

rufous hue of the lower cheeks, chin, throat, breast, and flanks. This color appeared only slightly brighter than that of adult *P. g. peruviana*, but was very different from the cinnamon-drab of *P. g. gigas*, and the numerous green disks of the sapphirewing female were lacking. The undertail coverts were light, the tail long, deeply forked, and darkest distally. Details of these parts mentioned were not noted precisely, but were probably as in a Giant Hummingbird. The bill was straight and probably thinner than in known Giant Hummingbirds.

The junior author sighted a bird which corresponded to the above description during botanical studies 9–13 March 1981 at Chuza, 3050 m elev., fully 10 km north of Laguna de Chingaza (Rodriguez and Barbosa, duplicated report, INDERENA, Bogota, Colombia, 1981). The bird was watched at a distance of 3 m as it fed hovering from tarflowers (*Befaria glauca*).

The two observations thus suggest that Paramo de Chingaza is inhabited by a probable *Patagona* sp. of distinctive appearance. For lack of collected specimens, we refrain from formally naming it.

Sight of a probable *Patagona* in Chingaza is noteworthy first of all because the place lies 900 km outside the known range of the Giant Hummingbird and secondly because the northernmost parts of the known range in Ecuador may have been colonized rather recently from the south (Ortiz-Crespo, Ibis 116:347–359, 1974), and thirdly because the habitat is unusual for a Giant Hummingbird. *Patagona g. peruviana* occur on open hillsides grown with agaves (*Agave americana*), bromeliads of the genus *Puya*, and various cacti, from which they take nectar (Ortiz-Crespo 1974). Paramo de chingaza is intersected by deep valleys characterized by a tropical zone climate that produces extreme cloud cover and mists in the mountains. The annual precipitation there is 2000–3500 mm. The mountain slopes to well above 3000 m elev. are covered by low, but very dense, cloud-forest entangled by epiphytic mosses, lichens, bromeliads, orchis, and ferns. Agaves are lacking in the woodland, but a large species of *Puya* grows in boggy glades in bamboo vegetation (*Chusquea*), and two additional species occur higher up in the paramo vegetation.

On the first mentioned observation site, forest grew only on steep slopes, other areas having been cleared and in part grazed by cattle. The hummingbird seen here was perched in a tree near a forest edge. The wood abounded in flowering mistletoes (*Aetanthus mutisii*), and there were many flowering Ericaceae bushes and shrubby St.-John's-worts (*Hypericum* sp.) along its edge. *Puya cryptantha* occurred a few hundred meters uphill. Other nectivorous species included Sparkling Violetear (*Colibri coruscans*), Tourmaline Sunangel (*Heliangelus exortis*), Black-tailed Trainbearer (*Lesbia victoriae*), Glowing Puffleg (*Eriocnemis vestitus*), flowerpiercers (*Diglossa* cf. *lafresnayi*), and large sphingid moths. The observation site at Chuza was in a densely wooded area, at the edge of a 2-m tall shrub near forest edge dominated by palo bobo (*Brunnellia* sp.), *Weinmannia* sp. (Conuniaceae), balsam-apples (*clusia* sp.), holly (*Ilex* sp.), and laurel (*Nectandra* sp.).—JON FJELDSA, Zoological Museum, Univ. Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 15, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark, AND CESAR E. BARBOSA C., Calle 545 N° 84-B-50, Apto. 201, Bogota, Colombia. Accepted 15 Apr. 1983.

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Three new specimen records of birds for El Salvador.—During a field survey in the mountains of El Salvador on behalf of the Museum of Natural History of El Salvador, specimens were secured of three species of birds not previously taken in the country (Rand and Traylor, Manual de las aves de El Salvador, Univ. de El Salvador, 1954). Relatively little ornithological work has been done in the mountains of El Salvador because most of them have been cleared for cultivation; it is interesting that these species still manage to survive in these mountains or perhaps occasionally wander there from Guatemala or Honduras. The specimens reported here are deposited in the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) and in the author's private collection (VH).



FIG. 1. A sub-adult male *Xenotriccus calizonus* (VH-32).

Maroon-chested Ground-Dove (*Claravis mondetoura*).—An adult male (field no. RZ-11) was taken in June 1979 by R. Zaldivar on Cerro Cacahuatique, Departamento de Morazan (13°45'N, 88°12'W; elev. 1600 m) along a grassy trail in a coffee plantation. Feather replacement was noted among the left outer rectrices, but no body molt was detected. The left testis measured 4×2 mm. At present this specimen is in my private collection tentatively assigned to the subspecies *C. mondetoura salvini*. This race was described from Guatemala, and Honduran birds have also been assigned to it (Van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:5–8, 1934; Monroe, Ornithol. Monogr. 7:135, 1968).

Belted Flycatcher (*Xenotriccus calizonus*).—A sub-adult male (field no. VH-32) was mist netted by VH on 14 February 1980 at El Encinal, Distrito Forestal y de Fauna, Metapan, Departamento de Santa Ana (14°24'N, 89°24'W; elev. 1550 m) along a trail in a dense second growth oak-pine forest. Two other birds were mist netted 9 July 1980 at the same locality as the first specimen. One very young bird escaped and the other, an immature male, ROM no. 138701, was preserved as a study skin. A third specimen was

obtained 10 July 1980 and deposited in the Museum of Natural History El Salvador, but unfortunately data from this specimen were not available to me. This species is not only new for El Salvador, but has not been previously reported south of Guatemala. A female of this species taken 5 miles northwest of Purulha, Baja Vera Paz, Guatemala (elev. 1200 m) appears to be the southernmost previously known record (Land and Wolf, Auk 78:94–95, 1961).

Red-faced Warbler (*Cardellina rubrifrons*).—An adult male (field no. VH-31) was obtained at El Encinal 14 February 1980 by me and is also in my private collection. W.A. Thurber mentions (pers. comm.) three earlier observations of this easily identified warbler, at Cerro Verde, Departamento de Santa Ana (13°49'N, 89°38'W): one by Thurber on 10 November 1971; another by B. L. Monroe, Jr., on 4 January 1972; and the third by a visitor, R. Greenberg on November 1976. Land (Birds of Guatemala, Livingston Publ. Co., Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, 1970:301) found this species wintering in the highlands of Guatemala, and Monroe (1968:341) found it in the western highlands of Honduras.

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Territories of Rufous-sided Towhees contain more than minimal food resources.—Birds may be defending territories that supply more than minimal resources for survival. Empirical support for this in species defending large multi-purpose territories comes from three observations. (1) During the nestling stage when food requirements are greatest, territory size is small compared to other stages of the breeding cycle (e.g., Yarrow, Auk 87: 359–361, 1970; Wasserman, *Wilson Bull.* 92:74–87, 1980). Perhaps food is not limiting, since at the time eggs hatch food is abundant and the territory size need not be large (e.g., Perrins, Ibis 112:242–255, 1970). (2) On some islands the sizes of territories are much smaller than the sizes of conspecific mainland territories (e.g., Morse, *Condor* 79:399–412, 1977). Beer et al. (*Wilson Bull.* 68:200–209, 1956) suggested that the mainland birds normally would be able to subsist in a small territory, but because of the aggressive pressures of conspecifics (unrelated to food supply) their territories are much larger than the island territories. Possibly territories are smaller on islands because of the absence of species with similar diets. (3) The breeding populations of Great Tits (*Parus major*) during one breeding season were considerably higher than they were during any other year (Lack, *Population Studies of Birds*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, 1966). Lack argued that populations could not have been limited by resources in other years. Tompa (Auk 79:687–697, 1962) reported a similar circumstance in Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*); in one year breeding density of sparrows was greater than average with no apparent change in food availability. Knapton and Krebs (*Can. J. Zool.* 52:1413–1420, 1974) presented evidence indicating that size of territories is proximately determined by the number of individuals attempting to settle and not by food availability.

Researchers suggesting birds defend territories that supply just enough resources for survival usually point out that: (1) territory size is inversely related to food availability (e.g., Stenger, Auk 75:335–346, 1958); and/or (2) breeding density is directly related to food availability (e.g., Zach and Falls, *Can. J. Zool.* 53:1669–1672, 1975). A few field experiments have