

MC (Minimal Concern)*Eleutherodactylus johnstonei*

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| <b>Date assessed</b>                      | 2020-09-01  |
| <b>Year published</b>                     | 2021  |
| <b>Eicat category</b>                     | MC (Minimal Concern)  |
| <b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b> | Leptospire were found in blood and tissue samples collected from <i>E. johnstonei</i> from Barbados. Although evidence for transmission scant and it is not known if frogs function as disease reservoirs, this species does harbour the parasites responsible for Leptospirosis (Everard et al. 1990). |
| <b>Confidence rating</b>                  | Low   |
| <b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>     | Transmission of disease   |
| <b>Countries of most severe impact</b>    |   |
| <b>Description of impact</b>              | Leptospire were found in blood and tissue samples collected from <i>E. johnstonei</i> from Barbados. Although evidence for transmission scant and it is not known if frogs function as disease reservoirs, this species does harbour the parasites responsible for Leptospirosis.                       |
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| <b>Reviewers</b>                          | EICAT authority   |
| <b>Recommended citation</b>               | Nitya Prakash Mohanty; James Baxter-Gilbert; John Measey; Sarah J. Davies. (2026). <i>Eleutherodactylus johnstonei</i> . <a href="https://iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=1268">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .  |

