

THE ELEPAIO

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Hawaii Audubon Society*



*For the Better Protection
of Wildlife in Hawaii*

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SPECIAL NOTICE!!

From now on until January 1st, "Birds of Hawaii" will be procurable for seventy-five cents by members of the Hawaii Audubon Society. Kindly send orders to Mrs. Harold Pedley, 3431 Paty Drive, Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

THOMAS M. BLACKMAN, NATURE PHOTOGRAPHER
By E. H. Bryan, Jr.

Word has been received of the death in mid October of Thomas M. Blackman, a fellow member of the Hawaii Audubon Society, who left Honolulu in 1956 to reside in Upland, California. He was noted for his excellent photographs of birds, and for a series of articles which he wrote concerning them and other wild life, especially on Midway Islands.

Mr. Blackman kept detailed notes of his observations on Midway from December 6, 1939 to May 12, 1940. After returning to his home at 1079 Young Street, Honolulu, he prepared a manuscript titled, "Six months among the birds of Midway Islands," a copy of which was placed in Bishop Museum. He also entered photographs of White Terns and other birds, which he had taken on Midway, in a bird portrait competition, sponsored by the Audubon Society and Bishop Museum, and made off with top honors. The excellent series of bird pictures is also preserved in Bishop Museum. This success and local encouragement led him to write two books and several articles on sea birds of this region. Dr. A. M. Bailey, Director of the Denver Museum of Natural History, also used six of these pictures in his "Birds of Midway and Laysan Islands," 1956.

In 1940, the writer reviewed Mr. Blackman's achievements as a nature photographer in a newspaper article titled "Shooting wild life with a camera; a nature photographer observes the birds of Midway." The following quotations are taken from this:

"He started taking pictures of wild life about 1910 with a cheap box camera back in 'jolly old England.' Not satisfied with its limitations, he took the box apart and added a focusing arrangement. Still seeking to overcome handicaps, he sawed the box in half and added bellows, and later a swing back.

"He did a lot of work with this home-made camera, and won several competitions, before he invested in a modern reflex camera. Several of his pictures have been used in Sir J. Arthur Thompson's 'New Natural History.' He is the author of articles on bird photography in English journals.

"Nature photography clubs were popular in England. Mr. Blackman belonged to two, the Nature Photographic Society and the Zoological Photographic Club. During the last six years of his residence in England, he was on the "committee" of the Nature Photographic Society. All of its business was conducted by postals, so that membership could be scattered over a considerable area, even out in the Colonies and in foreign countries, without loss of interest. From these societies Mr. Blackman was the recipient of several awards for nature photographs." The remainder of this article has to do with Mr. Blackman's observations of birds on Midway Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackman came to Honolulu in the late 1930's, probably because this was the home of his brother, Leopold G. Blackman, who had been associated with Bishop Museum around 1902, and later had been headmaster of the Honolulu Military Academy. Colonel Blackman, as he was widely known, moved to Tahiti in the 1940's, where he died.

In addition to writing two small books, "Gliders of Midway," and "Birds of the Central Pacific Ocean," both published by Tongg Publishing Co. in 1944, Tom Blackman was the author of a series of well illustrated articles in the American Museum of Natural History's popular journal, Natural History: -Rarest seal (vol. 47: 138-139, 1941), Feathered airmen of Midway Islands (48: 173-180, 1941), A rare goose (53: 407, 1944), The Fairy Tern (57: 465-467, 1948), Flight of the albatross (58: 168-171, 1949). He also wrote "Bird notes from Hawaii," Aviculture, 14: 168-170, 1944; and "Notes on the Mynahs," The Elepaio, 5 (2): 7-9, Aug. 1944.

KANAHUA WATERFOWL SANCTUARY

By Robert W. Carpenter

(For Maui News, Oct. 2, 1960)

In reference to the recent article in the Maui News concerning plans for development of the Kanaha Pond area, it is highly commendable for the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission to make this land available. If the airport runways were extended into this area for the "jet age," then what few water birds are left would be forced to seek some other habitat.

The Kanaha Pond is not only one of the few remaining waterfowl sanctuaries in the islands. It is probably the finest.

The Waikiki area was at one time a haven for ducks, coots, stilts, turnstones, gallinules, tattlers, plovers and other birds that either lived there all year or migrated between the islands and Arctic nesting grounds. Present and future developments on Oahu continue to threaten the remaining pond and swampy places which these birds require for survival. Too many native Hawaiian birds have become extinct due to direct and indirect results of the advance of civilization.

When the Citizen's Advisory Committee is appointed and meets to discuss the proposed developments of the Kanaha Waterfowl Sanctuary I hope that they and the Maui legislators and the State Planning Office will give serious consideration to the fact that the primary purpose of the pond area is to provide a sanctuary for the birds.

Picnic spots could be developed on existing high ground without filling in any water area. Additional roads and parking places should be kept to a minimum to avoid crowding the true inhabitants, the birds. Right from the start, a policy should be set to prohibit boating on the pond. Any intrusion by boats would remove the one place of safety where the waterfowl can get away from people. If there are any little islands that exist, or could be easily built, these should be kept strictly for the use of the birds. Human activities at Kanaha should be restricted to daytime use only. There are other good beach parks on Maui for the "night owls."

It is difficult for some folks to visualize the esthetic value of wildlife. It can't be stated in dollars and cents. In too many cases, the value has not been appreciated until after a species has become extinct. Any plans for the development of Kanaha Waterfowl Sanctuary should give careful consideration to the protection of the birds. All interested persons should be given the opportunity and should take the time to express their views on this subject.

REPORT ON CATTLE EGRETS

On August 20, Mary Riggs, Paul Schaeffer of the U.S. Coast Guard, and I went on a scouting trip. We were deeply interested in the returning sea birds and really wanted to see some "tired" birds.

Naturally, we went to Kahuku where we found a goodly number of birds. While viewing and counting the sea birds, a lone Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) was seen; then we noted a flying Egret and carefully watched to see where it landed - next a bird came back and another took off. The distance of their flight was about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Just about then Paul took off too to make certain just where the birds went. Upon his return to the car he reported counting 17 Cattle Egrets from the heights and stated their landing place was a thicket - very dense and impregnable.

Thereupon it was decided to make a closer observation of their feeding area where we noted one bird with a twig in its mouth just rising for a flight; however, either the twig was too large or we were disturbing the bird, it failed to be airborne and did not again try to fly during our stay - other birds were seen picking up and dropping nesting material. Quoting from excerpts from "Observations on the Cattle Egret in Colombia" by F.C. Lehmann in Condor, 61:265-269, 1959, "the birds were very active carrying building material that consisted of sticks, twigs, and even large branches and small bushes. Certain of these objects were too bulky and heavy for their carriers and had to be dropped from the air when the birds could not reach the height of the nesting place."

Their color was a deep pink though it might be called salmon bordering on the deep yellow. Quoting from Mr. Paul Breese's article in the November 1959 issue of the Elepaio, "During the breeding season the neck and back become golden in color." It did not seem so to us; however, color is something we do not all agree on and the lighting effect at Kahuku is a bit tricky.

The birds were feeding about the mouths of the grazing cows, usually two birds to a cow (they did not play favorites - did the same with horses) - they were quiet, at least at our distance we heard no noises; they went about their activities though we were certain they were aware of our being near them. Our final count was 18.

Again, according to Mr. Breese's report November 1959:

Released July 22, 1959 at Kaaawa Valley, Kualoa Ranch ... 12 birds
Released Aug. 24, 1959 at Koko Head, Earl Thacker Ranch . 12 birds

Where are the other 6?

We went to the abatoire of the Hawaii Meat Co. in the Waianae area where we had previously seen 7 of these birds, but saw none on this date.

Our count at Kahuku was:

23 - Akau	12 - Sanderling
30 - Pacific Golden Plover	150 - Turnstone (all extremely tired)
30 - Hawaiian Stilt	40 - Coot
	18 - Cattle Egret

September 12th

On September 12, the regular bird walk date of the Society, a further check was made at Kahuku on the Cattle Egrets.

Much of the previous activity was noted though no positive nest building operations seemed in progress - it seemed more like a feeding process. The birds flew the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile between feeding area and nesting area constantly during the two hours we watched. The writer made positive identification of the rookery area; however, was unable to penetrate the "jungle" so did not see the nests. She felt certain she heard nestlings welcoming food via the arrival of a parent.

We hope that Mr. Breese and Mr. John Bowles are checking on this interesting and "first" operation in Hawaii.

12 birds were sighted.

Ruth R. Rockafellow

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MORE ABOUT THE CATTLE EGRETS

On September 25th, 1960, Mary Riggs, Paul Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. George Guy, (visitors from Christchurch, N.Z.) and I made a trip to Kahuku - this time our objective was to establish as a fact that the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) had built nests and that there were young, as intimated in my report of September 12.

Paul expects to become an ornithologist when his Coast Guard duties are pau, so he was most eager to help in this venture.

I pointed out the spot where I thought I had heard young bird noises and this coincided with the area in which birds with nesting materials in the bill had entered, in Paul's opinion also - so this was his starting point.

The rookery is in a thicket 12 to 15 feet high, of haole koa, lantana, Christmas berries and vines of various sorts - it is practically a solid mass of intertwined branches and practically impregnable. Paul crawled in on hands and knees which proved a tremendous undertaking.

As he entered he disturbed about 6 Black-crowned Night Herons, Aukuu (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) but he did not make a note of their rookery - the Egrets were his objective.

I had been stationed on the outer edge of the thicket in order to make notes of any unusual disturbances to the Egrets caused by Paul's entrance. About one-half hour later up flew an Egret. It circled for easily 15 minutes and then off it flew to the area where previously that morning we had counted 14 birds; soon it came back with reinforcements of five more birds. They flew about and then perched on the few Ironwoods in that area.

In the meantime Paul had also reached a high point from which he could make his observations, which were:

Nests are very similar to those built by the Boobies (*Sula sula*) of sticks about a foot long, placed loosely on a platform of haole koa. He found three nests:

1 was washed-out - there had been two eggs.

1 had a fledgling in the downy stage.

1 nest was occupied by two young birds about ready to fly.

Squawking noises were being made during the time Paul was near the nests; he really

was no nearer to the nests than 10 feet, he says, and feels that the adults appeared more curious than alarmed.

It was the opinion of the group that the birds should not be disturbed until more young have been produced. The rookery is in an ideal setting and they are clever birds to have located such an ideal spot for their first rookery.

What a wonderful FIRST these enterprising birds are for the 50th State!

On October 30, 1960, a party of four, George Guy, Principal of Christchurch, N.Z. Teacher's College, Paul Schaefer, Mary Riggs and I again checked the Kahuku area for Cattle Egrets.

As we arrived at Kahuku we were greatly impressed by the amount of water in the birding area and truly surprised at the number of shore birds to be seen - our count for this area follows later.

The Egrets were not to be seen anywhere and we were greatly worried - there was no flying back and forth to the rookery; none anywhere even though many cattle were about. We drove to a high point to survey the area and still no egrets. We checked the area carefully for the birds to be seen and then decided to go to the opposite side where the dunes are located, and there set up the scope in the hope of locating the Egrets.

Just as we had reached this decision a lone Egret was seen approaching and soon a sight I shall never forget came into view - the air was full of Egrets, beautiful white large birds circling and landing near and on the cattle - there were 26 in all. A quick calculation indicated that there should have been 27; now we are in a quandary - is the missing one an adult or one of the young? We definitely identified one immature.

A year after the release of 24 we can account for 26. Even that is a record.

Our count for the area was:

Pintail ducks -	15	Black-crowned Night Heron -	1
Shoveler cucks	12	Stilt	50
Plover	60 +	Sanderling	15
Tattler	10	Cattle Egret	26
Turnstone	600 +		

We also made a stop of Kuliouou at low tide where a dike has been erected across the mud flat area - the beginning of the fill for the Hollywood kind of fun planned for this area. In the tidal ponds, however, we saw numerous birds as follows:

Stilts	67 plus	Tattler	12
Sanderlings	12 plus	Turnstone	40 plus
Plover	50 plus		

Ruth R. Rockafellow

Field Notes:

Sad! Is this the way of progress? On Saturday, Sept. 10, 1960, I witnessed mechanized progress in the complete destruction of the natural habitat of the stilts, coots, gallinules and migratory birds.

The Damon Pond is completely filled and the houses are being moved away to make room for the highway. Where are the gallinules that nested here? There was always a gallinule to be seen either under the house or behind the bushes. On quiet days the stilts often fed here. Of the migratory birds the plovers were the most numerous. The call, "ulili-ulili" of the tattler is never to be heard again. Of recent years the mockingbirds were frequently seen and heard singing here.

This change was encroaching upon us, but since it has actually happened it is unbearably cruel. There's no room left there for the mere joy of living in harmony with nature, nor for the leisure to dream of the wonders of existence.

Full of anxiety I drove toward Salt Lake and I found that the bulldozers have already started tearing down the trees and uprooting the shrubbery. Fortunately the Lake is large and deep, so some of the birds will still have a place to stay, let us hope, for quite some time.

My next stop was at Waipahu. All the houses along the railroad track were moved. Some sort of development is going on. I heard birds but was unable to see them, because the mangroves were very thick. If this area is left as a mud flat, the stilts, coots, plovers, ducks, and other migratory birds may have a place to stay. Maybe the stilts and coots are nesting here. This is an ideal location for permanent nesting grounds if the fishermen are kept out.

The Kuapa Pond area is just as disappointing. The secluded areas where the stilts formerly nested are being bulldozed for homes.

At the end of Kuliouou Road I was able to wade out and see sanderlings, stilts, turnstones, tattlers and golden plovers feeding along the mud flat. This is part of the Paiko Lagoon. The lagoon is such a popular area for fishermen and children that unless it is made into a sanctuary and well patrolled the birds will not have the necessary privacy for nesting.

Field Trip, Sept. 11, 1960, to Kahuku and Kaelepu Ponds.

On Sept. 11, 1960, four members of the Audubon Society went to Kahuku to study the shore birds. In spite of the draining of the ponds, there were some birds feeding around pools of water. The birds are reluctant to leave their old hunting ground. The upper pond was not only drained but also used as rubbish dump, so only about half a dozen plover were feeding around the mounds of burning bagasse.

The entire area was extremely dry, so very few birds were feeding. Most of the birds were resting. They seemed to be new arrivals. There were only two or three coots walking aimlessly around the dry pond; others were wading along the canal. The night herons and the coots were fishing along the canal.

In spite of this pitiful condition we have happy tidings to report. The cattle egrets are keeping house. We watched them going in and out of their rookeries. Mongoose are numerous in this area, but I hope the egrets will be successful in raising their young.

Another pleasant surprise was a hungry pueo (short-eared owl) looking for food. Every one of us looked twice before we unbelievably whispered, "Pueo? pueo!"

From 8:30 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. we saw the following birds:

Barred dove	15	Pueo	1	Pintail	2	Tattler	1
Chinese dove	33	Coot	13	Golden plover	45	Turnstone	65
Cattle egret	12	Night heron	2	Sanderling	19		
Ricebird	10	Stilt	6				

At Kahana Bay, 11:40 a.m., we counted 6 coots and one gallinule.

On our way back we stopped at Kaelepulu Pond, 12:45 p.m. We saw three stilts, disturbed by the destruction of their breeding areas, repeatedly calling their alarm note. They were hovering over a clump of grass as though they were protecting their young.

This entire area is being filled and houses are being built. Where there were thousands of stilts, coots, ducks, plovers, and other migratory birds, we counted only 4 turnstones, a plover and a lone tattler. How can this area be called "Enchanted Lake" when they are destroying the very elements - the birds, vegetation, and fish - which add to the enchantment?

Wordsworth's lament, " ... Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:

Little we see in nature that is ours;

We have given our hearts away a sordid boon! ... "

is so poignantly applicable today. But, I am optimistic that we will be wise enough to do everything possible to conserve and leave a heritage of beautiful Hawaii for the coming generations to enjoy and treasure.

Field Trip, October 9, 1960, Poamoho Trail.

Poamoho is one of the best forest birding trails, so on Sunday, Oct. 9, in spite of the rain clouds hanging over the Koolau, three Audubon members were fortunate enough to take this field trip.

At the Library, while we were intently listening to Mr. Al Labrecque's interesting experiences (Al has just returned from a world tour), we suddenly heard loud chattering of the mynahs. They were busily running and hopping along Punchbowl Street near the City Hall. In a few seconds the Brazilian cardinals joined them. The interweaving of the brown and yellow of the mynahs and the gray and red of the cardinals as they busily dashed from the street to the sidewalk made interesting mobile color patterns; but the time was fleeting, so at 7:20 a.m. we headed for Poamoho.

As we approached Wheeler and drove at a slow pace, we were delightfully treated to the ethereal singing of the skylark on wing. Just a dot in the sky but what a dot! As Shelley wrote, " ... Higher still and higher

From the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire;

The blue deep thou wingest,

And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest. ... "

We stopped the car and pensively listened to the symphony until we suddenly realized the contentment of silence. With expressions of gratitude on our faces, we asked for no more and quietly drove on to the next surprise.

In the past years we often saw plovers, turnstones, doves, ricebirds, and occasionally pheasants, as we drove through the pineapple fields, but today we were very richly rewarded with the almost undescribable beauty of the flights of the migratory birds. There were over 200 plovers and over 275 turnstones. Some of these birds were new arrivals, too tired to move, whereas others were hungrily feeding in the fields. The fields were ready to be ploughed and showed different stages of decomposition of the organic matter left after the pineapples were harvested. The ground was wet, and evidently the birds found food there, and the fields very much resembled an expanse of open meadow. We cautiously approached them, but invariably scared some of the wary birds. As soon as an alarm was called and a bird took to the air the others followed. A Flock of turnstones flying against the

clear blue sky made a beautiful picture, but when the flock suddenly changed course and the blue sky instantly sparkled with hundreds of white dots in unison, we held our breath, afraid that by breathing we might disturb this most exacting maneuver. We watched the birds for nearly thirty minutes, then reluctantly moved on.

As we drove through the grassy fields, we scared flocks of ricebirds. They were buoyantly perched on the very tips of the grass blades busily feeding on the seeds. There were from 6 to 10 birds in a flock. We counted a total of about 35 birds. Among these birds were a few white-eyes. We were unable to determine whether they were feeding or just passing by. We were so excited about the plovers and turnstones that we neglected the doves, so the count showed only 2 Chinese doves and 6 barred doves.

Usually the jeep road is in fairly good condition, but today, some places were eroded so badly that they became very dangerously slippery when it rained. Fortunately we were able to drive the car almost to the end of the road. Along the jeep road we heard 3 amakihi, 3 apapane, 1 leiothrix, 1 linnet and 5 white-eye. Many of the birds were feeding on the last of the lehua blossoms.

As soon as we started to walk, we noticed that the ground was soaking wet and the air was saturated with moisture. There must have been a very heavy downpour. The trail was wet and muddy, but we bravely ventured on. We were fortunate, because the lehua was still in bloom enough for the birds to feed on the nectar. The first bird on the trail was an apapane, then an amakihi. Among the apapane we noticed a grayish brown bird, which seemed to be larger than the other birds, so I whistled for the bird's reaction. No reaction from the bird in question, but we suddenly heard cacophony, meowing, then the flutey human-like singing of the garrulax. This beautifully clear, strong, human-like voice haunts me. No one has definitely identified this bird. Is it one of the laughing thrushes? What are its feeding and breeding habits? Is it localized only in this valley? As I listened to the birds, I prayed for their safe keeping, for when this bird sings the entire valley vibrates with its voice; the bird can whisper so clearly and yet so softly that the sound of a fallen leaf will make it unaudible. The singing lasted for 15 minutes, but we were unable to determine whether or not there were more than two birds.

We were so intently listening to the garrulax, that we were unaware of the presence of the other birds until an elepaio came flying down toward us calling, "Ele-paio, ele-paio."

We were intoxicated with nature and were very sensitive to whatever she had to offer, so that we had no trouble locating the iiwi after hearing its call. We saw this handsome bird feeding on the lehua, blending perfectly into the red blossoms.

The white-eyes were feeding on the guavas and we saw many leiothrix nearby, but did not see them actually feeding on the fruits.

There were occasional showers, but we kept on hiking until the trail became muddier and the birds became fewer, then we reluctantly turned back. We left the trail about 1:30. The count on the trail was as follows: 4 immature apapane whose red feathers were just beginning to show, 17 adult apapane, 5 amakihi, 5 elepaio, 1 iiwi, 2 garrulax, 14 leiothrix, 1 ricebird, 20 white-eye.

On our way back we noticed the plovers and turnstones were much more widely scattered and less wary than we found them in the morning.

In spite of the inclement weather we had a most heart-lifting bird walk. As we hurriedly left behind the slumbering valley, we noticed that even the Waianae which was crystal clear this morning was now wearing rain clouds. As we headed for home, we were peacefully thankful for this perfect day.

Unoyo has keen love of nature—
Unoyo Kojima

Two letters from Carl Miller, LTJG, USNR, 418 Second St., Honolulu, Hawaii

Sept. 30, 1960: I am writing because I believe I have some information that may be of interest to the readers of the Elepaio. I am an officer on a Navy picket destroyer and thus have ample opportunity to observe the sea birds of the North Central Pacific Ocean. I have become quite familiar with Hawaiian Sea Birds since I have been stationed in the Islands. I have noted from various sources that Newell's Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus newelli) has been sighted on very few occasions. I wish to take exception to this, as I have seen the species in some numbers recently. While steaming north on August 17, 1960, I had occasion to sight 30 of these birds with a large flock of Wedge-tailed Shearwaters about 5 miles off Kaena Pt., Oahu. Two hours later on the same day I again sighted approximately 50 Newell's with another large flock of Wedge-tails. On September 9, 1960, I again saw 15 Newell's Shearwaters with 30 Wedge-tails in Latitude 24° 20' N, Longitude 160° 40' W. about 145 Miles northwest of Kauai. I took very careful and exact notes on sighting the birds and later compared my description with that of Munro's "Birds of Hawaii"; and also through courtesy of Mr. E.H. Bryan I had a chance to look at the skins at the Bishop Museum, and in each case found them identical. My description of the species is as follows:

A medium sized shearwater of approximately 15 inches; almost pure black above and very white below. Wings white beneath, edged in black. Cap black to just below the eyes. The most distinctive markings, however, are the extensions of white high on the flanks just behind the wings. This is very noticeable in flight and is emphasized by Munro in his description.

The flight is more rapid than that of the Wedge-tail, with less soaring.

Since this species was seen in each instance in the company of Wedge-tails, comparisons were possible. The only other species with which it could be confused is the Bonin Petrel and the writer is very familiar with this species; the difference is marked. I suggest that the status of this bird be reappraised, as it appears more commonly than the literature would suggest.

*

Ruth look up this Shearwater

Oct. 25, 1960: ... I have to report two more sightings of Newell's Shearwater for the month of October. On October 3, 1960, I sighted seven birds about 25 miles northwest of Kauai. Again on October 22, 1960, I saw five more about six miles off Kilauea Pt., Kauai. I have not encountered any of the birds near Oahu lately possibly because we have not had the opportunity to steam on the Windward side. I have noted that all of my sightings have been on the Windward sides of the Islands, if that has any significance.

I have a hunch that the Newell's Shearwater might be nesting in the mountains of Kauai, Niihau, or possibly some of the Outer Islands which are rocky of terrain, as Nihoa, Gardner's Pinnacle, etc. I have noticed that the frequency of my sightings in this area seem to bear this out. I may have an opportunity to compare the relative abundance of this bird in the Oahu-Kauai area with that of the Outer Islands this winter, since there is a chance that my ship will go to Midway and return in fairly close proximity to these Islands. I would also like to see if the bird is present in the waters around Molokai, Maui and Hawaii, but our chances of operating in that area are remote at this time. I also hope to photograph some of these birds the next time they are encountered. ...

* I would be very pleased to discuss my sightings of this species and I would also furnish any other assistance that might be of use. I can be reached by phoning 416-893 or writing me at 418 Second Street, Honolulu 18, Hawaii.

The Elepaio invites comment from all who have any knowledge of Newell's Shearwater, especially of its nesting places on Kauai, Niiahu, etc.

We welcome the following new members:

Kenneth L. Cuthbert, Oakland 7, California
 Miss Ethel Damon, Lihue, Kauai
 Mrs. Mitsuko Kirito, Box 632, Kekaha, Kauai
 Carl Miller, LTJG, USNR, 418 Second Street, Honolulu 18, Hawaii
 Mrs. C. Dudley Pratt, 2894 Oahu Avenue, Honolulu 14, Hawaii
 Francis W. Rentfro, Flat River, Missouri.

DECEMBER ACTIVITIES:

FIELD TRIP: CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

Dec. 26 - Meeting place and time to be set by each group.

The four areas to be covered are:

1. Moku Manu, Ulupau Head, Bellows Field.
2. Manoa Falls, Kuliouou Beach Park, Kuapa Pond.
3. Tantalus Trail, Upper Nuuanu Valley, Punchbowl Cemetery.
4. Aiea Trail, Sand Island, Salt Lake.

All members, or visitors, who would like to participate in the count are asked to come to the December meeting for further information, or to call Miss Margaret Titcomb, 65717. Help is especially needed for drivers, recorders and birders.

MEETING: Board - Dec. 12, at 3653 Tantalus Drive at 7:30 p.m. Members are always welcome.

General - Dec. 19, at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. This will be the Annual Meeting and election of Trustees.

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY OFFICERS:

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