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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 Guajaibón (22.78488°N, 83.39052°W; WGS 84), 50 m elev. 29 October 2019. Adonis González Carralero. Verified by Manuel Iturriaga Monsibay. 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 Guajaibón, 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 Montñosos Guamuhaya y Guaniguanico Bajo un Enfoque Paisajístico,” issued to Y. López-Hurtado by the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Cuba.