

*Journal of the
Hawaii Audubon Society*



MARCH 1965

AREAS

[illegible]

Honolulu Christmas Count, December 27, 1964 - Continued

The following areas were covered in this year's count:

- 1 Kaneohe Marine Air Base, Ulupau Head, Moku Manu (through telescope)
- 2 Kaelepulu Pond, Lanikai, Kailua and surrounding residential area
- 3 Kapaa Quarry Road, Kawainui Swamp
- 4 Salt Lake (through telescope)
- 5 Sand Island, Keehi Lagoon, offshore and bay area (through telescope)
- 6 Paiko Lagoon, Kuapa Pond, Kuliouou Beach
- 7 Nuuanu Valley, Downtown (included Waikiki and Manoa)
- 8 Aiea Trail
- 9 Tantalus, Punchbowl

Participants:	Mr. & Mrs. D. Barrett	Margaret C. Johnson	W. Michael Ord
	Paul Conant	Unoyo Kojima	Mr. & Mrs. P.M. Scheffer
	Sheila Conant	Eugene Kridler	Chieko Oshiba
	Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Corn	Herman Medeiros	Joe Sylvester
	Carl Frings	Marjorie Morris	Ronald Walker
	Dr. Todd Furniss	Thomas Myers	Susan Watanabe

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HONOLULU CHRISTMAS COUNTS
1955 - 1964

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Black-footed Albatross	.	2	2	2	2	.	1	.	1	5
Laysan Albatross	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blue-faced Booby	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Brown Booby	33	6	66	20	50	53	150	51	60	51
Red-footed Booby	1150	1000	1230	1560	1013	1315	500	600	739	580
Great Frigatebird	86	35	241	728	120	827	452	250	219	408
Black-crowned Night Heron	4	2	4	4	2	7	14	21	15	51
Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mallard	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.
Pintail	256	329	81	438	148	43	51	.	25	.
Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
European Widgeon	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Widgeon	.	2	11	9	17	45	.	7	.	.
Shoveler	.	87	60	42	43	14	.	12	195	62
Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	2 ?
Ring-necked Pheasant	7	3	2	.	.	7	2	.	.	.
Common Gallinule	4	3	4	.	1	.	3	3	6	14
American Coot	224	245	1138	2202	1133	780	47	178	101	61
Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
American Golden Plover	366	228	177	260	118	146	433	239	314	225
Black-bellied Plover	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruddy Turnstone	208	115	110	86	2	62	160	92	65	97
Wandering Tattler	24	15	8	11	14	17	43	22	15	18
Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sanderling	36	41	26	4	16	2	117	25	62	150
Hawaiian Stilt	24	211	24	124	124	104	187	174	201	123
Pomarine Jaeger	.	7	17	10	2	4	16	11	23	12
Glaucous Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Glaucous-winged Gull	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.
Ringed-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.
Bonaparte Gull	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5000	1600
Noddy Tern	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Hawaiian Noddy Tern	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Rock Dove	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spotted Dove	195	141	59	81	106	55	130	71	40	259
Barred Dove	614	216	218	276	176	135	261	208	157	1371
Short-eared Owl	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
Skylark	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Japanese Varied Tit	4	2	1	3	.	3	.	1	.	.
Chinese Thrush	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	.
Red-billed Leiothrix	462	150	72	163	76	115	114	106	81	91
Mockingbird	.	.	2	2	1	2	8	4	5	11
Shama Thrush	10	4	6	9	3	8	8	5	11	7
Elepaio	74	25	10	63	46	46	54	32	42	27
Mynah	640	331	245	311	391	192	381	462	177	2871
White-eye	402	221	102	130	89	109	231	85	107	298
Amakihi	102	77	24	88	56	24	42	34	41	35
Oahu Creeper	3	2	1	1	1	.	4	.	.	.
Apapane	159	506	241	66	23	64	57	13	26	57
Iiwi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Ricebird	421	176	178	306	179	252	156	65	49	289
House Sparrow	381	109	96	311	68	109	125	119	71	1089
Cardinal	212	72	22	71	32	53	103	36	53	59
Brazilian Cardinal	94	29	8	9	18	28	44	10	12	85
House Finch	91	101	57	61	3	26	47	16	46	127
No. of Individual Birds:	6315	4500	4565	7457*	4076	4656	3954	2969	7963	10,139
No. of Species:	34	35	39	34	34	34	39	39	35	34

*2 unidentified waterfowl included

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NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF 1964 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, January 1, 1965, page B-8: 1964 Christmas Bird Count Totalled 10,139 Birds in 34 Different Species.

"Five albatrosses, 14 gallinule and 2,871 mynah birds were among the thousands of birds sighted--and counted by bird watchers last weekend.

"The 21 bird watchers were out before dawn to make their annual bird count for the Hawaii Audubon Society.

"The total bird count--10,139 in 34 different species--was the highest in the past 11 years that the Christmas bird count has been made....

"One group of bird counters counted 2,196 mynah birds, a record for mynah bird counting. 'But that is still far under the local mynah population,' said Michael Ord, who headed the bird counters....

"Among the rarest birds sighted were two scaup--ducks from North America. These were seen in Kawainui Swamp, along with 14 gallinule....Ord said that draining Kawainui Swamp could make the gallinule disappear from Oahu.

"The five albatrosses were seen following a freighter into Sand Island....'They followed the freighter in fairly close, then sat on the water as though they were waiting for the freighter to rejoin them. Albatrosses,' said Ord, 'don't fly into Honolulu.'"

SANTA BARBARA NEWS-PRESS, January 3, 1965: Bird Census Same Species Total.
(Margaret E. Newman's contribution)

"A golden eagle on West Camino Cielo, a green-tailed towhee, a great horned owl, red-throated loons and a rough-legged hawk seen in the upper Montecito area but not observed here in the past three years, were among the birds counted yesterday by some 50 members of the local branch of the National Audubon Society.

"About the same number of bird species as counted in other years, but fewer birds

in each species, will probably be the outcome of yesterday's bird count...according to president Richmond Miller, Jr....The number of birds in this area would be down from one-third to one-half, due, Miller said, in the main to the Coyote fire.

"Among the unusual birds seen here were the Harris sparrow, two roadrunner in the eastern part of the city area (these are usually seen on mountain ridges) and two gallinule that are out of season now....Home for wood ibis is the Salton Sea area, but yesterday it was observed in the Goleta Slough area, where reports indicate that it has been living for the past month....Usual habitat for the wood ibis ranges from Florida and Mexico to the southern hemisphere.

"Very few diving ducks were observed...an orchard oriole, a Bullock's oriole and a western tanager were seen. Only one magpie was counted....Although the Bewick's wren and marsh (long-billed) wren were seen, no reports had yet been received indicating that house wrens were counted....Among the ocean birds counted were terns, Bonaparte gulls and red-throated loons...."

WASHINGTON POST, December 29, 1964: Up in the Air Count, Bird Watcher Tells Why He's Sure There're 427,000 Grackles in Area by Willard Clopton. (Ethel Matheson's contribution)

"The increase in grackles from only 28 counted a year ago was the principal finding of the Audubon Naturalist Society's annual Christmas bird count, held Saturday.

"The discovery that the Washington area has been invaded by some 427,000 grackles--large, noisy blackbirds with a big appetite for grain fields--was credited yesterday to a Virginia man,...Gale Monson,...who directed the all-day count.

"He said he began noticing large number of grackles flying over his home in October...knowing the birds' habits made the count a fairly easy matter...grackles keep within a very narrow air corridor, and fly only in a straight line, so there was no chance of counting the same flock twice...the corridor used by the birds was so narrow that only a handful of grackles were spotted by 75 other veteran bird watchers in other parts of the area Saturday.

"Monson, who watched the skies near his home almost from dawn to nightfall, said the individual flocks ranged from about 100 birds up to 160,000. In addition to his 40 years of experience in bird watching, Monson said he periodically educates his guesses by photographing flights and comparing the number of birds shown in the pictures with his estimate at the time they flew over.

"Grackles heretofore have lived mostly in southeastern states, and Monson doesn't know why so many have suddenly moved into this area. He is checking reports that their local headquarters is established either in Annandale or near Germantown."

ATTENTION!

Hundreds of thousands of far-traveling ocean birds of many kinds are being captured, marked, and released on mid-Pacific islands in a widespread study of seabird migration by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Although it is known that some kinds of birds perform remarkable annual migrations of 10,000 miles or more over the North and South Pacific Oceans, the regular travels of most species are unknown or poorly understood.

To learn more about the migrations of seabirds, Smithsonian ornithologists have captured and marked over 300,000 birds of 28 different kinds in the Central Pacific with standard, numbered, United States Fish and Wildlife Service aluminum legbands. Of these, over 60,000 have been marked with 4 inch colored plastic leg-streamers.

Anyone coming into the possession of a banded dead bird in the Pacific Ocean Area is asked to cooperate by returning the band, together with time and place of recovery, as instructed on the band. For live birds, only the band number together with time and place of capture need be sent to the directed address, after which the bird should be liberated so that its further travel may be traced.

Anyone sighting a bird with a colored leg-streamer anywhere in the Pacific Ocean Area is asked to cooperate by recording the name or description of the kind of bird wearing the streamer, the color of the streamer, the date seen, and the latitude and

longitude or approximate location of sighting. All information on birds with colored leg-streamers should be sent as soon as possible to:

Division of Birds
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C., 20560

EACH COOPERATOR WILL BE ADVISED WHERE THE BANDED OR COLOR-MARKED BIRD WAS TAGGED.

** YOUR HELP IS NEEDED **

AMERICAN FORESTS, November, 1964, pages 38 and 39: Forests--A Natural Defense Against Seismic Waves by C.D. Whitesell and R.E. Daehler, Pacific Southwest Forest Experiment Station

This is very short but an important article. It has pictures of Hilo waterfront after being overrun by seismic waves and the proposed site of the first control forest. It also graphically shows the different types of trees to be planted and a sectional map of the proposed area.

We in Hawaii ignore the slight tremors caused by volcanic disturbances as common occurrences, but we know the devastating effects of the powerful sea waves, so any suggestion to cushion the crushing blows attracts our attention immediately.

The authors explain, "Dikes or seawalls have long been the standard form of protection against sea waves. The Japanese have found another type of defense that effectively reduces wave damage: barriers of trees called 'tsunami control forests.' 'Tsunami' is their term for seismic waves; scientists accept it as the more proper name for quake-generated waves.

"Seismic waves are often mistakenly called 'tidal' waves. They are triggered not by tidal forces but by an earthquake, volcanic eruption, or possibly an underwater landslide....

"After a destructive seismic wave hit Japan in 1933, foresters there began planting wide, dense belts of trees in known danger areas to supplement defensive dikes and seawalls. Between 1935 and 1938, they established 3,100 acres of these protective forests. The tsunami spawned by the terrifying earthquake in Chile in 1960 gave the Japanese an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of their forested barriers.

"Tsunami control forests can effectively combat wave damage, the Japanese foresters concluded. The belt of trees had dropped the water level, decreased sea wave velocity through frictional resistance, and obstructed loose debris. The foresters prescribed the use of control forests not as a cure-all but as a tool that when complemented by sea dikes would give the most adequate protection yet devised...."

The authors feel that Hawaii would be a suitable "laboratory" for tsunami control forests, because she not only is often struck by seismic waves but also has a year-round growing season, where a mature protection forest could be developed and tested much faster than in a temperate zone.

"The most promising location for a control forest is along Hilo's often-damaged waterfront--the scene of frequent tsunamis. Within Hilo bay, seismic waves seem to develop their greatest power--probably because of the configuration of the shoreline and harbor bottom....

"...To be workable, a control forest must be dense, multi-storied, and include shrubby underplantings. Plantings must be at least 230 feet wide, and consist of species resistant to salt water.

"The suggested design for Hilo calls for a series of shrubs and trees planted according to expected height growth--low trees and shrubs in the foreground and rear, taller trees in the middle strip. First to be planted would be low, dense stands of native hau, milo, and tree heliotrope facing the ocean. Next would come a dense strip of giant bamboo. Behind it, in the center of the planting, would be the tallest trees, including mango, Norfolk-Island-pine, beach casuarina, and palms. Tapering down in back would be another bamboo strip, followed by more low, dense plantings of trees and shrubs. To give the control forest a more pleasing look, flowering trees and shrubs would be planted in front and back, and landscaped...."

Tsunami control forests can serve not only as a natural defense against this destructive force of nature but also as a habitat area for birds and other wildlife

and also as a beautiful recreational area.

Since this is an important project, if any of you have other information on this subject, please share with other members by writing to the editors, P.O. Box 5032.

FOR JUNIOR MEMBERS:

Let us turn to page 2 of the 1965 calendar of the rare and endangered birds that we received for Christmas. There is a picture of the California condor, one of the endangered birds, and the following is from the LIFE magazine, November 27, 1964, page 75, titled: Last of the Shy Condors.

"...Despite conscientious efforts to protect the birds there are only 40 left alive in their last California refuge...and soon some fear this biggest of all land birds may disappear.

"The condor, which once flew on 11-foot wings over most of the Southwest and West Coast, today nests only on rocky mountain ledges in the Los Padres National Forest near Santa Barbara. The bird has only one fledgling every two years and is so painfully shy that the least disturbance will cause it to abandon its nest. To insure its privacy, a new 55-square-mile refuge was established 13 years ago,...but in the last four years at least five of these vultures have been shot. Others have been frightened off their nests and several have died from eating the carcasses of small rodents killed by pesticides. Ornithological experts ask that a wilderness buffer area now be set aside around the refuge, and firearms banned from it. The birds are healthy, well fed and breeding regularly, and it is felt that these simple measures if strictly enforced might still be able to save them."

Do we care enough to save the condor, or is the condor to be added to the list of "has been's"?

Now, turn to January. This bird is Hudsonian Godwit. According to THE WORLD OF BIRDS by James Fisher and Roger Tory Peterson, page 269, this bird "may be in no immediate danger; but world population may not long ago have been under 2,000." It is found in Arctic Canada and winters in southern South America.

For February is Everglade kite. Following are comments from two different sources:

First is from the AMERICAN FORESTS, October, 1964, page 68: Florida Everglade Kite is Now Rarer Than the Whooping Crane or California Condor. "Only 9 to 14 are left! Perhaps fewer than 14 of these hawklike birds are alive today, most living in the Loxahatchee Wildlife Refuge southwest of Palm Beach. The once common dark gray glider faces extinction, because swamp drainage by man to get water for cities and farms is destroying the bird's natural home and food. The kite feeds exclusively on the Pomacea caliginosa, a snail found only in 'permanent fresh water'."

Second is from the NATIONAL WILDLIFE, October-November, 1964, page 16: Help for the Everglade Kites. "A portion of the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge in southern Florida was closed this past summer to protect during their breeding season the last "nine to 14" Everglade kites left in the United States. This reminds us of Aldo Leopold's conservation: 'We consoled ourselves with the comfortable fallacy that a single museum-piece will do, ignoring the clear dictum of history that a species must be saved in many places if it is to be saved at all.'"

"The hawk-like Everglade kite, rarer even than the whooping crane and the California condor, feeds entirely on a single species of large snail--and drainage projects are destroying the habitat of the snail."

This month, it is none other than our NENE. If you have seen nene in the wild, please share your experiences with the other members. There is a short but very informative article on nene by Ted Kurrus in the November-December, 1964, PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, pages 78-79: The Reluctant Goose. It is illustrated with Stanley Stearns' Federal Duck Stamp Design of the "Nene High Among the Lava Flows."

The author gives the following reasons for the Nene's near extinction:

"...defenseless Nene were slaughtered for the mere pleasure of sport. Their nests

laid barren and eggs ravaged by the killer mongoose....No laws had been passed restricting them from being hunted, and the mongoose, introduced in the Islands in 1883 to combat the growing rat problem, was attacking and killing the Nene during the moulting season when they were unable to fly. Goslings were left unattended to starve in their nests or become prey for wild dogs or other animals....But it's their sense of loyalty to each other that, while one of their strangest traits, could have led to their extinction. If one bird among a gaggle is injured, the others will not leave their companion--because of this entire flocks were killed easily."

He credits Herbert C. Shipman, a Puna rancher, for the preservation of the Nene, and he chronologically describes the Nene's plight as follows: In 1918 a friend offered Shipman a pair of Nene and "soon he had a gaggle of 43 geese, the only privately owned Nene in existence....In 1927 he donated several pairs to the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry which was undertaking a Nene-raising project at Puu Kapa on Oahu. No one knew why the project failed...." In 1949 through a series of catastrophies his flock was reduced to eleven, "but nothing more was said or done about the fading Nene Population....However, in this same year, Charles and Elizabeth R. Schwartz published THE GAME BIRDS IN HAWAII, pointing out that something had to be done. And something was.

"After much prodding, the Territorial Legislature appropriated \$5,000 to help the Nene. At this time, the only other captive birds in existence were an ancient goose in Kona and a lone gander at the Honolulu Zoo. A second project was started at Pohakuloa...aimed at breeding and raising the birds....However, as fate had it, the female died, and because of a peculiar trait among the birds, another pair had to be obtained.

"It seems the Nene are among God's more faithful creatures. Once a goose and a gander have paired off, they will return to each other each mating season, which begins late fall and extends to early spring. There's no concern for any other bird.

"Thus, for the Pohakuloa project a wild female was captured, and the gander from the Honolulu Zoo taken to become her mate. She laid four eggs in December, 1949. Two hatched. Then followed a painful process of switching birds over the years to make them produce, for many birds were found sterile and eggs infertile....Occasionally, Muscovy ducks or Bantam hens were called upon to hatch a clutch of Nene eggs. The fertility ratio was much higher among wild Nene than those in captivity....

"In 1951, three birds were sent to the Wildlife Trust in England, destined to become the ancestors of today's gaggle of more than 100....

"By 1956 there were 23 Nene at Pohakuloa....

"Additional Legislative appropriations were made to support the Nene. Hunting of the bird was prohibited. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has spent \$15,000 a year since 1958 to assist the State with its problem, this the result of a bill passed by the 85th Congress. And additional efforts are now being made to increase this allocation to \$25,000 a year."

He delineates the similarities and differences between the Nene and Canadian goose as follows: "Both have a grayish-brown mantle of feathers over their back and wings; both have gray breasts fading into white underneath black tail feathers, and both have the black bills and webbed feet typical of all geese. The greatest difference is on the neck. The Nene has a black head with the black extending downward below the eyes and the back of the neck. Its neck is brownish-gray marked with distinct diagonal brown bars. The Canadian goose is black over the head and neck except for a pronounced white band extending from eye to eye below the head.

"Physically, the Nene's boat-like body is slightly more erect than that of the Canadian goose. The Nene averages about 22 inches in height, slightly smaller than the goose, and its wing span is between 14 and 15 inches.

"But when it comes to habits, the Nene stands alone. For a goose, the Nene is a strange bird, preferring dry or semi-arid mountain regions at an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet to the seashore. The Nene also fly near the ground, but not over long distances, and build their nests among low bushes or in clumps of grass using dirt and twigs lined with down from their breasts.

"Easily domesticated, the Nene were watchdogs for the early Hawaiians; they would remain about the house and note the arrival of a stranger with a pronounced

'hon-ka-konk.' Nene have been known to follow their owners for miles and become quite attached to people.

"No one seems really to know where the Nene originally came from. Some believe it is a wayward descendant of Canadian goose that migrated to Hawaii either by instinct or accident some thousands of years ago, and, once here, either liked the tropical climate or wasn't able to make the trip back to the Mainland."

He further states, "Fifteen short years ago, the world Nene population had dwindled to a scant 25. But today,...Nene serves as Hawaii's official state bird and survives as the only federally-supported fowl in the United States, pictured on the 1964-65 Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp distributed by the Department of the Interior.... More than 400 Nene now live a protected existence, high among the lava flows on the islands of Maui and Hawaii. Another 100 are preserved in the Wildfowl Trust at Gloucestershire, England, and two distinguished birds reside comfortably in Washington's National Zoological Park, gifts from the State of Hawaii."

More recent articles on nene are from the HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, January 14, 1965, page C-8: Inouye, Matsunaga Spearhead Drive to Preserve Nene Goose Population, and January 15, 1965, page A-2: Smithsonian Chief Praises State Efforts to Save Nene.

The first article says, "Congress will be asked for more money to save the Nene Goose from extinction. Senator Daniel K. Inouye...said today he will seek a new authorization of Federal funds this year for the Nene Goose conservation program in Hawaii. A bill to extend the program five years and increase the annual Federal contribution from \$15,000 to \$25,000 failed to receive Congressional approval last year....In the House, Representative Spark M. Matsunaga...re-introduced last year's bill to run the Federal-State conservation program through 1969 with a \$25,000 annual Federal contribution."

The second article is a compliment from S. Dillon Ripley II, prominent zoologist and director of the national museum, for Hawaii's efforts to save nene from extinction. He was commissioned by the National Geographic Society to look over the nene projects and write a magazine article. He and his wife spent five days on Maui and Hawaii gathering data. He saw that the nene population on the two islands has swelled to an estimated 150 in the wild from only 25 in 1955. "This and other encouraging developments in the nene restoration effort led Ripley to offer his support of a bill in Congress seeking Federal funds for the project. The measure asks \$25,000 a year for five years and was submitted by...Senator Daniel K. Inouye. Last year the bill failed passage because some Congressmen question why the Federal Government should support the Island project when the State Legislature doesn't also contribute. Dillon said he'd also like to see high mountain land on the two Neighbor Islands preserved as nene sanctuaries. The State Fish and Game Division is hoping the State can enter into an agreement with private nene range landowners on the Big Island in order that predators could be poisoned and hunting restricted so it would be compatible with the bird population."

Have you seen the "Rare Nene Goose Photo" in the HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, page A-15, January 24, 1965? Five of them! The picture was taken near Hualalai Volcano in the North Kona district. A very encouraging photograph by Jerry Y. Chong.

Next month's bird is Kirtland's warbler. Let us study about these birds on the calendar. You can help by writing not only about these rare and endangered birds but also about your field experiences--the birds around your home or out on the trail to me at 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96816.

Unoyo Kojima

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Anyone interested in exchanging letters concerning birds and also exchanging bird feathers, please write to Bruce Anderson, 2917 Scarlet Road, Winter Park, Florida, 32789 and Steve West, Box 152, Loving, New Mexico, 88256.

Field Notes: From John Obata--Palehua, December 25, 1964: Amakihi 12, Apapane 50, Elepaio, Iiwi 1 (by the cabin on the trail), Bush warbler 12, Leiiothrix.
Kalua Gulch near Hapapa trail, December 27, 1964: Amakihi (brilliant yellow),

Elepaio, Iiwi 2 (male and female), White-tail tropic bird 6, Leiiothrix.

LETTERS:

From Grenville Hatch, La Jolla, California, December 4, 1964: "...Here, as in Hawaii 'progress' is rampart. The lagoon where we go for our best near-at-hand birding, and which is full of shorebirds of all description, and some water birds, is scheduled to be drained, and houses put in, in the spring...."

December 14, 1964: "...I spent two days last week at a new development forty miles inland, where the surrounding area is still pretty countrified--roadrunners and quail around...."

From Ethel Matheson, Washington, D.C., December 4, 1964: "...Saw a flock of cedar waxwings outside my window the other day. Wish I could fly south too...."

From Margaret E. Newman, Goleta, California, December 14, 1964: "...Over here, the Audubon Society is working hard to keep the condor from extinction. A new dam is being proposed to go in very close to the condor refuge. Some ask, 'Are birds more valuable than the water supply for people?'..."

From Margaret Titcomb, SS Mariposa, December 6, 1964: "...Some pelicans flew in company... on the ocean side of Golden Gate. I have seen only one tern, but others have seen more. There were gulls and gulls, of course...."

December 15, 1964: "...We are nearing New Zealand, and albatrosses are swinging back and forth beautifully....The sun went under clouds after lunch, and the birds disappeared! So far as I can tell they are Royal Albatross. Fairy tern and tropic birds seemed plentiful at Bora Bora. At Tahiti, all I noticed was the reef heron, which looks very plump when it sits on a canoe shed off shore...."

From Eleanor Westendorf, 3037 Kalakaua Ave, Honolulu, January 12, 1965: "...I think our three Red Bishops are dead. We haven't seen them for a long time. Not since the storm. One came in after and his plumage looked moth-eaten and colorless. We still have our 'mystery' bird that Grenville /Hatch/ and Mr. Ord can't identify from my description....He is getting quite tame. He sits in the kukui tree and talks to me until I bring him seed. Then he flies to the railing before I leave it...."

ALOHA to our new members:

Life: Mrs. C. Dudley Pratt, 2894 Oahu Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822

Junior: Bruce Anderson, 2917 Scarlet Road, Winter Park, Florida, 32789

Steve West, Box 152, Loving, New Mexico, 88256

MARCH ACTIVITIES:

March 8 - Board meeting at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:00 p.m.

Members are always welcome. PLEASE NOTE TIME.

March 14 - Field trip to Pa Lehua. Bring lunch, water, and if possible, your car.

Transportation cost (75¢) to be paid to the drivers. Meet at the Library of Hawaii at 8:00 a.m. Leader: Mike Ord, telephone: 587-328.

March 15 - General meeting at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

Program for the night to be announced at later date.

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD:

President: W. Michael Ord

Vice Presidents: Dr. Hubert Frings

Eugene Kridler

Secretary: Miss Margaret Titcomb

Treasurer: Mrs. Paul M. Scheffer

Board Members: Paul M. Scheffer

Ronald L. Walker

THE ELEPAIO: EDITORS:

Miss Charlotta Hoskins

Miss Euphie G.M. Shields

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 5032,
Honolulu, Hawaii, 96814

DUES: Regular - \$3.00 per annum, Regular out of State - \$2.00 per annum,
Junior (18 years and under) - \$1.00 per annum, Life - \$50.00

DUES FOR 1965 ARE NOW PAYABLE