Species in the *In Situ* Research Role

8 species

Species that for one or more reasons require further *in situ* research to be carried out as part of the conservation action for the species. One or more critical pieces of information is not known at this time.

Species	Extinction Risk	Threat Mitigation	Protected Habitat	Population Recovery	Over-collection	Comments
Peltophryne longinasus	Endangered (EN)	Threats cannot/will not be reversed in time	Yes	Unknown	No	This species occurs in a protected area but the protection is not effective (A. R. Estrada, pers. comm. March 2011). There is already a captive program underway. Phylogenetic studies are ongoing but not yet published (A. Rodríguez, pers. comm. March 2011) (see also J. Pramuk's papers). The population is assumed to be declining and is being seen less in areas where they were previously abundant (L. Díaz, pers. comm. March 2011).
Peltophryne florentinoi	Vulnerable (VU)	Threats unknown	Yes	Yes	No	Reassessed from Critically Endangered during the 2010 Cuban Red List assessment. This species was recently described and the immediate threats are not known (A. R. Estrada, A. Rodríguez pers. comm. March 2011). Useful for conservation education because of the unique breeding biology (L. Díaz, pers. comm. March 2011). Phylogenetic studies are ongoing but not yet published (A. Rodríguez, pers. comm. March 2011) (see also J. Pramuk's papers).

Species	Extinction Risk	Threat Mitigation	Protected Habitat	Population Recovery	Over-collection	Comments
Peltophryne empusa	Least Concern (LC)	Threats unknown	No	Yes	No	Reassessed from Vulnerable during the 2010 Cuban Red List assessment. Although this species occurs in degraded agricultural habitats, the extent of its tolerance to intensive agriculture is not yet known (L. Díaz, A. R. Estrada, A. Rodríguez pers. comm. March 2011). Phylogenetic studies are ongoing but not yet published (A. Rodríguez, pers. comm. March 2011) (see also J. Pramuk's papers).
Peltophryne taladai	Least Concern (LC)	Threats unknown	Yes	Yes	No	Reassessed from Vulnerable during the 2010 Cuban Red List assessment. Phylogenetic studies are ongoing but not yet published (A. Rodríguez, pers. comm. March 2011) (see also J. Pramuk's papers). Used for traditional witchcraft practices.
Eleutherodactylus tonyi	Vulnerable (VU)	Threats are reversible in time frame	Unknown	Yes	No	Reassessed from Critically Endangered during the 2010 Cuban Red List assessment. Approximately half of the population occurs in a significant national park, which is quite well protected (L. Díaz, pers. comm. March 2011). There are also abundant populations outside of protected areas and additional research is required to determine the extent of distribution (A. Rodríguez pers. comm. March 2011).

Species	Extinction Risk	Threat Mitigation	Protected Habitat	Population Recovery	Over-collection	Comments
Peltophryne gundlachi	Least Concern (LC)	Threats unknown	No	Yes	No	Reassessed from Vulnerable during the 2010 Cuban Red List assessment. Good husbandry analog for P. cataulaciceps. Phylogenetic studies are ongoing but not yet published (A. Rodríguez, pers. comm. March 2011) (see also J. Pramuk's papers).
Eleutherodactylus ronaldi	Least Concern (LC)	Threats unknown	Yes	Yes	No	Reassessed from Vulnerable during the 2010 Cuban Red List assessment. The species occurs in an area that could be subject to direct logging. It is tolerant to disturbance but the level of tolerance is not known (L. Díaz, A. Rodríguez pers. comm. March 2011). Could be used as a husbandry analog for E. mariposa.
Eleutherodactylus varians	Least Concern (LC)	Threats are reversible in time frame	Unknown	Yes	No	Reassessed from Vulnerable during the 2010 Cuban Red List assessment. Is a bromeliad dweller and is sensitive to habitat destruction and requires bromeliads. Is known to re-populate areas where bromeliads have been re-established (L. Díaz, pers. comm. March 2011). Could be used as a husbandry analog for E. guantanamera and E. melacara. Could be used for education programs due to its very loud and distinctive call.