

# THE ELEPAIO

*Journal of the  
Hawaii Audubon Society*



*For the Better Protection  
of Wildlife in Hawaii*

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## RANDOM JOTTINGS ABOUT MYNAHS By Carl Frings and Sheila Conant

Oahu's large Mynah population provides varied and intriguing possibilities for study and observation. Since last year's Christmas Bird Count, we have been particularly interested in these Mynahs and have observed their populations, roosting habits, movements, distribution, and behavior. Although our observations have not been intensive, we have noted a few items that we think might be of interest to others.

On July 3, 1965, we traveled by Jeep along the entire shoreline of Oahu, starting before dawn and arriving back in Honolulu in the late afternoon. There were Mynahs everywhere. Before sunrise they were out in numbers at the Blow Hole parking lot foraging on scraps left by careless visitors the previous day. They thoroughly occupied the early morning tourist-vacuum, singing from the tops of every post, wall, and rock. It would be interesting to find out where these birds roost at night. We do not think they could have come from a great distance in the dull pre-dawn light. Do they roost in the scrub on the hill overlooking the area? Or do they roost in Waimanalo or Hawaii Kai and fly over while it is still almost dark?

We found Mynahs on all the coastal roads, including the dirt road around Kaena Point. Along the road at Kaena Point we noticed a few Mynahs scavenging among the rocks, sea weeds, and tide pools, taking advantage of the low tide. This was the first time we had actually seen them on the beach, although we had seen them previously just behind the beach in Waimanalo. As we continued around the island we saw them along the edge of the shore in Makaha and along the highway into Honolulu. Obviously, they have adapted themselves to almost every type of habitat except the highland areas, where we have noticed none above 800 to 1000 feet. They seem to thrive especially in well-littered park and picnic areas. They may very well be Hawaii's number one "litter-picker-upper," unbecoming as this may seem for the handsome Mynah. However, more about Mynahs and litter a little later.

The roosts occupied by Mynahs at night have been of special interest. At Christmas time we counted the Mynahs roosting in the two trees in front of Star Market, and at King and Keeaumoku Streets, estimating the populations to be 2200 - 2800, and 2000 birds respectively. Since that time we have done more early morning counting. On the morning of June 27, 1965, we noticed something unusual when we counted the birds in Moanalua Park. Although there are 15 large trees in the park and birds in all of them, we estimated that only 2400 Mynahs were roosting in the park, along with very small numbers of Brazilian Cardinals and their babies, both types of Doves, Sparrows, Pigeons, White-eyes, and Linnets. This count seemed surprisingly low. We noticed something else strange: the manner in which the birds left the roosts was different from that previously noted. Mynahs are usually seen in pairs, or if seen in odd numbers, one appears to be a juvenile. At Christmas time, we had observed that the birds left the roosts almost exclusively in pairs,

the male appearing on the end of a branch or neighboring power line and singing to the female, who soon joined him. The morning we counted in Moanalua Park, we noted that the birds did not leave in pairs, but as a rule left in larger, random-numbered groups. There was, also, much more milling around and less staging out to the edge of the trees. In general, their departure was a much messier affair. We speculated that the roosts were composed mostly of birds that were unmated or had lost their mates, while the breeding pairs were elsewhere raising a family. In an attempt to clarify the situation, we counted the King and Keeaumoku Streets roost on June 29, 1965, and found that there were only 700 birds, as compared with 2000 at Christmas. Again, random numbered, larger groups were noticed. Much more milling about and less staging were likewise noticeable.

As another check, we counted the Star Market roost again on August 12, 1965. There were no birds in the trees! We do not know the reason for this unexpected circumstance. Have the birds been chased from the roost or otherwise molested? The fact that, when a roost gets below a certain size, it combines with another, might explain this unusual behavior. This is true of the Mynah's relative, the Starling, on the Mainland. We found about 200 birds close at hand, the same morning, in the trees surrounding the makai side of the Church of the Crossroads, but this does not account for many of the birds that were in the roost, particularly since, as far as we know, there were birds in the Church's trees at Christmas time. What happened to all the birds?

While counting the Mynahs at Moanalua Park we made some interesting observations. There was a trash can under one of the trees around which the Mynahs in that tree and neighboring trees congregated, picking up scraps. Actually very few scraps were on the ground before the Mynahs got there, but they soon remedied the situation. A few Mynahs dropped into the can and began hauling out trash, flinging it over the side, where it was fought over with relish. These early morning antics proved quite entertaining. So, people are not the only litter-bugs. We might suggest to the Park Board, that, to achieve neater parks, they should cover the trash cans, although this will cut off a source of food for the Mynahs.

More study will be necessary in order to come to any conclusions. We pass along these observations in the hope that others will be interested enough to observe and contribute information. In particular, we would like to know where other Mynah roosts are on Oahu, so that we might observe them and thus obtain further information. Any observations or counts will aid in a better understanding of the situation. We would also like to be able, through the accumulated facts, to estimate the total population of Mynahs on the island. If anyone has information that they are willing to contribute, we will gladly accept it. Please send items to: Carl Frings, 1639 Ruth Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816, or the Editor of THE ELEPAIO.

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#### COPY CATS

By Helen D. Devereux

Mynah birds are gregarious creatures. They show exceptional loyalty to a single mate, and woe unto the breaker of the Seventh Commandment! Many of us have watched them "holding court" with a guilty bird sitting in the center of a large, noisy circle, looking very humble and apprehensive as those in the circle try to down-screech each other with--"You did! You did! Why did you? Why did you?...!" And the culprit takes in stride whatever punishment may be his--from a mild ruffling of feathers by a few birds to a severe thrashing from many of the crowd, with an occasional fatal beating for the worst criminal. After the trial is over, the birds disperse and go about their various business, as if nothing had occurred; and all is forgotten.

One day in 1947, while working for the Army at Fort Shafter, Oahu, I witnessed just such a court trial on my way to lunch, but having seen these many times before, I hurried on to the cafeteria. On my return to work, the trial had ended, the culprit apparently having paid for his crime. This time, however, there were about a dozen mynah birds sitting on the ground in single file, facing a high ground faucet which

was normally used to attach a lawn hose. The faucet was dripping, and there on top hung a mynah, upside down, drinking water. As his thirst was quenched, he dropped to the ground and another mynah took his place, also tipping over so as to catch the dripping water in his inverted beak. One by one, each mynah bird took his turn at the faucet, quenching his thirst in the same upside-down position. (And there I was without a camera to witness my observations!)

P.S. According to George C. Munro in "Birds of Hawaii" (1944), "Pairs fight for nesting sites, both males and females apparently taking part. They have spectacular ring fights when two fight in the middle of a ring of applauding spectators. The object of this fight has not yet been fully studied." (Perhaps someone else can add something to this.)

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### MYNAH CHATTER By Grenville Hatch

When I first went to the islands in 1920, I lived on the Big Island in a teachers' cottage which had a "tin" roof. For some time after settling into the cottage we were awakened each morning at day-break by a great chattering of mynahs, accompanied by a peculiar scratching clatter on the roof. One morning the neighbor in the next cottage, who had also been awakened by the noise, looked out. A group of mynahs was playing a game--they lined up in a row on the ridge pole, slid down the tin roof to the eaves, flew back to the ridge pole, then repeated the performance until they tired of the game, all with much conversation and gayety.

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A young friend had a pet mynah which she had rescued as a young bird, and which had a remarkable vocabulary. At the time she acquired the bird, there was a little child in the family who was just learning to talk, and who had the curious habit of going off by herself and repeating over and over the phrase or sentence she had just learned. Child and bird learned to talk together. It is undoubtedly unnecessary to remark here that the old idea that the bird's tongue must be split before it can talk is completely wrong--it is both cruel and unnecessary.

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### FOR JUNIOR MEMBERS:

#### PIHA-'EKELO, MAINA, MYNA, MINO, MYNAH

The Hawaiians called it piha-'ekelo or full of 'ekelo sound or more crudely--chatterbox. The Hindus called it maina, but according to the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, October 21, 1874, it was introduced here as myna, although Wood's NATURAL HISTORY speaks of the Indian variety as the mino bird, and Wallace in his MALAY ARCHIPELAGO refers to two species in the Papua Islands as the mynahs of India. Webster's NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY spells it myna or mynah and defines it as a common bird (ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS) of southeastern Asia, allied to the starlings. The scientific name means sad-colored grasshopper hunter.

No matter how it is spelled or what it is called, it is our most interesting bird--THE MYNAH!

A century ago, in 1865, Dr. William Hillebrand, scientist and court physician to Kamehameha V, introduced as a beneficial insectivorous bird the common or Indian house mynah, Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus), of the Sturnidae or Starling family into the Hawaiian Islands from India to combat the plague of armyworms that was ravaging the pasture lands of the islands. Very soon after the introduction not only the name but also the bird's habits became a source of dispute.

Some claimed that the mynah is objectionable, because it is fond of figs and other cultivated fruits; and it is often blamed for the disappearance of the native birds, but according to J. d'Arcy Northwood in Jan-Feb, 1952, AUDUBON magazine, page 25, "there is very little evidence supporting this. It is doubtful if there were



ever many native birds in the lowlands, where the myna has its headquarters. It does penetrate the forest to some extent but its nesting habits and food do not conflict with those of the native birds, which are mostly nectar-eaters. The native birds disappeared for other reasons. They were highly specialized and could not adapt themselves to changed conditions. Above all,...they had no immunity to introduced bird diseases, which is probably the chief reason for their disappearance....The disappearance of any or all of these birds has been blamed on the myna, probably unjustly. They have not gone anywhere; they died out, apparently about the turn of the century. In the 1890's Palmer and Perkins found them plentiful; Henshaw ("Birds of the Hawaiian Island," 1902), who came later, gave several possible reasons for their disappearance, such as inbreeding and inability of highly specialized forms to adapt themselves to changing conditions. He noted the presence of tumors or swellings on the feet of most of the birds, particularly the woodland birds. Here is evidence that disease was prevalent. Other bird diseases are now known...tapeworms and malaria." He further states, "Another bad mark against the myna...is the spreading of the lantana...The myna, with its omnivorous habits, eats the seeds, which pass through the bird undamaged and take root wherever they drop...However, the Chinese turtle dove...probably had an equal share in spreading lantana, so that the myna cannot be entirely blamed." The late Mr. George C. Munro in THE ELEPAIO, Volume 3, No. 9, March, 1943, page 30, said, "However, the chief reason for the unpopularity of the mynah was most likely the noise of their celebrations on arriving at the roost and their greeting of daybreak. Their cocky independent manner irritated them. Over-looking the usefulness of the bird it was vainly persecuted with the shotgun to drive it from the favourite roost." The famous battle between the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and the mynahs which roosted in the big banyan in the court is amusingly told in the WAIKIKI BEACHNIK by H. Allen Smith on pages 210 through 221.

Others claimed that the mynah does more good than harm by destroying great numbers of injurious insects, particularly during the nesting season, because they are fond of not only the armyworms but also the moth that produces the armyworms. They also perch upon cattle to catch whatever insects these animals disturb. Mr. Northwood says, "...and there is no doubt that the mynas were very effective in destroying the caterpillars, which at one time threatened destruction of sugar cane crops. Flocks of mynas would collect when an outbreak occurred and greedily devour the caterpillars. Even though insect parasites now control these caterpillars better, the help of the myna at a critical time in Hawaiian agricultural history must be acknowledged." The mynah also competed successfully with the aggressive house sparrow, but the most important characteristic of the mynah is that it is very humanlike and entertaining.

The Junior League of Honolulu, Inc., thought enough of the mynah to name their publication after this bird. When I found out that the purpose of the Junior League is to foster interest among its members in the social, economics, educational, cultural and civic conditions of the community, and to make efficient their volunteer service, I wanted to know the reason for calling their publication THE MYNAH BIRD, so I wrote to the editor. Mrs. Styan, their president, answered, "I would suppose that the reason is obvious. This newssheet is the work of women and for women.....inasmuch as women are inclined to chatter it would seem logical to take our talkative friend's name."

Mynah is the most conspicuous bird in Hawaii because of not only its size (9 inches) and raucous voice but also its human behavior. It is a handsome brown bird with glossy black head, neck and upper breast; white belly; and is yellow on beak, below and behind eyes, and legs. It shows white patches in wings and white tipped tail in flight. There is no definite difference in markings between the sexes.

It is very sociable and devoted. Even while feeding in flocks the pairs are close together, and there is nothing more pathetic than to see a mynah standing watch over a dead mate. This mischievous bird can be very tender and speak very gently and affectionately to its mate and young. It is also gregarious, pugnacious,

full of life, and yet very sensitive. Mynah is very fond of water, and I have often noticed that even in the midst of seemingly complete relaxation and enjoyment of the sprinkler, if it senses that it is being watched, it will fly away to the very top of a tree and wait for the intruder to leave.

Mynah is capable of walking as well as hopping. Its swaggering rolling walk is always entertaining though at times exasperating, because instead of flying away from an approaching car, the bird will walk as fast as its two yellow legs will move, then it will hop (gallop is a better description) in desperation, then finally when the motorist is sure he is about to hit the bird, it will nonchalantly fly just enough to avoid the car and start walking again. What a bird! But, unfortunately, the fledglings are not as agile as the parents, so during the summer months many of the dead birds on the road are the young mynahs, victims of this machine age.

Where there is a mynah there is never a dull moment. As the late Mr. Munro said, "To me the mynah more than any other bird has enlivened the domestic scene all these years. Rival pairs fighting for a nesting site and their mysterious ringside fights are an absorbing study as also is their strategy in stealing meat from a feeding cat. Two birds will sit on a twig just out of reach of the cat and scold it so vociferously that the cat becomes confused and perhaps leaves its foods for a second. The mynah then dives down and is off before the cat can turn round.

"To see them approach speedily down wind, or more deliberately from the opposite direction at sunset in bands, pairs, singly, each finding his appointed place, is a lovely sight. To hear the arguments and admonitions to 'move over'--'make room'--the chatter of hundreds of birds in evening conference, then with the last sunlight sudden hush--perhaps a belated chatter--and just as one thinks all is well for the night a sudden raucous alarm as some sentry thinks he sees a marauder, then quiet till all too soon a full-throated clamor announces the coming of dawn." The noise can last for hours. Before the age of mechanization, mothers warned their children, "Come home with the mynahs." If a child started home as soon as he heard the mynah roosting, he would have enough time to reach home before dark.

In their untidy way, the mynahs usually build their nests in the trees, especially fond of coconut trees, with leaves, twine, twigs, paper, cigaret butts, bottle caps, grass, and feathers. Sometimes they dispossess the pigeon from his home, but at times they share it with the owner. Some have started housekeeping under the eaves or in holes in the buildings and even in the traffic lights. The parents take turns setting on the blue eggs, usually 4 or 5, which hatch in 12 to 14 days. They feed their offspring for about 3 weeks, then the mother urges them out of the nest. During the first test of wings, some of them are injured, and they are often rescued, tamed, and taught human ways. Louisa Clark and Francis X. Williams had one of these rescued birds, and they have carefully observed and excellently described the interesting behavior of this bird in a book, **MIKE THE MYNAH**.

According to the HONOLULU ADVERTISER, July 27, 1952, page 7, local human-mynah relations are not too well documented, but there are frequent accounts of a family picking up a baby mynah and making it a part of the household. It said, "A family on Beretania Street had one that spoke both English and Japanese and in his old age he resorted to pidgin.

"One named Harry, taught to talk at the age of 6 months,...gained fame by giving an Advertiser photographer a black eye. In addition to being able to whistle "Yankee Doodle" he was full of such dialogue as "Hello, you big stiff";... ;

"Miss Hatch can attest to the bird's capacity to think. She recalls the day she witnessed two stalking a hedge, one on either side. Examination showed they had teamed up to scare out the insects, each gobbling the bugs that popped out on his side of the hedge.

"Mynahs are probably the biggest teasers. When they tire of teasing other mynahs, they band together to torment cats, mongoose and even small dogs. They have been known to swoop down on these victims pecking at them and then pulling out of the nose dive with insulting cackle."

The talking ability of the mynah depends on the individual bird and the trainer, but usually the hill mynah, Gracula religiosa (Linnaeus), is a better mimic than our mynah. If you are interested in pet mynahs, PET MYNA, All-Pets Books, Inc., Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, 1957, is an excellent informative book.

Yes, even the mynah has its enemies. The adult birds are able to take care of themselves by travelling in pairs and by their sensitivity and agility, but the young ones are often attacked by the cats, rats, and even by the black-crowned night heron.

Mynah is full of interesting stories and behavior, but we still don't know whether or not they are paired for life, whether they have pecking orders, nor their means of psychic communication let alone their physical and vocal communication. Let us hope that this issue of THE ELEPAIO will be the beginning of intensive observations of the birds around us and of sharing our findings with the other members.

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Because this issue is almost entirely devoted to the mynah, you'll have another month to study about the trumpeter swan and the ivory-billed woodpecker, so if you have any information on these two rare birds, please share your information with the other members.

Kojima, 725-A 8th Ave, Honolulu, Haw. 96816

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OAHU BIRD SURVEY  
By Walt Donaghho  
October 6 - 23, 1965

Dupont Trail, Mt. Kaala, October 6: The number of native forest birds seen was very small, even including the 'elepaio. Three 'amakihi and 'elepaio were noted; a pair of mockingbirds was seen in open country of the foothills, in the guava zone.

A bad landslide has taken out the trail, leaving a dangerous, knife-edged ridge that is best crossed with the aid of a rope. This is just above the lower forest belt, at the foot of the grassy middle slopes of the ridge up Kaala.

Pupukea Road and Trail, October 7: One 'apapane, a female 'amakihi and six 'elepaio were the native forest birds seen along this road and the summit trail. The 'apapane was seen in the rain forest just beyond the start of the summit trail, and the 'amakihi in the valley beyond the stretch of trail that follows the summit of the Koolau.

There is much evidence of army maneuvering in the area, which I don't believe is the best thing for the native forest birds. Also there were many day mosquitoes flying about me when I stopped for lunch along the summit trail, at the 1500 foot elevation. If the mosquito is the transmitter of the disease that has apparently been decimating the birds of Oahu, they are well up into the rain forest here.

Moanalua Valley, October 11: Two Shama thrushes were heard and seen in the middle part of the Moanalua Valley, the first in a thicket of hau, waiawi, guava, Java plum and kukui along the stream about a mile in from the gate. An 'elepaio was also in this grove, well below the native forest, or the nearest kukui grove. 'Elepaio were the only native birds seen in the valley. The koa-ohia and rain forest of the branch valley to the east, through which run the powerline and powerline road and trail, was empty of native bird-life. In fact, no birds of any kind were noted in the rain forest of the upper valley, where the trail zigzags up the ridge to the top, following the powerline overhead. This forest is in a depleted condition, with many dead and dying trees, and large areas of open slopes, covered with vines or grasses.

Na Laau Trail, Diamond Head, October 15 and 16: One of the most startling lists on this island was taken on this trail, which passes through Mr. George C. Munro's arboretum. In addition to the doves of both species, the North American cardinal, linnet, white-eye, ricebirds and a pair of Brazilian cardinals which lived in this area, my list was growing with such species as the common waxbill, of which at least



six pairs were noted, the lavender waxbill, two pairs of cordon-bleus, four pairs of orange-checked waxbills, and a large flock of fire finches. A pair of grey singing finches was also noted, one of which was in lusty, finchlike song. A beautiful fiery orange bishop bird flew about the small ravine, and now and then, I saw a lovely black and yellow Napoleon's weaverbird.

On the following day, I went to the area again with Mr. Throp of the Zoo, who also saw most of the above birds and helped identify them. All the birds except the weavers are paired, and may well be the basis for establishing their numbers on Oahu. At least, no female weavers were noted, and since, according to Thorp, females are rarely sold along with the males by the pet shops, there may not be any.

This area is heartily recommended to Audubon Society members who wish to see unusual birds, and it is recommended that the trip be made without too much delay, as by this time, they may already be moving on to other areas.

Na Laau Trail, October 23: Visited the little ravine at the end of the Na Laau Trail this afternoon and found nearly all of the waxbills still there. Then I drove down, around and up to the homes in the area to find out whether anyone was feeding the birds. I visited the home of Mrs. Harold Erdman and found that she and others were feeding them. I saw waxbills fly up from feed put on her lawn, and identified several of the birds reported on the 15th and 16th. In addition, I saw a female green singing finch, and Mrs. Erdman informed me that several pairs of these were in the area. Also noted were six pairs of grey singing finches. She informed me that most of the waxbills and singing finches were breeding. She also mentioned Baya weavers that had recently been in the area, and had made nests in coconut palms. Also recently in the area were saffron finches and green cardinals. She stated that the four bishop birds reported by Eleanor Westendorf had come up into her area, and it is most likely that the ones I had been seeing were these birds.

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MORE NOTES ON THE ORANGE WEAVER from Mrs. Paul G. Henry, 1010B Wanaka St., Aliamanu, Hon.

September 30: The orange weaver is the first one at the feeders in the morning and eats heartily of the regular wild bird seed. The first day he was very bold, but we have so many birds there that now he is a bit more shy. I have found that he is not afraid of humans, so I assist him by standing in the door while he eats his fill. The others are very upset with this arrangement, but they do leave him alone.

He has several songs. He has a sharp little "cheep" very similar to the cardinal. In fact I have thought the cardinals were there and discovered it to be the weaver. Yesterday I heard a very high small song and saw his little throat working. No other birds were around, so I am sure it was he. My husband did not hear him because the notes were so high.

In the last week he has become very shaggy as he is molting. He flies in from the golf course, but he is usually on the lawn with the sparrows when we leave in the morning.

At the feeders we have the Kentucky cardinal, Brazilian cardinal (by the dozen), sparrow, and house finch. Of course, we have the mynah and the large and small doves, and the white-eye.

November 4: Sad to say the little orange weaver has not been around for a couple of weeks. He became quite shy of the finches and cardinals who would drive him away. I used to stand in the door just to discourage the large birds until he had eaten, but I couldn't do that for a very long time as I work at Shafter and had a deadline to keep. Also it made all the other birds very flighty. He did sing for us before he left, and it was just as the book described his song to be-- a little chirp, very much like the Kentucky cardinal and a very soft little song which was quite difficult to hear, but sweet.

We miss him and hope he has found fairer fields and has not fallen prey to some predator.

Excerpts from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Hawaii Audubon Society, Sept. 27, 1965:

Jack Throp, James Hancock, and Mike Ord made a trip to Alaka'i Swamp on Kauai and found a tremendous number of birds from the lowlands up. Cardinals plentiful, seemed a brighter red than those on Oahu. All the Kauai birds were seen. The men caught and banded some birds. They brought back to Honolulu two 'amakihi and one each 'apapane and puaiohi. Two mosquito free enclosures had been made ready for the birds at the Zoo. The birds brought back arrived in excellent condition. They took food readily, ate papaia, honey, and mealworms. They settled down well. The object of bringing them is to make behavior studies of them. It was a thoroughly successful trip.

Eugene Kridler took over the meeting after this report. He showed two films: PREDATION--WAY OF LIFE, and WATER BIRDS.

Announcement was made of the coming of Mr. Banko, who will study Hawaii's endangered species of birds, under the Federal wildlife program.

Margaret Titcomb, Secretary

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ALOHA to our new members:

Dr. Andrew J. Berger, Dept of Zoology, Univ. of Hawaii, 2538 The Mall, Hon. 96822  
Sheila Conant, 3663 Alani Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

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#### 1965 CHRISTMAS COUNT

This year's Christmas bird count will be on Sunday, January 2nd. The areas to be covered are as follows:

Group A: From Koko Head side of Diamond Head out to Paiko Lagoon and Kuapa Pond, including the residential area.

Group B: From Ewa side of Diamond Head to Manoa Valley and downtown Honolulu, including the Zoo and Manoa Falls Trail.

Group C: Punchbowl and Tantalus.

Group D: Aiea Trail.

Group E: Kaelepulu Pond, Kawainui Swamp, and Kailua residential area.

Group F: Keehi Lagoon, Salt Lake, Nuuanu Valley, and Kaneohe Marine Base.

Those wishing to participate in the count, please call Mike Ord at 256-320 to specify the area of your choice. Group leaders will be announced at the December meeting on December 13th.

The National Audubon Society advises us that in order for our count to be printed in the Audubon Field Notes it will be necessary for all participants to submit 50¢ entry fee. Group leaders will be asked to collect entry fees as well as the full name and address of participants for the Audubon Field Notes.

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#### DECEMBER ACTIVITIES:

December 13 - Annual meeting at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.  
Program for the night: (1) Elect officers. (2) Work out details of the Christmas bird count. (3) Show wildlife film.

January 2 - Christmas bird count.

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#### HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD:

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Junior

Bruce Anderson - Winter Park, Fla.	Ian Y. Lind - Honolulu, Hawaii
Robert Bixler - Honolulu, Hawaii	Mary Milnor - "
William E. Carney - Hickam AFB, Oahu	Thane Pratt - "
Erin Casey - Honolulu, Hawaii	David Taira - "
Patrick Conant - "	Michael Tomich - Honokaa, Hawaii
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Sheila Conant	Dr. Charles Lamoureux	Margaret Titcomb
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Mrs. Leroy Devereux	Mrs. John M. Lind	Laura E. Walther
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Laura A. Draper	Charles R. Long	Harry Whitten
Charles Dunn	Mr. & Mrs. Milton Manhoff	Mrs. Maxwell J. Wilcomb
Carl Frings	Mrs. A. O. Marrack	David Woodside

Regular - Rural Oahu

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Col. & Mrs. James F. Carney - Hickam AFB	Mr. & Mrs. W. Michael Ord - Kailua
H.K.L. Castle - Kaneohe	Mrs. Anne Powlison - Kailua

Regular - Other Islands

Mr. & Mrs. Robert I. Baldwin - Hilo, Hawaii  
 Myrna Campbell - Lihue, Kauai  
 Barbara H. Davis - Koloa, Kauai  
 Meriam N. Davis - Kaunakakai, Molokai  
 Mrs. Thelma H. Hadley - Lihue, Kauai  
 H. W. Hansen - Lihue, Kauai

Mrs. Violet Hansen - Volcano, Hawaii  
 Carroll E. Lindley - Kahului, Maui  
 Noah K. Pekelo, Jr. - Kaunakakai, Molokai  
 Gerald E. Swedberg - Lihue, Kauai  
 P. Quentin Tomich - Honokaa, Hawaii

Regular - Out of State

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 Edward C. Bennett - Palmer, Mass.  
 Donald Brock - Oakland, Calif.  
 Timothy A. Burr - Logan, Utah\*  
 C. Duane Carlsmith - San Jose, Calif.  
 Dr. Robert H. Cooper - Muncie, Ind.  
 Kenneth L. Cuthbert - Oakland, Calif.  
 Dr. William H. Elder - Columbia, Mo.  
 Chester M. Fennell - Seoul, Korea  
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 Douglas M. Goudie - B.C., Canada  
 Earle R. Greene - Oxnard, Calif.  
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 Karl W. Kenyon - Seattle, Washington  
 Joseph E. King - Washington, D.C.  
 Mrs. M.L. King - Adelphi, Md.  
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 George M. Krall - Morrisville, Pa.  
 Olive Lawson - Redlands, Calif.  
 H. R. McKenzie - Auckland, N.Z.

Eben McMillan - Cholame, Calif.  
 Dr. Alfred J. Marston - New York, N.Y.  
 Mrs. David J. Martin - B.C., Canada  
 Mrs. Ethel Matheson - Washington, D.C.  
 Dr. Frank P. Mathews - Kingston, Wash.  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Turner Nearing - Decatur, Ill.  
 Dr. Roger T. Peterson - Old Lyme, Conn.  
 Mrs. H. Paul Porter - Alexandria, Va.  
 Dr. Robert L. Pyle - Washington, D.C.  
 Hannah T. Richards - Denver, Colo.  
 Dr. Frank Richardson - Seattle, Wash.  
 Carroll A. Rieck - Olympia, Wash.  
 Mrs. Martha Rosenquist - McLean, Va.  
 Mrs. Donald P. Russell - Milford, N.H.  
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 Euphie G.M. Shields - Lafayette, Calif.  
 Dr. Miklos D.F. Udvardy - B.C., Canada  
 Kenneth Uyeda - Hartsdale, N.Y.  
 G. Bernard Van Cleve - Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Richard E. Warner - Berkeley, Calif.  
 Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Wissler

\*Permanent address: Kaneohe, Oahu

Institutions

Amer. Museum of Natural History - New York, N.Y.  
 Atlantic Naturalist - Washington, D.C.  
 Bishop Museum - Honolulu, Hawaii  
 Cornell University - Ithaca, N.Y.  
 Dominion Museum - Wellington, N.Z.  
 Div. of Fish & Game - Honolulu, Hawaii  
 Haleakala National Park - Kahului, Maui  
 Harvard University - Cambridge, Mass.  
 Hawaii County Library - Hilo, Hawaii  
 Hawaii Natural Hist Assn - Hawaii  
 Hickam Base Library - Hickam AFB, Oahu  
 Honolulu Advertiser - Honolulu, Hawaii  
 H.S.P.A. Experiment Station - "  
 Honolulu Zoo - "  
 Kamehameha Schools - "  
 Kauai Public Library Assn, Ltd - Lihue, Kauai  
 Kauai Public Library, Hanapepe Branch  
 Kapaa Branch  
 Waimea Branch

Library of Hawaii - Honolulu, Hawaii  
 Library of Hawaii, Kaimuki Branch  
 Kapahulu Branch  
 Mass. Audubon Society - Boston, Mass.  
 Maui County Free Library - Wailuku, Maui  
 National Audubon Society - New York, N.Y.  
 Pacific Vegetation Proj. - Washington, D.C.  
 Palama Settlement - Honolulu, Hawaii  
 Patuxent Wildlife Research Center -  
 Laurel, Md.  
 Pennsylvania State Univ. - Univ. Park, Pa.  
 Plant Industry Adm. - Honolulu, Hawaii  
 Santa Clara Audubon Soc. - Palo Alto, Cal.  
 Smithsonian Institution - Washington, DC  
 Univ. of California - Berkeley, Calif.  
 " - Los Angeles, "  
 University of Hawaii - Honolulu, Hawaii  
 University of Kansas - Lawrence, Kansas  
 University of Michigan - Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 Waikiki Beach Press - Honolulu, Hawaii