

NEXT VAHS MEETING WILL BE  
AT LYNCHBURG, VA. 3/18/78

The 20th anniversary of  
the founding of VAHS will  
be celebrated with a meet-  
ing at Lynchburg College.  
Our host will be Biology  
Prof. Shirley K. Whitt,  
Lynchburg College and the  
sponsor of the first VAHS  
chapter. Please mark the  
calendar -- the date is:  
March 18, 1978 (Sat.)  
Come prepared to talk on  
your herpetology project.  
Space will be set aside  
for secure, well-labeled  
exhibits; plan one now.  
Motel, camping, in area.  
Details in VAHS-B #85.  
Meeting will be in the  
Hobbs Science Building on  
Lynchburg College campus.  
If you wish to reserve a  
place on the program  
write:

Mr. Michael J. Clifford  
VAHS Meeting Coordinator  
P.O. Box #311, Amelia,  
VA 23002 (or)  
Prof. Shirley K. Whitt  
Biology Department  
Lynchburg College  
Lynchburg, VA 24501

SEE ANNOUNCEMENT  
ON OTHER SIDE ;

Philadelphia Herpetological  
Society will be host for  
the next Eastern Seaboard  
Herpetological League (ESHL)  
meeting. The date is March  
11, 1978. The place is the  
Education and Administration  
Building at the Philadelphia  
Zoological Garden, 34th and  
Girard Avenue, Philadelphia,  
PA. The meeting starts at  
noon, Sat., March 11. Note  
on your calendar and please  
try to make the event.

Among the speakers will be:  
Donald Donahoo, Chief of the  
Permit Branch, U.S. Fish and  
Wildlife Service, Department  
of the Interior, Washington,  
D.C. His talk will cover  
current regulations on the  
endangered species, import  
regulations, and procedures  
for obtaining necessary per-  
mits for holding endangered  
reptiles or amphibians.

NEXT ESHL MEETING IS IN PA.  
AT PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL  
GARDEN, ON 11 MARCH 1978.



SEE ANNOUNCEMENT OF  
VAHS MEETING 3/18/78  
ON OTHER SIDE . . .

AN OPEN LETTER TO VIRGINIA EXTENSION AGENTS

November-December  
1977

To: UNIT CHAIRMAN,  
VIRGINIA TECH EXTENSION DIVISION

(Please circulate.)

Dear Friend:

Are reptiles or amphibians of any real economic value ? How do you keep snakes out of the house ? What kind do we have in this county ? What kind of critter is this ? (Note on bottle, left on desk.)

Occasionally, extension agents are called upon to offer a solution to some problem, or answer questions, concerning reptiles or amphibians. We believe VaHS may be able to assist you, unobtrusively, in gathering material for response to such inquiries.

VaHS, the Virginia Herpetological Society, is a statewide group of people more than casually interested in reptiles and amphibians. It was organized in 1958. Since then, it has issued over 80 bulletins. Special and regular bulletins contain information about identification, natural range (distribution), and life history or ecology of Virginian species of frogs, treefrogs, toads, salamanders, turtles, lizards, and snakes. Twenty Virginia college and university zoologists and ecologists (including several from VPI&SU) are on the VaHS directorate.

VaHS BULLETIN is sent regularly to a membership list of 250+ in VA, and 90+ out-of-state and overseas. Occasional bulletins are sent to a list of 200 VA science teachers (Sr. & Jr. high), and to over 100 VA summer camp and park naturalists.

We think your awareness of the existence of this group will help VaHS reach its primary goal -- the statewide survey of Virginia's reptiles and amphibians on a county-by-county basis. (Partial report due out soon.)

We will send the VaHS BULLETIN free of charge for one year to any person on your staff -- or, to a person in your area known to have an interest who cooperates with your extension office or the 4-H or scouting programs.

Membership is not our immediate objective. If desired, membership in the society is at the option of the individual. That decision may be deferred for a year under this offer.

If you are interested, please send your name and address (including zip) to: VaHS BULLETIN, P.O. Box #1376, LEESBURG, VA 22075 . . .

A sample copy of the VaHS BULLETIN is enclosed. See page 6 for an item based on Michael J. Clifford's Reptile and Amphibians Project book (4-H).

Sincerely,

THE TWO-LINED SALAMANDERS:  
A WINTER RESEARCH PROJECT

\*\*  
by Dr. Richard L. Hoffman  
Department of Biology  
Radford College

This article is based, in part, on an informal talk to VaHS members assembled at Roanoke College, Salem, VA on 24 October 1970.

I'd like to suggest something which, for lack of a better name, we might refer to as the Virginia "Two-lined Salamander Project." The reason for giving this the dignity of calling it a project is that, as many of you are already aware, the taxonomic status of two-lined salamanders, particularly in Virginia, is still pretty much up in the air, and perhaps for good reasons.

The latest treatment of two-lined salamanders is that of Myron B. Mittleman, published in the PROCEEDINGS OF THE BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON (DC) in 1949. In it, Mittleman described a new subspecies from Indiana. He called it *Eurycea bislineata rivicola*.

If you accept *rivicola* as a valid subspecies it has a wide range. Back in the middle 1940's when Mittleman was working on the two-lined salamanders as a group, he solicited a considerable amount of

Virginia material from me. His paper contains a considerable number of allusions to the material.

What are the subspecies of *Eurycea bislineata* and how are these distributed in Virginia? As Mittleman conceived it, there is a southeastern form, *E. bislineata cirrigera*, characterized by very prominent labial cirri in males (cirri are visible projections downward from the nostrils as in plate 43, Conant's FIELD GUIDE.) This subspecies, as it was visualized by Mittleman, occurred in southside VA up as far as the James River and, perhaps, a bit beyond. It is chiefly in the Piedmont and on the inner Coastal Plain. The so-called nominate subspecies (*E. bislineata bislineata*) was said to come down from the north; the type locality is Philadelphia. So we have a rather vaguely defined northern population. Now then, there also exists a rather well-known and long-described subspecies that Dr. Emmett R. Dunn found and described, from a specimen from Whitetop Mountain, incidentally. It was named for one of his

colleagues at Smith College, Mrs. Inez Whipple Wilder. Until the time Mittleman started his work these were the three subspecies that were said to occur in Virginia. Now, this suggested subspecies that Mittleman recognized was said to be found widely in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee. He said that, almost certainly, it occurred in the southwestern Virginia counties: LEE, DICKENSON, WISE, and BUCHANAN. The map shows the distribution of these three subspecies in a very rough way (page 3).

I recall having sent Mittleman a rather good-sized series of these two-lined salamanders from the Clifton Forge, VA area. By return Air Mail I got a very excited reply that said: "Your series from Clifton Forge looks like intergradations of *wilderae*, *bislineata*, and *cirrigera*;" i.e., if you can imagine a three-way intergradation from one place. Anyway, that was the way he saw it, and he was revising the group at the time.

Continued on page two:

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. (See VaHS BULLETIN Number 80.)  
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, senior or junior high schools, may receive the VaHS BULLETIN with VaHS membership for \$1 a year; please make request on school letterhead, if possible.

A WINTER RESEARCH PROJECT

(Continued from page one.)

As you can see from the map (p. 3) the situation leaves a lot to be desired. First, because we remain largely ignorant of the status of the two-lined salamander in much of southwestern Virginia. We are not even sure that this midwestern subspecies is valid and whether or not, if so, it occurs in the southwestern counties.

This, unfortunately, is not the sort of thing that can be solved by "grab" samples because in dealing with subspecies we are, unfortunately, coping with average differences between populations. Considering the exact diagnostic characteristics: rivicola was diagnosed as having predominantly 14 costal grooves (see Conant FIELD GUIDE end-papers) instead of 15 for the nominate form (E. bislineata bislineata); wilderae was set up on the basis of rather minor differences in coloration; cirrigera (the southeastern form) was characterized by the relatively greater prominence of its labial cirri in males, and so on. All of these things are of the sort that can only be determined on the basis of examining a large series to see how these factors stand up under statistical analysis. For

instance, I would never take one or two specimens from the vicinity of Radford, VA, and assign them to a subspecies; it would be impossible to do so. What we need, and this is obviously a rather large job, is to accumulate local series of about 30 adults from as many different places all over VA as possible. Having then local series of this size would make it possible to determine the average number of vomerine teeth in adult males, and the average number of costal grooves, etc., in a local population. Without information of this sort, I fear that we will never be able to resolve the distribution of these two-lined salamander forms.

Any VaHS BULLETIN readers who have tried to collect Eurycea bislineata will remember that the winter months are really the best time; i.e., from late October or early November and going on into May. (In summer, bislineata are very difficult to collect.) In winter it's quite easy to get large series as they congregate for breeding activities. I used to find them in enormous numbers in small brooks around Clifton Forge, in the winter. In streams that are fairly slow running through woods with a lot of black shale lying near the edge of the stream where fall

leaves are heaped up by the high water. Obtain a large series, 30 if possible, where you find the adults gathered during the mating period. They don't all have to be from the same stream, obviously, but from the same general area, so that we can say that we had seen 30 specimens from the same area of a given county. It would be extremely useful to have them. Those VaHS members who live in southwestern VA would make a real contribution to knowledge by getting data on these populations. Don't just be satisfied to establish that the species occurs in your own county, get 30 of the big adults (let the small ones go on down stream). Then, on the basis of the museum material that is already available from many of these areas, and by emphasizing, primarily, additional series from southwestern VA, it would be quite possible for one person with a little patience and interest in the problem to sit down and solve it.

I think that this two-lined salamander project is one of the most intriguing and easily-resolvable problems remaining in Virginian herpetology. As VaHS members, we should undertake this concentrated and cooperative effort.

"Winter months are the best time to collect two-lined salamanders. ...."

Continued on page three:

The Two-lined Salamanders:  
A Winter Research Project

(Continued from page two.)

I commend it to those members who would like to participate and who have the occasion to run into two-lined salamanders in the field.

(Dr.) Richard L. Hoffman\*\*  
Department of Biology  
RADFORD COLLEGE  
RADFORD, VA 24142

Comments to the author with a copy to: Editor, VaHS BULLETIN, P. O. Box #1376 LEESBURG, VA 22075

REFERENCES:




Mittleman, Myron B.  
PROCEEDINGS of the BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY of WASHINGTON (D.C.) 1949  
Vol. 62, No. 17 pp.89-96

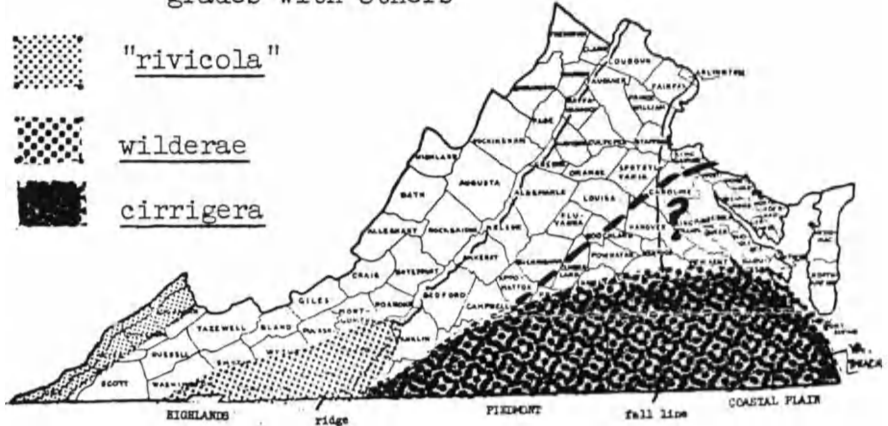
\*Conant, Dr. Roger (1975)  
A FIELD GUIDE to REPTILES and AMPHIBIANS of EASTERN and CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA  
Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, MA

Winter months are the best time to collect two-lined salamanders (Eurycea bislineata)

\* Member of VaHS  
\*\* Director of VaHS

Unshaded: bislineata and intergrades with others

-  "rivicola"
-  wilderae
-  cirrigera



Speculative limits of four presumed subspecies of the Two-lined Salamander (Eurycea bislineata bislineata).

Subspecies and their distribution:                      Characterized by:

Northern Two-lined Salamander (15 costal grooves)  
(Eurycea bislineata bislineata)

Quebec to Virginia, south to Tennessee River Valley.

Southern Two-lined Salamander (prominent labial cirri in the males)  
(Eurycea bislineata cirrigera)

Coastal Plain and the Piedmont, southside Virginia to northern Florida.

Blue Ridge Two-lined Salamander (montane habitat)  
(Eurycea bislineata wilderae) (tail unstriped)

Southern Blue Ridge Mountain region from southwest Virginia to northern Georgia.

Midwestern Two-lined Salamander (14 costal grooves)  
(Eurycea bislineata rivicola)

Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia (?)

Item below was submitted to VaHS BULLETIN by:  
Dr. Donald A. Merkle  
Dep't of Natural Sciences  
Longwood College, Farmville, VA

A new species of salamander in Virginia ?

Dr. Sheldon Guttman (Dep't of Zoology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056) has recently discovered a new sibling species of salamander in parts of the eastern United States. The species, Eurycea miamii, is morphologically identical with Eurycea bislineata bislineata the two-lined salamander. However, there are biochemical differences between the two species. Dr. Guttman is currently working on the distribution of the newly described species. He would like to obtain some samples from Virginia to determine the extent of its range into Virginia, if, in fact, it does occur in Virginia. He would like to hear from anyone who could possibly send him some specimens from a Virginia locality.

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LAST REGULAR VaHS BULLETIN  
FOR INACTIVE MEMBER LIST  
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If you haven't sent any contributions to the VaHS BULLETIN (items, letter, or article), haven't sent a contribution to the VaHS Treasurer, for over two years, you are well on the way to the special list for inactive members. You may, thereafter, get an occasional bulletin or meeting notice, at random.

VaHS must trim its list to those we know are at least occasionally giving support to the society's efforts through activity or contributions, data, observations, comments, money, or their presence at VaHS meetings, etc.

Interesting things are in store for those who care about keeping in touch:

- (1) Regional meetings;
- (2) VaHS Membership list;
- (3) 1st VA Herpetological Survey publication, &
- (4) Interesting items on Virginian herpetology.

All we need to know is that you are still interested in VaHS!  
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VaHS MEMBERSHIP LIST WILL ASSIST COUNTY & REGIONAL (MULTI-COUNTY) MEETINGS  
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A new VaHS membership roster will be published to mark the 20th birthday of the VA Herpetological Soc.

Members names will be indexed alphabetically. And counties will be indexed.

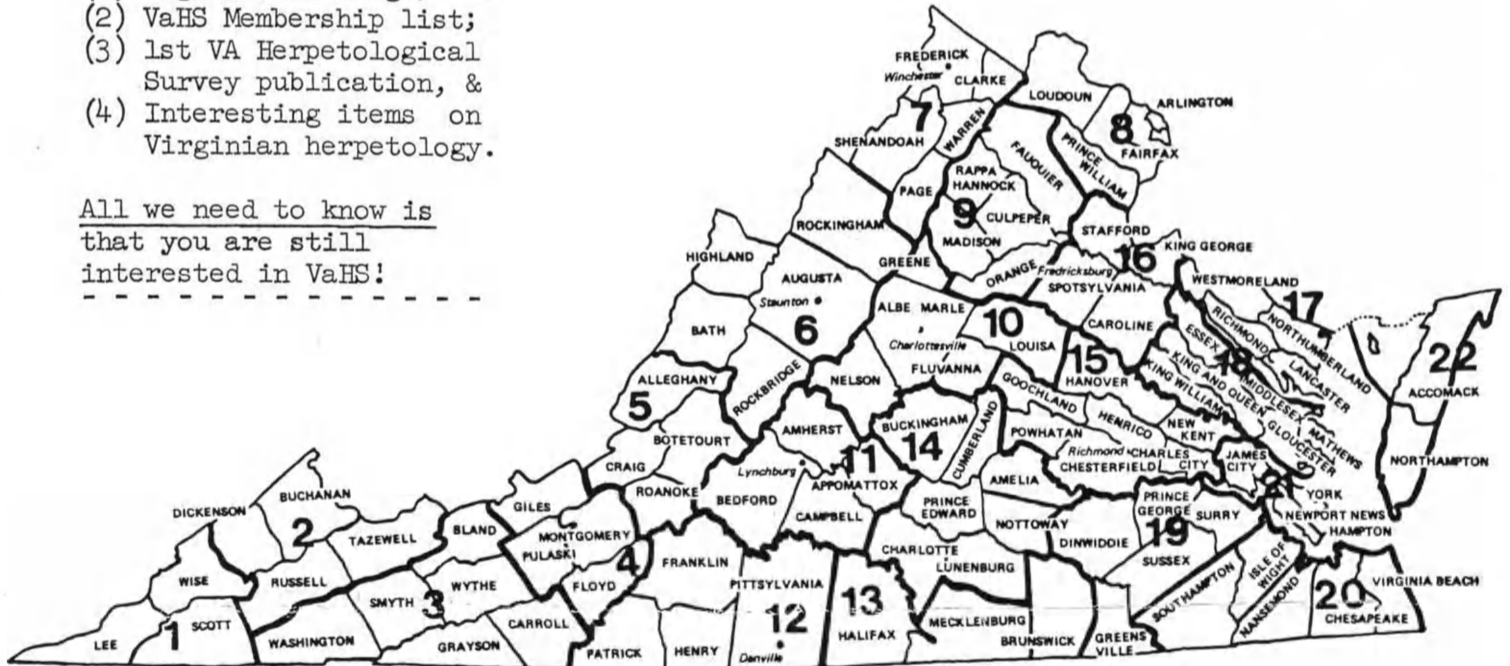
Counties will be grouped to reflect the 22 regions now in use for planning water systems, pollution-abatement, and other environmental quality items.

MAP below shows the local districts (22 of them) in which the state is divided for planning purposes.

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(continued from column 2)  
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The VA Health Department's local districts have been realigned to coincide with these boundaries (see map).

It is hoped that this will assist VaHS members in planning regional (multi-county) meetings and, who knows, perhaps facilitate the formation of Chapters and clubs affiliated with the state organization. (See column 3 on page 5.)  
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LETTERS, COMMENTS, IDEAS:

Buena Vista, VA  
19 August 1977

"Enclosed is a listing of confirmed observations by Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) members . . . (1977)."

Timber Rattlesnake: 4 ft. yellow phase, on paved trail at Sherando Lake Recreation Area of George Washington National Forest.

Copperhead: 3 ft. found in brush in deciduous woods along Rocky Row Trail at (approx.) 1,800' elev. Border of AMHERST and ROCKBRIDGE Counties.

Copperheads: Two snakes, undetermined length. Seen along previous section of Appalachian Trail on Meadow Mountain in dense brush. Elev. about 3,000' in western NELSON County.

Eastern Garter Snake: 5" (juvenile). Found on the Appalachian Trail 0.1mi. S of US #60 in western AMHERST County, in brush.

Salamanders, Newt:  
Red-spotted newt (1)  
Jefferson Salamanders (5)  
Red-backed Salamander (1)  
All specimens noted in Crabtree Creek above the falls in NELSON County.

"We would be most interested in remaining on your mailing list and in receiving any material that might be useful in furthering your aims and those

of the environmental awareness program of YCC. I would especially appreciate a listing of the information you would desire on specimens noted."

(Mr.) Robert E. Meintzer  
Environmental Awareness Coordinator,  
Buena Vista YCC Camp  
c/o District Ranger,  
U.S. Forest Service,  
Box # 468  
Buena Vista, VA 24416

"Viviparity (live birth) in reptiles ... shows all gradations between a state of affairs where the mother does little more than act as a mobile incubator for her unborn young, to one in which she probably supplies the embryo with a fair amount of food to supplement its inadequate yolk." In the garter snakes (Thamnophis sirtalis) there is a well functioning placental connection with the mother snake.

References:

A. d'A. Bellairs, 1970 "The Life of Reptiles" NYC, NY. Volume 2, p. 452; and, H. Clark et al., COPEIA, pp. 9-13, 1955.

VaHS CHAPTERS

Local multi-county groups of VaHS members are encouraged to organize informally as a chapter of the statewide VaHS. They may do so if VaHS objectives are held to and herpetology is emphasized.

Chapters may assess local VaHS members a small dues for necessary meeting expenses, such as notices.

Chapters will share, in common: The VaHS membership card, VaHS BULLETIN, and Board of Directors.

Sponsorship by a college or university biology or zoology dep't is recommended. Selection of chapter officers from active VaHS members is mandatory.

Chapters may lose their VaHS Chapter status ...if they pursue objectives at variance with those of the statewide society.

Groups of younger members may organize a VaHS club affiliated with a high school science dep't or a community nature center.

The VaHS Meeting Program Coordinator would like to hear from such groups.

(Mr.) Michael J. Clifford  
P.O. Box #311  
Amelia, VA 23002

(See item & map, page 4.)

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VA. 4-H REPTILE PROJECT  
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Virginia 4-H Club members now have an opportunity to work on a reptile and amphibian project. The project manual, "The 4-H Reptiles and Amphibians Project Book," includes basic information about reptiles and amphibians, descriptions and habits of our more prominent species, sections on care in captivity, description and range maps of the state's four poisonous<sup>+</sup> snakes, and discussion of superstitions. There are questions to answer and activities to complete and to record.

The project book has been tested in AMELIA and NOTTOWAY Counties and at 4-H camps. To date, over 2,000 4-H club members have carried the project since early 1971. Copies of the project book are available from your local 4-H Extension Agent.

VA city and county extension agents and volunteer 4-H leaders are using the publication in their work with 81,000 4-H'ers in Virginia. They do need your help!

We are now developing sets of slides of amphibians and reptiles that will be used in conjunction with this project. However, slides of many important species, and even of representatives of families, are lacking.

If you have good 2" X 2" color slides of any of the following that you could send us with your permission to duplicate, we'd appreciate having them. (We will, of course, return the original slide to the owner.)

Needed: Slides of a male skink, leopard frog, red-spotted newt, amphiuma,

mud puppy, worm snake, any VA. treefrogs (except gray), northern cricket frog, hellbender, northern two-lined salamander, and American alligator.

Your assistance will help many 4-H'ers throughout the state to develop an understanding of, and an appreciation for, amphibians and reptiles that should assist in the work of the Virginia Herpetological Survey -- a VaHS activity now underway.

SEND SLIDES TO:  
(Mr.) Michael J. Clifford\*  
Extension Agent  
P.O. Box #311  
Amelia, VA 23002

If YOU are interested in working with young people on this, or any other 4-H project, contact your city or county extension agent. They'll be glad to hear from you. MJC

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BIOLOGY OR  
NATURAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

Each college and university in Virginia receives at least one copy of the VaHS BULLETIN. It is addressed to an individual, IF we have the name of a biology, zoology, or natural science faculty member on the VaHS mailing list. Let VaHS hear from you!

If the copy of the VaHS BULLETIN reaching your office is simply addressed to the "Biology Department" PLEASE fill out the VaHS membership application form at the bottom of page 7 and send it, with or without a check for VaHS support, to the VaHS Treasurer.

VaHS is seeking a two-way flow of herpetological information and would like to establish easy working relationships with interested faculty members. This need not be a burden to the faculty; an interested student can be delegated the function of keeping VaHS alert.

DO YOU PRESERVE YOUR COPIES OF THE  
VaHS BULLETIN ? NO FIXATIVE NEEDED!

NOTICE  
that the material is laid out so that the ads, membership application forms, and VaHS collecting data slips, etc., are at the bottom of any page. Clip along the dotted lines and you'll have all 8½" X 11" pages. Use a three-hole punch on the left margin for placement of each issue of VaHS BULLETIN in a binder.



"THE PYGMY SALAMANDER"  
(Desmognathus wrighti)

Journal of Herpetology  
Vol. 11, No. 2 (1977) pp.  
246-247. (SSAR publ.)

The purpose of the note is to describe the range of this species extending into the Cowee Mountains of North Carolina. Since we have presented little on this interesting salamander in VaHS-B, we take this opportunity to quote from the Journal (Society for Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, SSAR) those passages of interest to Virginians, as follows:

"Desmognathus wrighti is an endemic species of the southern Blue Ridge Province, and is most often encountered in spruce-fir forests of the higher elevations. This salamander is the most terrestrial of its genus, living in moss and leaf litter of the forest floor; it enters springs and seepages for egg-laying in summer or early autumn, and aggregates in these sites in the winter months (Organ, 1961a:194; 1961b:384-385). Although the species occurs below the spruce-fir zone on mountains having such vegetation ... it was not known till recently from ranges of the southern Blue Ridge outside the spruce-fir region. ... Although no attempt was made to take a large sample of D. wrighti, the species was

obviously abundant, and the seepage may have represented a winter aggregation area similar to that observed for the species on White Top Mountain by Organ (1961-b).

The notes were prepared by (Dr.) Richard C. Bruce\* Highlands Biological Station, and Dep't of Biology, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, N.C. 28723

Literature Cited:

Organ, James A. (1961-a) "Studies of the local distribution, life history, and population dynamics of the salamander genus Desmognathus in Virginia." Ecol. Monogr. 31:189-220.  
Organ, James A. (1961-b) "Life history of the pygmy salamander (D. wrighti) in Virginia." Amer. Midl. Natur. 66:384-390.  
Tilley, Stephen G., and J.R. Harrison (1969) Notes on the distribution of the pygmy salamander, D. wrighti." HERPETOLOGICA 25:178-180.

VaHS BULLETIN No. 82 was mailed, on 3 August 1977 to 505 people on the VaHS mailing list. Of these, 402 were Virginia residents and 103 were out-of-state (largely Exchange members).

Enclosed in the BULLETIN was a membership card for 238 VaHS members. The VaHS BULLETIN was received also by 79 non-member naturalists, 42 Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) leaders or participants, 33 Scout merit badge counselors, and 10 non-member public libraries in VA.

M O V I N G ?

VaHS is doing everything possible to make certain that you receive the VaHS BULLETIN regularly. (See page four, column one.)

IF YOU ARE MOVING for any reason, or if you plan to move -- please let us in on your plans and send us your new address as soon as possible.

Many VaHS BULLETINS are returned as undeliverable because of shifts of home or college location. The cost of each returned undeliverable bulletin: 25¢.

We may soon be obliged to charge the postage-due -- paid by VaHS under the "Return Postage Guaranteed" -- to the member(s) who didn't keep VaHS posted!

S U P P O R T

VaHS

in

1978 !

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY  
YEAR

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION VaHS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

(name) \_\_\_\_\_ INTRODUCTORY ( )  
(address) \_\_\_\_\_ RENEWAL ( )  
(P.O.) \_\_\_\_\_  
(county) \_\_\_\_\_ If Free City please give your  
VIRGINIA \_\_\_\_\_ nearest county.  
ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_  
(title) Dr. Mrs. Mr. Ms. VaHS Sec'y/Treas. notes:  
(occupation) \_\_\_\_\_ Rec'd \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Card sent with  
(a.c. 703) \_\_\_\_\_ VaHS-B # \_\_\_\_\_  
tel. (a.c. 804) \_\_\_\_\_  
age: under 18 over \_\_\_\_\_  
(strike one) (This side becomes a 3" X 5" card for  
VaHS files.)

(detach stub for record)

- . place stub in your tax
- . files for future ref.
- . Contributed \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to
- . VaHS program
- . check no. \_\_\_\_\_ on
- . Mo. / / / 19\_\_.
- . Money order or postal
- . note number \_\_\_\_\_
- . Keep with your personal
- . records; contribution
- . to educational/science
- . research group: VaHS
- . is a non-profit org.

Mail to VaHS Treasurer with your check for VaHS support.

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| VaHS Membership Roster to Assist County & Regional<br>(multi-county) meetings (with map)                | 4             | (2-3)          |
| Letters, Comments, Ideas: Y.C.C. 1977 Observations  | 5             | (1-2)          |
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\* VaHS Member  
\*\* VaHS Director

+ For list of Virginia's four poisonous snakes, see VaHS BULLETIN No. 80

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VIRGINIA HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN  
Editor: P.O. Box #1376, LEESBURG, VA  
22075

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#84

Membership  
Newsletter

Unit Chairman, VPI&SU  
Extension Division  
AMELIA, VA 23002

AN OPEN LETTER TO VIRGINIA EXTENSION AGENTS

November-December  
1977

To: UNIT CHAIRMAN,  
VIRGINIA TECH EXTENSION DIVISION

(Please circulate.)

Dear Friend:

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VaHS BULLETIN is sent regularly to a membership list of 250+ in VA, and 90+ out-of-state and overseas. Occasional bulletins are sent to a list of 200 VA science teachers (Sr. & Jr. high), and to over 100 VA summer camp and park naturalists.

We think your awareness of the existence of this group will help VaHS reach its primary goal -- the statewide survey of Virginia's reptiles and amphibians on a county-by-county basis. (Partial report due out soon.)

We will send the VaHS BULLETIN free of charge for one year to any person on your staff -- or, to a person in your area known to have an interest who cooperates with your extension office or the 4-H or scouting programs.

Membership is not our immediate objective. If desired, membership in the society is at the option of the individual. That decision may be deferred for a year under this offer.

If you are interested, please send your name and address (including zip) to: VaHS BULLETIN, P.O. Box #1376, LEESBURG, VA 22075 . . .

A sample copy of the VaHS BULLETIN is enclosed. See page 6 for an item based on Michael J. Clifford's Reptile and Amphibians Project book (4-H).

Sincerely,

Franklin J. Tobey, Jr.  
VaHS Secretary

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