

18147; USNM 311938-39), these cannot be differentiated from *H. chrysosecelis* due to lack of associated audio or genetic data. This observation also complements a specimen collected in 1948 ca. 23 km to the north-northeast in the adjacent Trempealeau County labeled as *H. versicolor* (originally MU 1225, now MPM 2876; Suzuki 1951. *Wis. Acad. Sci. Arts Lett.* 40:215–234), in addition to a record ca. 26 km to the east-southeast in Trempealeau County (Vogt 1981. *Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 205 pp.). Unfortunately, it is also difficult to distinguish these purported Trempealeau County *H. versicolor* specimens from *H. chrysosecelis* because no associated audio files or genetic samples were taken. Therefore I collected new audio files of *H. versicolor* on 12–13 June 2017 from Trempealeau County to act as additional voucher material (MPMVZP877, VZP878).

WINNEBAGO CO.: Grant Street (44.10581°N, 88.72643°W; WGS 84). 29 June 2017. Andrew Badje. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP888; audio voucher). New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range in central Wisconsin (Casper 1996, *op. cit.*). Three *H. versicolor* vocalizations were recorded at 0015 h within a restored prairie on the south side of Grant St., ca. 100 m W of the Tower Rd. junction in Winneconne. The nearest record is ca. 16 km to the west in Waushara County (Vogt 1981, *op. cit.*).

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**INCILIUS NEBULIFER (Gulf Coast Toad)**. USA: TEXAS: PALO PINTO CO.: southeastern portion of Possum Kingdom Lake, ca. 19.0 air miles (30.6 km) SE of Graham, within YMCA Camp Grady Spruce (32.85580°N, 98.47474°W; WGS 84). 12 April 2017. Dana Spontak. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 105195). Individual collected within a marshy area of a small cove. A second individual was collected nearby (32.86601°N, 98.42024°W; WGS 84) on 12 June 2017 by Jeffrey Jenkerson (TNHC 105196). Individual collected under a rotting log within habitat that consisted of predominately old-growth oak woodland. These observations represent a range extension of the northwestern extent of Gulf Coast Toad distribution in Texas (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.). Specimens were collected under a Scientific Research Permit (SPR-0416-108) from Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog)**. ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES: LA PLATA: Lisandro Olmos (34.966757°S, 58.023897°W; WGS 84), 20 m elev. 24 November 2016, 19 December 2016, 19 January 2017. M. Millitelo, N. Bach, and J. M. Pérez-Iglesias. Verified by L. Alcalde. Herpetological Collection of La Plata Museum, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MLP A5866–A5870). Three adult males and two females collected alive. *Lithobates catesbeianus* is native from southeastern Canada, much of the central and eastern United States, and northeastern Mexico, and has also been reported in another 41 countries throughout the world, where it has been introduced for commercial purposes (Barrasso et al. 2009. *South Am. J. Herpetol.* 4:69–75). Previously

known in Argentina from Buenos Aires (Barrasso et al. 2009, *op. cit.*), Córdoba (Akmentis et al. 2009. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 23:25–32), Mendoza (Sanabria et al. 2011. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 25:55–58), Misiones (Pereyra et al. 2006. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 20:37–40), Salta (Akmentis and Cardozo 2010. *Biol. Invasions* 12:735–737), and San Juan (Sanabria et al. 2005. *Multequina* 14:67–70) provinces. Second province record, extending the known range for the species 270 km from previously known closest record (Barrasso et al. 2009, *op. cit.*). Specimens collected under a permit (22500-22339/13 extension 2016) issued by the Direction of Flora and Fauna, Buenos Aires Province.

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**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog)**. USA: NEBRASKA: FILLMORE CO.: Lone Star Recreation Area, 0.4 km N, 3.5 km W of 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 with this species known from all surrounding counties (Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.; Andersen et al. 2015. *Collinsorum* 4:7–10; Hubbs 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:94–95). The nearest published locality is from ca. 21 km to the southeast in Saline County (2 mi E, 3.5 mi S of 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 issued to KG. We thank T. E. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at the University of Nebraska State Museum.

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**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog)**. USA: WISCONSIN: DOUGLAS CO.: East Bass Lake Road (46.193826°N, 91.874083°W; WGS 84). 10 July 2017. Greg Kessler. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP891; audio voucher). New county record that extends the species' documented range in northwest Wisconsin (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). Numerous *Lithobates catesbeianus* vocalizations were recorded at 2200 h within an unnamed waterbody south of Whitefish Lake in south-central Douglas County. Vocalizations were recorded from East Bass Lake Road at the southeast point of an unnamed waterbody, ca. 6.5 km ENE of the city of Wascott. Additional *Lithobates catesbeianus* vocalizations were documented on 10 July 2017 within the adjacent waterbodies of Pickerel Lake, Leader Lake, Kreide Lake, Crystal Lake, Person Lake, and Minong Flowage, suggesting the species to be abundant and widespread in