

Historic Amphibian and Reptile County Records from South Dakota, USA

The species distribution maps created by Ballinger et al. (2000) have served as the principal reference in documenting the occurrence of amphibians and reptiles across South Dakota. These maps contain data from 7361 museum specimens that were known at the time to exist from South Dakota. Although regional surveys conducted since 2000 have increased the understanding of distributions of species within the state (Collins et al. 2005; Platt et al. 2006; Davis et al. 2016; Davis et al. 2017), additional efforts have resulted in the creation of a database of over 11,400 known amphibian and reptile voucher specimens from South Dakota. This database increases the number of known specimens by over 53% from material used to create previous dot distribution maps. Many of these new voucher specimens either: 1) were collected from 2013–2016 and represent recent collecting efforts from the senior author; 2) are specimens from collections that were not included in Ballinger et al. (2000); or 3) were collected after 2000. For example, we collected voucher specimen data from several important regional collections within South Dakota (i.e., Augustana University, South Dakota State University, University of Sioux Falls, Yankton College) that were not included in Ballinger et al. (2000), and these specimens represent almost 20% of this increase in the number of known specimens from South Dakota. Additionally, we have included specimens collected prior to 2000 that were deposited at collections for which Ballinger et al. (2000) acknowledged as a source of data, though these specimens appear to have not been included in their maps. The synthesis of historic specimen records has allowed for the identification of many new distributional records from South Dakota that were previously unknown.

Here, we report 100 historic county records of 28 species of amphibians and reptiles from 18 different natural history collections, all collected prior to 2009. Identification of these county records was the result of recent efforts to create a database of all known voucher specimens from South Dakota and comparing this data with distribution maps in Ballinger et al. (2000) and with records published by Chiszar et al. (1994), Platt et al. (2005), Davis et al. (2016), Davis et al. (2017), and individual accounts published in *Herpetological Review*. Additionally, comments on unvouchered observations and expected distributions of species are included (Thompson and Backlund 1998; Fischer et al. 1999; Bandas and Higgins 2004; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005). Many of these specimen records and their closest known localities are from specimens formerly part of the University of South

Dakota Herpetological Collection (USD) that is now housed at the University of Nebraska State Museum (UNSM), Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Chicago Academy of Sciences (CHAS), Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CM), Campbell Museum of Natural History, Clemson University (CUSC), Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (FLMNH), James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota (JFBM), Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas (KU), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ), Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico (MSB), Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma (OMNH), James R. Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound (PSM), San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM), Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC), Museum of Natural History, University of Colorado (UCM), Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan (UMMZ), Museum of Natural History, University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point (UWSP), and University of Wisconsin Zoological Museum (UWZM). All nomenclature follows that of Crother (2012), though we continue to recognize the genus *Rana* rather than *Lithobates* (Yuan et al. 2016). Specimens that lacked GPS coordinates when data was received from museums were georeferenced using GEOLocate (WGS 84 datum; www.museum.tulane.edu/geolocate). Uncertainty values (in m) associated with georeferencing are presented following the georeferenced coordinates. When appropriate, we include both former museum catalog numbers and field numbers assigned to specimens following the current museum catalog number. The University of South Dakota recently acquired specimens formerly held at South Dakota State University (SDSU), University of Sioux Falls (USF), and Yankton College (housed at the W. H. Over Museum) and distributional records from these collections have subsequently been deposited at TNHC. In instances where multiple specimens exist documenting the occurrence of a particular species in a given county, the oldest known record was selected, but other known records and their years of collection are included as well. Collecting permit information was not requested from museums, nor does it exist for specimens in the SDSU, USF, and Yankton College collections; however, the majority of these specimens appear to have been collected prior to permit requirements issued by South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA MAVORTIUM (Western Tiger Salamander). BROOKINGS Co.: Lake Goldsmith (44.34551°N, 96.95714°W; error = 587 m). 10 August 1971. Doddi. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100595–100598 (SDSU 71–74 [DRD 3295–3298]). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from Brookings County from 2000 (OMNH 39927, 29938). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brookings County (Fischer et al. 1999), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist.

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Ambystoma mavortium is known from adjacent Deuel, Hamlin, Kingsbury, Lake, and Moody counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016; see below), but not in Lincoln County, Minnesota, though *A. tigrinum* has been reported from there (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 40.5 km to the southeast from west of Flandreau, Moody County, South Dakota (UNSM 23180).

CHARLES MIX CO.: Pickstown (43.06722°N, 98.53203°W; error = 1250 m). No date provided. John G. Cover. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100599 (SDSU uncataloged [DRD 3608]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Ambystoma mavortium* is known from adjacent Aurora, Gregory, and Hutchinson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Boyd County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 2.8 km to the southwest from Fort Randall, Gregory County, South Dakota (USNM 12013).

KINGSBURY CO.: Lake Thompson (44.27931°N, 97.45852°W; error = 4885 m). No date provided. No collector provided. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100594 (SDSU 54 [DRD 3282]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Kingsbury County (Fischer et al. 1999), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Ambystoma mavortium* is known from adjacent Beadle, Brookings, Clark, Hamlin, and Lake counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 40.7 km to the east from Lake Goldsmith, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 100595–100598; see above).

We recognize these individuals as *A. mavortium* but note that little information is known about the boundary between *A. tigrinum* and *A. mavortium* in South Dakota.

AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM (Eastern Tiger Salamander). TURNER CO.: 2 mi NW of Centerville (43.13992°N, 96.98950°W; error = 3260 m). 11 October 1979. T. L. Brown. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 50146. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Turner County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Ambystoma tigrinum* is known from adjacent Clay and Yankton counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and *A. mavortium* was recently reported from adjacent McCook County (Davis et al. 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 20.8 km to the south from north of Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota (UNSM 23182). We recognize this individual as *A. tigrinum* but note that little information is known about the boundary between *A. tigrinum* and *A. mavortium* in South Dakota.

NECTURUS MACULOSUS (Mudpuppy). ROBERTS CO.: Big Stone Lake, Hartford Beach State Park (45.40744°N, 96.67727°W; error = 2289 m). 31 March 1981. Larry Garndrich, Ken Wallin, and Floyd Demary. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100538 (DRD 3060). Adult individual caught in fisheries nets while spawning Walleye. This specimen represents a new county record and is the only known voucher specimen of this species from South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Necturus maculosus* has previously been reported from the Minnesota River drainage in Big Stone County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014) and from the Red River

drainage in Richland County, North Dakota (Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 109.3 km to the northeast from Lake Latoka, Douglas County, Minnesota (JFBM 16308).

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). CODINGTON CO.: 3 mi W of Watertown (44.89939°N, 97.17641°W; error = 1623 m). 22 September 1972. Terry L. Munson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100553 (SDSU 911 [DRD 3039]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1998 (KU 288748). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Codington County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus americanus* is known from adjacent Deuel and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (Davis et al. 2016, 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 36.3 km to the east from Coteau Prairie Waterfowl Production Area, Deuel County, South Dakota (TNHC 93498; Davis et al. 2016).

KINGSBURY CO.: 4 mi S, 2 mi W of Arlington; T110N, R53W, S27 (44.30648°N, 97.17360°W; error = 1138 m). 6 August 1997. T. Fischer and D. Moon. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288745 (TDF 23). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap along the western edge of the distribution of this species in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Kingsbury County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus americanus* is known from adjacent Brookings, Hamlin, and Lake counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 9.8 km to the northeast from northeast of Arlington, Brookings County, South Dakota (KU 288744).

ANAXYRUS COGNATUS (Great Plains Toad). CODINGTON CO.: Medicine Lake (44.98417°N, 97.35200°W; error = 889). 18 June 1940. W. J. Breckenridge and W. H. Nord. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 1136. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Codington County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus cognatus* is known from adjacent Clark and Day counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 36.0 km to the west from northeast of Clark, Clark County, South Dakota (UNSM 17254, 17257, 17258, 17260).

DAY CO.: Andover (45.41023°N, 97.90260°W; error = 710). 24 June 1949. G. Fairfax. Verified by Gary Shugart. PSM Herp-05990, Herp-05991. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1998 (KU 288756). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Day County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus cognatus* is known from adjacent Brown, Clark, Codington, Marshall, Roberts, and Spink counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 24.5 km to the west from northwest of Groton, Brown County, South Dakota (KU 288755).

HAND CO.: 4 mi S, 4 mi W Rockham; T116N, R67W, S28 (44.83050°N, 98.89760°W; error = 1138 m). 14 June 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288760 (TDF 74). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hand County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. This specimen fills part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota and this species is known from adjacent Beadle, Buffalo, Jerauld, and Spink counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 29.8 km to the east from near Redfield, Spink County, South Dakota (UNSM 17167).

HANSON CO.: Stolz Farm; T102N, R59W, S14 (43.63760°N, 97.8769°W; error = 1138 m). 22 July 1997. T. Fischer and S. Stolz. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100567 (SDSU uncataloged [DRD 3577]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hanson County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus cognatus* is known from adjacent Davison and McCook counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 20.3 km to the west from southwest of Mitchell, Davison County, South Dakota (UNSM 17268, 17284).

ANAXYRUS HEMIOPHRYS (Canadian Toad). GRANT CO.: North Fork Whetstone River; SD Hwy 15, 4 mi N of Milbank (45.30944°N, 96.63944°W). 9 May 2000. Justin Meeker. Verified by Jessa L. Waters. OMNH 39879 (REB 1041). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Anaxyrus hemiophrys* is known from adjacent Day and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 11.2 km to the north from Hartford Beach State Park, Roberts County, South Dakota (UNSM 17497–17500, 17516, 17517, 17519, 17520).

ANAXYRUS WOODHOUSII (Woodhouse's Toad). BROOKINGS CO.: Sexauer Park; T110N, R50W, S23 (44.31773°N, 96.80362°W; error = 1138 m). 5 August 1997. T. Fischer. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288762 (TDF 22). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brookings County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Hamlin County, South Dakota (see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 98.1 km to the west from south of Cavour, Beadle County, South Dakota (UNSM 17296).

HANSON CO.: Stolz Farm; T102N, R59W, S14 (43.63760°N, 97.87690°W; error = 1138 m). 22 July 1997. T. Fischer and S. Stolz. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288761 (TDF 11). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hanson County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known

from adjacent Davison County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 14.0 km to the northwest from northeast of Mitchell, Davison County, South Dakota (UNSM 18719).

HARDING CO.: Slim Buttes (45.48916°N, 103.19018°W; error = 301 m). 31 July 1924. E. C. O'Roke. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100573 (SDSU 139 [DRD 3049]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Harding County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Butte County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000), Adams and Bowman counties, North Dakota (Jundt 2000; Johnson 2015), and Carter and Fallon counties, Montana (Werner et al. 2004). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 104.9 km to the southwest from Belle Fourche, Butte County, South Dakota (UNSM 68715).

HUGHES CO.: Farm Island, 2.5 mi S, 4 mi E of Pierre (44.33609°N, 100.25291°W; error = 2076 m). 6 July 1975. D. C. Kerridge. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 79367 (TTU R-8108 [DCK 75/144]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hughes County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Lyman and Stanley counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 9.8 km to the west from Fort Pierre, Stanley County, South Dakota (MCZ A-1916; see below).

ROBERTS CO.: 2 mi W of Rosholt; T128N, R48W, S1 (45.86662°N, 96.77305°W; error = 1138 m). 18 May 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288763 (TDF 59). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Roberts County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from no adjacent counties in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) or Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014), but is known from Richland County, North Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1966; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 171.9 km to the south from Brookings, Brookings County, South Dakota (KU 288762; see above).

SPINK CO.: Redfield (44.87581°N, 98.51871°W; error = 1893 m). June 1938. No collector provided. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100574 (SDSU 129 [DRD 3064]), 100575 (SDSU 130 [DRD 3065]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Spink County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Beadle County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 77.3 km to the southeast from Pearl Creek, Beadle County, South Dakota (UNSM 17295, 17297, 17298).

STANLEY CO.: Fort Pierre (43.35359°N, 101.37375°W; error = 3129 m). No date provided. Louis Agassiz. Verified by Joseph Martinez. MCZ A-1916. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species

in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Stanley County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Haakon, Hughes, and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 9.8 km to the east from Farm Island, Hughes County, South Dakota (TNHC 79367; see above).

HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog). MARSHALL CO.: 1 mi NW of Veblen (45.87760°N, 97.31025°W; error = 210 m). 5 September 2005. L. B. Williams. Verified by Stanlee Miller. CUSC 2325. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Marshall County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Hyla chrysozelis* is known from adjacent Roberts County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 31.5 km to the southeast from Sisseton, Roberts County, South Dakota (UNSM 22496).

STANLEY CO.: Oahe Dam (44.45109°N, 100.40236°W; error = 1489 m). 16 June 2003. D. Backlund. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 23853. This specimen represents a new county record and representing a new, disjunct population of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and was reported here by Backlund (2004). *Hyla chrysozelis* is known from no adjacent county in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 268.8 km to the southeast from Springfield, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (UNSM 22501).

PSEUDACRIS MACULATA (Boreal Chorus Frog). BEADLE CO.: Clifton Township; T109N, R61W, S19 (44.23180°N, 98.20640°W; error = 1138 m). 25 September 1997. D. Moon. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288794 (TDF 40). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Beadle County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Clark, Kingsbury, and Spink counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 50.5 km to the south from Firesteel Creek, Davison County, South Dakota (UNSM 22171).

BRULE CO.: 4 mi N of Chamberlain (43.86877°N, 99.29743°W; error = 9898 m). 17 September 1973. T. A. Krause. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100582 (SDSU 925 [DRD 3143]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1998 (KU 288812). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brule County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Buffalo and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 20.0 km to the north from southeast of Fort Thompson, Buffalo County, South Dakota (KU 33712).

CODINGTON CO.: 3 mi W, 3 mi S of Kampeska; T116N, R55W, S29 (44.82800°N, 97.46120°N; error = 1138 m). 30 April 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288796 (TDF 43). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the

distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Codington County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Clark, Day, Deuel, Grant, and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 7.7 km to the northwest from southeast of Clark, Clark County, South Dakota (KU 288795).

EDMUNDS CO.: 2.5 mi E, 0.5 mi S of Hosmer (45.57162°N, 99.42312°W; error = 1609 m). 2 September 1978. Vinson L. Weber. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100583 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3452]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1998 (KU 288808). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Edmunds County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Brown County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 63.7 km to the northeast from Willow Creek Lake, Brown County, South Dakota (KU 288809).

GRANT CO.: 15.8 mi S of Milbank (44.99034°N, 96.63562°W; error = 3218 m). 20 April 1985. R. E. Olson. Verified by Emily M. Braker. UCM 63149, 639150. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Grant County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Codington, Day, Deuel, and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016; see above) and Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 9.0 km to the south from Nelson Waterfowl Production Area, Deuel County, South Dakota (TNHC 93497; Davis et al. 2016).

MCCOOK CO.: 1 mi E, 5 mi S of Canistota; T101N, R53W, S35 (43.50730°N, 97.1592°W; error = 1138 m). 24 June 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288813 (TDF 76). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from McCook County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Hanson, Lake, Minnehaha, and Turner counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 34.6 km to the east from south of Sioux Falls, Lincoln County, South Dakota (UNSM 19887, 19903).

SULLY CO.: 18 mi E, 1 mi N of Agar; T116N, R74W, S22 (44.84490°N, 99.7252°W; error = 1138 m). 12 May 1998. Verified by Luke J. Welton. K. E. Skare. KU 288817 (TDF 51). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Sully County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Hughes and Stanley counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 68.8 km to the north from southeast of Hosmer, Edmunds County, South Dakota (KU 288808).

YANKTON CO.: 2 mi N of Utica, in roadside ditch (43.01008°N, 97.49645°W; error = 3979 m). 7 April 1958. D. W. Fishbeck and R. Fishbeck. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 19899 (USD 910), 19911 (USD 911). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1958 (UNSM 19882, 19886, 19890, 19908, 19909), 1969 (UNSM 22165), and 1972 (MSB 32997). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Yankton County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Bon Homme, Clay, and Turner counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017) and Cedar and Knox counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 17.4 km to the southwest from south of Tabor, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (KU 106369).

RANA BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). LYMAN CO.: Byre Game Production Area (43.74450°N, 99.52520°W). 12 July 1999. Joel A. Ernst. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 3887 (ERW 1387). This specimen represents a new county record filling extending the known distribution of this species northwest along the Missouri River in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Rana blairi* is known from adjacent Tripp County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 56.3 km to the southwest from near Winner, Tripp County, South Dakota (UNSM 19825, 19826).

UNION CO.: Mud Lake, near Jefferson (42.53977°N, 96.53241°W; error = 1054 m). 26 May 1958. J. Dailey. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 20736 (USD 997). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1959 (UNSM 20738), 1975 (UNSM 20575, 20576), and 1983 (UNSM 20743). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Union County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana blairi* is known from adjacent Clay and Lincoln counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017), Plymouth and Woodbury counties, Iowa (LeClere 2013), and Dakota and Dixon counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 30.7 km to the northeast from Burbank Lake, Clay County, South Dakota (UNSM 20540).

RANA PIPIENS (Northern Leopard Frog). CODINGTON CO.: north shore of Lake Kampeska (44.94639°N, 97.20537°W; error = 1868 m). 27 September 1972. John Kirk. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100577–100579 (SDSU 842 [DRD 3236], 843 [DRD 3240], 844 [DRD 3241]). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1997 (KU 288785) and 2000 (OMNH 39901). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Codington County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Clark, Day, Deuel, Grant, and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 19.7 km to the south from Clear Lake, Hamlin County, South Dakota (UNSM 20102).

DOUGLAS CO.: 1 mi E of Armor; T98N, R63W, S5 (43.33530°N, 98.31890°W; error = 1138 m). 22 May 1998. T. Fischer. Verified by

Luke J. Welton. KU 288800 (TDF 63). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Douglas County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Aurora, Davison, Charles Mix, and Hutchinson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 22.5 km to the southwest from Lake Andes, Charles Mix County, South Dakota (KU 98125).

EDMUNDS CO.: 2.5 mi E, 0.5 mi S of Hosmer (45. 57162°N, 99.42312°W; error = 1609 m). 6 June 1982. V. L. Weber. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100580 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3449]), 100581 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3450]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1997 (KU 288777). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Edmunds County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Faulk, McPherson, Potter, and Walworth counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 21.3 km to the northwest from south of Eureka, McPherson County, South Dakota (KU 288774).

HAND CO.: Jones Lake (44.47010°N, 98.94575°W; error = 910 m). 25 July 1996. SRG. Verified by Neftali Camacho. LACM 143871–143893. An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1998 (KU 288787). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hand County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Beadle, Buffalo, Faulk, Hyde, and Spink counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al.; see below). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 27.5 km to the east from southeast of Wessington, Beadle County, South Dakota (UNSM 20124).

HYDE CO.: 7 mi N of Crow Creek Indian Reservation; T110N, R72W, S10 (44.34790°N, 99.4718°W; error = 1138 m). 11 May 1998. D. Giese. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288788 (TDF 47). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hyde County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Buffalo, Faulk, Hand, Hughes, Lyman, Potter, and Sully counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above and below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 23.4 km to the south from south of Stephan, Buffalo County, South Dakota (UNSM 20107).

POTTER CO.: 1 mi E of Hoven; T120N, R74W, S3 (45.23730°N, 99.74620°W; error = 1138 m). 12 August 1997. T. Fischer and D. Fischer. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288778 (TDF 30). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Potter County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Dewey, Edmunds, Faulk, Hyde, Sully, and Walworth counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above and below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen

is from ca. 7.6 km to the northwest from Swan Lake, Walworth County, South Dakota (KU 288776; see below).

SULLY Co.: 6.5 mi W of Agar; T116N, R78W, S22 (44.84490°N, 100.20970°W; error = 1138 m). 12 May 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288791 (TDF 50). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Sully County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Dewey, Hughes, Hyde, Potter, and Stanley counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 39.3 km to the southwest from Spring Creek, Hughes County, South Dakota (Academy of Natural Sciences, Drexel University [ANSP] 2902).

WALWORTH Co.: east shore of Swan Lake; T121N, R74W, S4 (45.28526°N, 99.82271°W; error = 1138 m). 12 August 1997. T. Fischer and D. Fischer. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288776 (TDF 20). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Walworth County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Dewey, Edmunds, and Potter counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 7.6 km to the southeast from Hoven, Potter County, South Dakota (KU 288778; see above).

SPEA BOMBIFRONS (Plains Spadefoot). EDMUNDS Co.: 2.5 mi E, 0.5 mi S of Hosmer (45.57162°N, 99.42312°W; error = 1609 m). 4 October 1979. V. L. Weber. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100569 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3451]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the poorly documented distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Spea bombifrons* is known from adjacent Walworth County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 68.4 km to the west from Molstad Lake Park, Walworth County, South Dakota (KU 98325).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE MUTICA (Smooth Softshell). LINCOLN Co.: Big Sioux River, S of Hudson (43.10157°N, 96.45145°W; error = 774 m). August 2004. Thomas Jessen. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 14427. This specimen represents a new county record and extends the distribution range of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Lincoln County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Apalone mutica* is known from adjacent Clay and Union counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017) and Lyon and Sioux counties, Iowa (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 0.4 km to the northeast from the Big Sioux River, Sioux County, Iowa (JBLApmu20300604, J. LeClere, pers. comm.).

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). DOUGLAS Co.: west shore of Corsica Lake (43.41412°N, 98.29747°W; error = 873 m). 24 July 2000. M. Bessert. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 23828 (REB 1074). This specimen represents a new county

record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Douglas County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chelydra serpentina* is known from adjacent Davison County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 41.3 km to the northwest from Firesteel Creek, Davison County, South Dakota (USNM 22303).

HAAKON Co.: 0.5 mi S of Midland (44.06441°N, 101.15542°W; error = 1408 m). 29 April 1967. R. L. Timken. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 18273 (USD 2899). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Haakon County (Bandas and Higgins 2004; Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chelydra serpentina* is known from adjacent Jackson County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 47.9 km to the southwest from south of Kadoka, Jackson County, South Dakota (UMMZ 76544).

LINCOLN Co.: 2 mi W, 1 mi S of Hudson (43.11577°N, 96.49390°W; error = 2252 m). 6 June 1978. V. L. Weber. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100564 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3447]). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Lincoln County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chelydra serpentina* is known from adjacent Clay, Minnehaha, and Union counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and Lyon County, Iowa (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 22.7 km to the southwest from Brule Creek, Union County, South Dakota (UNSM 18028).

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). BUTTE Co.: US Hwy 85, 12 mi N jct SD Hwy 168; T14N, R5E, S8 (45.19122°N, 103.54858°W; error = 1138 m). 7 June 1976. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100612 (SDSU 1067 [DRD 3280]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Butte County (Bandas and Higgins 2004; Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Harding and Lawrence counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017), Carter County, Montana (Werner et al. 2004), and Crook County, Wyoming (Lewis 2011). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 36.7 km to the northeast from southwest of Reva, Harding County, South Dakota (KU 68818).

FAULK Co.: 18.7 mi S of Ipswitch (45.17364°N, 99.02928°W; error = 23774 m). 6 September 1987. Donald W. Buden. Verified by Joseph Martinez. MCZ R-183102. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Faulk County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from no adjacent counties in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 96.1 km to the northwest from Sand Lake, Campbell County, South Dakota (LACM 105330).

GRANT CO.: Whetstone Creek at Big Stone City (45.28916°N, 96.45674°W; error = 2493 m). 26 August 1952. Gibbs and Bartel. Verified by Greg Schneider. UMMZ 110458 (B52-71). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Grant County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Day, Deuel, and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 5.8 km to the northwest from Big Stone Lake, Roberts County, South Dakota (OMNH 44381).

JERAULD CO.: Twin Lakes, lakeside use area (43.96209°N, 98.33191°W; error = 1138 m). 24 July 2000. M. Bessert. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 23829 (REB 1073). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Jerauld County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Beadle and Brule counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 31.7 km to the north from west of Virgil, Beadle County, South Dakota (UNSM 18270).

MINER CO.: Twin Lakes Game Production Area (43.98917°N, 97.71944°W; error = 4828 m). 24 July 2000. M. Bessert. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 23830 (REB 1072). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Miner County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Hanson, Lake, and McCook counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 34.8 km to the southwest from Riverside, Hanson County, South Dakota (UNSM 18165).

GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA (False Map Turtle). BUFFALO CO.: Lake Francis Case, 10 mi N of Chamberlain (43.95567°N, 99.34164°W; error = 4065 m). 28 August 1972. Gary Morrone. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100536 (SDSU 893 [DRD 3281]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Buffalo County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Graptemys pseudogeographica* is known from no adjacent counties in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 75.8 km to the south from the mouth of Platte Creek, Charles Mix County, South Dakota (UNSM 18240).

HUGHES CO.: La Framboise Island, Missouri River (44.35946°N, 100.35435°W). 25 August 2008. Peter Lindeman. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. FLMNH 166419 (photo voucher). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hughes County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Graptemys pseudogeographica* is known from adjacent Stanley County, South Dakota (see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca.

1.7 km to the west from the Bad River, Stanley County, South Dakota (FLMNH 164369; see below).

STANLEY CO.: Bad River at US Hwy 83 (44.35085°N, 100.37227°W). 25 August 2008. Peter Lindeman. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. FLMNH 164369 (photo voucher). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Stanley County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Graptemys pseudogeographica* is known from adjacent Hughes County, South Dakota (see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 1.7 km to the east from La Framboise Island, Hughes County, South Dakota (FLMNH 166419; see above).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

PLESTIODON SEPTENTRIONALIS (Prairie Skink). BROOKINGS CO.: Bangor Township; T110N, R52W, S12, SE corner (44.34365°N, 97.01189°W; error = 569 m). 15 August 1958. Lloyd Oldenberg. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100591 (SDSU uncataloged [DRD 3583]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brookings County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Deuel, Hamlin, Kingsbury, and Moody counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below) and Lincoln County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 26.5 km to the north from Lake Poinsett, Hamlin County, South Dakota (UWSP 1932; see below).

BROWN CO.: 2 mi S, 2 mi W of Putney; Donald Henley Farm; T124N, R61W (45.54511°N, 98.16460°W; error = 6828 m). 14 July 1975. Dean Karnopp. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100587 (SDSU 1014 [DRD 3305]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Marshall County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Sargent County, North Dakota (Jundt 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 58.2 km to the southwest from Roy Lake State Park, Marshall County, South Dakota (KU 98350).

DEUEL CO.: 4.5 mi E, 1 mi N of Clear Lake (44.76838°N, 96.56584°W; error = 4949 m). 13 September 1975. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100586 (SDSU 1002 [DRD 3304]), 100885 (SDSU 1003 [DRD 3306]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Brookings and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (see above and below) and Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, and Yellow Medicine counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 45.7 km to the southwest from Lake Poinsett, Hamlin County, South Dakota (UWSP 1932; see below).

HAMLIN CO.: Lake Poinsett (44.57739°N, 97.07609; error = 587 m). 20 June 1968. V. J. Starostka. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 1932. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Deuel and Kingsbury counties, South Dakota

(Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 26.5 km to the south from Bangor Township, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 100591; see above).

MINNEHAHA Co.: Cactus Hills, Sioux Falls (43.56970°N, 96.67227°W; error = 301 m). 22 May 1955. C. Jerde. Verified by Laura Monahan. UWZM 19069. An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 2003 (UNSM 23864). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brookings County (Fogell 2003; Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Lincoln, McCook, Moody and Turner counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017; see below), Lyon County, Iowa (LeClere 2013), and Rock County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 51.4 km to the south from Rolling Game Production Area, Lincoln County, South Dakota (TNHC 100585).

MOODY Co.: Pow-wow grounds N of Flandreau (44.07710°N, 96.58909°W; error = 1909 m). 27 September 1972. Greg Brown. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100588 (SDSU 892 [DRD 3308]), 100589 (SDSU 791 [DRD 3309]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Brookings and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota (see above) and Pipestone County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 44.9 km to the northwest from Bangor Township, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 100591; see above).

SANBORN Co.: 6 mi SW of Woonsocket (43.97330°N, 98.32192°W; error = 5418 m). October 1968. Gary Morrone. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100590 (SDSU 269 [DRD 3310]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Beadle, Davison, and Hanson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 24.5 km to the south from Firesteel Creek, Davison County, South Dakota (UNSM 16605).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). SULLY Co.: 20 mi WNW of Onida (44.81826°N, 100.43637°W; error = 8192 m). 1 October 1946. H. K. Gloyd and T. I. Wright. Verified by Allison Sacerdote-Velat. CHAS HERP-13849, HERP-13850. These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Coluber constrictor* is known from adjacent Dewey County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 38.3 km to the northwest from southwest of La Plant, Dewey County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-14248, HERP-14249).

YANKTON Co.: Yankton, trails W of town (42.86708°N, 97.51968°W; error = 1770 m). May 1924. No collector provided. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100592 (Yankton College R1-1 [DRD 3459]). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1977 (MSB 33142) and 2005 (JFBM 19033, 19037, 19047). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a

gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Yankton County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Coluber constrictor* is known from adjacent Bon Homme and Clay counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Cedar and Knox counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010; Siddons et al. 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 32.6 km to the west from near Springfield, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (UNSM 16117).

CROTALUS VIRIDIS (Prairie Rattlesnake). HAAKON Co.: near Manila (44.39430°N, 101.36590°W). 29 October 1939. A. M. Jackley. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. SDNHM 32681–32733. These specimens represent a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Crotalus viridis* is known from adjacent Jackson, Jones, Pennington, Stanley, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 27.6 km to the east from Hayes, Stanley County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-4417).

PERKINS Co.: SW of Stool; T17N, R10E, S27 (45.40789°N, 102.87873°W; error = 1138 m). 24 October 1974. John Haertel. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100568 (SDSU 986 [DRD 3413]). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in northwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Perkins County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Crotalus viridis* is known from adjacent Butte, Corson, Harding, Meade, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 24.2 km to the west from southwest of Reva, Harding County, South Dakota (KU 68815, 68816, 69985).

POTTER Co.: N of Whitlock Bay; T119N, R78W, S32 (45.07909°N, 100.27634; error = 1138 m). 23 October 1975. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100568 (SDSU 1019 [DRD 3414]). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species along its eastern border in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Crotalus viridis* is known from adjacent Dewey, Sully, and Walworth counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 32.5 km to the northwest from north of La Plant, Dewey County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-14264–14266).

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). MINNEHAHA Co.: ca. 4 mi E of Sioux Falls; 1 mi W of Big Sioux River (43.52929°N, 96.61623°W; error = 1609 m). September 1963. S. Hines. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 16338 (USD 2519). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1964 (UNSM 16386, 16398, 16399) and 1999 (JFBM 19017). This species has been previously reported from Minnehaha County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Diadophis punctatus* is known from adjacent Lincoln County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 33.6 km to the south from northwest of Fairview, Lincoln County, South Dakota (UNSM 16365).

HETERODON NASICUS (Plains Hog-nosed Snake). HAMLIN CO.: Lake Poinsett (44.56467°N, 97.07712°W; error = 2728 m). 1 July 1925. Ezra Grisselbeck. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100556 (SDSU 489 [DRD 3401]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Heterodon nasicus* is known from adjacent Codington and Deuel counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 39.0 km to the northeast from Clear Lake, Deuel County, South Dakota (UNSM 16048).

HUTCHINSON CO.: Wolf Creek at James River Valley (43.34732°N, 97.62015°W). 15 October 2005. Tom Jessen. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 19036. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Heterodon nasicus* is known from adjacent Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Davison, and Hanson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 41.0 km to the northwest from Rosedale Township, Hanson County, South Dakota (UNSM 16448).

LAKE CO.: Bryant Lake, near Chester (43.92095°N, 96.94773°W; error = 1518 m). 13 September 1942. Gerald B. Spawn. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100557 (SDSU 488 [DRD 3402]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Heterodon nasicus* is known from no adjacent counties in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 72.3 km to the north from Lake Poinsett, Hamlin County, South Dakota (TNHC 100556; see above).

LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). STANLEY CO.: Fort Pierre (44.35359°N, 100.37375°W; error = 3129 m). 24 September 1932. T. Turner. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 83277. An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1967 (UNSM 16136). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Stanley County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Lampropeltis triangulum* is known from adjacent Dewey, Haakon, Hughes, and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 2.4 km to the east from Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota (UMMZ 75615, 75641).

TODD CO.: Hidden Timber (43.22945°N, 100.42152°W; error = 3036 m). 1 October 1942. A. M. Jackley. Verified by Allison Sacerdote-Velat. CHAS HERP-11314. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Lampropeltis triangulum* is known from adjacent Bennett County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Cherry County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 98.0 km to the east from Lucas, Gregory County, South Dakota (UNSM 16147).

YANKTON CO.: Yankton (42.88746°N, 97.38870°W; error = 2600 m). 9 September 1933. Nathan Steinbach, Harlan Kosta, and Frederick Siegfriedt. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100571 (Yankton College R1-7 [DRD 3463]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1987 (UNSM 23588). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Lampropeltis triangulum* is known from adjacent Bon

Homme and Clay counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Knox County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 23.1 km to the west from near Tabor, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (UNSM 16134).

PANTHEROPHIS RAMSPOTTI (Western Foxsnake). YANKTON CO.: Mission Hill Township, SW Jim River Rd, ca. 1.75 mi N jct Whiting Dr (42.91861°N, 97.35750°W). 29 September 2005. Tom Jessen. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 19043. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from October 2005 (JFBM 19031, 19038). Voucher specimens of this species once collected and deposited at Yankton College (Fishbeck and Underhill 1959) are now presumed lost. This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Yankton County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pantherophis ramspotti* is known from adjacent Bon Homme and Clay counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Cedar and Knox counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 27.0 km to the southeast from west of Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota (MSB 50133).

PITUOPHIS CATENIFER (Gophersnake). BUFFALO CO.: 14 mi SE of Stephan, at jct of SD Hwy 34 and SD Hwy 47 (44.07731°N, 99.41933°W). 29 August 1965. D. G. Dunlap. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 17995 (USD 2795). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Brule and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 38.3 km to the southwest from west of Kennebec, Lyman County, South Dakota (CUMV 3704).

CORSON CO.: Rattlesnake Butte; T20N, R29E (45.70611°N, 100.59180°W; error = 1807 m). 1 October 1976. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100565 (SDSU 1058 [DRD 3430]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Dewey and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (see below), Sioux County, North Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1966, Jundt 2000; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 54.5 km to the south from north of La Plant, Dewey County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-13856).

DEWEY CO.: between Eagle Butte and Cheyenne River Agency (45.00000°N, 101.23000°W). 10 October 1943. A. M. Jackley. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. SDNHM 35836–35839. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1946 (CHAS HERP-13856, 13857) and 1947 (CHAS HERP-14259). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Dewey County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Corson, Stanley, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (see above and below). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 51.5 km to the northwest from Thunder Butte, Ziebach County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-14260; see below).

LYMAN CO.: 25 mi W of Chamberlain, U.S. Hwy 16 (43.89069°N, 99.83142°W; error = 34,032 m). 1 October 1946. H. K. Gloyd and T. I. Wright. Verified by Allison Sacerdote-Velat. CHAS HERP-13854. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1946 (CHAS HERP-13855) and 1954 (OMNH 28601). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Lyman County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Buffalo, Brule, Gregory, Hughes, Mellette, Stanley, and Tripp counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above and below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 38.3 km to the northeast from southeast of Stephan, Buffalo County, South Dakota (UNSM 17995; see above).

SANBORN CO.: 5 mi W, 11 mi N of Mitchell (43.86872°N, 98.12999°W; error = 15649 m). No date provided. G. Horgen. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 16445 (GH 09). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Davison and Hanson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 10.4 km to the south from Firesteel Creek, Davison County, South Dakota (UNSM 17977).

STANLEY CO.: 3.75 mi S, 9 mi E of Ft. Pierre (44.29914°N, 100.19162°W; error = 3075 m). 6 July 1975. R. C. Dowler. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 68843 (TTU R-8102 [RCD 258]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Stanley County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Dewey, Haakon, Hughes, and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 6.4 km to the northwest from Farm Island, Hughes County, South Dakota (CM 60269).

YANKTON CO.: Yankton (42.88746°N, 97.38870°W; error = 2600 m). October 1923. A. Plarrgnee. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100566 (Yankton College uncataloged [DRD 3465]). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1961 (UNSM 17980), 1977 (MSB 33143), and 2005 (JFBM 19048). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Yankton County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Bon Homme and Clay counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Cedar County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 33.3 km to the southeast from west of Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota (UNSM 17972).

ZIEBACH CO.: Thunder Butte, 10 mi S of Glad Valley (45.31988°N, 101.88075°W; error = 1807 m). 4 October 1947. Jackley, Gloyd, and Wright. Verified by Allison Sacerdote-Velat. CHAS HERP-14260. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Ziebach County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Dewey, Corson, Haakon, and Meade counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known

population to this historic specimen is from ca. 51.5 km to the southeast from near Eagle Butte, Dewey County, South Dakota (SDNHM 35836–35839).

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). BROWN CO.: Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge (45.78625°N, 98.24105°W; error = 16731 m). 27 May 1996. No collector provided. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100572 (SDSU uncataloged [DRD 3394]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Storeria occipitomaculata* is known from adjacent Marshall County, South Dakota (Williams et al. 2007) and Sargent County, North Dakota (LeClere et al. 2009; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 74.3 km to the east from south of Veblen, Marshall County, South Dakota (CUSC 2323; Williams et al. 2007).

HUTCHINSON CO.: Milltown (43.42360°N, 97.80173°W). October 2005. Tom Jessen. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 19044–19046. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Storeria occipitomaculata* is known from adjacent Yankton County, South Dakota (see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 68.4 km to the southeast from Yankton, Yankton County, South Dakota (MSB 66649, 66650).

YANKTON CO.: 1122 W 9th Street, Yankton (42.87787°N, 97.41252°W). 2 August 1998. T. L. Brown and M. Chalk. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 66650. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Storeria occipitomaculata* is known from adjacent Hutchinson County, South Dakota (see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 61.8 km to the northwest from southeast of Milltown, Hutchinson County, South Dakota (JFBM 19035).

THAMNOPHIS RADIX (Plains Gartersnake). BON HOMME CO.: Jack Talsma Farm, 7 mi W of Springfield (42.65408°N, 98.03562°W; error = 10219 m). 8 October 1988. T. L. Brown and G. Hornstra. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 53350. This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Charles Mix, Hutchinson, and Yankton counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and Knox County, Nebraska (Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 40.7 km to the northeast from southwest of Utica, Yankton County, South Dakota (UNSM 16225, 16227).

BUFFALO CO.: 10 mi N of Chamberlain (43.95567°N, 99.33066°W; error = 4065 m). 9 August 1973. Gary Marrone. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100539 (SDSU 958 [DRD 3387]), 100540 (SDSU 965 [DRD 3388]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Brule, Hand, and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 22.0 km to the southwest from east of Reliance, Lyman County, South Dakota (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley [MVZ] 63679).

CODINGTON CO.: Medicine Lake (44.98417°N, 97.35200°W; error = 889 m). 18 June 1940. W. J. Breckenridge and W. H. Nord. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 1049. An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 2000 (OMNH 40614). This specimen

represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Day, Deuel, Grant, and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 41.3 km to the north from Blue Dog Lake, Day County, South Dakota (UNSM 16238).

CORSON CO.: Rattlesnake Butte; T20N, R29E (45.70611°N, 100.59180°W; error = 1807 m). 1 October 1976. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100899 (SDSU 1060 [DRD 3369]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Corson County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Campbell, Dewey, Perkins, Walworth, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below) and Sioux County, North Dakota (Jundt 2000; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 26.3 km to the southeast from Indian Creek Recreation Area, Walworth County, South Dakota (OMNH 40619).

FAULK CO.: 16 mi S Ipswich (45.21274°N, 99.02928°W; error = 21158 m). 6 September 1987. Donald W. Buden. Verified by Joseph Martinez. MCZR-183101. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Edmunds and Hand counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 32.9 km to the northeast from east of Mira, Edmunds County, South Dakota (UNSM 16164).

GRANT CO.: 5 mi S of Milbank (45.14673°N, 96.63562°W; error = 2133 m). 20 April 1985. R. Earl Olson. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 14275. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Codington, Day, Deuel, and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above) and Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 28.7 km to the north from Hartford Beach State Park, Roberts County, South Dakota (KU 98360).

HAAKON CO.: Midland (44.0765°N, 101.1542°W; error = 892 m). 4 June 1967. J. Vomer. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 16242 (USD 2922). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Haakon County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Jackson, Jones, Pennington, Stanley, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 22.9 km to the southeast from west of Okaton, Jones County, South Dakota (American Museum of Natural History [AMNH] 36806, 36807).

HAMLIN CO.: bridge between Lake Poinsett and Dry Lake; T113N, R52W (44.60189°N, 97.06288°W; error = 350 m). 17 June 1968. V. J. Starostka. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 1911. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Brookings, Codington, Deuel, and Kingsbury counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to

this historic specimen is from ca. 32.9 km to the southwest from Erwin, Kingsbury County, South Dakota (MSB 66774).

PERKINS CO.: 12 mi S, 8 mi W of Lemmon (45.76697°N, 102.32537°W; error = 13770 m). 7 June 1968. B. Anderson and R. L. Timken. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 23371 (USD 3071). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Perkins County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Corson, Harding, Meade, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above and below) and Adams County, North Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1966; Jundt 2000; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 60.1 km to the southeast from east of Glad Valley, Ziebach County, South Dakota (UNSM 23386).

ZIEBACH CO.: 1 mi E of Glad Valley (45.39914°N, 101.75702°W; error = 5241 m). 23 August 1966. R. L. Timken. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 23386 (USD 2878). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Ziebach County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Corson, Dewey, Haakon, Meade, and Perkins counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 60.1 km to the northwest from southwest of Lemmon, Perkins County, South Dakota (UNSM 23371).

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). CLARK CO.: 2 mi S of Clark (44.84878°N, 97.73314°W; error = 1609 m). 29 September 1972. Rodney Iverson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100900 (SDSU 796 [DRD 3357]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Beadle County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 67.6 km to the southwest from Huron, Beadle County, South Dakota (USNM 197647).

DEUEL CO.: Gary Creek (West Branch of Lac qui Parle River) in Gary (44.79674°N, 96.45646°W; error = 1354 m). 16 September 1971. Ernest S. Delfosse. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100561 (SDSU 510 [DRD 3363]), 100562 (SDSU 511 [DRD 3364]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Brookings and Grant counties, South Dakota (Davis et al. 2016; see below) and Lac Qui Parle and Yellow Medicine counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 32.3 km to the south from Oak Lake Field Station, Brookings County South Dakota (TNHC 93511).

GRANT CO.: Blue Cloud Abbey (SE of Marvin, SD), above dam (45.25071°N, 96.89116°W; error = 62 m). 10 May 1968. V. J. Starostka. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 1907. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Deuel and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above) and Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 22.1 km to the northeast from Bullhead Lake, Roberts County, South Dakota (UNSM 16261).

HAMLIN Co.: bridge between Lake Poinsett and Dry Lake; T113N, R52W (44.60189°N, 97.06288°W; error = 350 m). 17 June 1968. V. J. Starostka. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 1909. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Brookings, Clark, and Deuel counties, South Dakota (Davis et al. 2016; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 43.5 km to the southeast from Oak Lake Field Station, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 93511).

MOODY Co.: Don Ahern Farm, along Big Sioux River (44.15091°N, 96.68105°W; error = 1888 m). 31 July 1971. Ernest S. Delfosse. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100563 (SDSU 322 [DRD 3365]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Brookings and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and Pipestone County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 41.6 km to the northeast from Oak Lake Field Station, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 93511).

OGLALA LAKOTA Co.: 1.5 mi E of Pine Ridge (43.02554°N, 102.52655°W; error = 4276 m). 17 May 1967. J. Legg. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 23384 (USD 2951). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Bennett, Custer, Fall River, and Pennington counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Dawes and Sheridan counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 36.5 km to the northeast from Batesland, Bennett County, South Dakota (Field Museum of Natural History [FMNH] 35445).

TROPIDOCOLONION LINEATUM (Lined Snake). LINCOLN Co.: 0.5 mi SE of Newton Hills State Park (43.21931°N, 96.57301°W; error = 2026 m). 11 October 1979. T. L. Brown. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 50359. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 2003 (JFBM 14416, 16410). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Tropidoclonion lineatum* is known from adjacent Minnehaha and Union counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000), and Lyon and Sioux counties, Iowa (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 37.8 km to the north from Beaver Creek Natural Area, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (JFBM 16411).

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