

'ELEPAIO

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*For the Protection of
Hawaii's Native Wildlife*

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1979 AND 1980 WAIPIO CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

Maile Stemmermann, Compiler

The 1979 Waipio Christmas Bird Count, conducted under leaden skies, recorded 48 bird species (a count record) and 3457 individuals. Overcast conditions and occasionally heavy showers affected the entire count area, particularly the mountain sectors.

In spite of the poor conditions in 1979, relatively high numbers of several species were recorded, including those of the Hawaiian Coot, Shama, 'Amakihi, 'Apapane, and Northern Cardinal. Seven new species for the count were recorded: White-tailed Tropicbird, Mallard, Tufted Duck, Canvasback, Erckel's Francolin, Ruff, and Barn Owl.

Vastly improved weather conditions and better coverage in 1980 allowed the compilation of 44 species and a record 5605 individuals. High numbers were recorded for 14 species in 1980 including the Hawaiian Coot, Golden Plover, Wandering Tattler, Ruddy Turnstone, Sanderling, Red-vented Bulbul, Shama, 'Elepaio, Common Myna, 'Apapane, and House Sparrow.

Several of these high records such as those for bulbul, myna and House Sparrow are the result of increased coverage in residential areas for 1980. Bulbul numbers, while not experiencing the explosive increase seen in the Honolulu Count in recent years, are definitely increasing; this species should be carefully monitored in future counts.

Four new species for the count were recorded in 1980: Pintail, Garganey, Black-bellied Plover, and Saffron Finch.

In 1980, the reduced number of species (only 44) was offset by a sharp increase in the number of individual birds. The 5605 individuals counted was not only a count record, but was nearly 1000 birds greater than totals for any previous counts.

Both the high number of species counted for 1979 and the relatively low number for 1980, appear to be the result of fluctuations

in waterbirds and shorebird numbers. A good species count of these birds for 1979 contrasts sharply with the lower species diversity of 1980.

While the count has not been established long enough for significant trends in bird numbers to be established, some of the figures are intriguing and bear close scrutiny in future counts. Four species have shown constant increases since the count began in 1977: Hawaiian Coot, Wandering Tattler, 'Apapane, and Shama. Coot numbers have gone from 8 in 1977 to 49 in 1980, with an especially large jump in numbers occurring in 1979. Increases in numbers of the two forest birds are perhaps more significant as both appear to be occurring at rapid and fairly constant rates. Numbers of 'Apapane have increased from 86 in 1977 to 258 in 1980. The Shama, which was very sparse in 1977, has increased to its 1980 total of nearly 90 individuals.

Increased numbers for the two wetland species are unlikely to be the result of increased coverage, as there has been fairly constant coverage of wetland habitats within the count circle over the four count years. As far as the forest birds are concerned, it is somewhat more difficult to establish the independence of increases of observer coverage (which occurred in 1978 and 1979) and increases in bird numbers. However, since the increase in bird numbers has been fairly steady throughout the last four counts, (especially in the case of the Shama) and have been occurring simultaneously in several areas within the count circle, they probably represent genuine trends in bird numbers. Numbers of the Shama, as well as those of two other insectivore species (the 'Elepaio and the Japanese Bush Warbler) bear watching over the next few years as they are likely to be

taking similar foods. Trends in areas such as the southern Waianae Mountains, where the presence of the Shama is a relatively recent phenomenon, should be especially interesting.

While no species appear to be steadily declining, several are present in the count

circle in constant but low numbers. Among these are the Yellow-faced Grassquit, Mockingbird, Skylark, and Red Munia. The latter species is now found in fewer numbers than it once was in the area; future counts should clarify its status.

1979 - Sectors covered

1. A Waipio Peninsula: Jack Mitchell, Mike Ord, Bob Pyle.
- B Honouliuli, Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge: Pat Conant, Stephanie Nagata
2. Aiea, Pearl City, Waipahu: Arthur and Betty Joao
3. A Manana Trail: Karen and Norris Henthorne Dan Vitiello
- B Kipapa Trail: Jaan Lepson, Jonathan McRoberts
- C Poamoho Trail: Omer Bussen, Frank Howarth
4. Wahiawa, Mililani: Maile Stemmermann
6. Kunia Plain: Arthur and Betty Joao
7. Palehua- Palikea Trail and Road: Sheila Conant.

Habitat Coverage: Wetlands 20% of Party hours, Parks and Residential 9%, Mountain Forest and Scrub 54%, Agricultural 17%.

Seventeen observers in 7 parties.
Total party hours 41 (29 on foot, 12 by car)
Total party miles 130 (24 on foot, 106 by car)

1980 - Sectors covered:

1. A, B Waipio Peninsula, Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge: George Campbell, Peter Donaldson, Mike Ord, David Potter, Bob Pyle.
2. Aiea, Pearl City, Waipahu: Fanny Dale, Maile Stemmermann, with additional observations from 1 A and B party.
3. A Manana Trail: Norris Henthorne
- B Kipapa Trail: Susan Frosch, Jaan Lepson, Margie Lewis.
- C Poamoho Trail: Wayne Gagné, Frank and Frankie Howarth.
4. Wahiawa, Mililani: Fanny Dale, Maile Stemmermann.
5. Schofield/Wheeler: Fanny Dale, Bob and Miggie Hansen, Maile Stemmermann.
6. Kunia Plain: Sheila Conant, Bob and Miggie Hansen.
7. Palehua-Palekea Trail and Road: Sheila Conant

Habitat Coverage: Wetlands 13% of party hours, Parks & Residential 20%, Mountain Forest & Scrub 58%, Agricultural 11%.

Eighteen observers in 9 parties.
Total Party hours: 45 (27 on foot, 18 by car)
Total Party miles: 151 (24 on foot, 127 by car).

1979 Count

Species	Sectors							1979 Total	1978 Total	1977 Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
White-tailed Tropicbird			1					1		
Cattle Egret	85	3				6		94	165	108
Black-crowned Night Heron	16	1				1		18	10	13
Ibis, sp.	1							1	1	
Mallard	5							5		
Hawaiian Duck	13							13	7	8
Green-winged Teal	37							37		19
American Widgeon	1							1	19	
European Widgeon									1	
Northern Shoveler	112							112	30	411

Species	Sectors							1979	1978	1977
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Total	Total
Gadwall										1
scaup (sp)									1	6
Lesser Scaup	8							8	10	
Tufted Duck	2							2		
Canvasback	2							2		
Bufflehead									1	
Erckel Francolin							6	6		
Ring-necked Pheasant	2					1		3	2	1
Hawaiian Gallinule	2							2	1	
Hawaiian Coot	42							42	15	8
Bonaparte Gull									1	
Semipalmated Plover									1	
Golden Plover	234	1	23	11		30	2	321	400	395
Killdeer										1
Snipe	1							1		1
Lesser Yellowlegs									6	
Wandering Tattler	14					1		15	11	9
Ruddy Turnstone	21		3					24	41	130
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	1							1	2	4
Least Sandpiper									1	1
Sanderling	34							34	96	64
Dunlin	3							3	2	8
Dowitcher, sp.									7	3
Ruff	1							1		
Hawaiian Stilt	236							236	77	280
Rock Dove				1		1		2	11	25
Spotted Dove	85		8	11		19	20	143	61	95
Barred Dove	224	2	9	28		13	32	308	228	377
Barn Owl	2							2		
Skylark	1	1	2	2		3	4	13	4	4
Red-vented Bulbul	13	3	3			8		27	47	16
Red-whiskered Bulbul										2
Mockingbird	1						2	3	8	1
Shama	2		25	6		2	9	44	7	2
Japanese Bush Warbler			6				26	32	154	3
Oahu 'Elepaio			3				1	4	2	5
Japanese White-eye	20	2	124	60		48	168	422	154	316
Common Myna	63	6	17	125		11	2	224	394	311
Oahu 'Amakihi			10				43	53	12	16
'Apapane			90				70	160	141	86
'I'iwi									1	
Red-eared Waxbill										5
Red Munia	7					2		9	29	88
Spotted Munia	20		23	5		41	3	90	197	166
Black-headed Munia	231			7		16	2	256	66	1154
Yellow-faced Grassquit			18					18		5
House Sparrow	185	12	16	77				290	141	205
Red-crested Cardinal	55			8		27	7	97	62	84
Northern Cardinal	20	1	16	20		17	58	132	33	54
House Finch	23		37	6		2	109	177	68	141
# individuals	1825	32	434	367	-	249	564	3471	2766	4616
# species	15	7	15	11	-	12	18	47	46	43

1980 Count

Species	(sectors)							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Cattle Egret	56	1	6	1			2	66
Black-crowned Night-Heron	3							3
White-faced Ibis	1							1
Duck, sp.	1							1
Mallard	5							5
Hawaiian Duck	7							7
Pintail	163							163
Green-winged Teal	3							3
Northern Shoveler	153							153
Garganey	1							1
Erckel Francolin							2	2
Ring-necked Pheasant	2							2
Hawaiian Coot	49							49
Golden Plover	406	6	15	23	87	4	6	547
Black-billed Plover	3							3
Wandering Tattler	29							29
Ruddy Turnstone	219							219
Sanderling	125							125
Dunlin	3							3
Dowitcher	1							1
Ruff	1							1
Hawaiian Stilt	189							189
Rock Dove	8							8
Spotted Dove	52	4	9	31	43	6	14	159
Barred Dove	128	32	49	74	15	6	51	355
Skylark	6			1	3	1	2	13
Red-vented Bulbul	14	14	13	24				65
Mockingbird	2						2	4
Shama	3		61	6	7		12	89
Japanese Bush Warbler			13	1			2	16
Oahu 'Elepaio			3				4	7
Japanese White-eye	20	11	280	31	18	2	36	398
Common Myna	232	74	53	151	282	20		812
Oahu 'Amakihi			23				18	41
'Apapane			248				10	258
Red Munia	20						1	21
Spotted Munia	5	3	100	61	4		12	185
Black-headed Munia	308	251		87	15		6	667
Yellow-faced Grassquit			17					17
House Sparrow	164	187	21	145	57	35		609
Saffron Finch		2						2
Red-crested Cardinal	59	4	3	7	21	10	13	117
Northern Cardinal	21	3	17	14	14			69
House Finch	16		56	2		3	43	120
# individuals	2,478	592	987	659	566	87	236	5,605
# species	37	13	18	16	12	9	18	44

SEPTEMBER CONSERVATION UPDATE

BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY

HAS to Discuss 'Alala with Wildlife Officials

In early September HAS representatives will be meeting with personnel from Forestry and Wildlife to learn more details about and discuss the state's 'Alala Captive Propagation Project. The HAS Board of Directors will review what is learned at that meeting. Watch for a report in a subsequent Conservation Update.

HAS Files Comments on Endangered Species

"Harm" Definition— Acting on behalf of the Sierra Club and the Hawaii Audubon Society, attorney Michael Sherwood on 31 July submitted comments on the U.S. Fish & Wildlife proposal to redefine "harm" within the Endangered Species Act (see July 'Elepaio for details of the proposal). In the comments Sherwood concludes that the proposed redefinition of "harm" must be rejected both because (1) it constitutes an impermissible attempt by an executive branch agency to overrule a judicial interpretation of an act of Congress and (2) it is contrary to the intent of Congress as manifested in the Act. Among the legal cases cited by Sherwood in establishing (1) above was *Palila versus Hawaii Dept. of Land and Natural Resources*, in which a federal court found that feral sheep and goats "harmed" the Palila by causing the relentless decline of its habitat (see 'Elepaio, July 1979). In establishing (2) above, Sherwood cites a number of legal cases as well as the U.S. House and Senate reports accompanying their respective versions of the Act. He shows that the "plain meaning" of the Act is clear in broadly defining "harm" to include habitat modification; that the legislative history, including original committee reports, supports this broad definition; and that the purpose and structure of the Act support and compel the present definition (i.e., the Act lists as first among its purposes "to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved") (emphasis supplied).

OEQC May Be Further Dismantled— HAS has learned that the State Dept. of Health will make further efforts to submerge the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) into the Dept. of Health bureaucracy. An important function of the OEQC is the relatively independent review and critique of environmental impact assessments and statements and non-impact declarations. This office initially was placed directly under the Governor, but in the past few years there has been continuing political pressure to nullify and restrict the focus of this important office. This has been partially accomplished through benign neglect in permitting important OEQC vacancies (e.g. Director and half of the Staff) to remain unfilled. It has been submerged into another department under the guise of cost-effectiveness. HAS has learned that the Dept. of Health intends to dismantle the OEQC as a separate, somewhat independent organization by placing it under their Environmental Health Office and splitting it into "Long Range Planning" and "EIS Processing," with the likely narrowing of focus. Community organizations can resist this because any such re-organization would be at cross-purposes with Chapters 341 and 343, among others, of the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

Oahu Tree Snails to Receive Endangered Status—

Washington sources in the Office of Endangered Species (OES) have told an HAS officer that the listing of the 41 species of the genus *Achatinella* as endangered will soon be completed. The final rule listing all species of the genus as endangered was published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the January 13, 1981 Federal Register, but the status of the snails was placed in limbo with the advent of the Reagan administration. Final decision-making had been postponed monthly while the Administration sought input as to whether endangered status would be a "major" action, impeding economic and other programs. In June, 1981, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture wrote the OES and claimed that such designation would have a major impact on fruit fly control programs here. They apparently preferred to ignore earlier statements made in the environmental assessment for the Tri-fly (fruitfly) Eradication Program published in 25 July 1980 (pg. 158) that organophosphate insecticides will have "...no effect on these animals. The native snails live in higher elevation native forests where there will be no chemical treatments. If there is some bait spraying, it will be localized and limited to exotic trees where these snails are rarely found." In June 1981, the Environ-

mental Defense Fund threatened Secretary Watt with a court suit if the Dept. of the Interior continued to delay designation of these snails and several plant species that had been given the final go-ahead by the Carter administration. In what appears to be a concession to national concerns about Watt's handling of and antagonism towards endangered species, the USFWS has apparently decided to approve the endangered species designation for these snails.

Natural Area Reserves Still Encountering Bureaucratic Inertia— Ever since the Hawaii Natural Area Reserves System (HNARS) was legally mandated over a decade ago, it has encountered heavy sailing with the State bureaucracy. As a result, only two small natural areas, the 1942 lava flow Natural Area on Hawaii Island, and the Ahihi-Cape Kinau Natural Area on Maui Island have been officially designated. Another six await preparation and signing of the Governor's Executive Orders before they too become official. Another six recently became ensnarled in the latest bureaucratic gambit—preparation of Conservation District Use Application Permits (CDUA's). The argument appears to be that since these natural areas represent subdivisions of the Conservation Districts where they occur, CDUA's are required. This bureaucratic requirement was apparently backed up by an opinion from the Attorney General's Office from the office which issues CDUA's. This has resulted in a new source of frustration for some HNARS Commission members who are responsible for identifying and recommending new natural areas, only to see their efforts mired down. Mr. Ono, head of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, has suggested to an HNARS Commission member that they develop a separate procedure for HNARS proposals. Maybe this will speed processing, but public interest and pressure would be helpful, too.

Kauai Dams Worry HAS— Increased energy costs have given mileage to long-abandoned plans for dam construction on Kauai. The most significant from a natural history standpoint is an Amfac proposal to build a hydro-electric dam in the Kokee area partially within the State Alakai Wilderness Area and including habitat of several endangered bird species. Fill for the dam would be taken from surrounding ridges, destroying native vege-

tation in addition to that in several hundred acres to be inundated. HAS concerns focus on the impacts on endangered bird species through secondary effects: inundation of nesting sites of the stream-side breeding Puaiohi, Koloa breeding sites, increased potential for disturbance of the birds' habitat. HAS will ask to be a consulted party in the early planning phases. Although no federal money is apparently presently involved, there will probably be some State money for what is essentially a private project. For example, in addition to electrical generation, one function will be to open new sugar growing lands on Hawaiian Homes land.

Petitioner Nominates 77 Birds for Endangered Species List— The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has accepted a petition from Dr. Warren B. King of the International Council for Bird Preservation and Washington D.C. HAS representative to add 77 species of birds to the worldwide U.S. List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. The list presently includes 213 foreign and native endangered birds. The birds now under consideration occur all over the world and include 19 species from the United States and Territories. Most are forest-dwellers threatened primarily by habitat loss and introduced predators such as the feral pig and mongoose. Some, like the Adak Song Sparrow from the Aleutian Islands in Alaska and the Serpent Eagle from Madagascar, are very rare and according to the petitioner, may be extinct. Others, like the flightless Guam Rail, are unique. Among the species nominated by Dr. King are parrots, parakeets, turtle doves, hummingbirds, owls, and hawks. The Interior agency is seeking additional data and comments on the petition, which is based on data compiled by Dr. King for the 1978 and 1979 Red Data Book, published by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, headquartered in Switzerland. Under the Endangered Species Act, anyone may petition to have a species added, deleted, or reclassified. The petition must be supported by substantial information to warrant review by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Service will make an independent evaluation of the status of the 77 bird species after a full review of the comments and additional data received during the public comment which ends September 9, 1981. Notice of review and acceptance of the petition was published in the May 12, 1981, Federal Register.

BIRD RECORDS FROM HONOLULU IN EARLY 1874

A list of birds, with annotations (in Italian; summary in English) and a few illustrations, collected by the explorer Count Luigi Maria d'Albertis in February-March, 1874 has been published (Violani 1979). They were apparently collected very near the city of Honolulu, as d'Albertis was recovering from severe malaria contracted in New Guinea. The list is interesting as including some native species, some early introductions and some of both not now seen in the area. The first on the list was apparently mis-labelled. All the names below are those used by Violani.

Didunculus strigirostris - A Samoan dove perhaps obtained en route from Sydney, though unusual for d'Albertis to mis-label.

Lophortyx c. californica - California Quail; introduced 1855.

Asio flammeus sandwichensis - Short-eared Owl or Pueo.

Chasiempis sandwichensis gayi - 'Elepaio; 6 specimens: collected 17 years before it was named.

Viridonia (Loxops) virens chloris - 'Amakihi; 2 specimens.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis - House finch; introduced 1870?

Lonchura punctulata topela - Spotted Munia; introduced 1865.

Acridothores t. tristis - Common Myna; introduced 1865.

In addition, the collection contained one specimen of *Moho nobilis* ("Oh Oh") from the island of Hawaii, March 1874, obtained when the ship stopped there en route to San Francisco.

LITERATURE CITED

- Violani, Carlo. 1979. (1978?) Uccelli di Honolulu raccolti da Luigi Maria d'Albertis. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale Di Genova* 82: 172-83.

STATUS OF BIRD PRESERVATION IN HAWAII CIRCA 1904

Readers of the 'Elepaio may be interested in the following account which Wayne Gagné found in "Bird Lore" (the predecessor of Audubon Magazine and American Birds) for January/February 1905:

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Hawaii.--The following is the report of Mr. Bryan, a member of our Committee:

"As yet no effort has been made to organize an Audubon Society in the Hawaiian Islands, although the matter is under consideration and we hope to be able to effect an organization within the coming year.

"The annexation of Hawaii by the United States has necessitated the recasting of many of the fundamental laws of the country, and, in consequence of the unusual amount of urgent legislation before the local assembly, the modification of the game laws has been deferred; although the subject has been thoroughly discussed and a model bill is at hand which will be presented as soon as it is possible to secure its consideration by the legislature.

"When compared with any other state in the Union, it will be observed that an unusually large proportion of the native land-birds of Hawaii are now considered as being extinct. Fortunately their extermination has been brought about by causes which it would have been impossible to cover by legislation.

"The subject of the introduction of desirable birds has received attention in years past. As a result, all of the larger islands have more or less thriving colonies of introduced game-birds of several species. The people are aroused to the importance of the introduction of beneficial insectivorous and song-birds, and indications point to the subject receiving substantial encouragement at no distant date.

"The leaflets and circulars distributed by the Audubon Society have little bearing on our local conditions, as none of the birds treated are found here. However, the matter contained in them is of general interest and stimulates observation and inquiry."

GLEANINGS FROM THE TECHNICAL LITERATURE

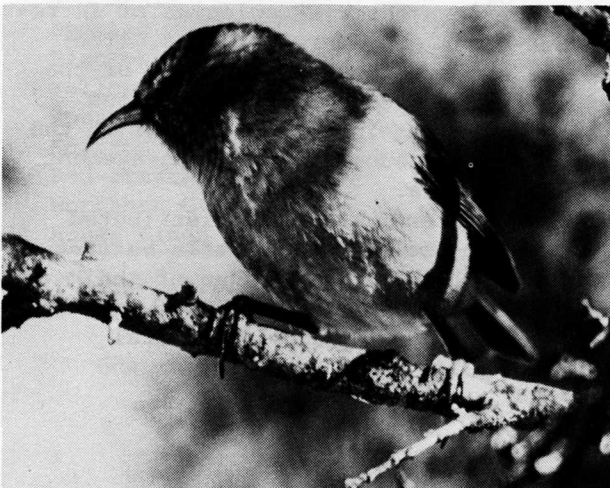
LEARN TO LIVE WITH MOSQUITOES

Distribution of mosquitoes
(Diptera: Culicidae) on the east flank of
Mauna Loa Volcano, Hawaii

by M. Lee Goff & Charles van Riper III
Pacific Insects 22:178-188

Avian malaria, brought in with introduced birds, has been considered one of the possible causes for population reductions and extinctions of native forest birds in Hawaii. Avian malaria, like human malaria, is transmitted by mosquitoes. Where there are no mosquitoes, as in these islands originally, there can be no malaria. The mosquitoes now present in Hawaii (four species) are clearly concentrated in the lower elevations. It has been proposed that mosquito-free upper elevations, above about 600 m, were a malaria-free zone for native birds. In this study Goff and van Riper document breeding, year-round populations of *Culex quinquefasciatus*, a known vector of avian malaria and fowl pox, up as high as 1500 m on Mauna Loa. Kipuka Ki, a site many of us know in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, was one of the good collecting sites for larvae and adults of this mosquito. Apparently altitude does not provide the sanctuary we once thought. Given small pools of water on the ground, in tree trunks, or in tree fern trunks, the mosquito will make it. Because so much of the remaining native bird habitat in Hawaii is wet forest, we can expect these birds to have to combat the mosquito-born diseases.

Carol P. Ralph



'Amakihi

photo by R.J. Shallenberger

DUPLICATE PUBLICATION NOTED

Two articles have recently appeared in the 'Elepaio which, unknown to the Editor, had been submitted for publication elsewhere. "A New Sandpiper for Samoa" by Terry Teppen, C. Muse and S. Muse (May 1981 'Elepaio, Vol. 41:115) also appeared in the last issue of *Notornis*, Journal of the Ornithological Society of New Zealand. The article "First gull record for Samoa" by C.J. Muse and Shirley Muse (June 1981 'Elepaio, Vol. 41: 130-131) was also published in the recently received November 1980 issue of *American Birds*. The gull paper was also submitted to *Notornis* for publication, but fortunately I was in contact with Mr. Barrie Heather, the editor of *Notornis*, and stopped any possibility of further duplication. The articles in question were submitted by the Muses to the 'Elepaio. They were notified that we do not, under normal circumstances, publish material published elsewhere. This unprofessional incident is regretted by all parties. The Muses have apologized to Mr. Heather and myself.

C.J. Ralph

ALOHA TO NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members and encourage them to join in our activities.

Joint (National and Hawaii): Robert P. Bosshart, Aiea; Andy Butler, Honolulu; Ken J. Champney, Jr., FPO San Francisco; Robin Danford, Lahaina; Craig M. Farr and Family, Kihei; G. N. Goodness and Family, Honolulu; Arnold K. Goto, Honolulu; Ruth K. Hanner, Honolulu; J. G. Harada, Honolulu; R. F. Hemphill, Kailua; Alexander Horner, Honolulu; Jack Hronek, Pearl City; May F. Hynes, Honolulu; Connie Kandis, Kealia; Mark A. Kingdon, FPO San Francisco; Jonathan C. K. Lindsey, Makawao; Mrs. M. Makuaole, Kailua; Francis E. McGrail and Family, Kaneohe; L CDR William H. Parks, FPO San Francisco; Harry H. Perreira, Haiku; Jane Pultz, Kailua; Matt Takata, Honolulu; Mrs. Ivan Welin, Honolulu; and Miss Eunice E. Yang, Honolulu.

PLANTS AND CHANTS AT BIG ISLAND PROGRAM

Kepa Maly, naturalist and interpreter of Hawaiian traditions at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, will present a program on "Plants and Chants of the Land in Old Hawaii" on Saturday, September 26 at 7:30 p.m. in the Park Auditorium. This is the third program in a natural history series sponsored by the Hawaii Audubon Society and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. The programs are free and everyone is welcome.

BIG ISLAND FIELD TRIP

This bird-watching trip will be to South Point on Saturday, September 26. Time will be spent watching the seabirds off the point and looking for Bristle-thighed Curlews, among other adventures. Meet at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park headquarters at 9:00 A.M. and we will carpool from there. Bring a lunch. For information call Peter Paton (935-7370) in the evening.

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Table with 3 columns: Position, Name, Phone Number. Includes President George H. Balazs, 1st V.P. Dr. Wayne Gagné, 2nd V.P. Peter C. Galloway, Treasurer Norris G. Henthorne, Rec. Secy. Marie Morin, Corr. Secy. Barbara Johnsen, and Directors: George Campbell, Richard Coleman, Dr. Sheila Conant, Dr. Robert Pyle, Susan Schenck.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Table with 3 columns: Committee, Name, Phone Number. Includes Conservation Peter C. Galloway, 'Elepaio Dr. C. John Ralph, Membership Dr. Robert L. Pyle, Kammy Wong & S. Schenck, Finance Norris Henthorne, Field Trips Richard Coleman, Programs Dr. Wayne Gagné, Sales Richard Smith, Special Publ. Robert Shallenberger, Scholarships Dr. Sheila Conant, Mail Distri. Leilani Pyle.

REPRESENTATIVES

Table with 3 columns: Location, Name, Phone Number. Includes Lanai Island Peter Connally, Hawaii Island Mae Mull, Washington D.C. Warren B. King.

'ELEPAIO COMMITTEE

Table with 2 columns: Role, Name. Includes Editor C. John Ralph, Editorial Committee Sheila Conant, Wayne C. Gagné, Robert L. Pyle, Carol Pearson Ralph, Production Committee Janet Biggs, George Campbell, Laura Carter, Peter Galloway, Norris Henthorne, B.J. Johnson, Marie Morin, Jack Mitchell, Christa Russell, Janet Tamura, Kammy Wong, Winifred Yamashiro and JoAnn Yamashita.

MIGRANT BIRDS FEATURED IN SEPTEMBER TRIP

Migrant shorebirds and waterfowl will be featured on the September 13th field trip to Waipio Peninsula. The numerous settling basins for the Waipahu Sugar Mill attract hundreds of these migrant birds to this area each fall. The endangered Hawaiian Stilts and Coots can also be seen there. Meet at the State Library (Punchbowl St. side of the building) at 7:00 a.m. on September 13th. For more information contact Bob Pyle (262-4046).

SEPTEMBER MEETING TO FEATURE SOUTH AMERICA

Walter Donagho, a Charter member of the Society, and long time Island resident, will return on September 21st to show his lovely collection of slides of his trip to South America in 1978-80.

We are in for a thrilling trip to the Galápagos, the Ballestas Islands of Peru, one of the famous Guano Islands in the Humboldt Current offshore, the Asa Wright Nature Center in Trinidad, the Lauca National Park in Northern Chile, an out of the way area with grand Andean scenery, including a chain of lofty, snowcapped volcanoes, and Chilean Patagonia, with Giant Petrels, Black-necked Swans and Magellan Penguins. There will be some Andean scenery from Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia as well.

This is a rare treat and an opportunity to see out-of-the-way areas that are rarely visited by Americans.

The meeting will be at the Kaimuki Library (Note the change in location, this month only!) on the corner of Harding Avenue and Kokohead Avenue at 7:30 p.m.

HAWAII AUDUBON SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

(for details, see previous page)

- September 13 (Sunday). Field trip to Waipio for waterbirds. Meet at State Library on Punchbowl St. above King St. at 7 a.m. Leader: Bob Pyle (262-4046).
- September 14 (Monday): Board of Directors meeting at home of Sheila Conant, 3663 Alani Dr., Manoa (988-6522).
- September 21 (Monday). Regular Maating at Kaimuki Library, Harding & Kokohead Avenues (Note change in location-this month only). 7:30 p.m. Walter Donagho speaking on South America, with slides.
- September 26 (Saturday). Big Island Field Trip to South Point, Hawaii I. Meet at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park headquarters at 9:00 a.m. Leader: Peter Paton (935-7370, evenings).
- September 26 (Saturday). HAS Natural History program at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Auditorium. 7:30 p.m. Kepa Maly speaking on *Plants and Chants of the Land in Old Hawaii*. Everyone welcome.

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