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The Hispaniolan Frog *Eleutherodactylus neodreptus* Schwartz (Anura: Leptodactylidae) is a Synonym of *E. audanti* Cochran

S. BLAIR HEDGES, *Department of Biology, 208 Mueller Laboratory, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA.*

The Hispaniolan frog *Eleutherodactylus neodreptus* was described from a single specimen collected in 1964 by David C. Leber and Richard Thomas in the Sierra de Baoruco, Dominican Republic (Schwartz, 1965). No additional specimens have appeared despite numerous visits to this region by herpetologists during the last 30 years. For reasons given below, I conclude that *E. neodreptus* is a synonym of *E. audanti* Cochran.

In the original description, comparisons primarily were made with other species of *Eleutherodactylus* collected at the type locality. However, no comparison was made with *E. audanti*, an upland species with a spotty distribution (Schwartz and Henderson, 1991). Both *E. neodreptus* and *E. audanti* are similar in body size and shape (stocky), have short vomerine odontophores, an areolate ("granular") venter, and expanded digital tips on all fingers. Additionally, some pattern elements in the holotype of *E. neodreptus* are common in *E. audanti*: dark leg bands and a postanal triangle. In my examination of the holotype of *E. neodreptus* (Museum of Comparative Zoology 43207), I noted some structural differences between it and typical *E. audanti*: a longer snout, less protuberant nares, and smaller digital tips. These differences possibly are due to the fact that the holotype had decomposed slightly before preservation (Richard Thomas, pers. comm.).

In 1965, *E. audanti* was not known from the Sierra de Baoruco, and Schwartz (1966:377) suggested that elevations below 1500 m in the eastern portion of that range were too low for the species. For this reason, it is likely that *E. audanti* was excluded from the comparisons with *E. neodreptus*. Subsequently, *E. audanti* has been collected in the Sierra de Baoruco and at elevations as low as 800 m (Schwartz and Henderson, 1991). On 21 June 1985, Richard Thomas and I visited

the type locality of *E. neodreptus* (24 km SW Barahona, 1120 m; vicinity of "Tejunde") and collected *E. audanti* (United States National Museum 331513) in addition to other species taken along with *E. neodreptus* in 1964 (*E. abbotti* Cochran, *E. armstrongi* Noble and Hassler, *E. inoptatus* Barbour, and *E. ruffifemoralis* Noble and Hassler). Because of the considerable resemblance of the holotype of *E. neodreptus* to *E. audanti*, and because the latter species now is known to occur at the type locality of the former species, *E. neodreptus* should be considered a synonym of *E. audanti*.

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First record of the Canada Warbler for Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles

TINEKE G. PRINS¹ and ADOLFHE O. DEBROT,² *Institute of Systematic and Population Biology (Zoological Museum), P.O. Box 94766, 1090 GT Amsterdam, The Netherlands;* ³*CARMABI Foundation, P.O. Box 2090, Curaçao, lands Antilles.*

On 23 September 1991, a Canada Warbler *Wilsonia canadensis* (Linnaeus), a species unrecorded from the Netherlands Antilles (Voous, 1983), was found dead in a garden on the west coast of Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles. The bird probably had hit an obstacle, as the breast was slightly damaged. The bird is greyish above, has an unmarked wing and tail, shows a black-spotted necklace, and has yellow underparts with contrasting white undertail-coverts. Based on these characters all wood-warblers other than *W. canadensis* can be excluded (Curson, 1994).

The bird appeared to be a male in immature non-breeding plumage: the upperparts have a slight olive wash on forehead and rump, the forehead has some concealed black spots, the lores are deep black, the eye-ring is yellow, and the necklace is rather broad and marked with small blackish spots or short streaks. Flight-feathers and primary coverts are greyish, the tail-feathers are pointed (cf. Cramp and Perrins, 1994;