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**Fruit in the diet of nestlings of the Puerto Rican Tody, a tropical insectivore.**—Many tropical frugivorous birds supplement the diet of their nestlings with insects, particularly in the early stages of development (Lack 1968, Skutch 1969, Morton 1973). In some of these cases, the nestling diet is exclusively insects (e.g., Skutch 1944). Although some frugivorous birds feed their young entirely on fruit as well (e.g., D. W. Snow 1962, B. K. Snow 1970), the growth rates of chicks of such species are relatively slow (Ricklefs 1976). Fruits are generally low in nutritional value, and the supplemental use of insects high in protein may enable tissue growth to proceed more rapidly (Morton 1973, Ricklefs 1976, Reinecke 1979). The opposite case, of birds which are insectivorous as adults feeding fruit to nestlings, is extremely unusual (Morton 1973) although not undocumented (e.g., Ligon 1970). Here I report observations of a tropical insectivorous bird, the Puerto Rican Tody (*Todus mexicanus*), supplementing the insect diet of its nestlings with fruit.

I observed (through binoculars) a pair of Puerto Rican Todies feeding nestlings from 8 July to 16 July 1993 in the Maricao Forest Reserve, Puerto Rico (18°09'N, 67°00'W). The nest was a burrow beneath the roots of a tree in an embankment. I report here only feeding observations which I was able to record for at least 30 min without interruption, for a total of 7.5 h. Due to the abrupt angle of the tody's nest burrow, I was unable to determine either the number or age of the nestlings.

As adults, todies are wholly insectivorous, and Kepler (1972) reports an exclusively insectivorous diet for the nestlings as well. In my observations at the nest in Maricao, the majority of the food items brought appeared to be either lacewings (Neuroptera) or moths (Lepidoptera). However, 30 of the 163 feedings I witnessed (18.4%) consisted of a single type of fruit, the small, bright orange fruits of a tree, *Clusia krugiana* (Guttiferae). During my observations, these trees were in full fruit, and many other species of birds I caught during the same time period showed evidence of having recently eaten the same fruits. The

todies brought the *Clusia* fruits to the nest on at least one visit during every observation period over the span of 7.5 h.

I identified the parent by color bands in 150 of the 163 feedings observed. The female P162 fed the nestlings significantly more frequently than the male R158 ( $\chi^2 = 5.23$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P = 0.02$ ); however, the male brought fruit to the nestlings significantly more frequently than did the female ( $\chi^2 = 4.17$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P = 0.04$ ). Overall, the todies averaged 21.7 feeding visits per hour, greater than the 10.8 visits per hour average reported by Kepler (1972). Kepler reports a significant increase in the frequency of feeding as the chicks approach fledging; it may be that the nestling todies at this nest were close to fledging, but I was unable to determine whether this was the case.

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**Notes on the nesting behavior of the White-bellied Woodpecker.**—This note provides new information on the nesting behavior of the White-bellied Woodpecker (*Dryocopus javensis*) on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines. A team of biologists from the Field Museum of Natural History and several institutions in the Philippines studied the vertebrates