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A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *LEIOCEPHALUS PERSONATUS* (SAURIA: IGUANIDAE) FROM HAITI

Frank Gali, Albert Schwartz, and Alejandro Suarez

Abstract.—A new isolated subspecies of *Leiocephalus personatus* is described from near the southern coast of the Haitian Tiburon Peninsula. Comparisons are made with its most closely related geographical congener, *L. p. personatus.*

Schwartz (1967) recorded one female *Leiocephalus personatus* Cope from the town of Aquin, Département du Sud, Haiti, which he questionably assigned to the subspecies *L. p. personatus.* Aquin lies on the southern coast of the Haitian Tiburon Peninsula, and the locality is separated from the nearest population of *L. personatus* by the intervening Massif de la Hotte. Much additional material, collected by Richard Thomas, from the Aquin area allows us to clarify the status of the population of Aquin *L. personatus,* which is distinct from *L. p. personatus,* and for which we propose the name.

Leiocephalus personatus elattoprosopon, new subspecies

Holotype.—USNM 197370, adult male, ca. 1 km inland, basal portion of the Morne Dubois "peninsula," Dépt. de Sud, Haiti, one of series collected 20 Jul 1971 by native collectors; original number ASFS V26037.

Paratypes.—(All from Haiti, Dépt. du Sud): ASFS V26036, same data as holotype; CM 83051–60, MCZ 156222–31, MNHNSD 221–30, USNM 197383–91, Aquin, 12–13 Jul 1971, native collectors; ASFS V25793, ca. 11 km SE Vieux Bourg d'Aquin, 14 Jul 1971, native collectors; ASFS V26030–31, beach area at base of Morne Dubois "peninsula," 20 Jul 1971, R. Thomas; ASFS V26051–621, basal area at the base of the Morne Dubois "peninsula," 21 Jul 1971, native collectors.

Associated specimen.—ASFS V25728, Grosse Caye, south of Aquin, Dépt. du Sud, Haiti.

Diagnosis.—A subspecies of *Leiocephalus personatus* characterized by pale gray middorsal region with pale buff lateral stripes; ventral color pale green with very pale green (nearly white) spotting; mask present but restricted and usually dorsal to ear opening; chin and anterior throat dark gray rather than black; sides red with pale gray-green centers to scales; median dorsal scales between occiput and vent 40–63 ($\bar{x}$ = 50.1 ± 1.7 = twice standard error of mean), median rows of dorsal scales 19–40 (28.6 ± 1.6).

Distribution.—Département du Sud, Haiti, from the vicinity of Vieux Bourg d'Aquin northward to Aquin and onto the Morne Dubois "peninsula"; presumably also Grosse Caye off this southern coast.

Description of holotype.—Adult male with following measurements and counts (all measurements in millimeters): SVL (snout–vent length) 80, tail length 105; dorsal crest scales occiput-axilla 16, dorsal crest scales on trunk 26; one-half midbody scales 22; subdigital fourth toe tricarinate scales 22/22; loreals 4; 4 prefrontal scales, row incomplete; 7/8 supraocular scales; supraorbital semicircles incomplete; parietal scales in contact.

Dorsal ground color pale gray, dorsolateral stripes pale buff in life but faded in preserved specimen; sides red with pale gray-green centers to scales, becoming greener on lower sides, with gray to pale stripes which

may be very indistinct; mask dark brown with dark gray in loreal region, mask restricted and ending dorsal to ear opening; top of head brown with gray supraocular scales; upper surface of hindlimbs dark green with pale green spotting, forelimbs pale gray-green with pale green spotting; chin and anterior throat dark gray rather than black, followed by pale gray scales randomly smudging balance of throat; ventral ground color pale green (gray-green laterally) with very pale green (nearly white) spotting; tail brown above and light brown below.

Variation.—The series of 55 specimens of *L. p. elattoprosopon* has the following scale counts: dorsal crest scales occiput-vent 40–63 ($\bar{x}$ = 49.8 ± 1.7); dorsal crest scales occiput-axilla 16–27 (21.4); dorsal crest scales on trunk 19–40 (28.6 ± 1.6); tricarinate scales 15–26 (21.4); loreals 4–17 (5.7); supraoculars 6/6 (30 specimens), 6/5 (1), 5/5 (2), 7/6 (10), 7/7 (6), 7/8 (4), 6/8 (2); semicircles more often complete (95%), and parietals usually in contact (91%). The prefrontal row varies between 3 and 5 scales (Mo = 3), the median head shields are 4–8 (Mo = 5), and the frontoparietal row is more often complete than not (49 of 55 specimens). The largest male has a SVL of 83 and is a topotype, and the largest females measure 60 SVL and are from Aquin.

The series of specimens was described in life as follows. Males have a dorsal pale gray ground color; some adult males have pale buff dorsolateral stripes obvious, others lack this feature. All males have 2 to 4 dark brown nuchal bars, more obvious in some than in others. Sides have red scales with other pale scales gray-green centered, the scales becoming greener on the lower sides, and limited ventrolaterally by gray to pale stripes which may be very indistinct. Mask dark brown with dark gray in loreal region; mask present but restricted and usually dorsal to ear opening. In some specimens the mask extends further posteriorly than in others. The ventral ground color is pale green (gray-green laterally) with very pale green (nearly white) spotting. The throats are green and ventrals are 40–64 ($\bar{x}$ = 50.1 ± 1.7), and median dorsal trunk scales are 19–40 (28.6 ± 1.6). In *L. p. personatus* these counts are 47–61 (53.5 ± 1.0) and 24–40 (32.4 ± 1.0), respectively.

Remarks.—*Leiocephalus p. elattoprosopon* is similar to *L. p. personatus* in having a head scutellation formula of 3-5-4 (prefrontals-medians-frontoparietals). Both subspecies have masks, but they differ in that the mask in *L. p. elattoprosopon* usually is restricted dorsal to the ear opening, unlike that of *L. p. personatus* in which the mask extends half way to the forelimb insertion, including the eyes and the loreal region, and as far anteriorly as the tip of the snout.

The distribution of *L. p. elattoprosopon* as currently known is restricted to the Morne Dubois "peninsula," and north to Aquin and Vieux Bourg d'Aquin, a distance of about 0.7 km.

It is intriguing that *Ameiva chrysolaema evulsa* Schwartz (1973) and *L. p. elattoprosopon* occur in much the same general area, although the former species occurs (as far as known) only on Grosse Caye, whereas *L. p. elattoprosopon* occurs on the adjacent mainland, as well as on Grosse Caye. Both lizards represent southern outlier populations of species that are limited, on the Tiburon Peninsula, to the northern coast (*Leiocephalus*; 25 km) or extend only a short distance along the coast west of Port-au-Prince (*Ameiva*; 85 km). Intervening areas, which have been intensively sampled, seem not to harbor populations of either lizard. It seems that the Aquin-Morne Dubois "peninsula" region has a peculiar relictual fauna that was once more widespread, or continuous with relatives farther to the east and north.

Etymology.—The name *elattoprosopon* is from the Greek elatton (less) and prosopon (face, mask), in reference to the reduced dark mask in this subspecies in contrast to that in *L. p. personatus*. The name is used as an appositional noun.

Specimens examined.—(Other than *L. p. elattoprosopon*; all are *L. p. personatus* from Haiti): Dépt. du Sud, Jérémie (MCZ 3615, two syntypes); Les Roseaux (MCZ 74626–39); 16 km E Baradères (USNM 80773–66); Grand Boucan (USNM 80774–87); Presqu'île de Baradères, vicinity of Grand Boucan (ASFS V26282–338); Petit Trou de Nippes (USNM 80788–98); 1.7 km SE Anse à Veau (ASFS V42829); 2.7 km S Anse à Veau, 46 m (ASFS V43187–88); Ti Anse, ca. 9.5 km NW Miragoâne (ASFS V26212–17); 9.7 km SW Miragoâne (MCZ 25433); Dépt. de l'Ouest: Léogâne (MCZ 13834–37); 3.2 km SW, less than 1.6 km E Léogâne, ±122 m (ASFS V8317–22); Bayeux (USNM 75906); L'Acul (USNM 72607–12); just W Grand-Goâve (ASFS V36552–68, ASFS V45471, ASFS V45513, ASFS V45528).

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(FG) 156 South Melrose Drive, Miami Springs, Florida 33166; (AS) 10000 South West 84th Street, Miami, Florida 33173; (AS) 7645 West 16th Court, Hialeah, Florida 33104.

Send reprint requests to A. Schwartz.