

SPEA BOMBIFRONS (Plains Spadefoot). USA: TEXAS: CAMERON Co.: FM 1420, ca. 1.8 rd km N jct Hardin Ranch Rd (26.29945°N, 97.58251°W; WGS 84). 3 April 2022. Drew R. Davis. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 116661 [DRD 9090]). Adult female (49 mm SVL, 13.0 g) collected alive on a paved road at 2120 h. This individual was active on the road surface despite any measurable rain in the preceding 24 d, though there may have been recent irrigation of surrounding agricultural fields. This specimen represents a new county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Third Edition Revised and Updated. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.) and fills the remaining gap of the species' recognized distribution in south Texas. *Spea bombifrons* is known from all three surrounding counties in Texas (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*) as well as Tamaulipas, Mexico (Farr 2015. *In* Lemos-Espinal [ed.], *Amphibians and Reptiles of the US–Mexico Border States*, pp. 101–121. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas; Terán-Juárez et al. 2016. *Mesoam. Herpetol.* 3:43–113). The nearest known specimen is ca. 12.1 km to the north-northwest in Willacy County (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collection, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 52768).

PARMER Co.: US Hwy 60, ca. 0.3 rd km SW jct Co Rd X (34.40733°N, 103.01854°W; WGS 84). 4 August 2022. Drew R. Davis. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 116752 (DRD 9515). Adult female (40 mm SVL, 6.0 g) collected alive on a paved road following light rainfall at 0058 h. This specimen represents a new county record (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*) and fills the remaining gap of the species' recognized distribution in the Texas panhandle region. *Spea bombifrons* is known from all four surrounding counties in Texas (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*) as well as Curry County, New Mexico (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. xix + 431 pp.). The nearest known specimens are ca. 17.2 km to the west in Curry County, New Mexico (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 26074, 26076, 26077, 191311–191328, 191364–191502, 191899–191915).

These specimens were collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-1018-294) and an IACUC protocol (UTRGV AUP #22-12), both issued to DRD.

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