

1: List of reptiles of Texas - Wikipedia

Snakes of North Texas, Central Texas and Southeast Texas field identification guides written by Clint Pustejovsky, owner of Texas Snakes & More Most of these snakes of Texas pictures have been sent to us by our website readers.

PDF Testimonials "Special thanks for identifying our snake! As soon as she saw it, she let out a scream and ran!!! I am so glad it is non-venomous!! Yes, that is the snake I saw. Thank you so much for the information. I told my kindergarten class about it and we looked on your site to identify some of the snakes in Texas and see if we could find my snake. They will be thrilled with this information too! I love your website! I am from the north, where a lot of snakes are not found, and I manage a small horse ranch in Kerrville, 60 miles NW of San Antonio so I am outside most of the time. I find a lot of snakes around the property, usually juveniles. I have learned to identify the four venomous snakes so as not to endanger myself. When I find a young snake that is not a venomous one, I run into the computer, get on your site and identify him. I was also thinking it might be the Blotched Water Snake from different pictures but too many snake markings in pictures resembled it. I again want to thank you for your help and appreciate it. My parents will capture them from now on and drop them off to the creek. This morning, we found a snake in our garage. We took a photo and went to your site to identify it as a Gulf Coast Ribbon Snake. We encouraged him to leave after our photo op, what a wonderful experience. It was great being able to go to your site to see what we had. We live in the country, that is slowly being taken over by progress. A new apartment complex is being built next to our property, which after the land clearing began, we got all kinds of critters! The other day, we came across a snake which we have never seen here before, usually all we come across is copperheads! I tried to identify the snake online with no luck! But when I found your site, the snake I was trying to identify was on the your website front page! I called your number, thinking that since this was Sunday evening I would get a recording, but your wife answered the phone and when I explained to her my concern, she told me this was a speckled king snake and explained to me everything I needed to know! I now have your site save on my favorites section as I know I will be having to use it from time to time. Thank you for your help. You will be sent a reply email to the address you provided. Please add clint texassnakes. Please let us know what part of Texas you live in. To be safe, keep a distance of at least twice the length of the snake. Keep checking this site, as we update the pictures often. Click on a picture for a larger image.

2: Snakes of Texas | Herps of Texas

Found in south of Texas Photo by Matthijs Hollanders (www.enganchecubano.com).

Copperheads Copperheads are widely distributed across the eastern half of North America. Their range extends from western Massachusetts and Connecticut and southeastern New York west through the southern two thirds of Pennsylvania, southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, to Missouri, and eastern Kansas, and south to Georgia and the panhandle of Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, eastern and central Texas, and extreme portions of Coahuila and eastern Chihuahua in Mexico Gloyd and Conant, Throughout its considerable range, there have been five described subspecies of copperheads. Two subspecies occur in north central Texas. The southern copperhead *Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix* is known to occur from South Carolina, across Central Georgia, southern Alabama, all of Mississippi and Louisiana through Arkansas to eastern Oklahoma and eastern Texas Bartlett and Tennant, The southern copperhead is easily distinguished from other subspecies by having a ground color of light buff tan to pinkish beige with narrow brown crossbars. The tip of the tail is pinkish or greenish yellow. This subspecies also is known to attain the greatest length among copperheads. A record size adult specimen was measured at 52 inches in total length. Another type of copperhead that metroplex residents are likely to encounter is the broad banded copperhead *Agkistrodon contortrix laticinctus*. Broad banded copperheads are distributed from extreme south-central Kansas, southward through central Oklahoma and central Texas. This subspecies is recognized by its deep reddish brown cross bands that are about as wide dorsally as they are laterally. The tip of the tail is grayish-green or turquoise. Diet and Behavior Young copperheads possess brightly colored yellowish tail tips. The tail tips are held close within striking range and wriggled like a bright caterpillar. This behavior is termed "caudal luring" and is known to attract small frogs and lizards Neil, Copperheads commonly sit and wait for an opportunity to ambush their prey. However, these snakes are not completely sedentary and will forage for prey items as well. Sometimes the predator becomes the prey " the copperhead has been consumed by kingsnakes, milk snakes, racers, and cottonmouths as well as hawks and such mammalian predators as opossums Gloyd and Conant, Copperheads are chiefly active during the spring, early summer and fall. During the hot and dry months of the summer, copperheads become almost entirely crepuscular or nocturnal. In the fall they become gregarious and may crawl some distance to a communal hibernaculum, which is sometimes shared with other snakes such as timber rattlesnakes *Crotalus horridus* , racers *Coluber constrictor* , and ratsnakes *Elaphe obsoleta*. Copperheads usually return to the same area each winter Fitch, In the spring, when male copperheads leave their winter hibernaculum they begin searching for a mate. This challenging task occasionally brings males into competition for the same female. When such an encounter occurs, male copperheads will engage in ritualized combat for mating rights. Both combatants face one another and raise the anterior half of their bodies off the ground and intertwine themselves. The victor is the contestant who topples his opponent first. This "quality control" function of natural selection helps to ensure a favorable genetic bill of health for siring offspring. If receptive, the female will remain motionless and raise her tail and open her cloaca for the male. Gestation has been reported to take from to days with four to eight young comprise the typical brood. Habitat The copperhead still continues to be commonly found throughout much of its range. Depending upon subspecies and distribution, copperheads may inhabit a variety of environs including rocky desert outcroppings, deciduous and coniferous woodlands, and riparian woodlands near permanent or semipermanent bodies of water. Copperheads are also occasionally found in close association with humans. How this is accomplished may be partially explained by their cryptic coloration and stealthy behavior. Fortunately, human mortality rates from the bite of this snake are low 0. Symptoms from its bite may include pain and swelling, weakness, giddiness, breathing difficulty, hemorrhage, either an increased or weakened pulse, occasionally shock and hypertension, nausea, vomiting, gangrene, unconsciousness, ecchymosis, edema, and intestinal discomfort Ernst, Bites are usually the result of the snake being handled or accidentally stepped on. Literature Cited Campbell J. The Venomous Reptiles of Latin America. Venomous Reptiles of North America. Autecology of the copperhead. Snakes of the *Agkistrodon* Complex: Southern Copperhead *Agkistrodon*

contortrix contortrix Southern copperheads have a basal coloration of light buff tan to pinkish beige with narrow brown crossbars. This subspecies of copperhead occupies the easternmost portion of the Dallas Fort Worth area. Two Adult Southern Copperheads. Broad banded copperheads are recognizable from the deep reddish brown cross bands that are about as wide dorsally as they are laterally. The tip of the tail is grayish green to turquoise. Broad banded copperheads are one of the most beautiful of the snakes in north central Texas. Wise County Photograph by Carl J. The specimen in this photograph lived in captivity for 30 years. Photograph by Carl J.

3: Venomous Texas Snakes – Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

Website created to assist in the identification of snakes in North Texas. North TX snakes can be difficult to ID. This website can help with the identification of snakes of North TX like Cottonmouth, water moccasin, rat snake, TX ratsnake, Watersnake.

The coral snake found in Texas *Micrurus fulvius tenere* is the only black, red, and yellow crossbanded serpent whose red and yellow bands touch: The bold contrast between the bands of *M.* In defense against them the coral may tuck its foreparts under its trunk while waving its elevated yellow and black banded tail tip back and forth in imitation of its head threatening to strike. Coral snake venom is largely composed of neurotoxically destructive peptides and is, therefore, more deadly than the venom of most other North American reptiles. Since its toxic peptides spread rapidly through the blood stream, the application of a tourniquet and immediate hospital administration of antivenin are probably appropriate in cases of severe poisoning. Although intense pain usually accompanies a bite, heavy envenomation is often difficult to determine because the central nervous system may not manifest symptoms for several hours. Still, few people are harmed by coral snakes: Though locally common in suburban neighborhoods throughout all of the state but far West Texas, *M.* The rigid fangs, which are longitudinally grooved pegs rather than hollow hypodermic tubes, are less than one-eighth inch in length and are unlikely to penetrate shoes or even most clothing, although corals can pierce a pinch of skin anywhere on the body. If molested, the coral snake is a quite determined biter that flips its head from side to side and snaps sharply. Texas coral snakes average about two feet in length. The record is nearly twice the average. They are most often seen in spring and fall, when they forage abroad on cool, sunny mornings; during hot weather their activity is mostly crepuscular or nocturnal. Their prey is chiefly other snakes, some as big as the coral itself, which are overcome by means of the potent venom. The coral snake breeds from late summer to late spring and lays its clutches in midsummer. James Ray Dixon, John E. Werler, and Regina Levoy, *Texas Snakes: A Field Guide* Austin: University of Texas Press, Kuntz and Thomas G. Taylor Trade Publishing, Texas Monthly Press, Alan Tennant, *The Snakes of Texas: The TSHA* makes every effort to conform to the principles of fair use and to comply with copyright law. For more information go to: Citation The following, adapted from the Chicago Manual of Style, 15th edition, is the preferred citation for this article. Uploaded on June 12, Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

4: Snakes in Central Texas Friend or Foe

Venomous Texas Snakes The State of Texas is home to 15 potentially dangerous snake species or subspecies. Despite this, each year, there have been more deaths in Texas attributed to lightning strikes than to venomous snakebites.

Texas has some ten rattlesnake species and subspecies, more than any other state except Arizona. Only three species interact significantly with human beings, however-the western diamondback *Crotalus atrox*, the prairie C. These species are widely distributed, are comparatively large, and often exhibit an aggressive temperament. The venom of all three species contains both neurotoxically active peptide components and a larger complement of enzymatic fractions that destroy blood and tissue. Diamondback venom has more of the latter as well as about a third greater overall potency than the toxins of either C. Humans bitten by rattlesnakes and other pit vipers experience immediate severe pain, swelling, sweating and chills, faintness or dizziness, elevation of pulse rate, vomiting, and enlargement of the lymph nodes near the bite. The fang wounds should never be cut open, since the venom proteins so quickly bond to those of their host that extracting them, either in the field or the hospital, is nearly impossible. Instead, the limb should simply be wrapped in a splinted elastic bandage to compress the lymph system that spreads most of the venom. Few people die from rattlesnake poisoning-less than 10 percent of even those heavily envenomated, mostly the very young or people in poor health. Peripheral morbidity, including the loss of digits and even limbs, is high and is often aggravated by ill-advised popular first-aid procedures. Many unfortunate encounters with rattlesnakes occur around rural outbuildings where the snakes seek prey animals; other bites occur when rattlers sheltering beneath piles of unused lumber or, on the coastal islands, driftwood, are accidentally uncovered. The smaller western and desert rattlers, the massasaugas, also take cold-blooded vertebrates. When prey is plentiful, rattlesnakes feed heavily and build up fat reserves that both support them through months of cold weather and enable the females to forego hunting during the latter stages of pregnancy. In prime conditions the young grow rapidly and shed their old skins every six to twelve weeks. With each shed a new segment is added to the base of the rattle-replacing the terminal sections that periodically break off like a too-long fingernail. In Texas, breeding takes place both in spring and fall, when members of communally denning species such as the prairie and diamondback rattlers are found in closest proximity during the summer they are dispersed over wide feeding ranges. The young are born alive in early autumn, at which time newborns may appear in considerable numbers, searching for the prey they must find promptly in order to survive their impending hibernation. A few adult diamondbacks are abroad during warm spells throughout the winter in the southern part of the state, but they remain near their dens and feed infrequently until spring. The dorsal ground color of the western diamondback varies from yellowish or pinkish tan to dark gray brown, with or without the white-edged vertebral diamonds for which the snake is named. Its tail is distinctly banded with black and white. Except in the Panhandle and in some areas of the Hill Country, the diamondback is the most numerous venomous snake in the western two-thirds of the state. It is also the largest, although its large size is a topic of controversy since snakes and snakeskins are often stretched up to 25 percent after death. The prairie rattler is a slender, medium-sized snake that lives predominantly in the Panhandle grasslands and sometimes in the Trans-Pecos. The dark-edged, rounded, brown vertebral blotches on its forebody lengthen on the posterior trunk into transverse crossbars; its tail is banded with brown and tan. The timber or canebrake rattler is a big, dark-tailed rattlesnake that favors densely vegetated habitats in the eastern part of the state. With dark brown dorsolateral chevrons and a rusty vertebral stripe on a pinkish-beige ground hue, it is so differently colored from the so-called northern timber rattler that it may constitute a separate race, C. The northern blacktail C. Besides its uniformly sooty tail ahead of the rattle, the blacktail has a dark mask, and along the spine a wide, blackish-brown stripe encloses patches of pale scales. The Mojave rattlesnake C. The venom of Arizona populations may be several times as powerful as that of the western diamondback, from which the Mojave is distinguished by the two or three rows of enlarged scales that line the center of its forecrown diamondbacks have four or more rows of much smaller scales in this area. Mottled rock rattlesnakes C. The species has evolved dorsal coloring that substantially matches the prevailing hues of its background terrain-pinkish on the

russet igneous boulders of the Davis Mountains , pale gray on the chalky limestone of the central Hill Country and southwestern deserts. The banded rock rattlesnake *C. Klauber*, is a distinctly black-crossbanded subspecies found primarily in the two westernmost counties of Texas, but it has been reported in Val Verde County as well. Because of their unusual pigmentation both races of rock rattlers are attractive to reptile fanciers and are therefore protected from capture by state law. The western massasauga *Sistrurus catenatus tergeminus* is a small, nocturnal, prairie-dwelling rattlesnake most numerous in north central Texas and seldom seen except on paved roads after dark. Its closely spaced brown dorsolateral blotches and comparatively slim head capped with nine large scale plates sets it off from rattlers of the genus *Crotalus*, as does its somewhat less potent venom. The desert massasauga *S. Sistrurus* rattlesnakes such as the massasaugas and pygmy are thought to be less highly evolved than *Crotalus* rattlers due to their small rattle and the large cephalic plates they share with their moccasin-like ancestor. The pygmy rattlesnake *S.* It is unevenly dispersed through East Texas. Its temperament is both secretive and surprisingly pugnacious, though the snake does not assume the elevated defensive-coil posture of larger rattlesnakes and has comparatively little venom. Klauber, *Rattlesnakes* 2 vols. University of California Press, ; rev. Texas Monthly Press, The TSHA makes every effort to conform to the principles of fair use and to comply with copyright law. For more information go to: Citation The following, adapted from the Chicago Manual of Style, 15th edition, is the preferred citation for this article. Uploaded on June 15, Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

5: Snakes – Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

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Many of these encounters occur around the home, with the result that incidents of bites close to home are statistically high. Snakes in general, occur around a home for the specific purposes of seeking food and shelter. Keeping these things in mind provides us with guidelines to help prevent snakebite around the home. Keep wood piles, brush piles, trash dumps and livestock pens as far as possible from the residence. When working in these areas, exercise caution. Never put an arm or leg into something if you can not see the bottom. Treat tools and materials stored on the floor as possible snake shelters. Treat overturned boats, tarps and similar objects as potential shelter for transient snakes moving through the area. Remember snakes are adept at finding their way through small openings. Keep this in mind when entering crawl spaces, basements, garages and similar areas.

Safety in the Field Since venomous snakes are common in the rural areas of Texas, it is important for ranchers, hunters, rural residents, outdoor enthusiasts and other that frequent these areas to exercise caution. Never step over a log without first seeing what is on the other side. If you must move a log - use a long stick or garden tool first, to ensure snakes are neither under, on or around these favored habitats. Use a flashlight when moving about, even in your home yard, at night. Wear protective clothing if working in areas where you suspect snakes nearby. Freeze still when snakes are known to be nearby until you know where they are. Allow the snake to retreat. If you must move, back slowly and carefully away from the snake.

First Aid First Aid for snake bites can prevent disability, disfigurement or death if it is applied effectively. The recommendations have changed drastically over the years, and remaining informed on effective first aid should be a priority of everyone working in snake habitat. Assume envenomation has occurred even before symptoms appear. Identify the species of venomous snake with care. This could help with the medical treatment but do not endanger yourself and become another victim. Keep the victim as calm as possible. Keep yourself calm as well. Know and treat for any symptoms of shock. Wash the bite area with a disinfectant soap. Remove restrictive clothing or jewelry in the area of the bite. Prevent movement of the bitten extremity. Get medical attention as soon as possible. Under no circumstances should you cut between the punctures, or suck the venom out or apply electric shock. Some suggested reading includes: *Poisonous Snakes of Texas. A Field Guide to Texas Snakes.* Texas Monthly Field Guides Houston: Identification, Distribution, and Natural History. Texas Press, Dixon, James R.

6: CORAL SNAKE | The Handbook of Texas Online| Texas State Historical Association (TSHA)

snake identification guides Snakes of North Texas, Central Texas, Southeast Texas, South Texas & Trans-Pecos Laminated, waterproof guides, including photographs and brief descriptions of habitat, behavior, diet, and distinctive features of each snake.

Venomous Snakes of Texas Posted August 05, Texans are no strangers to snakes, especially during the summertime when many of them are out and about. Copperhead, Coral, Cottonmouth, and Rattler: It is a good idea to educate others as well as yourself about these snakes, and how to avoid them as best as possible. After that, there were no more snakes in the kennels because they were just looking for water, problem solved. They will mostly eat rodents and belong to the Pit Viper family. This makes them unique in that they have a pit located between the eye and the nostril on either side of the head. These openings house a pair of extremely sensitive infrared detecting organs, which in effect give the snakes a sixth sense that helps them to find and perhaps even judge the size of the small warm-blooded prey. They can look very similar to the Water Moccasin, and are sometimes referred to as the Land Moccasin. Coral Snake This snake is not to be confused by the similar colored and non-venomous Milk Snake, whose red and black bands connect. They tend to be very shy and secretive and will spend most of their time underground, in deep leaf litter, dens and burrows. There is no anti-venom being manufactured in the United States that is available for people bitten by this snake. They possess the most potent venom out of any North American snake, but thankfully account for less than one percent of the number of annual snake bites. Respiratory paralysis can occur suddenly or within hours after a coral snake bite, therefore intubation and ventilation should be employed in a victim in anticipation for this. Western Diamondback Rattlesnake Another member of the Pit Viper family, these snakes primarily eat rabbits or other small mammals. There are a number of snakes, venomous and non-venomous, that will beat their tail in grass and leaf litter trying to sound like a Rattlesnake. These snakes are a little more aggressive and will rarely back away from confrontation so it is best to always steer clear. All snakes swim on top of the water, however when they stop to rest or evaluate their surroundings venomous snakes will continue to float on top of the water and non-venomous will sink to where only their head will be visible. Also, they will hiss and gape their mouths open, revealing the lighter colored tissue in their mouth, hence their name. Occasionally, you will find a snake stretched out warming itself in a sunny area; just leave the snake alone and respect their space if you are going to continue admiring it. These four snakes, as well as most snakes, act more on the defense than offence. This is not to say that you may be standing between the snake and their hiding place den, cubby hole, etc. About 20 percent of venomous snake bites in people are "Dry" non-venomated bites, but if you are bitten it is always good to be checked out by a doctor regardless. The most important thing is to stay calm and remember the steps that you need to take following the bite," explained Shisk-Saling. Anti-venom binds to and neutralizes the venom that the snake has injected into you, halting any further damage, but does not reverse damage already done. Thus, it should be administered as soon as possible. If it is a venomous snake bite, the bite pattern will be very different from a non-venomous snake," said Shisk-Saling. So remember, snakes are not evil creatures seeking to attack innocent people, even the venomous ones. If the snake is in your territory, unless it poses an immediate threat, leave it alone, it will move on, so that you can as well. Stories can be viewed on the Web at vetmed. Suggestions for future topics may be directed to editor cvm.

7: Venomous Snakes of Texas - Texas A&M Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences

snakes with other patterns. plain-bellied watersnake. harmless.

Pollinator Bioblitz Snakes Snakes serve a valuable function in the environment. Please do not kill a snake - even a venomous one. Snakes do not prey on humans and they will not chase you, in fact they usually retreat or escape if given the opportunity. The danger comes when they are either surprised or cornered. The majority of bites result from people taking unnecessary or foolish risks with venomous snakes. Freeze when snakes are known to be nearby until you know where they are. Allow the snake to retreat. If you must move, back slowly and carefully away from the snake. Do not play around with a dead snake, they have been known to bite and inject venom because of muscle contractions. Snakes like tall grass. Be careful when stepping over fallen logs and rock outcroppings and take care along creek banks and underbrush. Read more information on snakes. Heavy footwear, snake proof trousers, leggings or boots will help reduce your risk. Snakes bites If a snake that bites a person is identified as venomous, keep the victim calm. Keep the bitten arm or leg below heart level. Clean bite site with soap and water. Keep victim from walking, if possible. Swelling may occur so remove tight-fitting clothes and any jewelry such as rings and watches, before the onset of swelling. If possible, identify the species of venomous snake that inflicted the bite without endangering yourself. Call and immediately transport to nearest medical facility! Anti-venom treatment is generally most effective within the first four hours after the bite and is ineffective after hours. Rattlesnakes There are 10 species of rattlesnakes in Texas. The Western diamondback *Crotalus atrox* , has brown, diamond-shaped markings along the middle of the back and alternating black and white rings on the tail. This is the most common and widespread venomous snake in Texas, found in all but the easternmost part of the state. Brown or tan with wide, dark crossbands. Tail is entirely black. Found in the eastern third of the state in wooded areas in wet bottomlands. Mottled Rock rattlesnake *Crotalus lepidus* is light cream or pink background with widely spaced, dark crossbands and mottled areas between the crossbands. Small and slender with an average length of about two feet. Found in the mountainous areas of West Texas. Banded Rock rattlesnake *C.* Found only in the extreme western tip of Texas. Blacktail rattlesnake *Crotalus molossus* is gray to olive green with dark blotches along the back and a black tail. Mojave rattlesnake *Crotalus scutulatus* is similar to the western diamondback in markings, but smaller and more slender and found only in extreme West Texas. Prairie rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis viridis* is a slender rattler that is greenish or grayish, with rounded blotches down the middle of its back. Average length is about three feet and is found in the grassy plains of the western third of the state. Western massasauga *Sistrurus catenatus tergeminus* , light gray, with brown oval blotches along the middle of the back and smaller blotches along each side. They are two feet in length and found through the middle of the state in grasslands, marshy and swampy areas. The bite of a copperhead is seldom fatal because of its short fangs 1. Cottonmouths can be dark brown, olive-brown, olive green or almost solid black. They are marked with wide, dark bands, which are more distinct in some individuals than in others. Juvenile snakes are more brilliantly marked. The cottonmouth gets its name from the white tissue inside its mouth, which it displays when threatened. They are the only venomous snake in Texas that is brightly colored red, yellow, and black bands completely encircling the body. Because harmless Texas scarlet snakes and Louisiana and Mexican milk snakes share the red, black, yellow coloration pattern, it is important to notice the order of the colored bands. A good memory-jogging device to learn is "Red next to black-friend of Jack; red next to yellow will kill a fellow. Texas coral snakes are extremely shy and non-aggressive. Although their mouths are smaller than most venomous snakes, they can still inflict a serious bite if handled. Coral snakes eat mostly other snakes and small reptiles and are members of the same family of snakes as the cobras of India.

8: Texas Department of State Health Services, Infectious Disease Control Unit > Spider

Garter Snakes: You'll find both the Redstripe Ribbon Snake and the Western Ribbon Snake are common snakes of Texas, relatives of the Garter Snake, another one commonly found. The Checkered Garter Snake has quite the striking

design although they're small snakes so if you blink, you might just miss them.

9: Texas Snake Pictures

Texas coral snakes are extremely shy and non-aggressive. Although their mouths are smaller than most venomous snakes, they can still inflict a serious bite if handled. Coral snakes eat mostly other snakes and small reptiles and are members of the same family of snakes as the cobras of India.

Report of the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal Advanced calculus for applications hildebrand Alternative Medicine Online Bullying; The Bullies, the Victims, the Bystanders Contributions to anthropology Data types, variables, and arithmetic World History (Annual Editions : World History Vol 1) Phenotypic and functional analysis reveals a hierarchy of osteoprogenitors in fetal rat calvaria populati The story of the movement Apa 6th edition espa±ol Letters from Vinnie Cycle Touring Ireland Venture capital investment B Bailey 21/not Laugh V. 3. 1913-1915: Progressive and Zionist. Fodors Around San Diego with Kids Sorry wrong number book Everson Ceramic National 2000 The bishops assembled the Lambeth Conferences from 1867 to the present Words Large as Apples A history of mathematics an introduction victor katz Ancient order of asiatics Development of corporate governance in China Office Emergencies Picture reference book of the Royal Air Force. Macdonald, R. Gone girl. For forgiveness and strength Ib chemistry sl pearson 2nd edition Emerging from the dark age ahead Supremacy of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Prospering in a blended world Murderers, The (Badge of Honor) Copyright, commodification, and culture : locating the public domain /Jule E. Cohen High performance fillers 2005 Shonda rhymes year of yes book Counterpoint witnessing in No name and Armadale Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development The devil is a part timer light novel X-ray absorption and x-ray emission spectroscopy theory and applications The Doctrine and Practice of Yoga