

RANA BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). REPRODUCTION. *Rana blairi* is distributed across most of the southern Great Plains, from the High Plains of Texas and New Mexico north to the Western Corn Belt Plains of eastern Nebraska, reaching its northernmost extent in southeastern South Dakota (Dodd 2013. *Frogs of the United States and Canada*, Volume 2. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 982 pp.). Due to the wide range of latitudes that *R. blairi* occupies, breeding seasons typically begin earlier in lower latitudes. For example, the breeding season is reported as early as February in Oklahoma (Bragg 1950. *In* Bragg et al. [eds.], *Researches on the Amphibia of Oklahoma*, pp. 35–38. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma), Texas (Tipton et al. 2012. *Texas Amphibians: A Field Guide*. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. 309 pp.), and New Mexico (Scott and Jennings 1985. *Occas. Pap. Mus. Southwest. Biol.* 3:1–21). However, *R. blairi* reproduction typically begins in March in southern Nebraska and April in northern Nebraska (Lynch 1985. *Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci.* 13:33–57), while breeding seasons are reported to occur from late March through May in Iowa (LeClere 2013. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Iowa*. ECO Herpetological Publishing & Distribution, Rodeo, New Mexico. 349 pp.) and March–June in South Dakota (Kiesow 2006. *Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of South Dakota*. South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Pierre, South Dakota. 178 pp.). Recent data suggest that some anurans in South Dakota might continue to breed much later than previously expected (Blais et al. 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:416–417). Here, we report an observation of a late season breeding event by *L. blairi* in South Dakota.

On 2 September 2015, a large *R. blairi* egg mass was found in a riparian wetland along the Missouri River ca. 13.1 km SSE of Elk Point, Union Co., South Dakota, USA (42.56766°N, 96.65469°W; WGS 84). These eggs were attached to vegetation along the shoreline (Gosner Stage 17) and were likely laid the preceding night. A portion of the egg mass was brought to the University of South Dakota and allowed to hatch, develop, and complete metamorphosis to confirm species identification. Eggs, tadpoles, and post-metamorphic juveniles were vouchered from this clutch and deposited at the Biodiversity Collections at the University of Texas at Austin (eggs: TNHC 97894 [DRD 2256]; tadpoles: TNHC 97895 [DRD 2382]; juveniles: 97891 [DRD 2371], 97892 [DRD 2380], 97893 [DRD 2381]). Specimens were collected under a South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks Scientific Collector's Permit (#11) issued to DRD.

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