

Australian Society of Herpetologists Official List of Australian Species - 30 June 2022

Complete version with detailed comments

FAMILY, SUBFAMILY, TRIBE	GENUS SPECIES SUBSPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMENTS	COMMON NAME	SECONDARY COMMON NAMES
PELODRYADIDAE			We recognise Pelodryadidae for Australian arborana frogs, <i>sensu</i> Duellman et al. (2016. Zootaxa 4104:1-109).		
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana</i>	Steindachner, 1867	The genus <i>Cyclorana</i> was relegated to a subgenus of <i>Litoria</i> by Frost et al. (2006. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 297:1-370), and to either <i>Dryosophus</i> by Duellman et al. (2016. Zootaxa 4104:1-109) or <i>Ranoidea</i> by Dubois & Fretey (2016. Dumerilia 6:17-23). Although these manoeuvres result in an evolutionary taxonomy of 'arborana', this group will be split into a number of genera based on recent genetic results and wide morphological diversity. It is highly likely that <i>Cyclorana</i> will be one of the recognised genera when this occurs. <i>Cyclorana</i> is a distinctive group of hylids in Australia that continues to be recognised by Australian herpetologists, and it would be unnecessarily confusing to not recognise the genus when it will be resurrected again in the near future. Therefore we believe stability is best served by continuing to recognise this genus, and not recognising <i>Ranoidea</i> at this point in time.		
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana alboquttata</i>	(Günther, 1867)		Green-striped Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana australis</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Northern Snapping Frog	Giant Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana brevipes</i>	(Peters, 1871)		Superb Collared Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana cryptotis</i>	Tyler & Martin, 1977		Hidden-ear Frog	Earless Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana cultripes</i>	Parker, 1940		Knife-footed Frog	Grassland Collared Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana longipes</i>	Tyler & Martin, 1977		Long-footed Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana maculosa</i>	Tyler & Martin, 1977		Spotted Collared Frog	Daly Waters Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana maini</i>	Tyler & Martin, 1977		Main's Frog	Sheep Frog, Western Collared Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana manya</i>	van Buerden & McDonald, 1980		Little Collared Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana novaehollandiae</i>	Steindachner, 1867		Eastern Snapping Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana occidentalis</i>	Anstis, Price, Roberts, Hines, Catalano, Doughty & Donnellan, 2016		Western Water-holding Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana platycephalus</i>	(Günther, 1873)	While some authors have used <i>platycephala</i> for the species name in combination with <i>Cyclorana</i> , the original combination <i>Chiroleptes platycephalus</i> used by Günther was in combination with a feminine genus name, suggesting that the author used the species name as a noun in apposition rather than an adjective, but this was not explicitly stated. Under Article 31.2.2 of the Code, in ambiguous cases the species name is to be treated as a noun, and its gender does not change to accord with the genus name.	Eastern Water-holding Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana vagitus</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Wailing Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Cyclorana verrucosa</i>	Tyler & Martin, 1977		Rough Collared Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria</i>	Tschudi, 1838	For the Australian 'arborana', the recent work of Duellman et al. (2016. Zootaxa 4104:1-109) recognises the genera <i>Litoria</i> , <i>Nyctimistes</i> and <i>Dryosophus</i> . <i>Dryosophus</i> contains about half of the species currently in <i>Litoria</i> , and is also a junior synonym of <i>Ranoidea</i> . While we acknowledge the progress that this and other recent phylogenetic papers have made, we choose to not acknowledge either <i>Dryosophus</i> or <i>Ranoidea</i> at this point in time, preferring to maintain the traditional and imperfect <i>Litoria</i> , <i>Nyctimistes</i> and <i>Cyclorana</i> arrangement, pending the detailed revision of Australian hylids in progress by Donnellan and colleagues.		
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria adelaidensis</i>	(Gray, 1841)		Slender Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria andirralmalin</i>	McDonald, 1997		Cape Melville Tree Frog	Andirralmalin Frog, Melville Range Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria aurea</i>	(Lesson, 1829)		Green and Gold Bell Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria aurifera</i>	Anstis, Tyler, Roberts, Price & Doughty, 2010		Kimberley Rockhole Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria axillaris</i>	Doughty, 2011		Kimberley Rocket Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria balatus</i>	Rowley, Mahony, Hines, Myers, Price, Shea & Donnellan, 2021		Slender Bleating Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria barringtonensis</i>	(Copland, 1957)		Barrington Tops Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria bella</i>	McDonald, Rowley, Richards & Frankham, 2016		Cape York Graceful Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria bicolor</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Northern Sedge Frog	Northern Dwarf Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria booralongensis</i>	(Moore, 1961)		Booralong Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria brevipalmata</i>	Tyler, Martin & Watson, 1972		Green-thighed Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria burrowsae</i>	(Scott, 1942)	The ending of this name was emended from <i>burrowsi</i> to <i>burrowsae</i> by Shea (1988. Victorian Naturalist 105:152-153) to reflect the gender of the person for which the species was named, as stipulated by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The original description proposed the name ending in '-i' (indicating a male), whereas the species was named after a female. We follow Article 32.5.1 of the Code in emending the name.	Tasmanian Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	(White, 1790)		Green Tree Frog	Common Green Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria castanea</i>	(Steindachner, 1867)		Yellow-spotted Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria cavernicola</i>	Tyler & Davies, 1979		Cave Frog	Cave-dwelling Frog, Cave Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria chloris</i>	(Boulenger, 1893)		Southern Orange-eyed Tree Frog	Red-eyed Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria citropa</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1841)	Ohler [in Lescure (2015)] suggested that <i>Rana malayana</i> Lesson, 1829 is a senior synonym of <i>Litoria chloris</i> . However, we reject this scenario because the illustration in Lesson is clearly not <i>L. chloris</i> , and the expedition involved never visited anywhere in the distribution of <i>L. chloris</i> . See Lescure (2015). Bulletin de la Société Herpétologique de France 155:1-50 (see commentary on p. 35 pers. comm. by Ohler).	Blue Mountains Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i>	Liem, 1974		Cooloola Sedge Frog	Cooloola Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria coplandi</i>	(Tyler, 1968)		Common Rock Frog	Copland's Rock Frog, Sandstone Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria cyclohyntcha</i>	(Boulenger, 1882)		Spotted-thighed Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria dahlii</i>	(Boulenger, 1896)		Dahl's Aquatic Frog	Northern Water Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria daviesae</i>	Mahony, Knowles, Foster & Donnellan, 2001		Davies' Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria dayi</i>	(Günther, 1897)		Australian Lace-lid	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria dentata</i>	(Keferstein, 1868)		Robust Bleating Tree Frog	Bleating Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria electrica</i>	Ingram & Corben, 1990		Buzzing Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria eucnemis</i>	(Lonnberg, 1900)		Growling Green-eyed Tree Frog	Fringed Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1841)		Ewing's Tree Frog	Brown Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	(Peters, 1880)		Eastern Sedge Frog	Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Tschudi, 1838		Wallum Rocket Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria gilleni</i>	(Spencer, 1896)		Centralian Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria gracilentata</i>	(Peters, 1869)		Graceful Tree Frog	Dainty Green Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria inermis</i>	(Peters, 1867)		Bumpy Rocket Frog	

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PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria infrafrenata</i>	(Günther, 1867)		White-lipped Tree Frog	Giant Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria jervisensis</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1841)		Jervis Bay Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria jungguy</i>	Donnellan & Mahony, 2004		Northern Stony-creek Frog	Jungguy Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria kroombitensis</i>	Hoskin, Hines, Meyer, Clarke & Cunningham, 2013		Kroombit Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Günther, 1867		Broad-palmed Rocket Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1841)		Southern Stony-creek Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	White, Whitford & Mahony, 1994		Heath Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria longirostris</i>	Tyler & Davies, 1977		Long-snouted Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria lorica</i>	Davies & McDonald, 1979		Armoured Mist Frog	Little Waterfall Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria meiriana</i>	(Tyler, 1969)		Rockhole Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria microbelos</i>	(Cogger, 1966)		Javelin Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria moorei</i>	(Copland, 1957)		Motorbike Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria myola</i>	Hoskin, 2007		Kuranda Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	(Andersson, 1916)		Waterfall Frog	Torrent Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Striped Rocket Frog	Rocket Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria nigrofrenata</i>	(Günther, 1867)		Tawny Rocket Frog	Bridle Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria nudidigitus</i>	(Copland, 1963)	Emended from <i>Litoria nudidigita</i> to <i>Litoria nudidigitus</i> , as the original orthography of the species name can be treated as a noun (digitus, rather than digitatus), and hence it is invariant in combination with <i>Litoria</i> (Meagher 2013. Herpetofauna 43:18-60).	Southern Leaf-green Tree Frog	Leaf Green River Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria nyakalensis</i>	Liem, 1974	last seen 1990	Mountain Mist Frog	Nyakala Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	Liem & Ingram, 1977		Wallum Sedge Frog	Olongbura Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria pallida</i>	Davies, Martin & Watson, 1983		Pale Rocket Frog	Pallid Rocket Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria paraewingi</i>	Watson, Loftus-Hills & Littlejohn, 1971		Victorian Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	(Copland, 1961)		Cascade Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	(Tschudi, 1838)		Emerald-spotted Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria personata</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1978		Masked Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria phyllochroa</i>	(Günther, 1863)		Leaf-green Tree Frog	Green Stream Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria piperata</i>	Tyler & Davies, 1985	last seen 1973	Peppered Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria quintatus</i>	Rowley, Mahony, Hines, Myers, Price, Shea & Donnellan, 2021		Screaming Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	(Keferstein, 1867)		Southern Bell Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria revelata</i>	Ingram, Corben & Hosmer, 1982		Whirling Tree Frog	Revealed Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria rheocola</i>	Liem, 1974		Common Mist Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria rothii</i>	(De Vis, 1884)		Northern Laughing Tree Frog	Roth's Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Little Red Tree Frog	Desert Tree Frog, Ruddy Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria serrata</i>	(Andersson, 1916)		Green-eyed Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria spaldingi</i>	(Hosmer, 1964)	Resurrected from the synonymy of <i>Litoria watjulumensis</i> following molecular and morphological study of the group by Donnellan et al. (2021. Zootaxa 4933:211-240).	Spalding's Rocket Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	Dubois, 1984		Spotted Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria splendida</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1977		Magnificent Tree Frog	Splendid Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria staccato</i>	Doughty & Anstis, 2007		Chattering Rock Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria subglanululosa</i>	Tyler & Anstis, 1983		New England Tree Frog	Glandular Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria tornieri</i>	(Nieden, 1923)		Black-shinned Rocket Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria tylei</i>	Martin, Watson, Gartside, Littlejohn & Loftus-Hills, 1979		Laughing Tree Frog	Tyler's Tree Frog, Southern Laughing Tree Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	(Fry, 1915)		Alpine Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria verreauxii verreauxii</i>	(Duméril, 1853)		Whistling Tree Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria watjulumensis</i>	(Copland, 1957)	Distribution revised following revision of the group by Donnellan et al. (2021. Zootaxa 4933:211-240). See comments under <i>Litoria spaldingi</i> .	Wotjulum Frog	Giant Rocket Frog
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria wilcoxii</i>	Günther, 1864		Eastern Stony-creek Frog	
PELODRYADIDAE	<i>Litoria xanthonera</i>	Davies, McDonald & Adams, 1986		Northern Orange-eyed Tree Frog	Orange-thighed Tree Frog
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	Austrochaperina	Fry, 1912		Whistling Frogs	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Austrochaperina adelphe</i>	(Zweifel, 1985)		Northern Territory Whistling Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Austrochaperina fryi</i>	(Zweifel, 1962)		Peeping Whistling Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Austrochaperina gracilipes</i>	Fry, 1912		Cape York Whistling Frog	Shrill Whistle Frog
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Austrochaperina pluvialis</i>	(Zweifel, 1965)		Rain Whistling Frog	White-browed Whistle Frog
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Austrochaperina robusta</i>	Fry, 1912		Robust Whistling Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	Cophixalus	Boettger, 1892		Nursery Frogs	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus aenigma</i>	Hoskin, 2004		Tapping Nursery Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus australis</i>	Hoskin, 2012		Southern Omate Nursery Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus bombiens</i>	Zweifel, 1985		Buzzing Nursery Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus concinnus</i>	Tyler, 1979		Beautiful Nursery Frog	Tapping Nursery Frog
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus crepitans</i>	Zweifel, 1985		McIlwraith Nursery Frog	Northern Nursery Frog
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus exiguus</i>	Zweifel & Parker, 1969		Northern Tapping Nursery Frog	Dainty Nursery Frog
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus hinchinbrookensis</i>	Hoskin, 2012		Hinchinbrook Island Nursery Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus hosmeri</i>	Zweifel, 1985		Rattling Nursery Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus infacetus</i>	Zweifel, 1985		Creaking Nursery Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus kulakula</i>	Hoskin & Aland, 2011		Kutini Boulder Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus mcdonaldii</i>	Zweifel, 1985		Mt Elliot Nursery Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus monticola</i>	Richards, Dennis, Trenerry & Werren, 1994		Mountaintop Nursery Frog	Mountain Nursery Frog
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus neglectus</i>	Zweifel, 1962		Belenden Ker Nursery Frog	

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MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHYRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus ornatus</i>	(Fry, 1912)		Northern Ornate Nursery Frog	Ornate Nursery Frog
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHYRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus pakayakulangun</i>	Hoskin & Aland, 2011		Golden-capped Boulder Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHYRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus peninsularis</i>	Zweifel, 1985		Cape York Nursery Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHYRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus petrophilus</i>	Hoskin, 2013		Blotched Boulder Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHYRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus saxatilis</i>	Zweifel & Parker, 1977		Black Mountain Boulder Frog	
MICROHYLIDAE, ASTEROPHYRYINAE	<i>Cophixalus zweifeli</i>	Davies & McDonald, 1998		Cape Melville Boulder Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Adelotus</i>	Ogilby, 1907			
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	(Günther, 1863)		Tusked Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Heleioporus</i>	Gray, 1841			
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Heleioporus albopunctatus</i>	Gray, 1841		Western Spotted Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Heleioporus australiacus australiacus</i>	(Shaw & Nodder, 1795)		Giant Burrowing Frog	Eastern Owl Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Heleioporus australiacus flavopunctatus</i>	Mahony, Penman, Bertozzi, Lemckert, Binley & Donnellan, 2021		Southern Owl Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Heleioporus barycragus</i>	Lee, 1967		Hooting Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Heleioporus eyrei</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Moaning Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Heleioporus inornatus</i>	Lee & Main, 1954		Whooping Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Heleioporus psammophilus</i>	Lee & Main, 1954		Sand Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes</i>	Fitzinger, 1843		Marsh Frogs	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes convexiusculus</i>	(Macleay, 1877)		Marbled Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes depressus</i>	Tyler, 1976		Flat-headed Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes dorsalis</i>	(Gray, 1841)		Western Banjo Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii dumerilii</i>	Peters, 1863		Eastern Banjo Frog	Grey-bellied Pobblebonk
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii fryi</i>	Martin, 1972		Snowy Mountains Banjo Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii grayi</i>	(Steindachner, 1867)		Coastal Banjo Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii insularis</i>	Parker, 1940		Southern Banjo Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii variegatus</i>	Martin, 1972		Variegated Banjo Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes fletcheri</i>	Boulenger, 1888		Barking Marsh Frog	Barking Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes interioris</i>	Fry, 1913		Giant Banjo Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes lignarius</i>	(Tyler, Martin & Davies, 1979)		Woodworker Frog	Carpenter Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Duméril & Bibron, 1841		Striped Marsh Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes salmini</i>	Steindachner, 1867		Salmon-striped Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Günther, 1858		Spotted Marsh Frog	Spotted Grass Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	Fry, 1915		Scarlet-sided Pobblebonk	Northern Banjo Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus</i>	Peters, 1863		Trilling Frogs	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus albigipes</i>	Roberts, Mahony, Kendrick & Majors, 1991		White-footed Trilling Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus aguloniensis</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Northern Trilling Frog	Northern Burrowing Frog, Rattling Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus fulvus</i>	Mahony & Roberts, 1986		Tawny Trilling Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus kunapalari</i>	Mahony & Roberts, 1986		Wheatbelt Frog	Kunapalari Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus pelobatoides</i>	(Werner, 1914)		Humming Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus pictus</i>	Peters, 1863		Painted Trilling Frog	Painted Spadefoot Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus sudellae</i>	(Lamb, 1911)	The ending has been emended to reflect the gender of the person for which the species was named, as stipulated by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The original description proposed the name ending in '-i' (indicating a male), whereas the species was named after a female. We follow Article 32.5.1 of the Code in emending the name. For the emendation of <i>N. sudellae</i> , see: Shea (2012). Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 56:116-117.	Desert Trilling Frog	Common Spadefoot Frog, Meeowing Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus sutor</i>	Main, 1957		Shoemaker Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Neobatrachus wilsmorei</i>	(Parker, 1940)		Plonking Frog	Goldfields Bull Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Notaden</i>	Günther, 1873		Spadefoot Frogs	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Notaden bennettii</i>	Günther, 1873		Holy Cross Frog	Crucifix Toad
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Notaden melanoscapus</i>	Hosmer, 1962		Northern Spadefoot	Brown Shovelfoot
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Notaden nicholisi</i>	Parker, 1940		Desert Spadefoot	Desert Shovelfoot
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Notaden weigeli</i>	Shea & Johnston, 1988		Kimberley Spadefoot	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Phylloria</i>	Spencer, 1901		Mountain Frogs	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Phylloria frosti</i>	Spencer, 1901		Baw Baw Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Phylloria knowlesi</i>	Mahony, Hines, Mahony & Donnellan, 2022		Mt Ballow Mountain Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Phylloria kundagungan</i>	(Ingram & Corben, 1975)		Red and Yellow Mountain Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Phylloria loveridgei</i>	(Parker, 1940)		Masked Mountain Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Phylloria pughii</i>	Knowles, Mahony, Armstrong & Donnellan, 2004		Pugh's Mountain Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Phylloria richmondensis</i>	Knowles, Mahony, Armstrong & Donnellan, 2004		Richmond Range Mountain Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Phylloria sphagnicolus</i>	(Moore, 1958)		Sphagnum Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Platyplectrum</i>	Günther, 1863	<i>Lechriodus</i> was synonymised with <i>Platyplectrum</i> by Dubois et al. (2021. Megatasa 5:1-738).	Burrowing Frogs	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Platyplectrum fletcheri</i>	(Boulenger, 1890)		Black-soled Frog	Fletcher's Frog
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Ornate Burrowing Frog	
LIMNODYNASTIDAE	<i>Platyplectrum spenceri</i>	(Parker, 1940)		Centralian Burrowing Frog	Spencer's Frog, Desert Burrowing Frog
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Anstisia</i>	Webster & Bool, 2022		South-western Froglets	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Anstisia alba</i>	(Wardell-Johnson & Roberts, 1989)		White-bellied Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Anstisia lutea</i>	(Main, 1963)		Walpole Froglet	Normalup Frog
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Anstisia rosea</i>	(Harrison, 1927)		Roseate Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Anstisia vitellina</i>	(Wardell-Johnson & Roberts, 1989)		Orange-bellied Froglet	Yellow-bellied Frog
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Arenophryne</i>	Tyler, 1976		Sandhill Frogs	

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MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Arenophryne rotunda</i>	Tyler, 1976		Northern Sandhill Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Arenophryne xipharhyncha</i>	Doughty & Edwards, 2008		Southern Sandhill Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Asa</i>	Tyler, 1972		Hip-pocket Frogs	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Asa darlingtoni</i>	(Loveridge, 1933)		Hip-pocket Frog	Marsupial Frog, Pouched Frog
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Asa wollumbin</i>	Mahony, Hines, Mahony, Moses, Catalano, Myers & Donnellan, 2021		Mt Wollumbin Hip-pocket Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia</i>	Tschudi, 1838		Froglets	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia biligua</i>	(Martin, Tyler & Davies, 1980)		Bilingual Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia desertycola</i>	(Liem & Ingram, 1977)		Desert Froglet	Chirping Froglet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia fimbriata</i>	Doughty, Anstis & Price, 2009		Kimberley Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia flindersensis</i>	Donnellan, Anstis, Price & Wheaton, 2012		Northern Flinders Ranges Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia georgiana</i>	Tschudi, 1838		Quacking Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia glauerti</i>	Loveridge, 1933		Rattling Froglet	Glauert's Froglet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia insignifera</i>	Moore, 1954		Squelching Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia nimbus</i>	(Rounsevell, Ziegeler, Brown, Davies & Littlejohn, 1994)		Moss Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	Main, 1957		Beeping Froglet	Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia pseudinsignifera</i>	Main, 1957		Bleating Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia remota</i>	(Tyler & Parker, 1974)		Northern Froglet	Remote Froglet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia riparia</i>	Littlejohn & Martin, 1965		Southern Flinders Ranges Froglet	Streambank Froglet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Girard, 1853		Clicking Froglet	Common Eastern Froglet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia sloanei</i>	Littlejohn, 1958		Sloane's Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia subinsignifera</i>	Littlejohn, 1957		South Coast Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia tasmaniensis</i>	(Günther, 1864)		Tasmanian Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Straughan & Main, 1966		Wallum Froglet	Tinkling Froglet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Geocrinia	Blake, 1973		Southern Froglets	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Geocrinia laevis</i>	(Günther, 1864)		Tasmanian Smooth Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Geocrinia leai</i>	(Fletcher, 1898)		Ticking Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Geocrinia victoriana</i>	(Boulenger, 1888)		Victorian Smooth Froglet	Eastern Smooth Froglet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Metacrinia	Parker, 1940			
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Metacrinia nicholli</i>	(Harrison, 1927)		Forest Toadlet	Nicholls' Toadlet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Mixophyes	Günther, 1864		Barred Frogs	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Straughan, 1968		Southern Barred Frog	Stuttering Barred Frog
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Mixophyes carbinensis</i>	Mahony, Donnellan, Richards & McDonald, 2006		Carbine Barred Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Mixophyes coggeri</i>	Mahony, Donnellan, Richards & McDonald, 2006		Mottled Barred Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	Günther, 1864		Great Barred Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	Corben & Ingram, 1987		Fleay's Barred Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	Straughan, 1968		Giant Barred Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Mixophyes schevilli</i>	Loveridge, 1933		Northern Barred Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Myobatrachus	Schlegel, 1850			
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Myobatrachus gouldii</i>	(Gray, 1841)		Turtle Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Paracrinia	Heyer & Liem, 1976			
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Paracrinia haswelli</i>	(Fletcher, 1894)		Haswell's Froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Pseudophryne	Fitzinger, 1843		Broodfrogs	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	(Gray, 1835)		Red-crowned Broodfrog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Günther, 1858		Brown Broodfrog	Bibron's Broodfrog
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Kerferstein, 1868		Red-backed Broodfrog	Red-backed Toadlet,
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne corroboree</i>	Moore, 1953		Southern Corroboree Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne covacevichae</i>	Ingram & Corben, 1994		Magnificent Broodfrog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne dendyi</i>	Lucas, 1892		Dendy's Broodfrog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne douglasi</i>	Main, 1964		Gorge Broodfrog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne guentheri</i>	Boulenger, 1882		Crawling Broodfrog	Crawling Toadlet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne major</i>	Parker, 1940		Great Brown Broodfrog	Large Toadlet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne occidentalis</i>	Parker, 1940		Western Broodfrog	Western Toadlet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne pengillyi</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985		Northern Corroboree Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	Ingram & Corben, 1994		Copper-backed Broodfrog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne robinsoni</i>	Donnellan, Mahony & Bertozzi, 2012		Central Ranges Broodfrog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	Lucas, 1892		Southern Broodfrog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Rheobatrachus	Liem, 1973		Gastric Brooding Frogs	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Rheobatrachus silus</i>	Liem, 1973	last seen 1981	Southern Gastric Brooding Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i>	Mahony, Tyler & Davies, 1984	last seen 1985	Northern Gastric Brooding Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Spicospina	Roberts, Horwitz, Wardell-Johnson, Maxson & Mahony, 1997			
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Spicospina flammocaerulea</i>	Roberts, Horwitz, Wardell-Johnson, Maxson & Mahony, 1997		Sunset Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Taudactylus	Straughan & Lee, 1966		Day and Tinker Frogs	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	(Andersson, 1916)	last seen 1997	Sharp-snouted Dayfrog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Taudactylus diurnus</i>	Straughan & Lee, 1966	last seen 1979	Southern Dayfrog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Taudactylus eungellensis</i>	Liem & Hosmer, 1973		Eungella Dayfrog	

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MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Taudactylus liemi</i>	Ingram, 1980		Eungella Tinker Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Taudactylus pleione</i>	Czechura, 1986		Kroombit Tinker Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Taudactylus rheophilus</i>	Liem & Hosmer, 1973		Northern Tinker Frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	Uperoleia	Gray, 1841		Toadlets	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia altissima</i>	Davies, Watson, McDonald, Trenerry & Werren, 1993		Upland Toadlet	Tableland Gungan
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia arenicola</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Kakadu Toadlet	Jabiru Toadlet
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia aspera</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Derby Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia borealis</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Northern Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia crassa</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Fat Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia daviesae</i>	Young, Tyler & Kent, 2005		Howard Springs Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia fusca</i>	Davies, McDonald & Corben, 1986		Dusky Toadlet	Dusky Gungan
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia glandulosa</i>	Davies, Mahony & Roberts, 1985		Glandular Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia gurrumulii</i>	Catullo & Keogh, 2021		Gurrumul's Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia inundata</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Floodplain Toadlet	Floodplain Gungan
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia laevigata</i>	Keferstein, 1867		Eastern Toadlet	Smooth Toadlet, Eastern Gungan
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia lithomada</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Stonemason Toadlet	Stonemason Gungan
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia littlejohni</i>	Davies, McDonald & Corben, 1986		Einasleigh Toadlet	Littlejohn's Toadlet, Einasleigh Gungan
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia mahonyi</i>	Clulow, Anstis, Keogh & Catullo, 2016		Mahony's Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia marmorata</i>	Gray, 1841		Marbled Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia martini</i>	Davies & Littlejohn, 1986		Martin's Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia micra</i>	Doughty & Roberts, 2008		Tiny Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia micromeles</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Tanami Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia mimula</i>	Davies, McDonald & Corben, 1986		Mimic Toadlet	Mimicking Gungan
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia minima</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Small Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia mjobergii</i>	(Andersson, 1913)		West Kimberley Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia orientalis</i>	(Parker, 1940)		Alexandria Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia rugosa</i>	(Andersson, 1916)		Chubby Toadlet	Wrinkled Toadlet, Chubby Gungan
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia russelli</i>	(Loveridge, 1933)		Western Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia saxatilis</i>	Catullo, Doughty, Roberts & Keogh, 2011		Pilbara Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia stridera</i>	Catullo, Doughty & Keogh, 2014		Ratcheting Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia talpa</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Mole Toadlet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia trachyderma</i>	Tyler, Davies & Martin, 1981		Blacksoil Toadlet	Orange Shouldered Gungan
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Uperoleia tyleri</i>	Davies & Littlejohn, 1986		Tyler's Toadlet	
RANIDAE	Papurana	Dubois, 1992			
RANIDAE	<i>Papurana daemeli</i>	(Steindachner, 1868)	This species has gone from <i>Rana</i> to <i>Hylarana</i> to <i>Papurana</i> in recent years following inclusion in a series of molecular phylogenies. Reversion to <i>Papurana</i> by Oliver et al. (2015. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 90:176-192).	Wood Frog	Australian Wood Frog
BUFONIDAE	Rhinella	Fitzinger, 1826			
BUFONIDAE	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Naturalised exotic	Cane Toad	
SALAMANDRIDAE	Lissotriton	Bell, 1839			
SALAMANDRIDAE	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Naturalised exotic	Smooth Newt	European Newt
CROCODYLIDAE	Crocodylus	Laurenti, 1768			
CROCODYLIDAE	<i>Crocodylus johnstoni</i>	(Krefft, 1873)	The original spelling <i>johnsonii</i> was emended to <i>johnstoni</i> by Gray (1874), and that emendation is now the correct spelling following Article 33.3.1 of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature.	Freshwater Crocodile	Johnstone's Crocodile
CROCODYLIDAE	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	(Schneider, 1801)		Saltwater Crocodile	Estuarine Crocodile
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	Amphibolurus	Wagler, 1830			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Amphibolurus burnsii</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985	Taxonomic redefinition by Melville et al. (2018. Memoirs of Museum Victoria 77:41-61).	Eastern Tree Dragon	Burns' Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Amphibolurus centralis</i>	(Loveridge, 1933)	Taxonomic redefinition and elevation to species status distinct from <i>Lophognathus gilberti</i> , of which it was formerly a subspecies, by Melville et al. (2018. Memoirs of Museum Victoria 77:41-61).	Centralian Tree Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	(White, 1790)		Jacky Lizard	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Amphibolurus norrisi</i>	Witten & Coventry, 1984		Mallee Tree Dragon	Norris Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	Chelosania	Gray, 1845			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Chelosania brunnea</i>	Gray, 1845		Chameleon Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	Chlamydosaurus	Gray, 1825			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	Gray, 1825		Frilled Lizard	Frill-neck Lizard, Frilled-neck Lizard
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	Cryptagama	Witten, 1984			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Cryptagama aurita</i>	(Storr, 1981)		Gravel Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	Ctenophorus	Fitzinger, 1843		Ctenophorus Lizards	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus adelaidensis</i>	(Gray, 1841)		Western Heath Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus butlerorum</i>	(Storr, 1977)		Shark Bay Heath Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus caudicinctus</i>	Günther, 1875	Revision of former subspecies of <i>C. caudicinctus</i> by Melville et al. (2016. Journal of Biogeography 43: 1844-1855). Raised to full species are <i>caudicinctus</i> , <i>graafi</i> and <i>infans</i> ; <i>mensarum</i> and <i>macropus</i> are synonymised into <i>caudicinctus</i> and <i>slateri</i> , the latter of which is also raised to a full species.	Ring-tailed Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus chapmani</i>	(Storr, 1977)		Nullarbor Heath Dragon	Eastern Heath Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus clayi</i>	(Storr, 1966)		Black-collared Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>	(Gray, 1841)		Crested Dragon	Bicycle lizard
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus decreisii</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1837)		Tawny Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus femoralis</i>	(Storr, 1965)		Long-tailed Sand Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus fionii</i>	(Procter, 1923)		Eyre Peninsula Dragon	Peninsula Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus fordii</i>	(Storr, 1965)		Western Mallee Dragon	Mallee Sand Dragon

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AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus gibba</i>	(Houston, 1974)		Gibber Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus graafi</i>	(Storr, 1967)		Central Rock Dragon	Graaf's Ring-tailed Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus infans</i>	(Storr, 1967)		Goldfields Ring-tailed Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis citrinus</i>	(Storr, 1965)		Goldfields Military Dragon	Goldfields Military Sand Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis gularis</i>	(Sternfeld, 1924)			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis isolepis</i>	(Fischer, 1881)		Central Military Dragon	Military Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus maculatus badius</i>	(Storr, 1965)			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus maculatus dualis</i>	(Storr, 1965)		Nullarbor Spotted Sand Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus maculatus griseus</i>	(Storr, 1965)		Wheatbelt Spotted Sand Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus maculatus maculatus</i>	(Gray, 1831)		Spotted Sand Dragon	Coastal Spotted Sand Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus maculosus</i>	(Mitchell, 1948)		Lake Eyre Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus mckenziei</i>	(Storr, 1981)		McKenzie's Dragon	McKenzie's Chenopod Dragon, Dwarf Lozenge-marked Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus mirityana</i>	McLean, Moussalli, Sass & Stuart-Fox, 2013		Barrier Range Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus modestus</i>	(Ahl, 1926)	Resurrected from the synonymy of <i>C. decresii</i> to a full species by Dong et al. (2021. Ichthyology & Herpetology 109:43-54).	Swift Rock Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus nguyarna</i>	Doughty, Maryan, Melville & Austin, 2007		Lake Disappointment Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>	(De Vis, 1884)		Central Netted Dragon	Central Netted Ground Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus ornatus</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Ornate Crevice Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus parviceps</i>	(Storr, 1964)		Gnaraloo Heath Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus pictus</i>	(Peters, 1866)		Painted Dragon	Painted Ground Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Western Netted Dragon	Western Netted Ground Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus rubens</i>	(Storr, 1965)		Rufus Military Dragon	Reddening Sand-Dragon, Russet Dragon, Rufus Sand Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus rufescens</i>	(Stirling & Zietz, 1893)		Rusty Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus salinarum</i>	(Storr, 1966)		Claypan Dragon	Saltpan Ground Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>	(Stirling & Zietz, 1893)		Lozenge-marked Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus slateri</i>	(Storr, 1967)		Plain Rock Dragon	Slater's Ring-tailed Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus spinadomus</i>	Sadlier, Colgan, Beaton & Cogger, 2019		Eastern Mallee Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus tjanjalka</i>	Johnston, 1992		Ochre Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus vadrappa</i>	Houston, 1974		Red-barred Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Ctenophorus yinnietharra</i>	(Storr, 1981)		Yinnietharra Rock Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	Diporiphora	Gray, 1842		Two-lined Dragons	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora adductus</i>	Doughty, Kealley & Melville, 2012		Carnarvon Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora albilibris</i>	Storr, 1974	Former subspecies <i>D. a. sobria</i> given full species status by Melville et al. (2019. Memoirs of Museum Victoria 78:23-55).	White-lipped Two-lined Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora ameliae</i>	Emmott, Couper, Melville & Chapple, 2012		Amelia's Dragon	Amelia's Spinifex Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora amphiboluroides</i>	Lucas & Frost, 1902		Mulga Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	(Steindachner, 1867)		Tommy Roundhead	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora bennettii</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Kimberley Sandstone Dragon	Kimberley Rock Dragon, Robust Two-lined Dragon, Robust Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora bilineata</i>	Gray, 1842		Two-lined Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora carpentariensis</i>	Melville, Smith Date, Horner & Doughty, 2019		Gulf Two-lined Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora convergens</i>	Storr, 1974		Crystal Creek Two-lined Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora gracilis</i>	Melville, Smith Date, Horner & Doughty, 2019		Gracile Two-lined Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora granuilifera</i>	Melville, Smith Date, Horner & Doughty, 2019		Granulated Two-lined Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora jugularis</i>	Melville, Smith Date, Horner & Doughty, 2019		Black-Throated Two-lined Dragon	Cape York Two-lined Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora lalliae</i>	Storr, 1974		Northern Deserts Dragon	Lally's Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora linga</i>	Houston, 1977		Linga Dragon	Pink Two-lined Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora magna</i>	Storr, 1974		Yellow-sided Two-lined Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora margaretae</i>	Storr, 1974	Subspecies of <i>D. bilineata</i> raised to full species status by Melville et al. (2019. Memoirs of Museum Victoria 78:23-55).	Northwest Kimberley Two-lined Dragon	Margaret's Two-lined Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora nobbi</i>	(Witten, 1972)		Nobbi Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora pallida</i>	Melville, Smith Date, Horner & Doughty, 2019		Pale Two-pored Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora paraconvergens</i>	Doughty, Kealley & Melville, 2012		Grey-striped Western Desert Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora perplexa</i>	Melville, Smith Date, Horner & Doughty, 2019		Kimberley Two-lined Rock Dragon	Kimberley Two-pored Rock Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora phaeospinosa</i>	Edwards & Melville, 2011		Black-spined Dragon	Black-spined Nobbi Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora pindan</i>	Storr, 1979		Pindan Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora reginae</i>	Glauert, 1959		Plain Two-lined Dragon	Red-rumped Two-lined Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora sobria</i>	Storr, 1974	Raised to a full species by Melville et al. (2019. Memoirs of Museum Victoria 78:23-55). In the same work <i>D. ornheimica</i> synonymised into <i>D. sobria</i> .	Northern Savannah Two-pored Dragon	Northern Two-pored Rock Dragon, Northern Two-lined Rock Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora superba</i>	Storr, 1974		Superb Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora valens</i>	Storr, 1979		Southern Pilbara Tree Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora vescus</i>	Doughty, Kealley & Melville, 2012		Northern Pilbara Tree Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Diporiphora winneckeii</i>	Lucas & Frost, 1896		Canegrass Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	Gowidon	Wells & Wellington, 1984	Redefined as a monotypic genus by Melville et al. (2018. Memoirs of Museum Victoria 77:41-61).		
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Gowidon langirostris</i>	(Boulenger, 1883)		Long-nosed Dragon	Long-snouted Water Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	Intellagama	Wells & Wellington, 1985			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Intellagama lesueurii howitti</i>	(McCoy, 1884)		Gippsland Water Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Intellagama lesueurii lesueurii</i>	(Gray, 1831)		Eastern Water Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	Lophognathus	Gray, 1842			

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AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Lophognathus gilberti</i>	Gray, 1842	Although a subspecies <i>centralis</i> Loveridge is listed in recent field guides, it is now raised to species status, and transferred to <i>Amphibolurus</i> by Melville et al. (2018. <i>Memoirs of Museum Victoria</i> 77:41-66).	Ta-ta Lizard	Gilbert's Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Lophognathus horneri</i>	Melville, Ritchie, Chapple, Gior & Schulte, 2018		Kimberley Ta-ta Lizard	Horner's Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Lophosaurus</i>	Fitzinger, 1843	Recently reinstated by Denzer & Manthey (2016. <i>Zoosystematics and Evolution</i> 92:103-110).		
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Lophosaurus boydii</i>	(Macleay, 1884)		Boyd's Forest Dragon	Northern Angle-headed Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Lophosaurus spinipes</i>	(Duméril & Duméril, 1851)		Angle-headed Dragon	Southern Angle-headed Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Moloch</i>	Gray, 1841			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Moloch horridus</i>	Gray, 1841		Thorny Devil	Moloch
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Pogona</i>	Storr, 1982		Bearded Dragons	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)		Eastern Bearded Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Pogona henrylawsoni</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985		Downs Bearded Dragon	Blacksoil Bearded Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Pogona microlepidota</i>	(Glauret, 1952)		Kimberley Bearded Dragon	Small-scaled Bearded Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Pogona minor minima</i>	(Loveridge, 1933)		Abrolhos Bearded Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Pogona minor minor</i>	(Sternfeld, 1919)		Western Bearded Dragon	Dwarf Bearded Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Pogona minor mitchelli</i>	(Badham, 1976)		Northwestern Bearded Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Pogona nullarbor</i>	(Badham, 1976)		Nullarbor Bearded Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>	(Ahl, 1926)		Central Bearded Dragon	Inland Bearded Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Rankinia</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Rankinia diemensis</i>	(Gray, 1841)		Mountain Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tropicagama</i>	Melville, Ritchie, Chapple, Gior & Schulte, 2018			
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tropicagama temporalis</i>	(Günther, 1867)	Formerly considered either a species of <i>Amphibolurus</i> , <i>Lophognathus</i> or <i>Gowidon</i> , now placed in a monotypic genus by Melville et al. (2018. <i>Mem. Mus. Victoria</i> 77: 41-66).	Northern Tree Dragon	Swamplands Lashtail
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis</i>	Peters, 1863		Earless Dragons	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis argillosa</i>	Melville, Chaplin, Hipsley, Sarre, Sumner & Hutchinson, 2019		Claypan Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis centralis</i>	Sternfeld, 1924		Centralian Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis cephalus</i>	Günther, 1867		Coastal Pebble-mimic Dragon	Pebble Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis condaminensis</i>	Melville, Smith, Hobson, Hunjan & Shoo, 2014		Condamine Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis diabolicus</i>	Doughty, Kealley, Shoo & Melville, 2015		Hammersley Pebble-mimic Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis fictilis</i>	Melville, Chaplin, Hipsley, Sarre, Sumner & Hutchinson, 2019		Harlequin Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis fortescuensis</i>	Doughty, Kealley, Shoo & Melville, 2015		Fortescue Pebble-mimic Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis gigas</i>	Mitchell, 1948		Gascoyne Pebble-mimic Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis houstoni</i>	Storr, 1982		Nullarbor Earless Dragon	Nullarbor lined Earless Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis intima</i>	Mitchell, 1948		Smooth-snouted Earless Dragon	Gibber Earless Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	Peters, 1863	Name formerly applied to a widespread southern Australian species, but recent examination of an unfortunately designated lectotype reveals that the name belongs instead to an unrelated new species from the Canberra region, formerly regarded as part of <i>T. pinguicollis</i> (Melville et al. 2019. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> 6:190233).	Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis macra</i>	Storr, 1982	Formerly regarded as a subspecies of <i>T. lineata</i> , but raised to a full species by Melville & Wilson (2019. <i>Dragon Lizards of Australia</i> . Museums Victoria, Melbourne), in part due to transfer of the name <i>T. lineata</i> to an unrelated species, as well as genetic distinction of <i>T. macra</i> from the species formerly known as <i>T. lineata</i> .	Savannah Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis mccartneyi</i>	Melville Chaplin, Hutchinson, Sumner, Gruber, Macdonald & Sarre, 2019		Bathurst Grassland Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis osbornei</i>	Melville Chaplin, Hutchinson, Sumner, Gruber, Macdonald & Sarre, 2019		Monaro Grassland Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis pentalineata</i>	Melville, Smith, Hobson, Hunjan & Shoo, 2014		Five-lined Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis petersi</i>	Melville, Chaplin, Hipsley, Sarre, Sumner & Hutchinson, 2019	Was formerly considered <i>T. lineata</i> but taxonomic revision by Melville et al. (2019. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> 6:190233) determined that this name was actually attributable to the Canberra population, leaving this species unnamed. Thus, it was described as a new species (see note for <i>T. lineata</i>).	Lined Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis pinguicollis</i>	Mitchell, 1948	Restricted to Victoria through taxonomic revision by Melville et al. (2019. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> 6:190233). Possibly extinct.	Victorian Grassland Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis pseudopsephos</i>	Doughty, Kealley, Shoo & Melville, 2016		Goldfields Pebble-mimic Dragon	Blotch-tailed Earless Dragon
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis rustica</i>	Melville, Chaplin, Hipsley, Sarre, Sumner & Hutchinson, 2019		Tennant Creek Pebble Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis tetraparaphora</i>	Lucas & Frost, 1895		Eyrean Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis tolleyi</i>	Melville, Chaplin, Hipsley, Sarre, Sumner & Hutchinson, 2019		Gawler Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis uniformis</i>	Mitchell, 1948		Even-scaled Earless Dragon	
AGAMIDAE, AMPHIBOLURINAE	<i>Tympanocryptis wilsoni</i>	Melville, Smith, Hobson, Hunjan & Shoo, 2014		Roma Earless Dragon	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Carpodactylus</i>	Günther, 1897		Chameleon Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Carpodactylus laevis</i>	Günther, 1897		Chameleon Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus</i>	Günther, 1876		Knob-tailed Geckos	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus amyae</i>	Couper, 1994		Centralian Knob-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus asper</i>	Günther, 1876		Rough Knob-tailed Gecko	Prickly Knob-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus cinctus</i>	Storr, 1963		Pilbara Banded Knob-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus deleani</i>	Harvey, 1983		Pernatty Knob-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus laevisimus</i>	Mertens, 1958		Pale Knob-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus levis levis</i>	De Vis, 1886		Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko	Three-lined Knob-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus levis occidentalis</i>	Storr, 1963		Western Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko	Western Three-lined Knob-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus levis pilbarensis</i>	Storr, 1963		Pilbara Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko	Pilbara Three-lined Knob-tailed Gecko

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CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus sheai</i>	Couper, 1994	Northern Knob-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus stellatus</i>	Storr, 1968	Starred Knob-tailed Gecko	Stellate Knob-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus vertebralis</i>	Storr, 1963	Midline Knob-tailed Gecko	Striped Knob-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nephrurus wheeleri</i>	Loveridge, 1932	Southern Banded Knob-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	Orraya	Couper, Covacevich, Schneider & Hoskin, 2000	Leaf-tailed Geckos	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Orraya occultus</i>	(Couper, Covacevich & Moritz, 1993)	Mcllwraith Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	Phyllurus	Goldfuss, 1820	Leaf-tailed Geckos	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus amnicola</i>	Hoskin, Couper, Schneider & Covacevich, 2000	Mt Elliot Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus caudimaculatus</i>	Covacevich, 1975	Bulburin Leaf-tailed Gecko	Ringed Thin-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus championae</i>	Schneider, Couper, Hoskin & Covacevich, 2000	Koumala Leaf-tailed Gecko	Champion's Leaf-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus gulbaru</i>	Hoskin, Couper & Schneider, 2003	Gulbaru Leaf-tailed Gecko	Gulbaru Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus isis</i>	Couper, Covacevich & Moritz, 1993	Mt Blackwood Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus kabikabi</i>	Couper, Hamley & Hoskin, 2008	Oakview Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus nephtys</i>	Couper, Covacevich & Moritz, 1993	Eungella Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus ossa hobsoni</i>	Couper & Hoskin, 2013	Conway Range Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus ossa ossa</i>	Couper, Covacevich & Moritz, 1993	Mt Ossa Leaf-tailed Gecko	Mackay Leaf-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus ossa tamoya</i>	Couper & Hoskin, 2013	Whitsunday Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus pinnacledensis</i>	Hoskin, Bertola & Higgie, 2019	Pinnacles Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>	(Shaw, 1790)	Sydney Leaf-tailed Gecko	Broad-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	Saltuarius	Couper, Covacevich & Moritz, 1993	Leaf-tailed Geckos	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Saltuarius cornutus</i>	(Ogilby, 1892)	Northern Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Saltuarius eximius</i>	Hoskin & Couper, 2013	Cape Melville Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Saltuarius kateae</i>	Couper, Sadlier, Shea & Worthington Wilmer, 2008	Mt Marsh Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Saltuarius moritzi</i>	Couper, Sadlier, Shea & Worthington Wilmer, 2008	New England Leaf-tailed Gecko	Moritz's Leaf-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Saltuarius salebrosus</i>	(Covacevich, 1975)	Rough-throated Leaf-tailed Gecko	Central Queensland Leaf-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Saltuarius swaini</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1985)	Border Ranges Leaf-tailed Gecko	Southern Leaf-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Saltuarius wyberba</i>	Couper, Schneider & Covacevich, 1997	Granite Belt Leaf-tailed Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	Underwoodisaurus	Wermuth, 1965	Barking Geckos	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	(Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825)	Common Barking Gecko	Thick-tailed Gecko
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Underwoodisaurus seorsus</i>	Doughty & Oliver, 2011	Pilbara Barking Gecko	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	Uvidicolus	Oliver & Bauer, 2011	Thick-tailed Geckos	
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Uvidicolus sphyrurus</i>	(Ogilby, 1892)	Granite Belt Thick-tailed Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	Amalasia	Wells & Wellington, 1984	Zigzag Geckos	Velvet Geckos
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Amalasia jacovae</i>	(Couper, Keim & Hoskin, 2007)	Clouded Zigzag Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Amalasia lesueurii</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1836)	Lesueur's Zigzag Gecko	Lesueur's Velvet Gecko
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Amalasia obscura</i>	(King, 1985)	Obscure Zigzag Gecko	Slim Velvet Gecko, Obscure Velvet Gecko
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Amalasia rhombifer</i>	(Gray, 1845)	Zigzag Gecko	Zigzag Velvet Gecko
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	Crenodactylus	Dixon & Kluge, 1964	Clawless Geckos	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Crenodactylus horni</i>	(Lucas & Frost, 1895)	Central Uplands Clawless Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Crenodactylus naso</i>	Storr, 1978	Northern Clawless Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Crenodactylus occidentalis</i>	Doughty, Ellis & Oliver, 2016	Western Clawless Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Crenodactylus ocellatus</i>	(Gray, 1845)	South-western Clawless Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Crenodactylus pilbarensis</i>	Doughty, Ellis & Oliver, 2016	Pilbara Clawless Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Crenodactylus rostralis</i>	Storr, 1978	South-west Kimberley Clawless Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Crenodactylus tuberculatus</i>	Doughty, Ellis & Oliver, 2016	Cape Range Clawless Geckos	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	Diplodactylus	Gray, 1832	Stone Geckos	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus ameyi</i>	Couper & Oliver, 2016	Eastern Deserts Fat-tailed Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus barraganae</i>	Couper, Oliver & Pepper, 2014	Gulf Fat-tailed Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus bilybara</i>	Couper, Pepper & Oliver, 2014	Western Fat-tailed Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus calcicolus</i>	Hutchinson, Doughty & Oliver, 2009	South Coast Stone Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus capensis</i>	Doughty, Oliver & Adams, 2008	Cape Range Stone Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus conspiciellatus</i>	Lucas & Frost, 1897	Variable Fat-tailed Gecko	Burrow-plug Gecko
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus custos</i>	Couper, Pepper & Oliver, 2014	Kimberley Fat-tailed Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus fulleri</i>	Storr, 1978	Lake Disappointment Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus furcosus</i>	Peters, 1863	Ranges Stone Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus galaxias</i>	Doughty, Pepper & Keogh, 2010	Northern Pilbara Beak-faced Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus galeatus</i>	Kluge, 1963	Helmeted Gecko	Mesa Gecko
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis granariensis</i>	Storr, 1979	Wheatbelt Stone Gecko	Western Stone Gecko
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis rex</i>	Storr, 1988	Giant Stone Gecko	Goldfields Stone Gecko
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus hillii</i>	Longman, 1915	Northern Fat-tailed Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus kenneallyi</i>	Storr, 1988	Lake Buchanan Beak-faced Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus klugei</i>	Aplin & Adams, 1998	Carnarvon Basin Saddled Gecko	Kluge's Beak-faced Gecko
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus laevis</i>	(Sternfeld, 1925)	Desert Fat-tailed Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus lateroides</i>	Doughty & Oliver, 2013	Speckled Stone Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus mitchelli</i>	Kluge, 1963	Pilbara Stone Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus nebulosus</i>	Doughty & Oliver, 2013	Cloudy Stone Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus ornatus</i>	Gray, 1845	Ornate Stone Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus platyurus</i>	Parker, 1926	Eastern Fat-tailed Gecko	
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus polyapththalmus</i>	Günther, 1867	Spotted Sandplain Gecko	

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DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>	(Steindachner, 1870)		Beautiful Beak-faced Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus savagei</i>	Kluge, 1963		Southern Pilbara Beak-faced Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus tessellatus</i>	(Günther, 1875)		Tessellated Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	Gray, 1832		Eastern Stone Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Diplodactylus wiru</i>	Hutchinson, Doughty & Oliver, 2009		Desert Wood Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Hesperoedura</i>	Oliver, Bauer, Greenbaum, Jackman & Hobbie, 2012		Reticulated Velvet Geckos	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Hesperoedura reticulata</i>	(Bustard, 1969)		Reticulated Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium</i>	Wermuth 1965		Ground Geckos	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium alboguttatum</i>	(Werner, 1910)		White-spotted Ground Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium bungabinna</i>	Doughty & Hutchinson, 2008		Southern Sandplain Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium byrnei</i>	(Lucas & Frost, 1896)		Gibber Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>	(Lucas & Frost, 1896)		Beaded Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium immaculatum</i>	(Storr, 1988)		Pale-striped Ground Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium iris</i>	Vanderduys, Hoskin, Kutt, Wright & Zozaya, 2020		Gilbert Ground Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium maini</i>	(Kluge, 1962)		Main's Ground Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium microplax</i>	Eastwood, Doughty, Hutchinson & Pepper, 2020		South-central Sandplain Gecko	Southern Sandplain Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium occultum</i>	(King, 1982)		Yellow-snouted Ground Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium squarrosum</i>	(Kluge, 1962)		Mottled Ground Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium steindachneri</i>	(Boulenger, 1885)		Box-patterned Ground Gecko	Box-patterned Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium stenodactylus</i>	(Boulenger, 1896)	While the specific epithet is sometimes spelt <i>stenodactylum</i> in <i>Lucasium</i> , this is incorrect. The original combination (<i>Diplodactylus stenodactylus</i>) does not indicate whether the species name is a noun or adjective, and as <i>dactylus</i> can be a noun, it is required to be treated as a noun under the Code (Article 31.2.2).	Western Sandplain Gecko	Pale-snouted Ground Gecko, Northern Sandplain Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium wombeyi</i>	(Storr, 1978)		Pilbara Ground Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Lucasium woodwardi</i>	(Fry, 1914)		Pilbara Sandplain Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nebullifera</i>	Oliver, Bauer, Greenbaum, Jackman & Hobbie, 2012		Robust Velvet Geckos	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Nebullifera robusta</i>	(Boulenger, 1885)		Robust Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura</i>	Gray, 1842		Velvet Geckos	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura argentea</i>	Hoskin, Zozaya & Vanderduys, 2018		Silver-eyed Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura bella</i>	Oliver & Doughty, 2016		Gulf Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura castelnaui</i>	(Thominaot, 1889)		Northern Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura cincta</i>	De Vis, 1888		Inland Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura coggeri</i>	Bustard, 1966		Northern Spotted Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura elegans</i>	Hoskin, 2019		Elegant Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura fillicipoda</i>	King, 1985		Fringe-toed Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura fimbria</i>	Oliver & Doughty, 2016		Western Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura gemmata</i>	King & Gow, 1983		Jewelled Velvet Gecko	Dotted Velvet Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura gracilis</i>	King, 1985		Gracile Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura jowalbinna</i>	Hoskin & Higgie, 2008		Quinkan Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura lineata</i>	Hoskin, 2019		Arcadia Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura luritja</i>	Oliver & McDonald, 2016		Mereenie Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura marmorata</i>	Gray, 1842		Marbled Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura monilis</i>	De Vis, 1888		Ocellated Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura murrumanu</i>	Oliver, Laver, Melville & Doughty, 2014		Limestone Range Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura nesos</i>	Oliver, Jolly, Skipwith, Tedeschi & Gillespie, 2020		Groote Eylandt Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura picta</i>	Hoskin, 2019		Ornate Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Oedura tryoni</i>	De Vis, 1884		Southern Spotted Velvet Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Pseudoechecadactylus</i>	Brongersma, 1936		Australian Giant Geckos	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Pseudoechecadactylus australis</i>	(Günther, 1877)		Giant Tree Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Pseudoechecadactylus cavaticus</i>	Cogger, 1975		Kimberley Giant Cave Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Pseudoechecadactylus lindneri</i>	Cogger, 1975		Northern Giant Cave Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Rhynchoedura</i>	Günther, 1867		Beaked Geckos	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Rhynchoedura angusta</i>	Pepper, Doughty, Hutchinson & Keogh, 2011		Border Beaked Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Rhynchoedura eyrensis</i>	Pepper, Doughty, Hutchinson & Keogh, 2011		Eyre Basin Beaked Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Rhynchoedura mentalis</i>	Pepper, Doughty, Hutchinson & Keogh, 2011		Brigalow Beaked Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Rhynchoedura ormsbyi</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985		Eastern Beaked Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>	Günther, 1867		Western Beaked Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Rhynchoedura sexapora</i>	Pepper, Doughty, Hutchinson & Keogh, 2011		Northern Beaked Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus</i>	Fitzinger, 1843		Spiny-tailed and Phasmid Geckos	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus assimilis</i>	(Storr, 1988)		Thorn-tailed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus ciliaris aberrans</i>	(Glauret, 1952)		Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus ciliaris ciliaris</i>	(Boulenger, 1885)		Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus congoo</i>	Vanderduys, 2016		Congoo's Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus elderi</i>	(Stirling & Zietz, 1893)		Jewelled Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus harneri</i>	Oliver & Parkin, 2014		Arnhem Phasmid Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus intermedius</i>	(Ogilby, 1892)		Southern Spiny-tailed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus jeanae</i>	(Storr, 1988)		Southern Phasmid Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus krisalys</i>	Sadler, 2005		Kristin's Gecko	Kristin's Spiny-tailed Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus mcmillani</i>	(Storr, 1978)		Short-tailed Striped Gecko	Kimberley Phasmid Gecko, McMillan's Striped Gecko

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DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus michaelsoni</i>	(Werner, 1910)		Robust Striped Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus rankini</i>	(Storr, 1979)		Exmouth Spiny-tailed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus robinsoni</i>	(Smith, 1995)		Ord Striped Gecko	Robinson's Spiny-tailed Gecko, Ord Spiny-tailed Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus spinigerus inornatus</i>	(Storr, 1988)		Plain Spiny-tailed Gecko	Inornate Spiny-tailed Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus spinigerus spinigerus</i>	(Gray, 1842)		South-western Spiny-tailed Gecko	Soft Spiny-tailed Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus strophurus</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1836)		Western Spiny-tailed Gecko	Western Ring-tailed Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus taeniatus</i>	(Lönnberg & Andersson, 1913)		Striped Phasmid Gecko	Northern Phasmid Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus taenicauda albiocularis</i>	Brown, Worthington Wilmer & Macdonald, 2012		Northern Golden-tailed Gecko	White-eyed Golden-tailed Gecko
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus taenicauda taenicauda</i>	(De Vis, 1886)		Southern Golden-tailed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus taenicauda triaureus</i>	Brown, Worthington Wilmer & Macdonald, 2012		Central Golden-tailed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus trux</i>	Vanderduys, 2017		Golden-eyed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus wellingtonae</i>	(Storr, 1988)		Western Shield Spiny-tailed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus williamsi</i>	(Kluge, 1963)		Eastern Spiny-tailed Gecko	
DIPOLODACTYLIDAE	<i>Strophurus wilsoni</i>	(Storr, 1983)		Mt Augustus Spiny-tailed Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	Christinus	Wells & Wellington, 1984		Australian Leaf-toed Geckos	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Christinus alexanderi</i>	(Storr, 1987)		Nullarbor Marbled Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Christinus guentheri</i>	(Boulenger, 1885)		Lord Howe Island Gecko	Norfolk Island Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Marbled Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	Cyrtodactylus	Gray, 1827		Bent-toed Geckos	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus adorus</i>	Shea, Couper, Wilmer & Amey, 2011		Pascoe River Ring-tailed Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus hoskini</i>	Shea, Couper, Wilmer & Amey, 2011		Hoskin's Ring-tailed Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus kimberleyensis</i>	Bauer & Doughty, 2012		Kimberley Bent-toed Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus mcdonaldi</i>	Shea, Couper, Wilmer & Amey, 2011		Inland Ring-tailed gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus pronurus</i>	Shea, Couper, Wilmer & Amey, 2011		McIlwraith Ring-tailed Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus sadleiri</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1985)		Christmas Island Bent-toed Gecko	Christmas Island Giant Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus tuberculatus</i>	(Lucas & Frost, 1900)		Coastal Ring-tailed gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	Gehyra	Gray, 1834	Geckos of the genus <i>Gehyra</i> have been popularly referred to as Dtellas, Gehyra or Geckos. To avoid further confusion we standardised the common name to "Gehyra".	Gehyras	Dtellas
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra anhemica</i>	Oliver, Prasetya, Tedeschi, Fenker, Ellis, Doughty & Moritz, 2020		East Arnhem Land Gehyra	Arnhem Land Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra australis</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Northern Gehyra	Northern Dtella, Northern Tree Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra ballioli</i>	(Duméril, 1851)		Short-tailed Gehyra	Short-tailed Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra borrooloola</i>	King, 1984		Booroola Rock Gehyra	Booroola Rock Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra calcitectus</i>	Oliver, Prasetya, Tedeschi, Fenker, Ellis, Doughty & Moritz, 2020		Relictual Karst Gehyra	Relict Karst Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra capensis</i>	Kealley, Doughty, Pepper, Keogh, Hillyer & Huey, 2018		North West Cape Gehyra	Cape Range Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra catenata</i>	Low, 1979		Chain-backed Gehyra	Chain-Backed Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra chimera</i>	Oliver, Prasetya, Tedeschi, Fenker, Ellis, Doughty & Moritz, 2020		Western Kimberley Tree Gehyra	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra crypta</i>	Kealley, Doughty, Pepper, Keogh, Hillyer & Huey, 2018		Western Cryptic Gehyra	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	(Macleay, 1877)		Dubious Gehyra	Dubious Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra einasleighensis</i>	Bourke, Pratt, Vanderduys & Moritz, 2017		Einasleigh Rock Gehyra	Einasleigh Rock Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra electrum</i>	Zozaya, Fenker & Macdonald, 2019		Amber Rock Gehyra	Amber Rock Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra fenestrula</i>	Doughty, Bauer, Pepper & Keogh, 2018		Hammersley Range Spotted Gehyra	Hammersley Spotted Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra finipunctata</i>	Ellis, Doughty, Bauer, Pepper & Keogh, 2018	Replacement name for <i>Gehyra punctulata</i> Doughty, Bauer, Pepper & Keogh, 2018, a junior homonym in <i>Gehyra</i> .	Small-spotted Mid-west Rock Gehyra	Small-spotted Rock Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra gemina</i>	Oliver, Prasetya, Tedeschi, Fenker, Ellis, Doughty & Moritz, 2020		Plain Tree Gehyra	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra girlooloo</i>	Oliver, Bourke, Pratt, Doughty & Moritz, 2016		Kimberley Karst Gehyra	Kimberley Karst Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra granulum</i>	Doughty, Palmer, Bourke, Tedeschi, Oliver & Moritz, 2018		Kimberley Granular-toed Gehyra	Kimberley Granular-toed Gecko, Granular-toed Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra incognita</i>	Kealley, Doughty, Pepper, Keogh, Hillyer & Huey, 2018		Northern Pilbara Cryptic Gehyra	Northern Pilbara Tree Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra ipsa</i>	Homer, 2005	Raised to species level by Oliver et al. (2020. PeerJ 8:e7971).	Purnululu Gehyra	Purnululu Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra kimberleyi</i>	Borner & Schuttler, 1982		Robust Termitaria Gehyra	Robust Termitaria Gecko, Northern Termitaria Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra koira</i>	Homer, 2005		Large Kimberley Rock Gehyra	Kings's Rock Dtella, King's Gehyra, King's Rock Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra lapistola</i>	Oliver, Prasetya, Tedeschi, Fenker, Ellis, Doughty & Moritz, 2020		Litchfield Rock Gehyra	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra lauta</i>	Oliver, Prasetya, Tedeschi, Fenker, Ellis, Doughty & Moritz, 2020		Gulf Tree Gehyra	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra lazelli</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1985)		Southern Rock Gehyra	Southern Rock Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra macra</i>	Doughty, Bauer, Pepper & Keogh, 2018		Large Pilbara Rock Gehyra	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra media</i>	Doughty, Bauer, Pepper & Keogh, 2018		Medium Pilbara Spotted Rock Gehyra	Medium Pilbara Rock Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra micra</i>	Doughty, Bauer, Pepper & Keogh, 2018		Small Pilbara Spotted Rock Gehyra	Small Pilbara Rock Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra minuta</i>	King, 1982		Dwarf Rock Gehyra	Dwarf Rock Dtella, Dwarf Gehyra

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GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra montium</i>	Storr, 1982		Centralian Gehyra	Centralian Rock Dtella, Centralian Rock Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra moritzi</i>	Hutchinson, Sistrum, Donnellan & Hutchinson, 2014		MacDonnell Ranges Gehyra	MacDonnell Ranges Dtella, Moritz's Rock Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra multiparosa</i>	Doughty, Palmer, Sistrum, Bauer & Donnellan, 2012		Many-pored Gehyra	Many-pored Dtella, Multi-pored gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>	(Weigmann, 1834)		Skin-shedding Gehyra	Skin-shedding Dtella, Fragile-skinned Dtella, Stump-toed gecko, Four-fingered Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra nana</i>	Storr, 1978		Northern Spotted Rock Gehyra	Northern Spotted Rock Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra occidentalis</i>	King, 1984		Kimberley Plateau Gehyra	Kimberley Plateau Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra ocellata</i>	Kealley, Doughty, Pepper, Keogh, Hillyer & Huey, 2018		Pilbara Island Gehyra	Pilbara Island Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra pamela</i>	King, 1982		Arnhem Scarp Gehyra	Arnhem Scarp Dtella, Arnhemland Watercourse Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra paranana</i>	Bourke, Doughty, Tedeschi, Oliver & Moritz, 2018		Litchfield Spotted Gehyra	Litchfield Spotted Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra peninsularis</i>	Doughty, Bauer, Pepper & Keogh, 2018		Burrup Peninsula Rock Gehyra	Burrup Rock Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra pilbara</i>	Mitchell, 1965		Gracile Termitaria Gehyra	Termite Mound Dtella, Pilbara Dtella, Termite Mound Gehyra, Pilbara Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra pluraparosa</i>	Bourke, Doughty, Tedeschi, Oliver, Myers & Moritz, 2018		Northern Kimberley Gehyra	Northern Kimberley Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra palka</i>	Doughty, Bauer, Pepper & Keogh, 2018		Large-spotted Mid-west Rock Gehyra	Large-spotted Rock Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra pseudopunctata</i>	Doughty, Bourke, Tedeschi, Oliver & Moritz, 2018		Southern Kimberley Spotted Gehyra	Southern Kimberley Spotted Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra pulingka</i>	Hutchinson, Sistrum, Donnellan & Hutchinson, 2014		Central Ranges Rock Gehyra	Central Ranges Rock Dtella, Rock-dwelling Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra punctata</i>	(Fry, 1914)		Spotted Rock Gehyra	Spotted Rock Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra purpurascens</i>	Storr, 1982		Robust Tree Gehyra, Purplish Gehyra	Robust Tree Dtella, Purplish Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra robusta</i>	King, 1984		Robust Rock Gehyra	Robust Rock Dtella, Robust Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra spheniscus</i>	Doughty, Palmer, Sistrum, Bauer & Donnellan, 2012		Small Wedge-toed Gehyra	Small Wedge-toed Dtella, Small Wedge-toed gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra unguiculata</i>	Kealley, Doughty, Pepper, Keogh, Hillyer & Huey, 2018		Crescent-marked Pilbara Gehyra	Crescent-marked Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1836)		Western Tree Gehyra	Western Tree Dtella, Tree Dtella
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra versicolor</i>	Hutchinson, Sistrum, Donnellan & Hutchinson, 2014		Eastern Tree Gehyra	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra xenopus</i>	Storr, 1978		Large Wedge-toed Gehyra	Large Wedge-toed Dtella, Crocodile-faced Dtella, Crocodile-faced Gehyra
GEKKONIDAE	Hemidactylus	Gray, 1825		House Geckos	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1836)	Naturalised exotic	Asian House Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1836)	Naturalised exotic	Indo-Pacific Gecko	Fox Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Hemidactylus parvimaculatus</i>	Deraniyagala, 1953	Naturalised exotic	Spotted House Gecko	Sri Lankan House Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	Heteronotia	Wermuth, 1965		Australian Prickly Geckos	Mbootoos
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Heteronotia atra</i>	Pepper, Doughty, Fujita, Moritz & Keogh, 2013		Black Pilbara Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Bynoe's Gecko	Rat-tailed Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Heteronotia fasciolata</i>	Pepper, Doughty, Fujita, Moritz & Keogh, 2013	The original spelling <i>fasciolatus</i> is a masculine adjective, and must be changed to <i>fasciolata</i> to agree with the feminine genus name, as first corrected by Cogger (2014. Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia. Seventh edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne).	Pale-headed Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Heteronotia planiceps</i>	Storr, 1989		North-west Prickly Gecko	Kimberley Prickly Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Heteronotia spelea</i>	(Kluge, 1963)		Pilbara Cave Gecko	Desert Cave Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	Lepidodactylus	Fitzinger, 1843		Scaly-fingered Geckos	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus listeri</i>	(Boulenger, 1889)	Extinct in wild	Lister's Gecko	Christmas Island Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus luqubris</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1836)	Naturalised exotic	Mourning Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus pumilus</i>	(Boulenger, 1885)		Slender Chained Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	Nactus	Kluge, 1983		Tropical Prickly Geckos	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Nactus cheverti</i>	(Macleay, 1877)		South Cape York Gecko	Chervert Gecko
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Nactus eboracensis</i>	(Macleay, 1877)		North Cape York Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Nactus galgajuga</i>	(Ingram, 1978)		Black Mountain Gecko	
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Nactus pelagicus</i>	(Girard, 1858)		Pelagic Gecko	
PYGOPODIDAE	Aprasia	Gray, 1839		Worm-lizards	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia aurita</i>	Kluge, 1974		Eared Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia clairae</i>	Maryan, How & Adams, 2013		Batavia Coast Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia haroldi</i>	Storr, 1978		Shark Bay Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia inaurita</i>	Kluge, 1974		Red-tailed Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia litorea</i>	Maryan, Bush & Adams, 2013		Gnarloo Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Kluge, 1974		Pink-tailed Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia picturata</i>	Smith & Henry, 1999		Black-headed Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia pseudopulchella</i>	Kluge, 1974		Flinders Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia pulchella</i>	Gray, 1839		Granite Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia repens</i>	(Fry, 1914)		Sand-plain Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia rostrata</i>	Parker, 1956		Ningaloo Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia smithi</i>	Storr, 1970		Black-tipped Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia striolata</i>	Lütken, 1863		Lined Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia wicherina</i>	Maryan, Adams & Aplin, 2015		Wicherina Worm-lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	Delma	Gray, 1831		Delmas	

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PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma australis</i>	Kluge, 1974		Marble-faced Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma borea</i>	Kluge, 1974		Rusty-topped Delma	Northern Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma butleri</i>	Storr, 1987		Unbanded Delma	Spinifex Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma concinna concinna</i>	(Kluge, 1974)		West Coast Javelin Delma	Javelin Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma concinna major</i>	(Storr, 1987)		Shark Bay Javelin Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma desmosa</i>	Maryan, Aplin & Adams, 2007		Banded Delma	Desert Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma elegans</i>	Kluge, 1974		Pilbara Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma fraseri</i>	Gray, 1831		Fraser's Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma grayii</i>	Smith, 1849		Side-banded Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma hebesa</i>	Maryan, Brennan, Adams & Aplin, 2015		Heath Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma impar</i>	(Fischer, 1882)		Striped Legless Lizard	Striped Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma inornata</i>	Kluge, 1974		Patternless Delma	Olive Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma labialis</i>	Shea, 1987		Stripe-tailed Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma mitella</i>	Shea, 1987		Atherton Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma molleri</i>	Lütken, 1863		Gulfs Delma	Adelaide Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma nasuta</i>	Kluge, 1974		Sharp-snouted Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma pax</i>	Kluge, 1974		Peace Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma petersoni</i>	Shea, 1991		Painted Delma	Peterson's Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma plebeia</i>	De Vis, 1888		Leaden Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma tealei</i>	Maryan, Aplin & Adams, 2007		North West Cape Delma	Teale's Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma tincta</i>	De Vis, 1888		Excitable Delma	Black-necked Delma
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma torquata</i>	Kluge, 1974		Collared Delma	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Lialis</i>	Gray, 1835		Snake-lizards	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Gray, 1835		Burton's Legless Gecko	Burton's Legless Lizard, Burton's Snake-lizard
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Ophidiocephalus</i>	Lucas & Frost, 1897		Bronzeback	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Ophidiocephalus taeniatus</i>	Lucas & Frost, 1897		Bronzeback	
PYGOPODIDAE	Paradelma	Kinghorn, 1926		Scaly-foots	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Paradelma orientalis</i>	(Günther, 1876)		Brigalow Scaly-foot	
PYGOPODIDAE	Pletholax	(Cope, 1864)		Keeled Legless Lizards	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Pletholax edelensis</i>	Storr, 1978		West Coast Keeled Legless Lizard	Keeled Legless Lizard
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Pletholax gracilis</i>	Cope, 1864		Shark Bay Keeled Legless Lizard	
PYGOPODIDAE	Pygopus	Merrem, 1820		Scaly-foots	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	(Lacépède, 1804)		Common Scaly-foot	Southern Scaly-foot
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>	(Fischer, 1882)		Western Hooded Scaly-foot	Hooded Scaly-foot
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Pygopus roberti</i>	Oliver, Couper & Amey, 2010		Cape York Scaly-foot	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Pygopus schradleri</i>	Boulenger, 1913		Eastern Hooded Scaly-foot	
PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Pygopus steelescotti</i>	James, Donnellan & Hutchinson, 2001		Northern Hooded Scaly-foot	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE			The higher taxonomy of the family Scincidae is subject to debate. We follow Shea (2021. Zootaxa 5067:301-351) and maintain the traditional nomenclature for the Australian skink fauna, with all species ascribed to a single subfamily Lygosominae, and the major lineages within this treated as tribes (following Welch, 1982. Herpetile 7:25-27) rather than families. The former tribe Egermini becomes the Tiliquini due to priority.		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Acritoscincus</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985	The genus is also commonly referred to as the junior synonym <i>Bassiana</i> Hutchinson, Donnellan, Baverstock, Krieg, Simms and Burgin, 1990. <i>Bassiana</i> was predominantly used since 1990 for this genus while the validity of <i>Acritoscincus</i> was debated. ASH has decided that, on balance, stability would be best served by accepting <i>Acritoscincus</i> as available. Similar comments apply to other generic names created by Wells and Wellington (1984. Australian Journal of Herpetology 1:73-129; 1985. Australian Journal of Herpetology Supplement 1:1-61) and their competing names as erected by Hutchinson et al. (1990. Australian Journal of Zoology 38:535-554). In coming to this decision, the Committee was not unanimous.	Three-lined Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Acritoscincus duperreyi</i>	(Gray, 1838)		Eastern Three-lined Skink	Bold-striped Cool-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Acritoscincus platynotus</i>	(Peters, 1881)		Red-throated Skink	Red-throated Cool-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Acritoscincus trilineatus</i>	(Gray, 1838)		Western Three-lined Skink	South-western Cool-skink, New Holland Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Anepischetosia</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985	This genus is also referred to in various other works as <i>Nannoscincus</i> , <i>Nannoseps</i> and <i>Hemiergus</i> . <i>Nannoscincus</i> is now restricted to New Caledonia, <i>Hemiergus</i> is an unrelated sphenomorphin skink, and <i>Nannoseps</i> Sadler 1990 is a junior synonym of <i>Anepischetosia</i> created while the validity of <i>Anepischetosia</i> was debated. ASH has decided that, on balance, stability would be best served by accepting <i>Anepischetosia</i> as available. Similar comments apply to other generic names created by Wells and Wellington (1984. Australian Journal of Herpetology 1:73-129; 1985. Australian Journal of Herpetology Supplement 1:1-61) and their competing names as erected by Hutchinson et al. (1990. Australian Journal of Zoology 38:535-554). In coming to this decision, the Committee was not unanimous.		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Anepischetosia maccoyi</i>	(Lucas & Frost, 1894)		Highlands Forest-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	Austroablepharus	Couper, Hoskin, Potter, Bragg & Moritz, 2018		Grassland Striped Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Austroablepharus barryloni</i>	(Couper, Limpus, McDonald & Amey, 2010)		Lyon's Grassland Striped Skink	MT Surprise Soil-crevice Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Austroablepharus kinghorni</i>	(Copland, 1947)		Kinghorn's Grassland Striped Skink	Red-tailed Soil-crevice Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Austroablepharus naranjicaudus</i>	(Greer, Fisher & Horner, 2004)		Orange-tailed Grassland Striped Skink	Orange-tailed Soil-crevice Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Carinascincus</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985	The genus is also commonly referred to as the junior synonym <i>Niveoscincus</i> Hutchinson, Donnellan, Baverstock, Krieg, Simms and Burgin, 1990. Wells and Wellington (1985. Australian Journal of Herpetology Supplement 1:1-61) concurrently proposed three generic names for species now ascribed to this single genus: <i>Carinascincus</i> , <i>Litotescincus</i> and <i>Tasmascincus</i> . Designation of priority of <i>Carinascincus</i> over the other two names is by Couper et al. (2006. pp. 367-383 in: Merrick et al. (eds). Evolution and Biogeography of Australasian Vertebrates. Auscup, Oatlands).	Snow Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Carinascincus coventryi</i>	(Rawlinson, 1975)		Southern Forest Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Carinascincus greeni</i>	(Rawlinson, 1975)		Northern Snow Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Carinascincus metallicus</i>	(O'Shaughnessy, 1874)		Metallic Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Carinascincus microlepidotus</i>	(O'Shaughnessy, 1874)		Southern Snow Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Carinascincus ocellatus</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Ocellated Skink	

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carinascincus orocryptus</i>	(Hutchinson, Schwaner & Medlock, 1988)		Mountain Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carinascincus palfreymani</i>	(Rawlinson, 1974)		Pedra Branca Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carinascincus pretiosus</i>	(O'Shaughnessy, 1874)		Tasmanian Tree Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Carlia	Gray, 1845		Rainbow-skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia amax</i>	Storr, 1974		Two-keeled Rainbow-skink	Bauxite Rainbow-skink, Two-spined Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia crypta</i>	Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter & Moritz, 2018		Northern Red-throated Rainbow-skink	Cryptic Red-throated Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia decora</i>	Hoskin & Couper, 2012		Elegant Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia dogare</i>	Covacevich & Ingram, 1975		Sandy Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia gracilis</i>	Storr, 1974		Slender Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia inconnexa</i>	Ingram & Covacevich, 1989		Whitsunday Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia insularis</i>	Afonso Silva, Santos, Ogilvie & Moritz, 2017		Kimberley Island Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia isostricacantha</i>	Afonso Silva, Santos, Ogilvie & Moritz, 2017		Northern Desert Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia jarnoldae</i>	Covacevich & Ingram, 1975		Lined Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia johnstonei</i>	Storr, 1974		Rough Brown Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia longipes</i>	(Macleay, 1877)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Closed-litter Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia munda</i>	(De Vis, 1885)		Shaded-litter Rainbow-skink	Stipped Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia pectoralis</i>	(De Vis, 1885)		Open-litter Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia quinquecarinata</i>	(Macleay, 1877)		Five-keeled Rainbow-skink	Five-carinated Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia rhomboidalis</i>	(Peters, 1869)		Blue-throated Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia rostralis</i>	(De Vis, 1885)		Black-throated Rainbow-skink	Hooded Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia rubigo</i>	Hoskin & Couper, 2012		Orange-flanked Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia rubrigularis</i>	Ingram & Covacevich, 1989		Northern Red-throated Rainbow-skink	Red-throated Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia rufilatus</i>	Storr, 1974		Red-sided Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia schmeltzii</i>	(Peters, 1867)		Robust Rainbow-skink	Schmeltz's Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia sexdentata</i>	(Macleay, 1877)		Six-Toothed Rainbow-skink	Closed-litter Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia storri</i>	Ingram & Covacevich, 1989		Brown Bi-keeled Rainbow-skink	Storr's Rainbow-skink, Brown Bicarinate Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia tetradactyla</i>	(O'Shaughnessy, 1879)		Southern Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia triacantha</i>	(Mitchell, 1953)		Desert Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	(De Vis, 1884)		Tussock Rainbow-skink	Lively Rainbow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Carlia wundalthingi</i>	Hoskin, 2014		Cape Melville Rainbow-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Cryptoblepharus	Wiegmann, 1834		Snake-eye Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus adamsi</i>	Homer, 2007		Adams' Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus australis</i>	(Sternfeld, 1918)		Inland Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i>	(Gray, 1838)		Southwest Snake-eye Skink	Buchanan's Snake-eye Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus cygnatus</i>	Homer, 2007		Swanson's Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus daedalus</i>	Homer, 2007		Dappled Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus egeriae</i>	(Boulenger, 1889)	Extinct in the wild	Christmas Island Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus exochus</i>	Homer, 2007		Noble Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus fuhni</i>	Covacevich & Ingram, 1978		Black-boulder Snake-eye Skink	Black-boulder Snake-eye Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus gurrumul</i>	Homer, 2007		Arafura Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus juno</i>	Homer, 2007		Juno's Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus litoralis horneri</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985	Originally described as a distinct species; reduced to subspecific status by Homer (2007).	Western Coastal Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus litoralis litoralis</i>	(Mertens, 1958)	A third subspecies, <i>C. l. vicinus</i> Homer, 2007, is extralimital (New Guinea)	Coastal Snake-eye Skink	Supralittoral Shinning-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus megastictus</i>	Storr, 1976		Blotched Snake-eye Skink	Blotched Shinning-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus mertensi</i>	Homer, 2007		Mertens' Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus metallicus</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		Metallic Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus ochrus</i>	Homer, 2007		Pale Snake-eye Skink	Eyrean Snake-eye-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus pannosus</i>	Homer, 2007		Ragged Snake-eye Skink	Speckled Snake-eye skink, Callose-palmed Shinning-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus</i>	(Cocteau, 1836)		Péron's Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher clarus</i>	(Storr, 1961)		Bight Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	(Sternfeld, 1918)		Elegant Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus ruber</i>	Borner & Schüttler, 1981		Tawny Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus tythos</i>	Homer, 2007		Pygmy Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus ustulatus</i>	Homer, 2007		Russet Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	(Garman, 1901)		Cream-striped Snake-eye Skink	Striped Snake-eye skink, Wall Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus wulbu</i>	Homer, 2007		Spangled Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Cryptoblepharus zoticus</i>	Homer, 2007		Agile Snake-eye Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Emoia	Gray 1845			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Emoia atrocostata atrocostata</i>	(Lesson, 1830)	A third subspecies, <i>E. a. freycinetii</i> (Duméril and Bibron, 1839) is extralimital.	Mangrove Skink	Littoral Whiptail-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Emoia atrocostata australis</i>	Brown, 1991			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Emoia longicauda</i>	(Macleay, 1877)	The specific epithet was originally spelt <i>longicaudis</i> , which is indeclinable (caudis is not a Latin word). However, the incorrect subsequent spelling <i>longicauda</i> is in prevailing usage, and is to be treated as correct under Article 33.3.1 of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Extralimital in New Guinea	Long-tailed Skink	Shrub Whiptail-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Emoia nativitatis</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)	Extinct	Christmas Island Whiptail-skink	Forest Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Eroticoscincus	Wells & Wellington, 1984			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Eroticoscincus graciloides</i>	(Lönnerberg & Årsson, 1913)		Elf Skink	

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Eugongylus</i>	Fitzinger, 1843	While the holotype of <i>Eugongylus albofasciolatus</i> (Günther, 1872) is nominally from "northern Australia", that locality is incorrect, as the species, native to the Solomon Islands, Bougainville, and the Bismark Archipelago, does not occur in Australia.		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Eugongylus rufescens</i>	(Shaw, 1802)	Extralimital in New Guinea and eastern Indonesia	Bar-lipped Sheen-skink	Brown Sheen-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Harrisionascincus</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985	The genus is also commonly referred to as the junior synonym <i>Cautula</i> Hutchinson, Donnellan, Baverstock, Krieg, Simms and Burgin, 1990. <i>Cautula</i> was predominantly used since 1990 for this genus while the validity of <i>Harrisionascincus</i> was debated. ASH has decided that, on balance, stability would be best served by accepting <i>Harrisionascincus</i> as available. Similar comments apply to other generic names created by Wells and Wellington (1984. Australian Journal of Herpetology 1:73-129; 1985. Australian Journal of Herpetology Supplement 1:1-61) and their competing names as erected by Hutchinson et al. (1990. Australian Journal of Zoology 38:535-554). In coming to this decision, the Committee was not unanimous.		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Harrisionascincus zia</i>	(Ingram & Ehmann, 1981)		Rainforest Cool-skink	Beech Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis</i>	Fitzinger, 1843		Sunskinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis adonis</i>	Ingram, 1991		Diamond Shielded Sunskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis amacula</i>	Ingram & Rawlinson, 1981		Friendly Sunskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis bellendenkerensis</i>	Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter & Moritz, 2018		Southern Montane Sunskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis calligula</i>	Ingram & Rawlinson, 1981		Mountain Sunskink	Barrington Sunskink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis coggeri</i>	Ingram, 1991		Northern Rainforest Sunskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis colossus</i>	Ingram, 1991		Bunya Sunskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis couperi</i>	Ingram, 1991		Plain-backed Sunskink	Couper's Sunskink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	(De Vis, 1888)		Delicate Skink	Rainbow Skink, Delicate Grass Skink, Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink, Plague Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis elliotensis</i>	Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter & Moritz, 2018		Mt Elliot Rainforest Sunskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis elongata</i>	Greer, 1997		Elongate Sunskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1839)		Garden Skink	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis mirabilis</i>	Ingram & Rawlinson, 1981		Saxicoline Sunskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis robertsi</i>	Ingram, 1991		Northern Montane Sunskink	Grey-bellied Sunskink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lampropholis simills</i>	Singhal, Hoskin, Couper, Potter & Moritz, 2018		Southern Rainforest Sunskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Liburnascincus</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984		Rock Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Liburnascincus artemis</i>	Hoskin & Couper, 2015		Bamboo Range Rock Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Liburnascincus coensis</i>	(Mitchell, 1953)		Coen Rock Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Liburnascincus mundivensis</i>	(Broom, 1898)		Outcrop Rock Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Liburnascincus scirtetis</i>	(Ingram & Covacevich, 1980)		Black Mountain Rock Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus</i>	De Vis, 1884		Litter Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus absconditus</i>	(Worthington-Wilmer, Couper, Arney, Zug & Roberts, in Couper, Worthington-Wilmer, Roberts, Arney & Zug, 2005)		Secretive Litter Skink	Mt. Surprise Litter Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus aeoratus</i>	(Garman, 1901)		Large-disked Litter Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>	De Vis, 1884		Iridescent Litter Skink	Tree-base Litter Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus laevis</i>	(Oudemans, 1894)		Rainforest Litter Skink	Rainforest-edge Litter Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus macfarlanei</i>	(Günther, 1877)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Translucent Litter Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus malleolus</i>	(Roberts, Couper, Worthington-Wilmer, Arney & Zug, in Couper, Worthington-Wilmer, Roberts, Arney & Zug, 2005)		Red-tailed Litter Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus parhasius</i>	(Couper, Covacevich & Lethbridge, 1994)		Fire-tailed Litter Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus rimula</i>	(Ingram & Covacevich, 1980)		Crevice Litter Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus roccoco</i>	Ingram & Covacevich, 1988		Chillagoe Litter Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus sesbrauna</i>	Ingram & Covacevich, 1988		Eastern Cape Litter Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus tanneri</i>	Ingram & Covacevich, 1988		Endeavour River Litter Skink	Tanner's Litter Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Lygisaurus zuma</i>	Couper, 1993		Sun-loving Litter Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Menetia</i>	Gray, 1845		Dwarf Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Menetia alanae</i>	Rankin, 1979		Top End Dwarf Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Menetia amaura</i>	Storr, 1978	Status uncertain. Considered a synonym of <i>M. greyii</i> by Aplin and Smith (1991. Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement 63:51-74), although the evidence for this decision remains unpublished. However, there are at least three genetic lineages recognisable within <i>M. greyii</i> in the region (Aplin et al. 2000. Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement 65:335-360), suggesting that any synonymy should await resolution of the taxonomy of <i>M. greyii</i> in the Shark Bay area.	Shark Bay Dwarf Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Menetia concinna</i>	Sadler, 1984		Jabiluka Dwarf Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Gray, 1845		Common Dwarf Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Menetia maini</i>	Storr, 1976		Northern Dwarf Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Menetia surda cresswelli</i>	Aplin & Adams, 1998			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Menetia surda surda</i>	Storr, 1976		Western Dwarf Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Morethia</i>	Gray, 1845		Morethia Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>	(Peters, 1874)	The species name has been ascribed by some (e.g., Storr, 1972. Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia 55:73-79) to Boulenger (1887), due to the peculiar way it was introduced by Peters (1874). We follow Smyth (1972. Records of the South Australian Museum 16:1-14), Rawlinson (1976. Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria 37:27-41) and Cogger et al. (1983. Zoological Catalogue of Australia Vol. 1. Amphibia and Reptilia. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra) in ascribing the name to Peters.	Saltbush Morethia	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	(Ogilby, 1890)		Eastern Morethia	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Morethia butleri</i>	(Storr, 1963)		Woodland Morethia	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Morethia lineoocellata</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1839)		West Coast Morethia	Western Pale-flecked Morethia
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Morethia obscura</i>	Storr, 1972		Shrubland Morethia	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Morethia ruficauda exquisita</i>	Storr, 1972		Pilbara Firetail Morethia	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLINI	<i>Morethia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	(Lucas & Frost, 1895)		Fire-tailed Skink	Lined Fire-tailed Skink

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Morethia stori</i>	Greer, 1980		Top End Morethia	Northern Fire-tailed Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>	(Peters, 1874)		North-eastern Firetail Morethia	Eastern Fire-tailed Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Oligosoma	Girard, 1857			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Oligosoma lichenigerum</i>	(O'Shaughnessy, 1874)	Occasionally referred to the genus <i>Vaderscincus</i> Wells and Wellington, 1985. We follow Chapple et al. (2009. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 52:470-487) in treating <i>Vaderscincus</i> as a synonym of <i>Oligosoma</i> .	Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Proablepharus	Fuhn, 1969		Metallic Dwarf Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Proablepharus reginae</i>	(Glauret, 1960)		Silvereye Skink	Western Leaf-litter Skink, Western Soil-crevice Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Proablepharus tenuis</i>	(Broom, 1896)		Coppery Skink	Slender Snake-eyed Skink, Northern Leaf-litter skink, Northern Snake-eyed Skink, Northern Soil-crevice Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Pseudemoia	Fuhn, 1967		Grass Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Pseudemoia baudini</i>	(Greer, 1982)		Bight Coast Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Pseudemoia cryodroma</i>	Hutchinson & Donnellan, 1992		Alpine Bog Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1839)		Southern Grass Skink	Tussock Cool-skink, Tussock Skink, Entrecasteaux's Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	(Lindholm, 1901)		Tussock Skink	Southern Grass Tussock Skink, Southern Tussock Grass Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	(Hutchinson & Donnellan, 1988)		Glossy Grass Skink	Rawlinson's Window-eyed Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Pseudemoia spenceri</i>	(Lucas & Frost, 1894)		Spencer's Tree Skink	Trunk-climbing Cool-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Pygmaeoscincus	Couper & Hoskin, 2014		Pygmy Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Pygmaeoscincus koslandae</i>	(Greer, 1991)		Cape York Pygmy Skink	Fine-browed Dwarf Skink, Kosland's Pygmy Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Pygmaeoscincus sadleri</i>	(Greer, 1991)		Magnetic Island Pygmy Skink	Magnetic Island Dwarf Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Pygmaeoscincus timlowi</i>	(Ingram, 1977)		Low's Pygmy Skink	Low's Dwarf Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Saprosincus	Wells & Wellington, 1984			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus basiliscus</i>	(Ingram & Rawlinson, 1981)		Southern Wet Tropics Shadeskink	Pale-lipped Shadeskink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus challengerii</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		Challenger's Shadeskink	Orange-tailed Shadeskink, Border Ranges Shadeskink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus czechurai</i>	(Ingram & Rawlinson, 1981)		Czechura's Shadeskink	Wedge-snouted Shadeskink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus eungellensis</i>	Sadler, Couper, Colgan, Vanderduys & Rickard, 2005		Eungella Shadeskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus hannahae</i>	Couper & Keim, 1998		Hannah's Shadeskink	Mid-east Queensland Shadeskink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus lewisi</i>	Couper & Keim, 1998		Northern Wet Tropics Shadeskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus mustelinus</i>	(O'Shaughnessy, 1874)		Weasel Skink	Weasel Shadeskink, Southern Weasel Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus orarius</i>	(Sadler, 1998)		Coastal Shadeskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus rosei</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985		Rose's Shadeskink	Orange-tailed Shadeskink, Highland Forest Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus saltus</i>	Hoskin, 2013		Cape Melville Shadeskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus spectabilis</i>	(De Vis, 1888)		Gully Shadeskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Saprosincus tetradactylus</i>	(Greer & Kluge, 1980)		Four-fingered Shadeskink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	Technarscincus	Wells & Wellington, 1985	The genus is also commonly referred to as the junior synonym <i>Bartleia</i> Hutchinson, Donnellan, Baverstock, Krieg, Simms and Bergin, 1990. <i>Bartleia</i> was predominantly used since 1990 for this genus while the validity of <i>Technarscincus</i> was debated. ASH has decided that, on balance, stability would be best served by accepting <i>Technarscincus</i> as available. Similar comments apply to other generic names created by Wells and Wellington (1984. Australian Journal of Herpetology 1:73-129; 1985. Australian Journal of Herpetology Supplement 1:1-61) and their competing names as erected by Hutchinson et al. (1990. Australian Journal of Zoology 38:535-554). In coming to this decision, the Committee was not unanimous.		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, EUGONGYLI	<i>Technarscincus jigurrui</i>	(Covacevich, 1984)		Bartle Frere Skink	Bartle Frere Cool Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, LYGOSOMINI	Subdoluseps	Freitas, Datta-Roy, Karanth, Grismer & Siler, 2019			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, LYGOSOMINI	<i>Subdoluseps bowringii</i>	(Günther, 1864)	Extralimital in south-east Asia	Christmas Island Grass-skink	Christmas Island Writhing-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	Anomalopus	Duméril & Duméril, 1851		Worm-skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Anomalopus leuckartii</i>	(Weinland, 1862)		Two-clawed Worm-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	Greer & Cogger, 1985		Five-clawed Worm-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Anomalopus swansoni</i>	Greer & Cogger, 1985		Punctate Worm-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Anomalopus verreauxii</i>	Duméril & Duméril, 1851		Three-clawed Worm-skink	Verreaux's Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	Calorodius	Torkkola, Worthington Wilmer, Hutchinson, Couper, Oliver, 2022			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Calorodius thorntonensis</i>	(Greer, 1983)		Thornton Uplands Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	Calyptotis	De Vis, 1885		Calyptotis	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Calyptotis lepidorostrum</i>	Greer, 1983		Cone-eared Calyptotis	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Calyptotis ruficauda</i>	Greer, 1983		Red-tailed Calyptotis	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	(Peters, 1874)		Scute-snouted Calyptotis	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Calyptotis temporalis</i>	Greer, 1983		Broad-templed Calyptotis	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	Coeranoscincus	Wells & Wellington, 1984	Skinner (2007. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 92:347-366) and Skinner et al. (2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 69:906-918) were unable to recover a monophyletic <i>Coeranoscincus</i> , but instead recovered a sister-group relationship between <i>C. reticulatus</i> and <i>Ophioscincus truncatus</i> , and varying relationships of <i>C. frontalis</i> with either <i>Coggeria naufragus</i> or <i>Ophioscincus ophioscincus</i> . They recommended subsuming <i>Coeranoscincus</i> , <i>Ophioscincus</i> and <i>Coggeria</i> into an expanded <i>Saiphos</i> . Their proposed taxonomy has yet to achieve widespread support. Until the taxonomic relationships are resolved, we maintain the more consistently used taxonomy (Greer and Cogger, 1985. Records of the Australian Museum 37:11-54).	Snake-toothed Sninks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Coeranoscincus frontalis</i>	(De Vis, 1888)		Limless Snake-tooth Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	(Günther, 1873)		Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Coggeria</i>	Couper, Covacevich, Marsterson & Shea, 1996	Skinner et al. (2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 69:906-918) recommended subsuming the monotypic <i>Coggeria</i> with the five species in <i>Coeranoscincus</i> and <i>Ophioscincus</i> , in an expanded genus <i>Sajphas</i> (previously monotypic). This recommendation has yet to achieve widespread support, and as the definition of <i>Coggeria</i> is unique amongst skinks, the standard taxonomy is maintained pending further work on the relationships among the genera.		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Coggeria naufragus</i>	Couper, Covacevich, Marsterson & Shea, 1996		Satinay Sand Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Concinnia</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984	See comments under <i>Gnypetoscincus</i> . The original concept of <i>Concinnia</i> by Wells and Wellington (1984. Australian Journal of Herpetology 1:73-129; 1985. Australian Journal of Herpetology Supplement 1:1-61) is very different to the current concept.		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Concinnia ampla</i>	(Covacevich & McDonald, 1980)	<i>C. ampla</i> may be a distinct lineage, but for now is best placed in <i>Concinnia</i> . See comments for <i>Gnypetoscincus</i> .	Lemon-barred Forest-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Concinnia brachysoma</i>	(Lönnberg & Årsson, 1915)		Northern Bar-sided Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Concinnia frerei</i>	(Greer, 1992)		Bartle Frere Bar-sided Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Concinnia martini</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985		Dark Bar-sided Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Concinnia sokosoma</i>	(Greer, 1992)		Stout Bar-sided Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Concinnia tenuis</i>	(Gray, 1831)		Bar-sided Forest-skink	Bar-sided Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Concinnia tigrina</i>	(De Vis, 1888)		Yellow-blotched Forest-skink	Rainforest Water-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus</i>	Storr, 1964	Rabosky et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:71-82) began a process of re-examining species boundaries within the <i>Ctenotus inornatus</i> and <i>Ctenotus robustus</i> species complexes using genetic data. While their results suggested that the traditional species boundaries warranted reassessment, with some species being composites and others showing a lack of nuclear genetic differentiation, their sampling did not explore gene exchange at potential contact zones, there was incongruence between mitochondrial and nuclear data in some cases, and they were unable to resolve the application of type specimens and hence convincingly apply names to putative species in other cases. They further noted that some of the proposed synonymies were only tentative until such time as more detailed studies were undertaken. Hence, while ASH recognises the need for taxonomic revision of these complexes, the extensive but often tentative synonymies proposed by Rabosky et al. within the <i>C. inornatus</i> and <i>C. robustus</i> species complexes are not followed until further work assessing gene flow at potential contact zones is completed to more rigorously assess species boundaries, and the consequent nomenclatural issues are resolved.	Comb-eared Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus agrestis</i>	Wilson & Couper, 1995		Mitchell Grass Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus alacer</i>	Storr, 1970		Lively Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus alleni</i>	Storr, 1974		Ajana Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus allotropis</i>	Storr, 1981		Brown-blazed Wedgesnout Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus angusticeps</i>	Storr, 1988		Airliie Island Ctenotus	North-west Coastal Ctenotus, Little Leopard Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus aphrodite</i>	Ingram & Czechura, 1990		Oorida Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus arcanus</i>	Czechura & Wombey, 1982		Arcane Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus ariadnae</i>	Storr, 1969		Pin-striped Ctenotus	Ariadna's Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus arnhemensis</i>	Storr, 1981		Jabiluka Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus astarte</i>	Czechura, 1986		Ashy Downs Ctenotus	Stony Downs Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus astictus</i>	Horner, 1995		Amhem Striped Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus atlas</i>	Storr, 1969		Southern Spinifex Ctenotus	Southern Mallee Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus australis</i>	(Gray, 1838)	Also appears in the literature as <i>C. lesueurii</i> (Duméril & Bibron, 1839), due to uncertainty about the identity of <i>C. australis</i> . The type series of <i>C. australis</i> is mixed with two later specimens, and it is uncertain which specimens are the types. We follow Cogger et al. (1983. Zoological Catalogue of Australia Vol. 1. Amphibia and Reptilia. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra) in the application of the name <i>australis</i> to this species.	Western Limestone Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus borealis</i>	Horner & King, 1985	See comments under the generic name. Status uncertain; Rabosky et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:71-82) recommended synonymy with an expanded <i>C. robustus</i> , but noted that their sampling of <i>C. borealis</i> in support of this conclusion was limited. Complicating the issue is uncertainty about the application of the name <i>C. robustus</i> .	White-faced Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus brachyonyx</i>	Storr, 1971	See comments under the generic name. Status uncertain; Rabosky et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:71-82) recommended synonymy with an expanded <i>C. inornatus</i> .	Short-clawed Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus brevipes</i>	Storr, 1981		Short-footed Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus brooksi</i>	(Loveridge, 1933)		Sandhill Ctenotus	Brook's Wedgesnout Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus burbridgei</i>	Storr, 1975		Plain-backed Kimberley Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus calurus</i>	Storr, 1969		Blue-tailed Ctenotus	Blue-tailed Finesnout Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus capricorni</i>	Storr, 1981		Capricorn Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus catenifer</i>	Storr, 1974		Chain-striped Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus coggeri</i>	Sadler, 1985		Brown-backed Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus colletti</i>	(Boulenger, 1896)		Collett's Ctenotus	Buff-tailed Finesnout Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus decaneurus decaneurus</i>	Storr, 1970		Ten-lined Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus decaneurus yampiensis</i>	Storr, 1975	Status varies in the literature; Storr et al. (1981. Lizards of Western Australia. I. Skinks. Western Australian Museum, Perth) raised it to full species status, but Horner (2009. Records of the Western Australian Museum 25:181-199) considered it a subspecies of <i>C. decaneurus</i> . We follow the most recent revision by Horner.	Yampi Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus dellii</i>	Storr, 1974		Darling Range Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus duricola</i>	Storr, 1975		Eastern Pilbara Lined Ctenotus	Eastern Pilbara Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus dux</i>	Storr, 1969		Narrow-lined Ctenotus	Fine Side-lined Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus ehmanni</i>	Storr, 1985		Brown-tailed Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus essingtonii</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Lowlands Plain-backed Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus euclae</i>	Storr, 1971		Bight coast Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus eurydice</i>	Czechura & Wombey, 1982	Status uncertain; Swan et al. (2004. Field Guide to Reptiles of New South Wales. Reed New Holland, Sydney) were unable to consistently distinguish specimens of this species from <i>C. taeniolatus</i> , and treated the two as synonymous.	Brown-backed Yellow-lined Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus eutaenius</i>	Storr, 1981		Black-backed Yellow-lined Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus fallens</i>	Storr, 1974	See comments under the generic name. Status uncertain; Rabosky et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:71-82) recommended synonymy with an expanded <i>C. inornatus</i> .	West-coast Ctenotus	West-coast Laterite Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus gagudju</i>	Sadler, Wombey & Braithwaite, 1986		Magela Ctenotus	

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus gemmula</i>	Storr, 1974		Jewelled Ctenotus	Jewelled South-west Ctenotus, Jewelled Sandplain Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus grandis grandis</i>	Storr, 1969		Giant Desert Ctenotus	Grand Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus grandis titan</i>	Storr, 1980			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus greeri</i>	Storr, 1979		Greer's Ctenotus	Spotted-necked Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus halysis</i>	Horner, 2009		Chained Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus hanloni</i>	Storr, 1980		Nimble Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus hebetior hebetior</i>	Storr, 1978		Five-lined Ctenotus	Stout Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus hebetior schuettleri</i>	Börner, 1981			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus helenae</i>	Storr, 1969	See comments under the generic name. Status uncertain; Rabosky et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:71-82) recommended synonymy with an expanded <i>C. inornatus</i> .	Dusky Ctenotus	Clay-soil Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus hilli</i>	Storr, 1970		Hill's Ctenotus	Top-end Lowlands Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus iapetus</i>	Storr, 1975		North West Cape Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus impar</i>	Storr, 1969		Odd-striped Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus ingrami</i>	Czechura & Wombey, 1982		Yellow-sided Ctenotus	Ingram's Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus inornatus</i>	(Gray, 1845)	See comments under the generic name.	Bar-shouldered Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus jaanae</i>	Storr, 1970		Black-soil Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus kumbudj</i>	Sadler, Wombey & Braithwaite, 1986		Kumbudj Ctenotus	Alligator Rivers Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus kutjupa</i>	Hutchinson, Prates & Rabosky, 2022		Small Sand Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus labillardieri</i>	(Duméril & Bibrón, 1839)		Common South-west Ctenotus	Red-legged Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus lanceolini</i>	Ford, 1969		Lancelin Ctenotus	Lancelin South-west Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus lateralis</i>	Storr, 1978		Gravelly-soil Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus leae</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		Centrallian Coppertail Ctenotus	Orange-tailed Finesnout Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus leonhardii</i>	(Sternfeld, 1919)		Common Desert Ctenotus	Leonhard's Ctenotus, Leonhard's Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus maryani</i>	Aplin & Adams, 1998		Carnarvon Basin Ctenotus	Maryan's Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus mastigura</i>	Storr, 1975		Whiptail Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus mesotes</i>	Horner, 2009		Median-striped Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus militaris</i>	Storr, 1975		Military Ctenotus	Soldier Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus mimetes</i>	Storr, 1969		Checker-sided Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus monticola</i>	Storr, 1981		Atherton Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus nasutus</i>	Storr, 1969		Nasute Finesnout Ctenotus	Long-snouted Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus nigrilineatus</i>	Storr, 1990		Pin-striped Finesnout Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus nullum</i>	Ingram & Czechura, 1990		Cooktown Ctenotus	Nullum Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus olympicus</i>	Hutchinson & Donnellan, 1999		Saltbush Ctenotus	Spotted Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus ora</i>	Kay & Keogh, 2012		Coastal Plains Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus orientalis</i>	Storr, 1971		Spotted Ctenotus	Oriental Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus pallasotus</i>	Doughty & Rabosky, 2017		Western Pilbara Lined Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus pallescens</i>	Storr, 1970		Pale-backed Ctenotus	North-western Wedgesnout Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus pantherinus acripes</i>	Storr, 1975			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus pantherinus calx</i>	Storr, 1970			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus pantherinus ocellifer</i>	(Boulenger, 1896)			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus pantherinus pantherinus</i>	(Peters, 1866)		Leopard Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus piankai</i>	Storr, 1969		Coarse Sand Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus pulchellus</i>	Storr, 1978		Red-sided Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus</i>	(Sternfeld, 1919)		Many-lined Ctenotus	Fourteen-lined Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus quinkan</i>	Ingram, 1979		Quinkan Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus quirinus</i>	Horner, 2007		Arnhem Land Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus rawlinsoni</i>	Ingram, 1979		Cape Heath Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus regius</i>	Storr, 1971		Eastern Desert Ctenotus	Pale-rumped Ctenotus, Royal Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus rhabdotus</i>	Rabosky & Doughty, 2017		Kimberley Lined Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus rimacolus camptis</i>	Horner & Fisher, 1998			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus rimacolus rimacolus</i>	Horner & Fisher, 1998		Crack-Dwelling Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Storr, 1970	See comments under generic name. While Rabosky et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:71-82) identify two distinct species in this complex, the application of names remains uncertain. They demonstrated that the type locality is incorrect (no species in the complex occurs at that locality), but in the absence of evidence to definitively assign the name to one of the putative species, ASH retains the traditional concept of this species. Extralimital in New Guinea.	Robust Ctenotus	Striped Skink, Eastern Striped Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus rosarium</i>	Couper, Amey & Kutt, 2002		Beaded Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus rubicundus</i>	Storr, 1978		Ruddy Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus rufescens</i>	Storr, 1979		Rufous Finesnout Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus rutilans</i>	Storr, 1980		Rusty-shouldered Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus saxatilis</i>	Storr, 1970	See comments under generic name. Status uncertain; Rabosky et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:71-82) recommended synonymy with an expanded <i>C. inornatus</i> .	Rock Ctenotus	Stony-soil Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus schevilli</i>	(Loveridge, 1933)		Spotted Black-soil Ctenotus	Black-soil Rises Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus schamburgkii</i>	(Peters, 1863)		Sandplain Ctenotus	Barred Wedge-snout Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus septenarius</i>	King, Horner & Fyfe, 1988		Gibber Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus seratinus</i>	Czechura, 1986		Gravel-downs Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus seventyi</i>	Storr, 1975		North-western Sandy-loam Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus severus</i>	Storr, 1969	See comments under generic name. Status uncertain; Rabosky et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:71-82) recommended synonymy with an expanded <i>C. inornatus</i> .	Stern Ctenotus	

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus spaldingi</i>	(Macleay, 1877)	See comments under generic name and under <i>C. robustus</i> . Species delimitation uncertain. Rabosky et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:71-82) recommended transferring to <i>C. spaldingi</i> eastern Australian populations that were formerly ascribed to <i>C. robustus</i> . Extralimital in New Guinea.	Straight-browed Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus storni</i>	Rankin, 1978		Buff-striped Ctenotus	Storr's Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus strauchii strauchii</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		Short-legged Ctenotus	Eastern Barred Wedge-snout Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus strauchii varius</i>	Storr, 1981			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus striaticeps</i>	Storr, 1978		Stripe-headed Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus stuarti</i>	Horner, 1995		Stuart's Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus superciliaris</i>	Rabosky, Hutchinson, Donnellan, Talaba & Lovette, 2014		Sharp-browed Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus taeniatus</i>	(Mitchell, 1949)		Eyrean Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	(White, 1790)		Copper-tailed Ctenotus	Copper-Tailed Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus tanamiensis</i>	Storr, 1970		Tanami Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus tantillus</i>	Storr, 1975		Kimberley Wedge-snout Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus terrereginae</i>	Ingram & Czechura, 1990		Hinchinbrook Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus uber johnstonei</i>	Storr, 1980			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus uber uber</i>	Storr, 1969		Spotted Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus vagus</i>	Horner, 2009		Uneven-striped Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus vertebralis</i>	Rankin & Gillam, 1979		Scant-striped Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus xenopleura</i>	Storr, 1981		Wide-striped Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus youngsoni</i>	Storr, 1975		Shark Bay Sand Ctenotus	Shark Bay South-west Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus zasticus</i>	Storr, 1984		Hamelin Pool Ctenotus	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ctenotus zebrilla</i>	Storr, 1981		Lite Zebra Ctenotus	Southern Cape York Fine-snout Ctenotus
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	Eremiascincus	Greer, 1979		Sand-swimming Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus brongersmai</i>	(Storr, 1972)		Brown-sided Bar-lipped Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus douglasi</i>	(Storr, 1967)		Orange-sided Bar-lipped Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus fasciolatus</i>	(Günther, 1867)		Eastern Narrow-banded Sand-swimmer	Eastern Narrow-banded Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus intermedius</i>	(Sternfeld, 1919)		Northern Narrow-banded Sand-swimmer	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus isolepis</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		Northern Bar-lipped Skink	Short-legged Slender Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus musivus</i>	Mecke, Doughty & Donnellan, 2009		Mosaic Desert Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus pallidus</i>	(Günther, 1875)		Western Narrow-banded Sand-swimmer	Western Narrow-banded Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus pardalis erro</i>	(Copland, 1946)	Status uncertain. Known only from type specimens from an unknown locality. No reassessment of this putative subspecies, or any attempt to identify the geographic source of the types has been undertaken since 1946.	Enigmatic Lowlands Bar-lipped Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus pardalis pardalis</i>	(Macleay, 1877)		Lowlands Bar-lipped Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus phantasmus</i>	Mecke, Doughty & Donnellan, 2013		Ghost Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Broad-banded Sand-swimmer	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eremiascincus rubiginosus</i>	Mecke & Doughty, 2018		Rusty Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	Eulamprus	Fitzinger, 1843		Water Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984		Yellow-bellied Water Skink	Warm-temperate Water Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eulamprus kosciuskoi</i>	(Kinghorn, 1932)		Alpine Water Skink	Alpine Meadow-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eulamprus leuraensis</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984		Blue Mountains Water Skink	Blue Mountains Swamp-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1839)		Eastern Water Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eulamprus tympanum marnieae</i>	Hutchinson & Rawlinson, 1995		Corangamite Water Skink	Dreeite Water Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Eulamprus tympanum tympanum</i>	(Lönnberg & Andersson, 1915)		Southern Water Skink	Cool-temperate Water-skink, Highland Water Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	Glaphyromorphus	Wells & Wellington, 1984		Mulch Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus amhemicus</i>	(Storr, 1967)	Originally described as a subspecies of <i>G. crassicaudus</i> , subsequently treated by some as a subspecies of <i>darwiniensis</i> or <i>pumilus</i> , but treated as a full species by Greer (1989. Biology and Evolution of Australian Lizards. Surrey Beatty, Chipping Norton). ASH tentatively accepts <i>amhemicus</i> as a full species, but recognises the need for further work to resolve the taxonomy of this group of small skinks.	Amhem Mulch Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus clandestinus</i>	Hoskin & Couper, 2004		Mt Elliot Mulch Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus cracens</i>	(Greer, 1985)		Slender Mulch Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus crassicaudus</i>	(Duméril & Duméril, 1851)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Cape York Mulch Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus darwiniensis</i>	(Storr, 1967)	Originally described as a subspecies of <i>G. crassicaudus</i> ; raised to species status by Storr et al. (1981. Lizards of Western Australia I. Skinks. Western Australian Museum, Perth), but there is still uncertainty about the relationships of <i>crassicaudus</i> , <i>darwiniensis</i> and <i>amhemicus</i> . ASH tentatively accepts <i>darwiniensis</i> as a full species rather than one of the combinations of subspecies that appear in the conflicting literature.	Top End Mulch Skink	Northern Mulch Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus fuscicaudis</i>	(Greer, 1979)		Brown-tailed Bar-lipped Skink	Grey-tailed Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus mjobergi</i>	(Lönnberg & Andersson, 1915)		Atherton Mulch Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus nigricaudis</i>	(Macleay, 1877)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Black-tailed Bar-lipped Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus nyanchupinta</i>	Hoskin & Couper, 2014		McIlwraith Bar-lipped Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus othelarni</i>	Hoskin & Couper, 2014		Cape Melville Bar-lipped Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus pumilus</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		Dwarf Mulch Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Glaphyromorphus punctulatus</i>	(Peters, 1871)		Fine-spotted Mulch Skink	

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Gnypetoscincus</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984	While recent genetic studies have consistently grouped the monotypic genera <i>Gnypetoscincus</i> and <i>Nangura</i> with <i>Concinnia</i> , there has been some disagreement among studies as to whether the two genera are basal to <i>Concinnia</i> , or nested within it. Much of the variation reflects uncertainty as to the position of <i>Concinnia ampla</i> , and low support for the basal relationships (O'Conner and Moritz 2003. Australian Journal of Zoology 51:317-330; Rabosky et al. 2007. Proceedings of the Royal Society, Series B 274:2915-2923; Skinner 2007. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 92:347-366; Skinner et al. 2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 69:906-918). We continue to recognise the morphologically and ecologically very distinctive <i>Gnypetoscincus</i> as separate from <i>Concinnia</i> . If <i>C. ampla</i> is confirmed to be outside a clade of <i>Gnypetoscincus</i> + <i>Concinnia</i> , resurrection of the genus <i>Deloidiogenes</i> Wells and Wellington (1985. Australian Journal of Herpetology Supplement 1:1-61) for <i>ampla</i> would be an alternative to synonymy of <i>Gnypetoscincus</i> within <i>Concinnia</i> .		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Gnypetoscincus queenslandiae</i>	(De Vis, 1890)		Prickly Forest Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis</i>	Wagler, 1830		Earless Skinks	Mulch Skinks
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis decrensiensis continensis</i>	Copland, 1946	Taxonomic status uncertain. While Reeder and Reichert (2011. Copeia 2011:113-120) identified a species-level split between <i>H. decrensiensis</i> and <i>H. talbingoensis</i> , formerly treated as subspecies, they did not reassess the status of the other subspecies recognised by Copland (1946. Proceedings of the Linnean Society of NSW 70:62-92). The labelling of populations in their results vary from the numbering in the samples listed, and hence it is not possible to identify whether the putative subspecies of <i>H. decrensiensis</i> represent genetically distinct entities.	Southern Earless Skink	Fleurieu Peninsula Three-toed Earless Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis decrensiensis decrensiensis</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)		Kangaroo Island Three-toed Earless Skink	Three-toed Earless Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis gracilipes</i>	(Steindachner, 1870)	Also appears in some of the Western Australian literature as <i>australis</i> (Gray, 1839), but the nomenclatural validity of that name is doubtful due to homonymy. ASH follows Cogger et al. (1983. Zoological Catalogue of Australia Vol. 1. Amphibia and Reptilia. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra) in using <i>gracilipes</i> for this species.	Southwestern Mulch Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis initialis brookeri</i>	Storr, 1975		Nullarbor Five-toed Earless Skink	Brooker's Earless Skink, Nullarbor Five-toed Mulch Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis initialis initialis</i>	Werner, 1910		Southern Five-toed Earless Skink	Western Earless Skink, Southern Five-toed Mulch Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis millewae</i>	Coventry, 1976		Hummock Grass Five-toed Earless Skink	Rusky Earless Skink, Triodia Earless Skink, Hummock Grass Five-toed Mulch Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis peronii</i>	(Gray, 1831)		Four-Toed Earless Skink	Lowlands Earless Skink, Peron's Earless Skink, Four-Toed Mulch Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis quadrilineatus</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1839)	The generic name is to be treated as of masculine gender, as the original author (Wagler, 1830) used a form of either masculine or feminine gender without specifying or inferring the gender (original specific epithets were nouns). This means the species name must be <i>quadrilineatus</i> rather than the often used <i>quadrilineata</i> or <i>quadrilineatum</i> .	Two-toed Earless Skink	Two-toed Mulch Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis talbingoensis davisii</i>	Copland, 1946		New England Three-toed Earless Skink	Montane Earless Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Hemiergis talbingoensis talbingoensis</i>	Copland, 1946	Reeder and Reichert (2011. Copeia 2011:113-120) recommended raising eastern Australian populations formerly ascribed to <i>H. decrensiensis</i> to full species status, based on genetic evidence. However, neither this study, nor the earlier morphological studies by Copland (1946. Proceedings of the Linnean Society of NSW 70:62-92) that recognised four subspecies in <i>H. decrensiensis</i> , considered the identity of western Victorian populations that are geographically intermediate between <i>H. talbingoensis</i> and <i>H. decrensiensis</i> .	Eastern Earless Skink	Victoria Three-toed Earless Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista</i>	Bell, 1833		Sliders	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista aeneiceps</i>	Storr, 1986	Status uncertain; considered a synonym of <i>L. xanthurus</i> by Greer (1990. Records of the Western Australian Museum 14:443-448), but resurrected by Storr (1991. Records of the Western Australian Museum 15:365-381) on the basis of discordance in proximate samples. The two were recovered as sister taxa by Skinner et al. (2008. BMC Evolutionary Biology 8:310), although the samples for that genetic study represented opposite ends of the distribution of the two species, so do not resolve the question of taxonomic status. For the purposes of this list, ASH maintains the two species as distinct.	Yellow-tailed Slider	Desert Plain Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista alia</i>	Amey, Couper & Worthington Wilmer, 2019		Bullerina Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista allanae</i>	(Longman, 1937)		Retro Slider	Greater Robust Fine-lined Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista allochira</i>	Kendrick, 1989		Cape Range Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista ameles</i>	Greer, 1979		Limbless Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista amicorum</i>	Smith & Adams, 2007		Fortescue Three-toed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista anyara</i>	Amey, Couper & Worthington Wilmer, 2019		Olkola Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista apoda</i>	Storr, 1976		Dampierland Limbless Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista arenicola</i>	Storr, 1971		Beach Slider	Bight Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista axillaris</i>	Storr, 1991		Kalbarri Slider	Stripe-sided Robust Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista baynesi</i>	Storr, 1971		Baynes' Slider	Speckled Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista bipes</i>	(Fischer, 1882)		Western Two-toed Slider	North-western Sandslider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista borealis</i>	Storr, 1971		Northern Slider	Inland Kimberley Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	(Gray, 1839)		South-eastern Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista bunglebung</i>	Storr, 1991		Bungle Bungle Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista carpentariae</i>	Greer, 1983		Carpentaria Slider	Carpentaria Fine-lined Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista chalybura</i>	Storr, 1985		Pilbara Blue-tailed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista chordae</i>	Amey, Kutt & Hutchinson, 2005		Lyre-patterned Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista christinae</i>	Storr, 1979		Bold-striped Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista cinerea</i>	Greer, McDonald & Lawrie, 1983		Vine-thicket Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista clara</i>	Smith & Adams, 2007		Sharp-blazed Three-toed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista colliveri</i>	Couper & Ingram, 1992		Nubbin Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista connivens</i>	Storr, 1971		Blinking Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista desertorum</i>	(Sternfeld, 1919)		Great Desert Slider	Central Deserts Robust Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista distinguenda</i>	(Werner, 1910)		South-western Four-toed Slider	South-western Orange-tailed Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista dorsalis</i>	Storr, 1985		Southern Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista edwardsae</i>	Storr, 1982		Myall Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista elegans</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Elegant Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista elongata</i>	Storr, 1990		Woomera Slider	Wide-striped Mulch-slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista emmotti</i>	Ingram, Couper & Donnellan, 1993		Noonbah Robust Slider	

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista eupoda</i>	Smith, 1996		Meekatharra Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista flammicauda</i>	Storr, 1985		Pilbara Flame-tailed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista fragilis</i>	(Günther, 1876)		Eastern Mulch Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista frosti</i>	(Zietz, 1920)		Centralian Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista gascoynensis</i>	Storr, 1986		Gascoyne Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista gerrardii</i>	(Gray, 1864)		Bold-striped Robust Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista greeri</i>	Storr, 1982		South-eastern Kimberley Sand Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista griffini</i>	Storr, 1982		Stout Sand Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista haroldi</i>	Storr, 1983		Gnaraloo Mulch Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista hobsoni</i>	Amey, Couper & Worthington Wilmer, in Couper, Amey & Worthington Wilmer, 2016		Hobson's Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista humphriesi</i>	Storr, 1971		Zuytdorp Slider	Humphries' Worm Slider, Taper-tailed West-coast Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista ingrami</i>	Storr, 1991		Mclvor River Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista ips</i>	Storr, 1980		Robust Dune Slider	Robust Worm Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista jacksoni</i>	Smith & Adams, 2007		Pilbara Three-toed Slider	Pilbara Three-toed Lerista, Jackson's Three-toed Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista kalumburu</i>	Storr, 1976		Kalumburu Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista karlschmidti</i>	(Marx & Hosmer, 1959)		Lesser Robust Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista kendricki</i>	Storr, 1991		Dark Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista kennedyensis</i>	Kendrick, 1989		Kennedy Range Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista kingi</i>	Smith & Adams, 2007		Western Three-toed Slider	Western Three-toed Lerista, King's Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista labialis</i>	Storr, 1971		Eastern Two-toed Slider	Southern Sandslider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista lineata</i>	Bell, 1833		Perth Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista lineopunctulata</i>	(Duméril & Biron, 1839)		Dotted-line Robust Slider	West Coast Line-spotted Lerista
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista macropisthopus fusciceps</i>	Storr, 1991		Brown-headed Unpatterned Robust Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista macropisthopus galea</i>	Storr, 1991		Galena Unpatterned Robust Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista macropisthopus macropisthopus</i>	(Werner, 1903)		Unpatterned Robust Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista macropisthopus remota</i>	Storr, 1991		Inland Unpatterned Robust Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista micra</i>	Smith & Adams, 2007		Micro Three-toed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista microtis intermedia</i>	Storr, 1991		Esperance South-western Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista microtis microtis</i>	(Gray, 1845)		South-western Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista microtis schwaneri</i>	Storr, 1991		Long-legged Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista miopus</i>	(Günther, 1867)	Recently resurrected from the synonymy of <i>L. lineopunctulata</i> by Amey and Edwards (2017, Zootaxa 4317:111-133).	Northern Dotted-line Robust Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista muelleri</i>	(Fischer, 1881)		Mueller's Three-toed Slider	Wood Mulch Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista neander</i>	Storr, 1971		Pilbara Robust Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista neviniae</i>	Smith & Adams, 2007		Pilbara Four-lined Slider	Pilbara Four-lined Lerista, Nevin's Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista nicholsi</i>	(Loveridge, 1933)		Inland Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista occulta</i>	Smith & Adams, 2007		Hidden Three-toed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista onslowiana</i>	Storr, 1984		Onslow Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista orientalis</i>	(De Vis, 1889)		Northern Orange-tailed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista parameles</i>	Amey, Couper & Worthington Wilmer, 2019		Chillagoe Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista petersoni</i>	Storr, 1976	<i>Lerista talpina</i> was synonymised with <i>Lerista petersoni</i> (Aplin, Cowan and Doughty, 2022, Records of the Western Australian Museum 37:22-25).	Pale Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista picturata</i>	(Fry, 1914)		Southern Robust Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista planiventralis decora</i>	Storr, 1978		Shark Bay Keeled Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista planiventralis maryani</i>	Storr, 1991		Northern Keeled Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista planiventralis planiventralis</i>	(Lucas & Frost, 1902)		Keeled Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista praefrontalis</i>	Greer, 1986	Status uncertain; Maryan and Robinson (1997, Western Australian Naturalist 21:157-160) presented an argument that the holotype and only known specimen of <i>L. praefrontalis</i> was an aberrant <i>L. griffini</i> , which they reported from the type locality of the former species. Aplin and Smith (2001, Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement 63:51-74) continued to recognise the species, based on concordance of two unique but unrelated character states in the holotype.	Yampi Sand Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista praepecta</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		West Coast Worm Slider	Blunt-tailed West-coast Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista punctatovittata</i>	(Günther, 1867)		Spotted Slider	Eastern Robust Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista puncticauda</i>	Storr, 1991		Dotty-tailed Robust Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista quadrivincula</i>	Shea, 1991		Dark-streaked Slider	Four-chained Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista robusta</i>	Storr, 1990		Robust Sand Slider	Broad-eyed Sand Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista rochfordensis</i>	Amey & Couper, 2009		Rochford Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista rolfei</i>	Smith & Adams, 2007		Rolfe's Three-toed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista separanda</i>	Storr, 1976		Pale Four-toed Slider	Dampierland Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista simillima</i>	Storr, 1984		Fitzroy Slider	Fitzroy Sand Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista speciosa</i>	Storr, 1990		Musgrave Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista stictopleura</i>	Storr, 1985		Spotted Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista storri</i>	Greer, McDonald & Lawrie, 1983		Mt Surprise Slider	Storr's Slider, Mt Surprise Fine-lined Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista stylis</i>	(Mitchell, 1955)		Arnhem Coast Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista taeniata</i>	Storr, 1986		Ribbon Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista terdigitata</i>	(Parker, 1926)		Southern Tree-toed Slider	Robust Mulch Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista timida</i>	(De Vis, 1888)		Dwarf Three-toed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista tridactyla</i>	Storr, 1990		Dark-backed Mulch Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista uniduo</i>	Storr, 1984	<i>Lerista maculosa</i> was synonymised with <i>Lerista uniduo</i> (Aplin, Cowan and Doughty, 2022, Records of the Western Australian Museum 37:22-25).	Slender Broad-blazed Slider	

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista vanderduysi</i>	Amey, Couper & Worthington Wilmer, in Couper, Amey & Worthington Wilmer, 2016		Leaden-bellied Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista varia</i>	Storr, 1986		Shark Bay Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista verhmens</i>	Smith & Adams, 2007		Powerful Three-toed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista vermicularis</i>	Storr, 1982		Slender Dune Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista viduata</i>	Storr, 1991		Ravensthorpe Range Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista vittata</i>	Greer, McDonald & Lawrie, 1983		Side-striped Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista walkeri</i>	(Boulenger, 1891)		Kimberley Coast Slider	Walker's Slider
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista wilkinsi</i>	(Parker, 1926)		Two-toed Fine-lined Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista xanthura</i>	Storr, 1976		Yellow-tailed Plain Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista yuna</i>	Storr, 1991		Yuna Broad-blazed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Lerista zonulata</i>	Storr, 1991		North-eastern Orange-tailed Slider	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Nangura</i>	Covacevich, Couper & James, 1993			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Nangura spinosa</i>	Covacevich, Couper & James, 1993		Nangur Spiny Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Notoscincus</i>	Fuhn, 1969		Big-eyed Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Notoscincus butleri</i>	Storr, 1979		Lined Big-eyed Skink	Western Striped Snake-eyed Skink, Lined Soil-crevice Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Notoscincus ornatus ornatus</i>	(Broom, 1896)		Ornate Big-eyed Skink	Ornate Snake-eyed Skink, Ornate Soil-crevice Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Notoscincus ornatus wotjulum</i>	(Glauert, 1959)	Status uncertain. The most recent formal taxonomic revision (Storr 1974. Records of the Western Australian Museum 3:111-114) treats it as a subspecies of <i>N. ornatus</i> , but there is some evidence for sympatry on Groote Eylandt, arguing for species status of <i>wotjulum</i> , and it has been treated as specifically distinct in much of the recent literature. ASH recognises it as a subspecies of <i>ornatus</i> at the present time, until more detailed and comprehensive studies are undertaken.	Northern Big-eyed Skink	Northern Soil-crevice Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ophioscincus</i>	Peters, 1873	Skinner (2007. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 92:347-366) and Skinner et al. (2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 69:906-918) were unable to recover a monophyletic <i>Ophioscincus</i> , but instead recovered a sister-group relationship between <i>O. truncatus</i> and <i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i> , and varying relationships of <i>O. ophioscincus</i> , either as the outgroup to <i>O. truncatus</i> + <i>Coeranoscincus</i> + <i>Saiphos</i> + <i>Coggeria</i> , or the sister to <i>Coeranoscincus frontalis</i> . They recommended subsuming <i>Coeranoscincus</i> , <i>Ophioscincus</i> and <i>Coggeria</i> into an expanded <i>Saiphos</i> . Their proposed taxonomy has yet to achieve widespread support. Until the taxonomic relationships are resolved, we maintain the more consistently used taxonomy (Greer and Cogger, 1985. Records of the Australian Museum 37:11-54).	Snake-skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ophioscincus cooloolensis</i>	Greer & Cogger, 1985		Coolool Snake-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ophioscincus ophioscincus</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		Yalk-bellied Snake-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Ophioscincus truncatus</i>	(Peters, 1876)		Short-limbed Snake-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Praeteropus</i>	Hutchinson, Couper, Amey & Worthington Wilmer, 2021		Worm Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Praeteropus auxilliger</i>	Hutchinson, Couper, Amey & Worthington Wilmer, 2021		Sandstone Worm-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Praeteropus brevicollis</i>	(Greer & Cogger, 1985)		Short-necked Worm-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Praeteropus gowi</i>	(Greer & Cogger, 1985)		Speckled Worm-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Praeteropus monachus</i>	Hutchinson, Couper, Amey & Worthington Wilmer, 2021		Mt Abbot Worm-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Saiphos</i>	Gray, 1831	See comments under <i>Coeranoscincus</i> , <i>Coggeria</i> and <i>Ophioscincus</i> .		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	(Gray, 1825)		Three-toed Skink	Yellow-bellied Three-toed Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Sepsiscus</i>	Hutchinson, Couper, Amey & Worthington Wilmer, 2021			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Sepsiscus pluto</i>	(Ingram, 1977)		Cape York Worm-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Silvascincus</i>	Skinner, Hutchinson & Lee, 2013	The older name <i>Karma</i> Wells, 2009 has sometimes been used in the recent literature instead of <i>Silvascincus</i> , but ASH follows Kaiser et al. (2013. Herpetological Review 44:8-23) in rejecting for the purposes of nomenclature any papers by Wells from 2000.		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Silvascincus murrayi</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		Murray's Skink	Blue-speckled Forest-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Silvascincus tryoni</i>	(Longman, 1918)		Tyron's Skink	Border Ranges Blue-speckled Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Tumbunoscincus</i>	Skinner, Hutchinson & Lee, 2013	The older name <i>Magmellia</i> Wells, 2009 has sometimes been used in the recent literature instead of <i>Silvascincus</i> , but ASH follows Kaiser et al. (2013. Herpetological Review 44:8-23) in rejecting for the purposes of nomenclature any papers by Wells from 2000.		
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, SPHENOMORPHINI	<i>Tumbunoscincus luteilateralis</i>	(Covacevich & McDonald, 1980)		Orange-speckled Forest-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Bellatorias</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Bellatorias frerei</i>	(Günther, 1897)	Extralimital in New Guinea.	Major Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Bellatorias major</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Land Mullet	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Bellatorias obiri</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1985)		Arnhem Land Gorges Skink	Arnhem Land Egernia
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus</i>	Fitzinger, 1843		Slender Bluetongues & She-oak Skinks	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus branchialis</i>	(Günther, 1867)		Gilled Slender Bluetongue	Gunther's Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus casuarinae</i>	(Duméril & Bibron, 1839)		Tasmanian She-oak Skink	She-oak Slender Bluetongue, She-oak Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus celatus</i>	Shea & Miller, 1995		Western Slender Bluetongue	Western Slender Blue-tongue
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Pink-tongued Skink	Pink-tongued Lizard
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus maximus</i>	(Storr, 1976)		Giant Slender Bluetongue	Giant Slender Blue-tongue
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus melanops elongatus</i>	(Werner, 1910)		Mallee Slender Bluetongue	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus melanops melanops</i>	(Stirling & Zietz, 1893)		Spinifex Slender Bluetongue	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus melanops siticulosus</i>	Shea & Miller, 1995		Nullarbor Slender Bluetongue	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus michaeli</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984		Mainland She-oak Skink	Coastal She-oak Slender Bluetongue
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus praealtus</i>	Shea, 1995		Alpine She-oak Skink	Alpine She-oak Slender Bluetongue
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Cyclodomorphus venustus</i>	Shea & Miller, 1995		Saltbush Slender Bluetongue	Saltbush Slender Blue-tongue, Samphire Slender Bluetongue

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SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia</i>	Gray, 1838			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	(Gray, 1832)		Cunningham's Skink	Cunningham's Spiny-tailed Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia cygnitas</i>	Doughty, Kealley & Donnellan, 2011		Western Pilbara Spiny-tailed Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia depressa</i>	(Günther, 1875)		Southern Pygmy Spiny-tailed Skink	Pygmy Spiny-tailed Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia douglasi</i>	Glauert, 1956		Kimberley Crevice-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia eos</i>	Doughty, Kealley & Donnellan, 2011		Central Pygmy Spiny-tailed Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia epsisolus</i>	Doughty, Kealley & Donnellan, 2011		Eastern Pilbara Spiny-tailed Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia formosa</i>	Fry, 1914		Goldfields Crevice-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia hosmeri</i>	Kinghorn, 1955		Hosmer's Spiny-tailed Skink	Hosmer's Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia kingii</i>	(Gray, 1838)		King's Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia mcphreei</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984		Eastern Crevice-skink	McPhee's Egernia
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia napoleonis</i>	(Gray, 1838)		South-western Crevice-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia pilbarensis</i>	Storr, 1978		Pilbara Crevice-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia richardi</i>	(Peters, 1869)		Bight Crevice Skink	Richard's Crevice-skink, Bight Crevice-skink, Western Tree Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia roomi</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1985)		Kaputar Rock Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	(De Vis, 1888)		Yakka Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia saxatilis intermedia</i>	Cogger, 1960		Brown Rock Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia saxatilis saxatilis</i>	Cogger, 1960		Black Rock Skink	Black Crevice Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia stokesii aethiops</i>	Storr, 1978		Baudin Island Spiny-tailed Skink	Baudin Island Gidgee Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>	Storr, 1978		Western Spiny-tailed Skink	Western Gidgee Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia stokesii stokesii</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Abrolhos Spiny-tailed Skink	Stokes' Skink, Abrolhos Gidgee Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia stokesii zellingi</i>	(De Vis, 1884)		Gidgee Skink	Eastern Gidgee Skink, Eastern Spiny-tailed Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Egernia striolata</i>	(Peters, 1870)		Tree Skink	Eastern Tree Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis</i>	Fitzinger, 1843			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis guthega</i>	(Donnellan, Hutchinson, Dempsey & Osborne, 2002)		Guthega Skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis inornata</i>	(Rosén, 1905)		Desert Skink	Unadorned Desert-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis kintorei</i>	(Stirling & Zietz, 1893)		Great Desert Skink	Kintore's Egernia, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis margaretae</i>	(Storr, 1968)		Centralian Ranges Rock-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis modesta</i>	(Storr, 1968)		Eastern Ranges Rock-skink	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis montana</i>	(Donnellan, Hutchinson, Dempsey & Osborne, 2002)		Montane Rock-skink	Mountain Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis multiscutata</i>	(Mitchell & Behrmdt, 1949)		Bull Skink	Heath Skink, Southern Sand-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis persanata</i>	(Storr, 1968)		Flinders Ranges Rock-skink	Masked Rock-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis pulchra longicauda</i>	(Ford, 1963)		Jurien Bay Rock-skink	Jurien Bay Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis pulchra pulchra</i>	(Werner, 1910)		South-western Rock-skink	Spectacled Rock-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis slateri slateri</i>	(Storr, 1968)		Slater's Desert Skink	Slater's Egernia, Floodplain Skink, Centralian Floodplains Desert-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis slateri virgata</i>	(Storr, 1968)			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis striata</i>	(Sternfeld, 1919)		Night Skink	Striated Egernia
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Liapholis whitii</i>	(Lacépède, 1804)		White's Skink	White's Rock-skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Lissolepis</i>	Peters, 1872			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>	(Storr, 1978)		Swamp Skink	Eastern Mourning Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Lissolepis luctuosa</i>	(Peters, 1866)		Mourning Skink	Western Mourning Skink, Western Glossy Swamp Skink
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua</i>	Gray, 1825			
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i>	(Peters, 1863)		Pygmy Bluetongue	Pygmy Blue-tongue, Pygmy Bluetongue Lizard
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i>	Sternfeld, 1919		Centralian Bluetongue	Centralian Blue-tongued Lizard, Centralian Bluetongue
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)		Blotched Bluetongue	Southern Blue-tongue, Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	(Peters, 1863)		Western Bluetongue	Western Blue-tongue, Western Blue-tongued Lizard
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua rugosa aspera</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Shingleback Lizard	Sleepy Lizard, Eastern Bobtail, Stumpy-tail Lizard, Pinecone Lizard, Boggi
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua rugosa konowi</i>	(Mertens, 1958)		Shingleback Lizard	Rottneist Island Bobtail
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua rugosa palarra</i>	Shea, 2000		Shingleback Lizard	Shark Bay Bobtail, Northern Bobtail
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua rugosa rugosa</i>	(Gray, 1825)		Shingleback Lizard	Western Bobtail
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua scincoides intermedia</i>	Mitchell, 1955		Northern Bluetongue	
SCINCIDAE, LYGOSOMINAE, TILIQUINI	<i>Tiliqua scincoides scincoides</i>	(Hunter, in White 1790)	A third subspecies, <i>T. s. chimaera</i> , is extralimital in the Lesser Sundas.	Eastern Bluetongue	Common Blue-tongue, Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus</i>	Merrem, 1820			
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>	Boulenger, 1885	Pavón-Vázquez et al. (2022. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 173:107516) proposed several taxonomic changes for the <i>V. acanthurus</i> complex. The former subspecies <i>V. a. insularicus</i> was elevated to species level and <i>V. bartiji</i> synonymised with it. Populations in the complex from the southern coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria were described as a new species, <i>V. citrinus</i> . Within <i>V. acanthurus</i> , there appears to be considerable gene flow between populations and thus no subspecies were recognised.	Ridge-tailed Goanna	Ridge-tailed Monitor, Spiny-tailed Monitor

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VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus brevicauda</i>	Boulenger, 1898	Some authors have used the binomen <i>Varanus brevicaudus</i> to make the specific and generic names agree in gender. However, the original description of the species does not indicate whether the specific name was regarded as a noun or an adjective. In those cases, Article 31.2.2 of the Code indicates that the original spelling (in this case "brevicauda") is to be retained.	Short-tailed Pygmy Goanna	Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus bushi</i>	Aplin, Fitch & King, 2006	This species was nested within <i>V. gilleni</i> in some of the mitochondrial analyses presented by Fitch et al. (2006. Journal of Zoology 54:253-269), but we recognise each as a distinct species given their morphological differentiation and that they were recovered as reciprocally monophyletic in some of Fitch et al.'s (2006) results, pending the publication of analyses with a better sampling of specimens and/or loci.	Pilbara Pygmy Goanna	Bush's Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>	Boulenger, 1885		Stripe-tailed Goanna	Line-tailed Pygmy Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus chlorostigma</i>	(Gray, 1831)	The Australian populations belonging to the <i>V. indicus</i> group have been traditionally assigned to <i>V. indicus</i> . However, the ICZN (2020. Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 77:57-58) used its plenary power to maintain the type locality of <i>V. indicus</i> as originally given (Ambon, Moluccas, Indonesia). The taxon from the Moluccas seems to be distinct from the populations that are commonly assigned to <i>V. indicus</i> . The appropriate name for the latter, including the Australian populations, is <i>V. chlorostigma</i> . The morphologically similar <i>V. finschi</i> has been recorded in northern Queensland (Ziegler et al. 1999. Zoologische Abhandlungen Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden 50:267-279). However, these records are based on old museum vouchers lacking precise locality data. Thus, we follow Weijola et al. (2016. ZooKeys 568:129-154) and consider <i>V. finschi</i> as absent from Australia until its presence can be verified by more reliable records.	Mangrove Goanna	Mangrove Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus citrinus</i>	Pavón-Vázquez, Esquerré, Fitch, Maryan, Doughty, Donnellan & Keogh, 2022		Gulf Ridge-tailed Goanna	Gulf Ridge-tailed Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus doreanus</i>	(Meyer, 1874)		Bluetail Monitor	Bluetail Goanna, Blue-tailed Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus eremius</i>	Lucas & Frost, 1895		Pygmy Desert Goanna	Rusty Desert Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus giganteus</i>	(Gray, 1845)		Perentie	
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus gilleni</i>	Lucas & Frost, 1895		Pygmy Mulga Goanna	Pygmy Mulga Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus glauerti</i>	Mertens, 1957		Kimberley Rock Goanna	Kimberley Rock Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus glebopalma</i>	Mitchell, 1955		Black-palmed Goanna	Black-palmed Rock Monitor, Twilight Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	(Gray, 1838)	We follow the decision of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (2000. Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 57:63-65) and use the name <i>Varanus gouldii</i> for the species widespread throughout Australia and defined by neotype BMNH 1997.1. The subspecies <i>V. gouldii flavirufus</i> was not always monophyletic with respect to other <i>V. gouldii</i> in the mitochondrial analyses presented by Fitch et al. (2006. Journal of Zoology 54:253-269) and phylogenomic analyses of Brennan et al. (2021. Systematic Biology 70:120-132). Individuals from the zone where the ranges of both subspecies approach show intermediate coloration (Storr 1980. Records of the Western Australian Museum 8:237-293). Thus, we currently do not recognise subspecies within <i>V. gouldii</i> .	Sand Goanna	Sand Monitor, Gould's Monitor, Gould's Goanna,
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus hamersleyensis</i>	Maryan, Oliver, Fitch & O'Connell, 2014	Camina Vega and Koch (2017. Biawak 11:19-27) questioned the specific status of <i>V. hamersleyensis</i> based on the perceived weakness of the intermittent river that supposedly acts as a barrier to gene flow between that species and <i>V. pilbarensis</i> , and on the interbreeding in captivity between specimens morphologically assignable to each species. However, we consider that the current available evidence supports the view that gene flow between both species is rare or absent in the wild.	Southern Pilbara Rock Goanna	Southern Pilbara Rock Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus insulanicus</i>	Mertens, 1958	A recent study by Pavón-Vázquez et al. (2022. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 173:107516) elevated this former subspecies of <i>V. acanthurus</i> and synonymised <i>V. bartji</i> with it.	Black-spotted Ridge-tailed Goanna	Black-spotted Ridge-tailed Monitor, Lemmon-throated Goanna
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus keithhomei</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1985)	We follow the decision of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (2000. Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 58:74-75) and consider <i>Varanus teriae</i> Sprackland, 1991 as a junior objective synonym of <i>Odatia keithhomei</i> Wells & Wellington, 1985.	Canopy Goanna	Nesbit River Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus kingorum</i>	Storr, 1980		Pygmy Rock Goanna	Long-tailed Rock Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus mertensi</i>	Glauert, 1951		Mertens's Water Goanna	Mertens's Water Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus mitchelli</i>	Mertens, 1958		Mitchell's Water Goanna	Mitchell's Water Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus ocreatus</i>	Storr, 1980	Until recently, this species was classified as a subspecies of <i>V. storri</i> . However, <i>V. ocreatus</i> and <i>V. storri</i> are not sister to each other (Pavón-Vázquez et al. 2022. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 173:107516).	Savannah Ridge-tailed Goanna	Greaved Goanna, Greaved Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus panoptes panoptes</i>	Storr, 1980	The former lectotype of <i>Varanus gouldii</i> is a specimen assignable to <i>Varanus panoptes</i> Storr, 1980. However, we follow the decision of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (2000. Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 57:63-65), which set aside the lectotype of <i>Varanus gouldii</i> and consider <i>Varanus panoptes</i> as valid and defined by neotype WAM R44792. The subspecies <i>Varanus p. panoptes</i> was not monophyletic with respect to <i>V. p. homi</i> from New Guinea in the mitochondrial analyses presented by Fitch et al. (2006. Journal of Zoology 54:253-269) and genomic analyses of Brennan et al. (2021. Systematic Biology 70:120-132), but we recognise the subspecies given that the latter was described posteriorly and that a more rigorous analysis of the phylogeography of the species is pending.	Yellow-spotted Goanna	Yellow-spotted Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus panoptes rubidus</i>	Storr, 1980			
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus pilbarensis</i>	Storr, 1980		Pilbara Rock Goanna	Northern Pilbara Rock Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus prasinus</i>	(Schlegel, 1839)		Emerald Monitor	Emerald Goanna
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus primordius</i>	Mertens, 1942		Northern Ridge-tailed Goanna	Northern Ridge-tailed Monitor, Northern Blunt-spined Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Mertens, 1957		Heath Goanna	Heath Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus scalaris</i>	Mertens, 1941	<i>Varanus scalaris</i> was originally described as a subspecies of <i>Varanus timorensis</i> , but later authors have considered each taxon as a distinct species based on morphology. The distinctness of the topotypic population of <i>V. timorensis</i> with respect to the Australian populations formerly assigned to the species is partially supported by molecular data (Ast 2001. Cladistics 17:211-226; Fitch et al. 2006. Journal of Zoology 54:253-269; Vidal et al. 2012. Biology Letters 8:853-855; Pyron et al. 2013. BMC Evolutionary Biology 13:93; Brennan et al. 2021. Systematic Biology 70:120-132). Individuals from northern Australia showing a distinctive pattern of reddish dorsal bands (informally nicknamed <i>Varanus</i> sp. "pellewensis") appear to be more closely related to <i>V. timorensis</i> than to other Australian populations and likely represent an undescribed species (Fitch et al. 2006. Journal of Zoology 54:253-269). Another taxon distributed in Australia, <i>Varanus (Odatia) timorensis similis</i> Mertens, 1958, has been alternately considered as a subspecies of <i>V. scalaris</i> , a subspecies of <i>V. timorensis</i> , and a distinct species. We acknowledge that specific level divergence is likely to exist within the Australian populations morphologically similar to <i>V. timorensis</i> . However, given our present poor understanding of the morphological and genetic variation in Australian populations, we include them all in <i>Varanus scalaris</i> .	Spotted Tree Goanna	Spotted Tree Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus semiremex</i>	Peters, 1869		Rusty Goanna	Rusty Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus sparnus</i>	Doughty, Kealley, Fitch & Donnellan, 2014		Dampier Peninsula Goanna	Dampier Peninsula Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus spenceri</i>	Lucas & Frost, 1903		Spencer's Goanna	Spencer's Monitor

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VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus storri</i>	Mertens, 1966	Cogger (2014. Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) questioned the recognition of this species based on supposed geographic and morphological intermediates between this species and <i>V. primordius</i> . However, molecular evidence indicates that <i>V. primordius</i> is more closely related to <i>V. kingorum</i> than to <i>V. storri</i> (Ast 2001. Cladistics 17:211-226; Fitch et al. 2006. Journal of Zoology 54:253-269; Vidal et al. 2012. Biology Letters 8:853-855; Pyron et al. 2013. BMC Evolutionary Biology 13:93; Brennan et al. 2021. Systematic Biology 70:120-132; Pavón-Vázquez et al. 2022. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 173:107516). A former subspecies, <i>V. s. ocreatus</i> , has been elevated to species level (2022. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 173:107516).	Storr's Goanna	Storr's Monitor
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus tristis</i>	Schlegel, 1839	The subspecies <i>V. t. orientalis</i> was not monophyletic with respect to <i>V. t. tristis</i> in the mitochondrial analyses presented by Fitch et al. (2006. Journal of Zoology 54:253-269) and both forms intergrade (Planka 2004. Pp. 477-487 in: Pianka and King (eds.) Varanoid Lizards of the World. Indiana University Press, Bloomington). On the other hand, phylogenomic analyses (Brennan et al. 2021. Systematic Biology 70:120-132) suggest that <i>V. t. tristis</i> is more closely related to an unnamed and morphologically distinct monitor from the Top End than to <i>V. t. orientalis</i> , but few specimens were included. Pending a more rigorous study, we currently do not recognise subspecies within <i>V. tristis</i> .	Black-headed Goanna	Black-tailed Monitor, Black-headed Monitor, Freckled Monitor, Racehorse Goanna (WA)
VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus varius</i>	(White, 1790)		Lace Goanna	Lace Monitor
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Antaresia</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1984			
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Antaresia childreni</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Children's Python	Banded Rock Python
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Antaresia maculosa maculosa</i>	(Peters, 1873)		Southern Spotted Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Antaresia maculosa pensinsularis</i>	Esquerré, Donnellan, Pavón-Vázquez, Fenker & Keogh, 2021		Cape York Spotted Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Antaresia papuensis</i>	Esquerré, Donnellan, Pavón-Vázquez, Fenker & Keogh, 2021		Papuan Spotted Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Antaresia perthensis</i>	(Stull, 1932)		Pygmy Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Aspidites</i>	Kreff, 1864			
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>	(Kreff, 1864)		Black-headed Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	(Macleay, 1882)		Woma	Woma Python
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Liasis</i>	Gray, 1842			
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Liasis fuscus</i>	Peters, 1873	Rawlings et al. (2004. Australian Journal of Zoology 52:215-227) suggested that Northern Territory populations should be allocated to <i>L. mackloti</i> and Queensland populations should be allocated to <i>L. fuscus</i> , but this needs further study. Therefore, we continue to recognise <i>L. fuscus</i> for Australian populations pending more thorough analysis of the whole group.	Water Python	Brown Water Python
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>	Smith, 1981		Pilbara Olive Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Liasis olivaceus olivaceus</i>	Gray, 1842		Olive Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Morelia</i>	Gray, 1842			
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Morelia bredli</i>	(Gow, 1981)	The original description of <i>bredli</i> treated it as a species distinct from populations of <i>Morelia spilota</i> across tropical Australia, but did not consider its status relative to other populations of <i>M. spilota</i> . Some studies have suggested that it may be nested within <i>M. spilota</i> (e.g., Ciavaglia et al. 2014. Forensic Science, Medicine and Pathology 10:295-305). However, genetic analyses conducted thus far have had limited sampling and contradictory results (e.g., Reynolds et al. 2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 71:201-213). Until a more thorough analysis is undertaken, we continue to treat <i>bredli</i> as a distinct species.	Centralian Carpet Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Morelia carinata</i>	(Smith, 1981)		Rough-scaled Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Morelia imbricata</i>	Smith, 1981	This taxon has been considered a subspecies of <i>spilota</i> , but recent work by Esquerré et al. (2020. Systematic Biology 69:1039-1051) has shown that it is quite divergent and they consider it a full species.	South-western Carpet Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Morelia spilota spilota</i>	(Lacépède, 1804)		Diamond Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Morelia spilota variegata</i>	Gray, 1842	There have been various proposals to further split <i>variegata</i> into additional subspecies but these have not been tested in any way.	Carpet Python	
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Morelia viridis</i>	(Schlegel, 1872)		Green Python	Green Tree Python, Southern Green Python
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Nyctophilopython</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985	Esquerré et al. (2020. Systematic Biology 69:1039-1051) proposed a new genus name <i>Nawaran</i> but Kaiser et al. (2020. Bionomia 20:47-54) argued that this was a junior synonym of the previously unused <i>Nyctophilopython</i> . In coming to this decision, the Committee was not unanimous.		
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Nyctophilopython oenpelliensis</i>	(Gow, 1977)		Oenpelli Python	Nawaran
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Simalia</i>	Gray, 1849	Reynolds et al. (2014. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 71:201-213) found that <i>Morelia</i> sensu Kluge (1993. Records of the Australian Museum Supplement 19:1-77) was polyphyletic, with one clade comprised of <i>carinata</i> , <i>spilota</i> and <i>viridis</i> complexes and the other clade comprised of <i>oenpelliensis</i> , <i>boeleni</i> and <i>amethystina</i> complexes. Reynolds et al. 2014 resurrected <i>Simalia</i> Gray, 1849 to accommodate the latter complex of species, thus maintaining the monophyly of python genera.		
PYTHONIDAE	<i>Simalia kinghami</i>	(Stull, 1933)	The <i>amethystina</i> complex comprises several closely related species but the lines of demarcation between them need more work. Most authorities now restrict <i>S. amethystina</i> to New Guinea populations and use <i>S. kinghami</i> for the Australian populations. Cogger (2014. Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia. Seventh edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) argued that Australian populations should be retained in <i>amethystina</i> for now but this has not been used more widely. We use <i>S. kinghami</i> pending more thorough analysis of the whole group.	Amethystine Python	Scrub Python, Australian Scrub Python, Amethyst Python
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius</i>	Gray, 1845	The genus <i>Anilius</i> is distinguished from <i>Ramphotyphlops</i> (the genus to which Australian typhlopids had previously been assigned) purely on genetic evidence (Hedges et al. 2014. Caribbean Herpetology 49:1-61; Pyron & Wallach 2014. Zootaxa 3829:1-81), without any morphological features able to distinguish the two genera (Shea 2015. Zootaxa 4033:103-116). Recognition of the two genera is needed in order to avoid paraphyly, allowing the non-Australian genus <i>Acutotyphlops</i> , which is both morphologically and genetically distinguishable from <i>Ramphotyphlops</i> and <i>Anilius</i> , to be recognised. A number of the Australian species ascribed to <i>Anilius</i> (marked with an asterisk) have yet to be genetically analysed, and their placement in <i>Anilius</i> is tentative, based solely on their occurrence on the Australian mainland, from which only <i>Anilius</i> species have so far been identified.		
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius affinis</i>	(Boulenger, 1889)		Small-headed Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius ammodytes</i>	(Montague, 1914)		Pilbara Blind Snake	North-western Blind Snake, Ammodyte Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius aspina</i> *	(Couper, Covacevich & Wilson, 1998)	Listings of this taxon as <i>Anilius aspina</i> (e.g., Hedges et al. 2014. Caribbean Herpetology 49:1-61; Pyron & Wallach 2014. Zootaxa 3829:1-81; Wallach et al. 2014. Snakes of the World: a catalogue of living and extinct species. CRC Press, Boca Raton) are in error (Shea 2015. Zootaxa 4033:103-116).	No-spined Blind Snake	Blunt-tailed Blind Snake, Round-tailed Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius australis</i>	Gray, 1845		South-Western Blind Snake	Southern Blind Snake, Austral Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius batillus</i> *	(Waite, 1894)	Last seen 1870s	Wagga Wagga Blind Snake	Shovel-snouted Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius bicolor</i>	(Peters, 1858)		Dark-spined Blind Snake	South-eastern Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius bituberculatus</i>	(Peters, 1863)		Prong-snouted Blind Snake	

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TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius broomi</i> *	(Boulenger, 1898)		Faint-striped Blind Snake	Broom's Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius centralis</i>	(Storr, 1984)		Centralian Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius chamodraeana</i> *	(Ingram & Covacevich, 1993)		Cape York Striped Blind Snake	Weipa Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius diversus</i>	(Waite, 1894)		Northern Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius endoterus</i>	(Waite, 1918)		Desert Blind Snake	Interior Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius fossor</i> *	(Shea, 2015)		Ruby Gap Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius ganei</i>	(Aplin, 1998)		Gane's Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius grypus</i>	(Waite, 1918)	Several authors (e.g., Hedges et al. 2014. Caribbean Herpetology 49:1-61; Pyron and Wallach 2014. Zootaxa 3829:1-81; Wallach et al. 2014. Snakes of the World: a catalogue of living and extinct species. CRC Press, Boca Raton) have treated <i>Typhlops nigroterminatus</i> Parker, 1931, a species long considered a synonym of <i>A. grypus</i> (e.g., Storr 1981. Records of the Western Australian Museum 9:235-271, Cogger et al. 1983. Zoological Catalogue of Australia Vol. 1. Amphibia and Reptilia. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra), as a distinct species, without providing evidence. We maintain <i>nigroterminatus</i> in the synonymy of <i>grypus</i> , pending a thorough analysis of the <i>grypus</i> complex, following Ellis (2016. Herpetologica 72:271-278).	Northern Long-beaked Blind Snake	Parrot-beaked Blind Snake, Long-beaked Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius guentheri</i>	(Peters, 1865)	Wallach et al. (2014. Snakes of the World: a catalogue of living and extinct species. CRC Press, Boca Raton) and Pyron and Wallach (2014. Zootaxa 3829:1-81) treated <i>Typhlops nigricauda</i> Boulenger, 1895, a species long considered synonymous with <i>A. guentheri</i> , as a distinct species, citing morphological evidence provided by Shea and Horner (1997. The Beagle 13:53-60) as justifying their decision. However, Shea and Horner (1997) did not consider this evidence as conclusive evidence for a specific distinction, and recommended further work. We continue to treat <i>nigricauda</i> in the synonymy of <i>A. guentheri</i> , pending further study, following Ellis (2016. Herpetologica 72:271-278).	Black-tailed Blind Snake	Günther's Blind Snake, Top End Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius hamatus</i>	(Storr, 1981)		Northern Hook-snouted Blind Snake	Pale-headed Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius howi</i>	(Storr, 1983)		How's Blind Snake	Kimberley Deep Soil Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius insperatus</i> *	(Venchi, Wilson & Borsboom, 2015)		Fassifern Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius kimberleyensis</i>	(Storr, 1981)		Kimberley Blind Snake	Kimberley Shallow Soil Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius leptosoma</i>	(Robb, 1972)	Several authors have modified the specific epithet to <i>leptosomus</i> (e.g., McDiarmid et al. 1999. Snake Species of the World, A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference. Vol. 1. Herpetologists' League, Washington; Hedges et al. 2014. Caribbean Herpetology 49:1-61; Pyron and Wallach 2014. Zootaxa 3829:1-81; Wallach et al. 2014. Snakes of the World: a catalogue of living and extinct species. CRC Press, Boca Raton). This is incorrect (Shea 2015. Zootaxa 4033:103-116).	Murchison Blind Snake	Slender Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius leucoproctus</i> *	(Boulenger, 1889)		Cape York Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius ligatus</i>	(Peters, 1879)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Robust Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius langissimus</i>	(Aplin, 1998)		Barrow Island Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius margaretae</i> *	(Storr, 1981)		Buff-snouted Blind Snake	Margaret's Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius micromma</i> *	(Storr, 1981)	Several authors have modified the specific epithet to <i>micrommus</i> (e.g., Hedges et al. 2014. Caribbean Herpetology 49:1-61; Pyron and Wallach 2014. Zootaxa 3829:1-81; Wallach et al. 2014. Snakes of the World: a catalogue of living and extinct species. CRC Press, Boca Raton). This is incorrect (Shea 2015. Zootaxa 4033:103-116)	Small-eyed Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius minimus</i> *	(Kinghorn, 1929)		Groote Eylandt Dwarf Blind Snake	Pygmy Blind Snake, Groote Dwarf Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius nema</i> *	(Shea & Horner, 1997)		Slender Blind Snake	Darwin Blind Snake, Nema Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius nigrescens</i>	Gray, 1845		Blackish Blind Snake	Eastern Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius obtusifrons</i>	(Ellis & Doughty, 2017)		Blunt-snouted Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius pilbarensis</i>	(Aplin & Donnellan, 1993)		Pilbara Blind Snake	Pilbara Hook-snouted Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius pinguis</i>	(Waite, 1897)		Fat Blind Snake	Rotund Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius proximus</i>	(Waite, 1893)		Woodland Blind Snake	Western Slopes Blind Snake, Proximus Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius robertsi</i> *	(Couper, Covacevich & Wilson, 1998)		Roberts' Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius silvia</i>	(Ingram & Covacevich, 1993)		Cooloola Blind Snake	Silvia's Blind Snake, Striped Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius splendidus</i>	(Aplin, 1998)		Splendid Blind Snake	Cape Range Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius systemus</i>	(Ellis & Doughty, 2017)		Sharp-snouted Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius torresianus</i>	(Boulenger, 1889)	This taxon was treated as distinct from <i>Anilius polygrammicus</i> (Schlegel, 1839) by a number of recent authors (e.g., Storr 1981. Records of the Western Australian Museum 9:235-271; Shea 1999. Records of the Australian Museum 51:43-56; Hedges et al. 2014. Caribbean Herpetology 49:1-61; Pyron and Wallach 2014. Zootaxa 3829:1-81; Wallach et al. 2014. Snakes of the World: a catalogue of living and extinct species. CRC Press, Boca Raton), although Cogger et al. (1983. Zoological Catalogue of Australia Vol. 1. Amphibia and Reptilia. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra), Cogger (2014. Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia. Seventh edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) and Ingram and Raven (1991. Atlas of Queensland's Frogs, Reptiles, Birds & Mammals. Queensland Museum, Brisbane) maintained the two as synonymous. Waite (1918. Records of the South Australian Museum 1:1-34) also recognised it, although he erroneously considered the name <i>polygrammicus</i> to be applicable to <i>A. nigrescens</i> . McDowell (1974. Journal of Herpetology 8:1-57), Hedges et al. (2014. Caribbean Herpetology 49:1-61) and Pyron and Wallach (2014. Zootaxa 3829:1-81) provided morphological and genetic evidence that <i>polygrammicus</i> and <i>torresianus</i> are not conspecific, and we follow these authors in recognising <i>torresianus</i> for the northern Queensland taxon to which some authors have applied the name <i>polygrammicus</i> . Extralimital in New Guinea.	North-eastern Blind Snake	Torresian Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius towelli</i> *	(Loveridge, 1945)		Darwin Blind Snake	Tovell's Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius troglodytes</i>	(Storr, 1981)		Sandamara Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius unguirostris</i>	(Peters, 1867)		Claw-snouted Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius vagurima</i>	(Ellis, 2019)		Mornington Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius waitii</i>	(Boulenger, 1895)		Beaked Blind Snake	Waite's Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius wiedii</i>	(Peters, 1867)		Brown-snouted Blind Snake	Wied's Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius yampiensis</i> *	(Storr, 1981)		Yampi Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius yirikala</i> *	(Kinghorn, 1942)		Yirikala Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Anilius zonula</i> *	(Ellis, 2016)		Western Kimberley Blind Snake	
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPIDAE	Indotyphlops	(Hedges, Marion, Lipp, Marin & Vidal, 2014)			

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TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPINAE	<i>Indotyphlops braminus</i>	(Daudin, 1803)	Naturalised exotic. Wallach (2020. Podarcis 11:4-12; 2021. Podarcis 12:16-18) erected a monotypic genus, <i>Virgotyphlops</i> , for this species (see also Frétey and Dubois 2020. Bionomina 21:117-119). However, his definition for this taxon does not demonstrate reciprocal monophyly for its putative closest relative, the <i>Indotyphlops pammeces</i> species group, and hence we consider the evidence for <i>braminus</i> being the sister genus to this species group is lacking.	Flowerpot Snake	Brahminy Blind Snake
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPINAE	<i>Ramphotyphlops</i>	Fitzinger, 1843	See note on <i>Anilius</i> . The sole Australian species that remains in <i>Ramphotyphlops</i> after removal of <i>Anilius</i> has yet to be genetically analysed, and its placement in <i>Ramphotyphlops</i> is based solely on geography (it is not present on the Australian mainland).		
TYPHLOPIDAE, ASIATYPHLOPINAE	<i>Ramphotyphlops exacoeti</i>	(Boulenger, 1887)		Christmas Island Blind Snake	
ACROCHORDIDAE	<i>Acrochordus</i>	Hornstedt, 1787			
ACROCHORDIDAE	<i>Acrochordus arafurae</i>	McDowell, 1979		Arafura File Snake	
ACROCHORDIDAE	<i>Acrochordus granulosus</i>	(Schneider, 1799)		Little File Snake	Marine File Snake, Wart Snake, Little Wart Snake
COLUBRIDAE, AHAETULIINAE	<i>Dendrelaphis</i>	Boulenger, 1890			
COLUBRIDAE, AHAETULIINAE	<i>Dendrelaphis calligaster</i>	(Günther, 1867)		Northern Tree Snake	Tree Snake, Northern Green Tree Snake
COLUBRIDAE, AHAETULIINAE	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	(Gray, 1826)	The species name is often presented as " <i>punctulata</i> ", but <i>Elaphis</i> (a genus name first proposed by Duméril, Bibron & Duméril in 1854, and now in synonymy), was originally proposed as masculine (all of the adjectival names placed in the genus by Duméril, Bibron & Duméril were masculine), and Boulenger (1890), who first proposed <i>Dendrelaphis</i> , also treated it as masculine (including in the genus the species <i>caudolineatus</i> and <i>terrificus</i>).	Green Tree Snake	Common Tree Snake
COLUBRIDAE, COLUBRINAE	<i>Boiga</i>	Fitzinger, 1826			
COLUBRIDAE, COLUBRINAE	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	(Bechstein, 1802)		Brown Tree Snake	Brown Cat Snake, Night Tiger Snake, Doll's-eye Snake, Banded Cat Snake
COLUBRIDAE, COLUBRINAE	<i>Stegonotus</i>	Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854			
COLUBRIDAE, COLUBRINAE	<i>Stegonotus australis</i>	(Günther, 1872)	Resurrected from the synonymy of <i>Stegonotus cucullatus</i> by Kaiser et al. (2018. Zootaxa 4512:1-73).	Slaty-grey Snake	Hooded Snake, Slaty-grey Snake
COLUBRIDAE, COLUBRINAE	<i>Stegonotus parvus</i>	(Meyer, 1874)	Main distribution in New Guinea. Australian population on Murray Island in the Torres Strait.	Slate-brown Snake	Common Ground Snake, Slaty-grey Snake
COLUBRIDAE, NATRICINAE	<i>Tropidonophis</i>	Jan 1863			
COLUBRIDAE, NATRICINAE	<i>Tropidonophis mairii mairii</i>	(Gray, 1841)	The nominate subspecies occurs in both Australia and New Guinea. A second subspecies, <i>T. mairii plumbea</i> (Macleay, 1877), is endemic to New Guinea.	Keelback	Freshwater Snake, Keelback Snake
HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Cerberus</i>	Cuvier, 1829			
HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Cerberus australis</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Bockadam	Australian Bockadam
HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Fardonia</i>	Gray 1842			
HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Fardonia leucobala</i>	(Schlegel, 1837)		White-bellied Mangrove Snake	White-bellied Water Snake, Crab-eating (Water) Snake
HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Myron</i>	Gray, 1849			
HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Myron resetari</i>	Murphy, 2011		Roebuck Bay Mangrove Snake	Broome Mangrove Snake
HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Myron richardsonii</i>	Gray, 1849		Richardson's Mangrove Snake	Gray's Water Snake
HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Pseudoferania</i>	Ogilby, 1890			
HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Pseudoferania polylepis</i>	(Fischer, 1886)		Macleay's Water Snake	Macleay's Mud Snake, Smooth Watersnake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Aipysurus</i>	Lacépède, 1804			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Aipysurus apraefrontalis</i>	Smith, 1926		Short-nosed Sea Snake	Sahul Reef Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Aipysurus duboisii</i>	Bavay, 1869		Dubois' Sea Snake	Reef Shallows Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Aipysurus foliosquama</i>	Smith, 1926		Leaf-scaled Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Aipysurus fuscus</i>	(Tschudi, 1837)		Dusky Sea Snake	Timor Reef Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Aipysurus laevis</i>	Lacépède, 1804		Olive Sea Snake	Olive-brown Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Aipysurus mosaicus</i>	Sanders, Rasmussen, Elmberg, Mumpuni, Guinea, Bias, Lee & Fry, 2012		Mosaic Sea Snake	Mosaic-backed Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Aipysurus pooleorum</i>	Smith, 1974		Shark Bay Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Aipysurus tenuis</i>	Lännergberg & Anderson, 1913		Brown-lined Sea Snake	MJoberg's Sea Snake, Arafura Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Emydocephalus</i>	Krefft, 1869			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Emydocephalus annulatus</i>	Krefft, 1869		Eastern Turtle-headed Sea Snake	Egg-eating Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Emydocephalus orarius</i>	Nankivell, Goiran, Hourston, Shine, Rasmussen, Thomson & Sanders, 2020		Western Turtle-headed Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Ephalophis</i>	Smith 1931			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Ephalophis greyae</i>	Smith 1931	The original description by Smith 1931 proposed the name ending in '-i' (indicating a male), whereas it was named after a woman. We follow Shea (1997. The Snake 27:157) and Article 32.5.1 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature in emending the name, although others (e.g., Dubois 2007. Zootaxa 1550:49-68) have argued against such changes.	Mangrove Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrelaps</i>	Boulenger, 1896			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrelaps darwiniensis</i>	Boulenger, 1896		Port Darwin Sea Snake	Black-ringed Mangrove Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis</i>	Latreille, 1802			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis atriceps</i>	Günther, 1864		Black-headed Sea Snake	Banded Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis belcheri</i>	(Gray, 1849)	There is a single record of <i>Hydrophis belcheri</i> from Australian waters in the Arafura Sea, identified by Kharin and Cheblukov (2007. Russian Journal of Marine Biology 33:161-165).	Blecher's Sea Snake	Faint-banded Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis caeruleus</i>	(Shaw, 1802)		Dwarf Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis coggeri</i>	(Kharin, 1984)		Cogger's Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis curtus</i>	(Shaw, 1802)	Previously <i>Lapemis</i> (see Sanders et al. 2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 66:575-591).	Spine-bellied Sea Snake	Shaw's Sea Snake, Short Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis czeblukovi</i>	(Kharin, 1984)		Fine-spined Sea Snake	Czeblukov's Sea Snake, Geometrical Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis donaldi</i>	Ukuwela, Sanders & Fry 2012		Donald's Sea Snake	Rough-scaled Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis elegans</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Elegant Sea Snake	Bar-bellied Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis kingii</i>	Boulenger, 1896	Previously <i>Disteira</i> (see Sanders et al. 2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 66:575-591).	Spectacled Sea Snake	King's Sea Snake

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ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis laboutei</i>	Rasmussen & Ieich, 2000	Known only from Chesterfield Reefs. Not yet collected in Australian waters but listed as potentially occurring in Australian waters (Rasmussen et al. 2014. Zootaxa 3869:351-371).	Laboute's Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis macdowellii</i>	Kharin, 1983		McDowell's Sea Snake	Small-headed Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis major</i>	(Shaw, 1802)	Previously <i>Disteira</i> (see Sanders et al. 2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 66:575-591).	Olive-headed Sea Snake	Greater Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis ocellatus</i>	Gray, 1849	The name <i>H. ornatus</i> is still used by some authors for this species in Australia. However, all the Australian records examined of this complex belong to <i>H. ocellatus</i> (Rasmussen et al. 2014. Zootaxa 3869:351-371).	Spotted Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis pacificus</i>	Boulenger, 1896		Pacific Sea Snake	Large-headed Sea Snake, Annulated Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis peronii</i>	(Duméril, 1853)	Previously <i>Achoyptophis</i> (see Sanders et al. 2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 66:575-591).	Horned Sea Snake	Peron's Sea Snake, Spiny-headed Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis platura platura</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Previously <i>Pelamis</i> (see Sanders et al. 2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 66:575-591). There is dispute about the spelling of the specific name. Böhme (2003. Salamandra 39:123-124) stated that the specific name should be spelt <i>platura</i> , rather than <i>platurus</i> . This is presumably because he considered the original spelling by Linnaeus (<i>platura</i> , originally in the genus <i>Anguis</i>) was to be considered a noun rather than an adjective, with the name being based on the original Greek oura = tail). However, Frétey (2019. Bionomina 16:22-45) carefully analysed the formation of herpetological names proposed by Linnaeus, and determined that Linnaeus used initial capitals for species epithets that he considered to be substantives. <i>Anguis platura</i> is not in that category, and hence Frétey did not list it among the specific epithets that were treated as nouns in its original formation by Linnaeus. However, complicating the issue is that while Frétey considered <i>Anguis</i> to be a masculine noun, the Latin noun <i>Anguis</i> is of either masculine or feminine gender, and Linnaeus used adjectival specific epithets in combination with that genus that were of feminine form (<i>colubrina</i> , <i>maculata</i> , <i>reticulata</i>), implying that Linnaeus treated <i>Anguis</i> as a feminine noun. Hence, by combining <i>platura</i> (with oura being a Greek feminine noun) with a feminine <i>Anguis</i> , it is not unequivocally clear that Linnaeus was treating it as a noun or an adjective. Hence, under the Code's Article 31.2.2, it should be considered a noun, and remain as <i>platura</i> in the masculine genus <i>Hydrophis</i> . A second subspecies, <i>Hydrophis platura xanthos</i> , from Coasta Rican waters.	Yellow-bellied Sea Snake	Pelagic Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis stokesii</i>	(Gray, 1846)	Previously <i>Astrotia</i> (see Sanders et al. 2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 66:575-591).	Stokes' Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hydrophis zweifeli</i>	(Kharin, 1985)	Previously <i>Enhydrina</i> . Records from Australia and Papua New Guinea were previously considered <i>Hydrophis schistosus</i> due morphological similarity. However, this is now considered a case of convergent evolution and the Australian distributed specimens are now allocated to <i>Hydrophis zweifeli</i> (Ukuwela et al. 2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 66:262-269).	Australian Beaked Sea Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Laticauda</i>	Laurenti, 1768	Evidence of breeding populations of <i>Laticauda</i> in Australia is doubtful, despite their presence in SE Asia and SW Pacific. Several specimens of two species have been found in Australian waters but these are almost certainly waifs (Rasmussen et al. 2014. Zootaxa 3869:351-371).		
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Laticauda colubrina</i>	(Schneider, 1799)	Four Australian specimens of <i>Laticauda colubrina</i> are deposited in museum collections. Three of the localities are in New South Wales and are considered waifs and one is from inland western Victoria, indicating a wrong locality (Rasmussen et al. 2014. Zootaxa 3869:351-371). There is a subsequent record from Darwin Harbour (Chatto et al. 2015. Northern Territory Naturalist 26:17-20). Listed as potentially occurring in Australian waters (Rasmussen et al. 2014. Zootaxa 3869:351-371).	Yellow-lipped Sea Krait	White-lipped Sea Krait, Colubrine Sea Krait
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Laticauda laticaudata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	At least three Australian specimens of <i>Laticauda laticaudata</i> are deposited in museum collections but all are considered waif specimens (Rasmussen et al. 2014). Listed as potentially occurring in Australian waters (Rasmussen et al. 2014. Zootaxa 3869:351-371).	Blue-banded Sea Krait	Brown-lipped Sea Krait, Black-lipped Sea Krait
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Microcephalophis</i>	Lesson, 1832	The genus name was published in a volume with the title page date of 1831, but the livraison of the volume in which the name appears was not published until the following year (Sherborn & Woodward, 1901. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 7) 7:388-392).		
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Microcephalophis gracilis</i>	(Shaw, 1802)	One specimen was recorded from the Gulf of Papua but none have been collected strictly from Australian waters. Based on this one specimen, this species is conservatively listed as potentially occurring in Australian waters (Rasmussen et al. 2014. Zootaxa 3869:351-371).	Graceful Small-headed Sea Snake	Slender Sea Snake, Common Small-headed Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Parahydrophis</i>	Burger & Natsuno, 1978			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Parahydrophis mertoni</i>	(Roux, 1910)		Arafura Smooth Sea Snake	Northern Mangrove Sea Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Acanthophis</i>	Daudin, 1803	The genus has had a complex taxonomic history the group needs further detailed genetic, morphological and taxonomic research to better define the species and their distributional limits. The taxonomic history has been reviewed and clarified in Maddock et al. (2015. Zootaxa 4007:301-326) and Ellis et al. (2021. Zootaxa 4995:161-172).	Death Adders	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	(Shaw, 1802)		Common Death Adder	Death Adder, Southern Death Adder
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Acanthophis cryptamydros</i>	Maddock, Ellis, Doughty, Smith & Wüster, 2015	<i>Acanthophis lancasteri</i> is a <i>nomen nudum</i> and a synonym of <i>Acanthophis cryptamydros</i> . The history of the case is explained in detail in Maddock et al. (2015. Zootaxa 4007:301-326) and Ellis et al. (2021. Zootaxa 4995:161-172).	Kimberley Death Adder	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Acanthophis hawkei</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985		Barkly Death Adder	Barkly Tableland Death Adder, Floodplain Death Adder
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Acanthophis praelongus</i>	Ramsay, 1877		Northern Death Adder	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Acanthophis pyrrhus</i>	Boulenger, 1898	<i>Acanthophis armstrongi</i> is a <i>nomen nudum</i> and synonym of <i>Acanthophis pyrrhus</i> . The history of the case is explained in detail in Ellis et al. (2021. Zootaxa 4995:161-172).	Desert Death Adder	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Acanthophis rugosus</i>	Loveridge, 1948		Top End Death Adder	Rough-scaled Death Adder
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Acanthophis wellsii</i>	Hoser, 1998	Originally published as <i>Acanthophis wellsii</i> but this was emended to <i>Acanthophis wellsii</i> by Aplin and Donnellan (1999. Records of the Western Australian Museum 19:277-298).	Pilbara Death Adder	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Antaioserpens</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Antaioserpens albiceps</i>	(Boulenger, 1898)		Plain-nosed Burrowing Snake	North-eastern Plain-nosed Burrowing Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Antaioserpens warro</i>	(De Vis, 1884)	Poorly known.	Warrego Burrowing Snake	Robust Burrowing Snake, Warro Burrowing Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Austrelaps</i>	Worrell, 1963		Copperheads	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Austrelaps labialis</i>	(Jan, 1859)		Pygmy Copperhead	Dwarf Copperhead
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Austrelaps ramsayi</i>	(Krefft, 1864)		Highlands Copperhead	Uplands Copperhead
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>	(Günther, 1858)		Lowlands Copperhead	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophhis</i>	Günther, 1863		Shovel-nosed Snakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophhis approximans</i>	(Glauert, 1954)		North-western Shovel-nosed Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophhis australis</i>	(Krefft, 1864)		Australian Coral Snake	Coral Snake, Eastern Shovel-nosed Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophhis campbelli</i>	(Kinghorn, 1929)	Poorly known. <i>Brachyurophhis campbelli</i> , <i>Brachyurophhis incinctus</i> , <i>Brachyurophhis morrisi</i> , <i>Brachyurophhis roperi</i> and <i>Brachyurophhis semifaciatus</i> comprise a species complex that is not well understood. Additional work is needed better understand the species boundaries.	Cape-York Shovel-nosed Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophhis fasciolatus fasciatus</i>	(Stirling & Zietz, 1893)			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophhis fasciolatus fasciolatus</i>	(Günther, 1872)		Narrow-banded Shovel-nosed Snake	Narrow-banded Burrowing Snake

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ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophis incinctus</i>	(Storr, 1968)	Poorly known. <i>Brachyurophis campbelli</i> , <i>Brachyurophis incinctus</i> , <i>Brachyurophis murrisi</i> , <i>Brachyurophis roperi</i> and <i>Brachyurophis semifaciatus</i> comprise a species complex that is not well understood. Additional work is needed better understand the species boundaries.	Unbanded Shovel-nosed Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophis murrisi</i>	(Homer, 1998)	Poorly known. <i>Brachyurophis campbelli</i> , <i>Brachyurophis incinctus</i> , <i>Brachyurophis murrisi</i> , <i>Brachyurophis roperi</i> and <i>Brachyurophis semifaciatus</i> comprise a species complex that is not well understood. Additional work is needed better understand the species boundaries.	Arnhem Shovel-nosed Snake	Morris' Shovel-nosed Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophis roperi</i>	(Kinghorn, 1931)	Poorly known. <i>Brachyurophis campbelli</i> , <i>Brachyurophis incinctus</i> , <i>Brachyurophis murrisi</i> , <i>Brachyurophis roperi</i> and <i>Brachyurophis semifaciatus</i> comprise a species complex that is not well understood. Additional work is needed better understand the species boundaries.	Northern Shovel-nosed Snake	Roper Shovel-nosed Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Brachyurophis semifaciatus</i>	Günther, 1863	Poorly known. <i>Brachyurophis campbelli</i> , <i>Brachyurophis incinctus</i> , <i>Brachyurophis murrisi</i> , <i>Brachyurophis roperi</i> and <i>Brachyurophis semifaciatus</i> comprise a species complex that is not well understood. Additional work is needed better understand the species boundaries.	Southern Shovel-nosed Snake	Half-Girdled Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Cacophis	Günther, 1863		Crowned Snakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Cacophis churchilli</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985		Northern Dwarf Crowned Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Cacophis harriettae</i>	Krefft, 1869		White-crowned Snake	White-naped Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Cacophis krefftii</i>	Günther, 1863		Dwarf Crowned Snake	Krefft's Dwarf Snake, Southern Dwarf Crowned Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>	(Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)		Golden-crowned Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Cryptophis	Worrell, 1961		Small-eyed Snakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Cryptophis boschmai</i>	(Brongersma & Knaap van Meeuwen, 1961)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Carpentaria Snake	Carpentaria Small-eyed Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Cryptophis incredibilis</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1985)	Known from only a few specimens found on Prince of Wales Island, Queensland.	Pink Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	(Günther, 1862)		Small-eyed Snake	Eastern Small-eyed Snake, Short-tailed Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Cryptophis nigrostriatus</i>	(Krefft, 1864)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Black-striped Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Cryptophis pallidiceps</i>	(Günther, 1858)		Northern Small-eyed Snake	Western Carpentaria Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Demansia	Günther, 1858		Whipsnakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia angusticeps</i>	(Macleay, 1888)		Narrow-headed Whipsnake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia calodera</i>	Storr, 1978		Black-necked Whipsnake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia flagellatio</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985		Long-tailed Whipsnake	Ornate Whipsnake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia olivacea</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Olive Whipsnake	Marble-headed Whipsnake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia papuensis</i>	(Macleay, 1877)		Greater Black Whipsnake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	(Schlegel, 1837)		Yellow-faced Whipsnake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia quaesitor</i>	Shea, 2007		Sombre Whipsnake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia reticulata cupreiceps</i>	Storr, 1978	See comments under <i>Demansia reticulata reticulata</i> .		
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia reticulata reticulata</i>	(Gray, 1842)	There is disagreement in the literature about the taxonomic boundaries between <i>psammophis</i> , <i>reticulata</i> and <i>cupreiceps</i> . While Storr (1978, Records of the Western Australian Museum 6:287-301), in the most recent formal treatment of the group, considered only two taxa occurred in Western Australia (<i>D. r. reticulata</i> and <i>D. r. cupreiceps</i>), he subsequently (Storr et al. 1986, Snakes of Western Australia. Western Australian Museum, Perth) considered both to be subspecies of <i>D. psammophis</i> , without explanation, and allocated populations in south-eastern Western Australia to <i>D. p. psammophis</i> . However, Hutchinson and Tyler (1996, pp. 149-158 in: Davies, Twidale and Tyler (eds), Natural History of the Flinders Ranges. Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia, Adelaide) provided evidence for parapatry of two species in the Flinders Ranges, and considered <i>D. reticulata</i> (by inference including <i>D. r. cupreiceps</i>) to be specifically distinct from <i>D. psammophis</i> . We accept this taxonomic arrangement, pending further work in progress on this complex.	Reticulated Whipsnake	Yellow-Faced Whipsnake, Yellow-faced Whipsnake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia rimicola</i>	Scanlon, 2007		Blacksoil Whipsnake	Soil-crack Whipsnake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia rufescens</i>	Storr, 1987		Rufus Whipsnake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia shinei</i>	Shea, 2007		Shine's Whipsnake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia simplex</i>	Storr, 1978		Grey Whipsnake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia torquata</i>	(Günther, 1862)		Collared Whipsnake	Collared Whipsnake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Demansia vestigiata</i>	(De Vis, 1884)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Lesser Black Whipsnake	Black Whipsnake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Denisonia	Krefft, 1869			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Denisonia devisi</i>	(Waite & Longman, 1920)		De Vis' Banded Snake	De Vis Banded Snake, Mud Adder
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	(Steindachner, 1867)		Ornamental Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Drysdalia	Worrell, 1961			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	(Günther, 1858)		White-lipped Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Drysdalia mastersii</i>	(Krefft, 1866)		Master's Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Drysdalia rhodogaster</i>	(Jan, 1873)		Mustard-bellied Snake	Rose-bellied Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Echiopsis	Fitzinger, 1860		Bardick	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Echiopsis curta</i>	(Schlegel, 1837)		Bardick	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Elapognathus	Boulenger, 1896			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Elapognathus coronatus</i>	(Schlegel, 1837)		Western Crowned Snake	Crowned Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Elapognathus minor</i>	(Günther, 1863)		Short-nosed Snake	Little Brown Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Furina	Duméril, 1853	Some authors have treated <i>Glyphodon</i> as distinct from <i>Furina</i> .	Naped Snakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Furina barnardi</i>	(Kinghorn, 1939)		Yellow-naped Snake	Barnard's Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Furina diademata</i>	(Schlegel, 1837)		Red-naped Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	(Worrell, 1955)	Poorly known.	Dunmall's Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Furina ornata</i>	(Gray, 1842)		Orange-naped Snake	Moon Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Furina tristis</i>	(Günther, 1858)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Brown-headed Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Hemiaspis	Fitzinger, 1860			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hemiaspis damelli</i>	(Günther, 1876)		Grey Snake	Damell's Snake, Daemel's Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	(Jan, 1859)		Marsh Snake	Swamp Snake, Black-bellied Swamp Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	Hoplocephalus	Wagler, 1830			
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i>	(Jan, 1859)		Pale-headed Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	(Schlegel, 1837)		Broad-headed Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Hoplocephalus stephensi</i>	Krefft, 1869		Stephens' Banded Snake	

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ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Neelaps</i>	Günther, 1863	The taxonomic history of " <i>Neelaps calanotos</i> " and " <i>Neelaps bimaculatus</i> " is complex and their treatment has varied widely, even very recently. Each is morphologically unique and molecular data demonstrates that these two species do not form a monophyletic group (Sanders et al. 2008. Journal of Evolutionary Biology 21:882-895). They have variously been allocated to monotypic genera or lumped with <i>Simoselaps</i> or <i>Vermicella</i> although without redecription of those otherwise well-circumscribed genera. Further work is required to clarify their evolutionary history and taxonomy. We retain both species in <i>Neelaps</i> pending more detailed genetic, morphological and taxonomic work currently underway.	Black-striped Burrowing Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Neelaps bimaculatus</i>	(Duméril, Bibrón & Duméril, 1854)	See comments under <i>Neelaps</i> .	Black-naped Burrowing Snake	Western Black-naped Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Neelaps calanotos</i>	(Duméril, Bibrón & Duméril, 1854)	See comments under <i>Neelaps</i> . The spellings <i>calanotos</i> and <i>calanota</i> have both appeared commonly in the literature. We maintain the original spelling <i>calanotos</i> (which uses a direct transliteration of the Greek notes [= back] into Latin, rather than Latinisation to the form <i>notus</i>).	Black-striped Burrowing Snake	Black-striped Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Notechis</i>	Boulenger, 1896		Tiger Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	(Peters, 1861)	The names <i>Notechis atar</i> and <i>Notechis scutatus</i> have been used to refer to two species and six subspecies have been recognised: <i>Notechis scutatus scutatus</i> for most of Victoria, NSW and QLD, <i>Notechis scutatus ater</i> (Krefft, 1866) for the Flinders Ranges (SA) tiger snakes, <i>N. scutatus humphreysi</i> Worrell, 1963 from New Year Island, <i>N. scutatus serventyi</i> Worrell, 1963 from Chappell Island, <i>N. scutatus occidentalis</i> Glauret, 1948 for the Western Australian tiger snakes, and <i>N. scutatus niger</i> Kinghorn, 1921 for the remaining South Australian offshore island tiger snakes. However, a detailed molecular study demonstrated that all populations of <i>Notechis</i> across their range are genetically extremely closely related and that the morphological differences evolved very recently (Keogh et al. 2005. Evolution 59:226-233). Therefore, <i>Notechis scutatus</i> is considered a single but morphologically variable, species.	Tiger Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Oxyuranus</i>	Kinghorn, 1923		Taipans	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Oxyuranus microlepidotus</i>	(McCoy, 1879)		Inland Taipan	Western Taipan, Fierce Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Oxyuranus scutellatus scutellatus</i>	(Peters, 1867)	Two subspecies are recognised, <i>Oxyuranus scutellatus scutellatus</i> in Australia and <i>Oxyuranus scutellatus canni</i> in New Guinea. Wüster et al. (2005. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 34:1-14) did not find mtDNA differences between the subspecies but did not synonymise them because of consistent differences in colour patterns and small sample sizes.	Coastal Taipan	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Oxyuranus temporalis</i>	Doughty, Maryan, Donnellan & Hutchinson, 2007		Western Desert Taipan	Central Ranges Taipan
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Paroplocephalus</i>	Keogh, Scott & Scanlon, 2000		Lake Cronin Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Paroplocephalus atriceps</i>	(Storr, 1980)		Lake Cronin Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudechis</i>	Wagler, 1830	Maddock et al. (2017. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 107:48-55) provided a detailed molecular and morphological study and clarified species boundaries in the genus.	Black Snakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	(Gray, 1842)		King Brown Snake	Mulga Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudechis butleri</i>	Smith, 1982		Spotted Mulga Snake	Butler's Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudechis colletti</i>	Boulenger, 1902		Collett's Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudechis guttatus</i>	De Vis, 1905		Spotted Black Snake	Blue-bellied Black Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudechis palsei</i>	(Hoser, 1998)	Maddock et al. (2017. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 107:48-55) provisionally supported the recognition of this species but acknowledged that their sampling was limited. We tentatively recognise this species but more detailed taxonomic work is required to clarify its status.	Eastern Pygmy Mulga Snake	Eastern Dwarf Mulga Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudechis papuanus</i>	Peters & Doria, 1878		Papuan Black Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	(Shaw, 1794)	Mostly distributed in New Guinea but also found on the northern Torres Strait Islands of Australia.	Red-bellied Black Snake	Australian Black Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudechis weigeli</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1987)		Western Pygmy Mulga Snake	Weigel's Black Snake, Pygmy Mulga Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja</i>	Günther, 1858	Skinner (2009. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 155:171-197) provided a detailed molecular and morphological study and clarified species boundaries in the genus.	Brown Snakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja affinis</i>	Günther, 1872	Three subspecies have been recognised, <i>Pseudonaja affinis affinis</i> is the mainland subspecies, <i>Pseudonaja affinis exilis</i> Storr, 1989 from Rottneis Island and <i>Pseudonaja affinis tanneri</i> (Worrell, 1961) from the islands of the Recherche Archipelago. The validity of the subspecies is unclear as recent molecular work does not support their distinctiveness (Skinner et al 2005. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 37:558-571).	Dugite	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha</i>	(McCoy, 1879)	Revised diagnosis by Skinner (2009. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 155:171-197).	Strap-nouted Brown Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja guttata</i>	(Parker, 1926)		Speckled Brown Snake	Spotted Brown Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja inframacula</i>	(Waite, 1925)	Revised diagnosis by Skinner (2009. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 155:171-197).	Peninsula Brown Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja ingrami</i>	(Boulenger, 1908)		Ingram's Brown Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i>	Wells & Wellington, 1985	The distributional limits of <i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i> and <i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i> are poorly understood. Revised diagnosis by Skinner (2009. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 155:171-197).	Western Brown Snake	Gwardar, Mengden's Brown Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>	(Günther, 1872)		Ringed Brown Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>	Günther, 1858	The distributional limits of <i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i> and <i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i> are poorly understood. Revised diagnosis by Skinner (2009. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 155:171-197).	Northern Brown Snake	Western Brown Snake, Gwardar
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	(Duméril, Bibrón & Duméril, 1854)	Extralimital in New Guinea	Eastern Brown Snake	Common Brown Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Rhinoplocephalus</i>	Müller, 1885		Square-nosed Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Rhinoplocephalus bicolor</i>	Müller, 1885		Square-nosed Snake	Müller's Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Simoselaps</i>	Jan, 1859		Banded Snakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Simoselaps anomalus</i>	(Sternfeld, 1919)		Desert Banded Snake	Northern Desert Banded Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Simoselaps bertholdi</i>	(Jan, 1859)		Jan's Banded Snake	Southern Desert Banded Snake, Desert Banded Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Simoselaps littoralis</i>	(Storr, 1968)		West Coast Banded Snake	Coastal Burrowing Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Simoselaps minimus</i>	(Worrell, 1960)		Dampierland Burrowing Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta</i>	Worrell, 1961		Curl Snakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta dwyeri</i>	(Worrell, 1956)	The relationship between <i>Suta dwyeri</i> and <i>Suta nigriceps</i> needs to be clarified based on recent molecular data (Maryan et al. 2020. Zootaxa 4778:1-47).	Dwyer's Snake	Variable Black-naped Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta fasciata</i>	(Rosén, 1905)		Rosen's Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta flagellum</i>	(McCoy, 1878)		Little Whip Snake	Whip Hooded Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta gaikhorstorum</i>	Maryan, Brennan, Hutchinson & Geldans, 2020		Pilbara Hooded Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta gouldii</i>	(Gray, 1841)	Revised diagnosis in Maryan et al. (2020. Zootaxa 4778:1-47).	Gould's Hooded Snake	Black-headed Snake, Gould's Hood Snake, Gould's Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta monachus</i>	(Storr, 1964)	Revised diagnosis in Maryan et al. (2020. Zootaxa 4778:1-47).	Monk Snake	Hooded Snake, Inland Hooded Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta nigriceps</i>	(Günther, 1863)		Mitchell's Short-tailed Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta ordensis</i>	(Storr, 1984)		Ord Curl Snake	Ord Snake

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ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta punctata</i>	(Boulenger, 1896)		Little Spotted Snake	Spotted Snake, Spotted-Headed Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta spectabilis</i>	(Krefft, 1869)	Revised diagnosis in Maryan et al. (2020. Zootaxa 4778:1-47). Two additional subspecies have been recognised previously (<i>Suta spectabilis bushi</i> , <i>Suta spectabilis nullarbar</i>) but these have been synonymised with <i>Suta gouldii</i> (Maryan et al. 2020. Zootaxa 4778:1-47)	Mallee Black-headed Snake	Lesser Hooded Snake, Krefft's Hooded Snake or Krefft's Snake, Port Lincoln Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Suta suta</i>	(Peters, 1863)		Curl Snake	Myall Snake, Myal Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Tropidechis</i>	Günther, 1863		Rough-scaled Snake	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Tropidechis carinatus</i>	(Krefft, 1863)		Rough-scaled Snake	Clarence River Snake
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Vermicella</i>	Günther, 1858		Bandy Bandy Snakes	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	(Gray, 1841)		Common Bandy Bandy	Eastern Bandy Bandy, Common Bandy Bandy
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Vermicella intermedia</i>	Keogh & Smith, 1996	The relationship between <i>Vermicella intermedia</i> and <i>Vermicella multifasciata</i> needs to be clarified based on recent molecular data (Derez et al. 2018. Zootaxa 4446:1-12).	Intermediate Bandy Bandy	Wide-banded Northern Bandy-Bandy
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Vermicella multifasciata</i>	(Longman, 1915)	The relationship between <i>Vermicella intermedia</i> and <i>Vermicella multifasciata</i> needs to be clarified based on recent molecular data (Derez et al. 2018. Zootaxa 4446:1-12).	Northern Bandy Bandy	Narrow-banded Northern Bandy-Bandy, Narrow-banded Bandy Bandy
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Vermicella parscouda</i>	Derez, Arbuckle, Ruan, Xie, Huang, Dibben, Shi, Vonk & Fry, 2018		Cape York Bandy Bandy	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Vermicella snelli</i>	Storr, 1968		Pilbara Bandy Bandy	
ELAPIDAE, HYDROPHIINAE	<i>Vermicella vermiformis</i>	Keogh & Smith, 1996		Centralian Bandy Bandy	Worm-like Bandy Bandy
CARETTOCHELYDIDAE	<i>Carettochelys</i>	Ramsay, 1886		Two-clawed Turtle	
CARETTOCHELYDIDAE	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Ramsay, 1886		Pig-nosed Turtle	Fly River Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Chelodina</i>	Fitzinger, 1826		Long-necked and Snake-necked Turtles	
CHELIDAE	<i>Chelodina burrungandjii</i>	Thomson, Kennett & Georges, 2000	Kimberley populations are regarded by some as distinctive, but no data or analysis in support of this contention have been published in the peer reviewed scientific literature. Thomson et al. (2000. Chelonian Conservation and Biology 3:675-685) use the discrete character state of an "expanded contiguous neural series of between three and five neurals" of <i>C. burrungandjii</i> from Arnhem Land to separate it from the Kimberley form but present no data to indicate that their absence in Kimberley specimens consistent and that the presence or absence of exposed neurals is a consistent diagnostic character. Females of the two are marginally diagnosed in a principal coordinates analysis on the minor axis (7.5%), males not. Thomson et al. (2000) did not ascribe the Kimberley form to species level. We note also that a comparison of the Kimberley and Arnhem Land forms using allozyme data showed no fixed allelic differences between the Arnhem and Kimberley populations (Georges et al. 2002. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 134:401-21) which suggests some level of contemporary or recent historical gene flow to maintain the common allelic composition. The paper to describe <i>Chelodina walloyarrina</i> as a new taxon from the Kimberley appeared after January 1, 2000 (in 2007) and was not published in the scientific peer reviewed literature, so this name is not included in this list of species in accordance with the ASH Position Statement on Taxonomy. See also Ellis and Georges (2015. Records of the West Australian Museum 30:52-60). Cann & Sadler (2017. Freshwater Turtles of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) recognised four subspecies under <i>Chelodina rugosa</i> (then <i>Chelodina oblonga</i>), including <i>C. oblonga burrungandjii</i> . However, following the work of previous authors, the Committee recognises <i>Chelodina burrungandjii</i> as a full species to encompass both the Arnhem Land and Kimberley populations. This concept admits the occurrence of hybridization where the distributions of <i>Chelodina burrungandjii</i> and <i>Chelodina rugosa</i> come into contact.	Sandstone Snake-necked Turtle	Sandstone Snake-necked Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Chelodina canni</i>	McCord & Thomson, 2002	Cann & Sadler (2017. Freshwater Turtles of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) recognised two subspecies under <i>Chelodina canni</i> : <i>C. canni canni</i> (western populations) and <i>C. canni rankini</i> (eastern populations). Although research may come to support the recognition of these two populations as separate taxa, the name <i>rankini</i> is considered unavailable (Iverson et al. 2001. Journal of Herpetology 35:361-368), and hence is not recognised here. This concept admits the occurrence of hybridization where the distributions of <i>Chelodina canni</i> and <i>Chelodina rugosa</i> , and <i>Chelodina canni</i> and <i>Chelodina longicollis</i> , come into contact.	Cann's Long-necked Turtle	Northern Long-necked Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Chelodina expansa</i>	Gray, 1857		Broad-shelled Turtle	Southern Snake-necked Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Chelodina kuchlingi</i>	Cann, 1997	<i>Chelodina kuchlingi</i> was described by Cann (1997. Monitor 9:41-44, 31-32) in a magazine, later in his book (Cann 1998. Australian Freshwater Turtles. Beaumont Press, Singapore), based on a single known specimen of uncertain provenance (since assigned to Parry Creek, Ord River; Kuchling 2020. Chelonian Conservation and Biology 19:48-57). The species was synonymised under <i>Chelodina rugosa</i> by Georges and Thomson (2010. Zootaxa 2496:1-37) an arrangement followed by Kennett et al. (2014. Chelonian Research Monographs 5:doi:10.3854/crm.5.077.oblonga.v1.2014) in their review of the then current knowledge of <i>C. rugosa</i> . Kehlmaier et al. (2019. Scientific Reports 9:5841) sequenced the whole mitochondrial genome from the type specimen of <i>Chelodina kuchlingi</i> showing it to be distinct from the mtDNA of <i>Chelodina rugosa</i> from the Northern Territory and from PNG. On this basis, we regard <i>Chelodina kuchlingi</i> as a distinct species. Possibly extinct.	Kuchling's Snake-necked Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	(Shaw, 1794)		Eastern Long-necked Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Chelodina oblonga</i>	Gray, 1856	Refer to Shea et al. (2020. Zootaxa 4779:419-437) for a detailed account of the passage of <i>Chelodina oblonga</i> to <i>Chelodina collieri</i> and back to <i>Chelodina oblonga</i> . Since then, Smales (2021. Zootaxa 5068:547-571) presented a morphological reanalysis that also supports the assignment of populations in the south west of Western Australia to <i>Chelodina oblonga</i> . See also the paper by Kehlmaier et al. (2019. Scientific Reports 9:5841) where they suggested retaining the name <i>Chelodina collieri</i> in the interests of stability. We follow Shea et al. (2020) here. We regard use of <i>Chelodina oblonga</i> for this taxon as no longer contentious.	Oblong Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Chelodina rugosa</i>	Gray, 1841	Refer to Shea et al. (2020. Zootaxa 4779:419-437) for a detailed account of the passage of <i>Chelodina rugosa</i> to <i>Chelodina oblonga</i> and back to <i>Chelodina rugosa</i> . Without analysis to support their usage, Cann and Sadler (2017. Freshwater Turtles of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) elevated <i>C. siebenrocki</i> from the synonymy of <i>C. rugosa</i> (then <i>C. oblonga</i>) and recognised it as a distinct species, although they acknowledged that it was indistinguishable from their <i>C. oblonga rugosa</i> . Based on previous work by Rhodin and Mittermeier (1976. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 147:464-488), Georges (2002. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 134:401-421) and Georges and Thomson (2010. Zootaxa 2496:1-37), the Committee retains <i>siebenrocki</i> as a junior synonym of <i>C. rugosa</i> . <i>Chelodina rugosa</i> is thus considered extralimital in New Guinea forming a discontinuous series of populations including those on the islands of Torres Strait. This concept admits the occurrence of hybridization where the distributions of <i>Chelodina rugosa</i> and <i>Chelodina burrungandjii</i> come into contact. Kehlmaier et al. (2019. Scientific Reports 9:5841), using mtDNA data from a few isolated localities, considered that western populations of <i>C. rugosa</i> (Kimberley and Top End of NT) may be taxonomically distinct from the nominotypic population in Cape York. Joseph-Duni et al. (2019. Batagur Monographs 1:5-20) provided a name for the western populations of <i>C. rugosa</i> . However, as their paper was published after January 1 2000 in a journal that does not meet the criteria of a scientific publication, this name is not included in this list of species in accordance with the ASH Position Statement on Taxonomy. In coming to this decision, the Committee was not unanimous.	Northern Snake-necked Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Chelodina steindachneri</i>	Siebenrock, 1914		Steindachner's Long-necked Turtle	Dinner Plate Turtle, Flat-shelled Turtle

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CHELIDAE	<i>Eseya</i>	Gray, 1867		Australian Snapping Turtles	
CHELIDAE	<i>Eseya albaquila</i>	Thomson, Georges & Limpus, 2006		White-throated Snapping Turtle	Southern Snapping Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Eseya dentata</i>	(Gray, 1863)		Northern Snapping Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Eseya flaviventralis</i>	Thomson & Georges 2015	Cann and Sadlier (2017. Freshwater Turtles of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) and Cogger (2018. Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, revised 7th Edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) recognised and used the name <i>Eseya jukesi</i> , although they both acknowledged that the validity of the name is in question. The name <i>jukesi</i> is considered unavailable (Iverson et al. 2001. Journal of Herpetology 35:361-368), and we use the available name <i>flaviventralis</i> , described by Thomson and Georges (2016. Zootaxa 4061:18-28) for this taxon.	Yellow-bellied Snapping Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Eseya irwini</i>	Cann, 1997	Cann and Sadlier (2017. Freshwater Turtles of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) recognised <i>Eseya stirlingi</i> (from the Johnstone River in Queensland) as distinct from the nearby disjunct population of <i>Eseya irwini</i> (restricted by them to the Burdekin River), although they acknowledged that the validity of the name <i>stirlingi</i> is in question. Cogger (2018. Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, revised 7th Edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) included <i>Eseya stirlingi</i> as a species simply to make the reader aware of a distinctive turtle in the Johnstone River, but did not specify the distinction. Because Thomson and Georges (2009. Zootaxa 2053:32-42) considered <i>stirlingi</i> an unavailable name, and because published analyses have failed to distinguish the two, we continue to include both populations under <i>Eseya irwini</i> .	Irwin's Snapping Turtle	Yellow-headed Snapping Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Eseya lavarackorum</i>	(White & Archer, 1994)	Joseph-Ouni et al. (2020. Batagur Monographs 3:7-69) argued that <i>E. lavarackorum</i> , based on a fossil carapace, is not conspecific with the living population, and provided a new name for the extant species. However, because their paper was published after January 1, 2000 in a journal that does not meet the criteria of a scientific publication, this name is not included in this list of species in accordance with the ASH Position Statement on Taxonomy. In coming to this decision, the Committee was not unanimous.	Gulf Snapping Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Elusor</i>	Cann & Legler, 1994			
CHELIDAE	<i>Elusor macrurus</i>	Cann & Legler, 1994		Mary River Turtle	Pet Shop Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Emydura</i>	Bonaparte, 1836		Australian River Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Emydura macquarii</i>	(Gray, 1830)	<i>Emydura macquarii</i> in its broadest sense as the "southern Emydura" extends in range from the rivers draining in to Princes Charlotte Bay of northeast Queensland to the Hunter and Hawkesbury of mid-coastal NSW, and west into the Murray Darling and Lake Eyre drainages. It has variously been subdivided into species or subspecies. The taxonomy of Georges and Thomson (2010. Zootaxa 2496:1-37) has been adopted by many in the literature, however there are many other arrangements. For example, both Cann and Sadlier (2017. Freshwater Turtles of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) and Cogger (2018 Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, revised 7th Edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) regard <i>Emydura krefftii</i> (including the Lake Eyre drainage populations) to be a distinct species, an arrangement at odds with the data presented by Georges et al. (2018. Molecular Ecology 27:5195-5213). The Committee decided not to take a position on subspecies of <i>Emydura macquarii</i> or the resurrection of <i>Emydura krefftii</i> until an arrangement that is well supported by evidence and likely to be stable is published in the peer reviewed literature. The Committee adopted this position in the interests of stability, noting the recently published analyses based on comprehensive sampling and abundant nuclear DNA markers (Georges et al. 2018. Molecular Ecology 27:5195-5213). In coming to this decision, the Committee was not unanimous.	Macquarie River Turtle	Murray River Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Emydura subglobosa subglobosa</i>	(Krefft, 1876)	Joseph-Ouni et al. (2019. Batagur Monographs 2:53-70) considered the Australian population of this subspecies to be taxonomically distinct from the name-bearing population in New Guinea, and provided a name for the Australian population. However, because their paper was published after January 1, 2000 in a journal that does not meet the criteria of a scientific publication, this subspecies is not considered to have a sound scientific basis. The committee was not unanimous in this decision. Further, as this species list has <i>worrelli</i> as a subspecies of <i>subglobosa</i> rather than a full species, this arrangement would render the Cape York population, if recognised, below the subspecies rank, and hence not warranting a taxonomic name.	New Guinea Red-bellied Turtle	New Guinea Painted Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Emydura subglobosa worrelli</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1985)	Cann & Sadlier (2017. Freshwater Turtles of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) elevated <i>Emydura worrelli</i> to a distinct species separate from its previous recognition as a subspecies of <i>E. subglobosa</i> , based on the degree of reddish color differences between these two taxa. Cogger (2018. Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, revised 7th Edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) distinguishes it on the basis of locality. However, Georges and Adams (1996. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 118:241-260) previously demonstrated a lack of genetic differentiation between the two and the Committee continues to retain <i>worrelli</i> as a subspecies of <i>subglobosa</i> (Georges and Thomson 2010. Zootaxa 2496:1-37). This decision is a marginal call, likely to be resolved one way or the other with the addition of new data or analysis.	Worrell's Short-necked Turtle	Diamond-head Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Emydura tanybaraga</i>	Cann, 1997	<i>Emydura tanybaraga</i> is difficult to distinguish reliably from <i>Emydura subglobosa worrelli</i> based on external morphology and colouration, because <i>Emydura subglobosa worrelli</i> in particular is highly variable in body form and colouration. The two have been shown distinct using allozyme electrophoresis (Georges and Adams 1996. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 118:241-260) and the Committee retains this taxon as a distinct species pending the generation of further morphological and molecular data.	Northern Yellow-faced Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Emydura victoriae</i>	(Gray, 1842)	Cann and Sadlier (2017. Freshwater Turtles of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) recognised both <i>Emydura australis</i> and <i>E. victoriae</i> as distinct species based on shell shape, an arrangement followed by Cogger (2018. Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, revised 7th Edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne). <i>E. australis</i> was synonymised with <i>E. m. macquarii</i> by Georges and Thomson (2010. Zootaxa 2496:1-37), regarding <i>E. australis</i> as a nomen dubium in the synonymy of <i>E. macquarii</i> (following Cogger et al. 1983. Zoological Catalogue of Australia Vol 1: Amphibia and Reptilia. AGPS, Canberra). Evidence from whole mtDNA sequences suggests that this decision was not correct, and that the affinities of <i>Emydura australis</i> lie in northern Australia (Kehlmaier et al. 2019. Scientific Reports 9:5841). Cann and Sadlier (2017) also argued that <i>E. australis</i> is most similar to <i>E. victoriae</i> , and possibly synonymous, in which case <i>E. australis</i> Gray 1841 would have nomenclatural priority over <i>E. victoriae</i> Gray 1842. Pending further study, and in the interests of stability from this point on, the Committee recognises the priority of the name <i>Emydura australis</i> over <i>Emydura victoriae</i> , but retains <i>Emydura victoriae</i> and not <i>Emydura australis</i> pending further investigation and definitive resolution in the scientific literature. The Committee notes that its members were split on this decision to retain <i>E. victoriae</i> in the short term.	Northern Red-faced Turtle	

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CHELIDAE	<i>Myuchelys</i>	Thompson & Georges, 2009	In 1981, John Legler foreshadowed splitting the genus <i>Eseya</i> into two major clades, one containing <i>Eseya dentata</i> and related species, the other containing <i>Eseya latisternum</i> and its close relatives, many of which were undescribed at that time (Legler 1981. National Geographic Society Research Reports 13:391-404). A subsequent study based on 54 allozymes loci (Georges and Adams 1996. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 118:241-260) established that Legler's "latisternum group" was indeed a distinct clade (monophyletic), and this was the foundation for the description of the new genus <i>Myuchelys</i> by Thomson and Georges (2009. Zootaxa 2053:32-42). Morphological characters that diagnose the genus are symplesiomorphies (refer ASH Position Statement on Taxonomy). // Two analyses based on a limited set of nuclear and mitochondrial sequence data were equivocal on the monophyly of <i>Myuchelys</i> . Georges and Adams (1996), Georges et al. (1998. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 67:213-246) and Fielder et al. (2012. Endangered Species Research 17:63-71) all recognised that the uncertainty surrounding incongruence among these analyses should preclude taxonomic revisions and therefore did not propose revisions to correct the potential paraphyly of <i>Myuchelys</i> . Le et al. (2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 68:251-258) generated phylogenies for the chelid genera <i>Eseya</i> , <i>Emydura</i> , <i>Myuchelys</i> , <i>Elusor</i> and <i>Rheodytes</i> using two mtDNA markers and a single nuDNA marker. The phylogeny recovered by Le et al. (2013) had <i>Myuchelys</i> as paraphyletic, again owing to the position of <i>M. purvisi</i> . Le et al. (2013) subsequently assigned <i>purvisi</i> to a new genus <i>Flaviemys</i> to maintain monophyly of <i>Myuchelys</i> . A more comprehensive analysis (Spinks et al. 2015. Copeia 103:536-540) using 13 independent nuclear DNA markers recovered <i>Myuchelys</i> , including <i>M. purvisi</i> , as a well-supported clade, in agreement with the previous allozyme data. Thus, based on the weight of evidence, the taxonomic revision of Le et al. (2013) was considered premature. We have followed Spinks et al. (2015) and placed <i>Flaviemys</i> as a junior synonym of <i>Myuchelys</i> avoiding the unnecessary and inadequately supported change, also avoiding the generation of another monophyletic genus. // Wells (2007. Australian Biodiversity Record 2007(3):1-13) provided the name <i>Wollumbinia</i> for this genus. Both Cann and Sadler (2017. Freshwater Turtles of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) and Cogger (2018. Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, revised 7th Edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne) have used the name <i>Wollumbinia</i> although both acknowledged that its validity is in question. The name has gained some currency outside the peer-reviewed scientific literature. The name <i>Wollumbinia</i> is considered unavailable (Fritz and Havaš, 2007. Vertebrate Zoology 57: 149-368; followed by Georges and Thomson 2010. Zootaxa 2496: 1-37). In addition, because their paper was published after January 1, 2000 in a journal that does not meet the criteria of a scientific publication, this name is not included in this list of species in accordance with the ASH Position Statement on Taxonomy. The committee was not unanimous in this decision on either count.	Saw-shelled Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Myuchelys bellii</i>	(Gray, 1844)	The Committee noted the recent sequencing of the whole mtDNA genome of the type specimen (Kehlmaier et al. 2019. Scientific Reports 9:5841) confirmed its identity as the taxon representing the Western Saw-shell Turtle, previously assigned on circumstantial evidence.	Western Saw-shelled Turtle	Bell's Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Myuchelys georgesi</i>	(Cann, 1997)		Bellinger River Saw-Shelled Turtle	Georges' Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Myuchelys latisternum</i>	(Gray, 1867)		Common Saw-Shelled Turtle	
CHELIDAE	<i>Myuchelys purvisi</i>	(Wells & Wellington, 1985)	Mitochondrial and nuclear DNA data conflict on the relationships of <i>Myuchelys purvisi</i> . The mitochondrial data generated in several studies (Li et al. 2013. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 68:251-258; Fielder et al. 2012. Endangered Species Research 17:63-71; and others) have <i>Myuchelys purvisi</i> lying well outside the clade represented by the remaining <i>Myuchelys</i> species. In contrast, nuclear gene sequences and allozyme electrophoresis (also reflecting nuclear sequence) have <i>Myuchelys purvisi</i> included in a well-defined <i>Myuchelys</i> clade. The current consensus is that the nuclear DNA is a better reflection of the status of <i>Myuchelys purvisi</i> , and that the discordant mtDNA signal has arisen because of an historical mtDNA genome capture (Kehlmaier et al. 2019. Scientific Reports 9:5841). See also comments under <i>Myuchelys</i> .	Manning River Saw-Shelled Turtle	Purvis' Turtle
CHELIDAE	<i>Pseudemydura</i>	Siebenrock, 1901			
CHELIDAE	<i>Pseudemydura umbrina</i>	Siebenrock, 1901		Western Swamp Turtle	Western Swamp Tortoise
CHELIDAE	<i>Rheodytes</i>	Legler & Cann, 1980			
CHELIDAE	<i>Rheodytes leukaps</i>	Legler & Cann, 1980		Fitzroy River Turtle	White-eyed River Turtle
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Caretta</i>	Rafinesque, 1814			
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		Loggerhead Sea Turtle	
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Chelonia</i>	Sonnini & Latreille, 1802			
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		Green Sea Turtle	
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Eretmochelys</i>	Fitzinger, 1843			
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)		Hawkesbill Sea Turtle	
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Lepidochelys</i>	Fitzinger, 1843			
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	(Eschscholtz, 1829)		Olive Ridley Turtle	Pacific ridley Turtle
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Natator</i>	McCulloch, 1908			
CHELONIIDAE	<i>Natator depressus</i>	(Garman, 1880)		Flatback Turtle	
DERMOCHELYIDAE	<i>Dermochelys</i>	Blainville, 1816			
DERMOCHELYIDAE	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	(Vandelli, 1761)		Leatherback Turtle	Luth
EMYDIDAE	<i>Trachemys</i>	Agassiz, 1857			
EMYDIDAE	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	(Wied, 1839)	Naturalised exotic	Red-eared Slider Turtle	

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