

and upon examining it, found the tips of both wings, as well as the left half of the tail, thickly covered with the resin of a species of poplar, young shoots of which were growing abundantly in the vicinity. A considerable quantity of sand adhered to the resin.

It seems probable that the bird would not have been able to clean the substance from its feathers, as its most violent efforts did not serve to separate the quills.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

The Type Locality for the Porto Rican Whippoorwill.—In the original description of the Porto Rican Whippoorwill published in 1919.¹ I recorded the type locality as "Porto Rico" this being the only information other than the date on the label of the specimen, which is in the collections of the Field Museum. In recent conversation with Mr. Clark P. Streater who secured this bird I made inquiry regarding it to learn that it was secured near Bayamón, a small town across the bay from the city of San Juan. Mr. Streater has since kindly looked through his papers and writes me that he arrived in San Juan, Porto Rico, September 28, 1888, and that after some difficulty in obtaining collecting permits he established quarters in Bayamón about October 8, working there continuously until about November 20. His collections of about three hundred birds and a few bats were made entirely at this point. The Whippoorwill, the only one seen, was secured there October 29.

On November 23, 1888, Mr. Streater took passage for Fajardo in a small sailing vessel but on arrival there fell ill with an attack of dysentery from which he recovered with difficulty and which terminated his field work in Porto Rico.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Habits of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird.—At Berne, N. Y., on May 29, 1928, on a small branch of a horse-chestnut tree, nine feet and eight inches from the ground, and on a level with my dining room window, a female Hummingbird was building the foundation of a nest. The nest was plainly visible at all times from the window, and at intervals, standing on a step-ladder, I peered into it. There were no eggs in it on June 5 and on the morning of June 7 the mother bird was putting the finishing touches on the inside of the nest. I did not look into it on June 6 or 7 as she was not sitting. In the afternoon of June 8 the mother bird for the first time seemed to be sitting, and as soon as she left, I found two small elliptical shaped eggs in the nest. Authors vary as to the length of time it takes for the incubation of the eggs, some claiming a period of ten days, while one author has written, "It is about thirteen days between the full number of eggs and the appearance of the young." June 20 the eggs were not hatched. During the next three days the female bird was apparently not feeding the young but on June 24 she appeared to be doing so, and on examination I found that the nest then contained

¹ Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 32, Dec. 31, 1919, pp. 235-238.