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Geographic Distribution: *Boana rosenbergi* (Rosenberg's Treefrog)

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Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 190927). A specimen was found under a log in a hardwood forest at ca. 1345 h. The hardwood forest is on top of a ravine next to the Suwannee River. The weather was overcast and in the mid-70°F. New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final Report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida 524 pp.; Krysko et al. 2019. Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 728 pp.). This record creates two gaps in the distribution. One gap is between Jefferson and Hamilton counties and the other is between Gilchrist and Hamilton counties. The three closest Florida vouchers are in Jefferson (UF 69754; 41.9 mi west), Dixie (UF 740; 65 mi south) and Gilchrist (UF 168569; 45.5 mi south-southeast) counties.

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HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: VIRGINIA: SMYTH Co.: Hungry Mother State Park, ditch in front of park maintenance building (36.89129°N, 81.51553°W; WGS 84). 31 March 2019. M. Kevin Hamed and Tanya Hall. Verified by A. Floyd Scott and Paul W. Sattler. David H. Synder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 20002; photo voucher) and Virginia Herpetological Society (VHS) Digital Archive 501 (photo voucher). New county record (Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service [https://vafwis.dgif.virginia.gov/fwis/; 1 September 2019] and VertNet [vertnet.org; 1 Sept 2019]). We found this adult female at the edge of a ditch in a clump of moss guarding ca. 40 eggs. We found an additional nest with two female Four-toed Salamanders and ca. 60 eggs nearby. The nearest known locality is ca. 91 km W in Scott County near Bark Camp Lake (Carnegie Museum [CM] 140195) and 41 km NE in Wythe County near Little Walker Mountain (Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service).

M. KEVIN HAMED, Department of Fish and Wildlife Conservation, Virginia Tech, 101 Cheatham Hall, 310 West Campus Drive, Blacksburg, Virginia, 24061, USA (e-mail: khamed@vt.edu); **TANYA M. HALL**, Hungry Mother State Park, 2854 Park Boulevard, Marion, Virginia, USA (e-mail: tanya.hall@dcr.virginia.gov).

NOTOPHTHALMUS MERIDIONALIS (Black-spotted Newt). USA: TEXAS: LIVE OAK Co.: George West (28.33250°N, 98.11751°W; WGS 84). April 1938. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Oklahoma State University Collection of Vertebrates (OSU COV 848–853). The locality was recorded as “M. George West” in the original ledger and was georeferenced as the town of George West with GEOLocate (error = 2011 m; www.geo-locate.org). These specimens are the first record of *Notophtalmus meridionalis* in Live Oak County (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Third Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.) and fill a gap within the known range of this species in Texas. Records of *N. meridionalis* exist from adjacent McMullen and San Patricio counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record is from McMullen County (University of Kansas Digital Archives [KUDA 11223]), 43.4 km west of these specimens. We thank S. Fox and J. Agan at OSU COV for the loan of these specimens.

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THORIUS PENNATULUS (Veracruz Pigmy Salamander). MEXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF RAFAEL DELGADO: Cerro San Cristobal (18.81436°N, 97.10122°W; WGS 84), 1545 m elev. 26 January 2020. Laura Pamela Taval-Velázquez, Jorge Luis Castillo-Juárez, Rafael Peralta-Hernández and Víctor Vásquez-Cruz. Verified by Sean M. Rovito. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2584, PC 2585; photo vouchers). We found an adult individual of *T. pennatulus* under a decomposing log around 1400 h in an area with remnants of cloud forest. First record for the municipality, extending the range of the species 13.3 km northeast of the closest locality at Cerro del Chicahuaxtla, Cuautlapan, Municipality of Ixtaczoquitlán (Sandoval-Comte et al. 2012. PLoS ONE 7:e34023). Populations of *T. pennatulus* are decreasing and consequently this species is currently regarded as Endangered (IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group. 2020. *Thorius pennatulus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2020: e.T59424A53987201). *Thorius pennatulus* is sensitive to changes in its habitat and the estimated decrease of more than 48% of its known distribution was attributed to habitat loss (Sandoval-Comte et al. 2012, *op. cit.*). We consider the population inhabiting Cerro San Cristobal to be crucial for both its study and conservation. We thank N. Camacho for cataloguing the photographs, and S. M. Rovito for confirming the species identity.

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ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS FOWLERI (Fowler's Toad). USA: PENNSYLVANIA: MONTOUR Co.: North Branch Susquehanna River, Danville (40.95799°N, 76.61804°W; WGS 84). 4 July 2020. Evan G. Houston. Verified by Mark Lethaby. Natural History Museum at the Tom Ridge Environmental Center (TREC A-169; audio voucher) and Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey (PARS 169821; audio voucher). Male calling along the bank of the North Branch Susquehanna River. New county record filling a small range gap between records in adjacent Columbia and Northumberland counties (Hulse et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 419 pp.; Hartzell 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:622). The nearest records are ca. 16.3 km to the southwest in adjacent Northumberland County (Hulse et al. 2001, *op. cit.*).

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BOANA ROSENBERGI (Rosenberg's Treefrog). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: LAS PALMAS DISTRICT: Pixvae, Los Latos Creek (7.82031°N, 81.57577°W; WGS 84), 41 m elev. 8 March 2020. E. E. Flores. Verified by Abel Batista. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2020a; photo voucher). The adult frog (56 mm SVL, 10.02 g), was captured at 1016 h while perched on a shrub about five meters from the creek's edge. This locality bridges a distributional

gap in Panama between a place ca. 146 km to the east at Los Limones, Baru District, Chiriqui Province (iNaturalist 44983837; www.inaturalist.org/observations/44983837) and ca. 66 km to the west at Las Blanditas, Santiago District, Veraguas province (iNaturalist 35786524; www.inaturalist.org/observations/35786524). Pixvae is a Pacific coastal community located 11 km from Coiba Island National Park. Fieldwork was supported with funds from a Coiba Scientific Station (COIBA AIP) grant and under the scientific permit SE/A-53-19 issued by the Ministry of Environment of Panama.

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BUFO NEBULIFER (= **INCILIUS NEBULIFER**) (**Gulf Coast Toad**). USA: TEXAS: HAMILTON Co.: ca. 945 m downstream of Gentry Street crossing of Pecan Creek, Hamilton (31.71120°N, 98.11179°W; WGS 84), 342 m elev. 9 January 2020. Lawrence G. Bassett. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 104884). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). One specimen (39.35 mm SVL, 4.9 g) was found ca. 10 m from the margin of Pecan Creek at 1725 h. This record fills a gap in the distribution of *Bufo nebulifer* among Lampasas, Coryell, Bosque, Erath, Comanche, and Mills counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record is ca. 70 km to the southeast in Coryell County (Louisiana Museum of Natural History, Louisiana State University [LSUMZ] 6160).

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BUFO STEJNEGERI (**Korean Water Toad**). REPUBLIC OF KOREA: SOUTH GYEONGSANG: Sancheong (35.30482°N, 127.75080°E; WGS 84), 547 m elev. 12 May 2019. Kevin R. Messenger. Verified by Yikweon Jang. HerpMapper (HM 278953; photo voucher) and Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 1.222; photo voucher). New “county” (Korean “-ri”) record, extending the range 12 km south (Shim et al. 2006. Nat. Conserv. 134:10–25) to a different water basin. Species relatively abundant further north, in northern areas of Jiri Mountain National Park (Song et al. 2009. Korean J. Env. Eco. 23:187–193; database of National Institute of Biological Resources). A two-day stream survey conducted by six people at this locality resulted in one adult individual and two tadpoles further downstream. Supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (2017R1A2B200357).

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DRYOPHYTES SUWEONENSIS (**Suweon Treefrog**). REPUBLIC OF KOREA: GYEONGGI: Yeoncheon (38.05806°N, 127.06889°W; WGS 84), 78 m elev. 14 June 2020. Yoonhyuk Bae. Verified by

Yikweon Jang. InfoBoss Cyber Herbarium Collections, InfoBoss Inc. (INP_00001; photo voucher) and Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 1.224; photo voucher). A total of 20 calling males recorded on narrow strip of land between four-lane road and train tracks. New locality extends the known range of this species by 32 km from Imjingak (37.90139°N, 126.763054°S; Borzée et al. 2017. PeerJ 5:e3872). Northernmost locality in Republic of Korea, but south of population in Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Borzée et al. 2020. PLoS ONE 15:e0234299).

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PALLIDUS (**Pale Chirping Frog**). MEXICO: SINALOA: MUNICIPALITY OF CONCORDIA: 4.8 km E of Copalá on Hwy. 40 (Mazatlán–Durango Highway) (23.40040°N, 105.91569°W; WGS 84), 541 m elev. 16 August 2015. J. A. Loc-Barragán, H. Franz-Chávez, A. J. Grünwald, and C. I. Grünwald. Verified by Jacobo Reyes-Velazco. Herpetological Collection, Museum of Zoology, Faculty of Sciences, UNAM (MZFC-HE 33188). First record for this species from Sinaloa, northernmost known locality in Mexico, and a range extension of ca. 105 km northwest from the closest documented site 2.7 mi (4.3 km) southwest of Huajicori, Nayarit (Loc-Barragán et al. 2019. Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 54:205–213). The frog was found at night by triangulation while vocalizing on the side of the road from vegetation in tropical deciduous forest. It is noted that records of *E. modestus* and *E. teretistes* from Sinaloa are representatives of *E. pallidus*; *E. modestus* is restricted to Nayarit and Colima and *E. teretistes* is restricted to Jalisco (Grünwald et al. 2018. Mesoamer. Herpetol. 5:7–83). The frog was caught under a permit (#FAUT-0093) to Adrian Nieto-Montes de Oca with extension to CIG.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ZEUS (**Cuban Giant Frog**). CUBA: ARTEMISA: MUNICIPALITY OF BAHÍA HONDA: “Cueva de Canillas,” Pan de Guajabón (22.78488°N, 83.39052°W; WGS 84), 50 m elev. 29 October 2019. Adonis González Carralero. Verified by Manuel Iturriaga Monsisbay. Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Havana, Cuba (CZACC 14.16575). First record for the Municipality of Bahía Honda and to the protected area of Pan de Guajabón, ca. 12.7 airline km from the nearest record at Baños de Los Bermejales, Municipality of Los Palacios, Pinar del Río Province (cited just as “Los Bermejales;” Buide 1967. Torreia 1:160). The adult frog (57.8 mm SVL) was discovered inside the cave at 1046 h during an expedition to Guaniguanico Massif, using permit No. 06/19 for project P211LH005-008 “Diversidad Biológica en los Ecosistemas Montañosos Guamuhaya y Guaniguanico Bajo un Enfoque Paisajístico,” issued to Y. López-Hurtado by the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Cuba.