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## Geographic Distribution: *Eleutherodactylus coqui* (Common Coqui). USA: Florida.

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***ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COQUI* (Common Coqui)**. USA: FLORIDA: SUWANNEE Co.: Live Oak, Agriculture Interdiction Station No. 6B, I-10 eastbound (30.3492°N, 83.1541°W; WGS 84). 21 October 2019. Logan P. Cutts. Verified by Gregory Schneider. University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ 249012). One adult male (26 mm SUL) collected in a horticultural shipping truck on a plant, *Dracaena dermensis* “Lisa” (Janet Craig Dracaena), and originally catalogued by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry (DPI), Entomology Log No. E2019-5854. First county intercept record. The plant originated from a commercial horticultural grower in Papaikou, Hawaii County, Hawaii, USA, destined for a commercial plant nursery in Goulds, Miami-Dade County, Florida. *Eleutherodactylus coqui* is indigenous to Puerto Rico, USA, and is an established invasive species in Guam, Hawaii, California, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, USA, and the Dominican Republic (Beard and Pitt 2005. Diversity Distrib. 11:427–433; Beard et al. 2009. Pacific Sci. 63:297–316; Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer, Dordrecht, The Netherlands. x + 563 pp.; Erickson 2019. Bull. South. California Acad. Sci. 118:76–78). This species carries the pathogenic fungus, *Batrochchytrium dendrobatidis*, implicated in population reductions and extinction of anuran species worldwide (Beard and O’Neill 2005. Biol. Conserv. 126:591–595; Burrowes et al. 2008. Herpetotropicos 4:51–57). *Eleutherodactylus coqui* have been introduced to and perhaps briefly established in Miami-Dade County, Florida, ca. 573.7 km south of this intercept, in the 1980s by frogs from Puerto Rico accidentally transported to greenhouses and plant nurseries, but no current evidence indicates definitive establishment (Krysko et al. 2019. Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. xvi + 707 pp.). This current intercept prevented another potential introduction into Florida through a pathway from a new source locality. Florida has more introduced, nonindigenous taxa of amphibians and reptiles than any place in the world (Krysko et al. 2016. Reptiles & Amphib. 23:110–143). Nonindigenous frogs previously have been collected in horticultural products entering this state (Krysko et al. 2011. Zootaxa 3028:1–64; Somma 2019. Reptiles & Amphib. 26:163–164). Adult *E. coqui* and their nonaquatic eggs can be eradicated from transported horticulture by exposing the plants to recommended hot water

treatments that conceivably work for other nonindigenous herpetofaunal species (Beard and Pitt 2005, *op. cit.*; Hara et al. 2010. *Internatl. J. Pest Manag.* 56:255–263). This treatment could be applied at inspection or quarantine stations or, most preferably at the products' source, to prevent nonindigenous introductions. I thank Logan P. Cutts, for his collecting diligence. I am indebted to Gregory Schneider, for verifying and accessioning the voucher specimen.

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