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For the Better Protection of Wildlife in Hawaii

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ENDANGERED SPECIES--THE FEDERAL PROGRAM* By J. P. Linduska Associate Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, United States Department of the Interior

A few months ago, a journalist on assignment with National Geographic Magazine stopped by my office. His job: to put together the first of a series of articles dealing with endangered wildlife of the entire world. The full series, he explained, would probably be spread over a decade or more. He came to the point of his visit quickly.

"Why all the hubbub about vanishing wildlife? Of what particular good are they; and would they be so sorely missed if they simply passed out of the picture as have thousands of species before them? What motivates people who want so desperately to save them?"

After mouthing his questions for some minutes, I called in help. The responses of my associates were about like mine, and after an hour of free-wheeling discussion our interviewer left--still not convinced by the explanations he'd received.

"I'll talk with others," he said, "and see if I can't develop a more rational reason for preserving endangered wildlife."

We were being baited, of course. This writer shared our own sense of urgency; yet he was unable, he felt, to express it in a way to convince those who may feel otherwise. He was honestly searching for some hard-hitting rationale that would give logic to the mission.

Since that day I have thought more about "the why of it" from time to time. If you strip away sentiment, morality, conscience, ethics and possibly some religious involvement, I must admit there is little left to convince a big-city baseball fan or a harassed tenement dweller sitting beneath a leaky roof.

In what may be a practical way, there is always the gene pool, of course. And yet it's hard to argue the good to humanity that may accrue from such cellular entities in the black-footed ferret or a blind cave fish. By now I'm content to abide by the unexplainable sympathy that a great mass of people feel for their animal associates on the brink--and let it go at that. Maybe--just maybe--world turmoil and the stresses of modern-day living have engendered an insecurity in ourselves. Maybe, apprehension of our own future has instilled a simpatico for the future of others. Or maybe we humans, of whom there are too many, have come to identify with those species of which there are too few.

*Presented at the 47th Annual Conference of Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, Honolulu, Hawaii, July 18, 1967.

Whatever the underlying concern for imperiled wildlife, the fact is it has reached a crescendo. But the beginning dates back half a century. Since 1903 we have given attention to preserving and managing environments for one or another of these vanishing forms. We can count among these the whooping crane, bison, trumpeter swan, Key deer, pronghorn and desert bighorn. And to these we now add many more that will receive full attention in an effort to save them from passing into oblivion.

Just how to go about it will be a problem for some species in some areas. First off, there is the matter of ignorance---ignorance as to the specific factors limiting recovery from a perilous low. It's as Dr. Stanley Cain, our Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, remarked in addressing the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences last December: "The growing public interest in rare and endangered species has caught the scientists short. They know scarcely anything about their biology and their ecological requirements, anything in detail, that is."

Unhappily, the statement is true not alone for obscure types, but for some that are well known. The bald eagle could be offered in example. Its numbers decline steadily, but as far as any pinpointed cause, we can point to none. Sub-acute insecticide poisoning, and with it, impairment of reproduction, has been mentioned. But there's no sure proof. The elimination of suitable nesting trees and the harassment that comes with human encroachment on aeries could well be factors. But we're not quite sure. Illegal killing (and we know it occurs) accounts for still others. But who's to say if it's in a degree to explain away the steady decline. Probably in the case of the bald eagle, as well as others, the attrition is spread over many fronts.

There's too little time to glean all the facts for a complete understanding of what many endangered species need for survival. But we do know there are some things they can't do without. Marauding dogs, poachers, and hurricanes aside, the Key deer cannot subsist in the midst of pizza parlors and motel developments. And a marsh filled and blacktopped to serve as an airport facility will no longer sustain marsh dwellers of which we have several species now on the ragged edge. Land acquisition, therefore, to preserve essential habitat for several species is a pressing need at the moment.

A five-year program now in the making follows on provisions in the Endangered Species Act of 1966 to acquire lands using money in the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Another section of the Endangered Species Act declares it to be the policy of Congress that the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Defense seek to protect endangered wildlife and to preserve their habitats on land under their respective jurisdictions.

There are some 765 million acres of public lands under the jurisdiction of v_a rious Federal agencies, and about 50 million acres of Indian lands. Many of these areas now serve to protect and preserve endangered species. Many other areas can, through dedication, management, and development, contribute effectively to the program. An early objective is to complete surveys of the capability of existing Federal lands to provide habitat needed to guard against any further loss of species from our native fauna.

And preservation of habitat involves more than the purchase of land to secure it against total loss to an urban development, a farming operation, or a big dam. The quality of these environments must likewise be safeguarded. They must be protected from such degrading elements as pesticide pollution; fire; human disturbance; losses of food and cover plants from whatever cause; reduction in stream flow; siltation due to lumbering, surface mining, grazing or construction; changes in water temperature; and the host of many factors that can reduce or destroy their value as productive habitats.

Consideration must also be given to the type of competition that may develop when exotic animals are introduced into habitats of native species, sometimes to the detriment of the latter. And there are problems that relate to the prospect of bringing diseases to endangered species through the introduction of alien hosts. Likewise, animal control in or near the range of vanishing wildlife could constitute a serious hazard. With this in mind, a tight policy on control has been adopted in our own organization and pointed instructions to our field people have been issued covering such operations.

In a more positive vein, we have witnessed some remarkable accomplishments in building the numbers of several game species through transplants into blank habitats. To what extent this may be an effective means of extending the range and augmenting the numbers of endangered species is difficult to say. It will be given trial for one or more species of songbirds; and in other instances where the current range of an animal is in jeopardy, it may appear as an only last recourse. In the case of resident species, we would look to the State conservation agencies to assume responsibility for transplant operations even though the release may be to areas under Federal control. At present, some endangered types are of such limited distribution that one tragedy could destroy all existing individuals. Where the numbers permit it, and where other habitats conducive to survival are present, it would appear as good insurance therefor to attempt to establish other nucleus groups to safeguard against such an eventuality.

Related to such efforts of extending the range and augmenting the numbers of a species-on-the-brink is the program of artificial propagation now underway at the Bureau's Patuxent Wildlife Research Center at Laurel, Maryland. The project is paying off and I would cite in particular the know-how that has accrued on the propagation of sandhill cranes. Work on this species, now in its sixth year, was started at Monte Vista, Colorado, and later transferred to Patuxent. More than revealing facts on the biology of cranes, this research has produced information on incubation and the dietary needs of young. This knowledge, in consort with observations on wild birds, has done much to enlarge our chances for successful propagation of whooping cranes.

As you may know, field studies have shown that cranes often lay two eggs, but seldom hatch more than one. Accordingly, collecting one egg from a nest is not likely to reduce total production in the wild. These facts, together with what has been learned on captive birds, have made this year's venture in a "whooping crane farm" a reasonable undertaking.

And so far things look promising. Of a total of six eggs collected in Canada in early June, one anticipated the stork and hatched en route. The chick succumbed, presumably, because the oxygen concentration of the pressurized plane was not adequate to the high demands of the emerging chick. The remaining five hatched at Patuxent prior to mid-June and are doing well.

In addition to the work on cranes, propagation studies are underway on the Aleutian Canada goose as a prelude to reestablishing wild populations; on the South American kite as a means of leading the way for work on the endangered Everglades kite; and on the Andean condor and the turkey vulture for what may be learned of the habits and requirements of the related California condor. Observations also are being made of the masked bobwhite, nene goose, and Tule white-fronted goose.

Captive breeding and rearing techniques for mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibians will be added to the program as conditions recommend. And we will solicit the aid of competent zoos and zoological parks, State conservation agencies and individual propagators, some of these groups even now being involved. In this regard, I might mention that Rosie and Crip, two captive whoopers at the San Antonio Zoo, also made an effort at restoration of their kind by producing two eggs in early June.

As I noted earlier, a major obstacle to an enlightened job of preservation is the shortage of facts. Accordingly, research will figure prominently in the overall program. Our Bureau will give leadership and coordinate studies necessary to provide information which in some cases is as elemental as the need for reasonably accurate population data. And there's much more. Life history information is sketchy or lacking for many. Little is known of the habitat requirements of still others. And how to preserve and manage the environment for the assured welfare of many species will be a perplexing problem. It all adds up to a bigger job than any one agency alone can handle. We will be searching widely for all the help we can muster.

Currently we have four biologists engaged in field studies on the black-footed ferret, the California condor and several Hawaiian species. At full staff we hope to have 12 field people engaged in such work, and in addition a program coordinator in each of our regions who will function as a staff specialist to the regional director. The position will be the field counterpart of our departmental organization wherein an office of endangered species serves in a staff capacity to the director. And through these field jobs we expect to extend the same cooperation and coordination over a broad front of Federal, State, and private interest.

An extensive program of public education and information, coordinated with efforts of other Federal agencies, State conservation departments and universities, also will be pursued. This will be a concerted attempt to remind the public of the status of endangered species and their environment. We want to sustain--even enlarge upon--the considerable citizen interest in endangered wildlife and to broaden this interest to include active support of programs to protect existing habitats, create new ones, and to protect these animals from irresponsible hunting and other avoidable losses. The information program may involve packaged slide presentations; movies, including TV-PSA clips; and numerous publications and feature news stories and news releases. At a future date a major book on this program is also contemplated.

As a final comment, may I say-our concern for endangered wildlife goes beyond our own shores. We look upon the problem as having global significance more pressing in some other countries than in our own. Many nations--and particularly some of the less developed--are losing their native fauna to a variety of causes. In some instances overexploitation through trapping and sale is the main cause of decline. With our own country standing as the principal outlet for such commerce, it would be an offense to our conservation conscience not to be concerned over such depletion.

Where such dwindling animals are being taken illegally in the country of origin, we have in the Lacey Act sufficient legal basis to intercept U.S. shipments and to penalize offenders. Unhappily, many new nations have yet to develop an awareness of the importance of protecting their native species. Even in the face of near extermination of some forms, protection is lacking or inadequate. In other cases, there is no good knowledge of the status of some, or the revenue derived from sales is too strong an incentive to be denied. And so we are sympathetic to Federal legislation introduced in this Congress which by various means would lend protection to those species declared endangered elsewhere in the world.

We expect furthermore to extend our effort by working with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), an independent international body whose membership includes States, government departments, and private institutions as well as international organizations. Although not a United Nations organization as such, IUCN enjoys the support of UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and a variety of other intergovernmental bodies. Its present membership includes 25 governments and 225 organizations from 67 countries. Our Bureau is a departmental member of IUCN and is represented on the Survival Service Commission.

This, then, is an abbreviated account of where we're to on a program that had its beginning a half century ago, but only now is receiving the emphasis it deserves. It is a program that can't wait, not without risking the fate of the auk, the passenger pigeon and the heath hen, for many more that are now on the ragged edge. Three hundred species and subspecies of birds, 200 of mammals--more than 1,000 vertebrates all told--are struggling for survival--rare or endangered. Each year one more species crosses the threshhold to extinction.

On the homefront we have made a strong start, thanks to the sympathetic support of many organizations, the Congress, and people the country over. We'll need all of such help and more if, as our conscience and professional calling demand, we are to preserve the many that number so few.

HAWAIIAN WILDLIFE NEEDS HELP* State Division of Fish & Game By Michio Takata

The Hawaiian Islands once were home to about 70 kinds of birds, one species of bat, and the Hawaiian Monk Seal. Many of these species were found nowhere else in the world. Today, 24 birds are believed extinct, and another 24 are so rare they might be lost at any time. The monk seal is less common than it once was and the bat probably is also. Most visitors to the Islands come and go without ever seeing a native bird or mammal. Wildlife they do see are doves, mynahs, cardinals, mongooses, and goats--all imports from other parts of the world.

Reasons for Decline

The reasons for the decline and in some cases extinction of the native wildlife are not completely known. Apparently, many factors are involved.

- 1. Some birds, such as the '0'o and Mamo were highly prized for their brilliant feathers, many of which decorated the costumes of early Hawaiian royalty. How many birds were killed in the process of obtaining feathers is unknown, but many, many feathers were used over the years.
- 2. Hunting for sport and food reduced the numbers of Nene (Hawaiian goose) and Koloa (Hawaiian duck). Shooting also took the toll of native hawks ('Io) and crows ('Alala). Meat and hide hunters depleted the monk seal.
- 3. Introduced rats, dogs, cats, and mongooses destroyed Newell's shearwaters, Nene, Koloa, and possibly other ground nesting birds.
- 4. Foreign birds probably compete for food and living space and may have brought with them diseases native species could not tolerate. Introduced mosquitoes may have transmitted disease.
- 5. Probably the greatest influence has been change in the land itself, resulting in loss of suitable living conditions for certain species and in a general decline in suitability for other forms. Lowland areas have suffered the most change with grass and shrub lands converted to agricultural and residential uses, forests destroyed, hills and valleys overgrazed by domestic and wild livestock, and ponds and marshes drained and filled. Certain of the smaller islands were denuded by introduced rabbits and overrun with foreign plants. Overgrazing and introduction of exotic plants are also changing the mountain areas.

With 24 birds believed extinct and another 24 species classified as very rare, the Hawaiian Islands lead all other States. The total number of wildlife forms currently listed as rare or endangered in the United States is 129: 33 mammals, 49 birds, 4 reptiles, 5 amphibians, and 38 fishes. Hawaii, therefore, has almost 50 percent of the birds and almost 20 percent of the total. Some of the 24 are in danger of declining even further, so are of considerable interest to the people of Hawaii, the United States, and the world.

What is Being Done?

Saving Hawaii's unique wildlife heritage is not an easy task. It will require close cooperation between government agencies as well as a great deal of help from private organizations and the public. Among those involved in this effort are the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, National Park Service, University of Hawaii, U.S. Department of Defense, Hawaii Audubon Society, World Wildlife Fund, Wildfowl Trust, and the Nature Conservancy. Activities range from preservation of valuable habitat and field studies of

*Gerald E. Swedberg's contribution.

individual species to raising endangered birds in captivity.

The Leeward Islands between Nihoa and Midway are included in the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The rare monk seal, four endangered birds (Laysan duck, Nihoa finch, Laysan finch, and Nihoa millerbird) and many interesting seabirds live there under administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and joint protection of the Bureau and Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources. Besides serving as an undisturbed home for threatened wildlife, the refuge is a valuable study area for scientists concerned with saving them.

On Kauai, the Alaka'i Swamp--home of more types of endangered birds than any locale in the United States--has been set aside by the State of Hawaii as a wilderness preserve. Here and on other suitable lands on the islands, state, federal and private scientists are studying life histories of various endangered wildlife in an attempt to learn anything that might save additional species from extinction.

The Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources has made good headway in building up the Nene on portions of the Island of Hawaii and, in cooperation with the National Park Service and a private ranch, is re-establishing a small population within Haleakala National Park on Maui. The Wildfowl Trust in England and the Hawaii Audubon Society have been instrumental in providing captive-reared birds for reestablishment. Funds and technical assistance are provided by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The Koloa is the object of a study by the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources personnel, supported by a research grant from the World Wildlife Fund, a private conservation agency.

State and federal wildlife scientists have been cooperating in a survey of Hawaiian waterbird habitat types to determine which area must be preserved if Hawaii's native waterbirds are to escape extinction. The results of this survey are disquieting. Native Hawaiian waterbirds (stilt, gallinule, coot and koloa) will suffer greatly if any significant amount of the Islands' remaining marsh and pond habitat is lost. Concern is so great the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources recently directed letters to private owners of wetland areas urging their cooperation in a statewide preservation program. State and federal planning also includes protection of water areas on military bases and on lands administered by other government agencies.

More to Come

Work to date has barely scratched the surface in the fight to save Hawaii's wildlife. But the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources and the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are preparing for an overall coordinated effort that will involve all levels of government, private organizations, and individual landowners. The coming months could well determine survival or loss of Hawaii's wildlife heritage.

Have you seen the news article, "Major Job Ahead in Preservation of Hawaii's Wildlife" on page B-1 of the May 27, 1968, Honolulu Star-Bulletin? It said, "A concerted effort to preserve wildlife species of Hawaii that are threatened with extinction is in the works....

"The Department of Land and Natural Resources is working with the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in this preservation project, which will involve private organiz ations, individual land owners, and various government agencies.

"The department's immediate concern is the loss of ponds and marshes--habitat for the stilt, gallinule and coot--which are being filled up for subdivisions, residences etc.

"Earlier this year the department communicated with large owners of land throughout the State that is used as nesting or feeding sites for the shore and water birds. The intention has been to negotiate with them either for purchase of the land, longtime leases, co-operative agreements, or any other means to preserve the habitats.

"Michio Takata, director of the department's Division of Fish and Game, is very encouraged by the replies. All of them have been favorable, he said. Negotiations have begun

"The long-range targets for the preservation program includes protection of Hawaii's native forest birds also. Some measure of protection has been achieved by the establishment of the Alaka'i Wilderness Preserve on Kauai and the preservation program for the nene....

"Gerald Swedbarg is the department biologist in charge of the preservation project. A brochure on the subject will soon be produced, after which the campaign will be broadened and intensified....

"The U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has stationed three biologists in the Islands, two of them on Kauai and Hawaii in connection with the Federal Rare and Endangered Species Act, plus a general administrator, Eugene Kridler.

"Takata says that the most important factor governing the survival of Hawaii's threatened species is habitat...'If we don't succeed in providing security and permanency to the remaining habitat areas, the species will continue to decline and pretty soon they will become extinct,' he said. He requests that 'If anybody has any suggestion on how best to preserve the wildlife habitat and enhance our Rare and Endangered Species Program, we would certainly like to hear from them.' They may write to Michio Takata at the Department of Land and Natural Resources, 530 S. Hotel Street, Honolulu or telephone 507-711."

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Other good news for conservationists was on page A-12 of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, June 15, 1968: "5 Fishing Arrests"

"State fish and game wardens made five arrests last month in a clamp-down on enforcement of 'conservation' regulations at Oahu's scenic Hanauma Bay. The bay was declared Hawaii's first so-called 'blue-belt zone' by the State Board of Land and Natural Resources last September. It is unlawful to fish or remove any marine life, shells, coral or other material from the 101-acre area--a 'Marine Life Conservation District.'

"James J. Yamashiro, district fish and game warden, said today, 'We're keeping constant patrol activities in the area....'"

FOR JUNIOR MEMBERS:

Letter from Henry Yuen, May 25, 1968: 'Elepaio

...The three 'elepaio, I told you about earlier, were sighted on May 3, 1968 at about 3 in the afternoon. One was seen alone, and the other two together. Of the two, one was quite "fluffy" in appearance. I was too busy taking pictures to notice anything else, particularly the white rump. But could it have been a juvenile? Anyway, they were fun to watch. I heard their warning notes, but when they came into sight, or I came into their sight, they were quiet, but very curious and not wary at all. The weather was fine after much rain the week before. Also seen was one leiothrix, and at least one barred dove. Heard were three or four other leiothrix, four or five American cardinals, and some white-eyes. Oh yes, this was in the bottom or along the Waialae-Nui Stream, about a mile in the valley from the last home in the subdivision. The predominating trees where the birds were seen were Christmas berries (Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi)...

Editor's note: Henry is a freshman at the University of Hawaii, and he is willing to share his experiences with other members. MAHALO.

Since the summer vacation is here, I hope all of you will join him and share your experiences by writing to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

Field Notes from Lt. Col. & Mrs. Charles G. Kaigler, middle of May: Black-throated Cardinal

They reported seeing two black-throated cardinals near the zebra enclosure at the Zoo.

Field Notes from Gary J. Parker, 17 June 1968: Barn Owl

I spotted a barn owl on the Makiki Valley trail in May 1967. It was perched in a tree beside the trail, and if it had not moved because of my presence I would not have noticed it...

Editor's note: There is a news article on barn owl on page A-7, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, April 25, 1968:

A sick owl was found in Kailua, Oahu...Jack Throp, Zoo Director, said the bird probably ate a poisoned mouse or rat. He said the State Agriculture Department brought about 130 barn owls here from the West Coast 12 years ago to help control rodents. He said the Zoo gets about six or eight poisoned owls a year...

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From Walter R. Donaghho, 14 June 1968: Paradise Whydah Finch

Saw a Paradise Whydah Finch in the ravine mauka of the Erdman residence, on the Na La'au trail. It flew in to a kiawe and perched on a dead branch in plain sight for quite a few moments, giving every chance for full identification, before taking off again.

Mike Ord has reported at least one Whydah Finch in the Kapiolani Park, one or two years ago.

One wonders if there are at least a pair of them, so that they will reproduce.

Field trip to Poamoho, May 12, 1968.

The May field trip was a hike along the Poamoho Trail which can be reached by turning right immediately past the Dole pineapple stand near Wahiawa. Except in wet weather, the dirt road is good for at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From that point there are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road and 3 miles of trail to the summit of the Koolau ridge.

By the time the trail was reached we had seen Spotted Dove, Ricebird, House Finch, White-eye, Leiothrix and 'Elepaio. One 'Amakihi was seen feeding in a Paperbark tree and several 'Apapane flew by overhead. Going up the trail few birds were seen, although 'Elepaio, 'Amakihi and 'Apapane were occasionally heard. About a mile from the summit most of the hikers stopped for lunch. In this area and on to the summit 'Apapane were fairly common, with a total of 30 to 40 being seen or heard.

At the summit the fog, blown up from the windward side, was refreshing after the climb but limited visibility to a few hundred yards down the windward slope. These high, wet regions are the only places on Oahu where the flora is still largely native. Here even White-eyes are noticeably less common. In addition to the 'Apapane, two Bush Warblers were heard at the summit. Along the entire trail owl pellets were common, but no Pueo was seen.

On the return hike, about a mile before reaching the road, a Garrulax was heard down in the canyon of Pogmoho stream. This bird is mentioned in Peterson's guide and has not been positively identified. The human quality of its whistled notes is quite amazing and those of us hearing it for the first time found it hard to believe it came from a bird.

J. Richard Gauthey

LETTER from H. R. McKenzie, Auckland, N.Z., February 18, 1968:

... The Black Stilt mentioned /in THE ELEPAIO, Vol. 28, No. 6, Dec. 1967, page 50/ had a smudgy form, irregular, which has been taken to be a hybrid with the Pied. Mrs. Jill Hamel and a Dunedin party is working on them in their breeding area in the South Island, and we have a party working here where some winter in the North. We expect to prove that the "Smudgy" is indeed a form of the Black.

The price of Barrie Heather's booklet, "A Biology of Birds" is \$ N.Z. 1. It is a good little work.

Am sending our booklet on the ill-fated Nov. 1964 Kermadec trip. /This booklet may be borrowed from the Hawaii Audubon library/ A further trip was mounted very

successfully in 1967 and a book is being prepared.

In THE ELEPAIO, Vol. 28, No. 8, Feb. 1968, I am greatly interested in the Christmas count. Our Auckland and South Auckland members take a summer and a winter census each of the Manukau Harbour (West coast) and the upper Firth of Thames or Miranda coast (East coast). We are in a fortunate position as we have the Asiatic migrants here in our summer and the South Island, N.Z., breeders up here for the winter. I am sending samples, just for general interest. These, of course, have the accent on waders (shorebirds) but our problems in general are very much like yours.

It is notable that some of your increase are due to greater and/or better coverage. We keep finding new places where birds have been lurking unseen.

Waterfowl down, owing to drainage, reclamation and building.

Waders, loss of habitat through building, but some gains through baring of ground inland.

Golden Plover and Turnstone up because of protection? and/or increase of inland habitat?

Small shorebirds, down, loss of habitat.

Doves up. Very strong breeders and have a wide range of food.

Myna up...I cannot get any nest records now, because they rob all nests of eggs or young.

Bulbul. You seem to welcome these, but you may be sorry. They like to share your fruit with you. Some Red-vented were liberated, presumably from a ship, in Auckland. The Agricultural Dept. wiped them out.

Other introduced birds are up. These should be mostly harmless and perhaps a good addition to your fauna.

Willet. What about shooing it over this way? We would like it. The second Kermadecs expedition got a Bristle-thighed Curlew there; the first for the N.Z. region. I have been watching for it for many years. R.B. Sibson has recently got one on Norfolk Island, a first for Australia. Ironical!

Four of us...got an Upland Plover here last year, but am afraid we did not get enough to satisfy the pundits for a full claim....

ALOHA to our new members:

Mrs. E.C. Cluff, Jr., P.O. Box 1631, Lihue, Kauai 96766.

Mr. & Mrs. William C. Hodge, 1044 Koohoo Place, Kailua, Oahu 96734.

Beatrice Krauss, 2437 Parker Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

M. Nadchatram, Entomology Dept, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

HAWAII'S BIRDS, new field guide, available for \$2.00. Send in your orders to: Book Order Committee, Hawaii Audubon Society, P.O. Box 5032, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

JULY ACTIVITIES:

July 8 - Board meeting at 3653 Tantalus Drive at 7:30 p.m. Members are welcome.

- July 14 Field trip to Peacock Flat to study the forest 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: Alex L. MacGregor, telephone: 923-7122.
- July 15 General meeting at the Waikiki Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Program for the night: Speaker - Jack Throp

Mania Mr. Harranita Anir

Topic - My Favorite Animals (color slides)

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