

AMPHIBIA: SALIENTIA: LEPTODACTYLIDAE **ELEUTHERODACTYLUS HAITIANUS**

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

SCHWARTZ, ALBERT. 1983. *Eleutherodactylus haitianus*.

***Eleutherodactylus haitianus* Barbour**

Eleutherodactylus intermedius Cochran, 1941:70. Type-locality, "Loma Rucilla of the Cordillera Central [Santiago Province], Dominican Republic, 8000 to 10,000 feet." Holotype, United States Nat. Mus. 107566, adult male, collected by P. J. Darlington in June 1938 (not examined by author).

Eleutherodactylus haitianus Barbour, 1942:179. Substitute name for *E. intermedius* Cochran, preoccupied by *E. intermedius* Barbour and Shreve, 1937:384.

- CONTENT. No subspecies are recognized.

- DEFINITION. An Antillean *Eleutherodactylus* of the *auriculatus* group characterized by very small size (males to 17 mm, females to 21 mm snout-vent length), dorsal ground color tan to very dark brown (almost black), brachium pale reddish and a reddish brown ankle, dorsal pattern consisting of a dark band usually outlined in dark brown to black, occasionally with a pale middorsal hairline or with a "dead leaf" pattern—a series of obliterate pale and dark dorsal areas, snout pale and sharply set off from balance of dorsal coloration, venter pale yellow (especially on the vocal sac in males) to clear white (not gray) venter and throat very heavily spotted with rather large dark brown to black spots, single crural band usually outlined with tan, dark postanal triangle distinct or inconspicuous depending upon intensity of dorsal ground color, and tibia/snout-vent length ratio $\times 100$ low (37.2–45.0 in males, 36.1–43.3 in females).

- DESCRIPTIONS. Cochran (1941:70–73) discussed the holotype and variation in the paratypes in detail. Schwartz (1966:388–395) re-examined the paratype series and much additional material and assessed the variation in size and proportions in all material, noting that the sample from Loma Rucilla differs in some details of pattern and size from more abundant material from Valle Nuevo, some 23 miles to the southeast. He also clarified the relationships of *E. haitianus* and *E. minutus* Noble, two species that Shreve and Williams (1963:322) considered identical.

- ILLUSTRATIONS. Cochran (1941) has drawings of the dorsal, ventral, and lateral head patterns, as well as outline drawings of the ventral surface of a hand and foot and an interior view of the buccal

cavity. Schwartz (1966:389) has a drawing of the dorsal view of an adult male.

- DISTRIBUTION. Schwartz and Thomas (1975:24) gave the distribution as the Cordillera Central, República Dominicana, on Hispaniola, from the type-locality and La Compartición on the north to 6.5 mi NW La Horma in the south, in La Vega, extreme southern Santiago, extreme northeastern San Juan, and extreme northwestern Peravia provinces. The altitudinal distribution is from 5100 to 8100 feet (1550–2470 m), but the species may range higher at the type-locality or on adjacent Pico Duarte.

- FOSSIL RECORD. None.

- PERTINENT LITERATURE. Cochran's (1941) description is thorough but presents no life history or ecological data. Schwartz (1966) gave details of distribution, data on calling sites and voice, comparison of three samples from two localities, and comparison of *E. haitianus* with *E. minutus* and *E. abbotti* Cochran. He also discussed the relationships of these three species and *E. audanti* Cochran, all four of which occur in the Cordillera Central (but not necessarily sympatrically).

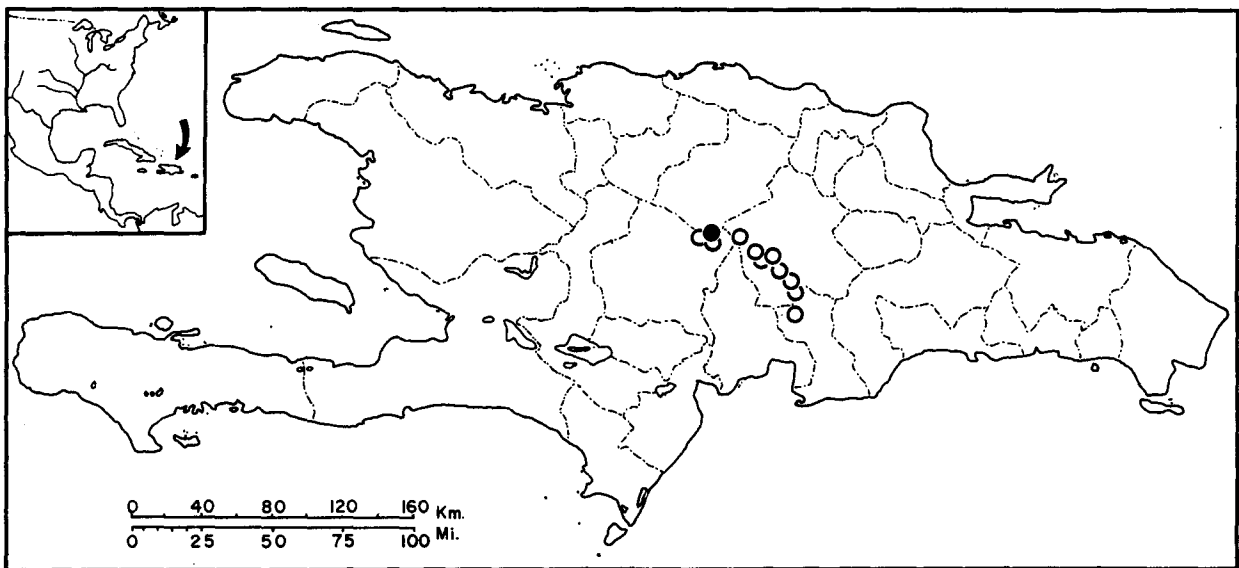
- REMARKS. Clutches of eggs have been taken under moss-mats southeast of Constanza.

- ETYMOLOGY. The original name, *E. intermedius*, was proposed since Cochran felt that the species was "intermediate between *Eleutherodactylus audanti* Cochran and *E. minutus* Noble." Barbour proposed *haitianus* to replace *intermedius*; since the species was not then and is not now known from the country of Haiti, he assumably chose this name in reference to the island of "Haiti" as Hispaniola was often called during that period.

COMMENT

The systematic status of the Loma Rucilla and Valle Nuevo frogs is in doubt; it is possible that these two populations represent distinct subspecies or, more probably, distinct species. The affinities of *E. haitianus* are uncertain; on the basis of a suite of characteristics Schwartz (1966:396–397) placed the species in the *auriculatus* group despite much reduced digital discs but suggested that it might pertain to the *varleyi* group.

Specimens of *E. haitianus* have been collected under the auspices of National Science Foundation grants G-7977 and B-023603.



MAP. Distribution of *Eleutherodactylus haitianus* in the Dominican Republic. Solid circle indicates type-locality; open circles mark other records.

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