

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.

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RHABDOPHIS CHRYSARGOIDES (Gunther's Keelback Snake). MATING BEHAVIOR. Mating behavior in snakes can be conspicuous but the secretive nature of snakes in general renders mating observations infrequent. Publishing mating observations contributes to our understanding of timing and location of reproduction, reproductive behaviors such as mating aggregations, and possible correlates of mating behavior such as sexual size dimorphism (Rivas and Burghardt 2001. *Anim. Behav.* 62:F1–F6; Shuster and Wade 2003. *Mating Systems and Strategies*. Princeton Univ. Press. Princeton. 520 pp.).

On 5 July 2009 at ca. 1900 h, we found a pair of *Rhabdophis chrysargoides* copulating along a stream in the Lambusango Reserve on Buton Island, southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia (5.2125°N, 122.8764°E, datum WGS84; elev. 238 m). The pair was draped along branches ca. 1.2 m above water over the streambank in rainforest with ca. 90% canopy cover. The snakes were intertwined only near the tail and cloaca and were facing away from one another. Sperm was abundantly visible

at the cloacae. At ca. 2200 h the snakes were still copulating in the same position, at which time they were collected for measurements and photographed; they separated shortly thereafter. The weather that night was ca. 24°C and partly cloudy after a rainless day. At ca. 0630 h the following morning the snakes were found copulating in the bag. The snakes were sexed, measured, and released that morning at their point of capture. The female was much larger than the male (female: SVL = 545 mm; tail length = 145 mm; male: SVL = 392 mm; tail length = 126 mm).

Rhabdophis chrysargoides is frequently encountered along streams on Buton Island (Gillespie et al. 2005. *Biotropica* 37:279–290). Recently hatched juveniles have been encountered in this area between July and September (G. Gillespie, unpubl. data). To our knowledge, mating has not been observed in this species. July coincides with the cessation of the wet season in southeast Sulawesi (Fontanel and Chantefort 1978. *Bioclimates of the Indonesian Archipelago*. Institut Francaise de Pondicherry).

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SIBON ARGUS (Blotched Snail Sucker). DIET. The diet of *Sibon* spp. is reported to include mollusks (Solórzano 2004. Snakes of Costa Rica. Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica. 791 pp.) and soft-bodied invertebrates (Greene 1997. *Snakes: The Evolution of Mystery in Nature*. Univ. California Press. Berkeley. 351 pp.). However, Solórzano (2002. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 49:1111–1120) and Ryan and Lips (2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:278) mention the consumption of centrolenid eggs by *S. argus* and Montgomery et al. (2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:343) documented the consumption of *Cochranella albomaculata* for the closely related and sympatric *S. longifrenis*.

On 12 June 2006 at 2245 h, a male *S. argus* (SVL = 33.6 cm; 6.6 g) was found eating a clutch of *Agalychnis callidryas* eggs in vegetation overhanging a small temporary pond in El Valle de Antón, Coclé Province, Republic of Panamá (Fig. 1). Eight eggs were manually palpated from the snake. Three adult male *A. callidryas* were seen within 3 m of the snake but no other egg masses were found. This pond only



FIG. 1. *Sibon argus* consuming an *Agalychnis callidryas* egg (UTADC 6246), El Valle de Antón, Coclé Province, Republic of Panamá.