

VIRGINIA INDEX

"A FIELD GUIDE TO REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF EASTERN AND CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA"

INFORMATION for those who would like to learn more about the reptiles and amphibians of their area may be had at better book stores or a local library.

The Peterson Field Guide, No. 12 entitled "A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America" by Dr. Roger Conant (1975 edition) comes either in hard cover or paperback.

The Conant book is an updating of a 1958 edition. It contains descriptions of over 500 animals with 470+ full color illustrations and over 140 black and white photographs. As an extra, there are 353 line drawings showing key features that are useful in identifying amphibians or reptiles.

Dr. Roger Conant retired in 1973 after about 40 years at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens where he was curator of reptiles, public relations head, and more recently, Director. Dr. Conant is now adjunct professor of biology at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque.

Dr. Conant spent much time and effort making the maps as complete and as accurate as possible. Three years of research time and correspondence were needed to draft and document them.

Over the intervening years, data contributed by VaHS members, based on specimens in scientific collections, were recorded on the Va. Herpetological Survey maps (USGS 1:1,000,000 scale). These were reduced in size and sent to Dr. Conant for his use in bringing the Virginia portion of the general maps up to date.

Contributions of each VHS member are recorded in a 3-volume set of notebooks of the Virginia Herpetological Survey with the data, name and address of the contributor(s). We plan to continue this for the years ahead. One day, all of this material will become part of a natural history museum library of the Science Museum of Va., or a similar institution.

Distribution of Virginian amphibians and reptiles will be published in 1977 for the entire membership if present plans carry.

All in VaHS wish to extend heartfelt sympathy to the author, Dr. Conant, on the recent loss of his colleague and spouse: ISABELLE HUNT CONANT, Illustrator of the Guides.

The Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America (1975) was written for scientists, educated non-scientists, and the field naturalist. To all of these, accurate identification of species is essential.

Dr. Conant commented in the introduction: "As I predicted in the first edition of this Field Guide in 1958, the appearance of my distribution maps resulted in literally hundreds of range extensions being reported in the scientific literature or to me personally. Such a smoking-out process is a healthy sign of interest, and is the usual by-product whenever a large collection of range maps appears in print."

"The maps may be used to prepare a personal checklist. Just tabulate ... the species occurring in your own state or region."

With Dr. Conant's permission, we provide you with such a checklist for Virginia, complete with standard common names, the scientific names, and an index to each of the species giving page, plate, and map numbers. We hope that each member will, if he has not done so already, want a personal copy of the Field Guide.

VaHS BULLETIN is a newsletter appearing at least four times a year. Its pages are open for articles or comment on topics related to Virginian herpetology. The principal activity is the state survey of reptiles and amphibians. (Revised list available here.) ROSTER ISSUE UNDER PREPARATION

VaHS BULLETIN is sent free of cost to Virginia's university and college biology, zoology, and natural science departments. Science and biology teachers, --high school or junior high-- may receive the VaHS BULLETIN (with full membership) at \$1 a year; please make request on a school letterhead, if possible.

AMPHIBIANS OF VIRGINIA

SALAMANDERS	CAUDATA	TEXT	PLATE	MAP
Hellbenders	Cryptobranchidae			
Hellbender	<u>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</u>	240-1	37	188
Mudpuppies, Waterdogs	Necturidae			
Mudpuppy	<u>Necturus m. maculosus</u>	241-2	37	192
Dwarf Waterdog	<u>Necturus punctatus</u>	245	37	194
Amphiumas	Amphiumidae			
Two-toed Amphiuma	<u>Amphiuma means</u>	245-6	37	191
Sirens	Sirenidae			
Greater Siren	<u>Siren lacertina</u>	247	37	185
Mole Salamanders	Ambystomatidae			
Marbled Salamander	<u>Ambystoma opacum</u>	251-2	38	211
Jefferson Salamander	<u>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</u>	254	38	206
Spotted Salamander	<u>Ambystoma maculatum</u>	255	38	210
Eastern Tiger Salamander	<u>Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum</u>	255-6	38	205
Newts	Salamandridae			
Red-spotted Newt	<u>Notophthalmus viridescens viridescens</u>	257-8	39	198
Lungless Salamanders	Plethodontidae			
Northern Dusky Salamander	<u>Desmognathus fuscus fuscus</u>	261-2	41	213
Southern Dusky Salamander	<u>Desmognathus auriculatus</u>	263-4	(Fig.79)	215
Black Mountain Dusky	<u>Desmognathus welteri</u>	264-5	(none)	218
Appalachian Seal Salamander	<u>Desmognathus monticola monticola</u>	265-6	41 (p.262 Fig.78)	216
Virginia Seal Salamander	<u>Desmognathus monticola jeffersoni</u>	265-6	41 (p.262 Fig.78)	216
Black-bellied Salamander	<u>Desmognathus quadramaculatus</u>	266	41	214
Mountain Dusky Salamander	<u>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</u>	266-8	42	212
Pygmy Salamander	<u>Desmognathus wrighti</u>	268-9	42	220
Shovel-nosed Salamander	<u>Leurognathus marmoratus</u>	270	41 (p.270 Fig.84)	226

(Salamanders continued on next page.)

WOODLAND SALAMANDERS

		TEXT	PLATE	MAP
Red-backed Salamander	<u>Plethodon cinereus cinereus</u>	272-3	40	233
		(p.272	Fig.85)	
Zigzag Salamander	<u>Plethodon dorsalis dorsalis</u>	273-4	40	235
		(p.272	Fig.85)	
Ravine Salamander	<u>Plethodon richmondi</u>	274-5	41	231
		(p.274	Fig.86)	
Valley and Ridge Salamander	<u>Plethodon hoffmani</u>	274-5	Fig. 86	231
Peaks of Otter Salamander	<u>P. nettingi hubrichti</u>	275	(none)	229
Shenandoah Salamander	<u>P. nettingi shenandoah</u>	276	(none)	229
Spot-bellied Salamander	<u>P. welleri ventromaculatum</u>	276	40	234
Slimy Salamander	<u>P. glutinosus glutinosus</u>	276-7	41	230
Wehrle's Salamander	<u>Plethodon wehrlei</u>	277-8	41	232
Cow Knob Salamander	<u>Plethodon punctatus</u>	278	Fig.87	232
Yonahlossee Salamander	<u>Plethodon yonahlossee</u>	278-9	40	236
Appalachian Woodland Salamander Complex	<u>P. jordani (metcalfi)</u>	280-1	40	237
Four-toed Salamander	<u>Hemidactylium scutatum</u>	282	40	239
		(p.274	Fig.86)	
Many-lined Salamander	<u>Stereochilus marginatus</u>	282-3	43	228
Green Salamander	<u>Aneides aeneus</u>	283	43	221
Northern Spring Salamander	<u>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus</u>	283-4	42	222
Kentucky Spring Salamander	<u>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus duryi</u>	284	(none)	222
Mountain Spring Salamander	<u>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus danielsi</u>	284-5	42	222
Eastern Mud Salamander	<u>Pseudotriton montanus montanus</u>	285-6	42	225
Midland Mud Salamander	<u>Pseudotriton montanus diastictus</u>	286	(none)	225
Northern Red Salamander	<u>Pseudotriton ruber ruber</u>	286-7	42	224
Blue Ridge Red Salamander	<u>Pseudotriton ruber nitidus</u>	287	(none)	224

BROOK SALAMANDERS

Northern Two-lined Sala.	<u>Eurycea bislineata bislineata</u>	288-9	43	240
Southern Two-lined Sala.	<u>E. bislineata cirrigera</u>	288-9	(none)	240
Blue Ridge Two-lined Sala.	<u>E. bislineata wilderae</u>	289	43	240
Long-tailed Salamander	<u>E. longicauda longicauda</u>	291	43	244
Three-lined Salamander	<u>E. longicauda guttolineata</u>	291	43	244
Cave Salamander	<u>Eurycea lucifuga</u>	292	43	243

(Toads, Frogs, and Treefrogs on next page.)

Publisher of the Peterson  
Field Guide Series is:  
  
Houghton Mifflin Company  
2 Park Street  
Boston, MA 02107

A Virginia Representative  
of Houghton Mifflin Co. is:  
  
(Mr.) Richard Herath  
P.O. Box # 8  
EARLYSVILLE, VA  
22936

TOADS, FROGS, AND TREEFROGS	ANURA	TEXT	PLATE	MAP
SPADEFoot TOADS		Pelobatidae		
Eastern Spadefoot	<u>Scaphiopus h. holbrooki</u>	299	44	253
TOADS		Bufonidae		
American Toad	<u>Bufo a. americanus</u>	306-7 (p.308 Fig.95)	44	261
Southern Toad	<u>Bufo terrestris</u>	307-8 (p.308 Fig.95)	44	263
Fowler's Toad	<u>Bufo woodhousei fowleri</u>	310-1 (p.308 Fig.95)	44	265
Oak Toad	<u>Bufo quercicus</u>	312	46	271
TREEFROGS		Hylidae		
Southern Cricket Frog	<u>Acris gryllus gryllus</u>	317 (p.318 Fig.97)	46	292
Northern Cricket Frog	<u>Acris crepitans crepitans</u>	317-8 (p.318 Fig.97)	46	291
Northern Spring Peeper	<u>Hyla crucifer crucifer</u>	319-20	47	273
Green Treefrog	<u>Hyla cinerea</u>	320-1	47	274
Barking Treefrog	<u>Hyla gratiosa</u>	321-2	47	272
Pine Woods Treefrog	<u>Hyla femoralis</u>	322	47	277
Squirrel Treefrog	<u>Hyla squirella</u>	322-3	47	276
Gray Treefrog Complex	<u>Hyla versicolor</u> (tetraploid) <u>Hyla chrysocelis</u> (diploid)	323-4	47	278
Little Grass Frog	<u>Limnaeodius ocularis</u>	326-7	47	283
Upland Chorus Frog	<u>Pseudacris triseriata</u> <u>feriarum</u>	329 (p.328 Fig.98)	46	289
New Jersey Chorus Frog	<u>Pseudacris triseriata</u> <u>kalmi</u>	328	(Fig.98)	289
Brimley's Chorus Frog	<u>Pseudacris brimleyi</u>	331-2	46	290
Mountain Chorus Frog	<u>Pseudacris brachyphona</u>	332 (p.328 Fig.98)	46	285
NARROW-MOUTHED TOADS		Microhylidae		
Eastern Narrow-Mouthed Toad	<u>Gastrophryne carolinensis</u> <u>carolinensis</u>	334-5 (p.335 Fig.99)	45	255

(Toads, Frogs, and Treefrogs continued on next page ...)



TRUE FROGS	Ranidae	TEXT	PLATE	MAP
Bullfrog	<u>Rana catesbeiana</u>	338	48	302
Carpenter Frog	<u>Rana virgatipes</u>	340	48	311
Green Frog	<u>Rana clamitans melanota</u>	341-2	48	299
Wood Frog	<u>Rana sylvatica</u>	343	48	309
Southern Leopard Frog	<u>Rana utricularia</u>	345-6	48	305
Pickerel Frog	<u>Rana palustris</u>	347	48	307

REPTILES OF VA.

TURTLES	TESTUDINES	TEXT	PLATE	MAP
Common Snapping Turtle	<u>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</u>	37-8	5, 11	3
Stinkpot	<u>Sternotherus odoratus</u>	40-1	4, 5	7
Stripe-necked Musk Turtle	<u>Sternotherus minor peltifer</u>	42	4	8
Eastern Mud Turtle	<u>Kinosternon subrubrum subrubrum</u>	43	4, 5	13
Spotted Turtle	<u>Clemmys guttata</u>	47	5, 7	6
Bog Turtle	<u>Clemmys muhlenbergi</u>	47-8	7	4
Wood Turtle	<u>Clemmys insculpta</u>	48	5, 7	5
Eastern Box Turtle	<u>Terrapene carolina carolina</u>	49-50	5, 7	28
Northern Diamondback	<u>Malaclemmys terrapin terrapin</u>	52-3	6, 7	20
Map Turtle	<u>Graptemys geographica</u>	54-55	5, 8	15
Ouachita Map Turtle	<u>Graptemys pseudogeographica ouachitensis</u>	57-8	8 (Fig.10)	14
Yellow-bellied Turtle	<u>Chrysemys scripta scripta</u>	62	6, 9	25
Cumberland Turtle	<u>Chrysemys scripta troosti</u>	63	6, 9	25
River Cooter	<u>Chrysemys concinna concinna</u>	63-4	10	23
Florida Cooter	<u>Chrysemys floridana floridana</u>	65-6	10	24
Red-bellied Turtle	<u>Chrysemys rubriventris</u>	67	9	27
Eastern Painted Turtle	<u>Chrysemys picta picta</u>	68-9	6, 9	22
Midland Painted Turtle	<u>Chrysemys picta marginata</u>	69	6, 9	22
Eastern Chicken Turtle	<u>Deirochelys reticularia reticularia</u>	70-1	6, 9	31

(Sea Turtles on next page.)

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 (Mr.) Franklin J. Tobey  
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 P.O. Box #1376  
 LEESBURG, VA 22075

All correspondence relating to support for VaHS, membership applications  
 or renewal of membership, to:

Mr. Louis C. Baker (BIOL)  
 Yorktown High School (4RL)  
 5201 North 28th Street  
 ARLINGTON, VA 22207

REPTILES of VIRGINIA

TURTLES (continued)	TESTUDINES	TEXT	PLATE	MAP
Atlantic Green Turtle	<u>Chelonia mydas mydas</u>	73-4	11	
Atlantic Hawksbill	<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>	74-5	11	
Atlantic Loggerhead	<u>Caretta caretta caretta</u>	75	11	
Atlantic Ridley	<u>Lepidochelys kempfi</u>	75-6	11	
Atlantic Leatherback	<u>Dermodochelys coriacea</u> <u>coriacea</u>	76	11	
Eastern Spiny Softshell	<u>Trionyx spiniferus</u> <u>spiniferus</u>	78-9	6, 12	36
LIZARDS	SQUAMATA Lacertilia			
Iguanids				
Iguanidae				
Green Anole	<u>Anolis carolinensis</u> <u>carolinensis</u>	88	14	45
Northern Fence Lizard	<u>Sceloporus undulatus</u> <u>hyacinthinus</u>	102-3	16	72
Whiptails				
Teiidae				
Six-lined Racerunner	<u>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus</u> <u>sexlineatus</u>	117-8	18	93
Skinks				
Scincidae				
Ground Skink	<u>Leiolopisma laterale</u>	122	19	74
Five-lined Skink	<u>Eumeces fasciatus</u>	122-3	19	75
Broad-headed Skink	<u>Eumeces laticeps</u>	123-4	19	76
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	<u>Eumeces inexpectatus</u>	124-5	19	77
Northern Coal Skink	<u>Eumeces anthracinus</u> <u>anthracinus</u>	126-7	19	80
Glass Lizards				
Anguidae				
Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	<u>Ophisaurus attenuatus</u> <u>longicaudus</u>	133-4	13	97

REPTILES of VIRGINIA

SNAKES	SQUAMATA Serpentes	TEXT	PLATE	MAP
Colubrids	Colubridae			
Brown Water Snake	<u>Natrix taxispilota</u>	141	21	107
Red-bellied Water Snake	<u>Natrix erythrogaster</u> <u>erythrogaster</u>	142-3	20	103
Northern Water Snake	<u>Natrix sipedon sipedon</u>	144-5	20	99
Queen Snake	<u>Natrix septemvittata</u>	149-50	21	109
Eastern Glossy Water Snake	<u>Natrix rigida rigida</u>	150-1	21	108
Northern Brown Snake	<u>Storeria dekayi dekayi</u>	153-4	22	128
No. Red-bellied Snake	<u>Storeria occipitomaculata</u> <u>occipitomaculata</u>	156	22	127
Eastern Garter Snake	<u>Thamnophis sirtalis</u> <u>sirtalis</u>	157-8	23	116
Eastern Ribbon Snake	<u>Thamnophis sauritus</u> <u>sauritus</u>	164	23	119
Eastern Smooth Earth Snake	<u>Virginia valeriae valeriae</u>	167	22	125
Mountain Earth Snake	<u>Virginia valeriae pulchra</u>	168	none	125
Rough Earth Snake	<u>Virginia striatula</u>	168	22	124
Eastern Hognose Snake	<u>Heterodon platyrhinos</u>	169	25	130
Northern Ringneck Snake	<u>Diadophis punctatus</u> <u>edwardsi</u>	172	25	133
Southern Ringneck Snake	<u>Diadophis punctatus</u> <u>punctatus</u>	172-3	25	133
Eastern Worm Snake	<u>Carphophis amoenus amoenus</u>	174-5	25	131
Eastern Mud Snake	<u>Farancia abacura abacura</u>	176-7	25	138
Rainbow Snake	<u>Farancia erytrogramma</u> <u>erytrogramma</u>	177	25	137
Northern Black Racer	<u>Coluber constrictor</u> <u>constrictor</u>	178-9	26	139
Rough Green Snake	<u>Opheodrys aestivus</u>	184-5	25	135
Eastern Smooth Green Snake	<u>Opheodrys vernalis vernalis</u>	185-6	25	134
Corn Snake	<u>Elaphe guttata guttata</u>	190-1	28	150
Black Rat Snake	<u>Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta</u>	193-4	28	149
Northern Pine Snake	<u>Pituophis melanoleucus</u> <u>melanoleucus</u>	199	27	147

(Snakes continued on the following page.)

SAVE COVER PAGE TO THIS BULLETIN !

PLEASE check to see if your VaHS BULLETIN is addressed correctly. Be sure to check the ZIP code carefully!

IF your copy is not properly addressed please bring this to our attention at the earliest possible date. An application blank and renewal form has been printed on the inside back cover page. Above it is a membership status report. If you are disposed to contribute support to VaHS at this time mail your check or money order with the application blank (address corrected) to the Treasurer. If you are "in good standing" according to the status report, simply mail the corrected application blank to the Secretary, P.O. Box 1376, LEESBURG, VA 22075

We are in the process of preparing a corrected Membership Roster. Your careful cooperation will insure its accuracy and at the same time, guarantee that the VaHS BULLETIN does not go astray! The Society pays .25 to the Postal Service for each returned (undeliverable) VaHS BULLETIN. Keep VaHS posted on any new address or change of address. Thank You!

REPTILES of VIRGINIA

Peterson Field Guide 1975

SNAKES (continued)	SQUAMATA Serpentes	Peterson Field Guide 1975		
		TEXT	PLATE	MAP
Eastern Kingsnake	<u>Lampropeltis getulus getulus</u>	202	29	156
Black Kingsnake	<u>Lampropeltis getulus niger</u>	203	29	156
Eastern Milk Snake	<u>Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum</u>	204	30	153
Scarlet Kingsnake	<u>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</u>	209	30	153
Mole Snake	<u>Lampropeltis calligaster rhombomaculata</u>	210	29, 31	155
Northern Scarlet Snake	<u>Cemophora coccinea copei</u>	211-2	30, 31	152
Southeastern Crowned Snake	<u>Tantilla coronata coronata</u>	219-20	33	163
Pit-vipers (poisonous) Viperidae, Crotalinae				
Northern Copperhead	<u>Agkistrodon contortrix mokasen</u>	226-7	34	174
Eastern Cottonmouth	<u>Agkistrodon piscivorus piscivorus</u>	228	34	173
Timber Rattlesnake	<u>Crotalus horridus horridus</u>	233-4	35	178
Canebrake Rattlesnake	<u>Crotalus horridus atricaudatus</u>	234-5	35	178

Comparison of the 1958 and 1975 editions shows about four changes in the standard common names and four in the scientific names of VA species. Some changes will undoubtedly continue. We will report them as they occur. Some of the changes represent the naming of new species while others were changes in technical nomenclature.

The changes that, perhaps, surprised us the most concern the leopard frog. Only the southern leopard

frog is found throughout the Virginia Piedmont and Coastal Plain counties. Dr. Conant notes (p.344): "The classification of the leopard frogs has long been in dispute, and more field and laboratory work will be needed before stability is achieved..."

Dr. Roger Tory Peterson notes in his preface to the new (1975) edition: Standardization of common names of North American birds was begun in 1886 and is only now reaching

stabilization. (Herpetological names have long been in a state of confusion.) Dr. Conant has served as chairman of the Committee on Herpetological Common Names for the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. This committee has prepared a list that will aid in the task of standardizing names of reptiles and amphibians. These names, except for a few updates, are used in the new Field Guide and will be used by VaHS.



NEXT ESHL MEETING MARCH 5

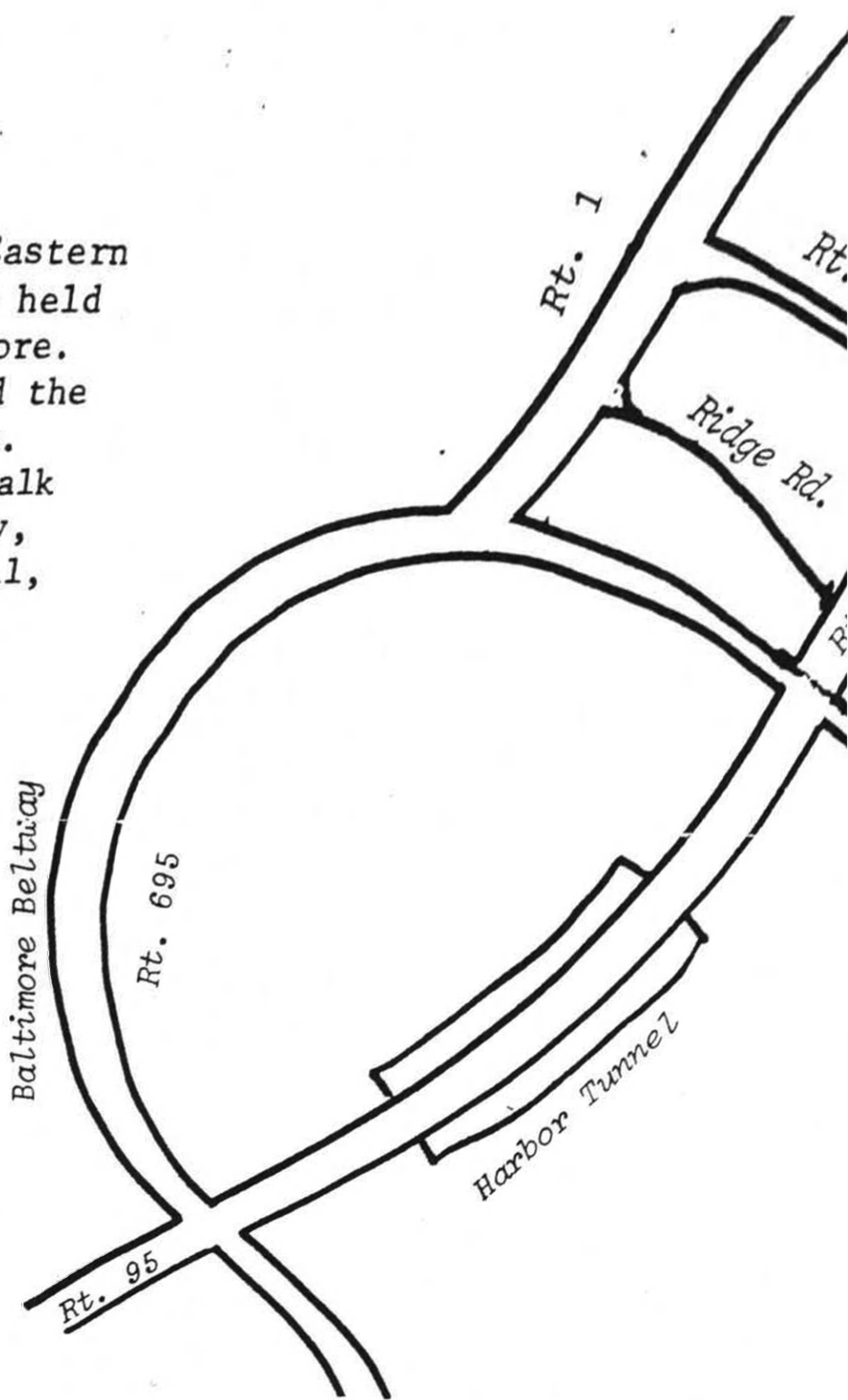
The March 5, 1977 meeting of the Eastern Seaboard Herpetological League will be held at Essex Community College near Baltimore. Registration will begin at 12 noon, and the meeting is scheduled to end at 6:00 p.m.

Anyone interested in presenting a talk is invited to contact Richard Czarnowsky, Vice-President MdHS, Bog 35 Pocomoke Hall, Salisbury State College, Salisbury, MD 21801.

DIRECTIONS TO ESSEX COMMUNITY COLLEGE:

*From the north:* Follow Rt. 95 south to Rt. 43. Take Rt. 43 west to Rt. 1. Follow Rt. 1 south for about 1/4 mile, then turn left on to Ridge Road. Follow Ridge Road and signs to Essex Community College.

*From the south:* Follow Rt. 95 north to the Baltimore Beltway. Get on the Beltway (Rt. 695) north and follow it around to Rt. 1 north. Take Rt. 1 north about 1/2 mile, then turn right on Ridge Road and follow Ridge Road and signs to Essex Community College. An alternate route from the south would be to follow signs through the Harbor Tunnel to Essex Community College.



IN MEMORIAM

Isabelle dePeyster Hunt Conant died on November 3, 1976 in Albuquerque, N.Mex., of multiple myeloma, after a long illness. She was the first woman photographer on the staff of any zoological garden. She served in that capacity at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden from 1943 to 1953. Her pictures of animals appeared in newspapers and other publications throughout the world. Because of her husband's interest in herpetology she took many thousands of photographs of reptiles and amphibians. Hundreds of these were used in many scientific publications and in Dr. Roger Conant's books.

Her greatest contribution was the art work for "A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America." The second (1975) edition contains more than 1,000 illustrations. About half of these were reproductions of photographs which she hand-colored from life to insure that the often brilliant hues of the frogs, salamanders, turtles, lizards, and snakes were reproduced with complete fidelity.

Mrs. Conant was born in Staten Island, N.Y., on May 17, 1901. For several years she served as a reporter for the Staten Island Advance, and in 1936 she joined the staff of the newly built Staten Island Zoo as its business manager and zoo publicity director. In 1942 she transferred to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Roger Conant, Adjunct Professor of Biology at the University of New Mexico, and Director Emeritus of the Philadelphia Zoo, and by many nieces and nephews. Gifts may be sent in her memory to the American Cancer Society.

In 1958, shortly after the formation of the Virginia Herpetological Society and the appearance of the first edition of "A Field Guide", we invited Isabelle Hunt Conant to be one of four Honorary Members of the VaHS in recognition of her work on the excellent illustrations in the guide. She accepted graciously. We are saddened by this loss and wish to express the society's condolences to Dr. Conant.

This page is going only to 25-30 individuals on the VaHS mailing list.

Everyone else will receive a page soliciting their financial support. We are exempting three categories of members from this annual "billing."

You are listed as a VaHS ~~Director~~ *Associate Coordinator;*  
an Honorary Member; *Coordinator of VaHS*  
an Adviser to VaHS. *meeting programs.*

You may make a voluntary contribution to VaHS support using the form below, but, truthfully, we are hoping you will contribute advice.†

In checking the membership (everyone on our mailing list, too) we expect to accomplish four things:

- (1) Reduce inactives and wrong addresses.
- (2) Obtain useful information for a membership roster (in 1977).
- (3) Obtain support for the VaHS 1977-1978 publishing program.
- (4) Establish an accurate ratio of members in the several membership categories for statistical purposes.

We do want you to comment on VaHS matters and provide occasional counsel for the benefit of all VaHS.

In early 1977, you will be receiving a copy of "VaHS FACTS" for comment. Your comments will be incorporated in the text, as needed, before publication as a regular VaHS BULLETIN during 1977. VaHS FACTS will be used, thereafter, as a regular hand-out to all new or prospective members.

VaHS is in the process, now, of seeking formal recognition of its tax-exempt status as a non-profit scientific and educational organization. A determination made by the District of Columbia (for sales tax purposes) in 1958 based on the content of the VaHS BULLETIN and the composition of the society didn't do the job. Apparently, a separate action is required as we learned lately.

† When you return the slip below, as an indication of your continued interest, please note (under "Occupation") whether you prefer to be listed as a:

[zoologist, biologist, ecologist, taxonomist, *Ext. Agt., Va Tech Extension Division* naturalist, or qualify the title with any other combination of words which best describes your position.]

† Also, we would like to have (and will use) the correct name of your department and the institution of which it is a part. If there are any errors in the way you are addressed, please correct them. This special attention will be greatly appreciated -- and will ensure accuracy in the VaHS roster of members, etc.

Thank you for your interest in VaHS. Let us hear from you when the spirit moves.

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