AN INVESTIGATION
OF FOUR RARE SNAKES
IN SOUTH-CENTRAL KANSAS

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BY

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INTRODUCTION

The New Mexico blind snake (Leptotyphlops dulcis dissectus), Texas night snake (Hypsiglena torqua jani), Texas longnose snake (Rhinocheilus lecontei tessellatus), and checkered garter snake (Thamnophis marcianus marcianus) are four Kansas snakes with a rather limited range in the state. Three of the four have only been found along the southern counties. Only the Texas longnose snake has been found north of the southern most Kansas counties.

This project was designed to find out more about the range, habits, and population of these four species of snakes in Kansas. It called for a search of background information on each snake, the collection of new specimens, photographs of habitat, and the taking of notes in regard to the animals. The 24 Kansas counties covered in the investigation ranged from Cowley at the southeastern most location to Morton at the southwestern most location to Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, and Hodgeman to the north. Most of the work centered around the Red Hills area and to the east of that area. See (Fig. 1) for counties covered.

Most of the work on this project was done by me (Larry Miller). However, I was often assisted in the field by a number of other persons. They will be credited at the end of this report.

METHODS

A total of 19 trips were made by me between the dates of 28 March 1986 and 1 July 1987 in regard to this project. The total number of miles driven was 7181. This does not include travel and work done by others that collected for me on their own during this period.

The trips by me were made on the following dates (miles driven per trip are given in parentheses): 28 March 1986 (153 miles); 4 April 1986 (123 miles); 10 April 1986 (238 miles); 3 May 1986 (284 miles); 15-18 May 1986 (795 miles); 31 May-3 June 1986 in the Caldwell area only (135 miles); 4 June 1986 (196 miles); 6-8 June 1986 (635 miles); 13-15 June 1986 (414 miles); 17-18 June 1986 (287 miles); 27 June 1986 (98 miles); 11-12 July 1986 for a trip to KU for research (512 miles); 23 August 1986 (270 miles); 11 April 1987 (135 miles);
18 April 1987 (358 miles); 14-16 May 1987 (364 miles); 30 May – 5 June 1987 (1344 miles); 16–17 June 1987 (302 miles); 20–21 June 1987 (237 miles).

During the project attempts were made to find the snakes being researched by looking under rocks, driving roads looking for snakes crossing or on the roads, and searching around aquatic areas. Specimens of all four species were either collected by me or persons working with me during the project.

Field notes were kept for the trips, as well as maps showing the location of animals found. A summary of this material is included in this report along with color slides showing habitat in different areas of the state. A report on each of the four snakes studied follows:

NEW MEXICO BLIND SNAKE

The New Mexico blind snake was known four counties in Kansas (Seward, Meade, Clark, and Barber) when Collins (1982) published the second edition of his book. He made the following statements about this small snake’s habits and habitat:

"New Mexico blind snakes are secretive creatures that frequent ant burrows. They prefer moist areas and sometimes are found in loose soil or sand beneath rocks. Nothing is known of the annual activity cycle of this snake. According to Smith (1956) this species is nocturnal and most active each evening between 2000 and 2030 hours. At night its preferred air temperature ranges from 78-82°F, but this snake will become active at 64°F or higher.

Rundquist, et al. (1978) recorded eleven examples of this snake beneath a single, flat limestone rock on 14 May in Clark County.

This creature uses an interesting defensive technique to withstand attacks by ants. If bitten or attacked, it assumes a ball-like coil and writhes, smearing cloacal fluid over its body; the fluid repels further ant attacks."

An example of the New Mexico blind snake was discovered under a rock by K.J. Irwin (KU 192197) southwest of Caldwell in Sumner County on 15 May 1982. That record represented the most eastern locality for the snake in Kansas, and the most northeastern locality of its entire range in the United States. Several other specimens of the New Mexico blind snake have been observed and/or collected from the same area of Sumner County since the Irwin find.

A specimen of this reptile was collected from under a rock on a southeastern hillside in Comanche County (KU 206226) the afternoon of 3 May 1986. There had been rains in the area a few days before and the soil was moist. The air temperature was 75°F. This specimen, collected by me, represented the first voucher specimen for Comanche County. No other examples of the New Mexico blind snakes were found in Comanche County during this project.

K.J. Irwin collected and observed examples of the New Mexico
blind snake in Morton County on 31 May 1987. Irwin found the snakes under rocks near the Cimarron River northwest of Elkhart on the Cimarron National Grasslands. He reported moist soil under the rocks. The snakes collected by Irwin (KJI 169-172) represent the first voucher specimens for Morton County.

The following examples of the New Mexico blind snake were also taken during this project: Two (KU 206227-228) were taken in Sumner County on 3-4 June 1986. Both were found under large rocks on west facing hillsides at about sunset. They were found near a small stream at the base of a large cliff. The soil was moist and many ants and ant eggs were found under rocks near each find. However, no ants or eggs were found under either rock where the snakes were found. An adult Plains blackhead snake (Tantilla nigriceps nigriceps) was under the same rock with one of the blind snakes.

A specimen of this snake (KU 20622) was found under a piece of gypsum southwest of Medicine Lodge in Barber County the morning of 18 May 1986. The snake was found after heavy rains (1½-2 inches) had fallen in the area a few days before. The temperature the night before the snake was collected had fallen to about 40° F. according to information obtained from local people in Medicine Lodge. The snake was found on the east slope of a large hill at about 1000 hours. There was a clear sky and the air temperature about 60° F. The temp of the moist soil under the rock was about the same.

Several dozen New Mexico blind snakes were observed by me on 7 June 1986 in Clark County. Three (KU 206223-225) were collected. One (KU 206223) had a total length of 270 mm. This represented a new maximum size record for Kansas. All of the snakes observed on 7 June were found under rocks. There had been very heavy rains the night before (over 4 inches) in the area. It was sunny and warm when the first snakes were found at about 0900 hours. The air temperature was about 75° F. Snakes continued to be found until about 1130 hours. By 1130 hours the air temperature had increased to about 85° F. and the temperature under the rocks had increased to about the same. No snakes were found after 1130 hours. The air temperature increased to about 95° F. that afternoon with very high humidity. No other snakes were found that evening.

Joseph Collins collected an example of this snake (JTC 2173) on 30 May 1987 in Barber County. It was found imbedded in gypsum. There had been rain in the area a few days earlier.

In summary, the New Mexico blind snake has now been documented from seven counties along the southern border of the state from Sumner County to the east to Morton County in the southwestern corner of Kansas (Fig. 2, Fig. 6). It is quite possible that future searching will locate examples of this small snake in Harper County and maybe Stevens County. Habitat also seems to exist in the southern parts of Kingman, Pratt, and Kiowa Counties.
Reports to me by Martin Capron of Oxford, Kansas (pers. com.) of New Mexico blind snakes being found near the Walnut River in Cowley County were checked several times by several different people during 1986 and early 1987. No examples of the snake were ever collected. However, suitable habitat seems to exist near the Walnut River between Winfield and Arkansas City in that county.

The New Mexico blind snakes subterranean habits have made it a most difficult snake to study. It seems to be the most abundant in the more remote parts of the state. Areas with native plant life seem to be a requirement.

Platt, et al. (1974) recommended the discontinued use of pesticides and limited mining in areas where this snake occurs. I would recommend the same. A special effort should be made to protect the population located to the south and west of Caldwell in Sumner County. Since it represents the northeastern most population for the species, it should be considered a priority. The habitat for this population is very limited. There is only about six square miles left in the area that has not been greatly altered by agriculture.

TEXAS NIGHT SNAKE

The Texas night snake was known from three counties (Clark, Comanche, and Barber) in Kansas when Collins (1982) published the second edition of his book. Fewer than a dozen preserved specimens were available from Kansas. Collins had the following to say about the Texas night snakes habits and habitat in his 1982 book:

"Probably less is known about the natural history of this snake in Kansas than any other species in the state. Hibbard (1937) first reported the Texas night snake from Kansas, finding three specimens during June in Clark County. The snakes were discovered beneath rocks on southeast-facing hillside slopes and along a canyon rim.

Ray E. Ashton (pers. com., 1974) found a single specimen in Barber County on 21 October under a small rock on the north-facing slope of a hill. The site was 200 yards a stream, and air temperature exceeded 70° F. I found a specimen of this snake beneath a rock on a canyon slope in Comanche County on 11 May.

Nothing is known of the annual activity period of this nocturnal snake. Its vertically slit eyes are an adaptation for prowling at night."

I first collected an example of the Texas night snake the evening of 14 June 1983 (KU 193296) from under a large flat rock at the rim of a canyon in Comanche County. An adult eastern collared lizard was found under the same rock with the snake.

Four examples of this snake were found during this project. The first two (KU 206235-236) were discovered by three elementary students from Caldwell as they used picks to break apart a large gypsum rock located in a rather flat grassy area of eastern Comanche County the afternoon of 3 May 1986. The air temperature was about 78° F. at the time. There had been rains in the area a few days.
earlier, and the ground was damp. Both snakes were inside cracks in the rock. The inside of the rock had many cracks and was also damp. There were no trees in the area. The only other amphibian or reptile observed in the area was an adult ornate box turtle.

I collected an example of the Texas night snake from under a small flat rock on a south-facing hillside in Clark County at about 1030 hours the morning of 7 June 1986. There had been heavy rains in the area the night before. The ground was very wet. Many New Mexico blind snakes were observed in the same general area. The air temperature was about 80° F. at the time. The snake (KU 206237) was alone under the rock.

Steve Kamb found a Texas night snake under a rock in Clark County (JTC 2174) the evening of 30 May 1987. He placed it in a collecting bag with an adult Plains blackhead snake (Tantilla nigriceps nigriceps). The blackhead snake was eaten in the collecting bag by the night snake.

In summary, the Texas night snake is now known from a total of 22 voucher specimens from three Kansas counties as of 1 July 1987. The specimens (Fig. 3, Fig. 7) from Kansas have all been found under rocks. Their preferred habitat seems to be much like that of the New Mexico blind snake. Thus, this rare snake may be discovered in more counties along the southern border of Kansas.

Platt, et al. (1974) recommended establishment of a natural prairie sanctuary within the range of the Texas night snake in Kansas. Since there is a great diversity of plant and animal life found within this snake's known range, I would strongly recommend the same. A prairie sanctuary would not only benefit the Texas night snake, but could benefit a large number of interesting and unique species of wildlife.

TEXAS LONGNOSE SNAKE

The Texas longnose snake was known from eleven Kansas counties when Collins published the second edition of his book in 1982. It was the only one of the four snakes researched during this project that had been collected from areas north of the southernmost counties in Kansas. The snake was known from as far east as Harper County and as far west as Morton County. It had also been found as far northwest as Hamilton and Finney Counties. Collins had the following to say about the habits and habitat of this snake in his 1982 book:

"This snake is rare in Kansas and little is known of its habits. Probably it is active from April to September on open prairies, sandy regions, and beneath rocks along slopes of canyons. Texas longnose snakes are nocturnal, retreating to underground burrows during the day. During winter this snake avoids cold temperatures by burrowing deep beneath the ground."

I was unable to find an example of this snake during this project.

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However, examples of this snake were collected by other individuals during the project, and I collected one from Barber County on 11 June 1983.

The snake collected by me on 11 June 1983 (KU 193293) was found under a large rock on a southwest facing hillside. The soil was moist under the rock and the air temperature was above 85°F.

K.J. Irwin collected two examples of the Texas longnose snake (KU 206180 & KU 20643) the night of 7 July 1986 east of the Meade County State Lake in that county. The snakes were found on the road and it was a warm summer night.

An example of a young Texas longnose snake was found under a rock near the Clark County State Lake on 2 May 1981 by Bill Tayler, a high school student from Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The snake regurgitated an adult prairie-lined racerunner (Cnemidophorous sexlineatus viridis) after being captured. The snake was kept by Tayler and no other information is available on the animal.

I kept one of the snakes collected by Irwin on 7 July 1986 in captivity for several weeks. During that time the snake ate earless lizards, prairie-lined racerunners, small Great Plains skinks, and a small collared lizard. It would not eat horned lizards or other snakes. It also would not eat small mice.

I kept the snake in a large glass cage with about six inches of sand. I also kept a flat rock on the sand. The snake seldom came above ground during daylight hours, but often became active late at night or about sunrise in the morning. Often the snake would spend many hours coiled under the flat rock.

In summary, the Texas longnose snake is now known from 14 counties as of 1 July 1987. These counties (Fig. 4, Fig. 8) are located in the southwestern part of Kansas to the south of the Arkansas River. It is quite possible that examples of this colorful reptile will be discovered in several other counties south of the Arkansas River in the future.

Platt, et al. (1974) recommended establishment of a natural prairie area within the range of this snake in Kansas. I agree.

CHECKERED GARTER SNAKE

The checkered garter snake was known from seven Kansas counties along the Oklahoma border from Sumner County to Morton County when Collins published the second edition of his book in 1982. He had the following to say about the habits and habitat of this animal in his 1982 book:

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"Taylor (1929a,b) and Tihen (1937) made the earliest habitat observations on this rare species in Kansas. Their specimens were collected around lakes or near springs in Meade and Morton counties. Miller (1978) reported two specimens of the checkered garter snake from Sumner County which were found in treeless areas near water. They were collected on 10 May and 11 September. He further recorded a specimen taken on 10 May in Comanche County, and another example found on 23 September in Barber County following heavy rains. This snake is active from April to October. It forages for food by day around bodies of water, but may become nocturnal during extremely hot weather. During winter it retreats into small mammal burrows or deep in crevices on rocky hillsides to avoid cold temperature."

During this project only two specimens of this snake were collected in Kansas. The first being found on 18 May 1986 by me. It (KU 206240) was found near Cedar Creek in Barber County in a shale bank on a northwest facing slope. The temperature of the soil where the snake was found was about 50° F. There had been heavy rains in the area a few days before. The ground was very moist. An eastern collared lizard and western hognose snake were both observed in the same area.

The second example of this snake (KU 206495) was collected on 17 August 1986 by Mandy Struble, Tammy Wittum, and me from the entrance of a gypsum cave located south of Sun City in Barber County. The adult snake was found active in the cool twilight zone of the cave. The outside air temperature was about 95° F. at the time.

Other specimens of the checkered garter snake collected by me during past years include one collected from Harper County on 11 February 1984. This adult snake was found on a sand road at about 1600 hours. The air temperature was about 45° F. with sunny skies. The ground temperature was somewhat warmer, and the snake was quite active. There was native grasslands in the area and water standing in the roadside ditches. The checkered garter snake was the only reptile found active that day.

Two specimens were collected in Barber County near Aetna in 1983. One on 29 May and another on 3 June. Both were found on the road after heavy rains and storms in the area. Both were found in the late afternoon. Several prairie rattlesnakes were found active in the area during the same period of time.

I have kept specimens of the checkered garter snake in captivity several times. The animals always feed well on frogs, toads, earthworms, and small fish. They are quite active at temperatures of about 60° F. to 85° F. when in captivity.

In summary, the checkered garter snake is now known to occur in all counties, except Stevens, along the Oklahoma border from Sumner County west to the Colorado line. It has not been found in any counties north of the southern border counties as of 1 July 1987. See Fig. 5 & 9.
The checkered garter snake is a very rare snake in Kansas with fewer than 20 specimens from the state in museum collections as of 1 July 1987. It is a snake that can often be observed on roads in states to the south and west of Kansas where it is much more common. However, it should be noted that I did not observe any of these animals on roads during the more than 7000 miles driven by me during this project. Only two were found while searching under rocks and around aquatic areas.

Platt, et al. (1974) recommended the discontinued use of persistent pesticides in areas where the checkered garter snake is known to occur. I agree that the discontinued, or at least very limited, use of these deadly chemicals should be considered. The checkered garter snake and other wildlife would benefit greatly.

OTHER ANIMALS OF INTEREST

Several species of amphibians and reptiles were encountered during this project that was of interest. Following are short accounts of the species that are of special interest in Kansas and/or new records for the state or a county.

Red-spotted Toad (Bufo punctatus): Examples of this toad were observed in Barber County on 15 May 1986 and 18 May 1986. They were also observed in Comanche County on 3 May 1986, 15 May 1986, and 18 May 1986. All of the toads were found either under or hidden within large gypsum rocks along deep canyons.

Prairie Ringneck Snake (Diadophis punctatus arnyi): An example of this snake was collected as it crossed a road in Harper County on 31 May 1986. This was the first recorded specimen of this species from Harper County. It is now in the preserved collection at the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History.

Prairie Skink (Eumeces obsoletus): An example of this lizard was collected from Clark County on 7 June 1986 and sent to the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas. Two other examples were collected from Sumner County and also sent to the Museum of Natural History. One was collected on 11 June 1986 and one on 21 May 1987.

Woodhouse's Toad (Bufo woodhousei): An example of this toad was collected in Pawnee County on 8 May 1987. It was the first recorded example of this species from Pawnee County. The specimen was sent to the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas.

Eastern Fence Lizard (Sceloporus undalatus): An example of this lizard was collected in Pawnee County on 8 May 1987. It was the first example of this species from Pawnee County. The specimen was sent to the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas.
Eastern Hognose Snake (Heterodon platyrhinos): Three examples of this species of snake were collected and given to the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas during this project. They included one from Harper County collected on 8 May 1987, one from Barber County collected on 15 May 1987, and one from Sumner County collected on 18 June 1987. All three were found crossing roads, and all were adults.

Strecker's Chorus Frog (Pseudacris streckeri): Two examples of this frog were found under boards in sandy soil after heavy rains in Harper County on 23 May 1987. Both were young frogs. Both were sent to the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas.

Texas Rat Snake (Elaphe obsoleta lindheimeri): An example of this snake was first collected within the city limits of Caldwell, Kansas by Stacy Volavka on 15 May 1986. Another example was collected from within the city limits on 14 May 1987 by Corey Black and Matt Martin. An example was found dead on the road just west of Hardtner in Barber County on 14 May 1987 by Gene Trott and me. These three specimens represent the first known records of the Texas Rat Snake from the State of Kansas. Several intergrades between this snake and the Black Rat Snake (Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta) have also been observed and collected from Sumner, Harper, and Barber Counties. Little is know about the status of this snake in Kansas, and almost nothing is known about its status in Oklahoma. The three specimens listed above have been sent to the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas.

SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT

I feel this study was successful. It not only increased the knowledge of the four species of snakes being studied, but it also helped to make a number of Kansans more aware of some of the less understood animals of the state. The voucher specimens taken during this work will help to better document the range of several animals in the state.

MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

The following pages contain maps and photographs dealing with this project. Color slides have also been provided with this report and may be used in other publications as long as proper photo credit is given.
Fig. 1. Map of Kansas showing all counties researched during the investigation. Counties outlined were visited one or more times by me or someone involved in the investigation. The dark area shows the location of the Red Hills in Kansas.

Fig. 2. Map of Kansas showing counties where the New Mexico blind snake has been documented by one or more preserved specimens which have been deposited in a university or museum herpetological collection as of 1 July 1987.
Fig. 3. Map of Kansas showing counties where the Texas night snake has been documented by one or more preserved specimens which have been deposited in a university or museum herpetological collection as of 1 July 1987.

Fig. 4. Map of Kansas showing counties where the Texas longnose snake has been documented by one or more preserved specimens which have been deposited in a university or museum herpetological collection as of 1 July 1987.
Fig. 5. Map of Kansas showing counties where the checkered garter snake has been documented by one or more preserved specimens which have been deposited in a university or museum herpetological collection as of 1 July 1987.
Fig. 6. Map of the 24 counties investigated showing the locations where specimens of the New Mexico blind snake have been collected as of 1 July 1987. Each small dot indicates a locality where the snake has been found. More than one specimen has been collected from some localities.
Fig. 7. Map of the 24 counties investigated showing the locations where specimens of the Texas night snake have been collected as of 1 July 1987. Each small dot indicates a locality where the snake has been found. More than one specimen has been collected from some localities.
Fig. 8. Map of the 24 counties investigated showing the locations where specimens of the Texas longnose snake have been collected as of 1 July 1987. Each small dot indicates a locality where the snake has been found. More than one specimen has been collected from some localities. The large dots indicate records from counties with too little collection data to show an exact locality.
Fig. 9. Map of the 24 counties investigated showing the locations where specimens of the checkered garter snake have been collected as of 1 July 1987. Each small dot indicates a locality where the snake has been found. More than one specimen has been collected from some localities. The large dots indicate records from counties with too little collection data to show an exact locality.
PHOTOGRAPHS

Color slides of habitat and animals collected were taken to document where animals were found and to show some examples of the four snakes studied during this project. Black and white copies of some of these photographs are reproduced on the following pages with information about each.

Photograph one (below) shows habitat along Red Fork Creek located in the southeastern part of Comanche County. Examples of the New Mexico blind snake, Texas night snake, and checkered garter snake have been found near this creek.
Photograph two (above) shows habitat where Texas longnose snakes and checkered garter snakes can be found in Barber County. Photograph three (below) shows gypsum habitat in Comanche County where New Mexico blind snakes and Texas night snakes can be found.
Photograph four (left) shows habitat near Bluff Creek located south of Caldwell in Sumner County. It is in this area where the northeastern records for the New Mexico blind snake and checkered garter snake have been collected in the United States.

Photograph five (below) shows habitat near the Cimarron River in southwestern Morton County. New Mexico blind snakes and Texas longnose snakes have been found in this area.

This photograph was taken on the Cimarron National Grasslands northwest of Elkhart, Kansas.
Photograph six (above) shows three New Mexico blind snakes from Clark County, Kansas. Photograph seven (below) shows a Texas night snake from Comanche County, Kansas.
Photograph eight (above) shows a Texas longnose snake from Meade County, Kansas. Photograph nine (below) shows a checkered garter snake from Barber County, Kansas.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I was assisted by a large number of individuals in a number of ways as I worked on this project. This report would have been impossible without their assistance.

I wish to thank Joseph T. Collins (Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas) and Kelly J. Irwin (Kansas State University) for taking the time to look up old records, suggestions, and much assistance in the field during this project. Both of these men saved me many hours of work and hundreds of miles of driving with their assistance.

I was also assisted in the field by many people that helped with the collection of animals, photography, and field observations. They included: Suzanne L. Collins (Lawrence), Martin B. Capron (Oxford), Gene Trott (Hunnewell), Clyde Miller (Wellington), Doris L. Phipps and her science students (Oxford, Kansas School System), Karen Myers (Wellington), Steve Kamb (Lawrence), Errol Hooper (Kansas State University), Staff and Students of the Shawnee Country Day School (Topeka), Gail Bruey and her students (Caldwell, Kansas Elementary School), Richard Stein and his 4-H group (Ashland), Rick Knoffloch (Caldwell, Kansas Police Department), The 1985-86 and 1986-87 Sixth Grade Students (Caldwell, Kansas Elementary School), Russell Morris (Caldwell), Ronnie Morris (Caldwell), Janet Morris (Caldwell), Members of the Kansas Herpetological Society, Al Kamb (Lawrence), Atsuko Nakajima (College Student from Japan), Eric Rundquist (Sedgwick County, Kansas Zoo), Members of the Kansas Speleological Society, and JE Smith (Caldwell). I am most greatful for their help.

A large number of land owners from the counties researched during this project gave their permission for research on their land. Members of the news media and interested Kansans from many parts of the state expressed a desire to know more about the four species of snakes being studied, as well as other Kansas wildlife. Kansans, including Kansas Governor Mike Hayden, at times visited with those involved with this project. Their support and interest made this project much more enjoyable.

Marvin D. Schwilling (Project Leader for Nongame & Endangered Wildlife, Emporia) advised me and made suggestions as I proposed this undertaking. Funding was provided by the Nongame Wildlife Program (Chickadee Checkoff). Without such funding this project would not have been possible. I wish to express my thanks at this time.

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