**Fast life history traits promote invasion success in amphibians and reptiles**

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**Authors:** William L. Allen1,2, Sally E. Street1 and Isabella Capellini1

**1** School of Environmental Sciences, University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RX, UK.

**2** Department of Biosciences, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, Wales, UK

**Email:** W.L.Allen@swansea.ac.uk, S.Street@hull.ac.uk, I.Capellini@hull.ac.uk

Description of the data file

The data file contains data on the status of alien (non-native) amphibian and reptile species at the global scale and their life history traits. Here we provide the basic details on the variables in the datafile. Full details on the protocol for the extraction of the data from the literature, classification of the species, and references underling the data can be found in the Supplementary Information of the *Ecology Letters* paper (Data collection: SI, Section 1.1; Data references: SI, 4.2 and 4.3).

The status of alien amphibians and reptiles have been assessed through information available in three main sources (Lever 2003; DAISIE 2008; Kraus 2009; ISSG 2014) which have been integrated, cross-checked and updated with more recent sources (see Sections 1.1.1 and 4.2 of the SI).

We quantify the magnitude of introduction effort as the number of unique locations of introduction a species has been introduced to; these data are available from the same sources containing information on the status of alien species (SI, Sections 1.1.3 and 4.2).

For all species in the dataset, we extracted data on mean life history traits from multiple life history databases (SI, Section 4.3). When we obtained multiple records of a trait for a species we recorded the mean of unique values, with the exception of longevity, where we recorded the maximum lifespan recorded for a species. Reproductive lifespan is calculated as the difference between the maximum recorded lifespan and age at sexual maturity, recorded in years. Finally, for reptiles we compute an offspring value index as an estimate of current versus future reproductive effort following previous studies (Bókony *et al.* 2009; Sol *et al.* 2012) as:

Data column description:

Order: taxonomic order as recognized in *Amphibian Species of the World* (Frost 2015)and The Reptile Database (Uetz & Hošek 2015);

Family: taxonomic family as recognized in *Amphibian Species of the World* (Frost 2015)and The Reptile Database (Uetz & Hošek 2015);

Species: species Latin name;

Intro (Introduction stage): whether a species has been introduced, accidentally or intentionally, by humans outside its native range at least once (‘yes’ coded as 1, ‘no’ coded as 0) (SI, section 1.1.2);

Est (Establishment stage): for a species, whether at least one of its alien populations has successfully established (‘yes’ coded as 1, ‘no’ coded as 0), i.e. it persists in the novel habitat for a time interval equal or greater than the species’ maximum recorded lifespan (SI, section 1.1.2):

Spread (Spread stage): for a species, whether at least one of its established alien populations exhibits a remarkable range expansion beyond the introduction location (‘yes’ coded as 1, ‘no’ coded as 0) (SI, section 1.1.2);

NoLocs (Number of locations): number of unique introduction locations a species has been introduced to outside its native range (SI, Section 1.1.3);

Amphibians:

SVL: Snout-vent length in mm

ES: Egg size (diameter) in mm

CS: Clutch size

SM: Age at sexual maturity in years

LG: Longevity in years

RL: Reproductive lifespan in years (computed from LG and SM)

Reptiles:

BM: Body mass in g

HM: Hatchling mass in g

CS: Clutch size

CY: Clutches per year

SM: Age at sexual maturity in years

LG: Longevity in years

RL: Reproductive lifespan in years (computed from LG and SM)

OV: offspring value as per equation (see protocol)

PA: Parity (1 = viviparous or ovoviviparous, 0 = oviparous)

PG: Known parthenogenetic reproduction

**References**

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