



Bufo lemur - Puerto Rican Crested Toad

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Taxonomy/Classification

Scientific Name: Bufo lemur
Authority: (Cope, 1868)
English Common Name(s): Puerto Rican Crested Toad
Other Common Name(s): Sapo Concho (Spanish)

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Class	Order	Family	Genus
Amphibia	Anura	Bufo	Bufo

[For further information, please see Amphibian Species of the World Online Database](#)

[For further information, please see AmphibiaWeb Online Database Species Report](#)

Red List Status [\(See 2001 IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria\)](#)

Red List Category: Critically Endangered (CR)

Red List Criteria: A2a; B1ab(v)+2ab(v); C2a(ii)

Red List Category Rationale: Listed as Critically Endangered because of a population decline in the past ten years estimated to be over 80% as recorded from direct observation; and because its Extent of Occurrence is less than 100km² and its Area of Occupancy is less than 10km² and there is continuing decline in the number of mature individuals; and because its population size is estimated to be less than 250 mature individuals, there is a continuing decline in the number of mature individuals, and all individuals are in a single subpopulation.

Date of Assessment: 21 Mar 2004

Red List Assessor(s): Blair Hedges, Rafael Joglar, Richard Thomas

Red List Evaluator(s): Global Amphibian Assessment Coordinating Team (Simon Stuart, Janice Chanson, Neil Cox and Bruce Young)

Population Trend: Decreasing

Geographic Range

Range Comments: This species has a very restricted range, and is known from only a handful of localities along the north and south coasts of Puerto Rico and Virgin Gorda Island. In recent years it has been recorded from only one location on the south coast of Puerto Rico. It has been recorded from sea level up to 50m asl.

Biogeographic Realm(s): Neotropical

Distribution Status:





Native British Virgin Islands; Puerto Rico












Bufo lemur

Range area = 1,232 km²

range type

-  Native Extant
-  Introduced
-  Native Reintroduced
-  Possibly Extinct
-  Extinct



-  national boundaries
 -  subnational boundaries
 -  lakes, rivers, canals
 -  salt pans, intermittent rivers
- elevation meters
-  5000
 -  4000
 -  3000
 -  2000
 -  1000
- 0 40 km
- Map created 08/05/2005



Population

The north coast population has not been recorded since 1992, and it is most likely extirpated in this area. It was last recorded on Virgin Gorda Island in 1964, and other surveys since then have not located any individuals. Since 1992,

there has only been one known population remaining. In 1984, there were 900 mature individuals recorded in this population; subsequently, in 1998, there were only 215 mature individuals recorded (of which 34 were females), in 2002 only 100 mature individuals, and in 2003 only 80 mature individuals were recorded (R. Joglar pers. comm.).

Habitat and Ecology

It is a terrestrial species found in semi-arid, rocky areas of seasonal evergreen forest. Eggs are laid in permanent or temporary pools of water, streams, or small dams for livestock.

Biomes: Terrestrial, Freshwater

Habitats: ([See complete standardized list of habitats](#))

Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry

Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland

Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)

Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)

Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)

Artificial/Aquatic - Ponds (below 8ha)

Major Threats

Infrastructure development for human settlement is a major threat, particularly on the north coast. In the south of its range some breeding pools were deliberately drained to clear parking space for visitors to the beach.

Specific Threat (See complete standardized list of threats)	Past	Present	Future
1 Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	✓	✓	✓
1.4 Infrastructure development	✓	✓	✓
1.4.2 Human settlement	✓	✓	✓
1.4.3 Tourism/recreation	✓	✓	✓

Conservation Measures

The last known population occurs entirely within the Guanica National Forest, which is a well-managed area. Captive breeding has been successful, and after many years a re-introduction program in Puerto Rico seems to be showing some success, with re-introduced captive-bred animals now returning to the constructed ponds where they were first released (Zippel 2005).

Measure (See complete standardized list of conservation measures)	In Place	Needed
3 Research actions		✓
3.2 Population numbers and range		✓
3.3 Biology and Ecology		✓
3.4 Habitat status		✓
3.5 Threats		✓
3.8 Conservation measures		✓
3.9 Trends/Monitoring		✓
4 Habitat and site-based actions	✓	✓
4.1 Maintenance/Conservation		✓
4.2 Restoration		✓
4.4 Protected areas	✓	✓
4.4.2 Establishment	✓	
4.4.3 Management		✓
5 Species-based actions	✓	✓
5.1 Re-introductions	✓	
5.4 Recovery management		✓
5.7 Ex situ conservation actions	✓	
5.7.1 Captive breeding/Artificial propagation	✓	

Utilization

There is no known utilization of this species.

CITES Status (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species): Not listed

Bibliography

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Citation: To cite the GAA website generally, use the following format, changing the access date as appropriate:

IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe. 2006. Global Amphibian Assessment.
<www.globalamphibians.org>. Accessed on 04 May 2006.

Comments, Queries and Submissions:

For a discussion of limitations of these data see [Limitations of the Data](#).

The submission of comments, corrections and additional information are most welcome and should be sent to the Biodiversity Assessment Unit.

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