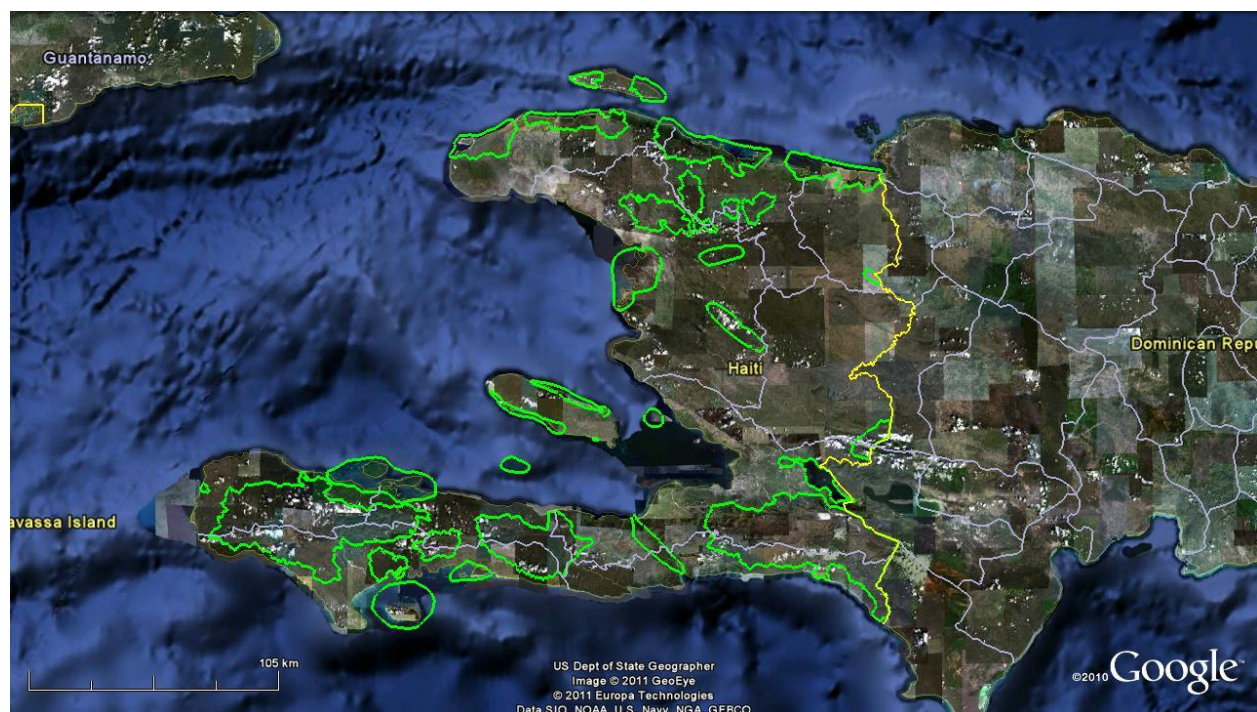




KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS OF HAITI

DECEMBER, 2011



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACRONYMS

AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
FoProBim	Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBA	Important Bird Area
IPA	Important Plant Area
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
PSU	Pennsylvania State University
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

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KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS OF HAITI

JOEL C. TIMYAN

INTRODUCTION

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are internationally important areas that are essential for conserving biodiversity (Eken et al., 2004; Langhammer et al., 2007). The KBA concept was developed by a consortium of international, national and regional conservation organizations¹ with the objective of prioritizing areas within a country that require protection due to the vulnerability and uniqueness of the animal and plant populations that reside in these areas. KBAs are a starting point for conservation planning at the landscape level within a country insofar that the KBAs represent areas that are essential to maintaining globally and regionally threatened species. They can comprise protected and unprotected areas of varying scales and are based primarily on internationally recognized databases and criteria for various taxa, including the IUCN Red List, BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas (IBAs), Plantlife International's Important Plant Areas (IPAs), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites and several others. There are approximately 20,000 KBAs worldwide in over 200 countries (Langhammer et al., 2007).

The criteria generally recognized for KBAs include 1) One or more globally threatened species; 2) One or more endemic species which are globally restricted to the site or surrounding region; 3) Significant concentrations of a species; and 4) Globally significant examples of unique habitat types and species assemblages (Langhammer et al., 2007).

KBAs are an important tool to compile country profiles, maintain biological databases, and present technical and scientific data for use by policy makers, researchers, planners, land managers and local communities to incorporate conservation and environmental priorities in the economic development of Haiti. They are a point of entry in the national conversation and public awareness of an irreplaceable natural heritage that society risks losing if no measures are taken to conserve.

KBAs of Haiti

The identification of KBAs in Haiti began in 2009 through local expert consultation led by BirdLife International. However, before this period a series of Important Bird Areas (IBAs) were identified in Haiti (BirdLife, 2008). The IBAs served as a base to build the current network of KBAs.

A preliminary set of 17 KBAs were identified that represented the majority of threatened terrestrial species on the IUCN Red List. This resulted in a 2009 draft that was reviewed and expanded in 2011 to refine the scientific basis for the KBAs and to merge the KBAs toward the nascent *Système Nationale des Aires Protégées* being developed under the UNDP and the Ministry of Environment (UNDP, 2011). It should be noted that Haiti has the least amount of protected area among Caribbean countries. A

¹ The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), BirdLife International, Plantlife International, Conservation International, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and over 100 national/regional civil society and governmental conservation agencies.

nominal 6% is often cited, though in reality only 0.3% can be considered to benefit from some degree of protection (Victor, 1997).

Upon careful review of the original 17 KBAs, gaps and inconsistencies were found that required a need to increase the number of KBAs and to redefine the boundaries that better reflect the ranges of threatened and irreplaceable taxa. We also took into account the increased complexity of KBAs as opposed to IBAs in both spatial scale as well as biodiversity and the high fragmentation of natural areas. Thus, several KBAs that were based entirely on their designation as IBAs were merged or expanded. For example, Trou Caïman IBA and Lac Azuei IBA were merged to form one KBA (Table 1). While it is possible for a KBA to be a formal entity like a national park or protected area, the situation in Haiti is too poorly developed for this to be of practical value. Rather the KBAs in Haiti are areas where notable concentrations of globally or regionally threatened species occur, particularly those found only within Haiti.

Table 1. Summary of Key Biodiversity Areas of Haiti and their relation to Important Bird Areas (BirdLife, 2008). The IBAs are in parentheses.

KBAs including IBAs	KBAs not including IBAs	Proposed KBAs
Massif de la Hotte (Aux Bec-Croisés, Bois Musicien)	Cavaillon, Cayemites-Baradères, Côtes du Nord, Chaines des Cahos, Dame Marie, Dépression de Jacmel, Dubedou – Morne Balance, Fond des Nègres – L’Etang Miragoâne, Ile à Vache, Ile de la Tortue Ouest, La Gonâve – Côte Sud, La Gonâve – Côte Nord, Le Delta de l’Artibonite, Madicaque, Môle Saint Nicolas, Morne Bailly, Nan L’Etat, Neiba d’Haïti, Pic Tête Boeuf, Picmi, Plaisance, Port-de-Paix, Saint Michel de l’Atalaye-Morne Basile.	Arcadins, Banc de Rochelois
Massif de la Selle (Aux Cornichons, Aux Diablotins)		
Lac Azuéli-Trou Caïman (Lac Azuéli, Trou Caïman)		
Citadelle-Grottes Dondon (Les Todiers)		
Ile de la Tortue Est (Coquillage – Pointe Est, Les Grottes)		
Lagons du Nord-Est (Lagons-aux-Boeufs)		

Areas of Haiti completely absent from the first draft included important marine and coastal areas, including several satellite islands, and the entire Central Plateau region. These potential KBAs are presented in a separate section of this report in order to highlight the need for further analyses that may be required to meet the rigorous selection criteria, as in the case of marine areas (Bass et al, 2010). While KBAs in general are more suited to terrestrial site-specific species, the marine KBAs have been selected due their extremely high biodiversity values and the fact that they are *likely* to contain at least one regionally or globally threatened species at population thresholds that would be considered significant (Carpenter et al., 2008). In many cases, the coral reefs and mangrove systems were already part of a terrestrial KBA that was expanded to include the marine ecosystems.

Figure 1 shows the 31 KBAs identified and presented in more detail below. See Annex 1 for the threatened species found in these KBAs.



Figure 1. Map of Haiti showing Key Biodiversity Areas (green polygons).

KBA SELECTION

An updated list of IUCN Red List species was obtained from the IUCN database for Haiti (IUCN, 2011). This set of threatened species² serves the primary basis for identifying KBAs in Haiti (Annex 1). In the case of the Magnoliaceae, the Red List published by the IUCN/SSC Global Tree Specialist Group was included (Cicuzza et al., 2007) though the Haitian species are not listed on the IUCN Red List.

KBAs correspond to areas of the country where especially high concentrations of threatened species are found, many times restricted to a specific area of Haiti. Species that are likely to be qualified as threatened, but are considered by the IUCN as “Data Deficient”, are not included in the KBAs. In some cases, they were noted for a particular KBA, especially if closely related species were considered threatened. Furthermore, important endemic species that have never been assessed by IUCN are noted if scientific data exists that suggests their threatened status (Annex 3). Errors found in the IUCN database were corrected to reflect changes in known ranges, nomenclatural updates or changes in the Red List status since 2009. For example, the IUCN Red List does not recognize the population of *Cyclura ricordii* that is found in the Anse-à-Pitre area of SE Haiti (Rupp & Accimé, 2011), nor does it recognize the status of *Eleutherodactylus asporostegus*, endemic to Haiti, that was split from *Eleutherodactylus ruthae* (Hedges et al., 2008). The same case is true for *E. displasius* that was split from *E. wetmorei*. In each case, the result is a more restricted natural distribution that would normally increase the species’ vulnerability.

² Threatened species are classified as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU). IUCN Red List species classified as Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD) or Not Evaluated (NE) are not considered.

Several threatened species listed for the KBAs should be considered as candidates for inclusion since population thresholds or standardized criteria have not been determined for Haiti. These include many of the marine and freshwater species such as sea turtles and crustaceans.

The amphibians being assessed by the Amphibian Specialist Group (www.amphibians.org) as a result of the Ark/IUCN assessment conference in Santo Domingo in March, 2011, were also included in this analysis. As a result of current assessments, two of five amphibian species were removed from the KBA lists (Table 2). Three of the species remain listed in the KBAs (*Hypsiboas heilprini*, *Osteopilus pulchrilineatus* and *O. vastus*) due their threatened status in Haiti. Other amphibian species that are under review have been given their 2004 IUCN status until the 2011 assessment is published by IUCN.

Table 2. Amphibian species under recent (2011) IUCN assessment.

Species	2004 Status	2011 Proposed
<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i> Cochran, 1935	VU	NT
<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU	LC ^a
<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i> Cochran, 1941	VU	NT
<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN	LC ^a
<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN	LC ^a
^a Given habitat conditions of species' natural range (declining quality of streams, decreasing intact forests, increased fragmentation of habitats), the 2011 IUCN status will likely remain a threatened category (Powell & Inchaustegui, pers. comm.) Thus, the 2004 status have been selected for the KBAs until the final IUCN assessment is completed.		

The known distribution of the threatened species list was thoroughly reviewed for this report using international databases. For plants, the herbaria collections located in Haiti (EHH), Florida (FLAS), Stockholm (S), New York (NY), Missouri (MO), Santo Domingo (JBSD), and Washington DC (US) were reviewed. For vertebrates, the GBIF database was reviewed as well as several important museum collections in the US . In many cases, only type localities are known for a species and their inclusion within a KBA *does not* confirm the status of their populations. However, this approach errors on the side of precaution and is primarily due to the lack of field studies generating any data to the contrary.

Several species that are listed for Haiti on the 2011 IUCN Red List were not included in the KBAs (Annex 2). These include a lizard, *Sphaerodactylus williamsi*, that occurs just outside the Artibonite Delta KBA; Ridgway's Hawk (*Buteo ridgwayi*) and the West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) that have likely been extirpated from their natural ranges in Haiti; and several open ocean species that are uncertain to occur inside Haitian territory due to a deficiency of data.

It is realized that the KBAs contain even more threatened species than those assessed since the IUCN Red List, particularly since so many major plant and animal families have not been assessed. Several of these taxa exhibit relatively high rates of endemism in Haiti. These include many genera in the Asteraceae, Cactaceae, Melastomataceae, Myrtaceae, Orchidaceae, Rubiaceae, Sabiaceae, Solanaceae and Urticaceae among plant families; Poeciliinae among fish families; and an uncertain number of invertebrate families. A selected number of these taxa are have been noted for each KBA where they are likely to occur (Annex 3).

TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

A technical data sheet was prepared for each KBA that profiles site-specific data. Major categories of data included basic information, biodiversity and current status, threats, current conservation approach,

new conservation and governance approach, history and capacity, detailed knowledge of the ecology, acknowledgements, references and additional information that is required. Once the information is reviewed and finalized, these technical data sheets will be entered into the World Biodiversity Database and disseminated to researchers, managers, planners and policy makers.

SUMMARY

The 31 KBAs in Haiti cover an area of 9,340 km² – about a third of the country’s land area. The estimated area of the KBAs include significant areas of marine ecosystems which are generally excluded from the 27,750 km² area often cited for Haiti. The KBAs vary widely in their sizes, from the smallest at Picmi (1.6 km²) to the 2 largest, Massif de la Hotte (1981 km²) and Massif de la Selle (1934 km²).

The most important KBAs, in terms of the number of threatened species endemic to either the KBA or the island of Hispaniola, are shown in Figure 2. Massif de la Hotte has the most species of any KBA followed closely by Massif de la Selle. However, Massif de la Hotte ranks higher in terms of unique species. The Côtes du Nord KBA is one of the 14 KBAs that includes threatened marine species which are not endemic to the island (shown in green) versus the endemic terrestrial species (shown in red).

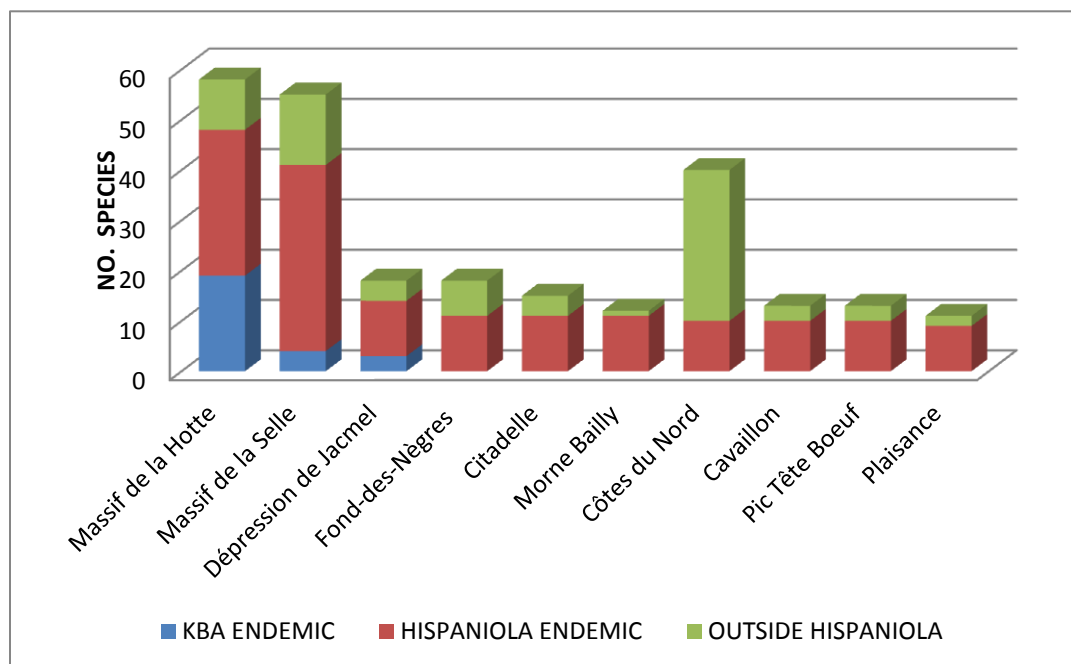


Figure 2. The KBAs containing the highest number of endemic species.

The land-based KBAs varied widely in the number of species being considered and the frequency that each species occur among KBAs. This is due to several factors - 1) The complex geological past of the island and its influence on dispersal and vicariance mechanisms that determine species biogeography; 2) The preponderance of certain genera (e.g., *Eleutherodactylus*) to contribute a disproportionate share of threatened species; and 3) The wide variation in endemism among species. The KBAs of the “South Island,” comprising the Massif de la Hotte and Massif de la Selle, contain over 60% of the threatened species despite encompassing only 20% of the total land area in Haiti. In terms of endemism, 34% of the KBA species are endemic to Haiti and 63% of the threatened species are endemic to Hispaniola. In many cases, the country endemics occur in very restricted areas and are only represented by a single KBA.

Approximately 45 % of the terrestrial species are represented by a single KBA in Haiti (50 of 111 selected taxa). Thus, the majority of species are represented by at least 2 or more KBAs. Figure 3 summarizes the frequency that species are represented in the KBAs. The peak at 14 KBAs reflects the set of threatened marine species found in the KBAs including coastal marine areas.

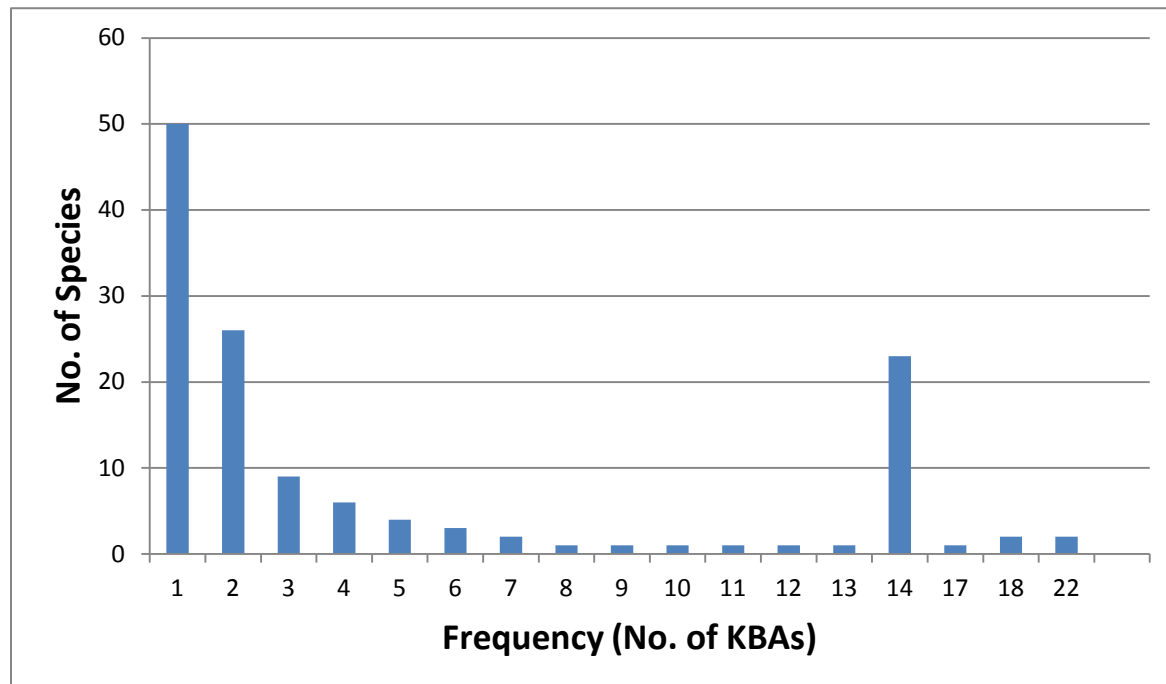


Figure 3. Representation of threatened species in KBAs of Haiti.

The KBAs include 14 areas of marine ecosystems (e.g., estuaries, coral reefs and mangroves) that were not included in the original list of Haitian KBAs. Two of these KBAs (Arcadins, Banc de Rochelois) are being proposed as KBAs despite their lack of threatened terrestrial species. These KBAs have been included due the significance of the threatened biodiversity found in these systems. However, it is acknowledged that the methodology to determine marine KBAs is still being developed for most species and thus must be considered with caution, particularly with regard to the lack of scientific data supporting threshold populations.

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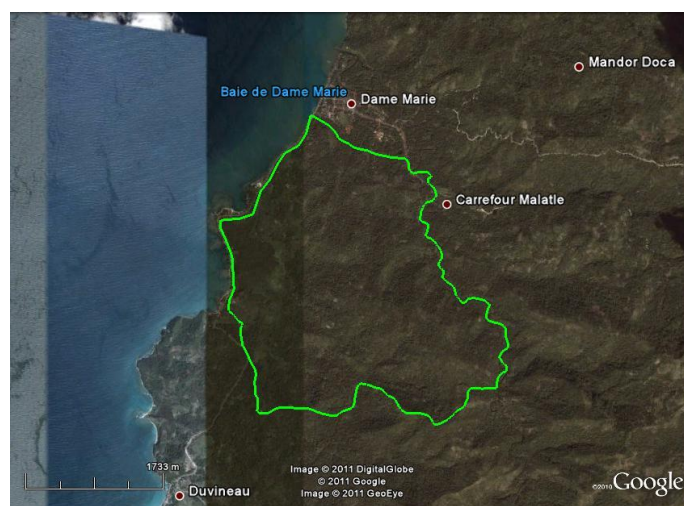
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KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS OF HAITI – PART 1

Part 1 is the set of 17 KBAs that originally selected in 2009 in conference with conservation organizations and biological experts in Haiti. The KBAs and their species list were revised in 2011.

Part 2 is the set of 14 KBAs were selected in 2011 in preparation of this document after further review of the conservation status of 2011 IUCN Red List threatened species and their known distributions in Haiti.

1. Dame Marie KBA (18° 33' N, -74° 25' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of Dame Marie KBA. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
REPTILES	<i>Anolis haetianus</i> Garman, 1887	EN
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus caribe</i> Hedges & Thomas, 1992	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i> Schwartz, 1964	CR
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Huetea cubensis</i> Griseb.	VU
Endemic Species: Several live-bearing fish species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i> , <i>L. melanoogaster</i> , <i>L. melanotata</i> , <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i> . These have not been assessed by IUCN. The Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i>), the only bird endemic to Haiti, is found in this KBA. <i>Eleutherodactylus displasius</i> Schwartz, 1973 is listed as Data Deficient, but may eventually be considered EN if same criteria are used for <i>E. wetmorei</i> from which it was split as a species (Hedges et al., 2008). The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiaptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range is uncertain.		

2. Massif de la Hotte KBA (18° 25' N, -74° 01' W)

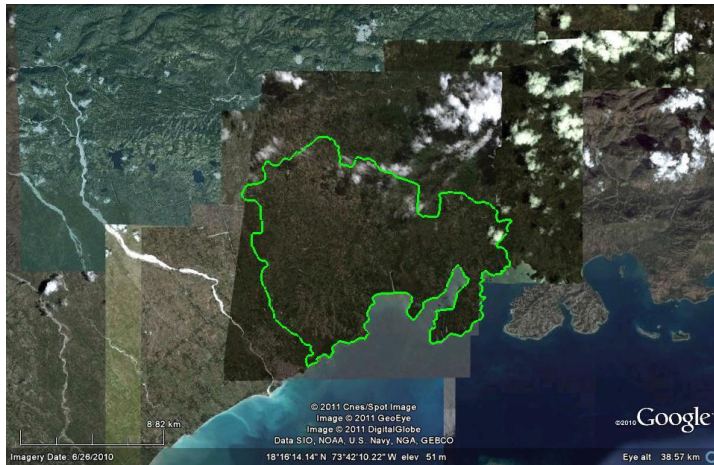


Threatened Animals and Plants of *Massif de la Hotte KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
MAMMALS	<i>Lasiurus minor</i> Miller, 1931	VU
	<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i> F. Cuvier, 1836	EN
	<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i> Brandt, 1833	EN
BIRDS	<i>Amazona ventralis</i> Müller, 1776	VU
	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> Souancé, 1856	VU
	<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i> Cory, 1883	VU
	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i> Ridgway, 1882	VU
	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
	<i>Loxia megaplaga</i> Riley, 1916	EN
	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> Kuhl, 1820	EN
	<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i> Gosse, 1847	VU
	<i>Xenoligea montana</i> Chapman, 1917	VU
REPTILES	<i>Anolis haetianus</i> Garman, 1887	EN
	<i>Anolis koopmani</i> Rand, 1961	EN
	<i>Typhlops hectus</i> Thomas, 1974	EN
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus amadeus</i> Hedges, Thomas & Franz, 1987	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus aporostegus</i> Schwartz, 1965	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus apostates</i> Schwartz, 1973	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i> Cochran, 1934	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus bakeri</i> Cochran, 1935	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus brevirostris</i> Shreve, 1936	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus chlorophenax</i> Schwartz, 1976	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus corona</i> Hedges & Thomas, 1992	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus counouspeus</i> Schwartz, 1964	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus dolomedes</i> Hedges & Thomas, 1992	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus eunaster</i> Schwartz, 1973	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus glandulifer</i> Cochran, 1935	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus glaphycompus</i> Schwartz, 1973	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus lamprotes</i> Schwartz, 1973	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus nortoni</i> Schwartz, 1976	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus oxyrhyncus</i> Dumeril & Bibron, 1841	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus parapelates</i> Hedges & Thomas, 1987	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i> Schwartz, 1964	CR

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
	<i>Eleutherodactylus sciagraphus</i> Schwartz, 1973	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus semipalmatus</i> Shreve, 1936	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus thorectes</i> Hedges, 1988	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus ventrilineatus</i> Shreve, 1936	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i> Cochran, 1932	VU
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> Souancé, 1856	VU
	<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i> Cory, 1883	VU
	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i> Ridgway, 1882	VU
	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
	<i>Loxia megaplaga</i> Riley, 1916	EN
	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> Kuhl, 1820	EN
	<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i> Gosse, 1847	VU
	<i>Xenoligea montana</i> Chapman, 1917	VU
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
TREES	<i>Attalea crassipatha</i> (Mart.) Burret	CR
	<i>Calyptrogenia ekmanii</i> (Urb.) Burret	VU
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Cleyera bolleana</i> (O.C. Schmidt) Kobuski	VU
	<i>Cleyera vaccinioides</i> (O.C. Schmidt) Kobuski	VU
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guarea sphenophylla</i> Urban	VU
	<i>Magnolia ekmanii</i> Urb.	EN
	<i>Micropholis polita</i> (Griseb.) Pierre ssp. <i>hotteana</i> Judd	VU
	<i>Nectandra caudatoacuminata</i> O.C. Schmidt*	CR
	<i>Nectandra pulchra</i> Ekm. & O.C. Schmidt	CR
	<i>Picrasma excelsa</i> (Sw.) Planch.	VU
	<i>Podocarpus aristulatus</i> Parl.	VU
	<i>Stenostomum radiatum</i> subsp. <i>haitiensis</i> (Borhidi) Borhidi	VU
Endemic Species: The Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i>), the only bird endemic to Haiti, is found in this KBA. <i>Eleutherodactylus displasius</i> Schwartz, 1973 is listed as Data Deficient, but may eventually be considered EN if the same criteria are used for <i>E. wetmorei</i> from which it was split as a species (Hedges et al., 2008). The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. Several plant genera exhibiting exceptionally high rates of local endemism in the Massif de la Hotte KBA include <i>Eupatorium</i>, <i>Mikania</i>, <i>Senecio</i> (Asteraceae); <i>Calycogonium</i>, <i>Mercranium</i>, <i>Meriania</i>, <i>Miconia</i>, <i>Sagrea</i> (Melastomataceae); <i>Eugenia</i> (Myrtaceae); <i>Psychotria</i> (Rubiaceae); <i>Meliosma</i> (Sabiaceae); <i>Cestrum</i>, <i>Solanum</i> (Solanaceae); <i>Lepanthes</i>, <i>Lepanthopsis</i>, <i>Specklinia</i>, <i>Stelis</i>, <i>Tomzanonia</i> (Orchidaceae), <i>Pilea</i> (Urticaceae). The tree, <i>Chimarrhis ekmanii</i>, and the monotypic orchid genus, <i>Tomzanonia</i>, are endemic to this KBA. * Found only at type locality in 1928.		

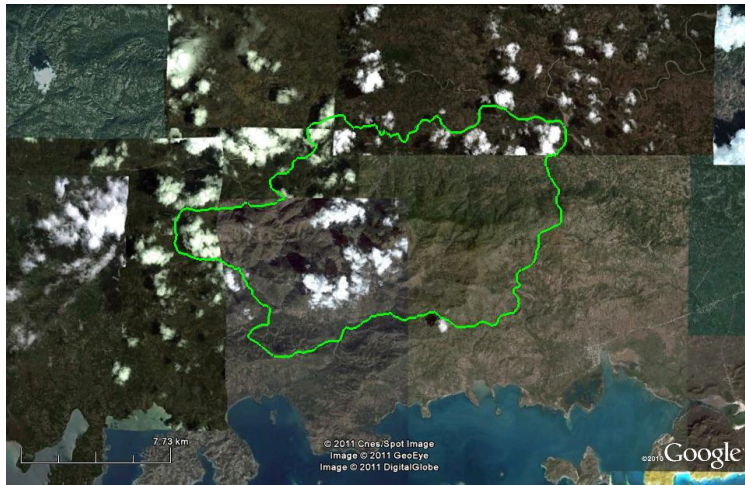
3. *Cavaillon KBA* (18° 16' N, -73° 42.5' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Cavaillon KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
REPTILES	<i>Trachemys decorata</i> Barbour & Carr, 1940	VU
	<i>Typhlops hectus</i> Thomas, 1974	EN
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus aporostegus</i> Schwartz, 1965	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i> Schwartz, 1964	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i> Cochran, 1932	VU
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
TREES	<i>Attalea crassipatha</i> (Mart.) Burret	CR
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
Endemic Species: Several live-bearing fish species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i> , <i>L. meloanogaster</i> , <i>L. melanotata</i> , <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i> . These have not been assessed by IUCN. The Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i>), the only bird endemic to Haiti, is found in this KBA. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain.		

4. *Pic Tête Boeuf* KBA (18° 20' N, -73° 30' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Pic Tête Boeuf* KBA. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
BIRDS	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
REPTILES	<i>Typhlops hectus</i> Thomas, 1974	EN
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus aporostegus</i> Schwartz, 1965	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus glaphycompus</i> Schwartz, 1973	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i> Schwartz, 1964	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i> Cochran, 1932	VU
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
TREES	<i>Attalea crassipatha</i> (Mart.) Burret	CR
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
Endemic Species: The Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i>), the only bird endemic to Haiti, is found in this KBA. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. The monotypic tree genus, <i>Samuelssonsonia verrucosa</i> , is endemic to this KBA and known only from the type specimen collected by Ekman in 1927.		

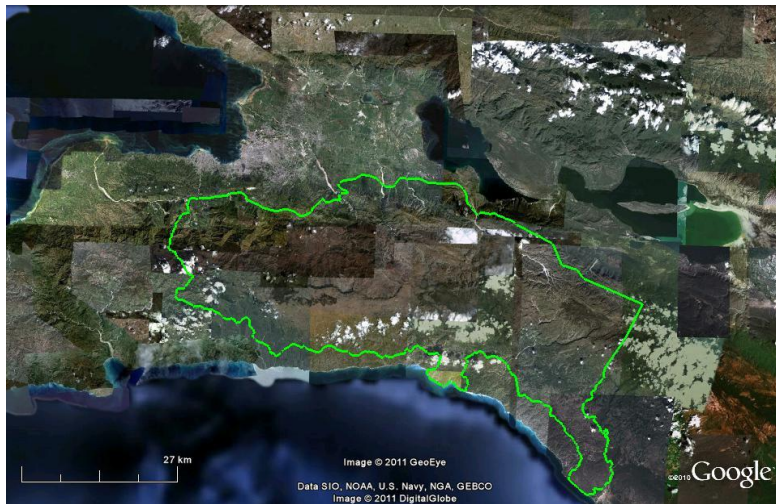
5. Fond des Nègres – L'Etang Miragoâne KBA (18° 20' N, -73° 07.5' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Fond des Nègres – L'Etang Miragoâne KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
REPTILES	<i>Typhlops capitulatus</i> Richmond, 1964	EN
	<i>Typhlops hectus</i> Thomas, 1974	EN
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus aporostegus</i> Schwartz, 1965	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus glaphycompus</i> Schwartz, 1973	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i> Cochran, 1932	VU
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
TREES	<i>Albizia berteriana</i> (DC.) Fawc. & Rendle	VU
	<i>Attalea crassipatha</i> (Mart.) Burret	CR
	<i>Calypstrogenia ekmanii</i> (Urb.) Burret	VU
	<i>Catalpa brevipes</i> Urban	VU
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i> (Grisebach) Urban	EN
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
	<i>Nectandra pulchra</i> Ekm. & O.C. Schmidt*	CR
	<i>Picrasma excelsa</i> (Sw.) Planch.	VU
Endemic Species: The Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i>), the only bird endemic to Haiti, is found in this KBA. Several live-bearing fish species in the <i>Gambusia</i> and <i>Limia</i> genera are endemic to L'Etang Miragoane, including <i>Gambusia beebei</i>, <i>Limia fuscomaculata</i>, <i>L. garnieri</i>, <i>L. grossidens</i>, <i>L. immaculata</i>, <i>L. miragoanensis</i> and <i>L. ornata</i>. An additional set of Hispaniolan island endemics may also occur in the lake including <i>L. dominicensis</i>, <i>L. melanogaster</i>, <i>L. melanonotata</i>, <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i>. These have not been assessed by IUCN. The monotypic palm genus, <i>Zombia antillarum</i>, has not been assessed by IUCN, though populations in Haiti are vulnerable. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i>, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. *Found only at the type locality near Miragoane in 1927.		

6. Massif de la Selle KBA (18° 22.5' N, -72° 04.5' W)

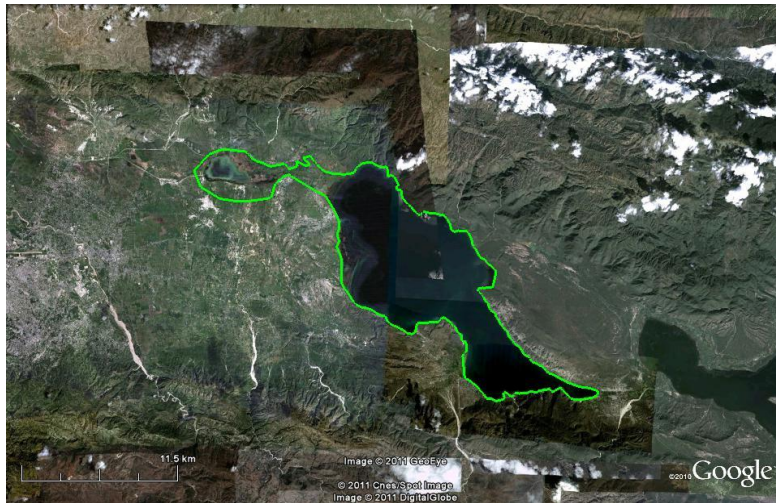


Threatened Animals and Plants of *Massif de la Selle KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
MAMMALS	<i>Lasiurus minor</i> Miller, 1931	VU
	<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i> F. Cuvier, 1836	EN
BIRDS	<i>Amazona ventralis</i> Müller, 1776	VU
	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> Souancé, 1856	VU
	<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i> Cory, 1883	VU
	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i> Ridgway, 1882	VU
	<i>Coccyzus ruficularis</i> Hartlaub, 1852	EN
	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
	<i>Loxia megaplaga</i> Riley, 1916	EN
	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> Kuhl, 1820	EN
	<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i> Gosse, 1847	VU
	<i>Turdus swalesi</i> Wetmore, 1927	EN
	<i>Xenoligea montana</i> Chapman, 1917	VU
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnatere, 1789	VU
	<i>Cyclura ricordi</i> Duméril & Bibron, 1837	CR
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L. 1766	CR
	<i>Typhlops capitulatus</i> Richmond, 1964	EN
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus alcoae</i> Schwartz, 1965	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus aporostegus</i> Schwartz, 1965	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus armstrongi</i> Noble & Hassler, 1933	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i> Cochran, 1934	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus darlingtoni</i> Cochran, 1935	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus fowleri</i> Schwartz, 1973	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus furcyensis</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus glanduliferoides</i> Shreve, 1936	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus hypostenor</i> Schwartz, 1965	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus jugans</i> Cochran, 1937	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus leonceli</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus nortoni</i> Schwartz, 1976	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus oxyrhyncus</i> Dumeril & Bibron, 1841	CR

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
	<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i> Schwartz, 1964	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus semipalmatus</i> Shreve, 1936	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i> Cochran, 1932	VU
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
INSECTS	<i>Battus zetides</i> Munroe, 1971	VU
	<i>Phyllostes ethelae</i> Christiansen, 1948	EN
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Cleyera bolleana</i> (O.C. Schmidt) Kobuski	VU
	<i>Cleyera vaccinioides</i> (O.C. Schmidt) Kobuski	VU
	<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i> (Grisebach) Urban	EN
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
	<i>Juglans jamaicensis</i> C. DC.	VU
	<i>Juniperus gracilior</i> var. <i>ekmanii</i> (Florin) R. P. Adams	CR
	<i>Juniperus gracilior</i> var. <i>urbaniana</i> (Pilg. & Ekm.) R. P. Adams	EN
	<i>Mappia racemosa</i> Jacq.	VU
	<i>Picrasma excelsa</i> (Sw.) Planch.	VU
	<i>Podocarpus aristulatus</i> Parl.	VU
Endemic Species: <i>Coccothrinax ekmanii</i> is endemic to SE Haiti and the Barahona of SW Dominican Republic. Little is known about the species' status in Haiti, but it is likely threatened. The IUCN listing for <i>C. ekmanii</i> is DD (Data Deficient). Several plant genera exhibit exceptionally high rates of local endemism in the Massif de la Selle KBA including <i>Eupatorium</i>, <i>Mikania</i>, <i>Senecio</i> (Asteraceae); <i>Calycogonium</i>, <i>Mercurium</i>, <i>Meriania</i>, <i>Miconia</i>, <i>Sagrea</i> (Melastomataceae); <i>Eugenia</i> (Myrtaceae); <i>Psychotria</i> (Rubiaceae); <i>Meliosma</i> (Sabiaceae); <i>Cestrum</i>, <i>Solanum</i> (Solanaceae); <i>Lepanthes</i>, <i>Lepanthopsis</i>, <i>Specklinia</i>, <i>Stelis</i> (Orchidaceae), <i>Pilea</i> (Urticaceae). The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain.		

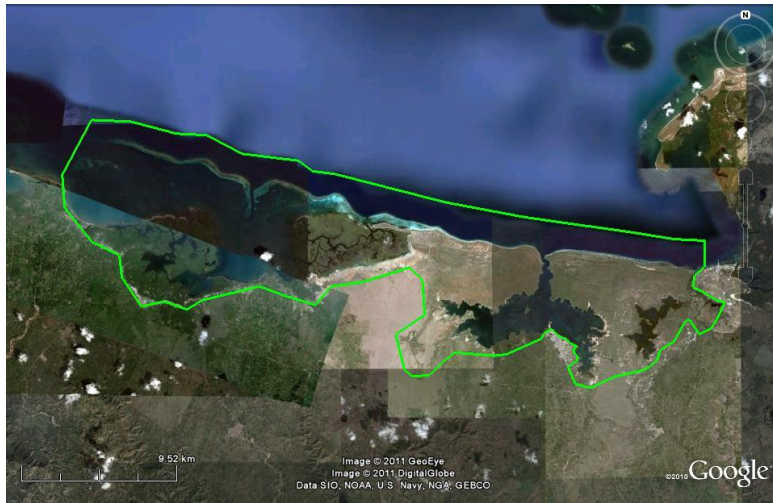
7. Lac Azuéli – Trou Caïman KBA (18° 35' N, -72° 00' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Lac Azuéli – Trou Caïman KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
BIRDS	<i>Amazona ventralis</i> Müller, 1776	VU
	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> Souancé, 1856	VU
	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> L., 1758	VU
REPTILES	<i>Celestus curtissi</i> Grant, 1951	VU
	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> Cuvier, 1807	VU
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Trachemys decorata</i> Barbour & Carr, 1940	VU
	<i>Typhlops capitulatus</i> Richmond, 1964	EN
FISH	<i>Gambusia dominicensis</i> Regan, 1913	EN
TREES	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
Endemic Species: Several live-bearing fish species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i> , <i>L. melanoagaster</i> , <i>L. melanotata</i> , <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i> . These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but uncertain extent of its range.		

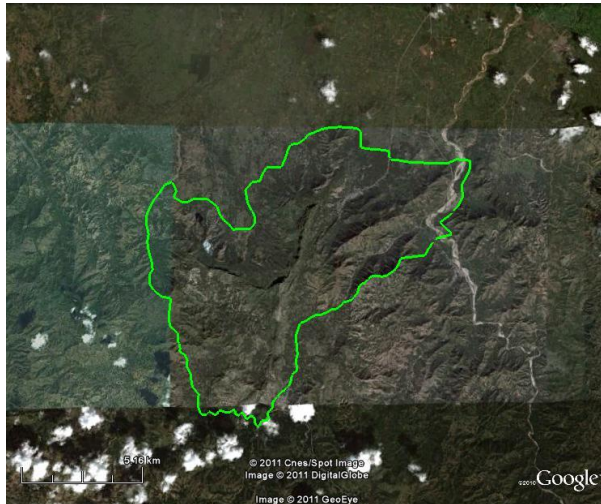
8. *Lagons du Nord-Est KBA* (19° 42.5' N, -71° 55' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Lagons du Nord-Est KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
BIRDS	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> L., 1758	VU
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> Cuvier, 1807	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
TREES	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
Endemic Species: Several live-bearing fish species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i> , <i>L. meloanogaster</i> , <i>L. melanotata</i> , <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i> . These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: <i>Montastraea annularis</i> , <i>M. faveolata</i> and <i>M. franksi</i> .		

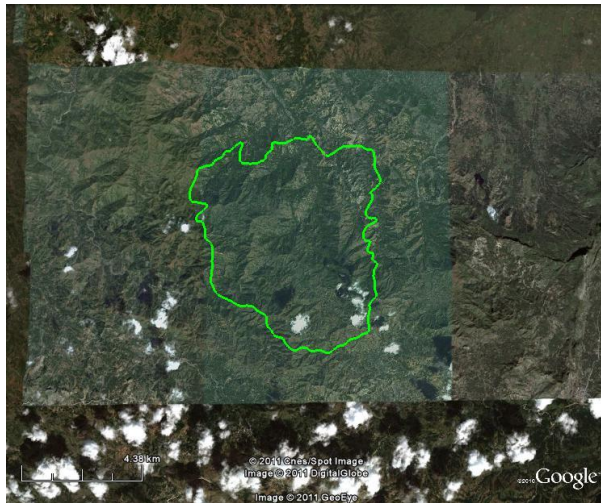
9. Citadelle – Grottes Dondon KBA (19° 35' N, -72° 14' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Citadelle – Grottes Dondon KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
BIRDS	<i>Amazona ventralis</i> Müller, 1776	VU
	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> Souancé, 1856	VU
	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
REPTILES	<i>Celestus warreni</i> Schwartz, 1970	CR
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus poolei</i> Cochran, 1938	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i> Schwartz, 1923	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus sommeri</i> Schwartz, 1977	EN
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Cinnamomum triplinerve</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Kosterm.	VU
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
Endemic Species: <i>Limia pauciradiata</i> is endemic to Grand Rivière du Nord. Several other Hispaniola island endemics of the same genus may occur in fresh water bodies of the area including <i>L. dominicensis</i>, <i>L. meloanogaster</i>, <i>L. melanotata</i>, <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i>. Neither the local endemic nor the island endemics have been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. <i>Eleutherodactylus limbensis</i>, the Haitian Streamside Frog, has not been assessed by IUCN, but is endemic to this area of North Haiti.		

10. Morne Bailly KBA (19° 34.5' N, -72° 20.7' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Morne Bailly KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
BIRDS	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> Souancé, 1856	VU
	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
REPTILES	<i>Celestus warreni</i> Schwartz, 1970	CR
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus poolei</i> Cochran, 1938	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i> Schwartz, 1923	CR
	<i>Eleutherodactylus sommeri</i> Schwartz, 1977	EN
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Cinnamomum triplinerve</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Kosterm.	VU
Endemic Species: The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. <i>Eleutherodactylus limbensis</i> , the Haitian Streamside Frog, has not been assessed by IUCN, but is endemic to this area of North Haiti.		

11. Côtes du Nord KBA (19° 34.5' N, -72° 20.7' W)

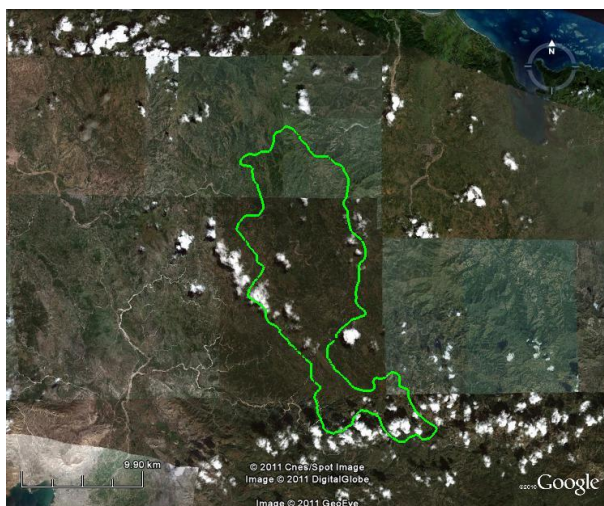


Threatened Animals and Plants of *Côtes du Nord KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
BIRDS	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> Souancé, 1856	VU
	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Celestus warreni</i> Schwartz, 1970	CR
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
FISH	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
SHARK	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
CORAL	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
TREES	<i>Cinnamomum triplinerve</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Kosterm.	VU
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
	<i>Huertea cubensis</i> Griseb.	VU
	<i>Magnolia domingensis</i> Urb.	EN
	<i>Magnolia emarginata</i> Urb. & Ekm.	EN
	<i>Senna domingensis</i> (Spreng.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby	VU
Endemic Species: Several live-bearing fish species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i> , <i>L. melanoanogaster</i> , <i>L. melanotata</i> , <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i> . These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. <i>Eleutherodactylus limbensis</i> , the Haitian Streamside Frog, has not been assessed by IUCN, but is endemic to this area of North Haiti. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: <i>Montastraea annularis</i> , <i>M. faveolata</i> and <i>M. franksi</i> .		

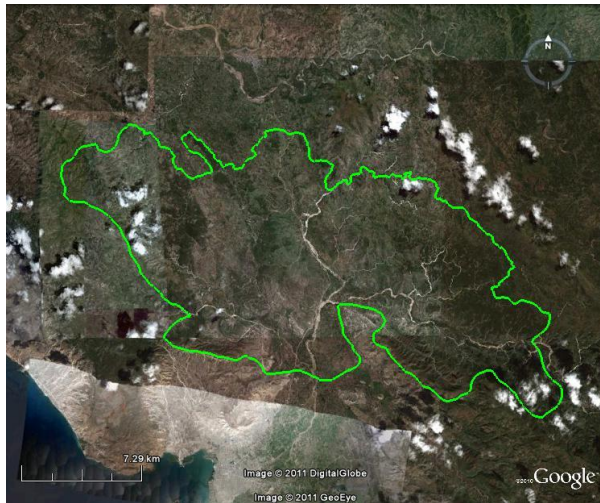
12. Plaisance KBA (19° 36' N, -72° 30' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Plaisance KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
BIRDS	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> Souancé, 1856	VU
	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
REPTILES	<i>Celestus warreni</i> Schwartz, 1970	CR
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus sommeri</i> Schwartz, 1977	EN
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Cinnamomum triplinerve</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Kosterm.	VU
	<i>Magnolia domingensis</i> Urb.	EN
Endemic Species: The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. <i>Eleutherodactylus limbensis</i> , the Haitian Streamside Frog, has not been assessed by IUCN, but is endemic to this area of North Haiti.		

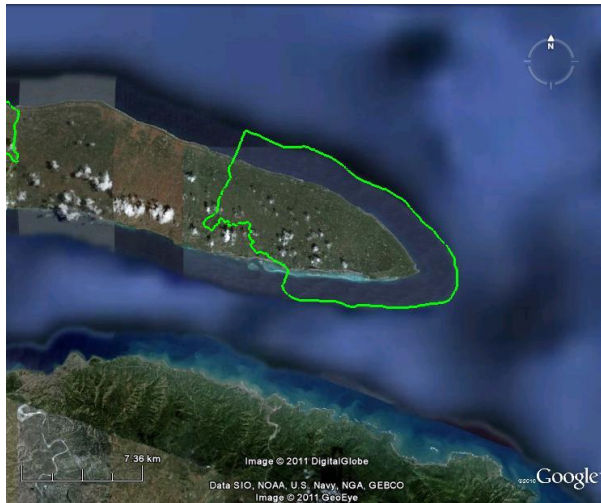
13. Dubedou – Morne Balance KBA (19° 34' N, -72° 38' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Dubedou – Morne Balance KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
REPTILES	<i>Celestus curtissi</i> Grant, 1951	VU
	<i>Celestus warreni</i> Schwartz, 1970	CR
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
TREES	<i>Albizia leonardii</i> Britt. & Rose ex Barneby & J.W. Grimes	VU
	<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i> (Grisebach) Urban	EN
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
	<i>Podocarpus aristulatus</i> Parl.	VU
Endemic Species: <i>Neobuchia paulinae</i> is a monotypic genus endemic to Hispaniola and found in semi-arid forests. It occurs in this KBA, though the species has not been assessed by IUCN. The monotypic palm genus, <i>Zombia antillarum</i> Bailey, has not been assessed by IUCN, though populations in Haiti are considered vulnerable. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain.		

14. Ile de la Tortue Est KBA (20° 01' N, -72° 40' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Ile de la Tortue Est KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Celestus curtissi</i> Grant, 1951	VU
	<i>Celestus warreni</i> Schwartz, 1970	CR
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus warreni</i> Schwartz, 1976	CR
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
TREES	<i>Guaiaicum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiaicum sanctum</i> L.	EN

Endemic Species: Several live-bearing fish species of the *Limia* genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including *L. dominicensis*, *L. melanoogaster*, *L. melanotata*, *L. nigrofasciata* and *L. tridens*. These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, *Mastigodiptomus purpureus* Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: *Montastraea annularis*, *M. faveolata* and *M. franksi*.

15. Ile de la Tortue Ouest KBA (20° 3.5' N, -72° 55' W)

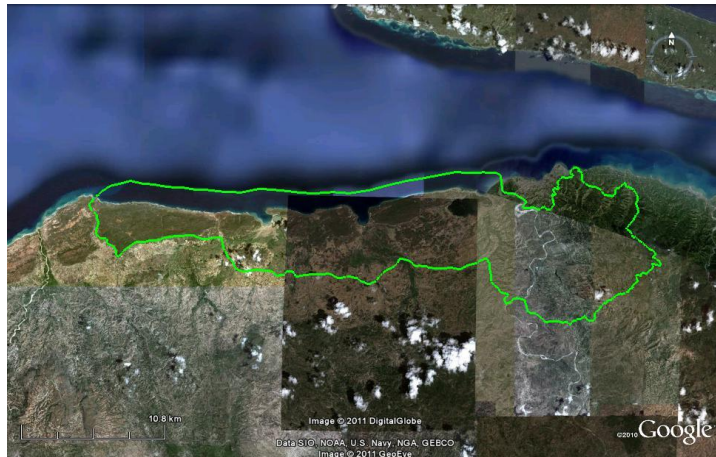


Threatened Animals and Plants of *Ile de la Tortue Ouest KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Celestus curtissi</i> Grant, 1951	VU
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
TREES	<i>Albizia berteriana</i> (DC.) Fawc. & Rendle	VU
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN

Endemic Species: Several live-bearing fish species of the *Limia* genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including *L. dominicensis*, *L. meloanogaster*, *L. melanotata*, *L. nigrofasciata* and *L. tridens*. These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, *Mastigodiptomus purpureus* Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: *Montastraea annularis*, *M. faveolata* and *M. franksi*.

16. Port-de-Paix KBA (19° 54.5' N, -72° 56' W)

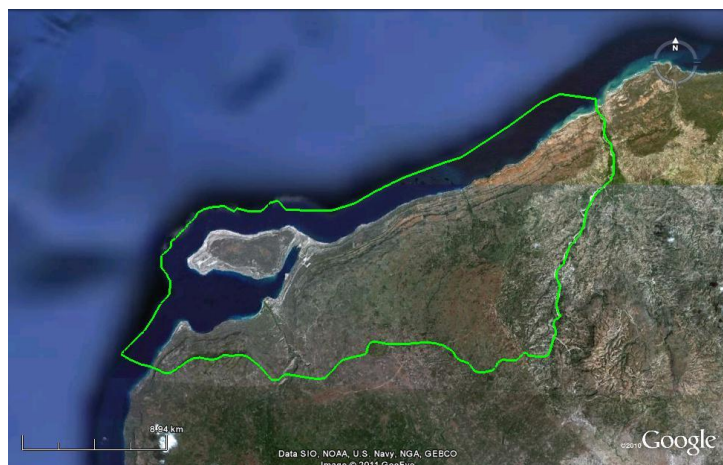


Threatened Animals and Plants of Port-de-Paix KBA. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Celestus curtissi</i> Grant, 1951	VU
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus rhodesi</i> Schwartz, 1980	CR
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigritus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Copernicia ekmanii</i> Burret	EN
	<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i> (Grisebach) Urban	EN
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
	<i>Juniperus barbadensis</i> L.*	VU

Endemic Species: *Consolea falcata*, *Opuntia acaulis*, and *O. ekmanii* are among the cactus species that are endemic Haiti and found in this KBA. However, they have not been assessed by IUCN. The monotypic palm genus, *Zombia antillarum* Bailey, has not assessed by IUCN, though it 's populations are vulnerable. Several live-bearing fish species of the *Limia* genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including *L. dominicensis*, *L. melanoanogaster*, *L. melanotata*, *L. nigrofasciata* and *L. tridens*. These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, *Mastigodiptomus purpureus* Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but uncertain extent of its range. * Likely extinct in Haiti (IUCN, 2011). ¹ Comprised of 3 species: *Montastraea annularis*, *M. faveolata* and *M. franksi*.

17. Môle Saint Nicolas KBA (19° 49.5' N, -73° 18' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of Môle Saint Nicolas KBA. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Celestus curtissi</i> Grant, 1951	VU
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus grahami</i> Schwartz, 1979	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus lucioi</i> Schwartz, 1980	CR
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporhamphus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporhamphus nigritus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
TREES	<i>Albizia berteriana</i> (DC.) Fawc. & Rendle	VU
	<i>Catalpa brevipes</i> Urban	VU
	<i>Copernicia ekmanii</i> Burret	EN
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN

Endemic Species: An undescribed cactus of *Leptocereus* is endemic to this KBA. Several live-bearing fish species of the *Limia* genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including *L. dominicensis*, *L. melanoagaster*, *L. melanotata*, *L. nigrofasciata* and *L. tridens*. These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, *Mastigodiptomus purpureus* Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: *Montastraea annularis*, *M. faveolata* and *M. franksi*.

KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS OF HAITI – PART 2

18. Cayemites-Baradères KBA (18° 35' N, -73° 43' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Cayemites- Baradères KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
	<i>Typhlops hectus</i> Thomas, 1974	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU

Endemic Species: The Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (*Phaenicophilus poliocephalus*), the only bird endemic to Haiti is found in this KBA. Several live-bearing fish species of the *Limia* genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including *L. dominicensis*, *L. melanoanogaster*, *L. melanotata*, *L. nigrofasciata* and *L. tridens*. These have not been assessed by IUCN. Two reptiles are endemic to the Cayemite islands: *Amphisbaena caudalis* and *A. caymite*. These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, *Mastigodiatomus purpureus* Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: *Montastraea annularis*, *M. faveolata* and *M. franksi*.

19. Ile à Vache KBA (18° 07' N, -73° 38' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of Ile à Vache KBA. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
BIRDS	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	VU
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> Cuvier, 1807	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
	<i>Trachemys decorata</i> Barbour & Carr, 1940	VU
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
SHARK		
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU

Endemic Species: A subspecies of the Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (*Phaenicopterus poliocephalus tetraopes*), the only bird species endemic to Haiti, is endemic to this KBA. Several live-bearing fish species of the *Limia* genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including *L. dominicensis*, *L. melanoanogaster*, *L. melanotata*, *L. nigrofasciata* and *L. tridens*. These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, *Mastigodiptomus purpureus* Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: *Montastraea annularis*, *M. faveolata* and *M. franksi*.

20. *Maducaque KBA* (18° 14' N, -73° 22.5' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Maducaque KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
TREES	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
Endemic Species: The Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i>), the only bird endemic to Haiti is found in this KBA. Several live-bearing fish species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i> , <i>L. melanoanogaster</i> , <i>L. melanotata</i> , <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i> . These have not been assessed by IUCN.		
¹ Comprised of 3 species: <i>Montastraea annularis</i> , <i>M. faveolata</i> and <i>M. franksi</i> .		

21. Dépression de Jacmel KBA (18° 19.5' N, -72° 38.5' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Dépression de Jacmel KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus glaphycompus</i> Schwartz, 1973	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i> Schwartz, 1964	CR
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
TREES	<i>Calyptrogenia ekmanii</i> (Urb.) Burret	VU
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guarea spenophylla</i> Urban	VU
	<i>Mappia racemosa</i> Jacq.	VU
	<i>Picrasma excelsa</i> (Sw.) Planch.	VU
	<i>Pouteria hotteana</i> (Urb. & Ekman) Baehni	EN
	<i>Pseudophoenix lediniana</i> Read	CR
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
REPTILES	<i>Anolis marron</i> Arnold, 1980	EN
	<i>Typhlops capitulatus</i> Richmond, 1964	EN
MAMMALS	<i>Lasiurus minor</i> Miller, 1931	VU
Endemic Species: The Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i>), the only bird endemic to Haiti is found in this KBA. The Jacmel Depression is the geological boundary between Massif de la Hotte and Massif de la Selle, a significant factor in the distribution of threatened endemic species in Haiti. Several live-bearing fish species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i>, <i>L. melanoanogaster</i>, <i>L. melanotata</i>, <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i>. These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain.		

22. Banc de Rochelois KBA (18° 38' N, -73° 12' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Banc de Rochelois KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrinus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
¹ Comprised of 3 species: <i>Montastraea annularis</i> , <i>M. faveolata</i> and <i>M. franksi</i> .		

23. *Picmi KBA* (18° 44' N, 72° 53' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Picmi KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
TREES	<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
REPTILES	<i>Typhlops hectus</i> Thomas, 1974	EN
Endemic Species: A subspecies of the Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus coryi</i>), the only bird species endemic to Haiti, is endemic to La Gonâve and is found in this KBA. Several live-bearing fish species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i>, <i>L. meloanogaster</i>, <i>L. melanotata</i>, <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i>. These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain.		

24. La Gonâve - Côte Sud KBA (18° 49' N, 73° 09' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *La Gonâve - Côte Sud KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
TREES	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
	<i>Manilkara gonavensis</i> (Urb. & Ekm.) Gilly ex Cronq.	CR
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU

Endemic Species: A subspecies of the Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (*Phaenicophilus poliocephalus coryi*), the only bird species endemic to Haiti, is endemic to La Gonâve and is found in this KBA. *Neobuchia paulinae* is a monotypic tree species endemic to Hispaniola that occurs in semi-arid areas and known from this KBA. The rare palm, *Pseudophoenix sargentii*, is found in this KBA. Several species of the *Limia* genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including *L. dominicensis*, *L. meloanogaster*, *L. melanotata*, *L. nigrofasciata* and *L. tridens*. These have not been assessed by IUCN. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: *Montastraea annularis*, *M. faveolata* and *M. franksi*.

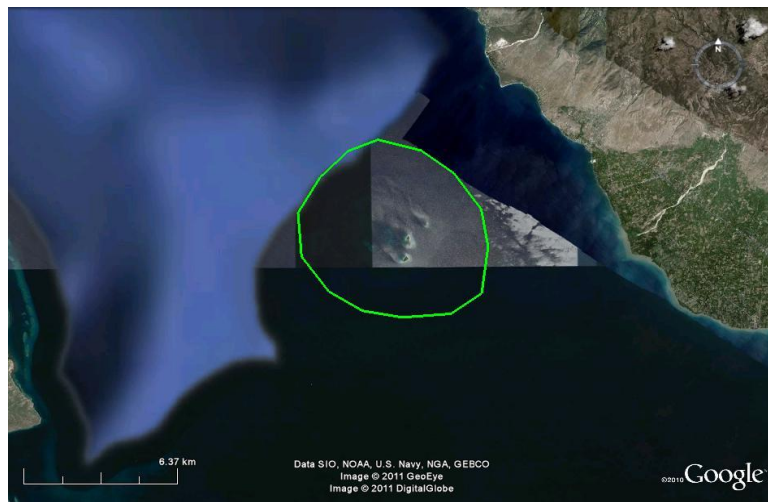
25. La Gonâve - Côte Nord KBA (18° 53' N, 72° 58.5' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *La Gonâve - Côte Nord KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
TREES	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
	<i>Manilkara valenzuelana</i> (A. Rich.) T.D. Penn.	VU
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnatere, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
FISH	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigritus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
SHARK		
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
Endemic Species: A subspecies of the Gray-Crowned Palm Tanager (<i>Phaenicothilus poliocephalus coryi</i>), the only bird species endemic to Haiti, is endemic to La Gonâve and is found in this KBA. <i>Limia rivasi</i>, a live-bearing fish found in fresh and brackish water bodies, is endemic to this KBA. Several species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i>, <i>L. meloanogaster</i>, <i>L. melanotata</i>, <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i>. These have not been assessed by IUCN. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: <i>Montastraea annularis</i>, <i>M. faveolata</i> and <i>M. franksi</i>.		

26. Arcadins KBA (18° 48' N, 72° 39' W)

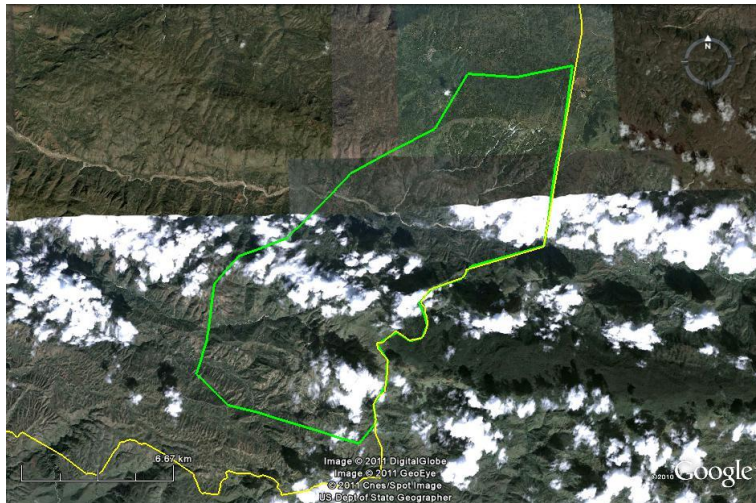


Threatened Animals and Plants of *Arcadins KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU

¹ Comprised of 3 species: *Montastraea annularis*, *M. faveolata* and *M. franksi*.

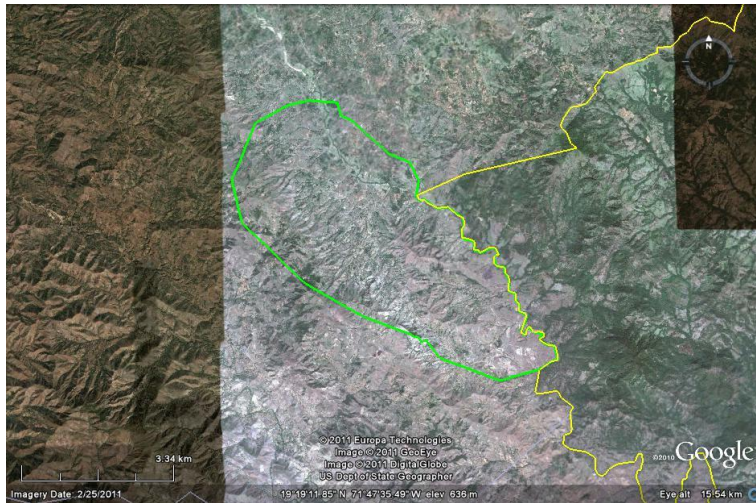
27. Neiba d'Haïti KBA (18° 43' N, 71° 48' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of Neiba d'Haïti KBA. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus notidodes</i> Schwartz, 1966	EN
	<i>Eleutherodactylus parabates</i> Schwartz, 1964	CR
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
BIRDS	<i>Loxia megaplaga</i> Riley, 1916	EN
	<i>Turdus swalesi</i> Wetmore, 1927	EN
	<i>Xenoligea montana</i> Chapman, 1917	VU
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
Endemic Species: The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain.		

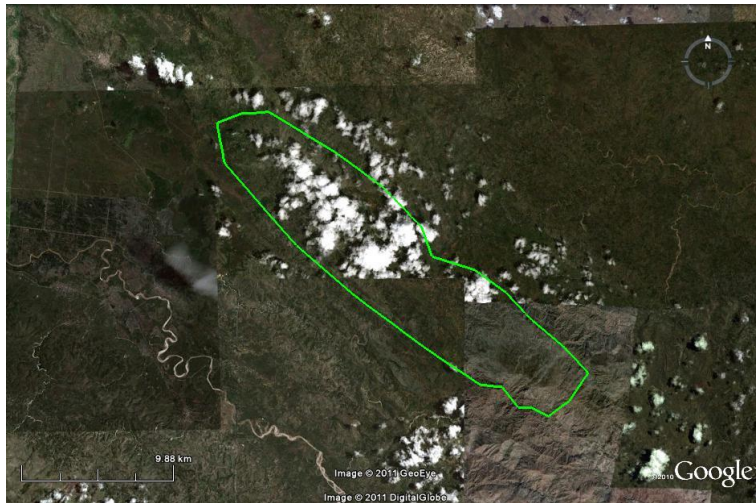
28. Nan L'État KBA (19° 19.5' N, 71° 48' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of Nan L'État KBA. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i> Schwartz, 1923	CR
	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
Endemic Species: The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain.		

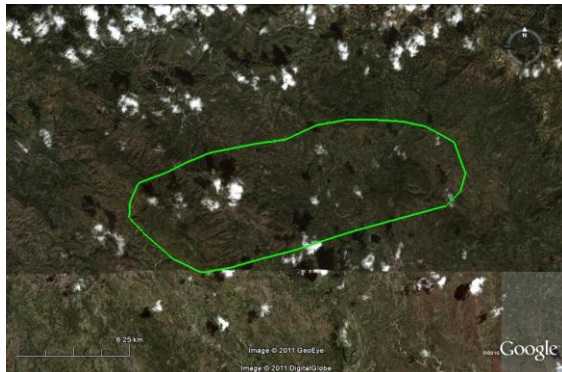
29. Chaînes des Cahos KBA (19° 08' N, 72° 20' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Chaînes des Cahos KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
TREES	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
	<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i> (Grisebach) Urban	EN
	<i>Magnolia emarginata</i> Urb. & Ekm.	EN
	<i>Stenostomum radiatum</i> subsp. <i>haitiensis</i> (Borhidi) Borhidi	VU
Endemic Species: The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain.		

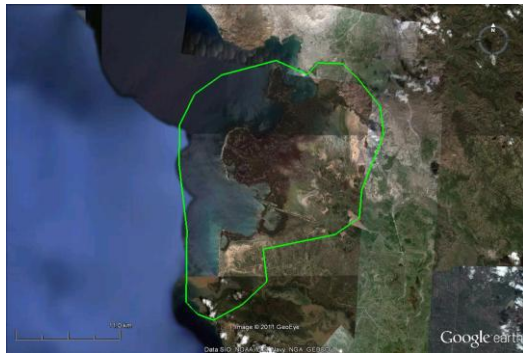
30. Saint-Michel de l'Atalaye – Morne Basile KBA (19° 24.5' N, 72° 23' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Saint-Michel de l'Atalaye – Morne Basile KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	VU
	<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	EN
	<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	EN
TREES	<i>Albizia leonardii</i> Britt. & Rose ex Barneby & J.W. Grimes	VU
	<i>Juniperus barbadensis</i> L.*	VU
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	VU
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
REPTILES	<i>Celestus curtissi</i> Grant, 1951	VU
Endemic Species: <i>Miconia basileensis</i> Urban is endemic to this KBA that includes Morne Basile. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. * Likely extinct in Haiti.		

31. Le Delta de l'Artibonite KBA (19° 20' N, 72° 43.5' W)



Threatened Animals and Plants of *Le Delta de l'Artibonite KBA*. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
TREES	<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i> L.	EN
	<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> L.	EN
CRUSTACEANS	<i>Epilobocera haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	VU
REPTILES	<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Celestus curtissi</i> Grant, 1951	VU
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	EN
	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> Cuvier, 1807	VU
	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	CR
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	CR
	<i>Trachemys decorata</i> Barbour & Carr, 1940	VU
FISH	<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	VU
	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	EN
	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Hyporthodus nigritus</i> Holbrook, 1855	CR
	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	VU
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	VU
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	VU
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	CR
	<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	VU
	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	VU
	<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	VU
Endemic Species: Several live-bearing fish species of the <i>Limia</i> genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including <i>L. dominicensis</i> , <i>L. melanoagaster</i> , <i>L. melanotata</i> , <i>L. nigrofasciata</i> and <i>L. tridens</i> . These have not been assessed by IUCN. <i>Sphaerodactylus williamsi</i> Thomas & Schwartz, 1983 has only been found at its type locality (1973) near Pointe Latanier along Gonaïves-Anse Rouge road, approximately 3 km NW of this KBA. Though listed as CR, it is possibly extinct. The purple copepod, <i>Mastigodiatomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but the extent of its range remains uncertain. ¹ Comprised of 3 species: <i>Montastraea annularis</i> , <i>M. faveolata</i> and <i>M. franksi</i> .		

Annex 1. Threatened species of Haiti contained in the Key Biodiversity Areas.

Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status	No. of KBAs	Endemism
<i>Acropora cervicornis</i> Lamarck, 1816	Staghorn Coral	CR	14	Caribbean
<i>Acropora palmata</i> Lamarck, 1816	Elkhorn Coral	CR	14	Caribbean
<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i> Edwards & Haime, 1851	Lamarck's Sheet Coral	VU	14	Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico
<i>Albizia berteriana</i> (DC.) Fawc. & Rendle	Abey Blanco	VU	3	Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica
<i>Albizia leonardii</i> Britt. & Rose ex Barneby & J.W. Grimes		VU	2	NW Haiti
<i>Amazona ventralis</i> Müller, 1776	Hispaniolan Amazon	VU	4	Hispaniola
<i>Anolis haetianus</i> Garman, 1887	Tiburon Stout Anole	EN	2	SW Haiti
<i>Anolis koopmani</i> Rand, 1961	Brown Red-Bellied Anole	EN	1	SW Haiti
<i>Anolis marron</i> Arnold, 1980	Jacmel Gracile Anolis	EN	1	SE Haiti
<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> Souancé, 1856	Hispaniolan Parakeet	VU	7	Hispaniola
<i>Attalea crassispata</i> (Mart.) Burret	Carossier Palm	CR	3	SW Haiti
<i>Balistes vetula</i> L., 1758	Queen Triggerfish	VU	14	Tropical Atlantic, Caribbean
<i>Battus zetides</i> Munroe, 1971	Zetides Swallowtail Butterfly	VU	1	Hispaniola
<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i> Cory, 1883	Chat Tanager	VU	2	Hispaniola
<i>Calyptrogenia ekmanii</i> (Urb.) Burret		VU	3	SW Haiti, Jamaica
<i>Caretta caretta</i> L., 1758	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	EN	14	Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Oceans
<i>Catalpa brevipes</i> Urban		VU	2	Cuba, Hispaniola
<i>Catharus bicknelli</i> Ridgway, 1882	Bicknell's Thrush	VU	2	Canada, NE US, Greater Antilles
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	Spanish Cedar	VU	17	C. & S. America, Caribbean
<i>Celestus curtissi</i> Grant, 1951	Hispaniola Khaki Galliwasp	VU	8	Hispaniola
<i>Celestus warreni</i> Schwartz, 1970	Giant Hispaniolan Galliwasp	CR	6	Northern Hispaniola
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> L., 1758	Green Sea Turtle	EN	14	Tropical and sub-tropical oceans
<i>Cinnamomum triplinerve</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Kosterm.	Laurier Cannelle	VU	4	Cuba, Hispaniola
<i>Cleyera bolleana</i> (O.C. Schmidt) Kobuski		VU	2	Hispaniola
<i>Cleyera vaccinioides</i> (O.C. Schmidt) Kobuski		VU	2	Hispaniola
<i>Coccyzus ruficularis</i> Hartlaub, 1852	Bay-Breasted Cuckoo	EN	1	Hispaniola
<i>Copernicia ekmanii</i> Burret	Ekman's Copernicia	EN	2	NW Haiti
<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> Daudin, 1800	White-necked Crow	VU	9	Hispaniola
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> Cuvier, 1807	American Crocodile	VU	4	US, C. America, Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola
<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Bonnaterre, 1789	Rhinoceros Iguana	VU	12	Hispaniola
<i>Cyclura ricordii</i> Duméril & Bibron, 1837	Ricord's Iguana	CR	1	Hispaniola
<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> L., 1758	West Indian Whistling-duck	VU	2	Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico
<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	Pillar Coral	VU	14	Caribbean
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Vandelli, 1761	Leatherback Sea Turtle	CR	14	Tropical & sub-tropical oceans
<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i> Edwards & Haime, 1848	Elliptical Star Coral	VU	14	Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, Bahamas
<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i> (Grisebach) Urban		EN	5	Cuba, Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus alcoae</i> Schwartz, 1971	Barahona Rock Frog	EN	1	Hispaniola

Annex 1. Threatened species of Haiti contained in the Key Biodiversity Areas.

Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status	No. of KBAs	Endemism
<i>Eleutherodactylus amadeus</i> Hedges, Thomas & Franz, 1987	Mozart's Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus aporostegus</i> Schwartz, 1965	Tiburon Burrowing Frog	EN	5	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus apostates</i> Schwartz, 1973	La Hotte Big-legged Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus armstrongi</i> Noble & Hassler, 1933	Baoruco Hammer Frog	EN	1	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i> Cochran, 1934	South Island Telegraph Frog	EN	2	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus bakeri</i> Cochran, 1935	La Hotte Bush Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus brevirostris</i> Shreve, 1936	Short-nosed Green Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus caribe</i> Hedges & Thomas, 1992	Haitian Marsh Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus chlorophenax</i> Schwartz, 1976	La Hotte Giant Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus corona</i> Hedges & Thomas, 1992	Hispaniolan Crowned Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus counouspeus</i> Schwartz, 1964	Yellow Cave Frog	EN	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus darlingtoni</i> Cochran, 1935	La Selle Long-legged Frog	CR	1	SE Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus dolomedes</i> Hedges & Thomas, 1992	Hispaniolan Ventriloquial Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus eunaster</i> Schwartz, 1973	La Hotte Whistling Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus fowleri</i> Schwartz, 1973	Khaki Bromeliad Frog	CR	1	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus furcyensis</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	La Selle Red-legged Frog	CR	1	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus glandulifer</i> Cochran, 1935	La Hotte Glanded Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus glanduliferoides</i> Shreve, 1936	La Selle Grass Frog	CR	1	SE Haiti, possibly extinct
<i>Eleutherodactylus glaphycompus</i> Schwartz, 1973	Ball Bearing Frog	EN	4	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus grahami</i> Schwartz, 1979	Yellow Chevronate Frog	EN	1	NW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	Half-stripe Bromeliad Frog	EN	7	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus hypostenor</i> Schwartz, 1965	Baoruco Burrowing Frog	EN	1	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus jugans</i> Cochran, 1937	La Selle Dusky Frog	CR	1	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus lamprotes</i> Schwartz, 1973	Hispaniolan Orange-legged Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus leonei</i> Shreve & Williams, 1963	Southern Pastel Frog	CR	1	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus lucioi</i> Schwartz, 1980	Pallid Rock Frog	CR	1	NW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus nortoni</i> Schwartz, 1976	Spiny Giant Frog	CR	2	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus notidodes</i> Schwartz, 1966	Neiba Telegraph Frog	EN	1	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus oxyrhyncus</i> Dumeril & Bibron, 1841	Hispaniolan Sharp-nosed Frog	CR	2	S Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus parabates</i> Schwartz, 1964	Neiba Whistling Frog	CR	1	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus parapelates</i> Hedges & Thomas, 1987	Macaya Burrowing Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i> Schwartz, 1964	Hispaniolan Pink-rumped Frog	CR	6	S Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus poolei</i> Cochran, 1938	Citadelle Frog	CR	2	N Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus rhodesi</i> Schwartz, 1980	Port-de-Paix Frog	CR	1	NW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i> Schwartz, 1923	Hispaniolan Streamside Frog	CR	3	Hispaniola
<i>Eleutherodactylus sciagraphus</i> Schwartz, 1973	La Hotte Striped-legged Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti

Annex 1. Threatened species of Haiti contained in the Key Biodiversity Areas.

Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status	No. of KBAs	Endemism
<i>Eleutherodactylus semipalmatus</i> Shreve, 1936	Tiburon Stream Frog	CR	2	S Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus somneri</i> Schwartz, 1977	Massif du Nord Whistling Frog	EN	3	N Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus thorectes</i> Hedges, 1988	Macaya Breast-spot Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus ventrilineatus</i> Shreve, 1936	Macaya Dusky Frog	CR	1	SW Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus warreni</i> Schwartz, 1976	Tortue Frog	CR	1	Ile de la Tortue, Haiti
<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i> Cochran, 1932	Tiburon Whistling Frog	VU	5	Hispaniola
<i>Epilobocera haytensis haytensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	Hispaniolan Freshwater Crab	VU	18	Hispaniola
<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> Block, 1792	Nassau Grouper	EN	14	Bermuda, Florida, Caribbean Sea
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> L., 1766	Hawksbill Sea Turtle	CR	14	Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Oceans
<i>Gambusia dominicensis</i> Regan, 1913	Domingo Mosquito Fish	EN	1	Hispaniola
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	Common Lignum Vitae	EN	21	Caribbean
<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	Hollywood Lignum Vitae	EN	21	Caribbean
<i>Guarea spheophylla</i> Urban		VU	2	Hispaniola
<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	Lined Seahorse	VU	14	Canada to Venezuela Atlantic
<i>Huertea cubensis</i> Griseb.	Afiler, Juan Primero	VU	2	Cuba, Hispaniola
<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> Poey, 1865	Yellowfinned Grouper	VU	14	W Atlantic from US to Brazil
<i>Hyporthodus nigrilus</i> Holbrook, 1855	Black Jewfish	CR	14	W Atlantic from US to Brazil
<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Noble, 1923	Hispaniolan Green Treefrog	VU	17	Hispaniola
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	Shortfin Mako	VU	14	Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Mediterranean Oceans
<i>Juglans jamaicensis</i> C. DC.	West Indian Walnut	VU	1	Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico
<i>Juniperus barbadensis</i> L.	Barbados Juniper	VU	2	Greater Antilles, possibly extinct in Hispaniola
<i>Juniperus gracilior</i> var. <i>ekmanii</i> (Florin) R.P. Adams	Ekman's Juniper	CR	1	SE Haiti
<i>Juniperus gracilior</i> var. <i>urbaniana</i> (Pilg. & Ekm.) R.P. Adams	Urban's Juniper	EN	1	SE Haiti
<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> Walbaum, 1792	Hogfish	VU	14	Caribbean
<i>Lasiurus minor</i> Miller, 1931	Minor Red Bat	VU	3	Bahamas, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico
<i>Loxia megaplaga</i> Riley, 1916	Hispaniolan Crossbill	EN	3	Hispaniola
<i>Lutjanus analis</i> Cuvier, 1828	Mutton Snapper	VU	14	Caribbean
<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> Cuvier, 1828	Cuban Snapper,	VU	14	Caribbean
<i>Magnolia domingensis</i> Urb.		EN	2	Hispaniola
<i>Magnolia ekmanii</i> Urb.		EN	1	Massif de la Hotte, Haiti
<i>Magnolia emarginata</i> Urb. & Ekm.		EN	2	Massif du Nord, Chaîne des Cahos, Haiti
<i>Manilkara gonavensis</i> (Urb. & Ekm.) Gilly ex Cronq.		CR	1	La Gonave, Haiti
<i>Manilkara valenzuelana</i> (A. Rich.) T.D. Penn.		VU	1	Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico
<i>Mappia racemosa</i> Jacq.		VU	2	Greater Antilles, Central America
<i>Mastigodiptomus purpureus</i> Marsh, 1907	Purple Copepod	VU	11	Cuba, Haiti in freshwater systems
<i>Micropholis polita</i> (Griseb.) Pierre ssp. <i>hotteana</i> Judd		VU	1	Cuba, Haiti (sp); SW Haiti (subsp)
<i>Montastraea annularis</i> complex ¹	Boulder Star Coral	VU	14	Caribbean

Annex 1. Threatened species of Haiti contained in the Key Biodiversity Areas.

Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status	No. of KBAs	Endemism
<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i> Well, 1973	Rough Cactus Coral	VU	14	Caribbean
<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> Poey, 1865	Crossband Rockfish	VU	14	W Atlantic, Caribbean
<i>Nectandra caudatoacuminata</i> O.C. Schmidt		CR	1	Roseaux, Haiti (type locality only, 1928)
<i>Nectandra pulchra</i> Ekm. & O.C. Schmidt		CR	2	Miragoâne, Haiti (type locality only, 1927)
<i>Oculina varicosa</i> Leseuer, 1821	Large Ivory Coral	VU	14	US to Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico
<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> Cope, 1869	Hispaniolan Yellow Treefrog	EN	13	Hispaniola
<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> Cope, 1871	Hispaniolan Giant Treefrog	EN	10	Hispaniola
<i>Phyllostes ethelae</i> Christiansen, 1948	Hispaniolan Malachite Damselfly	EN	1	Hispaniola
<i>Picrasma excelsa</i> (Sw.) Planch.		VU	5	Greater Antilles, Venezuela
<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i> F. Cuvier, 1836	Hispaniolan Hutia	EN	2	Hispaniola
<i>Podocarpus aristulatus</i> Parl.	Palo de Cruz	VU	3	Cuba, Hispaniola
<i>Pouteria hotteana</i> (Urb. & Ekm.) Baehni		EN	1	Haiti, Puerto Rico
<i>Pseudophoenix lediniana</i> Read	Pal (Creole)	CR	1	Fauché River, Haiti
<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> Kuhl, 1820	Black-capped Petrel	EN	2	Hispaniola, maybe Cuba
<i>Senna domingensis</i> (Spreng.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby		VU	1	Hispaniola, Cuba
<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i> Brandt, 1833	Haitian Solenodon	EN	1	Hispaniola
<i>Stenostomum radiatum</i> subsp. <i>haitiensis</i> (Borhidi) Borhidi.		VU	2	Cuba, Hispaniola
<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i> Gosse, 1847	Golden Swallow	VU	2	Hispaniola, Jamaica
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> Lowe, 1839	Big Eye Tuna	VU	14	Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Oceans
<i>Trachemys decorata</i> Barbour & Carr, 1940	Hispaniolan Elegant Slider	VU	4	Hispaniola
<i>Turdus swalesi</i> Wetmore, 1927	La Selle Thrush	EN	2	Hispaniola
<i>Typhlops capitulatus</i> Richmond, 1964	Tiburon Pale-lipped Blindsnake	EN	4	Cul-de-Sac to Miragoane, Jacmel, Haiti
<i>Typhlops hectus</i> Thomas, 1974	Tiburon Peninsula Blindsnake	EN	6	SW Haiti
<i>Xenoligea montana</i> Chapman, 1917	White-winged Warbler	VU	3	Hispaniola
¹ Includes 3 species: <i>Monsteraea annularis</i> , <i>M. faveolata</i> and <i>M. franksi</i> .				

Annex 2. IUCN Red List threatened species not included in the KBAs.

Scientific name	Common Names	IUCN Status	Endemism	Comments
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> Lesson, 1828	Sei Whale	EN	Worldwide oceans	Pelagic species; uncertain due data deficiency
<i>Buteo ridgwayi</i> Cory, 1883	Ridgway's Hawk	CR	Hispaniola	Uncertain due data deficiency, but likely extirpated from Haitian territory.
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> Poey, 1861	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	VU	Tropical/subtropical/temperate oceans	Pelagic species; uncertain due data deficiency
<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i> Cochran, 1935	Hispaniola Yellow-mottled Frog	VU	Hispaniola	Status likely to change to NT.
<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i> Cochran, 1941	Southern Crested Toad	VU	Hispaniola	Status likely to change to NT.
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> L., 1758	Sperm Whale	VU	Worldwide oceans	Pelagic species; uncertain due data deficiency
<i>Rhinocodon typus</i> Smith, 1828	Whale Shark	VU	Tropical/subtropical/temperate oceans	Pelagic species; uncertain due data deficiency
<i>Sphaerodactylus williamsi</i> Thomas & Schwartz, 1983	Haitian Striped Sphaero	CR	NW Haiti	Outside <i>Le Delta de l'Artibonite</i> KBA; maybe extinct.
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> Griffith & Smith, 1834	Scalloped Hammerhead	EN	Warm temperate/tropical oceans	Pelagic species; uncertain due data deficiency
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> Rüppell, 1837	Great Hammerhead	EN	Warm temperate/tropical oceans	Pelagic species; uncertain due data deficiency
<i>Trichechus manatus</i> L., 1758 subsp. <i>manatus</i>	West Indian Manatee	EN	Caribbean Antilles	Uncertain due data deficiency, but likely extirpated from Haitian territory.

Annex 3. Species of special concern contained in the KBAs of Haiti.

KBA NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ENDEMISM
Cayemites-Baradères	<i>Amphisbaena caudalis</i> Cochran, 1928	Cayemite Long-tailed Worm Snake	Cayemite, Haiti
Cayemites-Baradères	<i>Amphisbaena caymite</i> Thomas & Hedges, 2007	Cayemite Short-tailed Worm Snake	Cayemite, Haiti
Citadelle-Grottes Dondon	<i>Eleutherodactylus limbensis</i> Lynn, 1958	Haitian Streamside Frog	Massif du Nord, Haiti
Citadelle-Grottes Dondon	<i>Limia pauciradiata</i> Rivas, 1980	Few-rayed Limia	Grand Riviere du Nord, Haiti
Dame-Marie	<i>Eleutherodactylus displasius</i> Schwartz, 1977	Patternless Whistling Frog	NW Massif de la Hotte peninsula, Haiti
Dame-Marie	<i>Limia dominicensis</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Tiburon Peninsula Limia	Hispaniola
Dame-Marie	<i>Limia melanogaster</i> Günther, 1866	Blackbelly Limia	Central America, Haiti and Jamaica
Dame-Marie	<i>Limia melanonotata</i> Nichols & Myers, 1923	Blackbanded Limia	Hispaniola
Dame-Marie	<i>Limia nigrofasciata</i> Rivas, 1980	Blackbarred Limia	Hispaniola, maybe L'Étang Miragoâne
Dame-Marie	<i>Limia tridens</i> Hilgendorf, 1889	Tiburon Limia	Hispaniola
Dubedou-Morne Balance	<i>Neobuchia paulinae</i> Urb.	Mapou Blanc	Hispaniola, monotypic genus
Dubedou-Morne Balance	<i>Zombia antillarum</i> L. Bailey	Zombi Palm	Hispaniola, monotypic genus
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Gambusia beebei</i> Myers, 1935	Miragoane Gambusia	L'Étang Miragoâne, Haiti
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia dominicensis</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Tiburon Peninsula Limia	Hispaniola
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia fuscomaculata</i> Rivas, 1980	Blotched Limia	L'Étang Miragoâne, Haiti
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia garnieri</i> Rivas, 1980	Garnier's Limia	L'Étang Miragoâne, Haiti
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia grossidens</i> Rivas, 1980	Large-tooth Limia	L'Étang Miragoâne, Haiti
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia immaculata</i> Rivas, 1980	Plain Limia	L'Étang Miragoâne, Haiti
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia melanogaster</i> Günther, 1866	Blackbelly Limia	Central America, Haiti and Jamaica
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia melanonotata</i> Nichols & Myers, 1923	Blackbanded Limia	Hispaniola
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia miragoanensis</i> Rivas, 1980	Miragoane Limia	L'Étang Miragoâne, Haiti
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia nigrofasciata</i> Rivas, 1980	Blackbarred Limia	Hispaniola, maybe L'Étang Miragoâne
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia ornata</i> Regan, 1913	Ornate Limia	L'Étang Miragoâne, Haiti
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Limia tridens</i> Hilgendorf, 1889	Tiburon Limia	Hispaniola
Fond des Nègres - L'Etang Miragoâne	<i>Zombia antillarum</i> L. Bailey	Zombi Palm	Hispaniola, monotypic genus.
Ile à Vache	<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus tetraopes</i>	Gray-crowned Palm Tanager subspecies	Endemic to Ile à Vache
Ile de la Tortue Est	<i>Limia dominicensis</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Tiburon Peninsula Limia	Hispaniola

Annex 3. Species of special concern contained in the KBAs of Haiti.

KBA NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ENDEMISM
Ile de la Tortue Est	<i>Limia melanogaster</i> Günther, 1866	Blackbelly Limia	Central America, Haiti and Jamaica
Ile de la Tortue Est	<i>Limia melanonotata</i> Nichols & Myers, 1923	Blackbanded Limia	Hispaniola
Ile de la Tortue Est	<i>Limia nigrofasciata</i> Rivas, 1980	Blackbarred Limia	Hispaniola, maybe L'Étang Miragoâne
Ile de la Tortue Est	<i>Limia tridens</i> Hilgendorf, 1889	Tiburon Limia	Hispaniola
Ile de la Tortue Ouest	<i>Limia dominicensis</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Tiburon Peninsula Limia	Hispaniola
Ile de la Tortue Ouest	<i>Limia melanogaster</i> Günther, 1866	Blackbelly Limia	Central America, Haiti and Jamaica
Ile de la Tortue Ouest	<i>Limia melanonotata</i> Nichols & Myers, 1923	Blackbanded Limia	Hispaniola
Ile de la Tortue Ouest	<i>Limia nigrofasciata</i> Rivas, 1980	Blackbarred Limia	Hispaniola, maybe L'Étang Miragoâne
Ile de la Tortue Ouest	<i>Limia tridens</i> Hilgendorf, 1889	Tiburon Limia	Hispaniola
La Gonave North	<i>Limia rivasi</i> Franz & Burgess, 1983	Riva's Limia	Endemic to La Gonave
La Gonave South	<i>Neobuchia paulinae</i> Urb.	Mapou Blanc	Hispaniola, monotypic genus
La Gonave South	<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> H. Wendl. ex Sarg.	Palmiste a Vin	Western Caribbean, Florida, Belize, Mex.
Lac Azuéi-Trou Caiman	<i>Limia dominicensis</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Tiburon Peninsula Limia	Hispaniola
Lac Azuéi-Trou Caiman	<i>Limia melanogaster</i> Günther, 1866	Blackbelly Limia	Central America, Haiti and Jamaica
Lac Azuéi-Trou Caiman	<i>Limia melanonotata</i> Nichols & Myers, 1923	Blackbanded Limia	Hispaniola
Lac Azuéi-Trou Caiman	<i>Limia nigrofasciata</i> Rivas, 1980	Blackbarred Limia	Hispaniola, maybe L'Étang Miragoâne
Lac Azuéi-Trou Caiman	<i>Limia tridens</i> Hilgendorf, 1889	Tiburon Limia	Hispaniola
Lagons du Nord-Est	<i>Limia dominicensis</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Tiburon Peninsula Limia	Hispaniola
Lagons du Nord-Est	<i>Limia melanogaster</i> Günther, 1866	Blackbelly Limia	Central America, Haiti and Jamaica
Lagons du Nord-Est	<i>Limia melanonotata</i> Nichols & Myers, 1923	Blackbanded Limia	Hispaniola
Lagons du Nord-Est	<i>Limia nigrofasciata</i> Rivas, 1980	Blackbarred Limia	Hispaniola, maybe L'Étang Miragoâne
Lagons du Nord-Est	<i>Limia tridens</i> Hilgendorf, 1889	Tiburon Limia	Hispaniola
Massif de la Hotte	<i>Chimarrhis ekmanii</i> Borhidi		Massif de la Hotte, Haiti.
Massif de la Hotte	<i>Eleutherodactylus displasius</i> Schwartz, 1977	Patternless Whistling Frog	NW Massif de la Hotte, Haiti.
Massif de la Hotte	<i>Tomzanonia filicina</i> (Dod) Nir		Massif de la Hotte. Monotypic genus.
Massif de la Selle	<i>Coccothrinax ekmanii</i> Burret	Ekman's Coccothrinax	Massif de la Selle/Barahona, Hispaniola
Mole St. Nicolas	<i>Leptocereus</i> sp. nov.		Môle St. Nicolas, Haiti
Mole St. Nicolas	<i>Limia dominicensis</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Tiburon Peninsula Limia	Hispaniola
Mole St. Nicolas	<i>Limia melanogaster</i> Günther, 1866	Blackbelly Limia	Central America, Haiti and Jamaica

Annex 3. Species of special concern contained in the KBAs of Haiti.

KBA NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ENDEMISM
Mole St. Nicolas	<i>Limia melanonotata</i> Nichols & Myers, 1923	Blackbanded Limia	Hispaniola
Mole St. Nicolas	<i>Limia nigrofasciata</i> Rivas, 1980	Blackbarred Limia	Hispaniola, maybe L'Étang Miragoâne
Mole St. Nicolas	<i>Limia tridens</i> Hilgendorf, 1889	Tiburon Limia	Hispaniola
Morne Bailly	<i>Eleutherodactylus limbensis</i> Lynn, 1958	Haitian Streamside Frog	Massif du Nord, Haiti
Pic Tête Boeuf	<i>Samuelssonina verrucosa</i> Ekman & Urban		Massif de la Hotte, Haiti
Plaissance	<i>Eleutherodactylus limbensis</i> Lynn, 1958	Haitian Streamside Frog	Massif du Nord, Haiti
Port-de-Paix	<i>Consolea falcata</i> (Ekm. & Werderm) Kunth		Port-de-Paix, Haiti
Port-de-Paix	<i>Limia dominicensis</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Tiburon Peninsula Limia	Hispaniolaic
Port-de-Paix	<i>Limia melanogaster</i> Günther, 1866	Blackbelly Limia	Central America, Haiti and Jamaica
Port-de-Paix	<i>Limia melanonotata</i> Nichols & Myers, 1923	Blackbanded Limia	Hispaniola
Port-de-Paix	<i>Limia nigrofasciata</i> Rivas, 1980	Blackbarred Limia	Hispaniola, maybe L'Étang Miragoâne
Port-de-Paix	<i>Limia tridens</i> Hilgendorf, 1889	Tiburon Limia	Hispaniola
Port-de-Paix	<i>Opuntia acaulis</i> Ekman & Werderm.		Port-de-Paix
Port-de-Paix	<i>Opuntia ekmanii</i> Werderm.	Ekman's Opuntia	Port-de-Paix
Port-de-Paix	<i>Zombia antillarum</i> L. Bailey	Zombi Palm	Hispaniola, monotypic genus.