Reptiles and frogs
(compiled by P. Doughty, R. Ellis and R. Bray)

Description and redescription of gecko species. Two papers changed the taxonomy of *Oedura* and *Gehyra* geckos. *Oedura fimbria* was described for Pilbara and Gascoyne large-bodied marbled velvet geckos, removing the name *O. marmorata* from Western Australia (this species complex is restricted to the Top End of the Northern Territory). Another new species from the Gulf Country (but not in WA) was also described: *O. bella*.

In addition, *G. kimberleyi* was redescribed for northern populations formerly assigned to *G. pilbara*, and *G. girlooro* was described as a new species that occurs on ranges in the southern Kimberley.


Generic reallocation of ‘*Amphibolurus*’ longirostris and ‘*A.*’ gilberti. These species were formerly allocated to *Amphibolurus*, an older name to which many Australian agamids were assigned as conservative holding pattern. Owing to the publication of Melville et al. (2011), some field guides have acted on some of the rearrangements, but this has been inconsistent. However, allocation of ‘*A*. longirostris’ to *Gowidon* and ‘*A.*’ gilberti to *Lophognathus* stabilizes the overall taxonomy better for now. *Amphibolurus norrisi* remains unchanged. Further generic rearrangements are eminent, so we view this as a holding pattern for the next few years before the taxonomic revision of the Australian tree dragons (J. Melville, pers. comm.).


Revision of the *Tympanocryptis cephalus* species complex. This group was revised following the results of a detailed molecular study. *Tympanocryptis cephalus* was redescribed and restricted to the coastal Pilbara region and *T. gigas* was redescription from a small number of specimens in the Gascoyne region and a neotype nominated. Three new species were described: *T. diabolicus* and *T. fortescuensis* from the Hamersley Range and northern Pilbara, respectively, and *T. pseudopsephos* from the western Goldfields.

Reversal: changes to the families of skinks. Following most international herpetological groups, we reverted the family names of skinks so all are Scincidae. This reverses Hedges’s (2014) erection of many families of skinks.


Change of python family name. We follow previous workers in recognizing Australian pythons as belonging to Pythonidae, not Boidae. This was a simple omission on our part. See previous ‘Changes to checklist’ for references.

New Kimberley Death Adder. The former name of Acanthophis praelongus, which ranged across most of northern Australia, has been changed for Kimberley populations to A. cryptamydros. This resulted from genetic analyses showing the Kimberley taxon to be more closely related to A. pyrrhus and A. wellsi than other taxa from the Northern Territory.


Synonomy of Delma haroldi with D. butleri. We follow the earlier synonomy of Shea (1991), based on further molecular genetic evidence from Brennan et al. (2016). Thus, D. haroldi has been removed from the checklist.


New name for western water-holding frogs. The western population of Cyclorana platycephala was recently described as a new species, C. occidentalis, based on morphological and molecular genetic differences. Cyclorana platycephala occurs in the eastern states and does not occur in Western Australia.

Mammals
(compiled by K. Travouillon)

Corrections

The spelling of *Stenella* has been corrected from the incorrect spelling previously used (*Stennella*). The species name for dogs has been corrected from *Canis familiaris* to *Canis lupus*.

Additional of new vernacular name for *Arctocephalus forsteri*

Shaughnessy and Goldsworthy (2015) proposed a new vernacular name for the New Zealand Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus forsteri*): Long-nosed Fur Seal. Both are used here.