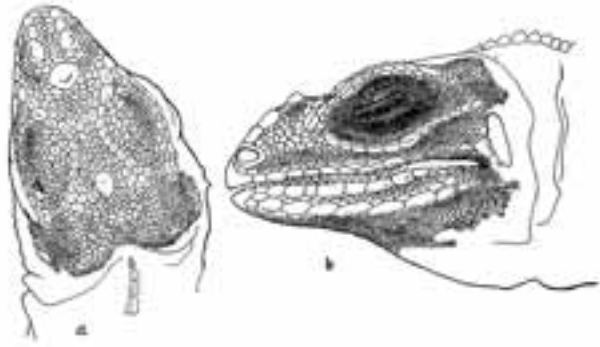


its status can be made. *Crocodylus acutus* is found in Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Florida, and Central America.



Cyclura cornuta (USNM No. 82107, from Petite Gonave Island, Haiti). See also article on p. 222.

SPECIES ERRONEOUSLY RECORDED FROM HISPANIOLA

The type of *Spelerpes infuscatus* Peters, now in the Berlin Museum (No. 6556), supposedly from “Hayti,” has been positively identified by Dr. E. R. Dunn as *Oedipus lineolus* Cope and hence must have come from Mexico (Dunn, 1926). The intensive collecting done during the past few years leaves little expectation of finding any endemic tailed amphibians in the West Indies.

Hispaniolan records of *Eleutherodactylus auriculatus* Cope are undoubtedly based on misidentifications of the several small frogs that bear quite a close resemblance to the rather variable true *auriculatus* of Cuba.

Boulenger’s record of a *Dendrobates trivittatus* (1882, p. 145) from “S. Domingo” is probably based on an incorrect locality record, as no true *Dendrobates* is to be expected so far out of its range.

B I O G R A P H I C A L S K E T C H

Doris M. Cochran (1898–1968)¹

Doris Mable Cochran was a specialist in Neotropical herpetology and was for many years the custodian of the American national collection at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Her interest in natural history began as a child growing up in a small town near the shores of Lake Erie and, while still an undergraduate at George Washington University (A.B. 1920, M.S. 1921), she became Aide in the Division of Herpetology at the United States National Museum. Although formally under the curatorship of Leonhard Stejneger, Cochran was responsible for the day-to-day administration of the herpetological collections. In 1927, she became Assistant Curator and, in 1942, Associate Curator, before formally taking charge of the collections after Stejneger’s death in 1943. In the interim, she earned a Ph.D. at the University of Maryland (1933) with a thesis on crab myology. Eventually promoted to Curator in 1956, she retired in 1968, and died less than a month later.

Cochran’s research emphasized the herpetofaunas of southeastern Asia, the West Indies, and South America, particularly those of Brazil and Colombia. She published nearly 90 titles from 1922–1970, most of them short taxonomic papers describing new genera (8) and species and subspecies (125). Her interest in the West Indies spanned a 20-year period and culminated in *The Herpetology of Hispaniola* (1941). Subsequently, she focused most of her attention on South American frogs, about which she published many papers and two books, *Frogs of Southeastern Brazil* (1954) and *Frogs of Colombia* (1970), the latter published posthumously with her longtime collaborator, Coleman J. Goin. She also wrote numerous semi-popular articles and some wartime booklets for use by the military. Her most widely known book was the profusely illustrated *Living Amphibians of the World* (1961), which was

translated into at least ten languages. *The New Field Book of Reptiles and Amphibians* (1970), coauthored with Goin, was not successful and never competed seriously with existing North American field guides by Roger Conant and Robert C. Stebbins.



Doris M. Cochran (photograph courtesy of Kraig Adler).

¹ Source: Adler, K. 1989. Herpetologists of the past, pp. 5–141. In K. Adler (ed.), *Contributions to the History of Herpetology*. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Contributions to Herpetology, vol. 5. Ithaca, New York.