snake breeder

The International Newsletter for Snake Enthusiasts

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Classified adverts continue on page 12.

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The International Newsletter
for Snake Enthusiasts

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Fax (0494) 728786 (Phone first)

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Subscription Rates:

UK & Europe	6 issues	£10
	12 issues	£18
Rest of the World	6 issues	£11
	12 issues	£20

Payment by cash, cheque or money order in Sterling or US$.

Trade Advertising Rates:
Display ¼ page £8
½ page £15
1 page £30
(based on ready-to-paste copy)
Inserts (A4) £5 per 100 (UK & Europe).

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FREE COPIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Readers are invited to submit articles on any aspect of snake keeping and breeding whether they be crisply laser printed or hastily scribbled on the back of a cornflakes packet. Instead of offering money (which you would only squander anyway) we will send you five free copies of the issue containing your article and extend your subscription.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS AND RENEWALS

Thank you to the following people who have recently subscribed or renewed their subscriptions to **snake breeder**.

W Plews, A Bickerton, J Anderson, D Davies, A Wardle, P Battiston (Venezuela), G Carey, N Gilchrist, M Powell, P Lawrence, P Sizer, J Protheroe, B Khabbazi, Mr & Mrs Slack, N Morgan, H Bartz (West Germany), A Bolton, P & J Wheat and P Longley.

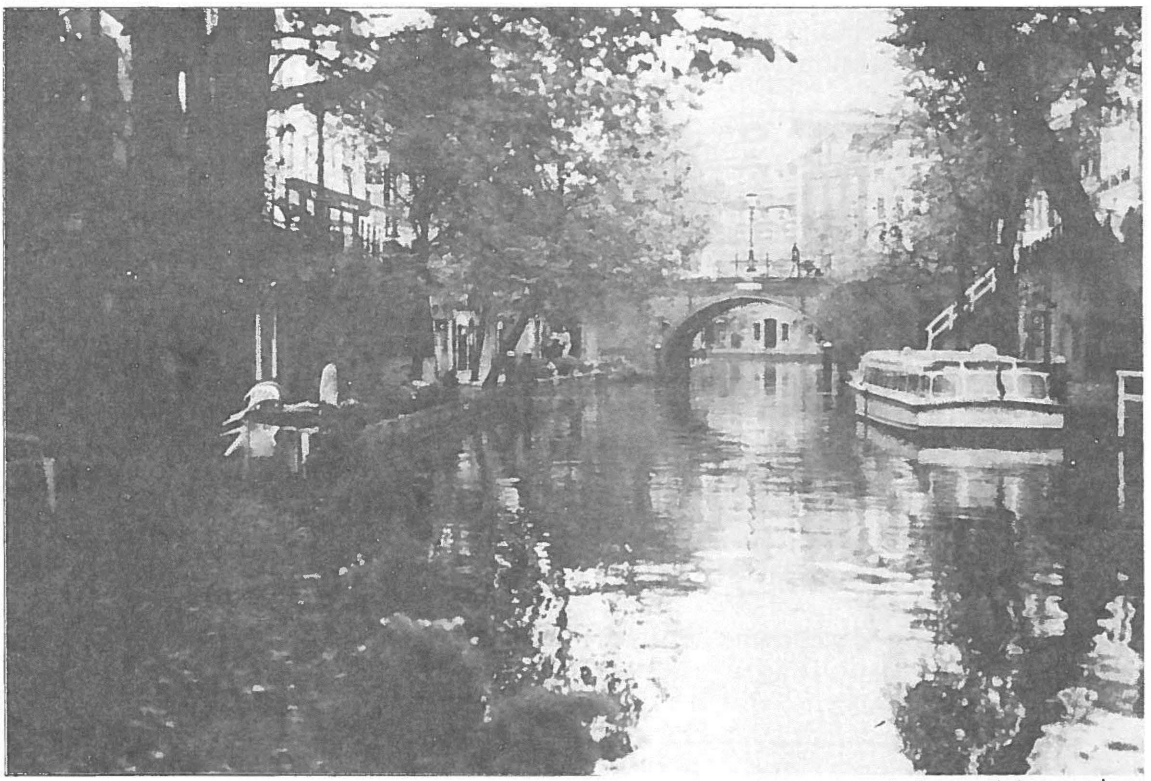
Going Dutch: the Dutch Snake Day, October 1990

by Chris Mattison

The 1990 meeting of the European Snake Society was held on the 20th of October. The venue was the University of Utrecht, as before. For some reason, possibly connected with activities of Her Majesty's Customs the previous year, there were far fewer British visitors than in the previous year, and those who stayed away missed an excellent day of talks, sales and socialising.

The city of Utrecht is one of the most attractive in Holland and is easily accessible from any of the ports connecting the UK with Holland or Belgium. For those of us who were busy breeding snakes during the summer, this meeting was a good excuse to grab a short break away from home and there was ample opportunity to see some of the country, meet new friends and winkle out some old ones.

For anybody with time to spare before or after the day of the meeting, I would recommend a visit to Blijdorp Zoo in Rotterdam, which has an impressive collection of reptiles and an excellent record of breeding rare species. Slightly off the beaten track is Diergaarde Ouwehand at Rhenen, a few miles west of Arnhem. This small zoo has a very limited collection of reptiles but they, and all the other exhibits, are most beautifully displayed in planted cages and vivariums and are a splendid example of how to exhibit animals tastefully.



A canal near the centre of Utrecht

Photo: Gretchen Davison



The reptile and amphibian exhibit at Diergaarde Ouwehand, Rhenen Photo: Gretchen Davison

As usual, the meeting itself was well organised and well attended. Entry is free (to members and non-members alike), the main object being to encourage contact between snake-keepers throughout Europe and to publicise the society. Talks are arranged throughout the day, many of them in English, while dealers and breeders occupy stands in another part of the building.

The talks this year were excellent. The meeting was officially opened by the president of the society, Pieter Stoel, who welcomed members and visitors in several languages. This feat of linguistics was followed by a talk by K Tepedelen who, despite his name, gave an interesting illustrated talk on collecting snakes and other reptiles in his native Texas. The afternoon session started with a beautifully illustrated talk on the snakes of Malaysia. This talk was in German but the quality of the slides easily compensated for the limited amount of information which could be gleaned. Having collected snakes in Malaysia with very limited success several years ago, I was able to fully appreciate the amount of effort which had gone into putting together this very comprehensive first-hand account. The final session consisted of a second talk by Mr Tepedelen, this time on the captive care and breeding of the Emerald Boa, *Corallus canina*. Although very short, this was most instructive and no doubt many of the audience went straight out to buy themselves a pair or two of these beautiful snakes!

As usual the tables occupied by dealers and breeders attracted

a lot of attention throughout the day. Amateurs and professionals selling books, equipment and livestock included several from England, France, Italy, Germany and the USA as well as local Dutch enthusiasts. For British visitors, one of the main attractions is the opportunity to see a wide variety of venomous snakes, mostly captive bred, which are rarely seen this side of the Channel. The arrangements for displaying these safely are strictly controlled and they add a dimension to the day which is sadly lacking at other reptile meetings.

For those who had the time the day finished with a meal in an excellent Greek restaurant where the multilingual conversations added to the already international flavour of the food and surroundings.

Practical information

The provisional date for the 1991 meeting of the European Snake Society is the 19th of October and it will again take place at the University of Utrecht (about two to three hours drive from the Hook of Holland). People thinking of attending future meetings with a view to buying snakes should be aware that they will need CITES import licences to accompany their shopping lists. Customs officials at all the usual ports of entry have taken a special interest in people returning from Holland around the time of the meeting and may well dismantle your vehicle and your clothing in the hope of finding some common, captive-bred snake for which you forgot to obtain a licence.

Membership of the European Snake Society is open to anyone interested in snakes and the subscription of Fl40- per year can now be paid in the sterling equivalent (£13 at present). Members receive six copies of the society's journal *Litteratura Serpentium* which is available in English as well as Dutch. Please send an SAE for further details and an application form to: Chris Mattison, 138 Dalewood Road, Beauchief, Sheffield S8 0EF.

A Progress Report on Beanie

by Allison McNeill

Those of you who read the November 1989 issue of Snake Keeper will be familiar with Beanie, the strange little Florida King Snake (*Lampropeltis getulus floridana*) we had hatch out in our very first clutch of eggs. For those who haven't read the article Beanie was one of 15 baby Florida King Snakes which hatched out of a clutch of 15 eggs laid by our female on the 5th of May 1989. The eggs hatched between the 23rd and 28th of June.

The egg Beanie hatched out of had a big crusty brown area and everyone who looked at the egg said it wouldn't hatch. It was firmly attached to the other eggs so we couldn't remove it, we just hoped the problem wouldn't spread.

On the 26th of June I came home from work and, as usual, checked on the box of eggs. To my amazement, a snake was hatching out of the 'bad' egg, right through the crusty spot.



'Beanie', the Florida King Snake

Photo: D McNeill

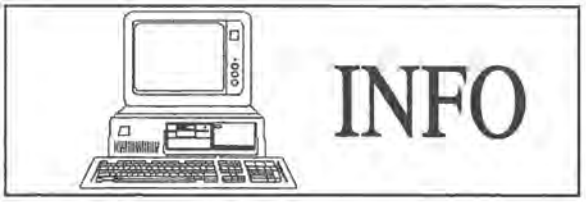
Although I could only see the head and neck of the snake I knew it was very different from the other babies. The head was smaller with fewer markings and huge eyes. The body was speckled all over instead of having a chain pattern. When the snake emerged completely I noticed she only developed a chain pattern on the rear half of her body and it was much fainter than in the other snakes. She was much shorter than the other hatchlings and her body was very thick and lumpy. Her belly was also completely different. Instead of being blotched each scale was yellow with the rear dark edge giving her a horizontally striped belly.

Because she was so small and lumpy we weren't sure this little hatchling would survive. We named her Beanie because her shape reminded me of a string bean. Over the next few days she defecated so we knew her digestive system was functioning at least well enough to process the yolk sac. On the 4th of July she shed her skin. I had to help her and instead of climbing through my hand like the other snakes she lay in my hand and moved her head from side to side. I thought that perhaps she was retarded. Would she feed on her own?

On the 11th of July Beanie ate her first meal. In the meantime she was looking less lumpy so we thought maybe her body was functional and the lumps were undigested egg yolk. We waited anxiously to see if she could digest her first pinkie. She did! It looked as though she would live.

Since then Beanie has done really well and she has a very good appetite. She normally eats twice a week and is eating jumper mice and pinkie rats. I find that if I feed her more than twice a week she sometimes regurgitates. She still has a short stocky body, very thick for its length. To give a comparison, last summer Beanie's sister Cecile weighed 55g and measured 19 inches while Beanie weighed 30g and measured 14 inches. On the 7th of March 1990 Cecile weighed 140g and measured 26 inches and Beanie weighed 100g and measured 22 inches. On the 5th of November Cecile weighed 440g and was 37 inches long and Beanie weighed 350g and was 32 inches long. Beanie and Cecile eat the same amount of food. Cecile hatched three days before Beanie and ate her first meal on the 3rd of July so she had a bit of a head start.

Beanie's parents produced 15 babies again this year but they were all normal. We hope to breed Beanie to her father or her brothers in a few years to see if we get anything unusual. We don't know if Beanie's mutation is a result of her parent's genes or a result of her egg being weird. We feel really lucky to have had something so special as a result of our first successful breeding.



INFO

SNAKES IN PRINT

Royal News
Volume 3 Number 1 (A5)
Lee Bowler, The Privetts, 37 Sixty Acres Road, Prestwood, Great Missenden, Bucks HP16 0PE.

▸ **From A Royal Perspective** by Frank Lundburg. (3 pages.)

Idaho Herpetological Society President continues his regular column for *Python regius* owners, this time discussing seasonal changes.

▸ **The Royal Python, *Python regius*, Part I** by Jeff Protheroe (8 pages.)

Jeff has recently started a Royal Python rescue service for anyone having problems with this species (see Miscellaneous) and in this article thoroughly covers all aspects of keeping this species.

BHS Bulletin
No 34 Winter 1990
ISSN 0260 5805 (235 x 150mm)
The British Herpetological Society, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY.

Incubation of Grass Snake (*Natrix natrix helvetica*) Eggs by Simon Townson. (3 pages.)

The author caught a 1m female in June 1990 which laid 28 good eggs. These were divided into three groups and incubated at different temperatures with varying success rates ranging from 25% to 94%.

▸ **Captive Breeding of *Vipera ursinii ursinii* (Reptilia, Viperidae)** by Luca M Luiselli. (8 pages, 4 colour plates.)

Although certain literature states that the breeding of *V. ursinii* in captivity is extremely difficult the author feels that the species will reproduce habitually in captivity as long as certain conditions are fulfilled. These include careful capture and a minimum of 75-80 days hibernation. Recommended heating and humidity levels are given. Charts are included to show the annual activity cycle, daily behaviour, growth and sloughing periods of adult snakes in the laboratory.

Lacerta
No 2 Dec 1990 - Jan 1991
ISSN 0023 7051 (245 x 170mm)
Nederlandse Vereniging voor Herpetologie en Terrariumkunde, Zoetendaal 213, 6662 XM Elst (Gld).

▸ **De Nederlandse Slangen in de Jaren Tachtig** by Annie Zuiderwijk and Gerard Smit. (18 pages, D with E extract.)

The distribution of the three indigenous snake species (*Natrix natrix, Vipera berus* and *Coronella austriaca*) in the Netherlands during 1980 to 1990 have been mapped on 5x5km squares. Analysis of the distribution patterns was focused on the structure of these patterns, in terms of connected habitats and of barriers between populations. Each species is discussed and the authors conclude that the decline in numbers of animals and of local populations must be stopped at once by improvement of the circumstances in

the remaining habitats.

Litteratura Serpentium (A5)
Volume 10 Number 5 Oct 1990
European Snake Society, Pauwenveld 18, 2727 DE Zoetermeer, The Netherlands.

▸ **An Unknown *Erythrolamprus* from Surinam** by A Abuys. (8 pages.)

The author describes a snake he found during a visit to Surinam. Following studies of the genus upon his return he concludes this is a new species.

▸ **Colourful Misunderstanding** by Hans van der Rijst. (6 pages.)

This article is based on a paper by Smith and Mostrom which studied an hypothesis that brightly-banded snakes are more successful in foraging for birds' nests because they are more conspicuous and, therefore, noticed more quickly by the parent birds. The snake can judge from the intensity of the bird's alarm response how close it is to the nest. Nice theory but, after field tests, it was found to be false.

▸ **Caudal Luring of Some Snakes** by A M Steehouder. (7 pages.)

Caudal luring - the wriggling or waving of a conspicuously coloured tail by an otherwise cryptically marked snake used to attract prey within striking range - is considered, with special reference to the circumstances in which it is used and whether it occurs in adult as well as juvenile snakes.

▸ **Reproduction of *Agkistrodon bilineatus bilineatus*** by Giancarlo Macchiavelli. (4 pages.)

Giancarlo, from La Spezia, Italy, is a regular visitor to the E.S.S. Snake Day in Utrecht. In late January 1989 copulation was observed (after 2½ months of hibernation) between his two snakes which had been bought as juveniles in 1987. In July the female gave birth to 14 young.

▸ **Growth and Maturity of *Elaphe quadrivirgata*** adapted by Hans van der Rijst from an article by Hajime Fukada. (4 pages.)

Between 1954 and 1959 Fukada studied *E. quadrivirgata* to discover how fast the snakes grow in the wild and at what age and length they mature. In six years he released 247 marked young. During the study period between five and eight per cent of the young were re-caught, weighed and measured. Growth tables were compiled.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion in this column are welcome and should include time, date, venue and a contact telephone number.

13th April 1991
ABWAK Reptile and Amphibian Symposium
Twycross Zoo
Atherstone
Warwickshire

Enquiries to Nigel Platt, ABWAK Symposium, Cotswold Wildlife Park, Burford, Oxon OX8 4JW.

25th May 1991
Milton Keynes Herpetological Society Exhibition

Lord Grey School
Bletchley
Milton Keynes

Enquiries to Jeff Protheroe on (0908) 560657.

20th - 23rd June 1991
International Herpetological Symposium
Seattle
Washington, USA

Enquiries to Richard Ross, Institute for Herpetological Research, PO Box 2227, Stanford, CA 94305, USA. Telephone (9-5 Pacific time) (415) 941-4596.

MISCELLANEOUS

Association of British Wild Animal Keepers 16th Annual Symposium, 13th April 1991.

ABWAK have announced a slight alteration to their list of speakers for their forthcoming symposium. Ollie Claffey from Metro Toronto Zoo (Canada) and Trooper Walsh from National Zoo, Washington (USA) are unable to appear due to work commitments. Chris Mattison has been added to the list of speakers. Registration forms and details are available from Nigel Platt, ABWAK Symposium, Cotswold Wildlife Park, Burford, Oxon OX8 4JW. Closing date for registration is the 31st of March.

MKHS 2nd Annual Exhibition, 25th May 1991

The MKHS are now inviting applications from anyone wishing to book a table at their forthcoming exhibition. This year the society has arranged for two large exhibition halls, one for members and the other for traders. Trade tables cost £5 each and measure 5′ x 2½′. A campaign to publicise the event is under way involving TV, radio and the press.

One-Day Course on the Biology of Reptiles and Amphibians

The course will be held on the 12th of June this year at the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent. The one-day workshop is intended to provide an introduction to reptile and amphibian biology for keen amateur herpetologists, students, zoo personnel and veterinary staff. For further information send an SAE to Dr R Griffiths, DICE, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NX.

Royal Rescue

Jeff Protheroe has started a rescue service for Royal Pythons. If you are having problems with your snake and need help, contact Jeff on (0908) 560657.

PRODUCT REVIEW

The VC1 - A Product Review
by Ivor Henderson

Made by Ecotech the VC1 is a proportional temperature controller which varies the amount of power to the heat source. The VC1 can be used for all heat sources which are non-illuminating. Powered by a 240 volt (50Hz) supply the VC1 has a load rating of 5 to 600

watts. (Mine has been operating with a 7W Ultratherm heat pad with satisfactory results.)

The unit itself has connecting leads which are over 4' long. The temperature dial has a range from 64° to 92° F (18° to 33° C). If the heat source is powerful enough the dialled temperature is reached and maintained with no fluctuation whatsoever. This temperature is of course relevant to the position of the sensor. Needless to say if the heat source is not powerful enough then the desired temperature will not be reached.

A flashing light indicates that the device is operating correctly and that the dialled temperature is correct at the sensor. If the light remains on the temperature is too low and vice versa.

The VC1 comes with an instruction leaflet which is comprehensive and well written with enough information for a beginner to set up the equipment. Particularly useful is advice on positioning the sensor.

My only complaint is that there are no screw holes in the case for securing the device to the vivarium although sticky pads are supplied.

A VC2 is also available in the Ecotech range with a power range up to 1200 watts. If this isn't powerful enough a booster can be attached for use with heaters up to 3000 watts.

The VC1 is cheaper than most of its rivals with a retail price of £21.53p and, in my opinion, is worth every penny.

Egg Watch

by James Henderson, age 9

On the 18th of November my dad got an African House Snake egg from a local snake keeper. We put the egg, which measured 32mm, in a plastic tub with some Vermiculite. We then put it in an incubator and kept its temperature between 26.8° and 28.2° Centigrade.

Each day my brothers and sister and myself looked at the egg to check that it was growing and my dad sometimes sprayed water on the Vermiculite.

On the 2nd of January I looked at the incubator and saw that there were three cuts in the egg and from one of these cuts a snake's head was sticking out. Myself and my brothers and my sister kept watching the egg and about an hour later the snake came out completely.

When the snake had hatched we measured it and found it was 190mm long. On the 14th of January the snake sloughed its skin for the first time. I liked watching the snake hatch and found it very interesting.



Unsuccessful Incubation of Corn Snake Eggs

by Steven Baker

On the 25th of July 1990 my Corn Snake, *Elaphe guttata*, laid 10 eggs. This was the third clutch she had laid since I purchased her in April 1988.

On the 13th of July 1988 she laid 12 eggs. Eleven of these hatched between the 10th and 17th of September; one egg proved to be infertile.

On the 3rd of June 1989 the snake laid nine eggs. Four of these hatched (after having been cooled down to delay hatching until I had returned from holiday) on the 31st of August. Of the other eggs, four were infertile and one contained a dead hatchling.

All three clutches were incubated in a half-filled tub of moist Vermiculite which was heated from below by a soil heater. This tub was raised above the heater on two blocks of wood to prevent overheating and placed in an unused vivarium. The eggs were not separated but left in one adherent mass.

In 1988 and 1989 the temperature of the eggs remained at a fairly constant 26° to 28° C. However, in 1990 it proved difficult to keep the temperature within this range. With just the heater switched on the temperature was too low (about 22° to 24° C). This was probably because in 1990 the eggs were incubated in a cooler room. If the 60W bulb in the vivarium lid was also switched on then the temperature was too high (over 30° C). However, by closely monitoring the temperature and switching the light on and off it was possible to keep the temperature at about 25° to 28° C for most of the time.

After about six weeks of incubation one of the eggs had become soft and discoloured. It obviously wasn't going to hatch and so I cut it open. Inside was a developing snake which was transparent; it was possible to see its internal organs through the body wall.

After about 10 weeks of incubation none of the eggs had hatched and I began to be concerned that they weren't going to. However they still looked perfectly healthy.

A week later I rang Glasgow Zoo for advice. They said it sounded as though the eggs were still viable but there was a danger that if they didn't hatch soon they might die.

Unfortunately that is exactly what did happen. A few days later the remaining eggs had become soft and discoloured. I decided to cut them open and inside each was an almost fully formed snake. Their skin wasn't fully pigmented and was pink in some regions. It seems that the fluctuations in temperature and the long incubation period eventually killed the snakes. Obviously I was disappointed to lose the eggs especially as they were all fertile. Perhaps if I had used a thermostat to regulate the eggs' temperature or kept them in a warmer room they would have hatched.

This stresses the importance of preparing well in advance and I will certainly be doing so this year.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS

FOR SALE

Surinam Red-tail Boa, 3½'- 4'. Excellent feeder, beautiful colouring. £300. **Burmese Python**, 11' male. Feeds on dead anything. Exceptionally tame. £70 ono to good home. No dealers. **Red-sided Garter Snake** hatchlings, *Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis*. Feeding on frozen fish. Frozen food - rats 39p, mice 17p, rat-pups 15p. Phone Rob or Simon on (0273) 553303 anytime (Sussex).

Two healthy, unrelated adult **Corn Snakes**. They are believed to be male and female. Plus 3' x 2' x 2' melamine vivarium with all mod. cons. £200 the lot. Phone Warren on (081) 868 2096 (Harrow).

Great Plains / Corn Snake intergrades. Feeding well. £16.50p. Chris Martin, 18 Ballinode Close, Cheltenham, Gloucs GL50 4SQ. Telephone (0242) 573477.

WANTED

Adult female *Lampropeltis zonata zonata*. Adult female *Lampropeltis triangulum hondurensis* - tangerine phase. *L. t. blanchardi* and *L. t. conanti*. Telephone D. Davies on (0792) 813253.

Advertisements from private individuals are printed in this section without charge. We are normally able to accept items for inclusion up to the final day of the month. Send your advert by post, telephone or fax to **snake breeder**, 159 Stanley Hill, Amersham. Bucks HP7 9EY. Telephone (0494) 722769, Fax (0494) 728786 (phone first).



Successful snake keeping depends on several important factors. These include:

* the provision of an escape-proof cage of adequate size maintained at a suitable temperature

* a plentiful supply of the correct food and clean drinking water

* regular cage servicing using an easily cleaned or replaced substrate

No matter how much careful attention is given to the above points this effort can all be wasted should the novice snake keeper rashly purchase their first animal from the wrong source. Unfortunately not everyone involved in the trade of reptiles has the best interest of the animals at heart; wild-caught snakes are often poorly cared for, fed sparingly (if at all) and badly transported. Such reptiles are quite often injured, diseased and heavily parasitised. Within a few days of buying their new snake the inexperienced keeper usually realises that all is not well with their purchase; in some cases the animal will die within a few days, quite often before a veterinary surgeon specialising in reptiles can be found.

It is, however, not necessary to take such a gamble when buying a snake because large numbers of snakes of various species are now being bred by British keepers. By purchasing one of these animals from a reliable breeder the beginner can be certain that they are obtaining a strong, healthy, disease-free snake of known sex and parentage which has been raised in carefully controlled conditions. The buyer will also receive accurate advice from the breeder on the care and particular requirements of their purchase. Finally, the new owner can take comfort in the fact that by buying a captive-bred snake they have done nothing to deplete or endanger ever-threatened populations of wild snakes.

Although the breeders in the Directory will have given much thought to the species they have included as available for 1991 their estimate will be based on present breeding stock and past success. Do bear in mind that nothing is certain in the world of snake breeding and snakes sometimes have their 'off' years.

Some of the more common species (certain king, corn and rat snakes) may be available at any time but others may need to be ordered well in advance.

Although some breeders can arrange to send animals by Red Star or other carrier it is always best to collect your purchase in person if at all possible.

SPECIES LIST 1991

Latin name	Common name	Breeders code (see page 4 for details)
BOINAE		
Boa		
B. constrictor constrictor	Common Boa Constrictor	Cl,Mr,Pa
B. constrictor ssp.	Hog Island Boa	Ge
Candoia		
C. carinata	Pacific Ground Boa	Hn,Mt,Pr
Corallus		
C. enhydris enhydris	Garden Tree Boa	Pa
Epicrates		
E. cenchria cenchria	Brazilian Rainbow Boa	Cl,Ge
E. cenchria maurus	Colombian Rainbow Boa	Pa
E. striatus striatus	Haitian Boa	Pa
ERYCINAE		
Eryx		
E. colubrinus colubrinus	Egyptian Sand Boa	Jh,Pa
E. colubrinus loveridgei	Kenyan Sand Boa	Ge,Mt,Ca
E. conicus	Rough-scaled Sand Boa	Ge
E. jaculus jaculus	Egyptian Spotted Sand Boa	Ge,Sm
E. johnii	Indian Sand Boa	Ge
Lichanura		
L. trivirgata gracia	Desert Rosy Boa	Cl
L. trivirgata intermedia	Rosy Boa	Ce,Ge,Ca
L. trivirgata roseofusca	Coastal Rosy Boa	Cl
L. trivirgata trivirgata	Mexican Rosy Boa	Ce,Cl
PYTHONINAE		
Liasis		
L. childreni	Children's Python	Ce
L. childreni/stimsoni	Children's/Stimson's Python	Mt*
Python		
P. molurus bivittatus	Burmese Python	Mr,Pa
P. regius	Royal Python	Ge,Pr
P. spilotes variegata	Carpet Python	Pa
COLUBRIDAE		
Arizona		
A. elegans elegans	Kansas Glossy Snake	Pa
Bogertophis		
B. subocularis	Trans-Pecos Rat Snake	Ca,Cl,Mt
B. subocularis	Trans-Pecos Rat Snake - blond	Ca,Cl,Ge
Elaphe		
E. bairdi	Baird's Rat Snake	Cl,Ge,Mt
E. guttata guttata	Corn Snake	Jh,Mr,Pr
E. guttata guttata	Carolina Corn Snake	Ca,Ce,Cl,Pa
E. guttata guttata	Florida Corn Snake	Ca,Pa
E. guttata guttata	Corn Snake - Okeetee form	Mt
E. guttata guttata	Corn Snake - Miami form	Mt
E. guttata guttata	Corn Snake - amelanistic	Ca,Cl,Hn,Pr,Mt
E. guttata guttata	Corn Snake - anerythristic	Ca,Cl,Hn
E. guttata guttata	Snow Corn Snake	Ca,Cl,Hn

E. guttata guttata	Striped Corn Snake	Ca
E. guttata roseacea	Rosy Rat Snake	Ce
E. obsoleta obsoleta	Black Rat Snake	Pr
E. obsoleta obsoleta	Black Rat Snake - albino	Ce
E. obsoleta rossalleni	Everglades Rat Snake	Pr
E. obsoleta spiloides	Grey Rat Snake	Ce,Pr
E. obsoleta quadrivittata	Yellow Rat Snake	Pa
E. schrencki schrencki	Russian Rat Snake	Hn
E. situla	Leopard Snake	Ge,Hn
E. vulpina vulpina	Western Fox Snake	Hn
Heterodon		
H. nasicus gloydi	Dusky Hognose Snake	Ca,Mt
H. nasicus nasicus	Western Hognose Snake	Ca,Ce,Cl,Ge,Pr, Mt,Pa
Lampropeltis		
L. alterna (Blair's phase)	Grey-banded Kingsnake	Ge,Hn
L. alterna	Grey-banded Kingsnake	Ge*,Mt**
L. calligaster	Prairie Kingsnake	Mt
L. getulus brooksi	South Florida Kingsnake	Ca
L. getulus californiae	California Kingsnake	Ca,Ce,Cl,Ge,Hn, Jh,Mt,Pr
L. getuIus californiae	California Kingsnake - albino	Ca,Cl,Pr
L. getulus californiae	California Kingsnake - striped	Jh,Hn
L. getulus californiae	California Kingsnake - banded	Jh,Hn
L. getulus californiae	California Kingsnake - aberrant	Jh,Hn
L. getulus floridana	Florida Kingsnake	Ca,Ce,Pa
L. getulus getulus	Chain Kingsnake	Ce
L. getulus goini	Blotched Kingsnake	Ca,Ce,Hn
L. getulus holbrooki	Speckled Kingsnake	Pa
L. getulus nigritus	Mexican Black Kingsnake	Ca,Ce,Cl,Ge
L. getulus splendida	Desert Kingsnake	Ca,Ce,Ge,Mt,Pa
L. getulus yumensis	Yuma Kingsnake	Mt
L. mexicana greeri	Durango Kingsnake	Ge
L. mexicana mexicana	San Luis Potosi Kingsnake	Ce,Mt
L. pyromelana pyromelana	Arizona Mountain Kingsnake	Ce,Cl,Ge
L. pyromelana woodini	Arizona Mountain Kingsnake	Mt
L. ruthveni	Queretaro Kingsnake	Ce
L. triangulum annulata	Mexican Milksnake	Ca,Hn,Mt
L. triangulum campbelli	Pueblan Milksnake	Ce,Mt
L. triangulum hondurensis	Honduran Milksnake	Pa
L. triangulum hondurensis	Honduran Milksnake - tangerine phase	Jh
L. triangulum sinaloae	Sinaloan Milksnake	Ce,Cl,Pa
L. zonata	California Mountain Kingsnake	Ge
Lamprophis		
L. aurora	Aurora House Snake	Cl,Ge
L. fuliginosus	Brown House Snake	Cl,Hn*
L. inornatus	Olive House Snake	Cl
Pituophis		
P. melanoleucus affinis	Sonoran Gopher Snake	Pa
P. melanoleucus annectans	San Diego Gopher Snake	Ce
P. melanoleucus catenifer	Pacific Gopher Snake - striped albino	Ca
P. melanoleucus lodingi	Black Pine Snake	Ca,Ce
P. melanoleucus melanoleucus	Northern Pine Snake	Ce
P. melanoleucus vertebralis	Baja Gopher Snake	Ce,Ge
Thamnophis		
T. marcianus marcianus	Chequered Garter Snake	Pa

INDEX OF BREEDERS

Code **Name, area, phone number and additional information. (see Key below)**

Ca **Geoff Clarke**, Dorset. Tel: (0929) 471851 [R] [A] [F] [Acc] [B] [Cc]
Unrelated pairs available for most species. Sexes guaranteed. All babies guaranteed feeding unless otherwise stated.

Ce **Anne Clegg & Kim Loader**, London. Tel: (081) 555 3548

Cl **Jerry Cole**, Dorset. Tel: (03004) 738 (10am - 9pm). Fax: (03004) 211.
[R] [F] [Acc] [B] [Cc] Callers welcome, by appointment.

Ge **Roger Grenville**, Bucks. Tel: (08444) 6867 eves., (0923) 836228 day
(* Alterna phase.)

Hn **K.J. Hingley[1] & M. Hemmings[2]**, West Midlands.
Tel: (0384) 457368[1] or 253563[2]. (10am - 9pm). Visitors welcome by appointment.
(* Black or brown available.)

Jh **Mark Johnson**, Avon. Tel: (0275) 853894 [Acc]

Mr **Chris & Marcia Martin**, Gloucs. Tel: (0242) 573477 [F] [Acc] [B] [Cc]
Visitors welcome by appointment. Price list available with s.a.e. Beginners especially welcome.

Mt **Chris Mattison**, Yorks. Tel: (0742) 364433 [F] [Acc] [B]
All breeding stock selected for colour, markings and vigour. Sexes guaranteed. Advanced ordering recommended for most species. Callers welcome, but only by arrangement. (* May be Stimson's or an unusual race of Children's Pythons - exact identification indeterminate at present. ** Experienced keepers only.)

Pr **Fred Parkyn**, Herts. Tel: (0442) 241453 (before 10pm)

Pa **Nigel Platt**, Oxon. Tel: (0993) 822521 (between 6pm - 10pm) [R] [A]
All specimens are pure bred, no heterozygous, albinos etc. Unrelated pairs are available for most species. Related siblings (1.1) will not be sold. Two animals of the same sex (if required) will be available only if only one clutch hatches. It is then up to the individual to find an unrelated mate. No dealers, either recognized or small time. This includes all pet shop owners, garden centres etc. All prospective purchasers must be a member of a recognized herpetological society.

Sm **Steven Simpson**, Sussex. Tel: (0273) 727328 (before 9pm).
Fax: (0273) 203754. [Cc] only on [B]
Vetting procedure for prospective purchasers of snakes. Very wide selection of books. Catalogues free to regular customers.

Key [R] Other reptiles [A] Amphibians [F] Food [Acc] Accessories [B] Books [Cc] Credit cards accepted

Herpetological societies

Membership of a herpetological society will prove very useful to new snake keepers, providing valuable contact with other reptile keepers. The society secretary should be able to put newcomers in touch with experienced members who are willing to offer advice and help. We can supply a list of local and national herpetological societies upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

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