

Table 1 (Continued)

Taxon	Organism	Colonization route	Refs
	Snakes (<i>Bothrops jararaca</i> complex)	From the Brazilian Atlantic forest to near islands (Alcatraz and Queimada Grande)	[77]
	Geckos (<i>Hemidactylus</i>)	From Africa to Sao Tomé, Príncipe, Bioko (Gulf of Guinea)	[78]
	Gekkonid lizards (<i>Tarentola</i>)	From North Africa to Cuba, the Canary Islands and from Gomera/Tenerife to Cape Verde	[79]
	Turtles	From North America to the West Indies	[40]
	Galápagos tortoise	And from Cuba to Central America From South America (Chile) to the Galápagos	[80]
Amphibians	Frog <i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	From South America to the West Indies	[9]
	Frog <i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	And from the West Indies to northern Central America From South America to the West Indies	[37]
		And from the Greater Antilles to Central America	

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Erratum

Predicting ecological consequences of marine top predator declines

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In Box 1 on page 203 of this article by Michael R. Heithaus and colleagues, it was mistakenly stated that “Removal of sharks is predicted to indirectly increase seal predation on herring and decrease predation on pollock”. The correct prediction is that removal of sharks should indirectly decrease seal predation on herring and increase predation on pollock. The authors apologise to readers for any confusion.

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