

and Union counties in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000. *Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci.* 26:29–46). Recently, citizen science observations have reported *H. platirhinos* from Todd County, South Dakota (HerpMapper [HM] 193175), which likely reflects nearby populations to the south in Cherry County, Nebraska (Hudson 1942. *Nebraska Conserv. Bull.* 24:1–146; Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). Because *H. platirhinos* is listed as a state-threatened species by South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks, monitoring of this species is needed to determine if populations still exist in Brule County and other sandy habitats along the Missouri River.

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***HETERODON PLATIRHINOS* (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake).**

USA: SOUTH DAKOTA: BRULE CO.: Chamberlain (43.81083°N, 99.33066°W; WGS 84). 27 July 1943. A. M. Jackley. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 106094 [DRD 3403]). An adult individual was found in the South Dakota State University collection, georeferenced with GEOLocate (error = 2396 m; www.museum.tulane.edu/geolocate), and subsequently deposited at TNHC. New county record filling part of a large gap in the known distribution of this species in south-central South Dakota. *Heterodon platirhinos* is not known from the counties surrounding Brule County and the nearest known specimens are ca. 77.8 km to the south-southwest from the Niobrara River in north-central Nebraska (University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-5387, ZM-5388, ZM-8319). Prior to 2017, *H. platirhinos* was only known from Clay