***ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES* (Rio Grande Chirping Frog)**. USA: TEXAS: Waller Co.: 2100 Cane Island Parkway, Katy (29.79782°N, 95.84228°W; WGS 84), 44 m elev. 26 July 2020. Lawrence G. Bassett. Verified by Gregory G. Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTACV-A-66147). Two individuals were found in a garden bed beneath bricks at 1237 h. One of these individuals (26.38 mm SUL, 8.55 mm HW, 1.39 g) was collected to serve as a vouchered specimen. 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.). This record fills a gap in the known distribution of *E. cystignathoides* among Fort Bend, Harris, Montgomery, Grimes, and Austin counties. The nearest known record is ca. 24.64 km to the west in Austin County (Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin [TNHC] 65939). Specimen collected under Scientific Permit SPR-0102-191 issued to MRJF by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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***ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS* (Greenhouse Frog)**. USA: MISSISSIPPI: Madison Co.: 114 Hidden Hills Dr, Madison (32.45710°N, 90.07359°W; WGS 84). 24 September 2020. Isabella Garza and Will Selman. Verified by Jim Lee. Mississippi Museum of Natural Science (MMNS 19968). A single individual was captured in a moist flowerbed next to a residence by IRG. New county record. Individuals were first heard calling by WS at this residence ca. 3 mo prior to the individual that was captured and reported herein. This is an introduced species to Mississippi, and the Madison County record is only the sixth county in Mississippi where *E. planirostris* has been reported. Other counties include Forrest, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, and Oktibbeha (Dinsmore 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:403; Mann et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:652; Lee and Rojo 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:583). This record is ca. 18.3 km NNE of the previous Hinds County records (MMNS 10386, 10475) reported by Mann et al. (2014, *op. cit.*). The mode of introduction at the Madison County site is unknown, but others in the state have been reportedly spread via the horticultural industry (Dinsmore 2004, *op. cit.*). Because of its small size and diminutive advertisement call, it is likely that the species is more widespread, particularly the southern half of the state. Thus, the species will likely be reported in the future from other Mississippi counties. The specimen was collected under Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks Administrative Scientific Collection Permit No. 0521201.

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***HYLA CINEREA* (Green Treefrog)**. USA: TEXAS: Collin Co.: Co Rd 318 in McKinney (33.14598°N, 96.55626°W; WGS 84). 8 July 2019. Chris McDaniels. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA A 66156). An adult specimen was found AOR at night. 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.). The closest known record is ca. 21.6 km to the southeast in Rockwall County (UTA A 60074). Specimen collected under an approved permit (SPR 0814-159) issued by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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***HYLA CINEREA* (Green Treefrog)**. USA: TEXAS: Rockwall Co.: 450 Quail Run Road, Rockwall (32.95343°N, 96.47044°W; WGS 84), 140 m elev. 31 July 2020. Andrea Villamizar-Gomez and Lawrence G. Bassett. Verified by Gregory G. Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTACV-A-66145). 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.). Eight *Hyla cinerea* were found adjacent to a small pond following heavy rainfall at 0042 h. Numerous other *H. cinerea* (N > 10) were heard calling from the same location. One adult (52.12 mm SUL, 14.5 mm HW, 6.85 g) was collected to serve as a vouchered specimen representing this well-established population. This record fills a gap in the known distribution of *H. cinerea* among Dallas, Kaufman, and Hunt counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record is ca. 28 km to the southwest in Dallas County (Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin [TNHC] 69568). Specimen collected under Scientific Permit SPR-0102-191 issued to MRJF by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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***HYLA VERSICOLOR* (Gray Treefrog)**. USA: WISCONSIN: Dane Co.: City of Fitchburg (43.00468°N, 89.42164°W; WGS 84). 6 June 2018. R. A. Paloski. Verified by Andrew F. Badje. Milwaukee Public Museum (VZP 948; audio voucher). The species is commonly reported throughout Wisconsin but has not yet been vouchered for Dane County (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.; Vogt 1981. Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 205 pp.). The nearest known voucher is ca. 50 km to the northwest in Iowa County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 207491). A full chorus of *H. versicolor* was heard calling after sunset from a small artificial pond within a commercial development. Other species heard calling from the same location were Green Frogs (*Lithobates clamitans*) and Spring Peepers (*Pseudacris crucifer*).

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***HYLOSCIRTUS MASHPI* (Mashpi Stream Treefrog)**. ECUADOR: ESMERALDAS PROVINCE: Eloy Alfaro: Tesoro Escondido (0.49745°N, 79.13762°W; WGS 84), 548 m elev. 20 June 2018. Riccardo Mattea. Verified by L. Grismer. La Sierra University Digital Photography Collection (LSUDPC 12611; photo voucher). Two individuals of indeterminate sex observed perching on leaves. Jevon Forest (0.49746°N, 79.10309°W; WGS 84), 575 m elev. 28 March 2019. Jamie Culebras. Verified by L. Grismer. LSUDPC 12609 (photo voucher). A male was found calling along a small stream. The species was previously only known from Reserva de Biodiversidad Mashpi, Pichincha Province (Guayasamin et al. 2015. Neotrop. Biodivers. 1:2–21). First province records

extending the known distribution of the species ca. 50 km NW from Mashpi and shows that *H. mashpi* is found throughout both a wider altitudinal and habitat range than originally thought.

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***INCILIUS NEBULIFER* (Gulf Coast Toad)**. USA: TEXAS: Collin Co.: Co Rd 317 in McKinney (33.15691°N, 96.58464°W; WGS 84). 8 July 2019. Chris McDaniels. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA A 66160). An adult specimen was found AOR at night. 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.). The closest known record is ca. 24 km to the southeast in Rockwall County (UTA A 43596). Specimen collected under an approved permit (SPR 0814-159) issued by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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***INCILIUS SIGNIFER* (Leopard-bellied Scrub Toad)**: REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: LOS SANTOS: Pedasi District: Playa Venao (7.43419°N, 80.20017°W; WGS 84), 20 m elev. 7 July 2018. T. J. Kovacs. Verified by Ken Tighe. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM Herp Image 2912; photo voucher). The toad was crossing a road at 2000 h after heavy rainfall near entrance to a reforestation resort located 200 m from the Pacific Ocean. First record of this species from Pedasi District, extending the range 33 km S from El Pedregoso, Las Tablas District (Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History [LACM] PC 23522354), and 50 km E from Cerro Hoya National, La Bajia, Tonosi District (Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, The University of Texas at Arlington [UTADC] 8663). The landscape is dominated by cattle pastures situated within the southern dry forests of the Azuero Peninsula. This study was conducted under the scientific research permit (SE/A-49-18) issued to TJK by the Ministry of the Environment of Panama (MiAmbiente).

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***LITHOBATES SPHENOCEPHALUS* (Southern Leopard Frog)**. USA: TEXAS: Rockwall Co.: 450 Quail Run Road, Rockwall (32.95333°N, 96.47008°W; WGS 84), 143 m elev. 31 July 2020. Andrea Villamizar-Gomez and Lawrence G. Bassett. Verified by Gregory G. Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTACV-A-66146). One individual (49.3 mm SUL, 15 mm HW, 11.28 g) was found near a small pond at 0125 h. Two other individuals were heard calling nearby. 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.). This record fills a gap in the known distribution of *Lithobates sphenocephalus* among Collin, Hunt, Kaufman, and Dallas counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record is ca. 28 km to the southwest in Dallas County (Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin [TNHC] 8656). Specimen collected under Scientific Permit SPR-0102-191 issued to MRJF by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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***PIPA CARVALHOI* (Carvalho's Surinam Toad)**. BRAZIL: ALAGOAS: Municipality of Pão de Açúcar: near the Bezerra source (9.6600°S, 37.4280°W; WGS 84), 684 m elev. 16 May 2020. C. R. Santos-Silva. Verified by Marcelo Nogueira de Carvalho Kokubum. Herpetological Collection of the Universidade Federal of Sergipe, São Cristovão, Sergipe, Brazil (CHUFS 5009). Currently, it is known to be distributed in the states of Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Sergipe, Paraiba, Pernambuco (Santana et al. 2014. Checklist 10:407–408), and Rio Grande do Norte (Ferreira et al. 2019. ZooKeys 857:139–162). First state record, extending the known distribution ca. 30 km from the Municipality of Canindé do São Francisco, Sergipe, Brazil (Santana et al. 2014, *op. cit.*). Collecting permit (#14452-4) was granted by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio/SISBIO).

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***RANA SYLVATICA* (Wood Frog)**. USA: SOUTH DAKOTA: Codington Co.: Benn Game Production Area (45.10719°N, 96.91045°W; WGS 84). 23 April 2020. Owen D. McElroy. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 114537, 114538 [DRD 6658, 6659]). Adult male (TNHC 114537: 44 mm SVL, 6.3 g) and adult female (TNHC 114538: 46 mm SVL, 6.3 g) collected along the shoreline of an ephemeral wetland at the south shore of Round Lake. These specimens represent a new county record and expand the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000. Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci. 26:29–46). *Rana sylvatica* is known from adjacent Day, Deuel, and Grant counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000, *op. cit.*; Skadsen and Davis 2020. Prairie Nat. 52:31–32; see below). The nearest known specimen record is from ca. 7.5 km to the north in Grant County (TNHC 114348).

Deuel Co.: Round-Bullhead Game Production Area (44.94634°N, 96.81968°W; WGS 84). 26 April 2020. Owen D. McElroy. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 114539 (DRD 6660). Adult male (46 mm SVL, 8.8 g) collected while calling in an ephemeral wetland along the north shore of School Lake. This specimen represents a new county record and expands the recognized distribution of this species in South Dakota further south (Ballinger et al. 2000, *op. cit.*). *Rana sylvatica* is known from adjacent Codington and Grant counties (Skadsen and Davis 2020, *op. cit.*; see above). The nearest known specimen record is from ca. 19.3 km to the north-northeast in Codington County (TNHC 114537, 114538; see above).

Skadsen and Davis (2020, *op. cit.*) suggested the likely occurrence of *R. sylvatica* in Codington and Deuel counties,