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**American Crows feeding on and storing river otter dung.**—I observed forty instances of American Crows taking the dung of river otter (*Lutra canadensis*) at the Hendrie ranch, 24 km south of Lake Placid, Highlands County, Florida, between 30 January and 19 February 1984. The crows were tame owing to years of protection, and, at distances of 10-14 m using 8 x 40 binoculars, I was able to watch them and three otters that I believed to be juveniles. Two adult otters were present on 18 February. All of my watching was along a stream that ran through open pasture and at a large culvert that provided a refuge for the otter.

The otters used three defecation or marking sites (Melquist and Hornocker 1983) repeatedly. The crows were quick to recognize what an otter was doing and flew down ( $n=29$ ) to start eating the usually small and mushy scats when the otter left. In nine instances the crows visited defecation sites in an absence of otters. The crows either ate the feces directly ( $n=25$ ) or loaded it in their bills and walked or flew to store it ( $n=13$ ) elsewhere. In most of my observations of storing ( $n=9$ ), the crows stored feces 3-7 m away in a clump of grass, covering it over with small wads of turf or other debris. In one instance otter dung was poked under a "cow pie" and, in another, was flown to a bay tree (*Persea* sp.) and pushed into a bromeliad.

I collected samples of fresh dung on 6 February. These, as kindly examined by James N. Layne, were found to consist almost entirely of well-fragmented remains of crayfish (*Procambarus* sp.) held together with mucous. Other than the mucous, it was difficult to perceive what the nutritive value of the scats might be. Crows eat sand (Kilham 1984), and sharp-edged pieces of *Procambarus* exoskeletons might serve the same purpose in their gizzards. In that the crows at the ranch stored food of many types (Kilham 1984), the caching of scats, in the same ways, did not seem unusual. I have described other relations of the American Crows and otter elsewhere (Kilham 1982).

Other birds reported to eat the dung of mammals include: the Common Raven (*C. corax*) (Bent 1946); the Black-billed Magpie (*Pica pica*) (Summers-Smith 1983); the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) (Simmons 1983) and the Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) (Welty 1982) all eating dog feces; and the Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea*) (Welty 1982), eating the feces of polar bear, walrus, and seals.

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#### Sighting of an American crocodile at Collier-Seminole State Park, Florida.

—On November 23, 1983, I was in Collier-Seminole State Park, Collier County, Florida, canoeing the Blackwater River which meanders several kilometers through a mangrove forest. I was accompanied by Lt. Bob Rahberg and Rangers Pete Brockman and Hazel Padgett of the Florida Park Service. The tide was low as we rounded a bend at 1030 and we saw an American Crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*) sprawled full length on a sandbar. The animal was approximately 2.5 meters long. It offered a broadside view for several minutes with the sun behind us. The crocodile showed no fear as we slowly drifted by within 10 meters of it. The greenish-gray color, tapered snout, and prominent lower tooth were clearly visible. As we watched, the crocodile slowly opened its mouth, holding it open. On the return trip at 1045, we saw the reptile at the same location; this time with an alligator sunning nearby. The alligator went into the water as we approached. When our canoe trip ended, Rahberg, Brockman and I returned to the site by motorboat with our cameras. The crocodile had moved to another sandbar nearby where it lay at the water's edge (Fig. 1). We photographed it for approximately ten minutes and approached to within five meters before it slipped into the water and swam away.

Paul Moler of the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission viewed the slides that were taken of the animal. He identified the animal as a crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*).

Moore (1953, Copeia 1953: 54-59) concluded that there is no evidence that the American Crocodile occurs naturally on the west coast. However, LeBuff (1957, Herpetologica 3:25-78) provided second-hand reports of sightings and concluded that the crocodile occurs sparsely along the west coast. Kushlan and Mazzotti (in prep.) reported that crocodiles are infrequently, but regularly, observed along the west Florida coast including Naples, Collier County; Sanibel, Lee County and Osprey, Sarasota County. They reported several sightings near Collier-Seminole State Park, including one in 1980. Others were reported from Monroe County in Hurdles Creek, Turner River near Everglades City, and in Broad River.

Kushlan and Mazzotti (in prep.) concluded that the southwest Florida coast is part of the overall range of the crocodile in Florida, but not a part of