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NAMES FOR HAWAII'S INTRODUCED BIRDS

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Latin has been the international language for the scientific names of animals since the publication of the 10th edition of Carolus Linnaeus' Systema Naturae Regnum Animale in 1758. The need for such an international language is obvious because it permits the interchange of knowledge among people regardless of their native language (for example, English, Russian, Japanese). Each bird has a Latin name that identifies it just as our name identifies us as individuals. It is puzzling to a nonprofessional ornithologist to learn that the scientific names of birds sometimes are changed. The reason for a change is that nomenclature intends to tell something about the relationships of a bird in addition to identifying it. Consequently, when new information becomes available, it may be necessary to change the name in order to represent relationships more accurately. Such changes are not made lightly or haphazardly; they are made in accordance with the best judgement of the taxonomist studying the birds.

We do not ordinarily use the Latin names of birds when talking about them, but scientific names are essential in books and journals. The reason is that some birds may have as many as a dozen common names in different parts of their range. Many names also have been used by petstore dealers in order to give a more exotic-sounding name to the birds; both common and scientific names in books on cage birds often are wrong. Consequently, the use of a colloquial name (when given without a scientific name) often means that a reader in some other part of the world will have no idea what the bird is.

A serious effort has been made during the past decade to get ornithologists to agree on the common names used for birds in English-language books. Final agreement has not been reached for the birds in all parts of the world--and, indeed, may never be--but standardization is close for some regions. The authority for both the scientific name and the common name of birds of North America is the American Ornithologists' Check-List of North American Birds. This book was published in 1957 and is now badly out of date. Thirty-two supplements had been published by October 1973 (Auk, 90, 1973:887), and a new edition is now in preparation. The best references for other areas appear to be A Guide to the Birds of South America by R.M. de Schauensee (1970); Philippine Birds by J.E. duPont (1971); Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan by Salim Ali and S.D. Ripley (10 volumes, 1968-1974); A Field Guide to Australian Birds by Peter Slater (2 volumes, 1971, 1975); and A Field Guide to the Birds of New Zealand by R.A. Falla, R.B. Sibson, and E.G. Turbot (1970).

Petstore names for some introduced birds have long been used in the 'ELEPAIO, and this generally has been adequate in the past for people living in Hawaii. In 1974, however, Charles H. Blake began working on a list of birds that have been introduced into the United States. He wrote to me in an effort to learn the identity of certain birds whose common name (as given in the 'ELEPAIO) he did not recognize. Even so, Blake's list (1975) is not complete for Hawaii, and I decided to prepare the following list of introduced birds in the interest of standardization. This list updates that appearing as Appendix B in Hawaiian Birdlife, only in part because several additional species have been added to the Hawaiian avifauna since the manuscript for the book was completed in October 1970. This list does not include those introduced birds that are known to have failed to become established (these species are listed in Hawaiian Birdlife). It remains to be determined

if some recently released species will become established. The sequence of birds follows the family classification in Van Tyne and Berger (1976:596-602).

<u>Common Name</u> (<u>Scientific Name</u>)	<u>Common Name</u> (<u>Scientific Name</u>)
Cattle Egret (<u>Bubulcus ibis</u>)	Pale-headed Rosella (<u>Platycercus adscitus</u>)
Bobwhite (<u>Colinus virginianus</u>)	Budgerigar (<u>Melopsittacus undulatus</u>)
California Quail (<u>Lophortyx californicus</u>)	Barn Owl (<u>Tyto alba pratincola</u>)
Two subspecies were introduced prior to 1855; California Coast Quail (<u>L. c. brunescens</u>) and California Valley Quail (<u>L. c. californicus</u>). (See Schwartz and Schwarz, 1949)	Guam Edible-nest Swiftlet (<u>Collocalia inexpectata bartshi</u>)
Gambel's Quail (<u>Lophortyx gambelii</u>)	European Skylark (<u>Alauda arvensis arvensis</u>)
Mountain Quail (<u>Oreortyx pictus</u>)	Red-billed Blue Magpie (<u>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</u>)
Chinese Bamboo Partridge (<u>Bambusicola t. thoracica</u>)	Japanese or Varied Tit (<u>Parus varius</u>)
Chukar Partridge (<u>Alectoris chukar</u>)	White-throated Laughing-thrush (<u>Garrulax albogularis</u>)
Barbary Partridge (<u>Alectoris barbara</u>)	Greater Necklaced Laughing-thrush (<u>Garrulax pectoralis</u>)
North Indian Gray Francolin (<u>Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus</u>)	White-crested Laughing-thrush (<u>Garrulax leucolophus</u>)
Indian Black Francolin (<u>Francolinus f. asiae</u>)	Melodious Laughing-thrush (Hwa-mei) (<u>Garrulax canorus</u>)
Erckel's Francolin (<u>Francolinus e. erckelii</u>)	Red-billed Leiothrix (<u>Leiothrix lutea</u>)
Bare-throated Francolin (<u>Pternistis leucoscepus</u>)	Red-whiskered Bulbul (<u>Pycnonotus jocosus</u>)
Japanese Quail (<u>Coturnix c. japonica</u>)	Red-vented Bulbul (<u>Pycnonotus cafer</u>)
White-crested Kalij Pheasant (<u>Lophura leucomelana hamiltonii</u>)	Mockingbird (<u>Mimus polyglottos</u>)
Ring-necked Pheasant (<u>Phasianus colchicus</u>)	Magpie-Robin (Dyal) (<u>Copsychus saularis</u>)
Several different subspecies have been introduced	Shama (<u>Copsychus malabaricus</u>)
Japanese Green Pheasant, also called	Japanese Bush Warbler (<u>Cettia diphone cantans</u>)
Japanese Blue Pheasant (<u>Phasianus versicolor</u>)	Japanese White-eye (<u>Zosterops j. japonica</u>)
Red Jungle Fowl (<u>Gallus gallus</u>)	Common Myna (<u>Acridotheres t. tristis</u>)
Gray Jungle Fowl (<u>Gallus sonneratii</u>)	Hill Myna (<u>Gracula religiosa</u>)
Indian Peafowl (<u>Pavo cristatus</u>)	Western Meadowlark (<u>Sturnella neglecta</u>)
Helmeted Guinea fowl (<u>Numida meleagris galeata</u>)	Cordon-bleu (<u>Uraeginthus angolensis</u>)
Rio Grande Turkey (<u>Meleagris gallopavo intermedia</u>)	Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu (<u>Uraeginthus bengalus</u>)
Indian Sandgrouse (<u>Pterocles exustus erlangeri</u>)	Blue-headed Cordon-bleu (<u>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</u>)
Rock Dove (<u>Columba livia</u>)	Lavender Fire-finch (<u>Estrilda caerulea</u>)
Spotted Dove (Lace-necked Dove) (<u>Streptopelia c. chinensis</u>)	Orange-cheeked Waxbill (<u>Estrilda melpoda</u>)
Crested Pigeon (<u>Ocyphaps lophotes</u>)	Red-eared Waxbill (<u>Estrilda troglodytes</u>)
Barred Dove (Zebra Dove) (<u>Geopelia s. striata</u>)	Red Munia (Strawberry Finch) (<u>Amandava amandava</u>)
Mourning Dove (<u>Zenaidura macroura</u>)	Warbling Silverbill (<u>Lonchura malabarica cantans</u>)
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (<u>Cacatua galerita</u>)	Spotted Munia (Ricebird) (<u>Lonchura punctulata</u>)
*Salmon-crested Cockatoo (<u>Cacatua moluccensis</u>)	Southern Black-headed Munia (Tricolored Mannikin) (<u>Lonchura m. malacca</u>)
Galah (Rose-breasted Cockatoo) (<u>Cacatua roseicapilla</u>)	Eastern Black-headed Munia (Black-headed Mannikin) (<u>Lonchura malacca atricapilla</u>)
Scarlet Macaw (<u>Ara macao</u>)	Java Sparrow (<u>Padda oryzivora</u>)
*Black-hooded Parakeet (<u>Nandayus nenday</u>)	Pin-tailed Whydah (<u>Vidua macroura</u>)
*Monk Parakeet (<u>Myiopsitta monachus</u>)	House Sparrow (<u>Passer domesticus</u>)
Orange-chinned Parakeet (<u>Brotogeris jugularis</u>)	Red Bishop (Orange Bishop) (<u>Euplectes orix</u>)
*Red-crowned Parrot (<u>Amazona viridigenalis</u>)	Golden Bishop (Yellow-crowned Bishop) (<u>Euplectes afer</u>)
Yellow-headed Parrot (<u>Amazona ochrocephala</u>)	Saffron Finch (<u>Sicalis flaveola</u>)
*Eclectus Parrot (<u>Eclectus (Lorius) roratus</u>)	Yellow-faced Grassquit (<u>Tiaris olivacea</u>)
Rose-ringed Parakeet (<u>Psittacula krameri</u>)	Yellow Cardinal (<u>Gubernatrix cristata</u>)
*Peach-faced Lovebird (<u>Agapornis roseicollis</u>)	

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Red-crested Cardinal (<u>Paroaria coronata</u>)	Canary (<u>Serinus canaria</u>)
Red-capped Cardinal (Black-throated Cardinal) (<u>Paroaria gularis</u>)	White-rumped Serin (Gray Canary) (<u>Serinus leucopygius</u>)
*Yellow-billed Cardinal (<u>Paroaria capitata</u>)	Yellow-fronted Canary (<u>Serinus mozambicus</u>)
Cardinal (<u>Cardinalis cardinalis</u>)	House Finch (<u>Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis</u>)

*New addition since Hawaiian Birdlife was published.

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Following answers are from Andrew J. Berger, 7 March 1976:

- Q North Indian Gray Francolin (Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus). Is it the same as Indian Gray Francolin (Francolinus pondicerianus)?
- A North Indian Gray Francolin is the accepted name; Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus is the complete scientific name. The name Indian Gray Francolin, Francolinus pondicerianus is an incomplete name.
- Q White-crested Kalij Pheasant. Is it hamiltonii or hamiltoni?
- A hamiltonii is correct.
- Q Indian Peafowl (Pavo cristatus). Is it the same as Common peacock (Pavo cristata)?
- A Indian Peafowl is the correct name; it has been called the Common Peafowl, but the scientific name must be Pavo cristatus and not cristata. The ending of the species name must agree in gender with the species name Pavo—a masculine noun.
- Q Helmeted Guineafowl (Numida galeata). Is it the same as Guineafowl (Numida meleagris galeata)?
- A The Guineafowl or Common Guineafowl is actually the Helmeted Guineafowl, so we should use the latter name. Authorities don't seem to agree, so let's keep the name I used in Hawaiian Birdlife: Numida meleagris galeata.
- Q Magpie-Robin. Why not dyal thrush?
- A Magpie-Robin is the common name used in the countries where this species lives: that is India, Pakistan, Thailand, etc. Dyal (or Dhyal) is a name used in Hawaii; it almost certainly was taken from Bates and Busenbark or some similar book. The name Dhyal is a corruption of the Indian name Dhaiyal. The common name by which the bird is known throughout its range is Magpie-Robin. Dhaiyal is a local Hindi name for the bird; the Bengali name is Dhaiyar.
- Q Japanese Bush Warbler (Cettia diphone cantans). Why changed from Horeites c. cantans?
- A Horeites is no longer used for any species in this family; we say that the genus name has been "submerged" (equals, eliminated), but I don't have all of the references at hand to give the reason; it might have been because of the priority of naming the birds, in which event the first name used replaces one that was coined later. At any rate, my authority for the name is Charles Vaurie's The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna. He lists seven subspecies, of which cantans is found on the "Japanese islands proper," and this is where our birds came from. Other subspecies are found in China, Assam, Formosa, the Philippines, etc.
- Q Common & Hill Myna. Why is mynah spelled without the "h"?
- A Myna is the spelling given in Ali and Ripley's Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan, Volume 5, 1972. Both of our species come from India.
- Q Golden Bishop. Why was Euplectes afra changed to E. afer?
- A Because the species name has to agree in gender with the generic name, Euplectes (a Greek masculine noun); afra is feminine.

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Comments on Cordon-bleus from Andrew J. Berger, 7 March 1976: The Cordon-bleus are correct as in my manuscript and also as in Hawaiian Birdlife, page 250. These are the common names used in the native range for these species, Africa. I have seen all three species at the

Munro botanical garden /Na La'au Hawaii Arboretum/ on the slopes of Diamond Head; that is the reason that I included the three in Hawaiian Birdlife. ...

You might tell the readers of the 'ELEPAIO that they will have to look at the Cordon-bleus with field glasses in order to distinguish among the three species. The males are easy to distinguish; the females may not be so easy. The male Cordon-bleu has the top of the head brown, as does the male Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu, but the latter has the distinctive red feathers on the side of the head. The entire head is blue in the Blue-headed Cordon-bleu. The female Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu does not have any red on the head, so could be mistaken for the female, and sometimes even the male, Cordon-bleu. In the field, one would have to assume that a female with a male was of the same species as the male.

From Jack L. Throp, 8 March 1976: The Cordon-bleu identification is a simple one. The common species is Uraeginthus bengalus. This is the bird commonly kept by aviculturists and has been positively identified on the slopes of Diamond Head. A close appearing species is Uraeginthus angolensis. This bird is not at all common in the U.S., and I have seldom seen it. The principal difference with U. bengalus is that the male lacks the orange-cheeked patch and is a slightly lighter blue but a bit shinier or lustrous. These two species could be easily confused. Males of both species are a richer blue than the females. An adult female U. bengalus with an immature alongside might be mistaken for a pair of U. angolensis. The third species is the Blue-capped or Blue-headed Cordon-bleu. This is sometimes kept as an aviary bird. A pair has been known to live in the Diamond Head area. There can be little chance of confusing this bird with the other two species because of the increased amount of blue.

From 'ELEPAIO, Vol.36, No.10, April 1976, p.129: 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, and U. cyanocephalus--Blue-headed cordon-bleu.

DREPANIDID SPECIMENS IN AUSTRALASIAN MUSEUMS

By Rhys Walkley

These are further recent inquiry results from Australasian Museums seeking information about Hawaiian bird material (particularly Drepanidids) for publication in the 'ELEPAIO. /See Vol.35, No.5, Nov.1974, pp.51-52 & No.8, Feb.1975, p.93/ The list of twenty-eight generic Drepanidid names sought in catalogues is CETHIA, CHLORIDOPS, CHLORODREPANIS, CHRYSOTRITIDOPS, CIRIDOPS, DREPANIS, DREPANORAPHUS, DYSMODREPANIS, FRINGILLA, HEMIENATHUS, HETERORHYTHUS, HEMIATIONE, LOXIA, LOXIODES, LOXOPS, MAGNUS, OREOMYZA, PALMERIA, *PSEUDONESTOR, PSITTACIROSTRA, PSITTIROSTRA, RHODACANTHIS, ROTHSCILDIA, TELESPIZA, TELESPIZA, VESTIARIA and VIRIDONIA.

*PAROREOMYZA,

Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, Ornithologist with the Tasmania Museum in Hobart, has checked through the Museum's bird index and found neither specimens of the Drepanidid genera I specified, nor any Hawaiian birds at all. Her January 8, 1975 letter added that she knew of no other bird collections in Tasmania which might include Hawaiian species. This was confirmed (August 19) by R.H. Green, Zoologist at the Queen Victoria Museum in Launceston, Tasmania.

G.H. Storr, Curator of Birds at the Western Australian Museum in Perth, informed me in a letter dated January 7 that his museum had "no specimens of Drepanididae."

During a visit to the Ornithological Department of the South Australian Museum in Adelaide at the end of January 1975 I checked the catalogue for honeycreeper specimens with the assistance of Shane A. Parker, the Curator. There were no Drepanidids listed and he assures me there is no Hawaiian material in the collection at all.

Mr. Parker has also worked on the Northern Territory animal collections in the Arid Zone Research Institute, Alice Springs, and is certain they have no Hawaiian material. There were no animal collections in the Northern Territory Museum in Darwin demolished Christmas Day 1974 by Cyclone Tracy.

Port Moresby's Museum in Papua, New Guinea, specializes in Socio-Anthropology and it is my understanding that their collection of bird material is predominantly Melanesian and

excludes any Hawaiian Specimens.

Fergus Clunie, Assistant Director and Ornithologist at the Fiji Museum in Suva informed me by letter, September 26, that the Museum has no specimens of Hawaiian birds.

In a letter dated January 9 Mr. Ron J. Scarlett, Ornithological-osteologist at the Canterbury Museum in Christchurch, New Zealand, told me that after researching the old catalogue and the modern card system he has found no Hawaiian bird eggs and the only bird material is the magnificent feather cloak from the Oldman collection that came by exchange from the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum at an unspecified date. Alongside the displayed cloak are two skin specimens; one of Moho nobilis (Hawaii 'ō'ō), and one of Vestiaria coccinea ('i'iwi), illustrating the sources of the red and yellow cape feathers.

By letter dated January 16 F.C. Kinsky, Curator of Birds at the National Museum of New Zealand in Wellington, advised me of the following specimens in the study-skin collections, the only Hawaiian birds they have: One male Vestiaria coccinea from Kauai entered the collection in April 1907; one male Himatione sanguinea /'apapane/ from Molokai entered the collection in April 1907; one male Moho braccatus /'ō'ō'a'a or Kauai 'ō'ō/ from Kauai entered the collection on September 10, 1898; one Puffinus p. newelli /Newell shearwater/ of unidentified sex from "Hawaii" entered the collection on May 11, 1956; one female Pterodroma h. hypoleuca /Bonin petrel/ from Laysan Island entered the collection on January 14, 1913 and a male of the same species from Laysan entered the collection February 19, 1913; one Puffinus pacificus cuneatus /wedge-tailed shearwater/ of unidentified sex from "Hawaii" entered the collection on December 30, 1958 and a female P. p. cuneatus possibly from Honolulu entered the collection July 14, 1958, and a male of the same species from Sand Island, Midway, entered the collection May 6, 1949.

Four birds originally labelled "Oreomyza flammea" /Molokai creeper/ from Molokai and presented in April 1907 were rechecked in July by Mr. Kinsky and found to be Loxops maculata flammea /Molokai creeper/. In his July 7 letter he explained that most foreign passerine birds had not yet been registered and supplied the following descriptions:

No. 1: An obvious adult male (labelled male). Total length-130 mm. Bill length-14.2 mm. All over bright orange red with brown wings and tail.

No. 2: Labelled female. Total length-120 mm. Bill length-12.5 mm. Uniformly dull brown above, with a slight olive, and light grey below, slightly lighter (yellowish?) throat patch.

No. 3: Marked on label as female, but possibly is an immature male. Total length-123 mm. Bill length-13.1 mm. The above surface as No.2, except for contrasting rufous upper tail coverts. Below reddish orange throat and upper breast with scattered reddish orange feathers on remainder of under parts. (Could this be an immature male?)

No. 4: Identified on label as Oreomyza flammea, female! Total length-125 mm. Bill length-12.7 mm. Above, uniformly dark brown with a rufous tinge on top of the head (crown). Below, more or less light grey, red-orange on upper breast and scattered all over under sides; yellow throat patch surrounded by narrow border of dark brown feathers. The bill of this bird is noticeably darker brown than that of the preceding three specimens.

Mrs. Sylvia M. Reed, Associate Ornithologist at the Auckland Institute and Museum in Auckland, sent me information dated August 21 and September 8.

They have no skeletal or egg material, but there is a feather cloak on exhibition, No. 29817, Exchange from Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, England, 1948. The feathers are from Acrulocercus nobilis /Hawaii 'ō'ō/ and Vestiaria coccinea. There are also three feather wands: 12314-feathers of Anas acuta /pintail/ and 12315-feathers probably of domestic fowl, Bantam--gamecock type. Both are on exchange from the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, 1902. The third wand is catalogued 31470 from the Oldman collection of Polynesian artifacts No. 284. I think this was presented by the President of the Department of Internal Affairs in 1950. Mrs. Reed says the "feathers red, black and green would appear not belonging to any native species."

The Auckland Museum holds a small collection of Hawaiian honeycreeper skins made and presented by George C. Munro in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Drepanididae: One male Hemignathus procerus /Kauai 'akialoa/ Cat. No. AV 1422.1 from Kauai presented 1898; one male Himatione sanguinea /'apapane/ Cat. No. AV 1418.1 from Molokai presented 1907; one Chlorodrepanis parva /'anianiau/ Cat. No. AV 1420.1 of unrecorded sex from Kauai presented 1898; one female Loxops virens stejnegeri /Kauai 'amakihi/ Cat. No. AV 1419.1 from Kauai presented 1891; one male Cat. No. AV 1425.1 and one female Cat. No. AV 1425.2 Paroreomyza maculata flammea /Molokai creeper/ from Molokai both

presented in 1907; one Paroreomyza bairdii bairdii /Kauai creeper/ of unrecorded sex Cat. No. AV 1424.1 from Kauai presented 1898; one male Psittirostra psittacea /'ō'ū/ Cat. No. AV 1423.1 from Molokai presented 1907; one female Vestiaria coccinea /'i'iwi/ Cat. No. AV 1417.1 from Molokai presented 1907; one male Loxops coccinea caeruleirostris /Kauai 'ākepa/ Cat. No. AV 1421.1 from Kauai presented 28 May 1894, and a female of the same species Cat. No. AV 1421.2 from Kauai presented 6 March 1891.

Hawaiian bird-skins other than Drepanididae: (With the exception of those four noted in the list, all were collected by George C. Munro himself and donated by him in 1935)

AV 1046.3 Male Diomedea nigripes /black-footed albatross/ Midway 16 July 1891

AV 518.1 Diomedea immutabilis /Laysan albatross/ (head only)

AV 236.1 Puffinus newelli /Newell shearwater/ Kauai presented by F. Gay

AV 871.1 Branta sandvicensis /nēnē/ presented 1878 by the "Pres. Auckland Acc. Soc."

AV 948.5 Male Anas acuta /pintail/ presented spring somewhere in the 1890's

AV 948.6 Male Anas acuta Kauai 16 October 1897

AV 948.11 Female Anas acuta presented sometime in the 1890's

AV 1050.23 Female Anas platyrhynchos /mallard/ from Molokai presented in December 1902

AV 1224.2 Female Spatula clypeata /shoveler/ from Molokai presented 11 November 1902

AV 273.4 Female Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis /Hawaiian gallinule/ from Kauai 27 Feb. 1899

AV 272.3 Fulica americana /coot/ of unidentified sex presented 1903

AV 272.4 Male Fulica americana from Kauai presented by F.G. Munro

AV 272.5 Male Fulica americana from Molokai December 1902

AV 1407.5 Immature Nycticorax nycticorax /black-crowned night heron/ from Kauai presented October 1891

AV 334.5 Numenius tahitiensis /bristle-thighed curlew/ of unidentified sex from Molokai presented 2 November 1906

AV 883.4 Immature male Larus glaucescens /glaucous-winged gull/

AV 688.5 Immature Asio flammeus /short-eared owl/ from Kauai presented 1 August 1895

AV 688.8 Juvenile Asio flammeus from Kauai presented 31 May 1894

AV 686.1 Phaeornis obscura myadestina /Kauai thrush/ of unidentified sex from Kauai 30 August 1899

AV 1414.1 Male Chasiempis sandwichensis sclateri /Kauai 'elepaio/ from Kauai 6 May 1899

AV 1415.1 Juvenile Chasiempis sandwichensis gayi /Oahu 'elepaio/ from Oahu presented by "R.C.L.P." written in G.C. Munro's handwriting

AV 1416.1 Male Moho braccatus /'ō'ō'ā'ā or Kauai 'ō'ō/ from Kauai presented 17 January 1893

Following articles are from the HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 12 April 1976, A-12, At Kakahaia Bird Sanctuary Molokai Pond Park Planned by Robert McCabe: The County is considering the development of a park on land that surrounds Kakahaia Pond on Molokai. ...The development will be aimed at providing a vantage point from which visitors may view the bird life at the 40-acre pond. ...The pond, in a coastal section five miles east of Kaunakakai, recently was acquired as a sanctuary for two endangered bird species, the Hawaiian coot and Hawaiian stilt. ...Funds provided by the federal government were used in the purchase, under a program sponsored by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Division of Fish and Game. ...The pond is the only known area on the Friendly Island regularly visited by these birds, which migrate between Maui and Oahu. ...

19 April 1976, A-21, Waterbird Count by Harry Whitten: A significant increase in four endangered species of waterbirds was shown in a Statewide count made January 15, according to Ronald Walker, Wildlife Branch chief, State Fish and Game Division.

The nine counters from the Fish and Game Division, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Audubon Society tallied 969 Hawaiian coot, 908 Hawaiian stilt, 109 Hawaiian gallinule and 112 koloa (Hawaiian ducks). Comparable counts in January 1975 were 525 coot, 509 stilt, 48 gallinule and 37 koloa. In addition, the counters tallied 2,641 migratory ducks on January 15, compared to 1,566 the previous year.

Walker said the 44% increase was "encouraging." He ascribed it to three factors: a real increase, the fact that Niihau was included this year, and better coverage in the count. The increase in number of migratory ducks resulted from good duck production on the Mainland, he said. ...

26 April 1976, A-21, Tuna Boycott by Harry Whitten: The national Sierra Club and

other conservation groups announced a boycott last year on tuna caught on the Mainland in an effort to persuade the Mainland tuna industry to stop killing porpoises. Tuna caught by boats operating out of Hawaii is not being boycotted, the Hawaii Chapter of the Sierra Club and Save the Whales-Hawaii emphasize. ...

Most tuna packed on the Mainland is taken by purse-seiners which kill between 80,000 and 100,000 porpoises annually, even though the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 had mandated that such porpoise mortality be reduced to insignificant levels. The tuna fleet seeks schools of porpoises because yellowfin tuna swim under them. The schools are surrounded by the purse-seine nets which are drawn close, catching both tuna and porpoises. Most of the porpoises are unable to escape and either drown or are fatally injured when they become entangled in the net's mesh.

Tuna vessels operating out of Hawaii do not take any tuna "on porpoise." One portion of the Hawaii tuna fleet uses the pole-and-line technique to take skipjack tuna (aku). The rest of the fleet is made up of flag-line vessels, using sets of long hooked lines to take primarily yellowfin tuna (ahi). The aku and ahi are either sold fresh at Island markets or packed in Hawaii under the single local tuna label (Coral).

Briefs: Sheila Conant, president of the Hawaii Audubon Society, has been appointed as the ornithologist member of the State Animal Species Advisory Commission. ...

Weekly announcements from Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA), Vol.2, No.12, 2 April 1976: For immediate release, 30 March 1976, No. 76-86: ERDA, Hawaii Sign Pledge of Cooperation—The second of several anticipated agreements designed to achieve effective Federal/State cooperation in developing new energy sources and improving energy conservation has been signed by Hawaii and the ERDA, 25 March 1976.

The agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding, provides a framework in which ERDA and Hawaii can establish guidelines for potential energy-related projects. No specific projects or funding are involved at this time. The Memorandum, which remains in effect for five years, provides for the State to identify regional needs, skills and resources in energy-related areas and then submit specific proposed projects to ERDA for funding technical advice or other support. ...

ERDA was established on 19 January 1975 to coordinate a centrally-directed attack on the Nation's energy problems. Energy sources under development by the agency include solar, geothermal, wind, nuclear, fission and fusion, as well as programs involving conventional fuel sources such as coal, oil and natural gas. In addition, ERDA conducts or sponsors programs involving energy conservation and environmental and safety research.

Mauna Kea Plan by Harry Whitten (HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 19 April 1976, page A-21)

Mauna Kea, the 13,784-foot peak that is the highest insular volcano in the world, hasn't erupted in recent years. Arguments concerning Mauna Kea, however, have erupted with increasing frequency in recent years. More arguments can be expected, now that the draft plan for the Big Island mountain has been completed. Work on a master plan for Mauna Kea was begun in 1974, after conflicts began heating up over diverse uses of the mountain.

Last week the Hawaii Audubon Society called on the Board of Land and Natural Resources to hold public hearings in Hilo and Honolulu on the draft plan. Mae Mull, Big Island representative of the society and a member of the Mauna Kea Advisory Committee, said that there has been no mention yet of public hearings, although the draft plan was released March 23 by the DLNR planning office. She cited a memorandum that Gov. George Ariyoshi sent Sunao Kido, former Land Board chairman, on Nov. 1, 1974 directing that public hearings be held on the master plan before it is adopted by the Land Board. The Land Board is expected to consider review procedures at its meeting Friday in Honolulu.

A major issue concerning Mauna Kea has been the feral sheep introduced to Hawaii in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver and which had become well established on the mountain by 1822. The sheep have furnished sport for hunters who say the mutton is a welcome addition to their tables and who also prize the "rack" of horns from rams. The sheep have also been blamed for destruction of the māmane-naio forest which furnishes habitat for the palila, an endangered bird, the 'akiapola'au, another rare honeycreeper, and the pueo or Hawaiian owl, 'elepaio, and 'amakihi.

The māmane is a legume, the young plants of which sheep find delicious. The tree line used to be between 10,000 and 11,000 feet on Mauna Kea; it now ends at 9,300 feet. Alan

Ziegler, vertebrate zoologist member of the Animal Species Advisory Commission, says that because of sheep the upper forest is receding at 10 to 15 feet a year.

The sheep population has varied from a high of 40,000 in 1937 to a low of 250 in 1950, the population drop resulting from extensive hunting. Hunting groups in recent years have brought pressure that resulted in closed hunting periods in order to restore the sheep population. Conservation groups such as the Audubon Society say the only way to protect the mountain is to remove feral sheep entirely, as well as feral goats and probably the mouflon sheep, introduced in 1962.

The māmane-naio forest not only furnishes habitat for such endangered birds as the palila; it is essential ground protection for the mountain. When the forest is gone, conservation groups say, the mountain won't support anything, so the hunters would lose out completely.

A compromise has been suggested that would provide for putting a fence around 25% of the māmane forest for endangered species habitat protection while permitting hunting in the other 75% of the forest. This proposal was recommended by four of the seven members of the Mauna Kea Advisory Committee. Mae Mull, in a letter to Christopher Cobb, Land Board chairman, said she was "chagrined that the minority positions of members were not conveyed in the committee report sent to the department." The Legislature has so far declined to appropriate funds for the fencing.

Mull said the Audubon Society agrees with the multiple-use concept to the extent that pig hunting and game bird hunting should continue. The mountain is a rich game bird area.

"A few hunters are protesting the loss of sheep, but sustained yield sheep hunting will continue on large acreages of State land at Puu Anahulu and Pohakuloa flats," Mull said. "Those ranges can be improved to support a larger herd. We need public access to sheep hunting areas on Hualalai and in the saddle between Hualalai and Mauna Loa."

A newsletter from the Department of Land and Natural Resources says, "The position of the DLNR...is clearly to ensure the livelihood of the forest."

Prospects are considered good for regeneration of the māmane-naio forest if sheep and goats are removed. A plot on the mountain was fenced off 12 years ago; slides shown at a Sierra Club meeting on Thursday showed good māmane growth in the protected area, while the area right outside of the fence was barren.

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Following resolution was sent to Christopher Cobb, Chairman, and members of the Board of Land and Natural Resources; Senator Jean S. King; Representative Russell Blair; & news media:

Introduced game mammals, primarily sheep and goats, on Hawaii's Mauna Kea are unquestionably and totally incompatible with the survival of the mountain's native mamane-naio forest ecosystem.

The treeline on Mauna Kea continues to retreat downhill an average of ten feet or more per year under the relentless onslaught of these hooved plant-eating animals, which are maintained there solely for the pleasure of hunters.

Each year that this forest destruction is allowed to continue, irreversible wind and water erosion of the thin exposed soil mantle results in permanent loss of ever-increasing amounts of all plant and animal life on this publicly owned mountain.

A recommendation of the Planning Division of the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, in its March 1976 Plan for Mauna Kea, calls for total elimination of sheep and goats from the mountain. This recommendation is based upon long-term studies and staff expertise of both the State Division of Fish and Game and the State Division of Forestry, as well as those of the United States Forest Service.

In view of the foregoing, it is resolved that the Hawaii Audubon Society respectfully urges the Hawaii Board of Land and Natural Resources to authorize prompt implementation of this pertinent recommendation, with any attendant Public Hearings to be held in both Hilo and Honolulu.

This resolution was unanimously passed at the 19 April 1976 general meeting of the Hawaii Audubon Society.

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Letter to about 30 groups and persons in Honolulu and Hilo who are concerned with the wise use of Mauna Kea's natural resources from Mae E. Mull, 12 April 1976:

The draft document, "A Plan for Mauna Kea," was presented to the Board of Land and Natural Resources on March 23, 1976 coordinated by Ronald Mortimore in the DLNR Planning Office. It contains two sets of recommendations; one by the DLNR staff, and one by the

Mauna Kea Advisory Committee that met in Hilo. There are substantial differences between them on three major issues: 1. feral sheep versus endangered species habitat, 2. number of telescope-observatories at the summit, and 3. power for the summit.

The DLMR staff recommendation calls for the elimination of feral sheep and goats from Mauna Kea through persistent hunting, while permitting feral pig and game bird hunting to continue as at present. Management of the māmane-naio forest ecosystem would be aimed primarily at recovery and protection of the native forest and preservation of rare and endangered species. This recommendation is consistent with the Palila Recovery Team definition of the whole māmane forest encircling the mountain as critical habitat, and with Hawaii's responsibility under the National Endangered Species Act and the State Act 65 to insure that federal or State actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered species.

The Hawaii Audubon Society gives strong support to the DLMR recommendation. For this sound biological position to prevail in the final master plan, outspoken support is needed from a substantial segment of the conservation community. It would be most helpful if you adopted a resolution or wrote a letter in support of the elimination of sheep and goats from Mauna Kea and sent it to Mr. Christopher Cobb, Chairman, Department of Land and Natural Resources, P.O. Box 621, Honolulu, Hawaii 96809.

On the other two issues, the Society supports the Advisory Committee recommendations that the number of observatories at the summit be limited to the six already approved by the Board, with further expansion to be assessed when the master plan is reviewed after five years, and that on-site generators with emission-control devices be used to meet electrical power needs.

Thus far there has been no mention of public hearings on the draft plan. We are asking the BLNR to schedule two public hearings: one in Hilo and one in Honolulu. It is essential that the Board receive input from the public in Honolulu, as well as in Hilo, because of the major impact of the plan on long-term land uses of that publicly-owned mountain, all in the Conservation District. A Honolulu hearing would provide balance in the testimony because the Hilo hearing is likely to be dominated by a group of vocal, protesting sheep hunters. Please request that the Board hold a public hearing in Honolulu and Hilo.

We appreciate your consideration and action on these vital Mauna Kea issues.

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Following letter of 1 April 1976 from Drs. Otto & Isa Degner on Sheep on Mauna Kea was also published in the HONOLULU ADVERTISER, 14 April 1976, page A-15:

We noted the keen observation by the President of the Hawaii Island Fish & Game Association in the HONOLULU ADVERTISER article (3/30/76) concerning the "lack of rainfall in recent years, diseases and environmental changes that are affecting the forests" of Mauna Kea. But we regret he omitted mention of the prime cause: feral sheep!

For many years we have been noting the relict māmane forest about the old Humuula sheep station, mauka Hamakua. The grass will be sear and yellow everywhere except immediately under the few remaining māmane trees. When driving past, note this striking difference of healthy green grass under such miniature kipuka. For those who drive from Hilo to Volcano, they can notice one large māmane growing in the rainforest makai of the Belt Road near the Hilo entrance of the National Park. Here the grass under the māmane is healthier than that under neighboring trees. The explanation is simple: Clouds carried against Mauna Kea and the "rainforest" area of Volcano do not always drop rain. But as fog, the clouds almost daily drench the vegetation to such an extent that leaves as well as moss- and lichen-covered branches through which the fog sifts cause condensation that falls as "fog drip" to the ground. This is general knowledge apparently unknown to many of us in Hawaii Nei. According to studies in the Bavarian Alps, "forests there produce 170% more water from fog than is provided by the annual rainfall."

We recommend interested readers to study H.W. Vogelmann's article about "Rain Making Forests" in the March 1976 number of Natural History Magazine. In Vogelmann's words, "When fog and clouds swirl through mountain trees, they leave their moisture to irrigate the land."

Streams are not so full, the watertable is not so high and the remaining plants of Mauna Kea and the Islands as a whole are not so lush because of feral four-legged sheep, axis and black-tailed deer, mouflon, goats, pronghorns and four-wheeled bulldozers nibbling away at our God-created native forests in this mauled Paradise of the Pacific. No wonder more distant lands can compete favorably for the tourist trade.

Removing the feral sheep entirely from Mauna Kea should prevent the almost certain extinction of the palila. Incidentally, absence of sheep would also save the expense of buying, constructing and patrolling a fence extending many miles; not to mention improving the water resources of the entire mountain down to sea level. This would include all of Hamakua to Hilo, the Saddle road area and, in Kona, from Kiholo Bay to Kawaihae.

A "CONNIE" FOR PETER SCOTT

By Jerome J. Pratt

At the National Wildlife Federation's Annual Conservation Awards Banquet, the coveted "Connie" or Conservationist of the Year Award equates to an "Oscar" in Hollywood. One of the recipients this year has had something to do with preventing the extinction of Hawaii's state bird—the nēnē.

Prior to the 40th annual awards banquet scheduled to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, March 19-21, 1976 I received an invitation to attend the banquet. The invitation was accompanied with a personal letter from Thomas L. Kimball, NWF Executive Vice President. The letter stated a person of particular interest to me was to be recognized and receive a "Connie"—Sir Peter Markham Scott of England.

Mr. Kimball being acquainted with my support for Sir Peter's proposed "nēnē park" concept of the reintroduction of the nēnē to its former wild habitat in Hawaii prompted the suggestion I be present at the banquet for the presentation. A previous engagement prevented me from attending, but I hope someone from Hawaii was there. ...

In addition to heading The Wildlife Trust at Slimbridge, Gloucester, England, which is noted for nēnē propagation, Sir Peter is chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, and is internationally recognized as a distinguished naturalist and artist. Incidentally he believes there is a Loch Ness monster.

Scott, says he has believed in the existence of a Loch Ness monster since the late 1950's and made headlines last December when several new pictures of the monster were published in NATURE, a respected British magazine. At a news conference on December 10, Sir Peter postulated that a photograph taken in Scotland's Loch Ness at a depth of 35 feet at 4:30 a.m. on June 10, 1975 showed a reptile 46 to 62 feet long with a neck 9 to 12 feet long and a small head with "horn-like protuberances." In the ensuing controversy, the Royal Society of Edinburgh cancelled a conference at which the "Nessie" question was to be discussed.

Hawaii Audubon Society members became acquainted with Sir Peter's plan for captive rearing of nēnē for release to the wild in 1962, when his article, "A Project for a Nēnē Park in Hawaii" appeared in THE ELEPAIO /Vol.22, No.11, May 1962, pp.80-81/. However, nothing happened with the idea for the next ten years until a modified version of the plan was established at Haleakala National Park on Maui. See my article, "Research Study Proposal for Investigation of Behavior of the Hawaiian Goose Under the 'Nēnē Park' Plan" in the October 1972 issue of THE ELEPAIO /Vol.33, No.4, Oct.1972, pp.33-34/. The project has been a success.

A more recent update (1975) on the nēnē's return to a more stable population level in the wild is given by author David R. Zimmerman in his book, TO SAVE A BIRD IN PERIL, Coward, McCann & Geohagan, Inc., New York. A chapter is devoted to "Reintroducing the Nēnē Goose."

We are delighted that Sir Peter was selected to receive the "Connie" in the category "International conservationist achievement" this year. He will make a mark in history for his many achievements which makes life a little more pleasant for nature lovers around the world. Of course, those of us close to the survival of the nēnē cannot lose sight of the fact it is possible this species would be extinct now if it hadn't been for the foresight of Herbert Shipman on the Big Island, the source of Scott's breeding stock.

Comments by Robert L. Pyle, 27 March 1976

The "LIST OF HAWAIIAN BIRD NAMES" by Margaret Titcomb and Wayne Gagne in the April 'ELEPAIO /pages 117-126/ is excellent, and very much needed. ...Unfortunately, two statements in the introductory text are very misleading. I hesitate to be critical of a minor part of this fine article, but I feel the record should be set straight on two points of serious misinformation about Hawaii's birds.

In the fourth paragraph is the statement: "...most of the forest birds arrived from the west Pacific." The Drepanididae family comprises most of the native forest birds, and this family is best considered of unknown origin (see Berger, HAWAIIAN BIRDLIFE, p.123).

Actually, preponderance of published opinion is that the Drepanididae are derived from an American ancestor. But in any case, the unqualified statement indicating a west Pacific origin is not justified and should be corrected.

The next paragraph begins: "Most of the remarkable and beautiful forest birds are now extinct,". "Extinct" is a term properly applied to a population of birds, such as a species or genus, but not to birds as individuals. The statement as written is easily construed as indicating that most of the forest species (or genera) are extinct. Actually, only three genera and considerably fewer than half of the native forest species are considered extinct. The statement could be written more properly: "The remarkable and beautiful native forest birds are vastly reduced in numbers, and some of the genera and species are now extinct."

I feel that the potential for misinformation about Hawaii's birds is serious enough that these statements should be clarified....

By Andrew J. Berger, 30 April 1976: Only representative of three families must have come from the "west Pacific": 'ō'ō (honeyeaters), 'elepaio (old world flycatchers), Laysan and Nihoa millerbirds (old world warblers). All of the other endemic Hawaiian birds (both forest and water birds) are presumed to be derived from ancestors that came from North America. ...The ancestors of the Hawaiian honeycreepers definitely are unknown, but I would feel certain that they did not come from the south Pacific, as is implied in the article. ...

...Although we have had a large number of extinctions in Hawaii, nearly two-thirds of the species still survive even though some may be very rare and on the verge of extinction.

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

Field Notes from Kauai: Orange-cheeked Waxbill

Mrs. Sally Netzer reported that an orange-cheeked waxbill flew against her window in Kapaa, Kauai, on 13 October 1975. She examined the bird while it was stunned, and recognized it as this species from her experience with keeping these as cage birds on the Mainland some years ago.

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From John & Julie Gilje: Owl

Just as sunset tonight, 29 February 1976, we were walking in the recently subdivided area on the mauka end of Haleola Street in Niu Valley. At about 7:15 p.m. we saw an owl flying toward Niu Intermediate School. We have lived in Niu Valley for about five years and have often strolled around the valley at dusk. This is the first time we have seen an owl.

Is it a pueo or barn owl? Please send in comments to Kojima, 725-A 8th Ave, Hon, HI 96816.

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From Peggy H. Hodge, 10 May 1976: House Finches

The house finches are back with babies nesting in the 20th floor highrise Kahala Towers, of the Phil Graefs, as they were last spring. /see 'ELEPAIO, Vol.36, No.6, Dec. 1975, p.68/ The Graefs had put out a hanging fern basket, into which the finches moved to build a nest. They come three to four times a day and have never discontinued coming for the food the Graefs now put out for them. Dr. Andrew Berger had stated it was most unusual for birds to go that high above ground to find a nest, especially with many trees below.

There were babies that sounded like finches in a nest in the hedge of the highrise Bishop Trust building on Bishop Street, chirping away the other day (8 April) when this reporter could not reach high enough to see into the tree on the makai diamond head side. Called the building later and tried to get someone to look in and they sadly reported, they did not have a ladder high enough to look in, but the babies were hollering away in the nest for food, loud enough to be heard above all the heavy traffic on the corner of Bishop and King Streets!

Excerpts from the minutes of the Hawaii Audubon Society (HAS) general meeting, 9 June 1975: ...\$120.00 from St. Theresa's School. Cookie sale for habitat protection. /see 'ELEPAIO, Vol.36, No.1, July 1975, pp.12-13/ \$100.00 donation for Kanaha Pond. ... /Received from/ Mrs. J. d'Arcy Northwood scrapbook 1926-43, ...articles on birds and Hawaii Audubon Society, field notes 1925-42. ...Goat season closed on Kauai because of low stock. ...Speaker, John I. Kjaargard /on Aerial Photography in Hawaii (color slides)./ ...

21 July 1975: ...Bird sightings--Wayne Gagne saw a green-cheeked Amazon parrot in Kapiolani Park before the board meeting at the Aquarium in June. He also found a freshly dead Newell shearwater on the grounds of Farrington High School. It had apparently been

attracted to the lights at the school the night before. He has seen Java sparrows on grassy areas near the Bishop Museum, so apparently these birds are spreading out Kalihi way. Rob Shallenberger reported that he has on occasion found dead Newell shearwaters at the top of the Pali Highway. John Obata has seen leiothrix in both the Koolau and the Waianae last month. Rob Shallenberger, Sheila Conant and Doug Pratt spent seven days in the Alaka'i where they saw all of the endemic forest birds in the area except for the 'akialoa. They also saw the koloa in the stream. Rob showed some very nice pictures of the 'o'o and the 'o'u. Before they visited the Alaka'i they went to the Menehune Fishpond and have decided that the white-throated laughing-thrush that has been reported from there is not a white-throated laughing-thrush, but rather a greater or lesser necklaced laughing-thrush. [see 'ELEPAIO, Vol.36, No.2, Aug.75, p.22 and No.9, Mar.76, pp.113-114/ ...Someone reported seeing two mostly green parrots at the cemetery at the end of Wilder Street.

...Larry Hirai and Tim Burr have finished the inventory on the material in Munro library. The eight pages of inventory included many notes, letters and correspondence from the 1890's to 1950. There are some books and reprints, and they recommended that if we decide not to keep them...to donate them to Bishop Museum.

...Sheila Conant volunteered to speak to the YWCA wives on the subject of birds.

Unoyo Kojima has suggested that in commemoration of the Bicentennial that we change the name of our journal from THE ELEPAIO to... 'ELEPAIO. [see 'ELEPAIO, Vol.36, No.4, Oct.1975, p.52 and No.6, Dec.1975, p.66/

Sheila Conant reported on the joint meeting of the Wilson and Cooper ornithological societies. Dr. Andrew J. Berger is now the president of the Wilson Society. While she was there, she presented Rob Shallenberger's film on Manana Island and also presented Doug Pratt's painting of the po'o uli. She was asked about the discovery of the flightless ibis. A joint resolution was passed by both societies concerning the Kilauea Forest Reserve which is probably the best habitat for the 'akepa, Hawaii creeper and 'akiapola'au. ...

Dr. Adrian Keppler, an anthropologist at Bishop Museum, presented a program on searching for the articles of feather work that were collected on Captain Cook's voyages to Hawaii.

August, no meeting.

15 September 1975: ...Bird sightings--Wayne Gagne saw a large flock of Java sparrow congregating near the end of Ferdinand Avenue during August. Frigatebirds have been flying over Honolulu lately. Paul Breese reported that cattle egrets are becoming established in Hana, Maui, and in Hawi and Kohala on the Big Island. Rick Warshawer reported that he saw two 'io at close range when he was in Kalapana above the Queens Bath. They called to each other then one landed within six feet of him. They followed him for some time. One was in the light phase, and the other was dark.

Wayne picked out the highlights of the board meeting: The name of the journal has been changed to 'ELEPAIO. We shall be donating the Munro memorabilia, correspondence, and manuscripts to Bishop Museum, but we shall be keeping the valuable books.

Toy plane enthusiasts have been granted \$146,000 by a city council committee for a landing strip in Kawaiinui Marsh. Wayne wrote to Mayor Fasi and suggested that this might endanger federal funding for the development of a federal park. He hadn't received an answer.

NASA submitted no EIS for their Mauna Kea telescope plans, and Mae Mull has been fighting for one. Patsy Mink apparently is in agreement that an EIS is necessary.

Sheila Conant...introduced the speaker, Robert Western, who presented the program on photographing Hawaiian birds.

20 October 1975: ...The evening's speaker, Dr. Arthur Reed of the University of Hawaii Zoology Department, gave an entertaining and instructive lecture on corals, illustrated with color slides and other materials.

17 November 1975: ...Bill Mull took the floor discussing several items: (1) A field trip was made to Mauna Kea to see the sheep enclosure at 920 ft. level. Several native birds were seen, but no 'akepa or honeycreepers. He said that the regeneration inside the enclosure was dramatic, mamane and puikawe looked in good condition. Conclusion--no other way but to get the sheep off the mountain, no compromise. He suggested that there might be other alternative areas that could be developed for sheep hunting. He noted, however, that some hunters share many of the same values as conservationists, and suggested that we should not take too hard a line with them. (2) Mr. Mull drew attention to the fourth annual Big Island Christmas Count. ... (3) Notecards done by local artist (Kanetake) were displayed. ...The cards depicted native Hawaiian flora and fauna.

Bird sightings--Omer Bussen had a Japanese bush warbler fly into his classroom at Kailua High School; they got a good look at the frightened bird. Many reports of frigatebirds inland on the Waikiki side--all the way up to Maunaloa. Fishermen have noted that this is an unusual year for this. A white mynah was seen on the grounds of the Iolani Palace. A suggestion was made from the floor that a person be designated as field observation recorder.

Beautiful slides of the 'Ulili were projected for all to see--more of the wonderful work of Robert Western.

Frank Howarth testified at Senator Jean King's interim hearing.... Frank mentioned a controversy over the pasture lease on Kapapala ranch. Supports access to hikers, nature lovers, hunters, but not the introduction of pheasant.

Steve Montgomery took the floor and spoke on several issues: (1) Endangered species lists proposed--the State list not as complete as the Smithsonian list.... State list included no extinct species because they cannot do anything about them. ... (2) The Natural Areas Commission has proposed that some areas be withdrawn from grazing. (3) Range knowledge is critically needed on the endangered plant species. Suggests that a State

botanist is needed. Critical habitat must be declared for the conservation of the species to begin. Montgomery suggested a Presidential Executive Order might be the answer—a holding action to save the habitats from destruction while the details of legislation and enforcement are worked out and the lists are being prepared. Suggested the creation of habitat maps of the 30 most endangered species be done immediately. ...

15 December 1975: ...The speaker for the evening was introduced—Walter Donaghho—and he proceeded to give a program of color slides and anecdotes of birds seen in recent trips, including New Zealand.

19 January 1976: ...A resolution proposed by Miss Titcomb and Mrs. Tseu was presented, amended slightly by members attending the meeting, and unanimously passed, which urged the legislature to keep the Paiko Lagoon peninsula in its present state rather than allow the construction of a house in the middle of the wildlife sanctuary.

...Walter Donaghho reported on the annual duck count by the Department of Fish and Game. Interesting sightings included common snipe, killdeer, ring-necked duck, and teal.... The new regulations that persons must register as lobbyists if they testify for any organization were discussed. ...

Proofs of the third printing of HAWAII'S BIRDS were displayed, as were two paintings by Doug Pratt of the Hawaii and the Oahu 'Elepaio. ...

Sheila Conant introduced Bill Cooke who spoke on the Marine Biology of the Southern Line Islands.

16 February 1976: ...Pamphlets and forms for the new lobbying law were available for perusal, and upcoming hearings and legislative committee meetings were announced.

...The January issue of National Parks and Conservation Magazine was available which had an article and photograph of the po'o uli. ...

Bill and Peggy Hodge were introduced and presented the program on East Africa.

15 March 1976: ...Omer Bussen's Kailua High School students brought lineage charts of the Hawaiian Honeycreeper—these large colorful charts were displayed on the wall. ...

Bird sightings—Sheila Conant thought she saw saffron finches at Mid-Pacific High School. It was mentioned that black-headed munias were seen on Kauai. ...

Sheila Conant gave a Legislative update, noting that the Hawaii Environmental Center is presenting testimony about commercial timber operations.

Lani Stemmerman gave past president Wayne Gagne the garbage (canteen) that he left on a trail when he hurt his knee falling out of a tree. The canteen was found by John Obata. Joyce Davis also presented Wayne a fern lei.

Dr. Robert Kinzie of the University of Hawaii Zoology Department...gave an excellent presentation of the ecology of corals.

Donations: Received LANDSCAPING FOR BIRDS IN SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA from the author Jerome J. Pratt, 21 pages. The introduction states, "The purpose of this pamphlet is to offer suggestions for improving your urban or suburban yard for birds." It will be displayed at the general meeting for reference. Mahalo Nui Loa.

ALOHA to new members:

James Bruce, 4144 Suitland Road, #102, Suitland, Maryland 20023

Richard H. Davis, 45-720 Lanipola Place, Kaneohe, Oahu 96744

William L. Horne, 3161 Huelani Drive, Honolulu, HI 96822

John F. Walters, 741 19th Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96816

Ray Williams, 1046 Jenkins Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada

Please report all bird sightings to Dr. Robert L. Pyle, 741 N. Kalaheo Ave., Kailua, Oahu 96734, telephone 262-4046, who was designated field observation recorder, 17 May 1976.

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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JUNE ACTIVITIES:

13 June - Field trip to Waahila Ridge 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 7:00 a.m.

Leader: William F. Burke, telephone 955-4319.

14 June - No repeat no board meeting.

21 June - General meeting at Waikiki Aquarium at 7:30 p.m.

Program: Mauna Kea by Mae E. Hull. (color slides)

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD: President—Dr. Sheila Conant; Vice Presidents—Charles van Riper III & William F. Burke; Secretaries—Catherine R.C. Unabia & Lani Stemmermann; Treasurer—Timothy A. Burr; Board Members—Drs. F.G. Howarth & R.L. Pyle
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