Greetings!

October & November 2014

Short days and a chill in the air signal the twilight of the 2014 herping season at large, but of course some herps can still be found at this time of year. Many salamander species are still relatively easy to find, and snakes can still be found basking at hibernacula entrances on mild, sunny days; recall that we had an Eastern Ratsnake observation in December last year! Some aquatic turtles will also emerge to bask on these days, and Wood Turtles can sometimes be observed submerged in the eddy pools of creeks and streams. We are confident that our Volunteer Corps will continue to submit records through the coming winter months. These efforts not only produce valuable data during a time of year most people aren’t aware that herps might be active, but also generate much needed time sheets for the volunteer grant-match, which supports the PARS project.

Our Focal Species Teams continue to make important discoveries, with new locations documented for some of Pennsylvania’s rarest reptile and amphibian species. During the summer months the teams actively conducted surveys for Kirtland’s Snakes, Rough Greensnakes, Blanding’s Turtles, Eastern Cricket Frogs and Eastern Smooth Earthsnakes (see Project Update on page 3 for details). The Verification Committee has also been extremely busy and recently reached a milestone; over 20,000 volunteer records have now been verified. We are looking to enlist additional experts to assist in the efforts of both of these teams; if you know of anyone who is an expert on all, or any one of the Commonwealth’s rare herp species, please send him/her our way.

The PARS project continues to grow in terms of volunteers and record submissions, and we are quickly approaching another milestone of 1,000 registered volunteers. Important rare species observations continue to be documented, and numerous potential county records have come in. These accomplishments are due in large part to the efforts of our Regional and County Coordinators, who actively continue to promote the project through public presentations, to recruit and coordinate new volunteers, and to forge new and important relationships. Be sure to contact the coordinator in your region if you are looking for guidance in your volunteer efforts; contact emails can be found on the PARS website and on the last page of each newsletter.

PARS also continues to evolve in terms of relationships with conservancies, academic institutions and environmental organizations. Such partnering is a keystone of any Citizen Science Project, providing unique educational opportunities for students and teachers, and crucial access to some of the Commonwealth’s largest and most pristine private land tracts. We look forward to making many new connections in this respect.

Enjoy this year’s exceptionally colorful fall foliage while surveying, and as always, stay safe out there.

Good herping,
Marlin Corn, PARS State-wide Coordinator
Since the 2013 launch of the PARS project, volunteers have contributed over 15,000 herpetological records to the PARS master database. A number of these contributions represent potential 'County Records'; the first time a particular species has been recorded in a particular county. County records may be rare or common species. Below is a list of potential PARS county records contributed by volunteers. This information is based on currently available data and may be modified in the future. If you are in possession of verifiable records for any of these counties/species, documented prior to June 1, 2013 please contact us; info@machac.org

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adams County:</th>
<th>Northern Map Turtle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver County:</td>
<td>Northern Brownsnake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford County:</td>
<td>Jefferson Salamander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucks County:</td>
<td>Italian Wall Lizard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler County:</td>
<td>Red-eared Slider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambria County:</td>
<td>Northern Copperhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon County:</td>
<td>Eastern Fence Lizard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester County:</td>
<td>Common Five-lined Skink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarion County:</td>
<td>Red-eared Slider, Midland Painted Turtle,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie County:</td>
<td>Smooth Greensnake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette County:</td>
<td>Cope's Gray Treefrog, Fowler’s Toad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin County:</td>
<td>Northern Brownsnake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene County:</td>
<td>Cope’s Gray Treefrog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana County:</td>
<td>Common Five-lined Skink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackawanna County:</td>
<td>Four-toed Salamander, Eastern Box Turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster County:</td>
<td>Eastern Smooth Earthsnake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence County:</td>
<td>Eastern Box Turtle, Shorthead Gartersnake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon County:</td>
<td>Northern Red-bellied Cooter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh County:</td>
<td>Four-toed Salamander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton County:</td>
<td>Northern Red-bellied Cooter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry County:</td>
<td>Marbled Salamander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike County:</td>
<td>Eastern Long-tailed Salamander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snyder County:</td>
<td>Snapping Turtle, Eastern Milksnake, Eastern Musk Turtle, Northern Map Turtle, Four-toed Salamander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tioga County:</td>
<td>Northern Brownsnake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union County:</td>
<td>Smooth Greensnake,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venango County:</td>
<td>Northern Map Turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington County:</td>
<td>Cope’s Gray Treefrog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York County:</td>
<td>Red-eared Slider</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maps below show the current diversity of species by county documented by PARS volunteers since the launch of the project in 2013 (left map), and the total potential diversity of species in the Commonwealth’s counties when historical records are included (right map).
The Southern Leopard Frog team reconfirmed populations at two historical sites in southeastern PA. As previously mentioned, their efforts are dovetailing with a research project attempting to describe a new species of Leopard Frog. The new species has now been officially recognized, and has been named the Atlantic Coast Leopard Frog, *Lithobates kauffeldi*. The Eastern Cricket Frog Team was successful in locating one new population of this species in Luzerne County. A Broadhead Skink record was received from a volunteer in Lancaster County, and the team for this species is currently investigating additional areas. The Northern Rough Greensnake Team was successful in reconfirming a historical site where this species has not been seen in many years. Additional specimens were documented at known sites and a specimen was located at a previously unknown site in a neighboring block. The discovery of Eastern Smooth Earthsnakes (a species thought to be extirpated from the Commonwealth) in southeastern Pennsylvania by PARS volunteers has resulted in the addition of an informal Focal Species Team. Specimens were found at an historic location in PA, representing the first time the species has been found in over 50 years. An additional documentation of this species represents a new county record. Additional candidates are being sought to assist with these focal species teams: Blanding’s Turtle, Kirtland’s Snake, Eastern Mud Salamander, Eastern Cricket Frog, New Jersey Chorus Frog, Atlantic Coast Leopard Frog, Broadhead Skink, Northern Rough Greensnake and eastern Smooth Earthsnake. Surveys for these species are being focused in regions with existing records.

If you are interested in participating in any of the Focal Species Teams please contact Marlin Corn: mcorn@machac.org.

Faculty members from Clarion University, Philadelphia University and The University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown have recently been in contact with PARS about having students participate in the PARS project as part of biology studies. Several high school teachers have also been in contact for the same reason. As a Citizen Science project, the PARS project greatly welcomes the participation of students and teachers from all educational levels.

Pennsylvania is a huge state. Currently we have six volunteer regional coordinators and two county coordinators helping to promote PARS, conduct group surveys and otherwise coordinate volunteers in their territories. PARS is seeking to expand its coordinator base. If you are interested in becoming a County Coordinator, please contact PARS State-wide Coordinator Marlin Corn: mcorn@machac.org.

The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation would like to offer our sincere thanks to the following:

- Thanks to our Verification Committee for the exhaustive number of hours spent verifying thousands of records. The team recently reached a milestone of 20,000 verified records.
- A hearty thanks to our Regional and County Coordinators is in order for the outstanding work they have conducted during the past year; organizing field trips, conducting presentations and networking with conservancies and educational institutions are only some of the tasks these dedicated folks have undertaken. A big shout out to Ed Patterson, Mark Lethaby, Kyle Loucks, Dave McNaughton, Jake Cramer, Duane Stafford, Tom Pluto and Bob Ferguson.
- Thanks to Jonathan Dresher-Lehman for serving as a volunteer college intern for MACHAC/PARS during the last quarter.
- As always, a big thanks to all of our dedicated field volunteers; close to 3,000 records were submitted and over 1500 volunteer hours were logged during the past quarter!
MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

Scheduled Herp-Blitz Field Trips:

April - Fulton County
Contact: Marlin Corn, mcorn@machac.org

May - Sullivan County
Contact: Marlin Corn, mcorn@machac.org

PARS Informative Presentations & Volunteer Workshops:

April 18, 10:00 a.m. - Indiana County
PARS Introductory & Herp Walk
Pine Ridge Park @ Pine Lodge 857 Chestnut Ridge Rd
Blairsville, PA 15717
Contact: Ed Patterson sw@paherpsurvey.org

More to be scheduled – stay tuned for details!
Find current events at http://paherpsurvey.org/news/events or on Facebook at http://facebook.com/paherpsurvey

PARS volunteers in action during the recent Susquehanna County Herp Blitz.
The summer of 2014 has yielded numerous and important records

**Highlights for June, July & August 2014:**

- Another Eastern Smooth Earthsnake was found in southeastern Pennsylvania, in a different county than the specimens documented earlier this year.
- A Marbled Salamander found in Fulton County constitutes a county record.
- Broadhead Skinks were found at new locations.
- Three records for Eastern Hellbenders and two for Mudpuppies were received.
- Volunteers submitted a total of 2,874 records during this period.

**Most Significant Record**

An Eastern Smooth Earthsnake was found by Brandon Ruhe in Lancaster County.

**Weirdest of the Weird**

- An African Spurred Tortoise was found in Chester County.
- A Brown Anole (Anolis sagrei) was found in Westmoreland County.
- An Italian Wall Lizard was found in Bucks County.
- A Green Treefrog was found in Lancaster County.
Summary of vouchered records received for June through August 2014:
Please note that these numbers represent the number of sites, not actual numbers of specimens.
Records not submitted by the end of the month may not be included.
Records listed here may not have yet passed through the verification process.

**Salamanders**
- Jefferson Salamander: 2
- Blue-spotted Salamander: 2
- Spotted Salamander: 26
- Marbled Salamander: 7
- Eastern Hellbender: 3
- Northern Dusky Salamander: 95
- Seal Salamander: 16
- Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander: 140
- Northern Two-lined Salamander: 66
- Long-tailed Salamander: 48
- Northern Spring Salamander: 42
- Four-toed Salamander: 8
- Mudpuppy: 2
- Red-spotted Newt: 125
- Eastern Red-backed Salamander: 140
- Slimy Salamander: 144
- Valley & Ridge Salamander: 4
- Wehrle’s Salamander: 49
- Northern Red Salamander: 40

**Frogs**
- Eastern Cricket Frog: 1
- Eastern American Toad: 274
- Fowler’s Toad: 14
- Gray Treefrog: 35
- Cope’s Gray Treefrog: 7
- Undetermined Gray Treefrog spp: 35
- Green Treefrog*: 1
- American Bullfrog: 73
- Green Frog: 209
- Pickerel Frog: 90
- Northern Leopard Frog: 10
- Wood Frog: 54
- Spring Peeper: 25

**Lizards**
- Northern Coal Skink: 9
- Common Five-lined Skink: 20
- Northern Fence Lizard: 10
- Brown Anole*: 1
- Italian Wall Lizard*: 1

**Snakes**
- Northern Copperhead: 45
- Eastern Wormsnake: 2
- Northern Black Racer: 33
- Timber Rattlesnake: 139
- Northern Ring-necked Snake: 178
- Eastern Hog-nosed Snake: 14
- Eastern Milksnake: 90
- Northern Watersnake: 135
- Northern Rough Greensnake: 2
- Smooth Greensnake: 8
- Eastern Ratsnake: 154
- Queensnake: 20
- Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake: 3
- Northern Brownsnake: 34
- Northern Redbellied Snake: 76
- Shorthead Gartersnake: 22
- Ribbonsnake: 6
- Eastern Gartersnake: 317
- Eastern Smooth Earthsnake: 4
- Mountain Earthsnake: 7
- Eastern Smooth Earthsnake: 1

**Turtles**
- Eastern Spiny Softshell: 21
- Snapping Turtle: 149
- Midland Painted Turtle: 15
- Eastern Painted Turtle: 44
- Spotted Turtle: 12
- Eastern Musk Turtle: 18
- Wood Turtle: 68
- Bog Turtle: 5
- Northern Map Turtle: 19
- Northern Red-bellied Cooter: 7
- River Cooter*: 1
- Red-eared Slider*: 11
- Yellow-bellied Slider*: 2
- Eastern Box Turtle: 301
- African Spurred Tortoise*: 1

*Non-native, naturalized species
In my experience, the best all-around herping areas in terms of both diversity and population are the rugged, isolated, almost lonesome places well off the beaten path. That is not to say, however, that one must travel to the farthest corners of the state to find diverse locales, or more importantly, an enjoyable herping experience. The reality of living or herping inside the borders of the state with the 6th highest population* is that few people have the time or commitment to trek into the wilderness to go herping.

Searching for reptiles and amphibians in or near your hometown can be an easy, fun way to get started herping, and is arguably just as enjoyable as being in the wilderness. In the last two years, I have observed 10 native species of reptiles and amphibians, including two species of special concern, within a half mile of the city limits of my hometown of Lebanon, PA. Nearly all of the herps I find in my town make their home in public parks or preserves, simply because most other land in the area has been converted to residencies or farm land.

This brings us to the most important piece in the puzzle of urban herping: habitat. Just like herping in the wilderness, herp diversity in any city is limited by what natural or restored habitat persists among a sea of concrete and manicured lawns. Nearly all cities have at least a few vestiges of good, accessible habitat that herps can be found in.

Many public parks and preserves use water bodies such as creeks, wetlands, lakes, or man-made reservoirs as focal points. These bodies of water are often home to a few resilient aquatic herp species. Northern green frogs, american bull frogs, eastern painted turtles, snapping turtles, and northern water snakes can all survive, and even thrive in urban and suburban water bodies. Be sure to scan the shoreline and any surface debris on a body of water for a chance to observe these species basking or foraging. Binoculars or a good camera are great ways to spot these animals, as most will hop, drop, or slide into the water at the first sign of danger.

Parks that include sections of forest or overgrown brush, and even back yards are likely to support red-backed salamanders, one of the most common herps in the state. Slimy salamanders, which get their name from a sticky substance they release when handled, can also be found in small pockets of forest under logs and rocks. Also, old stone or concrete foundations and ruins are good places to find common snakes like eastern garter snakes and eastern rat snakes. Additionally, overgrown lots, fields, and even old dumps are good places to find snakes as well. Look for garters and northern brown snakes in these areas under old boards, rocks, and other debris. Remember though, to always be respect the boundaries of private property while herping urban and suburban areas. Now that you know where to look, get out there and find some herps! You never know what might be living just down the block!

Editors Note: As always, PARS volunteers are encouraged to contact park superintendents prior to conducting surveys in any parks. Always follow park rules and recommendations.

*According to the 2010 United States Census

Eastern Red-backed Salamander (Plethodon cinereus) are sometimes found in urban settings. Photo: Jake Cramer

Eastern Gartersnakes (Thamnophis sirtalis) are one of the reptile species commonly found in urban settings. Photo: Jake Cramer

---

...tips for improving field-herping skills
Good Field Protocol

Each issue of the PARS newsletter will highlight a different form of proper field protocol that PARS volunteers are urged to adhere to while surveying in the field. Following these protocols will help insure minimum impact to the environment and the animals we are seeking to document.

Respect Private Property

A large portion of Pennsylvania is privately owned and much of his land has not been surveyed yet, and doing so will likely reveal currently unknown populations of common, and possibly rare, herp species. We encourage PARS volunteers to seek permission to survey private lands. Remember however, like most states, Pennsylvania has strict no trespassing laws and one should never knowingly enter private land without permission from the owner. Ignoring ‘No Trespassing’ signs can lead to uncomfortable encounters with irate land-owners and can subject violators to prosecution.

A standardized form letter requesting permission for entry to private property can be obtained from the PARS team by emailing a request to info@machac.org. This form letter will soon be available on the PARS website.

...and Etiquette
PARS LEAGUE OF EXCEPTIONAL HERPERS

The column dedicated to recognition of noteworthy herping achievements and our wonderful volunteers. Recognitions based on highest number of observations, most significant observations, and other distinguished efforts.

Most Significant Finds

Volunteers who have documented rare and uncommon species during June, July & August.

Kenneth Anderson, II - Northern Coal Skink, Blue-spotted Salamander, Eastern Massasagua Rattlesnake, Ribbonsnake, Wehrle's Salamander, Smooth Greensnake, Mountain Earthsnake, Four-toed Salamander

Stacey Aurand - Eastern Fence Lizard, Eastern Wormsnake

Aaron Bierly - Marbled Salamander

Scott Angus - Marbled Salamander, Eastern Hog-nosed Snake

Melanie Bowman - Marbled Salamander

Darnell Brister - Bog Turtle

Phil Dunning - Ribbonsnake

Becky Copeland - Eastern Hellbender

Jacob Cramer - Wehrle's Salamander

Jay Drasher - Eastern Fence Lizard

Kyle Fawcett - Northern Coal Skink

Bob Ferguson - Northern Coal Skink, Northern Rough Greensnake, Mountain Earthsnake

Brian Gray - Smooth Greensnake, Ribbonsnake, Four-toed Salamander

Dave Hughes - Eastern Hog-nosed Snake

Sebastian Harris - Spotted Turtle, Four-toed Salamander

Mark Lethaby - Northern Leopard Frog, Smooth Greensnake

Brandon Hunsberger - Mudpuppy, Northern Coal Skink, Jefferson Salamander, Seal Salamander, Mountain Earthsnake

Matthew Jez - Eastern Hog-nosed Snake

Alyssa Karmann - Four-toed Salamander

Jim Kempher - Mountain Earthsnake

Mark Lethaby - Eastern Hellbender

Scott Martin - Mountain Earthsnake, Northern Coal Skink, Wehrle's Salamander

David McNaughton - Northern Redbelly Cooter

Joe Pignatelli - Northern Redbelly Cooter

Tom Pluto - Seal Salamander, Bog Turtle

Mitchell Rapp - Wehrle's Salamander

Aaron Semasko - Eastern Fence Lizard Eastern Hellbender, Four-toed Salamander

Ray Shearer - Eastern Massasagua Rattlesnake

Joshua Sitas - Ribbonsnake

Stephen Staedtler - Northern Redbellied Cooter

John Steffen - Jefferson Salamander

Jaime Thomas - Northern Redbelly Cooter

Doug Warner - Eastern Hog-nosed Snake

John Wheatley - Eastern Wormsnake

The 100 Club

PARS members who made over 100 documentations during June, July or August of 2014:

Brandon Hunsberger --------------- 146 records in June
Duane Stafford ------------------- 102 records in June

------------------------------ 185 records in July
------------------------------ 141 records in August

Ret Turner ------------------------ 102 records in June

The Fantastic Five

PARS members who have logged the most records since the launch of the PARS project on June 1, 2013 through August 31, 2014:

Ken Anderson --------------------- 1,258 Records
Brandon Hunsberger -------------- 1,038 Records
Bob Ferguson ---------------------- 699 Records
Duane Stafford ------------------- 1,028 Records
Ed Patterson --------------------- 757 Records
Hey everyone! I'm Stacey Aurand. I'm from Huntingdon PA, and am a relatively recent college grad. While I opted out of wildlife studies at school (in favor of Art and Design) I still enjoy getting out and spending time in nature whenever I can. While I would classify myself as a “Backyard explorer” at best, I guess I've been herping since I was a kid, but never knew there was a name for it until the past year. I've had a love for animals, particularly herps for as long as I can remember.

When I was 5 or 6, my dad let me hold a worm snake he found in our yard. My sister was terrified, but I was fascinated by it. It helped spark a curiosity in our neighboring animals. My parents (much to their chagrin) were always pulling me out of creeks and ponds for most of my childhood. I loved looking for various amphibians and reptiles, which I often tried to drag home as pets. I raised frogs and newts, and even kept a poor Eastern Fence lizard for a few days before my parents discovered it!

Of course now that I'm older, I've become interested in the conservation of these animals and the preservation of their habitats as well. While it's always exciting to chance finding something on the next flip, it's important to me to stay mindful and show respect to both the environment and to animals as well - always make sure to replace flipped rocks or logs. I also try to avoid excessive handling when catching an animal or obtaining a voucher photo, as I don't want to stress the animal more than necessary.

PARS has been a wonderful, in-depth learning tool for me when identifying various critters. With the organized web design and powerhouse of information, this project makes it quick and simple to identify and share any finds. With the volunteer aspect, I think it's a wonderful opportunity for anyone to get involved - from the knowledgeable naturalist to the most amateur explorer.

While I love all herps, I've always had a soft spot for salamanders. The Northern Red Salamander has long been one of my favorites due to their beautiful coloration and odd blotchy pattern. It's always a thrill for me to see one.

It's also been a long-time dream of mine to see a Hellbender in the wild - with their enormous size and wrinkled skin, they are a bizarre yet fascinating animal. While it hasn't happened yet, I hope I'll get the chance to track one down eventually!

In addition to herping, I enjoy other activities such as biking, photography, cooking, and hiking with friends and family.

Thanks PARS staff for creating such an awesome project that encourages people to get out there, and all the volunteers who lend a hand. Have fun, and happy herping!
Born in Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, Henry Weed Fowler was a prominent American zoologist for most of his life. He is best known for his work and publications on fishes, but he was also an avid professional herpetologist and ornithologist. Mr. Fowler enjoyed a long and memorable career with the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia which lasted until his passing in 1965, and his work took him to the far corners of the globe in search of specimens for the museum's collections. During his early years at the Academy he was a good friend with Edward Drinker Cope, recalling an unforgettable visit to his home during which Cope led him on a tour through rooms ‘filled with incredible specimens and other treasures’. Later, as his reputation for his extraordinary collections grew, he attracted the attention of other notable people, scientists and otherwise. In 1934 he was invited to spend six weeks aboard Ernest Hemmingway's boat in search of Sailfish, Marlin, sharks and other game fish off the coast of Cuba; an experience which resulted in his naming a new fish species after his host: Neomerinthe hemingwayi.

Mr. Fowler’s legacy includes a wealth of text on crustaceans, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians; he authored more than 600 publications. Teaching himself how to draw and paint at an early age, he was a talented illustrator of specimens, producing a prodigious number of excellent drawings which accompanied his works. He co-founded the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists in 1927. Among the several positions he held during his years at the Academy, he was the appointed curator of the museum's ‘cold-blooded vertebrates’ (reptiles and fish) from 1934 to 1940. His most notable contribution to the field of herpetology was his ‘Amphibians and Reptiles of New Jersey’ (Fowler 1907a).
Species Spotlight
Green Salamander
*Aneides aeneus*

**Range & Habitat:** In Pennsylvania, Green Salamanders have only been documented in Fayette County. They typically inhabit the damp crevices of large sandstone outcrops in rich woods on mountain slopes, but occasionally are found in rotting logs or under bark near these rock formations.

**Search Strategy:** Green Salamanders are nocturnal. Search the crevices of sandstone outcrops with a flashlight during the daylight hours of spring, summer and fall, but during nocturnal surveys, also watch for them climbing on the rock face and nearby shrub branches and tree trunks.

Like most terrestrial breeding salamander species, Green Salamanders are 'direct developers', bypassing metamorphosis and hatching out as miniature versions of adults. Photo: Gary Pluto

Green Salamanders belong to the family Aneidae; commonly known as ‘The Climbing Salamanders’ They have square toes; an adaptation for climbing. They are the only Pennsylvanian representative of this group. Photo: Jason Bracken

A Green Salamander in a sandstone crevice. This is often the best view a surveyor will get of this species. Photo: Ken Anderson
NAME THAT HERP:
Ventral Station

Can you identify a Pennsylvania snake species just by viewing a portion of the venter? Try your luck below!
Continues on next page ~ Answers on page 16

A.  
B.  
C.  
D.  
E.  
F.  
G.  
H.  
NAME THAT HERP:
Ventral Station

I.  
J.  
K.  
L.  
M.  
N.  
O.  
P.
Apalome mutica
A.K.A. Midland Smooth Softshell Turtle

This reptile has not been seen
In Pennsylvania since the 19th Century
Last seen in the Western Region
Current whereabouts in Pennsylvania unknown.

Reward: Accolades of the herping community
Regional Coordinators:
Northwestern Pennsylvania: Mark Lethaby - nw@paherpsurvey.org
North-central Pennsylvania: Duane Stafford - nc@paherpsurvey.org
Northeastern Pennsylvania: Bob Ferguson - ne@paherpsurvey.org
Southwestern Pennsylvania: Ed Patterson - sw@paherpsurvey.org
South-central Pennsylvania: Tom Pluto - sc@paherpsurvey.org
Southeastern Pennsylvania: Kyle Loucks - se@paherpsurvey.org

County Coordinators:
Lebanon County: Jacob Cramer - lebanon@paherpsurvey.org
Columbia County: David McNaughton - columbia@paherpsurvey.org

The PARS Team:
Brandon Ruhe, President, The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation
Jason Poston, Webmaster and IT Expert, The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation
Marlin Corn, PARS State-wide Coordinator, The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation
Chris Urban, Chief of the Natural Diversity Section, Division of Environmental Services, Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission
Kathy Gipe, Herpetologist and Nongame Biologist, Natural Diversity Section, Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission

Recommended Web Sites:
The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation (PARS): www.paherpsurvey.org
The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation (MACHAC): www.machac.org
Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles: www.ssarherps.org
Northeastern Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation: www.northeasparc.org
Maryland Amphibian and Reptile Atlas: www.marylandnaturalist.org

Answers to ‘Name That Herp’ quiz on page 13-14:
A. Queensnake
B. Eastern Milksnake
C. Northern Brownsnake
D. Northern Watersnake
E. Northern Racer
F. Northern Racer
G. Northern Ring-necked Snake
H. Northern Watersnake
I. Northern Ring-necked Snake
J. Smooth Greensnake
K. Eastern Worms Snake
L. Eastern Smooth earthsnake
M. Northern Copperhead
N. Eastern Hog-nosed Snake
O. Northern Red-bellied Snake
P. Eastern Ratsnake