RANA SYLVATICA (Wood Frog). USA: SOUTH DAKOTA: CODINGTON Co.: Benn Game Production Area (45.10719°N, 96.91045°W; WGS 84). 23 April 2020. Owen D. McElroy. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 114537, 114538 [DRD 6658, 6659]). Adult male (TNHC 114537: 44 mm SVL, 6.3 g) and adult female (TNHC 114538: 46 mm SVL, 6.3 g) collected along the shoreline of an ephemeral wetland at the south shore of Round Lake. These specimens represent a new county record and expand the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000. Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci. 26:29–46). Rana sylvatica is known from adjacent Day, Deuel, and Grant counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000, op. cit.; Skadsen and Davis 2020. Prairie Nat. 52:31–32; see below). The nearest known specimen record is from ca. 7.5 km to the north in Grant County (TNHC 114348).

Deuel Co.: Round-Bullhead Game Production Area (44.94634°N, 96.81968°W; WGS 84). 26 April 2020. Owen D. McElroy. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 114539 (DRD 6660). Adult male (46 mm SVL, 8.8 g) collected while calling in an ephemeral wetland along the north shore of School Lake. This specimen represents a new county record and expands the recognized distribution of this species in South Dakota further south (Ballinger et al. 2000, *op. cit.*). *Rana sylvatica* is known from adjacent Codington and Grant counties (Skadsen and Davis 2020, *op. cit.*; see above). The nearest known specimen record is from ca. 19.3 km to the north-northeast in Codington County (TNHC 114537, 114538; see above).

Skadsen and Davis (2020, op. cit.) suggested the likely occurrence of R. sylvatica in Codington and Deuel counties,

as recent records of this species were documented nearby in southwestern Roberts County as well as in western Grant County. Recent records, including the records here, document *R. sylvatica* along a large region of the eastern boundary of the Prairie Coteau. *Rana sylvatica* was also recently re-discovered in Day County (TNHC 114540, 114541) after a 91-year period when they were presumed extirpated. The exact reasoning for range expansion of *R. sylvatica* into and along the Prairie Coteau in recent years is unknown and future studies should continue to document the occurrence of this species across the region.

These specimens were collected under a South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Scientific Collector's Permit (2020_#2) issued to DRD.

DREW R. DAVIS, School of Earth, Environmental, and Marine Sciences, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, 100 Marine Lab Drive, South Padre Island, Texas 78597, USA and Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA (e-mail: drew.davis@utrgv.edu); **OWEN D. MCELROY**, Wildlife Division, South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks, 400 West Kemp, Watertown, South Dakota 57201, USA; **DENNIS R. SKADSEN**, Northeast Glacial Lakes Watershed Project, Day County Conservation District, 600 East Hwy 12, Suite 1, Webster, South Dakota 57274, USA.