

Additional Photos of Plants and Animals Featured in *From Worms to Whales: Natural History Notes* by Bess Murray

Name of Photo	Photographer	Related Book Pages*	PDF Page
1. Cranefly orchid leaves	Bob Gore	Pages 64-67	Page 4
2. False-hellebore	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 4, 18	Page 4
3. Bearcorn	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 21	Page 5
4. Evening primrose	Jeannie Holden	Pages 58-59	Page 5
5. Indian pipe	Jeannie Holden	Pages 20-21	Page 5
6. Jack-in-the-pulpit flower	Jeannie Holden	Pages 55-56	Page 6
7. Jack-in-the-pulpit fruit	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 55-56	Page 6
8. Mountain laurel blooms	Tana Herndon	Pages 74-75, 79	Page 6
9. Witch Hazel in bloom	Jodi Davis	Pages 47-48	Page 7
10. Northern Pitcher Plant	Jeannie Holden	Pages 28, 303-304	Page 7
11. Pipewort	Mary Lee Epps	Page 303	Page 7
12. Beechdrops in flower	Mary Lee Epps	Page 21	Page 8
13. Beechdrops in winter	Mary Lee Epps	Page 21	Page 8
14. Dodder	Mary Lee Epps	Page 20	Page 8
15. Mistletoe	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 21-23	Page 9
16. purple passionflower	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 61	Page 9
17. Female <i>Argiope</i> spider	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 115, 117	Page 10
18. Female <i>Argiope</i> spider swollen with eggs	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 115, 117	Page 10
19. Crab spider on zinnia	Mary Lee Epps	Page 115	Page 10
20. Crab spider on black-eyed Susan	Mary Lee Epps	Page 115	Page 10

**Worms to Whale: Natural History Notes* by Bess Murray. Available through Amazon. Sales benefit Ivy Creek

Name of Photo	Photographer	Related Book Pages	PDF Page
21. View of <i>Micrathena</i> spider	Madeline Yellman	Page 115	Page 11
22. Second view of same <i>Micrathena</i> spider	Madeline Yellman	Page 115	Page 11
23. Bumblebee	Mary Lee Epps	Page 80	Page 11
24. Large carpenter bee	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 79-80	Page 11
25. Buck moth caterpillar	Mary Lee Epps	Page 90	Page 12
26. Monarch caterpillar on milkweed	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 85-86, 91	Page 12
27. Luna moth	Jodi Davis	Page 91, 358	Page 13
28. Zebra swallowtail butterfly	Drew Chaney	Page 359	Page 13
29. Monarch butterfly	Jeannie Holden	Page 85-89	Page 14
30. Antlion pit with trapped ant and antlion	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 108-109	Page 14
31. Adult antlion	Mary Lee Epps	Page 108	Page 14
32. Pickerel frog	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 149, 167	Page 15
33. Green frog	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 149, 290	Page 15
34. Spring peeper	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 149, 167, 351	Page 16
35. Snapping turtle	Michelle Prysby	Pages 179-181, 286	Page 16
36. Painted turtles	Bob Gore	Pages 148, 286	Page 16
37. Wormsnake	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 150, 170-171	Page 17
38. Rough greensnake	Bob Gore	Page 176	Page 17
39. Black ratsnake emerging from tree hollow	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 151, 359	Page 18
40. Gartersnake	Carla Anderson	Pages 151, 179	Page 18
41. Juvenile black ratsnake	Carla Anderson	Pages 176-177	Page 18
42. Bald eagle	Jodi Davis	Pages 223-225	Page 19

Name of Photo	Photographer	Related Book Pages	PDF Page
43. Osprey	Jodi Davis	Page 139, 375	Page 19
44. Barred owl	Bob Gore	Page 217	Page 19
45. Black vulture	Jodi Davis	Pages 228-229	Page 20
46. Turkey gobblers	Bob Gore	Pages 211-214	Page 20
47. Pileated woodpecker	Bob Gore	Pages 200, 340	Page 21
48. Pintail	Drew Chaney	Pages 231-232	Page 21
49. Trumpeter swan	Drew Chaney	Pages 238-239	Page 22
50. Wood ducks	Drew Chaney	Pages 218, 230	Page 22
51. Opossum	Mary Lee Epps	Page 343, 351	Page 23
52. Coyote	Clint Epps	Pages 265-266	Page 23
53. Porcupine	Mary Lee Epps	Pages 300-301	Page 24



Cranefly orchid leaves: each plant produces one leaf that dies down in late spring before the flowers appear in July. Photo by Bob Gore.



American false hellebore: a highly poisonous plant that grows in wet areas. Photo by Mary Lee Epps



Bearcorn, beginning to set seed. Note the older seed clusters that are black. photo by Mary Lee Epps



Evening Primrose (L) and Indian Pipe (R), both photos by Jeannie Holden





Jack-in-the pulpit flower. Photo by Jeannie Holden. Jack-in-the-pulpit in fruit. Photo by Mary Lee Epps



Mountain laurel blooms. Note how the stamens are tucked into the sides of the blossoms, waiting for the visit of a pollinator when they will spring out and dust it with pollen. Photo by Tana Herndon



L: Witch hazel in bloom, photo by Jodi Davis.

R: Northern pitcher plant leaves that contain a soup of bacteria and enzymes for breaking down trapped insects. Photo by Jeannie Holden

Bottom : Pipewort, photo by Mary Lee Epps





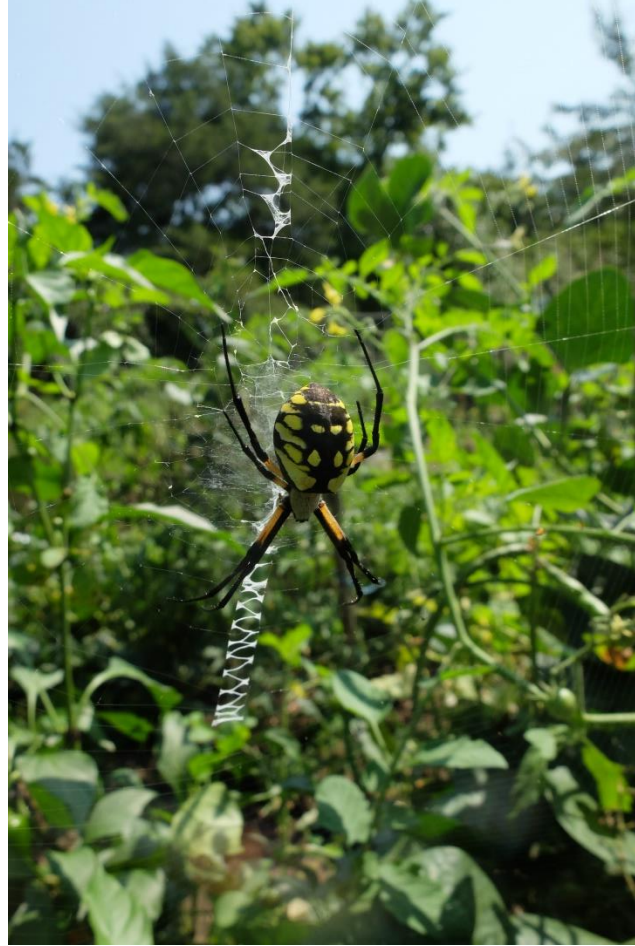
Top L: Beechdrops in bloom.

Top R: beechdrops in winter. Beech drops are parasitic on beech roots.

Bottom: Dodder is parasitic and unable to make its own food. Once the seed sprouts, it can live on food stored in the embryo for a few days but must reach a host quickly.



Top: Mistletoe in early March. It is a hemiparasite, with green leaves but getting some food from its host. Bottom: Purple passionflower, *Passiflora incarnata*. Both photos by Mary Lee Epps.



A female *Argiope* spider: on the left in early August, on the right a month later, swollen with eggs.

Below: Left, crab spider on zinnia.

Right: Crab spider on goldenrod. Crab spiders can change color to more closely match the flower they are on. Photos by Mary Lee Epps.





Top: Two photos of the same *Micrathena* spider, which is one of a group of orb weavers with hard, spiny abdomens and a great variety of spotted and colored patterns. Photos by Madeline Yellman.

Bottom left: Bumble bee on *Echinacea*.

Bottom right: large carpenter bee on *Ruellia*. Compare the shiny rear end of the carpenter bee with the hairy rear end of the bumble bee. Both photos by Mary Lee Epps.



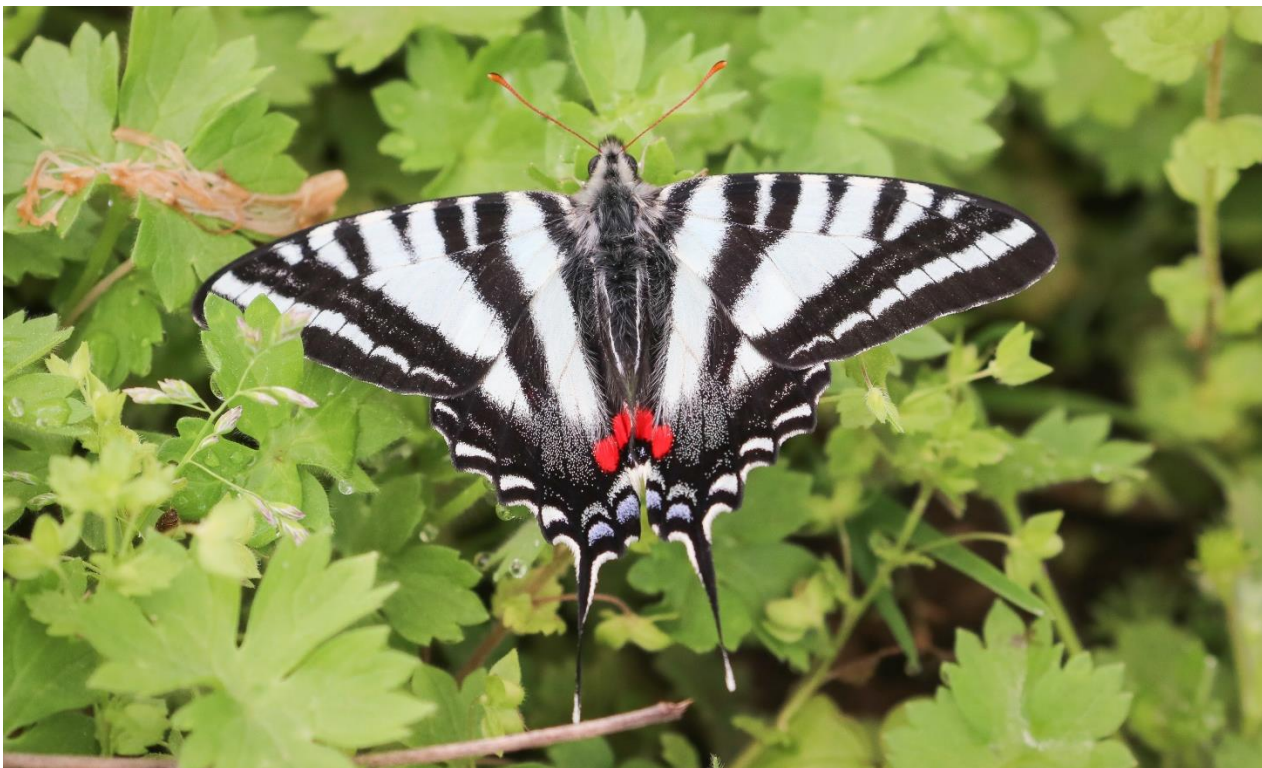
Left: buck moth caterpillar, which can sting painfully.
Bottom: Monarch caterpillar on milkweed. Both photos by Mary Lee Epps.





Left: Luna moth just emerged from its cocoon and drying its wings. Note the red stain near the tip of the right tail. (See “Showers of Blood” in Chapter 6. Bess talks about drops of blood left behind by butterflies emerging from their chrysalises, but it appears that moths may do the same thing.)
Photo by Jodi Davis.

Bottom: Zebra swallowtail butterfly. These butterflies have the longest tails of all the butterflies. This photo was taken in April. Zebra swallowtails emerging later in the season will have even longer tails.
Photo: © Drew Chaney.





Left: Monarch butterfly on goldenrod. Photo by Jeannie Holden

Below left: Pit constructed by an antlion larva. Note the ant trapped at the bottom. The small lumps just above the ant are the antlion, covered in debris. Photo by Mary Lee Epps

Below right: Adult antlion. Although larvae can live several years, adults only live a few weeks and fly at night so they are seldom seen. Photo by Mary Lee Epps



Top: Pickerel Frog.

Bottom: Green Frog. Photos by Mary Lee Epps





Upper photo, left: Spring peeper by Mary Lee Epps.

Upper photo, right: Snapping turtle by Michelle Prysby;

Lower photo: painted turtles by Bob Gore





Top: Worm snake. Note that a key feature that distinguishes worm snakes from worms is that worm snakes have scales. Photo by Mary Lee Epps.

Bottom: Rough Green Snake . Photo by Bob Gore.



Top left: Mature black rat snake emerging from a tree hollow. Photo by Mary Lee Epps.

Top right: Gartersnake. Photo by Carla Anderson.

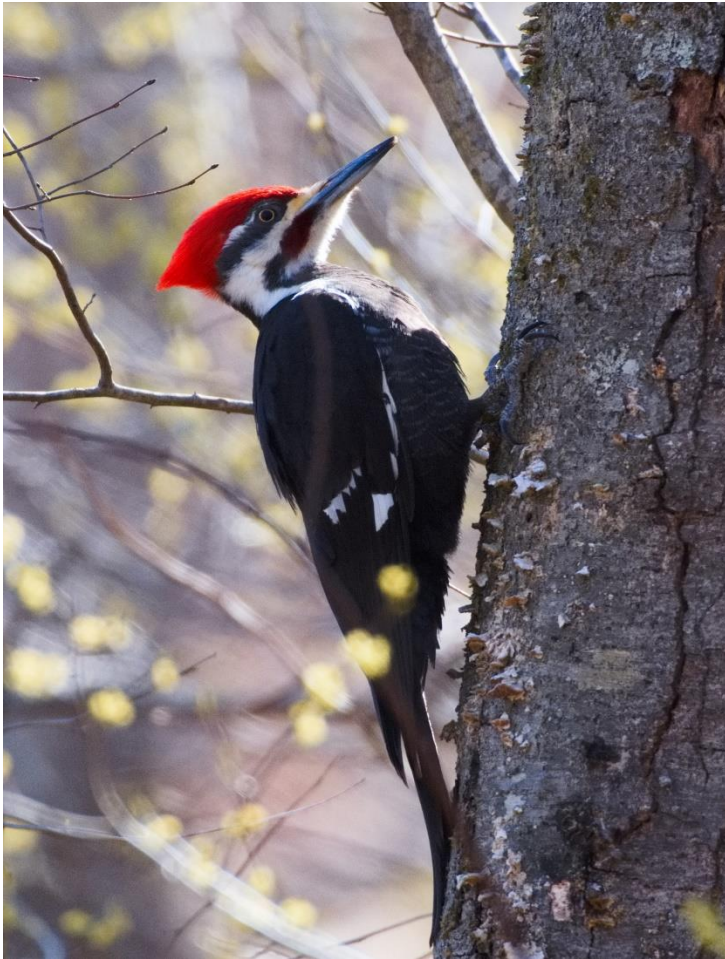
Bottom: Juvenile black ratsnake.. Photo by Carla Anderson.



Top: Bald eagle. Photo by Jodi Davis
Bottom left: Osprey. Photo by Jodi Davis.
Bottom right: Barred owl. Photo by Bob Gore.

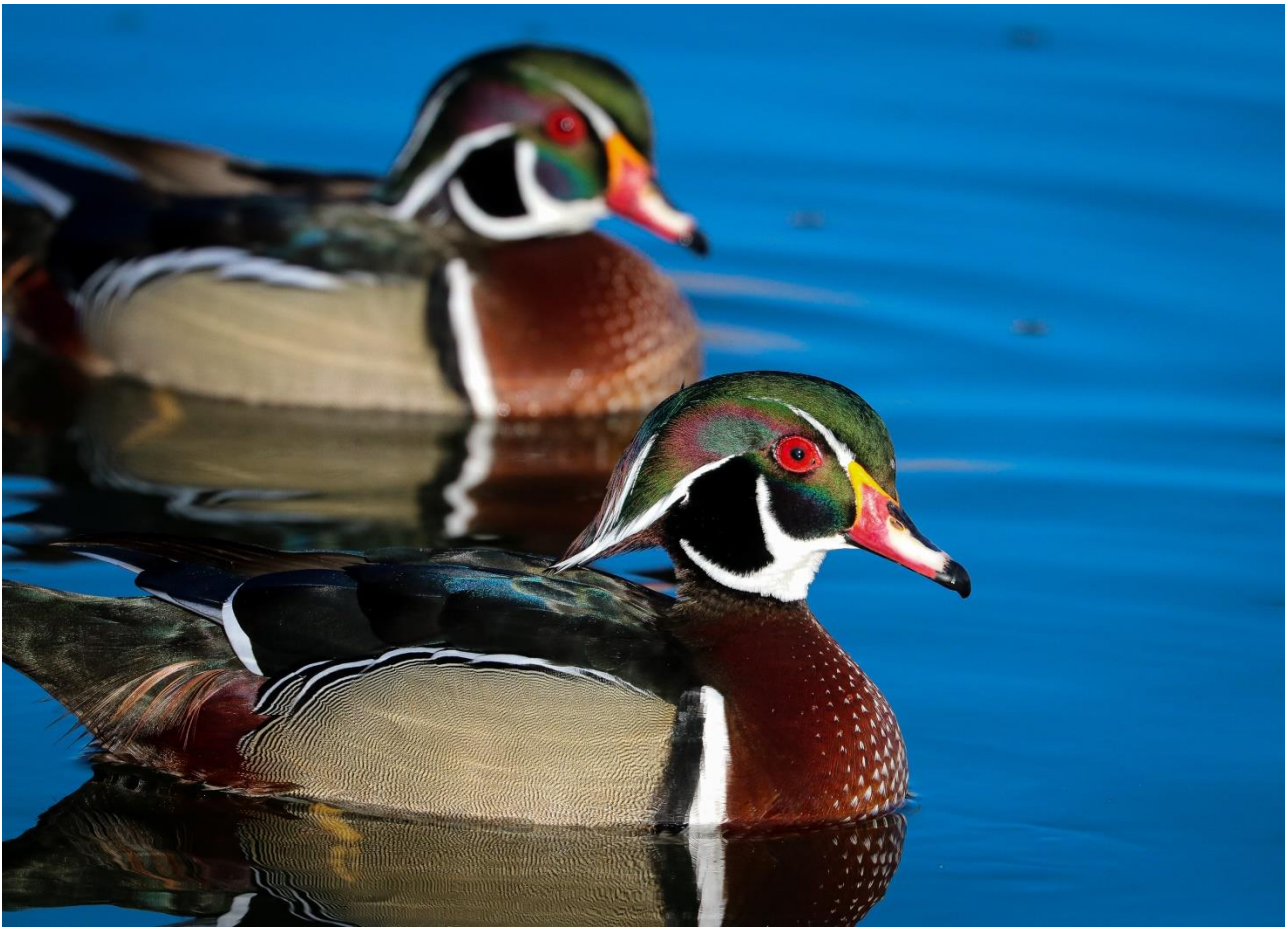


Top: Black vulture by Jodi Davis.
Bottom: Turkey gobblers by Bob Gore. (Note the beards, a key distinguishing feature of males.)



Left: Pileated woodpecker by Bob Gore.
Bottom: Pintail, © Drew Chaney.





Top: Trumpeter Swan.

Bottom: Wood ducks. Both photos: © Drew Chaney.



Top: Opossum, photo by Mary Lee Epps.

Bottom: Coyote, photo by Clint Epps.



Porcupine by Mary Lee Epps