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CALIFORNIA GULLS ON MAUI

By Miklos D.F. Udvardy

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I have visited Maui and spent two mornings, January 18 and 19, 1975 with observations of Kealia pond, the larger of the two waterfowl areas of the island. I have used several sand dunes as vantage points along the southern edge of the reservation area, with 10x50 power binoculars and 20 - 50 power telescope in favourable, sunny, clear weather, between 0900 and 1200 hours. Water level was satisfactorily high for waterfowl, though some flats were dry along the southern edge of the pond.

I found the duck population relatively low and estimated to consist of about 180-200 ducks: one male American widgeon (Anas americana) was sighted on January 18, none the second day. The rest consisted of about 80% pintail (A. acuta) and 20% shoveller (A. clypeata). The ducks were swimming, feeding and resting in groups of mainly 8 to 12 individuals, though some flocks numbered about 30. Fully plumaged, nuptial drakes were in minority; many drakes were in transitional plumage. The ducks were quiet and no particular flights occurred. About 30-40 Hawaiian coot (Fulica americana) were scattered in groups of twos or 4-5 together. Hawaiian stilts (Himantopus h. knudseni) were easily counted: 24 near the west end of the pond, in the shallows, 16 at the middle, and about 40 at the east end; with scattered singles, some of which probably were concealed from me, the total was estimated to be about 85 to 100 individuals. 56 night herons (Nycticorax nycticorax) were counted, about half of them adults, the rest in juvenile plumage. This number, however, is certainly an underestimate, as in my experience juveniles blend much better into the background on the basis of their camouflaging plumage, and without flushing them at least 30% of the juveniles, and also several adults remain hidden from the observer. The birds were scattered but mainly at the west and east ends, and the north side, of the pond; about a dozen also flanking the outflow south of the highway. Few of the wintering shorebirds were at the strands of the pond: two single golden plovers (Pluvialis dominica), one wandering tattler (Heteroscelus incanus), and a small flock of 6 sanderlings (Calidris alba).

Six immature California gulls (Larus californicus) were also at the pond. Though only three individuals approached me on the south side of the pond, and the others were mainly resting or feeding at the shallows of the northern side, I could clearly observe the tail band on all of them and the variegated wing pattern; both indications of subadulthood in these winter-plumaged birds. I once approached some stilts and upon their alarm one of the gulls circled me overhead, thus making definite specific identification possible, on January 18. The following day I filmed another of the gulls, with super-8 mm camera, and have this as documentary material.

Subadult California gulls, in the winter plumage, showed a complete dark band on the bill near the tip, causing thereby some confusion with ring-billed gulls (Larus delawarensis) when the difference in size (California gull is larger) and in foot color (greenish in ring-bills, yellowish in California) are not evident, lacking direct comparison in the field. Head: dirty white, the "dirty" brownish diffuse mottling especially evident on the nape. Back: light silver gray. Tail with dark band of varying width. The closed wing showed two dark bands, one on the shoulders, and the other being formed by the dark ends of the secondaries, with a lighter margin separating this band from the dark primaries.

There were no white "windows" (round dots) on the tips of the primaries. The open wing when swung so that its upper side could be seen, displayed a dark band running diagonally from the innermost-hind edge (proximal end of scapular area) toward the bend of the wing on its front, and a dark posterior edge blending with the broad, black wing-tip area. The color of feet could not positively be discerned; however, it was definitely not pink or distinctly yellow.

On January 19 I could only count five gulls; therefore, I drove over to the north side of the island, and surveyed briefly Kanaha pond. Pintails, coot, stilt, and golden plover were the only water birds besides night herons; no gull was seen.

The California gull is a rare straggler to the islands. It has been sighted once before on Oahu, and once on Hawaii, according to the published records. Thus this sighting is the third for the islands, and the first for Maui.

Avian Populations in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and the Kilauea Forest Reserve

Summary of a lecture at the Hawaii Audubon Society, general meeting, 18 November 1974, by Sheila Conant, Research Associate, Hawaii IBP (International Biological Program) Project

As part of the Hawaii International Biological Project research on Hawaiian birds, 12 census transects were established in different ecosystems found in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, the Kilauea Forest Reserve and the Upper Keauhou Ranch. To date, censuses have been conducted monthly from March 1972 to July 1973 and from August 1974 to November 1974, and will continue as long as I receive financial support for the project. 26 species of birds have been encountered on the transects. Nine of the most abundant and five rare and endangered species were discussed at the meeting.

Four species, the 'Apapane (Himatione sanguinea), the Hawaii 'Amakihi (Loxops virens virens), the Japanese White-eye (Zosterops japonica) and the Linnet (Carpodacus mexicanus) are ubiquitous, and the 'Apapane and White-eye are the two most abundant birds in the study area.

The importance of the study areas as suitable of "critical" (essential) habitat for native birds was discussed. Population density was used as an important indicator of habitat value. The Kilauea Forest Reserve and Upper Keauhou Ranch have the highest population densities for the 'Io (Buteo solitarius), the Hawaii 'Elepaio (Chasiempis sandwichensis sandwichensis), the Hawaii 'Oma'o (Phaeornis obscurus obscurus), the Leiothrix (Leiothrix lutea), the Chinese Thrush (Garrulax canorus), the Hawaii 'Akepa (Loxops coccinea coccinea), the Hawaii Creeper (Loxops maculata mana), the 'Akiapola'au (Hemignathus wilsoni), and the 'Apapane. The only endemic forest bird whose density was higher in another ecosystem was the Hawaii 'Amakihi, which reaches peak densities in the Koa (Acacia koa) mountain parkland ecosystem. Obviously, the Kilauea Forest Reserve can be considered critical as well as optimal habitat for endemic forest birds on Hawaii. The Upper Keauhou Ranch, much of which is essentially a logged and grazed replicate of the Kilauea Forest Reserve, is also a very valuable habitat. It supports all the native bird species found in the Kilauea Forest Reserve, as well as the Plover (Pluvialis dominica) and the Nene (Branta sandvicensis), which have been released by the Department of Fish and Game. However, all the endemic forest birds, as well as the White-eye and the Leiothrix occur in greater densities in the Kilauea Forest Reserve, whereas the Skylark (Alauda arvensis), Linnet, Ricebird (Lonchura punctulata) and Cardinal (Cardinalis cardinalis) are more abundant on the Ranch. It is encouraging to think that if logging and grazing on the Ranch were halted, it might, with time, become as valuable as the Kilauea Forest Reserve for the preservation of the five rare and endangered species found in these habitats, not to mention the other endemic birds also present. On the basis of my population studies, I strongly encourage all efforts to set aside the Kilauea Forest Reserve and the Upper Keauhou Ranch for the preservation of native. There are also a large number of native plants and insects found in these habitats that should be protected.

Fortunately, many of the habitats within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park are not threatened with substantial habitat alteration, and they provide easily accessible areas for scientific study and aesthetic enjoyment of the birds. The National Park Service has been conducting an intensive goat control program, which has already resulted in observable increases in plant growth due to the absence of browsing pressure from goats. As vegetation density increases, this will undoubtedly improve the quality of habitat for birds.

Habitats within the park that support substantial populations of native birds include the 'Ohi'a-tree fern rain forest near Thurston Lava Tube, Kipuka Puau, Kipuka Ki, and

the Koa mountain parkland ecosystem between 4000 and 6000 feet elevation on Mauna Loa. In subalpine scrub habitat at about 7000 to 8000 feet elevation, there are small numbers of 'Apapane, 'I'iwi, 'Amakihi, White-eye, Leiothrix, Chukar Partridge (Alectoris chukar) and California Quail (Lophortyx californicus). The tree line ecosystem above 8000 feet on Mauna Loa supports apparently resident populations of 'Apapane, 'Amakihi and 'Oma'o, along with White-eye and Linnets as birds of passage.

One of the more interesting aspects of population dynamics of honeycreepers is the influence of the phenological events, such as flowering of plants, on bird movements. For example, the population density of 'I'iwi in those study areas with large numbers of mamane trees (Sophora chrysophylla) appears to be strongly influenced by the flowering of this plant. When flowering occurs densities of 'I'iwi increase substantially in mamane habitat. These phenomena are not yet fully understood, but several studies that should clarify ecological relationships among birds and other ecosystem components are in progress.

I hope to continue and expand population dynamics studies of Hawaiian birds, along with investigations of habitat requirements and feeding behavior. More detailed information on these projects, and other ongoing research on Hawaiian birds, will be forthcoming in Technical Reports of the Hawaii IBP Project.

Letter to Prof. Dr. Jurgen Nicolai, Max Plank Institut fur Verhatenphysiologie, 8131 Seewiesen, Fed. Rep. Germany from Erika Wilson, 8 January 1975: Pintailed Whydah

I read with great interest your article "Mimicry in Parasitic Birds" which appeared in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (October 1974). I was particularly interested by the statements concerning the host species for widow birds of the genus Vidua.

In Honolulu, Hawaii, on the island of Oahu, many species of cagebirds have been released. Some of these have established small populations on the volcanic crater Diamond Head, and adjoining suburban and park areas. Among others, we see the Cordon-bleu (Uraeginthus anglensis), Lavender Fire-Finch (Estrilda caerulea), Black-rumped Waxbill (Estrilda troglodytes), Orange-cheeked Waxbill (Estrilla melpoda), and Pin-tailed Whydah (Vidua macroura). Species populations, as reported in our annual Christmas Censuses, have varied from 1 to 40 individuals since 1965. The Vidua species was first seen in 1969 and its numbers have been very small (a maximum of 7 in 1969). During the past breeding season, however, a population explosion seems to have occurred. Groups of adults with juveniles have been seen, indicating successful breeding this year. Is it possible that the Pin-tailed Whydah successfully parasitized one of the estrildid finches?

Professor Berger has summarized the meager data on these species in his HAWAIIAN BIRDLIFE (Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1972). It is thought that the Orange-cheeked Waxbill has established itself as a breeding species; its numbers have ranged from 5 to 32 on the censuses. The Black-rumped Waxbill and the Lavender Fire-Finch may also be breeders as their numbers have remained fairly high over the past few years.

I have read that the Pin-tailed Whydah has an extensive range throughout Africa. I have also found references to the Common Waxbill (Estrilda astrild) and the Orange-cheeked Waxbill (Amandava subflava) as probable hosts for the Pin-tailed Whydah.

Unfortunately, I cannot pursue this interesting problem, although I am trying to interest someone, perhaps a student, in a field study designed to discover the host species of the Pin-tailed Whydah in Honolulu. Any comments or suggestions from you would be greatly appreciated.

Reply, 6 February 1975: ...The host species of the Pintailed Whydah in Hawaii is most probably the Orange-cheeked Waxbill. I returned in November from a 3 month research trip in northern Nigeria. In this area the Orange-cheeked Waxbill is the only Estrilda species and the Pintails are found always in company of this species during the breeding season. The nests of the Orange-cheeks are very difficult to find and I have not been successful. But I am sure, that only this species is the host of the Pintail in this part of West-Africa.

The Common Waxbill is a proven host in some parts of Africa. Where this species is absent two other species are most probably the hosts, the Black-rumped Waxbill and the Orange-cheeked Waxbill.

It would be most interesting to discover the host in Hawaii.

Any volunteers to find the host? Please write to Kojima, 725-A 8th Ave, Honolulu, HI 96816.

The Warbling Silverbill, a new nesting songbird in Hawaii, was discovered by U of H zoologist Dr. Andrew J. Berger during studies begun last year for Hawaii Electric Light Company (HELCO).

Dr. Berger was retained by consultants Holmes and Narver, Inc. to do a fauna baseline study of two potential power plant sites in the arid leeward area of the Big Island. His findings will become part of a required impact statement.

In a telephone conversation, Dr. Berger said, "There are no published records of the Warbling Silverbill ever having released in the Hawaiian Islands so I was pretty thrilled when I first sighted some of the species on March 22, 1974 at Kawaihae. In subsequent trips to the area and to the Kohala Mountains and Mauna Kea, I saw at least 150 birds. They're obviously well established.

"The Warbling Silverbill," he continued, "is a native of the desert areas of Africa from Senegal to southern Sudan and, like so many songbirds, they've become a pet store item in many parts of the world. Those on Hawaii probably originated with escaped caged birds. The adult of the species is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with chocolate brown plumage above; brownish white below, and black head and wings. They're seed eaters and used to the dry conditions prevalent in leeward Kohala." ...

In his report for Holmes and Narver, Inc., Dr. Berger concluded that because of the barren nature of the proposed power plant sites, and because of the nomadic nature of the birds found there, construction and operation of a power plant would have minimal effect on any species.

*By special permission, reprinted from March 1975 CURRENT EVENTS, Hawaiian Electric Company publication, page 2.

The Mockingbird on Hawaii Island

By Andrew J. Berger

Little has been written about the distribution of the Mockingbird (Minus polyglottos) on the island of Hawaii. Dunmire (1961. Birds of the National Parks in Hawaii, Hawaii Natural History Association) said that Mockingbirds, "apparently migrants from Maui, were seen in the northern part of the island in 1959." Hanson (1960. Elepaio, 20:87-88) saw one bird near a school at Puuwaawaa in 1960. Dr. P. Quentin Tomich told me that he had seen single Mockingbirds on two occasions: one about 1968 in an ironwood tree at the summit of the Kohala Mountain road, and one on December 15, 1973, near the entrance to Kapaau Beach Park in Kohala.

I found several widely scattered populations of Mockingbirds on the western slope of the Kohala Mountain during 1974. The birds occur from sea level at Kukuipahu (just south of the Upolu Point Coast Guard Loran Station) up the slope at least to the Hawi-Kawaihae highway. I also found several pairs of Mockingbirds on the western slope of the mountain, beginning about 3 miles up the slope from Kawaihae. Another population occurs at the Mauna Kea Beach hotel.

Field Notes: From Andrew J. Berger--On February 6, 1975, I saw a flock of 9 Red-eared Waxbill (Estrilda troglodytes) in a koa haole thicket just south of the Upolu Point Coast Guard Loran Station in the North Kohala District on Hawaii. Are there any other records of this species on Hawaii?

On April 1, 1975, my ornithology class visited the Makiki Nursery in Makiki Valley. I was completely surprised to find two 'Amakihi feeding in a gold tree (Tabebuia donnell-smithii). The tree was nearly leafless but had many long, tubular, yellow flowers, among which the 'Amakihi were feeding. The elevation was approximately 280 feet, the lowest elevation at which I have seen the 'Amakihi on Oahu. Other species seen or heard in the vicinity were: Lace-necked Dove, Barred Dove, Shama Thrush, Japanese Bush Warbler, Common Mynah, Japanese White-eye, House Finch, Ricebird, House Sparrow, Cardinal, and Red-crested Cardinal.

10 September 1974

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From Baron A. McLean/: I noted in HAWAIIAN BIRDS /HAWAII'S BIRD/Ord, the note that the Hawaiian Hawk is on island of Hawaii only, and "Hawks seen on other islands are usually North American accidentals."

I saw the 'Io on Hawaii on May 21 between Kona and south Cape over Highway 11 over open

forest, typical buteo flight, short tailed, spread round effect; medium in color, probably described as light phase.

Then on Kauai May 25 along highway 56 over a crest between cane fields and open forest stream, I also saw the H Hk. It was a small buteo with hovering flight as a red-tail, color the same as the one on Hawaii. Both Ord and Munro would indicate this was probably a mainland accidental. But I was NOT able to note any difference from the one on Hawaii. In California and Mexico and Arizona I am familiar with accipiters--NOT that, with Falcons--NOT that, with buteos--YES. IT WAS NOT larger than the one on Hawaii. A light phase Haw. Hawk. This was either accidental or casual to Kauai or this is a new report. Someone familiar with that area north of Wailua and south of the north shore could tell me.

I am sorry I did not have time to get in touch with local Audubon observers, when it could more easily be checked.

I am coordinator for Breeding Bird Survey in Nor Cal, USF & WS, and careful in my identifications. This was obviously, however, a field sighting and at the time I was not aware of the fact that it was not where it was supposed to be, so I did not give it as close a scrutiny as I might have been able to give. It was not a harrier, but a small buteo. I should be pleased to hear some HI comment.

PS: I saw 5 francolins on Hawaii along side Hwy 19 north of the jctn with Hwy 20, in the wind lee of a eucalyptus grove. On one I noticed a distinct reddish brown in the long tail. I have no descriptions of francolins available here. From all the introduction notes I can find it would probably be an Erckel's. Does this tail color give any answer to what species it might be? Otherwise it was grayish to brownish all over color. Francolin--YES, but what species? Could anyone help me on this? I saw 39 species in 11 days almost incidental to other activities and was much rewarded....

Reply from Erika Wilson, 24 October 1974: Your observations were of interest to many of us. 'Io has occasionally been reported on Maui, but this is the first report of 'Io on Kauai. It would seem to be most unusual, but in Hawaii anything is possible!!

In regard to the francolin, I would suggest that you saw the Indian Gray Francolin (Francolinus pondicerianus) from your description. The outer tail feathers of this species are chestnut, and the body is brownish with a greyish breast. ...

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From Mrs. Ruby Crow, 4 October 1974: ...I was able to add 5 new birds to my life list, sharp-tailed sandpiper, skylark, chukar, 'apapane and 'amakihi. When I was on Maui 3 years ago I inquired about a large partridge type of bird and was told it might be a Japanese Quail. This time I saw many more of them and upon asking everybody that would listen a native finally told me they were francolins. I note from my HAWAII'S BIRDS that several species were introduced, so I still do not know which one this is. It was a very light brown with a striped or speckled back and drooping tail.

But last, the main purpose of my letter is to tell you that on Sept. 24, 1974 on the Wailea Golf course at Kihei I saw a Green Heron (Butorides virescens). I could not find any report of an accidental so that this might be new information. ...

Reply from Erika Wilson, 24 October 1974: I brought your sighting of the Green Heron to the attention of the Society's Board members during this month's meeting. I have written to the State Fish & Game Biologist on Maui, asking him to see if he can confirm your sighting. You are correct in thinking this is an unusual sighting; no previous record has been published.

In regard to the francolin species, I would suggest that you saw the Indian Gray Francolin (Francolinus pondicerianus) which is relatively common on Maui. ...

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From R.P. Northwood, 12 March 1975: I have two subjects of interest to...the readers of THE ELEPAIO.... Helen Baldwin has for sometime now had reports of an Osprey being seen in the vicinity of the lower Wailuku River; that is, where it enters Hilo Harbor.

My wife and I have had a visit of this bird on two occasions, perched on a low bough of a large Eucalyptus tree. The last time was on Sunday, March 9 at 6 p.m. just before dusk, and with binoculars only 120 feet distance I could see it paying great attention to my koi /carp/ in the lily pond. It finally ran along the perch and flew down to the pools in a stream, and I hoped it was making a meal out of a frog or toad in preference to my fish!! I cannot find out from any source of information whether Ospreys eat fish

only. We live about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Wailuku River at 1000 feet elevation.

Now for the second piece of bird news: For two years or so I have had a tame pair of Kentucky Cardinals feeding on scratch feed just two feet distance from me as I sit keeping perfectly still reading, or having my lunch from a plate in my lap. The wahine is a little more trusting than the male, but both have stopped now the nervous "pink-pink" they had at first, and both have their crests down and at ease.

But here's the snag in this case. The Hawaiian 'Io visits the air space over our house and garden almost daily, sometimes two together; they seem to enjoy the acrobatic stunts they perform. Once a single Hawk came straight down the driveway and through the patio. My Cardinals went out the side towards the front door in a terrible flurry and rush. And also, last Sunday morning a Hawk was circling me on the lawn, only 100 feet up evidently looking for the papa Cardinal which was sounding off in a plumeria nearby. Much as I like wildlife, I would feel very bad if Mr. 'Io got one of my Cardinals. The Hawaiian Hawk must be slowly increasing in number; a trip over the Saddle Road usually results in seeing one or two, and then more near Mount Hualalai in North Kona.

Semi-wild Turkeys are quite numerous on this island; even two in my garden.

I saw two Crows on Hualalai when my brother d'Arcy and I went specifically to see them in 1971.... He was photographing a tiny violet plant on his hands and knees and missed the crows!!

We sometimes see the Pueo and Barn Owl, but often hear their cry, and find regurgitations on the lawn. ...We have Chinese Thrush all the time. ...

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From W. Patrick Dunbar, 16 March 1975, at sea (USNS Furman): ...Today I have completed one year's observations on my ten round trips from Seattle to Guam. Just made a final daily check on the number of albatross. The high count for today--ten Laysan and six Black-footed. We are about 150 miles off the Washington coast and that number of Laysan Albatross is the greatest I've ever seen this close to the Mainland. ...

Editor's Note: Two wonderful color photographs of a Laysan and Black-footed Albatrosses were included with the field notes. These are most realistic, spectacular, serene beauties. Displayed for your enjoyment at the general meeting.

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From Mae E. Mull, 12 April 1975: On Easter Sunday, March 30, 1975, Bill Mull and I observed three Pacific Golden Plovers in full breeding plumage in the mowed grass along the access road between the Belt Highway and the shore of Punalu'u in the southern Ka'u district of Hawaii Island. The dramatic black plumage at the sides of the head and across the chest, outlined with a band of white, of these three birds was in noticeable contrast with the undistinguished winter dress of five other plovers in the area. This is not suggested as an early date for spring plumage but is an observation from an area infrequently reported.

On the lava-covered Punalu'u shoreline where we lunched that day, a Wandering Tattler stood still just inshore from the waves for ten minutes, facing the ocean and moving only his head as we watched. The bird's breeding plumage with underparts finely barred in black was clearly discernible with binoculars. It finally flew low along the shore making its characteristic 'Ulili call.

C. Brewer and Company has a 6,900-acre resort development underway at Punalu'u that "will eventually extend from the area of Ka'u's black sand beach into the rain forests of Mauna Loa," with all the amenities planned, under construction or built for prosperous tourists, golfers and second-home buyers. Local residents use the black sand beach for surfing and somewhat dangerous swimming. Camping is permitted at the public beach park, and the Brewer museum, called the Ka'u Center of Culture and History, is open daily without charge.

On 3 October 1974 the following was released to Honolulu Advertiser and Honolulu Star-Bulletin by President Wayne G. Gagne: Acting Governor George Ariyoshi has been requested to withdraw a highly irregular and probably illegal appointment of a full-time State Department of Land and Natural Resources employee to a Commission advisory to that same agency. The President of the Hawaii Audubon Society, Wayne C. Gagne, has protested the recent filling of a vacancy on the Animal Species Advisory Commission with State Fisheries Station Biologist, Takuji Fujimura, because it will weaken protection of wildlife and the Hawaiian environment by that Commission.

This Commission was established by the legislature in 1970 to be a highly qualified

and balanced group for advising the State Division of Fish and Game. With the object of screening out injurious species, it reviews the deliberate introduction of foreign animals to the Islands and any other matter affecting wildlife conservation fishing and hunting. They advise on such factors as whether the animal will conflict with existing land uses, will threaten the existence of native wildlife, will be controllable by socially acceptable means, or will be free of communicable diseases and parasites. During the past year, the Commission has also completed a thorough report on the effects to wildlife of forest bulldozing for exotic tree-planting activities.

Recently, the Commission's primary efforts have been directed towards finding some techniques for maintaining feral sheep for hunters in some sections of Mauna Kea while also protecting the critically endangered palila bird in other sections of the mountain's forest habitat.

As specified by Chapter 187 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, the Commission's membership of 11 was to be broadly composed of hunters, fisherman and 6 scientists in specified fields, one of them being ichthyology (fish biology), as well as the Director of the Division of Fish and Game in an ex officio capacity.

The Commission's previous fish expert, Dr. Garth Murphy, resigned after receiving a letter from Ariyoshi's staff sent on 24 June 1974 and was rapidly replaced in July with the appointment of Mr. Fujimura, a full-time employee of Fish and Game in their aquaculture program, and a proponent of large-scale importation of species such as eels. It is significant to note that the Animal Species Advisory Commission last year advised against the rearing in Hawaii of live eels as a safeguard against their escape and establishment. Then, in response to the ensuing great public outcry, the importation of live eels was specifically prohibited by the Legislature this spring.

The Hawaii Audubon Society contends that this places Mr. Fujimura in a conflict of interest situation since he would be, for example, voting on the programs he was already paid to develop.

Whether the Acting Governor was misled by his advisors, or, whether he was aware of the new Commissioner's employment in the Division of Fish and Game, the Hawaii Audubon Society also contends that Ariyoshi's actions were exercises of poor judgement, lacking integrity, which must be corrected if there is to be an open and healthy input of ideas to State Government.

On the same day the following letter was sent to Acting Governor George Ariyoshi: The Hawaii Audubon Society is greatly distressed over your recent appointment of a State Lands Department official, Mr. Takuji Fujimura, to an important State Commission on wildlife, the Animal Species Advisor Commission. Since Mr. Fujimura is a full-time Fish and Game Division employee, it is a highly irregular and probably illegal action that will weaken protection of wildlife and the Hawaiian environment.

The legislative act which established the Commission had already provided that the Director of the Division of Fish and Game sit on this Commission to work with a broad spectrum of a membership comprised of hunters, fishermen, scientists and wildlife specialists.

This is an unacceptable precedent to replace private citizen members with State civil servants.

Whether or not you were aware of Mr. Fujimura's employment in Fish and Game, we contend that this was an exercise of poor judgement which lacks integrity, and must be corrected if there is to be an open and healthy input of ideas to the State Government.

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Following comments are from Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 4 October 1974, page A-2, headed Appointment Stirs Fish, Game Dispute: ...Michio Takata, State fish and game chief, today defended Fujimura's appointment. "He was appointed, not because he is an employee of Fish and Game, but because of the expertise he possesses," Takata said. "I hope he will be voting as an individual and not as an employee of Fish and Game." ...

Fujimura filled the vacancy created by the resignation of Garth I. Murphy, former University of Hawaii ichthyologist, who has moved to Australia. He was appointed because of his knowledge of fisheries, the same reason Murphy was appointed, Takata said.

Takata said statements concerning Fujimura's relationship with the eel controversy also are not correct. ...Takata also was critical of Gagne's remarks that his office has been trying to "water down" the powers of the commission. Takata said it would defeat the

purpose of the commission if all the commission seats were filled with Fish and Game personnel. "Fish and Game people already are available to me in an advisory capacity, he said.

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From Honolulu Advertiser, 4 October 1974, page A-20, Naming State Employee to Board Rapped by Bruce Benson: ...Takata could not be reached for comment. It was Takata who submitted the name of a Fish and Game employee, aquaculture specialist Takuji Fujimura, for appointment to the commission as a replacement for fish expert Dr. Garth Murphy. ...

From Honolulu Advertiser, 19 October 1974, page A-12, Appointment Questioned by Bruce Benson: The chairman of the State Animal Species Advisory Commission has formally asked the State Ethics Commission for an opinion on the "ethical aspects" of a recent appointment by Acting Governor George R. Ariyoshi. ...Fujimura said yesterday that he will resign only if ordered to do so by the "proper authorities."

Commission Chairman Ronald J. Endrizal, in his letter to the Ethics Commission, asked of the Fujimura appointment: "Should he, an administrative employee of a State agency, serve as a scientific expert on the public commission which advises that State agency?"

Some of the animal species advisers wondered if Ariyoshi was aware that he was appointing Fujimura to advise Fujimura's own office. The Advertiser learned that it was Donald K. Horio, press secretary to Governor John A. Burns, who suggested Fujimura's name. Horio said Ariyoshi knew where Fujimura worked. Horio added that he didn't see any conflict in the appointment. The State Senate confirmed Fujimura during its recent special session.

Commission member Donald Reeser of the Big Island said at yesterday's meeting that members of his Big Island fish and wildlife committee disapprove of the appointment. ...

Fish and Game chief Michio Takata said he favors changing the ground rules of the advisory group so that they would issue advice only when Takata seeks it. As it is, the advisers--the majority of whom are scientists in selected disciplines--issue advice whether Takata wants it or not. Takata attempted to have the rules changed during the last regular legislative session, but failed.

Questions

/Re: Agenda item #1, Keel County Golf Course to Chairman, Planning Commission, County of Hawaii by Mae E. Mull, 14 March 1974

The Hawaii Audubon Society raises several questions on the proposed Keel County Golf Course which must be treated in the Environmental Impact Statement if the public and Commission are to have adequate information for decision-making. We request full disclosure of these issues: (1) Has the County already made a binding agreement with the Bishop Estate to construct the golf course on Keel land? The development plan of the Estate Trustees, called "A NEW HONAUNAU RESORT COMMUNITY," indicates this to be a fact. That plan speaks on page 2 of "the commitment of the relative public agencies to build certain facilities and make related financial investments. For example, the County is dedicated to the building of a major golf course...." Later on page 2, the plan states: "The commitment by State and County can therefore now be matched by the commitment of the Trustees to proceed with the development of the Honaunau Resort Community."

(2) Are the County and State already firmly committed to spend 1.3 million dollars in recreation funds to construct the golf course?

(3) In return for the golf course land, has the County already agreed to pursue rezoning of the adjacent Keel area to urban land use? If this "trade-off" is in the works, it must be treated in the EIS. To treat the "gift" of land for a public golf course as though it is unrelated to the development of a resort community around it would be blatant shibai. The public has the right to know if \$1.3 million in public funds is tied in with the private resort development.

(4) If this deal is already locked in concrete, the EIS must say so and objectively state the consequences for public use of a public golf course that is wholly integrated into a private resort. Realistically, the EIS should say how many local people in Kona play golf. How many want another golf course? How many local people would feel welcome in that upper-income resort and second-home environment?

(5) If the public and County are still free to make choices on how the \$1.3 million in recreation money is to be spent, then the EIS must consider alternative actions and impacts in an objective manner. Such alternatives include: (a) No County golf course at Keel. (b) A County golf course at another site that is not part of a resort development--

with justification for that kind of facility as meeting a public need. (c) Recreation facilities for purchase and/or development that are truly public and that meet the needs of a broad spectrum of local residents in all age classes. (d) Public beach parks, such as at Kua Bay, and public access to the shore on the Kona Coast for local people--such as the ones given priority in the County General Plan.

(6) Will the EIS consider the impact of air pollution, the tsunami inundation area and the earthquake fault zone on the golf course and the resort-hotel development that extends close to the shoreline?

Excerpts from the minutes of the Hawaii Audubon Society (HAS) general meeting, 20 May 1974:

...Gagne reported on the May 12th visit to the Stilt Reef Runway Replacement Habitat at Pearl Harbor. Dr. Berger pointed out that although stilt were seen none were nesting yet. Audubon has suggested that the artificial islands be broken up into smaller islands as it is believed that the stilt nest one pair to an island. Barbara Macaulay suggested that the cost of \$360,000 was rather exorbitant.

It was announced that a student of the University has requested a grant of \$600 for his research on internal parasites of plovers and the request was granted. ...

Paiko Lagoon Sanctuary--\$470,000 has been appropriated by the State.... Dr. Berger pointed out that "improvements" made by the State have already ruined Paiko Lagoon as a sanctuary for the stilt. It was a good habitat.

The hunting season on pigs, goats and deer--The State wants to reduce the season. HAS feels an overall State program for protection of endangered species is needed; shortening the hunting season may be politically short-sighted and unpopular. ...

Dr. Ziegler of the Bishop Museum talked on the recent finds of flightless Ibis and rails in the lava cave on Maui and flightless goose on Molokai. ...

17 June 1974: ...Wayne Gagne reported on a meeting of the Makiki-Tantalus association concerning problems of the Makiki-Tantalus Park Complex. Funds have been allocated but not spent for clearing the trail system and perhaps rerouting some trails. The problem is the ownership of the land through which the trail passes. Part of the Manoa Cliffs trail is Bishop Estate land. Bishop Estate has offered to trade this land to the State in exchange for some very choice, more valuable property. Other parts of the trail pass through the Lyon Arboretum (University or State owned),...land owned by the Catholic Church,.../and/ private driveway where dogs are kept; this needs rerouting. ...The Makiki Association is all for the trail and wants to get the appropriated money put into use to clear the trail. To date the State has paid \$60,000 to consultants for study. ...

The taking of green turtles is now prohibited by law except for home consumption and the turtle must be more than 36 inches. HAS feels the provision for home consumption is too much, but Hawaiian groups objected that they need turtle meat as part of their diet. ...

HAS would like a moratorium on rezoning land. Under the Federal Endangered Species Act the State could lose Federal funding if land set aside for conservation and preservation of endangered species is rezoned. The State has no program for the preservation of the endangered species in Hawaii. ...

Wayne Gagne reported that the proposal of the Navy to stop bombing of Kahoolawe may result in bombing of some of the Leeward Islands instead. Although these islands are part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. Steve Montgomery reported on Kaula Island which may be substituted for Kahoolawe. A letter received from a fisherman about Kaula in 1971 reported out the damage being done to nesting sea birds on Kaula and the importance of these birds in guiding the fisherman to fish. ...Some Navy people felt that the bombing on Kahoolawe would not cease as it is the only feasible target for the Navy. Navy people pointed out that the bombing of Kaula is not too destructive of birds as it is concentrated on one promontory; the firing range at Ulupau does more damage to birds from Ulupau red-footed booby colony and from Moku Manu than is done by the firing on Kaula. ...Bob Shallenberger pointed out the need to eradicate the goats on Kahoolawe completely, if the vegetation of this much bombed island is ever to stage a recovery. The idea of keeping a number of 200 goats on Kahoolawe...is crazy. ...

The first part of the program consisted of a slide show produced by Shallenberger on Kawainui Swamp, which he prefers to call the Kawainui Marsh as a better image. This slide-show has been purchased by the Outdoor Circle from Shallenberger, and it is being shown by the Outdoor Circle to a wide number of citizens' groups. The slides were accompanied by

music and voice commentary.... The second part of the program consisted of a slide talk by Steve Montgomery on *Drosophila*, the Hawaiian fruit fly which is used to study genetics and heredity. Hawaii has a wide variety of species of this famous fly. ...

July and August: No meetings.

16 September 1974: ...Erika Wilson reported on the /following:/ (1) July 3rd field trip to the Kaneohe Marine Station. We had visitors from the Mainland which prompted this visit to the Red-footed Booby colony. ... (2) July field trip to Manoa Falls was a disaster as it rained and few birds were seen--one house finch and 5 white-eyes in all. (3) August 25th field trip to Rabbit Island which was led by R. Shallenberger was a great success. ... (4) September field trip to Waipio Peninsula to see shore birds. 15 people including guests from the Fish and Game Department attended this trip.... (5) Trip to the Poamoho trail overnight cabin stay.

There was some discussion re: Erika Wilson's revision of the Bird Check list. ...

Editor's Note: No check list to be published. Use HAWAII'S BIRDS.

Wayne Gagne...saw 'amakihi and a hawk on the Big Island. ^{have}.

The HAS is asking the Attorney General how citizens can ^{have} more input into the Fish and Game Commission re: the closing of the hunting season. ...

The program was Dr. Zeigler of the Bishop Museum who spoke on the problems of Mauna Kea---...feral goat control and the federally subsidized destruction of existing forests.

21 October 1974: ...Wayne Gagne reported on the Land Use Commissions 5-year boundary review. Testimony has been received concerning the application for rezoning N.W. Koolau Range back into conservation area. All land receiving more than 50 inches of rainfall an year would go back into conservation. Mokuleia Ranch area will be programmed from conservation to agriculture. The Outdoor Circle has requested that the area adjoining the Heeia Fish Pond be included in the conservation area--gallinule and coot are there. The proposed redistricting of lands on the Big Island from agriculture back to conservation is being opposed by the agriculture interests who want to continue grazing cattle in the area. ...

Wayne Gagne reported on the request for financial assistance to help with the plates in the Bishop Museum publication on Po'o uli. \$300 granted.

Erika Wilson reported on problems of vector control on the Waipio Peninsula. Sugar cane mills in the area cannot discharge the bagasse into the ocean. Pumps have broken down and water is being trapped in the sugar cane fields. Mosquitos which might carry dengue fever are breeding in the area. Vector control wanted to spray these areas with a biodegradable insecticide but when ducks were found in the area eating mosquito larvae the spraying was postponed. ...

Wayne Gagne reported that Bill Burke has spoken at a fifth grade class on the endangered species and found the pupils surprisingly well informed on the subject....

Wayne Gagne reported on the Kanaha Pond on Maui. The sewage plant has been approved. The sewage will be pumped under the Pond. Conservationists on Maui, i.e. Hui Maui, are looking for legal assistance to stop this project. ...

The program was a talk on the Green Sea Turtle by Dr. Balzas of the Marine Institute of Biology at the University, and a film on Wild Geese of Canada. ...

18 November 1974: ...Wayne Gagne reported on the HAS protest about the Fish and Game employee who was appointed to the Animal Species Advisory Commission.

Wayne Gagne reported on the problem of feral sheep on Mauna Kea and the decline of the Palila habitat and the possibility of fencing....

Harry Whitten has asked about the \$4,400 grant made by the World Wildlife Fund with headquarters in Switzerland. The grant was to van Riper for research on the Palila. Van Riper is writing his PhD dissertation on the Palila and has studied the life history and ecology of the bird and made studies as to how to best preserve the Palila. The most pertinent proposal made by van Riper was to the U.S. Department of the Interior and to Hawaii Fish and Game Commission to GET RID OF THE SHEEP! Wayne suggested using the Army or National Guard to fence in Mauna Kea from feral sheep. Dr. Berger has been appointed by the Federal Endangered Species people to be on the recovery team.

Wayne reported on the Kanaha Pond sewage treatment plant.... Conservationists on Maui have spent \$3,000 for a court suit against the Environmental Protection Agency which has

already given the go ahead signal to build the sewage plant. The HAS has agreed to enter into the court suit for a temporary injunction to prevent immediate construction of the sewage plant. This will be the first test of the 1973 Endangered Species Act in Hawaii. We have been in touch with the San Francisco Environmental Agency. Wayne Gagne...pointed out that a test of the Environmental Protection Agency's "alternate site" should be used if an endangered species is involved. The EPA has ignored its own directions in this. ...

The speaker was Sheila Conant...who spoke on the International Biological Program to take census of the avifauna in Hawaii Volcano Park and adjacent Koa forest....

16 December 1974: ...The changes in the constitution of the Society that had been approved by the executive board, and published in the November issue of THE ELEPAIO, were discussed, then approved unanimously. ...

Results of the Christmas count on the Big Island centered at Kulani Cone were given. One half of the 24 observed species were native. ...Many new highs were seen this year. ...

David Gray, a representative for the Nature Conservancy, was the speaker. He spoke of acquiring funds for land adjoining the National Park on Maui and showed slides of the Kipahulu Valley. Aerial slides were shown of the entire region and slides taken of Dr. Warner's expedition to the valley were also shown.

20 January 1975: ...Various members reported sightings of birds. Barn owls had been seen over Hawaii Kai. Saffron finches were reported to be spreading toward Pearl Harbor, and so were the red-vented bulbul. John Obata reported seeing many 'amakihi on the Aiea ridge, and also a creeper. A possible sighting of a creeper was made on the Bowman trail where a bird was seen with wing bars.

Steve Montgomery...reported on a recent NEWSWEEK article on endangered wildlife, which had made an error in reporting that the nene had been saved in New England and then reimported to Hawaii. Bill Burke had written a letter to the editor correcting this mistake.

The absence of the leiiothrix from the Honolulu Christmas Census was noted. This bird disappeared from the count four years ago. What has happened to it? Sheila noted that she counts it regularly on the Big Island.

In May there will be a joint meeting of the HAS and the Hawaii Botanical Society when Bill Mull will be presenting a program. A motion was made, seconded, and unanimously passed to pay half of his fare to Oahu to give this talk. ...

Rob Shallenberger reported on the Hawaiian Water Resources Regional Study which seeks to prepare an integrated report on water management. Such a report would have input from many sources and would serve as a red flag warning to any developer coming into an area. ...

Our lawyer is preparing a request for a restraining order to block the construction of the Kahului sewage plant. Kanaha pond is the best water bird habitat in the State and the Society feels that construction of this plant would destroy this. The Environmental Protection Agency was informed of the problem in December and they replied that the species there were not endangered by the plant. A test well in the area has since been sunk and last week the EPA was asked for another statement. ...

Larry Hirai gave the program on the nesting biology of the house finch at the University of Hawaii campus.

17 February 1975: ...Rob Shallenberger reported on seeing both dyed and undyed Koloea at Kawainui Swamp.

Sheila reported on seeing a barn owl with a fresh rat at Kipuka Puauulu on the Big Island on 27 January. She also reported that all six species of honeycreepers found in the Kilauea Forest Reserve were singing in January. ('Apapane, 'Amakihi, 'I'iwi, Hawaii 'Akepa, 'Akiapola'au, and the Hawaii Creeper) She also reported on seeing Quentin Tomich at Honokaa who has been encouraging interest in the Kalopa State Park where landscaping with natives and rareties is being done.

Erika reported that Doug Roselle had seen a Ring-billed Gull at Nuupia pond, and also an immature Black Tern there.

Steve Montgomery spoke briefly on the Palila count that took place on Mauna Kea in January. Approximately 308 birds were counted in a weeks time.

Bob Webstern reported on seeing Frigatebirds displaying their pouches on Moku Manu and also Red-footed and Brown Boobies. He reported on seeing two honeycreepers mating on the ground when he was on Maui.

Omer Bussen reported that one of his friends who lives in a fourth floor apartment overlooking the Ala Wai Golf Course heard a lovely song one day, and when he looked out on his balcony he saw a red bird with a curved beak. This was after one of our heavy rains.

...Rob Shallenberger reported on the bicentennial project. He was given \$2,400 instead of the requested \$70,000, and has revised the plan to be a synchronized script with a carousel slide presentation. ...

Proceeding with the theme of the night, Wayne introduced some of the pictures of birds. Al Hart spoke briefly on the painting of Hawaiian birds, and showed his picture of an 'I'iwi. Rob Shallenberger showed some pictures of game birds done by Ron Walker. These will be in the book. Rob also showed some of the work done by Doug Pratt. He had spent a month in Hawaii while he was preparing a field guide for the Pacific, and offered to do what we needed for the book. There were two plates, one of the crested birds and the other of the escaped caged birds. A fantastic picture that Pratt had painted of the new bird, Po'o uli, was shown. Erika showed pictures that were done by Bruce Harvey, who was doing a series on the birds of Hawaii's golf courses. The birds that were shown were the 'Io, the Brazilian Cardinal, and the Hawaiian Stilt.

The program then began with the McClellans singing several songs, followed by Rosie Johnson who spoke on the Kumulipo. Dr. John Unterecker read several poems that he had written that had been inspired by Hawaii. Sunny Gail Mitsui presented Joe Hadley's poem of a wilderness experience on Kauai, and this was illustrated by pictures from Robert Wenkam's book on Kauai. The program concluded with another song from the McClellans.

INFORMATION PLEASE! Please verify the identification of the eggs photographed by Larry Kadooka, Hawaii Tribune-Herald, 23 March 1975, page 3: ...Larry Kadooka's photography class took a tour through Puna...and came across an unhatched family of salamanders in a hole in a tree. ...

An anonymous inquiry, "At first I thought it was a bird's nest, but good grief now we have salamanders! Where did they come from and when? It's bad enough that we're overpopulated with mynahs and mejiros! Are geckos being mistaken for salamanders or can you tell a salamander from its eggs? Someone in Audubon should know. ..."

Is it a salamander or gecko? If you know, please KOKUA by writing to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816. MAHALO.

NAME-YOUR-OWN Hawaiian Natural History Pencils from Mae E. Mull, 12 April 1975

Would you like to have inexpensive pencils printed with the names you choose of Hawaiian birds, plants, insects or geographic places? A few months ago we saw this item in the Walter Drake & Sons catalog: "12 PERSONALIZED PENCILS - 89¢. Any name you want is clearly imprinted in gold letters on high-quality Venus pencils. Great for business, home use; kids love 'em because they're personalized! Prevents loss. Any first and last name you want, one name to a set. Full-size 7½" pencils, smooth-writing #2 lead, rubber erasers. A thoughtful personal gift. State name clearly. \$854 Personalized Pencils, set of 12...89¢"

We ordered pencil sets with Hawaiian names such as: 'I'IWI, PALILA, PO'O ULI, 'OHELO, 'AKIAPOLA'AU, NAUNA KEA, KILAUE IKI and scientific names such as DREPANIDIDAE, CLERMONTIA and ACHATINELLA. Since these names are unfamiliar to the printer, they should be printed carefully in capital letters, well spaced between words and with a space for the hamza (') when it is used in Hawaiian words. The 18 pencil sets we ordered arrived in two months with no errors. There can be just one name (1-2 words) for each set, but the pencils come in a variety of colors. We have no connection with the company but just thought that others would like the fun of pencils "personalized" with Hawaiian names they especially like. Order from Walter Drake & Sons, Inc., Drake Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80973. Postage and handling charges: up to \$2.00--add 39¢; up to \$3.00--add 70¢; and then add 10¢ for each additional dollar; over \$14.00--add \$1.70.

Sample pencils will be displayed at the general meeting for you to see.

HONOLULU ADVERTISER, 21 April 1975, page A-3: CURTAIN: Kauai Council has created "Kauai's 13th Fleet" and named as admiral Koichi Masaki, who for years has been fighting the Navy's use of Kaula Rock as a bombing target. Masaki claims the bombing is killing the sea birds used by fishermen to locate fish. To put him on equal footing with Navy brass when he confronts them, Kauai Council made him Rear Adm. Masaki. With one condition--he work for

the birds and undertake no efforts to raise sunken foreign vessels.

CORRIGENDA: Vol 35, No 11, May 1975, page 125, para 6, line 2: Mokulii should be Mokoli'i.
Vol 35, No 10, April 1975, page 118, para 5, line 9 and page 119, para 8,
line 1: Nene should be unidentified geese.

Anyone who knows the identification of the birds, please write to Kojima, 725-A 8th Ave, Hon./
HI 96816

Donations: MAHALO! Wonderful! Instead of terminating memberships, two late renewals included generous contributions by Mrs. David J. Martin (\$4.00) and Mr. Richard C. Smith (\$7.00) to help pay expenses to keep dues from increasing. MAHALO NUI LOA!

MAHALO & ALOHA: Mrs. Brooke Clyde of California joined the Hawaii Audubon Society in 1961 and the following year became a life member. A note from her post dated 23 April 1975 said, "...Will you be kind enough to remove me from your mailing list? I find I'm not able to find time to read your letter any more and it's foolish to waste the postage. ..."
How thoughtful and conservation minded! MAHALO NUI LOA for her active support for over a decade, and we send her the warmest ALOHA. MAHALO & ALOHA.

ALOHA to new members: Junior--Kristen Hedemann, P.O. Box 922, Kailua, Oahu 96734
Regular--Marjorie M. Benning, 1906 Wilhelmina Rise, Honolulu, HI 96816
Brian P. Fleming, 1022 S. Washington St, Apt 205 E., Alexandria, Va. 22314
Raymond E. Gandy, Jr., 3724 Pukalani Place, Honolulu, HI 96817
Mrs. John W. Gilje, 250 Halemaumau St, Honolulu, HI 96821 (Reinstated)
William J. Hoe, Dept of Botany, Univ of Haw, 3190 Maile Way, Hon., HI 96822
Elizabeth A. Hutchins, EWC Box 1158, 1777 East West Road, Honolulu, HI 96822
Sgt Charles J. Kihm, P.S.C. #1, Box 977, APO San Francisco 96553
Gerald H. Ohta, 710 Lunalilo St, #701, Honolulu, HI 96813
Mrs. Bernard Toan, 425 Ena Road, #1104-C, Honolulu, HI 96815

REQUEST FOR NESTING INFORMATION: Audubon members can add a great deal to our records of the nesting activities of both introduced and native species if they will call when they find a nest. Dr. Berger has agreed to coordinate the nest-record program. If you find a nest, please call him at the Department of Zoology, University of Hawaii, telephone 948-8655 or 948-8617. MAHALO NUI LOA for your interest and KOKUA.

The poster "We Care About Hawaiian Wildlife Habitat" is available for a suggested donation of \$1.50 or more. Despite our frugal existence we are unable to give away this valuable educational poster to the general public. I hope very soon, we'll care enough and live harmoniously within our ecosystem that even Hawaii Audubon, a very small organization with limited funds, can afford to distribute these educational printed matters to the general public with the only payment of better living for all of the people. For information please call Steve Montgomery, 941-4974. MAHALO.

HAWAII'S BIRDS, a field guide, is out of print. As soon as the new edition is out, we'll let you know. We'll do our best to keep the price as it is now, but no guaranty.

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JUNE ACTIVITIES: PLEASE NOTE DATES

- 8 June - Field trip to Aiea Loop Trail to study forest birds. Bring lunch, water, and if possible, your car. Transportation cost (\$1.00) to be paid to the drivers. Meet at the State Library on Punchbowl Street at 8:00 a.m.
Leader: Dr. Sheila Conant, telephone 948-8044 (work), 988-6522 (home).
- 9 June - General meeting at McCully-Moiliili Library at 7:30 p.m.
Program: Aerial Photography in Hawaii by John I. Kjargaard (color slides)
- 16 June - Board meeting at Waikiki Aquarium Auditorium, 6:45 p.m. Members welcome.

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD:

President: Wayne C. Gagne
Vice Presidents: Dr. Sheila Conant (program), William F. Burke (education)
Secretaries: Lani Stemmermann (recording), Erika Wilson (corresponding)
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