

KANSAS  
HERPETOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY



NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 24

APRIL 1978

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FIRST FIELD TRIP OF THE YEAR -- COMING SOON

A joint field trip of the Kansas Herpetological Society and the Oklahoma Herpetological Society will be held 12 May 1978 (Friday), 13 May 1978 (Saturday) and 14 May 1978 (Sunday) in Ulysses, Kansas. All participants should plan to camp at Fraser Park (right off Highway 160), located south of Ulysses. A few of Fraser Park's offerings include: camping facilities, running water, electrical hook-ups, and rest rooms -- ALL AT NO COST! This area of Kansas has many county records to offer so we need all the bodies we can get! Bring friends and plan on a fun weekend!

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT MARCH MEETING

The March meeting of the Kansas Herpetological Society held in Lawrence, Kansas was enjoyed by over fifty people. The KHS had the great honor of having two very fine men presenting talks at this meeting.

The first speaker was Dr. Robert C. Stebbins, author of A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians in the Peterson Field Guide Series. Dr. Stebbins spoke about the effects of off road vehicles on the California deserts. The California deserts are a very delicate ecosystem and are in the process of being killed by motorcycles, dune buggies, and other vehicles driven off marked roadways. At the present time, the future for the deserts in California does not look too promising. If the desert dies, so will all the herps that inhabit it.

After a short break, Thomas Berger, Graduate Student at The University of Kansas, spoke on legislation and laws concerning reptiles and amphibians. Be sure to know the laws, both state and federal, concerning all the animals you keep as pets. For example, did you know you are required to have importation permits for all snakes in the boid family--this includes Boa constrictors! Remember the federal agents will not accept ignorance of the laws as an excuse--they will prosecute! The fines for collecting without the proper permits can be as much as a \$20,000 fine and five years in jail.--All those persons attending the SSAR meeting in Tempe during June should make sure they are knowledgeable about Arizona's collecting laws.

This meeting was a huge success! -- I hope to see all of you at the May KHS field trip in Grant County.

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JUST A REMINDER...

--SAVE THESE DATES! The KHS has planned meetings or field trips on the following dates. Be sure to mark them on your calendar so you can attend. 12-14 May 1978, 14-16 July 1978, 8-10 September 1978, and 18 November 1978.

--The Chikaskia River Wildlife Study will be held 28-30 April 1978 near Drury, Kansas. Signs will be posted directing the participants to the camping site. For more information contact: Gene Trott, R.R. #2, Box 58, South Haven, KS 67104 (316/892-3587).

--Hobart M. Smith (Herp. Review, 1978) said about John Edwards Holbrook North American Herpetology, "It is, however, a virtually essential complement, and it makes this great work now readily accessible for any serious student, performing for American herpetology what Martin Luther did, in reference to the Bible, for the Christian world: making a basic work previously monopolized by the privileged few available to the common man". Members, this book can be yours by following a few simple rules: (for more details see KHS Newsletter #23, pg. 3):

- 1) Publishing an article on Kansas amphibians and/or reptiles in the KHS Newsletter before October 1978.
- 2) All participants must be KHS members.
- 3) No elected officers for 1977 or 1978 and no member of the judging committee may participate. Start writing NOW!

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BIOLOGICAL SURVEY HERP PUBLICATIONS

The Biological Survey of Kansas has available six titles dealing with amphibians and reptiles in the state. Interested KHS members can obtain copies free-of-charge by writing to: State Biological Survey of Kansas, 2045 Avenue -A-, Campus West, Lawrence, Kansas 66045. The titles are:

Technical Publications

1976. New records of the fauna and flora of Kansas for 1975. St. Biol. Surv. Kansas Tech. Publ., 1:1-97.
1977. New records of the fauna and flora of Kansas for 1976. St. Biol. Surv. Kansas Tech. Publ., 4:1-78.

Reports

1976. Preliminary inventory of the biota of Woodson County State Fishing Lake and Game Management Area. St. Biol. Surv. Kansas Report, 5:1-76.
  1977. A bibliography of the amphibians and reptiles of Kansas (1854-1976). St. Biol. Surv. Kansas Report, 12:1-56.
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1977. The amphibians of Cherokee County, Kansas. St. Biol. Surv. Kansas Report, 14:1-12.
1977. The amphibians and reptiles of Cheyenne County, Kansas. St. Biol. Surv. Kansas Report, 15:1-18.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

This current literature section has been compiled by J.T. Collins, and contains titles of books and articles on amphibians and reptiles of possible interest to KHS members. Generally, titles listed here are those written by KHS members, those which contain direct reference to Kansas herpetofauna, or those of significance regarding North American amphibians and reptiles.

Echternacht, A.C.

1977. How reptiles and amphibians live. Elsevier-Phaidon, Oxford, England. 142 pp. Numerous color plates. U.S. distributor unknown.

Goin, C.J., D.B. Goin and G.R. Zug

1978. Introduction of herpetology (Third revised edition). W.H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco. \$15.95.

Hlavachick, B.D.

1978. Rare, threatened and endangered (wildlife in Kansas). Kansas Fish and Game, 35(1):18-24. Available for 50¢ from: Kansas Fish and Game, R.R. #2, Box 54-A, Pratt, Kansas 67124.

Johnson, T.R.

1978. The central newt--a salamander with three lives. Missouri Conservationist, 39(2):30. Available from: Missouri Department of Conservation, 2901 North Ten Mile Drive, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.

Powders, V. N.

1978. Observations on oviposition and natural incubation of eggs of the alligator snapping turtle, Macroclemys temmincki, in Georgia. Copeia, 1978(1):154-156.

Powell, R. and H. Gregory

1978. Emergency: Snakebite! Pamphlet produced by American Red Cross and the Avila College Department of Continuing Education. This pamphlet is free to all KHS members and is included with this mailing of the KHS Newsletter.

Sena, A.P.

1978. Temperature relations and the critical thermal maximum of Holbrookia maculata maculata (Reptilia: Iguanidae). Southwest Naturalist, 23(1):41-50.

- Whitaker, J.O., Jr., D. Rubin and J.R. Munsee  
1977. Observations and food habits of four species of spadefoot toads, Genus Scaphiopus. *Herpetologica*, 33(4):468-475.

SECOND ANNUAL  
SSAR REGIONAL HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETIES CONFERENCE  
1 JUNE 1978

Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona

Conference Co-moderators: Tom R. Johnson and Jeffrey Black

- 1:00 PM Introductory remarks. Tom R. Johnson (SSAR)
- 1:10 PM Functions of Regional Societies. Special Guest Speaker: Roger Conant (University of New Mexico)
- 1:40 PM State wildlife laws and herpetological collecting. Pat O'Brien (Arizona Game & Fish Commission)
- 2:00 PM How to form a new regional herpetological society. Neil B. Ford (Greater Cincinnati Herpetological Society)
- 2:15 PM Rattlesnake round-ups in Oklahoma. Jeffrey H. Black (Oklahoma Herpetological Society)
- 2:35 PM A valuable project for a regional herp society: A herp-care seminar for pet shops. Martin Rosenberg (NOAH)
- 3:00 PM BREAK (Coffee will be available )
- 3:30 PM Alternatives to regional herp society meetings. James Glenn (Utah Herpetological Society)
- 3:45 PM Field research and regional herp societies: Herptile behavior as an indicator of environmental quality. Tom Bloomer (Assoc. Conservation of Turtles & Tortoises)
- 4:00 PM Producing a top quality regional herp society newsletter. John Murphy (Chicago Herpetological Society)
- 4:20 PM SSAR mini-grants in herpetology. Max A. Nickerson (SSAR)
- 4:40 PM Regional herp society publications archives. Ron Heyer (National Museum of Natural History)
- 5:00 PM DINNER (site to be announced at the conference)
- 6:30 PM Open meeting of assembled RHS representatives - discussion of general interest and resolutions. Jeffrey H. Black (moderator)
- 7:30 PM COLOR SLIDE PRESENTATIONS. All attending the RHS Conference are encouraged to bring their best color slides (limit 15).

IMPORTANT: All sessions of the Second Annual SSAR Regional Herpetological Societies Conference will be held in the PIMA ROOM of the ASU MEMORIAL UNION building

COMPARATIVE REPRODUCTION STUDIES OF TWO COLUBRID SNAKESINTRODUCTION

According to Fitch (1970) snakes are known from all definable temperate life zones of the world and from a wide variety of surroundings, including dry deserts, forests and aquatic situations. The types of surroundings mentioned above affect reproductive cycles and the number of eggs or young in a clutch vary according to environmental surroundings.

Reproductive cycles of snakes may be triggered by precipitation or length of daylight. In captivity, these environmental conditions may be altered by the removal of predators and control of light source. Some snakes do well in captivity and breed during their normal season, while others will not do well because of the altered environment. Most snakes do not use the prolonged period of winter inactivity as a trigger for breeding.

Different types of breeding cycles are dependent on the length of time for the development from birth to maturity, the number of eggs or young per clutch, the interval between each clutch, the size of the parent snake and the size at birth of the young snakes. In most cases the fewer the number of young, the larger they will be at birth. In some species the young may be nearly one-half the size of the parent snake, but have a shorter growth time to maturation. Some young snakes are one-fourth or more smaller than the parent snake, and the majority of snakes fall in this latter group. The relationship of size difference between young and parent is noticeable, but this relationship is affected by ecological factors and food habits.

This project involves comparative reproductive studies of two colubrid snakes, the red milk snake (Lampropeltis triangulum sypila) and the red-sided garter snake (Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis). Much of the following information about the natural history of these species is based on Collins (1974).

The preferred food of red milk snakes consists primarily of small lizards, other snakes and small mice. Food items are overpowered by constriction.

Red-sided garter snakes feed primarily on earthworms, frogs, toads, salamanders and small fish. They overpower prey by grabbing and swallowing it alive. Constriction is not employed.

In eastern Kansas, the red milk snake inhabits rocky hillsides of open woods or woodlands. It is fossorial and spends much time beneath the ground or under rocks and logs. It is annually active from April to November, and during hot summer months becomes nocturnal. Since it

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rarely prowls in the open, the red milk snake frequently is found beneath a sunwarmed rock or log where it maintains an optimal body temperature.

Red-sided garter snakes inhabit diverse habitats such as marshes, wet meadows, margins of ponds, woodland edge, flood plains and cultivated fields. They prefer moist situations. The red-sided garter snake is annually active from March to November. It tolerates a wider range of air temperature than the red milk snake, and will even emerge from hibernation on warm days in December and February. The red-sided garter snake is diurnal and has a home range of 22-25 acres, an activity area probably larger than that of the red milk snake.

The most common predators of the red-sided garter are hawks, large snakes and mammals, and predation pressure is apparently high in this species. The red milk snake has similar predators, but predation pressure is comparatively lower due to its more secretive habits.

Red milk snakes apparently have low population density when compared to red-sided garter snakes. Red-sided garter snakes average more young per brood (approx. 33) than red milk snakes which have fewer eggs per clutch (approx. 7). Survival of the young may be greater in red milk snakes because of lower population density.

This project compares and quantifies the reproductive modes of these two species of snakes, and hypothesizes that red-sided garter-snakes (live-bearers) must produce many more young than red milk snakes (egg-layers) in order to perpetuate themselves.

#### MATERIALS and METHODS

I initially obtained living, gravid specimens from two different species in cooperation with the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas. I recorded the weights of the speckled king-snake and the western massasauga. The snakes were confined for weighing by using a cotton cloth bag as a container while weighing. The weight of the bag was subtracted from the weight of the snake, and in this way proper comparative weights were obtained. The weights of the two different types of snakes showed significant difference and the data indicated that there was great variability of weights in the two species initially selected for the project.

The project encountered problems because of the cool temperatures in the museum. The female snakes either reabsorbed or aborted developing eggs and young, and this part of my project was terminated. Consultation with George Pisani and Joseph T. Collins enabled me to use data they had obtained from two other colubrid snake species,

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Lampropeltis triangulum sypila, and Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis, two snakes common in northeastern Kansas.

#### RESULTS

Adult lengths of the two species compared were not uniform; the red-sided garter snake was 1125mm total length (TL) and the red milk snake was 630mm TL. The red-sided garter snake weighed 437.7 grams before birth and weighed 331.1 grams after birth, and the red milk snake weighed 61.1 grams before birth and weighed 33.1 grams after birth.

The brood of the red-sided garter snake consisted of 33 young which averaged 2.33 grams each. The red milk snake used in this study laid 7 eggs and, after hatching, the average weight of each young was 3.2 grams. The average length of the red-sided garter snake young was 213mm, and the average length of the red milk snake young was 223mm.

The percentage of weight loss for the adult red-sided garter snake was 25% and for the adult red milk snake the loss was 45%.

#### CONCLUSION

After birth, the amount of body weight loss was 25% in the female red-sided garter snake. The red milk snake laid 7 eggs, and comparative weight loss after birth was 45%.

When comparing the brood of the red-sided garter snake which averaged 2.33 grams per young in weight, and the red milk snake egg-clutch which averaged 3.8 grams in weight, there was a difference of 1.47 grams.

Comparison of the young red-sided garter snake that averaged 2.33 grams in weight to the red milk snake young that averaged 3.2 grams in weight, showed a difference of 0.87 grams. No significant difference was recorded between the average lengths of the red-sided garter snake and the red milk snake.

Although the red-sided garter snake weighed more (1125mm) than the red milk snake (630mm), the red milk lost more weight percentage-wise (45%) than the red-sided garter snake (25%). This indicates that live-bearing snakes don't lose as much weight as the egg-layers even though they (live bearers) give birth to more young than egg-layers.

The weight of the individual young shows that the red-sided garter young are smaller by weight than red milk snakes.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to thank the following people who helped me during my project. They were an influencing part of my project and without their help and support this project would not have been possible.

Janice Perry let me use the red milk snake and red-sided garter snake

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in the exhibits at the Museum of Natural History at Kansas University. George Pisani gave me ideas during the beginning of my search for a project. Joseph T. Collins helped me weigh the snakes. He edited my report and gave me a lot of logistical support.

LITERATURE CITED

Collins, J.T.

1974. Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub. Ed. Ser., 1:1-283.

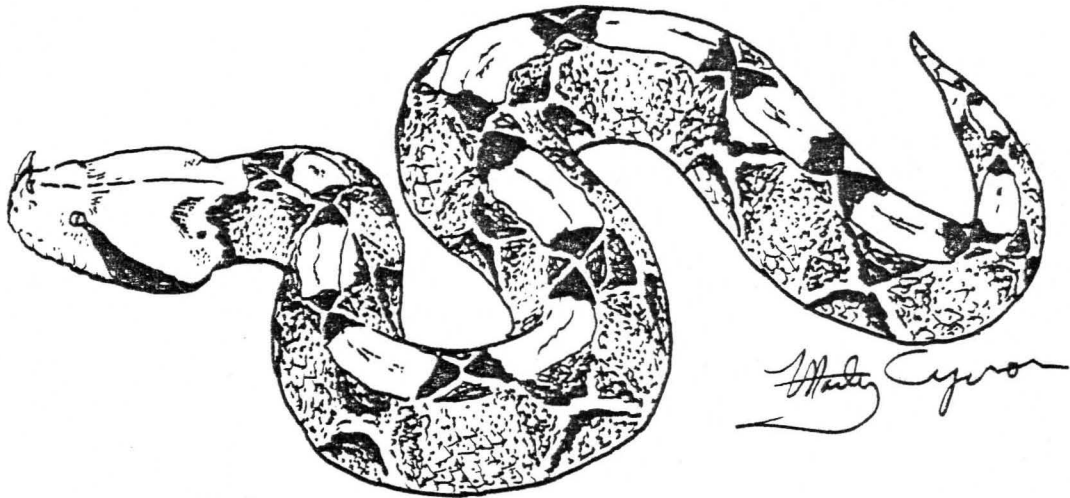
Conant, R.

1975. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston, xviii + 429 pp.

Fitch, H.S.

1970. Reproductive Cycles in Lizards and Snakes. Misc. Publ. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist., 52:1-247.

---AMY LI, 1108 Avalon, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.



---The Kansas Herpetological Society Newsletter is issued every other month by the Kansas Herpetological Society. All interested persons are invited to become members. Membership dues per calendar year are: \$3.00 (Regular) or \$15.00 (Contributing) payable to: Marjorie Perry, Secretary-Treasurer, 812 Murrow Court, Lawrence, KS 66044. All manuscripts and notes should be sent to the Editor: EDITOR: Janice Perry, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. ASSOCIATE EDITOR: Rose Etta Kurtz, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.



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Sceloporus poinsetti  
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Sceloporus variabilis  
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Sphaerodactylus notatus  
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Terrapene sp.  
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Terrapene carolina  
 Capron, M. no.15, p.7  
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<u>Thamnophis elegans</u>	
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<u>Thamnophis proximus</u>	
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Perry, J.	no.21, p.3
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<u>Trionyx muticus</u>	
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Rundquist, E.	no.7, p.3
Trott, G.	no.19, p.3
<u>Trionyx spiniferus</u>	
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<u>Typhlotriton spelaeus</u>	
Perry, J.	no.7, p.4
Smith, R.E.	no.13, p.8,9
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Grow, D.	no.7, p.7
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Ashton, R.	no.14, p.10
Perry, J.	no.4, p.6
<u>Virginia striatula</u>	
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References from common names (inverted)

FROGS AND TOADS

FROGS AND TOADS

American	see <u>Bufo americanus</u>
Arrow Poison,	
Green-and-black	see <u>Dendrobates auratus</u>
Orange-striped	see <u>Phyllobates lugubris</u>
Bullfrog	see <u>Rana catesbeiana</u>
Chorus, Florida	see <u>Pseudacris nigrita</u>
Ornate	see <u>Pseudacris ornata</u>
Spotted	see <u>Pseudacris clarki</u>
Strecker's	see <u>Pseudacris streckeri</u>
Western	see <u>Pseudacris triseriata</u>
Crawfish	see <u>Rana areolata</u>
Cricket	see <u>Acris crepitans</u>
Fowler's	see <u>Bufo woodhousei</u>
Great Plains	see <u>Bufo cognatus</u>
Green	see <u>Rana clamitans</u>
Gulf Coast	see <u>Bufo valliceps</u>
Leopard, Northern	see <u>Rana pipiens</u>
Plains	see <u>Rana blairi</u>
Rio Grande	see <u>Rana berlandieri</u>
Southern	see <u>Rana utricularia</u>
Little Grass	see <u>Limnaeodes ocularis</u>
Narrow-mouthed,	
Great Plains	see <u>Gastrophryne olivacea</u>
New Zealand	see <u>Leiopelma liochstetteri</u>
Peeper, Spring	see <u>Hyla crucifer</u>
Pickerel	see <u>Rana palustris</u>
Red-spotted	see <u>Bufo punctatus</u>
River	see <u>Rana heckscheri</u>
Rocky Mountain	see <u>Bufo woodhousei</u>
Southern	see <u>Bufo terrestris</u>

Spadefoot, Couch's	see <u>Scaphiopus couchi</u>
Plains	see <u>Scaphiopus bombifrons</u>
Tailed	see <u>Ascaphus truei</u>
Texas	see <u>Bufo speciosus</u>
Treefrog, Canyon	see <u>Hyla arenicolor</u>
Cuban	see <u>Hyla septentrionalis</u>
Gray	see <u>Hyla chrysoscelis</u>
	also <u>Hyla versicolor</u>
Green	see <u>Hyla cinerea</u>
Western	see <u>Bufo boreas</u>
Wood	see <u>Rana sylvatica</u>
Woodhouse's	see <u>Bufo woodhousei</u>
<u>LIZARDS</u>	
Alligator, Arizona	see <u>Gerrhonotus kingi</u>
Texas	see <u>Gerrhonotus liocephalus</u>
Dragon, Bearded	see <u>Amphibolurus barbatus</u>
Frilled	see <u>Chlamydosaurus kingii</u>
Earless, Texas	see <u>Holbrookia texana</u>
Collared	see <u>Crotaphytus collaris</u>
Fence, Northern	see <u>Sceloporus undulatus</u>
Western	see <u>Sceloporus occidentalis</u>
Gecko, Reef	see <u>Sphaerodactylus notatus</u>
Texas Banded	see <u>Coleonyx brevis</u>



LIZARDS (continued)

- Glass, Slender see Ophisaurus attenuatus  
Granite Rock see Klauberina riversiana  
Horned, Regal see Phrynosoma solare  
Round-tailed see Phrynosoma modestum  
Texas see Phrynosoma cornutum  
Iguana, Desert see Dipsosaurus dorsalis  
Night, Island see Klauberina riversiana  
Plateau, Striped see Sceloporus virgatus  
Prairie see Sceloporus undulatus  
Racerunner, Prairie see Cnemidophorus sexlineatus  
Six-lined see Cnemidophorus sexlineatus  
Rose-bellied see Sceloporus variabilis  
Sagebrush see Sceloporus graciosus  
Short-horned, Mountain see Phrynosoma douglassi  
Side-blotched see Uta stansburiana  
Skink, Blue-tongued see Tiliqua scincoides  
Broad-headed see Eumeces laticeps  
Coal see Eumeces anthracinus  
Five-lined see Eumeces fasciatus  
Grass, Common see Lampropholis quichenoti  
Great Plains see Eumeces obsoletus  
Ground see Leiolopisma laterale  
Prairie see Eumeces septentrionalis  
Striped see Ctenotus lesueurii  
Three-toed see Siaphos aqualis  
Water see Sphenomorphus quoyii  
Spiny, Clark's see Sceloporus clarki  
Crevice see Sceloporus poinsetti  
Desert see Sceloporus magister  
Texas see Sceloporus olivaceus  
Yarrow's see Sceloporus jarrovi  
Tree see Urosaurus ornatus  
Whiptail, Spotted see Cnemidophorus gularis

SALAMANDERS

- Cave see Eurycea lucifuga  
Dark-sided see Eurycea longicauda  
Flatwoods see Ambystoma cingulatum  
Grotto see Typhlotriton spelaeus  
Ringed see Ambystoma annulatum  
Slimy see Plethodon glutinosus  
Spotted see Ambystoma maculatum  
Striped Newt see Notophthalmus perstriatus  
Tiger see Ambystoma tigrinum

SNAKES

- Black-headed, Plains see Tantilla nigriceps  
Blind, New Mexico see Leptotyphlops dulcis  
Boa constrictor see Boa constrictor  
Mexican Rosy see Lichanura trivirgata  
Rainbow see Epicrates cenchris  
Brown see Storeria dekayi  
Bullsnake see Pituophis melanoleucus  
Coachwhip see Masticophis flagellum  
Copperhead see Agkistrodon contortrix  
Cottonmouth see Agkistrodon piscivorus  
Crayfish, Graham's see Nerodia grahami  
Earth, Rough see Virginia striatula  
Smooth see Virginia valeriae  
Western see Virginia valeriae  
Flat-headed see Tantilla gracilis  
Garter, Black-necked see Thamnophis cyrtopsis  
Checkered see Thamnophis marciatus  
Eastern see Thamnophis sirtalis  
Plains see Thamnophis radix  
Red-sided see Thamnophis sirtalis  
Wandering see Thamnophis elegans  
Gopher see Pituophis melanoleucus  
Green, Rough see Opheodrys aestivus  
Ground, Great Plains see Sonora episcopa

SNAKES (continued)

Hognose, Eastern	see <u>Heterodon platyrhinos</u>
Western	see <u>Heterodon nasicus</u>
Kingsnake,	
California	see <u>Lampropeltis getulus</u>
Gray-banded	see <u>Lampropeltis mexicana</u>
Mountain, Arizona	see <u>Lampropeltis pyromelana</u>
Prairie	see <u>Lampropeltis calligaster</u>
Sonora	see <u>Lampropeltis getulus</u>
Speckled	see <u>Lampropeltis getulus</u>
Yuma	see <u>Lampropeltis getulus</u>
Long-nosed	see <u>Rhinocheilus lecontei</u>
Massasauga	see <u>Sistrurus catenatus</u>
Milk	see <u>Lampropeltis triangulum</u>
Moccasin, Water	see <u>Agkistrodon piscivorus</u>
Patch-nosed, Desert	see <u>Salvadora hexalepis</u>
Mountain	see <u>Salvadora grahamiae</u>
Texas	see <u>Salvadora grahamiae</u>
Python, Burmese	see <u>Python molurus</u>
Tree	see <u>Chondropython viridis</u>
Racer	see <u>Coluber constrictor</u>
Rat, Baird's	see <u>Elaphe obsoleta</u>
Black	see <u>Elaphe obsoleta</u>
Great Plains	see <u>Elaphe guttata</u>
Green	see <u>Elaphe triaspis</u>
Rosy	see <u>Elaphe guttata</u>
Trans-Pecos	see <u>Elaphe subocularis</u>
Rattlesnake,	
Black-tailed	see <u>Crotalus molossus</u>
Diamond-backed	see <u>Crotalus atrox</u>
Mojave	see <u>Crotalus scutulatus</u>
Prairie	see <u>Crotalus viridis</u>
Ridge-nosed	see <u>Crotalus willardi</u>
Rock	see <u>Crotalus lepidus</u>
Tiger	see <u>Crotalus tigris</u>
Twin-spotted	see <u>Crotalus pricei</u>
Ribbon, Arid Land	see <u>Thamnophis proximus</u>
Western	see <u>Thamnophis proximus</u>
Ringneck	see <u>Diadophis punctatus</u>
Texas Night	see <u>Hypsiglena torquata</u>
Water, Blotched	see <u>Nerodia erythrogaster</u>
Broad-banded	see <u>Nerodia fasciata</u>
Diamondback	see <u>Nerodia rhombifera</u>
Graham's	see <u>Nerodia grahami</u>
Midland	see <u>Nerodia sipedon</u>
Northern	see <u>Nerodia sipedon</u>
Red-bellied	see <u>Nerodia erythrogaster</u>
Whipsnake,	
Central Texas	see <u>Masticophis taeniatus</u>
Sonora	see <u>Masticophis bilineatus</u>
Striped	see <u>Masticophis taeniatus</u>
Worm	see <u>Carphophis amoenus</u>

TURTLES

Box, Ornate	see <u>Terrapene ornata</u>
Three-toed	see <u>Terrapene carolina</u>
Map, False	see <u>Graptemys pseudogeographica</u>
Mississippi	see <u>Graptemys kohni</u>
Mud, Mississippi	see <u>Kinosternon subrubrum</u>
Yellow	see <u>Kinosternon flavescens</u>
Painted	see <u>Chrysemys picta</u>
Red-eared	see <u>Chrysemys scripta</u>
Slider, Missouri	see <u>Chrysemys floridana</u>
Texas	see <u>Chrysemys concinna</u>
Snapping, Alligator	see <u>Macrolemys temmincki</u>
Common	see <u>Chelydra serpentina</u>
Northern	see <u>Chelydra serpentina</u>
Softshell, Smooth	see <u>Trionyx muticus</u>
Spiny	see <u>Trionyx spinifer</u>
Stinkpot	see <u>Sternotherus odoratus</u>
Tortoise, Aldabra	see <u>Aldabra Tortoise</u>
Gopher	see <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>