

QL
640
S066
REPT

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF HERPETOLOGICAL RELATED ARTICLES IN THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE,
VOLUMES 1 - 194, 1890 - 1998**



ERNEST A. LINER
Houma, Louisiana

and

CARL GANS
Austin, Texas

**SMITHSONIAN
HERPETOLOGICAL INFORMATION
SERVICE
NO. 133**

2004

SMITHSONIAN HERPETOLOGICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

The first number of the SMITHSONIAN HERPETOLOGICAL INFORMATION SERVICE series appeared in 1968. SHIS number 1 was a list of herpetological publications arising from within or through the Smithsonian Institution and its collections entity, the United States National Museum (USNM). The latter exists now as little more than an occasional title for the registration activities of the National Museum of Natural History. No. 1 was prepared and printed by J. A. Peters, then Curator-in-Charge of the Division of Amphibians & Reptiles. The availability of a NASA translation service and assorted indices encouraged him to continue the series and distribute these items on an irregular schedule.

The series continues under that tradition. Specifically, the SHIS series prints and distributes translations, bibliographies, indices, and similar items judged useful to individuals interested in the biology of amphibians and reptiles, and unlikely to be published in the normal technical journals. We wish to encourage individuals to share their bibliographies, translations, etc. with other herpetologists through the SHIS series. If you have such an item, please contact George Zug for its consideration for distribution through the SHIS series. Contributors receive a pdf file for personal distribution.

Single copies are available to interested individuals at \$5 per issue. We plan to make recent SHIS publication available soon as pdf files from our webpage, www.nmnh.si.edu/vert/reptiles. Libraries, herpetological associations, and research laboratories are invited to exchange their publications with us.

Please address all requests for copies and inquiries to George Zug, Division of Amphibians and Reptiles, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, PO Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013-7012, U.S.A. Please include a self-addressed mailing label with requests.

INTRODUCTION

The alphabetical bibliography herein lists all papers and notes of a herpetological nature published in the *National Geographic Magazine* from Volume 1, 1890, through 194, 1998. The magazine was issued irregularly to 1 January 1896 and then monthly with one volume a year until Volume 30 when two volumes appeared each year. Some articles may have been missed because the mention of reptiles or amphibians was very brief and, thus, they were not included in the Cumulative Indexes published by the National Geographic Society. Other articles listed here might have been omitted as their herpetological information is very brief. Not all listings refer to major articles. Some are but a fraction of a page in sections called *Geographica*, *Earth Almanac*, *On Television* or derive from a series of advertisements of a herpetological nature on unnumbered pages of the magazine. The advertisements included are of a series initiated in 1981 by Canon; these advertisements covered a range of endangered species and other species. Other advertisements showing amphibians or reptiles but lacking captions are not listed. The person furnishing the photograph is identified as the author. The comments are taken from the captions and have experienced minimal corrections. As the articles were published for over a century; some represent historical documents, others contain obvious errors. Major articles appear on numbered pages. Items appearing in *Members Forum* are omitted. A common and scientific name index and a chronological index are provided; the scientific names are those used in the article or photograph. We briefly annotate each article.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Abercrombie, Thomas J. 1991. Ibn Battuta: Prince of travelers. **180(6)**:2-49.
In listing the travels of Ibn Battuta (1325-1354) it is stated that Chinese eat tortoises and giant toads as well as other edible things that moves across land, sea or sky.
2. Ackerman, Jennifer. 1997. Islands at the edge. **192(3)**:2-31.
References made to hatchling Loggerhead Sea Turtles. Primarily the article is about the human involvement in the Barrier Islands and their resultant ecological "destruction".
3. -----, 1998. Dinosaur's take wing. **194(1)**:74-99.
An article on the discovery of a dinosaur with feathers which provides clues to the origin of birds.
4. Adams, M. P. Greenwood. 1924. Australia's wild wonderland. **45(3)**:329-356.
An account of the *Nor' West* scientific expedition of western Australia. It emphasized that in the Cambridge Gulf a small island called Lacrosse is the "home" of giant (sea) turtles. Photos show turtle eggs, hatchlings and adults. Four Sunday Island natives captured a series of 83 turtles and placed them on their backs in a single night.
5. Aleksiuik, Michael. 1975. Manitoba's fantastic snake pits. **148(5)**:715-723.
Discusses the enormous numbers of the Red-sided Garter Snake. *Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis*, where they are in fierce competition for mating as they emerge from hibernation. Mice, shrews and crows take their toll.
6. Allen, Arthur A. 1937. Hunting with a microphone; the voices of vanishing birds. **71(6)**:696-723.
The recording of bird voices is recounted as recorded by the Brand-Cornell University-American Museum of Natural History Ornithological Expedition. In addition to birds the bellow of a bull Alligator is recorded.
7. -----, 1950. Voices of the night. **97(4)**:507-522.
The author brings out the satisfying experiences of recording calls and sounds from a variety of night life as well as birds in the day from jungles to roadside ponds. Mentioned is *Acris gryllus*, *Bufo americanus*, *B. cognatus*, *B. hemiophrys*, *B. quercicus*, *Engystomops pustulosus*, *Hyla andersonii*, *H. avivoca*, *H. baudinii*, *H. cinerea*, *H. crucifer*, *H. gratiosa*, *H. squirella*, *H. versicolor*, *Pseudacris nigrita*, *P. ocellaris*, *Rana catesbeiana*, *R. clamitans*, *R. palustris*, *R. pipiens*, *R. virgatipes*, and *Scaphiopus holbrookii*.
8. Amos, William H. 1965. The living sand. **127(6)**:820-833.
An article on the wildlife found in the Henlopen Dunes on the Delaware coast. Pine Lizards, Fowler's Toad, Hognose snake (*Heterodon platyrhinus*) and Tortoises are brought out as denizens of the dunes.
9. -----, 1970. Teaming life of a pond. **138(2)**:274-298.
Noxontown Pond, near Middletown, Delaware is discussed. It is noted that the pond is teeming with life. Herpetologically the following are mentioned, Tadpoles, Bullfrog, Cricket Frog, Pickerel Frog, larval Red Salamander, Eastern Painted Turtle, Musk Turtle, Snapping Turtle, and Northern Water Snake.
10. -----, 1977. Unseen life of a mountain stream. **151(4)**:562-580.
The unseen life of a Vermont mountain stream is described by the author. A Two-lined Salamander is depicted in a panorama.

11. -----, 1980. Life on a rock ledge. **158(4)**:558-566.
The author brings out the variety of life that can be found on a rock ledge on Vermont's Wheeler Mountain. The American Toad is one of the inhabitants listed.
12. Andrews, Roy Chapman. 1933. Explorations in the Gobi Desert. **63(6)**:653-716.
This article discusses the Central Asiatic Expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History that went to Mongolia to work on the geologic history of Central Asia. While Mongolia had been crossed and recrossed by some excellent explorers, mostly Russian, the country had not been studied by the exacting methods of modern paleontology. Article emphasizes the methods of transportation used, transportation in the area was still primitive, involving camels, ponies and oxcarts, to a large part. No railroads were available. One of the richest and most important fossil fields in the world was discovered here. The first known dinosaur eggs belonged to *Protoceratops andrewsi*. Skulls and skeletal parts were discovered. Two eggs contained embryonic skeletons. Many other fossil species were collected. The Gobi is so dry and cold that there are few reptiles and pit vipers are the only poisonous snakes. An incident referred to is a nocturnal invasion of the vipers seeking warmth and shelter. 47 snakes were killed in the tents and the place then called Viper Camp; only one non-venomous snake was collected.
13. Anonymous. 1946. The toad that makes a piker of the camel. **89(1)**:unnumbered.
Information on *Phractops platycephalus* and its storage of water is given.
14. -----, 1954. The lure of the changing desert. **105(6)**:817-824.
Photos illustrated the Spiny Lizard *Uma notata* and the Rattlesnake *Crotalus cerastes*.
15. -----, 1989. Tons of toads threaten Australia's animal life. **175(3)**:unnumbered.
Introduced Cane Toads to Australia in 1935 have spread to over half of Queensland as well as New South Wales and the Northern Territory.
16. -----, 1989. For a male rattlesnake, life is full of troubles. **176(4)**:unnumbered
The breeding season of Prairie Rattlesnakes along the Continental Divide in Wyoming is short. Males may have trouble finding receptive females. Due to the cold conditions the females produce young every two to three years.
17. -----, 1990. Tracking sea turtles via outer space. **177(3)**:unnumbered
Satellite tracking of sea turtles is discussed.
18. -----, 1991. Massive tumors afflict Green Sea Turtles. **179(4)**:unnumbered.
Brought out in this article is that from the Florida Keys to the Pacific *Chelonia mydas* is being plagued with fibropapillomatosis. While not fatal itself it may cause death by occlusion of the mouth and eyes. This malady has been possibly traced to a type of herpes virus.
19. -----, 1991. When iguana social life turns perilous. **180(6)**:unnumbered.
Researchers found that iguanas are amiable except during the breeding season when larger, older males become aggressive. During breeding season a heavy male road kill is noted as younger iguanas leave.
20. -----, 1992. An island a-slither: Alien snake overruns Guam. **182(1)**:unnumbered.
A short article on the introduced Brown Tree Snake on Guam and on the problems associated with it.
21. -----, 1992. The amazing survival of all-female salamanders. **182(5)**:unnumbered.
Recently we learned some lineages of all-female populations of salamanders may have existed for four million years.

22. ----- 1993. With bloodshot eyes, lizard repels enemies. **183(3)**:unnumbered.
Experiments were conducted on the ejection of blood from the eyes of "horny toads" and the reasons for this.
23. ----- 1993. Why are frogs and toads knee-deep in trouble? **183(4)**:unnumbered.
Questions are posed on the worldwide decline in frog populations.
24. ----- 1993. Chameleon's emotional signal: Color these mad. **184(2)**:unnumbered.
Chameleons can change color for tactical reasons such as for camouflage, intimidating competition, for submissive appearance and to initiate or avoid sex.
25. ----- 1993a. Third eye leads a lizard home. **184(4)**:unnumbered.
Experiments conducted with Yarrow's Spiny Lizard showed that when the parietal eye was covered the lizards wandered aimlessly but when the eye was exposed and transmitters were implanted and the lizards moved a distance away they found their home range.
26. ----- 1993b. Alligators are back, in the wild and on the farm. **184(4)**:unnumbered.
Emphasis is on the recovery of populations of the American Alligator in the wild. Alligator farms are mentioned as sources for hides and for meat which is now becoming popular.
27. ----- 1994. Sea turtles. **185(2)**:unnumbered.
A short discussion on sea turtles.
28. ----- 1994a. Antarctic peak yields a dinosaur drama. **186(4)**:unnumbered
The dinosaur *Cryolophosaurus ellioti* discovered in Antarctica lived some 185-200 million years ago.
29. ----- 1994b. Mamba love it isn't--It takes two to tangle. **186(4)**:unnumbered.
Report on the combat dance of Black Mambas.
30. ----- 1995. Fleeing fish predators by crawling ashore. **187(2)**:unnumbered.
Fossilized fragments were found of the oldest known North American amphibians near Hyner, Pennsylvania. They date from at least 363 million years ago and making them the second oldest.
31. ----- 1995. Leapin' lizards can't get a grip. **187(5)**:unnumbered.
Western Fence Lizards of California frequently fall out of trees. Studies show that some fall as often as six times a year.
32. ----- 1995a. Sex, the single lizard, and the missing parent. **188(2)**:unnumbered
The parthenogenetic *Gymnophthalmus underwoodi* is derived from *G. speciosus* and *G. cryptus* thus settling the mystery of its parentage.

33. ----- 1995b. Sea of trouble in the Galápagos. **188(2)**:unnumbered
With the growing population of human immigrants to the Galápagos Islands many endemics are in trouble. Dozens of the Galápagos giant tortoises were recently poached.
34. ----- 1995. Is new found frog already croaking? **188(6)**:unnumbered
The Ramsey Canyon Leopard Frog, *Rana subaquavocalis*, may be declining due to the possible loss of the algae that it eats.
35. ----- 1996. New hope for New Zealand's rare reptile. **189(6)**:unnumbered
Sphenodon guntheri is only found on North Brother Island. Its eggs were collected and incubated in a lab and some were released on an island on which rats were eradicated.
36. ----- 1996. Jurassic frog hops into the record book. **190(2)**:unnumbered
Article highlights the oldest frog species yet known, *Prosalirus bitis*, from 190 million years ago during the Jurassic.
37. ----- 1997a. Sea turtles swim "home" to Texas. **191(4)**:unnumbered
Two Kemp's Ridleys came ashore at Padre Island National Seashore in Texas from headstarted turtles released over the course of a decade, specifically from 1983 and 1986 releases.
38. ----- 1997b. What's deforming our frogs. **191(4)**:unnumbered
A photo of a deformed frog is shown. Why?
39. ----- 1997. Tiny frog with a sizeable name. **191(5)**:unnumbered
A photo of the new species *Eleutherodactylus iberia* is shown on a nickle-size 10 centavo Cuban coin and is stated to be the smallest frog in the Northern Hemisphere.
40. ----- 1997a. At home in the rocks, a new gecko emerges. **191(6)**:unnumbered
A photo of a new gecko, *Phyllodactylus gemmulus*, is given along with its habitat location and its living in rocks.
41. ----- 1997b. Breeding tortoises helps offset devastating theft in Madagascar. **191(6)**:unnumbered
Endangered Plowshare Tortoises were stolen from a breeding station which lost nearly half its tortoise stock. Some were later offered in the pet trade in the Czech Republic.
42. ----- 1997. Little frogs get tender loving care in Jamaica. **192(1)**:unnumbered.
A photo of an *Eleutherodactylus cundalli* showing froglets being carried on the back of females after guarding the eggs until they hatch in a rocky crack in a cave.
43. ----- 1997a. One sssstrike and you're out. **192(2)**:unnumbered
A photo of a King Cobra devouring a Rat Snake.
44. ----- 1997b. A mammoth grave yard emerges in Mexico. **192(2)**:unnumbered.
11,300 years ago 20 miles northeast of todays Mexico City something happened that wiped out a number of mammoth and bones of horses, camelids, deer, birds, fish and turtles also found.

45. -----, 1997. Why does the newt cross the road? **192(4)**:unnumbered
A small article on the California Newt and the closing to traffic of South Bay Drive in Tilden Regional Park in Berkeley, California in the fall rainy season. Newt mortality dropped off sharply as a result of the travel modification .
46. -----, 1997. A reptile runs into history's record books. **192(5)**:unnumbered.
Notice of the discovery of a fossilized as yet unnamed bipedal reptile from about 280 million years ago. Found in present central Germany but lived when Europe and North America were connected into the supercontinent Pangaea. This, the earliest bipedal reptile predates dinosaurs by 50 million years.
47. -----, 1997. Limbs on a snake family tree. **192(6)**:unnumbered.
A 95-million year old three-foot water snake has unsnake-like features: inch-long rear legs. Discovered 20 years ago on the Jordan Rivers west bank it was originally thought to be a lizard.
48. -----, 1998. Snake venom strikes at heart attacks. **193(5)**:unnumbered.
Merck markets Aggrastat for heart attacks from a protein (since synthesized) from a Saw-scaled Viper which keeps human blood platelets from sticking together.
49. -----, 1998. New dinosaur from the Sahara. **194(6)**:unnumbered
A new spinosaur dinosaur trying to be a crocodile was discovered in the Ténéré in the Sahara in Niger. It was named *Suchomimus tenerensis*.
50. Attenborough, David. 1957. Animal safari to British Guiana. **111(6)**:850-874.
This interesting article on a wildlife hunt for BBC Television and the London Zoo begins with the capture of a Cayman in British Guiana and continues with the capture of other animals. Photo of *Chelus fimbriata*.
51. Azel, José. 1995. Wildlife as Canon sees it. Komodo Dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*). **187(6)**:unnumbered.
Picture of a Komodo Dragon on a beach.
52. Bailey, Alfred M. 1941. Cruise of the *Kinkajou*. **80(3)**: 338-366.
Account of a voyage to the desert islands off the coast of Baja California, México. A form of kingsnake was collected on Isabela Island. A Marine iguana is illustrated on the beach on Isabela.
53. Bakker, Edie. 1994. Return to Hunstein Forest. **185(2)**:40-63.
Located in Papua New Guinea the forest may fall to the axe. Frogs are mentioned in the article and it is stated that five new species were recently discovered there. A *Cophixalus variegatus* is shown.
54. Balog, James. 1990. A personal vision of vanishing wildlife. **177(4)**:84-103.
A photo of a Atlantic Green Turtle, *Chelonia mydas mydas*, is presented.
55. Barbour, Thomas. 1908. Notes on a zoological collecting trip to Dutch New Guinea. **19(6)**:469-484.
Most of this article deals with the people, houses, canoes and the like and the fact the area has magnificent butterflies. Nothing of herpetological interest but this article and the following were written by a noted herpetologist.

56. -----, 1908. Further notes on Dutch New Guinea. **19(8)**: 527-545.

This article is essentially the same as the above but covers a different area of Dutch New Guinea; now West Irian.

57. Barrett, Charles. 1930. Great Barrier Reef and its isles. **58(3)**:354-384.

An interesting article on this great coral reef. Photos of sea turtles (staged) heading to sea in daylight and a young lady riding on one as well as a turtle rider in the sea, water ski style. Also shown is a napping turtle on a coral reef beach, laying eggs and turtle tracks. Three day old hatchlings are also shown. *Crocodylus johnstoni* young and adult are shown.

58. Bärtsch, André. 1993. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Yellow-headed Sideneck Turtle. (*Podocnemis unifilis*). **183(5)**:unnumbered

A basking *Podocnemis unifilis* is shown.

59. Bates, Nancy Bell Fairchild. 1948. Keeping house for a biologist in Colombia. **94(2)**:251-274.

The wife of Marston Bates tells of her experiences in keeping house in Villavicencio while her husband worked on mosquito research in the laboratory and field. She was taught night collecting when E. R. Dunn and wife came for a visit. On one frog collecting trip when she was alone in a pond a small Caiman's glowing coals (eyes) popped out of the water. When the Dunn's departed, they brought out many new species.

60. Beard, Daniel B. 1949. Wildlife of Everglades National Park. **95(1)**:83-116.

This interesting article on the Everglades mentions Indigo Snakes, watersnakes, Alligators, Crocodiles, Diamondback Rattlesnakes and frogs mostly in passing and a photo of a daydreaming Alligator is shown. Included are paintings by Walter A. Weber of an Alligator, Crocodile, watersnake captured by an Otter and a Rattlesnake with a side stepping Bobcat along with other wildlife.

61. Beebe, William. 1958. The high world of the rain forest. **113(6)**:838-855.

A section on *Hyla maxima* and a spider is given with a painting. A *Polychrus marmoratus* and a dance of intimidation by a mantis graces another painting. A photo of the author is included with him facing a friend which appears to be an anole.

62. Behler, John L. 1989. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

176(4):unnumbered.

A photo of a Green Turtle on a beach heading to sea.

63. -----, 1992. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Radiated Tortoise (*Geochelone radiata*).

182(5):unnumbered.

A beautiful photo of *Geochelone radiata* on a beach.

64. -----, 1998. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*). **193(5)**:unnumbered.

An excellent photo of *Clemmys guttata* is depicted.

65. Belknap, William, Jr. 1957. New Mexico's great white sands. **112(1)**:113-137.

The White Sands National Monument is home to two unique white forms of wildlife found nowhere else, the Apache Pocket Mouse and the Bleached Earless Lizard of the genus *Holbrookia*.

66. Bevan, Bernard. 1934. Travels with a donkey in Mexico. **66(6)**:757-788.
A tale of three adventurers 400 mile trip from Oaxaca to Acapulco through back country with their equipment carried by burros. It is stated that turtles, alligators and iguanas lure passers-by in many Mexican west coast cities. Two slain crocodiles from near Acapulco are shown. Stated that crocodiles are often caught by coconuts thrown on the ends of a rope and once lodged in their jaws, they can neither swallow nor let go of it.
67. Bird, Roland T. 1954. We captured a 'live' Brontosaur. **105(5)**:707-722.
The discovery of tracks of *Brontosaurus* in Texas is told interestingly in this article.
68. Blanchard, Frieda Cobb. 1935. Tuatara. **67(5)**:649-662.
The "living fossil" Tuatara is discussed by this author and the experiences she encountered in the field with a baby and her herpetologist husband. Although it is described as lizard-like, it differs in many anatomical ways and is stated to be nearly as closely related to turtles as to lizards. It is the oldest known reptilian type. The pineal eye is well developed. They were also searching for the primitive frog *Liopelma hamiltoni* only found on Stephen Island along with the Tuatara. On the island along with the single frog occur about 15 species of lizards but no snakes, turtles or crocodilians.
69. Brandes, E. W. 1929. Into primeval Papua by seaplane. **56(3)**:253-332.
The account of a pathologist seeking disease-resistant sugar cane is told in this article. His account of traveling by seaplane into uncharted areas of New Guinea is interestingly told. Crocodiles here are very aggressive and respected by the natives. Many photos of the natives along with their habits, including head hunting and cannibalism, is given.
70. Breeden, Kay and Stanley Breeden. 1973. Eden in the outback. **143(2)**:188-203.
A pictorial article of various wildlife photographed by the authors about 40 miles southeast of Darwin, Australia. Herps pictured include *Litoria bicolor*, *L. caerulea*, *L. rubella*, and *Chlamydosaurus kingii*.
71. Breeden, Stanley. 1988. The first Australians. **173(2)**: 266-289.
Herps pictured in the article are *Chelodina rugosa*, *Crocodylus porosus*, *Chlamydosaurus kingii*, *Nephrurus asper* and *Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*.
72. Broughton, Lady. 1936. A modern dragon hunt on Komodo. **70(3)**:321-331.
An interesting article about an English yachting party trapping and photographing Komodo Dragons, *Varanus komodoensis*, for the London Zoo. Nice photos of the dragons.
73. Brown, Andrew H. 1948. Haunting heart of the Everglades. **93(2)**:147-173.
An interesting story of the Everglades in its many facets. Brought out was its reckless harvest of birds and gators where one hunting party slaughtered 135 alligators in one mudhole. Some men pulled the 'gators teeth to be made into watch fobs, earrings, charms, bracelets and other gew-gaws. Also brought out that 10,000 alligator hides were brought to Tampa in a three month period in 1898 (an unusually dry year) of these 1000 were from Roberts Lake alone. A photo of an alligator lying in wait for prey is shown. A reptile craft company recounts that in one year he hauled over seven miles of snake skins, mainly Green and Banded Watersnakes, Cottonmouths and Kingsnakes. Stated that a five-day trip with two helpers would catch 900 snakes. It would be a fair take if they got 900 feet of skins. All captured at night except for rattlers and kings. Also stated that soft-shell turtles, gator tail and rattlesnake fillets are eaten.

74. Brown, Barnum. 1919. Hunting big game of other days. **35(5)**:407-429.

An interesting article on a expedition searching out long extinct dinosaurs. Many new species were discovered and complete skeletons of others. Drawings show what some looked like.

75. Brown, William S. 1987. Hidden life of the Timber Rattler. **172(1)**:128-138.

A look into part of the life of the Timber Rattler in New York is presented in this article with nice photographs. The author also discusses a bite he received. Also presented are some techniques used in their study.

76. Burden, W. Douglas. 1927. Staking the Dragon Lizard on the Island of Komodo. **52(2)**:216-232.

This article includes 21 photographs taken of this trip to the Lesser Sunda Islands in Malaysia. Particular interest was the Dragon Lizards of Komodo. In addition to the dragons they collected *Trimeresurus gramineus* and Green Turtles, as well as a large series of reptiles and amphibians.

77. Carr, A. 1967. Alligators: Dragons in distress. **131(1)**: 132-148.

The plight of the Alligator is brought out in this article on the destruction of its habitat, illegal hunting and the high prices for its hide. A series (3) photos show Alligator eating a Diamondback Rattlesnake. Conservation efforts brought out.

78. -----. 1967. Caribbean Green Turtle: Imperiled gift of the sea. **131(6)**:876-890.

Insights into the life of Green Turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) and efforts being made for its conservation.

79. Casserly, Gordon. 1928. The white city of Algiers. **53(2)**: 206-232.

Emphasizes the fact that snake charmers are numerous in the market places and bazaars of Algeria.

80. Chadwick, Douglas H. 1983. Etosha: Namibia's kingdom of animals. **163(3)**:344-385.

The Etosha National Park is home to a wide variety of animals. Among many of the excellent animal pictures shown, the article illustrates a poisonous treesnake eating a Masked Weaver Bird and a Chameleon snaring a grasshopper.

81. -----. 1993. The American prairie: Roots of the sky. **184(4)**:90-119.

An article on the interrelationships of the prairie and its biodiversity. 134 different vertebrates are associated with the Black-tailed Prairie Dog towns in South Dakota. Various insects are also associated. Only some of the species are predators.

82. Chiappe, Luis. 1998. Dinosaur embryos--Unscrambling the past in Patagonia. **194(6)**:34-41.

The amazing discovery of a square inch of skin of a dinosaur discovered in an egg of 70 million years ago in Patagonia is the focus of this article.

83. Cochran, Doris M. 1932. Our friend the frog. **61(5)**:628-654.

Article on frogs includes photos, drawings and 14 paintings by Hachima Murayama. Anurans mentioned are *Acris gryllus*, *Alytes obstetricans*, *Ascaphus truei*, *Bombina bombina*, *Bufo alvarius*, *B. americanus*, *B. fowleri*, *B. marinus*, *B. peltoccephalus*, *B. quercicus*, *B. typhonius*, *B. valliceps*, *Ceratophrys dorsata*, *Dendrobates tinctorius*, *Eleutherodactylus*, *Hyla cinerea*, *H. crucifer*, *H. infrafrenata*, *H. regilla*, *H. septentrionalis*, *H. venulosa*, *H. versicolor*, *Leptodactylus fallax*, *Pipa pipa*, *Rana aurora*, *R. catesbeiana*, *R. clamitans*, *R. esculenta*, *R. grylio*, *R. palustris*, *R. pipiens*, *R. sylvatica*, *Scaphiopus holbrookii*, and *Xenopus mülleri*

84. -----. 1952. Nature's tank, the turtle. **101(5)**:665-684.

Covers fresh-water, land and sea turtles. Eight paintings in natural color by Walter A. Weber along with many photos. Included is information on the rearing of Diamondback Terrapins for the gourmet trade. Turtles listed include *Amyda ferox*, *Amyda spinifera*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Chelydra serpentina*, *Chrysemys picta bellii*, *C. p. dorsalis*, *C. p. marginata*, *C. p. picta*, *Clemmys guttata*, *C. insculpta*, *C. marmorata*, *Dermochelys coriacea*, *Emys blandingi*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, *Gopherus agassizii*, *G. polyphemus*, *Graptemys geographica*, *G. pseudogeographica*, *Kinosternon subrubrum*, *Macrochelys temminckii*, *Malaclemys centrata concentrica*, *Pseudemys floridana*, *P. rubriventris*, *P. scripta*, *P. troostii*, *Sternotherus odoratus*, *Terrapene bauri*, and *T. carolina*.

85. -----. 1954. Our snake friends and foes. **106(3)**:334-364.

Article on United States snakes with paintings by Walter A. Weber. Covered are North Carolina Corn Snake, Western Diamond-back Rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*), Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake (*C. adamanteus*), Timber Rattlesnake (*C. horridus*), Side-winder (*C. cerastes*), Prairie Rattlesnake (*C. v. viridis*), California King Snake (*Lampropeltis getulus californiae*), Coral Snake (*Micrurus f. fulvius*), Scarlet Snake (*Cemophora coccinea*), Scarlet King Snake (*Lampropeltis d. doliata*), Blue-tailed Skink, Bull Snake (*Pituophis catenifer sayi*), Banded Water Snake (*Natrix sipedon fasciata*), Cotton Mouth Water Moccasin, Copperhead (*Ancistrodon contortrix*), Black Snake (*Coluber c. constrictor*), Eastern King Snake (*Lampropeltis g. getulus*), Milksnakes (*L. doliata triangulum*), Mud Snake (*Farancia abacura*), Rainbow Snake (*Abastor erythrogramus*), Yellow-bellied Racer (*Coluber c. flaviventris*), Great Basin Whipsnake (*Masticophis t. taeniatus*), Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), Gopher Snakes (*Pituophis*), Corn Snake (*Elaphe guttata*), Rough Green Snake (*Opheodrys aestivus*), Eastern Hognose Snake (*Heterodon platyrhinos*), Blindsnakes (*Leptotyphlops*), Eastern Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus edwardsi*), Worm Snake (*Carphophis amoenus*), DeKay's Snake (*Storeria dekayi*), Great Plains Black-headed Snake (*Tantilla nigriceps*), Eastern Garter Snake (*Thamnophis s. sirtalis*), Wandering Garter Snake (*T. elegans vagrans*), Eastern Ribbon Snake (*T. s. sauritus*), *Sistrurus*, Rosy Boa (*Lichanura roseofusca*), Anaconda and Boa Constrictor.

86. Conaway, James. 1992. Eastern wildlife: Bittersweet success. **181(2)**:66-69.

Alligators are mentioned along with other vertebrates.

87. Corey, Herbert. 1922. Adventuring down the west coast of Mexico. **42(5)**:449-503.

The author recounts a trip down the west coast of Mexico which is nearly 2000 miles long. It is noted that at Mazatlan Boa Constrictors are used as rat catchers in hotels and homes.

88. Cott, Hugh B. 1938. Wonder island of the Amazon delta. **74(5)**:635-670.

Marajó Island at the mouth of the Amazon River has a surface twice the size of Massachusetts. The author made a collection of zoological specimens for the British Museum. Shown is a *Boa constrictor* in a tree. Caymans were abundant. *Caiman niger* is the largest species having been recorded to 20 feet while *Caiman sclerops* seldom exceeds 6 feet. Shown are photos of Caymans being lassoed. Photos of an anoline lizard is shown. Most wildlife in the forest area is arboreal. *Bufo marinus* is a common inhabitat of the island. On the forest floor dwells *Bufo typhonicus*. Mentions *Hyla venulosa* gliding among the branches. Iguanas are common.

89. Critchell, L. S. 1937. Crossroads of the Caribbean. **72(3)**:319-344.

Trinidad is the focus of this article. A snake charmer prefers the harmless water boas to India's poisonous cobras. Rarely seen is the Bushmaster and Fer-de-lance.

90. Curl, David A. 1988. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Madagascan Plowshare Tortoise (*Astrochelys yniphora*). **173(4)**:unnumbered

A photo of this tortoise.

91. Currie, Philip J. 1996. The great dinosaur egg hunt. **189(5)**:96-111.
Extensive fossil-egg deposits in China are furnishing a world of information about dinosaurs.
92. -----, 1998. Latest discovery: *Caudipteryx* revealed. **194(1)**:86-89.
An article on the discovery of the new species *Caudipteryx*.
93. Curtsinger, B. 1995. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*).
187(2):unnumbered.
A picture of an Olive Ridley on a beach.
94. Davidson, Treat. 1963. Bullfrog ballet filmed in flight. **123(6)**:791-799.
With the synchronization of high speed flash and a camera with an ultra-fast mechanism to activate the speedlights the bullfrog is photographed in "flight" toward its prey.
95. De La Haba, Louis. 1972. Belize, the awakening land. **141(1)**:124-146.
A photo of a hissing "Bamboo Chicken" (*Iguana iguana*) which is a local delicacy is shown in this article on Belize.
96. De Roos, Robert. 1963. The magic worlds of Walt Disney. **124(2)**:158-207.
Brought out was some nature documentaries that included herps. Nothing of real interest to a herpetologist.
97. Deeble, Mark and Victoria Stone. 1993. Giant crocodiles:
Deadly ambush in the Serengeti. **183(4)**:94-109.
The article is about the giant Crocodiles of Tanzania's Grumet River during the annual migration of the Wildebeest's. Some photos are gruesome but feeding is a part of nature.
98. Ditmars, Raymond L. 1911. Reptiles of all lands. **22(7)**: 601-633.
The fossil forms *Brontosaurus*, *Diplodocus* and *Stegosaurus* are shown. Mention is of the Tuatara as the oldest type of surviving reptile and apparently related to the *Pleiosaurus*. The Gaviel is stated to be the largest modern reptile. Photos of *Chelodina longicollis*, *Chelys fimbriata*, *Sphargis coriacea*, *Testudo elephantina*, *Trionyx ferox*, *T. spinifer*, *Alligator mississippiensis*, *Gavialis gangeticus*, *Draco volans*, *Heloderma suspectum*, *Phrynosoma regale*, *Tupinambis nigropunctatus*, *Varanus gouldi*, *Zonurus giganteus*, *Bitis nasicornis*, *Charina bottae*, *Coluber emoryi*, *C. vulpinus*, *Crotalus adamanteus*, *Lachesis lanceolatus*, *L. mutus*, *Python regius*, *P. reticulatus*, *Sepedon haemachates*, and Anaconda was presented. Also pictured are snake charmers in Ceylon and in India. A very interesting article by this noted herpetologist.
99. Doubilet, David. 1996. Australia's Saltwater Crocodiles. **189(6)**:34-47.
An interesting article on the Saltwater Crocodile of the Jardine River of the Cape York Peninsula, Australia. Excellent photos of crocs.
100. Douglass, Andrew Ellicott. 1929. The secret of the Southwest solved by talkative tree rings. **56(6)**:736-774.
In addition to pointing out information learned by studying the tree rings of the area, the ritual of the Hopi snake dance is described. The dance is intended to induce rain.
101. Duncan, David D. 1943. Capturing giant turtles in the Caribbean. **84(2)**:177-190.
A first hand account by the author of a trip with a turtle fleet harvesting sea turtles on the Mosquito Cays 30 miles off the NE shore of Nicaragua. This trip resulted in 100,000 pounds of live sea turtles headed for Key West and pantry shelves. And this from a two-week trip and a single schooner.

102. Eigner, Julius. 1938. The rise and fall of Nanking. **73(2)**:189-224.
Alligator skins hanging in an apothecary shop is shown.
103. Eliot, John L. 1978. Hawaii's far-flung wildlife paradise. **153(5)**:670-691.
The Leeward Islands is preserved as the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge and is the focus of this article. A Green Turtle is shown soaking up the sun with a young Black-footed Albatross which reaches for the sky. It is stated that in the French Frigate Shoals about 1500 adult turtles roam Leeward's waters and a swimming specimen is shown.
104. ----- . 1995. Pet trade puts American Box Turtle in a bind. **187(1)**:unnumbered.
Box turtles in the pet trade are discussed.
105. ----- . 1995. New tortoise found after 30-year quest. **188(2)**:unnumbered
An Australian turtle that first showed up in the pet trade was finally located after a 30 year search and was shown to be a new genus, *Elusor*, the Mary River Tortoise.
106. ----- . 1997. Mongoose edge: Immunity to venom. **192(2)**: unnumbered.
Brings out that on a body weight a mongoose is immune to venom according to a weight specific basis at 20 times the quantity lethal to a mouse.
107. ----- . 1998. Australian lizards: True blue, mate. **193(1)**:unnumbered.
Australia's Sleepy Lizards stay with mates for two seasons and some for ten years or more. They can also recognize their young after birth. They may live as long as 30 years.
108. ----- . 1998. Comeback for Orinoco Crocodiles? **193(4)**:unnumbered.
A short article stating that the population of Crocodiles was down to fewer than 300 in 1976. Breeding has released more than 1300 back into the Orinoco and tributaries since 1990.
109. ----- . 1998. Salamander's lethal missile. **194(3)**:unnumbered.
A photo of a Supramonte Cave Salamander with it's two-inch tongue extended from a 2.5-inch long animal.
110. Emory, Jerry. 1988. Managing another Galápagos species--man. **173(1)**:146-154.
Tourism and immigration has a large impact on the Galápagos Islands. Not all of it good. Brought out was the fact that in the 1930's the human population exceeded 800 and an estimated 3,000 horses, 15,000 cattle, 16,000 pigs, 1,900 burrows, 21,000 goats and an untold number of dogs, cats, rats and mice roamed over at least four islands. All these organisms have an impact on native vegetation and wildlife.
111. Fairchild, David. 1922. The jungles of Panama. **41(2)**: 131-145.
Iguanas are shown after being shot for food and are stated to be a great delicacy to the Tobago people.
112. Fernow, Bernhard E. 1897. The forests and deserts of Arizona. **8(7)**:203-226.
The author recounts his observing the last day of a Snake Dance which lasts nine days partly in public and partly in secret temples. The purpose of the ceremony is to bring rain. The dance entails holding rattlers in their mouths. The dance is performed by sets of three priests, one holding the snake, one the charmer and the third to pick up the snake and continue if it is dropped. The snakes are released unharmed after the rituals.

113. Fetterman, John. 1971. The people of Cumberland Gap. **140(5)**:591-621.
The author tells about a trip to collect rattlesnakes with a local man called "the snakingest man around". A copperhead is illustrated.
114. Fisher, Allan C., Jr. 1972. African wildlife: Man's threatened legacy. **141(2)**:147-187.
Pictured is an example of the law of eat and be eaten. A crocodile is shown attacking a young hippo that was separated from the herd in Uganda's Murchison Falls National Park.
115. Fisher, Ron. 1998. Lewis and Clark--Naturalists-Explorers. **194(4)**:76-93.
A story about these famous explorers on their exploration of the Louisiana Purchase. Their primary instruction by Jefferson was to find a Northwest Passage but Jefferson had an interest in many other aspects of the land. Many new species of animals and plants were discovered including the Western Rattler, *Crotalus viridis*, which is pictured as an insert on a map.
116. Fleay, David. 1963. Strange Animals of Australia. **124(3)**:388-411.
Australia is known for having many strange animals. Some amphibians included in the article are photos of *Hyla gracilentata*, *Pseudophryne corroboree* and *Notaden bennetti*.
117. Foott, Jeff. 1996. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*). **190(1)**:unnumbered.
A photo of the Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*).
118. Garrett, Wilbur E., ed. 1989. La Ruta Maya. **176(4)**:424-479.
The plight of sea turtles is brought out in this article on the Maya and steps taken by the Mexican government to protect them. Photos in addition to sea turtles include Casque-headed Frog, the Fer-de-lance swallowing a lizard and a basking Red-eared Slider Turtles.
119. George, Uwe. 1989. Venezuela islands in time. **175(5)**: 526-561.
An interesting article on the harsh *tepuis* and on the varied mostly endemic life found on them. *Oreophrynella quelchii* was brought out as being so primitive not because of isolation but because the environment has not forced it to change.
120. Gibbons, John R. H. 1984. Wildlife as Canon sees it: A photographic heritage for all generations: Fijian Crested Iguana (*Brachylophus vitiensis*). **166(3)**:unnumbered.
A photo of this recently described iguana is presented.
121. Gifford, John. 1906. The Florida Keys. **17(1)**:5-16.
Green Turtles are shown on a wharf at Key West evidently awaiting shipment and Alligator eggs and hatchlings from Glade Back of Miami.
122. Gilliard, E. Thomas. 1955. To the land of the head-hunters. **108(4)**:437-486.
An interesting article by this famed ornithologist on New Guinea. Brought out is the method used by Sepik boys to thread for crocodiles and it is stated that two crocodile species, the Fresh Water and Salt Water, exist in the area. Mentioned that snakes are abundant locally.
123. Goodale, Jane C. 1966. Blowgun hunters of the South Pacific. **129(6)**:792-817.
On New Britain the aborigines with whom the author was staying had a taboo on eating snake where a village 19 miles away did not. Lizard skin was used in drumheads. Frog was a delicacy in their diet and one was shown after capture.
124. Gore, Rick. 1976. Twilight hope for Big Cypress. **150(2)**: 251-273.
Florida's big Cypress Swamp is roughly the size of Delaware. A large part is to be turned into a national preserve. Bullfrogs, Alligators, *Elaphe obsoleta*, and rattlesnake are mentioned.

125. -----, 1976. Florida, Noah's Ark for exotic newcomers. **150(4):538-559.**
Many have added to introductions to Floridas fauna. Photos include *Anolis equestris*, *A. sagrei*, *Bufo marinus*, *Dasybus novemcinctus*, *Iguana iguana*, and *Osteopilus septentrionalis* in the herp field. Many others also introduced.
126. -----, 1977. The tree nobody liked. **151(5):668-689.**
This tree, a Red Mangrove, once considered a nuisance by Floridians is now esteemed as a nursery for marine life and a haven for water birds. A Rat Snake is shown among its foliage keeping alert for birds and rodents.
127. -----, 1978. A bad time to be a crocodile. **153(1):90-115.**
Crocodilians are now declining rapidly from the earth due to the activities of man. Destruction of habitat and hunting by man for hides are two leading factors. Brought out that the fearsome crocs can also be gentle, especially in releasing its young from eggs and nests and transporting them to a nearby pond nursery. Mention that only the Nile Crocodile, Saltwater Crocodile and the American Alligator can be considered man-killers.
128. -----, 1989. Extinctions. **175(6):662-699.**
A story on the mass extinctions of the geologic past.
129. Grall, George. 1995. Cuatro Ciénegas: Mexico's desert aquarium. **188(4):84-97.**
This very interesting and unique area of Mexico has now been declared a biological preserve to protect its many endemic forms.
130. Graves, Ralph A. 1930. Louisiana, land of perpetual romance. **57(4):393-482.**
Shown is the capture of an Alligator for the skin trade. Muskrat trappers estimate each captured Alligator is salvation to 10-100 Muskrats which in turn used to be trapped for their fur. The uncrowned king of the Terrapin farmers was located at Grand Isle and it was stated that from his pens 30,000-40,000 terrapins each year were shipped for the gourmet trade. This industry at Grand Isle is long gone.
131. Green, Ray O., Norman D. Reed and Myron H. Wright, Jr. 1972. The Swallow-tailed Kite: Graceful aerialist of the Everglades. **142(4):496-505.**
A photographic essay on the Swallow-tailed Kite. Shown is a frog in the talons of a hungry offspring. A soaring kite is shown with a Green Snake which it had just killed with a bite.
132. Gregory, Herbert E. 1916. Lonely Australia: The unique continent. **30(6):473-568.**
A comparison of Australia is made to the U. S. to show size relationship. Other comparisons are made. Herpetologically it is stated that Australia has 100 species of snakes with 3/4 of them venomous and that in Tasmania all snakes are venomous. 390 lizards have been recorded with the strangest being the legless ones the family of which is found only in Australia. *Pygopus lepidopus* is states to be two feet in length and very brittle.
133. Grove, Noel. 1981. Wild cargo: The business of smuggling animals. **159(3):287-315.**
Dramatically brought out is the illegal trade in animals. While in some countries certain wildlife is legal many of the exports are secondary having been smuggled out of countries where they are protected thereby circumventing the law. Mislabeling of products is also common. The "ranching" of crocodiles to reduce depletion of wild stock is discussed.

134. -----, 1988. Quietly conserving nature. **174(6)**:818-845.

A story about The Nature Conservancy and its efforts to preserve the earth's biological diversity. A Gopher Tortoise at Florida's Wakulla Springs is shown. Brought out that the Fringe-toed Lizard of Coachella Valley, California resulted in the slowing of development in the area and resulted in the Coachella Valley Preserve.

135. Hamilton, Virginia. 1945. Keeping house in Borneo. **88(2)**:293-324.

A saga of a Dutch colonial keeping house in Borneo. Tortoise eggs served at a *rijsttafel* along with many (over 30) other items. A 23 foot python was captured in her yard after eating a chicken. It was finally killed for its meat with the skin being kept. A black snake, iron snake and cobras are also mentioned. Custom says that if a black snake is taken in your home you will be moving soon.

136. Hamilton, William J., III. 1983. The living sands of the Namib. **164(3)**:364-377.

Stretching for 1300 miles along Africa's southwest coast the Namib contains animals still being discovered and named. Photos by the photographers Carol and David Hughes depict some of them. Shown are remarkable tactics of a Side-winding Adder. A gecko is shown gathering condensation as it licks and cleans its lidless eyes. A chameleon snags a beetle which provides it with moisture. Early risers are comical *Aporosaura* lizards and after warming scamper off to eat seeds and beetle larvae. Adult beetles show no fear of them. A Side-winding Adder exposes only its eyes as it waits for prey and a photo of this and with lizard prey is shown. *Aporosaura* is shown lifting its legs before diving below the sand in midday heat.

137. Hanna, G. Dallas and A. W. Anthony. 1923. A cruise among desert Islands. **44(1)**:70-97, 99.

An account of a cruise off the west coast of Baja California is given with the most interesting being Guadalupe which was made a game preserve. In Cedros Island was found rattlesnakes, gopher snakes, several kinds of lizards, and a tree frog. Natividad Island is free of snakes but has two species of lizards. Santa Margarita Island has a rattlesnake and several species of lizards including a desert iguana.

138. Harper, F. 1934. The Okefinokee wilderness. **65(5)**:597-624.

The wonders of the wildlife and customs of its inhabitants is brought out in this interesting article. Herpetologically items of interest brought out (with photos) is the "bellowing" of the Alligator, LeConte's Tree Frog thrills, the Southern Toad roars, reconnoitering Fence Lizards and mentions the machine-gun like barks of the Pine-woods Tree Frog, the hogshead-thumping notes of the Florida Tree Frog, hollow roll of the Gopher Frog, the *ctung* of the Green Frog, the pig-like grunts of the Southern Bullfrog, the clattering chorus of the Southern Leopard Frog, the hammer strokes of the Carpenter Frog and the lambs bleating of the Narrow-mouth Toad and more. Seven species of lizards are known in the Okefinokee region, the Blue-tailed Skink and Fence Lizard the most common, the "Glass Snake", Ground Skink, Orange-tailed Skink and the Six-lined Lizard. Twenty-eight species of snakes occur in the region and are mostly non-venomous. The Cottonmouth Moccasin is more numerous than the three forms of rattlers. The turtle fauna comprises 12 species. Photos show a Fence Lizard "playing possum", a Southern Toad swelling with rage, turtle and alligator eggs together, and the digging of the "lodging house" of the Gopher Turtle.

139. Hauser, Hillary. 1984. Exploring a sunken realm in Australia. **165(1)**:128-142.

Exploration in the Piccaninnie Chasm in South Australia is brought out and is protected as Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park. A small Australian Snake-necked Tortoise is shown.

140. Heilprin, Angelo. 1907. An impression of the Guiana wilderness. **18(6)**:373-381.

Alligators (Caimans) and Anaconda are mentioned.

141. Hingston, R. W. G. 1932. A new world to explore. **62(5)**:617-642.
Work in the treetops in a British Guiana forest on the right bank of the Essequibo River yields much unknown life led by this leader of a Oxford University Expedition of investigators on various groups of flora and fauna. Bartica served as the base of the operations. In one forest patch 207 reptiles were collected along with 75 mammals, 166 birds, about 10,000 insects, about 5000 sets of plants, and about 500 miscellaneous specimens. A photo of a small green lizard is shown.
142. Holdridge, Desmond. 1938. Cowboys and Caymans of Marajó. **74(5)**:645-652.
A set of eight plates of photos of the cowboys and caymans of this island at the mouth of the Amazon river.
143. Holt, Ernest G. 1931. In Humboldt's wake. **60(5)**:620-644.
A narrative on a National Geographic Society expedition up the Orinoco through Casiquiare Canal to Amazonian waters is given. Pictured is a young Matamata mounted on the end of a stick and a Cayman being hauled aboard a boat. It is stated that 200,000 skins of the Cayman have been exported from the Orinoco region during the past year. River Turtles are eaten almost exclusively in the turtle season when they aggregate to deposit their eggs. Turtles by the "ton", thousands, aggregate at these sand bars. Cayman eggs shown being collected for Indian fare.
144. -----, 1933. A journey by jungle rivers to the home of the Cock-of-the-rock. **64(5)**:585-630.
The National Geographic Society Venezuela-Brazil Expeditions enter the Amazon and voyage through tropical South America and emerge at the mouth of the Orinoco. The naturalists tagged along with the official commission of the governments of Brazil and Venezuela to mark the boundary of their two countries in wild country. A photo is shown of a "Jacaretinga", a small alligator, killed for food and another being dressed out for human use. A photo shows turtle eggs being collected for breakfast.
145. Hughes, Carol and David Hughes. 1983. Teeming life of a rain forest. **163(1)**:48-65.
The authors lived for 18 months in several of Costa Rica's rain forests for a Geographic TV special filming the life of a rainforest. Pictured are *Agalychnis callidryas*, *Basiliscus*, *Bufo periglenes*, *Dendrobates granuliferus*, *D. pumilio*, and *Leptodeira septentrionalis*, among other life forms.
146. James, Thomas Garner. 1953. London's zoo of zoo's. **103(6)**:771-786.
Brought out is the fact that Londoners makes pets of the animals at Regent's Park and Whipsnade. Pythons, boas, tortoise, vipers and Komodo Dragons are mentioned among reptiles.
147. Johns, Chris. 1994. Newborn alligators--not yet good swimmers--find a safe perch atop their mother's crown in the Everglades. **184(4)**:front cover.
A photo of two newborn alligators on their mothers head.
148. Johnson, Irving and Electa Johnson. 1942. Westward bound in the *Yankee*. **81(1)**:1-8, 17-32, 41-44.
The tale of a voyage around the world taking a year and a half. In the Galapagos several tortoises, one pictured, were collected to be stored on ship for fresh meat. It was stated that turtle steaks and stews were excellent and turtle soup prepared with curry was delicious but the eggs were a problem.
149. ----- and -----, 1959. Lost world of the Galapagos. **115(5)**:680-703.
An account of the brigantine Yankee which on a trip around the world stops in the Galapagos. Members of the crew dine on Iguana tail. Marine Iguanas are mentioned and pictured as well as is the capture of a sea turtle. A giant Tortoise is pictured and there is information on use of tortoises as food by sailing ships of the past.

150. ----- and -----. 1959. New Guinea to Bali in *Yankee*. **116(6)**:767-815.

Another saga of the voyage of the *Yankee* is given. They give an account of an encounter with Sepik crocodile hunters. Also that a five foot snake nearly boarded the vessel from a floating island.

151. Kena, M. 1992. Eastern wildlife: Alligator. **181(2)**:86-89.

A short note stating that Alligators originally numbered in the millions but that hunting reduced the Alligator population to endangered status. Present restrictions have allowed the population to recover to about two millions.

152. Kern, James A. 1968. Dragon Lizards of Komodo. **134(6)**: 872-880.

The Komodo Dragons, *Varanus komodoensis*, of the Lesser Sundas are the subject of this article. The author came to photograph and study these lizards in their natural habitat.

153. Keynes, Quentin. 1950. St. Helena: The forgotten Island. **98(2)**:265-280.

A great-grandson of Charles Darwin recounts his trip to this "forgotten" island. A giant land tortoise estimated to be 175 years old resides at the governor's mansion. It was there when Charles Darwin visited the island and is the only living link to Napoleon.

154. ----- . 1959. Seychelles, tropic isles of Eden. **116(5)**: 670-695.

The author gives an account of a trip to these islands by schooner from Nosy bé, Madagascar with stops at outlying islands. Accounts are given on the capture of *Chelonia mydas* and of the use of the plates of the Hawksbill Turtle for ornamental items. A stop at Aldabra to see *Testudo elephantina* is related as well as the taking of Green Turtles for transport to Victoria.

155. Kirk, Malcolm S. 1969. Journey into stone age New Guinea. **135(4)**:568-592.

The story of three young Britons who visited Australian New Guinea. A three foot Green Tree Python is pictured.

156. Klum, Mattias. 1997. Malaysia's secret realm. **192(2)**: 122-131.

Photos of an agamid lizard, King Cobra and a Comb-crested Angle-headed Lizard are shown.

157. Knight, Charles R. 1942. Parade of life through the ages. **81(2)**:141-184.

This article covers the famous paintings of fossils from the earliest known through the ages from small to huge.

158. La Bastille, A. 1981. Acid rain: How great a menace? **160(5)**:652-681.

Brought out are the effects of acid rain on salamanders and frogs and its effect other forms of wildlife.

159. La Gorce, John Oliver. 1930. Florida, the fountain of youth. **57(1)**:1-93.

A scene from the Alligator farm on Anastasia Island, near St. Augustine which shows more than 6000 specimens. Also shown is an Alligator skin being cured by Seminole Indians. A Green Turtle nest is shown being raided by man as well as a number of adult turtles destined for the "soup pot".

160. Lange, Karen. 1997. Hunting the mighty python. **191(5)**: 110-117.

A photo series by Gilles Nicolet of collecting African Rock Pythons by the Gbaya ethnic group in Cameroon, Africa which crawl into its burrows.

161. Langley, Anne Rainey. 1939. I kept house in a jungle. **75(1)**:97-132.
This account is about an American woman who lived in an oil camp occupying less than a square mile at Quiriquire in the NE of Venezuela 250 miles east of Caracas. Her home is built on 10-foot stilts and sometimes has snakes in the shower. The author quickly learned to check floor and other areas for snakes or other forms of life. Shown is a 22-foot Anaconda killed while it was entering the commissary. A 7-foot Bushmaster was killed in front of the labor office and it is noted that Mapanares, Fer-de-lance, and Boas are common but the Bushmaster wasn't. An account of a battle of an Anaconda and Cayman is told. An approximate 19-foot Anaconda when opened up on another occasion contained a slightly decomposed 6-foot Cayman as shown by the photo of it.
162. Lanting, Frans. 1990. Botswana: A gathering of waters and wildlife. **178(6)**:2-37.
A photographic essay of the waters and wildlife of Botswana. A Chameleon is shown with two feet raised at a time to beat the heat of the Kalahari sand. A Bullfrog defends a rain puddle. Crocs shown feeding at night.
163. -----, 1991. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Galapagos Tortoise (*Geochelone nigra*). **179(2)**:back cover.
A photo of this species is presented.
164. Largelamb, H. A. 1906. Extinct reptiles found in nodules. **17(3)**:170-173.
Nodules were being used by the Russians as stone to mend roads and accidently discovered to hold the bones of extinct animals. Shown is mounted skeletons of *Pariasaurus* removed from nodules. A hugh skull of *Inostrausevia* was also removed.
165. -----, 1907. Notes on the remarkable habits of certain turtles and lizards. **18(6)**:413-419.
This article is a review and reproduction of pictures from "The Reptile Book" by Raymond L. Ditmars, 1907. Extracted is information of *Bipes caniculatus*, *Coluber guttatus*, *C. vulpinus*, *Gerrhonotus imbricatus*, *Liopeltis vernalis*, *Macrochelys lacertina*, *Ophibolus doliatus triangulus*, *Ophisaurus ventralis*, *Phrynosoma coronatum*, *P. orbiculare*, and *P. regale*.
166. Latham, Marte. 1966. Capturing strange creatures in Colombia. **129(5)**:682-693.
The author tells of a trip to collect the Kokoá (*Phyllobates latinasas*), the giant earthworm and other rare wildlife. She relates on a episode she had from the venom of the Kokoá. *Dendrobates tinctorius* is mentioned and pictured. She searched for a Sapo de Loma, a giant toad, rumored to eat birds as large as chickens to no avail.
167. Laurie, Andrew. 1985. Wildlife as Canon sees it: A photographic heritage for all generations: Galapagos Marine Iguana (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus*). **168(4)**:back cover.
A photo of the Marine Iguana is presented.
168. Laxalt, Robert. 1970. New Mexico: The golden land. **138(3)**:299-345.
Herpetologically a bleached Earless Lizard (*Holbrookia maculata ruthveni*) is pictured in White Sands National Monument.
169. Lee, Douglas B. 1990. Okarango Delta: Old Africa's last refuge. **178(6)**:38-69.
The Nile Crocodile is an inhabitant of the river mostly in the northern section called the Panhandle. Two crocodile farms are located in Botswana. Eggs and crocodile numbers regulated that way may be taken from the wild. Successfully hatched eggs require that 5% be returned to the wild.
170. -----, 1992. America's third coast. **182(1)**:2-37.
Sea turtle deaths are mentioned as well as the use of TED's. Alligators are also mentioned.

171. Lee, Thomas F. 1926. Guatemala: Land of volcanoes and progress. **50(6)**:599-648.
An nice article on Guatemala. It is noted that Iguanas serve as food. Shown are iguanas enroute to the soup pot.
172. Lochman, Jack. 1994. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Western Swamp Tortoise (*Pseudemydura umbrinus*). **185(5)**:unnumbered.
Photo of a Western Swamp Tortoise.
173. Long, Michael E. 1991. Secrets of animal navigation. **179(6)**:70-99.
Much research is being done on animal navigation and much is brought out which covers vertebrates and invertebrates. Logger-heads, Green Sea Turtles and Newts are mentioned.
174. -----. 1998. The vanishing prairie dog. **193(4)**:116-131.
A story about the love-hate relationship of the prairie dog with man and research being conducted on the Blacktail in Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah and Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming as well as other areas. Salamanders and snakes utilize the burrows as homes as well as other creatures. Pictured is an Eastern Tiger Salamander and a rattlesnake.
175. MacFarland, Craig. 1972. Giant tortoises: Goliaths of the Galapagos. **142(5)**:632-649.
An interesting article on the giant tortoises.
176. Macleish, Kenneth. 1972. Diving with sea snakes. **141(4)**: 565-576.
The author gives accounts of diving with sea snakes at Australia's Great Barrier Reef, mainly Swain and Sumarea Reefs and Heron Island. In one instance only his 1\4-inch wet suit saved him from being bitten by *Aipysurus laevis*, which probably would have been lethal.
177. -----. 1972. The Tasadays: Stone age cavemen of Mindanao. **142(2)**:218-249.
A story about the discovery of the Tasadays, a stone-age tribe of 24 people, recently discovered on Mindanao. They eat tadpoles and frogs and that they killed no forest animals. Shown is a layout of almost their complete diet on a banana leaf.
178. -----. 1973. Exploring Australia's coral jungle. **143(6)**: 742-779.
While exploring in Australia's coral reefs at The Swains sea snakes (*Aipysurus*) were encountered. A photo of the author with one in each hand is shown and it is stated that no antivenin exists for this species.
179. Madson, John. 1981. South Dakota's Badlands: Castles in clay. **159(4)**:524-539.
Brought out is that fossil land turtles are plentiful in the Badlands rocks and endured for millions of years but may last a few years exposed to the weather. Many other fossils are found.
180. Mairson, Alan. 1994. The Everglades: Dying for help. **185(4)**:2-35.
The Everglades National Park has been dying for decades due to the activities of man upstream from it. Diamondback Rattle-snakes, American Crocodiles, Rat Snakes, Loggerhead Turtles, Pygmy Rattlers, Alligator and frogs are mentioned in the article, as are many other forms of wildlife. Pointed out are efforts being made to restore the Everglades.
181. Mann, William M. 1957. The wild animals in my life. **111(4)**:497-524.
This zoo director gives highlights of 30 years collecting and nursemaiding birds and beasts. An incident with a Dragon Lizard loose aboard a ship is told and the fact that the National Zoo had a Tuatara. *Boa canina*, *Chamaeleo jacksoni*, *Crocodylus porosus*, and *Dendrobates typographus* are presented in photos.

182. ----- and Lucile Q. Mann. 1938. Around the world for animals. **73(6):**665-714.
Collecting wild animals from around the world (and taking care of them) is the subject of this article by this famed director and his wife of the National Zoological Park in Washington. Mentioned are alligators, snakes, geckos, cobras, monitor lizards and pythons. Includes an account of a python attack on a boy. A very interesting article.
183. Marden, Luis. 1936. Today in the feathered serpent's city. **70(5):**599-614.
A series of 16 color plates in Yucatan of which one (Plate III) shows an Iguana "bagged" by a young hunter.
184. ----- . 1940. Caracas, cradle of the liberator. **77(4):** 477-513.
Shown is a Green Turtle being carried to market.
185. ----- . 1958. The islands called Fiji. **114(4):**526-561.
An incident is given where Fijian women give a chant which begs a seaturtle to rise and two such chants (to differently named turtles) were observed with two different turtles rising to the surface. It is stated that when people of a certain village is there they do not respond as they are professional turtle hunters. They hunt turtles by spotting them under water and when the turtle rises to breath hurl stones at them until the turtle is exhausted and then they swim out and overpower them. Stated that this seeming power of communication with animals occur in several places in the Pacific. A photo of one of the called turtles is shown.
186. ----- . 1967. Madagascar: Island at the end of the earth. **132(4):**443-487.
Madagascar, the 4th largest island in the world, is the focus of this article with its strange animals, plants, and customs that exist nowhere else. A fearful-jawed crocodile is shown that reach 15 feet in length and a Zebu is sacrificed to feed it. *Uroplatus fimbriatus* and *Testudo radiata* is pictured.
187. ----- . 1985. Tragic sequel to *Bounty* mutiny wreck of H. M. S. *Pandora* found on Australia's Great Barrier Reef. **168(4):**422-451.
While this article is primarily about the H. M. S. *Pandora* a photo is included of Green Turtles lumbering ashore at Pandora Cay to lay their eggs.
188. Marston, J. 1936. Uganda, "land of something new". **71(1):**109-130.
Emphasizes that a particular crocodile starred in a movie and answers to her name, Lutembe, and has been photographend as often as Greta Garbo and only once harmed a human, a woman who's arm she took off. A photo is shown with her "smiling".
189. Mayer, Alfred Goldsborough. 1908. Our neglected southern coast. **19(12):**859-871.
A cruise of the Carnegie Institution yacht "*Physalia*" was made from the mouth of Chesapeake Bay to Florida. Shown are young Loggerhead Turtles just after hatching at Loggerhead Key, Florida. Notes that some of this area was home for the "hideous" Rattlesnake, the Water Moccasin and the Alligator.
190. McBride, Ruth Q. 1937. Keeping house on the Congo. **72(5):**643-670.
The author tells about keeping a two foot crocodile and having problems in getting it to eat which it did after four weeks. She also recounts about the arrival of a python a good 12 feet long in a crate being brought in. The native boys claim that python steak is a palatable delicacy.
191. McCarry, John. 1993. Mauritius: Island of quiet success. **183(4):**110-132.
Mauritius's giant tortoises are mentioned and a young girl is shown riding one.

192. McCrane, Marion P. 1956. Zoo animals go to school. **110(5)**:694-706.
Zoo animals brought to schools are the subject of this article. Indigo snakes, alligator, hognose snakes are pictured.
193. McIntyre, Loren. 1972. Amazon: The river sea. **142(4)**: 456-485.
The Amazon exceeds in volume the next eight largest rivers on earth. At maximum flood it pours eight trillion gallons into the ocean each day. Shown is a young boy sitting on a 20 foot anaconda.
194. ----. 1985. Pioneer of modern geography Humboldt's way. **168(3)**:318-351.
A wonderful article on Baron Alexander von Humboldt on his travels and life and his accomplishments, mostly forgotten. With him was the botanist Aimé Bonpland who collected thousands of botanical specimens on the exploration of the Orinoco River. While Humboldt was knowledgeable on many subjects he mastered none. He published an exquisitely engraved 30 volume set on the New World.
195. Miller, Charles R. 1980. Life around a lily pond. **157(1)**:131-142.
Chelydra serpentina, *Hyla cinerea*, *Rana catesbeiana*, *R. palustris* and *Notophthalmus viridescens*, are herps pictured in this article. Other forms of wildlife are also shown. A lily pond can be home to a number of organisms.
196. Miller, Harry. 1970. The cobra, India's "goodsnake". **138(3)**:392-409.
An enlightening article on the cobra in India's culture and beliefs. In the celebration *Naga Panchami*, the Serpent Festival, both cobras and monitor lizards are used. Both are released after completion of the celebrations.
197. Mitchell, William. 1924. Tiger-hunting in India. **46(5)**: 545-598.
An account of tiger-hunting which was regarded as a royal sport in India is vividly brought forth by this Brigadier General. In addition to tiger-hunting the author also hunted other animals. Brought out was that many of the hunts were for tigers that attack humans. In the Central Province where he hunted it was stated that 1791 people were killed in 1923, 1133 by snakes, 352 by tigers, 114 by panthers, 15 by bears, 115 by wolves, 4 by hyenas and 58 by other animals. The Narbada River contains crocodiles, the "mugger". A photo shows a snake charmer plying his trade in Benares.
198. Mitsukuri, K. 1906. Cultivation of marine and fresh water animals in Japan. **17(9)**:524-531.
It is stated that the cultivation of Snapping Turtles (*Trionyx*) in Japan is successful and the efforts of rearing Diamond-back Terrapins in America and the Green Turtle in England have not been successful for these highly prized species for the gourmet table.
199. Moffett, Mark W. 1986. Marauders of the jungle floor. **170(2)**:272-286.
In this article on the ants of Celebes, Indonesia on the species *Pheidologeton diversus* it was brought out that the ants forage for food in groups. While vegetable matter constitutes about half their diet, animals are also consumed. A photo of a hapless frog is shown.
200. ----. 1991. All eyes on jumping spiders. **180(3)**:42-63.
While this article deals with jumping spiders it was pointed out (and with photograph) that a prey-size frog before a *Mopsus* elicits no response either as food or foe.
201. ----. 1995. A forest where frogs rain. **187(2)**: unnumbered.
Coquies leap as far as 45 feet to the ground at dawn and climb back up at dusk.

202. -----, 1995. Lurid and lethal: Poison dart frogs. **187(5)**:98-111.
An interesting article on this toxic group of frogs and includes nice photographs of *Dendrobates auratus*, *D. azureus*, *D. fantasticus*, *D. histrionicus*, *D. pumilio*, *D. speciosus*, *Epipedobates tricolor* and *Phyllobates terribilis*. Notes that the venom of these frogs is used by the natives for hunting.
203. Moore, W. Robert. 1934. The golden isles of Guale. **65(2)**:235-264.
These are the famed sea islands of Georgia which went by the name "Golden Isles of Guale" by 16th century Spanish cartographers. An Alligator is shown taking a stroll on one of Cumberland Island dunes and another giving a friendly smile.
204. -----, 1934. "Land of the free" in Asia. **65(5)**:531-576.
Siam has blended her old with the new in her progress to modernity. A photo of a "snake farm" is shown with a cobra. The farm is connected with the Pasteur Institute in Bangkok where banded kraits, vipers and other poisonous snakes are used in the preparation of antivenins.
205. -----, 1936. Beyond Australia's cities. **79(6)**:709-747.
A story about the Australia one sees when the vast lands beyond the cities are explored. These lands await more settlers. Photos show a Bearded Lizard and a person riding a Green Turtle.
206. -----, 1939. As São Paulo grows. **75(5)**:657-688.
Within this article on this thriving city is a photo of a rattlesnake being milked, a shot of snakes being shown at the Butantan Serpenterium. A small portion of the article is on the Instituto Serotherapico at Butantan which is world renowned for its work with venoms.
207. -----, 1950. Roaming Africa's unfenced zoos. **97(3)**:353-380.
Shows snaggle-toothed crocodile lazing in the Victoria Nile.
208. Moser, Don. 1974. Big Thicket of Texas. **146(4)**:504-529.
The Big Thicket area of east Texas is interestingly told in this article about its wildlife and people. Shown is a Green Tree Frog being eaten by a Garter Snake.
209. Mountford, Charles P. 1946. Earth's most primitive people. **89(1)**:89-112.
The article is about a primitive tribe of Aborigines of Central Australia, probably the most primitive on earth today. Their food is varied; grubs, lizards, ants, kangaroos, emus, grasses, and seeds of many kinds. A Lace Monitor is shown before being eaten.
210. Mowbray, Louis L. 1922. Certain citizens of the warm sea. **41(1)**:27-62.
Among the paintings (Plate XVI) is one of the Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). Other than man, the Pelican and Man-o'-war Birds are great predators of hatchling turtles making their way to the sea. Other sea-dwellers prey on them. Mention is made of large quantities of the shell of the Hawksbill being shipped to Europe each year. Stated that terrapin is a much sought delicacy but difficult to obtain. The Green Turtle is stated to be the finest flavored of the sea turtles and highly esteemed. The Hawksbill flesh not as esteemed as the Green Turtle.
211. Murayama, Hashima. 1932. The iridescent beauty of frogs and toads. **61(5)**:635-642.
This is a series of 14 paintings by this author. Forms depicted in order given are *Hyla cinerea*, *Rana pipiens*, *R. clamitans*, *Hyla versicolor*, *H. septentrionalis*, *Bufo marinus*, *Rana sylvatica*, *R. palustris*, *Acris gryllus*, *Hyla crucifer*, *Ascaphus truei*, *Rana aurora*, *Hyla regilla*, *Leptodactylus fallax*, *Rana grylio*, *Bufo alvarius*, *Rana catesbeiana*, *Bufo fowleri*, *B. valliceps*, *Scaphiopus holbrookii*, *Bufo peltocephalus*, *Bombina bombina*, *Rana esculenta*, *Alytes obstetricans*, *Xenopus mülleri*, and *Ceratophrys dorsata*. The horned lizard, *Phrynosoma*, is stated to be often erroneously referred to as the horned "toad".

212. Newman, Cathy. 1996. The uneasy magic of Australia's Cape York Peninsula. **189(6)**:2-33. An article of human life in this area includes a photo of a rare Green Python.
213. O'Reilly, John. 1940. South Florida's amazing Everglades. **77(1)**:115-142. South Florida's Everglades with its teeming wildlife is the focus of this article. In addition to other forms of wildlife Alligators are the only herps mentioned.
214. Ogburn, Charlton. 1979. Island, prairie, marsh, and shore. **155(3)**:350-381. On Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge researchers from Florida Technological University release laboratory-hatched Loggerhead Turtles on the beach for them to make their way to the sea. A Cattle Egret captures and swallows a frog at the Santa Ana Refuge in Texas. Of particular interest is a listing of the Wildlife Refuges of the United States.
215. Oliver, James A. 1963. Behind New York's window on nature: The American Museum of Natural History. **123(2)**: 220-259. This interesting article on one of America's great museums covers all of the facets of the museum. The author was a herpetologist and its director but even this did not take away from a "balanced" article.
216. Oliver, Marion L. 1911. The snake dance: (Hopi Indians). **22(2)**:107-137. A lengthy article on the Hopi Indians and their Snake Dance includes a description of the ritual. The dancing is the culmi-nation of 16 days of fasting and prayer.
217. Ostrom, John H. 1978. Startling finds prompt...A new look at dinosaurs. **154(2)**:152-185. Notes that some dinosaurs may have been warm blooded. Also brought out was that modern birds are direct living decendants of some dinosaurs.
218. Peters, Harold. 1937. The "*Pilgrim*" sails the seven seas. **72(2)**:223-262. An account of a leisurely two-year voyage of a schooner yacht out of Boston stopping at desert isles and South Sea Edens. A photo of seagoing lizards in the Galápagos is given. At the Tanimbars, outpost of the Netherlands Indies, Indonesia it is noted that the sea is dotted with venomous water snakes. A cobra is shown with a mongoose backing out of a fight.
219. Peterson, Roger Tory. 1967. The Galapagos: Eerie cradle of new species. **131(4)**:541-585. The birds and other wildlife mentioned in this article on these islands provided data for Darwin's origin of species. Reptiles featured are *Dromicus*, *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*, *Conolophus subcristatus*, *Testudo elephantopus*, and *Tropidurus*.
220. Plage, Dieter and Mary Plage. 1983. Sri Lanka's wildlife legacy of lively treasures. **164(2)**:256-273. This photo essay of Sri Lanka's wildlife includes the Star Tortoise, one of the nations rarest creatures, which is preyed upon for sale in the international pet trade. A 12-foot Crocodile is shown with a Great Egret riding its tail.
221. ----- and -----, 1988. A century after Darwin's death Galápagos wildlife under pressure. **173(1)**:122-145. This essay on Galapagos wildlife picture *Amblyrhynchus cristatus* and *Geochelone elephantopus porteri*.

222. Popenoe, Wilson. 1926. Round about Bogotá. **49(2)**:127-160.

An interesting article on the search for new fruits and plants among the mountain forests of Colombia's capital. A photo depicts the capture of an Alligator (Caiman) from the Magdalena River where they are said to be abundant.

223. Poten, Constance J. 1991. America's illegal wildlife trade; A shameful harvest. **180(3)**:106-132.

This article brings out the illegal trade in all types of wildlife by some greedy "sportsman", guides and black marketeers. Some materials are just for "trophies", food, parts, or the pet trade. Many of the photos are gruesome and should alert the general populace to turn in these exploiters to authorities. A few in this gruesome business gives a black-eye to the legitimate majority of sportsmen.

224. Pritchard, Peter C. H. 1983. Wildlife as Canon sees it: A photographic heritage for all generations: Kemp's Ridley Turtle (*Lepidochelys kempi*). **163(3)**:unnumbered.

An excellent photo of this greatly endangered species.

225. -----, 1997. Wildlife as Canon sees it: Flatback Sea Turtle (*Natator depressus*). **192(2)**:unnumbered.

A picture of the Flatback Sea Turtle (*Natador depressus*) crossing a beach.

226. Putnam, John J. 1976. India struggles to save her wildlife. **150(3)**:298-343.

India's struggle to save her wildlife heritage is interestingly told. Crackdowns on poachers and other methods is given. Much of India's problems is land alteration and her struggle to feed its teeming population. A Mongoose crushes the head of a *ghorapachar* snake in a shown photo of it and it is stated that fight's are often staged as a tourist attraction. The Mugger Crocodile is worshipped in temple pools but not poached from hunters seeking its valuable skin.

227. Robertson, Ruth. 1949. Jungle journey to the world's highest waterfall. **96(5)**:655-690.

A trip to Angel Falls in eastern Venezuela is described in this article. Few lizards were seen.

228. Root, Joan and Alan Root. 1971. Mzima, Kenya's spring of life. **140(3)**:350-373 + cover photo.

Nice photos and a discussion of animal life at Mzima Springs in Kenya's arid Tsavo National Park is the subject of this article. Photos are shown of a turtle, greensnake, monitor, crocodiles (in and out), and rock python (also cover photo) are of a herpetological nature while other forms of life also depicted. Mention also of Mzima's orchestra of frogs.

229. Ross, Kip. 1961. We drove Panama's Darién Gap. **119(3)**: 368-389.

The saga of the trip from Panama to Colombia via the Darién Gap when the Pan American Highway was still incompleted and the "road" was still primitive. Some days progress was only three or four miles. Mention's of poisonous snakes such as Coral Snakes, Fer-de-Lances, Bushmaster and the Alligator (*Caiman* or Lagarto).

230. Roughley, T. C. 1940. Where nature runs riot. **77(6)**:823-850.

This article concerns Australia's Great Barrier Reef, one of the wonders of the world. Shown are sea turtles with a Green Turtle laying eggs. What is interesting is that the Aborigines of the Barrier Reef use *Remora* as living "fish hooks" to capture turtles. Bathers also ride swimming turtles. Shown is the capture of sea turtles by placing ropes around their flippers.

231. Rudloe, Anne and Jack Rudloe. 1994. Sea turtles: In a race for survival. **185(2)**:94-121. The plight of the eight species of sea turtles is discussed. All are threatened or endangered. Some efforts are being expended to reverse the trend toward extinction. *Arribadas* are discussed and efforts made toward preserving their beaches.
232. Rudloe, Jack and Anne Rudloe. 1979. Louisiana's Atchafalaya: Trouble in bayou country. **156(3)**:376-397. The Atchafalaya Basin of Louisiana is America's largest river-basin swamp. On the way to an Egret rookery it was stated that windrows of frogs leaped out of their way and that brown Cottonmouths slithered away. Bullfrogs were mentioned as being purchased for a laboratory. Shad was purchased as food for the Red-eared Turtle baby turtle business. A water snake is shown being captured either for a roadside tourist zoo or laboratory.
233. Schroeder, Robert E. 1964. Photographing the night creatures of Alligator Reef. **125(1)**:128-154. Alligator Reef in the Florida Keys is the subject of this article showing photos of some night creatures. A lone photo showing a Loggerhead Sea Turtle as a sea taxi is shown.
234. Schultz, Harald. 1961. Blue-eyed Indian: A city boy's sojourn with primitive tribesmen in central Brazil. **120(1)**: 65-89. The adventures of a city boy among Amazonian Indians during his vacation from school. A photograph shows the boy riding a river turtle and also with turtle eggs. Young *Caiman niger* is shown being played with.
235. Schultz, John E. 1949. Sea fever. **95(2)**:237-268. The saga of a 6000 mile trip overland from Quito, Ecuador to the sea via the Amazon and then to Miami. Shown giving its last gasp is a Black Cayman (*Caiman niger*) killed by Brazilian cowboys on Marajó Island.
236. Schurz, W. L. 1926. The Amazon, father of waters. **49(4)**: 444-463. A method of trapping Alligators (Caimans) is given. Raw meat is placed on a piece of hardwood whereby the Alligators (Caimans) teeth become imbedded in the wood when it snaps at the meat. A turtle holding pen is shown where the turtles are collected before being shipped to market. It is noted that the eggs were used to make turtle oil and turtle butter and the meat into tasty dishes. The trade in turtles is an important industry in Amazonia. Shown is a picture of a river turtle on the head of a worker, carapace side up. Also shown is an Alligator (Caiman) injured by a jaguar and then devoured by piranha's.
237. Sereno, Paul C. 1996. Africa's dinosaur castaways. **189(6)**:106-119. Dinosaur hunting in the Sahara has led to many startling discoveries.
238. Shantz, H. L. 1937. The Saguaro forest. **71(4)**:515-532. A story about the Saguaro National Monument east of Tucson, Arizona where the cacti form a forest tree. A photo of a Gila Monster, one of its inhabitants, is shown. Other reptiles mentioned include the Red Racer, Black-tailed Diamond Rattler and the Desert Turtle.

239. Shay, Felix. 1925. Cairo to Cape Town, overland. **47(2)**: 123-260.
A trip of 135 days overland from Cairo to Cape Town is brought forth by the author and his wife. Herpetologically brought out is that a bird, the Ziczac, plays dentist to a crocodile cleaning its teeth while its mouth is open. Shown are natives pulling in a slain crocodile.
240. Shivas, George., 3rd. 1921. Wildlife of Lake Superior, past and present. **40(2)**:113-204.
This article is primarily about mammals, trout and birds studied with a camera and flashlight. Also brought out is that two sets of Leopard Frogs were eating butterflies of two separate species, one species at each site, and each of these butterflies was feeding on specific plants.
241. ----- . 1932. Wildlife of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. **62(3)**:261-309.
The records of a field naturalists photographic records of wildlife of nearly a half century along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. While much covers mammals and birds some herpetofaunal items are mentioned or shown. A photo of a Loggerhead Sea Turtle and an Alligator is presented. An adventure with an Alligator on Cumberland Island, Georgia in 1865 is related as are brief mentions of Water Moccasins.
242. Shreeve, James. 1997. Uncovering Patagonia's lost world. **192(6)**:120-137.
A paleontological article on the fantastic dinosaurs buried in South America some 100 million years ago. Insights are given into the discovery of some of the largest dinosaurs ever found.
243. Simmons, George Findlay. 1927. Sinbads of science. **52(1)**:1-75.
A windjammer's two and a half year specimen-collecting trip to the Sargasso Sea and other areas is given. Shown was the nest of a Green Sea Turtle and her tracks back to the sea. Ascension Island Green Turtles were collected for specimens and others were put into turtle pens from which eventually they would be shipped to market. Brought out was the fact that the carapaces were used as shields by the natives. One turtle processed had contained 263 leathery covered eggs and 586 globular yolks large and small.
244. Simpich, Frederick. 1928. So big Texas. **53(6)**:637-698.
The first photo of the article shows a snake and horned toad, both dead, killed by each other. Brought out was that "an animal farm" near Brownsville buys many Diamond-back Rattlers and markets skins, snake oil, rattles and venom. Another photo shows a road runner teasing a rattlesnake.
245. ----- . 1930. Gigantic Brazil and its glittering capital. **58(6)**:732-778.
Scenes from the Seropathic Institute, Butantan, show their method of handling venomous snakes with metal hooks.
246. Smith, Nicol. 1943. Color glows in the Guianas, French and Dutch. **83(4)**:459-480.
A witch doctor stated that he cured the bites of most deadly snakes with a concoction the secret of which he had learned from an Indian medicine man. Surinam Toads are pictured.
247. Stannard, Bruce. 1986. Queensland's fossils expand Australia's prehistoric menagerie. **169(1)**:38-39.
Mention made of turtles, crocodylians and a python (*Montypythonoides riversleighensis*).

248. Stevens, Albert W. 1926. Exploring the valley of the Amazon in a hydroplane. **49(4)**:353-420.
The exploration of the Valley of the Amazon in a hydroplane, flying 12,000 miles to chart the unknown Parima River. Includes a photo of six turtles on their backs is from the Rio Negro at Carvoeira before shipment to Manaós for food and a photo of a turtle holding pen.
249. Stirling, Marion. 1941. Jungle housekeeping for a Geographic Expedition. **80(3)**:303-327.
Housekeeping at Cerro de las Mesas in Veracruz, México is recounted. Eating of iguana and turtles as well as of other animals is mentioned. The Fer-de-lance and Coral Snakes are the poisonous snakes of the area.
250. Stirling, Matthew W. 1940. Great stone faces of the Mexican jungle. **78(3)**:309-334.
Whereas the article was mainly about the excavation of five colossal stone heads in a Mexican jungle, a photo shows a Iguana.
251. Sultan, Dan. I. 1932. An Army engineer explores Nicaragua **61(5)**:593-627.
The article is about mapping a route for a new canal through Nicaragua bringing out the living conditions of workers and some of the trials and tribulations experienced in uncharted country. Included photo of a dead Boa Constrictor.
252. Sutherland, Mason. 1957. Californians escape to the desert. **112(5)**:675-724.
Recounted is the "tameing" of a sidewinder which was actually conditioned.
253. Taft, William Howard. 1922. The islands of Bermuda. **41(1)**:1-26.
Bermuda is stated to be free of snakes but has a lizard and some varieties of turtles.
254. Tambs, Evling. 1931. A modern saga of the seas. **60(6)**: 646-688.
A narrative about a 17,000 mile cruise on a 40 foot sloop by the author, wife and a baby born on the trip. A sleeping Caiman is shown on a mud bank in the Canal Zone.
255. Taylor, Ron and Valerie Taylor. 1981. Paradise beneath the sea. **159(5)**:636-663.
An article showing varied underwater wildlife in the Great Barrier Reef of Australia. Shots of the Green Turtle are given as well as one digging a nest. The authors give accounts of photographing turtles for a television script.
256. Theroux, Paul. 1997. Down the Zambesi. **192(4)**:2-31.
References to crocodilian are in the article.
257. Torday, E. 1919. Curious and characteristic customs of central African tribes (Belgian Congo). **36(4)**:342-368.
Strange customs of some African tribes are given. The Bambala do not use frogs in the making of their stew. Human flesh is eaten by males but forbidden to women although they eat it secretly. They are forbidden to eat snakes among other animal life and may not eat anything killed with a weapon with two exceptions. It is noted that many snakes occur in the Kinchasa region making the keeping of domestic animals impossible. Whole pigs are swallowed by these reptiles and a photo shows a python being forced to disgorge a fully grown pig.

258. Truslow, Frederick and Frederick G. Vosburgh. 1967. Threatened glories of Everglades National Park. **132(4):**508-553.
Alligators, Red-bellied Turtle, Diamondback Rattlesnakes and Crocodiles are mentoned or pictured along with other wildlife.
259. Tuttle, Merlin D. 1982. The amazing frog-eating bat. **161(1):**78-91.
Frog-eating bats, *Trachops cirrhosus*, use several methods to capture frogs. The prey also uses strategies to avoid the bats. Experiments were performed with trained bats using recordings and living frogs. The bat may avoid poisonous toads; they use small protrusions around the mouth called dermal denticles that may sense the toad's poison. *Smilisca sila* has an interesting array of strategies to avoid the bats.
260. Villers, Alan. 1969. In the wake of Darwin's *Beagle*. **136(4):**449-495.
The author retraced Darwin's five year voyage in a year with the aid of airplanes. He chronicles many of the changes since Darwin's trip. He tells about Scarlet Crabs picking ticks off Marine Iguanas and seeing Land Iguanas on Plaza Island. A *Geochelone elephantopus* and Marine Iguanas are pictured.
261. Vinton, Kenneth W. 1938. A frog that eats bats and snakes. **73(5):**656-664.
The subject of this article is a captive *Leptodactylus pentadactylus* which is a pugnacious carnivore that eats a variety of different animals such as insects, birds, mice, frogs, toads, lizards, animals, bats and snakes.
262. von Puttkamer, W. Jesco. 1975a. Brazil's Kreen-Akarores: Requiem for a tribe? **147(2):**254-269.
A story on the Kreen-Akarores of Mato Grosso state of Brazil which until recently was one of Brazil's most hostile tribes. A young maiden is shown carrying her weight in food which includes a land turtle.
263. -----, 1975b. Brazil's Txukahameis: Good-bye to the stone age. **147(2):**270-283.
The story of the author's living with the Txukahameis of Brazil's Mato Grosso and Pará states is told. Shown is a large anaconda that was killed by young hunters. Brought out is that it was taboo for killing giant reptiles by fathers of young children or husbands of expectant mothers for fear their offspring may come to harm. A turtle feast is prepared to celebrate the formal naming of village youngsters.
264. Walker, Howell. 1954. The green fields of Georgia. **105(3):**287-330.
An article on Georgia with a photo of a swimmer capturing an Alligator in the Okefinokee.
265. Walker, Lewis Wayne. 1958. Arizona's window on wildlife. **113(2):**240-250.
A Wildlife Blind was built at Tucson's Desert Museum at the site of a small water hole which lures wild animals within 10 feet of human watchers. A Colorado River Toad made its home there and at night stationed itself under a spotlight to dine on the various insects attracted to the light and fell to the ground after hitting the reflector. A photo of it is given. An experiment with a tethered rattlesnake and deer disproved the belief that deer would kill a rattler and a photo is shown.
266. Ward, Fred. 1972. The imperiled Everglades. **141(1):**1-27.
An article about the water crises in south Florida. A photo of Alligators at a rare water hole in the park. Drought and farming taking its toll.

267. Ward, Geoffrey C. 1992. India's wildlife dilemma. **181(5)**:2-29.

The number of India's Club-snouted Gavials increased from 250 in 1974 to 3000 today by the creation of hatcheries. India's human population is tremendous and competes for the space required by wildlife to support their numbers.

268. Warner, Constance. P. 1959. Nature's alert eyes. **115(4)**: 558-569.

This is the account of a naturalist-photographer with an interest in eyes. Illustrates eyes of *Chamaeleo dilepis*, a West Indian Treefrog and the Palau Island Geckos; while the Cuban Shovel-nosed Toad and the Gila Monster are mentioned in the text.

269. Weber, W. A. 1945. Wildlife of Tabasco and Veracruz (Mexico). **87(2)**:187-216.

A study of the fauna of La Venta, Tabasco and parts of southwestern Veracruz and Chiapas is illustrated by paintings by the author. Primarily birds are presented. A False Coral Snake is depicted in Plate IV in the talons of a White-throated Bat Falcon. Plate XIV illustrates the second known specimen of a Helmeted Lizard (*Laemanctus deborrei*) from Mexico.

270. Webster, Donovan. 1996. Dinosaurs of the Gobi: Unearthing a fossil trove. **190(1)**:70-89.

An article on the unearthing of many forms of dinosaurs in a very forbidding and least populated part of the earth.

271. ----- . 1998. The Orinoco: Into the heart of Venezuela, **193(4)**:3-31.

An interesting story of the Orinoco River in the heart of Venezuela. The Orinoco runs for 1300 miles from the Parima Highlands to the Atlantic and traverses two realms; i. e. the settled north and the wild south. The south is home to the Fierce People, the Yanomami Indians. A photo of an Anaconda on high ground during the wet season along with a photo fo a Caiman on a sunbaked mud flat. It was estimated that 1200 *babas*, a Caiman, lives at a ranch called El Cedral as well as several hundred Anacondas. It is stated that if you are bitten by an Anaconda don't pull your arm out quickly since the teeth are angled inward but push your arm in deeper since it will let go to get a better grip and when it does then pull out the arm and it is stated they can grow to 37 feet long. A photo of a captive bred Orinoco Crocodile is shown being released into the wild. Shown also is an Iguana among Stilts at a drying waterhole.

272. Weintraub, Boris. 1996. Goodness snakes alive! Its reptile romance. **190(1)**:unnumbered

Red-sided Garter Snakes are featured in this short article on the snakes emerging from wintering caves in Manitoba, Canada on their courtship rituals.

273. Weiss, Rick. 1997. Aging: New answers to old questions. **192(5)**:2-31.

An article on aging primarily in humans. Of interest to herpetologists are references to Savannah River Cooters and other turtles and tortoises (Galapagos) which show no senility or senescence and keep growing as long as they live. Having a slow metabolism is suggested as a possible reason for longevity in turtles, snakes, frogs and fish because they are "cold-blooded".

274. Wellington, Gerald. 1978. Undersea wonders of the Galapagos. **154(3)**:362-381.

Of interest to herpetologists is the Marine Iguana, *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*, of the islands. Two photos show it in the water, one grazing on undersea algae and the other swimming.

275. Wharton, Charles Heizer. 1948. Seeking Mindanao's strangest creatures. **94(3)**:388-408. Capturing strange creatures on Mindanao alive for transport to America shortly after World War II is the focus of this article. Of herpetological interest are monitors, pythons, lizards, geckos, frogs and snakes, but the animals of primary interest were Tarsiers, Flying Lemur, Tree Shrews, Monkey-eating Eagles and Cloud Rats.
276. White, Christopher P. 1986. Freshwater turtles: Designed for survival turtles. **169(1)**:40-59. An article on our oldest reptiles which dates them back 185 million years. Pictured is the fossil *Meiolania platyceps* from the Pleistocene. More recent turtles include *Chelydra s. serpentina*, *Chrysemys p. picta*, *Clemmys guttata*, *Graptemys flavimaculata*, *G. n. nigrinoda*, *Macrolemys temminckii*, *Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis*, *P. floridana peninsularis*, *P. rubriventris bangsi*, *P. scripta elegans*, *Sternotherus m. minor*, *S. m. peltifer*, *Trionyx spiniferus aspersus*, and others mentioned in text. Photos of a Suwannee Cooter basking and riding on the back of an Alligator.
277. White, Peter T. 1983. Nature's dwindling treasures: Rain forests. **163(1)**:2-47. The destruction of the rain forests worldwide is brought out. Pointed out is that many new species are being killed off before they are even described. Of interest is a fold out of a giant tree in Africa showing different stratas of life. The obverse is a panorama showing a section in South America. While many areas are cleared for agriculture only a few crops can be grown and for only a short time. The land is then converted to grazing often for a short time. It takes more than 400 years to make a rain forest.
278. Whitson, Martha A. 1983. The Roadrunner: Clown of the desert. **163(5)**:694-702. An interesting article on the Roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*) by the author on her behavioral study of it. Brought out that the diet of nestlings is almost entirely reptiles. Fledglings shift to insects. Shown is a Patch-noesd Snake at the Big Bend National Park in Texas being fed to nestlings and another adult Roadrunner with a lizard in its beak. Also shown is an encounter with a rattlesnake but in this case the rattler is not killed.
279. Wilkerson, S. Jeffrey K. 1985. The Usumacinta River: Troubles on a wild frontier. **168(4)**:514-543. Brought out is the unsettled conditions in the area as many Guatemalans crossed into Mexico because of unsettled conditions at home. Much of the rain forest is being destroyed. Wildlife are suffering rapid depletion for food, sport and profit.
280. Williams, Maynard Owen. 1921. Through the heart of Hindustan. **40(5)**:433-469. Includes a photo of a snake charmer in Benares.
281. Williams, M. Woodbridge. 1957. The Wichitas: Land of the living prairie. **111(5)**:661-697. An article on the Wichita Wildlife Refuge of Oklahoma. Pictured is a young Western Diamondback Rattlesnake and of Ornate Box Turtles meeting in a meadow.
282. Wilson, Edward O. 1991. Rain forest canopy: The high frontier. **180(6)**:78-107. An interesting article on canopy research in tropical rain forests. The biodiversity of this little explored habitat is just now coming to light. It is utilized by large numbers of vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants.

283. Wilson, James C. 1934. Three-wheeling through Africa. **65(1)**:37-92.

This article is about two adventurers that crossed the Dark Continent on motorcycles with side cars. A photo shows a "sacred crocodile" as well as a snake charmer with his "pet" cobras.

284. Wilson, Steven C. and Karen C. Hayden. 1981. Where oil and wildlife mix. **159(2)**:144-173.

At the Arkansas National Wildlife Refuge on the Gulf Coast of Texas the oil and gas industry and wildlife are compatible. As well as oil industry rigs photos of American Alligator, Green Tree Frog, *Lampropeltis calligaster calligaster*, and a Horned Lizard is presented as well as other forms of wildlife including man at the beach.

285. Wisherd, Edwin L. 1937. Tropic color in Trinidad. **72(3)**: 327-334.

A pictorial of VIII Plates with V showing a Hindu mystic handling snakes where it is stated that they prefer Trinidad's harmless water boas to India's poisonous cobras. Bushmasters and Fer-de-lance are known but rarely seen here.

286. Wolinsky, Cary. 1995. Wildflowers of western Australia. **187(1)**:68-89.

Reference made to the Mountain Devil, *Moloch horridus*, which is illustrated.

287. Zahl, Paul A. 1954. In the wilds of a city parlor. **106(5)**:645-672.

This father created miniature ponds and woodlands, tropical lagoons, and deserts teeming with life at their home. A little green turtle (*Pseudemys scripta*) was the first reptile acquired. New Jersey and Carolina amphibians (salamanders) followed. *Anolis carolinensis*, *Caiman*, *Hyla cinerea*, *Iguana*, *Phrynosoma cornutum*, *Pseudotriton ruber*, and *Rana pipiens* are also mentioned in the article and pictured.

288. -----. 1957. On Australia's coral ramparts. **111(1)**:1-48.

The skull of a Salt Water Crocodile, *Crocodylus porosus*, is shown. It's maximum known length is stated to be 33 feet and is the bulkiest of living reptiles and is often sighted far out at sea as well as venturing far inland. Near Cairns giant pythons live in the sweltering depths of gloomy forests as well as numerous other creatures.

289. -----. 1962. Mountains of the moon. **121(3)**:412-434.

A climb by scientists to the weird Ruwenzori in Africa highlighted in this article. *Chameleo johnstoni* is illustrated.

290. -----. 1967. In quest of the world's largest frog. **132(1)**:146-152.

The giant frog, *Conraua goliath*, of Rio Muno and Cameroon is the subject of this interesting article.

291. -----. 1968. Nature's year in Pleasant Valley. **133(4)**: 488-525.

Pleasant Valley is near where Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia meet. The author chronicles the changing seasons there. A Black Rat Snake is shown with Garter Snakes, Copperheads and Rattlesnakes mentioned.

292. -----. 1972. The shadowy world of salamanders. **142(1)**: 104-117.

Pictured are *Ambystoma* sp., *A. gracile*, *A. tigrinum mavortium*, *Amphiuma means*, *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*, *Ensatina eschscholtzi platensis*, *Eurycea l. longicauda*, *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus danieli*, *Notophthalmus viridescens*, *Plethodon cinereus* and *Typhlomolge rathbuni*.

293. ----- . 1973. Nature's living, jumping jewels. **144(1)**: 130-146.
An article on a number of frog species found in Costa Rica. Photos included are of *Agalychnis callidryas*, *Atelopus varius*, *Centrolenella prosoblepon*, *Dendrobates canuliferus*, *D. pumilio*, *Gastrophryne*, *Gastrotheca riobambae*, *Hyla ebraccata*, *H. pseudopuma*, *Phyllobates bicolor*, and *Phyllomedusa lemur*. Other species are mentioned in the text. Also pictured was Costa Rica's famed golden frog wrought by Central American Indians five to twelve centuries ago.
294. ----- . 1973. One strange night on Turtle Beach. **144(4)**: 570-581.
Gives a report on an arribada at Ostional Beach, Costa Rica where huge numbers of Pacific Ridleys (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) came ashore to nest. Illustrated an episode of turtle eggs being collected and then given to pigs, hens, ducks and turkeys.
295. ----- . 1975. Hidden worlds in the heart of a plant. **147(3)**:388-398.
The hidden worlds in the bromeliad plants are the subject of this article. Most contain reservoirs of water which are used by a medley of insects, slugs, snakes, lizards, salamanders, and frogs. *Fritztania goeldii* and *Bolitoglossa subpalmata* are shown.
296. Ziesler, Günter. 1985. Wildlife as Canon sees it: A photographic heritage for all generations: Black Caiman (*Melanosuchus niger*). **168(3)**:unnumbered.
A basking specimen is shown on a log with a turtle to its rear.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1897</p> <p>Fernow, Bernhard E. 112.</p> | <p>1916</p> <p>Gregory, Herbert E. 132.</p> |
| <p>1906</p> <p>Gifford, John. 121.
Largelamb, H. A. 164.
Mitsukuri, K. 198.</p> | <p>1919</p> <p>Brown, Barnum. 74.
Torday, E. 257.</p> |
| <p>1907</p> <p>Heilprin, Angelo. 140.
Largelamb, H. A. 165.</p> | <p>1921</p> <p>Shivas, George, 3rd. 240.
Williams, Maynard Owen. 280.</p> |
| <p>1908</p> <p>Barbour, Thomas. 55 -56.
Mayer, Alfred Goldsborough. 189.</p> | <p>1922</p> <p>Corey, Herbert. 87.
Fairchild, David. 111.
Mowbray, Louis L. 210.</p> |
| <p>1911</p> <p>Ditmars, Raymond L. 98.
Oliver, Marion L. 216.</p> | <p>1923</p> |

Hanna, G. Dallas & A. W. Anthony. 137.

1924

Adams, M. P. Greenwood. 4.
Mitchell, William. 197.

1925

Shay, Felix. 239.

1926

Lee, Thomas F. 171.
Popenoe, Wilson. 222.
Stevens, Albert W. 248.
Schurz, W. L. 236.

1927

Burden, W. Douglas. 76.
Simmons, George Findlay. 243.

1928

Casserly, Gordon. 79.
Simpich, Frederick. 244.

1929

Brandes, E. W. 69.
Douglass, Andrew Ellicott. 100.

1930

Barrett, Charles. 57.
Graves, Ralph A. 130.
La Gorce, John Oliver. 159.
Simpich, Frederick, 245.

1931

Holt, Ernest G. 143.
Tambs, Evling. 254.

1932

Cochran, Doris M. 83.
Hingston, R. W. G. 141.
Murayama, Hashima. 211.
Shivas, George, 3rd. 241.
Sultan, Dan I. 251.

1933

Andrews, Roy Chapman. 12.
Holt, Ernest G. 144.

1934

Bevan, Bernard. 66.
Harper, F. 138.
Moore, W. Robert. 203 - 204.
Wilson, James C. 283.

1935

Blanchard, Frieda Cobb. 68.

1936

Broughton, Lady. 72.
Marden, Luis. 183.
Marston, J. 188.
Moore, W. Robert. 205.

1937

Allen, Arthur A. 6.
McBride, Ruth Q. 190.
Peters, Harold. 218.
Shantz, H. L. 238.
Wisherd, Edwin L. 285.

1938

Cott, Hugh B. 88.
Eigner, Julius. 103.
Holdridge, Desmond. 142.
Mann, William M. & Lucile Q. Mann. 182.
Vinton, Kenneth W. 261.

1939

Langley, Anne Rainey. 161.
Moore, W. Robert. 206.

1940

Marden, Luis. 184.
O'Reilly, John. 213.
Roughley, T. C. 230.

Stirling, Matthew W. 250.

1941

Bailey, Alfred M. 52.
Stirling, Marion. 249.

1942

Johnson, Irving & Electa Johnson. 148.
Knight, Charles R. 157.

1943

Duncan, David D. 101.
Smith, Nicol. 246.

1945

Hamilton, Virginia. 135.
Weber, W. A. 269.

1946

Anonymous. 13.
Mountford, Charles P. 209.

1948

Bates, Nancy Bell Fairchild. 59.
Brown, Andrew H. 73.
Wharton, Charles Meizer. 275.

1949

Beard, D. B. 60.
Robertson, Ruth. 227.
Schultz, John E. 235.

1950

Allen, Arthur A. 7.
Keynes, Quentin. 153.
Moore, W. Robert. 207.

1952

Cochran, Doris M. 84.

1953

James, Thomas Garner. 146.

1954

Anonymous. 14.
Bird, Roland T. 67.
Cochran, Doris M. 85.
Walker, Howell. 264.
Zahl, Paul A. 287.

1955

Gilliard, E. Thomas. 122.

1956

McCrane, Marion P. 192.

1957

Attenborough, David. 50.
Belknap, William, Jr. 65.
Mann, William M. 181.
Sutherland, Mason. 252.
Williams, M. Woodbridge. 281.
Zahl, Paul A. 288.

1958

Beebe, William. 61.
Marden, Luis. 185.
Walker, Lewis Wayne. 265.

1959

Johnson, Irving & Electa Johnson. 149 - 150.
Keynes, Quentin. 154.
Warner, Constance P. 268.

1961

Ross, Kip. 229.
Schultz, Harald. 234.

1962

Zahl, Paul A. 289.

1963

Davidson, Treat. 94.

De Roos, Robert. 96.
 Fleay, David. 116.
 Oliver, James A. 215.

1964

Schroeder, Robert E. 233.

1965

Amos, William H. 8.

1966

Goodale, Jane C. 123.
 Latham, Marte. 166.

1967

Carr, A. 77 - 78.
 Marden, Luis. 186.
 Peterson, Roger Tory. 219.
 Truslow, Frederick & Frederick Vosburgh. 258.
 Zahl, Paul A. 290.

1968

Kern, James A. 152.
 Zahl, Paul A. 291.

1969

Kirk, Malcolm S. 155.
 Villers, Alan. 260.

1970

Amos, William H. 9.
 Laxalt, Robert. 168.
 Miller, Harry. 196.

1971

Fetterman, John. 113.
 Root, Joan & Alan Root. 228.

1972

De La Haba, Louis. 95.

Fisher, Allan C., Jr. 114.
 Green, Ray O., Norman D. Reed & Myron H.
 Wright, Jr. 131.
 MacFarland, Craig. 175.
 MacLeich, Kenneth. 177 - 176.
 McIntyre, Loren. 193.
 Ward, Fred. 266.
 Zahl, Paul A. 292.

1973

Breeden, Kay & Stanley, Breeden. 70.
 MacLeish, Kenneth. 178.
 Zahl, Paul A. 293 - 284.

1974

Moser, Don. 208.

1975

Aleksiuk, Michael. 5.
 von Puttkamer, W. Jesco. 262 - 263.
 Zahl, Paul A. 295.

1976

Gore, Rick. 124 - 125.
 Putnam, John J. 226.

1977

Amos, William H. 10.
 Gore, Rick. 126.

1978

Eliot, John L. 1978. 103.
 Gore, Rick. 127.
 Ostrom, John H. 217.
 Wellington, Gerald. 274.

1979

Ogburn, Charlton. 214.
 Rudloe, Jack & Anne Rudloe. 232.

1980

Miller, Charles R. 195.
 Amos, William H. 11.

1981

Grove, Noel. 133.
 La Bastille, A. 158.
 Madson, John. 179.
 Wilson, Steven C. & Karen C. Hayden. 284.

1982

Tuttle, Merlin D. 259.
 1983

Chadwick, Douglas H. 80.
 Hamilton, William J., III. 136.
 Hughes, Carol & David Hughes. 145.
 Plage, Dieter & Mary Plage. 220.
 Pritchard, Peter C. H. 224.
 White, Peter T. 277.
 Whitson, Martha A. 278.

1984

Gibbons, John R. H. 120.
 Hauser, Hillary. 139.

1985

Laurie, Andrew. 167.
 McIntyre, L. 194.
 Marden, Luis. 187.
 Wilkerson, S. Stanley K. 279.
 Ziesler, Günther. 296.

1986

Moffett, Mark W. 199.
 Stannard, Bruce. 247.
 White, Christopher P. 276.

1987

Brown, William S. 75.

1988

Breeden, Stanley. 71.
 Curl, David A. 90.
 Emory, Jerry. 110.
 Grove, Noel. 134.
 Plage, Dieter & Mary Plage. 221.

1989

Anonymous. 15 - 16.

Behler, John L. 62.
 Garrett, Wilbur E., ed. 118.
 George, Uwe. 119.
 Gore, Rick. 128.
 1990

Anonymous. 17.
 Balog, James 54.
 Lanting, Frans. 162.
 Lee, Douglas B. 169.

1991

Abercrombie, Thomas J. 1.
 Anonymous. 18 - 19.
 Lanting, Frans. 163.
 Long, Michael E. 173.
 Moffett, Mark W. 200.
 Poten, Constance, J. 273.
 Wilson, Edward O. 282.

1992

Anonymous. 20 -21.
 Behler, John L. 63.
 Conaway, James. 86.
 Kena, M. 151.
 Lee, Douglass Bennett. 170.
 Ward, Geoffrey C. 267.

1993

Anonymous. 22 - 26.
 Bärtsch, André. 58.
 Chadwick, Douglas H. 81.
 Deeble, Mark & Victoria Stone. 97.
 McCarry, John. 191.

1994

Anonymous. 27 - 29.
 Bakker, Edie. 53.
 Johns, Chris 147.
 Lochman, Jack. 172.
 Mairson, Alan. 180.
 Rudloe, Anne & Jack Rudloe. 231.

1995

Anonymous. 30 - 36.
 Azel, José. 51.
 Curtsinger, B. 93.
 Eliot, John L. 104.
 Eliot, John L. 105.
 Grall, George. 129.
 Moffett, Mark W. 201.
 Moffett, Mark W. 202.
 Wolinsky, Cary. 286.

1996

Currie, Philip J. 91.
 Doublet, David. 99.
 Foott, Jeff. 117.
 Newman, Cathy. 212.
 Sereno, Paul C. 237.
 Webster, Donovan. 270.
 Weintraub, Boris. 272.

1997

Ackerman, Jennifer. 2.
 Anonymous. 37 - 47.
 Eliot, John L. 106.
 Klum, Mattias. 156.
 Lange, Karen. 160,
 Pritchard, Peter C. H. 225.
 Theroux, Paul. 256.

1998

Ackerman, Jennifer. 3.
 Anonymous. 48 - 49.
 Behler, John L. 64.
 Chiappe, Luis. 82.
 Currie, Philip J. 92.
 Eliot, John L. 107 - 109.
 Fisher, Ron. 115.
 Long, Michael E. 174.
 Shreeve, James. 242.
 Webster, Donovan. 271.
 Weiss, Rick. 273.

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME INDEX

- Abastor erythrogramus*, 85.
Acris gryllus, 7; 83; 211.
 African Rock Pythons, 160.
Agalychnis callidryas, 145; 293.
 Agamid lizard, 156.
Aipysurus, 177; 178.
 Alligator, 77; 144; 180; 189; 192; 203; 213;
 222; 229; 241; 264; 276.
 (s), 60; 66; 73; 86; 124; 140; 147; 151;
 170; 182; 236; 258; 266.
Alytes obstetricans, 83; 211.
Amblyrhynchus cristatus, 167; 219; 220; 274.
Ambystoma, 292..
 gracile, 292.
 tigrinum mavortium, 292.
 American Alligator, 26; 127; 284.
 Box Turtles, 104.
 Crocodiles, 180.
 Toad, 11.
Amphiuma means, 292.
Amyda ferox, 84.
 spinifera, 84.
 Anaconda (s), 85; 98; 140; 161; 193; 263;
 271.
Ancistrodon contortrix, 85..
 Anole, 61.
Anolis carolinensis, 287.
equestris, 125.
 sagrei, 125.
Aporosaura, 136.
Ascaphus truei, 83; 211.
Astrochelys yniphora, 90.
Atelopus varius, 293.
 Atlantic Green Turtle, 54.
 Australian Snake-necked Tortoise, 139.
babas, 271.
 "Bamboo Chicken", 95.
 Banded kraits, 204.
 Watersnakes, 73; 85.
Basiliscus, 145.
 Bearded Lizard, 205.
Bipes caniculatus, 165.
Bitis nasicornis, 98.
 Black Caiman, 296.
 Cayman, 235.
 Mambas, 29.
 Rat Snake, 291.
 Snake, 85; 135.
 -tailed Diamond Rattler, 238.
 Bleached Earless Lizard, 65.
 Blindsnakes, 85.

- Blue-tailed Skink, 85; 138.
Boa canina, 181.
 constrictor, 88.
 Boa Constrictor (s), 85; 87; 146; 161; 251.
Bolitoglossa subpalmata, 295.
Bombina bombina, 83; 211.
Brontosaurus, 67; 98.
 Brown Tree Snake, 20.
Bufo alvarius, 83; 211.
 americanus, 7; 83.
 cognatus, 7.
 fowleri, 83; 211.
 hemiohryns, 7.
 marinus, 83; 88; 125; 211.
 peltocephalus, 83; 211.
 periglenes, 145.
 quercicus, 7; 83.
 typhonicus, 88.
 typhonius, 83.
 valliceps, 83; 211.
 Bull Snake, 85.
 Bullfrog (s), 9; 124; 162; 232.
 Bushmaster (s), 89; 161; 229; 285.

Caiman, 229; 287.
 niger, 88; 234; 235.
 sclerops, 88.
 Caiman (s), 59; 140, 222; 236; 254; 271.
 California King Snake, 85.
 Newt, 45.
 Cane Toads, 15.
 Carpenter Frog, 138.
Carphophis amoenus, 85.
 Casque-headed Frog, 118.
Caudipteryx, 92.
 Cayman (s), 50; 88; 142; 143; 161.
Cemophora coccinea, 85.
Centrolenella prosoblepon, 293.
Ceratophrys dorsata, 83, 211.
Chamaeleo dilepis, 268.
 jacksoni, 181.
 johnstoni, 209.
 Chameleon, 80; 136; 162.
 (s), 24.
Charina bottae, 98.
Chelodina longicollis, 98.
 rugosa, 71.
Chelonia mydas, 18; 54; 62; 77; 84; 154;
 210.
Chelus fimbriata, 50.
Chelydra serpentina, 84; 195.
 serpentina serpentina, 276.
Chelys fimbriata, 98.
Chlamydosaurus kingii, 70; 71.
Chrysemys picta bellii, 84.
 picta dorsalis, 84.
 picta marginata, 84.
 picta picta, 84; 276.
Clemmys guttata, 64; 84; 276.
 insculpta, 84.
 marmorata, 84.
 Club-snouted Gavials, 267.
 Colorado River Toad, 265.
Coluber constrictor constrictor, 85.
 constrictor flaviventris, 85.
 emoryi, 98.
 guttatus, 165.
 vulpinus, 98; 165.
 Comb-crested Angle-headed Lizard, 156.
Conolophus subcristatus, 219.
Conraua goliath, 290.
Cophixalus variegatus, 53.
 Copperhead (s), 85; 113; 291.
 Coquies, 201.
 Coral snake (s), 85; 229; 249.
 Corn Snake, 85.
 Cotton Mouth Water Moccasin, 85.
 Cottonmouth Moccasin, 138.
 Cottonmouths, 73; 232.
 Cricket Frog, 9.
 Crocodile, 49; 114; 186; 188; 190; 207; 220;
 239.
 (s), 60; 66; 69; 97; 122; 162; 197; 228;
 258.
Crocodilus johnstoni, 57.
 porosus, 71; 181; 288.
Crotalus adamanteus, 85; 98.
 atrox, 85.
 cerastes, 14; 85.
 horridus, 85.
 viridis, 115.
 viridis viridis, 85.
Cryolophosaurus ellioti, 28.
Cryptobranchus alleganiensis, 292.
 Cuban Shovel-nosed Toad, 268.

Dasyus novemcinctus, 125.
 DeKay's Snake, 85.
Dendrobates auratus, 202.
 azureus, 202.
 canuliferus, 293.
 fantasticus, 202.

- granuliferus*, 145.
histrionicus, 202.
pumilio, 145; 202; 293.
speciosus, 202;
tinctorius, 83; 166.
typographus, 181.
Dermochelys coriacea, 84.
 Desert iguana, 137.
 Tortoise, 117.
 Turtle, 238.
Diadophis punctatus edwardsi, 85.
 Diamondback Rattlers, 244.
 Rattlesnakes, 60; 77; 180; 258.
 terrapins, 84; 198.
 Dinosaur (s), 74; 217; 242; 270.
Diplodocus, 98.
Draco volans, 98.
 Dragon Lizard (s), 76; 152; 181.
Dromicus, 219.
Drymarchon corais couperi, 85.

 Earless Lizard, 168.
 Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake, 85.
 Hognose Snake, 85.
 King Snake, 85.
 Painted Turtle, 9.
 Ribbon Snake, 85.
 Ringneck Snake, 85.
 Tiger Salamander, 174.
Elaphe guttata, 85.
 obsoleta, 124.
Eleutherodactylus, 83.
 cundalli, 42.
 iberia, 39.
Elusor, 105.
Emys blandingi, 84.
Engystomops pustulosus, 7.
Ensatina eschscholtzi platensis, 292.
Epipedobates tricolor, 202.
Eretmochelys imbricata, 84; 210.
Eurycea longicauda longicauda, 292.

 False Coral Snake, 269.
Farancia abacura, 85.
 Fence Lizards, 138.
 Fer-de-lance, 89; 118; 161; 229; 249; 285.
 Fijian Crested Iguana, 120.
 Flatback Sea Turtle, 225.
 Florida Tree Frog, 138.
 Fowler's Toad, 8.
 Fresh Water Crocodile, 122.
 Fringe-toed Lizard, 133.

Fritzania goeldii, 295.
 Galápagos Giant Tortoises, 33; 175.
 Marine Iguana, 167.
 Tortoises, 163; 273.
 Garter snake (s), 208; 291.
Gastrophryne, 293.
Gastrotheca riobambae, 293.
 Gavial, 98.
Gavialis gangeticus, 98.
Geochelone elephantopus, 260.
 elephantopus porteri, 221.
 nigra, 163.
 radiata, 63.
Gerrhonotus imbricatus, 165.
ghorapachar snake 226.
 Giant frog, 290.
 toad (s), 1; 166.
 Gila Monster, 238; 268.
 "Glass Snake", 138.
 Gopher Frog, 138.
 Snakes, 85; 137.
 Tortoise, 134.
 Turtle, 138.
Gopherus agassizii, 84; 117.
 polyphemus, 84.
Graptemys flavimaculata, 276.
 geographica, 84.
 nigrinoda nigrinoda, 276.
 pseudogeographica, 84.
 Great Basin Whipsnake, 85.
 Plains Black-headed Snake, 85.
 Green Frog, 138.
 Python, 212.
 Sea Turtles, 173; 243.
 Snake, 131; 228.
 Tree Frog, 208; 284.
 Tree Python, 155.
 Turtle (s), 62; 76; 78; 103; 121; 154; 184; 187; 198; 205; 210; 230; 243; 255; 287.
 Green Watersnakes, 73.
 Ground Skink, 138.
Gymnophthalmus cryptus, 32.
 speciosus, 32.
 underwoodi, 32.
Gyrinophilus porphyriticus danielsi, 292.

 Hawksbill, 210.
 Turtle, 154.
 Helmeted Lizard, 269.
Heloderma suspectum, 98.
Heterodon platyrhinus, 85.

- platyrhinus*, 8.
 Hognose Snake (s), 8; 192.
Holbrookia, 65.
 maculata ruthveni, 168.
 Horned Lizard, 211; 284.
 "Toad", 211; 244.
 "Horny Toads", 22.
Hyla andersonii, 7.
 avivoca, 7.
 baudinii, 7.
 cinerea, 7; 83; 195; 211; 287.
 crucifer, 7, 83; 211.
 ebraccata, 293.
 gracilentia, 116.
 gratiosa, 7.
 infracrenata, 83.
 maxima, 61.
 pseudopuma, 293.
 regilla, 83; 211.
 septentrionalis, 83; 211.
 squirella, 7.
 venulosa, 83; 88.
 versicolor, 7; 83, 211.
- Iguana*, 287.
 iguana, 95; 125.
Iguana, 183; 249; 250; 271.
 (s), 19; 66; 88; 111; 171.
 Indigo Snake (s), 60; 85; 192.
Inostrausevia, 164.
 Iron snake, 135.
- "Jacaretinga", 144.
- Kemp's Riddleys, 37.
 Ridley Turtles, 224.
 King Cobra, 43; 156
 Kingsnake, 52.
 (s), 73.
Kinosternon subrubrum, 84.
 Komodo Dragon, 51; 72; 146; 152.
- Lace Monitor, 209.
Lachesis lanceolatus, 98.
 mutus, 98.
Laemanctus deborrei, 269.
 Lagarto, 229.
Lampropeltis calligaster calligaster, 284.
 doliata doliata, 85.
 doliata triangulum, 85.
 getulus californiae, 85.
 getulus getulus, 85.
- Land Iguanas, 260.
 Turtle, 262.
 LeConte's Tree Frog, 138.
 Leopard Frogs, 240.
Lepidochelys kempi, 224.
 olivacea, 93; 294.
Leptodactylus fallax, 83; 211.
 pentadactylus, 261.
Leptodeira septentrionalis, 145.
Leptotyphlops, 85.
Lichanura roseofusca, 85.
Liopelma hamiltoni, 68.
Liopeltis vernalis, 165.
Litoria bicolor, 70.
 caerulea, 70.
 rubella, 70.
 Loggerhead Sea Turtle, 2; 233; 241.
 Turtles, 180; 189; 214.
 (s), 173.
- Macrochelys lacertina*, 165.
Macrochelys temminckii, 84; 276.
Malaclemys centrata concentrica, 84.
 Marine iguana (s), 52; 149; 260; 274.
 Mary River Tortoise, 105.
Masticophis taeniatus taeniatus, 85.
 Matamata, 143.
Meiolania platyceps, 276.
Melanosuchus niger, 296.
Micrurus fulvius fulvius, 85.
Moloch horridus, 286.
 Monitor (s), 228; 275.
 lizards, 182; 196.
Montityphonoides riversleighensis, 247.
 Mountain Devil, 286.
 Mud Snake, 85.
 "Mugger", 197.
 Crocodile, 226.
 Musk Turtle, 9.
- Narrow-mouth Toad, 138.
Natador depressus, 225.
Natrix sipedon fasciata, 85.
Nephrurus asper, 71.
 Newts, 173.
 Nile Crocodile, 127; 169.
 North Carolina Corn Snake, 85.
 Northern Water Snake, 9.
Notaden bennetti, 116.
Notophthalmus viridescens, 195; 292.
- Olive Ridley, 93.

- Opheodrys aestivus*, 85.
Ophibolus doliatus triangulus, 165.
Ophisaurus ventralis, 165.
 Orange-tailed Skink, 138.
Oreophrynella quelchii, 119.
 Orinoco Crocodile (s), 108; 271.
 Ornate Box Turtles, 281.
Osteopilus septentrionalis, 125.
- Pacific Riddleys, 294.
 Palau Island Geckos, 268.
Pariasaurus, 164.
 Patch-nosed Snake, 278.
Phractops platycephalus, 13.
Phrynosoma, 211.
 cornutum, 287.
 coronatum, 165.
 orbiculare, 165.
 regale, 98; 167.
Phyllobates bicolor, 293.
 latinasas, 166.
 terribilis, 202.
Phyllodactylus gemmulus, 43.
Phyllomedusa lemur, 293.
 Pickerel Frog, 9.
 Pine Lizards, 8.
 -woods Tree Frog, 138.
Pipa pipa, 83.
Pituophis, 85.
 catenifer sayi, 85.
Pleiosaurus, 98.
Plethodon cinereus, 292.
 Plowshare Tortoises, 44; 90.
Podocnemis unifilis, 58.
 Poison Dart Frogs, 202.
Polychrus marmoratus, 61.
 Prairie Rattlesnakes, 16; 85.
Prosalirus bitis, 36.
Protoceratops andrewsi, 12.
Pseudacris nigrita, 7.
 ocularis, 7.
Pseudemys dura umbrinus, 172.
Pseudemys concinna
 suwanniensis, 276.
 floridana, 84.
 floridana peninsularis, 276.
 rubriventris, 84.
 rubriventris bangsi, 276.
 scripta, 84; 287.
 scripta elegans, 276.
 troostii, 84.
Pseudophryne corroborae, 116.
- Pseudotriton ruber*, 287.
 Pygmy Rattlers, 180.
Pygopus lepidopus, 132.
 Python (s), 135; 146; 182; 190; 247; 257; 275.
Python regius, 98.
 reticulatus, 98.
- Radiated Tortoise, 63.
 Rainbow Snake, 85.
 Ramsey Canyon Leopard Frog, 34.
Rana aurora, 83; 211.
 catesbeiana, 7; 83, 195; 211.
 clamitans, 7; 83; 211.
 esculenta, 83; 211.
 grylio, 83; 211.
 palustris, 7; 83; 195; 211.
 pipiens, 7; 83; 211; 287.
 subaquavocalis, 34.
 sylvatica, 83; 211.
 virgatipes, 7.
- Rat Snake (s), 43; 126; 180.
 Rattler (s), 138; 265; 278.
 Rattlesnake (s), 14; 113; 125; 137; 173; 189; 265; 278; 291.
 Red-bellied Turtle, 258.
 -eared Slider Turtles, 118.
 -eared Turtle, 232.
 Racer, 238.
 Salamander, 9.
 -sided Garter Snake, 5; 272.
- River turtle (s), 143; 234; 236.
 Rock Python, 228.
 Rosy Boa, 85.
 Rough Green Snake, 85.
- Saltwater Crocodile, 99; 122; 127; 288.
 Sapo de Loma, 166.
 Savannah River Cooters, 273.
 Saw-scaled Viper, 48.
Scaphiopus holbrookii, 7; 83; 211.
 Scarlet King Snake, 85.
 Snake, 85.
- Sea snakes, 176; 178.
 Turtle (s), 17; 57; 101; 118; 149; 170; 185; 231.
Sepedon haemachates, 98.
 Side-winding Adder, 136.
 Sidewinder, 85; 252.
Sistrurus, 85.
 Six-lined Lizard, 138.
 Sleepy Lizards, 107.



- Smilisca sila*, 259.
 Snapping Turtle (s), 9; 198.
 Soft-shell Turtles, 73.
 Southern Bullfrog, 138.
 Leopard Frog, 138.
 Toad, 138.
Sphargis coriacea, 98.
Sphenodon guntheri, 35.
 Spinosaur dinosaur, 49.
 Spiny Lizard, 14.
 Spotted Turtle, 64.
 Star Tortoise, 220.
Stegosaurus, 98.
Sternotherus minor minor, 276.
 minor peltifer, 276.
 odoratus, 84.
Storeria dekayi, 85.
Suchomimus tenerensis, 49.
 Supramonte Cave Salamander, 109.
 Surinam Toads, 246.
 Suwannee Cooter, 276.

Tantilla nigriceps, 85.
 Terrapin, 210.
Terrapene bauri, 84.
 carolina, 84.
Testudo elephantina, 98; 154.
 elephantopus, 219.
Testudo radiata, 186.
Thamnophis elegans vagrans, 85.
 sauritus sauritus, 85.
 sirtalis parietalis, 5.
 sirtalis sirtalis, 85.
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia, 71.
 Timber Rattler, 75.
 Rattlesnake, 85.
 Tree frog, 137.
Trimeresurus gramineus, 76.
Trionyx, 198.
 spiniferus aspersus, 276.
Tropidurus, 219.
 Tuatara, 68; 98; 181.
Tupinambis nigropunctatus, 98.
 Two-lined Salamander, 10.
Typhlomolge rathbuni, 272.

Uma notata, 14.
Uroplatus fimbriatus, 186.
Varanus gouldi, 98.
 komodoensis, 51; 72; 152.

 Wandering Garter Snake, 85.
 Water boas, 89; 285.

 Moccasin (s), 189; 241.
 snake, 47; 232.
 Watersnakes, 60.
 West Indian Treefrog, 268.
 Western Diamondback Rattlesnake, 85; 281.
 Fence Lizards, 31.
 Rattler, 115.
 Swamp Tortoise, 172.
 Worm Snake, 85.

Xenopus mülleri, 83; 211.

 Yarrow's Spiny Lizard, 25.
 Yellow-bellied Racer, 85.
 -headed Sideneck Turtle, 58.

Zonurus giganteus, 98.