

Reptiles *(last update Jan 2010)*

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This compilation shows the distributions of all tortoises, turtles, lizards and snakes that are known to have occurred in South Australia during European settlement. Records are based mostly on South Australian sources, primarily the Herpetology collection held by the South Australian Museum plus additional records from the Biological Survey of South Australia. For a few very rare or seldom collected species, some use has been made of records from other sources (interstate or overseas museums). All but one of the species listed are regarded as naturally occurring in South Australia. The one exception is the water dragon, *Physignathus lesueurii*, an eastern Australian lizard that has established a feral population in parts of the Torrens River system.

Reptile and amphibian taxonomy is subject to frequent change as new information emerges regarding species relationships, and as new species are discovered (still an annual occurrence in the Australian fauna). The most recent treatment of the Australian reptile fauna is that of Wilson and Swan (2008), which provides one possible interpretation of a number of currently unresolved taxonomic problems. The taxonomy used here largely follows the taxonomy in Wilson and Swan, but with some differences. The synonymies provided by Cogger *et al.* (1983) provide most of the background needed to follow any differences of usage.

Agamidae

Genetic studies of agamids (Melville *et al.* 2001) suggests that "*Rankinia*" *adelaidensis* and *R. chapmani* are distinct species. Melville *et al.* (2001) and Hugall *et al.* (2008) also suggest that these species are closely related to species of *Ctenophorus*, and not to *Rankinia*, nor to *Tympanocryptis*, as used in the last edition of this list. For this work, the combination *Ctenophorus chapmani* is used for the species listed in the last list as *Tympanocryptis adelaidensis*. The same studies also found that the lizard generally called *Amphibolurus nobbi* is in fact a close relative of some species of *Diporiphora*, and it is treated as a member of the latter genus in this list. *Tympanocryptis cephalus* is now known to be a Western Australian species (Smith *et al.* 1999) and has been deleted.

Gekkonoid Lizards

Higher taxa of geckos and their relatives (e.g. families) are under extensive review at the present time. There are three well-defined lineages - the gekkonine geckos, diplodactyline geckos and pygopod legless lizards. The three are presented as distinct groups, as current evidence indicates that the two groups of 'geckos' are

less closely related to one another than diplodactylines are to pygopods (Donnellan *et al.* 1999, Han *et al.* 2004). *Diplodactylus* was revised by Oliver *et al.* (2007), who revived and expanded the genus *Lucasium* to include some species formerly placed in *Diplodactylus*. Hutchinson *et al.* (2009) describe further new species of *Diplodactylus* and redefined others. Other taxonomic changes include recognition of *Christinus alexanderi* (Donnellan *et al.* 2000), *Delma petersoni* (Jennings *et al.* 2003) and the newly discovered *Lucasium bungabinna* (Doughty and Hutchinson 2008). The gecko long referred to informally as *Gehyra* "2n=44" will shortly be redescribed as *Gehyra lazelli* (Sistrom *et al.*, submitted). This compilation also continues to include *millii* as a species of *Nephrurus*, rather than placing it in the poorly characterised genus *Underwoodisaurus*.

Scincidae

Skinks of the genus *Cryptoblepharus* were extensively revised by Horner (2007), with the result that the two former 'species', *C. carnabyi* and *C. plagiocephalus*, are both known to be composites of several species. In South Australia, specimens formerly known as *C. carnabyi* now comprise two species, *C. ochrus* and *C. pannosus*. The South Australian *Cryptoblepharus* 'plagiocephalus' are now all referred to *C. australis*. *Cryptoblepharus virgatus* in South Australia is now *C. pulcher*. *Nannoscincus maccoyi* has been added to the South Australian fauna from atypical swampy habitats in the state's southeast. The genus *Egernia* has been broken into four distinct genera by Gardner *et al.* (2007), so that some South Australian species are now placed in *Liopholis* and one species in *Lissolepis*. Following Smith and Adams (2007) and Hutchinson (2008), the South Australian species in the *Lerista muelleri* group is treated as *L. timida*. The problematic *Ctenotus* species that were combined in the last list, *C. helenae* and *C. saxatilis*, are again treated separately here, but future work by Rabosky (in prep.) is likely to alter the taxonomy of this group of large *Ctenotus* species. Pending further work, *Bassiana* continues to be used for the skinks of the *trilineatum* group, rather than *Acritoscincus*.

Elapidae

Recent work now completed (Skinner 2007) has clarified these snakes, with the result that we now recognise six species, with two of the newly recognised species, *P. aspidorhyncha* and *P. mengdeni*, having been formerly included within the species *Pseudonaja nuchalis* (now restricted to tropical northern Australia). Snake genera continue to be unstable for some lineages. Recent work by Scanlon and Lee (2004), shows that previously 'lumped' genera include two or more consistently recognisable genera that are distinct in morphology and habits.

The effect is that species formerly placed in *Simoselaps* are now split into three genera, *Simoselaps* (*anomalus* and *bertholdi*), *Brachyurophis* (*australis*, *fasciolatus* and *semifasciatus*) and *Neelaps* (*bimaculatus*). Similarly, the genus *Suta* is now divided into *Suta* (containing only *Suta suta* in South Australia) and *Parasuta* (*flagellum*, *monachus*, *nigriceps* and *spectabilis*). The whipsnake informally referred to as the 'Channel Country' *Demansia* has now been described as *D. rimicola* (Shea and Scanlon 2005). One deletion has also occurred, with the genetic work of Keogh *et al.* (2005) confirming earlier studies that the mainland and black tiger snake populations are conspecific, and all are treated here under a single binomial, *Notechis scutatus*.

No standardised national list of common names exists for reptiles and amphibians. The names used here are those currently in use by the South Australian Museum and the South Australian Department of Natural Resources.

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Class Reptilia - Reptiles

Order Testudines - Turtles and Tortoises

Family Chelidae - Side-necked Tortoises

1. *Chelodina expansa* Gray, 1857 Broad-shelled Tortoise SA: V
2. *Chelodina longicollis* (Shaw, 1794) Common Long-necked Tortoise
3. *Emydura macquarii* (Gray, 1830) Macquarie Tortoise SA: V

Family Cheloniidae - Sea Turtles

4. *Caretta caretta* (Linnaeus, 1758) Loggerhead Turtle AU: EN SA: E
5. *Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758) Green Turtle AU: VU SA: V

Family Dermochelyidae - Leathery Turtle

6. *Dermochelys coriacea* (Vandelli, 1761) Leathery Turtle AU: VU SA: V

Order Squamata - Lizards and Snakes

Family Agamidae - Dragon Lizards

7. *Amphibolurus burnsi* (Wells & Wellington, 1985) Channel Dragon
8. *Amphibolurus longirostris* (Boulenger, 1883) Long-nosed Dragon
9. *Amphibolurus muricatus* (White, 1790) Jacky Lizard SA: R
10. *Amphibolurus norrisi* Witten & Coventry, 1984 Mallee Tree-dragon
11. *Ctenophorus chapmani* (Storr, 1977) Prickly Dragon

Formerly known as *Tympanocryptis* or *Rankinia adelaidensis*, or *R. a. chapmani*. Molecular genetic studies (Melville *et al.* 2001 and Hugall *et al.* 2008) show that this species falls out within *Ctenophorus*. The well marked subspecies, *adelaidensis* and *chapmani*, are more distinct morphologically than most species of agamid, and *chapmani* is recognised here as a full species.

12. *Ctenophorus clayi* (Storr, 1966) Black-collared Dragon
13. *Ctenophorus cristatus* (Gray, 1841) Crested Dragon
14. *Ctenophorus decresii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1837) Tawny Dragon
15. *Ctenophorus fionni* (Proctor, 1923) Peninsula Dragon
16. *Ctenophorus fordi* (Storr, 1965) Mallee Dragon
17. *Ctenophorus gibba* (Houston, 1974) Gibber Dragon
18. *Ctenophorus isolepis* (Fischer, 1881) Military Dragon
19. *Ctenophorus maculatus* (Gray, 1831) Spotted Dragon SA: R
20. *Ctenophorus maculosus* (Mitchell, 1948) Lake Eyre Dragon
21. *Ctenophorus mckenziei* (Storr, 1981) McKenzie's Dragon SA: R
22. *Ctenophorus nuchalis* (De Vis, 1884) Central Netted Dragon
23. *Ctenophorus pictus* (Peters, 1866) Painted Dragon
24. *Ctenophorus reticulatus* (Gray, 1845) Western Netted Dragon
25. *Ctenophorus rufescens* (Stirling & Zietz, 1893) Rusty Dragon
26. *Ctenophorus salinarum* (Storr, 1966) Claypan Dragon SA: R
27. *Ctenophorus tjantjalka* Johnston, 1992 Ochre Dragon

28. *Ctenophorus vahnappa* (Houston, 1974) Red-barred Dragon
29. *Diporiphora linga* Houston, 1977 Linga Dragon
30. *Diporiphora nobbi* Witten, 1972 Nobbi Dragon
Melville et al. (2001) and Hugall et al. (2008) demonstrated that "*Amphibolurus*"
nobbi is a member of the genus *Diporiphora*.
31. *Diporiphora reginae* Glauert, 1959 Red-rumped Dragon
32. *Diporiphora winneckeii* Lucas & Frost, 1896 Canegrass Dragon
33. *Moloch horridus* Gray, 1841 Thorny Devil
34. **Physignathus lesueurii* (Gray, 1831) Water Dragon
35. *Pogona barbata* (Cuvier, 1829) Eastern Bearded Dragon
KI records believed to be an introduced population.
36. *Pogona minor* (Sternfeld, 1919) Dwarf Bearded Dragon
37. *Pogona nullarbor* (Badham, 1976) Nullarbor Bearded Dragon
38. *Pogona vitticeps* (Ahl, 1926) Central Bearded Dragon
39. *Tympanocryptis centralis* Sternfeld, 1924 Centralian Earless Dragon
40. *Tympanocryptis houstoni* Storr, 1982 Nullarbor Earless Dragon
41. *Tympanocryptis intima* Mitchell, 1948 Smooth-snouted Earless Dragon
42. *Tympanocryptis lineata* Peters, 1863 Five-lined Earless Dragon
43. *Tympanocryptis tetraporophora* Lucas & Frost, 1895 Eyrean Earless Dragon

Family Gekkonidae - Typical Geckos

44. *Christinus alexanderi* (Storr, 1987) Nullarbor Marbled Gecko
45. *Christinus marmoratus* (Gray, 1845) Marbled Gecko
46. *Gehyra lazelli* (Wells & Wellington, 1985) Southern Rock Dtella
Gehyra lazelli applies to *Gehyra* populations long known informally as "2n=44".
47. *Gehyra montium* Storr, 1982 Central Rock Dtella
48. *Gehyra purpurascens* Storr, 1982 Purple Dtella
49. *Gehyra variegata* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836) Tree Dtella
50. *Heteronotia binoei* (Gray, 1845) Bynoe's Gecko

Family Carphodactylidae - Odd-tailed Geckos

51. *Nephrurus deleani* Harvey, 1983 Pernatty Knob-tailed Gecko AU: VU SA: R
52. *Nephrurus laevis* Mertens, 1958 Pale Knob-tailed Gecko
53. *Nephrurus levis* De Vis, 1886 Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko
54. *Nephrurus milii* (Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825) Barking Gecko
55. *Nephrurus stellatus* Storr, 1968 Starred Knob-tailed Gecko

Family Diplodactylidae - Australasian Geckos

56. *Crenadactylus ocellatus* (Gray, 1845) Clawless Gecko
57. *Diplodactylus calcicolus* Hutchinson, Doughty & Oliver, 2009 South Coast Gecko
58. *Diplodactylus conspicillatus* Lucas & Frost, 1897 Fat-tailed Gecko
59. *Diplodactylus furcosus* Peters, 1863 Ranges Stone Gecko
60. *Diplodactylus galeatus* Kluge, 1963 Mesa Gecko
61. *Diplodactylus pulcher* (Steindachner, 1870) Patchwork Gecko SA: R

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South Australian E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare

62. *Diplodactylus tessellatus* (Gunther, 1875) Tessellated Gecko
63. *Diplodactylus vittatus* Gray, 1832 Eastern Stone Gecko
64. *Diplodactylus wiru* Hutchinson, Doughty & Oliver, 2009 Desert Wood Gecko
65. *Lucasium bungabinna* Doughty & Hutchinson, 2008 Southern Sandplain Gecko
New species described from the southern margins of the Great Victoria Desert.
66. *Lucasium byrnei* (Lucas & Frost, 1896) Pink-blotched Gecko
67. *Lucasium damaeum* (Lucas & Frost, 1896) Beaded Gecko
68. *Lucasium steindachneri* (Boulenger, 1885) Map Gecko SA: R
69. *Lucasium stenodactylum* (Boulenger, 1896) Sandplain Gecko
70. *Oedura marmorata* Gray, 1842 Marbled Velvet Gecko SA: R
71. *Rhynchoedura ornata* Gunther, 1867 Beaked Gecko
72. *Strophurus assimilis* Storr, 1988 Thorn-tailed Gecko
73. *Strophurus ciliaris* Boulenger, 1885 Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko
74. *Strophurus elderi* Stirling & Zietz, 1893 Jewelled Gecko
75. *Strophurus intermedius* (Ogilby, 1892) Southern Spiny-tailed Gecko
76. *Strophurus williamsi* (Kluge, 1963) Eastern Spiny-tailed Gecko

Family Pygopodidae - Legless Lizards

77. *Aprasia aurita* Kluge, 1974 Eared Worm-lizard SA: E
78. *Aprasia inaurita* Kluge, 1974 Red-tailed Worm-lizard
79. *Aprasia pseudopulchella* Kluge, 1974 Flinders Worm-lizard AU: VU
80. *Aprasia striolata* Lutken, 1863 Lined Worm-lizard
81. *Delma australis* Kluge, 1974 Barred Snake-lizard
82. *Delma borea* Kluge, 1974 Northern Snake-lizard SA: R
83. *Delma butleri* Storr, 1987 Spinifex Snake-lizard
84. *Delma desmosa* Maryan, Adams & Aplin, 2007 Desert Snake-lizard SA: R
85. *Delma impar* (Fischer, 1882) Striped Snake-lizard AU: VU SA: E
86. *Delma inornata* Kluge, 1974 Olive Snake-lizard
87. *Delma mollerii* Lutken, 1863 Adelaide Snake-lizard
88. *Delma nasuta* Kluge, 1974 Centralian Snake-lizard
89. *Delma petersoni* Shea, 1991 Painted Snake-lizard
90. *Delma tincta* De Vis, 1888 Black-necked Snake-lizard
91. *Lialis burtonis* Gray, 1835 Burton's Legless Lizard
92. *Ophidiocephalus taeniatus* Lucas & Frost, 1897 Bronzeback Legless Lizard AU: VU SA: R
93. *Pygopus lepidopodus* (Lacepede, 1804) Common Scaly-foot
94. *Pygopus nigriceps* (Fischer, 1882) Black-headed Scaly-foot
95. *Pygopus schraderi* Boulenger, 1913 Hooded Scaly-foot

Family Scincidae - Skinks

96. *Bassiana duperreyi* (Gray, 1838) Eastern Three-lined Skink
97. *Bassiana trilineata* (Gray, 1838) Western Three-lined Skink SA: R
98. *Carlia triacantha* (Mitchell, 1953) Desert Rainbow Skink
99. *Cryptoblepharus australis* (Sternfeld, 1918) Desert Wall Skink

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Following Horner (2007) this name applies to populations formerly referred to *C. plagiocephalus*.

100. *Cryptoblepharus ochrus* Horner, 2007 Eyrean Wall Skink
101. *Cryptoblepharus pannosus* Horner, 2007 Speckled Wall Skink
Following Horner (2007) the above two species cover the South Australian populations formerly referred to *C. carnabyi*.
102. *Cryptoblepharus pulcher* (Sternfeld, 1918) Striped Wall Skink
Following Horner (2007) the name '*pulcher*' replaces '*virgatus*' for all South Australian populations formerly regarded as *virgatus*. The subspecific name *C. p. clarus* still applies.
103. *Ctenotus ariadnae* Storr, 1969 Pin-striped Ctenotus
104. *Ctenotus astarte* Czechura, 1986 Ashy Downs Ctenotus SA: R
105. *Ctenotus atlas* Storr, 1969 Southern Spinifex Ctenotus
106. *Ctenotus brachyonyx* Storr, 1971 Brown Ctenotus
107. *Ctenotus brooksi* (Loveridge, 1933) Sandhill Ctenotus
108. *Ctenotus calurus* Storr, 1969 Blue-tailed Skink
109. *Ctenotus dux* Storr, 1969 Narrow-lined Ctenotus
110. *Ctenotus euclae* Storr, 1970 Bight Coast Ctenotus
111. *Ctenotus grandis* Storr, 1969 Giant Desert Ctenotus SA: R
112. *Ctenotus greeri* Storr, 1979 Greer's Ctenotus SA: R
113. *Ctenotus helenae* Storr, 1969 Dusky Ctenotus
114. *Ctenotus joanae* Storr, 1970 Blacksoil Ctenotus SA: R
115. *Ctenotus leae* (Boulenger, 1887) Centralian Coppertail
116. *Ctenotus leonhardii* (Sternfeld, 1919) Common Desert Ctenotus
117. *Ctenotus olympicus* Hutchinson & Donnellan, 1999 Saltbush Ctenotus
118. *Ctenotus orientalis* Storr, 1969 Spotted Ctenotus
119. *Ctenotus pantherinus* (Peters, 1866) Leopard Skink
120. *Ctenotus piankai* Storr, 1969 Paleface Ctenotus SA: R
121. *Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus* (Sternfeld, 1919) Many-lined Ctenotus
122. *Ctenotus regius* Storr, 1971 Eastern Desert Ctenotus
123. *Ctenotus robustus* Storr, 1970 Eastern Striped Skink
124. *Ctenotus saxatilis* Storr, 1970 Centralian Striped Skink
125. *Ctenotus schomburgkii* (Peters, 1863) Sandplain Ctenotus
126. *Ctenotus septenarius* King & Horner, 1988 Gibber Ctenotus
127. *Ctenotus strauchii* (Boulenger, 1887) Short-legged Ctenotus
128. *Ctenotus taeniatus* (Mitchell, 1949) Eyrean Ctenotus
129. *Cyclodomorphus melanops* (Stirling & Zietz, 1893) Spinifex Slender Bluetongue
130. *Cyclodomorphus venustus* Shea & Miller, 1995 Saltbush Slender Bluetongue
131. *Egernia cunninghami* (Gray, 1832) Cunningham's Skink SA: E
132. *Egernia richardi* (Peters, 1869) Western Tree Skink
133. *Egernia stokesii* (Gray, 1845) Gidgee Skink
134. *Egernia striolata* (Peters, 1870) Eastern Tree Skink
135. *Eremiascincus fasciolatus* (Gunther, 1867) Narrow-banded Sandswimmer

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136. *Eremiascincus richardsonii* (Gray, 1845) Broad-banded Sandswimmer
137. *Eulamprus heatwolei* Wells & Wellington, 1983 Yellow-bellied Water Skink SA: V
138. *Eulamprus quoyii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839) Eastern Water Skink
139. *Eulamprus tympanum* (Lonnberg & Andersson, 1913) Southern Water Skink SA: R
140. *Hemiergis decresiensis* (Cuvier, 1829) Three-toed Earless Skink
141. *Hemiergis initialis* (Werner, 1910) Western Earless Skink
142. *Hemiergis millewae* Coventry, 1976 Rusty Earless Skink
143. *Hemiergis peronii* (Gray, 1831) Four-toed Earless Skink
144. *Lampropholis delicata* (De Vis, 1888) Delicate Skink
145. *Lampropholis guichenoti* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839) Garden Skink
146. *Lerista aericeps* Storr, 1986 Yellow-tailed Slider
147. *Lerista arenicola* Storr, 1972 Beach Slider SA: R
148. *Lerista baynesi* Storr, 1972 Speckled Slider SA: R
149. *Lerista bipes* (Fischer, 1882) Western Two-toed Slider
150. *Lerista bougainvillii* (Gray, 1839) Bougainville's Skink
151. *Lerista desertorum* (Sternfeld, 1919) Great Desert Slider
152. *Lerista distinguenda* (Werner, 1910) Dwarf Four-toed Slider SA: R
153. *Lerista dorsalis* Storr, 1985 Southern Four-toed Slider
154. *Lerista edwardsae* Storr, 1982 Myall Slider
155. *Lerista elongata* Storr, 1990 Woomera Slider
156. *Lerista labialis* Storr, 1971 Eastern Two-toed Slider
157. *Lerista microtis* (Gray, 1845) Long-legged Slider SA: R
158. *Lerista punctatovittata* (Gunther, 1867) Spotted Slider
159. *Lerista speciosa* Storr, 1990 Musgrave Slider SA: V
160. *Lerista taeniata* Storr, 1986 Ribbon Slider
161. *Lerista terdigitata* (Parker, 1926) Southern Three-toed Slider
162. *Lerista timida* (De Vis, 1888) Dwarf Three-toed Slider
 Following Smith and Adams (2007) and Hutchinson (2008) the species name *timida* replaces *muelleri* for all non Western Australian populations.
163. *Liopholis inornata* Rosen, 1905 Desert Skink
164. *Liopholis kintorei* Stirling and Zietz, 1893 Tjakura AU: VU SA: E
165. *Liopholis margaretae* Storr, 1968 Masked Rock Skink
166. *Liopholis multiscutata* Mitchell & Behrndt, 1949 Bull Skink
167. *Liopholis slateri* Storr, 1968 Black-lined Desert Skink SA: E
168. *Liopholis striata* Sternfeld, 1919 Night Skink
169. *Liopholis whitii* (Lacepede, 1804) White's Skink
170. *Lissolepis coventryi* Storr, 1978 Swamp Skink SA: E
171. *Menetia greyii* Gray, 1845 Dwarf Skink
172. *Morethia adelaidensis* Peters, 1874 Adelaide Snake-eye
173. *Morethia boulengeri* (Ogilby, 1890) Common Snake-eye
174. *Morethia butleri* (Storr, 1963) Butler's Snake-eye

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175. *Morethia obscura* Storr, 1972 Mallee Snake-eye
176. *Morethia ruficauda* (Lucas & Frost, 1895) Fire-tailed Skink
177. *Nannoscincus maccoyi* (Lucas & Frost, 1894) Salamander Skink SA: E
178. *Notoscincus ornatus* (Broom, 1896) Desert Glossy Skink SA: R
179. *Proablepharus kinghorni* (Copland, 1947) Blacksoil Skink SA: R
180. *Proablepharus reginae* (Glauert, 1960) Silvereye Skink
181. *Pseudemoia baudini* (Greer, 1982) Bight Coast Skink SA: R
182. *Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839) Southern Grass Skink
183. *Pseudemoia pagenstecheri* (Lindholm, 1901) Tussock Skink SA: R
184. *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni* (Hutchinson & Donnellan, 1988) Glossy Grass Skink SA: V
185. *Tiliqua adelaidensis* (Peters, 1863) Pygmy Bluetongue AU: EN SA: E
186. *Tiliqua multifasciata* Sternfeld, 1919 Centralian Bluetongue
187. *Tiliqua nigrolutea* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Blotched Bluetongue
188. *Tiliqua occipitalis* (Peters, 1863) Western Bluetongue
189. *Tiliqua rugosa* (Gray, 1825) Sleepy Lizard
190. *Tiliqua scincoides* (White, 1790) Eastern Bluetongue
KI records believed to be a recent introduction.

Family Varanidae - Goannas

191. *Varanus brevicauda* Boulenger, 1898 Short-tailed Pygmy Goanna SA: R
192. *Varanus eremius* Lucas & Frost, 1895 Desert Pygmy Goanna
193. *Varanus giganteus* (Gray, 1845) Perentie
194. *Varanus gilleni* Lucas & Frost, 1895 Pygmy Mulga Goanna
195. *Varanus gouldii* (Gray, 1838) Sand Goanna
196. *Varanus rosenbergi* Mertens, 1957 Heath Goanna SA: V
197. *Varanus tristis* (Schlegel, 1839) Black-headed Goanna
198. *Varanus varius* (White, 1790) Lace Monitor SA: R

Family Typhlopidae - Blind Snakes

199. *Ramphotyphlops bicolor* (Peters, 1863) Southern Blind Snake
200. *Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus* (Peters, 1863) Rough-nosed Blind Snake
201. *Ramphotyphlops endoterus* (Waite, 1918) Centralian Blind Snake
202. *Ramphotyphlops grypus* (Waite, 1918) Hook-nosed Blind Snake
203. *Ramphotyphlops waitii* (Boulenger, 1895) Slender Blind Snake

Family Boidae - Boas and Pythons

204. *Antaresia stimsoni* (Smith, 1985) Stimson's Python
205. *Aspidites ramsayi* (Macleay, 1882) Woma SA: R
206. *Morelia spilota* (Lacepede, 1804) Carpet Python SA: R

Family Elapidae - Elapid Snakes

207. *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw & Nodder, 1802) Common Death Adder
208. *Acanthophis pyrrhus* Boulenger, 1898 Desert Death Adder SA: V
209. *Austrelaps labialis* (Jan, 1859) Pygmy Copperhead
210. *Austrelaps superbus* (Gunther, 1858) Lowland Copperhead

Australian EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable
South Australian E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare

211. *Brachyurophis australis* (Krefft, 1864) Coral Snake
212. *Brachyurophis fasciolatus* (Gunther, 1872) Narrow-banded Snake
213. *Brachyurophis semifasciatus* (Gunther, 1863) Half-girdled Snake
214. *Demansia psammophis* (Schlegel, 1837) Yellow-faced Whipsnake
215. *Demansia reticulata* (Gray, 1842) Desert Whipsnake
216. *Demansia rimicola* Scanlon & Shea, 2007 Channel Country Whipsnake SA: R
217. *Drysdalia coronoides* (Gunther, 1858) White-lipped Snake SA: R
218. *Drysdalia mastersii* (Krefft, 1866) Master's Snake
219. *Echiopsis curta* (Schlegel, 1837) Bardick SA: R
220. *Furina diadema* (Schlegel, 1837) Red-naped Snake
221. *Furina ornata* (Gray, 1842) Moon Snake
222. *Neelaps bimaculatus* (Dumeril, Bibron & Dumeril, 1854) Western Black-naped Snake SA: R
223. *Notechis scutatus* (Peters, 1861) Eastern Tiger Snake AU: ssp
The Flinders Ranges population (referred to as *N. scutatus ater* in EPBC Act) is considered VU.
Notechis ater is no longer regarded as a separate species (Keogh 2005).
224. *Oxyuranus microlepidotus* (McCoy, 1879) Inland Taipan
225. *Parasuta flagellum* (McCoy, 1878) Little Whip Snake
226. *Parasuta monachus* (Storr, 1964) Hooded Snake
227. *Parasuta nigriceps* (Gunther, 1863) Mitchell's Short-tailed Snake
228. *Parasuta spectabilis* (Krefft, 1869) Mallee Black-headed Snake
229. *Pseudechis australis* (Gray, 1842) Mulga Snake
230. *Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Shaw, 1794) Red-bellied Black Snake
231. *Pseudonaja affinis* Gunther, 1872 Dugite
232. *Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha* (McCoy, 1879) Patch-nosed Brown Snake
233. *Pseudonaja guttata* (Parker, 1926) Spotted Brown Snake SA: R
234. *Pseudonaja inframacula* (Waite, 1925) Peninsula Brown Snake
235. *Pseudonaja mengdeni* Wells & Wellington, 1985 Gwardar
236. *Pseudonaja modesta* (Gunther, 1872) Five-ringed Snake
237. *Pseudonaja textilis* (Dumeril, Bibron & Dumeril, 1854) Eastern Brown Snake
238. *Simoselaps anomalus* (Sternfeld, 1919) Centralian Banded Snake
239. *Simoselaps bertholdi* (Jan, 1859) Desert Banded Snake
240. *Suta suta* (Peters, 1863) Curl Snake
241. *Vermicella annulata* (Gray, 1841) Common Bandy Bandy SA: R