Table S1. Summary of cane toad diet studies in native and introduced ranges. For Diet metric, an index of relative importance (IRI; [51]) was calculated if number, frequency, and volume/mass were available, and an alimentary importance index (AII; [49]) was calculated if only two of the component metrics were available.

Range	Region	Location/study	N	Habitat	Life stage	Diet metric	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Comments
Native	Central America	Rio Grande, Nicaragua Noble, 1918 [96]	"few"	Urban	n/a	Frequency	Blattodea (large cockroaches) n/a			Unquantified comment from text.
Native	Central America	Cocole, Panama Zug and Zug, 1979 [8]	9	Grassy gravel pit	Juvenile - adult	Frequency	Formicidae (ants) 100%	Carabidae (ground beetles) 67%	Coleoptera ("oblong" beetles) 56%	% frequency calculated from Table C in Appendix 1; oblong beetles include Elateridae (click beetles)/Cermabycidae (longhorn beetles)/Lampyridae (fireflies).
Native	Central America	Gamboa, Panama Zug and Zug, 1979 [8]	10	Urban	Juvenile - adult	Frequency	Formicidae (ants) 80%	Carabidae (ground beetles) 70%	Diplopoda (millipedes) and Gastropoda (snails) 50%	% frequency calculated from Table C, Appendix 1.
Native	Central America	Los Santos, Panama Zug and Zug, 1979 [8]	12	Scrub and patchy grass	Juvenile - adult	Frequency	Formicidae (ants) 83%	Scarabaeidae (scarab beetles) and Coleoptera ("oblong" beetles) 25%	Winged Hymenopterans (bees and wasps) 17%	% frequency calculated from Table C, Appendix 1; oblong beetles include Elateridae (click beetles)/Cermabycidae (longhorn beetles)/Lampyridae (fireflies).
Native	Central America	Summit Hill, Panama Zug and Zug, 1979 [8]	11	Golf course	Juvenile - adult	Frequency	Scarabaeidae (scarab beetles) 82%	Winged Hymenoptera (bees and wasps) and Coleoptera ("oblong" beetles) 73%	Formicidae (ants) 55%	% frequency calculated from Table C, Appendix 1; oblong beetles include Elateridae (click beetles)/Cermabycidae (longhorn beetles)/Lampyridae (fireflies).
Native	South America	Trinidad & British Guiana Weber, 1938 [97]	28	Urban/clearings	n/a	Frequency	*Ectatomma ruidum* (Neotropical ant) 57%	Coleoptera (beetle fragments and larvae) 39%	*Pheidole fallax* (big-headed ant) 36%	% frequency calculated from the list of stomach contents and assuming 28 samples as described in the text.
Native	South America	Santa Cecilia, Ecuador Duellman, 1978 [98]	25	River banks and clearings	n/a	Frequency	Formicidae (large ants) 68%	Coleoptera (beetles) 64%	Orthoptera (crickets and grasshoppers) 40%	% frequency from the text.
Native	South America	Brazil, Rio Tapajós Strüssmann et al., 1984 [82]	29	Sandy river banks	Adult	AII	Hymenoptera (ants) 56%	Isoptera/Blattodea (termites) 39%	Coleoptera (beetles) 4%	% number and % frequency from combined Fig. 3F and 3H used to calculate % AII.
Native	South America	Golfito National Wildlife Refuge, Costa Rica Cabrera et al., 1996 [99]	55	n/a	Adult	Frequency	Hymenoptera (ants) 58%	Coleoptera (beetles) 17%	Myriapoda (millipedes and centipedes) 17%	% frequency estimated from two larger size classes (>77 mm) from Fig. 1.; no signif. diff. by sex.
Native	South America	Venezuela Evans and Lampo, 1996 [29]	201	Combined habitats	Adult	Mass	Coleoptera (beetles) 27%	Formicidae (ants) 13%	Odonata (larval dragonflies and damselflies) 8%	% mean mass from the text.
Native	South America	Venezuela Evans and Lampo, 1996 [29]	61	Arid	Adult	Mass	Coleoptera (beetles) 28%	Odonata (larval dragonflies and damselflies) 21%	Formicidae (ants) 12%	% mean mass from Table 2; seasonal diff.
Native	South America	Venezuela Evans and Lampo, 1996 [29]	42	Savanna	Adult	Mass	Coleoptera (beetles) 55%	Orthoptera (grasshoppers and crickets) and Formicidae (ants) 3%	Odonata (larval dragonflies and damselflies) 1%	% mean mass from Table 2; seasonal diff.
Native	South America	Venezuela Evans and Lampo, 1996 [29]	47	Forest/scrub	Adult	Mass	Formicidae (ants) 28%	Orthoptera (grasshoppers and crickets) and Coleoptera (beetles) 9%	Odonata (larval dragonflies and damselflies) 5%	% mean mass from Table 2; seasonal diff.
Native	South America	Cuzco Amazonico, Peru Parmelee, 1999 [9]	5	Forest clearing	Adult	IRI	Formicidae (ants) 61%	Coleoptera (beetles) 20%	Pentatomidae (stink bugs),Hemiptera (true bugs), and Isoptera (termites) 6%	% frequency calculated and % number and % volume in Appendix 2 were used to calculate IRI.
Native	South America	Colombia Isaacs and Hoyos, 2010 [100]	49	Coffee farms	n/a	Frequency	Coleoptera (beetles, including Curculonidae and Elateridae) 61%	Hymenoptera (ants, including *Atta*, *Pheidole*, and *Odontomachus*) 27%	Araneae (spiders) 18%	% frequency calculated from Table 1 using totals for lower resolution taxa; no signif. diff. by sex.
Native	South America	Sucre, Colombia Sampedro-Marín et al., 2011 [87]	approx. 87	Forest/savannah - dry	Adult	AII	Hymenoptera (ants) 91%	Coleoptera (beetles) 7%	Arachnids (spiders) 1%	Reported importance index is a partial calculation of AII; reported seasonal values from Table 3 were summed and used to calculate % AII; no signif. diff. by season or sex.
Native	South America	Sucre, Colombia Sampedro-Marín et al., 2011 [87]	approx. 111	Forest/savannah - wet	Adult	AII	Hymenoptera (ants) 78%	Coleoptera (beetles) 21%	Diplopoda (millipedes) 1%	Reported importance index is a partial calculation of AII; reported seasonal values from Table 3 were summed and used to calculate % AII; no signif. diff. by season or sex.
Native	South America	Colombia Blanco-Torres et al., 2020 [101]	44	Tropical dry forests	Subadult - adult	Number	*Rhynchotermes* (nasute termites) 41%	*Labidus* (army ants) 13%	*Pheidole* (big-headed ants) 8%	% number calculated from supplementary digital database; numerous other species were identified in the top percent such as *Atta* and *Solenopsis*.
Introduced	Carribean	Puerto Rico Dexter, 1932 [26]	301	Agricultural	n/a	AII	*Phyllophaga* sp. (May beetles) 43%	Diplopoda (millipedes) 35%	*Diaprepes spenglerI*? (root weevil) 15%	% number and % "bulk" from Table XI used to calculate % AII.
Introduced	Carribean	Puerto Rico Wolcott, 1937 [27]	89 pellets	Urban	n/a	Number	*Dyscinetus barbatus* (rice beetles) 51%	*Phyllophaga* spp. (May beetles) 44%	*Diaprepes abbreviatus* (root weevil) 2%	% number calculated for fecal pellets from Rio Piedras in Table 1.
Introduced	North America	Southeast Florida Krakauer, 1968 [16]	85	Urban	Adult	Frequency	Coleoptera (beetles) 61%	Formicidae (ants) 28%	Dermaptera (earwigs) and Gastropoda (snails) 21%	% frequency from Table 2.
Introduced	North America	West-central Florida Rossi, 1981 [20]	34	Urban	Adult	Frequency	Coleoptera (beetles) 44%	Formicidae (ants) 35%	Blattidae (cockroaches) 15%	% frequency from Table 2; mammal hair had a high frequency (21%) but was probably scavenged.
Introduced	North America	Central Florida Meshaka and Powell, 2010 [33]	95	Urban	Subadult - adult	Importance	Coleoptera (beetles) 70%	Isoptera/Blattodea (termites) 38%	Hymenoptera (ants) 37%	% importance inferred from Fig. 3; the Importance Value was referenced as %N+%V+%F but these diet metrics were not provided.
Introduced	North America	Southwest Florida Current study	239	Golf course communities	Adult	IRI	*Pheidole* sp. (big-headed ants) 35%	*Anadenobolus monilicornis* (yellow-banded millipedes) 27%	*Sphenophorus venatus* (hunting billbug) 19%	
Introduced	North America	Southwest Florida Current study	120	Golf course community A	Adult	IRI	*Sphenophorus venatus* (hunting billbug) 42%	*Pheidole* sp. (big-headed ants) 23%	*Anadenobolus monilicornis* (yellow-banded millipedes) 15%	
Introduced	North America	Southwest Florida Current study	119	Golf course community B	Adult	IRI	*Anadenobolus monilicornis* (yellow-banded millipedes) 41%	*Pheidole* sp. (big-headed ants) 38%	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies), primarily larvae 8%	
Introduced	North Atlantic	Bermuda Linzey et al., 1998 [30]	31	Urban/marsh - cool season	Adult	AII	Diplopoda (millipedes) 51%	Lepidoptera larvae (moths and butterflies) and Curculionidae (weevils) 11%	Formicidae (ants) 8%	% frequency and % volume for fauna (no vegetation) from Table 2 used to calculate % AII; seasonal diff.
Introduced	North Atlantic	Bermuda Linzey et al., 1998 [30]	44	Urban/marsh - hot season	Adult	AII	Diplopoda (millipedes) 62%	Orthoptera/Blattidae (cockroaches) 23%	Isopoda (sowbugs) 4%	% frequency and % volume for fauna (no vegetation) from Table 2 used to calculate % AII; seasonal diff.
Introduced	West Pacific	Fiji Hinckley, 1963 [102]	100	Agricultural/urban	Juvenile - adult	Number	Formicidae (ants, including *Odontomachus*, *Tapinoma*, and *Pheidole)* 34%	Lepidoptera larvae (moths, primarily *Pseudaletia separata*) 16%	Diplipoda (millipedes, including *Asiomorpha* and *Trigoniulus)* 13%	% number calculated from Table I, using totals for lower resolution taxa.
Introduced	West Pacific	Papua New Guinea Zug et al., 1975 [28]	476	Savanna road	Subadult - adult	Number	Isoptera/Blattodea (termites) 39%	Formicidae (ants, including *Polyrhachis*, *Pheidole*, and *Odontomachus)* *33%*	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies) 8%	% number calculated from Appendix 2, using totals for lower resolution taxa.
Introduced	West Pacific	Papua New Guinea Zug et al., 1975 [28]	37	Rainforest road	Subadult - adult	Number	Formicidae (ants, including *Odontomachus* and *Pheidole*) 61%	Curculionidae (weevils) 8%	Scarabaeidae (scarab beetles) 6%	% number calculated from Appendix 3, using totals for lower resolution taxa: Lepidoptera and Diplopoda close quarternary (5%) prey.
Introduced	West Pacific	Papua New Guinea Bailey, 1976 [103]	162	Cacao plantation	n/a	Frequency	*Subulina octina* (terrestrial snail) 37%	*Odontomachus simillimus* (trap-jaw ant) 25%	Oecophylla smaragdina (Asian weaver ant) 15%	% frequency based on text in the results section.
Introduced	West Pacific	Northeastern Queensland, Australia Werren and Trenerry, 1993 [81]	257 total	Upland rainforest	Adult	Frequency	Coleoptera (beetles, excluding weevils) 86%	Formicidae (ants, excluding bull ants and green tree ants) 79%	Curculionidae (weevils) 53%	% frequency from Table 1.
Introduced	West Pacific	Northeastern Queensland, Australia Werren and Trenerry, 1993 [81]	257 total	Lowland rainforest	Adult	Frequency	Formicidae (ants excl. bull ants and green tree ants) 74%	Beetles (excl. weevils) 68%	Orthoptera (crickets and katydids) 36%	% frequency from Table 1; Curculionidae (weevils) a close quarternary (31%) prey.
Introduced	West Pacific	American Samoa Grant, 1996 [104]	26	Suburban	Subadult - adult	AII	Coleoptera (beetles) 37%	Lepidoptera (moths) 34%	Diplopoda (millipedes) 9%	% frequency and % number from Table 3 used to calculate AII; Dermaptera (earwigs) a close quarternary (8%) prey.
Introduced	West Pacific	American Samoa Grant, 1996 [104]	28	Forest	Subadult - adult	AII	Diplopoda (millipedes) 58%	Lepidoptera (moths) 15%	Coleoptera (beetles) 12%	% frequency and % number from Table 3 used to calculate AII; Hymenoptera (ants?) a close quarternary (12%) prey.
Introduced	West Pacific	Rota, Northern Mariana Islands Reed et al., 2007 [10]	284	Golf course and village	Juvenile - adult	Frequency	Coleoptera (beetles) 52%	Formicidae (ants) 39%	Diplopoda (millipedes) 33%	% frequency calculated from Table 1 using stomachs with identifiable prey; Orthoptera (grasshoppers) a close quarternary (31%) prey.
Introduced	West Pacific	Japan Kidera et al., 2008 [83]	18	Pond	Subadult - adult	IRI	Hymenoptera (mostly ants) 36%	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies) 26%	Coleoptera (beetles) 22%	% frequency, % number, and % volume from Table 1 used to calculate % IRI.
Introduced	West Pacific	Japan Kidera et al., 2008 [83]	13	Forest	Juvenile - adult	IRI	Coleoptera (beetles) 35%	Hymenoptera (mostly ants) 34%	Hemiptera (true bugs) 15%	% frequency, % number, and % volume from Table 1 used to calculate % IRI.
Introduced	West Pacific	Japan Kidera et al., 2008 [83]	27	Rice paddies	Subadult - adult	IRI	Hymenoptera (mostly ants) 55%	Diptera larvae (flies) 18%	Coleoptera (beetles) 10%	% frequency, % number, and % volume from Table 1 used to calculate % IRI.
Introduced	West Pacific	Queensland, Australia Heise-Pavlov and Longway, 2011 [84]	81 total	Agroforestry plantation	Juvenile	Number	Hymenoptera (ants) 71%	Coleoptera (beetles) 22%	Unidentified Larvae 2%	% number calculated from the averaged numbers for taxa in Table 1.
Introduced	West Pacific	Queensland, Australia Heise-Pavlov and Longway, 2011 [84]	81 total	Agroforestry trail	Juvenile	Number	Hymenoptera (ants) 84%	Coleoptera (beetles) 9%	Hemiptera (true bugs) 2%	% number calculated from the averaged numbers for taxa in Table 1.
Introduced	West Pacific	Phillipines Pamintuan and Starr, 2016 [31]	58	Urban - wet season	n/a	Number	Formicidae (ants, including *Solenopsis* and *Oecophylla*) 79%	Scarabaeinae (dung beetles) 5%	Coleoptera (beetles) 4%	% number From Table 1; seasonal diff.
Introduced	West Pacific	Phillipines Pamintuan and Starr, 2016 [31]	71	Urban - dry season	n/a	Number	Isoptera/Blattodea (termites) 76%	Formicidae (ants, including *Solenopsis* and *Oecophylla*) 9%	Tenebrionidae (darkling beetles) 8%	% number From Table 1; seasonal diff.
Introduced	West Pacific	Davao City, Phillipines Apayor-Ynot et al., 2017 [105]	24	Park and subdivision	n/a	Frequency	Coleoptera (beetles) 75%	Blattodea (cockroaches) 71%	Isoptera/Blattodea (termites) 36%	% frequency from Table 1.
Introduced	West Pacific	Queensland, Australia Lettoof et al., 2018 [106]	57 pellets	Bird rookery and road	Juvenile - adult	Number	Coleoptera (beetles) 43%	Hymenoptera (ants) 34%	Isoptera/Blattodea (termites) 13%	% number based on text in the results section.
Introduced	West Pacific	Philippines Shuman-Goodier et al., 2019 [107]	101	Rice paddies	n/a	AII	*Solenopsis geminata* (tropical fire ant) 48%	*Solenopsis* sp. (fire ants) 35%	Formicidae (unidentified ants) 14%	% frequency and % number from Table 2 used to calculate % AII.
Introduced	West Pacific	New South Wales, Australia Kaiser et al., 2022 [32]	195	Burned/unburned forest	Adult female	Number	Hymenoptera (ants) 50%	Coleoptera (beetles) 35%	Myriapods (primarily millipedes) 6%	% number calculated by sex from a supplementary spreadsheet; diff. between sexes.
Introduced	West Pacific	New South Wales, Australia Kaiser et al., 2022 [32]	291	Burned/unburned forest	Adult male	Number	Hymenoptera (ants) 61%	Coleoptera (beetles) 28%	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies) 6%	% number calculated by sex from a supplementary spreadsheet; diff. between sexes.

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