

**REGINA RIGIDA** (Glossy Crayfish Snake). **TERRESTRIAL MOVEMENT.** The overland movements and upland habitat use of wetland-associated reptiles has important conservation implications (Semlitsch and Bodie 2003. *Conserv. Biol.* 17:1219–1228). However, for many species, particularly snakes, we lack a basic understanding of spatial ecology and habitat use. *Regina rigida* is a poorly known species for which “observations of any kind would be of considerable value in understanding its biology” (Gibbons and Dorcas 2004. *North American Watersnakes: A Natural History*. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman. 438 pp.). *Regina rigida* is a highly aquatic species and although sporadic reports exist of the snake found in habitats considered uplands, specific reports regarding distance to the nearest body of water are lacking.

Herein we report five captures of *R. rigida* in pitfall or box traps associated with drift fences in areas relatively distant from aquatic habitats. On 12 June 2005, we captured a *R. rigida* (SVL = 224 mm) in Conecuh National Forest, Covington Co., Alabama, USA in a trap approximately 10 m from the nearest pond margin. On 19 June 2005, also in Conecuh National Forest, we captured a specimen (SVL = 236 mm) 135 m from the nearest seepage creek and 1180 m from the nearest pond margin. Based on the position of its capture, the snake was moving away from the seepage toward the pond. On 13 June 2009, we captured a specimen (SVL = 190 mm; AUM 34944) on Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa Co., Florida, USA. This site was 470 m from the nearest aquatic habitat, a small creek. However, as the snake was captured in a bucket on the opposite side of the drift fence from this creek, the snake was either returning to the creek from a more distant location or originally inhabited a different water body. On 14 Sept 1996, we captured a *R. rigida* on private land in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, USA. The nearest water source was an intermittent stream 460 m from the trap. The nearest permanent water source was Kepler Lake, 860 m from the trap. On 3 May 2006, we captured a specimen on Ft. Polk Army Base, Vernon Parish, Louisiana, USA. The box trap that captured this snake was 70 m from an intermittent stream. Together, these observations indicate that *R. rigida* occasionally undertake significant terrestrial movements, although the impetus for these movements remains unknown.

**DAVID A. STEEN** (e-mail: DavidASteen@gmail.com), **JAMES A. STILES**, **SIERRA H. STILES**, **CRAIG GUYER**, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA; **JOSH B. PIERCE**, **D. CRAIG RUDOLPH**, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Nacogdoches, Texas 75965, USA; **LORA L. SMITH**, Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center, Newton, Georgia 39870, USA.