

The current status and distribution of reptiles in the Pacific Islands of Oceania

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Economic growth and a rising human population (now approximately 7 million people), is placing ever-increasing demands on the natural resources of Pacific Island countries. Resources are vulnerable to over-harvesting, deforestation, coastal development and agricultural expansion: habitats are being degraded, fragmented, or completely destroyed. Added to this are the increasing impacts of invasive alien species and climate change, which present serious threats to the many rare and endemic species found in the Pacific, and which in turn affect the livelihoods of the people who rely on these species for their livelihoods. There is therefore an urgent need to implement effective conservation measures to safeguard the ecosystem resources of the region. However, the lack of basic data on species, out-of-date information, and poorly studied areas means that very little is known about the majority of species in the region: without this baseline data, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to implement conservation plans.

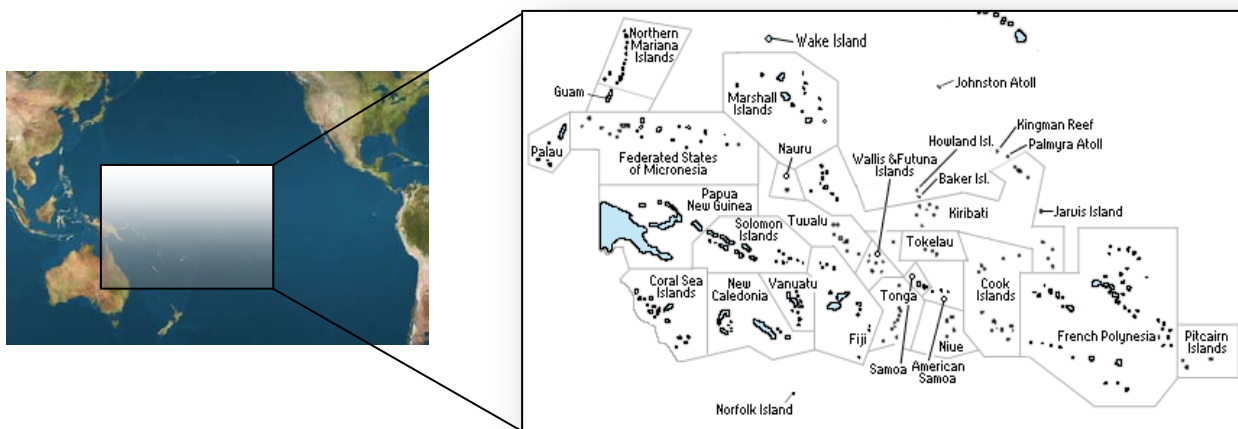
In 2007, IUCN Oceania, in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and Conservation International, initiated a process to build capacity and improve knowledge and information on Pacific Island species. A species' conservation status is one of the most useful signs for assessing the condition of an ecosystem and its biodiversity, and this process would therefore provide much needed baseline data to enable governments, communities

and other organizations to implement effective on-the-ground conservation planning and management. Funding was received from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and the Fonds Pacifique to begin this process, by carrying out biodiversity assessments for freshwater fishes, land snails and reptiles.

The project established a regional network of experts who were trained to carry out biodiversity assessments according to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. The resulting species' accounts are based on evaluations made during two IUCN workshops held in Fiji in 2010, and contain information on each species' conservation status, distribution and relative risk of extinction. The accounts are or will be available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ (IUCN Red List) website (www.iucnredlist.org). Major threats and recommendations for conservation action are also identified.

Assessments for reptiles focused on species found throughout Oceania (see Figure 1), with particular attention to endemic species. The majority of accounts concentrated on the Melanesian countries (especially Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands) where a greater amount of expertise was available and where more known records exist. Species recorded from Polynesia and Micronesia were also assessed, as were some wider-ranging species.

Figure 1: Countries of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia



Results

This project carried out assessments for 157 species of reptiles native to Micronesia, Polynesia and Melanesia. This summary presents the major results of the project and is intended to be read in conjunction with individual species' accounts once published on the IUCN Red List website. In the Red List update of October 2012, twenty of the assessed reptile species have been included – these are highlighted in Appendix 1. For the remaining reptiles, no major changes are envisaged, however it must be noted that the assigned Categories and Criteria presented here are still provisional and could potentially change prior to their publication on the Red List (expected in 2013).

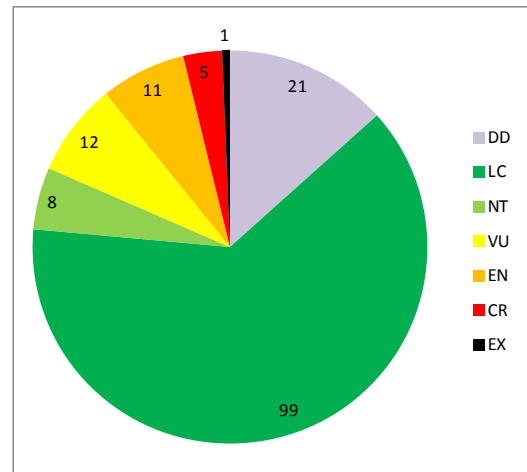
(1) Conservation status of reptiles

The majority of reptiles (99 species or 63%) have been assessed as Least Concern (LC) - see Figure 2. Generally, these species are widely distributed with no known major threats, and therefore have a lower risk of extinction. 28 species (17%) have been classified as threatened (in categories Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU)). Five species have been assessed as Critically Endangered – the highest level of threat that can be assigned to a species in the wild; 11 species have been assessed as Endangered and 12 species have been assessed as Vulnerable. One species (*Tachygyia microlepis* from Tonga) has been listed as Extinct. A further eight species (5%) have been assigned the category of Near Threatened (NT). These species are close to qualifying for a threatened category.

Due to a lack of information (such as very few known records, or little data available on population size and distribution), the extinction risk could not be evaluated for 21 species (13%), and these have been categorized as Data Deficient (DD).

The Red List Category of threat assigned to each assessed species (for all 157 species) is given in Appendix 1. This table highlights the species that have been published on the Red List by October 2012, as well as indicating those for which assessments are still in draft form.

Figure 2: All species assessed by conservation status
n=157



(2) Spatial distribution

Figure 3 shows the number of species assessed by country and by conservation status. Geographically, the highest diversity of reptiles is seen in the west of the region (Melanesian countries) and generally declines eastwards from Micronesia into Polynesia. Some of the observed variation in species richness is a result of differences in sampling intensity and expertise: more data are available for the Melanesian islands.

Distribution by habitat

Of the assessed species, the overwhelming majority are confined to tropical moist forest habitats, particularly lowland forests - see Figure 4. Many species are found in more disturbed areas inhabited by humans, such as gardens, plantations, degraded forests and urban areas – these areas generally contain wider-ranging Least Concern species, which are more tolerant to habitat disturbance and therefore able to survive in a variety of different environments - Figure 4 displays the number of species recorded in each habitat type, and shows that some species are found in more than one ecosystem.

Figure 3: All species assessed by country and conservation status

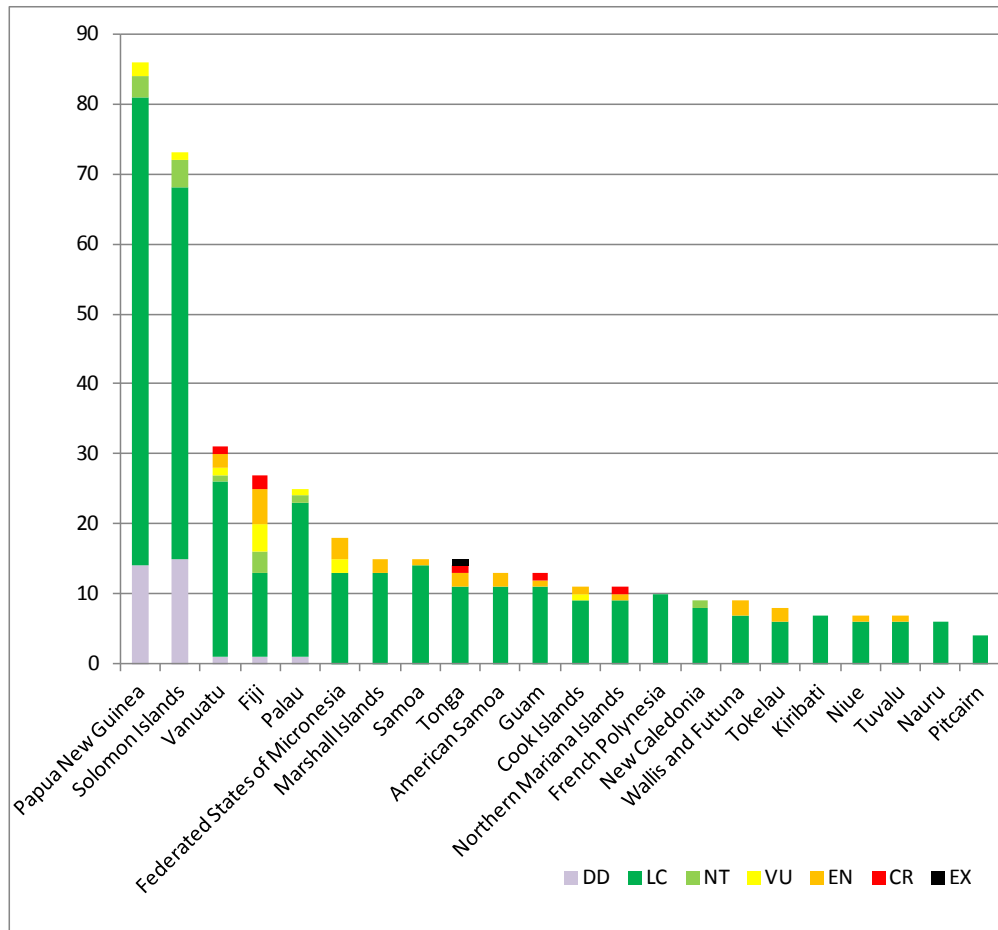
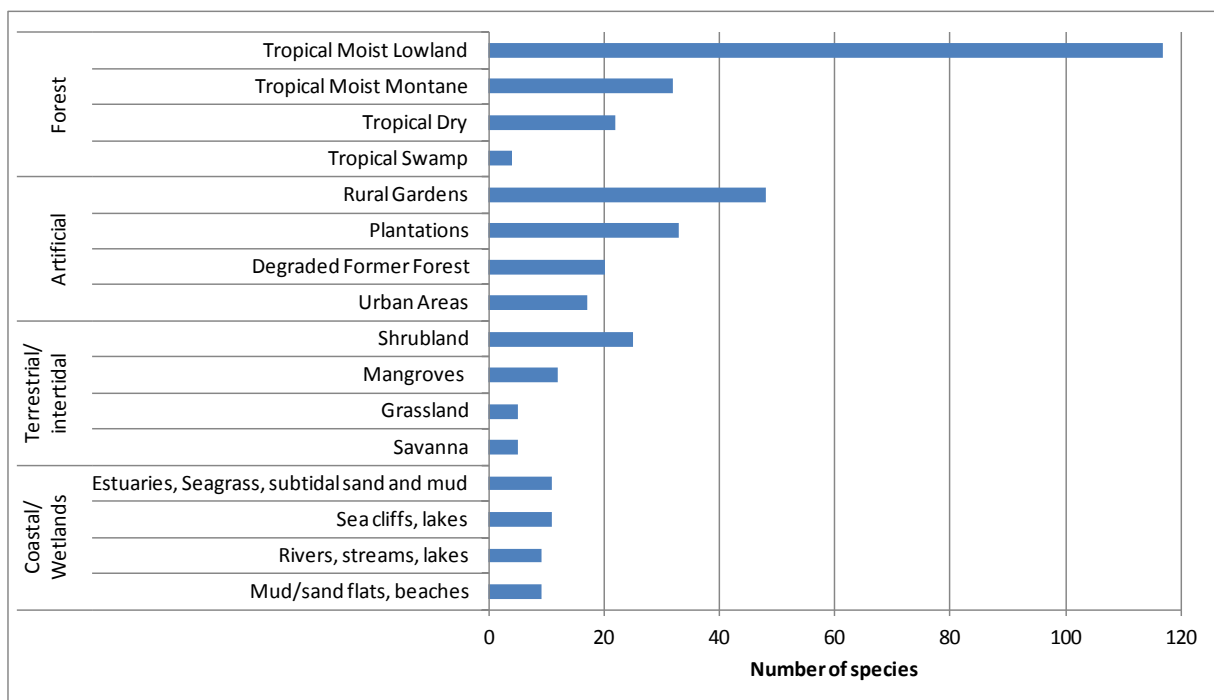


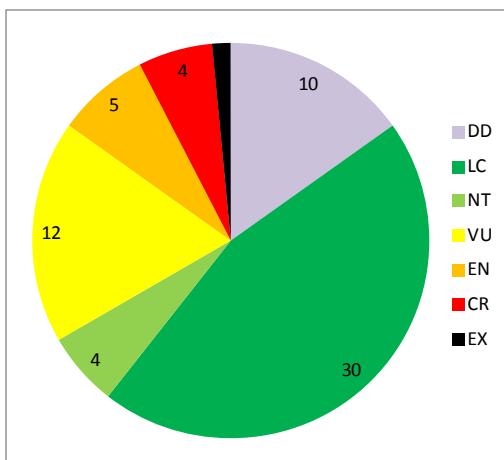
Figure 4: Species distribution by major habitat



Endemism

Of the 157 assessed reptiles, 66 (42%) are endemic to a single country in the region. Figure 5 shows the assessed endemic species by conservation status, whilst Figure 6 shows the number of assessed endemic species by country and conservation status. By country, Papua New Guinea contains the highest number of assessed endemic species, whilst Fiji, Vanuatu and Tonga contain the highest number of endemic threatened species. A further 50 species (31%) are regionally endemic to the Pacific Islands.

Figure 5: Number of endemic species assessed by conservation status
n=66



Population Trends

Being able to determine a species' population trend is critical to assessing a species' conservation status. The majority of species (54%) are thought to have fairly stable populations, as seen in Figure 7. These are generally Least Concern species, and their stability is extremely encouraging. Approximately 15% of species assessed are thought to be declining in numbers (generally those in threatened categories). For 30% of species there are no population data and the trends are therefore unknown.

Figure 7: Population trends

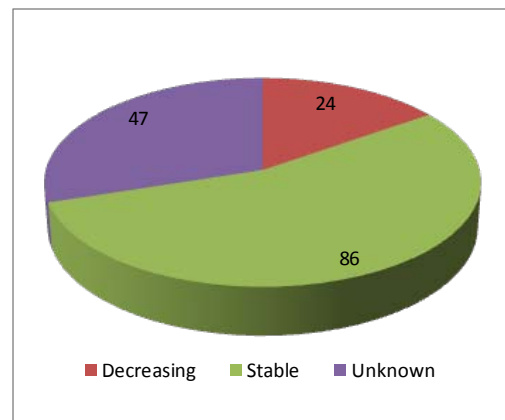
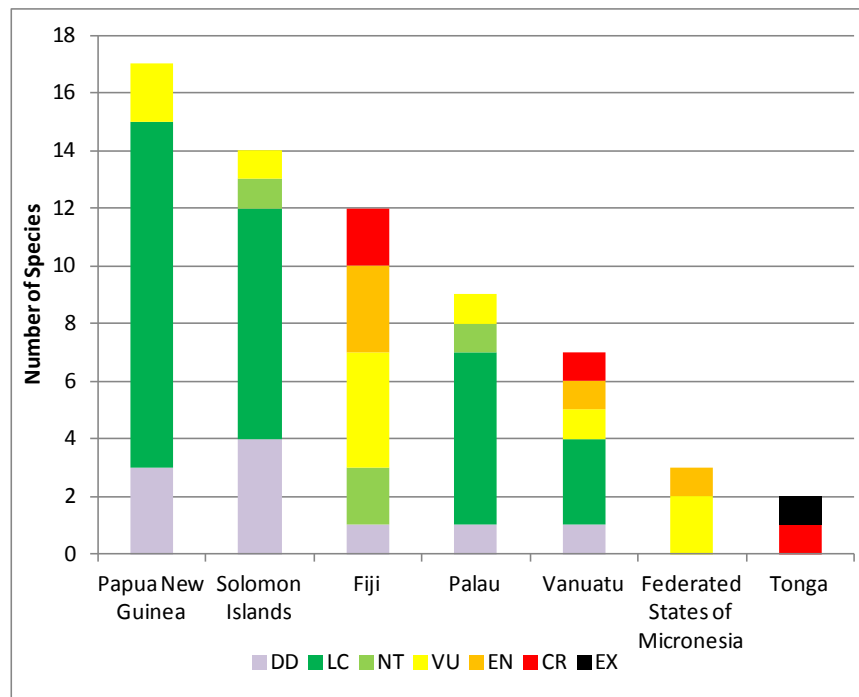


Figure 6: Number of endemic species by country and conservation status



Major threats to reptiles

The major threats to each species were coded using the IUCN Threats Classification Scheme (see <http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classificationschemes>) and are summarized in Figure 8.

Invasive species

Island ecosystems are especially vulnerable to the impacts of invasive alien species due to being highly specialized, small, and defenceless against introduced species. Many islands have introduced predatory mammals: e.g. Pacific rat (*Rattus exulans*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), mouse (*Mus musculus*) and mongooses (*Herpestes fuscus* and *H. auropunctatus*). Domestic pigs, goats and feral cats are also of concern, especially to small reptiles. The spread of invasive plants can also have a detrimental impact on preferred forest habitats.

Biological resource use - logging

Many species are affected by the destruction, modification or loss of their native forest habitats. This destruction of forests for intentional or unintentional use of timber and forest products (including logging) is a major threat – approximately one third of all species (53 species) are affected by humans utilizing timber and consequently causing loss or degradation to forest habitats.

Biological resource use - hunting

Some reptiles are sought after in the pet trade (e.g. snakes such as the Pacific Island Boa, *Candoia bibroni* (LC). Often animals are exported but sometimes they are held captive in their country of

origin – for instance the Fijian Crested Iguana, *Bracylophus vitiensis* (CR), which has been seen at resorts in Fiji. Other reptiles are persecuted by humans, who are frightened of them - this is especially true of snakes such as the Palau bevel-nosed Boa, *Candoia superciliosa* (LC).

Agriculture

Many species are subjected to habitat loss through deforestation for various agricultural activities. Some species are affected by the practice of shifting cultivation of non-timber crops for subsistence purposes; others are affected by the clearing of land for the raising of livestock, and by the burning and conversion of land for plantations.

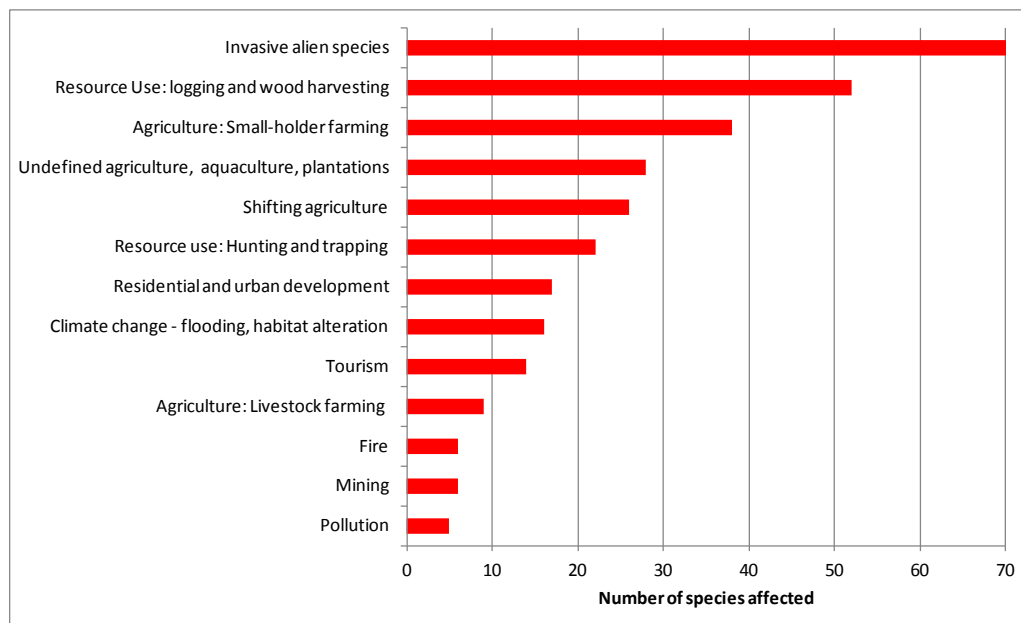
Urban, residential and tourism development

For reptiles found in the more densely human populated islands of the region, land clearance due to developmental pressures is a threat. The construction of roads, building of homes and village expansion, requires the conversion and often destruction of native forest areas. In coastal areas of higher islands and on smaller islands, the development of tourism services is also a threat.

Climate Change

Reptiles may be affected by alteration of habitats or flooding as a result of climatic changes. As reptiles are so temperature-dependent, any changes in climate and air temperature could negatively impact populations: for instance, temperature increases could affect reproductive biology and thermo-regulation, thus impacting reptile distribution, physiology and behaviour.

Figure 8: Major threats to reptiles



(5) Research and conservation needs

As part of each species assessment, research and conservation actions were identified for each species: these are summarized in Figures 9 and 10. Many species require further research and survey work to clarify their population size, distribution, trends, ecological requirements and potential threats. This is due in many cases to a lack of recent survey work either for the species itself or in-country – for example, parts of Melanesia have been studied more extensively.

In terms of conservation needs, monitoring population and habitat trends and ensuring that habitats are protected are the major priorities. This is to be expected given the severe impacts experienced by the destruction, removal or modification of many species’ forest habitats. The control and/or eradication of invasive species is also seen as a high priority. Again, this reflects the high proportion of island reptiles that are being negatively affected by the presence of invasive species.

Figure 9: Research and monitoring needs

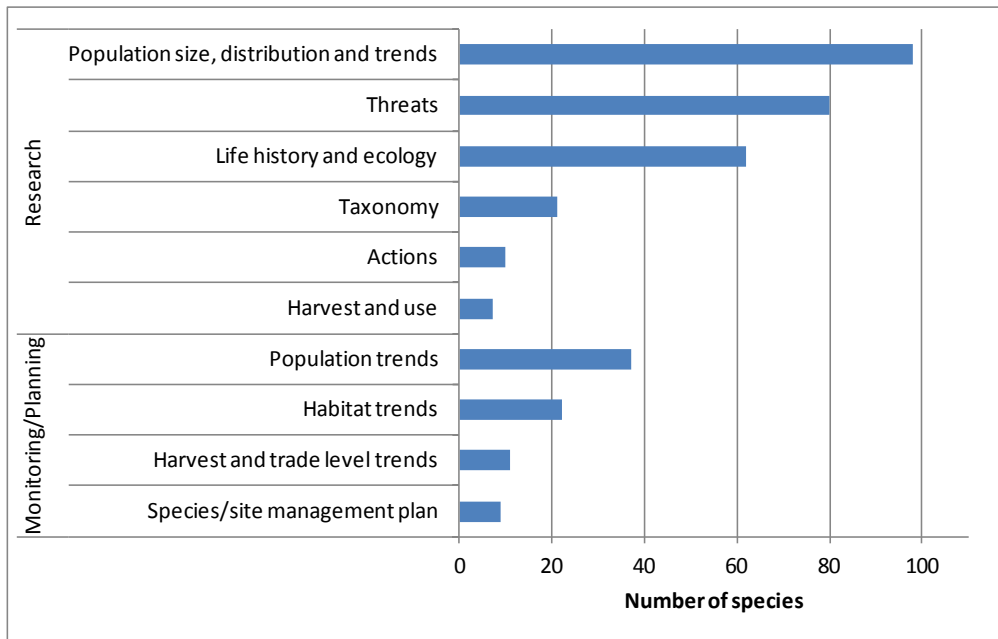
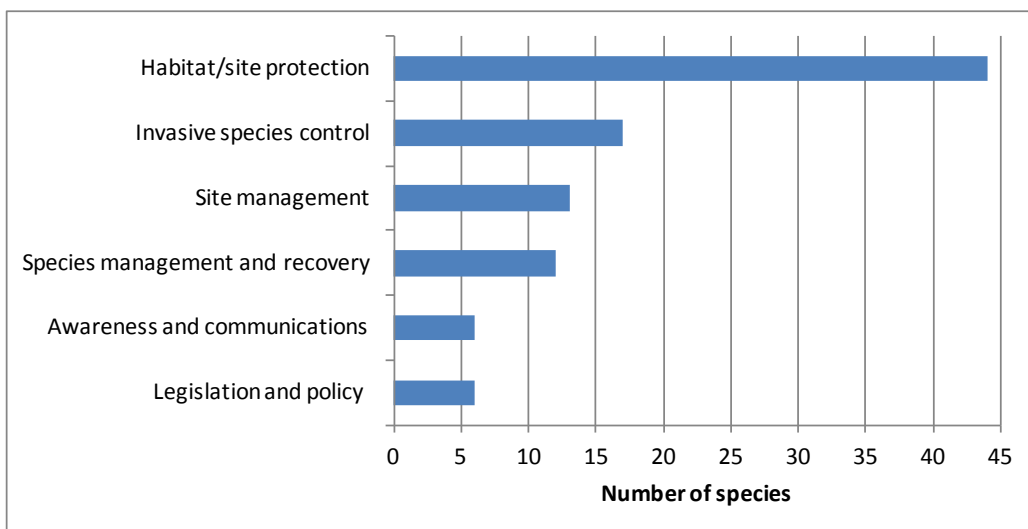


Figure 10: Conservation Actions identified from species assessments



(6) Conclusions

By analyzing the identified threats, actions can be suggested to enable us to move towards better protection of reptiles and their habitats in the Pacific. The following conservation recommendations are suggested, which attempt to address the major threats identified:

Modification of habitat (including biological resource use and agriculture) To protect species from habitat modification and destruction, stakeholders should be educated in sustainable biological resource use and relevant legislation to protect, wisely utilize and conserve habitats should be developed and implemented.

Invasive species Accidental introductions (and distribution to different localities) are increasingly likely throughout the Pacific, due to the observed movement of animals and plants. Future introductions of invasive species should be prevented by ensuring increased biosecurity vigilance at land, air and sea entry points throughout the Pacific.

Urban and residential development Relevant laws and policies, including environmental impact assessments, should be adopted to ensure best practice in any urban, tourism or large-scale residential developments.

Application of Results and Future Work

The information gathered for each species will be freely available to download from the IUCN Red List website (www.iucnredlist.org). The data in each species account provides a key resource for decision-makers, policy-makers, resource

managers, environmental planners and NGOs. It is anticipated that this information will be used to enable monitoring and conservation action at country, regional and international levels – for example, data can be applied to inform legislation and policies, to identify priority sites for biodiversity conservation and to prepare and implement species recovery plans for threatened reptiles.

In the future, stakeholders should work to:

- Carry out further research on population, threats, ecological requirements and taxonomy, in order to complete assessments for reptiles not included in this project and for the threatened and Data Deficient species. This will enable the production of a comprehensive dataset for reptiles across the entire Pacific Islands region.
- Regularly revise the data for reptiles assessed, in order to monitor the changing status of populations and to ascertain whether any recommended conservation measures put in place are working.
- Examine species' distributions in more detail in order to identify key priority areas for conservation and protection of reptiles and their habitats.

This project is the beginning of a process that aims to comprehensively assess species of the Pacific Islands, according to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This first stage has focused on Red List assessments for freshwater fishes, land snails, and reptiles in the Pacific Islands of Oceania. Future work is planned on other taxonomic groups such as select invertebrates, plants and coral reef fishes in order to create a comprehensive dataset to guide conservation actions in the Pacific Islands.



The Fijian Crested Iguana, *Brachylophus vitiensis* (CR)

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Appendix 1: Current Red List Status of reptiles in the Pacific Islands

Notes:

i) Species in bold are published in IUCN's Red List version 2012:2

ii) Some species have been published on the Red List previously, but have been re-assessed in this project due to new information

Order	Family	Species	2011 Assessment	Category	Criteria	Previous Published Category
SQUAMATA	ACROCHORDIDAE	<i>Acrochordus granulatus</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	AGAMIDAE	<i>Hypsilurus godeffroyi</i>	Published	DD		
SQUAMATA	AGAMIDAE	<i>Hypsilurus longi</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	AGAMIDAE	<i>Hypsilurus macrolepis</i>	Draft	NT		
SQUAMATA	AGAMIDAE	<i>Hypsilurus modestus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	AGAMIDAE	<i>Hypsilurus schoedei</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	BOIDAE	<i>Candoia aspera</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	BOIDAE	<i>Candoia bibroni</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	BOIDAE	<i>Candoia carinata</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	BOIDAE	<i>Candoia paulsoni</i>	Draft	LC		NE
SQUAMATA	BOIDAE	<i>Candoia superciliosa</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	COLUBRIDAE	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	COLUBRIDAE	<i>Dendrelaphis calligaster</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	COLUBRIDAE	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	COLUBRIDAE	<i>Dendrelaphis salomonis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	COLUBRIDAE	<i>Stegonotus heterurus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	COLUBRIDAE	<i>Stegonotus modestus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	ELAPIDAE	<i>Aspidomorphus muelleri</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	ELAPIDAE	<i>Loveridgelaps elapoides</i>	Draft	VU	B1ab(iii,v)	
SQUAMATA	ELAPIDAE	<i>Ogmodon vitianus</i>	Draft	VU	B1ab(iii)	VU

SQUAMATA	ELAPIDAE	<i>Parapistocalamus hedigeri</i>	Draft	DD		LC
SQUAMATA	ELAPIDAE	<i>Salomonelaps par</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus biordinis</i>	Draft	LC		DD
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus louisianensis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus salomonensis</i>	Draft	NT		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra brevipalmata</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra insulensis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra oceanica</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gehyra vorax</i>	Draft	NT		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Gekko vittatus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Hemiphyllodactylus ganoklonis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Hemiphyllodactylus typus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus buleli</i>	Draft	DD	B1ab(iii); D2	
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus euaensis</i>	Draft	CR	B1ab(iii)	
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus flaviocularis</i>	Draft	DD	A1a+2a+4ac; B1a+2a; C2a(i); D	
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus gardineri</i>	Published	VU	D2	
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus guppyi</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus lugubris</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus manni</i>	Draft	VU	B1ab(iii)	
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus moestus</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus mutahi</i>	Draft	DD		LC
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus oligoporus</i>	Draft	VU	D2	
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus paurolepis</i>	Draft	VU	D2	

SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus pulcher</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus shebae</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus tepukapili</i>	Draft	LC	D2	
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus vanuatuensis</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus woodfordi</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Nactus multicaarinatus</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Nactus pelagicus</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Perochirus ateles</i>	Draft	EN	B1ab(v)	
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Perochirus guentheri</i>	Draft	CR	D	
SQUAMATA	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Perochirus scutellatus</i>	Draft	VU	D2	
SQUAMATA	HOMALOPSIDAE	<i>Cerberus rynchops</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	IGUANIDAE	<i>Brachylophus bulabula</i>	Published	EN	A2bce+4bce	
SQUAMATA	IGUANIDAE	<i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i>	Published	EN	A1c	
SQUAMATA	IGUANIDAE	<i>Brachylophus vitiensis</i>	Published	CR	A2abce	
SQUAMATA	NATRICIDAE	<i>Tropidonophis dahlia</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	NATRICIDAE	<i>Tropidonophis hypomelas</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Lialis jicari</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	PYTHONIDAE	<i>Bothrochilus boa</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	PYTHONIDAE	<i>Leiopython albertisii</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	PYTHONIDAE	<i>Morelia amethystina</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Caledoniscincus atropunctatus</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Carlia ailanpalai</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Carlia mysi</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	Draft	NT		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Cryptoblepharus eximius</i>	Draft	NT		

SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Cryptoblepharus novaeguineae</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Cryptoblepharus novohebridicus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Cryptoblepharus poecilopleurus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Cryptoblepharus rutilus</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia adspersa</i>	Draft	EN	B1ab(iii,v)	EN
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia aneityumensis</i>	Draft	EN	B1ab(iii)	EN
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia arnoensis</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia atrocostata</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia bismarckensis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia boettgeri</i>	Draft	EN	B1ab(iii)	EN
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia caeruleocauda</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia campbelli</i>	Draft	EN	B1ab(iii)	
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia concolor</i>	Draft	NT		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia cyanogaster</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia cyanura</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia erronan</i>	Draft	VU	D2	
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia flavigularis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia impar</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia isolata</i>	Draft	LC		VU
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia jakati</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia kordoana</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia lawesi</i>	Draft	EN	B1ab(iii,v)	EN
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia maculata</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia mivarti</i>	Draft	VU	D2	
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia mokosariniveikau</i>	Draft	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)	

SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia nigra</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia nigromarginata</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia parkeri</i>	Draft	VU	B1ab(iii,v)	
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia ponapea</i>	Published	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)	
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia pseudocyanura</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia rennellensis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia rufilabialis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia samoensis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia sanfordi</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia schmidtii</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia slevini</i>	Draft	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)+2ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)	
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia taumakoensis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia tongana</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia trossula</i>	Draft	EN	B1ab(iii,v)	
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Emoia tuitarere</i>	Draft	VU	D2	
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Eugongylus albofasciolatus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Eugongylus rufescens</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Eutropis multicarinata</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Geomyersia coggeri</i>	Draft	VU	B1a+2a; D2	VU
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Geomyersia glabra</i>	Draft	NT		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Lamprolepis smaragdina</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Leiolopisma alazon</i>	Draft	CR	B1ab(iii,v)+2ab(iii,v)	
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Lipinia leptosoma</i>	Published	NT		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Lipinia noctua</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Lipinia rouxi</i>	Draft	LC	B1a	

SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Prasinohaema virens</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus bignelli</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus concinnatus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus cranei</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus fragosus</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus jobiensis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus pratti</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus scutatus</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus simus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus solomonis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus tanneri</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus taylori</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus transversus</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Sphenomorphus woodfordi</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Tachygyia microlepis</i>	Published	EX		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Tiliqua gigas</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Tribolonotus annectens</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Tribolonotus blanchardi</i>	Draft	LC		VU
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Tribolonotus brongersmai</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Tribolonotus ponceleti</i>	Draft	DD		DD
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Tribolonotus pseudoponceleti</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	SCINCIDAE	<i>Tribolonotus schmidti</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Acutotyphlops infralabialis</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Acutotyphlops kunuaensis</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Acutotyphlops solomonis</i>	Draft	DD		

SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Acutotyphlops subocularis</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Ramphotyphlops acuticaudus</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Ramphotyphlops aluensis</i>	Published	DD		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Ramphotyphlops angusticeps</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Ramphotyphlops becki</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Ramphotyphlops depressus</i>	Published	LC		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Ramphotyphlops mansuetus</i>	Draft	DD		
SQUAMATA	TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Typhlops depressiceps</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus finschi</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus indicus</i>	Draft	LC		LC
SQUAMATA	VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus juxtindicus</i>	Draft	LC		
SQUAMATA	VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus spinulosus</i>	Draft	LC		