

# THE ELEPAIO

Journal of the  
Hawaii Audubon Society



For the Better Protection  
of Wildlife in Hawaii

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 8

FEBRUARY 1967

## OAHU CHRISTMAS COUNT December 26, 1966

	<u>AREAS</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
Black-footed Albatross	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	7
White-tailed Tropicbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3
Blue-faced Booby	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Brown Booby	40	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	46
Red-footed Booby	430	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	430
Great Frigatebird	143	.	.	.	6	15	.	.	.	164
Black-cr Night Heron	5	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19
Pintail	11	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
Shoveler	1	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Ring-necked Duck	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Lesser Scaup	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bufflehead	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Common Gallinule	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	5
American Coot	.	31	6	.	.	3	7	.	.	47
American Golden Plover	155	2	13	.	91	98	181	.	50	590
Ruddy Turnstone	12	.	.	.	51	30	.	.	.	93
Wilson's Snipe	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wandering Tattler	3	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	11
Sanderling	5	.	.	.	37	90	.	.	.	132
Hawaiian Stilt	103	31	.	.	8	47	.	.	.	189
Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	.	31
Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Spotted Dove	4	7	15	2	5	64	365	4	11	477
Barred Dove	73	66	75	33	4	336	1151	17	47	1802
Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Red-billed Leiothrix	.	.	4	.	.	.	35	55	4	98
Mockingbird	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	2	7
Shama Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	12
'Elepaio	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	10	1	39
Mynah	108	206	353	2	5	208	4898	3	42	5825
White-eye	1	.	6	1	1	14	147	49	16	235
'Amakihi	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	21	.	29
'Apapane	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	6	.	42
Ricebird	100	8	128	120	.	111	75	2	7	551
House Sparrow	22	54	15	8	33	272	666	.	41	1111
Cardinal	1	3	7	2	.	18	46	16	3	96
Brazilian Cardinal	13	4	.	4	.	12	207	5	1	246
House Finch	.	.	.	3	.	.	66	20	.	89

## Oahu Christmas Count, December 26, 1966 - Continued

	AREAS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
Indian Hill Mynah	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Diamond Firetail Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Green Singing Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6
Grey Singing Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	22
Common Waxbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Cordon Bleu	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	7
Firefinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6
Lavender Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6
Strawberry Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4
Bishop Weaver	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	3
Napoleon Weaver	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
No. of Individual Birds:	1234	471	626	176	290	1329	7997	208	226	12,557
No. of Species:	23	13	13	10	16	19	32	12	13	51

Total hours on foot: 28

Total hours by car: 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ 

Total miles on foot: 17

Total miles by car: 155

Weather conditions: Very windy with some heavy showers and some sunshine.

Temperature: 69-80°F

Wind direction and velocity: NE, 15-25 mph. Gusts up to 35 mph.

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

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

Participants:	Carolyn Brooks	Eugene Kridler	Robert L. Pyle
	Patrick Conant	Gene Kridler	Harry Smith
	Mr. & Mrs. Carl Frings	Albert McGrew	Jane Solamillo
	Dick Gauthey	Viola McLaughlin	David Taira
	Jonathan Hegele	W. Michael Ord	Jack L. Throp
	Edith Jarui	Richard Poole	Mr. & Mrs. Ronald L. Walker
	Unoyo Kojima	Peter B. Pyle	

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OAHU CHRISTMAS COUNTS  
1957 - 1966

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Black-footed Albatross	2	2	2	.	1	.	1	5	7	7
White-tailed Tropicbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Blue-faced Booby	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Brown Booby	66	20	50	53	150	51	60	51	68	46
Red-footed Booby	1230	1560	1013	1315	500	600	739	580	240	430
Great Frigatebird	241	728	120	827	452	250	219	408	117	164
Cattle Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Black-crowned Night Heron	4	4	2	7	14	21	15	51	31	19



	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Green Singing Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	6
Grey Singing Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	22
Common Waxbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2
Cordon Bleu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7
Firefinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	6
Lavender Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	6
Strawberry Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Bishop Weaver	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Napoleon Weaver	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bishop or Napoleon Weaver	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
No. of Individual Birds:	4565	7457*	4076	4656	3954	2969	7963	10,139	11,820+	12,557
No. of Species:	39	34	34	34	39	39	35	34	46	51

\*2 unidentified waterfowl included

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#### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1966 CHRISTMAS COUNT

By W. M. Ord

Thanks to a Diamond Firetail Finch, better known though incorrectly, as a Diamond Sparrow, and ten other species of escaped cagebirds this year's Christmas Bird Count was probably the best in the history of the Hawaii Audubon Society. Fifty-one species were identified and a total of 12,557 individuals were counted.

The Diamond Firetail Finch was probably the most interesting observation of all inasmuch as it is a native Australian grassfinch, and entry into the State of Hawaii - for release or as a cagebird - is strictly prohibited. The other cagebirds were recorded on last year's count with the exception of the Indian Hill Mynah. This bird eluded our diligent efforts last year. (During the last year several reports came in on these exotics about their breeding and feeding young. It is highly possible that some of them will become permanent residents.)

The overall birding conditions left a lot to be desired. The wind at times was extremely gusty and the showers in the mountain sections were very heavy. The development of the Salt Lake complex has resulted in a very low count for that area. This was expected and our efforts should be channeled towards "greener pastures" in the future.

This year also marked the first time we had counted Bufflehead, Ring-necked Duck, Wilson's Snipe and Laughing Gull on a Christmas count. The Wilson's Snipe and the Bufflehead aren't unusual visitors to our Islands, but the Ring-necked Duck and the Laughing Gull certainly are. Snipe, ducks and gulls seem to be fairly well represented in Hawaii this year; records for Kauai, Maui and Oahu have already been printed in THE ELEPAIO.

Our continued effort to improve the dove and mynah counts has paid dividends this year. Barred Dove count is up to 1802 individuals from 1028 for 1965 and the Mynah count is up to 5825 individuals from 2449 for 1965. Both of these counts are still very conservative as I hope the 1967 count will show.

The high count that we have enjoyed on Sooty Terns for the last three annual counts failed to come through this year. This might be indicative of the Moku Manu and Manana colonies' breeding cycle coinciding this year as compared to the previous three years when the Moku Manu colony had young before the Manana birds started to lay.

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AIEA TRAIL: Only six 'Apapane and twenty-one 'Amakihi were counted--an unusually poor count, especially for the 'Apapane. Why? Is it because there were no eucalyptus or lehua blossoms? Even the 'Elepaio showed the lowest count of the last seven years--



only ten. Fortunately, of those we saw, they were just as curious as ever and came to the trail and gave us a good show. Creeper: we waited, we looked, but none showed up to be counted. 1961 was the last time a Creeper was reported. Has anyone seen an Oahu Creeper recently? If you have, please let us know. Let us hope that a strong wind and a occasional downpour with a very few lehua blossoms contributed to the poor count instead of an ecological change caused by the introduction of exotic flora and fauna.

Somehow the day seemed incomplete, so we headed for Waipio Peninsula. Unfortunately, the pond where the Ibis was last seen was completely dry and no shore birds were feeding, although Pintails, Sanderling, and Turnstone were flying over the area. Their feeding ground is completely gone. Where are they now feeding? The Strawberry Finches and the Black-headed Mannikins were still here, but how much longer will they be feeding here? How many more times will we be seeing the graceful Cattle Egrets flying over this area? Are their days numbered too?

Ah, at least there were about seven Stilt, a beautiful drake Pintail with four females at the city dump. There were also a Black-bellied Plover, Sanderling, Golden Plover, Turnstone, Tattler, Night Heron, and Coot. And, of course, the Cattle Egrets were still flying over from the mangrove towards the cane field--a beautiful peaceful sight worth passing on to the next generation.

Is it only a matter of time before all of the shore birds' feeding areas will be gone? What is wrong? Does it matter? Let's get together and find a solution to this problem. It is possible.

Unoyo Kojima

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THE WASHINGTON POST, January 1, 1967, page B1: AND A RED FOX, TOO - BEAK COUNT TURNS UP 100,000 BIRDS by Hank Burchard (Ethel Matheson's contribution)

"...Among the 95 species identified within a 15-mile radius of the Naval Annex in Arlington were two species of owls never before reported here; the long-eared and the saw-whet....This year's count shows that the bird population is holding steady around Washington, but the starlings and grackles continue to expand and the "better" birds are still declining....Among the birds sighted...were about a score of robins who forgot to fly south for the winter; around 1000 cardinals; some 500 each of bluejays and mockingbirds; 2000 to 3000 gulls and several hundred ruddy ducks ....The last nesting bald eagles in the area still are holding out in their Mason Neck eyrie, but hawks in general are moving out, meadowlarks went with the meadows, barred owls are dwindling and only five bluebirds were seen....The red fox? He was on Roosevelt Island with the saw-whet owl."

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NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY TOUR, NOVEMBER 16-23, 1966

By W. M. Ord

On Wednesday evening, November 16th, members of the Hawaii Audubon Society met with the members of the National Audubon Society Tour to the State of Hawaii for a social evening. Walt Donaghho and Mike Ord showed slides of Hawaii's scenery and birds respectively to our visitors of what they would see during their week's tour.

Thursday morning, we drove to Sea Life Park to see the exhibit and have lunch. The seabirds in the Hawaiian Islands enclosure put on a good display for our visitors with many of the juvenile Red-footed Boobies flying low overhead catching fish thrown to them by an attractive Polynesian girl. Rabbit Island was virtually deserted except for a small flock of Common Noddies seen through the telescope. After lunch we visited the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, where we were given the red carpet treatment. The ponds produced very small numbers of waders - a few Black-necked Stilt, Golden Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Sanderling and a Wandering Tattler. Several Black-crowned Night Herons were spotted resting in the pickle-weed. Ulupau Head was relatively quiet compared to the activity observed on other occasions at this time of the year. There were very small numbers of Red-footed Boobies scattered among the 'Haole koa'. Moku Manu, also, seemed to be lacking in the large numbers generally

found on this island. Brown and Red-footed Boobies were seen well through the telescope. One large flight of Great Frigatebirds was observed preying on boobies fishing off the leese of Moku Manu. Several White-capped Noddies were seen flying around the base of Ulupau Head. Returning to Honolulu via the quarry-side of Kawainui Swamp, we saw several Gallinule. At the reservoir on the Old Pali Road, we saw 17 Pintail, 2 Green-winged Teal and an American Widgeon as well as several Coots and Gallinule. Shama Thrush and Red-billed Leiothrix were heard singing in the dense undergrowth, though no amount of coaxing was to bring them out where they could be seen by our visitors. That evening we were entertained by Gene Kridler with slides of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

Our first stop on Friday was at the Honolulu Zoo, though to the disappointment of Walt and myself very few people realized the significance of the sighting of the Indian Hill Mynah seen across the street from the Reef Tower as we boarded the buses. I'm convinced that many people at this time were becoming very blasé about seeing Mynahs. Jack Throp gave us a good guided tour around the bird exhibits and everyone seemed elated at seeing the Laysan Finch, 'Apapane, 'Amakihi and Puaiohi at such close quarters. A brief stop at Bishop Museum was followed by a quick tour of the Waipio area. Ricebirds, Strawberry Finches, Black-headed Mannikins, a lone Black-bellied Plover, Golden Plovers, Barred Doves, Spotted Doves were seen and a Skylark was heard singing high overhead. Several Cattle Egrets were seen at Sumida's farm in Pearl City as we returned to the airport for a flight over to Kauai. The afternoon on Kauai was scheduled as free, so our visitors could rest up and do necessary chores. Two members and the writer hired a small car and took off for Hanalei. In the taro beds on the left of the highway before reaching Hanalei we saw two Sharp-tailed Sandpipers, a Wilson's Snipe, four Koloa and two dozen Black-necked Stilts. Chinese thrushes were singing everywhere but were very careful to remain hidden from sight.

Saturday morning we headed for Hanapepe Valley and on to Waimea Canyon. White-tailed Tropicbirds were seen in both places. At Kalalau Valley lookout we had lunch and saw several 'Apapane, 'Amakihi, 'Elepaio and 'Anianiau. After lunch a large party took off into the brush where we saw all of the above-mentioned drepanids and 'Elepaio along with 'I'iwi, Creeper and 'Akepa. The latter two mentioned species were quite a surprise, not only for our visitors but for the tour leaders as well. Returning with a short stop at Koke'e State Park, we again saw 'I'iwi, 'Apapane, 'Amakihi and 'Elepaio. A Pueo also put on a very good display for us as it hunted around the perimeter of the field. Several Junglefowl were seen and the usual discussion followed as to whether they were in actual fact Junglefowl or domestic chickens gone wild. Back at sea level again we visited the alfalfa fields in Kekaha and saw Western Meadowlarks, Pintail, Koloa and another Wilson's Snipe.

Sunday morning we left Kauai at 8:00 a.m. for a direct flight to Maui. Once there we quickly proceeded to Kanaha Pond. Black-necked Stilts, Shovelers and Pintails were in most of the ponds. Two Black-bellied Plovers were seen resting on a portion of one of the dried up ponds. Three Ring-billed Gulls, a Lesser Scaup, a Black Brant, one Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, four Dowitchers and many Golden Plovers were observed under very good light conditions. A trip up to Haleakala National Park was very successful. The crater was relatively clear affording our visitors a magnificent view. Hosmer Grove was alive with 'Apapane, 'Amakihi and 'I'iwi feeding in the flowering eucalyptus. Several Chukar and Ring-necked Pheasants were observed as we drove up and down the mountain.

After arriving in Hilo early Monday morning, we started on what was probably the most fruitless birding day of the tour. Our first stop was at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park where several White-tailed Tropicbirds were seen. Very few drepanids were seen though considerable time was spent looking for them. There were frequent showers so we headed for the Black Sands beach at Kalapana. A short stop was made along the coast where we found some caves in the cliffs. White-capped Noddies were flying in and out in pairs, and I think everybody was able to see them well even without the aid of field glasses.

Tuesday was our last full day and a certain amount of controversy was developing between the visitors as to what they should do. There were twelve people who were

literally "hard birders"- nothing else was acceptable to them. The writer put forward the suggestion that we hire two cars and take our chances of seeing some of the rare birds. The reception was such that there no longer was any controversy. Our first stop was at about 4,000' elevation along the Kulani prison road. 'Elepaio and 'Oma'o put on a grand display. Returning to the Saddle Road we made several stops, and I don't think I have ever seen so many 'I'iwi at one time feeding and displaying in the 'Ohi'a. 'Oma'o again were fairly numerous here with a lot of singing. The song of the Hawaii 'Oma'o is much different from the Kauai bird which to my mind is by far more melodious. A guided tour by the State Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife biologists at Pohakuloa was extremely interesting. A flying tour of the Puu Laau area on Mauna Kea was very worthwhile. Both the Palila and 'Akiapola'au were seen extremely well, and because we spent too much time there, it was dark before we arrived at good Hawaiian Hawk habitat. The larger party in the buses were, however, fortunate in that they saw three Hawks.

Wednesday morning everyone headed toward his own respective destination. Gene Kridler, in stopping off at Maui on his return to Honolulu saw an immature Snow Goose at Kealia pond. All in all it was an extremely rewarding tour.

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FOR JUNIOR MEMBERS:

#### TANTALUS TRAIL NO. 2

By Ann Butzine\*

When some people think of hiking, they may associate it with mountain climbing. However, a hike can be an easy pleasurable stroll. A good example of this is the Tantalus Trail No. 2, which is short and very rewarding.

The start of the trail branches off from upper Round Top Drive. It winds along the sides of the Manoa Cliffs and is very level. Below stretches the lush green of Manoa Valley--quite a sight to see when there are four waterfalls to view on the opposite walls! At the end of the Cliffs the trail drops into Pauoa Flats, which is a saddle between Tantalus and the Koolau Range. The trail is still level, and walking along the flats is like being in a fairy land. The forest is filled with dew covered grass, twisted guava plants, and tall lacy paperbark trees. Lemon eucalyptus scents the air and bamboo clatters in the breeze.

The trail stops, almost abruptly, at a lookout over Nuuanu Valley. The panoramic view, on a clear day, stretches from the ocean on the leeward side through the Pali to the ocean on the windward side. Even in the rain there is still a nice view directly below the water reservoir with its lei of Norfolk pines.

If you retrace your steps to the junction with the Manoa Cliffs trail, and then climb up a steep but short slope to the peak of Tantalus, you get yet another reward. At the top you can see from Diamond Head to Honolulu Harbor and the view is incomparable. From there it's just a short walk down a paved road to the bottom of the peak trail and back to the main road.

Other assets of this trip are the many beautiful plants and trees that can be seen along the way. Many of which are labeled with their botanical and Hawaiian names and the use to which they were put in earlier times. The birds raise their sweet voices for your pleasure, and as hikes go this is a very short one, both mileage- and time-wise. Only about three miles long, it takes but a few hours to complete.

As you can see, the Tantalus Trail No. 2 has proved itself to be very rewarding to malahini and kamaaina alike. It is well liked and well trod!

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\*Ann is a junior at Kalani High School. It is encouraging to receive contributions from the junior members. Please continue to send in articles.

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Letter from Steve West, Loving, New Mexico, October 17, 1966:

...Fall migration has been very poor. Numbers of species and individuals are down sharply for no apparent reason. Most of the fall migrants have arrived and many have left. The White Pelicans (40) were at Carlsbad in early October and should build up



to 600 by November and leave by the middle of December. According to old notes the bird used to winter here, but there are only two recent winter records.

Sandpiper migration has been poor, probably because of lack of mudflats. We had a good-sized rain in late August, when it turned into a flood and left most of the lakes and ponds filled to the brim. Most of the commoner species showed up anyway....

I went to Carlsbad Caverns National Park the other day to do some birding. I found very few birds. The Audubon's Warbler was the most common. I spent most of my time at Rattlesnake Springs, because it is probably the best birding spot in the county. Rattlesnake Springs is very different from the surrounding terrain. Surrounding the Springs is a wide desert filled with prickly pear cactus, yucca, catclaw, and mesquite and crisscrossed with small and large gullies.... During the fall the water drops sharply and occasionally a Northern Waterthrush can be seen teetering at the edge.... Food supply is always available, so there is an abundant array of wildlife.

Vermillion Flycatchers and occasionally Black Phoebes are seen catching insects. The Vermillion Flycatcher or "little coal of fire" nests at Rattlesnake Springs, and recently it has started wintering here. This is the only winter record for this species in New Mexico. The Vermillion Flycatcher is a very beautiful bird.

Another beautiful pair of birds found at the Springs are the Painted and Varied Buntings. The former is more common than the latter. The Varied Bunting is a very rare bird in New Mexico and is observed at Rattlesnake Springs very rarely. The Painted Bunting is uncommon, but usually a pair or two set up housekeeping at the Springs every summer. The Painted Bunting is very beautiful. It sings during the hot summer day from the top of a willow or cottonwood tree.... With the exception of some shorebirds, most of the birds that are found in the county have turned up at one time or another at Rattlesnake Springs. A trip to the Springs at any time of the year is well worth the time spent....

Last year we talked about the nesting birds, and this year we'll study the backyard birds. There's only one bird on the calendar that we have around our homes. Can you tell me which one it is? Yes, the bird on the cover, the CARDINAL. Please find out all you can about this bird from books and observations, and share your findings with other members by writing to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

How many species of birds are around your home? Which bird is the most numerous? Any nests? Of course, for many of us, the first on our lists will be the mynah, next the house sparrow, then the white-eye. Some of us are fortunate to have both the N.A. and the Brazilian cardinals, the spotted and the barred doves, the mockingbird, and the ricebird; also the plover for those with spacious open yard areas. If we live near water, maybe the black-crowned night heron is our backyard bird. Have the strawberry finch and the black-headed mannikin increased to the point where some of us can watch them from our kitchen windows? If so, please let us know. Tell us in detail about the habitat, food, and everything about the ecology of the locale.

Since many of these birds will be nesting very soon, the following is a list of nesting information on some of them:

Cardinal: Builds a loosely constructed, cup-shaped nest in trees and bushes; 3-4 eggs, whitish, spotted with brown; two or three broods a year. The male cares for the young while the female sits on the next clutch.

Brazilian Cardinal: Nest is a slight open structure, placed in trees and bushes, usually within 10 feet of the ground; 3-4 eggs, whitish, marked with gray and brown. At least two broods a year. Both sexes incubate and care for the young. Often leaves nesting grounds for a month or two after the breeding season is over.

Barred Dove: Nest a flimsy platform of twigs, placed in trees and shrubs; frequently insecure and displaced by wind; 2 white eggs. Young leave the nest in two weeks, are cared for by parents for another week. Nests throughout year, up to five broods.

Spotted Dove: Nest is a slight platform of twigs, in trees or bushes; 2 white eggs. Long breeding season; probably two or three broods.

House Finch: Builds a compact, cup-shaped nest in trees, bushes or sheltered places; 3-5 greenish blue eggs, lightly speckled with brown or black.



- Strawberry Finch: Nesting habits in Hawaii unknown; in India usually nests in early winter; builds large domed nest of grasses, well concealed, close to ground; 5-6 pure white eggs; probably two broods a year.
- Black-crowned Night Heron: Rough nest of sticks and twigs; 2-4 eggs, bluish-green, oval; nests in colonies in uplands or close to shore, frequently in kiawe trees; young often seen as early as February.
- Black-headed Mannikin: Builds a spherical nest of dried grass. This nest is not very carefully built.
- Mockingbird: Nest is bulky, made of twigs, rootlets, grasses; 4-6 bluish eggs, marked with red-brown. Very aggressive in defending the nest; will often swoop down on any person or animal that approaches too closely.
- Mynah: Nest an untidy heap of paper, grass, odd items, such as cellophane, placed under eaves, in cavities or trees, usually under cover. 3-4 one-inch eggs, blue; incubation period 12 days; both sexes incubate and tend the young. One to three broods a year.
- Ricebird: Nest is a large domed structure made of grasses, sugar-cane tassels, etc., placed high in trees; entrance hole on the side leads to the inner cup; 3-4 small white eggs. Both sexes probably share in building the nest, incubation and care of the young.
- House Sparrow: Builds an untidy domed nest in trees, under eaves or in any sheltered place; entrance hole on side leads to inner cup lined with chicken feathers, etc. 4-7 eggs, whitish, marked with gray and brown. At least two broods a year.
- White-eye: Makes a very small, beautifully woven nest of fibers and grasses, usually placed in a horizontal fork of a small branch. Three or four eggs, white or bluish; incubation period 11 days; young remain in the nest for a similar period. Both sexes share in nest building, incubation and care of the young; are devoted parents.

If you find any discrepancies or additional information, please share your experiences by writing to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

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THE WASHINGTON POST news article on CANUS: A WING AND A PRAYER (Ethel Matheson's contribution)

The statements accompanying the picture of this handsome bird are as follows: "Fully recovered from an operation that left him with no right wing, Canus, one of North America's remaining 50 whooping cranes, surveys the scene at Laurel's Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. Found three years ago with a bad wing in the Northwest Territory, the half-year-old was shipped by Canadian authorities to scientists in Colorado for corrective surgery. The early operations couldn't save the wing; three months ago it was taken off. But Canus--whose name symbolizes the conservation cooperation between Canada and the United States--may help perpetuate his kind. In the next year or two, when he is mature, scientists plan to mate him with a female whooper in an attempt to save a dying race."

See THE ELEPAIO, Vol. 26, No. 5, Nov. 1965, pp 42-44 for detail information on Canus.

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BIRDS IN OUR LIVES by the US Dept of the Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service. Price \$9.00  
Mail order to: Supt of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

BIRDS IN OUR LIVES is a factual story about birds and people. It tells of the positive values of birds--of the enjoyment and inspiration that birds give to millions of people. It tells also of problems, warnings, and hopes, too. The perspective is broad and the view is manysided.

The authors--61 in all--have a wide range of backgrounds. Joseph E. King and Robert L. Pyle are co-authors of the chapter on "Some Birds Like Fish" pp 230-239.

The book has 576 pages and is attractively illustrated--there are 80 wash drawings and 372 story-telling photographs.

All whose lives have been touched by birds will find interest and value in this book. It gives deeper insight into the impact of birds on our civilization.

## YOUR PUBLICATION

THE ELEPAIO is as good as your contributions. We need your help to improve the quality and to communicate the conservation message to the largest number of people as possible.

The following is the financial report from 1 January through 31 December 1966:

Envelopes and stamps ..	\$162.59	
Paper .....	102.96	Mimeographing - Gratis (Bishop Museum)
Stencil .....	24.33	Typing - Gratis (members)
Miscellaneous .....	1.61	Mailing - Gratis (members)
	<u>\$291.49</u>	

The mailing list for December 1966 issue was as follows:

Honolulu	109 copies	APO	4 copies
Rural Oahu	8	Mainland	62 (24 states)
Hawaii	9	Canada	1
Kauai	10	New Zealand	3
Maui	4	Samoa	<u>1</u>
Molokai	2		213 copies

Last year, help came from many sources, but we never have enough field observations. Thank you for your generous contributions, but we need more. This is your publication, so let's all work together to make this a worthwhile undertaking.

Please write to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816 for any suggestions.

MAHALO NUI LOA

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To the outgoing officers: Thank you for your generous contribution and work well done.

To the incoming officers: Thank you for accepting the work.

To both: MAHALO NUI LOA & ALOHA.

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ALOHA to new members:

Helen A. de S. Canavarrro, 45090 Namoku St., Kaneohe, Oahu 96744.  
 Lt Comdr J. Richard Gauthy, 2 Ford Island Way, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818.  
 Marion H. Hewitt, 2473-A Ala Wai Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96815.  
 George T. Morrison, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii 96718.  
 Frieda Olsen, 3055 Pualei Circle, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815.  
 Vera M. Westcoat, Prince 152, 1511 Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817.

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## FEBRUARY ACTIVITIES:

February 12 - 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.  
 February 13 - Board meeting at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.  
 Members are always welcome.  
 February 20 - General meeting at the Honolulu Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.  
 Program for the night: Walt Donaghho will show a film, "Kenya in 1952."

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## HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD:

President-W. Michael Ord, Vice Presidents-Dr. Andrew J. Berger & Jack L. Throp  
 Secretary-Mrs. Robert L. Pyle, Treasurer-Carl Frings  
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THE ELEPAIO: EDITORS: Miss Charlotta Hoskins & Miss Unoyo Kojima

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

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

DUES FOR 1967 ARE NOW PAYABLE