## Supplementary Material

Negotiation of territory boundaries in a songbird

Figures S1 through S5 and Table S1 referenced in the main text are shown here.

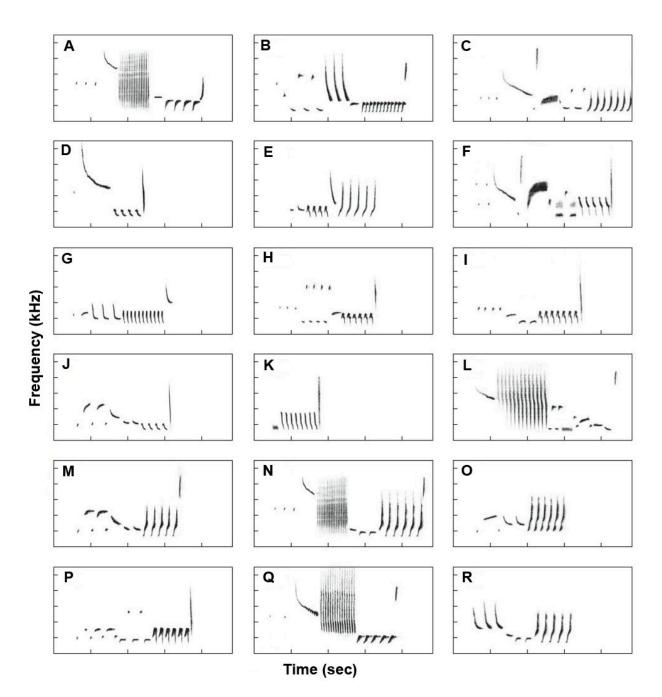
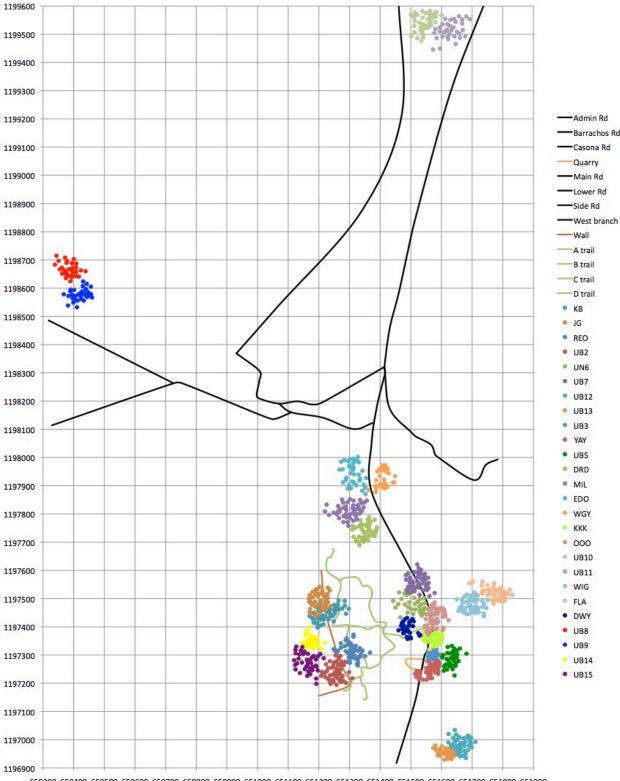


Figure S1. Partial repertoire of a banded wren male. Song types with a rattle: A, L, N and Q. Song types with a buzz: C and F. Song types with J-note trills: C, E, M, N, O and R. Song type P is often given in the presence of the female mate.



650300 650400 650500 650600 650700 650800 650900 651000 651100 651200 651300 651400 651500 651600 651700 651800 651900

Figure S2 (above). Map of study area, showing major roads in the administrative area of Parque Nationál Santa Rosa in black, trails in green, and all flag locations for the 26 study males. Units are latitude and longitude in UTM units, grid squares are 100 by 100 meters.



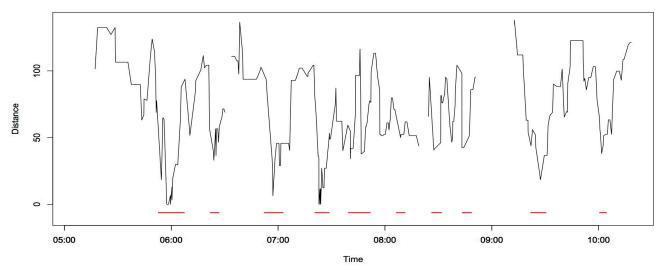


Figure S3. Example plot of distance between males for one day of recording. Red lines demarcate the during period of identified interactions, two of which involved a fight. Times with no distance line occur when the location of one bird is unknown or when observers took a break.

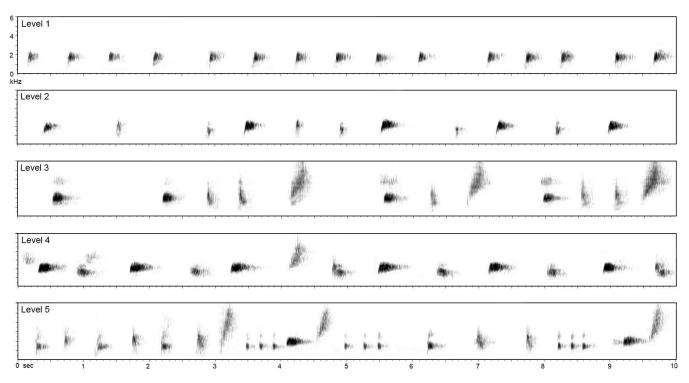


Figure S4. Examples of grunting intensity levels. The primary criterion for our designation of level was the number of different note types: 1 note for level 1, 2 for level 2, etc. Higher intensity grunt bouts tended to contain the higher frequency buzz notes that are similar to those incorporated into some song types. Spectrograms were band-pass filtered and cleaned of non-wren sounds for clarity. Spectrogram settings: FFT size = 512, frequency resolution 93.8 Hz, time resolution 3.13 ms, Hann window.

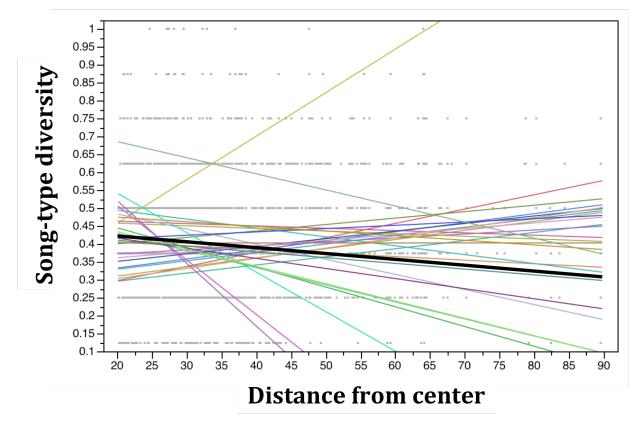


Figure S5. Graph of song-type diversity as a function of distance of the male from the center of his territory (meters). Colored lines show slope estimates for individual males based on results generated by the ANCOVA analysis; heavy black line shows overall mean slope.

Table S1. Dyad and bird statistics, including inclusive dates recorded (mm/dd), territory overlap, number of interactions, maximum escalation level, song-type sharing index, birdID, repertoire size, fraction rattle-buzz song types, fraction of times male was the instigator, general aggressive status (aggressor or defender), breeding stage, the song-type diversity versus distance slope, and territory size (maximum length in m).

Terr size	74.8	91.6	139.4	103.9	119	105.1	55.9	77.6	7 103.5	5 79.6	8 118.8	119.2	\$ 109.7	98.9	110.1	161.3	105.6	73.7	83.8	147.5	114.9	125.9	146.8	106.8	103.6	141.9	85.2		
Slope	-0.004	-0.0137	0.004	0.0024	0.0038	0.0033	-0.0095	0.0002	-0.0027	-0.0045	-0.0013	0.0015	-0.0033	-0.0001	0.0008	0.0008	-0.0033	0.0036	-0.016	0.0043	0.0038	0.0026	0.0005	0.0031	0.0055	-0.001	0.0136		
Br stage	С	I	С	С	I	C	С	I	С	C	С	C	C	z	N	I	C	C	I	I	C	I	I	c	Z	С	С		
Sta- tus	A	D	V	D	D	Y	Α	D	V	D	D	Υ	Υ	D	D	V	D	Y	D	V	Y	D	D	Y	Υ	D	Υ	¢	
% instig	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.118	0.882	0.591	0.409	0.556	0.444	0.318	0.682	0.778	0.222	0.25	0.75	0.591	0.409	0.083	0.917	0.842	0.158	0.333	0.667	0.818	0.182	0.875		
% rat- buzz	0.421	0.4	0.455	0.56	0.375	0.333	0.364	0.409	0.417	0.391	0.5	0.476	0.333	0.391	0.409	0.423	0.474	0.429	0.529	0.5	0.476	0.476	0.556	0.4	0.5	0.476	0.474	0010	
Rep size	19	20	22	25	24	27	22	22	24	23	20	21	18	23	22	26	19	21	17	28	21	21	18	20	16	21	19	0	
Bird	DWY	000	EDO	WGΥ	REO	UB2	UB3	$\gamma A \gamma$	UB5	YAY	UB6	UB7	UB8	UB9	UB10	UB11	UB12	UB13	UB14	UB15	JG	KB	FLA	WIG	DRD	MIL	KKK		
Share index	0.769		0.851		0.863		0.818		0.894		0.878		0.683		0.875		0.900		0.667		0.857		1070	0.004	0 702	cu/.u	V 7 V	0.64	
Max esc	С		G		Ð		Ц		Ð		ĹŢ		U		G		Н		Ч		F		ζ	Ŋ		כ	Ц		
Inter- actns	4		14		19		22		10		22		10		17		22		26		19		c	لا	ç ,	12		8	
Terr Ovrlp	Gap		Abut		Abut		Over- lap		Gap		Over- lap		Gap		Gap		Over- lap		Over- lap		Over- lap		A 14	ADUL	A 14	AUUL	Over-	hol	
Dates	05/20- 05/21		05/23- 05/27		05/31- 06/03		06/05- 06/07		06/10- 06/12		06/17- 06/19		06/21- 06/24		06/26- 06/28		07/01- 07/03		07/04- 07/06		07/11-	07/13	07/16-	07/19	07/20-	07/22	07/25-		
Pair			2		3		4		5		9		7		8		6		10		11		12				14		