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MANTELLA NIGRICANS. MADAGASCAR: ANTSIRANANA: Réserve Spéciale de Manongarivo (14°0.0'S, 48°25.7'E), 14.5 km SW Antanambao village, 1240 m. 7 March 1999. S. M. Goodman. Université d'Antananarivo, Département de Biologie Animale (UADBA 12144; SVL 24.1 mm). Extends range 140 km west from the nearest known locality in the massif of Anjanaharibe-Sud in northeastern Madagascar (Vences et al. 1999, Alytes 17:3–72). First record of a species of the *Mantella cowani* group from northwestern Madagascar. Collected in primary montane forest. Specimen was found active during the day on forest floor in a relatively flat area in open understory not far from a stream. Unequivocally identified as *Mantella nigricans* based on the presence of greenish round flank blotches, lack of a horseshoe marking on throat, ventral black color with about 30 small light round markings on throat, belly, and femurs, lack of reddish or orange ventral color on femurs or tibiae, and lack of rostral stripe. Not conspecific with the types of *Phrynomantis maculatus* (synonym of *Mantella baroni*), which erroneously were quoted to originate from Nosy Be in NW Madagascar (Blommers-Schlösser and Blanc 1991, Faune de Madagascar 75:1–379), and which differ from the characteristics listed above.

The rainforest of Manongarivo was until very recently connected with northeastern forest blocks including Marojejy and Anjanaharibe-Sud (both populated by *M. nigricans*) and are regarded as an extension of this forest type to the Malagasy west coast. To the northeast, Manongarivo is connected to the Tsaratanana Massif, where this species has not yet been found. The forests of northwestern Madagascar, including the Manongarivo Massif, contain a flora that is different in composition than areas to the north or south, and is often considered a different phytogeographic region, the Sambirano. In the original definition of the Sambirano Domain by Perrier de la Bâthie (1921, La végétation malgache, Ann. Mus. Colon. Marseille série 3. 9:1–268), this domain included the lowland forest zone below 800 m. More recent botanical inventories along different slopes of the Manongarivo Massif indicate that the zone of transition between the distinct Sambirano flora and that with affinities to the Central Domain occurs at a higher elevation (around 1200 m) (Messmer et al., *in press*, In Gautier and Goodman [eds.], Inventaire floristique et faunistique de la Réserve Spéciale de Manongarivo, Madagascar, Boissiera) or just slightly below where our specimen of *M. nigricans* was collected.

The presence of *Mantella nigricans* and other amphibian species across the zone of mid-altitude forest from northeastern to northwestern Madagascar, but not in lowland forests of the Sambirano, supports the recognition of this domain based on faunistic distributions. Further, the lowland forests of this region hold several species not known to occur at higher elevations (e.g., *Boophis jaegeri*, *Boophis andreonei*, *Mantidactylus massi*).

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PSEUDACRIS TRISERIATA (Western Chorus Frog). USA: ILLINOIS: STEPHENSON CO: Freeport, breeding chorus west of Highland Community College soccer field (NW 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 3, T26N, R7E, UTM Zone 16: N4684948m, E279077m). 22 April 2000. M. J. Meyer and K. K. Trester. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 16537–38). Verified by L. E. Brown. New county record (Phillips et al. 1999, Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Manual 8. Champaign, Illinois. 300 pp.). Collected under IDNR permit A00.0162.

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PSEUDACRIS TRISERIATA (Western Chorus Frog). USA: TEXAS: Franklin Co: 8.2 mi N jct. Rt. 67/FM 1896, ca. 2 mi W on White Oak Creek Ranch. 29 April 2000. Texas Herpetological Society field trip. TCWC 84263. Verified by James R. Dixon. New county record (Dixon 2000, Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Second Ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.).

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PTYCHADENA MASCARENIENSIS (Mascarene Frog). EGYPT: NORTH SINAI PROVINCE: Khwaitar Farm, ca 17 km SE of Al-Arish City (31°05'47"N, 33°40'06"E). 25 November 2000. A. A. Ibrahim. Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN 2000.5142). A female (48 mm SVL) captured at a small water pool in a large olive farm; Sheikh Zowaid (31°12'30"N, 34°04'02"E). 9 December 2000. A. A. Ibrahim. MNHN 2000.5143. Unsexed individual (43 mm SVL) captured from an irrigation ditch. Both verified by I. Ineich. Probably introduced from the Nile Delta (presumably from Sharqia Province), with clover for sheep and goats. First record for Sinai Peninsula (Saleh 1997, Amphibians and Reptiles of Egypt. Publ. National Biodiversity Unit. No.11:1–234).

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RANA BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). USA: OKLAHOMA: DEWEY CO: five specimens collected 9.6–12 km E Seiling. 7 August 1999. Richard L. Lardie and Gloria E. Brisson. Saint Gregory's University, Shawnee, Oklahoma (SGU 751–55). Verified by Doyle L. Crosswhite. County record (Black 1976, Bull. Oklahoma Herpetol. Soc. 1[1]:6–10), and verifies predicted range (Black and Sievert 1989, A Field Guide to Oklahoma Amphibians. Publ. Okla-