

Supplementary Materials for **Globally threatened vertebrates on islands with invasive species**

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Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:
(available at advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/3/10/e1603080/DC1)

- data file S1 (Microsoft Excel format). The 1189 highly threatened vertebrate taxa from the IUCN Red List (version 2013.2).
- data file S2 (Microsoft Excel format). The 1288 islands with highly threatened terrestrial vertebrates.

Supplementary Materials and Methods

Data collection process for highly threatened vertebrates and invasive vertebrates

Highly Threatened Vertebrates

We conducted a systematic global review process to identify islands with threatened vertebrate species (fig. S1). We downloaded all highly threatened (Critically Endangered and Endangered) terrestrial vertebrate species from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 2013 Red List of Threatened Species. This list included seabirds, which breed almost exclusively on islands (77), yet excluded island breeding marine mammals and sea turtles. Both groups have a broad global breeding distribution, particularly sea turtles whose breeding sites are also largely unknown. Moreover, marine mammals are not often directly impacted by invasive vertebrates, which was the primary threat focus for this analysis.

To determine which of the highly threatened vertebrates were breeding on islands, we examined range maps and text on IUCN Red List factsheets and determined if the breeding distribution of each species was on islands, islands and continents, or if they were strictly continental breeders. From this effort, we identified 1,189 island breeding vertebrate species, including 1,094 species that were island endemics and 95 species that were breeders on islands and continents. We included those species that occurred on both islands and continents because islands may serve as refugia for populations on the verge of extinction on continents. We did not include continental ranges in our analysis. With this list of highly threatened vertebrates, we re-visited each IUCN Red List species factsheet, extracted the islands and regions mentioned, and reviewed all cited literature to identify the present (1990 – 2015, when the data collection process was concluded)

and historic (< 1900 to 1500 A.D.) islands for each highly threatened breeding vertebrate population (a species breeding on an island was considered one population [77]; fig. S1, table S1). We subsequently conducted an additional web-based search for published and unpublished literature and reports to further identify and verify breeding populations. Our search terms included the species name (English common name and scientific name attempted separately), and combinations of keywords such as “*island name*”, “*archipelago name*”, “*breeding*”, “*nesting*”, “*protection*”, “*report*”, “*management*”, and “*conservation*” in all possible combinations. We used the results to identify at least one expert for each species to review and determine the validity of the information we collected. We examined the literature and received data reviews from experts until December, 2015.

Based on data availability and validation from experts, each population received two breeding status classifications (one for present and one for historic breeding) based on one of five categories (table S1). We subsequently defined a population as extant if it received a “confirmed” or “probable” status in the present or in the past, and the population was not extinct. This included populations classified as “introduced,” which was applied when a highly threatened vertebrate was present on an island outside its native range due to a human-mediated introduction (e.g. for conservation purposes, as a result of the illegal wildlife trade, etc.). While some of these introductions may now be causing localized negative impacts (e.g. *Palea steindachneri* introduced to Hawaii), these populations may also represent important conservation opportunities (78), especially if they’ve become extinct or are close to extinction within their native range. These populations were thus included in the Threatened Island Biodiversity Database and subsequently included in this study. Further research on the impacts

of these introductions and how to manage the conservation of these species is critical for mitigating potentially competing conservation issues (78).

Each island with a threatened breeding vertebrate species was linked to the Global Island Database (GID; [8]), using a unique identification number and spatial reference for each island. We validated the area and placement of each island in our dataset by cross-referencing the spatial polygons in the GID with satellite imagery or literature accounts of islands. Island area was recalculated in an equal area Sinusoidal projection (79). All data were compiled in the Threatened Island Biodiversity Database, available at tib.islandconservation.org (37). While the Database includes all highly threatened terrestrial island vertebrates listed on the IUCN Red List, some species were flagged as conservation sensitive by experts and IUCN species conservation groups. This was the case for several bird species that are subject to direct exploitation, as well as reptiles at risk of poaching for the wildlife trade. We analyzed all highly threatened vertebrate species and their breeding islands in this paper, but we do not publicly provide island-specific information for sensitive species.

Invasive Vertebrates

For every island identified with a breeding population of a highly threatened vertebrate, we searched for invasive vertebrates as defined in the Global Invasive Species Database (74), and subsequently conducted a systematic review of the literature, websites, databases, and expert advice (fig. S2). Our search on the internet and in documents included keywords such as “*island name*”, “*archipelago name*”, “*invasive*”, “*invasive species*”, “*non-native species*”, “*feral*”, and names of common invasive species such as “*rat*”, “*cat*”, “*dog*”, “*mouse*”, “*goat*”, etc. (English

common name and scientific name attempted separately). Once the data was assembled, we sent it (with the highly threatened vertebrates on islands data, where applicable) to experts for validation and updates. We examined the literature and received data reviews from experts until December 2015. All data were compiled in the Threatened Island Biodiversity (TIB) Database, available at tib.islandconservation.org (37).

Data caveats and gaps

The island species included in this paper reflect current knowledge of the world's terrestrial vertebrates to date and is based upon the status and trends published in The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (version 2013.2). The IUCN Red List provides a global standard for understanding species extinction risk and is the most comprehensive resource available at this scale (80, 81, 25). For birds, it is the most complete list, relying on assessments by Bird Life International, which evaluated the 10,424 known bird species of the world. While a strong effort is made to keep the IUCN Red List current, there remain over 3,300 deficiencies across vertebrate taxa and some species have not yet been assessed. With time, new species will be discovered and evaluated. Similarly, populations of currently assessed species will change as conservation actions matched with monitoring and research impact extinction risk (25, 82) and may alter taxonomic groupings. This reflects the dynamic nature of the IUCN Red List, which is also reflected within the Threatened Island Biodiversity Database.

While we relied on the IUCN Red List taxonomy and threat status of all Critically Endangered and Endangered terrestrial vertebrates, data gaps remained for a handful of species. The specific islands with breeding threatened vertebrate species remained unconfirmed (present breeding

status = “potential” or “data deficient”; table S1) for 109 species on 77 islands. These data deficiencies were mostly from Indonesia (31 species across 23 islands), an area of the world that remains poorly monitored for biodiversity. Of these 109 species, 45 (4% of all Critically Endangered and Endangered island vertebrates) could possibly be extinct because they have not been recorded on any breeding island in over 20 years, despite searches. This situation occurred most often on islands in Hawaii, USA, (5 bird species in the Turdidae and Fringillidae families), and in the Dominican Republic (3 amphibian and 2 reptile species). The enhancement of monitoring methods and genetic tools to find island species will no doubt help to elucidate these unknowns over time. Further enhancements in satellite data, complemented with in-situ remote sensing instruments (e.g. acoustic recorders, cameras, bio-logging), has the potential to further improve our assessments of biodiversity, their threats, and outcomes of island conservation activities (83–85).

Our results provide scientists and practitioners with a full list of all highly threatened terrestrial vertebrates and their co-occurrence with invasive vertebrates on islands. Given the vast knowledge on impacts of invasive vertebrates on island systems (e.g., *13*), including 86% of recorded extinctions from islands that are linked to invasive species (*18*), we presumed an invasive vertebrate on an island had the potential to negatively impact a threatened vertebrate. However, not every invasive vertebrate is distributed across an entire island, nor will they necessarily impact a threatened species. Similarly, even if the threat is known, there may be geographic barriers within islands that prevent overlap of the invasive and threatened species. Nonetheless, when an invasive vertebrate was present on an island, we took a conservative approach and presumed an impact was possible, even if there may not be one (a Type I error),

instead of presuming no impact was possible when it in fact was occurring (a Type II error). This analysis enables future work in biodiversity conservation. However, the systematic prioritization of islands for their importance in conserving highly threatened vertebrates should include species-specific impact assessments alongside socio-political and operational feasibility assessments to identify the best islands for preventing extinctions.

fig. S1. Systematic review process flowchart for identifying islands with breeding populations of highly threatened terrestrial vertebrate species.

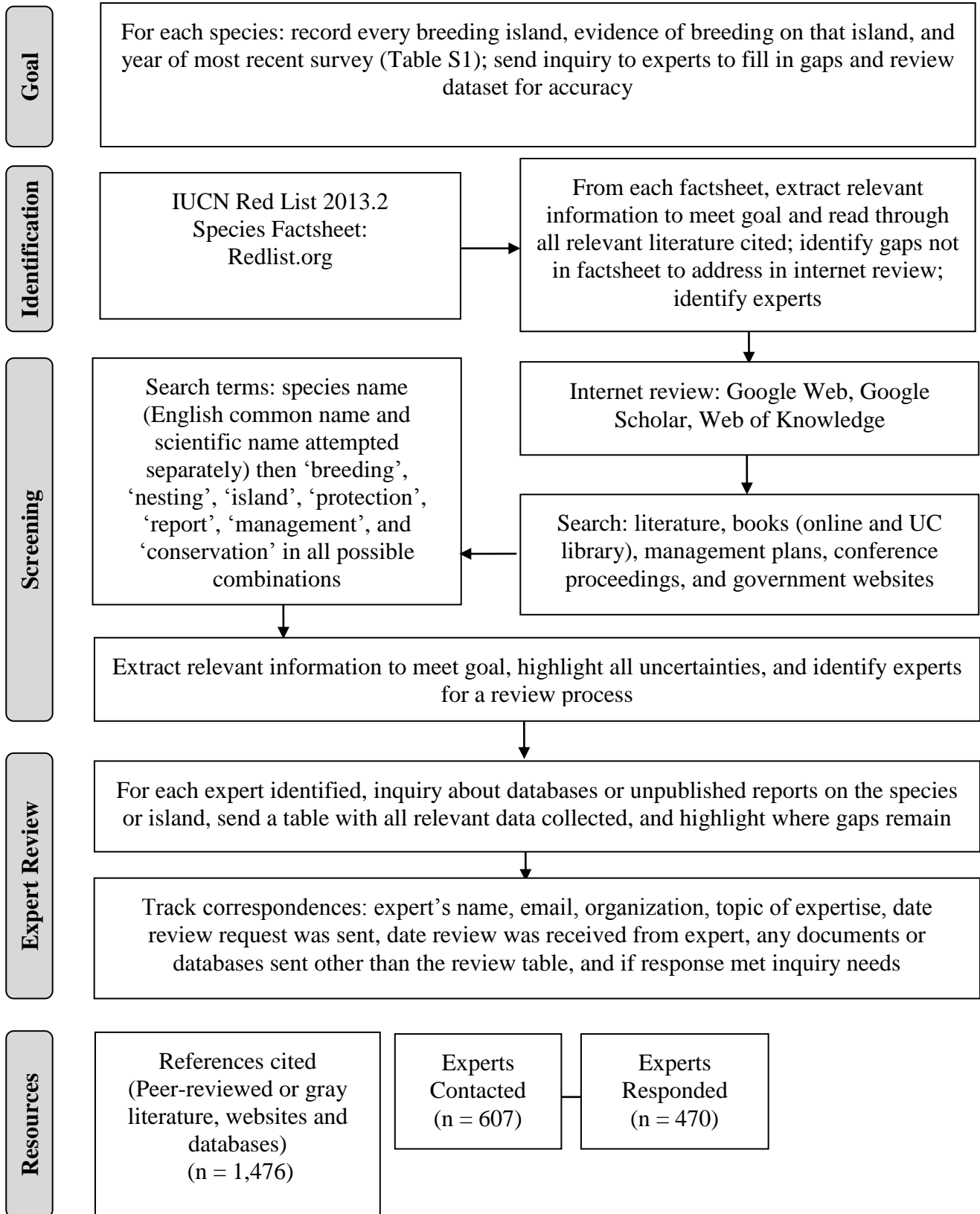


fig. S2. Systematic review process flowchart for identifying islands with non-native terrestrial invasive vertebrate species (invasive vertebrates) on islands with highly threatened vertebrate species.

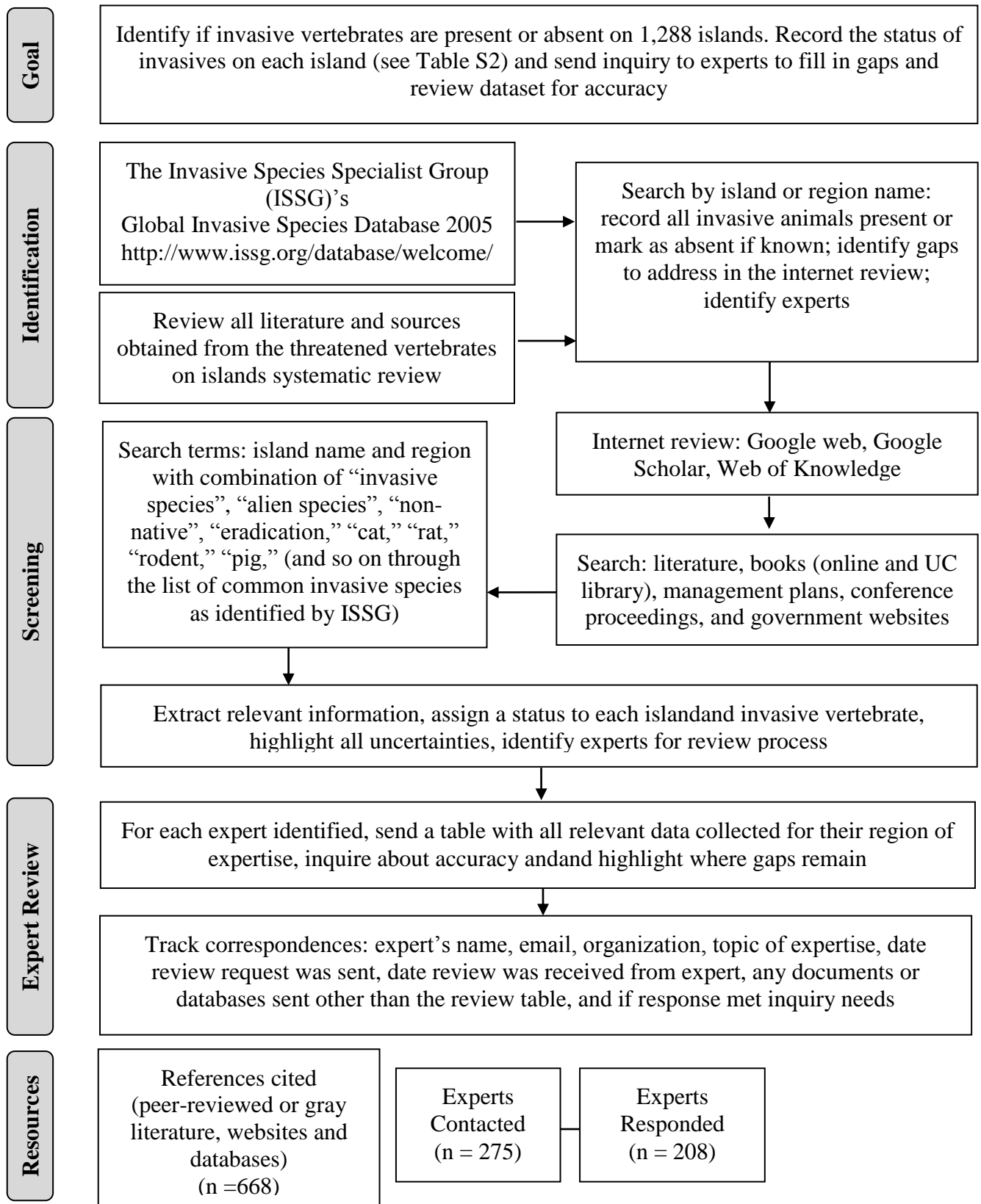


table S1. Current and historic breeding status assigned to each highly threatened terrestrial vertebrate species on an island.

| Final status | Present Status (1990-2015) | Historic Status (<1990) | Evidence Used |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Extant | Confirmed | Confirmed OR Probable | Birds, Bats: Expert and/or literature confirms breeding and/or species is a single-island endemic and/or evidence described, e.g., "pairs", nests, colony, live/dead fledglings, eggs, adults flying into crevices or burrows with fish/insects, female with egg in oviduct, adults flying with nesting materials in mouth, singing/calling male, holding territory. Amphibians, Reptiles, Mammals: Population observed; fresh remains found; expert and/or literature from the last 20 years confirms the population is present. |
| | Probable | | Birds, Bats: Expert and/or literature suspects presence based on evidence, e.g., breeding adult in mist-nets, breeding adult fall-outs, detection of species via radar, spot-light or acoustic monitoring, guano scents, fresh remains, abandoned nests; no recent surveys but population is non-migratory and not extinct. |
| | Potential | | Birds, Bats: status unclear due to inconclusive surveys or data; species not found but researcher found suitable breeding habitat; at-sea survey recorded breeders near the island; expert confirms past breeding but does not provide or know the evidence type or year of record. Amphibians, Reptiles, Mammals: Present status unclear due to inconclusive surveys or data, e.g., most recent survey yielded no evidence of breeding, unclear if species surveyed or observed since 1990, bones from species found on island but undated, etc. All: The population was confirmed or probable historically; population is potentially extirpated. |
| | Data Deficient | | All: The population was confirmed or probable historically, but no information available about the population since 1990 |
| | Introduced | Introduced | All: The literature and/or expert confirms presence due to a modern introduction of the population onto an island outside it's native range (e.g. for conservation purposes, as a result of the illegal wildlife trade, etc.). |
| Extirpated | Extirpated | Confirmed OR Probable | All: The literature and/or expert confirms the extinction of the population from the island. |
| Excluded from analysis | Potential | Potential OR Data Deficient | See above definitions for "Potential" breeding definitions. |
| | Data Deficient | | All: unverified sources suggest a population but no other information found; sources suggest species breeds within a certain region but there is not enough data to extrapolate the exact island location |

table S2. Island status category definitions describing the presence or absence of invasive non-native vertebrates on each island and the status applied to each invasive vertebrate on each island.

| Island Status | Invasive Species Status | Definition | Evidence used |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Present | Confirmed | The invasive vertebrate is found on the island | Evidence from experts and/or literature confirms that the invasive species is established on the island (indirect or direct observations, (e.g. rat observed, rodent dentation marks found) |
| | Suspected | The invasive vertebrate is suspected to be on the island | There is no official documentation of species but they are suspected to be present by experts and/or the literature; species is present but not yet considered established or reproducing |
| | On-going Eradication | The invasive vertebrate is confirmed or suspected as present on the island and there is an on-going eradication (but not control) program. Includes projects that have been completed but the targeted invasive is not yet confirmed absent | Verification from experts and/or literature |
| Absent | None | The invasive vertebrate is absent from the island | Evidence from experts and/or literature confirms that the invasive is absent from the island |
| Unknown | Unknown | Deficient information about the presence or absence of invasive species on the island | Available data is inconclusive, no data is available, or verification from experts and/or literature cites invasive status as unknown |

table S3. The 40 highly threatened vertebrate species that experienced population extinctions (extirpations) across $\geq 50\%$ of their islands.

| Class | Scientific Name | Common Name | IUCN Category | Total # of Islands | # Extant | # Extirpated | % Extirpated |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Aves | <i>Prosobonia cancellata</i> | Tuamotu Sandpiper | EN | 34 | 6 | 28 | 82% |
| Aves | <i>Gallinucula erythroptera</i> | Polynesian Ground-dove | CR | 25 | 5 | 20 | 80% |
| Aves | <i>Vini ultramarina</i> | Ultramarine Lorikeet | EN | 5 | 1 | 4 | 80% |
| Mammalia | <i>Axis calamianensis</i> | Calamianian Deer | EN | 10 | 2 | 8 | 80% |
| Aves | <i>Alauda razae</i> | Raso Lark | CR | 4 | 1 | 3 | 75% |
| Aves | <i>Buteo ridgwayi</i> | Ridgway's Hawk | CR | 4 | 1 | 3 | 75% |
| Aves | <i>Pomarea mendozae</i> | Marquesan Monarch | EN | 4 | 1 | 3 | 75% |
| Amphibia | <i>Leptodactylus fallax</i> | Giant Ditch Frog | CR | 6 | 2 | 4 | 67% |
| Amphibia | <i>Peltophryne lemur</i> | Puerto Rican Crested Toad | CR | 3 | 1 | 2 | 67% |
| Aves | <i>Acrocephalus caffer</i> | Tahiti Reed-warbler | EN | 3 | 1 | 2 | 67% |
| Aves | <i>Anas laysanensis</i> | Laysan Duck | CR | 9 | 3 | 6 | 67% |
| Aves | <i>Ducula aurorae</i> | Polynesian Imperial-pigeon | EN | 3 | 1 | 2 | 67% |
| Aves | <i>Hemignathus lucidus</i> | Nukupuu | CR | 3 | 1 | 2 | 67% |
| Aves | <i>Myadestes lanaiensis</i> | Olomao | CR | 3 | 1 | 2 | 67% |
| Aves | <i>Papasula abbotti</i> | Abbott's Booby | EN | 3 | 1 | 2 | 67% |
| Aves | <i>Puffinus auricularis</i> | Townsend's Shearwater | CR | 3 | 1 | 2 | 67% |
| Aves | <i>Terpsiphone corvina</i> | Seychelles Paradise-flycatcher | CR | 6 | 2 | 4 | 67% |
| Reptilia | <i>Cyclura collei</i> | Jamaican Iguana | CR | 3 | 1 | 2 | 67% |
| Aves | <i>Petroica traversi</i> | Black Robin | EN | 5 | 2 | 3 | 60% |
| Mammalia | <i>Rusa alfredi</i> | Phillipine Spotted Deer | EN | 7 | 3 | 4 | 57% |
| Aves | <i>Coccyzus ruficularis</i> | Bay-breasted Cuckoo | EN | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | <i>Corvus kubaryi</i> | Mariana Crow | CR | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | <i>Ducula galeata</i> | Marquesan Imperial-pigeon | EN | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50% |
| Aves | <i>Gallirallus lafresnayanus</i> | New Caledonian rail | CR | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | <i>Paroreomyza montana</i> | Maui Alauahio | EN | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | <i>Pterodroma baraui</i> | Barau's Petrel | EN | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | <i>Thinornis</i> | Shore Plover | EN | 12 | 6 | 6 | 50% |

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|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|-----|
| Aves | <i>Todiramphus gambieri</i> | Tuamotu Kingfisher | CR | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | <i>Todiramphus godeffroyi</i> | Marquesan Kingfisher | CR | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | <i>Tyrannus cubensis</i> | Giant Kingbird | EN | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Mammalia | <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> | Woylie | CR | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Mammalia | <i>Coleura seychellensis</i> | Seychelles Sheath-tailed Bat | CR | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50% |
| Mammalia | <i>Mesocapromys nanus</i> | Dwarf Hutia | CR | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Mammalia | <i>Mesocapromys sanfelipensis</i> | Little Earth Hutia | CR | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Mammalia | <i>Mystacina robusta</i> | New Zealand Greater Short-tailed Bat | CR | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50% |
| Mammalia | <i>Peromyscus guardia</i> | Angel Island Mouse | CR | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50% |
| Reptilia | <i>Alsophis rufiventris</i> | Orange-bellied Racer | EN | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50% |
| Reptilia | <i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i> | Cuban Crocodile | CR | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50% |
| Reptilia | <i>Liophis cursor</i> | | CR | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Reptilia | <i>Tarentola gigas</i> | Giant Wall Gecko | EN | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50% |

table S4. The 320 species of invasive vertebrates found on islands with highly threatened vertebrates.

| Class | Invasive group | Family | Scientific Name | Common Name | # Islands | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Amphibia | Amphibian | Bufonidae | <i>Bufo gargarizans</i> | Asiatic Toad | 1 | | |
| | | | <i>Bufo marinus</i> | Cane Toad | 87 | | |
| | | Dicroglossidae | <i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i> | Indian Bullfrog | 1 | | |
| | | Eleutherodactylidae | <i>Eleutherodactylus coqui</i> | Puerto Rican Coqui | 8 | | |
| | | | <i>Eleutherodactylus gossei</i> | | 2 | | |
| | | | <i>Eleutherodactylus johnstonei</i> | Lesser Antillean Whistling Frog | 17 | | |
| | | | <i>Eleutherodactylus planirostris</i> | Greenhouse Frog | 5 | | |
| | | | <i>Eleutherodactylus validus</i> | | 1 | | |
| | | | Hylidae | <i>Hyla squirella</i> | Squirrel Tree Frog | 2 | |
| | | | | <i>Litoria aurea</i> | Golden-Bell Frog | 3 | |
| | | | | <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> | Cuban Tree-Frog | 26 | |
| | | | | <i>Scinax quinquefasciata</i> | Tree Frog sp. | 1 | |
| | | | | <i>Scinax ruber</i> | Scinax Ruber | 3 | |
| | | <i>Scinax x-signatus</i> | | Venezuela Snouted Treefrog | 4 | | |
| | | Leptodactylidae | <i>Eleutherodactylus martincensis</i> | Whistling Frog | 2 | | |
| | | Microhylidae | <i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i> | Eastern Narrowmouth Toad | 2 | | |
| | | Ranidae | <i>Lithobates clamitans</i> | Green Frog | 1 | | |
| | | | <i>Lithobates grylio</i> | Pig Frog | 3 | | |
| | | | <i>Lithobates sphencephala</i> | Southern Leopard Frog | 1 | | |
| | | | <i>Rana catesbeiana</i> | North American Bullfrog | 8 | | |
| | | | Rhacophoridae | <i>Polypedates leucomystax</i> | White-lipped Tree Frog | 1 | |
| | | Reptilia | Reptile (Large) | Agamidae | <i>Agama agama</i> | Common Agama | 3 |
| | | | | Alligatoridae | <i>Caiman crocodilus</i> | Spectacled Caiman | 3 |
| Iguanidae | <i>Conolophus subcristatus</i> | | | Land Iguana | 1 | | |
| | <i>Ctenosaura Similis</i> | | | Common Spiny-tailed Iguana | 1 | | |
| <i>Iguana iguana</i> | Common Iguana | | | 28 | | | |
| Teiidae | <i>Tupinambus merianae</i> | | Giant Black and White Tegu | 1 | | | |
| Varanidae | <i>Varanus bengalensis</i> | | Indian Monitor Lizard | 1 | | | |
| | <i>Varanus indicus</i> | | Mangrove Monitor Lizard | 16 | | | |
| | <i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> | | Heath Monitor Lizard | 1 | | | |
| Reptile | Anguidae | | <i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i> | Eastern Glass Lizard | 1 | | |

(Small)

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|-----------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----|
| | Dactyloidae | <i>Anolis aeneus</i> | Bronze Anole | 2 |
| | | <i>Anolis carolinensis</i> | Green Anole | 7 |
| | | <i>Anolis cristatellus</i> | Puerto Rican Anole | 2 |
| | | <i>Anolis equestris</i> | Knight Anole | 2 |
| | | <i>Anolis grahami</i> | Jamaican Anole | 2 |
| | | <i>Anolis leachii</i> | Warwick Lizard | 1 |
| | | <i>Anolis porcatus</i> | Cuban Green Anole | 1 |
| | | <i>Anolis richardii</i> | Grenada Tree Anole | 1 |
| | | <i>Anolis roquet extremus</i> | Barbados Anole | 2 |
| | | <i>Anolis sagrei</i> | Brown Anole | 4 |
| | | <i>Anolis trinitatis</i> | Saint Vincent's Bush Anole | 1 |
| | | <i>Anolis wattsi</i> | Watts Anole | 2 |
| | Didelphidae | <i>Thecadactylus rapicauda</i> | Fat-tailed Gecko | 1 |
| | Gekkonidae | <i>Gecko gecko</i> | Tokay Gecko | 2 |
| | | <i>Gehyra mutilata</i> | Mutilating Gecko | 6 |
| | | <i>Gehyra oceanica</i> | Oceanic Gecko | 5 |
| | | <i>Hemidactylus angulatus</i> | Brook's House Gecko | 5 |
| | | <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> | Common House Gecko | 26 |
| | | <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> | | |
| | | <i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i> | Indo-Pacific House Gecko | 2 |
| | | <i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i> | Afro-American House Gecko | 28 |
| | | <i>Hemidactylus mercatorius</i> | Hemidactylus mercatorius | 6 |
| | | <i>Plelsuma madagascarensis grandis</i> | Madagascar Giant Day Gecko | 1 |
| | | <i>Lepidodactylus lugubris</i> | Mourning Gecko | 6 |
| | Gymnophthalmidae | <i>Gymnophthalmus underwoodi</i> | Underwood's Spectacled Tegu | 9 |
| | Lacertidae | <i>Podarcis sicula</i> | Italian Wall Lizard | 1 |
| | Scincidae | <i>Carlia ailanpalai</i> | Four-fingered Skinks | 8 |
| | | <i>Carlia fusca</i> | Curious Skink | 3 |
| | | <i>Lamprolepis smaragdina</i> | Green Tree Skink Green Tree Skink | 2 |
| | | <i>Lampropholis delicata</i> | Rainbow Skink | 1 |
| | Sphaerodactylidae | <i>Sphaerodactylus copei</i> | Haitian Big-scaled Sphaero | 1 |
| Reptile (Snake) | Boidae | <i>Boa constrictor</i> | Boa Constrictor | 3 |
| | Colubridae | <i>Boiga irregularis</i> | Brown Tree Snake | 12 |
| | | <i>Diadophis punctatus punctatus</i> | Ring-necked Snake | 1 |
| | | <i>Lycodon capucinus</i> | Indian Wolf Snake | 4 |

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----|
| | | <i>Mastigodryas bruesi</i> | Barbour's Tropical Racer | 1 |
| | | <i>Pantherophis alleghaniensis</i> | Eastern Rat Snake | 2 |
| | | <i>Pantherophis guttatus</i> | Cornsnake | 10 |
| | Leptotyphlopidae | <i>Leptotyphlops spp.</i> | Unspecified Snake | 3 |
| | Natricidae | <i>Storeria dekayi</i> | Brown Snake | 1 |
| | | <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> | Common Garter Snake | 2 |
| | Phyllodactylidae | <i>Phyllodactylus tuberculatus</i> | Tuberculosus Gecko | 1 |
| | Pythonidae | <i>Python molurus bivittatus</i> | Burmese Python | 2 |
| | | <i>Python regius</i> | Ball Python | 1 |
| | Typhlopidae | <i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i> | Brahminy Blind Snake | 26 |
| | Emydidae | <i>Terrapene carolina</i> | Eastern Box Snake | 1 |
| | | <i>Trachemys scripta</i> | Yellow-bellied Slider | 2 |
| | | <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i> | Red-Eared Slider | 27 |
| | | <i>Trachemys stejnegeri malonei</i> | Inagua Slider | 1 |
| | Geoemydidae | <i>Cuora flavomarginata</i> | Chinese Boxturtle | 1 |
| | | <i>Mauremys reevesii</i> | Reeves' Turtle | 1 |
| | Testudinidae | <i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> | Red-footed Tortoise | 9 |
| | Trionychidae | <i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i> | Pelodiscus sp. | 2 |
| Aves | Bird | <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> | Laughing Kookaburra | 2 |
| | Anatidae | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | Mallard | 11 |
| | | <i>Branta canadensis</i> | Canada Goose | 1 |
| | | <i>Cairina moschata</i> | Muscovy Duck | 3 |
| | Ardeidae | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | Cattle Egret | 10 |
| | | <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> | Night Heron | 1 |
| | Cardinalidae | <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> | Northern Cardinal | 1 |
| | Columbidae | <i>Columba livia</i> | Rock Dove | 35 |
| | | <i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i> | Island Collared Dove | 4 |
| | | <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> | Spotted Dove | 7 |
| | | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | Eurasian Collared Dove | 9 |
| | | <i>Streptopelia risoria</i> | Ringed Turtle-dove | 1 |
| | | <i>Zenaida asitica</i> | White-Winged Dove | 2 |
| | Corvidae | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | American Crow | 9 |
| | | <i>Corvus rufficollis</i> | Brown-necked Raven | 1 |
| | | <i>Corvus splendens</i> | House Crow | 17 |
| | Cracticidae | <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> | Australian Magpie | 4 |
| | Cuculidae | <i>Crotophaga ani</i> | Smooth-billed Ani | 10 |
| | Dicruridae | <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> | Black Drongo | 1 |
| | Estrildidae | <i>Amandava amandava</i> | Red Avadavat | 7 |
| | | <i>Estrilda astrild</i> | Common Waxbill | 4 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----|
| | | <i>Estrilda melpoda</i> | Orange-cheeked Waxbill | 1 |
| | | <i>Padda oryzivora</i> | Java Sparrow | 3 |
| | Fringillidae | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | European Goldfinch | 5 |
| | | <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | European Greenfinch | 2 |
| | Icteridae | <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> | Shiny Cowbird | 6 |
| | Muscicapidae | <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> | White-rumped Shama | 2 |
| | Numididae | <i>Numida meleagris</i> | Helmeted Guineafowl | 1 |
| | Passeridae | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | House Sparrow | 35 |
| | | <i>Passer montanus</i> | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | 5 |
| | Phasianidae | <i>Alectoris chukar</i> | Chukor | 3 |
| | | <i>Francolinus francolinus</i> | Black Francolin | 1 |
| | | <i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> | Grey Partridge | 3 |
| | | <i>Gallus domesticus</i> | Domestic Chicken | 32 |
| | | <i>Gallus gallus</i> | Red Junglefowl | 13 |
| | | <i>Gallus varius</i> | Green Junglefowl | 1 |
| | | <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> | Wild Turkey | 3 |
| | | <i>Pavo spp.</i> | Unspecified Peacock | 2 |
| | | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | Common Pheasant | 4 |
| | Ploceidae | <i>Foudia madagascariensis</i> | Madagascar Red Fody | 2 |
| | Psittacidae | <i>Agapornis fischeri</i> | Fishers Lovebird | 1 |
| | | <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i> | Yellow-crowned Amazon | 1 |
| | | <i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i> | Red-masked Parakeet | 1 |
| | | <i>Myiospitta monachus</i> | Monk Parakeet | 1 |
| | | <i>Platycercus elegans</i> | Crimson Rosella | 1 |
| | | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | Rose-ringed Parakeet | 4 |
| | Pycnonotidae | <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> | Red-vented Bulbul | 10 |
| | | <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> | Red-whiskered Bulbul | 5 |
| | Rallidae | <i>Gallirallus australis</i> | Weka | 4 |
| | Sturnidae | <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> | Jungle Myna | 9 |
| | | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | Common Myna | 42 |
| | | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Common Starling | 19 |
| | Sylviidae | <i>Cettia diphone</i> | Japanese Bush-warbler | 2 |
| | Timalidae | <i>Garrulax canorus</i> | Chinese Hwamei | 2 |
| | Timaliidae | <i>Leiothrix lutea</i> | Red-Billed Leiothrix | 2 |
| | Tyrannidae | <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> | Kiskadees | 9 |
| | Zosteropidae | <i>Zosterops japonicus</i> | Japanese White-eye | 4 |
| Bird (Raptor) | Accipitridae | <i>Circus approximans</i> | Swamp Harrier | 3 |
| | Falconidae | <i>Falco cenchroides</i> | Nankeen Kestrel | 1 |
| | | <i>Milvago chimango</i> | Tiuque / Chimango | 1 |
| | | | Caracara | |
| | Strigidae | <i>Bubo virginianus</i> | Great Horned Owl | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Mammalia | Cat | Tytonidae | <i>Tyto alba</i> | Barn Owl | 9 | | | |
| | | | <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> | Australian Masked-owl | 1 | | | |
| | | Felidae | | <i>Caracal caracal</i> | Caracal | 1 | | |
| | | | | <i>Cat sp</i> | Unspecified Cat | 47 | | |
| | | | | <i>Felis catus</i> | Domestic Cat | 422 | | |
| | | | | <i>Felis silvestris</i> | Wildcat | 2 | | |
| | | | | <i>Canid sp</i> | Unspecified Dog | 49 | | |
| | | Dog | Canidae | | <i>Canis familiaris</i> | Domestic Dog | 324 | |
| | | | | | <i>Canis lupus</i> | Grey Wolf | 2 | |
| | | | | | <i>Nyctereutes procyonides</i> | Raccoon Dog | 13 | |
| | | | | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i> | Bat-Eared Fox | 1 | | |
| | | | | <i>Vulpes chama</i> | Cape Fox | 1 | | |
| | | | | <i>Vulpes lagopus</i> | Arctic Fox | 3 | | |
| | | | | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | Red Fox | 10 | | |
| | | | | <i>Bandicota indica</i> | Greater Bandicoot Rat | 4 | | |
| | Mammal (Other) | | | | Callitrichidae | <i>Callithrix jachus</i> | Common Marmoset | 1 |
| | | | | | Castoridae | <i>Castor canadensis</i> | American Beaver | 2 |
| | | | Caviidae | | Domesticated Guinea Pig | 2 | | |
| | | | | <i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i> | Capybara | 1 | | |
| | | | Cichlidae | <i>Thylogale browni</i> | Brown's Pademelon | 2 | | |
| | | Coricidae | <i>Crocidura russula</i> | Greater White-toothed Shrew | 1 | | | |
| | | Cricetidae | <i>Abrothrix olivaceus</i> | Olive Grass Mouse | 1 | | | |
| | | | <i>Dicrostonyx torquatus</i> | Arctic Lemming | 1 | | | |
| | | Cuniculidae | <i>Cuniculus paca</i> | Lowland Paca | 2 | | | |
| | | Dasypodidae | | Nine-banded Armadillo | 5 | | | |
| | | | <i>Dasyprocta antillensis</i> | Santa Lucia Agouti | 1 | | | |
| | | | <i>Dasyprocta leporina</i> | Brazilian Agouti | 8 | | | |
| | | | <i>Dasyprocta mexicana</i> | Mexican Agouti | 1 | | | |
| | | | <i>Dasyprocta punctata</i> | Central American Agouti | 3 | | | |
| | | | <i>Dasyproctidae spp.</i> | Unspecified Agouti | 1 | | | |
| | | Dasyuridae | <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> | Eastern Quoll | 1 | | | |
| | | | <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> | | | | | |
| | | Didelphidae | <i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> | Common Opossum | 6 | | | |
| | | | <i>Didelphis virginiana</i> | Virginia Opossum | 2 | | | |
| | | Erinaceidae | <i>Atelerix algirus</i> | Algerian Hedgehog | 6 | | | |
| | <i>Erinaceus amurensis</i> | | Amur Hedgehog | 1 | | | | |
| | <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> | | West European Hedgehog | 14 | | | | |
| | Gliridae | <i>Eliomys quercinus</i> | Garden Dormouse | 2 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|
| | | <i>Acomys cahirinus</i> | Cairo Spiny Mouse | 1 |
| | | <i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i> | Woodmouse | 4 |
| | Hystricidae | <i>Hystricomorpha spp</i> | Unspecified porcupine | 1 |
| | | <i>Hystrix javanica</i> | Javanese Porcupine | 1 |
| | Macropodidae | <i>Macropus agilis</i> | Agile Wallaby | 1 |
| | | <i>Macropus dorsalis</i> | Black-striped Wallaby | 1 |
| | | <i>Macropus eugenii</i> | Tammar Wallaby | 2 |
| | | <i>Macropus parma</i> | Parma Wallaby | 1 |
| | | <i>Macropus rufogriseus</i> | Red-necked Wallaby | 1 |
| | | <i>Thylamys elegans</i> | Elegant Fat-Tailed Mouse Opossum | 1 |
| | | <i>Wallabia bicolor</i> | Swamp Wallaby | 1 |
| | Myocastoridae | <i>Myocastor coypus</i> | Nutria | 3 |
| | Potoroidae | <i>Bettongia gaimardi</i> | Tasmanian Bettong | 2 |
| | | <i>Bettongia gaimardi</i> | | |
| | Procyonidae | <i>Nasua nasua</i> | South American Coati | 2 |
| | Pteropodidae | <i>Rousettus egyptiacus</i> | Egyptian Fruit Bat | 1 |
| | Sciuridae | <i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i> | White-tailed Antelope Squirrel | 1 |
| | | <i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i> | Barbary Ground Squirrel | 2 |
| | | <i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i> | Pallas Squirrel | 3 |
| | | <i>Funambulus pennantii</i> | Striped Palm Squirrel | 2 |
| | | <i>Heliosciurus undulatus</i> | Zanj Sun Squirrel | 1 |
| | | <i>Sciurus granatensis</i> | Red-tailed Squirrel | 1 |
| | | <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> | Eurasian Red Squirrel | 3 |
| | | <i>Spermophilus parryii</i> | Arctic Ground Squirrel | 3 |
| | | <i>Tamias sibiricus</i> | Siberian Chipmunk | 1 |
| | | <i>Tamias striatus</i> | Eastern Chipmunk | 1 |
| | | <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i> | American Red Squirrel | 3 |
| | | <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> | Gray Squirrel | 2 |
| | Soricidae | <i>Crocidura maxi</i> | Javanese Shrew | 2 |
| | | <i>Suncus etruscus</i> | White-toothed Pygmy Shrew | 2 |
| | | <i>Suncus murinus</i> | Asian House Shrew | 43 |
| | | <i>Suncus varilla</i> | Lesser Dwarf Shrew | 1 |
| | Tenrecidae | <i>Tenrec ecaudatus</i> | Common Tenrec | 2 |
| | Tenrecidea | <i>Tenrecidae</i> | Unspecified Tenrec | 1 |
| | Viverridae | <i>Civettictis civetta</i> | African Civet | 1 |
| | | <i>Genetta genetta</i> | Common Genet | 3 |
| | | <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> | Asian Palm Civet | 10 |
| | | <i>Viverra zangalunga</i> | Malay Civet | 5 |
| | | <i>Viverricula indica</i> | Small Indian Civet | 9 |
| Mongoose or | Herpestidae | <i>Atilax paludinosus</i> | Water Mongoose | 1 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|-----|
| Weasel | Mustelidae | <i>Cynictis penicillata</i> | (Marsh Mongoose) Yellow Mongoose | 1 |
| | | <i>Galerella pulverulenta</i> | Cape Grey Mongoose | 1 |
| | | <i>Herpestes auropunctatus</i> | Small Indian Mongoose | 49 |
| | | <i>Herpestes ichneumon</i> | Egyptian Mongoose (Large Grey Mongoose) | 1 |
| | | <i>Herpestes javanicus</i> | Small Asian (Javan) Mongoose | 4 |
| | | <i>Herpestidae</i> | Unspecified Mongoose | 2 |
| | | <i>Martes martes</i> | European Pine Marten | 3 |
| | | <i>Martes melampus</i> | Japanese Marten | 2 |
| | | <i>Mustela erminea</i> | Stoat / Ermine | 8 |
| | | <i>Mustela furo</i> | Ferret | 7 |
| | | <i>Mustela itatsi</i> | Japanese Weasel | 10 |
| | | <i>Mustela nivalis</i> | Least Weasel | 11 |
| | | <i>Mustela putorius</i> | European Polecat | 6 |
| | | <i>Mustela sibirica</i> | Siberian Weasel | 6 |
| Mouse | Muridae | <i>Neovison vison</i> | American Mink | 15 |
| | | <i>Mus minutoides</i> | Pygmy Mouse | 1 |
| | | <i>Mus musculus</i> | House Mouse | 260 |
| | | <i>Mus spp.</i> | Unspecified Mice | 126 |
| | | <i>Mus spretus</i> | Algerian Mouse | 2 |
| Possum | Phalangeridae | <i>Phalanger orientalis</i> | Northern Common Cuscus | 12 |
| | | <i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i> | Common Spotted Cuscus | 2 |
| | | <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> | Common Brushtail Possum | 8 |
| Primate | Cercopithecidae | <i>Cercopithecus mona</i> | Mona Monkey | 4 |
| | | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i> | Green Monkey / Grivet | 12 |
| | | <i>Macaca cyclopis</i> | Taiwan Macaque | 2 |
| | | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> | Crab-eating Macaque | 21 |
| | | <i>Macaca mulatta</i> | Rhesus Macaque | 3 |
| | | <i>Macaca nemestina</i> | Southern Pig-tailed Macaque | 1 |
| | Lemuridae | <i>Macaca spp.</i> | Unspecified Macaque | 2 |
| | | <i>Eulemur fulvus</i> | Common Brown Lemur | 2 |
| | | <i>Eulemur macaco</i> | Black Lemur | 1 |
| | | <i>Lemur catta</i> | Ring-tailed Lemur | 2 |
| Rabbit or Hare | Leporidae | <i>Varecia rubra</i> | Red Ruffed Lemur | 1 |
| | | <i>Varecia variegata</i> | Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur | 1 |
| | | <i>Leporidae spp.</i> | Unspecified Rabbit | 24 |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| | | <i>Lepus americanus</i> | Snowshoe Hare | 2 |
| | | <i>Lepus capensis</i> | Cape Hare | 4 |
| | | <i>Lepus capensis</i> | | |
| | | <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | European Hare | 6 |
| | | <i>Lepus nigricollis</i> | Indian Hare | 3 |
| | | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | European Rabbit | 71 |
| | | <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> | Cottontail | 1 |
| | Macropodidae | <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> | Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby | 1 |
| Raccoon | Procyonidae | <i>Procyon lotor</i> | Raccoon | 15 |
| Rat | Muridae | <i>Rattus argentiventer</i> | Ricefield Rat | 18 |
| | | <i>Rattus exulans</i> | Polynesian Rat | 225 |
| | | <i>Rattus losea</i> | Brown Country Rat | 3 |
| | | <i>Rattus nitidus</i> | Himalayan Rat | 5 |
| | | <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> | Brown / Norway Rat | 167 |
| | | <i>Rattus praetor</i> | Spiny Rat | 8 |
| | | <i>Rattus rattus</i> | Black Rat | 365 |
| | | <i>Rattus spp.</i> | Unspecified Rats | 174 |
| | | <i>Rattus tanezumi</i> | Asian House Rat | 45 |
| | Nesomyidae | <i>Cricetomys gambianus</i> | Gambian Rat | 1 |
| Ungulate | Bovidae | <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> | Springbok | 1 |
| | | <i>Antilope cervicapra</i> | Blackbuck | 2 |
| | | <i>Bison bison</i> | Buffalo | 2 |
| | | <i>Bos indicus</i> | Zebu | 8 |
| | | <i>Bos javanicus</i> | Banteng | 4 |
| | | <i>Bos taurus</i> | Domestic Cow | 114 |
| | | <i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> | Nilgai | 2 |
| | | <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> | Water Buffalo | 10 |
| | | <i>Capra hircus</i> | Goat | 171 |
| | | <i>Damaliscus pygargus</i> | Bontebok | 1 |
| | | <i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i> | Himalayan Tahr | 1 |
| | | <i>Oreamnos americanus</i> | Mountain Goat | 1 |
| | | <i>Ovis ammon</i> | Mountain Sheep | 3 |
| | | <i>Ovis aries</i> | Domestic Sheep | 45 |
| | | <i>Ovis musimon</i> | Mouflon | 2 |
| | | <i>Raphicerus campestris</i> | Steenbuck | 1 |
| | | <i>Raphicerus melanotis</i> | Cape Grysbok | 1 |
| | | <i>Taurotragus derbianus</i> | Giant Eland | 1 |
| | | <i>Taurotragus oryx</i> | Common Eland | 1 |
| | Camelidae | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i> | One-humped Camel | 3 |
| | | <i>Lama glama</i> | Llama | 1 |
| | Cervidae | <i>Axis axis</i> | Chital (Barking Deer) | 17 |
| | | <i>Cervus canadensis</i> | Elk | 2 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| | <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | Red Deer | 12 |
| | <i>Cervus mariannus</i> | Philippine Sambar Deer | 3 |
| | <i>Cervus nippon</i> | Sika Deer | 5 |
| | <i>Cervus porcinus</i> | Hog Deer | 2 |
| | <i>Cervus timorensis</i> | Rusa Deer | 27 |
| | <i>Cervus unicolor</i> | Sambar | 1 |
| | <i>Dama dama</i> | Fallow Deer | 11 |
| | <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> | Mule Deer | 4 |
| | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> | White-tailed Deer | 15 |
| | <i>Rangifer tarandus</i> | Reindeer | 6 |
| Cichlidae | <i>Rusa timorensis</i> | Javan Rusa | 1 |
| Elephantidae | <i>Elephas maximus</i> | Asian Elephant | 2 |
| Equidae | <i>Equus asinus</i> | Donkey | 34 |
| | <i>Equus caballus</i> | Horse | 42 |
| Sciuridae | <i>Ammotragus lervia</i> | Barbary Sheep | 1 |
| Suidae | <i>Babyrousa babyrussa</i> | Babirusa | 1 |
| | <i>Potamochoerus larvatus</i> | Bush Pig | 2 |
| | <i>Sus celebensis</i> | Sulawesi Warty Pig | 4 |
| | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | Wild Boar/Pig | 218 |
| Tayassuidae | <i>Tayassu albirostris</i> | Tatabro | 1 |
| | <i>Tayassu tajacu</i> | Peccary | 1 |

table S5. The number and percentage of each invasive vertebrate group on islands with highly threatened vertebrate species.

| Invasive group classification | # Islands | % All islands | % Islands with invasive vertebrates present |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| Rat | 609 | 47% | 78% |
| Ungulate | 446 | 35% | 57% |
| Cat | 419 | 33% | 54% |
| Mouse | 352 | 27% | 45% |
| Dog | 350 | 27% | 45% |
| Bird (Other) | 153 | 12% | 20% |
| Mammal (Other) | 125 | 10% | 16% |
| Amphibian | 112 | 9% | 14% |
| Rabbit or Hare | 99 | 8% | 13% |
| Weasel or Mongoose | 107 | 8% | 14% |
| Reptile (Small) | 76 | 6% | 10% |
| Reptile (Turtle) | 50 | 4% | 6% |
| Reptile (Large) | 45 | 3% | 6% |
| Reptile (Snake) | 44 | 3% | 6% |
| Primate | 42 | 3% | 5% |
| Possum | 21 | 2% | 3% |
| Raccoon | 14 | 1% | 2% |
| Bird (Raptor) | 13 | 1% | 2% |

table S6. The highly threatened vertebrate species on islands with invasive vertebrates and minimal human populations (<100 people).

| Class | Order | Family | Scientific Name | # of populations | % of populations |
|----------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Amphibia | Anura | Bufo | <i>Atelopus elegans</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Amphibia | Anura | Eleutherodactylidae | <i>Eleutherodactylus alcoae</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Amphibia | Anura | Eleutherodactylidae | <i>Eleutherodactylus schwartzi</i> | 2 | 33% |
| Amphibia | Anura | Hylidae | <i>Litoria raniformis</i> | 1 | 13% |
| Amphibia | Anura | Mantellidae | <i>Gephyromantis silvanus</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Amphibia | Anura | Mantellidae | <i>Gephyromantis webbi</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Amphibia | Anura | Mantellidae | <i>Mantella viridis</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Amphibia | Caudata | Salamandridae | <i>Cynops ensicauda</i> | 1 | 8% |
| Amphibia | Caudata | Salamandridae | <i>Lyciasalamandra fazilae</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Boidae | <i>Epicrates monensis</i> | 6 | 43% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Masticophis anthonyi</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Tantilla oolitica</i> | 1 | 25% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Dipsadidae | <i>Alsophis antiquae</i> | 2 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Dipsadidae | <i>Alsophis rijgersmaei</i> | 1 | 25% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Dipsadidae | <i>Liophis cursor</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Hemidactylus bouvieri</i> | 1 | 14% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Perochirus ateles</i> | 4 | 5% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Phelsuma guentheri</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Gymnophthalmidae | <i>Gymnophthalmus pleii</i> | 2 | 29% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Brachylophus bulabula</i> | 2 | 17% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i> | 9 | 33% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Brachylophus vitiensis</i> | 3 | 30% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Ctenosaura melanosterna</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Ctenosaura oedirhina</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Cyclura carinata</i> | 34 | 100% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Cyclura pinguis</i> | 5 | 83% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Cyclura ricordii</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Cyclura rileyi</i> | 13 | 100% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Cyclura stejnegeri</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Iguanidae | <i>Iguana delicatissima</i> | 3 | 19% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Lacertidae | <i>Podarcis carbonelli</i> | 1 | 20% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Lacertidae | <i>Podarcis cretensis</i> | 17 | 81% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Lacertidae | <i>Podarcis lilfordi</i> | 5 | 12% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Lycognathophis seychellensis</i> | 1 | 17% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Phrynosomatidae | <i>Urosaurus auriculatus</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Phyllodactylidae | <i>Tarentola gigas</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Chalcides parallelus</i> | 1 | 100% |

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--|----|------|
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Chioninia vaillantii</i> | 1 | 25% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Emoia adspersa</i> | 1 | 11% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Emoia boettgeri</i> | 5 | 14% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Emoia mokosariniveikau</i> | 1 | 33% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Emoia samoensis</i> | 1 | 20% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Emoia slevini</i> | 5 | 83% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Emoia trossula</i> | 5 | 20% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Janetaescincus veseyfitzgeraldi</i> | 1 | 17% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Leiolopisma alazon</i> | 1 | 33% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Phoboscincus bocourti</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Plestiodon longirostris</i> | 7 | 70% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Spondylurus culebrae</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Spondylurus magnacruzae</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Spondylurus monae</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Spondylurus nitidus</i> | 4 | 67% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Spondylurus semitaeniatus</i> | 6 | 43% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Spondylurus sloanii</i> | 5 | 63% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Sphaerodactylidae | <i>Sphaerodactylus storeyae</i> | 2 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Teiidae | <i>Ameiva polops</i> | 2 | 50% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Typhlopidae | <i>Typhlops monensis</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Reptilia | Squamata | Viperidae | <i>Macrovipera schweizeri</i> | 1 | 25% |
| Reptilia | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Geoemyda japonica</i> | 1 | 20% |
| Reptilia | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Heosemys spinosa</i> | 1 | 7% |
| Aves | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Anas chlorotis</i> | 2 | 29% |
| Aves | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Anas laysanensis</i> | 1 | 33% |
| Aves | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Melanitta fusca</i> | 13 | 93% |
| Aves | Apodiformes | Apodidae | <i>Collocalia bartschi</i> | 1 | 25% |
| Aves | Charadriiformes | Alcidae | <i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i> | 1 | 25% |
| Aves | Charadriiformes | Alcidae | <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> | 4 | 31% |
| Aves | Charadriiformes | Charadriidae | <i>Charadrius obscurus</i> | 6 | 32% |
| Aves | Charadriiformes | Charadriidae | <i>Thinornis novaeseelandiae</i> | 3 | 50% |
| Aves | Charadriiformes | Haematopodidae | <i>Haematopus chathamensis</i> | 1 | 25% |
| Aves | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Sterna bernsteini</i> | 4 | 50% |
| Aves | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Sterna lorata</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Prosobonia cancellata</i> | 1 | 17% |
| Aves | Ciconiiformes | Ardeidae | <i>Ardeola idae</i> | 3 | 60% |
| Aves | Ciconiiformes | Threskiornithidae | <i>Threskiornis bernieri</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> | 1 | 33% |
| Aves | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Ducula aurorae</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Gallacolumba erythroptera</i> | 2 | 40% |

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|------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|----|------|
| Aves | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Nesoenas mayeri</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Ptilinopus roseicapilla</i> | 2 | 40% |
| Aves | Coraciiformes | Bucerotidae | <i>Aceros narcondami</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Falconiformes | Accipitridae | <i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i> | 10 | 67% |
| Aves | Falconiformes | Accipitridae | <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> | 1 | 8% |
| Aves | Galliformes | Megapodiidae | <i>Megapodius laperouse</i> | 19 | 68% |
| Aves | Galliformes | Megapodiidae | <i>Megapodius pritchardii</i> | 1 | 33% |
| Aves | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Porphyrio hochstetteri</i> | 1 | 13% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Acanthizidae | <i>Mohoua ochrocephala</i> | 4 | 33% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Callaeatidae | <i>Callaeas cinereus</i> | 1 | 20% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Emberizidae | <i>Rowettia goughensis</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Emberizidae | <i>Torreornis inexpectata</i> | 1 | 33% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Furnariidae | <i>Aphrastura masafuerae</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Hirundinidae | <i>Progne modesta</i> | 5 | 42% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Icteridae | <i>Agelaius xanthomus</i> | 1 | 33% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Mimidae | <i>Mimus graysoni</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Mimidae | <i>Mimus trifasciatus</i> | 2 | 100% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Monarchidae | <i>Pomarea mendozae</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Copsychus sechellarum</i> | 2 | 50% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Pardalotidae | <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i> | 1 | 20% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Ploceidae | <i>Foudia rubra</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Acrocephalus luscinius</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Acrocephalus vaughani</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Zosteropidae | <i>Cleptornis marchei</i> | 2 | 67% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Zosteropidae | <i>Zosterops chloronothus</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Zosteropidae | <i>Zosterops conspicillatus</i> | 2 | 50% |
| Aves | Passeriformes | Zosteropidae | <i>Zosterops modestus</i> | 1 | 20% |
| Aves | Pelecaniformes | Phalacrocoracidae | <i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> | 10 | 25% |
| Aves | Pelecaniformes | Phalacrocoracidae | <i>Phalacrocorax featherstoni</i> | 1 | 9% |
| Aves | Pelecaniformes | Phalacrocoracidae | <i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> | 6 | 15% |
| Aves | Pelecaniformes | Phalacrocoracidae | <i>Phalacrocorax onslowi</i> | 1 | 20% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Diomedeidae | <i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Diomedeidae | <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Diomedeidae | <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> | 1 | 17% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Diomedeidae | <i>Phoebastria irrorata</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Diomedeidae | <i>Phoebetria fusca</i> | 7 | 47% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Diomedeidae | <i>Thalassarche carteri</i> | 2 | 29% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Diomedeidae | <i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> | 1 | 17% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Diomedeidae | <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> | 7 | 22% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Hydrobatidae | <i>Nesofregatta fuliginosa</i> | 5 | 31% |

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|----------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----|------|
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Hydrobatidae | <i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i> | 5 | 15% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Pelecanoididae | <i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i> | 5 | 33% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Procellariidae | <i>Pterodroma alba</i> | 8 | 50% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Procellariidae | <i>Pterodroma atrata</i> | 3 | 60% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Procellariidae | <i>Pterodroma axillaris</i> | 1 | 25% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Procellariidae | <i>Pterodroma cahow</i> | 6 | 100% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Procellariidae | <i>Pterodroma incerta</i> | 1 | 33% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Procellariidae | <i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i> | 1 | 20% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Procellariidae | <i>Puffinus auricularis</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Procellariidae | <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> | 6 | 33% |
| Aves | Procellariiformes | Procellariidae | <i>Puffinus newelli</i> | 1 | 17% |
| Aves | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i> | 1 | 8% |
| Aves | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | 1 | 33% |
| Aves | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Nestor meridionalis</i> | 3 | 17% |
| Aves | Sphenisciformes | Spheniscidae | <i>Eudyptes moseleyi</i> | 3 | 43% |
| Aves | Sphenisciformes | Spheniscidae | <i>Eudyptes sclateri</i> | 2 | 13% |
| Aves | Sphenisciformes | Spheniscidae | <i>Megadyptes antipodes</i> | 6 | 38% |
| Aves | Sphenisciformes | Spheniscidae | <i>Spheniscus demersus</i> | 7 | 30% |
| Aves | Sphenisciformes | Spheniscidae | <i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> | 3 | 38% |
| Aves | Struthioniformes | Apterygidae | <i>Apteryx mantelli</i> | 2 | 50% |
| Mammalia | Chiroptera | Emballonuridae | <i>Emballonura semicaudata</i> | 7 | 29% |
| Mammalia | Chiroptera | Pteropodidae | <i>Pteropus mariannus</i> | 21 | 81% |
| Mammalia | Chiroptera | Pteropodidae | <i>Pteropus pselaphon</i> | 1 | 20% |
| Mammalia | Chiroptera | Rhinolophidae | <i>Rhinolophus cognatus</i> | 4 | 57% |
| Mammalia | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Myotis findleyi</i> | 2 | 67% |
| Mammalia | Dasyuromorphia | Dasyuridae | <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> | 2 | 20% |
| Mammalia | Dasyuromorphia | Dasyuridae | <i>Parantechinus apicalis</i> | 2 | 67% |
| Mammalia | Dasyuromorphia | Dasyuridae | <i>Pseudantechinus mimulus</i> | 4 | 100% |
| Mammalia | Dasyuromorphia | Dasyuridae | <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> | 1 | 25% |
| Mammalia | Diprotodontia | Macropodidae | <i>Petrogale persephone</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Mammalia | Diprotodontia | Potoroidae | <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Mammalia | Eulipotyphla | Soricidae | <i>Crocidura canariensis</i> | 2 | 50% |
| Mammalia | Lagomorpha | Leporidae | <i>Sylvilagus graysoni</i> | 2 | 50% |
| Mammalia | Lagomorpha | Leporidae | <i>Sylvilagus mansuetus</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Mammalia | Proboscidea | Elephantidae | <i>Elephas maximus</i> | 2 | 29% |
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Capromyidae | <i>Capromys garridoi</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Capromyidae | <i>Mesocapromys angelcabrerai</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Capromyidae | <i>Mesocapromys auritus</i> | 4 | 100% |
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Capromyidae | <i>Mesocapromys sanfelipensis</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Cricetidae | <i>Peromyscus guardia</i> | 2 | 100% |

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|----------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|------|
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Cricetidae | <i>Peromyscus madrensis</i> | 2 | 50% |
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Cricetidae | <i>Peromyscus sejugis</i> | 1 | 50% |
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Cricetidae | <i>Peromyscus stephani</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Heteromyidae | <i>Dipodomys insularis</i> | 1 | 100% |
| Mammalia | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Melomys rubicola</i> | 1 | 100% |
