Errata and additions (as of 20 March 2011) for the USGS Open-File Report 2009-1202 entitled *Giant Constrictors: Biological and Management Profiles and an Establishment Risk Assessment for Nine Large Species of Pythons, Anacondas, and the Boa Constrictor*, by Robert N. Reed and Gordon H. Rodda.

1. Part of Fig. 4.1 (p. 45) was rendered incorrectly in the printed version of the report. This is the correct rendering:

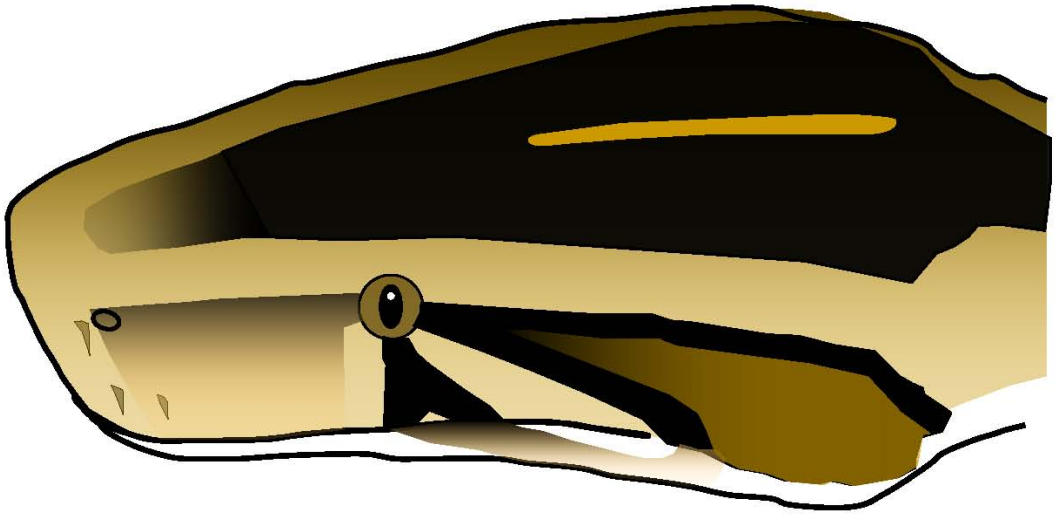

Figure 4.1. Schematic representation of the head of *P. molurus*.

2. Some readers requested clarification of this quote, found on page 30 of the report: "…giant constrictors are potentially dangerous to hunters, and misidentification of snake species in the southern United States can lead to fatalities." The sentence from which this text was taken refers to the potential of using volunteers to assist in eradication efforts of a widespread population of any of the nine snake species. The statement that misidentification of snakes can lead to fatalities refers to the possibility that a hunter will incorrectly identify a native venomous snake as a small python, possibly resulting in a fatal venomous bite. We hope that this clarification will be useful to those who were confused by this sentence.

3. Some readers of the report have objected to this quote, found on page 101: "However, southern Florida already has an acknowledged reputation for unsavory characters, both reptilian and otherwise. Thus the potential impact on tourism is probably relatively minor, given that southern Florida is already colonized by the Burmese Python. ." This quote did not influence the risk assessment process. No offense to human or non-human residents of southern Florida was intended.

4. The movie ‘Anaconda’ was released on January 20, 1998, not 1997 as reported on page 236 of the report.

5. Page 255 states that, “livestock losses have been widely documented in Florida (by Burmese Pythons, Northern African Pythons, and Reticulated Pythons).” Livestock predation by Burmese Pythons and Northern African Pythons is well documented. However the evidence for such predation by the reticulated python was based on supposition by a witness rather than a demonstrable fact; empirical evidence for this claim is therefore not as strong as implied on page 255, and USGS retracts the inclusion of the Reticulated Python from this sentence.

6. A citation was omitted from the Literature Cited. A reference on page 249 to ‘Pianka (1970)’ refers to: Pianka, E.R., 1970. On r and K selection: American Naturalist, v. 104, p. 592-597.