

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

SCHWARTZ, ALBERT. 1977. *Eleutherodactylus apostates*.

***Eleutherodactylus apostates* Schwartz**

Eleutherodactylus apostates Schwartz, 1973:262. Type-locality, "ca. 2 km S. Castillon, 3800 feet (1159 meters), Département du Sud, Haiti." Holotype, gravid female, Carnegie Mus. Natur. Hist. 54093, collected by native collector, 26 June 1971 (examined by author).

- CONTENT. No subspecies are recognized.

- DEFINITION. A species of the *ricordi* group of Antillean *Eleutherodactylus* *apostates* Schwartz, 1973:262. Type-locality ual dimorphism in size (males to 23 mm, gravid females to 43 mm snout-vent length), dorsum pinkish tan to gray-brown, heavily stippled with dark brown to black and without a striped morph (as in the apparently related *E. schmidtii* Noble) but often with pale gray lichenate spots in the position of dorsolateral stripes and on the distal half of the crura, the spots or blotches in both regions outlined by or associated with black markings, one (or at most 2) crural crossbars, venter white to pale yellow, groin and crura (on their anterior faces) orange to pinkish, testes with black pigment, and tibia/snout-vent length ratio ($\times 100$) high (53.0–59.9 in males, 54.2–59.7 in females).

- DESCRIPTIONS. Males are heavily stippled or speckled with dark brown to black dorsally; some individuals show a vague darker scapular V or W but this is not prominent in the pattern. The preinterocular area is somewhat paler and less heavily stippled than the back but the snout is itself not pale. There are 2 or 3 antibrachial bars, and one to 3 crossbars on the thighs with weakly indicated shadow-bars between them. The pes has one or 2 dark brown to black crossbars. Females are variable in dorsal pattern. The ground color is tan to gray-brown, heavily overlaid in some specimens with dark stippling to give a more or less uniformly stippled dorsum. Females may have the dorsum randomly spotted with black in the position of the dorsolateral stripes, and there may be gray lichenate patches on the crura or in the preocular area. There are 2 to 4 crossbars on the thigh and one or 2 on the crus, although the more distal crural bar is light and, if light lichenate areas are present, both crural bars are obscured. The concealed surfaces may be marbled with pale gray or reticulate with dark gray. In both sexes, the venter is usually immaculate except that the throat regularly has dark mottling, stippling, or blotching, and this pattern usually extends in a diluted condition onto the chest and the sides of the belly. In general terms, *E. apostates* is a pinkish tan to grayish brown frog dorsally, with a

white to pale yellow venter and orange on the anterior face of the crura and in the groin, with a pointed snout and barred legs which may or may not have gray lichenate crural blotches.

- ILLUSTRATIONS. A dorsal view of the holotype is shown in Schwartz, 1973:263.

- DISTRIBUTION. *Eleutherodactylus apostates* is known only from the vicinity of the type-locality on the northern slopes of the Massif de la Hotte, at elevations between 3,500 and 3,900 feet (1,170–1,190 m; Schwartz and Thomas, 1975:15), and from Sapoti on the northwest slope of Pic Macaya, 4,800 feet (1,460 m; previously unpublished record). Both localities are in Haiti.

- FOSSIL RECORD. None.

- PERTINENT LITERATURE. Other than the original description (Schwartz, 1973) and the mention of the species in the check-list of the Antillean herpetofauna (Schwartz and Thomas, 1975), there has been no other mention of *E. apostates*.

- ETYMOLOGY. The name *apostates* is from the Greek for "deserter" in allusion to the far removed locality of the species from its apparent relative *E. schmidtii*.

- REMARKS. Schwartz (1973:264) noted the apparent relationship of *E. apostates* to *E. schmidtii*, an aquatic species which occurs on the Hispaniolan north island in the Cordillera Central and the Cordillera Septentrional in the República Dominicana and in the Massif du Nord in northern Haiti. *Eleutherodactylus apostates* is not known to be vocal. The type series was taken in a wooded ravine adjacent to a small creek.

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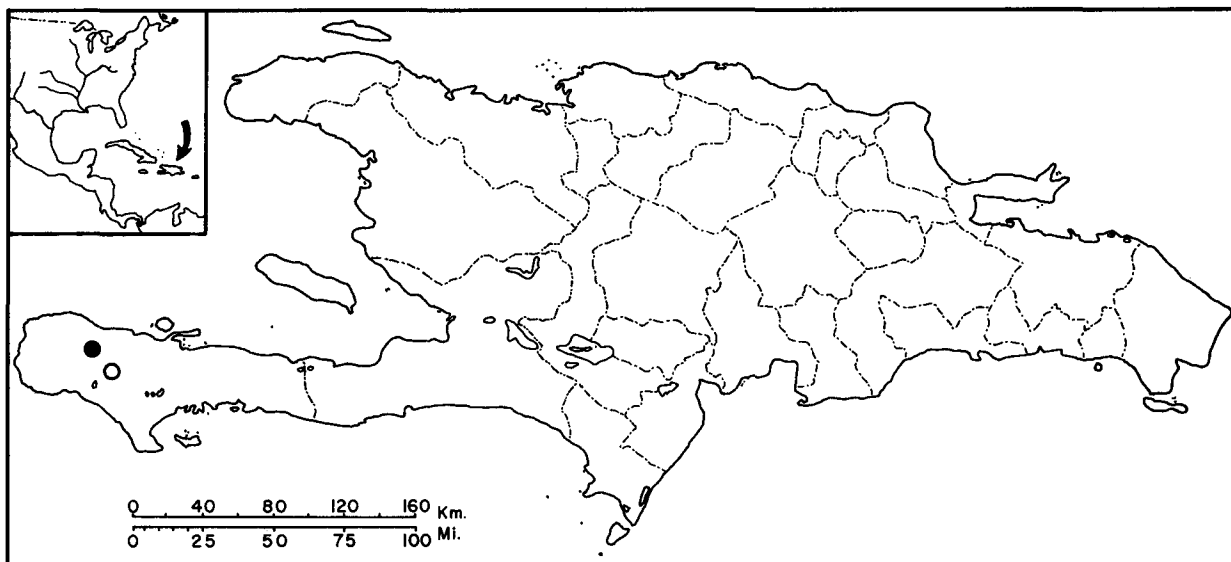
LITERATURE CITED

- Schwartz, Albert. 1973. Six new species of *Eleutherodactylus* (Anura, Leptodactylidae) from Hispaniola. *J. Herpetology* 7(3):249–273.
- , and Richard Thomas. 1975. A check-list of the amphibians and reptiles of the West Indies. Carnegie Mus. Natur. Hist. Spec. Publ. (1):216 p.

ALBERT SCHWARTZ, MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, MIAMI, FLORIDA 33167.

Primary editor for this account, Richard G. Zweifel.

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MAP. Distribution of *Eleutherodactylus apostates* in Haiti, Hispaniola. Solid circle marks the type-locality; open circle indicates the only other known locality.