

observed in artificial pond. First island record (Sy and Malabana 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:212.).

**MA. NIÑA REGINA M. QUIBOD**, Community Ecology and Conservation Group, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Menglun, Mengla, Yunnan 666303, People's Republic of China (e-mail: mquibod2@gmail.com); **EMERSON Y. SY**, Philippine Center for Terrestrial and Aquatic Research, 1198 Benavidez Street, Unit 1202, Tondo, Manila, Philippines (e-mail: emersonsy@gmail.com).

**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog)**. USA: NEBRASKA: FILLMORE CO.: Lone Star Recreation Area, 0.4 km N, 3.5 km W Tobias (40.42236°N, 97.37703°W; NAD 83). 19 September 2017. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17523). First county record that fills in distributional gap in southeastern Nebraska. Species known from all surrounding counties (Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. 158 pp.; Andersen et al. 2015. *Collinsorum* 4:7–10; Hubbs 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:94–95). The nearest published locality is from 21 km to the southeast in Saline County (2 mi E, 3.5 mi S Western; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-4347). The female was collected at night in a small, human-made reservoir surrounded by scattered trees, agricultural fields, and small grassy areas. Many other bullfrogs were observed in the shallow end of the reservoir. Our specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issue to KG. We thank T. E. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

**ISABELLA R. GOMEZ** (e-mail: gomezir@lopers.unk.edu) and **KEITH GELUSO**, Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, Nebraska 68849, USA (e-mail: gelusok1@unk.edu).

**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog)**. USA: TEXAS: BLANCO CO.: Pedernales River, Johnson City, 75 m NW of US 281 (30.29119°N, 98.40139°W, WGS 84). 22 August 2014. J. Eric Lee. Verified by Travis LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 93298). Two individuals were observed along the south bank of the Pedernales River. A single adult was captured by dip net (195 mm SVL; 542 g). 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 capture site was composed of sparsely vegetated limestone cobble. A review of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility references three specimens collected in Blanco County during 2004 by R.M. Eyeington (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 88851, 89209, and 89215). *Lithobates catesbeianus* has been recorded throughout a majority of the state, including all counties adjacent to Blanco County. Specimen was collected under Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Research Permit (SPR-0316-095) issued to RLS.

**J. ERIC LEE** (e-mail: lee.jeric@gmail.com) and **ROMEY L. SWANSON** (e-mail: romeyswanson@gmail.com), New Braunfels Texas 78130.

**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog)**. USA: WISCONSIN: GREEN CO.: T3N R9E, specific locality information withheld due to the sensitive nature of this species in Wisconsin. 26 July 2017. Rori A. Paloski and Richard A. Staffen. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM 882a, 882b; photo vouchers). New county record that completes a gap in the species' documented range in Wisconsin (Casper 1996. *Geographic*

*Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). The nearest reported county record is for a location in Rock County, ca. 31 km to the southeast. Over ten adult American Bullfrogs were observed along the shoreline of an artificial pond. In addition, one male American Bullfrog was heard calling. The pond was less than a hectare in size and was surrounded by mowed grass, although a small amount of emergent shoreline vegetation remained. Adjacent habitat consisted of a residential subdivision and natural wetland. American Bullfrogs had been observed previously at the site in 2015 and 2016, however neither photo nor audio vouchers were obtained. In addition, American Bullfrogs had been observed at an artificial pond in central Green County (T3N R8E), beginning in 2004, however neither photo nor audio vouchers were obtained. This second site was approximately 3.5 ha in size and surrounded by mowed lawn with very little emergent shoreline vegetation. Adjacent habitat consisted of residential homes and numerous roads.

**RORI A. PALOSKI**, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 101 S. Webster St., P.O. Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707, USA (e-mail: rori.paloski@wisconsin.gov); **ANDREW F. BADJE**, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 3550 Mormon Coulee Rd., La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601, USA (e-mail: andrew.badje@wisconsin.gov); **RICHARD A. STAFFEN** (e-mail: richard.staffen@wisconsin.gov) and **TARA L. E. BERGESON**, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 101 S. Webster St., P.O. Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707, USA (e-mail: tara.bergeson@wisconsin.gov).

**OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Cuban Treefrog)**. USA: FLORIDA: LEON CO.: private residence, 1024 San Luis Road (30.45467°N, 84.32349°W; WGS 84). 10 January 2018. Peter Kleinhenz, Tiffany Torres, and Kelly Thomas. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173246; photo voucher). Deceased adult observed in front yard of residence. We believe that the frog likely froze to death during the exceptionally cold temperatures during the nights preceding its discovery. Unverified records for Leon County exist (Ashton 1976. *Florida State Mus., Herpetol. News.* 1:1–13), but this find represents the first documented record in the county (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final Report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). The closest known Cuban Treefrog record comes from Havana, Gadsden County which is ca. 24 km NW (UF 141849, 2004). Freezing temperatures likely serve as a current barrier to dispersal in the Florida Panhandle (Johnson 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:405), but continued surveys are necessary in light of climatic changes likely to occur.

**PETER KLEINHENZ**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 2574 Seagate Drive, Suite 240, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, USA (e-mail: peter.kleinhenz@myfwc.com); **TIFFANY TORRES** (e-mail: tiffany.torres@ufl.edu) and **KELLY THOMAS**, University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, 615 Paul Russell Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, USA (e-mail: kellymthomas@ufl.edu).

**OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Cuban Treefrog)**. USA: LOUISIANA: EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH: private property in a garden center on a bromeliad in the 1700 block of Millerville Road in Baton Rouge (ca. 30.443°N, 91.023°W; WGS 84). 29 November 2016. Joseph Roy. Verified by Hardin Waddle. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 181952; photo voucher). New parish record. This sub-adult was discovered after the bromeliad was bought

and placed outdoors under heat lights. It was not collected. A second individual, also not collected, was found at a nursery on a bromeliad in the greenhouse in the 15000 block of Perkins Road in Baton Rouge (ca. 30.357°N, 91.049°W; WGS 84) on 24 January 2017 by Joseph Roy (UF 181953; photo voucher).

**LAFAYETTE PARISH:** private property at a plant nursery in the 2900 block of Johnston Street in Lafayette (ca. 30.205°N, 92.044°W; WGS 84). 6 November 2016. Philip Vanbergen. Verified by Hardin Waddle. UF 181951 (photo voucher). New parish record. This sub-adult was found ca. 1 m high on a cyclamen plant. It was collected and is being kept alive for use in outreach. At this same location and time, an additional large adult was observed but not collected. Two additional sub-adults were found and collected at this nursery on 3 October 2017 by MW (UF 181954, 181955; photo voucher). Furthermore, a large female adult Cuban Treefrog (70 mm SVL, deceased wet weight 20 g) was found and collected by LL in the 300 block of Clinton Street in Lafayette (ca. 30.222°N, 92.013°W; WGS 84) on 2 November 2017 (United States Geological Survey [USGS-SCARMI-00349] and UF 181956, photo vouchers).

In Louisiana, individual Cuban Treefrogs have been observed occasionally in the nursery department of a home improvement store in New Orleans East as early as the 1990s (Bob Thomas, pers. comm.). They have been formally documented from Jefferson, Orleans, and St. Tammany Parishes (Chatfield and Vance 2014. *Herpetol. Rev.* 45:278; Glorioso et al. 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:249). The likelihood that they may become established in multiple areas in south Louisiana is high (Meshaka 2001. The Cuban Treefrog in Florida: Life History of a Successful Colonizing Species. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 224 pp.; Rödder and Weinsheimer 2009. *J. Nat. His.* 43:1207–1217). Cuban Treefrogs are easily transported on horticultural shipments from their introduced range in peninsular Florida. They can also arrive as stowaways on vehicles or cargo coming or returning from peninsular Florida. In fact, on 3 May 2017, MF collected an adult Cuban Treefrog from the campground area at Fontainebleau State Park, just east of Mandeville in St. Tammany Parish (ca. 30.340°N, 90.039°W; WGS 84). He noted some campground neighbors had RV's with Florida license plates, which may have been the source of this individual (UF 181957; photo voucher). Specimens collected under Scientific Collecting Permit (LNHP-16-044) issued to BMG by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

**BRAD M. GLORIOSO**, U.S. Geological Survey, Wetland and Aquatic Research Center, Lafayette, Louisiana 70506, USA (e-mail: gloriosob@usgs.gov); **PHILIP VANBERGEN**, Lafayette, Louisiana 70508, USA; **JOSEPH ROY**, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70816, USA; **MATTHEW WALTER**, Lafayette, Louisiana 70506, USA; **LAUREN LEONPACHER**, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501, USA; **MARK FREISTAK**, Mays Landing, New Jersey 08330, USA.

**RANA SPHENOCEPHALA (Southern Leopard Frog).** USA: TEXAS: WILLIAMSON Co.: CR 491, 7.5 km N and 6.5 km E of Elgin (30.41639°N, 97.30222°W; WGS 84), 160 m elev. 3 June 2017. Thomas L. Marshall and Shashwat Sirsi. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 103581). Adult (58.1 mm SVL, 19.8 mm head width, 19 g) found dead on road in late evening. 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 specimen fills a gap in the documented distribution for this species in central Texas. It has been collected in five of six neighboring

counties (Bell, Milam, Lee, Bastrop, and Travis) to the north, east, and south (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known population occurs ca. 11 km to the southwest in Bastrop County (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, UC Berkeley [MVZ] 133992). Specimen collected under Scientific Permit SPR-0102-191 issued to MRJF by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

**THOMAS L. MARSHALL**, Department of Integrative Biology, University of Texas at Austin, 2415 Speedway Stop C0930, Austin, Texas 7871, USA (e-mail: thomm80@utexas.edu); **SHASHWAT SIRSI, ANDREW R. MACLAREN**, and **MICHAEL R. J. FORSTNER**, Department of Biology, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

**SPEA BOMBIFRONS (Plains Spadefoot).** USA: NEBRASKA: ROCK Co.: 9.2 km N, 4.1 km W Bassett P.O. (42.66772°N, 99.58860°W; NAD 83). 13 June 2017. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17514). Another individual (FHSM 17515) was collected 7.4 km N, 3.3 km W Bassett P.O. (42.65355°N, 99.57985°W). Specimens represent first records for the county (Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*, Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. 158 pp.). Species is known from the surrounding counties of Keya Paha and Brown (Ballinger et al. 2010, *op. cit.*; Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*). Individuals were collected on Nebraska Highway 7, in an area dominated by upland grasslands. Tissues samples were collected for both specimens. Closest published record is from 17 km SW in Brown County (0.5 mi N Long Pine; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-5395). Specimens were collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. E. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

**MEGAN BEJOT** (e-mail: bejotmm@lopers.unk.edu) and **KEITH GELUSO**, Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, Nebraska 68849, USA (e-mail: gelusok1@unk.edu).

## TESTUDINES — TURTLES

**APALONE SPINIFERA SPINIFERA (Eastern Spiny Softshell).** USA: KANSAS: LYON Co.: Road 160 near unnamed tributary of the Cottonwood River (38.39055°N, 96.23214°W; WGS 84). 28 September 2017. Dustin Michelson and David Edds. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17544). New county record (Collins et al. 2010. *Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas*. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah. 312 pp.), extending the known range into Lyon County and filling the gap between Chase (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 151740; 33 km southwest), Coffey (FHSM 16451; 45 km southeast), and Morris (KU 217281; 25 km north-northwest) counties for this species in the Cottonwood/Neosho River (Taggart 2018. *Kansas Herpetofaunal Atlas: An On-line Reference*. <http://webapps.fhsu.edu/kfsauna/herps>. 26 Jan 2018). This specimen was collected under a State of Kansas Wildlife Collecting Permit (SC-039-2017).

**DUSTIN MICHELSON** (e-mail: dmichels@g.emporia.edu) and **GREG SIEVERT**, Department of Biological Sciences, Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas 66801, USA (e-mail: gsievert@emporia.edu).

**APALONE SPINIFERA SPINIFERA (Eastern Spiny Softshell).** USA: KANSAS: WOODSON Co.: Toronto Lake, in spillway immediately below dam (37.7415°N, 95.9317°W; WGS 84). 24 October 2017. Greg Sievert. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg