



Global Extinction- Reptiles

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Biology 330: Conservation Biology

Longwood University



Reptiles Introduction



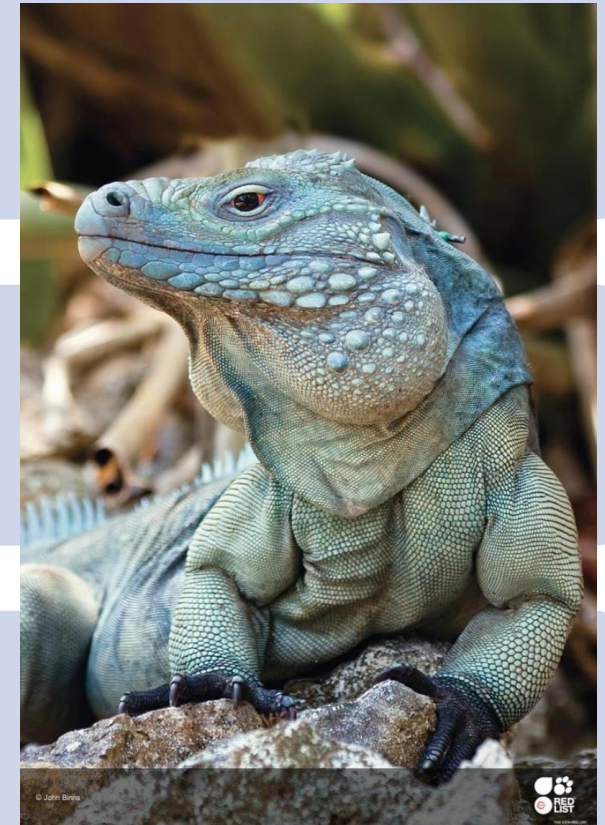
11,690 species identified (November 2021)



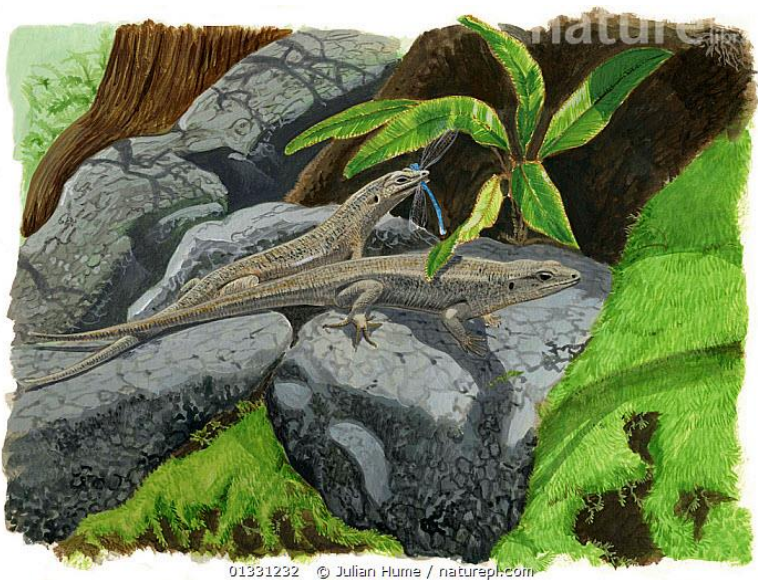
2,198 subspecies identified (November 2021)



Currently there is 1,216 reptiles endangered

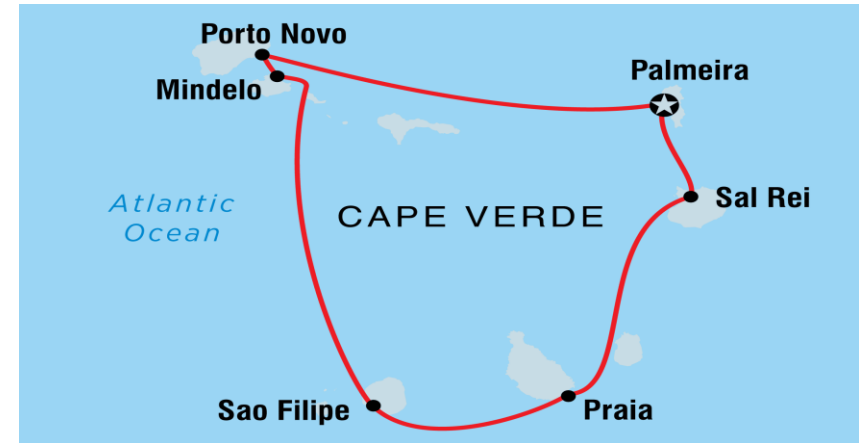


Reunion Giant Skink (*Leiolopisma ceciliae*)



- **Former Range:** Reunion Island (French Department)
- **Date of Extinction:** 1670
- **Cause(s) of Extinction:** Believe that invasive non-native species were the cause of extinction.
- **Natural History:** It is believed that the molecular clock of this species dates back 180,000 to 200,000 years, which indicates that they survived a catastrophic volcano eruption.
- **References:** <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/17023550/17023949>

Cape Verde Giant Skink (*Chioninia coctei*)



- **Former Range:** Cape Verde islands preferred the rocky cliffs with seabird colonies
- **Date of Extinction:** 1940
- **Cause(s) of Extinction:** Introduction of cats, dogs, humans, and rats as predators; as well as competing for food, may have caused a decline in seabirds in which the skinks rely on.
- **Natural History:** Humans used the skinks not only for food but for medicine and skins.
- **References:** <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/13152363/207442561> <https://uk.inaturalist.org/taxa/146009-Chioninia-coctei>

Kawekaweau

(Hoplodactylus delcourti)

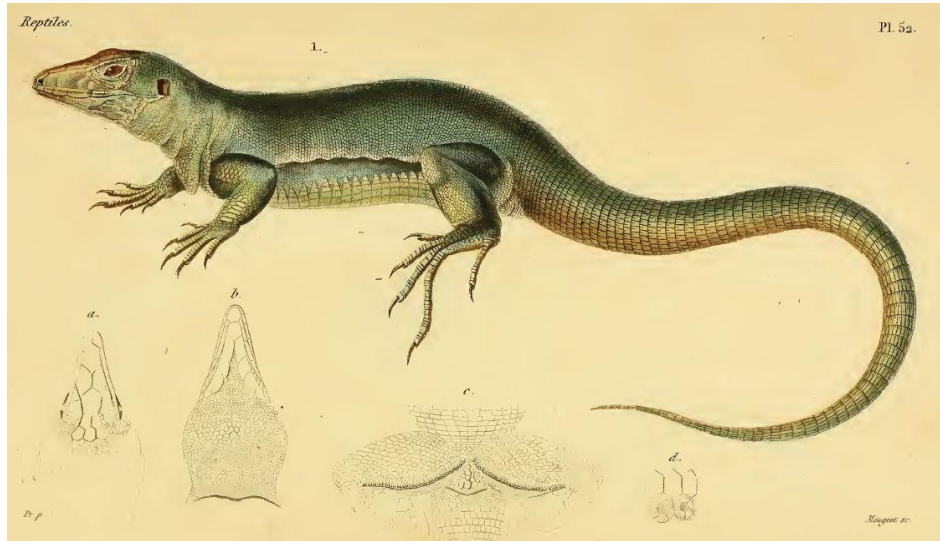


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- **Former Range:** New Zealand
- **Date of Extinction:** 1870
- **Causes of Extinction:** Unknown
- **Natural History:** There was only one significant account of a human seeing one of these alive and was killed.
- **Source:** <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/10254/120158840>
, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoplodactylus delcourti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoplodactylus_delicourti)

Guadeloupe Ameiva (*Pholidoscelis cineraceus*)



Former Range: Eastern coast of Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe

Date of Extinction: Around 1928

Causes of Extinction: Hurricane and invasive species

Natural History: Ground-dwelling species that fed on carrion.

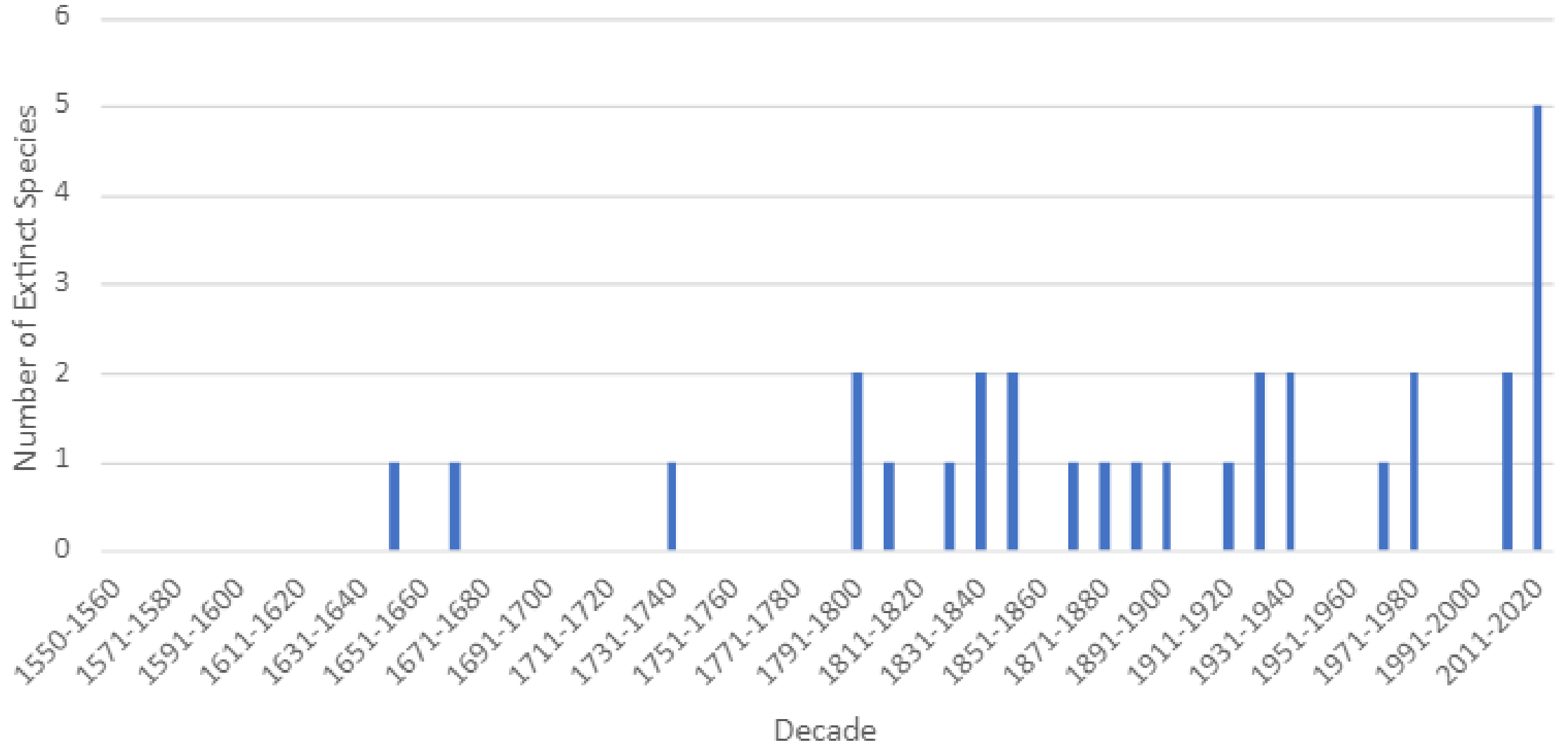
Source: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/1119/121639617#taxonomy>

Eastwood's Longtailed Seps (*Tetradactylus eastwoodae*)

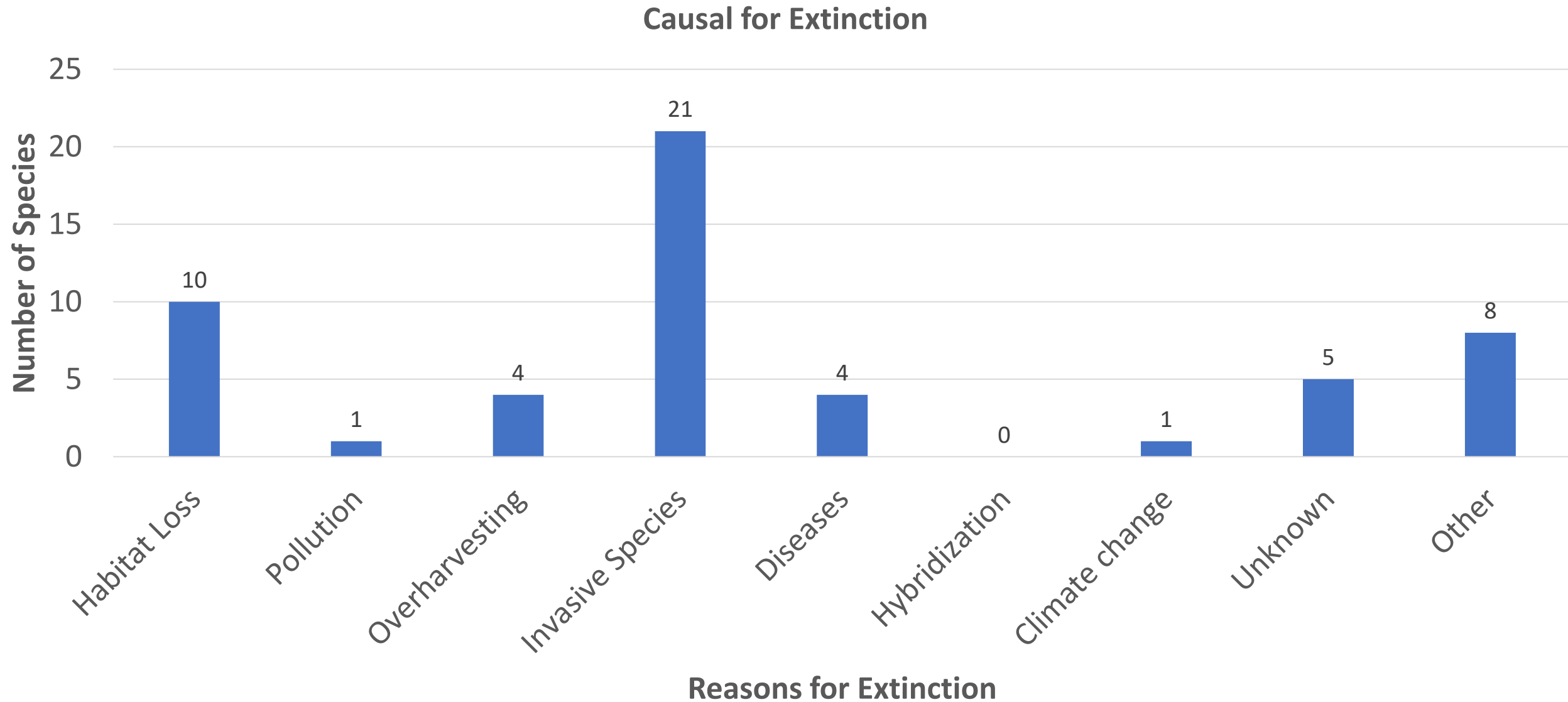


- **Former Range:** Limpopo Province, South Africa
- **Date of Extinction:** 1928
- **Causes of Extinction:** afforestation and fires
- **Natural History:** habitat was subtropical or tropical high-altitude grassland
- **Source:** <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/21663/115653635#threats>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastwood%27s_long-tailed_seps

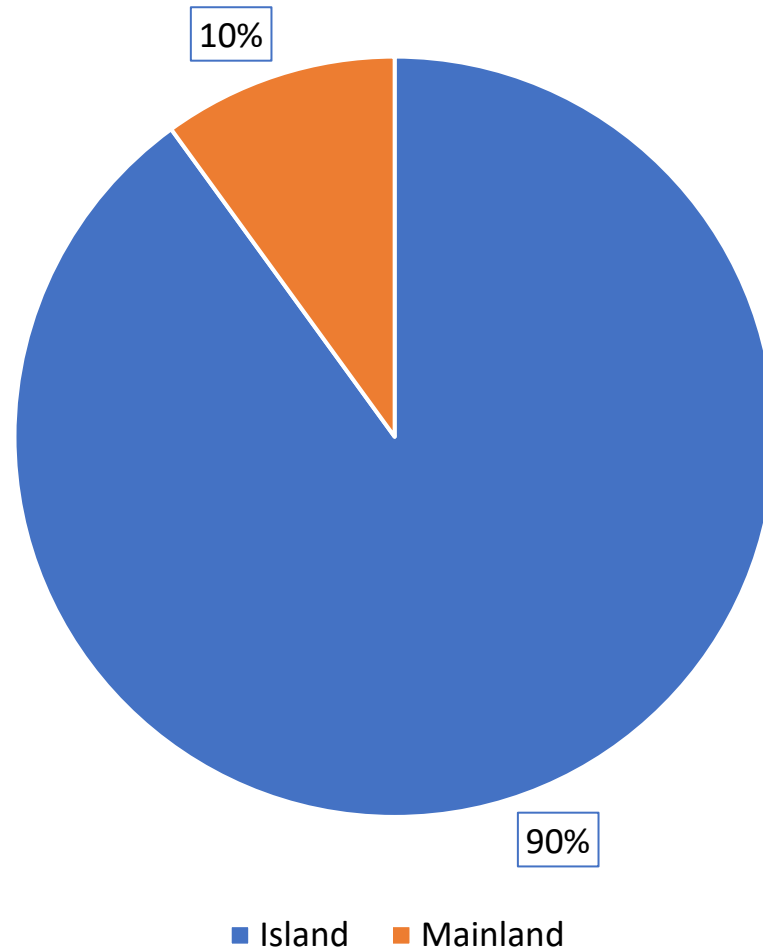
Temporal Patterns of Extinctions



Extinction Casual Factors

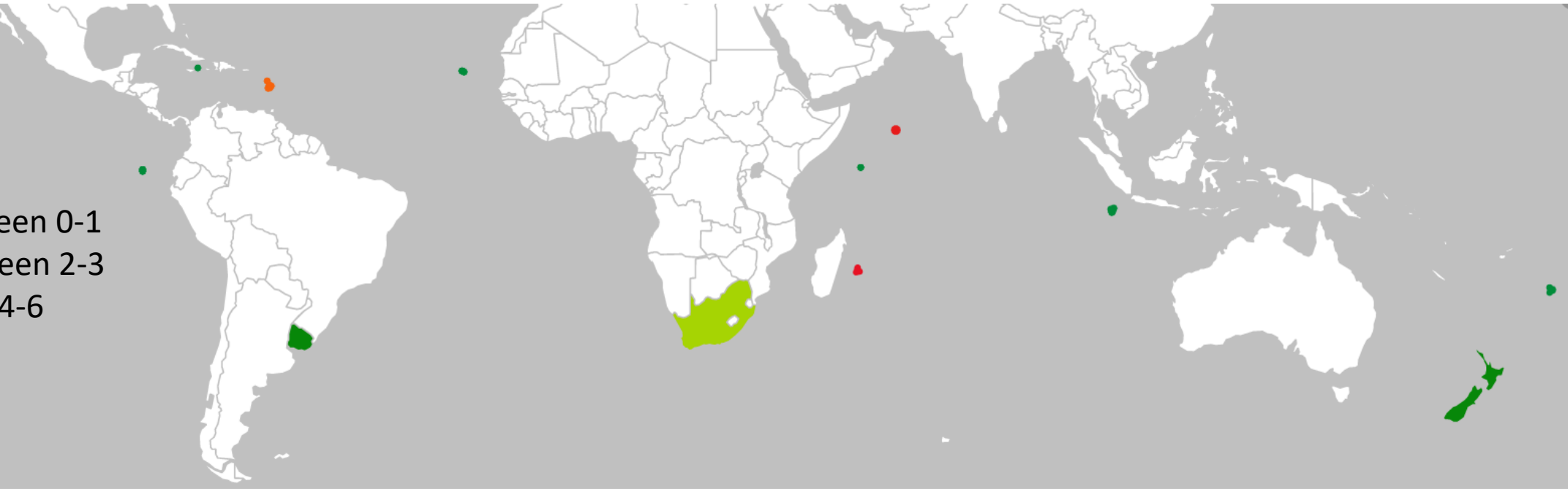


Mainland vs Island Extinctions



Spatial Distribution of Extinctions

Legend:



Summary

- More reptiles have become extinct in recent years
- Invasive and problematic species are a leading cause of reptile extinction
- Reptiles living on islands are more at risk for extinction
- All Reptile extinctions have taken place around the southern hemisphere, near the equator.