

# THE ELEPAIO

Journal of the  
Hawaii Audubon Society



For the Better Protection  
of Wildlife in Hawaii

VOLUME 22, NUMBER 5

NOVEMBER 1961

## BIRDS OF GUAM Observations - July to November 1960 By Maxine H. Hartin

During these five months I have observed a total of 30 species of birds on Guam. Most are permanent residents. Two, the Chestnut Mannikin and the Java Finch, have been introduced very recently. One, the Black Drongo, had been reported on Rota (by Baker), but not previously on Guam, so far as I have been able to find. Three of the most interesting I have been unable to find. The Megapode and the Marianas Mallard are probably extinct on Guam, although they are still to be found on some of the northern Mariana islands. The third, the Marianas Fruit Dove, is rare, but supposedly still present. The species are arranged in the order in which they were first observed.

1. Cardinal Honeyeater (Myzomela cardinalis) is known locally as "Egigi" or "Hibiscus bird." It is a small, warbler-sized bird with long thin curved bill. Coloring similar to a Scarlet Tanager, with brilliant red body and head, but black wings and tail. It is one of the commonest and most delightful birds on the island. It works down my hibiscus hedge, sitting on each bloom as it drinks the nectar. Also favors banana trees, coconut palms, and wires - especially guy wires. Often I see a pair flying and playing together like mockingbirds - zooping up and down, in and out. Voice - a clear, loud whistle with many variations; sometimes a loud "wheeee," sometimes a wolf whistle, or it may be "bob-white" - whatever his fancy dictates. He is always the first bird to be noticed by a stranger, either to Guam or to the birds.

2. Chestnut Mannikin. Introduced too recently (within the past two or three years) for me to have the Latin name available. Known in the Philippines, where the birds make a pest of themselves by eating rice, as the "Rice Bird." Although brought so recently (as a cage bird) this is now one of the most numerous birds on the island. A spectacular little bird, about the size of the Cardinal Honeyeater, or perhaps a shade smaller. Bright chestnut wings, back and tail, with sooty head and underparts. The bluish-white, thick finch bill is striking against the black and rufous body. Like goldfinches they go in flocks, and they are to be seen feeding on weeds and lawns all over the island. Like goldfinches too, they undulate and chitter as they fly.

3. Bridled White-eye (Zosterops conspicillata). A small bird, not as common as the honeyeater or mannikin, but frequently seen, usually in small groups (2 to 10) feeding on tangan-tangan (the Koa Haole of Hawaii, Leucaena glauca) or ironwood (Casuarina equisetifolia). They sound like insects - almost a buzz. They are olive above, yellowish below, with wide white spectacles joined over the nose, giving the bird a rather odd expression. They climb about on the bushes and trees like chickadees.

4. Guam Crow (Corvus kubaryi). This is a small crow, rather like the American (Southern) fish crow. His voice seems somewhat less raucous than I would have expected from a crow, nor is he as common as I had thought he would be. I have only seen him



fly over a few times, and, as I have discovered, the size of a bird in flight can be most deceptive. One or two of them may have been the starling (No. 5).

5. Micronesian Starling (Aplonis opacus) is very common all over the island. He is interesting to me (a "statesider") because, while he is obviously a starling, with figure and habits to match, he not only has bright orange eyes, but what is even more remarkable, a quite respectable tail. He is vociferous and versatile, but does not seem as loud and noisy as the ones I am used to. Perhaps this is because he comes in ones and twos instead of fiftys and hundreds. At times they will sit hidden in a tree and carry on a long monotonous conversation, consisting solely of single, loud "cheeps." However, they are very good mimics.

6. Micronesian Broadbill (Myiagra oceanica). A charming and inquisitive little bird, reminding me rather of a titmouse - even to the crest which he raises when excited. He is metallic blue above, white below with sometimes a little buff on the breast. The male seems trimmer and neater than the female and the young, which are a muddy bluish-brown above, buff below, and apricot across throat, chest and forehead. All in all, a very pretty, perky bird. He comes readily to the birder's lure (a kissing sound made with the lips), stopping and cocking his head for a better look on each successive branch. He will come almost within touching distance, and will linger nearby almost indefinitely. He is common on all parts of the island, and I have even seen him several times in the hibiscus hedge by my house. He is usually more interested in looking at me than in catching insects as flycatchers are supposed to do. His voice is rather loud and demanding, but, alas, not musical.

7. Rufous-fronted Fantail (Rhipidura rufifrons uranina). Another attractive little flycatcher, very pert and active. My Guamanian maid tells me he is sometimes called the "lost bird" because he is said to lure the unwary into the boondocks. He is a small bright brown bird with a fancy fantail edged in white. He has a black throat, with the black ending in a ragged dotted line around the breast; there is a little black to accent the eye, bright rufous rump and forehead, light underparts. He flits about hunting insects, often employing the fantail for a quick whirl, making him seem almost insect-like himself. He is curious about people, and will cock his tail (well-fanned) high while giving one the eye. I don't believe he ever closes his tail. He will carry on long conversations from cover, his voice being clear and sweet. His song is a series of four or five notes descending the scale and delivered in a plaintive, haunting way. Like the broadbill, he will come to check on the kissing noise, sometimes so near that binoculars are superfluous.

8. Edible Nest Swiftlet (Collocalia inexpectata). Very commonly seen flying (and only flying), especially early morning or late afternoon. Looks much like the chimney swift, but seems to have more tail. Dark gray - almost sooty above and ashy below. I have not tasted the soup-making potentialities of its nest. The birds soar and zoom in true swift fashion. They apparently nest among the cliffs at Two Lovers' Leap (and probably other cliffs as well), for it is aswarm with them.

9. Micronesian Kingfisher (Halcyon cinnamomina). Sometimes seen on limbs of trees or vines, especially in the southern and northern ends of the island. The color is spectacular, but the figure, as is the case with all kingfishers, is less than perfect - for the head is much too large. This kingfisher hunts over land, not water, seeking insects, lizards, etc. He is a gorgeous metallic blue-green, with orange-cinnamon head and white or orange-cinnamon underparts - a most glorious sight when seen in sunlight.

10. Philippine Turtle Dove (Streptopelia bitorquata dusumieri). Introduced from the Philippine Islands years ago and now, with the mannikin and starling, one of the commonest birds on Guam. He is called the "mourning dove," though, of course, this is inaccurate. His appearance and behavior are similar, but the shape of the tail as he flies would immediately give him away, for it is not pointed, but rather long and pigeon-shaped. He is grayish brown above, white below, with light pinkish throat



and breast and charcoal crescent around back of neck. His feet are red.

11. White-throated Ground Dove (Gallicolumba xanthonura). Much less common than the turtle dove; occasionally seen flying overhead (particularly out in the boondocks) and very occasionally seen wire-sitting. A really striking bird with nunlike markings - back and belly black-purple, head and throat white. The female is more subdued - brownish, with only forehead, throat and breast white. Rather thick body and heavy flight pattern.

12. Pigmy Quail (Excalfactoria chinensis), introduced from the Philippines. A tiny mottled-brown quail not easily observed at leisure. They live in the grass and weeds, and are seen only when flushed. They then whirr off a short distance, settle in the grass, and disappear, presumably by running through the grass to a safer place. On 29 September I saw three babies by a neighbor's cat. Two were unhurt and later were returned to mama, who remained nearby listening to the loud peeping. The third was dead. They were round, black and fuzzy, no larger than a walnut.

13. Pacific Golden Plover (Pluvialis dominica fulva). It takes a while for a statesider to become used to the substitution of Golden Plover for robins as yardbirds. It is rare indeed to step outside the door (in winter) and not have at least one plover in sight. This is a shorebird which more often is found inland, on lawns and pastures. In breeding plumage he is brightly colored with gold-brown back and black belly. Otherwise he is dull colored, gray-brown back and very light underparts; light line over the eye, but lacking the white rump of the Black-bellied Plover. The behavior is robin-like - when approached he will run or, if necessary, fly a short distance, then settle down again to continue "grazing" - searching for tidbits of insects and lizards in the grass. They take to the air with dangling legs and loud clear "whee-ou." This is most often heard as they depart at dusk toward the shore.

14. Marianas Gallinule (Gallinula chloropus). Large coot-like bird, black with red shield on forehead and whitish below; some white shows on wing; bill orange-red and legs dusky. I have seen him only twice - once bathing in a puddle behind the Ship Repair Facility (Apra Harbor) just at dusk, and once in the pond opposite OICC - just north of Camp Bright. The first time was late July, and he departed into the bushes when the car lights spotlighted him. The second time was 30 October, mid-afternoon; I watched a pair gliding around the reeds, frequently and immodestly uptilting after a juicy morsel.

15. Reef Heron (Demigretta sacra). A large long-legged wading bird often seen in shallow water just offshore. He is reminiscent of the Common or American Egret or, depending on the color phase, the Great Blue Heron. He comes in three colors - white, slate, or mottled. The mottled phase seems to be less common here (I have not seen it.) I have seen the gray one and the white one between Agana and Tamuning and off the southeast shore. Perhaps this is because the beaches are less easily approached elsewhere.

16. Chinese Least Bittern (Ixobrychus sinensis). A small rusty-backed heron with black wing-tips, known locally as "kakak" because this is what he says when disturbed. A typical bittern in behavior, feeding in protected marshy areas. Several times I have flushed one in the boondocks behind my house (Nimitz Hill). This particular one seemed lighter than average, but the rusty back and black wing tips were much in evidence. Doubtless it was a female or juvenile. The mature male is browner, with top of head black. They are unmistakable in flight because of the size, coloring, and thick (for a heron) neck. The flight is slow enough to make him easy to see. They seem to be fairly common.

17. White or Fairy Tern (Gygis alba). A beautiful, chaste bird, graceful as only a tern can be; pure white with only the eye dark, and with fairly long, deeply-forked tail. Seen against a bright sky he seems almost transparent. In the early morning he may be seen roosting in trees along cliffs and hills. During the day he may be seen



soaring overhead anywhere. He is common (if such a beautiful bird can ever be called "common") and is the only tern we have, except the Noddy (see 21). I am told that this tern lays her eggs on the bare fork of a tree branch instead of building a nest.

18. Nightingale Reed Warbler (Acrocephalus luscinia). Though this bird is very large for a warbler, he is also most difficult to see. He is a reed warbler, and in the reeds he stays. He is about robin size, with bill quite long and curved. His coloring is rather dull, obviously planned to blend with his habitat, - dull olive brown above and dull yellowish below. He can be heard singing from the depths of the tangan-tangan along the roadside, but seldom does he venture out, although on occasion I have seen him cross the road; but otherwise it has taken me half an hour or more to coax him to sneak up high enough for a good look at the source of the peculiar noise (me) which has been attempting to imitate him. His song is beautiful, variable both in tune and length, and is repeated at intervals indefinitely. Sometimes he sings so long without pause for breath that one begins to expect an explosion. Apparently after the war he was nearly extinct here, but I have heard him in many places and I think he must be more common now than is generally realized.

19. Guam Rail (Rallus owstoni). This rail is very common and often seen crossing a road or skulking along its edges. He generally is referred to here as a "roadrunner" (for obvious reasons) or as a "koko." He is brown above with a light stripe over the eye and along the neck; throat light, underparts barred black and white. The young are black and downy.

20. Black Rail. I call it this, although the only other rail supposed to be on Guam (according to Mayr) is the White-browed Rail. This is a much smaller rail than the Guam Rail, but also is supposed to be lighter in color, though without the barring. The only rails I have seen which were obviously small, but not downy, looked sooty black to me, even in bright sunlight. I wonder if it might be the Sooty Rail (Porzana tabuensis) which Mayr says is of wide distribution in the Pacific, though not reported in Micronesia; he also says it is generally overlooked.

21. Common Noddy (Anous stolidus). Technically a tern, but I never think of him that way because he seems so dark and heavy-bodied. A large brown bird with white forehead and forked tail. I have seen only one here, sitting on a wire beside the road near Turagi Beach. He is not unusual, however, for others have described him to me. Since writing the above, I have seen several flying at Orote Point.

22. Wandering Tattler (Heteroscelus incanus) or possibly a Grey-tailed Tattler (Heteroscelus brevipes). I have seen him only once - in September on the reef between Pago and Ylig Bays. Perhaps, if I spent more time in that area I might have seen him oftener. There were two or three in a group of Black-bellied plover and turnstones - large gray sandpipers with long dark bills.

23. Turnstone (Arenaria interpres). An unmistakable shore bird; half a dozen or more in the same group with the tattlers and black-bellied plover. I have seen the turnstones two or three times since at the southern end of the island, always just at the water's edge. These were not in breeding plumage, but could be recognized by the characteristic two-lobed black collar, white stomach, ruddy back, and fancy wing pattern visible in flight.

24. Plumed Egret (Egretta intermedia), a migrant, probably from Japan; first seen 6 October, across the street from my house, feeding on the lawn. This one held his wings with the "elbows" out and forward, during the half hour I watched him. Others I have seen since seemed quite normal, almost indistinguishable from white reef herons, except when the "golden slippers" are visible. The reef heron fishes offshore, while the plumed egret prefers wet meadows and lawns inland, where I have seen flocks of 15 to 30 birds.

25. Java Finch (probably Munia orizivora), a recent introduction. A very tropical looking bird, popular the world over as a cage bird. Seen for the first time on 17 October.



behind the Naval Hospital; and the next week I watched with binoculars six or eight birds eating sandspurs with English Sparrows in the same spot. I have seen several small flocks since. The bird is striking in appearance - a little smooth gray bird, English Sparrow size, with black head and large white spot on each side, beginning at the bill and going the length of the head passing just below the eye and becoming narrowed toward the back of the head. The white spots are beautifully outlined in black. The bill is a rather exaggerated conical finch type, rather long (for a finch) and with a slight down-curve; deep pink at the base and fading out toward the point giving the effect of a red face. The legs are very pink, the body a smooth gray (even while bathing in a mud puddle); pinkish below, fading to white under the tail. Wings gray, tail more charcoal.

26. Black-bellied Plover (Squatarola squatarola). Seen only once (in September) with the tattler and turnstone. Looks like the Golden Plover in his dull plumage and black-belly except that the Black-bellied Plover is white at the base of the tail.

27. Black Drongo (Dicrurus macrocercus harterti), first seen sitting on a wire near the Naval Communication Station, but not identified because of poor light. Later saw several in the area between Cliff Line and the Communication Station, when I noted the black color and long tail (about half the total length of the bird and deeply forked). When they fly the fork lessens as the tail spreads, but is still obvious. Blackest on the head with more glossy color showing in the black of the body; some (perhaps the females) have lighter underparts from the belly to the tail; eyes and legs dark. Neck and body rather thick, with long blunt bill. They seemed to behave like flycatchers, sitting up very straight, and often flying out after an insect, returning to or very near the same spot. Voice a soft, gravelly rough gurgling. Not previously reported at Guam, although Baker reports them on Rota.

28. Whimbrel (Numenius phaeopus variegatus), a migrant. Several seen on October 13 along the southeast coast of the island. Seen two or three times during the next few weeks. He is a medium-sized, brown, long-legged wader, with light stripe over the eye and the typical long curved curlew bill. The brown of the body is slightly mottled.

29. White-tailed Tropic Bird (Phaethon lepturus). A beautiful, white, tern-like bird with a slightly heavier body and slower flight (more content with just soaring). His claim to fame is the very long central tail feathers. He has a yellow bill, light legs with dark feet, and black through the eye, along the wing, and on the flanks. The black is not normally noticeable. I saw him first on 13 October, flying over a cliff above Umatac. On November 6 I saw three or four for a long period of time flying out over the water, then back along the cliffs and out of sight at Two Lovers Leap. They certainly roost, and perhaps nest, there.

30. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (Calidris acuminata). On 23 October on an open field at the Naval Station, I saw a large number of turnstones and two sharptailed sandpipers. The latter are slender birds, with mottled ruddy back, long neck and legs (dark gray), with white stripe over the eye, long bill (longer than many sandpipers), and bright chestnut crown. Chest washed with buff, and white stomach; muddy spottings along the sides of the breast.

Other birds seen include English Sparrows and Domestic-type pigeons. The names, common and scientific, were taken from Ernst Mayr, Birds of the Southwest Pacific. Other background notes from Alvin Seale, Director's Report, Bishop Museum, 1900.

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#### NOTES FROM OTHER JOURNALS:

Hay, John. Terns in Training. (Natural History, 70 (7): 56-61, 1961)

Illuminating article about terns, with nine beautiful drawings by Guy Tudor. Tern behavior is well shown and the text is revealing.



# THE TENTH PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS: CONSERVATION

The tenth Pacific Science Congress, held in Honolulu August 21 to September 6, 1961, was an extraordinary event. Almost twice as many delegates arrived as had been expected. There were observers as well. Delegates numbered 2734, the observers brought the figure up to 3000 or more.

The program of the Congress was printed in a booklet of 222 pages; the sections covered agricultural sciences, anthropology and social sciences, biological sciences, conservation, forestry, geography, geophysical sciences, public health and medicine, scientific information. There were special symposia: Man's place in the island ecosystem; Science museums in the Pacific area, and on the Galapagos Islands. Field trips were arranged to Hawaii, to Laysan Island, and one by our own club to Ulupau Head, taking in Paiko Lagoon on the way. There is a volume of ABSTRACTS of 487 pages, and the PROCEEDINGS will be published. Mimeographed abstracts appeared each day at each meeting, and a mimeographed "newspaper", NUHOU o ka La. Waikiki hotels, certain of them, were full of people from a wide variety of countries, wearing green name badges.

Everyone seemed to have a wonderful time, meeting old friends, having chances to meet those not yet encountered except by correspondence. All complained that they did not have enough time to hear papers, to join in discussions, to meet with others. How long would the session have lasted had that not been true!

There were some disappointments besides lack of time to see friends. Loud speakers sometimes refused to work, and some thought they could get their words across in the foreign language of English, but did not succeed. That caused exasperated pauses in listening!

The four parties at Fort de Russey, the Honolulu Academy, Bishop Museum, and the Governor's Mansion were attended by thousands of people. Three cheers for the Congress.

Hearing that RESOLUTIONS might be offered, the undersigned rushed to get in one about bird conservation. The story of the experience is of some length but since complete success did not come, I shall brief it. Dr. Udvardy, from British Columbia, kindly took the prepared resolution urging the government of Hawaii to protect the birds of Alakai Swamp, of Paiko Lagoon, of Kanaha Pond, and of the off-shore islets of Oahu. But at the last moment I learned that no resolution could be presented that did not emerge from a paper offered to the Congress, and that the Congress could not pin-point resolutions for the benefit of any group of a special locality.

Altogether fifteen resolutions covering Pacific conservation problems were passed.

Margaret Titcomb

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BIRDS OF HAWAII by George C. Munro is one of the few authoritative books dealing with Hawaiian fauna. Since its appearance in 1944 as the only complete work of its kind in some four decades, it has maintained its reputation as a thorough and reliable guide to the bird life of the islands. Regrettably, it has been long out of print and increasingly difficult to obtain, although it has remained an object of eager search by bird lovers and amateur ornithologists. The original edition has thus come to command a high price among collectors of Hawaiian birdlore. Now, happily, there has appeared a new edition, revised and corrected by the author to include changes in scientific classification and names of birds described, new names and correction of errors in earlier nomenclature.

Printed in Japan, the color plates are clearer and the colors more nearly true than in the earlier edition; the book is bound in boards with handsome two-colored cloth cover; and even the dust-jacket is handsome with photos of Hawaiian birds in color.



The book is divided into three sections: "Native Birds", "Stray Visitants to the Hawaiian Islands" and "Imported Birds." Each bird is identified by its scientific name, its common name (or names) and, in the case of native birds, by its Hawaiian name. These designations are followed by a description of the bird's essential characteristics, its habitat, its distinctive song or cry, and its habits. The descriptions are enhanced by vivid details from the author's own experience in observing his subjects. Twenty plates in full color, comprising illustrations of more than 150 different species of birds, together with a selection of black-and-white photographs, provide the reader with an easy means for identification of the birds described.

Bishop Museum Bookshop has an ample stock of the new edition of this book, selling for \$4.50.

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

George C. Munro writes from well over half a century of experience with his subject. He was closely associated with the investigations of Hawaiian birds during the last two decades of the 19th century, and his work for forty years was much in open country where he became intimately acquainted with the bird life of forest and seashore. Since 1920 he has been Honorary Associate in Ornithology with the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. In 1935-37, in cooperation with the Bishop Museum, The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Hui Manu, he made a personal survey of the main Hawaiian island group. He was also associated with the Rothschild bird-collecting expedition, with Dr. R.C.L. Perkins in his studies of Hawaiian fauna, and with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in its bird-banding project. Readers of Elepaio will be familiar with his many contributions to the literature on Hawaiian birds.

Charlotta Hoskin

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#### BOOK REVIEWS

Sister Mary St. Lawrence, O.P. Exploring Nature in Hawaii. Roman Catholic Diocese of Honolulu. 1961. 48p. Illus. This is the fifth in colorful booklet series about Hawaiian plants and animals for the elementary grades.

Book V is of special interest to the Hawaii Audubon Society as there are seven pages on introduced song birds and game birds. Each of the preceding books has included one or two birds -- the cardinals, doves, Mejiro and plover.

In this book four of the ten song birds are illustrated in color, and three in black and white. The three principal game birds are also illustrated in color. Scientific names are given for the birds illustrated.

Description is so slight that recognition would depend on the illustration. Size is not given. There may be some confusion for children as the colors have not all come true to accepted description. The glossy black on the Dyal Thrush is blue and its eye a brilliant red. The reddish brown of the Chinese Thrush is distinctly yellow on the side and breast -- as yellow as the throat of the Leiiothrix. The Skylark is without its crest.

Brief accounts of the Hui Manu and the Hawaii Audubon Society including their respective purposes are given. Conservation and its importance are explained.

Two special features of the remainder of the booklet are an exceptionally well illustrated account of the pineapple industry, and a detailed explanation of Oahu's water supply.

The other twenty-nine pages are about trees and plants, insects and animals -- with numerous illustrations.

There has been a lack of interesting material for grade school students about Hawaiian plants and animals. Hawaii is a unit in the 4th grade course of study for the public schools.



All five booklets are useful supplementary material. Book V would be especially valuable for the pineapple and water supply portions.

Margaret L. Smith

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FIELD TRIP to Kalena Trail, September 10, 1961.

It had been entirely too long since our last visit to Kalena in back of Schofield -- it has been even a longer time since mutual friends had been there; altogether we were a very happy and eager group that gathered "just around the corner" of the approach to the trail.

We found there was no trail, so we plowed our way up the hill side, through dense vegetation of all kinds, knowing a delightful vista awaited us at the top, and hopefully a sight of the Iiwi. We were not disappointed.

Paper bark (Melaleuca leucadendron) was in bloom and also some Ohia lehua (Metrosideros collina), however, only on the Summit was Iiwi seen. Apapane were about and so were the Creepers -- in fact one was able to make a detailed study of the little fellows (Oahu Creeper), and definitely identify their call.

It was a perfect birding day and we thank our leader, Al Labrecque, for doing a good job.

Several of us stopped at the water cress farm at Waiau on our return. What Mrs. Wong thought would be a BIG surprise for us, was quite the contrary. She now had, as she called them, 4 white ones and 4 red ones -- meaning 4 Coot and 4 Gallinule. Here we also saw two Cattle Egrets.

Species seen that day:

Iiwi	Elepaio	Gallinule
Apapane	Mejiro	Coot
Creeper	Leiiothrix	Cattle Egret
Amakihi	House Finch	

Ruth R. Rockafellow

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#### FIELD NOTES

From Alan Thistle, Head of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture.

On October 3rd, we observed 18 Cattle Egret in the paddocks below the Kahua Ranch slaughterhouse at Honouliuli. An additional 16 were counted in the "pen feeding" lots of the Hawaii Meat Company at Iroquois Point.

The manager of Hawaii Meat Company informed me that he has seen from 80-100 birds in the feed lots at the same time and that many of the birds were in their "mating" plumage.

The birds we saw on October 3rd all appeared to be young and none were observed in breeding plumage.

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#### NOTES FROM OTHER JOURNALS:

Frings, Hubert and Mable. Some Biometric Studies on the Albatrosses of Midway Atoll. (Condor, 63 (4): 304-312, 1961)

This article describes studies made from October 25 to December 14, 1958. "The build-up of populations of the Black-footed Albatross (Diomedea nigripes) and Laysan Albatross (D. immutabilis) during their annual arrival at Midway Atoll for breeding was followed by daily census in selected areas. About one month passed from the date of first arrival in each species until the population was stable: Black-foots from October 15 until about November 19; Laysans from October 27 until about November 25. Black-foots prefer open sandy beaches for nesting; Laysans prefer areas with grasses and scattered trees. Thus the Laysans seem to be favored by man's presence at Midway ... By measuring head widths and bill lengths of individuals whose sex was determined



by dissection, it was found that males were significantly larger than females in these two dimensions ... "

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Stearns, Edwin I. Dragonfly "attacks" Hawaiian Hawk. (Condor, 63 (4): 342, 1961)

A note reporting seeing a dragonfly make "contact" with one of the hawks flying at about 300 feet overhead. The dragonfly made several attacks, but the hawk did not seem to take notice.

Margaret Titcomb

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"Extinct" Cahow has a Future. New York Sunday Times, September 10, 1961.

David B. Wingate, Bermudian ornithologist, is quoted as predicting a bright future for the Cahow, long supposed to be extinct until its discovery in 1951. This prediction is based upon a method of control against the Cahow's chief enemy, the White-tailed Tropic-bird, which has been destroying the young of the Cahow in a struggle for nesting sites in the cliffs of Bermuda. Ornithologists have supplied artificial nesting holes large enough for the Cahow, but too small for the Tropic-birds.

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

Mrs. Catherine S. Becker, 614 Kaha Street, Kailua, Oahu.

Miss Patricia Valenciano, P.O. Box 407, Hanapepe, Kauai (Junior Member)

Major Mildred F. Varraveto, Tripler Army Hospital, APO 438, Honolulu, Hawaii

We are also happy to report that Miss Charlotta Hoskins has now become life member.

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#### NOVEMBER ACTIVITIES:

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

November 12 - To Aiea Loop Trail. This is one of our old favorites, and usually productive of some good birding on an easy trail. Meet at the Library of Hawaii at 8:00 a.m.

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MEETINGS: BOARD - November 13, at 3653 Tantalus Drive, at 7:30 p.m. Members are always welcome.

GENERAL - November 20, at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Dr. Hubert Frings, no stranger to us, will talk on the birds of Midway, illustrating his talk with slides, film, and tape recordings. This is a rare opportunity to learn more about Midway's fascinating birds.

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#### HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY OFFICERS:

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DUES: Regular - \$2.00 per annum  
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