

# THE ELEPAIO

Journal of the  
Hawaii Audubon Society



For the Better Protection  
of Wildlife in Hawaii

VOLUME 30, NUMBER 11

MAY 1970

## HISTORY OF BIRD BANDING IN HAWAII

By E. H. Bryan, Jr.

### 2. Review of articles in THE ELEPAIO

The bird banding done by George C. Munro and his associates using permit 05728, and later by various members of the Hawaii Audubon Society with permit 06520, is discussed in more than thirty articles and notes published in THE ELEPAIO from volume 1, 1940, through volume 27, 1966. The following summary is arranged mainly by areas, each statement documented to these articles which are listed at the end of the installment. I have not attempted to verify or reconcile the material as given. The majority of these articles were written by Mr. Munro and the object of the studies was to learn about the migratory movements of seabirds in the Central Pacific (6).

From a concise biography of George C. Munro written by his daughter (24), we learn that, "in 1937-1941, in cooperation with the U.S. Biological Survey, now the Fish and Wildlife Service, he inaugurated leg banding of seabirds" on the off-shore islands of Oahu. This was later extended to eight outer islands and as far south as the equator. This project was interrupted by World War II. Concerning this Mr. Munro said (1) that he took up cooperative banding in July 1937 and continued this for three years. Then in 1940, "through press of other work" he had to cut down his banding time to day work on Popoia islet. "Fortunately David Woodside took up night banding and recording returns on Manana" (better known as Rabbit Island). Up to June 1, 1940, with companions, he banded 814 birds there in four trips.

Mr. Munro's biography (24) continues: In July 1938, a trip was made to the Equatorial Islands on the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Roger B. Taney, which was supplying "colonist" placed by the U.S. Department of Air Commerce on Jarvis, Howland, Baker, Canton and Enderbury Islands. Banding of 1275 birds was done on these five islands, and 1349 bands were left with "Deputy Bander J.E.A. Kinney," who was then stationed on Howland Island. An account of this cruise is given by Mr. Munro (6), in which he says that between 12,000 and 15,000 birds were banded on these islands, and over 18,800 by the end of 1940. Also that a considerable number were banded in 1941, but that he was unable to determine the figures. The outbreak of World War II disrupted operations and many records were lost. One of the banders, Joseph K. Keliihananui (variously spelled in different articles) was killed, and others had to evacuate hurriedly. The totals given above are difficult to substantiate from the various other accounts. For example, in (12) Mr. Munro states that the Biological Survey gave him 700 bands, 60 of which he gave to R.B. Black to take to Howland, Baker and Jarvis (date not indicated). He says (8) that James E.A. Kinney banded 3,200 birds of 7 species on Jarvis /he was on Jarvis from June 15, 1939 to August 1, 1940, after having been on Enderbury, March to June 1939, and on Howland, March to December 1938/. Also, that "others had banded 1000 more", /presumably also during



1939, but where?/ This same article (8) reports that 4,357 birds were banded on Equatorial Islands during 1940.

Notes are given (3, 5, 6, 15, 16) regarding recoveries of birds banded on Equatorial Pacific islands. The following is a consolidated tabulation:

<u>Species of bird</u>	<u>Banded by and on</u>	<u>Where recovered, when</u>	<u>Minimum distance</u>
Red-footed Booby	Munro, Jarvis I. Aug. 9, 1938	Penrhyn(Tongareva) Feb. 28, 1941	540 miles
" "	Kinney, Howland Oct. 4, 1938	Atafu, Tokelau Is. April 1939	750 miles
" "	Kinney, /Jarvis/ April 9, 1940	Manihiki I. May 23 (25), 1941	"500-650"
Brown Booby	Kinney, Howland Oct. 27, 1938	Nauru I. Mar. 21, 1942	"1200-1600"
" "	Kinney, Jarvis I. May 30, 1940	Penrhyn I. Feb. 15, 1941	540 miles
" "	Kinney, Jarvis I. May 30, 1940	Karakara (off Madang, N.Guinea) June 30, 1941	"3800 miles"
Frigatebird	Kinney, Enderbury I. May 2, 1939	Penrhyn I. Feb. 28, 1941	"760 miles"

On the small islands off Oahu, banding was done on ten species of seabirds and four of shorebirds, listed in (1). Most abundantly banded was the Wedge-tailed Shearwater, "more than 5,000 during the three years," starting in June 1937. Mr. Munro discussed the banding of this species particularly in (2 and 10), stating that he became very familiar with its characters and habits. He noted that 733 returns during 1939 showed that only ten birds came to an island different from the one on which banded. There was evidence that groups banded together stayed together, even though they arrived singly. He said that there were six instances of pairs, banded together in 1938, returning together in 1939. He estimated that there were 30,000 birds of this species on these small islands off northeastern Oahu. He banded over 2600 on Popoia islet alone. Most of Mr. Munro's banding was done on Popoia, a small, low, flat islet off the point between Kailua and Lanikai. He reports (11) having made 57 banding trips to this islet from July 29, 1937 to June 28, 1941. Between these dates he and his associates banded 3,208 Wedge-tailed Shearwaters. He deplored the increasing depredation done by visitors to Popoia. Much information about this island is given in (13).

During 1944, Mr. Munro published a series of articles on bird migration along the Hawaiian chain; (7) and (8) tell of bird banding. During 1945 he submitted additional articles about bird banding in Hawaii; (9) and (10) tell how it was done and why. Visits he made to islands in Kaneohe Bay are discussed in (14), particularly to Kapapa Islet (13, 16, 17). Moku Manu and Manana are also discussed (19). Records of returns from banding on these islets are noted (16). A graphic account of bird banding on a small islet is given (9). Further work on Manana was done later (see below). The effect on these islands of the tsunami of April 1, 1946 was noted in THE ELEPAIO, vol. 7 (8), February 1947.

A few notes are given regarding banding done on Midway by Fred Hadden and Walter Donaghho and the significance of returns recorded are discussed by Munro and Northwood (7, 8, 16). After the war further work was done there (see below).

In her history of the Hawaii Audubon Society (25) Miss Grenville Hatch wrote (in March 1959): "From 1946 to 1951 (?) much bird banding was done under a permit held by the Society. Chester Fennell, Ruth Dingus and David Woodside banded on Ulupau Head, and several persons banded on Midway. A group, some of whom were not active banders, met regularly at the home of Blanche Pedley, transferred Mr. Munro's banding records to cards, and made a file of all local and Midway bandings. Blanche Pedley bore most of this clerical work..."



Miss Hatch, in December 1947, when President of the Hawaii Audubon Society, reported (15) that during 1947, Chester Fennell had banded a total of 1511 birds--Red-footed Boobies, Brown Boobies, Noddy and Sooty Terns, and Wedge-tailed Shearwaters--on Ulupau Head and Manana Island, assisted by Paul Porters, Mrs. Rockafellow, and Miss Kojima. The records were arranged by the same group, "headed by our efficient secretary, Mrs. Pedley." Mr. Fennell banded on Manana Island until 1947 (18).

Miss Unoyo Kojima (20) gives an entertaining account of bird-banding at Ulupau Head, May 27, 1951.

A letter from Robert R. Sheehan, August 15, 1951, (21) describes Sooty Tern activities on Midway Islands. It states that "the chicks (August 15th) are now exercising their wings, but none have fledged. Eighty-five have been banded (under the permit of Miss Grenville Hatch)."

Another letter from Robert R. Sheehan to Miss Hatch (22) reports on some bird banding on Sand Island (Midway Islands). A young Red-tailed Tropicbird, while being banded, became excited and disgorged two fish five inches long, and two pieces of fish two inches long...in an undigested state.

Lt. Cmdr. Edward Wilson, USN Retired, (27) described trips to Midway and Kure atolls. On the first trip to Kure, but one bird from Midway was found there. Ten months later, on his second trip, he found four birds banded on Midway, whereas several hundred might have been expected, for an effort had been made to have birds leave Midway. On that second trip he found about 40 of the 100 Laysan Albatrosses, banded in 1938 "and now 29 years old or more" (is this an error for 23 years?). He says that on the first trip, "with occasional help" they banded 10,000 birds, mostly half grown gooneys on nests. During the second visit, with grown birds exchanging incubating duties every two or three weeks over a nine week period, only 8,900 bands were used, "for mature birds require greater time and effort." On a two-day banding trip to Kure atoll, starting before daylight and setting the bands by touch, he used 2000 bands. Amusing incidents are told.

Vernon E. Brock and Paul L. Breese, in an article (23) about duck botulism at Kaelepulu Pond, Oahu in December 1952, noted the recovery of bands. "Some 268 ducks were banded at Kaelepulu during the early winter months of 1952. Only eleven of these were found on the dead ducks and two on ducks picked up alive. Five bands, probably of Mainland origin, were found."

A note by Joseph Medeiros, Jr. (26) from the Maui News, stated that a Pintail Duck, banded on Oahu on February 26, 1954, had been recovered near Beringovaki, Russia (on the Gulf of Anadyr, western Siberia, 62° 58' N., 179° 18' E.). He noted the Interior Department's project to determine flight patterns of ducks.

Dr. Charles Ely, who visited Alaka'i Swamp, Kauai, in 1965, had netted 18 native forest birds. He noted (28) that two of these, an 'apapane and an 'anianiau, had been banded during September 1964.

James Hancock, who visited Alaka'i Swamp in September 1965, noted (33) catching native forest birds in a mist net and banding a few.

Dr. Andrew J. Berger, during two expeditions into Alaka'i Swamp, banded several native forest birds (34).

Four articles were reproduced (29, 30, 31, 32) concerning the Smithsonian Institution's Pacific Project. These noted the banding of birds in the Central Pacific, although not done under the two permits with which these notes are concerned.

#### ARTICLES ON BIRD BANDING, IN THE ELEPAIO, 1940-1966

	<u>Volume</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Author or Source</u>
(1)	1	7	35	October 1940	G.C. Munro
(2)	1	8	41-42	November 1940	G.C. Munro
(3)	2	10	69	April 1942	G.C. Munro



## ARTICLES ON BIRD BANDING, IN THE ELEPAIO, 1940-1966 (Cont'd)

	<u>Volume</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Author or source</u>
(4)	2	11	74	May 1942	Munro & Northwood
(5)	3	1	3-4	July 1942	G.C. Munro
(6)	4	8	33-34	February 1944	G.C. Munro
(7)	4	9	37-38	March 1944	G.C. Munro
(8)	4	10	42	April 1944	G.C. Munro
(9)	5	7	43-45	January 1945	G.C. Munro
(10)	5	9	56-60	March 1945	G.C. Munro
(11)	6	6	36	December 1945	G.C. Munro
(12)	7	2	12	August 1946	G.C. Munro
(13)	8	1	3-4	July 1947	G.C. Munro
(14)	8	4	20-21	October 1947	G.C. Munro
(15)	8	6	29	December 1947	Grenville Hatch
(16)	9	1	4	July 1948	Bird banding returns
(17)	9	10	51	April 1949	G.C. Munro
(18)	11	3	18	September 1950	Grenville Hatch
(19)	11	4	22-23	October 1950	G.C. Munro
(20)	12	1	4-6	July 1951	U. Kojima
(21)	12	4	25	October 1951	R.R. Sheehan
(22)	12	6	40	December 1951	R.R. Sheehan
(23)	13	12	80-81	June 1953	Brock & Breese
(24)	17	12	85	June 1957	Ruby C. Munro
(25)	19	9	55	March 1959	Grenville Hatch
(26)	22	2	15-16	August 1961	Duck banding
(27)	22	4	30-31	October 1961	E. Wilson, Midway
(28)	26	1	9	July 1965	C. Ely, Alaka'i Swamp
(29)	26	2	13	August 1965	Smithsonian
(30)	26	5	46-47	November 1965	Smithsonian
(31)	26	10	94-95	April 1966	Smithsonian
(32)	27	1	8-10	July 1966	Smithsonian
(33)	27	5	42	November 1966	J. Hancock, Alaka'i Swamp
(34)	27	5	47	November 1966	A.J. Berger, Alaka'i Swamp

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At the March board meeting it was suggested that our constitution should be reviewed and if necessary updated. The following constitution is presented for your consideration:

CONSTITUTION: Hawaii Audubon Society (First meeting, March 1939)

Article 1. Name

The name of the Society shall be the Hawaii Audubon Society. It is affiliated with the National Association of Audubon Societies. It was founded by George C. Munro and first organized by Charles M. Dunn. The emblem of the Society shall be the native Hawaiian bird, the 'Elepaio, which typifies that friendliness to man which the Society reciprocates in its attitude to all wildlife.

Article 2. Aims

The aims of the Society are as laid down by the National Association of Audubon Societies:

To arouse public appreciation of the beauty and economic value of wildlife and to stimulate action to preserve and protect it.

To preserve an adequate breeding stock of all native wildlife for the enjoyment and material benefit of mankind.

To preserve environmental conditions of ample food, water and cover on the maintenance of which all wildlife is dependent for survival.

To fix guardianship responsibilities on Federal, state or competent private agencies, to safeguard all species threatened with extinction.



Article 3. Officers

The officers of the Society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary-treasurer. /Currently: a secretary, a treasurer, and 2 board members/

Article 4. Term of office

Each officer shall serve one year.

Article 5. Committees

Section 1. A standing committee, known as the Executive committee shall be composed of the regularly elected officers. An Executive committee meeting shall be called by the president when deemed necessary and it shall be the duty of the committee to direct the general policies of the Society. The decisions of this committee are subject to approval of the membership of the Society at any regular or special meeting.

Section 2. Such other committees may be appointed from time to time as deemed necessary by the president.

Article 6. Membership

Any person who is in sympathy with the aims of the Society shall automatically become a member upon payment of his dues.

Article 7. Quorum

A quorum shall consist of at least fifteen members present, in addition to votes by mail or proxy.

Article 8. Absentee voters

Any member may vote by mail or proxy if he or she is unable to attend a meeting.

Article 9. Amendments

Any amendments to the constitution may be proposed at any regular business meeting, but shall not be voted on until the next regular business meeting.

## BY-LAWS:

Article 1

Section 1. The president shall appoint a nominating committee in November. This committee is to present a list of candidates to be voted on in December. Nominations may also be made from the floor.

Section 2. An officer shall be elected by ballot if more than one name is nominated for the office, or by general consent if only one name is nominated for the office.

Section 3. The newly elected officers shall take office at the January business meeting.

Article 2. Meeting

Section 1. Regular business meeting shall be on the third Monday of each month. The field outing shall be held on the second Sunday of each month.

Section 2. The president shall call special meetings as deemed necessary.

Article 3. Order of business

The order of business shall be:

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Secretary's report    | 5. Unfinished business        |
| 2. Communications        | 6. New business               |
| 3. Treasurer's report    | 7. Programs and announcements |
| 4. Reports of committees |                               |

Article 4. Charter members

All paid memberships on or before June 30, 1939 shall be charter memberships.

Article 5. Dues

Section 1. The dues for each fiscal year ending December 31, shall be as follows: \$3.00-Regular, 2.00-Regular out of State and Organization, 1.00-Junior (18 years and under), 50.00-Life.

Section 2. When a new member comes into the Society within three months of the



expiration of a fiscal year, the dues shall be credited to the following year.

Section 3. Special dues shall be assessed the members only after the approval of a quorum at a regular meeting.

Article 6. Amendment

These By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular business meeting.

Article 7. Finances

The Secretary-treasurer /Currently: Treasurer/ is empowered to deposit in and withdraw money from the Society's account at the Bank. A financial statement, duly audited by an auditing committee of three members appointed by the president shall be presented at the December meeting.

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Please send recommendations to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

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A STATEMENT OF AUDUBON PHILOSOPHY

We believe in the wisdom of nature's design.

We know that soil, water, plants, and wild creatures depend upon each other and are vital to human life.

We recognize that each living thing links to many others in the chain of nature.

We believe that persistent research into the intricate patterns of outdoor life will help to assure wise use of earth's abundance.

We condemn no wild creature and work to assure that no living species shall be lost.

We believe that every generation should be able to experience spiritual and physical refreshment in places where primitive nature is undisturbed.

So we will be vigilant to protect wilderness areas, refuges, and parks, and to encourage good use of nature's storehouse of resources.

We dedicate ourselves to the pleasant task of opening the eyes of young and old that all may come to enjoy the beauty of the outdoor world, and to share in conserving its wonders forever.

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The following draft has been written by one of our members, reviewed by several board members, and is suggested as an appropriate expounded restatement of our basic policy, particularly suitable for these times:

PROPOSED POLICY STATEMENT FOR USE BY THE PRESIDENT, OFFICERS AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY IN PUBLIC RELATIONS

In recognition of the interdependence between birds and other life forms, and in our awareness that each life form depends ultimately on the ecosystem or total natural environment in which it exists, it is a basic policy of the Hawaii Audubon Society (HAS) to seek, support, encourage and, where possible, contribute to the preservation and enhancement of Hawaii's natural environment in general. As a practical and essential function of that policy, the HAS places priority on the preservation and protection of those particular ecosystems in our islands that are the most unique and the most vulnerable. The latter are, typically, associated with environments that have undergone and are undergoing change due to outside influences, which has resulted in shrinkage of specialized habitat areas and consequent endangerment of those species of flora and fauna that depend on them. The "domino theory" of geopolitics is peculiarly applicable to ecobiology: the fall of one species can trigger the fall of others with which it is interdependent, creating a wave of toppling species that can destroy an entire ecosystem. The smallness, uniqueness and highly specialized character of many of Hawaii's identifiable ecosystems make them especially fragile and susceptible to permanent



damage or total obliteration. Illustrative of that fragility is Hawaii's world record for extinct bird species, which we regard as a prophetic and compelling reason to pursue effective conservation measures in our islands. Though we are a small group, with no significant financial or physical resources, we do have accessible to the HAS, both within and outside our membership, considerable expert knowledge of the flora, fauna and ecological dynamics of Hawaii's natural environment. Within the framework of our knowledge and our feelings, the HAS supports all practicable and potentially effective efforts by any individual or group to preserve, protect or enhance Hawaii's natural environment. It will be our purpose to acquire and propagate old knowledge and new toward that end--particularly, but not exclusively, with respect to Hawaii's birds.

Any comments? Please share your experiences with other members by writing to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

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Field Notes from Charles G. Kaigler: Kealia and Kanaha Ponds, Maui

I had the opportunity of accompanying Gene Kridler of the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to Maui where we conducted an inventory of the bird life of Kealia Pond on April 6 and Kanaha Pond on April 7, 1970. We started the count in the forenoon at the east end of Kealia under the staring eyes of an Hawaiian owl sitting in the branches of a leafless tree overlooking the surrounding scrub. Cardinals, barred doves, white-eyes, house sparrows and mockingbirds worked through the surrounding shrubbery. On the pond itself we were able to count 120 stilt, 360 pintail, 175 shoveler, 10 coot, 10 wandering tattler, 42 black-crowned night heron, 35 sanderling, 8 ruddy turnstone, 150 golden plover, 3 ring-billed gull, 2 cattle egret, 1 dowitcher, and our prize, a great blue heron. Excluding the pueo, doves and passerines we totaled some 917 shore and waterbirds of 13 species.

On Kanaha Pond the following morning, we were able to total 296 stilt, 40 pintail, 578 shoveler, 133 coot, 1 tattler, 35 black-crowned night heron, 14 sanderling, 34 turnstone, 68 golden plover, and 1 semipalmated plover, or a total 1200 birds of 10 species. Our grand total for the two ponds was 2117 birds of 14 species.

Many of the migratory birds, in fact most of them, are in almost full breeding plumage now and about ready for their departure. We were particularly pleased over the count of stilt and coot and to see that these species were utilizing Kealia Pond, as our primary purpose in the trip was to appear at the public hearing held by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on the proposal to build a medium-draft port on Maalaea Bay which would destroy a portion of Kealia Pond.

Agreement was reached that the greater portion of the pond would be preserved and turned over to the Wildlife Service as a sanctuary. The Wildlife Service plans include the provision of a permanent water supply, so that Kealia Pond will be an all-year habitat rather than an intermittent one as it is at present.

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The following statement was presented by the president of the Hawaii Audubon Society, upon authorization of the board of directors, at the public hearing held in the Kahului Library, Maui, on the evening of 6 April 1970 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the purpose of taking testimony both for and against the construction of a middle-draft harbor in Maalaea Bay on the southern coast of Maui. Our society was far from alone in its opposition to the construction of the harbor, at least as originally planned. Present planning is that the harbor, if built, will be at the extreme western end of Kealia Pond and that some 500+ acres of the pond will be purchased for and turned over to the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife who plan to improve and maintain the pond as a permanent sanctuary for our endangered species:

The plan for the proposed new harbor on Maalaea Bay, as presently designed, will involve the destruction of most of Kealia Pond as a natural habitat for wildlife. This area is one of the two remaining water areas on Maui that continue



to afford a habitat for several of Hawaii's endangered bird species, primarily the Hawaiian Stilt and the Hawaiian Coot, as well as a sanctuary for migratory birds during the winter months.

The membership of the Hawaiian Audubon Society, an organization committed to the preservation of our natural inheritance, strongly recommends that this area be not only preserved in perpetuity as a sanctuary for wildlife but be improved as an year-round habitat with facilities for study by natural scientists as well as facilities for enjoyment by the entire populace as a wildlife preserve under the supervision of the appropriate Federal or State agency.

We have no intention of opposing the desires of the residents of Maui, if they feel that a new harbor is a necessity that will add to their well being, but we also feel that preservation of natural beauty is just as important for the future, not only for the residents of Maui, but for all the residents of this state and of the world, for that matter, and we do recommend that this harbor be planned for another location entirely or at least be located at the extreme western end of Kealia Pond, so that the greater portion of the Kealia Pond area can be preserved as a wildlife refuge in perpetuity for the benefit of our present and future generations as well as affording needed protection for our vanishing wildlife.

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Excerpts from the minutes, Hawaii Audubon Society General Meeting, 16 March 1970:

...Mr. Kaigler reported a request for assistance from the Rachael Carson Trust for the Living Environment, 8940 Jones Mill Road, Washington, D.C. 20015.

It was noted that now--during an election year--is the time to write to our representatives regarding conservation matters. Mr. Kaigler noted that letters are especially appropriate at this time inasmuch as March 15-21 has been designated National Wildlife Week.

The proposed new harbor on Maui at Maalaea Bay was discussed extensively by the membership. The present plan would involve destruction of most of Kealia Pond, a natural habitat for the waterbirds. Mr. Gene Kridler pointed out that waterbirds are among the most gravely threatened birds in the Islands. Mr. Kaigler explained that the latest plans call for construction of a medium-draft harbor at Kealia Pond along the northwest end of Maalaea Bay. Army engineers are now interested in testimony which will support the high cost of the project and have asked for supporting data on the economic justification of the harbor job. Mr. Kaigler will represent the Audubon Society at a hearing to be held on Maui.

Members interested in preventing the destruction of this waterfowl habitat may write to Colonel John A. Hughes, Building 96, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Armstrong 96814. Colonel Hughes is District Engineer.

Mr. William Mull described the last field trip to Salt Lake. Among other birds were seen a female Bufflehead and a female scaup and two Koloa.

Mr. Kaigler pointed out that Na Laau Trail in back of Diamond Head is an excellent place see exotic finches.

Mr. Walter Donaghho described a cruise around all the islands this coming June. Cost will be \$334.00 all-inclusive, Hilo to Oahu.

Dr. Andrew Berger of the Department of Zoology, University of Hawaii, spoke this evening. His topic was the nesting habits of some of the birds of the Hawaiian Islands. Included among his slides were pictures of the nests of 'Apapane, 'Amakihi, 'Anianiau, Palila, and Hawaiian Thrush. Photos of these nests have never before been shown in public. Dr. Berger emphasized the importance of preserving the little remaining near-virgin habitat on Kauai, Maui, and Big Island.

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From MĀLAMA I KA HONUA, Newsletter of the Sierra Club, Hawaii Chapter:

SPONSOR AN EXPEDITION!

Over the past years, journeys to the more remote areas of Kauai and Maui have reported species of birds which were long thought to have been extinct. Mainly, on the basis of these reports, Wilderness Areas such as the Alaka'i Swamp and the Kipahulu Valley were created to protect these birds and their surrounding environment.



A local group of people headed by Walter R. Donaghho, are anxious to forage into the one large remaining area--the Island of Hawaii. They believe that there are a number of endemic birds awaiting rediscovery--such as the 'O'o, Mamo, Orange Koa Finch, Thickbilled Kona Finch and the greater 'Amakihi.

A week's expedition is proposed in June of this year. Travelling by helicopter, the group will look in the remote Wailikahi and Kaimu Gulch areas of the Kohala Mountains where the 'O'o was reported in 1937 and 1965 by Mr. Donaghho.

The prime purpose of the trip will be to rediscover the supposedly extinct 'O'o and other birds and to find out how many rare birds are in the area. Botanical and other natural history aspects will be included. The staff will be selected from Hawaii's scientists and the State Fish and Wildlife Service.

The determination of rare birds in the area will greatly strengthen the argument for setting up the area as a sanctuary for these birds and for the virgin forests.

The Expedition has the endorsement of the Hawaii Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, Hawaii Conservation Council, Hawaii Wildlife Federation and the interests of several people at the Bishop Museum and at the University of Hawaii.

Costs have been figured at \$850. Any further monies received will be used in hunting the Orange Koa Finch and the Thickbilled Kona Finch in South Kona in September.

Join the Expedition in spirit by giving support! Become a sponsoring member! Contributions may be sent to: Kohala Mountains Scientific Expedition, P.O. Box 10285, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816. Do your part to save Hawaii. MAHALO

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#### Field Notes from Hilde Kaigler:

Two fairy terns were observed flying fairly low (about 25') over Queens Surf beach on Sunday, 15 March, at 3:45 in the afternoon, swinging inland into Kapiolani park. About 10 minutes later the pair were again seen rising and dipping in almost perfect unison out of the park and high over the ocean until they disappeared into a white cloud.

'Amakihi seem to be more numerous in Manoa valley this spring. We hear at least one daily passing by our house, trilling in flight and they are numerous at present on the hillside area above Melemele Drive. They seem to be feeding on the Roseapple blossoms. The same area also has several shama and 'elepaio as well as house finch, cardinal and doves. We have also found one Hawaiian creeper there (we are almost sure). While the bird was very active, moving constantly, making observation somewhat difficult we could see the straight bill and the wing bars at different times and the call was different from that of the 'amakihi.

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#### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The letter s is not a part of the Hawaiian alphabet. It is not used as a plural marker in Hawaiian. The plural form is distinguished in other ways.

1. By the use of the plural article na: na manu--the birds
2. By the use of the plural sign mau, preceded by a demonstrative adjective or possessive adjective: keia mau mea--these things, kena mau mea--those things, kela mau mea--those things, ka'u mau mea--my things, ko'u mau mea--my things
3. By the use of he before mau: he mau lio--several horses; some horses
4. By the use of the plural signs po'e, pae and pu'u: po'e kanaka--people, the men; pae 'aina--islands, an archipelago; pu'u pohaku--pile of rocks
5. By appending ma to the name of a person: Kamika ma, to denote the people or company associated with Kamika.

Mrs. Dorothy Kahananui

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'U'ina, the hamzah, is a guttural break in pronunciation between two vowels... and it is represented by an inverted comma....This guttural is properly a consonant, and forms an essential part of the words in which it is found. Its presence or absence in Hawaiian words marks distinct terms /'Ou = Bulwer Petrel, 'O'u = Honey-creeper/....For clarity...the 'u'ina should be indicated when writing....

Introduction to the Hawaiian Language by Judd, Pukui, and Stokes



Editorial policy: No possessive form in the vernacular names of birds--  
Bulwer Petrel not Bulwer's petrel

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HONOLULU ADVERTISER, March 9, 1970, page B-8: SOUTHWARD'S BIG ISLE (Ruth R. Rockafellow's contribution)

...Where do Hawaiian Hawks make their nests? That's what U.S. Biologist Winston Banko wants to know. He's studying the Hawaiian Hawk, which is on the endangered species list, and wants to keep a hawk's nest or two under surveillance. Contact him at his office in the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, 678-565, if you know of the home of a hawk.

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#### IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Frederick W. Landers was very much interested in the outdoors and enjoyed it to the fullest. We have just received word that he died 7 December 1969. We'll miss his news from New Jersey, especially his enthusiasm, and we extend our deepest sympathy to his family.

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#### ALOHA to new members:

Life from Regular: Dr. Norman H. Mellor, 817-B S. Main St, Corona, Calif. 91720  
Regular: Edward Arrigoni, 712 Kamuela Ave, Apt 404-B, Honolulu 96816  
William L. Cromley, 641-B 10th Ave, Honolulu 96816  
Dr. Irene E. Greenhut, 5439 W. 142nd Place, Hawthorne, Calif. 90250  
Philip K. Hathaway, RFD #1, Boston Post Road, Amherst, N.H. 03031  
Mrs. Clara L. Morse, 802 Prospect St, Apt 608, Honolulu 96813  
David L. Olsen, 948 Paako St, Kailua, Oahu 96734

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The annual and five-year indexes will be mailed to the members only upon request. If you are interested in receiving either one or both copies of the indexes, please send in your request indicating (1) annual, (2) five-year, or (3) both, before July to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

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

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#### MAY ACTIVITIES:

- May 10 - Field trip to Poamoho Trail to study the native 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 Jack L. Throp, telephone 923-7723.
- May 11 - NO BOARD MEETING
- May 18 - General meeting at the Waikiki Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.  
Speaker: Ernest G. Holt  
Topic: Cactus Country (colored slides)

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#### HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD:

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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