

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Powell, R. and G.K. Pregill. 1991. *Peltophryne fluviatica*.

***Peltophryne fluviatica* (Schwartz)**

Bufo fluviaticus Schwartz, 1972:226. Type-locality, "1.8 mi (2.9 km) W Los Quemados, Santiago Rodríguez Province, República Dominicana." Holotype, CM 54074 (original number ASFS V321 26), an adult male, one of a series collected by J.R. Buffett, D.C. Fowler, A. Schwartz, and B.R. Sheplan, on 25 October 1971 (not examined by authors).

Peltophryne fluviatica: Pregill, 1981:273.

Peltophryne fluviatica: Schwartz and Henderson, 1988:45.

- **Content.** No subspecies are recognized.

- **Definition.** *Peltophryne fluviatica* is a small toad (males 32.8-44.3 mm, females unknown) without cranial crests, but with an acuminate snout, distinct tympani, and conspicuous, dorsoventrally elongated paratoid glands. The dorsum contains numerous scattered small warts, those in the paratoid areas more prominent. The inner metatarsal tubercles are large, soft, and unkeratinized.

Dorsal ground color is always some shade of green, bright to olive. Bright yellow to orange spots or blotches and a light tan to yellow middorsal hairline are often present. A darker interocular Y and pairs of dark scapular and sacral spots are usually visible, the forelimb is marked with a dark gray antebrachial band and hindlimbs with a single dark gray band across the thigh, crus, and pes, and an accessory dark band on the proximal pes. The paratoid glands have dark orange warts and are bisected by a broad, darker green lateral band extending from the postocular areas across the tympani before fading laterally. Lores have gray-green spots and a vertical buffy, tan, or yellow line is present on the snout. Feet are orange to light green. The venter is immaculate white, the throat invaded with light to moderate gray marbling, reticulations, or scattered spots.

Vocalization has been described as a series of ten "quack"s (Schwartz, 1972; Schwartz and Henderson, 1991).

- **Diagnosis.** *Peltophryne fluviatica* may be distinguished from its Hispaniolan congener, *P. guentheri*, by the lack of prominent cranial crests and the presence of the large unkeratinized inner metatarsal tubercles (Henderson and Schwartz, 1984; Schwartz, 1972). This is the only species of *Peltophryne* in which rostral bones are not discrete elements and in which no maxillary-squamosal contact exists (Pregill, 1981).

- **Descriptions.** In addition to the original description of Schwartz (1972), Schwartz and Henderson (1991) provided an ex-

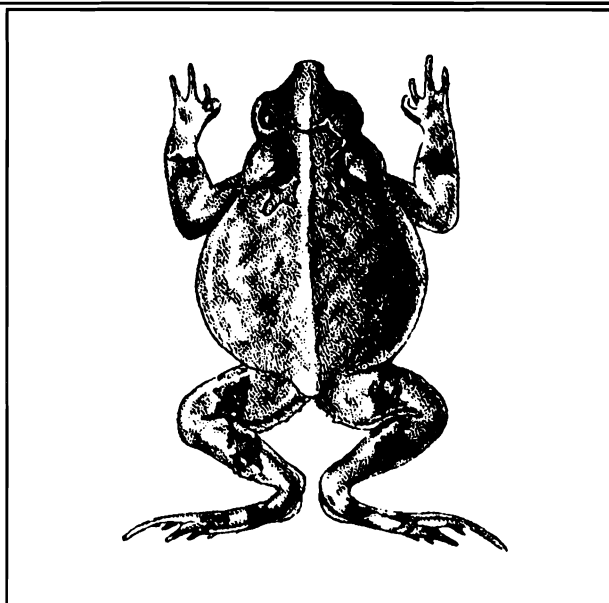


Figure 1. Dorsal view of the holotype of *Peltophryne fluviatica* (CM 54074) from 2.9 km W Los Quemados, Santiago Rodríguez Province, República Dominicana (from Schwartz, 1972).

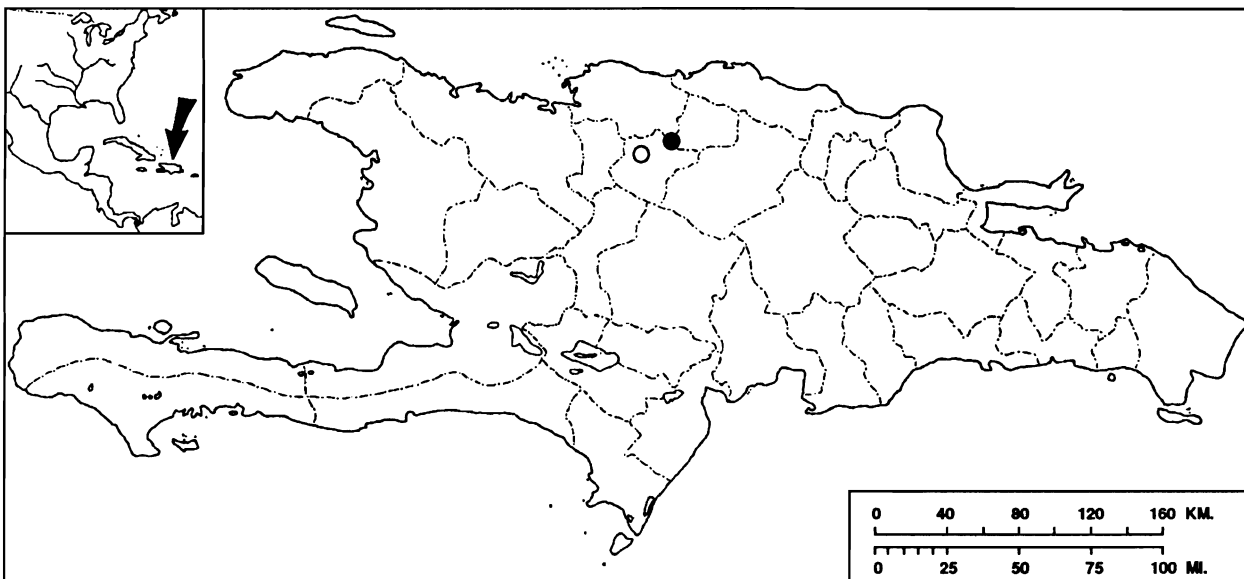
cellent description. Pregill (1981) described cranial features.

- **Illustrations.** A line drawing of the holotype was provided by Schwartz (1972). Photographs of the skull and line drawings of the rostral elements and maxillary arch and of the squamosal-maxillary articulation are in Pregill (1981).

- **Distribution.** A Hispaniolan endemic, the species is known only from the type-locality and from 2 km E of Santiago Rodríguez at elevations of about 150 m. The range was illustrated in Schwartz (1972) and Schwartz and Henderson (1991).

- **Fossil Record.** None.

- **Pertinent Literature.** Schwartz (1972) described the species, discussed distribution and relationships, and provided information on natural history (summarized in Schwartz and Henderson, 1991). Pregill (1981) discussed cranial morphology and relationships among congeners.



Map. Range of *Peltophryne fluviatica* (modified from Schwartz and Henderson, 1991). The solid circle marks the type-locality, the open circle the only other known locality.

The species is included in checklists and guides by Schwartz and Thomas (1975), Henderson and Schwartz (1984), Henderson et al. (1984), Frost (1985), and Schwartz and Henderson (1985, 1988, 1991).

• **Etymology.** The name, *fluviatica*, derives from the Latin, in allusion to the fact that males vocalize from flowing streams (Schwartz, 1972).

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