

in Jiangsu, we feel it is safe to assume the older map was flawed. Additionally, according to the earlier map, this would have been a range extension of over 100 km. However, using current literature available, we estimate true range extension, as it is unknown what methodology was used to construct map, and no museum specimens were referenced. This highlights the need for more accurate range maps and a greater understanding of distribution of herpetofauna of China in general.

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OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Cuban Treefrog; *Rana Platanaera*). PUERTO RICO: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN: Río Piedras, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus, Bosque Universitario/Parque del Centenario (18.40347°N, 66.04815°W; WGS 84), 25 m elev. 4 September 2019. Saimara Alejandro Hernández and Rafael L. Joglar. Verified by Alejandro Ríos Franceschi. Museo de Zoología, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, Departamento de Biología (MZUPRRP-Am 0009793). First record for this exotic invasive species in 33 years of monitoring amphibian populations within the university campus. The adult female frog was captured while perching on vegetation bordering a campus wooded area.

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PELOPHYLAX CHOSENICUS (Gold-spotted Pond Frog). REPUBLIC OF KOREA: GYEONGGI: Yeoncheon (38.04720°N, 127.064804°E; WGS 84), 78 m elev. 30 June 2019. Eun Ki Son. Verified by Yikweon Jang. HerpMapper (HM 284458; photo voucher) and Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 1.223; photo voucher). First county record, and northernmost location known in the country. Population ca. 40 km from unnamed location in DPRK (Kim and Han 2009. Chosun Animal Encyclopedia, Herpetology Volume, Science and Technology Publisher, Pyongyang, DPRK. 138 pp.) and 30 km from known sites in the area of Paju, Republic of Korea. This observation comes close to justifying range described on IUCN Red List of species in the region (<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/58577/11806007>; 8 Sept 2019).

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PHRYNOMANTIS SOMALICUS (Somali Rubber Frog). KENYA: COAST PROVINCE, KILIFI Co.: Kulalu Camp (3.073900°S, 39.318800°E; WGS 84), ca. 150 m elev. 16 January 2013. Eric Taylor. Verified by Mark-Oliver Rödel. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 190975; photo voucher). A single juvenile individual (ca. 2 cm) was photographed but not retained. The distinct color pattern makes this an unmistakable species. Only six prior specimens of this rare frog are known: one from the Sidam-Bale bridge in southern Ethiopia (Largen 2001. Trop. Zool. 14:307–402), and five from southern Somalia, on the Middle Juba River and lower Shebelle River (Lanza 1981. Italian J. Zool. 10:151–186). This is the first formal record for Kenya (although the map in Channing and Rödel [2019. Field Guide to Frogs and

other Amphibians of Africa, Struik Nature, Cape Town, 408 pp.], speculatively includes extreme northeastern Kenya) and extends the known range of this species into the southern hemisphere and 630 km southwest of the nearest record.

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RHINELLA MARINA (Cane Toad). PHILIPPINES: CANTON ISLAND: CAMARINES NORTE PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF MERCEDES: Barangay Apuao (14.08000°N, 123.10083°E; WGS 84), 3 m elev. 5 June 2020. Cyrus Job P. Dela Cruz. Verified by R.M. Brown. Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 1.220; photo voucher). Twelve individuals found near an agricultural area. First island record. This invasive species is distributed across all major island of the Philippines: Alabat, Bohol, Cailayan, Catanduanes, Cebu, Cocomo, Dinagat, Gigantes Norte, Leyte, Lubang, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindanao, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Polillo, Romblon island group, Sicogon, Samar, Ticao, Verde (Diesmos et al. 2015. Proc. California Acad. Sci. Ser. 4 62:457–539) and Naro (Dela Cruz and Abuid 2019. SEAVR 2019:7–8). A search in VertNet (www.vertnet.org) yielded several museum specimens from Tulay na Lupa, Labo, Camarines Norte, ca. 35.87 km from new locality (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History [OMNH] 46721–46725).

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SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII (Eastern Spadefoot). USA: KENTUCKY: WEBSTER Co.: Lee K. Nelson Wildlife Management Area (37.50096°N, 87.68663°W; NAD 83), 166 m elev. 20 and 22 June 2019. Ashleigh B. Cable, S. Nikki Davis, and William R. Seiter. Verified by Stephen C. Richter. Eastern Kentucky University Collection (EKU P-0001; photo voucher). One individual was heard calling on 20 June 2019 by SND. Severe thunderstorms occurred on 21 June 2019. On 22 June 2019, ABC and WRS observed several hundred *S. holbrookii* chorusing and engaging in amplexus at a small, upland wetland (ca. 0.38 m deep). The surrounding landscape was primarily forested and dominated by four tree species: *Ulmus americana*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Acer rubrum*, and *Liquidambar styraciflua*. A permanent pond (ca. 3.27 ha) was ca. 300 m from the wetland; however, no individuals were observed in that area. First county record and second record from the Western Coal Field (WCF) region of Kentucky (J. R. MacGregor, pers. comm.; Stephen C. Richter, pers. comm.). This locality is ca. 29 km from the nearest occurrence in Crittenden County (J. R. MacGregor, pers. comm.).

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THELODERMA LATERITICUM (Brick-red Bug-eyed Frog). VIETNAM: HA TINH PROVINCE: VU QUANG DISTRICT: Vu Quang National Park (ca. 18.26422°N, 105.43526°E; WGS 84), 540 m elev. 28 June 2019. T. V. Nguyen, T. C. Thai, and K. D. Nguyen. Verified