

REPTILIA: CROCODILIA: CROCODYLIIDAE**CROCODYLUS ACUTUS****Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.**

Ernst, C.H., F.D. Ross, and C.A. Ross. 1999. *Crocodylus acutus*.

***Crocodylus acutus* (Cuvier)**

American Crocodile

Crocodilus Americanus Plumerii Schneider 1801:37. Type locality, "isle Saint Domingue." Holotype, undesignated. *Nomen oblitum*; see Comments.

Crocodilus acutus Cuvier 1807:55. Type locality, "la grande Île de Saint-Domingue [Hispaniola]," restricted to "L'Etang Saumatre, Haiti" by Schmidt (1953). Syntypes, the species was presumably based on six specimens originally in the Laboratoire d'Anatomie Comparée, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN); all are now missing (*fide* R. Bour, in litt., 4.XI.97).

Crocodilus biscutatus Cuvier 1807:53. Type locality, not designated; restricted to "Tampico," México by Smith and Taylor (1950a), but this is an obvious error because the species does not range this far north along the eastern coast of México. Syntypes, one alcoholic and one mounted (Duméril and Bibron 1836), probably originally in the MNHN, but now missing (*fide* R. Bour, in litt., 4.XI.97).

Crocodilus (Champse) biscutatus: Merrem 1820:34.

Crocodilus (Champse) acutus: Merrem 1820:34.

Champsacutus: Merrem 1822:691.

Crocodilus scutatus: Gray 1829:188. *Ex errore*.

Crocodilus (Champses) acutus: Cocteau, in Cocteau and Bibron 1838:45.

Crocodilus americanus: Gray 1844:60.

Crocodilus Americanus (*acutus*, Cuv.): Huxley 1860:11.

Molinia americana: Gray 1862:272.

Halcrosia frontata: Gray 1862:273 (part).

Mecistops cataphractus: Gray 1869:157 (part).

Alligator lacordairei Preudhomme de Borre 1869:110. Type locality, "Bélize, Honduras britannique [Belize]." Syntypes, Academie Royal de Belgique, Brussels, 2.001A and 2.001B, hatchlings, sent by Bernard Lévy in 1866 (examined by authors). See Comments.

Crocodilus pacificus Duméril, in Duméril and Bocourt 1870:31.

Type locality, "l'embouchure du Nagualate, côte occidentale de la république de Guatemala;" restricted to "Río Nagualate," Guatemala by Smith and Taylor (1950a). Syntypes, MNHN, two juveniles and an adult skull, now missing (*fide* R. Bour, in litt., 4.XI.97).

Crocodilus lewyanus Duméril, in Duméril and Bocourt 1870:33.

Type locality, "la rivière de la Magdalaine [Magdalena] (Colombie) [Colombia]." Syntypes, MNHN, sent alive by Bernard Lévy in 1851 and later kept in captivity in Paris, now missing (*fide* R. Bour, in litt., 4.XI.97).

Crocodilus acurus: Maynard 1873:162. *Ex errore*.

Molinia acuta: Gray 1874:145.

Crocodilus floridanus Hornaday 1875:504. Type locality, "Arch Creek, flowing from the Everglades into the head of Biscayne Bay [Florida, USA]." Syntypes, National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 211273, mounted skeleton of an 3.25 m adult female collected by W.T. Hornaday on 22 January 1875. The location of five other syntypes is unknown; see Comments.

Crocodilus acatus: Beneden 1882:555. *Ex errore*.

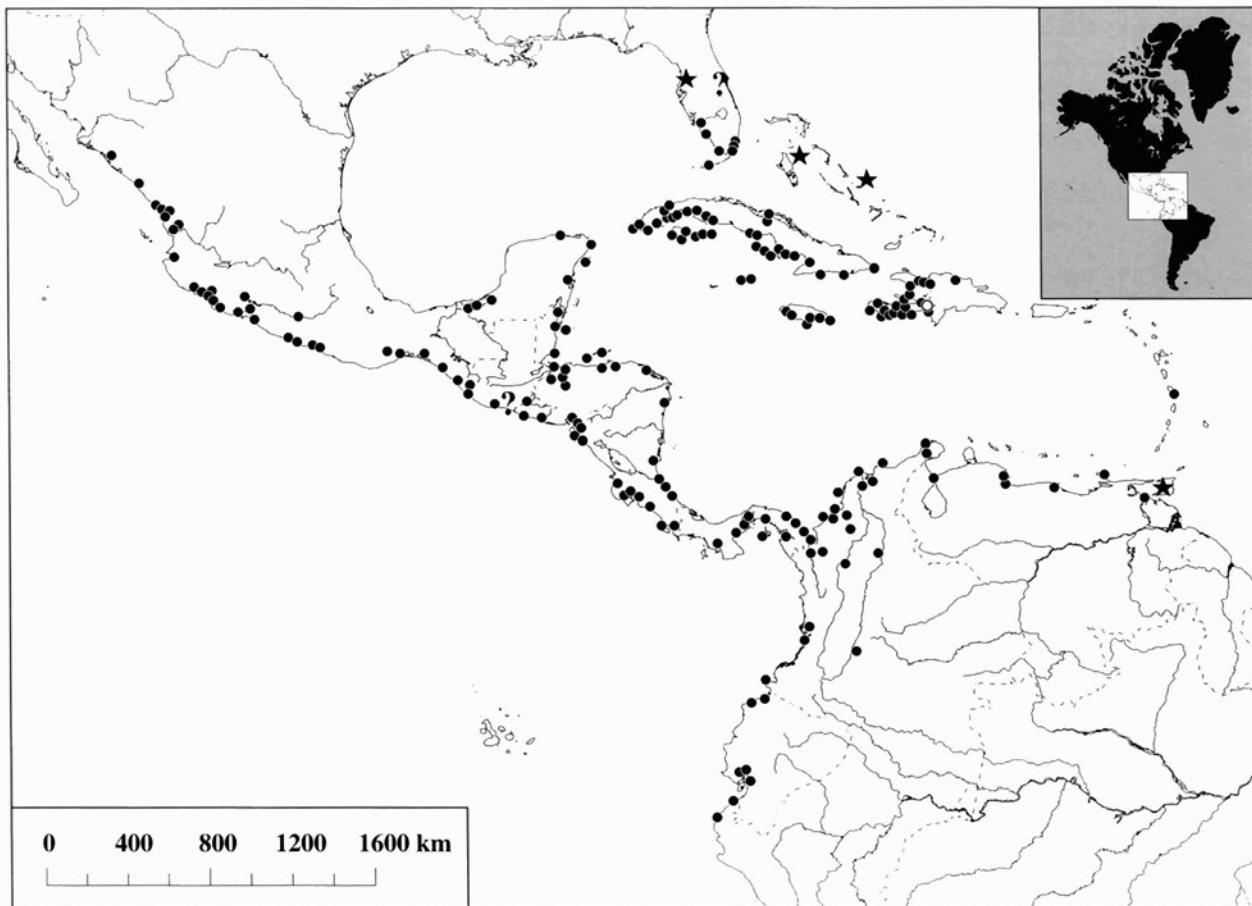
Crocodilus americanus var. *acutus*: Günther 1885:20.



FIGURE 1. *Crocodylus acutus* from Lago Enriquillo, República Dominicana (photograph courtesy of José A. Ottenwalder).



FIGURE 2. *Crocodylus acutus* from Provincia de Puntarenas, Costa Rica (photograph by Roy W. McDiarmid).



MAP. Distribution of *Crocodylus acutus*. The circle marks the restricted type locality, dots indicate other selected localities, and stars denote localities of probable fossils or subfossils.

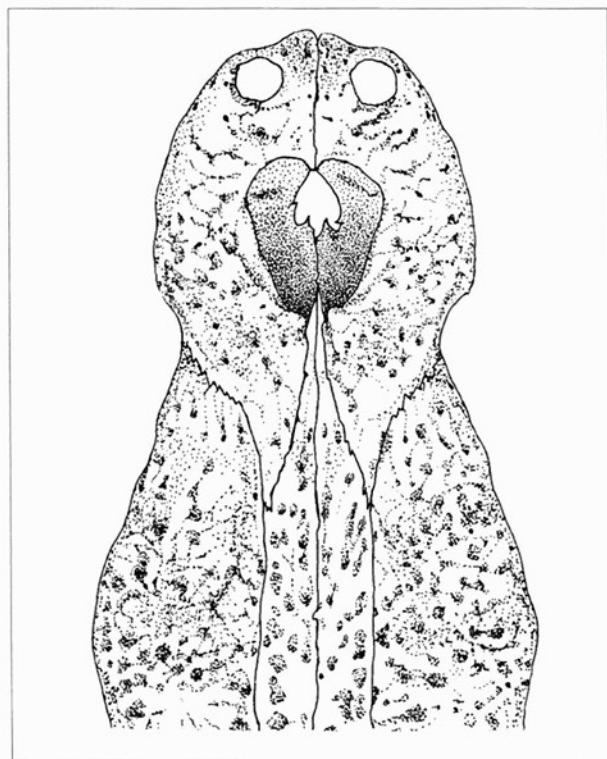


FIGURE 2. Anterior dorsal view of the skull of an adult *Crocodylus acutus* from Hispaniola (Museum of Comparative Zoology 5051, drawing by Aleta Karstad).

Crocodylus americanus pacificus: Cope 1887:20 (part).
Crocodylus moreletii: Cope 1887:20 (part).
Crocodylus americanus: Boulenger 1889:281.
Crocodylus acutus floridanus: Hornaday 1904:317.
Crocodylus acutus: Stejneger 1917:289. First use of present combination.
Crocodylus americanus: Müller 1924a:319.
Champsacuta: Werner 1933:4. *Ex errore*.
Crocodylus acutus acutus: Müller and Hellmich 1940:128.
Crocodylus acutus lewyanus: Müller and Hellmich 1940:130.
Crocodylus acuatus: Tamayo 1962:323. *Ex errore*.
Crocodylus actus: Gordon et al. 1968:213. *Ex errore*.
Crocodylus acuttus: Beltrán 1969:181. *Ex errore*.
Crocodylus acutes: Rodríguez Schettino 1993:1. *Ex errore*.

• **CONTENT.** *Crocodylus acutus* is a monotypic species. Although no subspecies are recognized, differences between geographic populations do exist (see Comments).

• **DEFINITION.** *Crocodylus acutus* is a large species of crocodile, reaching a total length of 6.25 m (Alvarez del Toro 1974) and maximum adult skull length of about 70 cm. Size and age at attainment of maturity are 2.10–2.74 m and 13 years (Le Buff 1957a); hatchling length is 20–35 cm.

The snout is long and pointed, up to seven times longer than the greatest width, but snout shape varies clinally. *Crocodylus acutus* from Florida and Cuba have broader snouts than those from Hispaniola; and from México southwards through Central America, the Atlantic populations have broader snouts than those from the Pacific. The cline from broadest to narrowest continues through Panamá and Colombia, with the most pointed snouts

found in crocodiles from coastal Venezuela and Perú. In northern localities, juveniles have more pointed snouts than medium-sized individuals from the same population, but small juveniles from southern populations have broader snouts than medium-sized individuals (F.D. Ross, pers. obs.).

In the skull, the wavy (W-shaped), transverse premaxillary-maxillary suture on the palate is always directed at least partly posterior to the level of the first maxillary tooth, although it can extend as far posteriorly as the third maxillary tooth. A transverse palatine-pterygoid suture is present. The anterior mandibular symphysis extends posteriorly from the jaw tip to the transverse level of either mandibular tooth 4, 5, or 6, depending on the age and origin of the individual. The enlarged fourth tooth on the lower jaw is visible when the mouth is closed. Teeth are thecodont and of irregular lengths. Five premaxillary teeth lie on each side of the anteriormost bulge of the snout, and 13–14 maxillary teeth are present behind the notch for the fourth mandibular tooth. Maxillary tooth 5 is the largest of the 18–19 upper teeth. Fifteen teeth are on each side of the mandible, and the tip of tooth 1 often pierces the premaxillary bone, creating one or two small holes anterior to the external nares. On the dorsal surface of the head, the nasal bones are not elevated above the height of the fifth tooth humps on the maxillary bones. A midline bulge of the nasal and lacrymal bones often is present just anterior to the orbit, and, in some individuals, bony ridges occur on the lateral edges of the preorbital bulge (usually no lacrymal ridges are present). The relative size of the orbit varies with age and reflecting the number of maxillary teeth beneath it, i.e., teeth 8–14 on a young juvenile, teeth 11–14 on a

medium sized individual or 12–13 if slightly larger, to only tooth 13 in very large, old crocodiles. Behind the orbits, the dorsal surface of the skull has a cranial table that tends to be broadly concave (though flat in very young juveniles and slightly convex in some hatchlings and embryos). Shape at the edges of this table is variable, but the squamosal horns and overall triangular shape found in *Crocodylus rhombifer* never develop. Posterior squamosal elevations are poorly developed or absent.

Adults are gray, brownish-gray, or yellowish-gray with some darker gray mottlings. Several dark dorsal transverse bands usually are present on the back and sides. The tail bears dark bands. The venter is cream-colored or white. Juveniles are gray or yellowish-gray with narrow black crossbands, particularly on the tail; some individuals may have rows of transverse dark spots. The iris is silver, and the pupil is a vertical ellipse. Both the fore and hind toes are webbed (the hind toes are especially heavily webbed when compared with those of either *C. moreletii* or *C. rhombifer*). The hindlimbs are longer than the forelimbs. The long tail has a prominent medial keel.

Crocodylus acutus can be distinguished by the following combination of scale characteristics: often fewer, rarely more, than six scales in the cervical shield and four postoccipital scales in the nape region; dorsal armor normally with 16 (14–17) continuous precaudal rows that are highly variable in number and size of scales per row with at least some rows asymmetrical, and 2–6, usually four, contiguous scales per row at midbody; detached dorsolateral scutes with noticeably raised keels, higher than those of the middorsal scales; usually no ventrolateral intercalary irregularity of the anterior caudal whorls, although

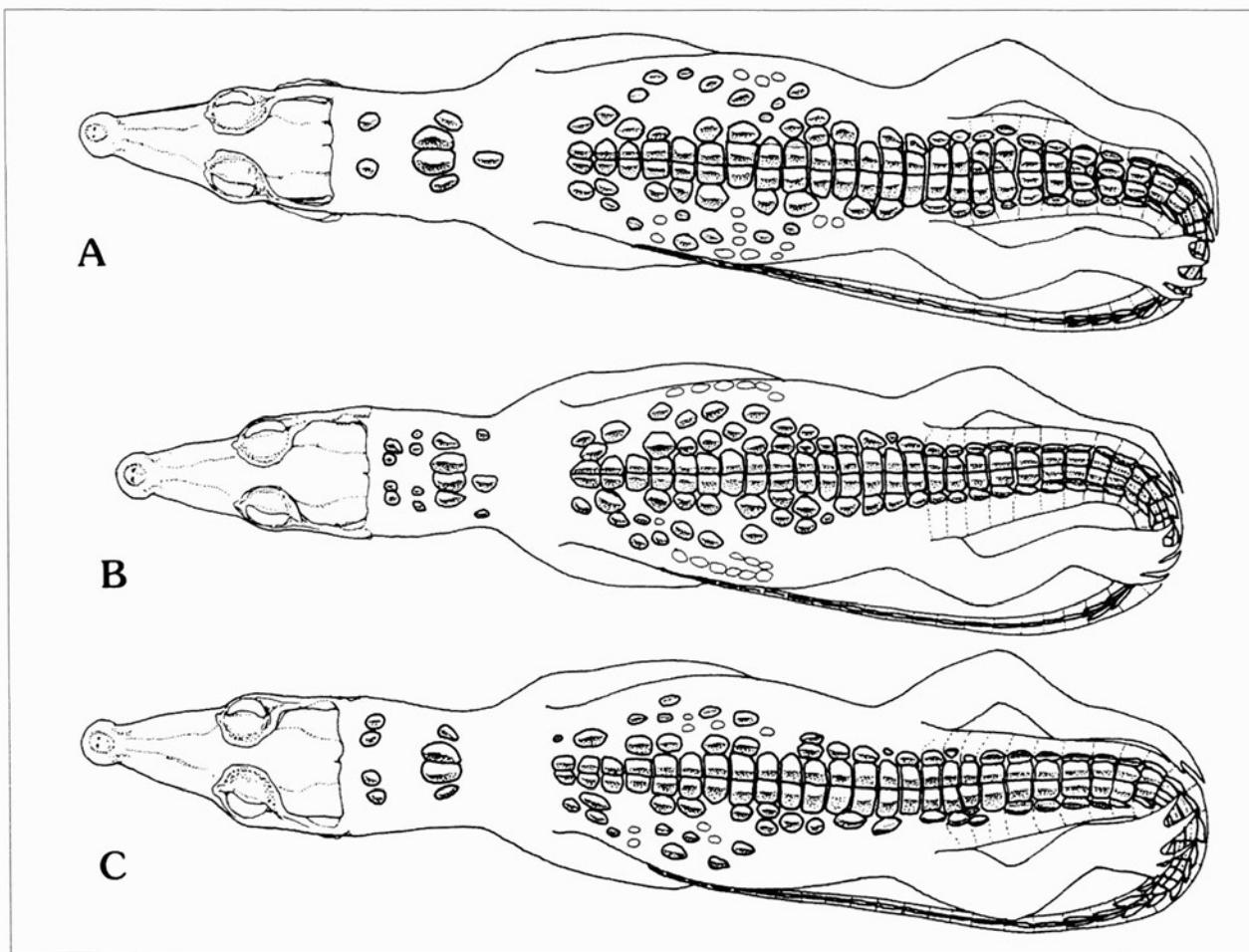


FIGURE 3. Dorsal scalation of three juvenile *Crocodylus acutus* from Florida (Museum of Comparative Zoology 13428–30, respectively, drawings by Aleta Karstad).

New World crocodilian. The type locality, "America," provides no clue to the illustrated individual's identification. Smith and Smith (1977) proposed that, because the drawing can represent any crocodilian, the name *Crocodylus americanus* Laurenti 1768 be fixed as a junior synonym of Linnaeus' (1758) *Lacerta crocodilus* (= *Caiman crocodilus*, see above). Bory de Saint Vincent (1824) considered *C. americanus* Laurenti to be synonymous with *Crocodilus sclerops* Schneider 1801 (also *Caiman crocodilus*, see above). This uncertainty reinforces the name *Crocodylus americanus* Laurenti 1768 as a *nomen dubium*. The second questionable name, *Lacerta alligator* Blumenbach 1779, also was proposed for a crocodilian in the Seba (1734) plate. Although Smith and Smith (1977) proposed the name as a "*nomen clarum*" (?), with the same identity as *Crocodylus americanus* Laurenti 1768, the same argument exists that *C. americanus* is a *nomen dubium*. The third *nomen dubium* is *Crocodilus caudiverbera* Bonnaterre 1789, which is equally unidentifiable. Smith and Smith (1977) also designated it a "*nomen clarum*" (?) with the same identity as *Crocodylus americanus* Laurenti 1768.

The earliest name that can be properly identified with the taxon *Crocodylus acutus* is *Crocodilus biscutatus* Cuvier 1807. The latter appeared on page 53 and the former on page 55 of the same publication. The first revisors, Duméril and Bibron (1836), chose *acutus* as the species name. They noted that one of the syntypes of *biscutatus* was a mutilated specimen of *acutus*. Unfortunately, the syntypes of both *acutus* and *biscutatus* apparently were kept in the Laboratoire d'Anatomie Comparée where Cuvier worked, and not in the collection of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; they eventually were lost (*fide* Roger Bour, in litt., 4.XI.97). Cuvier (1807) considered the collection data associated with one of the syntypes of *biscutatus* to be untrustworthy, and the general area of distribution was unknown until Duméril and Bibron (1836) examined one syntype and identified it as *acutus*. *Crocodilus biscutatus* occasionally has had its origin listed as Africa, but this locality apparently derived from the label on one of the missing syntypes upon which supposedly was written that "Adanson" called it "Gavial de Sénégál."

The syntypes of *Alligator lacordairei* Preudhomme de Borre 1869 probably are hatchlings, and they often have been confused with the other true crocodilian present in Belize, *Crocodylus moreletii*. Günther (1885) regarded *A. lacordairei* as a synonym of *C. moreletii*, but Schmidt (1924) showed Preudhomme de Borre's original figures of *lacordairei* to be identical with *C. acutus*, an opinion previously expressed by Werner (1909), although not universally followed. Wermuth and Mertens (1961) first formally assigned *A. lacordairei* to the synonymy of *C. acutus*, but not until Ross and Ross (1974) examined the caudal scalation of the syntypes of *lacordairei* was their identity as young *C. acutus* finally confirmed.

The missing syntypes of *Crocodilus floridanus* were originally placed in the private museum of Professor Ward, Rochester, New York, they consisted of a 4.27 m adult male collected at Arch Creek by Hornaday on 21 January 1875, a 38 cm skull salvaged by Hornaday at Arch Creek, a 19 cm skull collected at Indian River, Florida by Hornaday, a 37 cm stuffed juvenile collected at the mouth of the Miami River, 26 September 1874, and the skin and skeleton of a 6.37 m specimen killed at Lake Worth.

Müller and Hellmich (1940) partitioned *Crocodylus acutus* into two subspecies, *C. a. acutus* Cuvier 1807 and *C. a. lewyanus* Duméril, in Duméril and Bocourt 1870. However, their discussion was not at the depth required to make such a taxonomic designation, and their work usually has been disregarded.

Crocodylus acutus is protected under both Florida and U.S. regulations. The species is now federally listed as endangered.

Over the rest of its range in the Americas the species is vulnerable, as most populations are small and declining. Farming and international trade are monitored by CITES.

The overall quality of survey data is poor. In many areas populations are severely depleted or extirpated. Substantial populations are thought to remain in Belize and Cuba. Small, but relatively secure populations exist in southern Florida and Jamaica.

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