

THE ELEPAIO

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Hawaii Audubon Society



For the Better Protection
of Wildlife in Hawaii

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HAWAIIAN BIRDS

We are pleased to announce that Al Stoops' film on Hawaiian birds, sponsored by our Society, is completed. The picture is in full color and has the high quality that we have grown to expect in Mr. Stoops' work. Native forest birds, exotics, migrants, and shore birds are shown. There are beautiful sequences on the sea birds, and a pair of Laysan Albatross have been caught in their dance, with accompanying sound. Members of the Society may be surprised to see themselves briefly on the screen. The script is good, and the pleasant voice of the narrator is that of our past-president, Charles Hanson.

Mr. Stoops is to be congratulated on the production of this fine picture, which should be a potent force in arousing public interest in Hawaiian bird life. There are five copies of the 22 minute film, one of which will be retained for the use of the Society; the others are available for purchase.

The film will be shown at our meeting on September 18th. (See last page of this issue.)

WHITE TERNS AT KOKO HEAD, OAHU

By Michael Ord ^{1/}

One evening in the early part of June 1961, my wife and I were making one of our regular bird-watching trips around Koko Head and Makapuu Point. Having stopped at Kuapa Pond longer than we intended, the remainder of our trip was a race against failing light, but as usual, we made our ritual stop on the cliffs of Hanauma Bay (Blow Hole side).

This vantage point gives you a pretty good view of the eastern windward side of the island. The Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, Red-footed Boobies, Sooty Terns and Noddies were slowly making their way towards Manana Island and the other breeding places further along the coast. As I scanned the ocean from east to west following the birds going to their various destinations, a small white bird flew swiftly through my field of view in the opposite direction. My first thought was that one of the Honolulu Zoo pigeons had gone a bit off course. The thought had barely crossed my mind when I realized that the flight pattern was definitely not that of a pigeon. Unfortunately, by this time the light began to fade rapidly and I was unable to make a definite identification.

On the evening of June 27th, Dr. S. Moore, of Oklahoma City, and I were standing at the Lanai Island lookout near Koko Crater watching a Wandering Tattler which was

^{1/} Mr. Ord is a member of our Society, and is particularly interested in studying seabirds. He came to Hawaii in March of this year.

flirting with the ocean swell that broke over the rocks where it was feeding when our attention was drawn to a flock of sea birds far out at sea. Once again I saw this small white bird but even with my 15 x 65 binoculars I couldn't make a positive identification. Later that evening from the same lookout, we saw a Laysan Albatross gliding up the Kaiwi Channel between Oahu and Molokai.

Saturday July 1st, Dr. Moore and I made a rendez-vous on the cliffs of Hanauma Bay at 11:00 a.m. determined to locate our mysterious little white bird. It wasn't long before we saw our first one, quickly followed by others. This time the light was perfect, the black bill and round black eyes with their fringe of black feathers made identification positive. The plumage was an ethereal snow white that was even more pronounced with the sun shining on it. How a small white bird can be so unbelievably beautiful is too hard to describe. That morning between Hanauma Bay and Makapuu Point, we counted ten White Terns - in addition to which we saw three White-tailed Tropicbirds, four Wandering Tattlers, five Ruddy Turnstones and three Golden Plovers (very shabby appearance with partial black breasts).

Sunday July 2nd, I returned to Koko Head in the afternoon and only saw three White Terns which were well off shore, apparently fishing by the way they were behaving.

Saturday July 8th, as I was watching these White Terns again, very appropriately called Fairy Terns, I was surprised to see two of these birds skim low over the ocean and into Hanauma Bay and then fly up along the cliffs to an area above the beach park. Beyond the ridge of these cliffs there is a level piece of ground which forms a small valley before it joins the higher cliffs of Koko Head. From the road above Hanauma Bay it is possible to see the tops of the Keawe trees in the valley. It wasn't long before I had the idea that these birds may possibly be nesting up there. They followed each other in an aerial display which was hard to believe unless seen for oneself. Every now and again the birds completely disappeared which seemed to confirm my wild imagination about possible nesting sites.

At 7:30 a.m. on July 15th, I began my descent into the valley from the narrow road which leads up Koko Head. The terrain is extremely treacherous, the rock crumbling very easily under foot. Halfway down the cliff it was possible to see the birds perched in the Keawe trees, which was all the incentive I needed to explore my theory of White Terns breeding on Oahu. At one time I counted sixteen of these terns in the air with an unknown number still in the Keawe trees. As with many sea birds that are rarely disturbed - they were extremely curious. To have five White Terns motionless in the air a matter of a few feet from one's head is an experience which I consider one of the most enjoyable in my whole birding life. Before I left this secluded little place I had the good fortune of being able to photograph a White Tern sitting on its egg. The egg had been laid on a Keawe branch no thicker than a man's arm approximately fifteen feet above the ground and as far as I could ascertain there was no sign of any nesting material apart from a slight groove in the branch. After making a thorough search of the area I could only claim to have found one nest - this may be due to the fact that their breeding cycle is just beginning. A little more research on this question may give us the answer.

A REPORT ON MAUI BIRDS

By B. P. Bole, Jr.

(The following article was written by Margaret Titcomb from notes supplied by B.P. Bole, Jr., Assistant Professor at Western Reserve University, Cleveland. His records cover April 23-30, 1961, at Hana, Makawao, and the road up to Haleakala. Since part of these records are questionable, Mr. E.H. Bryan, Jr., has kindly consented to make the necessary footnotes, and a commentary. Please be sure to read carefully his notes and commentary along with the article.)

Bulwer's Petrel:^{1/} Apparently the occupants of burrows in the cinder cliffs at Kauiki Head. One bird seen entering a hole at dusk; too dark for identification.

White-tailed Tropic-bird: One seen over ocean near Keanae, on April 27th.

Great Frigate-bird: These soar daily over the broad pastures around Hana.

White-fronted Geese:^{2/} Two flushed at 1000 feet in Hana pastures.

California Quail: Seen only around Hale Moi Lodge, Kula, at 3300 feet; very common in this region.

Ring-necked Pheasant: All over pastures and brush zones on Haleakala; flushed from pastures above Hana, on the 24th.

Chukar: On Haleakala, from base of brush zone (5000 feet) to summit; very common.

American Golden Plover: Abundant, averaging 2 per acre on all lawns, parks pastures; most of them left on April 26th. (Mr. Bole said they gathered in small groups, then the groups joined forces, then a great flock of them took off together toward the north.) One seen at 8500 feet on Haleakala.

Ruddy Turnstone: Three seen at Seven Pools of Kipahulu, on the 25th, 5 more along shore at Kaupo on the 28th.

Wandering Tattler: This bird catches crabs on Hana's shore, smearing the rocks with their remains—seen in the act; also haunts stream beds and waterfalls.

Spotted Dove: Numerous to the 5000 foot level, all over the island; feeds on fallen mangoes and guavas in the wet tropics belt, gathering in flocks of two dozen or more along the road.

Ruddy Ground Dove (Oreopeleia): Six seen at Hana on the 24th.

Barred Dove: Numerous to about 4500 feet. The race on Maui is the subspecies tranquilla; ^{3/} they are much paler than the Oahu birds. They also eat mangoes and guavas, and are much wilder than they are in Honolulu.

Pigeon, Wongawonga:^{4/} One seen at Hana on the 24th.

Short-eared Owl: Seen hawking in the later afternoon in pasture zone on Haleakala; two birds. One struck at a Skylark, but missed.

Skylark: On Haleakala from 3500 feet to summit; very common, the commonest small bird on the Haleakala climb; your car will flush 25-50 each way.

Mockingbird: Very common from 2000 to 5000 feet around Kula; not seen elsewhere.

Chinese Thrush: One seen in Mrs. Cameron's garden at Makawao; another seen in wet tropics forest zone at Seven Pools, Kipahulu, on the 25th.

Leiothrix: These sing in deep tropical kukui-guava woodlands everywhere, but I had to see one in Mrs. Cameron's garden before I could identify it.

Elepaio:^{5/} First native bird identified out of a flock of English sparrows in Grevillea trees at Hana, 3 birds, April 23; one at edge of tree line, 1000 feet, April 24th, one female chased me off nesting territory at Kauiki Beach on the 29th.

Mynah: Common up to 3500 feet, except in tropical forests and deserts; rides around on backs of cattle at Hana, eating cattle flies.

White-eye: Common in weeds and thickets up to about 7000 feet.

Amakihi: Abundant in woods around Hana: legion in low growth at Hosmer Grove, and often in tree-tops; the commonest native bird at Hosmer.

Hawaiian Creeper: Not seen at Hosmer Grove to be positively identified; National Park rangers say they are numerous along gulches in the brush zone; two seen in Grevillea-Casuarina woods on Kauiki Head, back of Hana School, on the 29th.

Apapane: 100+ seen in Hosmer Grove, 6000 feet; the commonest bird of the tree-tops, not seen elsewhere.

Iiwi: Seen in large numbers at Hosmer Grove, April 27 and 28th; also in brush on flowering Sophora, a brilliant show.

Akepa:^{6/} On April 24th, 16 in two sidely separated groups; at Hana the males are a brownish-orange-red. April 27-28th, abundant, 25-50 at Hosmer Grove, males all sulphur-yellow with black lines through eyes; April 28th, two seen at Hale Moi, Kula, 3300 feet; April 29th, 100+ moved into blossoming Grevillea at Hana. Conclusion: Akepa is not rare on Maui.

Hopue (Rhodocanthis):^{7/} Four seen in Sophora bushes at Hosmer Grove; this species supposed to be nearly extinct, and confined to the island of Hawaii.

Japanese Ricebird:^{8/} Three seen at Hana, April 24th.

Javanese Ricebird: Common at Hana.

North American Cardinal: In Kula area, common in subtropical belt, 2000-5000 feet; in towns at lower elevations.

Brazilian Cardinal: One seen at Mrs. Cameron's feeder, Makawao, April 28th.

House Finch: Race around Hana, common in Kula subtropical belt and very common in deserts of west and southwest sides of Maui.

MAUI BIRDS: Comments and notes by E.H. Bryan, Jr.

Observations on the birds of Maui until the last few years have been somewhat less numerous and detailed than those on other islands of the Hawaiian group. For that reason we welcome observations such as those made by B.F. Bole, Jr.

But an observation should be as near correct as possible, unless properly qualified, before it appears in print, for once printed, even though later retracted, erroneous records are hard to get rid of, and such mistakes cause much confusion among biogeographer.

For this reason, the Editor of "The Elepaio" has asked me to scrutinize the foregoing records by Mr. Bole, and to comment upon them. The numbers refer to numbers inserted in the text of Mr. Bole's Report.

^{1/} Bulwer's petrel might possibly be breeding in the cinder cliffs at Kauiki Head, but since it was "too dark" to identify the one bird seen, it isn't safe to accept this record. Both Paul Baldwin (The Condor, 48:42-43) and Frank Richardson (Bishop Museum Bulletin 218, 1957) record this species breeding in the small islands off Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii, but we know of no positive record of their nesting on the main islands.

^{2/} The Pacific White-fronted Goose, Anser albifrons frontalis Baird, has not

been reported from the Hawaiian islands previously, although it flies south from the Arctic tundra of eastern Siberia and Alaska to China and Japan, and to Lower California. If correct, this constitutes a new record for both Maui and the Hawaiian islands.

3/ Both the Barred Dove, which was introduced to the Hawaiian islands from Singapore, Geopelia striata striata (Linnaeus), and the Peaceful dove, Geopelia striata tranquilla or placida Gould, are supposed to have been imported; both are represented in the Bishop Museum collection, the latter only from Lanai, the former from nearly all the main islands. "Tranquilla" is paler, as noted; the most conspicuous difference between these two subspecies seems to be that "tranquilla" is barred across the breast only, and not down the sides as seen from below, as is striata.

4/ The Wongawonga Pigeon, Leucosarcia melanoleuca (Latham), introduced to Lanai in 1922, whence it may have reached Maui, is not known to have survived. This observation, if correct, would indicate that it has.

5/ No Elepaio is known positively to live on Maui. There are three subspecies of Chasiempis sandwichensis, one on Kauai, one on Oahu, and one on Hawaii. However, there has been one previous report of what appeared to be an Elepaio on Maui, seen by Gerard Wood on July 31, 1960, on the Puu Kukui trail, interior of West Maui, at about 3300 feet (The Elepaio, Vol. 21: 26, Oct. 1960.).

6/ The Maui subspecies of the akepa, Loxops coccinea ochracea Rothschild, which is called 'akepeu'ie, might be described as "brownish-orange-red," but the 16 individuals reported as seen at Hana is twice as many individuals as all the skins of this rare subspecies preserved in Bishop Museum. All reports give this bird as rare, and Dean Amadon says, "the Maui race has not been found in many years." Also it is surprising to encounter this forest bird at Hana, which is on the coast. The sulphur-yellow males of the flocks seen even more abundantly at Hosmer Grove and Hale Moi, Kula, 3,300 feet, cannot be this species, but might be the Maui 'Amakihi, Loxops virens wilsoni, although it is remarkable to find this rare native species "Abundant in woods around Hana" and "legion in low growth and tree tops at Hosmer Grove."

7/ The Hopue, Psittirostra palmeri (Rothschild), has always been considered endemic to Kona, Hawaii, and "probably extinct". It has not been reported previously from Maui. It is known to feed on koa beans, not on Sophora, which was eaten by the Palila, Psittirostra bairdii, also endemic to the island of Hawaii.

8/ I do not recognize the name "Japanese Ricebird." Javanese Ricebird might refer to the Java Sparrow, Munia oryzivora Linnaeus, which has invaded Hawaii, but is not recorded as established. Or both names might be interpreted as referring to the "Ricebird," Munia nitoria (Temminck), which is well established and locally numerous.

VISIT OF GUY EMERSON

In June, Hawaii was visited by Mr. Guy Emerson, former president, later a trustee of the National Audubon Society and an eminent bird-watcher and student. He managed to see many birds on the island of Hawaii, through the courtesy of William Dunmire, Park Naturalist, and had at least two trips on Oahu.

One trip was up Tantalus, where the birds usually seen and heard made themselves known to him, except for the elepaio, this being its season for living elsewhere than the Makiki side of the mountain.

On the long way to Mokapu, a stop was made at Paiko lagoon. Stilt and auku'u were feeding there and flying about. A special treat was the sight of a black-bellied plover.

At Mokapu, Mr. Emerson was overwhelmed with his good luck in the rare opportunity of an intimate view of many boobies nesting. Certainly five hundred birds were on nests and in the air. Apparently the boobies are undisturbed by the few visitors they receive, as well as the terrific amount of noise six days a week from the adjacent firing range. Hawaiian and noddy tern were in flight below the pali toward Moku Manu, a few frigate birds appeared, and one tropic bird.

The day's pleasure was augmented by the presence of two other good birders, Miss Mary Davis and Craig Lawrence. Mr. Emerson's delight in the beauty of the Koolau range from Mokapu was music to our ears: "one of the most beautiful views I have ever seen."

Margaret Titcomb

NOTE ON THE LAYSAN DUCK

The Laysan Duck (Laysan Teal) (Anas laysanensis) is a rare, very interesting, small (16"), teal-sized duck, and is a very close relative of the larger (20-28") Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) and therefore also of the somewhat larger (20") Koloa (Anas platyrhynchos wyvilliana). This small duck is endemic to Laysan Island, an island about two miles long and one mile wide some 800 miles northwest of Honolulu in the Leeward chain of the Hawaiian Archipelago. There it almost became extinct, a low of seven individuals being reported in 1912, but after the introduced rabbits were exterminated it recovered, and over 500 were reported in 1958. The rate of increase was so rapid in the latest years that a real danger of excessive numbers, and the possibility of a consequent rapid decline, that is, the possibility of an unbalanced state of violent oscillation in population size, presented another threat to this duck.

A number of these small ducks have been kept in captivity. Prof. S. Dillon Ripley describes 4 of these and their young in his recent report "Laysan Teal in Captivity" in the Wilson Bulletin, Sept. 1960, 72:244-247. The observed birds, evidently descended from the seven survivors or possibly a smaller number, and therefore possibly representing an inbred line somewhat different from the original pre-rabbit population, probably retain most if not all of the distinguishing characteristics of the original population. These birds showed behavior pattern elements typical of the Mallard group of ducks (head-up tail-up, pumping, nod-swimming, threat display with calls - a low "gaeck, gaeck",...). One female nested twice, laying five eggs each time, the eggs being large, in fact, as large as typical Mallard's eggs (60x40mm.). Prof. Ripley describes the plumage of the downy young in detail, and includes a useful detailed illustration. In about three months the young birds were in an apparently adult plumage, except that the white eye ring was still very narrow (having a width of only 2mm.).

These ducks differed significantly from Mallards, particularly when young, then having: a conspicuously broader more spatulate bill, a notably different downy plumage (a plumage that is taxonomically conservative), a relatively large size, a different growth rate, and proportionate growth differences - these resulting in the small sized, differently proportioned, coarse plumaged adult. Ecological differences are suspected also, for this isolated reef-nesting duck appears to be largely if not exclusively insectivorous on Laysan Island, though it thrives on a variety of ordinary duck foods in captivity, and has a bill that in shape and size suggests an adaptation to an insectivorous diet. The wild birds were not observed on the water, even that of the small brackish pond at the center of Laysan Island, but were always in the grass and low bushes. Prof. Ripley wonders whether the wild insectivorous population can obtain sufficient metabolic water from the insects, and whether these ducks may be taking over to some extent the ecological niche formerly occupied by the Laysan Island Rail (Porzana palmeri), which became extinct (along with the Laysan Miller Bird (Acrocephalus f. familiaris) and the Laysan Honeyeater (Himatione sanguinea freethi), an unusually interesting variety of apapane) after the original vegetation was destroyed

by the introduced rabbits. He believes the evidence supports the view that this interesting duck is a distinct monotypic species closely related to the Mallard, in fact, within the Mallard superspecies.

Prof. Ripley's short report is recommended reading for anyone who has wondered about the Laysan Duck at Honolulu Zoo, or who is interested in the birds of the Hawaiian chain of islands. We hope Prof. Ripley will give us additional reports on these interesting ducks.

H. McClure Johnson

FIELD NOTES:

From Ruth R. Rockafellow:

On June 25, 1961, our first stop (Margo Holt, Mary Riggs, Martha Scruton and Ruth Rockafellow) was at the Sumida-Wong watercress farm at Waiau, where our contact was Mrs. Wong.

The Gallinules were about as in previous visits and in the same number; two Cattle Egrets were sighted in the taro patch; they were feeding about the mouth of a calf. Mrs. Wong called them "storks" and mentioned that about 30 arrived at the farm about 8:00 a.m. each day--this we have not verified.

Onward to the ewa side of the island. On arrival at the abattoir three Cattle Egrets were sighted among the cows.

From Alan Thistle, Head of Division of Plant Industry:

On July 14th, I observed 6 Cattle Egrets in a small paddock on the Honolulu side of the Sumida watercress farm at Waiau, Oahu. Four of the birds were on the back of one cow which appeared not to be unhappy with the situation. I was unhappy because I did not have my camera.

From Robert W. Carpenter, Park Naturalist, Haleakala National Park:

While driving along the road at about the 9,000 foot elevation in Haleakala National Park I noticed a bird lying beside the road. It had apparently been hit and killed by a car. Stopping to examine it I could see that it was a chukar, but it had an abnormally long bill.

The upper mandible was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long from the lores downcurved to the tip. The lower mandible was one and $\frac{3}{16}$ inches long and slightly down curved. Normally the bill is short and stubby.

In other respects the bird appeared normal. It was apparently immature. Partial deterioration prevented accurate determination as to sex and age. Its crop was full of blossoms of the hairy cat's ear or false dandelion.

A study skin was prepared which may be seen at park headquarters by anyone interested.

In a second note, Mr. Carpenter says that mockingbirds are occasionally seen around the park headquarters. They have been observed also along the park road as high as the 9000 foot elevation and inside Haleakala Crater itself at 7000 feet.

From Grenville Hatch:

Six brightly colored Ruddy Turnstones were observed at Kuliouou Beach Park on August 15th, feeding a few hundred feet from the dredger now working close offshore. From their brighter-than-usual plumage, I thought it probable they had only recently arrived. A Tattler fed close to them. Gerry Burtnett reported in the August 16th SUBURBANITE that he had seen Golden Plover in front of the Royal Hawaiian, no date mentioned.

FIELD TRIPS:

Coots at Salt Lake during Strong Trade Winds, June 25, 1961.

The late afternoon sky was gray, turbulent, and threatening. Heavy showers falling mauka and eastward were dark and near. Light showers from broken clouds southeastward provided changing colorful rainbow segments, first dim then bright then dim again. The overcast above extended dark and low to its ragged edge near the coast seaward. Further makai the sun shone in an almost cloudless sky. Strong trade winds roughened the Salt Lake surface waters into lines of waves, spilling everywhere as small oncoming whitecaps, flecking the gray-blue expanse of water with countless lines and specks of white. Salt Lake, in trade wind storminess, a gray and windy mood, was a place of real beauty in a magnificent setting.

We had come to see coots. Would the large coot population be in the protected waters off the far leeward shore, and thus hard to see? Apparently not. The 30 power telescope revealed the answer. Scattered over the lake were single coots, bobbing up and down here and there among the whitecaps of the open water. More were swimming in groups along the near windward shore, especially at small points of land, and near small embayments. Some stood on the shore, singly or several together in groups. Two such groups stood chicken-like on branches of shrubs near the water's edge and near a small mud flat. At least 50 coots were easily seen along the near shore. A similar number were detected near the distant shores, and on the open water. Coots were not scarce here, near or far. But where were the other coots? On a relatively calm day hundreds are usually easily visible, the total evidently being well over 500 coots. Perhaps they were all there, more dispersed than usual, in sheltered and not so sheltered areas along the long shoreline. Where else could they go? We saw over 100 birds, which is many coots, but not the usual large number. The effect of strong trade winds would seem to be to disperse the coots of Salt Lake and concentrate them along the shoreline in both protected and unprotected waters.

One of the mauka showers suddenly arrived, and sent us back toward the cars. The warm newly wetted surfaces of earth and plants gave to the air that special humid "fragrance" of the sudden rain shower. A wandering tattler on the lake shore gave the four clear fast notes of its penetrating call, muted by the distance and brought to us by the strong trade winds. A cardinal sang, barred doves flew up, and we had to leave, about 5 pm, the end of a long day with Hawaiian birds.

H. M. Johnson

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Pupukea, August 11, 1961

Pupukea shows a different Oahu, one full of great gulches and valleys covered with forest. The trail lies in part along the top of a ridge, from which at certain places both leeward and windward beaches are visible at the same moment. Most of the trail was dry, since the group turned back before the swampy area. There were only scattered clumps of flowering Lehua and Melaleuca. Birds were scarce, perhaps due to the lack of flowers, perhaps partly because a brisk wind was blowing. Leiothrix were heard all along the way; occasionally birds flew overhead, usually at too great distance for identification. Strawberry guava bushes, laden with jewel-like fruit, provided refreshment and beauty.

Despite the disappointing birding, the fourteen members and guests who made up the group found it a rewarding day. Al Labrecque, who led, shared with all his knowledge of plants and trees. Another good nature walk had been taken.

Grenville Hatch

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We regret that we failed to give Mr. E.H. Bryan, Jr. credit for the two interesting book reviews he wrote for the August issue, those of the revised Field Guide to Western Birds, by Roger Tory Peterson, and Birds of the National Parks of Hawaii, by William W. Dunmire.

May we add that the fine color and black and white plates of the latter publication were drawn by Ronald Walker, District Biologist, Division of Fish and Game. Both Mr. Dunmire and Mr. Walker are valued members of our Society.

NEW MEMBERS: We extend a hearty welcome to the following new members:

Mr. Tom Horigan, 2311 Oahu Ave., Honolulu 14, Hawaii
Dr. Charles Lamoureaux, 3426 Oahu Ave., Honolulu 14, Hawaii
Harriet E. Linn, 320-B Kawainui St., Kailua, Oahu

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We believe that many people would be interested in our Society if they knew more about it. Will you help publicize it by talking with your friends, and by sending the names of potential members to the Membership Chairman, Miss Laura Draper, 1926 Awapuni St., Honolulu 14?

A leaflet has been prepared summarizing the purposes and activities of the Society, with emphasis upon the need for a shore bird sanctuary, and our efforts to secure Paiko Lagoon. This will be sent to persons whose names are submitted. We need strength to accomplish our aims.

Trips and vacations have disrupted the editorial staff of the ELEPAIO for the past several months. Miss Margaret Newman, editor in chief for the past two years, has left for a six months trip to the mainland. Miss Charlotta Hoskins and Miss Euphie Shields have been on extended European trips. Both have now returned to the islands, and we shall welcome Miss Shields back to the ELEPAIO next month. We regret that Miss Hoskins, who has given so liberally of her time and talents for a number of years has resigned, due to press of other commitments. We are fortunate to secure Mrs. Althea Marrack to fill the vacancy left by Miss Hoskins. Our sincere thanks to all of these--for work past, and work to come.

The Editors urge readers to send in observations. Keeping records is one of our most important functions.

SEPTEMBER ACTIVITIES:

FIELD TRIP: AL LABRECQUE WILL LEAD (Phone: 983-104)

Sept. 10 - To Kalena, dependent upon final approval by the army. This is probably the best bird trail on Oahu, with high concentrations of Elepaio. More Iiwi have been seen on this than any other trail. It is a red letter day when we are permitted to go in. Meet at the Library of Hawaii at 8:00 a.m.

MEETING: BOARD - Sept. 11, at 3653 Tantalus Drive, at 7:30 p.m. Members are always welcome.

GENERAL - Sept. 18, at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Al Stoops' film on Hawaiian birds will be shown. (See front page of this issue)

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