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NOTES ON BIRDS OF ENEWETAK ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS

by Jack P. Hailman

Enewetak (formerly Eniwetok) Atoll, centered at about 11°31'N, 162°15'E (west of the main group of Marshall Islands), consists of some 40 low coral islands ranging from bare sand to densely vegetated. About 100 species of plants are known from the atoll, mostly herbaceous and introduced species (St. John 1960; Woodbury 1962). Amerson (1969) prepared a checklist of birds of Enewetak, but in the succeeding decade visiting scientists at the Mid-Pacific Research Laboratory (MPRL) have recorded new species and clarified the status of others, as evidenced by scattered publications and unpublished records of the Laboratory. It seems useful to update Amerson's checklist with this new information, adding notes from my visit of 10 to 18 July 1979, and to report the effects of the January 1979 Typhoon Alice upon habitats, especially those concerning breeding birds.

Enewetak was discovered by Spaniards in 1526, surveyed in 1798, became a German protectorate (for copra trade) in 1886, and was seized by the Japanese in 1914. United States forces captured the atoll in February 1944 and after the Second World War became the administrator of it as part of the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In the decade following 1947 the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission detonated 43 nuclear devices in the northern part of the atoll, and Enewetak later became part of the U.S. Pacific Missile Test Range. Currently, the atoll is being cleaned up by the U.S. Government for return to the Marshallese people by April 1980.

Amerson's (1969) checklist of Enewetak birds was compiled from a dozen previous sources, some published (Woodbury 1962, Pearson and Knudsen 1967, Baker 1951, Gleize and Gennelley 1945, and that later published

as Carpenter *et al.*, 1968). The list contains 32 species, including 17 seabirds, 12 shorebirds, a heron, a cuckoo and feral fowl. Johnson and Kienholz (1975) collected three new species. MPRL records show that species were added by a Bowling Green State University (BGSU) team visiting from 7 to 23 November 1977 (W.B. Jackson, R.K. Bastian, M. Temme, T. Denbow and S.H. Vessey), and by Manfred Temme revisiting the Atoll 21 March to 12 April 1978 and then Temme again in November. It is hoped that details of these sightings will be published in full.

Breeding Birds

Amerson (1969) lists only nine species as confirmed breeders, including Red-tailed (*Phaethon rubricauda*) and White-tailed (*P. lepturus*) Tropicbirds, Reef Heron (*Egretta sacra*), and six species of terns: Black-naped (*Sterna sumatrana*), Sooty (*S. fuscata*), Crested (*Thalasseus bergii*) and Fairy or White (*Gygis alba*) Terns, plus Brown or Common (*Anous stolidus*) and Black (*A. tenuirostris*) Noddies. I observed all these species except the Crested Tern in and around the southern islands, but have scant breeding confirmation. Black Noddies were sitting on nests in *Pisonia* trees on Ikuren (Igurin, Glenn) Island on 14 July, and Fairy Terns were flying in pairs and defending small areas against human intruders, although I found no eggs or young. A small islet between Enewetak and Medren (Parry, Elmer), not appearing on Amerson's (1969) map but currently known as Sand (Bokandretok, Walt) Island, contained about 25 pairs of Fairy Terns on defended areas during my visit on 17 July. Another small islet, Jinimi (Chinimi, Clyde) Island, contained on 15 July

two pairs of Fairy Terns and about ten pairs of Brown Noddies defending areas. I was also repeatedly dive-bombed by a Black-naped Tern at one site on the island, but in no cases could I find eggs or young. On 11 July I saw two immature Red-tailed Tropicbirds fly over our boat near Medren.

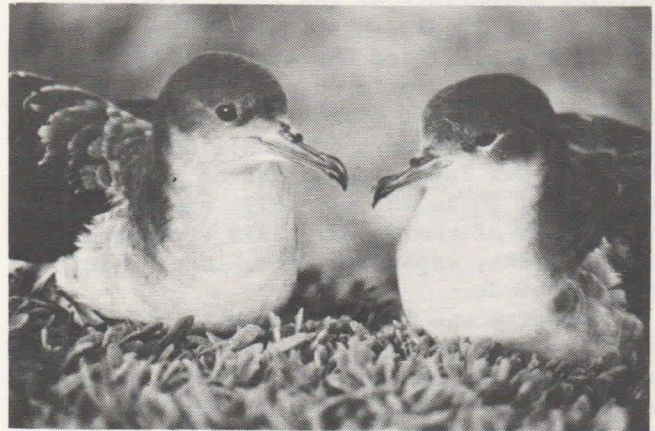
Possible Breeders

Amerson (1969) designates six species as "breeders?", including the Red-footed (*Sula sula*) and Brown (*S. leucogaster*) Boobies, Great Frigatebird (*Fregata minor*), feral Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*), Grey-backed (*Sterna lunata*) and Blue-gray Noddy (*Procelsterna cerulea*). I saw about 50 Red-footed Boobies, principally immatures, on the ocean side of the string of islands between Ikuren and Kidrenen (Grinem, Keith) Island. Carpenter *et al.* (1968) collected a young bird of this species. I saw only two Brown Boobies, an adult and an immature flying together, also in this area, but Cindy Long (pers. comm.) believes both booby species nested commonly on these islands earlier in 1979. Two nestling boobies (sp.?) found on one of these islands by American personnel were being raised for release by Mrs. Long. Bastian (BGSU) found 10 nests of Brown Boobies during a 1976 visit, and Temme found breeding evidence in 1978. I saw only one Great Frigatebird in this area, but Gary and Cindy Long (pers. comm.) note that this species was common at Boken (Bogan, Irwin) earlier in the year and may breed there although no previous observers have found definite evidence of nesting.

Migrants and Accidentals

The remaining 17 species on Amerson's (1969) list are classed as migrants or accidental records: three species of *Puffinus* listed as accidental, one migrant and one accidental tern, the remainder shorebirds, of which one is accidental and all are migrants. On two nights I observed (illuminated by lighting from the ground) single, ventrally light-colored shearwaters fly across Enewetak, headed roughly northward; these might have been Wedge-tailed Shearwaters (*Puffinus pacificus*), listed by Amerson (1969) as "accidental?". The November 1977 party found more than 50 burrows of this species on Bijire (Bijiri, Tilda), with about 20 young birds, so this species should be transferred to the list of known breeders. I saw Golden Plovers (*Pluvialis dominica*) on or near al-

most all the southern islands. Johnson (1973) notes that early observers stated that this species did not appear in breeding plumage on Pacific islands during the boreal summer, but I photographed one Golden Plover on Ikuren on 14 July in full breeding plumage, confirming the more recent reports by Carpenter *et al.* (1968) and Johnson (1973). Also like Johnson, I saw Ruddy Turnstones (*Arenaria interpres*) in all plumages from non-breeding to a few in full breeding feathers. Another migratory shorebird I observed frequently on most islands was the Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*); if the Polynesian Tattler (*H. brevipes*) is considered a full species, as in Amerson's (1969) list, my records cannot definitely be assigned to species because I could not positively separate these in non-breeding plumage. Carpenter *et al.* (1968) state that "all tattlers which were closely observed were *H. incanum*." On 14 July three Bristle-thighed Curlews (*Numenius tahitiensis*) flew over our boat and landed on Ribewon (Libiron, James) Island. Johnson (1973) reported more Whimbrels (*N. phaeopus*) than curlews during the boreal summer, but like Carpenter *et al.* (1968) I did not see this species.



Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, a species found to be breeding at Enewetak Atoll.

Photo by R.J. Shallenberger

To the migrants and accidentals listed by Amerson (1969) should now be added several species on the basis of specimens or photographs. Johnson and Kienholz (1975) collected the Black-winged Petrel (*Pterodroma hypoleuca*), Rufous-necked Sandpiper (*Calidris ruficollis*) and Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*). Common Pintails (*Anas acuta*) have been sighted on a number of islets, Temme having seen three on Enewetak in Novem-

TABLE 1. Reef Heron Color Phases.

total birds	period	percentage of birds			reference/observer(s)
		white	mottled	gray	
?	Jun-Jul 67	(60)	(10)	(30)*	Carpenter <u>et al.</u> (1968)
57	Jul-Sep 66	47	25	28	Carpenter <u>et al.</u> (1968)
13	Nov 77	31	31	38	BGSU team
23	Mar-Apr 78	26	26	48	M. Temme

* Only approximate figures given

ber 1978. He photographed these birds and dug up a specimen found floating in water and subsequently buried by others, preserving some of the feathers as evidence. A Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) was also photographed on Enewetak Islet by Temme during this visit. In November of 1977, Temme sighted a Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) on Aomon Islet on two days nearly two weeks apart, and later saw two birds in March 1978. Three Wood Sandpipers were present in early April, and Temme reports photographing one of them. Therefore, six species may be added based on specimens or photographs.

A few other species have been recorded without such permanent documentation. Temme saw a Latham Snipe (*Capella hardwickii*) in March and again in April 1978 on Aomon Islet, which he identified through his familiarity with similar congeners elsewhere and by the heavy, non-zigzag flight of *hardwickii*. He saw a third bird on Bruce islet in March. The BGSU team reported a Mongolian Dotterel (*Charadrius mongolus*) on Enewetak Islet in November 1977, and four were seen by Temme there in the fall of 1978; no details of identification are on record at MPRL, and Mayr (1978) notes that *C. leschenaultii* is very similar. In March 1978 Temme flushed a duck on Aomon, noting its uniformly grayish belly and size, so that this could be a female Garganey (*Anas querquedula*).

Two further records are not surely assignable to species, and are included to alert future observers to possibilities. Bastian (BGSU team) reported three *Anas* ducks from Aomon in November 1977, but no other details are recorded in MPRL records. On 14 July, while traveling on the lagoon side of Mut (Buganegan, Henry) Islet, I saw a tern fly north over our boat but did not

have binoculars at hand. My field notebook reads "tern with browner back than Sooty and perhaps more white on face." H. Douglas Pratt (pers. comm.) suggested the possibility of a Brown-winged Tern (*Sterna anaetheta*), but as I am not personally familiar with this species, the record must remain hypothetical.

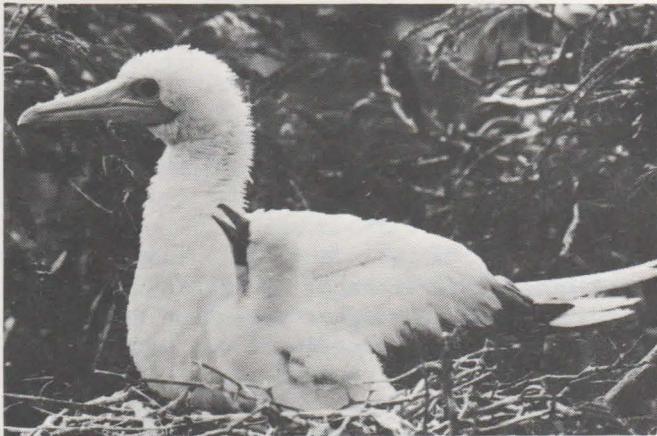
Avifauna: Current Status

The above evidence may be summarized as follows. The present avifauna of Enewetak Atoll comprises at least 12 breeding species, counting Amerson's (1969) nine plus the Wedge-tailed Shearwater and both boobies. More information is still needed on the remaining four possible breeders listed by Amerson. The migrants and accidentals are reduced by one confirmed breeder and augmented by four collected and two photographed species, yielding 22 species. Three others, based on sightings alone, are probable; there might be an additional *Anas* and *Sterna* as well. In all, there are 12 breeders, four possible breeders, and 22 migrants and accidentals, for a total of 38 species; if sight records are included, the list is 41 species plus two hypothetical forms.

Reef Heron Color Phases

The Reef Heron may be white, gray ("black") or some mottled intermediate, and Mayr (1978: 51) emphasizes the importance of recording color ratios seen. The only bird I saw in July was white, but the records of others (Table 1) raise an interesting question. Mayr believed mottled birds to be young of the white color phase, which suggests that the proportion of gray birds should remain constant while mottled birds decrease

and white birds increase following the breeding season -- which season appears to be June and July in Enewetak (Carpenter *et al.* 1968, Amerson 1969), as no nests have been reported in any other month. Yet Table 1 suggests that whites decrease while grays increase, so this problem requires special attention.



Red-footed Booby and chick, a species believed to be breeding at Enewetak Atoll.

Photo by R.J. Shallenberger

Habitat Changes

The southern islands are currently undergoing two kinds of changes affecting future avian populations. Typhoon Alice of January 1979 wrought great damage on all the southern islands, particularly the heavily vegetated islands west of Wide Passage. On Ikuren the vast majority of *Pisonia* trees were uprooted, leaving primarily the coconut palms that were previously being shaded out. We found many broken and downed coconut trees as well on our 14 July visit, but most standing trees were these, and young trees were already nearly a meter high, sprouting from coconuts on the ground. The other source of change is the cleanup operation, which is scraping bare previously vegetated areas, planting coconut trees and building houses. Both these sources of change may adversely affect tree-nesting birds such as Black Noddies and some of the larger seabirds, and human habitation may discourage nesting on the occupied islands. Enewetak provides an opportunity to trace avian populations following ecological changes. Perhaps future scientists at the Mid-Pacific Research Laboratory (which will remain when American operations are withdrawn) will capitalize on this opportunity.

Acknowledgements

To Dr. Ernst S. Reese, Director of MPRL, I am grateful for the opportunity to work at Enewetak; Victor Johnson, Tom Shields and Gary and Cindy Long of the MPRL staff helped in numerous ways. I am also happy to acknowledge the aid of Dr. Reese and Philip Motta, my field companions, who arranged our work on behavior of coral reef fishes so that I was able to make some bird observations and visits to breeding islands. My leave for the spring 1979 semester in Hawaii was sponsored by a sabbatical grant from the University of Wisconsin.

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MANANA (RABBIT) ISLAND FIELD TRIP AUGUST 11, 1979

by Lawrence T. Hirai

The Hawaii Audubon Society held its annual Manana (Rabbit) Island trip in August, 1979. Due to last minute difficulties in arranging for the boat transportation, the trip was changed from its original Sunday, August 12th date to Saturday, August 11th. The Society apologizes to those for whom this change may have caused inconveniences. Still, 24 members and guests, led by Dr. Robert J. Shallenberger, President, spent the day on the island observing and photographing seabirds. Dr. Shallenberger's insights regarding the natural history of Manana Island added significantly to the value and enjoyment of the trip. Mr. H. Alike Ahuna, Sr., of Waimanalo, Oahu, provided expert transportation over relatively calm waters and added a special treat by circling the island on the return trip.

The vegetation on Manana Island was dry and brown, indicating no recent significant rainfall. Sooty Terns had completed their breeding cycle on the island, but Brown Noddies, Bulwer's Petrels, and Wedge-tailed Shearwaters were still nesting. Four Red-tailed Tropicbirds were seen, but no nests were found. Accounts of the animal species seen on Manana Island follow.

Sooty Tern. The nesting season of this tern on Manana Island was completed by the time of the visit, with about a hundred adults and juveniles observed in small groupings scattered on the outer grassy slopes and the rocky crater rim.

Brown Noddy. We found noddies on the rocky outer slopes and crater rim, on eggs or with downy chicks. A few thousand noddies were estimated to be present on Manana Island.

Bulwer's Petrel. Dr. Shallenberger located four active nests in small holes or crevices in the low rock cliffs. Three nests contained downy chicks; an adult pair with a chick was in the fourth nest.

Wedge-tailed Shearwater. We noted shearwater burrows in the sandy portions of the island, mainly in the outer grassy slopes and the crater floor. Adults were on eggs or with young. Shearwater numbers probably were in the several thousands.

Red-tailed Tropicbird. We observed as many as four individuals flying overhead, possibly nesting in the cliffs on the eastern end of the island.

Other birds. Different members of the group noted Red-footed Boobies, Brown Boobies, and Great Frigatebirds flying close to Manana Island, an adult Black-crowned Night-Heron in the crater, and a Golden Plover and Ruddy Turnstone along the rocky shoreline.

European Rabbit. We were lucky enough to see two rabbits, one on the outer slopes and the other in the crater. Both appeared to be in good physical condition.

The Society again expresses apologies to those who were unable to participate on this field trip due to the last minute change in dates. We hope that you will be able to be on the 1980 trip. Our sincere mahalo is extended to Susumu Ono, Chairman, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Ronald L. Walker, Chief, Wildlife Branch, Hawaii Division of Fish and Game, and H. Alike Akuna, Sr., for their cooperation and assistance.

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORTS

At the November Board Meeting the Nominating Committee, consisting of Sheila Conant, Maile Stemmermann and Robert Pyle, presented the following slate of officers for 1980:

President	Robert Shallenberger
1st Vice-President	Peter Galloway
2nd Vice-President	Sheila Conant
Treasurer	Norris Henthorne
Corresponding Secretary	Anita Manning
Recording Secretary	Jean Nishida
Director	George Campbell
Director	Susan Schenck

As stated in the by-laws, these officers and directors "shall be elected ... by a plurality of the voting members of the Society present in person or by proxy at the annual meeting of members." The annual meeting will be December 17 at 7:30 p.m. Proxies may be mailed to the Recording Secretary at the Society's post office box. Additional nominations may be made from the floor at the annual meeting, provided the consent of the nominee has been obtained in advance.

RED-VENTED BULBUL NOW IN TAHITI

by Andrea Bruner

Watling (1978) reviewed the naturalization and distribution of the Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*) in the Pacific. His report notes the following islands and approximate dates of introduction for this species; Fiji (Viti Levu, about 1903); Tonga (Niuafu'ou, 1928; Tongatapu, 1940's); Samoa (Upolu, 1943, Tutuila, 1950's); Hawaii (Oahu, about 1965); and New Zealand (1952).

During a three week visit to my parents' home in Tahiti from 9 June to 1 July, 1979, I observed Red-vented Bulbuls in the residential area of Patutoa, Papeete. I have seen and heard this bird often in Hawaii and have no doubt that my identification is correct. This species was first called to my attention shortly after my arrival by my brother, Gilles Gooding, who is an avid birdwatcher and a resident of Tahiti. He had seen the bulbul many times and at various places in the previous three months. All of our sightings, however, were of single individuals and were confined to the Papeete area. Whether or not these sightings were of the same bird was not determined. The presence of Red-vented Bulbul in Tahiti is evidently the result of a recent introduction, as no mention of this species appears in the literature.

Tahiti has had a long and sad history of attempted bird introductions. During the early 1900's Eastham Guild (1938, 1940), an American living in Tahiti, imported and released some 7,000 birds of 59 different species, mostly finches but also such unusual exotics as Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), which subsequently nested, and the Crimson-backed Tanager (*Ramphocelus dimidiatus*), now a common bird in the districts of Punaauia, Paea, and Taravao (Holyoak and Thibault 1975). Other introductions have resulted in the establishment of the Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Swamp Harrier (*Circus approximans*), and Chestnut-breasted Finch (*Lonchura castaneothorax*), to name but a few. Whether or not the Red-vented Bulbul becomes a permanent resident remains to be seen, but because of the species' adaptability and success elsewhere in the Pacific, Tahiti will probably have to absorb yet another noxious pest into a growing burden of exotic avifauna.

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Back copies of the *Auk*, volumes 62 to 96 (1947-1979) are for sale by Dr. A. J. Berger for \$350. Many of these are out of print. Contact him at the Department of Zoology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822.

REVIEW OF BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER RECORDS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC

by Roger B. Clapp

Recently I noted a report of the first record of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper (Tryngites subruficollis) from Hawaii based on detailed observations made at Kii Pond, near Kahuku, Oahu, 10 and 23 September 1978 (Ralph and Pyle, 'Elepaio 39(11): 140, 1979). Therein the authors state that "[this species] has been recorded wintering in Australia, but not elsewhere in the Pacific (Slater, 1971)." This is incorrect, since I am aware of no less than four additional records from the central Pacific.

The earliest of these records is a fresh road kill, a female, collected 6 April 1965 on Eniwetok (now Enewetak) Atoll in the Marshall Islands and now USNM 487941 (Pearson and Knudsen, Condor 69(2): 202-203, 1967).

A second record, provided by the Smithsonian Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program, was an immature female collected on Sand Island, Johnston Atoll on 14 September 1968. The specimen is now USNM 544935 (Amereson and Shelton, Atoll Res. Bull. 192: 292, 456, 1976).

A third report was supplied by Walter Donaghho, who noted seeing a Buff-breasted Sandpiper on the Ewa Settlement Basin on the Waipio Peninsula, Oahu, 3 November 1969 (Donaghho, 'Elepaio 30(7): 65, 1970). Ralph and Pyle (pers. comm.) discounted this observation since it lacked verifying details other than a size comparison with Pectoral and Sharp-tailed Sandpipers. Donaghho did note, however, that it was a first record for Hawaii, so perhaps Ralph and Pyle should have mentioned this observation.

Still more recently, yet a third specimen was taken by J.-C. Thibault on Rapa in the Austral Islands (Holyoak, Notornis 23(1): 2, 1976) but other details regarding this collection have not yet been published.

In summary, although the sight record reported by Ralph and Pyle indeed may be the first acceptable record for Hawaii, there are other records for the Pacific outside of Australia.

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NEW EXHIBIT AT BISHOP MUSEUM "ENDANGERED NAVIGATORS: TURTLES OF THE OCEANS"

The earliest turtles appeared at the same time as the first dinosaurs, and through 200 million years of evolution the group has radiated in various directions. Those that took to the sea prospered only to face possible extinction during the Age of Man. These turtles are the subject of "Endangered Navigators: Turtles of the Oceans," an exhibition of the sea turtle world which will open to the public on November 21.

The evolution of sea turtles, their life history, their importance to man, and their status as Endangered and Threatened species will be explored. Specimens and photographs of the five living genera of sea turtles will be exhibited with special emphasis on those that are encountered here in Hawai'i. A "touch-turtle" exhibit will enhance the visitor's understanding of the turtle, as will displays of the turtles' predators, food, and parasites. Man's relationship to the turtle is depicted through illustrations of myths and legends and displays of artifacts made from sea turtles. Man's use of sea turtles as a food is also shown. In addition sea turtle conservation is described, and laws protecting sea turtles are explained. A look at turtle farming completes this very thorough picture of the sea turtle.

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RUTH CRYMES WHITTEN

The Society lost a friend when Ruth Crymes Whitten died last month in a plane crash at Mexico City. The wife of Harry Whitten, Environmental Editor for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, she was a teacher and researcher at the University of Hawaii. She was widely respected in her profession and highly regarded by her students. We share Harry's loss of this unique individual.

EXPEDITION TO THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

An upcoming natural history expedition to the Galapagos Islands was announced at the 40th Anniversary Banquet. The expedition, planned for May 23 to June 4, 1980, is being conducted in cooperation with Holbrook Travel of Gainesville, Florida. The group will leave from Honolulu and fly to Ecuador, spending three days in the mountains of the upper Amazon. To save time enroute, the group will then fly to the Galapagos and board the private yacht ISABELA for a seven-day visit to seven different islands in the Galapagos



Marine Iguana, a remarkable life form of the Galapagos.

Photo by Ed Shallenberger

archipelago. The group will be limited to 16 persons, accommodated in double and quad cabins. The small size of the group will permit access to areas inaccessible to larger vessels and more successful viewing and photography of wildlife. The time on land will be spent in areas chosen for their maximum variety of wildlife and scenic beauty. Those fortunate enough to have seen the film and lecture "Galapagos" during the anniversary

weekend would be pleased to know that this expedition will visit the primary sites where the film was made.

The expedition will be led by Hawaii Audubon Society President Dr. Robert Shallenberger. Those interested in photography will find this trip particularly rewarding in view of Dr. Shallenberger's experience in nature photography and environmental education. Dr. Shallenberger worked as a naturalist on educational boat cruises to Baja California and the Sea of Cortez, and has photographed wildlife on every continent except Antarctica. Prior to leaving on the Galapagos expedition, Dr. Shallenberger will meet with those registered for the trip to provide assistance in the selection and use of photographic equipment and to make available pertinent literature on the rich wildlife resources of the Galapagos. Dr. Shallenberger will also be teaching a course on nature photography for the Honolulu Aquarium in the spring, details of which will be announced in the near future.

Anyone interested in this expedition should contact Dr. Shallenberger, phone 261-3741, or write to the Society for more information. A detailed itinerary and registration form is available upon request. It makes good sense to register as early as possible as the group size is very limited. As a result of an earlier notice and the recent Galapagos film, approximately half of the spaces are already filled.

CHARTER FLIGHT TO CHRISTMAS ISLAND

A first ever opportunity for amateur ornithologists and natural history students to visit Christmas Island will be offered to a limited number of people during January. Located due south of Hawaii at 2° N. latitude, Christmas is one of the world's largest atolls. It has an almost completely enclosed lagoon some 35 miles long, containing numerous islets and hundreds of thousands of nesting seabirds. Seven species of terns and noddies, 6 species of boobies, frigatebirds and tropicbirds and 5 species of shearwaters and petrels nest there. The visit will include six nights on the island, accommodations in modern one-story motel units, daily trips by launch and land rover to the nesting colonies, opportunities for snorkeling, fishing, lobstering and visits to the copra plantation worked by the Gilbertese residents. For further information contact Bob Pyle, phone 262-4046, at 741 North Kalaheo Ave., Kailua, HI 96734.

VOLCANO CHRISTMAS COUNT DETAILS

Saturday, December 29

The Volcano Christmas Count, with its 15-mile diameter centered at Kulani Cone on Hawaii Island, features a variety of rich and critical habitats on Mauna Loa and Kilauea. The area includes Keauhou Ranch, Kilauea Forest Reserve, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, O'laa Forest Reserve and the Volcano community. A total of 12 endemic bird species have been recorded in past counts, of which six are endangered.

For the third year in a row we are planning to include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service census transects. Therefore, we would encourage experienced observers as well as beginners to participate-

If you would like to join in a day of bird counting in this area on December 29th, contact Larry Katahira, compiler, P.O.Box 100, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718. Home phone 967-7416; office phone 967-7311 or 967-7200.

HONOLULU CHRISTMAS COUNT COMPILATION

Compilation of results of the Honolulu Christmas Count will begin at 5:30 p.m. Sunday Dec. 16 at the home of C.J. and Carol Ralph, 3467 Alani Dr., in the Woodlawn section of upper Manoa Valley. Come promptly, in field clothes directly from counting, so that the compilation can be completed early. Light refreshments will be served. Society members and friends are welcome. We hope that each field party will have at least one member present with the party's totals. If this isn't possible, the party leader should telephone totals to the Ralphs' home (ph: 988-6921) as soon as possible after 5:30 p.m.

ALOHA TO NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members and hopes that they will join in our activities to further the protection and appreciation of Hawaii's native wildlife.

Joint with National: Norman K. Arakawa, Waipahu; Alan MacMullin Boyd, Kamuela; Philip A. Christopher, Kihei; D.T. Coggeshall, Honolulu; G.P. Cooke, Jr., Molokai; T. Delbex, Hilo; Beverly J. Haid, Honolulu; R.H. Hayashi, Honolulu; Joseph R. Hughes, Haiku; Daniel Kaleialoha, Honolulu; John Pegg, Honolulu; Wilbur L. Pimm, Aiea; D. Santiago, Waipahu; Clifford D. Slater, Honolulu; Dan Vitiello, Honolulu.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS TO FEATURE HAWAII FOREST BIRD SURVEY

Monday, December 17, 7:30 p.m. McCully-Moiliili Library

Dr. J. Michael Scott, co-Director with Dr. Cameron B. Kepler of the Hawaii Forest Bird Survey, will present an illustrated talk at the Society's annual meeting on the preliminary results of the Survey to date.

The Survey, conducted by the Endangered Species Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, completed its fourth summer of field work in 1979. The forested areas of Hawaii, Lanai and most of Molokai have now been completely censused, using modern statistical techniques to estimate populations of Endangered and other bird species with greater thoroughness and accuracy than has ever been obtained before.

The annual meeting will also feature the election of Society officers for 1980. See page 91 for an announcement of the slate of nominees.

HAWAII AUDUBON EXECUTIVE BOARD AND COMMITTEES

- President...Dr. Robert J. Shallenberger
Vice-President...Maile Stemmermann
Vice-President...C. John Ralph
Treasurer...Lawrence T. Hirai
Corresponding Secretary...John F. Walters
Recording Secretary...George Campbell
Director...Sheila Conant
Director...Dr. Robert L. Pyle

Representatives

- Island of Hawaii...Mae E. Mull
Washington, D.C...Dr. Warren B. King

Other Workers

- Membership Committee...Robert Pyle, Susan Schenck and Kammy Wong
Education Committee...Linda M. Ogata
Scholarship Committee...Sheila Conant, Robert Shallenberger, and C.J. Ralph
Sales Committee...Walter McKinney
'Elepaio Editorial Committee...Sheila Conant, Robert L. Pyle, C. John Ralph (Editor), Carol Pearson Ralph, and Maile Stemmermann
'Elepaio Production Staff...George Campbell, Laura Carter, Peter Galloway, Cissie Koenig, Marilyn Milberger, Jack Mitchell, Cindy Shaw, Kammy Wong and Winnifred Yamashiro (plus the Editorial Committee).

RENEW LOCAL MEMBERSHIP DUES AND 'ELEPAIO SUBSCRIPTIONS IN JANUARY ---- \$3.00.

HAWAII AUDUBON SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

(see inside back page)

- Dec. 4 (Tues.) Board meeting at George Campbell's home, 1717 Ala Wai Blvd., Apt. 2303 (941-1356) 7 p.m.
- Dec. 15 (Sat.) Lihue, Kauai Christmas Bird Count. W. Sears, compiler (822-3045).
- Dec. 16 (Sun.) Honolulu, Oahu, Christmas Bird Count. Robert Pyle, compiler (262-4046).
- Dec. 17 (Mon.) ANNUAL MEETING. *Preliminary Results of the Hawaii Forest Bird Survey through 1979*, by Dr. J. Michael Scott. ELECTION OF OFFICERS. McCully-Moiliili Library, 2211 S. King St., 7:30 p.m.
- Dec. 22 (Sat.) Waipio, Oahu, Christmas Bird Count. M. Stemmermann, compiler (949-3430).
- Dec. 22 (Sat.) Kapaa, Kauai Christmas Bird Count. Clark Dalton, compiler (822-9019).
- Dec. 29 (Sat.) Volcano, Hawaii, Christmas Bird Count. L. Katahira, compiler (967-7416).
- Dec. 31 (Mon.) Puu o Kali, Maui, Christmas Bird Count. C. Kepler, compiler (878-1418).

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HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY
P. O. Box 22832
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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BIRD OBSERVATIONS FOR AUG.-NOV. DUE

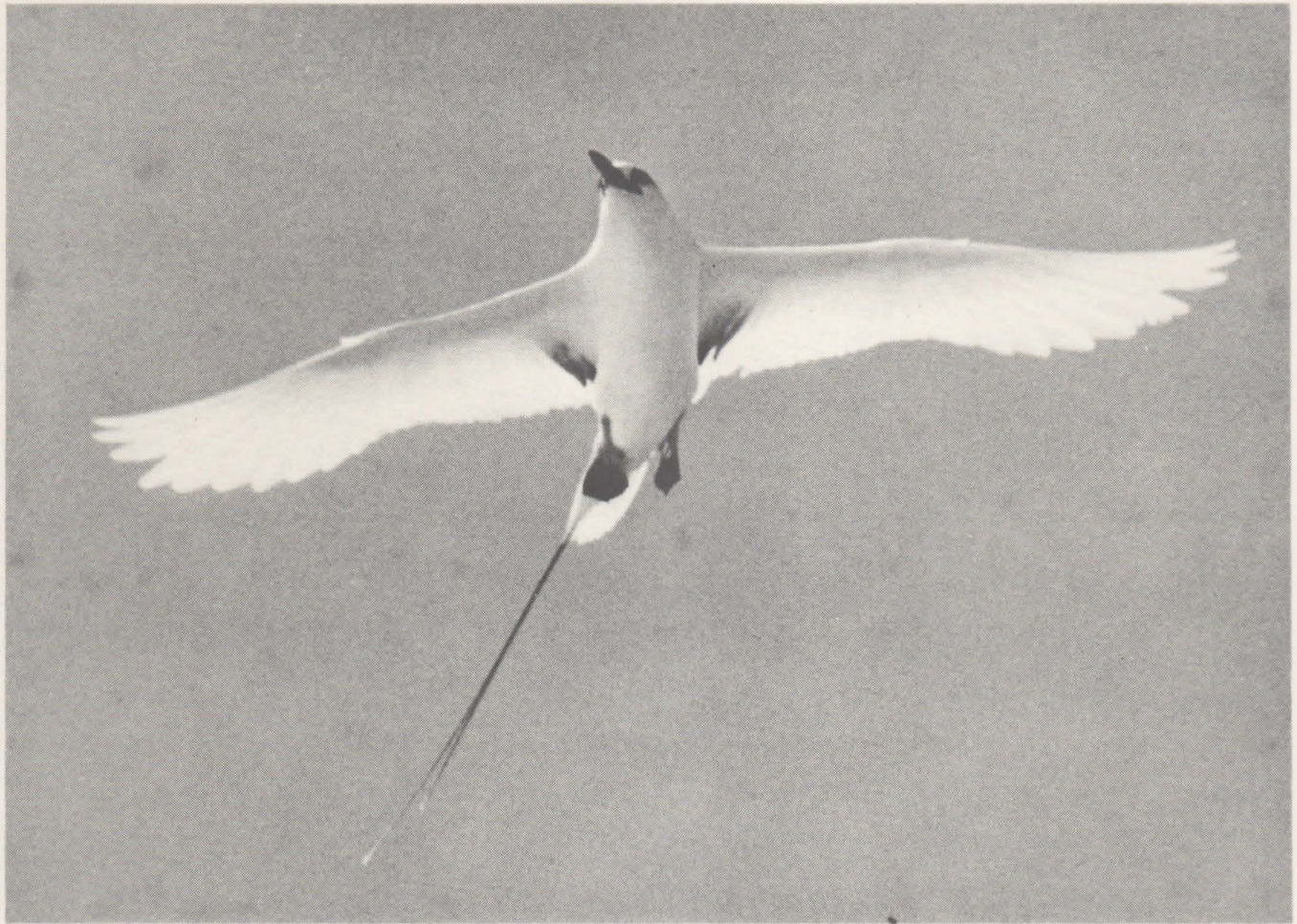
Observations of rare, unusual or just interesting birds in Hawaii for the autumn season (August through November) are due in to Bob Pyle and C.J. Ralph by December 5th. These observations are used in compiling seasonal reports for *American Birds* and for 'Elepaio and the Society's archive of bird records. Please send information to Bob Pyle (741 N. Kalaheo Ave., Kailua, HI 96734), or telephone (262-4046).

American Birds has recently expanded its format and is now even more attractive. A year's subscription (of 6 issues) is \$10 (950 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022).

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HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY



1980

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
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SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
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