

Supplemental Tables

Sup. Table 1. Principal component analysis (PCA) and loadings *D. celebensis*, *D. novaeguineae* sensu lato from Lesser Sundas, and *D. cf. novaeguineae* from Buton. Principal components (PC) 1 and 2 collectively explained 78.0% of the variation.

PCA variable	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Standard deviation	2.0327	1.1526	0.81534	0.66788
Proportion of Variance	0.5903	0.1898	0.09497	0.06372
Cumulative Proportion	59.03%	78.01%	87.50%	93.87%
Loadings				
HL.scale	-0.3980	0.0184	0.6180	-0.1702
HW.scale	-0.4236	0.1166	0.4321	0.1101
EN.scale	-0.4072	-0.3848	-0.2371	-0.3015
ES.scale	-0.3948	-0.3989	-0.2571	-0.3636
IN.scale	-0.2582	0.6112	-0.4936	-0.2123
IO.scale	-0.3674	0.5028	-0.0240	0.0950
BW.scale	-0.3723	-0.2287	-0.2543	0.8255

Sup. Table 2. Main characters of the *Dibamus* species [modified after Koppetsch et al. (2019) and Kliukin et al (2024)]. See text for explanations of the acronyms used in character: MRS = status of medial rostral suture, LRS = status of lateral rostral suture, VRS = status of vertical rostral suture, NS = status of nasal suture, LS = status of labial suture, NIP = number of nuchal scales border interparietal, PIM = number of scales on the posterior edge of infralabials and mental, MBS = the number of midbody scale rows, PAP = the number of preanal pores, PRV = number of presacral vertebrae, PO = postoculars, Sup = supralabials, Ven = ventrals, Sub = subcaudals, F = frontal, Fn = Frontonasal, IP = Interparietal, Nc = nuchals, a = absent, p = present, ic = incomplete, cm = complete, l = larger than latter, s = smaller than latter, e = more or less equal-sized to the latter, h = more or less half size of the latter, M = male, F = female, + = damaged/broken, and ? = unknown/not assessed.

Species	MRS	LRS	VRS	NS	LS	F	IP	IP	NIP	PO	Sup	PIM	MBS	Ven	Sub		PAP		PRV	
						vs. Fn	vs. Nc	vs. Fn							M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>D. alfredi</i>	a	a	a	ic	ic	l	s	h	6	2	1	7	20–21	178	46–47	41–47	a	1	116–126	?
<i>D. bogadeki</i>	a	cm	a	cm	cm	l	l	e	7	1	2	5	23	?	51+	?	a	?	134	?
<i>D. booliati</i>	a	a	ic	ic	cm	l	l	e	6	1	1	9	20	180–209	?	24–39	?	a	?	113–120
<i>D. bourreti</i>	a	cm	cm	cm	a	l	l	e	6	1	2	5	24	?	73+	88–99	?	?	125–129	115–129
<i>D. celebensis</i>	ic	a	a	cm	cm	l	s	h	3	3	1	11	26–30	?	38–40	35–40	?	?	?	117–132
<i>D. dalaiensis</i>	ic	a	a	cm	cm	l	l	e	6	1	1	9	20	185	50	48–52	?	?	?	?
<i>D. deharvengi</i>	ic	a	ic	cm	cm	l	s	h	5	1	1	5	16	?	57	?	?	?	120	?
<i>D. deimontis</i>	ic	a	a	ic	ic	l	s	h	6	3	1	9	22–25	193–225	50–55	47–53	?	?	?	?
<i>D. dezwaani</i>	a	a	ic	cm	cm	l	l	e	6	2	1	9	22	178	?	37	?	a	?	126
<i>D. elephantinus</i>	ic	?	?	cm	cm	?	?	?	?	1	?	?	19	178–202	?	?	?	?	?	?
<i>D. floweri</i>	a	a	a	a	a	l	l	e	7	1	1	9	21	194	46	23	?	?	?	?
<i>D. greeri</i>	ic	a	a	ic	cm	l	l	e	7	1	2	7	20	?	54	53	a	?	96	99–111
<i>D. ingeri</i>	a	a	ic	cm	cm	l	s	h	5	2	1	7	20	163	36	?	a	?	97	?
<i>D. kondaoensis</i>	ic	a	a	cm	cm	l	s	h	5	2	1	7	23	?	59	?	0	?	140	?
<i>D. leucurus</i>	a	ic	ic	cm	cm	l	s	h	5	1	1	9	20–23	?	48–52	41–47	?	?	106–135	?
<i>D. manadotuaensis</i>	a	a	ic	cm	cm	s	s	h	5	4	1	9	26–28	218–232	39	39	a	a	132–134	135
<i>D. montanus</i>	cm	a	cm	cm	cm	l	s	h	6	1	1	9	22	?	49	43	?	?	112–114	?
<i>D. nicobaricum</i>	a	a	a	cm	cm	l	s	h	6	1	1	9	23–25	192–218	34–38	31–36	?	?	124	?
<i>D. novaeguineae</i>	a	a	ic	cm	cm	l	s	h	5	2	1	9	22–26	197	42–45	37–42	2	?	109–125	?
<i>D. oetamai</i> sp. nov.	a	a	cm	cm	cm	l	s	h	4	2	1	7	22–24	192–221	40–42	17–28	2	0	?	?
<i>D. seramensis</i>	a	a	ic	cm	cm	s	s	h	6	4	1	9	33	?	?	40	?	3	?	130
<i>D. smithi</i>	ic	a	a	ic	a	l	s	h	6	2	1	5	18–19	?	59–61	59	2	1	130–137	?
<i>D. somsaki</i>	cm	a	ic	cm	cm	l	s	h	6	1	1	6–7	18–19	?	57–59	58	?	a	117–119	120
<i>D. taylori</i>	a	a	ic	cm	cm	s	s	h	6	3	1	9	22–28	?	41–55	41–52	2	1	112–135	?
<i>D. tebal</i>	a	a	ic	cm	cm	l	s	h	5	2	1	9	24	186	42	?	2	?	119	?
<i>D. tiomanensis</i>	a	a	a	cm	cm	l	s	h	6	1	1	9	23–26	220	50	45–48	?	?	124	?
<i>D. tropcentr</i>	a	a	a	ic	a	l	s	h	6	2	1	7	19–21	198–227	64–65	64	?	?	118	?
<i>D. vorisi</i>	a	a	ic	ic	a	l	s	h	5	2	1	7	20	147	33	11+	a	a	97	?

Sup. Table 2 Continued. Main characters of the *Dibamus* species [modified after Koppetsch et al. (2019) and Kliukin et al (2024)]. See text for explanations of the acronyms used in character: POV = number of postsacral vertebrae, TL = tail length, SVL = snout-vent length, HLL = hindlimb length, BW = body width, BB = lateral transverse body bands, Is. = island, a = absent, p = present, M = male, F = female, + = damaged/broken, and ? = unknown/not assessed.

Species	POV		Max. SVL	TL/ SVL%	HLL/ SVL%	BW	BB	Distribution	Source
	M	F							
<i>D. alfredi</i>	22–26	?	135.0	15.9–18.3	3.2	3.4–4.0	a	Thailand (Pattani, Yala)	(1,9,20)
<i>D. bogadeki</i>	25+	?	177.0	22.5	2.7	6.0	p	China (Hongkong)	(2)
<i>D. booliati</i>	?	11–25	102.7	9.4–13.0	?	3.4	p	Malaysia (Kelantan)	(7)
<i>D. bourreti</i>	?	46	154.0	23+	2.1–2.2	3.2–5.0	p	Vietnam (Lang Son, Hai Phong, Cao Bang, Vinh Phuc, Bac Giang, Hai Duong, Ninh Binh), China (Guangxi, Guangdong, Hongkong)	(2,9,14)
<i>D. celebensis</i>	?	17–22	188.0	10.0–13.0	?	?	a	Indonesia (Sulawesi)	(9, 21)
<i>D. dalaensis</i>	?	?	127.6	18.0–22.0	2.9	3.8	p	Cambodia (Pursat)	(16)
<i>D. deharvengi</i>	36	?	92.0	22.4–28.2	?	?	p	Vietnam (Ba Ria-Vung Tau)	(12,14,17)
<i>D. deimontis</i>	?	?	136.2	17.6–22.1	3.4	4.4	p	Vietnam (Ninh Thuan)	(14)
<i>D. dezwaani</i>	?	23	123.1	12.7	?	4.0	a	Indonesia (Nias Is.)	(5)
<i>D. elephantinus</i>	?	?	129.3	17.0–22.0	?	?	?	Cambodia	(14)
<i>D. floweri</i>	?	?	112.0	11.4–15.2	3.5	3.5	p	Malaysia (Pahang)	(18)
<i>D. greeri</i>	31	28	86.0	23.0–28.0	1.4	3.3–4.1	p	Vietnam (thua thien-Hue, Da Nang, Gia Lai, Kon Tum), Laos (Champasak)	(2,9)
<i>D. ingeri</i>	21	?	96.0	14.8	0.0	4.5	p	Borneo	(4)
<i>D. kondaoensis</i>	33	?	112.4	19.4	1.6	2.7	a	Vietnam (Ba Ria-Vung tau, Con Dao Is.)	(2,11,14)
<i>D. leucurus</i>	21–28	?	136.0	16.0–20.0	?	?	a	Sumatra & Borneo	(9,21)
<i>D. manadotuaensis</i>	24	21	135.0	12.0–13.0	1.5–2.0	4.4–4.7	a	Indonesia (Sulawesi, Manadotua Is.)	(15,21)
<i>D. montanus</i>	24–27	?	130.0	15.0–18.0	?	5.0	p	Vietnam (Lam Dong)	(9,14,19)
<i>D. nicobaricum</i>	23	?	134.7	18.3	?	?	p	India (Nicobar Is.)	(3)
<i>D. novaeguineae</i>	18–24	?	158.0	19.0	?	?	a	New Guinea; Indonesia (West Papua, Komodo, Flores)	(9,21)
<i>D. oetamai</i> sp. nov.	?	?	145.7	8.6–28.0	1.6–2.3	3.7–4.2	p	Indonesia (Buton Is.)	(21)
<i>D. seramensis</i>	?	18	203.0	11.0	?	?	?	Indonesia (Seram)	(9,21)
<i>D. smithi</i>	30–34	?	108.0	21.0–24.0	?	?	p	Vietnam (Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong?)	(2,9,14)
<i>D. somsaki</i>	31	30	106.6	18.0–24.0	?	?	p	Thailand (Chanthaburi)	(10)
<i>D. taylori</i>	21–29	?	169.0	14.0–19.0	?	?	a	Indonesia (Lesser Sundas)	(9,21)
<i>D. tebal</i>	26	?	133.5	18.7	3.6–3.8	6.6	a	Indonesia (Simeuleu Is.)	(6,21)
<i>D. tiomanensis</i>	23	?	123.0	15.0–16.0	?	2.5	a	Malaysia (Tioman Is.)	(8)
<i>D. tropcentr</i>	36	?	96.2	24.4–30.0	2.4–2.8	2.0–2.3	p	Vietnam (Ninh Thuan)	(13)
<i>D. vorisi</i>	20	?	90.1	16.8	3.4	3.5–3.9	a	Borneo	(4)

¹Chanard et al. 2015, ²Darevsky 1992, ³Das 1996, ⁴Das & Lim 2003, ⁵Das & Lim 2005, ⁶Das & Lim 2009, ⁷Das & Yaakob 2003, ⁸Diaz et al. 2004, ⁹Greer 1985, ¹⁰Honda et al. 1997, ¹¹Honda et al. 2001, ¹²Ineich 1999, ¹³Kliukin et al. 2023, ^{14a}Kliukin et al 2024a, ^{14b}Kliukin et al 2024a, ¹⁵Koppetsch et al. 2019, ¹⁶Neang et al. 2011, ¹⁷Nguyen et al. 2021, ¹⁸Quah et al. 2017, ¹⁹Smith 1921, ²⁰Taylor 1962, and ²¹this study.

Supplemental Materials

Sup. Material 1. English translation of the original description (in French) of *Dibamus* *Dibamus novaeguineae* published in *Erpétologie Générale* (Vol. V: Pp. 834-835) by Duméril & Bibron (1839)

1. THE NEW GUINEA DIBAME. *Dibamus NovæGuineæ*. Nobis.

CHARACTERS. No plates but scales on the skull; preanal scales small, equal to each other.

SYNONYMY. *Acontias subcæcus*. Leiden Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SHAPES. This species has exactly the shape of a Typhlops, cylindrical from one end to the other; its size is that of an ordinary writing feather pipe. The tail is hardly more than a seventh or eighth of the total length of the animal. The head is short, conical, slightly depressed, obtuse, and slightly rounded at its anterior end; the tip of the muzzle protrudes a little beyond the lower jaw. The large rostral plate, which alone covers the tip and top of the muzzle up to the forehead, has its posterior edge slightly ventrally curved. The single upper labial plate, which exists on each side, represents an unequilateral, oblong pentagon, narrower anteriorly than posteriorly. The two small hind limbs resemble, those of the New Holland Hysterope [note from translator: *Hysterope novae Hollandiæ* Duméril & Bibron, 1839, now probably *Pygopus lepidopodus* (Lacepède, 1804)], too small narrow paddles, rounded into points at their end, and covered above and below with scales similar to those of the body. These two small appendages, whose length is equal to the width of the head, are applied under the tail, having their ends close to each other. Everywhere, on the head, temples, neck, trunk, preanal region, and tail there are small scales, imbricated, perfectly smooth, offering six approximately equal sides. There are twenty-six longitudinal series around the middle part of the body.

COLORATION. An olive brown covers all parts of the animal indiscriminately.

DIMENSIONS. *Total length*. 16" 1" [note from the translator: 16.1 cm]. *Neck and Trunk*. Length 13"2" [note from the translator: 13.2 cm]. *Tail*. Length 2" 1" [note from the translator: 2.1 cm].

DISTRIBUTION. This species is native to New Guinea. Two individuals labeled *Acontias subcæcus* were sent to us from the Leiden Museum.