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Distributional Records of Amphibians and Reptiles from South Dakota, USA

Information on the distributions of amphibians and reptiles in South Dakota has frequently been recognized as deficient (Chiszar et al. 1994; Ballinger et al. 2000; Kiesow 2006). In the past two decades there have been few reports of new county-level distribution records from South Dakota, which is surprising given how little is known about species distributions in the state. Ballinger et al. (2000) estimated that less than 60% of the distributional extent of amphibian and reptile species in the state was known, which is less than other states in the region (70–80%). Given this paucity of information on species distributions in the state, it is critical to document species presence, especially in regions where habitat loss continues to occur at alarming rates (Johnston 2013; Wright and Wimberly 2013).

Here, we report 26 new county records of 14 species of amphibians and reptiles from South Dakota that are the result of fieldwork conducted across the state during 2015 and 2016. Though records are included from across South Dakota, these records are primarily from eastern South Dakota (east of the Missouri River). County records were determined by examining Ballinger et al. (2000), Platt et al. (2005), Davis et al. (2016), published accounts in *Herpetological Review*, and museum holdings. Voucher specimens were deposited at the Biodiversity Collections at the University of Texas at Austin (TNHC) and all identifications were verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Locality information was collected by a handheld GPS (WGS 84), and all nomenclature follows that of Crother (2012). Specimens were collected under South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Scientific Collecting Permits (2015_#11, 2016_#13) issued to DRD and followed approved University of South Dakota IACUC protocols (#16-02-13-16C, #13-04-16-19D). Genetic tissue samples (liver or skeletal muscle) were collected from all individuals and deposited along with the specimen. Many of the closest known specimens to these records are formerly part of the University

of South Dakota Herpetological Collection that is now housed at the University of Nebraska State Museum (UNSM).

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA MAVORTIUM (Western Tiger Salamander). McCook Co.: Healy Slough Game Production Area (43.64835°N, 97.20726°W). 14 July 2015. Jillian K. Farkas, Brianna L. Henry, and Elizabeth A. Berg. TNHC 100548 (DRD 2108). Larval individual (85 mm SVL, 66 mm tail length, 20.31 g) collected alive in minnow trap in wetland. This specimen represents a new county record and fills part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species is expected to occur throughout most of South Dakota (Fischer et al. 1999; Kiesow 2006) and has been reported from McCook County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Ambystoma mavortium* is known from adjacent Hutchinson, Lake, and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and the nearest known population is from ca. 23.8 km to the northeast from Buffalo Lake, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (UNSM 22673–22675, 22679, 22681, 22685–22705). We recognize this individual as *A. mavortium* but note that little information is known about the boundary between *A. mavortium* and *A. tigrinum* in South Dakota.

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). Hamlin Co.: Boder Waterfowl Production Area (44.57229°N, 97.02486°W). 22 May 2016. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100550–100552 (DRD 2787–2789). Three adult males (TNHC 100550: 68 mm SVL, 29.86 g; TNHC 100551: 63 mm SVL, 27.30 g; TNHC 100552: 60 mm SVL, 21.44 g) collected while calling along edge of a small wetland. These specimens represent a new county record and fill 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 Hamlin County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Anaxyrus americanus* is known from adjacent Brookings and Deuel counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and the nearest known population is from ca. 14.3 km to the south from Oakwood Lakes, Brookings County, South Dakota (UNSM 17552–17565, 17568–17574).

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McCook Co.: Lake Vermillion Game Production Area (43.64147°N, 97.16771°W). 13 May 2015. Drew R. Davis, Jessi R. Vlcek, and Kalie M. Leonard. TNHC 100549 (DRD 1864). Adult male (80 mm SVL, 50.14 g) collected along shore of a small seasonal wetland. This specimen represents a new county record and extends the western edge of the distribution of this species in the state (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from McCook County (Fischer et al. 1999), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Anaxyrus americanus* is known from adjacent Lake, Minnehaha, and Turner counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and the nearest known population is from ca. 16.1 km to the northeast from southwest of Colton, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 288747).

HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog). YANKTON CO.: USGS Yankton Field Research Station (42.87010°N, 97.47653°W). 5 August 2016. Catherine C. Beall. TNHC 100554 (DRD 3680). Juvenile individual (22 mm SVL, 0.56 g) collected inside research station facility. This specimen represents a new county record and fills the remaining gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species is expected to occur in Yankton County (Fischer et al. 1999; Kiesow 2006), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Hyla chrysoseleis* 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; Davis et al. 2014). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 34.4 km to the west from Springfield, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (UNSM 22501).

PSEUDACRIS MACULATA (Boreal Chorus Frog). TURNER CO.: temporary wetland in agricultural field N of 294th Ln, 0.4 rd km E jct 458th Ave (43.13115°N, 97.11704°W). 11 June 2015. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 97888–97890 (DRD 1835–1837). Three adult males (TNHC 97888: 22 mm SVL, 0.76 g; TNHC 97889: 22 mm SVL, 0.65 g; TNHC 97890: 23 mm SVL, 0.82 g) collected at 0130 h while calling. These specimens represent a new county record and fill 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 (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Clay, Lincoln, and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and the nearest known population is from ca. 27.9 km to the southeast from north of Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota (UNSM 20455).

RANA BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). LINCOLN CO.: Oak Ridge Game Production Area, along west shore of Big Sioux River (43.17006°N, 96.46946°W). 29 July 2016. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100570 (DRD 2966). Juvenile individual (44 mm SVL, 4.97 g) collected along large cobble; dozens of additional juveniles observed but not collected at this locality. This specimen represents a new county record and extends the northern edge of the distribution of this species in the state (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species is expected to occur in Lincoln County (Kiesow 2006), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Rana blairi* is known from adjacent Clay County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and the nearest known population is from ca. 32.1 km to the south from north of Akron, Union County, South Dakota (UNSM 20743).

RANA CATESBEIANA (American Bullfrog). LINCOLN CO.: dammed pond S of Lake Alvin Recreation Area southeast entrance

(43.43823°N, 96.61047°W). 10 May 2016. Drew R. Davis and Jillian K. Farkas. TNHC 100544, 100545 (DRD 2744, 2745). Sub-adult (TNHC 100544: 90 mm SVL, 67.03 g) and adult (TNHC 100545: 116 mm SVL, 161.16 g) females collected along shoreline. These specimens represent a new county record and fill 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 Lincoln County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Rana catesbeiana* is known from adjacent Clay, Minnehaha, and Union counties, South Dakota (Davis et al. 2016; see below) and Lyon and Sioux counties, Iowa (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to these individuals is from ca. 21.4 km to the northwest from Family Park, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (TNHC 100547; see below).

MINNEHAHA CO.: Family Park (Ellis St at jct with Sands St), Sioux Falls (43.54906°N, 96.82757°W). 29 July 2016. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100547 (DRD 2977). Adult female (106 mm SVL, 99.05 g) collected along north shoreline of lake. This specimen represents a new county record and extends the northern edge of the distribution of this species in the state (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species is expected to occur in Minnehaha County (Kiesow 2006), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Rana catesbeiana* is known from adjacent Lincoln County, South Dakota (see above) and Sioux County, Iowa (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 21.4 km to the southeast from near Lake Alvin, Lincoln County, South Dakota (TNHC 100544, 100545; see above).

UNION CO.: shallow pool along vegetated sandbar along Missouri River, ca. 25.2 river km downstream of Vermillion–Newcastle Bridge (42.66456°N, 96.70411°W). 4 July 2015. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100537 (DRD 2081). Single tadpole collected alive at 1245 h. This specimen represents a new county record and fills 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 Union County (Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Rana catesbeiana* is known from adjacent Clay and Lincoln counties, South Dakota (Davis et al. 2016; see above), Sioux and Plymouth counties, Iowa (LeClere 2013), and Dakota and Dixon counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010; Hubbs 2016). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 24.3 km to the northwest from North Alabama Bend, Clay County, South Dakota (TNHC 93499; Davis et al. 2016).

YANKTON CO.: Lewis and Clark Recreation Area, Gavins Point Section, wetland southwest of boat launch (42.85815°N, 97.55092°W). 30 June 2016. Drew R. Davis and Jillian K. Farkas. TNHC 100546 (DRD 2866). Adult male (127 mm SVL, 179.4 g) collected in aquatic vegetation while calling. Numerous other males were heard calling but not collected. This species has been previously reported from Yankton County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. While listed by Ballinger et al. (2000), a thorough examination of museum holdings did not yield a specimen from Yankton County. This specimen represents a new county record and fills a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Rana catesbeiana* is known from adjacent Bon Homme and Clay counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and Cedar and Knox counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010; Davis et al. 2014). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 7.9 km to the west from the north shore of Lewis and Clark Lake (UNSM 21800).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE MUTICA (Smooth Softshell). UNION CO.: Bolton Game Production Area, along north shore of Missouri River (42.67009°N, 96.79164°W). 1 September 2016. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100593 (DRD 3703). Hatchling (37 mm carapace length, 28 mm plastron length, 5.15 g) collected in shallow water off the shore of a sandbar. This specimen represents a new county record and fills the remaining gap in the known distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Union County (Bandas and Higgins 2004; Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Apalone mutica* is known from adjacent Clay County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000), Woodbury County, Iowa (LeClere 2013), and Dixon County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 10.7 km to the northwest from the mouth of the Vermillion River, Clay County, South Dakota (UNSM 18004–18008, 18010–18012, 18015, 18470).

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). LINCOLN CO.: Big Sioux River, public water access south of Canton (43.29496°N, 96.58968°W). 29 July 2016. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100610 (DRD 2975). Adult female (350 mm carapace length, 245 mm plastron length) caught on fishing line. This specimen represents a new county record and fills part of a gap in the known distribution 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 exist. *Apalone spinifera* is known from adjacent Clay and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Lyon and Sioux counties, Iowa (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 47.9 km to the north from Garretson City Park, Split Rock Creek, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County [LACM] 105356).

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). LAKE CO.: SD Hwy 19, immediately S of jct with 235th St (43.97848°N, 97.07795°W). 17 May 2016. Drew R. Davis, Kalie M. Leonard, and Frank T. Turner. TNHC 100897 (DRD 2854). Sub-adult collected DOR. This specimen represents a new county record and fills part of the poorly documented distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Lake County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Chelydra serpentina* is known from adjacent Brookings, McCook, Minnehaha, and Moody counties, South Dakota (Davis et al. 2016; see below) and the nearest known population is from ca. 33.5 km to the south from Lost Lake WPA, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (TNHC 93513; Davis et al. 2016).

McCook Co.: Lake Vermillion Game Production Area (43.64147°N, 97.16771°W). 15 July 2015. Drew R. Davis, Rachel E. Johannsen, and Kalie M. Leonard. TNHC 97924 (DRD 2141). Adult male (326 mm carapace length, 245 mm plastron length) collected within a shallow semi-permanent wetland. This specimen represents a new county record and fills part of the poorly documented distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from McCook County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Chelydra serpentina* is known from adjacent Lake and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota

(Davis et al. 2016; see above) and the nearest known population is from ca. 9.7 km to the east from Lost Lake WPA, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (TNHC 93513; Davis et al. 2016).

OGLALA LAKOTA CO.: Kyle Reservoir (Kyle Dam Rd, ca. 1.2 rd km N jct BIA Hwy 2), road to dam outflow (43.43347°N, 102.17865°W). 1 June 2015. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100896 (DRD 1549). Sub-adult male collected DOR. This specimen represents a new county record and fills part of the poorly documented distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Oglala Lakota County (Bandas and Higgins 2004; Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Chelydra serpentina* is known from Bennett, Fall River, and Jackson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Platt et al. 2005) and Sheridan County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 60.8 km to the southeast from Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge, Bennett County, South Dakota (Campbell Museum of Natural History, Clemson University [CUSC] 2310).

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). MARSHALL CO.: Mud Lake along Marshall Co Rd 10, ca. 2.5 rd km N jct Sica Hollow Rd (45.73368°N, 97.25880°W). 21 August 2016. Drew R. Davis and Jillian K. Farkas. TNHC 100613 (DRD 3691). Sub-adult male (101 mm carapace length, 90 mm plastron length, 121.55 g) collected alive in box trap. This specimen represents a new county record and fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Marshall County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Day and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Sargent County, North Dakota (LeClere et al. 2009; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 25.7 km to the south from Pickarel Lake, Day County, South Dakota (UNSM 18313).

McCook Co.: Healy Slough Game Production Area (43.64998°N, 97.20840°W). 11 May 2015. Drew R. Davis, Jessi R. Vlcek, and Kalie M. Leonard. TNHC 100886–100893 (DRD 1851). Eight hatchlings found dead near an excavated nest with no visible signs of predation. This specimen represents a new county record and fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from McCook County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Hanson, Hutchinson, Lake, Minnehaha, and Turner counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and the nearest known population is from ca. 40.6 km to the east from Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (UNSM 18265).

MOODY CO.: 227th Ave, ~0.1 rd km E jct 468th Ave (44.09479°N, 96.84688°W). 14 July 2016. Drew R. Davis, Rachel E. Johannsen, and Kalie M. Leonard. TNHC 100611 (DRD 2935). Adult female (208 mm carapace length, 196 mm plastron length) collected crossing road. This specimen represents a new county record and fills the remaining gap in the distribution of this species along the eastern border of South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Moody County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Brookings, Lake, and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Pipestone County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 19.8 km

to the northwest from southwest of Volga, Brookings County, South Dakota (UNSM 18161).

LAWRENCE CO.: Reausaw Lake (Nemo Rd, ~7.9 rd km E jct US Highway 385), E shore along dam (44.25232°N, 103.61465°W). 27 June 2015. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 97923 (DRD 2063). Adult female (159 mm carapace length, 140 mm plastron length, 413.85 g) collected at 2245 h while foraging among emergent vegetation. This specimen represents a new county record and fills the remaining gap in the distribution of this species along the western border of South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Lawrence County (Bandas and Higgins 2004; Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Pennington County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and has been reported from Crook and Weston counties, Wyoming (Lewis 2011). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 51.2 km to the south from Custer State Park, Custer County, South Dakota (Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hayes State University [FHSM] 8622).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

PLESTIODON SEPTENTRIONALIS (Prairie Skink). LINCOLN CO.: Rolling Game Production Area (43.13568°N, 96.45255°W). 29 July 2016. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100585 (DRD 2964). Juvenile (39 mm SVL, 53 mm tail length, 1.1 g) found under erosion control material along the shore of a quarry pond. This specimen represents a new county record and fills 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 (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Clay, Turner, and Union counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Lyon and Sioux counties, South Dakota (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to this individual is from ca. 34.5 km to the southwest from near Union Grove State Park, Union County, South Dakota (Louisiana Museum of Natural History, Louisiana State University [LSUMZ] 87769).

McCook Co.: Healy Slough Game Production Area (43.64939°N, 97.20811°W). 23 May 2016. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100584 (DRD 2795). Sub-adult female (46 mm SVL, 36 mm tail length, 1.89 g) collected under cover board. This specimen represents a new county record and fills a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from McCook County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Hanson, Hutchinson, and Turner counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and the nearest known population is from ca. 45.7 km to the southwest from north of Menno, Hutchinson County, South Dakota (UNSM 16589).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). YANKTON CO.: Lewis and Clark Recreation Area, Gavins Point Section, Gavins Point Nature Trail (42.85891°N, 97.55265°W). 29 May 2016. Drew R. Davis and Jillian K. Farkas. TNHC 100555 (DRD 2797). Juvenile female (130 mm SVL, 23 mm tail length, 1.29 g) collected in damp organic matter under a small log. This specimen represents a new county record and fills 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 exist. *Diadophis punctatus* 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 individual is from ca. 28.2 km to the west from near Springfield, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (UNSM 16394).

THAMNOPHIS RADIX (Plains Gartersnake). DOUGLAS CO.: US Hwy 18, ca. 0.6 rd km W jct 404th Ave (43.23978°N, 98.11761°W). 21 October 2016. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 100614 (DRD 3806). Adult male (485 mm SVL, 93 mm tail length, 48.3 g) collected DOR at 1804 h. This specimen represents a new county record and fills a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species is expected to occur throughout South Dakota (Thompson and Backlund 1998; Kiesow 2006), but no vouchered specimens exist from Douglas County. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Aurora, Charles Mix, Davison, and Hutchinson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and the nearest known population is from ca. 24.5 km to the west from Lake Andes, Charles Mix County, South Dakota (UNSM 16239).

TURNER CO.: private residence at 531 Lincoln St, Centerville (43.11799°N, 96.95626°W). 4 May 2016. Drew R. Davis and Kristopher A. Pitcher. TNHC 100541–100543 (DRD 2727–2729). Three adult males (TNHC 100541: 407 mm SVL, 130 mm tail length, 29.58 g; TNHC 100542: 460 mm SVL, 157 mm tail length, 47.56 g; TNHC 100543: 528 mm SVL, 174 mm tail length, 58.82 g) collected under wooden deck. These specimens represent a new county record and fill a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species is expected to occur throughout South Dakota (Thompson and Backlund 1998; Kiesow 2006), but no vouchered specimens exist from Turner County. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Clay, Hutchinson, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, and Yankton counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and the nearest known population is from ca. 12.1 km to the south from north of Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota (UNSM 16273, 16274).

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). CHARLES MIX CO.: SD Highway 50, ca. 0.7 rd km S jct 287th St (43.22080°N, 98.70717°W). 20 October 2015. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 97879 (DRD 2362). Sub-adult female (455 mm SVL, 99 mm tail length, 27.7 g) collected DOR at 1610 h. SD Highway 50, ca. 0.7 rd km S jct 379th Ave (43.16995°N, 98.59515°W). 20 October 2015. Drew R. Davis. TNHC 97880 (DRD 2363). Adult female (450 mm SVL, 133 mm tail length, 40.17 g) collected DOR at 1623 h. These specimens represent a new county record and fill 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 Charles Mix County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens exist. *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Bon Homme, Brule, and Gregory counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Boyd and Knox counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010; Davis 2016). The nearest known population to these individuals is from ca. 25.1 km to the southwest from near Bonesteel, Gregory County, South Dakota (UNSM 16203).

McCook Co.: 451st Ave, ca. 0.3 rd km S jct 257th St (43.65657°N, 97.18882°W). 11 September 2015. Jillian K. Farkas and Brianna L. Henry. TNHC 100560 (DRD 2296). Adult male (478 mm SVL, 124 mm tail length, 41.28 g) collected DOR at 1206 h. This

specimen represents a new county record and fills part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species is expected to occur throughout South Dakota (Thompson and Backlund 1998; Kiesow 2006), but no vouchered specimens exist from McCook County. *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Hanson and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and the nearest known population is from ca. 47.3 km to the west from near Lake Hanson, Hanson County, South Dakota (UNSM 16253).

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