

THE ELEPAIO

Journal of the
Hawaii Audubon Society



For the Better Protection
of Wildlife in Hawaii

VOLUME 26, NUMBER 9

MARCH 1966

OAHU CHRISTMAS COUNT January 2, 1966

	AREAS									TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Black-footed Albatross	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	7
Blue-faced Booby	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Brown Booby	60	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	68
Red-footed Booby	240	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	240
Great Frigatebird	110	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	117
Black-cr Night Heron	6	16	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	31
Cattle Egret	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	36	2	.	.	38
Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
Scaup	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Common Gallinule	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	8
American Coot	.	17	7	.	.	1	8	.	.	33
American Golden Plover	128	4	20	5	133	163	122	.	16	591
Ruddy Turnstone	8	.	.	.	177	41	.	.	.	226
Wandering Tattler	9	1	.	1	18	8	2	.	.	39
Sanderling	2	.	.	.	42	41	.	.	.	85
Hawaiian Stilt	39	16	.	.	18	42	.	.	.	115
Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	6
Sooty Tern	4500+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4500+
Noddy Tern	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Spotted Dove	3	13	6	2	18	64	127	10	2	245
Barred Dove	52	36	36	26	24	245	541	20	48	1028
Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Chinese Thrush	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Red-billed Leiothrix	.	.	9	.	.	.	24	54	11	98
Mockingbird	1	.	.	5	6	2	7	.	1	22
Shama Thrush	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	5
Elepaio	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	16	5	24
Mynah	.	300	359	9	18	235	1515	.	13	2449
White-eye	2	2	20	26	1	62	55	39	15	222
Amakihi	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	39	1	43
Apapane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	1	32
Ricebird	97	.	20	88	.	40	85	3	.	333
House Sparrow	55	50	10	6	58	118	347	.	26	670
Cardinal	2	2	1	24	.	44	13	12	2	100
Brazilian Cardinal	6	6	13	16	3	21	144	.	1	210
House Finch	15	.	.	1	3	36	10	31	11	107
Green Singing Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	17
Grey Singing Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5

Oahu Christmas Count, January 2, 1966 - Continued

	<u>AREAS</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
Common Waxbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6
Cordon Bleu	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3
Firefinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	30
Lavender Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	30
Napoleon or Bishop Weaver	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
No.of Individual Birds: 5342+	466	533	209	537	1218	3106	255	154	11,820+	
No.of Species:	21	13	18	12	16	22	27	10	15	46

Total hours on foot: 31½

Total hours by car: 17¾

Total miles on foot: 25½

Total miles by car: 112

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, Kulicou Beach
- 7 Nuuanu Valley, Downtown (included Waikiki and Manoa)
- 8 Aiea Trail
- 9 Tantalus, Punchbowl

Participants:	Winston E. Banko	Bruce Huddleston	Udell Myers
	Dr. Andrew J. Berger	Colin Huddleston	W. Michael Ord
	William E. Carney	Don Huddleston	Ruth R. Rockafellow
	Charlotte Chew	Doris Huddleston	Carl Sather
	Walter R. Donaghho	Unoyo Kojima	Mr. & Mrs. P.M. Scheffer
	Dr. Todd Furniss	Eugene Kridler	Jack L. Throp
	Douglas Hackman	Gene Kridler	Ronald Walker

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OAHU CHRISTMAS COUNTS
1956 - 1965

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Black-footed Albatross	2	2	2	2	.	1	.	1	5	7
Laysan Albatross	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blue-faced Booby	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Brown Booby	6	66	20	50	53	150	51	60	51	68
Red-footed Booby	1000	1230	1560	1013	1315	500	600	739	580	240
Great Frigatebird	35	241	728	120	827	452	250	219	408	117
Black-crowned Night Heron	2	4	4	2	7	14	21	15	51	31
Cattle Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Mallard	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
Pintail	329	81	438	148	43	51	.	25	.	38
Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
European Widgeon	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Widgeon	2	11	9	17	45	.	7	.	.	.
Shoveler	87	60	42	43	14	.	12	195	62	3
Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	2?	2?
Ring-necked Pheasant	3	2	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	1

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Common Gallinule	3	4	.	1	.	3	3	6	14	8
American Coot	245	1138	2202	1133	780	47	178	101	61	33
Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
American Golden Plover	228	177	260	118	146	433	239	314	225	591
Black-bellied Plover	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruddy Turnstone	115	110	86	2	62	160	92	65	97	226
Wandering Tattler	15	8	11	14	17	43	22	15	18	39
Greater Yellowlegs	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Sanderling	41	26	4	16	2	117	25	62	150	85
Hawaiian Stilt	211	24	124	124	104	187	174	201	123	115
Pomarine Jaeger	7	17	10	2	4	16	11	23	12	6
Glaucous Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Glaucous-winged Gull	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.
Ringed-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
Bonaparte Gull	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5000	1600	4500+
Noddy Tern	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Hawaiian Noddy Tern	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Rock Dove	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spotted Dove	141	59	81	106	55	130	71	40	259	245
Barred Dove	216	218	276	176	135	261	208	157	1371	1028
Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2
Skylark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Japanese Varied Tit	2	1	3	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Chinese Thrush	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	2
Red-billed Leiothrix	150	72	163	76	115	114	106	81	91	98
Mockingbird	.	2	2	1	2	8	4	5	11	22
Shama Thrush	4	6	9	3	8	8	5	11	7	5
'Elepaio	25	10	63	46	46	54	32	42	27	24
Mynah	331	245	311	391	192	381	462	177	2871	2449
White-eye	221	102	130	89	109	231	85	107	298	222
'Amakihi	77	24	88	56	24	42	34	41	35	43
Oahu Creeper	2	1	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.
'Apapane	506	241	66	23	64	57	13	26	57	32
'I'iwi	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Ricebird	176	178	306	179	252	156	65	49	289	333
House Sparrow	109	96	311	68	109	125	119	71	1089	670
Cardinal	72	22	71	32	53	103	36	53	59	100
Brazilian Cardinal	29	8	9	18	28	44	10	12	85	210
House Finch	101	57	61	3	26	47	16	46	127	107
Green Singing Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Grey Singing Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Common Waxbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Cordon Bleu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Firefinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Lavender Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Napoleon or Bishop Weaver	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
No. of Individual Birds:	4500	4565	7457*	4076	4656	3954	2969	7963	10,139	11,820+
No. of Species:	35	39	34	34	34	39	39	35	34	46

*2 unidentified waterfowl included

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1965 CHRISTMAS COUNT

By W. M. Ord

Twenty-two members in eight different groups covered the same areas as have been counted in the past. The weather was cool with trades of 10-20 mph blowing; mountain sections had heavy rain at times; some sunny periods on the leeward side of the island--generally overcast on the windward side.

The count this year was particularly significant in that 46 species were seen--seven species better than we have ever recorded previously. While this seems fantastic on the surface, it should be put into its proper perspective. Eight species of exotics were recorded this year for the first time in our count history--all at Diamond Head. THE ELEPAIO has run articles on these birds in the past, so I don't intend to expound further except to say that various stages of plumage were noted, particularly among the Firefinches--indicating possible reproduction in the wild.

The Mynah and Barred Dove counts were again high this year, confirming that little emphasis was placed on getting a good count of these species prior to the 1964 count.

The seabirds proved to be disappointing as far as individual numbers are concerned. Sooty Tern count was high over Moku Manu though visibility was poor--conservative estimate of 4500. Red-footed Booby and Frigate Bird counts were exceptionally low for some unknown reason. Masked or Blue-faced Booby count of five was not unexpected. Several visits to Moku Manu last year bore fruit in that we had a chance to pin-point the nesting sites of this species, enabling us to concentrate on these areas on the count day with the telescope.

Five hundred ninety-one (591) Golden Plover is the highest count in the last eleven years for this species. Twenty-two (22) Mockingbirds indicates that this species is doing particularly well in open Kiawe country. All groups working at sea level recorded Mockingbirds.

Water bird counts are getting smaller as it is to be expected with the drainage and creation of marinas in the better water locales. No Coots were observed in Salt Lake. With the development that is taking place I doubt that the Coot will ever come back here. To date there has been no adverse effect on the introduced species. Duck counts are becoming a challenge. It is a work of art to find any in the count area, though two Pintails in Nuuanu Valley reservoir were a surprise.

We finally got the Cattle Egret on the count. Small flocks have been observed on the windward side in the past, though each time the count day came around the Cattle Egrets were elsewhere.

No gulls were found, but this wasn't unexpected as none have been seen on Oahu for almost two years.

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Aiea Loop Trail is one of the most accessible birding areas near Honolulu, and as many as fifteen species of birds have been reported from this area, but today (January 2) we were able to count only ten. The ubiquitous Sparrow and Mynah were not around to be counted. May be the rain kept them away at lower elevation where it was warm and sunny.

Since the Varied Tit was last reported in 1962 and the Creeper in 1961, we particularly listened for these two birds, and at one moment a pair of White-eyes caused excitement by behaving like a Creeper, and the numerous "tit,tit,tit" of the Leiothrix caused moments of anticipation, but no luck....We hope despite the ecological change caused by the opening of more areas to the public, these birds are still in this area.

Since there were some eucalyptus blossoms, 'Apapane and 'Amakihi were localized around the glens with blossoms. 'Elepaio was more widely scattered and was as curious as usual and responded to our calls.

The evidences of the destruction by the last wind storm in November were everywhere on the trail, but among the broken branches and fallen trees the stately eucalyptus majestically stretched its branches and somehow cushioned the brutality of Mother Nature. Of course, we were out to count the birds, but the force of the natural beauty of great outdoors enhanced the birding by calling our attention to the distant shimmering silvery leaves of the silk oak when the sunlight unexpectedly sifted through them, and to the symphony of the sighing of the wind through the ironwood harmonizing with the buzzing of the bees and the chirping of the crickets; then, suddenly a chorus of *Leiothrix* to complete the wonders of nature. Is it possible to share these wonders with others by erecting a trail-side museum to point out the treasures to be enjoyed and to be shared by all?

On our way home, we stopped at the watercress farm, and to our surprise we saw a Tattler among the Plover and the Cattle Egret. Is the Tattler a permanent feeder at the farm or is it just a visitor? To find the answers to these questions makes birding a challenge to all age groups.

Unoyo Kojima

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A news article on December 26, 1965, Washington, D.C., Christmas Bird Count by Irston R. Barnes: (Ethel Matheson's contribution)

"...The most interesting feature of this year's census is a new high count of house finches. House finches are western birds that have only recently invaded our area. They look like pale editions of our purple finches. The first house finch recorded on a Washington Christmas count was a single bird in 1962. None was found on the 1963 and 1964 counts, although several were reported at other times....This year 71 house finches were recorded....They are believed to be winter visitors from a breeding population in southern Pennsylvania, but there is no reason to believe that there are not some nesting in our region....

"Perhaps the most notable symbol of change in the Washington region was the absence of any single bald eagles. Chesapeake Bay and the nearby rivers once supported hundreds of bald eagles. They were recorded on every Washington count through 1961. One was found in 1963. None has been counted since....

"The Potomac River below Washington was once crowded with wintering ducks of many species. Then the Potomac marshes were filled or dredged, and siltation and pollution killed off the aquatic vegetation on which ducks feed. If the Potomac River is ever cleaned up and if at that time there are not too many power boats, wild ducks may again be seen in great rafts on the river....

"One disappointment was the complete absence of bluebirds, which reflects both the disappearance of farm country and wild fruits and probably the severe competition of house sparrows and starlings for the nesting cavities which bluebirds require....

"Birds require open country-side, fields and orchards, all of which have been encroached upon by the post-war suburban expansion...."

FOR JUNIOR MEMBERS:

WONDERFUL NEWS! Have you ever seen an 'Amakihi or an 'Apapane within an arm's length? If you want to see these birds, visit the Animal Lanai at the Zoo. On February 10, I saw an 'Amakihi and two 'Apapane busily flying and calling at each other. These birds are sharing the same display case with the Nene. The story about these birds will be in the April ELEPAIO.

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Last month we studied the evolution of nest building, and this month we'll discuss nest building in general.

Robert S. Lemmon in ALL ABOUT BIRDS on pages 98 through 105 has an excellent chapter on "Nests for Everybody."

He says, "Birds have only three nest-building tools: their own bills, feet and

bodies. With the first two they gather the materials and put them together. The last often serves as a mold for shaping the inside of the nest. This is the way a bird makes sure that the nest will fit perfectly when the old bird settles down in it to brood the eggs.

"This is surprisingly simple equipment, yet birds are able to weave baskets, dig holes, chop wood, plaster on mud, construct platforms and caves, build roofs, make soft mattresses, and fetch all the stuff they need for such jobs. But birds know exactly how to use the tools they have....They never need to be taught what to do...."

Since no two species build identical nests, from the materials, size, structure, and location of the nest an expert naturalist is able to identify the builder of even an abandoned nest.

As we found out last month, nests vary from the shallow scrape of a sooty tern in the coral sand of a tropical island to the immense communal dwellings of the little sociable weaver of South Africa.

Roger Tory Peterson in *THE BIRDS of the Life Nature Library*, on pages 140 through 142, gives examples of the different nests as follows:

"Woodpeckers excavate their nurseries. These chambers which often double as off-season sleeping quarters, are not lined; the eggs are laid on a bed of scattered chips. But the birds that make use of these holes when they are abandoned--titmice, wrens, flycatchers, swallows, bluebirds and others--build substantial nests inside.

"The open-topped bowl typical of many land birds may be deep and felted like that of a goldfinch, shallow and twiggy like a dove's, or firmly woven of grass and hair as is a warbler's wont. The American robin and European song thrush reinforce their nests with a mortar of mud, and vireos and the chaffinch bind theirs together with cobwebs.

"Male wrens, overflowing with energy, build dummy nests or cock nests....

"The mythical halcyon, the kingfisher, was rumored to lay its eggs on the quiet waters of the sea....Actually, kingfishers nest in tunnels they dig in riverbanks--or occasionally in the mounds of termites. Their nest burrows may extend for six or seven feet....

"No birds, of course, lay their eggs in the water, but grebes come close to it, laying theirs on small rafts of debris or decaying vegetation drifting about in the marsh. When the bird slips into the water it deftly pulls some of the vegetation over the eggs. This instinctive action serves two purposes: the eggs are concealed and...their temperature is regulated. Ducks accomplish the same thing by wrapping their eggs in a quilt of down from their own breasts."

Lemmon further states, "Most birds that build regular nests give them very soft linings. This is to help keep the eggs warm and protect them from breakage. Sometimes it's hard to find enough of the right material for this. Wild geese and ducks pluck off the very soft feathers from their own breasts and stomachs and use them to give their eggs wonderfully comfortable down "mattresses." This curious habit has another important advantage. It thins out the dense plumage of the mother bird. Then the eggs can come into direct contact with her skin as she sits on them. This is a great help in successful incubation."

Peterson goes on to say, "Mud is a useful medium for the construction of nests. Flamingos make conical mound which may be nearly two feet high....Cliff swallows and house martins fasten their mud jugs under ledges, bridges and eaves. The rufous ovenbird mixes a mortar of sand and cow dung to construct a nine-pound ball with a door on one side and an inner spiral threshold.

"Among the most skilled bird artisans are those which suspend their nests.... In building such hanging nests, the attachment of the first few strands of plant fiber presents a problem in engineering. The Australian rock warbler solves this by gluing its frail pouch to the roof of a cave by means of sticky spider webs. The weaverbirds of Africa and southern Asia actually tie knots. Some weavers build very sophisticated hanging nests which are entered through a vertical sleeve projecting several inches below the globular nesting chamber, which itself has a little guard rail to prevent the eggs from falling through....Certainly in the tropics, where agile monkeys are a menace, the hanging nest is one answer to survival--and so is

the frequent habit of building close to the nests of hornets and other stinging or biting insects, or even right inside as some birds do, particularly in the nests of termites.

"Few birds in the world construct weirder nests than the swifts. Most of the 76 species of swifts employ their saliva, which hardens to the consistency of rock.... The most improbable device of all is that of the palm swift of the Old World tropics, which glues its two eggs upright on a feltlike pad stuck onto a drooping palm leaf. Even when the leaf sways, flaps or turns upside down, the eggs stick, and so does the brooding bird. The little cave swiftlets of the Indo-Australasian region use more saliva than other swifts and two kinds build their little bracketlike saucers entirely of this agglutinate material. These are the famous birds' nests of oriental commerce from which such delicious soup is made...."

"Colonies such as those of herons or terns, which are like crowded cities with their individual homes, are not the only examples of how birds nest cooperatively. The socialbe weaver of South Africa builds a regular apartment house....As many as 100 pairs or more build what appears to be a haystack 12 or 15 feet in diameter in the branches of an isolated tree on the veldt. First to be built is the roof, and under it each bird tucks its own nesting chamber...."

Now that you have read about the different nests, are you able to identify the nests on the calendar? Are you watching the birds around you? Very soon we'll write about them.

If you happen to find a nesting bird, it is better not to go near it, for the bird will be frightened and move somewhere else, because it wants safety for the new family more than anything else. Instead what you can do is watch from a distance and record its activities, and since usually a new nest is built every year, once the young ones leave the nest, you can collect it and make a thorough study of the material, shape, size, and location of the nest, then write about your findings, so that others can learn from your experiences.

There are many interesting activities going on--the cardinals are establishing nesting territories, mynahs are pairing, sparrows are busily carrying nesting materials, but the bird to watch is the plover. Is your plover as golden as mine? Is it plump and well satisfied? As of February 6, there's no sign of black breast feathers nor restlessness. Let me know when you see the first black feathers on your bird and the date it leaves for Alaska.

Since the junior members are becoming active, the following is published for information purposes:

The Honolulu Audubon Society was formed in 1939 and changed its name to Hawaii Audubon Society on May 20, 1947. It is affiliated with the National Association of Audubon Societies. It was founded by George C. Munro and first organized by Charles M. Dunn. The emblem of the Society is the native Hawaiian bird, the 'ELEPAIO, which typifies friendliness to man, which the Society reciprocates in its attitude to all wild life.

The aims are: 1. To arouse public appreciation of the beauty and economic value of wild life, and to stimulate action to preserve and protect it. 2. To preserve an adequate breeding stock of all native wild life for the enjoyment and material benefit of mankind. 3. To preserve environmental conditions of ample food, water, and cover on the maintenance of which all wild life is dependent for survival. 4. To fix guardianship responsibilities on Federal, state or competent private agencies, to safeguard all species threatened with extinction.

NEWS ON ENDANGERED BIRDS

Trumpeter Swan:

1. Those who heard Winston E. Banko's illustrated talk on the trumpeter swan at the January meeting also were treated to a Cornell recording of its honking.

2. The following good news is from the Wildlife Omnibus column on page 37 of the December-January, 1966, NATIONAL WILDLIFE magazine: "Eleven very significant

birds were hatched last summer, five in the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens and six at the Great Bend, Kansas, City Park. They are the first trumpeter swans hatched in captivity in over a hundred years.

"The happy events mark another milestone on the long successful road back for America's largest waterfowl....From a small flock of 33 birds found near Yellowstone Park in the early Thirties, the species has grown to an estimated 700 to 750 birds, nesting in seven states, including Alaska, and two Canadian provinces. The population has grown large enough to permit lending of swans to zoos since 1957, and establishment of nucleus flocks at refuges in four new states."

Whooping Crane:

RECORD 44 WILD WHOOPERS AT TEXAS WILDLIFE REFUGE (Ethel Matheson's contribution)

"The fall migration of wild whooping cranes apparently is complete, and a record high of 44 whoopers is wintering at the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas.... Of the 44 birds now at Aransas, eight are young-of-the-year--easily distinguished by the buff coloration of head and neck--and 36 are adults. The number of adults represents a loss of six mature birds from the total of 42 wild whoopers last year. One dead crane was found in western Kansas November 8. Evidence indicates the bird, an 18-month-old male, struck a power line.

"Only 14 whoopers were in the wild flock when record keeping began in the winter of 1938-39. The population rose to 26 in 1940-41 but dropped to 15 the following year. There was a gradual increase of 34 in 1949-50, dropping again to 21 in 1954-55. After several years of fluctuating gains and losses, the whooper population reached a high of 38 in 1961-62. The following year, 6 birds were lost to unknown causes and, for the second time since 1938, no young birds were produced. Thirty-two birds migrated north in the spring of 1964. These 32 brought 10 young-of-the-year with them when they returned to the Aransas Refuge in the fall of 1964.

"There are also seven whooping cranes in captivity. Six of these are at the Audubon Park Zoo in New Orleans and one, the injured Canus which was rescued from the Canadian wilds, is at the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge in Colorado."

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

Excerpts from the Minutes of the meeting of Hawaii Audubon Society:

November 15, 1965...Michael Ord gave a report of the trip of the previous week: a very rainy day to Keehi Lagoon, on to the dump at Waipio, where men were observed shooting doves, and to the Sumida watercress farm. At the Sumida farm only one cattle egret was seen; at Waipio there were numerous birds, a great many plovers and sanderling; one black tern, three skylarks, and seventy cattle egrets, strawberry finches and black-headed mannikins were abundant.

Walter Donaghho also reported his month's finds.

The President announced that there will be a post-convention tour of the National Audubon Society in November, 1966, and advised us all to be thinking of what we can do to entertain and inform the delegates. This should be a big occasion for us, and we hope it will be a valuable one for the visitors also.

Charles Ely reported that a black-winged petrel came aboard a vessel he too was "aboard," at a point about sixty miles west of the island of Hawaii...

Walter Donaghho gave a most interesting talk and showed fine pictures of a part of Africa--Uganda--where he spent eight months.

December 13, 1965...The President asked members to write to their Congressmen as to their opinions and ideas in reference to the proposed Kauai National Park. This will perhaps be the most effective way to express ourselves. The fact that the care of a National Park will give better control over the forest birds is an argument in favor of urging that the Park be established.

The President called for the report of the nominating committee, Chairman Ronald Walker. Other members were Mrs. Blanche Pedley and Tom McGuire. The following slate was presented; motion to accept was made and carried: President: W. Michael Ord; Vice-Presidents: Hubert Frings, Paul M. Scheffer; Secretary: Margaret Titcomb (Mrs. Charles Ely will take over the task from May 1); Treasurer:

Mrs. Paul M. Scheffer; Board members: Eugene Kridler, Charles Ely.

...Two fine movies were shown by Eugene Kridler: "Legend of Birds--New Zealand" a beautiful movie, with sound of birds included. Pictures taken, seemingly in native forests, kauri trees and lower vegetation evident. Birds entering nests, feeding young and strolling fearlessly in the forest.

The second movie was "A Visit to Busch Gardens" made by the Annheuser-Busch Firm at Tampa. Amazing shots of macaws chumming with humans.

Margaret Titcomb, Secretary

MAHALO NUI LOA & ALOHA

Many thanks to Hannah Richards, who has recently moved to Colorado. She was always ready to help with the distribution of THE ELEPAIO, to oversee the sale of HAWAIIAN BIRDS, and also held the difficult job of being a Treasurer; and to Margaret Smith, who for many many years has kept the scrap book. This was a tedious job, but she conscientiously kept up the good work without complaining.

MAHALO NUI LOA AND ALOHA from all of the members.

ALOHA to our new members:

Life from regular: Meriam N. Davis, Box 65, Kaunakakai, Molokai 96748

Regular: Gail A. & Jacqueline Perry, 3230 Pacific Heights Rd, Honolulu 96813
Mrs. Elsie Nott, 714-B 22nd Avenue, Honolulu 96816

Junior: Winifred Cahill, 4331 Sierra Drive, Honolulu 96816
Karen Kelly, 114-D 19th St, Hickam AFB, APO San Francisco 96553
Jerriane Sakoda, Apt 401, 1617 Keeaumoku St, Honolulu 96822

SCIENCE, Volume 150, No. 3703, 1965, pp. 1587-1588 by Ernst Mayr (Margaret Titcomb's contribution)

Abstract: "The percentage of endemic species of birds on islands increases with island area at a double logarithmic rate. This relation is apparently due to extinction, which is more rapid the smaller the island. The turnover resulting from extinction and replacement appears to be far more rapid than hitherto suspected."

MARCH ACTIVITIES:

March 13 - Field trip to Na Laau to study the recently-found finches, wax-bills, and weavers. Bring lunch, water, and if possible, your car. Transportation cost (50¢) to be paid to the drivers. Meet at the Library of Hawaii at 8:00 a.m.

Leader: Walter R. Donaghho, telephone: 33-829

March 14 - Board meeting at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.
Members are always welcome.

March 21 - General meeting at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.
Program for the night: Al Stoop's sound color movies on Hawaiian birds--native forest birds, exotics, migrants, and shore birds--will be shown.

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