

AMPHIBIA: SALIENTIA: LEPTODACTYLIDAE *ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FURCYENSIS*

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SCHWARTZ, ALBERT. 1983. *Eleutherodactylus furcyensis*.

*Eleutherodactylus furcyensis*  
Shreve and Williams

*Eleutherodactylus furcyensis* Shreve and Williams, 1963:329. Type-locality, "Furcy [Département de l'Ouest], Republic of Haiti." Holotype, Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard University 34307, gravid female, collected by Luc Whiteman on 17 March 1961 (not examined by author).

• CONTENT. No subspecies are recognized.

• DEFINITION. An Antillean *Eleutherodactylus* of the *ricordi* group characterized by the combination of moderate size (males to 28 mm, females to 37 mm snout-vent length; small digital discs; smooth venter, and warty dorsum; truncate snout; dark gray to brown dorsal coloration with a dark interocular bar following a pale gray snout; a widely opened and dark scapular chevron and a broken or diffuse pair of pale buffy to cream dorsolateral lines, all overlaid with fine stippling or marbling; hindlimbs with a pair of dark bars, often with included shadow-bars, the concealed surfaces pink to dull orange or dull red, this color extending into the groin; upper and lower lips contrastingly spotted with dark and pale; white to pale gray venter; throat and chest heavily marbled with grays to black and intermixed with white on a pale gray ground; and apparent sexual dimorphism in tibia/snout-vent length ratio (51.7–58.1 in males, 44.8–53.8 in females).

• DESCRIPTIONS. The original description (Shreve and Williams, 1963:329–331) is detailed and is the only source of information.

• ILLUSTRATIONS. Shreve and Williams (1963) have excellent drawings of dorsal and ventral views.

• DISTRIBUTION. Schwartz and Thomas (1975:22) gave the distribution as the eastern Haitian mountain ranges (Montagne Noire, Morne la Visite), Savane Mouton and 3.8 mi–5.4 mi (6.1–8.7 km) SW Seguin on the Massif de la Selle, and in this same

range in the República Dominicana between Pedernales and El Aguacate, but apparently absent from the northern slopes of this range in this region and also absent from the xeric lowlands and front ranges north of Pedernales. Altitudinal distribution from 2650 to 5800 feet (800–1770 m).

• FOSSIL RECORD. None.

• PERTINENT LITERATURE. Other than the original description which assesses variation in coloration and pattern and morphology, Schwartz (1973) and Schwartz and Thomas (1975) gave details of geographic and altitudinal distributions.

• REMARKS. *Eleutherodactylus furcyensis* is a denizen of upland deciduous forest; occasionally it is encountered under logs and rocks in pine woods. The voice is a simple series of twitterings, typical of many members of the *ricordi* complex. Calling sites are on the ground, often among dead leaves and other forest debris in which the frogs are exceptionally well camouflaged. Eggs have not been secured.

Specimens of *E. furcyensis* have been obtained under National Science Foundation grants G-7977 and B-023603.

• ETYMOLOGY. The name *furcyensis* is from the highland village of Furcy, Haiti, in whose environs the frog is exceptionally abundant.

LITERATURE CITED

Schwartz, Albert. 1973. Six new species of *Eleutherodactylus* (Anura, Leptodactylidae) from Hispaniola. *J. Herpetol.* 7(3): 249–273.

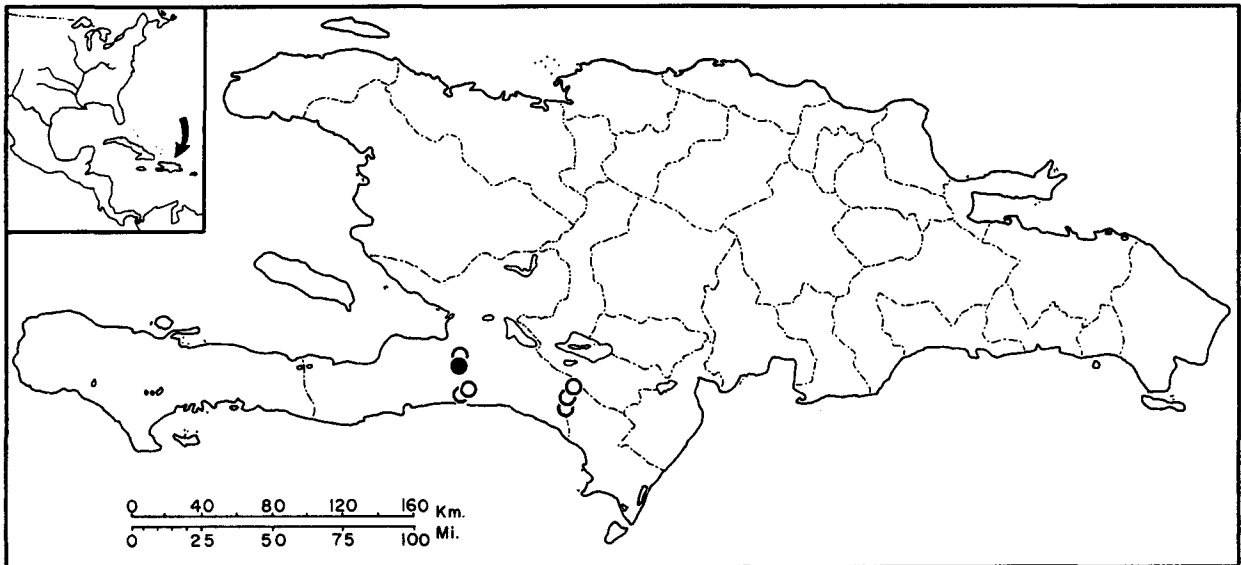
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Shreve, Benjamin, and Ernest E. Williams. 1963. The herpetology of the Port-au-Prince region and Gonave Island, Haiti. Part II. The frogs. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 129(5):302–342.

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MAP. Distribution of *Eleutherodactylus furcyensis* in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Solid circle marks type-locality; open circles indicate other localities.