ERRATUM: DENSITY OF THREE SKINK SPECIES ON A SUB-TROPICAL PACIFIC ISLAND ESTIMATED WITH HIERARCHICAL DISTANCE SAMPLING

SARAH HAVERY[1,3], STEFFEN OPPEL[1], NIK COLE[2], AND NEIL DUFFIELD[1]

[1] *RSPB Centre for Conservation Science, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL, UK*

[2] *Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Les Augrès Manor, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5BP, Channel Islands, UK*

[3] *Corresponding author. e-mail: sarah.havery@rspb.org.uk*

One species in "Density of three skink species on a sub-tropical Pacific island estimated with hierarchical distance sampling" was misidentified due to distinct color morphs being present in another species. Melanism is common in peripheral populations of *E. cyanura* (I. Ineich pers. comm. 2018), the most commonly observed species in our study. Instances of melanism in *E. cyanura* are relatively high on Henderson Island, but melanistic individuals were erroneously reported as *Lipinia noctua*. The density and habitat relationships we reported for *Lipinia noctua* are therefore in fact for a melanistic morph of *Emoia cyanura*. The misidentification does not affect any of the density estimates and habitat associations provided in this paper. However, our density estimates apply only to two (and not three) species, with two separate estimates for the two distinct colour morphs of *Emoia cyanura*.

Throughout the paper all references to density estimates and habitat relationships of *Lipinia noctua* are in fact for the melanistic morph of *Emoia cyanura.* References to *Emoia cyanura* are only for the copper colored morph of *Emoia cyanura.* In Figure 1, panels (a) and (b) are correct, but panel (c) shows the Melanistic Brown Tailed Copper Striped Skink, *Emoia cyanura* and panel (d) shows the Moth Skink, *Lipinia noctua*. *Lipinia noctua* was therefore positively identified on Henderson Island, but occurred with too few individuals to allow a quantitative assessment of density and habitat relationships.