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BULLETIN INFORMATION

The Bulletin of the Virginia Herpetological Society is issued twice a year by the Virginia Herpetological Society. Membership is open to all individuals interested in the study of amphibians and reptiles. Membership includes a subscription to Catesbeiana and admission to all meetings. Dues are $5.00 per year and include Catesbeiana numbers 1 and 2 for that year. Dues are payable to: Ben Greishaw, Treasurer, VaHSS, 7622 Hollins Road, Richmond, VA 23229. Herpetological Societies desiring exchange of publications should send copies of their society publications to Dr. Don Merkle, Dept. of Natural Sciences, Longwood College, Farmville, VA 23901. All manuscripts for publication should be submitted to Don Merkle.

MEETING NOTICE

The next meeting of the Virginia Herpetological Society will be held on Saturday, May 1, 1982 at the home of Bob Bader in Halifax County, Virginia. A Map with directions is shown on page 3.

10:00 A.M.  Business Meeting
1:00 P.M.   Paper presentations
7:00 P.M.   Field Trip
EDITOR’S NOTE

The fall meeting of VaHS held at Longwood College was a real success. Not only did the majority of the active old membership attend, but there were a number of new individuals present. A very productive business meeting was held in the morning during which the following items were discussed. It was decided that annual dues would be for a volume year which would consist of two issues. Volume 1 of Catesbeiana would consist of a single volume and was distributed free of charge to all individuals who had expressed an interest in VaHS over the last few years. All dues collected since the first issue of Catesbeiana would be applied toward the year beginning with this issue. Back issues of the old series of the Bulletin of the Virginia Herpetological Society were distributed to all members that desired them.

The following slate of officers were elected for the upcoming year:

President: Rob Rader, Route 2, Box 78, Brookneal, VA 24528
Vice-President: Dr. Jack Brooks, Dept. of Biology, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23188
Secretary: Joe Mitchell, Dept. of Biology, University of Richmond, Richmond, VA 23173
Treasurer: Ben Greishaw, 7622 Hollins Road, Richmond, VA 23229

Dr. Jack Brooks is drafting a new constitution for VaHS and will present it at the May meeting for approval of the membership. The next meeting of VaHS will be held on May 1, 1982 at the residence of Rob Rader, South Isle Plantation in Halifax county, Va. A map to Rob’s place is on the following page. Rob says that there is plenty of room for anyone that would like to stay overnight on Friday and/or Saturday. Be sure to bring your sleeping bag. There will be a business meeting at 10:00 A.M. and a paper session beginning at 1:00 P.M. A field trip to observe the local anurans is tentatively scheduled for Saturday night, as is a Sunday trip into Halifax county and surrounding environs. Individuals wishing to present a talk should contact Rob Rader so that he can put a program together.

A number of presentations were made at the fall meeting including the following:
1. Additions to Virginia’s Herpetofauna - Joe Mitchell
2. Easternmost distribution of Pseudacris triseriata - Chris Pague
3. Venomous snakes & Snakebite - Rob Rader
4. On the ecology of Virginia’s freshwater turtles - Joe Mitchell
5. Chicken turtle in Virginia? - Chris Pague
6. Distribution of Plethodon vonahlossee in Virginia - Richard Hoffman
7. Snakes of the eastern United States - Don Merkle

-2-
MAP NOT TO SCALE

FROM ROANOKE
1. 460 E. to L'burg, 501 S. to B'Neal
2. Do NOT TURN in B'Neal - Take 40 E.
3. Bear right on Rte 600 just after Falling R. Bridge just outside B'Neal
4. Follow Road, # (not Rte #) to end - 9.7 miles.
5. Turn Right at Exxon store - Go 2.3 miles to log house across fr/ S.R.B. Church

FROM RICHMOND
A. 360 W to Keyville, 40 W thru Church and Phenix
B. About 6 mi from Phenix pass Exxon "Guthriels" - just after turn left on Rte # 672 follow to end.
C. Turn Right - keep to left after Exxon Country Store - Go 2.3 miles to log house across fr/ S.R.B. Church
Leurognathus marmoratus Moore occurs from northeastern Georgia and the northwestern tip of South Carolina into the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina and into southwestern Virginia. Three localities have been reported for Virginia; the Blue Ridge Parkway in Floyd County (Conant, 1975a, 1975b); Big Branch, Smyth County (Hoffman and Hoffman, 1956); and Daves Branch, Smyth County (Gourley, 1979) (Figure 1).

Desmognathus quadramaculatus (Holbrook) has a distribution similar to L. marmoratus but the northern edge of the range extends into southern West Virginia (Conant, 1975a) (Figure 2).
The local distributions and extent of these two species are not well known. This is of particular concern for *L. marmoratus* because its status is currently listed as "of special concern" in Virginia (Hoffman, 1979).

The study areas included 30 meter by 1 meter sections of Daves Branch north of and adjacent to State Route 600. Both streams are tributaries of Big Laurel Creek and are swift mountain streams with rocky substrates located at an altitude of approximately 3600 feet. These streams seem to provide ideal habitats for *L. marmoratus* and *D. quadramaculatus* as described by Martof (1962).

Materials and Methods

Adult *Leurognathus marmoratus* and *Desmoognathus quadramaculatus* were collected at weekly intervals between June 27 and July 26, 1981. Large and small rocks in the streams were turned quickly by hand and salamanders were captured with a wire screen pressed closely to the substrate. Captured adults were identified to species and snout-vent length was determined by placing the salamanders in a test tube and measuring with a Vernier caliper. Individuals were marked by toe-clipping and were released as close to the capture site as possible.

Population estimates (N) were determined using the weighted mean method, a modification of the Lincoln index for multiple mark, release and recapture (Regon, 1979). The equation for this calculation is:

\[
N = \frac{\sum M_i n_i}{(\sum m_i) + 1}
\]

where \(n_i\) = total captures

\(m_i\) = total caught and previously marked

\(M_i = r_i - m_i\)

\(r_i\) = number released

\[
SE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum m_i + 1} + \frac{2}{(\sum m_i + 1)^2} + \frac{6}{(\sum m_i + 1)^3}}
\]

Results

During the study period a total of 30 *Leurognathus marmoratus* were marked and released in Daves Branch with four recaptures. Ten *Desmoognathus quadramaculatus* were recaptured out of 58 individuals marked and released. The weighted mean estimate of the Daves Branch *L. marmoratus* population was \(81 \pm \text{S.E. 46}\). The *D. quadramaculatus* populations were estimated at \(127 \pm \text{S.E. 38}\).
Fifteen *L. marmoratus* were marked and released in Big Branch with five recaptures. The *L. marmoratus* population was estimated at $22 \pm S.E. 11$. Twenty seven *D. quadramaculatus* were marked and released with 13 recaptures. The Big Branch population of *D. quadramaculatus* was estimated at $55 \pm S.E. 16$.

The density of *L. marmoratus* was $2.7$ individuals/meter$^2$ in Daves Branch and $0.7$ individuals/meter$^2$ in Big Branch. *Desmognathus quadramaculatus* had a density of $4.2$ individuals/meter$^2$ in Daves Branch, and $1.8$ individuals/meter$^2$ in Big Branch.

Snout-vent lengths of captured and marked salamanders are presented in Figure 3.

![Figure 3](image-url)

*Figure 3. Snout-vent lengths of *Leurognathus marmoratus* Moore in Big Branch (solid circles) and Daves Branch (open circles) and *Desmognathus quadramaculatus* (Holbrook) in Big Branch (solid squares) and Daves Branch (open squares).*
Conclusions

The snout-vent lengths of Desmognathus quadramaculatus and Leurognathus marmoratus were not significantly different from the ranges given by Organ (1961) and Martof (1962, 1963).

The population estimates for Desmognathus quadramaculatus were consistently greater than the population estimates of L. marmoratus in both streams. The greater number of D. quadramaculatus may be due to the low stream levels at the time of this investigation. Desmognathus quadramaculatus seems to prefer the edges of swift mountain streams where L. marmoratus prefers rapids and rapidly moving water. For this reason, dry periods seem to be more critical for L. marmoratus due to decreases in suitable habitat and the D. quadramaculatus population is favored when the salamanders are brought into increased competition with one another. When rainfall is more normal, competition is almost nonexistent (Martof, 1962).

The density of L. marmoratus in both streams was lower than the density reported by Martof (1962) for Georgia streams. The low numbers of L. marmoratus may be due to increased competition by D. quadramaculatus or may be due to location of these populations at the northernmost known limit of their range. Additional field work is needed to determine the full extent, distributions, population dynamics and interactions of these two species.

Literature Cited


------. 1975b. Personal communication to R.L. Hoffman.


**VAHS LIBRARY HOLDINGS**

The Virginia Herpetological Society exchanges publications with many of the other state and regional herpetological societies. These publications are for the use of all VaHS members and the latest issues are always available at meetings. All members are encouraged to read them, as there is quite a bit of herpetological information presented that is not available otherwise. All VaHS holdings, including a partial set of *Copeia* (1934-1953) are stored at Lonowood College. Any member of VaHS wishing to look at VaHS holdings would also have access to my personal sets of *Herpetonica,* *Journal of Herpetology,* newer issues of *Copeia,* etc. Back issues of a number of the earlier *Bulletins of the Virginia Herpetological Society* are also available to members.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF VIRGINIA HERPETOLOGY NOW AVAILABLE**

"A bibliography of Virginia amphibians and reptiles" has recently been compiled by Joe Mitchell, and is now available as Smithsonian Herpetological Service Publication Number 50. 875 papers dealing with all aspects of the herpetofauna of the state are listed by author, and by species.

This compilation will definitely enable all VaHS members to locate that elusive article that they know was published, but have forgotten where! Other than misspelling at least one author's name!!! (See citations 549-550), the publication is relatively free of errors. Copies of this 51 page publication will be available free of charge to all VaHS members at the May 1, 1982 meeting. Those individuals unable to attend may obtain a copy by sending $2.00 to cover postage and handling to: Ben Greishaw, Treasurer, VaHS, 7612 Hollins Road, Richmond, Virginia 23229.
NATIONAL ZOO OPENS NEW REPTILE HOUSE

Members of VaHS should be pleased to learn that the National Zoo located outside Washington, D.C. has finally opened its much awaited Reptile House. Dr. Dale Marcellini, Curator of Herpetology at the Zoo has submitted the following list of exhibits for the renovated reptile and amphibian house. He has indicated that these species should make up the bulk of the collection for the next several years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 1</td>
<td>Sceloporus sn. Fence lizards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ameiva sn Ameiva lizards or Callonistes maculatus Chilean spotted lizards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Crotalus durissus South American rattlesnake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Heloderma suspectum Gila Monster</td>
<td>same as 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Physignathus cocincinus Water dragon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Basiliscus plumifrons Green crested Basiliscus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bitis ahabonica Gaboon Viper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gephyrosaurus validus Plated lizard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Anolis aeneus Knight anole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anolis sp. Anoles or Callonistes maculatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Eublepharis macularis Leonard gecko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Anolidae sp. Plated lizard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Phelsuma madagascariensis Giant Day Gecko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sternotherus odoratus Musk turtle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lacerta trilineata Green Lacerta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Gonatodes sp. or Sohaerodactylus sp. small gecko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>Crotalus horridus Timber rattlesnake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agkistrodon piscivorus Cottonmouth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agkistrodon contortrix Cooperhead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Elaphe quattara Cornsnake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lampropeltis triannulum Eastern Milksnake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lampropeltis getulus Eastern Kingsnake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Elaphe obsoleta Black Ratsnake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thamnophis sirtalis Eastern Gartersnake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Trimeresurus popeorum Pope's Pit Viper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gekko gecko Tokay gecko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chondropython viridis Green tree python</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>same as 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>same as 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Python renius Ball python</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Boa constrictor Red-tailed boa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Epicrates cenchria Rainbow boa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Corallus canina Emerald tree boa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>same as 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>same as 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dipsosaurus dorsalis Desert Iguana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D  1  Macroclemys temmincki  Alligator snapping turtle
2  Chelus fimbriatus  Mata Mata turtle
3  Chelodina oblonga  Snake neck turtle or Caiman crocodylus Yucare caiman

E  1  Tupinambis tequixin  Black tequ
2  Boina dendronhila  Mannrove snake
3  Corallus enydris  Amazon tree boa
4  Cyclgras qinas  False water cobra
5  Cyclura cornuta  Rhino iguana
6  Naja naja  Cobra
7  Varanus exanthematicus  Savanna monitor
8  Flexible exhibit; eggs, young, experiments, etc.
9  Tiliqua qinas  Blue-tongued skink
10  Varanus salvator  Water monitor
11  Python molurus  Burmese python
12  Eunectes notaeus  Yellow anaconda
13  same as 12
14  Varanus salvator  Water monitor
15  Malachersus tornieri  Pancake tortoise
16  Ophiophagus hannah  King cobra

F  1  Analychnis callidryas  Red-eyed treefrog
2  Pyxicephalus adspersa  African bullfrog
3  Bufo marinus  Marine toad
4  Pseudotriton ruber  Northern red salamander
5  Ceratophrys ornata  Ornate Horned frog
6  Dendrobates leucomelas  Black and yellow poison arrow frog
7  Leptodactylus pentadactylus  Smokey jungle frog
8  Megophrys nausata  Asian horned frog
9  Salamandra salamandra  Fire salamander
10  Bombina orientalis  Fire-bellied toad
11  Ambystoma mexicanus  Axolotl
12  Xenopus laevis  African clawed frog

B  2  Crocodylus rhombifer  Cuban crocodile
3  same as 2
4  Tomistoma schlegeli  False oharial
THE VIRGINIA NONGAME SPECIES PROGRAM: REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Joseph Mitchell
University of Richmond
Richmond, VA 23173

The Virginia legislature recently approved a tax writeoff box for the 1981 Virginia income tax forms. This allows a Virginia taxpayer who receives a refund to contribute part (or all) of that refund to the newly formed nongame program being developed by the Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries Commission. Monies received from these contributions will fund the initial phase that involves the building of an information data base on about 250 nongame species of Virginia fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. A primary purpose is to educate the public about nongame species and their role in Virginia's environment. This data base would also be used to supply information to various government and private groups on the faunal diversity and quality of areas of interest.

The data base involves the use of a computer program (Biota of Virginia = BOVA) developed at VPI for large scale information storage and retrieval. Information on various aspects of each species would be accumulated. This includes detailed distributional data, historical occurrence, population size and density, food habits, reproduction, habitat types, larval and adult habitats of amphibians, etc. The list of 250 is the initial listing chosen for the first phase of the program. At some later time other species would be added. Criteria for choosing a species are: 1) whether the species is known, or thought to be, in need of protection; 2) whether the species could be used as an ecological indicator species to detect changes in habitat quality; and 3) special considerations, such as health reasons (Poisonous snakes) or if the species were indicative of major distributional patterns in Virginia. Data would be accumulated as received from specialists on the species, the literature, and from specially funded research projects (a plan for future program functions). Since public education seems to be of paramount importance, information booklets and articles will probably be written and distributed.

I was asked to advise the nongame people on herps that should appear on the list. They already had a preliminary list and after considerable discussion we came up with the list below. Obviously not all

H 1 Alligator mississippiensis  American alligator
2 Caiman crocodilus  Yucatec caiman
3 Paleosuchus trigonatus  Smooth-fronted caiman

G Assorted native turtles
the species that probably should be on the first list were chosen. Also, not all of the species listed in the VPI Endangered species book were chosen. The list is the combined attempt to produce an assemblage of species that would, based on the criteria above, be agreeable to the nongame people and herpetologists. I think it is a representative list and is a start in the right direction. If you have any questions about the nongame program in Virginia, write to Robert W. Duncan or William E. Neal, Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, 4010 West Broad Street, Box 11104, Richmond, VA 23230.

Species of Amphibians and Reptiles on the Nongame Program List:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amphibians</th>
<th>Reptiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salamanders</strong></td>
<td><strong>Snakes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambystoma maculatum</td>
<td>Agkistrodon contortrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</td>
<td>Agkistrodon piscivorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmognathus auriculatus</td>
<td>Carphophis amoenus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmognathus fuscus</td>
<td>Coluber constrictor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmognathus quadramaculatus</td>
<td>Crotalus horridus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurycea bislineata</td>
<td>Elaphe guttata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leurognathus marmoratus</td>
<td>Elaphe obsoleta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necturus maculosus</td>
<td>Heterodon platyrhinos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necturus punctatus</td>
<td>Lampropeltis getulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plethodon cinereus</td>
<td>Nerodia septemvittata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereochilus marginatus</td>
<td>Nerodia sipedon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anurans</strong></td>
<td><strong>Turtles</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acris crepitans</td>
<td>Clemmys guttata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acris gryllus</td>
<td>Clemmys muhlenbergi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyla femoralis</td>
<td>Sternotherus minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rana catesbeiana</td>
<td>Terrapene carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rana clamitans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rana virginiana</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lizards</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eumeces laticeps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scincella lateralis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rob Bader
Route 2, Box 78
Brookneal, VA 24528

The Ashtons have undertaken a tremendous task in attempting to provide a comprehensive field guide to the herpetofauna of Florida. Not since Carr and Goin published their 1955 work "Guide to amphibians and fresh water fishes of Florida" has there been an attempt to cover all of the states reptiles and amphibians.

"Part I: The Snakes" includes over 100 excellent color photographs, distribution maps, drawings, and species accounts for all of the species of snakes found in Florida. The authors have included descriptions and photographs of almost every subspecies and color phase. In addition to the popular "dot in the county" range maps, the authors have also included a very valuable table listing the frequency of occurrence of each species in the 21 different types of habitat found in the state. The book contains a wealth of information on the different types of habitats within the state, laws pertaining to amphibians and reptiles, natural history and many other aspects of the herpetofauna of the state.

This book is a must not only for those interested in the snakes of Florida, but in snakes in general. We look forward to the publication of Part II: Lizards, Turtles, and Crocodilians, and Part III: The Amphibians.

ANTIFREEZE IN FROGS!

An article that appeared recently in Science (Feb. 5, 1982) entitled "Survival of frogs in low temperatures" reported results that should be of interest to all VaHIS members. Several species of anurans that normally overwinter in leaf litter have been shown to produce glycerol during the fall and winter months that acts just as antifreeze in a cars radiator. Hyla versicolor, Hyla crucifer, and Rana sylvatica all produced glycerol whereas two species that normally overwinter in aquatic habitats (Rana sententrioralis and Rana pipiens) did not produce glycerol. The three species of terrestrial overwintering frogs were able to survive being frozen for 5-7 days with body temperatures of -6°C and over 35% of their body water frozen! Previous research has shown that the overwintering sites occupied by these species often reach these temperatures.
ANNOUNCING

THE

SIXTH REPTILE SYMPOSIUM
on CAPTIVE PROPAGATION & HUSBANDRY
at
THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JULY 28-31, 1982

CALL FOR PAPERS

All herpetologists are invited to submit for consideration the titles of papers they wish to present at the 6th Reptile Symposium on Husbandry and Propagation. Paper lengths may range from 15 to 40 minutes. A preliminary program will be established by April, 1982. Speakers will be expected to submit a 100-150 word abstract of their talk by April 30, 1982; a completed copy-ready manuscript must be submitted prior to the Symposium. Submit all program information to: Thomas A. Huff, Program Chairperson, Reptile Breeding Foundation, PO Box 1450, Picton, Ontario K0K 2T0 Canada; 613/476-3351, 476-3691. Symposium Coordinator is: Dr. Martin J. Rosenberg, Department of Biology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106; 216/368-2755, 368-3558, 451-1081. Host Committee Chairperson is: Béla Demetar, Department of Herpetology, the National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C. 20008; 202/357-1300. Symposium Series Director is: Richard A. Hahn, Zoological Consortium, Inc., 13019 Catoctin Furnace Rd., Thurmont, MD 21788; 301/662-0328.

(Copies of the Program for the Fifth Symposium, held in Oklahoma City, June 9-12, 1981, are available for examination. See or leave message for Martin J. Rosenberg.)
1982 JOINT ANNUAL MEETING

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES
25th Anniversary Meeting

HERPETOLOGISTS' LEAGUE
30th Annual Meeting

Raleigh, North Carolina: State Museum of Natural History
1-6 August 1982

HL Distinguished Herpetologist Lecture:
Speaker to be announced.

SSAR Silver Anniversary Symposium:
"MOLECULAR AND GENOMIC EVOLUTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES"
David B. Wake (University of California at Berkeley), Organizer and Moderator.
This special symposium will focus on current questions concerning population structure and gene flow, species problems and relationships of taxa, and will include an overview of the newest techniques and approaches with a look to the future. The 30 participants, comprising the leading authorities from Europe and North America, will cover these topics in several keynote lectures, research papers and public discussion sessions.

Technical Paper Presentations
Research reports will be given in two formats: oral presentations (with several concurrent sessions) and poster sessions.

Social Activities
Several evening events are planned, highlighted by a genuine Old Fashioned Carolina Pig Pickin' and Barbeque.

Field Trips
Several trips will be scheduled following the meeting to the North Carolina Coastal Plain and Green Swamp and to the Blue Ridge Mountains and Great Smoky Mountains. Collecting of specimens will not be permitted, only photography.

Displays
1. "Herpetological Art and Photograph Display", including contest.
3. "Live Amphibians and Reptiles of the Carolinas", a display sponsored by the North Carolina Herpetological Society. Photography will be permitted.
4. "Herpetologists Then and Now", a slide show organized by David M. Dennis.

Workshops
1. "Program Funding, Administration and the Practicalities of Running a Regional Herpetological Society", sponsored by the SSAR Regional Society Liaison Committee and the North Carolina Herpetological Society.
4. "Funding Sources for Herpetological Research", sponsored by the SSAR Zoo Liaison Committee.

Additional Information
A detailed Program and Call for Papers will appear in Herpetological Review and in Herpetologica. For other details write Roy E. Ashton, North Carolina Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 27647, Raleigh, North Carolina, 27611, U.S.A. All interested persons are welcome to attend.
SATURDAY MARCH 20th 1982
MARYLAND SCIENCE CENTER
LIGHT ST. & KEY HIGHWAY
at the INNER HARBOR
REGISTRATION & REFRESHMENTS 10:00 - 11:00
FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
B.E. CLINE
MARYLAND HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY
2643 NORTH CHARLES ST.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21218

* Live reptiles welcome—For sale, trade, or for exhibit only.

** ATTENTION ON PARKING MAP ARE OUTLINED * FREE QUARTERS - or find free parking car.

To Jones Falls Expressway
From Belair (2695)
Dear Herpetologist,

It has come to my notice that you have an interest in reptiles and their associated biology. With protective legislation now enacted in all Australian States, the emphasis on breeding captive stocks has increased markedly. The importance of the captive breeding of Australian reptiles, particularly snakes, will without doubt, increase in future. Many herpetologists, particularly those new to the field, have no readily available source of literature available on how to breed snakes. This is a surprising state of affairs considering how many times snakes have been bred in captivity in this country. It is also surprising that next to nothing has been published on the subject.

This present Australia wide Survey hopes to collect and subsequently pool as much known information on captive breeding of snakes as possible. The results will be published in a similar format to that used by Richard Ross in his popular "Python Breeding Manual", an American publication.

In order for this survey to be a success, it requires the co-operation of all herpetologists including yourself. It would be appreciated that if you have bred any kind of Australian snake in captivity you could fill out one questionnaire. These questionnaires are necessarily lengthy due to the importance of collecting all relevant data. Please report all data as accurately as possible.

Please fill out a separate questionnaire per breeding if you have been fortunate enough to have bred snakes more than once. The results of this survey will probably be published in approximately one year.

If you know of other herpetologists who have bred Australian snakes, please ask them to fill out a questionnaire also. When filled out please return each questionnaire to:

- Snake Breeding Survey,
  60, Arterial Road,
  St. Ives,
  N.S.W. 2075.
  Australia

If more questionnaires are required, simply send a request for extra copies to the above address or phone (Sydney) 449 5771.

Thanking you for your co-operation,

Yours sincerely,

Raymond Ioser