

'ELEPAIO

Journal of the
Hawaii Audubon Society



For the Protection of
Hawaii's Native Wildlife

VOLUME 42, NUMBER 5

NOVEMBER 1981

AN ALBINO BLACK NODDY SIGHTING

by Peter W.C. Paton

The Black Noddy (*Anous tenuirostris*) is a common seabird found in most island groups in the tropical Pacific Ocean. The species has two color phases. Light phase birds have white caps gradually fading into dark gray, brown mantle and abdomen, pale gray rump and tail, and are restricted in range to the Hawaiian Islands. Dark phase birds are sooty black throughout, with the exception of a prominent white cap (therefore the common name *Black Noddy*). Immatures have either white restricted to their foreheads, or extensive white caps with brown flecks (King 1967). Albinism of varying degrees in this species has been reported in 2% of birds examined on Laysan Island, Lisianski Island, and from the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (Clapp 1974).

On 15 July 1980, Amotz Zahavi and I were watching Black Noddies 10 km southwest of Wahaula Visitor Center in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. We saw a pair of noddies perched on a cliff, so we walked over and stood above them for a better view. The birds were immatures, as they lacked white on their heads and tails. This is evidently the first probable breeding record of Black Noddies in this area of Hawaii Island (Conant 1980, C. van Riper pers. comm.)

While we were peering over the edge of the cliff, adult noddies started flying into the area, diving within 3 m of our heads constantly chattering. After one minute had passed, 15 adult noddies were flying around us. Mixed in with the group was one solid white bird (Fig. 1), which at first glance, I thought was a White Tern (*Gygis alba*). Closer inspection of the bird revealed a long (5 cm), pointed black bill, black eyes, almost completely white plumage with the exception of a tinge of brown on the upper coverts and on the face. This individual was

the same size and body shape as adjacent Black Noddies, and its vocalizations were identical to the other noddies. We then realized that the bird was an imperfect albinistic Black Noddy. The identification of this aberrant bird was greatly aided by the fact that there were other noddies in the immediate vicinity. If the albino had been seen alone, it might have passed as a White Tern.

Albinism has been classified into four categories by geneticists (Terres 1980): (1) total--the rarest form, melanin pigment is totally lacking from the eyes, soft parts (skin), and plumage; (2) incomplete--melanin is totally lacking from either the eyes, soft parts, or plumage, but not all three; (3) imperfect--pigment is partially reduced in the eyes, soft parts, or plumage, but not completely in any; and (4) partial--the most common form, albinism within local parts of the body involving certain feathers and is often symmetrical; each side of the bird may have white feathers in the same pattern. Of the albinistic noddies recorded by Clapp (1974) all were partial albinos. Albinism in the birds ranged from one adult with one white secondary to an immature female with white spotting on the coverts, outer edges of the remiges and rectices, and breast in a symmetrical pattern. Therefore, the bird I saw on 15 July apparently had the highest degree of white plumage reported for this species.

Albinism can be caused by a genetic change that prevents an enzyme from forming pigment (Terres 1980). It can also be caused by an inadequate diet (Short and Layborne 1967). Albino birds may often have poor vision and weak flight feathers which may diminish their ability to fly. They may also be more vulnerable to predators than normally colored birds. Falcons reportedly will single out a

white pigeon in a flock for attack, apparently because it is more noticeable (Terres 1980).

The cause of albinism in the noddy I saw is open to speculation. If a dietary deficiency was the cause, it was not readily visible as the bird was a strong flyer. The most aberrant noddy Clapp (1974) found was a weak flyer and weighed much less (69 g) than the average weight of immature female Black Noddies (100 g). The age of the bird I saw is also unknown, but the presence of two immatures in the area suggests that the albino



Figure 1. Albanistic Black Noddy seen near Kalapana, Hawaii.

Photo by Amotz Zahavi

could have been a recently fledged young. Although the bird did behave like an adult, as it mobbed us with the other noddies. In other words, very little can be said about the bird, except the fact that it was a very white Black Noddy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank C. van Riper III, C. Kepler, and C.J. Ralph for their helpful comments on the manuscript.

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OBSERVATIONS AT A NEST OF A RED-VENTED BULBUL

by Jean Bancroft

On February 9, 1981, when visiting the park area of the Honolulu Zoo, I noticed two adult Red-vented Bulbuls (*Pycnonotus cafer*) flying in and around a large umbrella tree (*Brassaia actinophylla*). Berger (1972) reports that Bulbuls are birds of the Old World tropics. In Hawaii it was first reported when "at least 6 Red-vented Bulbuls were seen on the Oahu plantation manager's land at Waipahu in 1966." Since that time "the species continues to be widely distributed and obviously is established as a breeding bird" (Berger 1972).

With binoculars I observed an adult fly to an uppermost branch of the umbrella tree, approximately 7.5 m from the ground, where it was building a nest. The branch was partly horizontal and well covered with large umbrella-shaped leaves. There was a slight upright curve in the branch, a few inches from the rosette at the branch end. The nest was being constructed of fine fibrous plant material in the crotch of tall leaves and the curved part of the branch. It blended well with the surroundings. When completed, the outside depth of the nest was approximately 12.5 cm.

On February 12 and 14 both adults were flying in and around the immediate area. As male and female are identical in appearance, I was unable to tell if both took part in the construction of the nest. I did notice, however, that both pecked at a clump of fibrous root which was hanging down from the main trunk of the umbrella tree, but they left without anything in their beaks.

On February 18 and 21 an adult flew to the nesting site with wisps of material from the crown of a queen palm tree (*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*) nearby. With its body, it proceeded to mold the inside of the nest. The bird seemed to take a great deal of time find-

ing suitable material, because I frequently tried to watch for an hour and, insofar as I could see, it would only make one or two appearances at the nesting site during that time.

Finally, on February 23, after taking at least two weeks to build the nest, I observed an adult apparently incubating.

I visited this area every other day between approximately 09:30 and 11:00. During my observation periods I never saw the bulbul leave the nest until March 3 when it flew off and lit on a long flowered spike of the umbrella tree; I presume it was eating buds or seeds.

On March 5 and 7, the bird, while sitting on the nest, seemed to be quite restless and moved its head frequently. It also flew off the nest a couple of times.

On March 9 both birds were flying around several trees near the nesting site, particularly two flowering kou haole trees (*Cordia sebestena*). Then one of the adults flew up to the nest and poked its beak into it several times. The nest was deep, but I assumed the adult was feeding young.

A few moments later I noticed one of the adults picking up from a paved walkway near the kou haole tree, a small greyish-beige colored moth and devoured part of it. (This was the only time I saw the bird on the ground, incidentally). It did not go back up to the nest but flew over the caged area nearby. The other parent flew off in the same direction, and eventually one adult went back to the nest. I was not able, however, to observe if any part of the insect was carried to the nest to feed young.

On March 10 one of the parents was sitting but flew off a couple of times; it seemed to be wary of every sound and moved its head frequently while on the nest. I noticed that both adults often pecked at the bark of some of the trees in the area--probably getting insects. On another occasion I observed one of the adults lunge at a butterfly or moth. I also noticed another bulbul, which was not connected with this particular nest, pecking at flowers on an African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*). Berger (1972) states that, "Bulbuls are largely fruit eaters, although they also eat insects; a few species drink nectar."

Although I had been observing the nest on March 12 and 14, it wasn't until March 16 that I noticed one of the parents feeding two nestlings, as I could see their necks stretched up and beaks opened wide. I was, therefore, quite surprised on March 21 when I observed only one fair-sized nestling being fed; I

assume that the other had died. A few moments later the nestling almost got out of the nest. Shortly afterwards it settled back in the nest where its feathers were then preened by the parent bird.

On March 23 the nest was deserted, but I noticed both parents still flying in and around the nesting area. One picked insects out of a small hole in a tree. I watched the area for nearly an hour and noticed that a parent flew high up to the same queen palm tree on several occasions, but I was unable to see if the fledgling was there.

I was anxious to find the fledgling, as I had not seen it since it had been fledged. On the morning of March 26, after remaining near the nesting area for at least an hour, I noticed an adult bulbul flying in and around several trees. Then I saw an adult fly to a nearby kukui nut tree (*Aleurites moluccana*). When I looked up I saw both parents on a branch. A Barred Dove (*Geopelia striata*) happened to appear on one of the branches of the same tree and I was quite surprised to see the fight that ensued, both male and female bulbuls taking part. It then occurred to me that the fledgling must be in that tree. I heard the sound of a young bird and then noticed that the fledgling was being fed. It had a black head and slight crest, back feathers were turning smoke brown, a white abdomen and white under-tail coverts; very little of the tail feathers had developed as yet.

On March 28, the fledgling was being fed in the kou haole tree. The tail feathers by that time had grown to approximately 2.5 cm in length.

I was not able to ascertain from the literature if both male and female incubate the eggs and/or feed the young. I was, therefore, disappointed that my observations did not provide any new information to that which was already available.

However, I did get a great deal of satisfaction from observing the entire nesting period of this pair of bulbuls. I had hoped that the two nestlings would have grown into fledglings. At any rate, I was pleased that the nesting had been fairly successful, in that one fledgling had been reared to maturity.

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GLEANINGS FROM THE TECHNICAL LITERATURE

A PEEK AT THE 'OMA'O

Observations on distribution, diet, and breeding of the Hawaiian Thrush

by Charles van Riper III & J. Michael Scott
Condor 81:65-71, 1979

Would you know where to look for the nest of an 'Oma'o (Hawaiian Thrush)? This species is fairly common and conspicuous in much of the wet forest on the Big Island, so it is surprising that the five nests reported on in this paper brings to only eight the total of 'Oma'o nests known to the ornithological world. The three found previously were one in a mamane tree and two on tree fern trunks. The five described by van Riper and Scott were in tree hollows, tree crevices, and on a protected platform. Based on information available from these nests, the authors estimate the nesting cycle takes about 30 days from the start of nest building to fledging of young birds.

The authors compared the present distribution and incidental feeding observations of 'Oma'o with past records. They conclude that its present range is only 30% of what it was, probably because of the destruction in much of the forest of fruiting plants important in the thrush's diet, such as 'ie'ie, mamaki, and olopua.

Carol P. Ralph

ALL YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT PALILA

Observations on the breeding of the Palila
Psittirostra bairlei of Hawaii

by Charles van Riper III
Ibis 122:462-475, 1980.

If you have ever heard rumors of a "mountain man" living at Puu Laau on the slopes of Mauna Kea in the distant past of the 1970's, you may be interested in hearing what he was doing there. The "mountain man" was Charles van Riper III, and he was busy learning (among other things) more about Palila than anyone else. This paper describes much of the home life of the Palila, a bird which most of us need some luck to see.

His research was sponsored in part by a grant from the Hawaii Audubon Society.

This study documents further than previous suspicions the dependence of Palila on mamane trees. Almost all nests were in large mamane, nesting coincided with mamane pod production, and mamane seeds were the major food for the nestling birds. Most passerine birds, regardless of their diets as adults, feed quantities of insects to their young. Palila do take some insects, of course, but mamane seeds, buds, leaves, and flowers are clearly very important. The adults swallow these foods and regurgitate them, partly digested, for the nestlings.

Over a period of 6 years, Dr. van Riper discovered 26 active Palila nests. Eggs were laid in 12 of these, two eggs per nest, except one nest with only one. Of the 18 eggs that were incubated long enough to hatch (15-16 days), 17% did not hatch, being infertile or having embryos that were not viable. Of the eggs laid, 52% successfully fledged as young birds, after incubation and three to four weeks of nestling life. This rate of fledgling is comparable to that of other open-nesting passerine birds, but the nestling period is much longer, making it unlikely, if not impossible, the parents could raise two broods in one breeding season as many other birds do. The resulting productivity of Palila is 1.8 young/pair/year. This low productivity, coupled with a low breeding population (only a fraction of the estimated 1600 Palila in the whole population) can explain in part the continuing scarcity and endangered status of this species.

Dr. van Riper suspects that fledging rate at the nests he studied was higher than in the general population, since he trapped potential nest predators, such as cats and mongooses. These mammals could easily locate Palila nestlings by the odors of fecal sacs accumulated on the nest and ground below.

Carol P. Ralph

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints of articles in the 'Elepaio are available to authors and others at the following rate. For 100 copies, \$10 per page of the article. For each additional 100 copies, add \$3 per page.

BIRDING THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT IN THE U.S.

On 26 September a group of 14 birders explored the desolate landscape of South Point on an HAS field trip. It was a fine day for bird watching as we left Volcano, with sunny skies and relatively calm trade winds blowing. Our first stop was the pond at Whittington County Beach Park, which yielded three Wandering Tattlers ('Ulili to kamaainas). No birds were seen in the pond, although Mae Mull who was with the group has seen Black-crowned Night Herons ('Auku'u) there in the past. Continuing on, we birded Southern California style (driving at 55 with your head out the window) but no one saw any White-tailed Tropicbirds (Koa'e kea) which normally frequent the scenic overlook one mile south of Whittington. After a brief respite in Na'alehu, where surprisingly nobody indulged in the snack shop's tempting chocolate-covered bananas, we headed for the southernmost point in the United States-- South Point, Hawaii Island.

Two of the three cars on the trip drove directly to the point, while the third group stopped short so they could jump off the 40 foot cliffs into the crystal clear waters off Paliha'uke'uke. As they were frolicking in the ocean, the rest of us were watching Wedge-tailed Shearwaters ('Ua'u kani) and Black Noddies (Noio) flying offshore. A group of 7 White-tailed Tropicbirds flew right over our heads also. It was very windy, though, making it rather difficult to keep the spotting scope and binoculars steady. After the third group caught up we all spread out and headed east across the grassy flats in search of feathered creatures. Golden Plovers (Kolea) and Skylarks abounded. Also mixed in was an occasional Ruddy Turnstone ('Akekeke), Wandering Tattler, and two Sanderlings (Hunakai). A solitary Great Frigatebird ('Iwa) was seen soaring back and forth along the west coast behind us as we pursued our adventure.

After a one mile trek, we circled back to the cars and had a brief lunch. Most of the group decided to continue searching and the rest headed back to Volcano. With the sun intently beating on our heads, we hiked about two miles to Green Sands Beach, a welcome sight to cool our fried bodies. No new species were seen on the way. As we walked back from Green Sands, the keen eyes of Walter Donaghho, a long time HAS member, spied a strange form flying alone down the coast. Four of us, who were trailing behind everyone else, were fortunate enough to see



HAS observers scanning for birds at South Point, Big Island. *Photo by Peter Paton*

the football-shaped form of a Bristle-thighed Curlew (Kioea) shoot past us into the distance. It was only a brief glimpse, but enough to get us ecstatic. Unfortunately not everyone in the group saw the Curlew, a rare species whose present status on Hawaii Island is uncertain.

Heading home we saw several exotic species, including a quick glance of a male Ring-necked Pheasant strutting through the pastureland. It was a pleasant way to end the excursion. A good time was had by all, even though we only saw slightly more species than the total number of participants on the trip.

Peter Paton

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE 'ELEPAIO

All contributions concerning natural history and conservation are welcomed, especially those pertaining to the Pacific area. The Editorial Committee wishes to encourage especially material from the various Pacific Islands, such as the Trust Territories, Guam, Samoa, and other areas. Articles on all natural history subjects are solicited.

It would facilitate the processing and review of your contribution if it could be submitted typewritten and double spaced, although this is not a requirement. All articles of a scientific nature are sent out for comments to at least two reviewers familiar with the subject.

To insure proper handling and rapid publishing of your contribution, it should be mailed to the Editor: C.J. Ralph, 3467 Alani Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

NOVEMBER CONSERVATION UPDATE

By the Board of Directors,
Hawaii Audubon Society

'Alala (Hawaiian Crow) Meeting Report--The 'Alala meeting announced in the September 'Elepaio took place on September 4. Participants included Ron Walker, Tim Burr, and Marie Morin from the Division of Forestry and Wildlife; Lucian Kramer from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Peter Luscomb from the Honolulu Zoo; and Hawaii Audubon Society members George Balazs, George Campbell, Peter Galloway, B. J. Johnson, and Bob Pyle. Ron Walker gave an overview of the entire 'Alala program, which will include field studies, habitat preservation, salvage, technique development, rearing (maintenance and release), and habitat improvement/development. Tim Burr then gave a comprehensive history of the 'Alala project, describing outcomes for each of the ten crows (plus some eggs) which have been brought into the present program. Burr also traced the sequence of events leading to the setting up of the present program. HAS representatives were provided with copies of the program description and also with a full set of Job Progress Reports for the 'Alala Investigation Segment of the Statewide Non-Game and Endangered Species Program, covering the years July 1, 1976 to July 31, 1981.

Information exchanged by the meeting participants was useful and extensive. The following are only some of the major items: The state has a federal salvage permit for the 'Alala, and Mr. Kramer mentioned that the 'Alala project has been endorsed by USFWS. In late 1980, there was a federal recommendation to ship several mated pairs of crows to the San Diego Zoo for captive propagation, and in January 1981 Tim Burr was assigned to take charge of the transfer. After investigating the federal proposal, Burr found no suitable facility built for breeding at San Diego (e.g., cages were too restrictive and not mosquito-proof), and he decided not to ship the crows there. Instead, the state hired well-known aviculturist Phae Steele to monitor the breeding season. When Steele left unexpectedly in February 1981, Forestry and Wildlife teamed up with Peter Luscomb at the Honolulu Zoo, and in consultation with mainland experts, put together the present program, under which three crow eggs have been successfully transferred from Hawaii Island to the Zoo, hatched, and the fledglings maintained in mosquito-proof

cages. Efforts have been made to avoid imprinting the hatchlings to humans, and adult crow recordings were used to provide the birds with a vocal model. No imprinting on humans has been detected to date. The birds are still healthy, strong-flying fledglings, and continued success is expected. All the representatives meeting with HAS were very helpful in answering our questions about the project, and we appreciate their attending the meeting. The Forestry and Wildlife officials have indicated that they would be very willing to present a special 'Alala program for one of our regular meetings. This has been scheduled for this month's meeting (see inside back cover).

Interior proposes new endangered species designation priorities--HAS has received correspondence from the Hawaii Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service which indicates that President Reagan intends to change priorities on future designations of endangered species. The new policy would place first priority on proposals to list mammals, then birds, then fish, then reptiles, then "higher" plants. His administration would discontinue listing of invertebrates and "lower" plants. Emphasis would also be placed on "recovery" of species already listed as endangered or threatened. Listing would also emphasize native species and would "allow foreign species to be protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora... (and) priority under the listing system would be given to vertebrates over the lower life forms." Notice of these proposed changes have also been published in the August *Endangered Species Technical Bulletin*. Also, because of the alleged "misunderstanding of what critical habitat actually means (but see previous Conservation Update article) (and because we have derived little benefit from the determination of critical habitat... without the added time-consuming chore of determining critical habitat...) it is my (G. Ray Arnett, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks) intention to carefully examine this particular provision of the (Endangered Species) Act to see where modifications might be possible which would save time and aggravation for all concerned." (Correspondence, Arnett to R. N. Denney, Executive Director, The Wildlife Society, 22 July 1981). No biological reasons are given for ranking vertebrates and "higher" plants over inverte-

brates and "lower" plants. We should anticipate that these proposals are a preview of some potentially detrimental changes to the Endangered Species Act when it comes before Congress for reauthorization next January. HAS members with misgivings and questions regarding these and other "improvements" to this important legislation should soon write Mr. Arnett at: Office of the Secretary, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

Interior Backs Down on Endangered Species "Harm" Redefinition.--The U. S. Department of the Interior has discontinued efforts to weaken endangered species regulations through redefinition of what constitutes harm to endangered species, according to sources within the Office of Endangered Species, Washington, D. C. This victory appears to have resulted from an outpouring of opposition from a variety of individuals and organizations. Through Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund Attorney Michael Sherwood, HAS sent a detailed critique of this regulation, pointing out, among numerous other matters, the Department of the Interior would be countermanding the decision of a federal court. In the case of *Palila vs Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources*, habitat destruction was a key issue that won our court decision. Sherwood reminded Interior that only Congress can countermand federal court decisions. (See September 'Elepaio for further information on this issue).

HAS submits comments on Hawaii Wildlife Plan--The HAS Board of Directors recently submitted detailed comments on Draft #2 of the Hawaii Wildlife Plan to the Division of Forestry and Wildlife. Overall, the plan makes many positive statements regarding native wildlife, including acknowledgment of some of the serious problems presented by alien animal introductions, recognition of the need to protect native wildlife species for their intrinsic, scientific, and educational values, and advocacy of an ecosystem approach to wildlife and wildlife habitat. Some specific proposals in the plan are encouraging, such as establishment of an information and education office in the Department of Land and National Resources, and wildlife education efforts within the Division of Forestry and Wildlife. On the other hand, HAS has serious reservations about some other plan proposals, such as those which may facilitate transplantation of mammals and/or birds from island to island.

Two major problems with Draft #2 were noted in our comments. First, data provided in the document do not appear to support the assumption, carried throughout the document, that hunters are increasing in numbers proportionately with the overall human population (used to suggest that increasing hunter demand exists). Second, the document cannot fairly be entitled the Hawaii Wildlife Plan because it includes only the terrestrial vertebrates, while "wildlife" is defined in Hawaii state law (HRS 195D-2(1)) to mean "any member of any non-domesticated species of the animal kingdom, whether reared in captivity or not, including, without exception, any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod or other invertebrate...". Thus a better name for the document would be the Hawaii Terrestrial Vertebrate Plan.

NEW BOOK FOR BIRD-WATCHERS

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY HANDBOOK FOR BIRDERS

by Stephen W. Kress

(Published 1981 by Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York, NY 10017. \$17.95)

This new guide to the methods and fun of bird-watching is very well written and fairly comprehensive. Just about anything you wanted to know, from an excellent section on choosing binoculars to where to buy out-of-print bird books, is included. Also included are rather comprehensive chapters on field trip techniques, how to observe birds, photography and recording, educational programs, research programs that welcome amateurs, and periodicals and organizations.

I think that this handbook would be an extremely helpful guide to anyone who wanted to expand his or her interest beyond being mildly interested in birds and having a feeder in the backyard. Whether you're just dying to take a bird tour to Sri Lanka (six tour companies are listed that have tours there), or would like the phone number of the Maine Audubon Society's rare bird alert (207-781-2332), it's all here. It's an enjoyable book about an enjoyable hobby, and for a reasonable price.

C.J. Ralph

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

offered by Ad Hoc Committee:
George H. Balazs, George Campbell
Dr. Robert Pyle

The following updates and corrections of the Society's bylaws have been approved by the Board unanimously at its September and October meetings. The original was contained in the October 1977 'Elepaio Vol. 38(4). These changes will be voted upon at the December annual meeting by the membership.

Brackets [] indicate deletions and underscoring indicates additions. Only those paragraphs to be amended are included.

ARTICLE IV

Section 4. No one individual, with the exception of the Treasurer, shall serve for more than four (4) consecutive terms as a member of the Board.

Section 5. If by reason of resignation or death, or for any other reason, vacancies exist whereby the Board has not the full complement of Directors, the Board may proceed to elect a Director or Directors to serve until the next [regular] annual meeting of members. When for such purpose a Director has been elected for less than a full term, such part term shall be disregarded with respect to his qualifications for re-election for additional consecutive terms, as set forth in Section 4 above.

ARTICLE V

Section 2. All officers shall serve for one (1) year terms, or until their successors are elected, and no individual may hold the same office for more than two (2) consecutive terms, except that the office of Treasurer is excluded from this two-year restriction.

Section 5. The President shall direct and administer the affairs of the SOCIETY as its executive head and shall supervise all phases of its activities, subject to instructions by the Board. He shall also be an ex[-]officio member of all committees. He shall normally preside at all meetings of members and of the Board.

Section 9. The Treasurer shall have custody of the SOCIETY's funds. He shall [disburse such funds] conduct all financial activities of the Society as may be ordered

by the Board. He shall report to the Board at its regular meetings or as requested. He shall prepare the required annual IRS statement for tax-exempt organizations, and shall prepare an annual report on the financial condition of the SOCIETY for presentation to the members [at the annual meeting of members] within two months after the end of the calendar year. The annual report shall be published in the 'Elepaio and a copy shall be forwarded to the NATIONAL SOCIETY. The annual report shall be duly audited by an auditing committee of three members appointed by the President. The Auditors' report shall be presented to the Board [at its first meeting following the annual meeting of members].

Section 10. All withdrawals from, or checks drawn on, the SOCIETY's checking accounts shall be signed by at least two members of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS having their signatures on file at the appropriate bank. At least three members of the Board, including the President and Treasurer, shall have their signatures on file at the bank. Withdrawals from other accounts and contracts obligating SOCIETY funds shall be signed by the President (or in his absence the First Vice President), Treasurer, and at least one other Board member.

ARTICLE VI

AREA REPRESENTATIVES

Section 1. The President, with approval of the Board, may appoint official representatives of the SOCIETY for the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, Molokai, or Lanai, or for other areas in the Pacific region, or elsewhere as determined by the Board. No more than one representative shall be appointed for each area. A representative must be a member of the SOCIETY and must reside in the area he represents. Area [r] Representatives serve [until resignation or until] for terms of one calendar year, or portions thereof, unless they resign earlier or their appointments are terminated by the Board.

ARTICLE VII

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall annually appoint, not later than three (3) months prior to the next annual meeting of members, a Nominating Committee, to consist of not less than three (3) members. The names of the members of the Nominating Committee shall be made known to the members

through the [SOCIETY's newsletter] 'Elepaio, or other publication, or by mail, or at a regular meeting of members, not later than one (1) month after the Nominating Committee has been constituted. Suggestions for nominations of Officers and Directors may be submitted to the Nominating Committee by any member of the SOCIETY.

ARTICLE VIII

Section 1. The President, with the approval of the Board of Directors, shall appoint the Editor of the 'Elepaio and the chairmen of Standing Committees who, in turn, may select their own committee members with recommendations and suggestions from the Board. Terms of office shall be for one (1) year, or until their successors are appointed. [; but no member shall serve as Chairman of the same committee for more than three (3) consecutive years]

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The Conservation Committee shall keep informed on local, state and national governmental policies and actions affecting the [antural] natural environment and conservation of Hawaii's native wildlife. It shall draft and recommend the SOCIETY's conservation policy to the Board. It shall carry out the conservation policy as approved by the Board and endeavor to coordinate the actions of the SOCIETY with the [policy and activities] policies of the NATIONAL SOCIETY insofar as conservation measures and policies of national scope are concerned. It shall keep the NATIONAL SOCIETY informed of such actions. One of the Board members shall serve as Chairman of the Conservation Committee.

[PUBLICATIONS] 'ELEPAIO COMMITTEE

The [Publications] 'Elepaio Committee shall include the editor of the 'Elepaio as Chairman, and shall publish the 'Elepaio at least six (6) times a year for the members of the SOCIETY. [The Publications Committee shall prepare any other publications helpful to the SOCIETY's program. One of the Board members shall serve as Chairman of the Publications Committee.]

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The Publications Committee shall prepare any other publications helpful to the SOCIETY's program. One of the Board members shall serve as Chairman of the Publications Committee.

IF NOT A MEMBER, PLEASE JOIN US

JOINT MEMBERSHIP

(National and Hawaii Audubon Societies)

Individual.	\$ 25.00
Family.	32.00
Sustaining.	50.00
Supporting.	100.00
Contributing.	250.00
Donor	500.00
Life (single payment)	1500.00
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Special rates for full time students and Senior Citizens (65 years of age or older) are available. Please write for application form.

LOCAL MEMBERSHIP

(Hawaii Audubon Society Only)

Regular.	\$ 6.00
Junior (18 and under).	3.00
Subscriber (non-Hawaii residents	6.00
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New members who send in dues between January and September will receive, if they request them, all back issues of the 'Elepaio for that year. After September, the dues are counted for the following year.

ALOHA TO NEW MEMBERS

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

Joint (National and Hawaii): Lt. Paul Clifford, FPO San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse F. Cross, Honolulu; Fred DeBoer, Honolulu; W.G. Gilmartin, Kaneohe; Thelma Goudreau, Kalaheo; Robert Hawkins, Honolulu; Paul N. Huber, FPO San Francisco; Robert D. Irvine, Hilo; Paul T. Lange, Ewa Beach; Josephine Y. F. Lee, Laie; John Morihara, Los Angeles; Ruth Okamoto, Hilo; William W. Prange, Jr., Honolulu; Brett A. Tam, Battleground, Wash.; J.C. Waterhouse, Honolulu; Mr. Witten, Honolulu; Myra A. Yancey, Ewa Beach.

Kammy Wong

CORRECTION

The photo caption on page 35 of the October 'Elepaio 42(4) should read: "Oahu tree snails, Achatinella mustelina, adult and immatures on underside of mehome (Antidesma pulvinatum) leaf photographed in the Waianae Mountains.

HAWAIIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

The Hawaiian Academy of Science, founded in 1925, is a non-profit society of scholars and laymen who share an interest in the advancement of science and science education in Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Academy of Science conducts symposia, conferences, and other events at which students as well as professional scientists may present scientific papers or hear prominent speakers. An outstanding educational contribution of the Academy since 1956 has been sponsorship of the annual Science and Engineering Fair. A popularly written, refereed journal entitled HAWAII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION is co-sponsored by the Hawaii Science Teachers' Association and the Hawaiian Academy of Science. The Academy frequently joins its colleague societies in the management of diverse events of scientific merit.

Membership is open to anyone interested in the aims of the Academy. Annual dues are \$10 and include a subscription to the Journal. Life membership, with no dues, is granted to those who have been paying dues for at least ten years and who have retired. You are invited to join. The mailing address is P.O. Box 19073, Honolulu 96817.

MEMBERS WELCOME AT BOARD MEETINGS

The Board encourages members to attend and participate in the monthly Board meetings. It is a good way to get more involved in conservation issues and in the workings of the Society.

BACK ISSUES OF 'ELEPAIO AVAILABLE

Back issues of the 'Elepaio may be ordered from the Society as follows:

Volume 35(July 1974) to present:

50¢ per issue, \$5 per volume

Volumes 1 through 34:

\$1 per issue, \$10 per volume,
5 or more volumes: \$8 per volume

Volumes 1 through 40(complete to date):

\$300 (\$7.50 per volume)

plus actual postage costs for shipping.

Large orders will be billed at time of shipment. Please indicate if you wish it sent by surface mail or by airmail.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

HAWAII'S BIRDS by the Society (1981). This is the best field guide to our birds, and includes colored illustrations of all native and well-established exotic species. \$3.95 plus postage: 70¢ (surface mail) or \$1.03 (air). Hawaii residents only: add 16¢ for tax.

FIELD CHECKLIST OF BIRDS OF HAWAII by R. L. Pyle (1976). A pocket-size field card listing 125 species found in Hawaii with space for notes of field trips. (Postpaid) \$.25 (ten or more, 10¢ per copy)

GUIDE TO HAWAIIAN BIRDING by members of the Society and edited by C.J. Ralph (1977). Where to go and some idea of what you are likely to see. For the islands of Kauai, Oahu, Lanai, Molokai, Maui and Hawaii (Postpaid) \$1.50

PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE BIRDS OF HAWAII by R. L. Pyle (1977). An authoritative compilation of all species naturally occurring in Hawaii as well as those introduced by man which are currently established as viable populations. Gives each species' status. (Postpaid) \$1.50

ENDANGERED WATERBIRDS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS by R. J. Shallenberger (1978). Hawaiian Stilt, Coot, Gallinule and Duck, each described in 2 pages of photos and text. Covers description, ecology, status, and distribution. (Postpaid) \$1.00

'ELEPAIO VIA AIRMAIL

Members and subscribers wishing to have the 'Elepaio sent by airmail to addresses outside Hawaii may now obtain this service by remitting the additional amount needed to cover airmail postage costs. These amounts, for 12 monthly issues, are:

Table with 2 columns: Region and Price. U.S. and Canada \$4.25, Central America, Caribbean 9.00, South America, Europe, Mediterranean Africa 11.50, USSR, Asia, Africa, Pacific Area 14.00

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SEE YOUR NAME IN PRINT!

The 'Elepaio would like to publish a brief report on the monthly meeting program, so that members unable to attend could at least know the highlights. Would you like to be our reporter? Please call 988-6921 if you would.

NOVEMBER FIELD TRIP TO KII POND

On November 8 the Society's field trip will be to Kii Pond, Oahu. This is the site of many of the more exciting innovations in water-bird habitat management by the Fish and Wildlife Service. It is also the site of many of the sightings of the rarer waterbirds in the state. This field trip is always a treat for participants, and has turned up many exciting birds and interesting observations in past years. The leader will be Dr. Robert Shallenberger, refuge manager. Participants should bring water, lunch, binoculars, telescopes and interested friends. Meet at the State Library at the corner of Punchbowl and S. King Streets at 7:30 a.m., or at the parking lot of Kahuku Sugar Mill at 9:00 a.m. For more information phone Rob Shallenberger at 261-3741.

NOVEMBER PROGRAM TO FEATURE 'ALALA

At our November meeting Tim Burr, State Wildlife Biologist (Non-game), and Peter Luscomb, Curator of Birds at the Honolulu Zoo, will focus on the history and status of captive propagation programs for the Hawaiian Crow. The 'Alala is now believed to exist in very low numbers in the wild, perhaps fewer than 100 individuals, and is considered to be one of the most endangered birds in the world. The program will include many slides of the birds in the wild and in captivity, and include recordings of crow vocalization. This promises to be an exciting talk about a very interesting topic. The meeting will be on Monday, November 16, 7:30 p.m., at the McCulley-Moiliili Library, 2211 South King Street. Parking is available behind the library.

BIG ISLAND FIELD TRIP IN NOVEMBER

This bird watching trip will be to the wetlands in the Hilo area on Saturday, November 28. Migrant shorebirds and waterfowl will be the focus of this excursion. Meet at the tennis courts at the junction of the Volcano Highway and the road to Pahoa in Keaau at 8:00 a.m. Bring a lunch. For more information contact Peter Paton (935-7370) in the evening.

HAWAII AUDUBON SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

(for details, see inside back cover)

November 8 (Sunday). Field trip to Kii Pond. Meet at the State Library on Punchbowl St. at 7:30 a.m. or at the Kahuku Sugar Mill Parking Lot at 9:00 a.m.

November 9 (Monday). Board of Directors meeting at the home of Sue Schenck, 98-1038 Moanalua Rd., Apt. 2201, Aiea (Telephone 488-4974), 7:00 p.m. All members welcome.

November 16 (Monday). Regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the McCully-Moiliili Library, 2211 South King St. Tim Burr and Peter Luscomb will present *The History and Status of Captive Propagation Programs for the Hawaiian Crow*.

November 28 (Saturday). Big Island field trip to the Hilo area wetlands. Meet at 8:00 a.m. at the tennis courts at the junction of the Volcano Highway and the road to Pahoa.

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