

# 'ELEPAIO

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## LIST OF HAWAIIAN BIRD NAMES By Margaret Titcomb and Wayne C. Gagne

This list of Hawaiian bird names aims to include birds that exist now and lived formerly, as well as the introduced birds that have become settled inhabitants of our islands, most of which have been given Hawaiian names. Brief migratory visitors are not included. The bibliography and the list of informants tell the sources of the names. A few names may be perpetuated errors, but now accepted.

Some names are mythical, that is, created by the Hawaiian narrator of chants or tales from which they are drawn. More of these can doubtless be collected. But most of the birds on this list flew on actual wings, lived in the forests, or along the shores, or over the sea.

The variants in spelling and the varying names cause some confusion. Often a bird will have a different name on each island, or the same name will apply to two birds, closely related, or bearing a strong resemblance in some feature. Most names are attempts to imitate the cry, a few refer to some distinctive habit or feature. For birds closely related there is usually a group name, in good Linnean style, as well as a specific name for each bird. The majority of names refer to one species only, and have no other meaning. There is no surety that the name chosen as the leading one here is the most important name. One is chosen, the others also listed.

The moa, the jungle fowl, was an introduction from southern Polynesia, probably by the first Polynesians to reach Hawaii. A few birds came from the Americas, but most of the forest birds arrived from the west Pacific. They must have arrived on their own wings and it is likely that only a few happened to find this land. After the earliest arrived, centuries elapsed while their descendants successfully adapted themselves to marked changes in habitat and food, and evolved into various species.

Most of the remarkable and beautiful forest birds are now extinct, recent man being the cause, for great changes have occurred in the forest cover because of the introduction of four-footed animals that destroy the forest trees and trample down the young forest growth. The abundance of birds is also diminished greatly because of the guns of the hunter, in the past.

Andrew J. Berger's work (1972), an up-to-date-historical report on Hawaii's birds and a study of collectors and collecting, has been used as a guide to our choice of scientific names. We owe many, perhaps most of the Hawaiian names, to George C. Munro, who lived at a time (1866-1963) when he was able to search for and see many of the forest birds as part of their world. Munro was a devoted student of Hawaiian flora and fauna. No diacritical marks were used by Munro, as he wrote previous to their adoption.

Any reading or study about Hawaiian birds leaves one immeasurably sad to realize what we have needlessly lost through failure to care for the forests and the open country, where vast flocks of the plover, the Hawaiian goose and other birds used to be safe at home. Four-footed animals still roam the forests; goats have been killed by the thousands, often, yet never eliminated. After a "goat drive" they soon multiply and thrive again. It is even more sad to realize that we continue to fail the birds, even though there are now admirable studies being made under both private and government auspices. The necessity for saving forests for the birds that adjusted themselves to that environment was not recognized soon enough, and not even yet are enough of us convinced that the need of



forest for the birds is legitimate. Unfortunately, the birds cannot adjust to changes of environment unless managed by themselves, through time.

Now and the future we shall be condemned for our losses. Wisdom comes slowly, care is costly, and the attempts to save are insufficient.

This list is abbreviated in technique of presentation: no underlining of Hawaiian or scientific names, and "also called" is reduced to "also."

List of Hawaiian Names

- 'ā, boobies: blue-faced or masked (*Sula dactylatra personata*), brown (*Sula leucogaster plotus*), red-footed (*Sula sula rubripes*). Also called 'ā'ā (Pukui-Elbert Dictionary, hereafter referred to as P-E), 'ā-'āia-nuhe-'ā-kāne (Munro).
- 'ā'ā, probable variant of 'ā; male 'ō'ō (P-E).
- 'ā-'āia, legendary bird believed to have taken the shape of the 'ā (P-E).
- 'ā-'āia-nuhe-'ā-kāne, name of a large sea bird often caught by the natives; feathers white (Munro).
- 'āalawī, see 'amakihi, Kauai.
- āe'o, Hawaiian stilt (*Himantopus himantopus knudseni*). Also kukuluāe'o.
- ahiki-pōlena, see 'i'iwi.
- 'ai-mīkana, house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*). Also misspelled ai-nikana (Munro); manu-'ai-mīkana, manu-'ai-papaia, Lit., papaya-eating bird (P-E). Introduced before 1870.
- 'akakane, see 'ākepa, Hawaii; 'apapane.
- akakani, see 'apapane (Munro).
- 'akapane, see 'apapane.
- 'akē'akē, (Berger) Harcourt or (Munro) Hawaiian storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro cryptoleucura*). Also oece & oweowe (Munro), lupe'akeke (P-E).
- 'akeke'e, see 'ākepa, Kauai.
- 'akekeke, ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*). Also keke (P-E), 'ukekeke, 'ukeke. Probably so named from its cry. These names are all variants of 'ūkeke, an ancient harplike musical instrument. (Munro).
- 'ākepa, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Loxops coccinea*). Means quick, nimble, sprightly, active (P-E). Munro furnishes other Hawaiian names: Hawaii--'akakane, 'akepeu'ie (L.c. *coccinea*); Kauai--'akeke'e, 'ō'ū-holo-wai (L.c. *caeruleirostris*); Maui--'akepeu'ie (L.c. *ochracea*); Oahu--'akepeu'ie (L.c. *rufa*).
- 'akepeu'ie, see 'ākepa, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu.
- 'akialoa, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Hemignathus obscurus*). Name refers to the long curved bill. Also: Hawaii--'akihi-a-loa (H.o. *obscurus*); Kauai--'i'iwi (Berger-Hemignathus *procerus*, Munro-Hemignathus *obscurus procerus*). True 'i'iwi of Kauai was generally known as 'i'iwi-pōlena (adult) and 'i'iwi-pōpolo (young) or olokele. (Munro); Lanai--(H.o. *lanaiensis*); Oahu--kipi (P-E), 'iwi or 'i'iwi (H.o. *ellisianus*). This is a peculiar and surprising transference of the name, as the true 'i'iwi is a distinctly different bird. (Munro).
- 'akiapola'au, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (Berger-Hemignathus *wilsoni*, Munro-Hemignathus *lucidus wilsoni*). Also 'akialoa, 'akialoa nuku-pu'u, nuku-pu'u. Endemic to Hawaii.
- 'akihi-a-loa, same as 'akialoa and 'akihi-loa (P-E). See 'akialoa, Hawaii.
- 'akihi-ke'ehi-'ale, probably stormy petrel (P-E).
- 'akihi-loa, same as 'akialoa (P-E).
- 'akihi-pōlena, a bird listed by Malo 39 (P-E).
- 'akihi-po'o-lā'au, Hawaii nuku-pu'u (P-E). See 'akiapola'au.
- 'akikeke, see 'akikiki
- 'akikiki, Kauai creeper (*Loxops maculata bairdi*). Also 'akikeke. Probably an imitation of its quick chirp. See 'alauahio, Kauai.
- 'akohekohe, crested honeycreeper (*Palmeria dolei*).
- 'alae, see 'alae-'ula.
- 'alae-awī, brown frontal shield coot and Australian gallinule (*Porphyrio poliocephalus melanotus*). Australian gallinule had been early introduced to Oahu and was also known locally as 'alae-awī, which caused some confusion. However, the original name 'alae-awī was applied by the Hawaiians to the coot with the brown frontal shield. (Munro).
- 'alae-huapī, same as 'alae-'ula (P-E).



- 'alae-kea, Hawaiian coot (*Fulica americana alai*). Also 'alae-ke'oke'o. Kea or ke'oke'o signifies white. (Munro). See 'alae-awī, 'alae-nū-kea.
- 'alae-ke'oke'o, see 'alae-kea.
- 'alae nui o Hina, one of the 'alae mentioned in Kumulipo, line 2016.
- 'alae-nū-kea, same as 'alae-kea (P-E).
- 'alae-'ula, Hawaiian gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus sandwicensis*). Also 'alae, 'alae-huapī, koki. 'Ula refers to its red bill and forehead.
- 'alaiaha, upland bird, gray, about the size of the 'elepaio, reported in 1863. (P-E, also Kumulipo, line 308).
- 'alalā, Hawaiian crow (*Corvus tropicus*). This name may have either of two derivations, both very appropriate. 'Alalā is to cry like a young animal; the call of the crow at times resembles the cry of a child. Also, ala, to rise up, and lā, the sun; hence, to arise with the sun; the crows made a great noise in the early morning. (Munro).
- 'alauahio, creeper (*Loxops maculata*). Munro furnishes the Hawaiian names: Hawaii--no Hawaiian name has been found (L.m. mana); Kauai--'akikiki, 'akikeke (L.m. bairdi); Lanai--'alauwahio or shortened to 'alauwī or lauwī (L.m. montana); Maui--'alauwahio (L.m. newtoni); Molokai--kākā-wahie (L.m. flammea); Oahu--'alauwahio (L.m. maculata).
- 'alauwahio, variant spelling of 'alauahio (P-E).
- 'alauwī, see 'alauahio, Lanai.
- alawī, see 'amakihi, Kauai & 'anianiau.
- alokele, red bird reported by Kepelino (no data) (P-E).
- 'amakihi, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Loxops virens*). Kihi means curved and refers to the curved bill. Munro furnishes other Hawaiian names: Hawaii--(L.v. virens); Kauai--'aalawī, alawī, kihi, kihikihi (L.v. stejnegeri); Lanai, Maui, Molokai--(L.v. wilsoni); Oahu--(L.v. chloris)
- 'amakihi, greater; Berger-greater 'amakihi, Munro-green solitaire (*Loxops sagittirostris*). Apparently quite unrecognized by the Hawaiians, who had no name for it. (Munro). Endemic to Hawaii.
- 'amakihi, lesser; see 'anianiau.
- ama uee, see 'āmaui. Amauee an early misspelling.
- 'āmaui, thrush (*Phaeornis obscurus*). Also amauee by Boxam in 1825 (Munro). Original name of the thrushes on all the islands was 'āmaui, shortened from Manu-a-Māui, the bird of the demigod Māui; the different island names are corruptions of this. Munro furnishes other Hawaiian names: Hawaii--'ōma'o (P.o. obscurus); Kauai--kāma'o, kamau (P.o. myadestina); Lanai--oloma'o (P-E), olomau (P.o. lanaiensis); Maui status unknown, no record; Molokai--oloma'o (P-E), olomau (P.o. rutha); Oahu--(P.o. oahuensis).
- anauani'i, see 'anianiau.
- 'anianiau, lesser 'amakihi (*Loxops parva*). Also anauani'i; alawī or 'aalawī--confused with young 'amakihi (Munro). Endemic to Kauai.
- 'a'o, Newell shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus newelli*). Also li'o (P-E). Named for its cry (Munro).
- 'apapane, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Himatione sanguinea sanguinea*). Also 'akakane (P-E), akakani, 'akapane.
- 'āpekepeke, immature Kauai 'elepaio. See 'elepaio, Kauai.
- 'auku'u, black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*). Also 'auku'u-kāhili, 'auku'u-kōhili. Its long feathers often used in making fly-brushes which became emblems of royalty, hence the name 'auku'u-kāhili.
- 'auku'u-kāhili, see 'auku'u.
- 'auku'u-kōhili, see 'auku'u.
- 'auku'u-pili-'āina, name used by Kepelino, meaning 'auku'u that clings to the land, to a bird that resembles the kioea, but is not an 'auku'u. (P-E).
- 'e'ea, an adult 'alaiaha (P-E). "Born was the 'e'ea bird" (Kumulipo, line 306).
- 'eha-ko (P-E) or ekaho (Munro), spotted dove (*Streptopelia chiensis chiensis*). An early introduction; exact year unknown. See manukū
- 'ekelo, see piha-'ekelo.
- 'ekepu'u, a bird (no data)(P-E). "Living on land" (Kumulipo, line 355).
- 'eki'eki, see noio.
- 'elepaio, Hawaiian flycatcher (*Chasiempis sandwichensis*). Subspecies: Hawaii (C.s. sandwichensis), Kauai (C.s. sclateri), Oahu (C.s. gayi). No 'elepaio on Lanai, Maui, and Molokai. Immature Kauai 'elepaio called 'āpekepeke.



- 'ewa'ewa, sooty tern (*Sterna fuscata oahuensis*). Also 'ewa'ewa-iki. Name signifies "to make one uncomfortable," evidently because of the incessant screeching cries of the birds. (Munro).
- halulu, legendary man-eating bird (P-E); "mythical white bird of Kane" (Kumulipo, line 365).
- hehe, a bird (no data)(P-E); "born was the hehe, living at sea" (Kumulipo, line 348).
- hoa, see mamo, black or Perkins.
- hoe, Kepelino (ms p.27) is the only person to record this bird, probably extinct, or it now has another name. He describes it as an upland bird, feathers black, breast ashy gray, the size of the 'ō'ō, with a small beak. "It feeds on nectar of flowers. Its cry is that of a person who has just dropped a heavy load at a resting place: 'o'i'o'na, named after the whistling sigh the traveler would give." (Pukui, inf.)
- hō'io, see 'ua'u-kani.
- hoochoo, see mamo.
- hōpue, greater koa finch (*Psittirostra palmeri*). Andrews' Hawaiian Dictionary lists hōpue as the name of a fiber-yielding tree. Probably it is *Urera sandwicensis*, known today as 'ōpuhe, but I fail to see the connection between that and the bird. Perkins went to great effort to find the native names of this bird and *Chloridops*\*, but failed in both. I greatly doubt the validity of the name Hōpue. (Munro).
- \*Grosbeak koa finch (*Psittirostra kona*) and lesser koa finch (*Psittirostra flaviceps*) apparently had no Hawaiian name. (P-E).
- huli-mai'a, no data other than "reddish-brown honeysucking bird; name means banana seeker"/
- hulu, supernatural bird who pecked a hole in Kalalea hill, Kawai-hau, Kauai, so that he might look through to Anahola on the other side. He could also change himself to man and mo'o (dragon). (P-E).
- huna-kai, sanderling (*Crocethia alba*). Means sea foam, from the bird's habit of following close behind receding waves. (Munro).
- 'iao, spotted Hawaiian rail (*Pennula sandwichensis*). This might be the bird referred to in Andrews' dictionary as "'Iao, name of a small bird somewhat like the moho." Known only by a single specimen in the Leyden Museum. Latham stated that it inhabited the Sandwich Islands and that seems to be all that is known of it. (Munro).
- iawi, see 'i'iwi.
- 'i'iwi, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Vestiaria coccinea*). Also 'iwi, iawi, 'i'iwi-pōlena or ahiki-pōlena or shortened to pōlena, olokele (Kauai). A greenish yellow form, the young black-spotted, is known as 'i'iwi-pōpolo. (Munro). See 'akialoa, Kauai & Oahu.
- 'i'iwi-pōlena, Kauai adult 'i'iwi. See 'i'iwi & 'akialoa, Kauai.
- 'i'iwi-pōpolo, Kauai immature 'i'iwi. See 'i'iwi & 'akialoa, Kauai.
- 'io, Hawaiian hawk (*Buteo solitarius*). Means "the highest." The 'io became a symbol of royalty because of its superb flight--strong and higher than that of any other bird. Endemic to Hawaii.
- 'iwa, great frigatebird (*Fregata minor palmerstoni*). Figuratively, 'iwa means "thief" because of the bird's habit of stealing fish from other birds while both are on the wing.
- 'iwi, see 'i'iwi & 'akialoa, Oahu.
- kaka-wahie, Molokai creeper (*Loxops maculata flammea*). Name translates literally "to break up firewood," referring to the chipping call of the bird. See 'alauahio, Molokai.
- kala, see pakalakala.
- kama'o or kamau, Kauai thrush (*Phaeornis obscurus myadestina*). See 'āmaui, Kauai.
- ka'upu, perhaps albatross (P-E). This name often used in chants and legends, poetically, as in the expression "ka'upu hehi 'ale," billow-treading ka'upu, referring to the bird's manner of skimming low, touching the water a few times before settling upon it. Kepelino (ms, Bishop Museum) notes that bird-catchers imitated the call, karo-hekeheke (when on shore), the birds responded, gathered at the sound, and were caught at the waiting net.
- keke, see 'akekeke.
- kihi, or kihikihi, see 'amakihi, Kauai.
- kioea, honeyeater known only by Hawaiian name (*Chaetoptila angustipluma*). Means to stand high, as on long legs; descriptive of both birds which bear it, this one and the curlew. (Munro). Hawaii is the only known range of the species.
- kioea, bristle-thighed curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*). Also kiowea. The name sounds



- something like the bird's cry, and probably refers to its long legs as well. (Munro).  
 kiowea, see kioea (*Numenius tahitiensis*).  
 kiwa'a, mythical bird. Also mōlī (P-E).  
 koa'e, tropicbird (*Phaethon*). Also koa'e-kea, white-tailed (*P. lepturus dorotheae*);  
 koa'e-'ula & 'ula (Niihau), red-tailed (*P. rubricauda rothschildi*).  
 kōhā, see noio-kōhā.  
 koki, see 'alae-'ula  
 kola-hala, ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*). Name is very descriptive.  
 It derives from kola, the tail of a cock, and hala'o'a, to project or to stretch out.  
 A variant of this name kolo-hala, is frequently used. Although the difference in  
 pronunciation is slight, the difference in meaning is great. Kolo is to crouch, and  
 refers to the way in which the bird crouches to hide. (Munro). Introduced about 1865.  
 kōlea, Pacific golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica fulva*).  
 koleaamoku, glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*). This gull is evidently a frequent visitor,  
 but for some reason does not thrive. The Hawaiians knew it. (Munro).  
 koloa, Hawaiian duck (*Anas wyvilliana*). Also koloa-maoli. Maoli signifies "indigenous"  
 or "native" to distinguish the bird from the migratory and domestic ducks. (Munro).  
 koloa-maoli, see koloa.  
 koloa-māpu, pintail (*Anas acuta*). Also māpu. Māpu signifies to rise and float off, as a  
 cloud, which well describes the immense flocks of the past. (Munro).  
 koloa-mohā, northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*). Also mohā. Mohā signifies shiny, referring  
 to the shiny green head. (Munro).  
 kolo-hala, see kola-hala.  
 kone, probably a variant pronunciation of gooney, the albatross. (Kepelino, ms p.13-14  
 uses the term.).  
 kukuluāe'o, see āe'o. Name applied to a person walking on stilts, or the stilts themselves.  
 It signifies one standing high or set up like an āe'o. (Munro).  
 lae-hina, see noio. Lit., white brow (P-E).  
 lauwi, see 'alaiahio, Lanai.  
 li'o, see 'a'o.  
 lupe'akeke, see 'akē'akē.  
 mamō, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Drepanis pacifica*). Cook's naturalists  
 referred to the mamō as hoo-hoo, probably confusing it with the 'ō'ō, also a black  
 bird with some yellow feathers. Endemic to Hawaii.  
 mamō, black (Berger) or Perkins (Munro) (*Drepanis funerea*). Also 'ō'ō-nuku-umu, hoā.  
 The first name, recorded by Perkins, means "the 'ō'ō with the sucking beak." The  
 other name was recorded much later by W.A. Bryan. (Munro). 'ō'ō-nuku-mū, Lit.,  
 'ō'ō with sipping beak (P-E). Note: An error has crept into some writing--'ō'ō-  
 nuku-mū appears as 'ō'ō-nuku-umu, possibly from old notes of some collector. Endemic  
 to Molokai.  
 manu, bird or any other winged creature.  
 manu-'aihue, partridge, Lit., thieving bird (P-E).  
 manu-'ai-laiki, spotted munia (*Lonchura punctulata*). Introduced about 1865. Lit., rice-  
 eating bird (P-E).  
 manu-'ai-mikana or manu-'ai-papaia, see 'ai-mikana.  
 manu-'ai-pilau, scavenger; Lit., filth-eating bird (P-E). See piha-'ekelo.  
 manu-aloha, lovebird, parrot (P-E).  
 manu-hele-ku, penguin; Lit., bird that walks upright (P-E).  
 manu-huhū; wild, ravenous bird; Lit., angry bird (P-E).  
 manu-humuhumu, tailorbird (P-E).  
 manu-'io'io, swallow; Lit., chirping bird (P-E).  
 manu-kapalulu, California valley quail (*Lophortyx californicus californicus*). Introduced  
 before 1855; Lit., whirr bird (P-E).  
 manukū, dove, including spotted dove (See 'eha-ko) & rock or wild pigeon (*Columba livia*).  
 Lit., coo bird (P-E). Also nūnū, dove & rock pigeon (P-E).  
 manu-li'ili'i, house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). Introduced before 1870; Lit., little  
 bird (Munro).  
 manu-mele, canary (*Serinus canaria*). Lit., singing bird (Munro).  
 manu-nūnū, dove. Lit., cooing bird (P-E).  
 manu-nūnū-lawe-leka, carrier pigeon. Lit., dove carrying letters (P-E).



manu-o-Ku, white tern (*Gygis alba rothschildi*). Lit., bird of Ku, one of the great gods (P-E).

manu-'ū, crane. Lit., groaning bird (P-E).

manu-'ula'ula, cardinal. Lit., red bird (P-E). See 'ula'ula.

mapu, see koloa-mapu.

moa, red jungle fowl (Berger) or Hawaiian fowl (Munro) (*Gallus gallus*). Moa is also the Maori name for a gigantic wingless and now extinct chicken-like bird of New Zealand. The first Polynesian immigrants, who reached New Zealand while the bird was still extant, evidently connected it with the chickens they had long known. (Munro). Chickens were distinguished according to the colors of their feathers, as: moa lawa, white also moa uakea (mist white); moa hiwa, black also moa 'alae (completely black, so called because the mudhen ('alae) was black); moa 'ula hiwa, reddish, like a Rhode Island red also all red; moa lehu, slate or ash color; moa pua hau, cross between black and Brahma or black with yellow back and neck; moa pulepule, speckled; moa nēnē, speckled on back and neck (so called because of resemblance to the nēnē; moa hulu'ula, black with red feathers on neck and rump also 'alae-hulu-'ula.

This list compiled from information given by William Kinney, M.K. Pukui, and an article in Ka Lei Momi, newspaper, 8/3/1892, entitled "He wahi hoomano no ua manu o ka lewa." In the same source is this data: "A tall chicken is a moa kioea; a short one is moa ha'a. If it is a ha'a chicken the legs are short, the spurs long and thin, but the rest of the chicken is like a kioea..."

mohā, see koloa-mohā.

moho, Hawaiian rail (*Pennula sandwichensis*). Also mohoea (P-E).

mohoea, see moho.

mōlī, Laysan albatross (*Diomedea immutabilis*). (Kumulipo line 312). Same as kīwa'a (P-E).

nēnē, Hawaiian goose (*Branta sandvicensis*).

noio, white-capped noddy (*Anous tenuirostris*). Also lae-hina, referring to its gray (hina) forehead. (Munro); 'eki'eki (P-E).

noio-kōhā, common noddy (*Anous stolidus pileatus*). According to Francis Gay (1891) the name is probably a shortened form of noio-kohāhā, the large noio. (Munro).

nuku-pu'u, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Hemignathus lucidus*). Nuku-pu'u is very descriptive of the bird: nuku, the bill of a bird; pu'u, a small round hill. (Munro). Subspecies: Hawaii--Berger (*Hemignathus wilsoni*), Munro (*Hemignathus lucidus wilsoni*), see 'akiapola'au; Kauai--(H.l. hanapepe); Maui--(H.l. affinis); Oahu--(H.l. lucidus).

nūnū, dove, rock pigeon. See manukū.

oeoe, see 'akē'akē.

ōkea, bird, no data (P-E). "Bird living in the sea" (Kumulipo, line 432).

olokele, Kauai 'i'iwi. See 'i'iwi, Kauai. Kepelino (ms p.18) gives the name to 'ō'ū-lae-o'o, which he says, "has a long, straight beak, the legs are long and thin, the toes divided and long, like those of the 'ō'ū, the feathers are dark greenish; its call constant."

oloma'o, Lanai & Molokai thrush (P-E). See 'āmaui, Lanai & Molokai.

olomau, see 'āmaui, Lanai & Molokai.

'ōma'o, see 'āmaui, Hawaii.

'ō'ō, honeyeater known only by Hawaiian name (Moho). Four distinct species: Hawaii--(*M. nobilis*); Kauai--also 'ō'ō'ā'ā (*M. braccatus*) ('ā'ā, a dwarf or small person; hence "the little 'ō'ō"); Molokai--also Bishop 'ō'ō (*M. bishopi*); Oahu--(*M. apicalis*).

'ō'ō'ā'ā; Kauai 'ō'ō; male Hawaii 'ō'ō (P-E). See 'ō'ō, Kauai.

'ō'ō, Bishop, see 'ō'ō, Molokai.

'ō'ōkupīpī, female Hawaii 'ō'ō (P-E).

'ō'ō-nuku-mū, see mamo.

'ō'ō-nuku-umu, see mamo.

'ōpa'ipa'i, sea gull (P-E).

'ou, Bulwer petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*). Also owow (Munro), 'ou'ou (P-E).

'ō'ū, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Psittirostra psittacea*). Also 'ō'ū-po'olapalapa (male), 'ō'ū-laueo (female), indicating, respectively, the yellow-headed and the leaf-green 'ō'ū. Wilson spells the second name laevo, which is obviously incorrect. (Munro); 'ō'ū'ō'ū (P-E).

'ō'ū-holo-wai, see 'ākepa, Kauai.



- 'ouku'u, rare variant of 'auku'u (P-E).  
 'ō'ū-lae-o'o, variety of 'ō'ū. Similar to 'ō'ū-po'o-pāpale, Lit., mature-headed 'ō'ū (P-E).  
 'ō'ū-laueo, see 'ō'ū.  
 'ou'ou, same as 'ou (P-E).  
 'ō'ū'ō'ū, same as 'ō'ū (P-E).  
 'ō'ū-po'olapalapa, see 'ō'ū.  
 'ō'ū-po'opāpale, variety of 'ō'ū; Lit., crested 'ō'ū (P-E).  
 oweoweo, see 'akē'akē.  
 owow, see 'ou.  
 pākālākala, gray-backed tern (*Sterna lunata*). Pākālākala is a small fish, probably its favorite food. (Munro).  
 palahū, turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). Also pelehū. Both names refer to the soft, elastic bare red skin about the head and neck, which is puffed out and distended in the mating display. (Munro). First introduced about 1815.  
 palila, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Psittirostra bailleui*). The name refers perhaps to the gray color of the bird. (Munro). Endemic to Hawaii.  
 pelehū, see palahū.  
 piha-'ekelo, mynah (*Acridotheres tristis tristis*). Introduced from India in 1865. Named probably from its cry. (Munro). Also 'ekelo, manu-'ai-pilau (filth-eating bird)(P-E).  
 pōlena, see 'i'iwi.  
 po'o uli, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Melamprosops phaeosoma*). Means black-faced. Discovered 1973.  
 puaiohi, small Kauai thrush (*Phaeornis palmeri*).  
 pueo, short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*). Named probably from one of its calls. Originally worshipped as a god by the Hawaiians. (Munro).  
 'ua'u, dark-rumped petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*). Also uuau, 'uwa'u. Named after a long drawn out u-a-u, suggesting the wail of a lonesome cat. (Munro).  
 'ua'u-kani, wedge-tailed shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus*). Also hō'io. Name signifies the crying or noisy 'ua'u, and is probably much more correct than the spelling kane, commonly used in works on the Hawaiian birds. Its cry is a series of moans, groans, snores and wails. (Munro).  
 'ukeke, see 'akekeke.  
 'ukekeke, see 'akekeke.  
 'ula, see koa'e-'ula.  
 'ula-'ai-hāwane, honeycreeper known only by Hawaiian name (*Ciridops anna*). Means the red bird that feeds on the hāwane (native Hawaiian palm, *Pritchardia* spp.). (Munro). Endemic to Hawaii.  
 'ula'ula, cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). Introduced since 1929.  
 'ūlili, wandering tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*). Named probably from its whistling call. (Munro).  
 unana, a bird (no data) (Kumulipo, line 321) (P-E).  
 uuau, see 'ua'u.  
 'uwa'u, see 'ua'u.  
 Known only by Hawaiian name: 'ākepa, 'akialoa, 'akiapola'au, 'amakihi, 'apapane, 'i'iwi, kioea (*Chaetoptila angustipluma*), mamo, nuku-pu'u, 'ō'ō, 'ō'ū, palila, po'o uli, 'ula-'ai-hāwane. (14 species).

#### Cross-reference by Scientific Names

- Acridotheres tristis tristis*, piha-'ekelo, mynah  
 \* *Acrocephalus familiaris familiaris*, no Hawaiian name, Laysan millerbird  
 \* " " kingi, no Hawaiian name, Nihoa millerbird  
*Anas acuta*, koloa-māpu, pintail  
 " clypeata, koloa-moha, northern shoveler  
 \* " *laysanensis*, no Hawaiian name, Laysan duck  
 " *wyvilliana*, koloa or koloa-maoli, Hawaiian duck  
*Anous stolidus pileatus*, noio-kōhā, common noddy  
 " *tenuirostris*, noio, white-capped noddy  
*Arenaria interpres*, 'akekeke, ruddy turnstone  
*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*, pueo, short-eared owl  
*Branta sandvicensis*, nēnē, Hawaiian goose  
*Bulweria bulwerii*, 'ou, Bulwer petrel



- Buteo solitarius*, 'io, Hawaiian hawk  
*Cardinalis cardinalis*, 'ula'ula, cardinal  
*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*, 'ai-mīkana, house finch  
 # *Chaetoptila angustipluma*, kioea, no common name  
*Chasiempis sandwichensis*, 'elepaio, Hawaiian flycatcher. Subspecies: Hawaii (C.s. *sandwichensis*), Kauai (C.s. *sclateri*), Oahu (C.s. *gayi*)  
 # *Ciridops anna*, 'ula-'ai-hawane, no common name  
*Columba livia*, manukū, rock pigeon  
*Corvus tropicus*, 'alalā, Hawaiian crow  
*Crocethia alba*, huna-kai, sanderling  
*Diomedea immutabilis*, mōlī, Laysan albatross  
 \* *Drepanis funerea*, no Hawaiian name, black mamo (Berger) or Perkins mamo (Munro)  
 # " *pacifica*, mamo, no common name  
*Fregata minor palmerstoni*, 'iwa, great frigatebird  
*Fulica americana alai*, 'alae-kea, Hawaiian coot  
*Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis*, 'alae-'ula, Hawaiian gallinule  
*Gallus gallus*, moa, red jungle fowl (Berger) or Hawaiian fowl (Munro)  
*Gygis alba rothschildi*, manu-o-Ku, white tern  
 # *Hemignathus lucidus*, nuku-pu'u, no common name. Subspecies: Hawaii (Berger-*Hemignathus wilsoni*, Munro-H.l. *wilsoni*), Kauai (H.l. *hanapepe*), Maui (H.l. *affinis*), Oahu (H.l. *lucidus*)  
 # *Hemignathus obscurus*, 'akialoa, no common name. Subspecies: Hawaii (H.o. *obscurus*), Kauai (Berger-*Hemignathus procerus*, Munro-H.o. *procerus*), Lanai (H.o. *lanaiensis*), Oahu (H.o. *ellisianus*)  
 # *Hemignathus wilsoni* (Berger) or *Hemignathus lucidus wilsoni* (Munro), 'akiapola'au, no common name  
*Heteroscelus incanus*, 'ūlili, wandering tattler  
*Himantopus himantopus knudseni*, āe'o, Hawaiian stilt  
 \* *Himatione sanguinea freethii*, no Hawaiian name, Laysan honeycreeper  
 # " " *sanguinea*, 'apapane, no common name  
*Larus hyperboreus*, koleaaumoku, glaucous gull  
*Lonchura punctulata*, manu-'ai-laiki, spotted munia  
*Lophortyx californicus californicus*, manu-kapalulu, California valley quail  
 # *Loxops coccinea*, 'akepa, no common name. Subspecies: Hawaii (L.c. *coccinea*), Kauai (L.c. *caeruleirostris*), Maui (L.c. *ochracea*), Oahu (L.c. *rufa*)  
*Loxops maculata*, 'alauahio, creeper. Subspecies: Hawaii (L.m. *mana*) no Hawaiian name, Kauai (L.m. *bairdi*) 'akikiki, Lanai (L.m. *montana*) 'alauwahio, Maui (L.m. *newtoni*) 'alauwahio, Molokai (L.m. *flammea*) kaka-wahie, Oahu (L.m. *maculata*) 'alauwahio  
*Loxops parva*, 'anianiau, lesser 'amakihi (Munro)  
 \* " *sagittirostris*, no Hawaiian name, greater 'amakihi (Berger) or green solitaire /  
 # " *virens*, 'amekihi, no common name. Subspecies: Hawaii (L.v. *virens*); Kauai (L.v. *stejnegeri*); Lanai, Maui, Molokai (L.v. *wilsoni*); Oahu (L.v. *chloris*)  
 # *Melamprosops phaeosoma*, po'o uli, no common name  
*Meleagris gallopavo*, palahū, turkey  
 # Moho, 'ō'ō, no common name. Four distinct species: Hawaii (M. *nobilis*), Kauai (M. *braccatus*), Molokai (M. *bishopi*), Oahu (M. *apicalis*)  
*Numenius tahitiensis*, kioea, bristle-thighed curlew  
*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*, 'auku'u, black-crowned night heron petrel  
*Oceanodroma castro cryptoleucura*, 'akē'akē, Harcourt (Berger) or Hawaiian (Munro) storm /  
*Palmeria dolei*, 'ākohekohe, crested honeycreeper  
*Passer domesticus*, manu-li'ili'i, house sparrow  
*Pennula sandwichensis*, moho, Hawaiian rail  
 " " 'iao, spotted Hawaiian rail  
*Phaeornis obscurus*, 'amaui, thrush. Subspecies: Hawaii (P.o. *obscurus*) 'ōma'o, Kauai (P.o. *myadestina*) kama'o, Lanai (P.o. *lanaiensis*) olomau, Molokai (P.o. *rutha*) olomau, Oahu (P.o. *oahuensis*) 'amaui  
*Phaeornis palmeri*, puaiohi, small Kauai thrush  
*Phaethon*, koa'e, tropicbird  
*Phaethon lepturus dorotheae*, koa'e kea, white-tailed tropicbird  
 " *rubricauda rothschildi*, koa'e-'ula, red-tailed tropicbird



- Phasianus colchicus torquatus*, kola-hala, ring-necked pheasant  
*Pluvialis dominica fulva*, kōlea, Pacific golden plover  
*Porphyrio poliocephalus*, 'alae-awī, Australian gallinule  
 \* *Porzamura palmeri*, no Hawaiian name, Laysan rail  
 # *Psittirostra bailleui*, palila, no common name  
 \* " *cantans cantans*, no Hawaiian name, Laysan finch  
 \* " *ultima*, no Hawaiian name, Nihoa finch  
 \* " *flaviceps*, no Hawaiian name, lesser koa finch  
 \* " *kona*, no Hawaiian name, grosbeak finch  
 \* " *palmeri*, Hawaiian name *hōpue* is questioned, greater koa finch  
 # " *psittacea*, 'ō'ū, no common name  
 \* *Psudonestor xanthophrys*, no Hawaiian name, Maui parrotbill  
*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*, 'ua'u, dark-rumped petrel  
*Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus*, 'ua'u-kani, wedge-tailed shearwater  
 " *puffinus newelli*, 'a'o, Newell shearwater  
*Serinus canaria*, manu-mele, canary  
*Sterna fuscata oahuensis*, 'ewa'ewa, sooty tern  
 " *lunata*, pakalakala, gray-backed tern  
*Streptopelia chiensis chiensis*, 'eha-ko (P-E) or ekaho (Munro), spotted dove  
*Sula dactylatra personata*, 'ā, blue faced or masked booby  
 " *leucogaster plotus*, 'ā, brown booby  
 " *sula rubripes*, 'ā, red-footed booby  
 # *Vestiaria coccinea*, 'i'iwi, no common name  
 \* No Hawaiian name for endemic bird: 13 species  
 # Known only by Hawaiian name: 14 species

Cross reference by Common Names

albatross, Laysan; mōlī; *Diomedea immutabilis*  
 'amakihi, lesser; 'anianiau; *Loxops parva* rostris  
 'amakihi, greater (Berger) or green solitaire (Munro); no Hawaiian name; *Loxops sagitti-*  
 booby, blue-faced or masked; 'a; *Sula dactylatra personata*  
 brown; 'ā; *Sula leucogaster plotus*  
 red-footed; 'ā; *Sula sula rubripes*  
 canary; manu-mele; *Serinus canaria*  
 cardinal; 'ula'ula; *Cardinalis cardinalis*  
 coot, Hawaiian; 'alae-kea; *Fulica americana alai*  
 creeper; 'alauahio; *Loxops maculata*  
 crow, Hawaiian; 'alalā; *Corvus tropicus*  
 curlew, bristle-thighed; kioea; *Numenius tahitiensis*  
 dove, spotted; 'eha-ko (P-E) or ekaho (Munro); *Streptopelia chiensis chiensis*  
 duck, Hawaiian; koloa or koloa-maoli; *Anas wyvilliana*  
 Laysan; no Hawaiian name; *Anas laysanensis*  
 pintail; koloa-māpu; *Anas acuta*  
 shoveler, northern; koloa-mohā; *Anas clypeata*  
 finch, greater koa; Hawaiian name *hōpue* questioned; *Psittirostra palmeri*  
 grosbeak; no Hawaiian name; *Psittirostra kona*  
 house; 'ai-mīkana; *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*  
 Laysan; no Hawaiian name; *Psittirostra cantans cantans*  
 lesser koa; no Hawaiian name; *Psittirostra flaviceps*  
 Nihoa, no Hawaiian name; *Psittirostra cantans ultima*  
 flycatcher, Hawaiian; 'elepaio; *Chasiempis sandwichensis*  
 gallinule, Australian; 'alae-awī; *Porphyrio poliocephalus*  
 Hawaiian; 'alae-'ula; *Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis*  
 gull, glaucous; koleaamoku; *Larus hyperboreus*  
 fowl, red jungle (Berger) or Hawaiian (Munro); moa; *Gallus gallus*  
 frigatebird, great; 'iwa; *Fregata minor palmerstoni*  
 goose, Hawaiian; nene; *Branta sandvicensis*  
 hawk, Hawaiian; 'io; *Buteo solitarius*  
 heron, black-crowned night; 'auku'u; *Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*  
 honeycreeper, crested; 'akohekohe; *Palmeria dolei*  
 Laysan; no Hawaiian name; *Himatione sanguinea freethii*



mamo, black (Berger) or Perkins (Munro); no Hawaiian name; *Drepanis funerea*  
 millerbird, Laysan; no Hawaiian name; *Acrocephalus familiaris familiaris*  
     Nihoa; no Hawaiian name;                 "                 "                 kingi  
 munia, spotted; manu-'ai-laiki; *Lonchura punctulata*  
 mynah; piha-'ekelo; *Acridotheres tristis tristis*  
 noddy, common; noio-kōhā; *Anous stolidus pileatus*  
     white-capped; noio; *Anous tenuirostris*  
 owl, short-eared; pueo; *Asio flammeus sandwichensis*  
 parrotbill, Maui; no Hawaiian name; *Psudonestor xanthophrys*  
 petrel, Bulwer; 'ou; *Bulweria bulwerii*  
     dark-rumped; 'ua'u; *Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*  
 pheasant, ring-necked; kola-hala; *Phasianus colchicus torquatus*  
 pigeon, rock; manukū; *Columba livia*  
 plover, Pacific golden; kōlea; *Pluvialis dominica fulva*  
 quail, California valley; manu-kapalulu; *Lophortyx californicus californicus*  
 rail, Hawaiian; moho; *Pennula sandwichensis*  
     Laysan; no Hawaiian name; *Porzana palmeri*  
     spotted Hawaiian; 'iao; *Pennula sandwichensis*  
 sanderling; huna-kai; *Crocethia alba*  
 shearwater, Newell; 'a'o; *Puffinus puffinus newelli*  
     wedge-tailed;                 "                 *pacificus chlororhynchus*  
 solitaire, green; see greater 'amakihi  
 sparrow, house; manu-li'ili'i; *Passer domesticus*  
 stilt, Hawaiian; āe'o; *Himantopus himantopus knudseni*                                 leucura  
 storm-petrel, Harcourt (Berger) or Hawaiian (Munro); 'akē'akē; *Oceanodroma castro crypto-*  
 tattler, wandering; 'ūlili; *Heteroscelus incanus*  
 tern, gray-backed; pākakala; *Sterna lunata*  
     sooty; 'ewa'ewa; *Sterna fuscata oahuensis*  
     white; manu-o-Ku; *Gygis alba rothschildi*  
 thrush; 'āmaui; *Phaeornis obscurus*  
 thrush, small Kauai; puaiohi; *Phaeornis palmeri*  
 tropicbird; koa'e; *Phaethon*  
 tropicbird, red-tailed; koa'e-'ula; *Phaethon rubricauda rothschildi*  
     white-tailed; koa'e-kea; *Phaethon lepturus dorotheae*  
 turkey; palahū; *Meleagris gallopavo*  
 turnstone; 'akekeke; *Arenaria interpres*

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 Kepelino\* Hawaiian birds. Translated by Father Reginald Yzendoorn. ms, Bishop Museum, n./  
*Kumulipo\**, see Beckwith  
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 \* Kepelino, Hawaiian scholar; *Kumulipo*, Hawaiian "creation" chant

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If you have any comments, please write to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

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Reviews by Harry Whitten, HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 14 February 1976, page A-10: New Guide to Island Birds (HAWAII'S BIRDS. Hawaii Audubon Society. 96 pages. Color illustrations of 102 species and subspecies)

A beautiful book, to match the beauty of the birds in Hawaii's forests and near Hawaii's waters, has just been published by the Hawaii Audubon Society.



It is HAWAII'S BIRDS, the second edition of a compact field guide the Society published in 1967 and reprinted in 1971. Extensive revisions have been made in the text and a few inaccuracies in the first edition have been eliminated. The book also includes knowledge obtained since the 1967 edition was published.

The revision was done by Robert J. Shallenberger and other members of the Society, who have been working on the project for almost two years.

The book's primary purpose is for field identification of birds, and it should be admirable for this purpose. Facts are given on distribution, description, voice and habits of 102 species and subspecies, as well as listings made of endemic, introduced and migratory birds. A principal charm of the book is the colored illustrations. Getting good photograph of birds is not easy, but Shallenberger and his colleagues obtained good photographs of most of the birds, some of them as a result of a plea for photographs made by Shallenberger a year ago. The photographs are supplemented by drawings made by Ronald L. Walker, H.D. Pratt, and Tonnie Casey. For some extinct birds and a few other forest birds, use was made of paintings in the works of Wilson and Evans (1890-99) and Rothschild (1893-1900).

The amateur bird observer will find especially valuable a new section on "Suggestions for Birding" and new maps of Kauai, Oahu, Maui and the Big Island which tell where to go to observe marine, water, forest and upland birds.

Sheila Conant, president of the Society, commented that the book also states, sometimes subtly and sometimes directly, how the Society feels on certain conservation issues.

The section on "Urban Birds" says: "With the exception of native waterbirds, those lowland birds we are likely to see in or near urban areas each day are all foreign species, brought to Hawaii and released, some purposely and others accidentally. Many are colorful and pleasant to listen to, and they provide city children with their first look at 'nature.'... Yet, the introduced birds present a host of real and potential problems: competition with native species, introduction of disease, hybridization with native birds, crop depredation, and overall nuisance."

Some of the interesting facts about Hawaii's birds are mentioned by Shallenberger in his introduction. "The evolution of Hawaii's birds has been remarkable," he says. "As few as 15 original species can account for the 70 or more kinds of native birds known to have evolved here before the arrival of man." He mentions that since Europeans arrived 200 years ago, at least 23 species or subspecies have become extinct and another 28 are thought to be in danger of extinction.

The Audubon Society believes the way to reverse the trend lies in native habitat protection, scientific research, and environmental education.

The book contains a painting by H.D. Pratt of po'o uli, the distinctly new genus and species of honeycreeper discovered in 1973 by University of Hawaii students in the Hana Rain Forest on Maui. An interesting feature of the book is its identification of birds by the letters "E" for Endemic (circled in red if endangered), "I" for Indigenous and "F" for Foreign. All Islanders and many visitors should find the book useful, interesting and informative.

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Reviews by E.H. Bryan, Jr., 18 February 1976

BIRDS OF TAHITI, les éditions du Pacifique, written by J. Cl. Thibault, translated into English by D.T. Holyoak, illustrated by 69 excellent pictures in color photographed by Cl. Rives, has just been received by E.H. Bryan, Jr. at the Pacific Scientific Information Center, at Bishop Museum. Its 112 pages contain the most up-to-date, and highly pictorial account of the land, sea, migratory and introduced birds found in the Society Islands, including those which have become extinct. Details are given concerning 18 species of sea and migratory birds and 15 land birds, beautifully illustrated.

There is a strong plea for protecting the birds of Tahiti, the forests in which they live, and the nesting places of seabird colonies. Hints are given for bird-watching. In addition to portraits of birds, there are magnificent views of forests, mountains, and other habitats of birds.

This handsome little book is a companion volume to "Plants and Flowers of Tahiti," printed in 1974 by "Les Editions du Pacifique" of Papeete, Tahiti; the text written by Jean-Claude Celhay, with the collaboration of M. Guerin, J.M. Maclet and J. Rentier, illustrated with exquisite color photographs by Bernard Hermann. Copies of this are available at Bishop Museum's bookstore, which is also ordering copies of BIRDS OF TAHITI.



OISEAUX DE TAHITI (French edition) by J. Cl. Thibault had been generously sent by Noel L.H. Krauss from New Caledonia and would be displayed at the general meeting for reference.

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Mrs. Betty L. Johnson not only has been sharing her NATIONAL PARK & CONSERVATION magazines with the other members but also has sent us the following:

The December issue of National Parks & Conservation Magazine contains a brief item (under NPCA at work) and an illustrated advertisement of a new booklet of reprints from National Parks & Conservation Magazine, inscribed, "Help Save Our Endangered Plants." Hawaii Audubon members will be interested to know that the cover picture on the booklet (selling for \$1.50) is the one by our Bob Shallenberger, and that both the ad and the article stress the large number of endangered plants (variously stated as "a conservative 50%" and "70%") that are in Hawaii. Stressed is the fact that the largest number of endangered and threatened plants are in Hawaii.

The January issue /Vol. 50, No. 1, pp. 16-17/ of National Parks & Conservation Magazine carries a two-page spread and story on the discovery of Hawaii's new Honeycreeper. The story outlines the discovery, in July 1973, of not just a new species but a new genus of bird: a new member of the family of Drepanididae, the po'o uli (Hawaiian name) for the black-faced honeycreeper. This discovery was made within the Hana and Koolau forest reserves on Maui by two University of Hawaii students: Tonnie Casey and James Jacobi. The accepted scientific name of the small brown bird is Melamprosops phaeosoma. Five pairs of the bird were found. Author of the story is David R. Zimmerman.

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Field Notes from Maili Stemmermann: Maui

Between the 26th and 30th of December, Paul Higashino and I spent five days in Kahikinui, on the southern slopes of Haleakala. Despite herbivore damage and the aridity of the area, there were a fair number of birds present.

The first day was spent hiking into the area from Kahua shelter. We started at about 9:30, hiked about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile past Manawaiui Gulch and returned to the shelter by about 3:00 P.M. The weather was cloudless and hot. Near the shelter white-eyes and a few 'amakihi were heard. In the gulches, there were a large number of 'apapane moving in and out of the 'ohi'a trees. At about 6:45 P.M., as dusk was falling, 2 nēnē flew close to our tent. One landed about 10 yards away and was quite tame. It was getting dark and we weren't able to see details, but the bird was definitely banded as we could hear its bands rattling together as it moved. It stayed in the area for at least 20 minutes--walking about, honking softly and periodically preening. According to 4 hunters we spoke to a few nights later, a pair of nēnē are often seen near the shelter.

The next two nights we camped about 3 miles east of Kahua shelter near the lower edge of a large grassland. Both days were clear in the morning, becoming misty at 11:00 or 12:00. Again, 'apapane and 'amakihi were common, and white-eyes were heard on two more occasions. On December 28, Paul saw 2 medium-sized brown birds with a wingspan of 1.5-2 feet. The bird was flying towards the coastline down one of the gulches. It may have been a petrel, as these birds have been reported nesting in the crater. The same evening we saw 4 kōlea flying towards the observatory. More kōlea were seen the next night at Kahua shelter.

On December 29, we hiked back to the shelter in heavy mist and rain which had moved in at 9:00. Despite the rain, birds were active in the gulches. After spending the night in the shelter, we awoke to high overcast conditions on the 30th. That morning I saw a number of birds in the vicinity of the shelter: 2 'apapane, 2 'amakihi, 3 white-eye, 1 chukar, 1 pheasant, and 1 mockingbird. Shortly before we left, I saw 2 nēnē, possibly the same pair as before. I got about 15' from them and took some pictures.

We left at about 1:30 P.M. and drove down to the airport, stopping at Kanaha Pond for about 20 minutes. Here we saw large numbers of stilt (+ 29), sanderling (+ 24) and shoveler (12). We also saw 5 coot, 6 kōlea, 1 mallard, and 1 black-crowned night heron. No ruddy turnstone nor wandering tattler was seen.

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From Walter R. Donaghy: Cruise on the Sea Transit's "Hawaii State"

On Friday, the thirteenth of February, I boarded the "Hawaii State" at Pier 9 to Pearl Harbor. I wished to see how well one could see the jaegers off Sand Island.

One frigatebird flew Diamond Head just offshore as the boat came out of Honolulu Harbor and turned west. A brown booby flew by soon after, in the same direction. There was another perched on one of the buoys that we passed closely by.

Four jaegers were flying off Sand Island. We approached and passed right by, the birds parted as we went by, flying off both sides of the boat, which ploughed right through the large, circular sewage slick about the end of the pipe discharging it about three hundred yards offshore. The details of the jaegers were quite plain, and they were close enough so that binoculars were unnecessary.

Once, as we passed through the slick, I glanced shoreward to spot one, and possibly a pair of Franklin gulls flying Diamond Head, just offshore. The dark wing ends and white tail with a black band near the outer edge were unmistakable. I was too interested in the lead bird to carefully note its mate (?) in the rear.

On the return trip at 5 p.m., the trades increased greatly, kicking up a rough sea. First, there were 4 jaegers passing abaft the starboard, out to sea. Then we came up to 10 more, also at the right side of the ship. We skirted the outer edge of the sewage slick, which was clearly marked as a large circular area of calm water, as if with oil. It was full of jaegers, flying over it, diving down upon it, and sitting in it, feeding



on the sewage. I counted 18 more.

I heartily recommend this boat journey for anyone wanting a good look at the jaegers and of the brown boobies sitting on buoys. Priced at \$1.00 each way, the boat leaves Kewalo Basin at 2:30 each weekday, and from Pier 11 (or 9, if occupied by a large ship) 10 minutes later. For those who can get into Hickam Field, board the boat at 4:30 at the main dock. The birds are best seen in the late afternoon, or early morning before nine, when they are all at the slick.

Why, no albatrosses? They simply LOVE sewage slicks! But, as yet, not one has been attracted to this one.

Species seen: Pomarine jaeger-32+, brown booby-6, Franklin gull-1 or 2, <sup>great</sup>frigatebird-1.

Feb.15: A European widgeon was sitting among baldpates (about a dozen) on the mudflats of the western pond on the Waipio Peninsula. Three observers confirmed it, Mrs. Robert Pyle and Mrs. Josephine Walker. There were also a pair of sharptailed sandpipers and a semipalmated plover feeding nearby.

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PLEASE NOTE: The new edition of the HAWAII'S BIRDS on page 48 labels No. 7 on page 49 as Cordon-bleu (Uraeginthus angolensis), but according to our records we have reported sightings of Cordon-bleu (U. bengalus) and Blue-headed cordon-bleu (U. cyanocephalus) but no U. angolensis. In the future when reporting sightings of cordon-bleus please use the scientific names or the complete common names: U. angolensis--Angolan cordon-bleu, U. bengalus--Red-cheeked cordon-bleu, U. cyanocephalus--Blue-headed cordon-bleu.

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In order to save paper the annual index for Volume 36 will be mailed to members only upon request, so if you are interested in receiving a copy, please send in your reservation before June to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

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Donations: MAHALO! For the protection of Hawaii's native wildlife and her delicate unique ecosystem Mr. & Mrs. Harvey C. King have generously donated \$50.00 in memory of C.C. Cadagan, former President of Alexander & Baldwin. Following members have generously included donations with their membership renewals: George H. Balazs-\$5.00, A.M. Christian-\$2.00, Ms. Patricia N. Fox-\$2.43, Dr. William H. Hammon-\$2.00, Mr. & Mrs. Daniel B. Luten-\$4.43, Sayo A. Nakagawa-\$2.00, Richard C. Smith-\$2.00, and Raymond S. Spencer-\$1.00.

\*\*\*\*\*  
ALOHA to new members:

Regular to Life: Joseph R. Siphron, 50 East 72d St., New York, New York 10021

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Dr. W. Rydzewski, Editor, THE RING, Lab of Ornithology, Sienkiewicza 21, Wroclaw, Poland

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HAWAII'S BIRDS, a field guide, is now available. Price per copy: \$3.00 + postage & tax (sorry we can't continue to absorb). Postage: U.S. 21¢ book rate, 57¢ first class (airmail); foreign--variable, weight 5ozs; sales & mailing in Hawaii--add 12¢ sales tax. Send in orders to: Book Order Committee, Hawaii Audubon Society, PO Box 5032, Honolulu, HI 96814.

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APRIL ACTIVITIES:

11 April - Field trip to Kaala to study native 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 6:00 a.m. For information please call (evenings) one of the leaders: Tim Burr 235-4036, Dr. Sheila Conant, 988-6522, and Dr. Robert Pyle 262-4046.

12 April - Board meeting at Waikiki Aquarium Auditorium, 7:00 p.m. Members welcome.

19 April - General meeting at Waikiki Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Program: Marine Mammals of Hawaii by Dr. Edward Shallenberger, Director of Oceanic Institute. (color slides)

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