

THE ELEPAIO

Journal of the
Hawaii Audubon Society



For the Better Protection
of Wildlife in Hawaii

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 3

SEPTEMBER 1966

THE CAMPER SAFARI By Walt Donaghho

May 27: Eight enthusiastic and highly expectant people, plus three staff members left Hilo shortly after meeting the five o'clock flight, bound for an exciting, three day Camper Safari after birds; the first ever offered in Hawaii. It, therefore, was a trial run, at cost, for we knew nothing about its reception, its cost, or anything else. These were facts that we were going to iron out.

The tour members were Al Labrecque, Rich Kaiser, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Arnold of Straub Clinic, Walt Tojo, Clifford Vessey, Grace Averill, our only true visitor, hailing from Staten Island, New York, and twelve year old Don Pringle, who turned out to be one of the sharpest observers in the party. Gordon and Joan Morse were the host and hostess, the campers belonging to Gordon.

We drove down the highway towards Kilauea and turned off on the Kulani Prison Honor Farm road. As we got higher, we got farther away from civilization and its clearings and second growth timber, and were finally proceeding through virgin timber. The sun had set as we got to the front gate and buzzed the Lieutenant in the office, who sent someone down to let us in and guide us onto the road to the very comfortable forest cabin in a kipuka of Giant Koa and 'ohi'a above the camp. A lone Hawaiian bat was darting about after insects above the cabin as we drove up.

May 28: We awoke early to the morning concert of 'Oma'o, and several of the party were able to see thrushes flying about in the tall 'ohi'a. Small parties of 'Apapane now and then flew over the cabin clearing, as well as an occasional 'Amakihi. However, the greatest thrill were 'I'iwi coming to the red fuschias growing at the edge of the clearing, and it was possible to get right up next to them and watch them from only four yards away as they inserted their curved orange bills into the bases of the bell-like blossoms.

A short walk down the road disclosed Japanese Blue Pheasant and an 'Elepaio.

After breakfast, we drove over to the virgin Giant Koa-fern forest on the lower slopes of Kulani for a short walk into the woods. All the five common birds were noted, as well as one olive green creeper. A hawk was spotted as we left. I saw a hawk here on May 7th, and wonder if it is the same bird.

The party proceeded down the road, over to Mountainview and up to the Volcano area. Kilauea-iki, Thurston lava-tube for those who had not walked through it, the volcano eruption movies in the museum at 12:45, and Halemaumau were all seen after a lunch on the edge of Kilauea near Uwekahuna Bluff, during which we saw two Koa'e flying over the crater. The weather was getting nasty, and none of the party wanted to get out to walk over to Halemaumau. We drove on down to Naalehu and around to the Manuka State Park for the night.

May 29: A lazy day, the morning of which was spent on the beach at Honaunau, where we had lunch. Don, Dr. Arnold and I went for a walk exploring the cliffs mauka of the beach and south of the City of Refuge. At one point, I heard rocks falling from

the cliff above me and looking up, as Don exclaimed, a large Barn Owl flew out, along the top of the cliff, and over the rim out of sight. Liberated at Kukuiahaele in 1958, the owl has finally reached Kona. Don also spotted a strange dark brown dove that I finally saw flying up ahead of us, then circle back. It had the outer tail feathers tipped with white, and its description fits closest to that of the White-fronted dove, not previously recorded in Hawaii. I believe I also may have seen light areas on the front of its head, which would be in keeping with the White-fronted dove. Dillingham liberated Mourning and White-winged doves at Puu Waawaa, and I wonder if he didn't liberate the White-fronted dove as well.

During the afternoon, we proceeded through Kona, around the shoulder of Hualalai and out through the pasturelands of Parker Ranch. The Kohala Mountains loomed up ahead, a white blanket of clouds covering the windward slopes, with the summit just visible. Clouds covered Mauna Kea. We turned up on the Saddle Road and soon climbed up through the rolling grassy pastures, where Skylarks made their appearance. Just below Waikii, we spotted a Pueo on the fencepost, and it stayed there until we drove up and parked. It stayed a moment longer, then flew off, and drifted off across the pastures. We got out and went on a short walk, during which we flushed Japanese Quail and Ring-necked Pheasants. Skylarks soared over us, and poured down a torrent of melody upon our heads as we walked.

Towards evening, we drove into the Pohakuloa Cabin area and to our cabin, "Pilo" cabin. The clouds were lifting from Mauna Loa, and shortly after sunset we could see most of its great form, with its pattern of lava flows from the Northeast Rift. After it grew dark, the Southern Cross perched just above its summit. Over the Summit of Mauna Kea in the other direction was the Big Dipper, pointing to the North Star.

May 30: Our most exciting and biggest day! We were up at six, had breakfast and were soon off. A short visit to the Nene pens to gaze upon and photograph these birds, a peek at the Koloa and Laysan Teal, and we were driving east over the Saddle Road. An ominous cloud bank loomed up ahead, and extended west to the three cones in the Saddle at the edge of the 1935 pahoehoe flow. We were proceeding through fog as we drove past the Humuula Sheep Station and turned right at the Junction with the Mauna Kea Road. Game birds were out and feeding, and we came across many pheasant, Chukar Partridges and Valley Quail, which several of the party got out to photograph. It was funny to watch two or three people running up the road at a crouch, cameras ready, trying to sneak up on some quail up ahead. Several times we came across Chukars in the road, which slowly climbed up rocky roadcuts in plain view, offering excellent subjects for photographs. Skylarks were so common that our party was getting blase about them.

The road became rougher as it proceeded through the rolling pastures around the northeast side of the mountain. Sad relics of the Koa forest that once covered these slopes were thinly scattered over the country. The Ho'i'o fern growing among the grass was really in the wrong habitat. It would be much more at home under a high 'Ohi'a or Koa forest; the same with the occasional 'Akala berry bush. Ravines that cows couldn't get into were covered with Hapu'u and Hapu'u-'i'i, Ho'i'o and Kikawaio ferns, as well as 'Akala berry bushes. Soon, we got to the Hopuwai out-camp, beyond which we could see the Koa forest. We drove about two hundred yards further on, till we were surrounded by the groves of trees, their limbs covered with bright green lichen. Birds were immediately evident as we got out to walk. 'I'iwi were all over the place, along with 'Amakihi and a few 'Apapane. The latter bird however, was driven out by the great numbers of 'I'iwi, a more aggressive bird. They were at the Koa blossoms and also at the large, pink blossom of the banana lilikoi which twined around the Koa and the planted cedars of the adjacent forest reserve. We spotted creepers climbing up the trunks of Koa, and Don spotted a bright orange male 'Akepa. Rich spotted a female, telling it by the forked tail. Later, I stalked a loud "kewit" and saw a male 'Akepa fly over.

But no 'Akiapola'au. I have yet to see an 'Akiapola'au in the Koa forest, since returning to Hawaii. Formerly, I considered it "not rare" and could depend

upon seeing it when coming here, to the forest in the Kulani-Keawewai area, and on the Mauna Loa strip. But, on this visit, as yet, not one bird has been found.

Some of the party spotted an 'Io, and one more was seen as we drove down to Hilo.

The clouds cleared as we were in the Koa forest, and we got a beautiful view of the northeast face of Mauna Kea as we drove back, with its three prominent cones, Puu Makaanaka, Red Hill, and Kanakaleonui. There was a cloud bank on the south side of the mountain, but Mauna Loa was clear and beautiful.

The trial run was greeted with a great deal of enthusiasm, and most of the party wouldn't mind going again.

Another three day Camper Safari has been scheduled for the Labor Day weekend, September 2 to 5. Get in touch with me if you are interested, either at an Audubon Society meeting, or by telephoning 250-656 or 249-143 after hours and telling Gordon Morse to reserve space.

FIELD NOTES from Margaret L. Nott, May 25, 1966: LEIOTHRIX AND RICEBIRDS

I lived in Manoa Valley in 1959 in a thickly wooded section at the dead end of Sonoma Drive; the "up street" was Ventura, so this was really lower Manoa. The duplex backed up to the mountain, so there was a high lava rock retaining wall about 10 feet tall. Against this was planted palmetto palm, plumeria, croton, and jasmine, making an ideal place for small birds to flit about. I can't remember when I first became aware of the beautiful Leiothrix, but this handsome little bird was there in flocks and its cheery little song heard very often. I had a bird feeder hanging from the Lanai roof in front of the house and over the driveway, so that I fed many wild birds with seeds. Linnets, both cardinals, and of course, sparrows, the doves--big and small, and the saucy mynahs got their bread on the driveway, then I noticed a little grey brown bird darting out from the hedge and quickly grabbing a piece of bread and flying off to the trees. Then one day I saw two of them, very busy on the top of the panax hedge. I very quietly looked, and there were three little red mouths wide open. We were having a lot of rain and heavy showers, so I took a palm leaf and placed it so it would shelter the babies, then I was afraid the mother might not return, so I called Laura Draper, and she suggested that I talk with Grenville Hatch. She was so interested that she came up to the house, and we sat in the driveway and waited for the mother to show up. She did and we were relieved. In a few days the babies were gone. The nest was intact and no little birds on the ground, so I hoped they feathered and flew away.

Next year, our next encounter was over a nest in the garden in the palmetto palm, just shoulder high. The parents came and went very quickly and slyly--when they saw me in the garden they would scold, but did not seem nervous. I started throwing bread out to them. Soon a little flock of them were coming every afternoon. I knew when they were there from the cheery chatter. The dining room door was flush with the brick patio where many potted plants were placed. They seemed to find many little things to eat. I would throw the bread down there, and finally I could open the door and stand there. Unafraid they would come right to my feet to get it. I think they would have come inside had the bread been put there.

At garden watering time they were there with the other birds and many little White-eyes for their shower. They seemed to have such fun sliding up and down the big leaves and getting soaking wet. The Leiothrix were very tame. Many times in the garden and patio, I would be only two or three feet from them.

I have missed the birds since moving away from Manoa. However, the other day (May 3rd) I had another bird experience I enjoyed so much. I was driving down from Tantalus and saw in the middle of the road a perfectly round woven grass ball about the size of a grapefruit with a small puka in the side, with a small head showing. The nest obviously just had been blown down. I put it to the side of the road

hopeful that the mother would take care of them. I could not rest the next morning until I went up to see how things were. I found two little birds scarcely feathered out, so I brought them home and started the nursing and feeding care in a shoe box with a hot water bottle; babies wrapped in kleenex (a bird premature nursery). They thrived on bread and milk, Gerber baby food, yolk of hard cooked egg and vitamins. As they developed, I noticed one was badly crippled in both legs, but its appetite was good, so it grew slowly. It used to like sitting in my hand, and the warmth felt good. Soon they graduated from shoe box to cage, and I could feed them through the bars. They were very tame, and I could pick them up any time. They started on softened seed and were taking baths in the water cup. I could not keep them in my apartment, so I called Mr. Throp at the Zoo. He agreed to take them, so on the 16th of May I took them to him.

The birds were cute together--sitting side by side to sleep and rest and do their feathers. The cripple couldn't perch, and the other one seemed to know it. Mr. Throp said he would try to help the little cripple's feet. He was going to take them home and keep them together for awhile. I think we are very fortunate to have a man like Mr. Throp at the head of our Zoo. He is kind and gentle and knowledgeable. The birds he recognized as Ricebirds.

CALL MR. BRENTIN

One afternoon this summer while out watering the lawn, we discovered a badly mussed and very frightened halfgrown female American cardinal attempting to hide in the shrubbery and succeeding fairly well. Lacking pabulum we coaxed it to eat some soft mush and shut it up for the night in a ventilated shower room. By morning it was ravenous and attempting to use its wings.

It was then that we recalled having heard over the radio of a gentleman who not only loved and fed the wild birds around his home in Makiki, but acted as a good Samaritan to injured birds brought to his attention. We telephoned and in a half hour's time he was at our door bearing some pabulum and a bird carrier. Our little fledgling was transferred without any difficulty. The next morning we learned that a real birdcage had been purchased so that rehabilitation could take place more comfortably, and that our foundling was demanding food almost continuously.

This practical birdlover is Mr. Brentin of Brentin's Piano Shop, 1216-A Makiki, telephone 990-745. He means it when he says he likes to help birds.

Irma Botsford

FIELD NOTES from Paul W. Woodward: LEAST TERN SEEN ON MAUI

On 24 July 1966 I observed an immature Least Tern (Sterna albifrons) at Kanaha Pond, Maui, for about five minutes. During this time the following field marks were noted: small size, white head, underparts, and tail, black outer primaries and fore edge of the wing, and dark back.

Other birds I saw at the pond included 2 Shovelers, 80-90 Coots, 25 Black-crowned Night Herons (mostly immatures), 2 Golden Plovers, 30 Ruddy Turnstones, and 200 Black-necked Stilts.

Letter from Margaret Titcomb, London, June 25, 1966:

...I have seen little except London, so far, and I depart next Wednesday for Scandinavia....But it delights me to see all the parks in London, large and small. In the large ones there are many birds--in Regents' Park no less than 16 waterfowl. They seem so completely at home. Swans and ducks are on many pools of water--all protected from harm. Blackbirds sing well, but thrushes are more lovely still. One man put it that blackbirds sing pop music, thrushes sing Mozart!....I heard a cuckoo, near where the Thames begins....

FOR JUNIOR MEMBERS:

BEAUTIFICATION PROJECT

By Winifred Cahill*

For our annual service project, Senior Girl Scout Troop #241 decided this year to begin a beautification project. The Outdoor Circle suggested Happy Hale, the vocational development center for retarded young people located at Fort Ruger, as a location for our project. With the assistance of the Outdoor Circle and Dr. Donald Watson, a well-known horticulturist from the University, we surveyed the grounds and made landscaping plans during January, 1966.

On February 27, our troop planted one hundred young hibiscus plants donated by the Outdoor Circle along the sidewalk bordering Happy Hale. We have since been back to check on the plants and weed the area. We also have long-range plans for planting crotons in front of the buildings and creating a rock garden.

*Winifred is a Junior at Kalani High School, and she has generously contributed this article to share her experiences with other members. Thank you.

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BEAUTIFICATION CONFERENCE

By Jerriane Sakoda

In late June the National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation was held in Washington, D.C. I was privileged to be one of the five hundred delegates who took part in this Conference.

Besides meeting many people and having an exciting time we took part in eight workshops. One of the ninety recommendations and resolutions that emanated from these sessions was a suggestion that every state have its own youth conference.

An All-state Youth Conference on the Preservation of Natural Beauty is now being planned in Hawaii for 1967. There will be several planning meetings (the next on July 24) before the Conference to organize a program. A summary of the ideas of the first planning conference in May includes suggestions for getting schools and students interested in the Conference and beautification efforts in general. The Junior Outdoor Circle is also a product of the first meeting.

At this early stage we cannot be definite on what we will cover. We have the recommendations from the Governor's Conference and the National Youth Conference to help us. We also have a small but enthusiastic following and the backing of the Outdoor Circle and many interested hard-working people.

I hope that before the Conference begins we will realize some of the suggestions we have already made at the planning conference. Perhaps, each school could form a green thumb committee for campus planting. Along the way we'd like to pick up more enthusiasts.

We would welcome any Audubon member who would like to get together with us. Please call Lenerd Lee (299-039), Youth Planning Coordinator.

July 19, 1966

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FIELD TRIP to the Aiea Loop Trail by Erin Casey:

July's field trip on the 11th was to the Aiea Loop Trail. The weather was considered quite dry for that area, for it only sprinkled once or twice....

The forest was green and very beautiful. The Lemon Eucalyptus gave the cool air a wonderful fragrance; thus, the walk was especially enjoyable.

Innumerable birds were heard but not seen. To be specific this list contains Barred Doves, 'Elepaio, Leiothrix, White-eyes, 'Amakihi, and North American Cardinals.

Three species were seen: A Linnet was glimpsed as it flew overhead. Later on down the trail an 'Amakihi was seen. But the show of the day came last. Two 'Elepaio, a male and a young female, were sighted atop a tree. Miss Kojima called them, and they flew over and sat on a branch above us. They flitted about for a few minutes and departed.

An owl's regurgitated pellet was found under a tree as evidence that an owl had passed. It was partially digested mouse.

At 6:45 a.m. at Hickam Air Force Base on August 2nd I heard and saw my first plover of the year. Yes, when I first heard the call, I wasn't able to believe my ears, but I saw the bird land on the lawn blanketed with sparkling dew. What a sight! Just a moment of wonderful treat, for the bird swiftly took to the air and restlessly circled around the area, then as though to bid ALOHA it called twice and flew higher and higher and disappeared among the drifting white clouds. Its black breeding feathers made a beautiful pattern against the blue sky and the white clouds. Watch for these birds. It's exciting and breathtaking. Please share your experiences with the other members by writing to Kojima, 725-A 8th Ave, Hon. 96816.

MINUTES OF THE HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY, May 16, 1966

...Carl Frings reported on the May 8 field trip along the Poamoho Trail. He reported that numbers of birds along the higher portion of the trail seemed to be greater than previously. The usual species were observed including the 'Apapane, 'Amakihi and 'Elepaio and Leiiothrix and probably thrushes. He also commented on the poor condition of the upper part of the trail due to erosion and fallen trees.

Mike Ord reported that he may have seen two creepers along the trail.

The next field trip June 12 is to Koko Head Crater to look for Fairy Terns. They have been sighted in the area recently and should be breeding at this time.

...The evening's program was presented by Dr. Larry Quate, Entomologist at Bishop Museum, concerning his work in the Sudan. He worked in the southern Sudan for three months during the dry season in 1960 and returned for a year in 1963. His work was concerned primarily with the disease Kala-azar and its transmission in the wild.

Dr. Quate discussed the history of the Sudan, described its people and its ecology and presented a slide show of his visit....Since the southern half is largely grassland, most of the slides dealt with savannah species. Of special interest were photos of several species of cats including a cheetah which was adopted by the Quates and returned to Hawaii with them. Other slides showed the nature of the Sudan and the work on Kala-azar.

Janice Ely, Secretary

FIELD TRIP to Koko Head, June 12, 1966

A small group of bird enthusiasts left the Library about eight bound for Koko Head to see the Fairy terns. A brief stop was made to pick up yours truly, and we drove up to the gate across the road to the main ridge.

As we descended the slope, the terns were not flying about the crater where they had previously nested. We later saw a pair flying about the gulch near the makai end of the main ridge.

As we walked up to the southeast bluff, five terns flew up from the bluff and came over to hover above us, squeaking and grunting their greetings. Although a good search by Dr. Berger failed to find either egg or young, it is possible that this year they are nesting on this bluff. The egg is, of course, very difficult to locate. It blends in with the local terrain. Six terns in all were noted.

The day was rather poor in other birds. Even the cardinals seemed lacking, or silent. We observed no Red-tailed or White-tailed tropicbirds, frequently seen on visits to this area. It is very possible that the Red-tailed tropicbird now nests on Koko Head. An observation of a nest would be a first for the Island of Oahu. Niihau is the only other main island where it is reported to be nesting, and it has been reported entering holes on Lanai.

Walt Donaghho

FIELD TRIP to Aiea Loop Trail, July 10, 1966

On Sunday, July 10th, the Audubon Society conducted their bird walk on the Aiea Loop Trail under the leadership of Paul Scheffer. It was a delightfully cool, overcast day--perfect for hiking. Twenty-one "birders" made the trip, including three or four visitors from the Mainland and one from New Zealand.

Before proceeding with the hike, Paul played a series of tape-recorded songs and calls of twelve birds that inhabit the Aiea Loop Trail. This later proved to be very helpful to those people who have had difficulty in distinguishing between the "sound-alike" songs or calls of the 'Amakihi, 'Elepaio, and Leiiothrix. Similar tape-recorded bird study aids are planned for the other trails.

In comparison to the observations made during the past spring months, the July trip was short on both numbers and kinds of birds. In spite of this fact, we had a wonderful time and our visitors were able to add several new species to their lists. This is our sight and song record for the trip:

North American Cardinal--One pair seen in the upper park area.

Brazilian Cardinal--Three or four spotted in the residential district just outside the park.

Linnet or House Finch--A few seen and heard along the first part of the trail.

Leiiothrix--Commonly heard throughout the hike. A close-up observation was made on several near the turn-around point of the trail.

White-eyes--The trail was surprisingly quiet for all but a very few of these birds.

Barred Dove--One or two heard at the beginning of the trail.

'Elepaio--Commonly spotted feeding in the koa and other trees along the trail. Abundant in two localized sections.

'Amakihi--These birds were occasionally spotted; more were heard. We got a good close-up study of a pair feeding around the blossoms of the sandalwood trees in the first section of the trail.

'Apapane--Only one 'Apapane song heard on the entire hike. None seen.

We were disappointed in not hearing the melodious song of the Japanese Bush Warbler. This bird only recently moved into the Aiea Loop Trail area. The Scheffers heard eight in this area with their "big ear" recording equipment in April.

At the conclusion of the hike some of us were indeed fortunate to have a personally-conducted walk through the Keaiwa Heiau led by Mr. and Mrs. Tom McGuire. Mr. McGuire, a retired forester with the State Division of Forestry, explained to us that the Keaiwa Heiau was operated by the ancient Hawaiians as an infirmary. It was here that the old Kahuna applied various medicinal herbs to his ailing or wounded patients. Mr. McGuire has developed an arboretum at the Heiau of many of the plants that were used by the Kahuna. He further explained that he has had a hard time keeping some of the plants in the arboretum that are still of recognized medicinal value.

(Turn to page 30)

HAWAIIAN BIRDS

In this issue of THE ELEPAIO we begin an up-to-date serial listing of the Birds of Hawaii by Paul M. Scheffer. On pages 28 and 29 is a listing of introduced birds of the State of Hawaii that have been reported in 1966. In the October issue, you will find a list of the native birds. The November issue of THE ELEPAIO will include the fresh-waterbirds and shorebirds of Hawaii.

The birds are listed in alphabetical order rather than by a taxonomic arrangement. Information is also provided on the relative distribution of each species throughout the six major islands of the State.

Inasmuch as THE ELEPAIO has not carried a complete list of the birds of Hawaii since E. J. Bryan, Jr., published his material in 1934, we believe that Mr. Scheffer's work will be of interest.

INTRODUCED BIRDS REPORTED IN THE STATE OF HAWAII - 1966 (1)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DISTRIBUTION (2)					
		KAUAI	OAHU	MAUI	HAWAII	MOLOKAI	LANAI
CARDINAL							
Brazilian	Paroaria cristata	i	I	i	i*	i*	
North American	Richmondia cardinalis	I	I	I	i	I	I
DOVE							
Barred	Geopelia striata	I	I	I	I	I	I
Chinese Spotted	Streptopelia chinensis	I	I	I	I	I	I
Rock	Columba livia	i	i	i	i	i	i
EGRET, Cattle	Bubulcus ibis	i	I	i	i*	i	
FOWL							
Jungle	Gallus gallus	I					
Pea	Pavo cristatus		i	i	i		
FINCH							
House	Carpodacus mexicanus	I	I	I	I	I	I
Strawberry	Amandava amandava		i				
# LEIOTHRIX, Red-billed	Leiothrix lutea	i*	I	I	I	I	
MEADOWLARK, Western	Sturnella neglecta	I					
MOCKINGBIRD	Mimus polyglottos	I	I	I	i	I	
MYNAH							
Indian	Acridotheres tristis	I	I	I	I	I	I
OWL, Barn	Tyto alba	I		i	I		
PARTRIDGE							
Barbary	Alectoris barbara				i		
Chukar	Alectoris graeca chukar	i	i*	i	I	i	I
Chinese Bamboo	Pternistis leucoscepus			i			
Close-barred Francolin	Francolinus adspersus				i		
Erkel's Francolin	Francolinus erkelii	i*	i*		i		i
Indian Black Francolin	Francolinus francolinus	I		i	I	I	
Indian Grey Francolin	Francolinus pondicerianus	i*		i	i	I	I
PHEASANT							
Green	Phasianus versicolor	i			i	i	i
Ring-necked	Phasianus colchicus	i	i	i	I	I	I
QUAIL							
California	Lophortyx californicus	I	i	I	I	I	i
Gambel's	Lophortyx gambelii	i*					I
Japanese	Coturnix coturnix	i	i	i	i	i	i
MANNIKIN, Black-headed	Munia atricapilla		i*				
RICEBIRD	Munia nitoria	I	I	I	I	I	I
SPARROW							
Java	Munia oryzivora		i*				
English	Passer domesticus	I	I	I	I	I	I
SKYLARK	Alauda arvensis	i*	i	I	I	i	i

LEIOTHRIX

Leiothrix

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DISTRIBUTION (2)					
		KAUAI	OAHU	MAUI	HAWAII	MOLOKAI	LANAI
THRUSH							
Chinese	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	I	i	i*	i		
Laughing	<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	i*	i*				
Dyal	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	i*					
Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	I	i				
TIT, Japanese Varied	<i>Parus varius</i>	i	i				
TURKEY, Rio Grande	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	i	i*	i	i	I	i
WARBLER, Japanese Bush	<i>Cettia diphone</i>		i				
WHITE-EYE	<i>Zosterops japonica</i>	I	I	I	I	I	I
RECENT INTRODUCTIONS OR ESCAPEES -- STATUS UNCERTAIN							
BUDGERIGAR	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>		i*				
CARDINAL, Green	<i>Gubernatrix cristata</i>		i*				
DOVE							
Mourning	<i>Zenaidura macrura</i>				i*		
White-winged	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>				i*		
FINCH							
Cordon Bleu	<i>Uraeginthus (species)</i>		i*				
Grey Singing	<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>		i*				
Green Singing	<i>Serinus mosambicus</i>		i*				
Lavendar	<i>Lagonosticta coerulescens</i>		i*				
Saffron	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>		i*				
FOWL, Red Jungle	<i>Gallus ferrugineus</i>				i*		
MYNAH							
Talking	<i>Graculus religiosa</i>		i*				
PHEASANT, Reeve's	<i>Symaticus reevesi</i>	i*			i*	i*	i*
WAXBILL							
Common	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		i*				
Orange-cheeked	<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>		i*				
WEAVER							
Napolean	<i>Pyromelana afra</i>		i*				
Red Bishop	<i>Pyromelana orix</i>		i*				

(1) The list of introduced birds includes species deliberately released or stocked, as well as birds that escaped from pet shops or home aviaries.

(2) Key to distribution code -

I = The introduced species may commonly be observed in suitable habitat.

i = This introduced species can generally be seen only in a localized habitat with persistent effort and careful observation; an asterisk (*) indicates a rare species.

FIELD TRIP to Aiea Loop Trail, July 10, 1966 (Continued from page 27)

The finale of the trip was a short visit to the Watercress Farm where we tallied 10 Cattle Egrets. We had a bit of excitement when we spotted a mongoose with a young frog held firmly in its mouth. The mongoose crossed our road and jumped an irrigation ditch to get out of our way. By imitating a wounded, small animal distress call at this point, we were able to turn the animal. He dropped the frog, jumped back over the wide ditch and came to the side of the car where he reared up on his hind legs to get a better look at his "quarry". One look at a carload of birdwatchers was all that he needed! In his hasty retreat, he landed squarely in the middle of the ditch--a chagrined and very wet mongoose! Perhaps the frog lived to see another day!

Helen Scheffer

ALOHA to our new member:

Marion Mikaelson, 1547 Ala Wai Blvd, Apt 309, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815.

MAHALO NUI LOA to Janet Bell and Miriam Sinclair for getting out the annual index.

National Audubon Society's 62nd Annual Convention at Sacramento, California, from November 11 to 16, 1966, will highlight the effects of population growth and economic expansion on wildlife and its habitat, on watershed and forest ecology, on mountain and seashore scenic beauty, and on established and proposed parks and recreation area.

One of the four post-convention tours led by the Sacramento Audubon Society is to Hawaii from November 16 to 23.

For more information write to: Convention: National Audubon Convention, 613 Riversville Road, Greenwich, Conn. 06830. Post-convention Tours: Sacramento Audubon Society, 7248 Fair Oaks Blvd., Carmichael, California .

MAHALO NUI LOA AND ALOHA

We have just said ALOHA in early July to Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ely who left for Hays State College, and now with mixed feelings we said ALOHA to Dr. and Mrs. Hubert Frings, who were always willing to offer their helping hands to carry on the Society's activities. At the end of August they left for the University of Oklahoma. Hawaii's loss is Oklahoma's gain!

SEPTEMBER ACTIVITIES:

- September 11 - Field trip to study shore birds. Bring lunch, water, and if possible, your car. Transportation cost (\$1.00) to be paid to the drivers. Meet at the Library of Hawaii at 8:00 a.m.
Leader: Mike Ord, telephone: 968-771
- September 12 - Board meeting at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.
Members are always welcome.
- September 19 - General meeting at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.
Program for the night: Speaker: Ernest G. Holt Topic: SAMOA

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD:

President-W. Michael Ord, Vice Presidents-Dr. Hubert Frings & Paul M. Scheffer,
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DUES: Regular - \$3.00 per annum, Regular out of State - \$2.00 per annum, Junior (18 years and under) - \$1.00 per annum, Organization - \$2.00 per annum, Life - \$50.00.