

Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Several individuals heard calling for a stretch of approximately 3.21 km along the south side of roadway. A second location was discovered on 11 March 2015 (AUM AHAP-C 53, audio recording) approximately 18.62 air km S of the first location. Individuals were calling east and west of this site for a stretch of approximately 1.21 km. The nearest previously documented location occurs in Winston Co., Mississippi. These records extend the previously accepted range of *L. areolatus* to the southeast into the Blackland Prairie section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

This species appears to be in decline throughout much of its range (Dodd 2013. *Frogs of the United States and Canada*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 982 pp.) and is expected to receive Priority 1 status for the state (Mark Bailey, *in litt.*). Priority 1 status is defined as taxa critically imperiled and at risk of extinction/extirpation because of extreme rarity, restricted distribution, decreasing population trend/population viability problems, and specialized habitat needs/habitat vulnerability due to natural/human-caused factors (Mirarchi 2004. *Alabama Wildlife*. Volume 1. A Checklist of Vertebrates and Selected Invertebrates: Aquatic Mollusks, Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. 209 pp.).

Thanks to Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio and Mark Bailey for verifying the identification. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

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**LITHOBATES AREOLATUS (Crawfish Frog)**. USA: ILLINOIS: GALLATIN Co.: pond in pasture, 25 m E of Shain Cemetery Road, 0.3 km N of U.S. Route 45 (37.901839°N, 88.369745°W; WGS 84). 13 March 2015. John G. Palis and Erin L. Palmer. Verified by Christopher A. Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 43259, photo voucher). First record for county, filling gap between Saline and White Counties (Phillips et al. 1999. *Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois*. Illinois Natural History Survey. Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. 282 pp.). Gravid adult female observed with vocalizing males at 2145 h.

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**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog)**. USA: ALABAMA: SUMTER Co.: AL 116, approximately 4.84 road km E of AL 17 (32.81076°N, 88.26282°W; WGS 84). 10 March 2015. Brian D. Holt. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 959, digital photographic voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). One adult observed at the edge of a roadside ditch. The nearest previously documented locations in the state occur in Greene Co. to the east and Choctaw Co. to the south (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). This record fills a gap in the Blackland Prairie of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

Thanks to Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

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**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog)**. USA: INDIANA: NOBLE Co.: Crooked Lake (41.268903°N, 85.482217°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2015. Andrew Hoffman and Sierra Hoffman. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175750, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.). Large, adult female found in shallows of lake. Multiple adults heard calling from the lake that night.

**ANDREW HOFFMAN** (e-mail: hoffmana10@alumni.hanover.edu) and **SIERRA HOFFMAN**, Terre Haute, Indiana 47803, USA (e-mail: sshepard1@sycamores.indstate.edu).

**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog)**. USA: TENNESSEE: HARDIN Co.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary and Animal Refuge (35.12005°N, 88.178636°W; WGS 84). 30 April 2015. Brian P. Butterfield, Lee J. Barton, Eli Todd, and Kyle Robertson. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19550, color photo). First record for Hardin County (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/]. Accessed 2 May 2015). Calling male was captured by hand. Voucher collected under Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Permit 1494.

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**LITHOBATES FORRERI (Forrer's Leopard Frog)**. MÉXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPALITY OF HERMOSILLO: 21 km NE of Hermosillo (29.20267°N, 110.78407°W; WGS 84), 258 m elev. 27 August 2014. J. H. Valdez-Villavicencio and A. Peralta-García. Verified by James C. Rorabaugh. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5284, 5285, photo vouchers). First municipality record and the northernmost record for the species in Sonora, extending the range ca. 126 airline km N from the closest known locality, 16 km NE of Guaymas (UIMNH 32067, 32068). The frog was found active between 1930 h and 2100 h near a cattle pond along with five other individuals.

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**LITHOBATES MAGNAOCULARIS (Northwest Mexico Leopard Frog)**. MÉXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF HUEJUQUILLA EL ALTO: 6 airline km W of Huejuquilla El Alto (22.609698°N, 103.954398°W; WGS 84), 1700 m elev. 18 July 2014. Rubén A. Carbajal-Márquez, Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo, Eric A. Rivas-Mercado, and Marco A. Domínguez-De la Riva. Verified by Edmundo Pérez-Ramos. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5263, photo voucher). First municipality record, with the closest known locality being ca. 63 airline km SW from La Vuelta, Nayarit (McDiarmid 1963. *Los Angeles Co. Mus. Contr. Sci.* 68:1–15). The frog was found at night in an artificial pond.