

E. nigrivestis is timed to coincide with flowering of *P. huigrensis* (and other plants) which bloom seasonally at lower elevations.

The general ecology of *E. nigrivestis* is similar to that recorded for the closely related species, the Glowing Puffleg (*E. vestitus*) (Snow and Snow 1980). Snow and Snow (1980) observed *E. vestitus* feeding principally at plants of similar general morphology (straight tubular corollas 10–20 mm in length) in similar taxonomic groups (*Cavendishia*; Ericaceae more often than *Palicourea*; Rubiaceae for *E. vestitus*). Territoriality in *E. vestitus* was pronounced while this was only suggested in the male *E. nigrivestis* we observed, perhaps a seasonal effect. Finally *E. vestitus*, like *E. nigrivestis*, did not occur in tall forested habitats at similar elevations (Snow and Snow [1980] study at 2400–2500 m).

The evidence presented here suggests that the greatly restricted range of *E. nigrivestis* is not due to dietary specializations. Male nectar sources are from a broad spectrum of plants, and the principal food plant of both sexes, *P. huigrensis*, is a widespread Andean species. Nesting requirements of *E. nigrivestis* may still be threatened with extinction through habitat destruction, especially if the species requires specific habitats of natural vegetation at certain times of year, such as that found on nudo ridge crests. The vegetation on nudos in particular is rapidly disappearing because nudos provide flat ground for cultivation in otherwise precipitous terrain. In light of its restricted range and the threat of habitat destruction resulting from such close proximity to a major urban center, Quito, we consider *E. nigrivestis* an endangered species.

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A giant hummingbird from Paramo de Chingaza, Colombia.—On 10 October 1981, during an ornithological survey at 3250 m elev. near Laguna de Chingaza, Dept. Cundinamarca, Colombia, the senior author watched a large, perched hummingbird for 30 sec at 3 m distance; while observing it, the bird was drawn and described. The bird finally took off, ascended steeply 10–15 m and descended with spread tail in an apparent territorial display flight, to disappear in dense forest. Familiar with the Giant Hummingbird (*Patagona gigas*) from field studies in Peru, the observer immediately recognized the bird as a probable *Patagona* sp. by its size and its erratic and slow wingstrokes. However, the colors were different from those of *P. gigas gigas* and *P. g. peruviana* of which large series have been examined by Fjeldsa. The top of the head was fuscous except for white spots near the eyes; the mantle and scapulars were blackish (fuscous black?) with a green lustre rather than the normal olive or bronzy of a Giant Hummingbird; the wings were fuscous black without noticeable light feather edges and without the blue gloss of a Great Sapphirewing (*Pterophanes cyanopterus*). These parts were in contrast with the uniform cinnamon or cinnamon-

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).