



WESTERN AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY of AMATEUR HERPETOLOGISTS (Inc)
(Member of the Australasian Affiliation of Herpetological Societies)

NEWSLETTER

29 February, 1997
(10)

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WASA's PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

WASA's primary objective is for Western Australia to come into line with the other Australian States and Territories and allow reptile and amphibian keeping by hobbyists. Western Australia is negatively unique in the world with its anti-keeping policy. The Wildlife Conservation Act and Regulations have provision for this to occur. The policy opposing it may have originated in good faith and was easily implemented and maintained in WA because there is little evidence of widespread reptile and amphibian keeping in earlier years. Anti-keeping appears to be the political correct path today due to the credence

given to the animal liberationist movement - a purely emotive lot believing all organisms reason and feel as humans do. I personally believe the current policy has no conservation benefit whatsoever.

Our first newsletter was published back in January 1994. We have not made a lot of progress since then with our primary objective. Saying that, there are more licensed private herp-researchers today (an increase of about 300% than there was then.

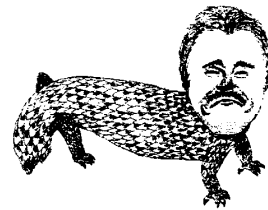
I received no correspondence from members concerning changing the name of the society. I suggest, at least for the time being, we put it on the back-burner. I am not representative of the members and don't let me railroad you. If any of you feel strongly about it start lobbying for support through your

newsletter and we can call an extraordinary meeting and start the ball rolling.

This newsletter has had a broad range of articles included in its short life. Keep in mind that it is your avenue for self expression. If you are sick of the same people doing the articles, put your notes in a legible form and send them off to me or E-mail them to bush@nettrek.com.au. It is not hard. I mean we publish anything, even that done by bobtails!

BB

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Another great Shane Heriot original.

## Sept '96 MEETING REPORT

Twenty-five members and nine visitors were given an eye-opening insight into the complexities of herpetile collecting by John Dell from the WA Museum. Much of it was quite complex but one thing is for sure: there is a lot more to sampling an area than walking around with your hands in your pockets and kicking over the occasional rock or log. Hey! That reminds me of one of my herp mates. I am not mentioning names though.

### Thanks John!

Amongst the correspondence tabled was an invitation to join the Environmental Defenders group which we did. We also had an offer from the magazine *Vivarium* of a twelve month free subscription or a free advertisement. We opted for the second option. Raymond Hoser advised us that *Smuggled II* is now available. You can order copies through the society at \$25 plus postage and handling. Raymond also sent us a heap of stuff for the newsletter. Some of which appears in this issue.

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Shane again!

## Dec '96 MEETING REPORT

Twenty-two members and seven visitors turned up. There was little to report at this meeting as we wanted to hear our guest speaker. We were entertained by "Andre the Great" from Switzerland. His unique use of the English language made sure there were lots of laughs. All people with an interest in herpetology just naturally appear to be great, but Andre was exceptional - imagine speaking at a European society. I can't even speak English, I speak Australian.

He has a good collection of reptiles, the majority of which are exotic as the local herpetofauna is quite restricted and, in many species, has statutory protection.

### Thanks Andre!

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

From Raymond Hoser, Melbourne, Australia

I refer to an article in the November 1996 *WASAH Newsletter*, by Brad Maryan. The article was about Snake Mites and called "The Herpetologist's Number One Enemy". While I had no problem with the article, Mites are most certainly not the number one enemy of herpetologists. Judicious use of a pest strip will usually knock them out.

Instead I would suggest that The Herpetologist's Number one enemy is the "corrupt enforcement official", particularly those that work for wildlife departments. Whereas mites usually take days to kill off a reptile, a wildlife enforcement official can dispatch an entire collection within seconds, even if the collection was in perfect health just moments before. I am familiar with cases of legally held collections in the best of conditions being wiped out within seconds by these parasitic scum, known to the Americans as "Eco-Nazis". The New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) seems to be heavily infested with these parasites that routinely attack herpetologists and their collections. Often they mount their attacks in surprise raids in large numbers and armed with weapons like guns and search warrants.

Not only are they known to wipe out reptile collections, but it has been documented that in some cases these parasites may bash, rob, and even kill their enemies, which may include herpetologists themselves. This parasite, a variety of a more widespread form called "the public servant" (or alternatively "bureaucrat"), also attacks aviculturists and others with a genuine interest in wildlife, as well as birds, mammals and other animals. In one case a group of these parasites entered a Queensland bird park and starting shooting all the birds in full view of the

visiting public, (see *Smuggled-2* for details).

Traits of these parasites include dishonesty, a propensity to lie, an ability to entrap innocent people and falsify criminal charges, an ability to waste other people's time and money, generate a vast amount of paper, have a general dislike of any member of the public who dares to question or attack their motives, as well as an innate inability to ever admit fault. There is a benign form of these public servant parasites, but these are unfortunately fairly uncommon, while there is allegedly an extremely rare variety known to actually assist herpetologists and/or other members of the public.

Unfortunately I cannot offer advice as to the best means to avoid these public servant parasites. However I can advise that due to their propensity to lie and lie again in court hearings, taping them covertly by using a micro-cassette recorder is as good a defence against them as a pest strip is against Snake Mites.

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## **The USA Connection**

WASAH member Robert Mount and his better half Helen from Alabama were so impressed with their visit to Australia and the terrific people they met that they (well, at least Rob) have taken a look at life from a different perspective. In a

letter the Editor received recently Rob reckons, "To hell with keeping up with the Joneses and this politically correct rubbish. Those members of the narrow-minded small-town clique can plant a collective kiss on my bare, upturned buttocks."

He sends everyone his regards. I reckon we may see him out here permanently one day. Keep Wriggling Rob!

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### **WASAH's INTERNET ADDRESS:**

<http://canberra.edu.au/pub/aerg/herps/soc/wasah.htm>

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### **AUTHOR's ADDRESS CHANGE**

Ms Jo Vandermark, author of *Family Frog Night in Kummurra* which was published in the last newsletter has changed her postal address to **PO Box 52, JABIRU, Northern Territory 0886.**

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### **ILLEGAL INTERNET BAN**

By WASAH member Raymond Hoser, 41 Village Avenue, Doncaster, Vic 3108

On Friday 22nd November at the Supreme Court of New

South Wales, Justice Levine rejected an application by NSW National Parks And Wildlife Service (NPWS). Their lawyers had sought an immediate court order banning any further sales, distribution and advertising, including on the internet, of the book *Smuggled-2*. They also wanted payment of punitive compensation to NPWS by the author Raymond Hoser and a media ban on any reporting of the case or the bans sought. Levine rejected the application by NPWS and further awarded all costs to be paid by NPWS, including Hoser's lawyers' fees.

A Victorian MP, Victor Perton said to have lied in a previous book by Hoser, *The Hoser Files - The Fight Against Entrenched Official Corruption* has telephoned the media, made allegedly false and defamatory statements against Hoser and used his position to direct them not to publish material that promotes Hoser, any of his books or the material in them. Perton is currently the subject of a defamation claim by Hoser.

On the same day as Justice Levine's judgement, it is alleged that Perton coerced Hoser's internet provider, Starway Corporation, to wipe Hoser's various internet sites (most of which are devoted to previously published scientific papers and herpetological societies) and exclude all access to him in what is perhaps Australia's first ever case of this type of internet censorship. It is also noteworthy that this MP,

himself a qualified lawyer, in doing so may have committed a contempt of a Supreme Court decision made just hours earlier.

Perton appears to have developed a somewhat obsessive behaviour against Hoser since publication of material adverse to him. Perton most recently took it upon himself to harass Hoser's lawyers in Sydney by making repeated nuisance calls and abusing their staff, hardly the conduct expected by a Member of Parliament. Interestingly enough, Perton maintains a large website himself, which appears to be mainly devoted to self promotion.

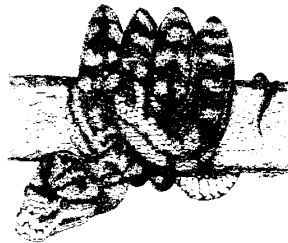
In relation to the illegal wiping of Hoser's sites from the internet, there has been strong interest from various quarters, including others involved in the internet. Regarding the illegal activities by NPWS and their failed attempt to ban the book *Smuggled-2*. Whistleblowers Australia, a NSW Member of Parliament, Mr. Richard Jones and the Avicultural Community (AAPA) have this week put out media releases stating the need for an independent Royal Commission into NPWS. All have been unanimous in declaring ICAC and it's head Barry O'Keefe as not being fit and proper to conduct any inquiry into the department.

In summary Hoser said "I join the call by Whistleblowers Australia, various MP's, and the various NPWS officials themselves for a full Royal Commission into the

department, noting that ICAC are not competent of such an inquiry. Myself and my publishers will continue to attempt to satisfy public demand and the right to know by supplying books, regardless of illegal activities and censorship by dishonest MP's and/or those who aid dishonest NPWS officers and other supporters of the corrupt."

Further Inquiries:- KOTABI PUBLISHING - (03) 98574491 or RAYMOND HOSER - 018-588699  
CLIVE BENNETT (EX-NPWS) (065) 631103  
RICHARD JONES (MP) (02) 2302858, DAVID HARRISON, AUSTRALIAN AVICULTURE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (AAPA). 066-493433

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The *Shane Heriot Drawings* reproduced throughout this newsletter are samples Shane has done as ideas for T-shirt logos. Thanks a million Shane!

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## **Congratulations for Tenacity!**

Two members recently demonstrated success as a

result of perseverance. Rob Brown-Cooper was successful with his legal pursuit of the small WA endemic snake, *Elaphognathus minor* and Shane Heriot, after a couple of years, recently pulled a bag of spotted mulga snakes (*Pseudechis butleri*) out of a well. I shall not say more on these successes as I hope both members will eventually provide their own accounts for this newsletter.

Shane's experience is similar to one of my own. I commenced looking for the spotted mulga snake back in '83, but was not successful until September '85. Brad Maryan accompanied me on that particular trip to the goldfields. I had to make a call to Esperance but the only telephone in Leinster was out of order. We spot-lighted back to Leonora, made the call and camped just out of town on the Laverton road. Next morning we rolled out of our swags and Brad tripped over a mulga. "You beauty!" Needless to say, the lids came of a few stabbies for breakfast! I eventually got a mate for this ♀ in '87. Today, over eleven years after obtaining her, there are eleven fertile eggs from this beast in the incubator - six previous clutches were infertile.

As I write this, three of her babies pipped. This is after an incubation period of 69 days at 30°C.

**You beauty!**

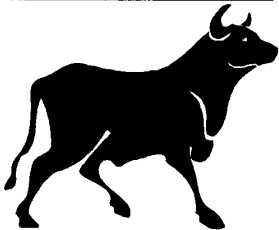
BB

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**AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF  
HERPETOLOGISTS:**

A non-profit national membership organisation of herpetoculturists, veterinarians, academicians and zoo personnel involved in the captive husbandry and propagation of amphibians and reptiles. Membership includes the highly acclaimed *Vivarium* magazine, dedicated to the dissemination of information on herpetocultural accomplishments, herpetological medicine, breeding & maintenance, field studies and adventures, enclosure design and much more. Membership in the AFH is \$28.00 US and \$53.00 Canada & all other foreign countries. Send information requests to, AFH-News, PO Box 300067, Escondido, CA 92030-0067, ph (619) 747-4948, fax (619) 747-5224.

***HERPTALES***



In this section we include all the information about particular people and goings on that most of us would prefer no one knew. Also, if you wish to submit something to be included here go ahead. It's 'tongue in cheek' and all in good fun.

I have a million yarns about Brad but feel bad rubbing him all the time. Surely some of the readers can come up with some 'good oil' on a person with a thick skin some of us know?

I had an accident recently. I had an allergic reaction to *Pseudechis* (black snake) venom while speaking at a luncheon at the Celtic club. I am sure many of the audience went away scratching their heads wondering if the sight of me laying unconscious on the floor regurgitating and defecating was all part of the presentation! You would be amazed at the number of bookings that have come in since the media coverage of that event - I am sure everyone wants a repeat performance!

Ed

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**Journals  
&  
Bulletins**

**HERPETOFAUNA**

A worthwhile publication recommended by us for all the readers of this Newsletter. Send a cheque for \$15/one year or \$40/three years to:

**The Editor  
PO Box R307  
Royal Exchange  
SYDNEY 2000**

**MONITOR**

The bulletin of the Victorian Herpetological Society. The VHS is the largest herp society in Australia and

*Monitor* reflects that. Send \$25 for 3 issues/year to: **The Secretary, VHS Inc  
16 Suspension St  
ARDEER, VIC 3022**

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**Hawkesbury  
Herpetological  
Society  
The Secretary  
PO Box 2  
WHALAN, NSW 2770**

\*

**Cape York  
Herpetological  
Society  
The Secretary  
PO Box 114  
PALMCOVE, QLD 4879**

\*

**Orana  
Herpetological  
Society  
841 Ridge Road, COOKS  
GAP NSW 2850**

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**Victorian  
Association of  
Amateur  
Herpetologists  
222 Flinders Avenue,  
LARA VICTORIA 3212  
Membership: \$20 per year.**

WASAH is an informal group of people with similar interests - all wishing to keep for private study and "love", frogs, turtles, lizards or snakes!

WASAH joined the Affiliation of Australasian Herpetological Societies in 1994.

# WASAH GENERAL MEETING

Friday 21 March 1997

7.30pm

Perth Zoo Ed Centre

Entry off Labouchere Road

SPECIAL

## Guest Speaker:

**Brian (Perentie) Bush**

(At no expense to WASAH, because he is a local lad, we are fortunate in having the "old man" to present a talk & slide show)

*On the Western Brown Snake & others*

Brian has been looking at the colour/pattern variability in this snake for some time now. He has hatched a million of these little "fire-sticks" so hopefully we should get some information on local husbandry and reproduction also. Make sure you attend this meeting for what should be an interesting presentation for members of all interests and ages.

\*\*\* I hope! \*\*\*

### WASAH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**President/Editor:** Brian Bush

(09) 295 3007

**Vice-President:** Brad Maryan

(09) 444 6412

**Secretary:** Robert Browne-Cooper

(09) 445 2409

**Treasurer:** Russell Brown

(09) 390 8091

Address all correspondence related to this newsletter to:

**The Editor**

**9 Birch Place**

**STONEVILLE 6081**

## SNAKES

**Harmful & Harmless**  
**Educational**  
**Display & Lectures** (09) 295 3007  
9 Birch Place, Stoneville WA 6081

*Brian Bush*

- \* live animals
- \* hands on
- \* aussie humour
- \* safety
- \* awareness
- \* appreciation
- \* common sense
- \* first aid
- \* ESL
- \* activity sheets
- \* WA owned

## IS CONSERVATION JUSTIFIED or just HUMANS OPPOSING CHANGE?

By Brian Bush, 9 Birch Place Stoneville WA 6081

(Am I having a burst of cynicism, or just being the devil's advocate? If nothing else the following may stimulate both individual thought and discussion amongst readers.)

Take a look around you. What do you see? If you live in a town, city or on a farm you should be able to conclude that this human-altered environment does not continue to support the diversity of vertebrates that it did prior to development.

Conservation! What is that? Is it trying to save rare or threatened organisms because we are aware of them and do not want to lose them? I wonder if there are many vulnerable micro-organisms and if there are, would we be as concerned for their conservation? We read references to the value of animals traded illegally, but how much is spent in the name of conservation and what success have we had? Is the Western swamp turtle (*Pseudemys umbrina*) being "pulled back from the brink" an example of success? A small patch of required (at this point in time) habitat surrounded by a human altered environment! There is little likelihood of this beast going anywhere along the evolutionary path. We might just as well photograph it for our records and leave it to its fate. Saying that, however, it is probably good fun being involved in projects like this and any perceived success would

greatly enhance the involved individual's state of mind. It is quite a cute looking beast too!

Regulating human behaviour in an attempt to halt the natural decline of a species will only delay for a very short time that species' extinction. It is my opinion that most conservation methods implemented by humans have their origin in our emotions. They are therefore no more than subjective distractions (a feel-good experience) for some individuals and as such are of as little consequence as beached whale rescues. I would go so far as to say we oppose the inevitable loss of another vertebrate (and sometimes invertebrate) in an attempt to both ease our guilt and reassure ourselves that we are in control.

What we are observing with the ever-increasing extinctions is no more than competitive exclusion. *Homo sapiens*, in building its hives, changes the local environment rapidly and conclusively, at least in our perception of time. A combination of stringent habitat requirements and short-term inflexibility cause the vast majority of the other local animal and plant organisms to cease existing. Our reasoning is flawed

if we feel guilt because of this. Creationists will believe otherwise, but our species is no less integrated in the evolutionary process than all the others coexisting on Earth. We can as individuals argue against this but at the end of the day we have little control of our own fate, let alone other species'.

Authoritative people often state how seriously detrimental the release of an organism into an area where it does not naturally occur can be. Why? One indicator of success in nature is the ongoing expansion of a species geographical range. Tentative forays into short-term unsuitable environments eventually leads to diversification culminating in speciation. This is adaptive radiation! Many invertebrates and plants rely on carrier-organisms to do this. When we successfully introduce an animal or plant, either purposely or inadvertently, to another area are not we humans just carrying out this function? Any detrimental impact is a human perception and usually relates to the adverse impact on agriculture or, now with *beta* taxonomy (the use of biochemical techniques), a short-term negative impact on the local gene pool: the potential to

confuse a taxonomist. Any exposure to unfamiliar pathogens will probably strengthen the population in the long term.

I wonder sometimes what it would be like to see genetically manipulated reptiles successfully existing amongst the concrete, brick and steel of our cities. Imagine monitor lizards with adhesive toe-pads similar to geckos running up skyscrapers, or pythons which are at home in every nook and cranny on city buildings feeding specifically on pigeons. It would be great stuff! "It can not be done", I hear you say. What would the genetic purists' think? Well, look what we did to the domestic dog in just ten thousand years! Admittedly, many dog breeds are genetically weak, however these would not enter into the equation with what I am suggesting. Away from the laboratory natural selection would take over. Maybe, if species diversity is important for the earth to survive, we should give it serious thought though. Humans are changing the environment at such a rapid rate that few other organisms have a chance of adapting to the new conditions. Many become extinct because they can't keep up!

If species-diversity is a requirement for Earth to remain a 'living planet' then there is at least two positive scenarios and one negative. All of which is purely academic to the individual reading this as you will not exist long enough to witness the outcome! And if you did you could not influence it in any way.

The negative scenario, from our perspective, would be an ever-increasing human population with a corresponding decline in diversity of other organisms until

eventually reaching a point where all life ceases - Earth the 'dead planet'. This is the least likely outcome.

Almost as unlikely a positive scenario would be for Earth to retain the status quo. For this to be a reality there would have to be zero human population growth (an aghast experience for some: What! No growing economy) and a corresponding halt to rapid environmental changes. Surprisingly, a lot of conservation importance and resources are directed at the developing countries in an attempt to keep things as they are. It is almost as if the conservation movement is saying, "We stuffed ours, but you can't stuff yours."

It is more feasible that the earth would continue living, alas, without *H. sapiens* and many of its contemporary species - they having gone the way of the dinosaurs. Species diversity declines in the short-term but is no more than a glitch in the life of this planet caused by the short-term plague of humans.

Cats, cane toads and watsonia introduced to Australia, or bull frogs, red-backed spiders and gonorrhoea introduced to England are irrelevant today. Their only importance lies in an obvious inherent flexibility that will be a requirement for survival during the human era. They may be the ancestral stock for a multitude of tenacious new taxa in some future time. There is a paradox here though. The most virulent and destructive organism on this planet, one that is continually increasing its range and, until recent times, was occupying new land masses, considers this form of success a

negative attribute in all species but itself!

Sorry, the local exotics are important because they have a short-term detrimental impact on the indigenous organisms of an area. We have a problem accepting this as anything but negative. Those of us having an affinity with other contemporary life feel we must do all in our power to reverse this change. Hence, a burgeoning conservation industry which in turn allows the many involved organisations to justify their existence, and some individuals to feed their egos.

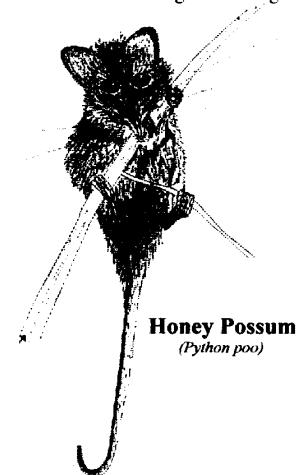
Then again, we need direction and if we believe we are doing something positive it is far better than sitting on our hands and doing nothing. But is conservation really necessary?

Global warming, or are we not in an interglacial trough? But that's another story!

**Footnote:** I have been advised that gonorrhoea was not introduced to England, syphilis maybe.

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A Shane Heriot original drawing



**Honey Possum**  
(*Python poo*)



## A PET SNAKE!

By Brad Maryan, 169 Egina Street, Mt Hawthorn WA 6016

Having a 'pet' snake is no different from a dog or cat. You may think, "That's silly", however, if we are going to make a distinction it can only be that the snake is a native animal compared to long-term, domesticated, traditional pet animals. Obviously snakes are not the sort of animals that can fetch a stick, but then again, either are goldfish! It all depends on one's interpretation of the word 'pet'. Many people often refer to their spouse as 'pet' and some of us have 'pet' hates. You can even buy a pet rock! Busho's got a pile of these in his back yard. He reckons they are great - people trip over them in the dark making them good "watch dogs" and you don't have to feed them!

It is well known that pet animals have a profound beneficial psychological effect on humans. We love them, they provide companionship and increase our self-esteem. My love of reptiles is no different to the relationship some others have with horses, dogs, cats, birds rabbits, etc. Overseas, reptiles and frogs are becoming an increasingly popular pet animal, especially in areas of high human population and subsequent high-rise residential apartments. The reptiles are non-allergenic, almost disease free, cheap to keep, do not require much space and rarely need looking after when you go on short holidays.

Referring to your captive herptiles as 'pets' is not necessarily a bad thing. If

anything it demonstrates a close and caring association with your animals. The only thing that matters here is how you look after them. We are constantly exposed to irresponsible dog and cat owners through the media. We also see evidence of this ourselves ie, a dumped litter of kittens in the bush, or a puppy near a school. Most owners are responsible though and it is the negligent few that ruin it for everyone else. Did you know that some shires actually provide bins for dog-owners to dispose of their pet's faeces in? This is all good stuff. Responsible ownership is much easier if facilities such as these are accessible. Imagine if you had to carry your dog's turds home in your pocket! Snakes are great because they don't defecate anywhere near as frequently as dogs!

People with reptiles often give their animals pet names. Again this is great as we can relate to it and it demonstrates a positive bond. Some good ones I have heard, and there are many more than I have listed here, are Barry the bobtail, Bert the bungarra, Ernie the egeria, Doug the dugite, Mr Tee the tiger snake and Mr Sheen the black-headed python. I generally refer to my snakes as simply "my mates" and they are probably the only ones I have. *(Ed. here! Brad has not got many mates because there are only a few of us on this Earth able to put up with his smelly feet, even in thongs!!!)*

Unfortunately in WA the concept of keeping a pet herptile is prohibited. The licences issued of late are for scientific study and educational purposes only. I wonder what the distinction is? It does not matter if you maintain a single pet snake or a hundred. If the person is responsible the personal benefits, good exposure of this faunal group to others and/or contributions made to our knowledge base are all positive qualities of this interest. Importantly, many professional herpetologists' interest is kindled from keeping pet reptiles in their childhood. This held them in good stead giving them direction. This was adamantly recognised and witnessed by me and some other WASAH members in a resolution passed in January, 1994 by the Second World Congress of Herpetology in Adelaide.

In WA there is little encouragement for youngsters with an interest in reptiles or frogs. In fact it is outlawed, but for some (hopefully) discretion exercised by wildlife officers in the field and, more senior, at CALM's Como headquarters there would be more kids in court than you could "shake a stick at." I personally think the lack of encouragement and continual cloud of illegality hanging over the head of youngsters interested in herptiles is very sad indeed. I fondly remember my youth, driving my parents mad by turning my bedroom and other parts of the house into a mini zoo. I did not

even consider for a moment the legal ramifications. I was encouraged (you could not discourage me anyway) and enthusiastic concerning this wonderful thing I was involved in. My early keeping gave me a sense of direction, purpose and fuelled my interest to what it is now. I might add that one of my smartest moves was to join the junior section of the WA Naturalists' Club at a very early age.

In the first book on Australian snakes published in 1869, the author Gerard Krefft wrote, "...and to go "snake hunting" [in the Sydney area] has been a pastime here for school-boys for years." Any argument that it is not traditional is immediately shot down. It is traditional just that there is not as many participants as say swimming or fishing!

It would be great if we could set up a network allowing those interested in herpetology, or just herptile keeping, to be able to access captive-bred stock. This type of system, albeit informal, is in place and allowed in all other states under species exempt lists. Hopefully this will happen here so that responsible people can keep a pet snake or two, or three!

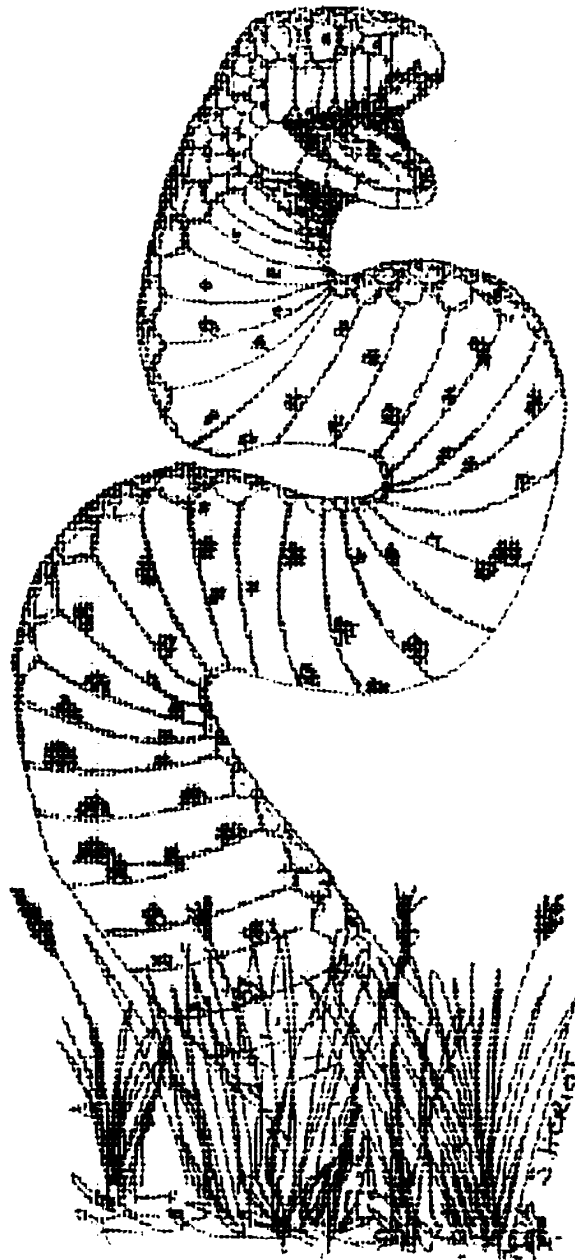
Got to go, my pet king brown is tugging at my trouser leg to take it for a walk!!!

Ha Ha. BM

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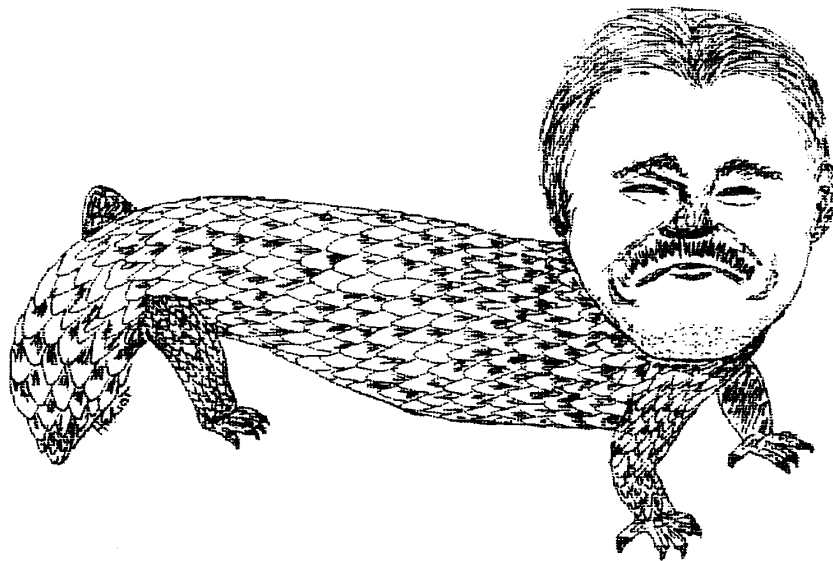
I think we may see some T-shirts with Shane's "snake in the grass" drawing on them at the next meeting (21 March 1997)



# REMINDER

Your 1997 membership fee of \$15 is overdue now! If you wish to remain a member of WASAH, please complete the membership form on the reverse and forward it ASAP. This is a final reminder and accompanies the **final newsletter** to be sent to those unfinancial for 1997.

*Please disregard this reminder if you have recently paid your 1997 fees.*



*By Order of*  
**the Bobtail**

(Drawing of the 'smelly-footed Maryan' from original done by Shane Heriot)

**Membership Form**

1997

(Western Australian Society of Amateur Herpetologists Inc)  
Address to: The Secretary, WASAH, 169 Egina Street, Mount Hawthorn 6016

I wish to become a member of WASAH and in so doing agree to abide by the rules and constitution of the Society. Membership entitles me to an annual subscription to the journal of the Australasian Affiliation of Herpetological Societies, *Herpetofauna* and the Society's newsletter.

**Surname** (Ms Miss Mrs Mr).....

**Given names**.....

**Postal address**.....

**Telephone number** (H)..... (W).....

**Remittance enclosed** (\$15/year to a maximum of 5 years).....

**Constitution & rules will be forwarded to you upon joining**

**Signature**.....

**Date**.....

