

The Maine Herpetological Society

Newsletter



Volume 15 Number 12

January 2008

The Maine Herp Society would like to wish a belated congratulations to Jason and Carrie Patterson on their new baby son.

Jacob Alexander Patterson

Upcoming MHS Meetings and Regional Events Mark Your Calendar!

Saturday Feb 17	Regular Meeting Island Apts. Show & Tell and Legislative Issues
Sunday Mar. 5	Long Island Reptile Show www.reptileexpo.com
Saturday March 17	Regular Meeting Island Apts. Program to be announced
Sunday April 5 - (no regular meeting)	Manchester Herp Show www.reptileexpo.com
Saturday May 17	Regular Meeting Island Apts. Program to be announced

Memberships

And we thank the following for renewing their MHS membership:

Jim Olmsted	Warren	Individual
Pat & Robert Easton	Dixmont	Family

*If this is your last issue
PLEASE RENEW TODAY!*

Last Meeting

For most of the meeting we worked on scheduling talks and events for the remainder of 2008. We will be actively seeking out members, and others, for presentations. We sincerely need your help. If you have an idea, or would like to volunteer, please get in touch with Rick Sisco or Bob DuBois. For the February meeting we are planning a Show and Tell. Please plan on attending and bringing your favorite herp(s). This will be very informal just some questions. Plus we like seeing them.

March is still up in the air. We have a few possibilities and we will keep you informed.

There is no meeting in April because of the Manchester Show. Doug has also reserved 2 tables for the Manchester Show.

Our Portland Expo will be held August 31, 2008. This is Labor Day weekend. So most people will have next day off. Rick Sisco is taking care of vendors. Doug Kranich has reserved the space and started advertising.

We discussed the possibility of field trip to the White Plains or Long Island Show in September. This would be combined with trip to the Bronx and Staten Island Zoos. We will be checking into the possibility of a behind the scenes tour of one, or both, of those facilities. We would really like to know how much interest, if any, there is in a field trip like this. Please send inquiries to Rick at rick@maineherp.org. Let us know what you think.

At the February meeting members will vote on by-laws.

The Anaconda Experience Sequel

By Douglass Kranich— Part Two

Two events combined to produce the next story in the chain. One was receiving a publication which offered herps for 'sale and swap' from private collectors from across the nation. The second was a teen church choir trip combined with a summer family trip to Florida.

I was still in constant pursuit of one of those beautiful but elusive corn snakes that I had never received from the Thompson Zoo in Clewiston, Florida. One avenue I tried was the above-mentioned swap and sell herp publication. Unfortunately, I can't remember any key details about this publication. I don't remember who published it, how I got on the mailing list, or why I quit getting it. In fact, I only remember getting two issues! It will probably always be one of those 'unsolved mysteries.' I do remember that I submitted two ads for the classifieds. One offered the bull snake in trade for a corn, the other was a general 'wanted' ad looking for corns.

When I received my first issue, I was glued to it for hours. Never before had I seen so many reptiles for sale or trade. What a picnic! I carried that paper around at school like one of my textbooks until it fell apart. I combed through it every chance I got as if for some reason I had missed something. A major difference between then and now was that all of the animals offered were wild caught by collectors all across America. I also remember a good number of imported species that I had never heard of or seen available before.

I got a few responses from people who had corns to sell. One will always be a bitter memory because I tracked it and got my first lesson in being cheated. A gentleman in Chattanooga, Tennessee offered three corns for \$10 and wrote that he would mail them. It sounded so good to me!

The latter (mailing them) was a big item because it was illegal to use the US Postal Service (as it still is) to send snakes. You could send anything else though--including amphibians and all other reptiles. The proper alternative was to air freight them, which back then was done with REA Air Express at many times the cost of mailing them. I would have to admit that I did have a lot of small snakes sent to me by the USPS and the sender marked them 'Live Lizards.' They always arrived in fine shape too. In my opinion, snakes are the best suited of all the herps to be sent in this manner but I don't run the post office or make the rules.

With great anticipation, I sent out my \$10 to Chattanooga and waited---and waited---and waited. I finally accepted the fact that I would never get anything. My faith in human kind was crushed. You might ask- "Did you call?" The answer is 'no.' All communication was

strictly by mail, there were no phone numbers or calls involved. I did try to get his phone number by using directory assistance but had no luck.

I'll move on to happier outcomes. I received another bite on my proposed swap ad. It was from a gentleman in Tampa, Florida who said he had some nice corns that he would be willing to trade for the bull. I was ecstatic, but of course, the catch was actually making the swap without having to pay the cost of air freight. That's where the trip to Florida played a major part.

I was a member of a large teen choir at the church I attended in Bourbonnais, Illinois. We were planning a bus trip to Miami Beach, Florida where our denomination's quadrennial general assembly was being held. Our choir was scheduled to sing there and at several churches on the way down. The best part was--this was the way I could pull off the bull-corn swap with the gentleman in Tampa. To make it even better, we had a concert planned in Clearwater, which was just across Tampa Bay from him. I arranged by letter to have the man meet me at the church the night of the concert for the trade.

There was one other major hurdle to jump. I had to get permission from our choir director to take my six foot hissing beast ON THE BUS with fifty other teens. I'm certain he'd never been asked this question before. After I first asked, I remember him repeating my question back to me slowly while staring in disbelief. I convinced him that I could take it concealed in my duffel bag safely and no one would ever know. He hesitatingly said "yes" but made me promise that I would keep it quiet and never take it out.

I must make a difficult confession. As a kid, I got good grades, stayed out of trouble, was pretty responsible, and never was into parties, drugs or booze but this particular time, I messed up pretty badly. A few of my closer friends knew what I was up to and the day our trip started, the word got around pretty quickly about what I was harboring in my bag.

The very first night of our tour was spent in Cincinnati, Ohio. All the guys stayed overnight in the church we sang at. Several who didn't believe that I really had that snake dared me to prove it. The desire to impress those guys kind of got the best of me and I broke my promise.

You see, I was about 5'3" and weighed 130 lbs. We had several huge guys in our choir (some of the ones who were daring me) which were also 'stars' on our high school football team. When I finally produced the

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'goods', it gave me quite a sense of power to see the biggest one (over 300 lbs.) turn and run out of the building faster than I'd ever seen him move before! I had hardly moved a muscle! In fact, it's the only time I can ever remember picking up that bull snake without it hissing!

Needless to say, the next morning found me in an emergency executive session with our choir director. He probably wanted to ship me home on the next bus north but in an incredibly patient and in an understanding way reminded me of my vow. The snake never came out in public again until we were in Florida.

When we arrived in Clearwater, I was so excited I could barely stand it. Our choir ate at the church's fellowship hall before our concert that evening, but I didn't eat much. I waited out front expecting to see this guy drive up and ask where I was. Well, it didn't happen. I was crushed. I finally looked his name up in the phone book and called to see what happened. I don't remember what the excuse was but in any case, he couldn't come to meet me. There was no way I could get to him. I was both mad and hurt. I felt pretty lonely considering what I had gone through to carry that snake over 1500 miles.

You might recall my earlier mention of a family trip also to Florida. That's because the rest of my family also drove down (but separately) to attend the same General Assembly. After the convention was over, the rest of the choir was flying back to Chicago but I was going to stay in Florida with my folks. My last hope of linking up with this gentleman was that when we headed back north, we might be able somehow to get back over to Tampa.

The choir, including the bull snake and me, continued on to Miami. After our last engagement in Miami Beach, the rest of the choir flew back home and I stayed in Ft. Lauderdale with my family.

Being in Florida was like a dream for me. I loved it though, not for all the tourist attractions that it was beginning to be known for, but for its semitropical environments and exotic flora and fauna that I had read so much about. And now, finally, here I was actually experiencing it!

I had a few first-hand animal experiences during my visit. I marveled at the abundance of brown anoles in all the foliage (even in the middle of Miami Beach) and had a great time devising ways to catch them. It seemed impossible at times! I found green tree frogs concealed in the spikes of palmetto leaves and also what turned out to be a giant Cuban tree frog. Somehow I spied this creature, though highly camouflaged, on the trunk of a small palm tree. The amazing thing was that the tree was in the pool area

of the high-rise hotel we stayed at in Miami Beach. I also remember how many armadillos I saw that had become road kill statistics.

One day I walked into Hugh Taylor Birch State Park, a beach in Ft. Lauderdale and watched 6-lined racerunners fly across the sandy, grassy areas. I loved the fiddler crabs that scooted at amazing speeds sideways into their holes and the huge amount of exotic wild birds that I had never seen before. I even found a baby raccoon that had been abandoned on the forest floor, wrapped it up, carried it out and ended up taking it all the way back to Illinois. I don't know how my parents put up with all this but I don't remember a whole lot of resistance on their part.

I will always be one to 'maximize' my trips. That trip to Florida back then was no exception. Previous to making the journey, I had also been communicating with another animal dealer, Bird's Wild Animal Farm, located in Ft. Lauderdale. I believe that I got his price list by answering their advertisement in the back of Field and Stream magazine. In addition to many species of mammals and birds, they sold reptiles, so I was keenly interested in the possibility of obtaining a few snakes from them.

I can remember making several calls from Illinois to that gentleman to inquire about what he had in stock and to arrange a visit. On our first free day, my dad and I hopped in the car and set out for Bird's, following the instructions that I had been given over the phone. Those directions led us out into the williwacks! This was not what I had expected when I envisioned a business in Ft. Lauderdale! We headed down some long, lonely country roads surrounded by everglades. The address led us to the end of a dead-end road where there was a house and a series of small barns and outbuildings.

The owner came out, I told him who I was and asked if we could see what he had for sale. He said he could not let us go into any of his buildings but would bring out anything we wanted to see. This seemed rather awkward to me but he cited the fact that he was not a zoo or farm open to the public; no one was allowed inside. Even though it sounded pretty 'fishy' to me, I proceeded to pull out my wrinkled-up price list and ask about the latest reptile inventory.

Sure enough, he brought them out one by one and I ended up purchasing the following items: a Cooke's tree boa for \$5, two baby Colombian rainbow boas at \$10 each and a slightly injured 2' corn snake that someone had found on the road the previous day for \$3. I was really excited about what I was able to buy, particularly the corn, but was

disappointed because I didn't get to see more of what he had.

The tree boa was 5' of string-like ugliness that could coil up to the size of a tennis ball. Its color was dark gray mottled with occasional white flecks in a hint of a diamond-like pattern the length of its back. The head was huge with rows of deep heat-sensing pits below the lips. It turned out to be a great feeder with no reservations about striking at anything that moved, including me! The rainbow boas were a tan color with an attractive pattern running their length, but their most beautiful attribute was the iridescence their skin displayed in the light. The corn looked the most handsome with its rich oranges and reds. The wound it received from being run over healed over quickly in the next few months with several short shedding intervals.

As my family headed north for home, I still hoped of possibly getting to Tampa to make the big swap with my bull snake. In the meantime, we headed west toward Lake Okeechobee and through Clewiston. There at the west end of that little town was the elusive Thompson Farm and Zoo. It reminded me a lot of the Bird's Animal compound; it certainly wasn't very inviting from the outside. We stopped to see if I could get in to take a look around, but it was evening (around 7pm) and closed up tightly. I was a little disappointed---but not too much.

You'll have to wait until next month for the rest of the story and to see if Doug was able to make the swap. Stay turned for part three. Ed.

Note from the Editor:

Doug's articles of his early days with reptiles got me thinking of how similar a lot of our herp experiences are while growing up. For example, I too purchased my first mail order reptiles from the Thompson Zoo. It came Railway Express, I have no idea how long it took but I do remember that they arrived in April on a very cold day. In this shipment I had an anaconda, reticulated python, indigo and a yellow rat snake. Unlike Doug I received just what I ordered but anaconda and retic had a respiratory infection. They recovered though.

Also like Doug I traveled to Clewiston to check out the zoo. The pricelist said visitors welcome so I gave it a try. It was closed up tighter than a drum. There didn't look like much to see anyway. Just a bunch off falling down shacks.

I still have the original price list. It's kind of interesting. They certainly had a lot of animals for sale.

Indigos were \$30.00 each, corn snakes \$10.00. Boas and anacondas were 20 to \$30.00.

At one time I was thinking the price list was a collectors item but not too many people have heard of Thompson's Wild Animal Farm and Zoo anymore so I guess it doesn't have much value. Just fun to look at and remember what it was like to order from them back in the early 70's.

Legislative Issues to be Discussed at the February meeting

If you've signed onto any reptile forum the past few days you couldn't help but see threads regarding the call for information by the US Dept. of Interior in regards to adding the Boa, Python and Eunectes Genera to the Injurious Species List. The importance of this list is that species that are on it cannot be imported into the United States nor transported across State lines without a permit. To do so is a violation of the Lacey Act. If this were to happen it would certainly limit their availability a great deal.

This was brought about because the South Florida Water District requested that the Burmese Python be considered. I guess the USF&W just decided to find out about all the above genera at the same time. Before you start getting petitions started you probably should read some of the on-line threads to see what is being asked. The Dept of Interior is pretty specific about how you can respond and the questions that they want answered. Our own yahoo group - <http://pets.group.yahoo.com/group/maineherp>, has several posts on the topic. **Kingsnake.com** has a sticky at the beginning of every forum. You can also sign up for emailed updates from **pethobbyist.com**. We will be discussing this at the February meeting so please plan on attending.

Also at the February meeting we will be discussing how we can assist our fellow members in their efforts to update Maine's acceptable species list. As some of you know MHS members Ross Lasely, Clint Smith, Phil Roy and John Chapman are on the committee that is recommending what changes to make. They've put in many hours to get their recommendations to the committee and their efforts are very much appreciated by the MHS and every hobbyist in the State. The process is long, tedious and doesn't only involve herps. It is my understanding that the State is revamping the list of all possible pet species, of which herps is a small part. Come to the February meeting to see how you can help.

Reptile Basics

Radiant Heat Panels

Product Review

By Clay Davenport
www.arbreptiles.com

Over the past couple of years I've been considering trying out one of the heat panels on the market. I like the idea of the radiant heat, and the differences between it and more common heating methods like flexiwatt.

I had never been particularly impressed with the heat panels I'd seen though, and was not willing to put up the money to try one unless I was very convinced of their quality. My main problem was the panels I had found were basically just adapted to use in cages, and were initially designed for another purpose. By this I mean they were not designed with the conditions of a reptile cage in mind. That changed this year. Reptile Basics has taken the heat panel and designed one for the purpose of use in reptile cages. I had talked to Rich at RBI about these panels while they were in the pre-production stage and was very impressed with what he intended to produce.

After a few months of anticipation, I was fortunate to be one of the first to test this product. I will outline my tests here and provide my opinions on the usefulness of the product to the herping community.

There are currently three sizes of panels available, 40, 80, and 120 watt units. This review is based on tests of the 40 watt model which is adequate for the vast majority of caging commonly used. I will also try some of the 80 watt panels in a very large cage design I am currently building.

Construction

The heating element of the panel is made from a fiberglass cloth. This element is sandwiched between a fiberglass lens and 1" of dense fiberglass insulation. The black body of the unit is ABS plastic.

This creates a very tough unit which is very safe for use in the confines of a cage.

Due to the materials used, the heater will not catch on fire. Fiberglass can withstand many times the level of heat that these heaters are capable of producing. Being a fiberglass element surrounded by fiberglass, there's nothing to support a flame even if one could be created. This provides a very high

level of safety in using these panels to heat a cage.

Features

You can tell a lot of thought went into the design, and that it was designed by someone experienced with both snake keeping and issues particular to reptile caging.

The first thing that I noticed was the unit is shipped without the male plug attached. If the cord was complete, then you'd either have to cut it and splice it back together, or drill a 1" or larger hole in the cage to get the plug through. Without the plug though, you need only a 1/4" hole for the cord, then you attach the plug after the heater is installed.

I was impressed with this detail because it was something I had not thought of myself.

There is also a pilot light on the side of the unit to tell you when it's heating. Another smart addition that is very useful.

The method of mounting the panels is superior to the other panels I have seen. It easily mounts flush to the ceiling of the cage with two screws through molded holes in the sides of the heater.

The heaters also carry a 10 year warranty. Knowing there is at least a 10 year life for the heater, makes them well worth the cost of the initial investment.

The data of the test results

I performed a series of tests over the course of a couple of weeks in an empty cage. Being a new product, and a method of heating with which I was unfamiliar, I wanted to put it through it's paces before exposing one of my animals to it.

Below are the results of my experiments. For the sake of accuracy, the following conditions apply to all the results:

- The heater was mounted on one end of a 4x2x18" wooden cage containing cypress mulch substrate.
- The ambient room temperature during the tests was 71-72 degrees, as the room was being cycled during the breeding season.
- All temperature readings were taken with a Raytec non contact temp gun.
- Ambient cage temperatures on the cool end at ground level were 78-82 depending on the time of day. A digital thermometer without a probe was placed on the cool end to monitor the ambient temperature in the cage.

Test #1

The heater was installed and operated without a thermostat for 20 hours to determine the maximum substrate temperature it would reach. The surface of the heater was 15" from the substrate,

and after 20 hours the substrate temperature was 90-91 degrees.

I liked this result. It demonstrated that the panel was designed to create a basking site of the proper temperature for most reptiles and in the event of the thermostat failure, a dangerously super hot basking area wasn't possible.

Test #2

For this test, and test #3 I used a rock as a basking site. The rock was larger in area than the heat panel and was of a uniform 1" thickness.

I elevated the rock so that it was 10" from the surface of the heater. This was to determine the effect distance from the source would have on basking temperature.

After 18 hours, the surface temperature of the rock was 95 degrees at 10" from the source.

Test #3

Next I elevated the rock further so that it was 6 1/2" from the surface of the heater.

After another 18 hours, the temperature of the rock surface was 98-100 degrees. At this close distance I expected the temperature to be far higher, and was pleased that it had no more extreme effect on the result.

Test #4

After using the rock as a subject it occurred to me that due to it's mass, it might be acting as a heat sink and resulting in an artificially lower surface temperature than might be seen with another material. I decided to perform the test once more using a branch instead.

I placed a branch approximately 1.5" in diameter at an angle directly under the heater. After 8 hours the area of the branch that was 5" from the heater registered 103 degrees.

I was very impressed with the results of the temperature tests. The heater easily achieved an ideal basking temperature for most reptiles without nearing unacceptable levels even when not controlled by a thermostat.

Other notes on the panels

I would note that the surface of the panel itself reaches a very high temperature. I checked this regularly during my tests and the panel maintains a steady surface temperature of around 188-190 degrees.

This is initially concerning until you consider how the panel is actually used. Being mounted overhead, the reptile housed in the cage will not be able to remain in contact with the heater itself. At most it might bump the heater when exploring the cage.

As a precaution, I decided to check the danger of a burn from the surface of the panel. I held my hand against it for 10 seconds without being burned. Despite the surface temperature of the heater, I see no way in which a snake would receive a burn.

I was also initially concerned about the possibility of out gassing due to the body of the unit being plastic. On the first day of operation, with my head in the cage I could smell a slight odor. By the third day the odor was no longer detectable.

Upon further thought I also considered the proliferation of plastic products in all manner of reptile caging applications including cages themselves, racks, and even hide boxes. Out gassing has never been an issue in these applications. In the early days it was a concern with those as well, but it proved to be a non issue.

I would merely recommend operating the heater for 48 hours before introducing the animal into the cage.

Conclusion

I have been very impressed with the quality of these heat panels and would recommend them over all others currently on the market.

The benefits however, go beyond the design and function of the panels as a heat source. I believe the radiant heat produced by these panels is a superior form of heat as compared to the heat provided by heat pads or basking lights. Radiant heat is a penetrating heat, the same type of heat produced by the sun, warming the reptile deeper into the tissue than the surface heat generated by traditional heat pads.

I expect to see snakes actually spending less time basking due to being able to reach their preferred temperature more efficiently with radiant heat.

When I first got a panel for testing, I had in mind using it for carpet pythons which are semi arboreal. I had reservations about their suitability for terrestrial snakes considering the thermostat probe would be on the substrate and the snake would be laying on the probe while basking. I expected this to render them unusable for these species since they would overheat with the snake insulating the thermostat probe.

After testing it though, I realized that the natural temperature created was perfect for basking even without a thermostat, so this wasn't nearly the issue I expected it to be. I consider these heaters to be very suitable for terrestrial species as well when they can be placed at least 10-12" from the floor of the cage. Once you exceed 18" of cage height, an elevated perch for basking would be required, but cages of that height and greater are generally only used for arboreal or at least semi arboreal species anyway. I intend to switch to these heaters for nearly all of my conventional cages, including the carpet pythons and the large boa constrictors. One of the other problems I had with trying a heat panel was not knowing what size to purchase. It's not like buying a 75 watt light bulb and finding out you needed a 100. \$60 plus for a heater was a big commitment and I wanted to be sure I got what I

needed. For those people who have the same concerns, here is what I recommend based on my experience so far. Any cage 4 feet wide or less can be heated fine with a 40 watt panel. The larger panels need comparably larger cages.

The issue is the amount of area heated. The actual heating capacity per square inch doesn't increase with the higher wattage panels, the wattage density is equal. This means a 80 watt heater isn't going to create a basking spot any warmer than a 40 watt panel, but it is going to heat almost twice the area, so the larger panels should be used in larger cages. For the vast majority of cages, a 40 watt panel will be fine. For larger animals being housed in 5 foot wide or wider cages, the larger panels should be used.

I do not recommend a product lightly. It is my opinion though that these heat panels are one of the better innovations in the caging industry in recent years. Being a new product, and I myself being largely unfamiliar with the use of such heaters, I figured others would have similar questions and concerns once they heard about them. I decided making a review page detailing the results of my tests might be helpful to other people who are thinking of trying this method of heating.

To order go to Reptile Basics' web site:
www.reptilebasics.com

Reptile Talk Radio

If you haven't already done so you may want to check out the following site.

<http://www.blogtalkradio.com/reptileradio>

It is a reptile talk show with a special guests each week. It is on live every Sunday at midnight. Don't worry if you're not up at midnight. They keep the archived talks on the site. You can even download them as an mp3 and listen on your mp3 player.

There are a lot of breeding tips on ball pythons and boas. They talk about building racks, genetics, internet buying. I'll admit they get a little long winded at times. Some of the guest so far are; Brian Barczyk, Jeremy Stone, Sean Bradley and more. The last one was on carpet pythons. I want to listen to it but haven't had a chance yet so I downloaded it for later. Check it out.

Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are free to dues paying members. The format for the ads should be as follows: 1.1.1 The first number represents the number of males, the second represents the number of females, and the third, the number of unknown sex. Please use the species name whenever possible. The Maine Herpetological Society is not responsible for content, prices, or errors in classified ads, nor do we receive any compensation from the sales resulting from these ads. ** MAINE PERMIT REQUIRED

MHS Items for sale Members prices: New MHS T-shirts and hats \$10 ea. 4 sizes available, Adult S,M,L,XL Maine Reptile and Amphibian Book including the frog CD, \$15 each; ME Herp Posters, 4 varieties, snakes, turtles, amphibians and vernal pools. \$3 ea.; They are also available by contacting Doug Kranich (723 4108) or kranich@verizon.net They can be mailed but shipping will be added to the cost.

Current Inventory for the MHS rodent co-op: Only Mice Left - 400 fuzzies @.25 each, 75 Hoppers @.30 each, 600 adult @.46 each, and 300 large adult mice @.51 each. Picked up at meetings or at my home in Auburn. Kevin Murphy - 207-576-0157.

High Quality Unusual Carpets: 2007 High Yellow Jungles from \$595, 2007 Tri Stripes Het for Tiger from one of two clutches ever produced in the US from \$1295, 2005 Carondro Female \$4,000. Details - including our database showing complete feeding, stool, weight, shedding, and care log information - can be found at www.SpruceNubbleFarm.com (207)-684-3539

Rodent picelist for spring 2008 - MICE: pinkies - .14, fuzzies - .17, Hoppers - .25, Weanlings - .35, Adults - .40, Xtra Large adults - .45. RATS: pinkes - .29, fuzzies - .39, pups - .49, weanlings - .64, small - .74, medium - 1.14, large - 1.19. A shipping or delivery charge may apply. Contact: Jim & Laurie Olmsted, Warren, Me. frgf1@yahoo.com, (207)-273-2357

For Sale: 0.2 Peruvian red-tailed boas 9 ft. \$350 ea.; Okeetee corn snakes \$40.00 ea. 2.2 Nicaraguan boas 125.00 ea.; ball pythons \$35.00 ea. Contact Kevin Murphy - 207-576-0157 kmurphy70192@roadrunner.com

For Sale: 2007 hatchlings: 3.0 Mexican Night Snakes- \$75 ea. 1.1 tangerine albino Hondurans \$400 pr. 0.0.3 children's pythons \$75 ea. Doug Kranich kranich@verizon.net 207 723 4108.

For Sale: 100's of Balls, Boas & Colures Available. Largest variety around. Inventory changing constantly if you are looking for something call. Thanks, J&J Reptiles sales@jnreptiles.com (207)479-6658 Check out our website at: www.jnreptiles.com

Adopt or Surrender a Reptile or Amphibian The New England Amphibian & Reptile Rescue (NEARR) provides permanent placement & adoption to herps of all sorts; including, but not limited to; snakes, lizards, frogs and turtles.

Contact Information: Phone: 207-399-4631 Email: rescue@reptilerescue.net Website: <http://www.ReptileRescue.net>