

While some of the birds listed in Table 1 do occasionally feed on fish, the others are usually not thought of as fish-eaters. Perhaps, therefore, the latter were utilizing dead fish as emergency food.—HENRY G. WESTON, JR., *Department of Biological Sciences, San Jose State College, San Jose 14, California.*

Notes on the nesting burrow and the young of the Puerto Rican Tody (*Todus mexicanus*).—The Puerto Rican Tody, as do the other four species of Greater Antillean todies, deposits its eggs in an unlined burrow that it excavates in the ground. For this reason the young are not often noted. The following account appears to be the only published reference to the young of the Puerto Rican species.

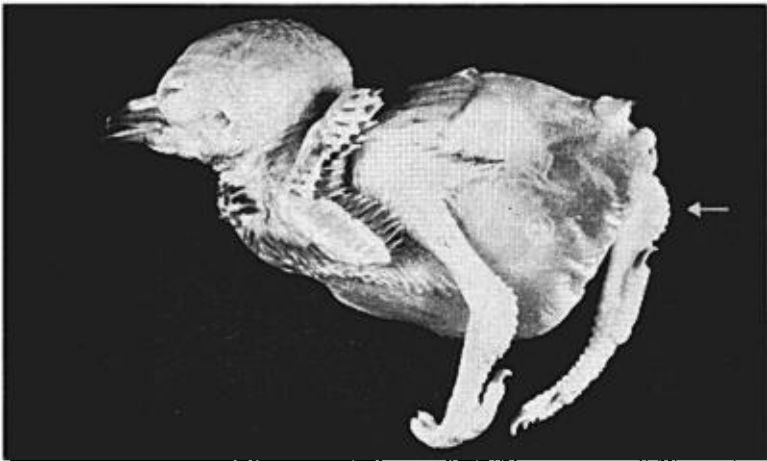


Figure 1. Nestling of the Puerto Rican Tody (*Todus mexicanus*). Arrow indicates fleshy protuberance mentioned in text. $\times 2.4$ diameters.

On 20 June 1961, a burrow was located at Las Mesas, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, 14 inches (35.6 cm) above a road-bed in the side of a small cliff. The entrance to the burrow was one and one-quarter inches (32 mm) in diameter and the burrow extended for 11 inches in a straight line into the side of the cliff. Two nestlings, of an estimated age of from three to five days, were in the terminal chamber of the burrow. Pieces of eggshell were also noted.

The following data were taken from one nestling: weight, 3.6 g; total length, 37 mm; greatest width of skull, 10.9 mm; length of manus, 9.1 mm; length of forearm, 10.0 mm; and length of tarsus, 8.0 mm. All feather tracts were visible as faint dots beneath the skin except the alar, humeral, femoral, and ventral. These tracts had feathers already broken through the skin for a maximum length of 2 mm. The specimen in question exhibited fleshy-scaly protuberances at the joint between the tibiotarsus and tarsometatarsus (Figure 1). At the time of preservation, the nestling was a bright pink in hue.—FRANCIS J. ROLLE, *Biology Department, University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*