

## Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Powell, Robert and Darla K. Carr. 1990. *Anolis whitemani*.

*Anolis whitemani* Williams

*Anolis cybotes cybotes*: Cochran, 1941:159 (part).

*Anolis whitemani* Williams, 1963:2. Type-locality, "Road to Eaux Gaillées, [Département de l'Ouest] Haiti." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard University) MCZ 60055, adult male, collected by E. Williams and A. S. Rand, 13 August 1959 (not examined by authors).

*Ctenonotus whitemani*: Schwartz and Henderson, 1988:120.

• **Content.** Three subspecies are recognized: *whitemani*, *breslini*, and *lapidosus*.

• **Definition.** *Anolis whitemani* is a moderately-sized (males to 67 mm, females to 54 mm SVL) anoline lizard of the *cybotes* series. It has a large head with a shallow frontal depression and distinct canthus. Supraorbital semicircles are in contact or separated by 1 (rarely 2) scales. Throat scales are small, swollen, smooth, and only anteriorly elongate. Middorsal scales are keeled, hexagonal, and not much larger than adjacent scales which grade into granules on the flanks. Ventrals are not much larger than middorsals, relatively narrow, and distinctly keeled (the keels in lines). The tail is verticillate.

The dorsal ground color varies from white to pale grey or tan. Adult males may have a series of 4 hour-glass shaped dark crossbands between the limbs, one at the sacrum, and one on the neck. Females are similar, except that crossbands, if present, are blurry, and an orange middorsal line may be present. The dewlap is white to very pale grey or yellow.

• **Diagnosis.** *Anolis whitemani* may be distinguished from all other Hispaniolan lizards of the *cybotes* series (except *A. shrevei*) by the presence of keeled ventrals. It may be differentiated from *Anolis shrevei* by its pale color and supraorbital semicircles, which are almost always in contact.

• **Descriptions.** Descriptions were provided by Williams (1963) and Schwartz (1980).

• **Illustrations.** Williams (1963) included a line drawing of a lateral view of the head and dorsal and ventral scales at midbody.

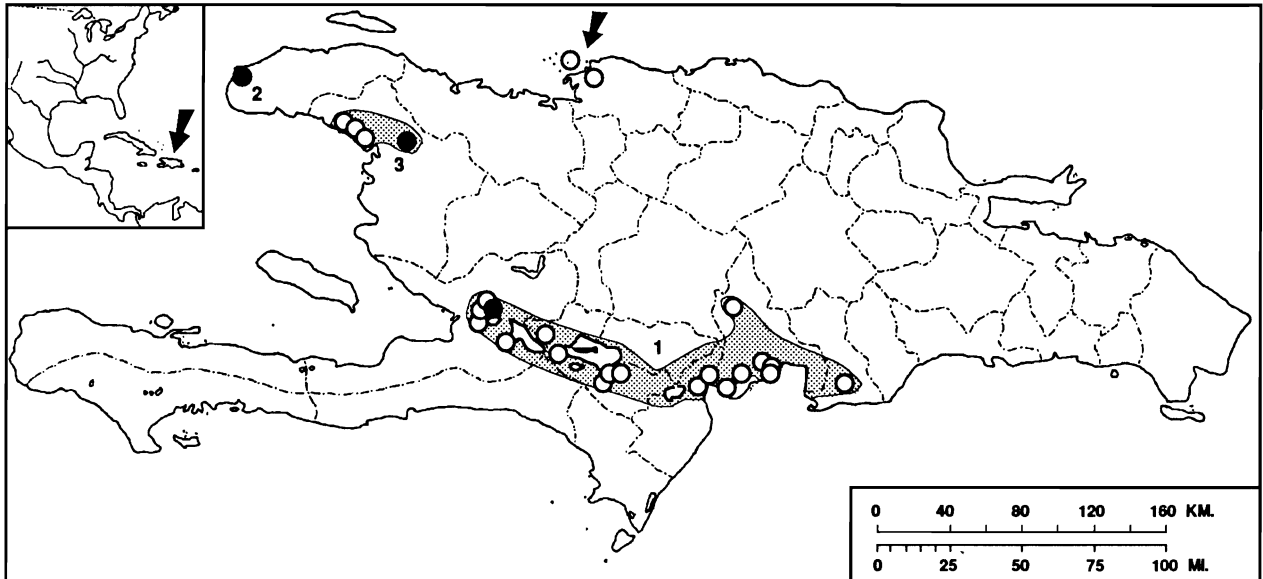
• **Distribution.** *Anolis whitemani* is found only on Hispaniola (Schwartz and Henderson, 1988); Haiti: at Môle St.-Nicholas, Département du Nord-Ouest, Terre Sonnain and west to northwest to the southwestern base of the Presqu'île du Nord-Ouest, Département de l'Artibonite, and in the Plaine de Cul de Sac, extending to moderate elevations (approximately 480 m) on the southern, xeric slopes of Montagnes du Trou-d'Eau, Département de l'Ouest; République Dominicana: at Monte Cristi, Monte Cristi Province, in the Valle de Neiba, extending to moderate elevations on the northern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco (Puerto Escondido), Independencia Province, through the Llanos de Azua, Barahona and Azua Provinces, north into the Valle de San Juan (Villarpando) (Powell et al., 1989), and east to Baní, Peravia Province (previously unpublished range extension eastward from Monte Río, Azua Province). Distribution was discussed in Henderson and Schwartz (1984) and maps were provided by Williams (1963) and Schwartz (1980).

*Anolis whitemani* is xeric-adapted and thus limited to open, hot, and arid situations. It occupies the same areas as more mesophilic *A. cybotes*, but is sharply segregated by ecological preferences with the latter restricted to mesic oases and more shaded locales. Only rarely are both species found syntopically, with such situations usually marginal for *A. whitemani*.

• **Fossil Record.** None.

• **Pertinent Literature.** Williams (1963) and Schwartz (1980) provided information on aspects of ecology, the status of the species, and its relationship with and differentiation from *Anolis cybotes*. Williams (1976) included *A. whitemani* in the *cybotes* species group and the *cybotes* subseries. Williams (1983) categorized *A. whitemani* as a member of the trunk-ground ecomorph series, but representing climatic variance from others in the series by its restricted range in very arid lowlands. Cochran (1941) discussed morphology (as a variant of *A. cybotes*). Carr et al. (1989) described food habits of *A. w. whitemani*. *Anolis whitemani* is included in a key to Hispaniolan *Anolis* in Henderson and Schwartz (1984) and in the regional checklists of Schwartz and Thomas (1975), Schwartz et al. (1978), and Schwartz and Henderson (1988).

• **Etymology.** The name *whitemani* is a patronym honoring M. Luc Whiteman, who helped collect specimens from Haiti, *breslini* is named for Father John Breslin, who was in charge of the tuberculosis hospital for Haitians at Môle St.-Nicholas, and *lapidosus*, meaning "stony" in Latin, refers to the region of distribution of the subspecies, locally known as Lapierre.



**Map.** Solid symbols mark type-localities. Hollow symbols mark other localities. The arrow indicates the Monte Cristi populations (see Remarks).

• **Remarks.** The Monti Cristi (República Dominicana) populations remain unassigned subspecifically. Williams (1963) examined three animals and Schwartz (1980) a single specimen from these localities. None of the scale counts were outside the parameters of *A. whitemani* elsewhere, but the yellow dewlap color is distinctive (otherwise recorded from only one male *A. w. lapidosus*). Schwartz (1980) stated a need for a color-noted series, but had "little doubt that the population is distinctive."

### 1. *Anolis whitemani whitemani* Williams

*Anolis whitemani* Williams, 1963:2. See species account.

*Anolis whitemani whitemani*: Schwartz, 1980:400.

*Ctenonotus whitemani whitemani*: Schwartz and Henderson, 1988: 120.

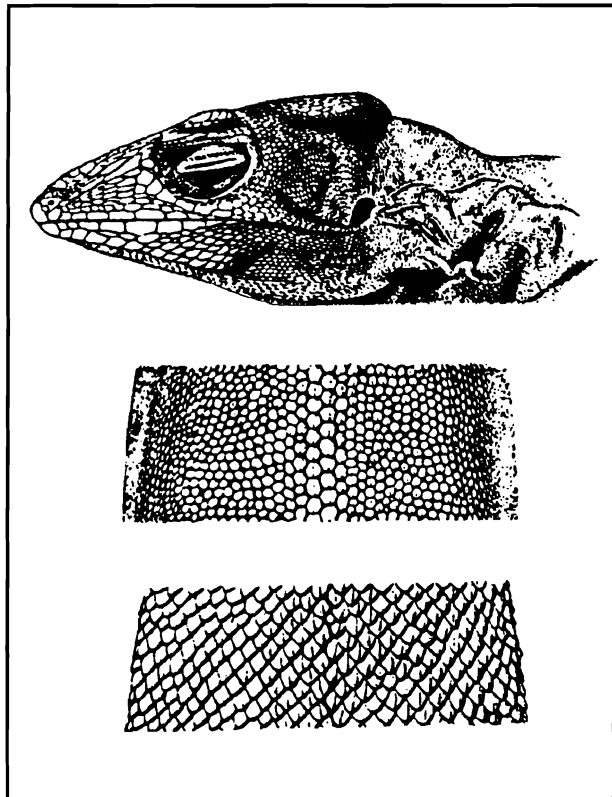
• **Definition.** This subspecies is characterized by large size (males to 67 mm, females to 54 mm SVL), high number of snout scales between second canthals, median dorsals large, median ventrals small, usually 0/0 scales between the suboculars and supralabials, modally 8 scales in the supraocular disc, moderate number of postmentals, dorsal ground color pale grey to very pale tan with clearly defined dark crossbands, and white dewlap.

### 2. *Anolis whitemani breslini* Schwartz

*Anolis whitemani breslini* Schwartz, 1980:403. Type-locality, "Môle St.-Nicholas, Département du Nord-Ouest, Haiti." Holotype, MCZ 156207 (erroneously given as MCZ 156204 in the original description), adult male, collector unknown, collected 6 July 1979 (not examined by authors).

*Ctenonotus whitemani breslinii*: Schwartz and Henderson, 1988: 120.

• **Definition.** This subspecies is characterized by small size



**Figure.** *Anolis whitemani*, paratype (MCZ 60056); from Williams (1963). Used with permission.

(males to 60 mm, females to 45 mm SVL), low number of snout scales between second canthals, median dorsals small, median ventrals large, usually 1/1 scales between the suboculars and supralabials, modally 8 scales in the supraocular disc, high number of postmentals, dorsal ground color tan to beige, males with a broken red flank stripe which fades posteriorly, crossbands faint or (usually) absent (if present on the body, absent on the neck), and dewlap dingy white to grey.

### 3. *Anolis whitemani lapidosus* Schwartz

*Anolis whitemani lapidosus* Schwartz, 1980:402. Type-locality, "Terre Sonnain, 1.6 km N Les Poteaux, 122 m, Département de l'Artibonite, Haiti." Holotype, MCZ 156206, adult male, collector unknown, collected 7 August 1977 (not examined by authors).

*Ctenonotus whitemani lapidosus*: Schwartz and Henderson, 1988: 120.

• **Definition.** This subspecies is characterized by large size (males to 67 mm, females to 50 mm SVL), moderate number of snout scales between second canthals, median dorsals and ventrals moderate in size, usually 1/1 scales between the suboculars and supralabials, modally 10 scales in the supraocular disc, low number of postmentals, dorsal ground color pale chalky grey with dorsal crossbands blurred to absent (never clearly delineated), and dewlap usually white (occasionally yellow).

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**Robert Powell** and **Darla K. Carr**, Department of Natural Sciences, Avila College, 11901 Wornall Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64145.

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