



First Records of Juan Fernandez (*Pterodroma e. externa*) and Stejneger's (*Pterodroma longirostris*) Petrels from Hawaii

by Roger B. Clapp

Examination of two specimens has resulted in the addition of two species of gadfly-petrels to the list of birds known to occur in Hawaii.

The first specimen was found on 21 or 22 January 1982 when members of the Hawaii Audubon Society picked up a large moribund gadfly-petrel in Manoa Valley, Oahu, and delivered it to Sea Life Park in Waimanalo. This bird subsequently died and was sent to me through the offices of Maura Naughton of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The bird (USNM 599940), a female with an undeveloped ovary, is a Juan Fernandez Petrel (*Pterodroma externa externa*). It lacks any trace of the white collar characteristic of the somewhat similar White-necked Petrel (*Pterodroma e. cervicalis*). (White-necked Petrel is the English name for both races of this petrel (A.O.U. 1983); the checklist points out that these two forms may be separate species.) The specimen has white on the inner web of the outer primary, terminally dark shafts to all tail feathers, and only the faintest indication of a dark band on the edge of the underwing. In contrast, White-necked Petrels have no white on the outer primary, have pale terminal shafts on some tail feathers, and have a dark band varied with white on the edge of the wing (Falla 1976).

The Juan Fernandez Petrel breeds on Mas Afuera in the Juan Fernandez Islands off Chile (A.O.U. 1983) and migrates northwest to winter in the central Pacific from the equator to the Hawaiian Islands (Jouanin and Mougin 1979). It occurs in waters off the Hawaiian Islands throughout the year, where it is most abundant from May to December during the nonbreeding season (King 1970). Other sightings of this species have been made near the Marquesas (King 1970) and Fiji (Clunie et al. 1978) Islands; but Clunie et al. (1978) considered the identification of the bird seen near Fiji as "tentative." One specimen has also been collected in New Zealand (Reed 1976).

This species has not been recorded previously from the islands of Hawaii despite its abundance offshore. The nearest previous specimen record is 135 miles (217 km) southwest of Kaula Rock (19°45' N., 161°52' W.) (A.O.U. 1983).

The second new record of gadfly-petrel results from the re-examination of a specimen that prompted the statement that "A remnant of one [Bonin Petrel, *Pterodroma hypoleuca*] (head and wing, enough to identify the species) was found on Lanai in 1914... This is the only record of the species on the main Hawaiian group" (Munro 1960). Notes by Munro in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum indicate that he found the specimen (BBM-7045-A), the body of which had evidently been eaten on the edge of a forest by a cat. Munro (1960) suggested that this bird may have been a straggler

from colonies in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, or perhaps was an old bird visiting a former breeding locality. Because Lanai lies about 157° W and because Bonin Petrels are apparently uncommon stragglers in Hawaiian waters from 157° W eastward (King 1970), I suspected that this petrel might be misidentified. I borrowed the specimen and identified it as Stejneger's Petrel, *Pterodroma longirostris*.

According to a note on the label, the specimen was examined on 29 May 1962 by R. A. Falla, who was highly familiar with the characteristics of the "*Cookilaria*" petrels, a group of small, similar-appearing gadfly-petrels that includes the Bonin, Black-winged (*P. nigripennis*), Chatham Island (*P. axillaris*), Cook's (*P. cookii*), Mas Atierra (*P. defilippiana*), Stejneger's, Pycroft's (*P. pycrofti*), and Gould's (*P. leucoptera*) Petrels. Falla identified the remains as *Pterodroma longirostris*.

During a recent visit to the U.S. National Museum, John A. Bartle examined the remains at my request. Bartle has examined many Pycroft's Petrels (Bartle 1968) and is familiar with the members of the *Cookilaria* group. He agreed that the specimen is Stejneger's Petrel and pointed out that the crown was too dark for either *cookii*, *defilippiana*, or *pycrofti* and that the bill was too short for *leucoptera*, too long for *nigripennis*, and too shallow for *hypoleuca*. The leading edge of the underwing lacks the conspicuous black marking in *nigripennis*, the even heavier marking crossing to the axillaries found in *axillaris* (see Plates 15 and 17 in Harper and Kinsky 1978), and the black patch at the base of the primaries found in *hypoleuca* (see Plate 25 and 26 in Harrison 1983).

Stejneger's Petrels breed on Mas Afuera Island in the Juan Fernandez Islands off Chile. Little is known of their non-breeding distribution, but it apparently winters in subtropical waters of the North Pacific between California and Japan (Jouanin and Mougin 1979.)

King (1967) reported that Stejneger's Petrel has been recorded near Johnston Atoll, near the Phoenix Islands, and at sea in the central Pacific northeast of the Hawaiian Islands. King's remarks apparently are based largely on two specimens taken by the Smithsonian Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program (POBSP). The first (USNM 495657) was collected 13 May 1965 at 13°30' N, 165°06' W, about 322 nautical miles (596 km) southwest Johnston Atoll; the second (USNM 496097) was collected 26 November 1965 at 01°28' S, 176°13' W, about 138 nautical miles (256 km) south-southeast of Howland Island.

King (1970) reported the similar appearing *Pterodroma leucoptera* in his study area south, east, and northeast of Hawaii on

the basis "of the identification of at least three birds in June 1965...and the collection of specimens by POBSP personnel from comparable latitudes to the west of the study area." King's (1970) appendix, in fact, lists four sightings attributed to *Pterodroma leucoptera*, three from about 10° to 18° N. All *leucoptera* collected by the POBSP north of the equator and west of King's study area were obtained between 00° 26' N and 09° 25' N. The fourth sighting listed in King's appendix (King 1970:136) was made 28 June 1965 at about 25° N, 148° W, northeast of Oahu. I suspect that the King's (1967) record for Stejneger's Petrel northeast of Oahu refers to the latter sighting. Considering the provenance of the Lanai specimen, Watson and Amerson (in prep.) consider it most likely that the four sightings mentioned by King (1970) were of *Pterodroma longirostris*. In any event, there is no specimen documentation of the occurrence of Stejneger's Petrel northeast of the Hawaiian Islands.

The few other well-documented records from the western Pacific indicate that Stejneger's Petrels occasionally straggle to New Zealand (Falla 1962, O.S.N.Z. 1970) and are rare migrants in Japanese waters (O.S.J. 1974). No specimen has been taken previously within 200 mi (322 km) of either the Hawaiian Islands or the North American continent (A.O.U. 1983).

Acknowledgements

I thank John A. Bartle for his comments on the specimen of Stejneger's Petrel and Richard L. Zusi, Richard C. Banks, and Mercedes S. Foster for their comments on the manuscript.

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Museum Section

Denver Wildlife Research Center

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Museum of Natural History

Washington, D. C. 20560

WAIPIO CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT -1983-

David Bremer

Highlights of the 1983 Waipio Christmas Bird Count (CBC) included five new species and a substantial increase in total birds tallied (7612 individuals in 1983 compared to the previous record of 5605 birds in 1980). Of the 72 species noted in past Waipio CBC's, 44 were observed this year. With the five additions, the Waipio "life list" reached 77, and this year's total came to 49 species, equalling the 1981 high.

Three of the newcomers, a Snowy or Little Egret, Java Sparrows, and an Osprey, were sighted by the Donaldsons. Observing the "accidental" egret at Waiawa refuge through his 40X Questar telescope, Peter noted plumes, a black bill, legs with "yellow/green back, blackish-green front" and yellow feet. The Osprey was spotted above Middle Loch at 11 a.m. "carrying a large fish, circling higher and higher and heading north towards Waipio".

About two hours earlier, an Osprey had been observed by Wheatley and Hanzawa "soaring in circles on updrafts" above a Wheeler Air Force Base runway. This may have been one and the same bird, which has been observed almost daily since November 18, 1983, on Lake Wilson by Bill Devick and Bob Kincaid. The latter reported seeing an Osprey about 8:30 a.m. and again about 4:30 p.m. on December 26 on the Waiawa Reservoir.

A Great-tailed Grackle and a Pueo, the remaining two new species, were observed on the Waipio peninsula. The grackle has been seen there on several recent occasions. The Short-eared Owl (Pueo), while known to be a Central Oahu resident, had not been recorded in previous Waipio CBCs.

The unusually high number of individuals counted this year may be attributed both to favorable weather conditions and to substan-

WAIPIO CHRISTMAS COUNT - 1983

SPECIES	1983 SECTOR COUNTS							TOTAL FOR YEAR ^a		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1983	1982	1981
egret, sp. (Snowy or Little)	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^b	.	.
Cattle Egret	55	112	.	20	2	26	.	215	87	47
Black-crowned Night-Heron	17	6	.	2	.	.	.	25	8	10
White-faced Ibis	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 ^b
Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 ^b
Green-winged Teal	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8
Mallard	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
Koloa (Hawaiian Duck)	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	5
Northern Pintail	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	1
Northern Shoveler	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	26
Eurasian Wigeon	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
American Wigeon	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Tufted Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
duck, sp.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Osprey	1	c	.	c	c	.	.	1 ^b	.	.
Erckel's Francolin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Common (Hawaiian) Moorhen ^d	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	4
American (Hawaiian) Coot	117	.	.	1	.	.	.	118	177	5
Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Lesser Golden-Plover	136	100	.	97	65	18	.	416	220	293
Black-necked (Hawaiian) Stilt	147	44	.	.	.	.	.	191	229	138
Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Wandering Tattler	7	1	.	1	.	.	.	9	7	10
Ruddy Turnstone	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	22	7
Sanderling	39	18	.	.	.	.	.	57	91	29
sandpiper, sp. (Least Sandpiper or Long-toed Stint)	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^b
Dunlin	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	1
Long-billed Dowitcher	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	9	.
dowitcher, sp.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
sandpiper, sp.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^b
Rock Dove	3	65	.	.	.	5	.	73	18	5
Spotted Dove	80	190	15	123	23	13	.	444	58	142
Zebra Dove ^e	104	225	2	378	76	90	.	875	111	159
Common Barn-Owl	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.
Short-eared (Hawaiian) Owl	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^b	.	.
Eurasian Skylark	8	2	.	.	5	3	.	18	12	19
Red-vented Bulbul	62	221	9	62	29	26	.	409	43	101
Japanese Bush-Warbler	.	2	9	6	.	.	.	17	.	24
(Oahu) 'Elepaio	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	4
White-rumped Shama	6	4	29	24	19	1	5	88	9	72
Melodious Laughing-thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 ^b
Red-billed Leiothrix	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 ^b
Northern Mockingbird	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	10
Common Myna	43	609	.	340	258	83	.	1333	290	656
Japanese White-eye	66	200	82	168	30	25	35	606	60	446

(Table continued on next page)

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

SPECIES	1983 SECTOR COUNTS							TOTAL FOR YEAR ^a		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1983	1982	1981
Northern Cardinal	30	36	10	28	17	8	15	144	26	109
Red-crested Cardinal	40	112	.	60	38	16	2	268	148	70
Great-tailed Grackle	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^b	.	.
House Finch	6	127	26	28	20	.	2	209	120	118
Common (Oahu) 'Amakihi	.	.	4	.	.	.	11	15	.	55
'Apapane	.	.	81	.	7	.	28	116	.	165
House Sparrow	25	854	.	211	36	82	.	1208	362	287
Red Avadavat ^f	53	5	.	.	.	.	.	58	32	19
Nutmeg Mannikin ^g	18	36	40	.	65	.	4	163	75	93
Chestnut Mannikin ^h	97	81	.	130	41	15	.	364	46	83
Java Sparrow	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5 ^b	.	.
Yellow-faced Grassquit	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	15
Common Waxbill	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	12	12 ^b
Red-eared Waxbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Lavender Firefinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^b	.
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS								7612	2305	3281
TOTAL SPECIES								49	34	49
NEW SPECIES								5	1	7

^aDue to heavy rains, the 12-18-1982 Waipio Christmas Bird Count did not include coverage of mountain trails. Results were not reported to *American Birds*. The 12-27-1981 Waipio CBC involved 14 observers in 5 parties with 35.5 party-hours (27 on foot, 75 by car) and 91.5 party-miles (16.5 on foot, 75 by car). Habitat coverage: forest and scrub 59%, parks and residential 20%, wetlands 18%, and agricultural 3%.

^bSpecies not previously observed in Waipio Christmas Bird Counts.

^cAn Osprey flew across Sectors 1 and 2. Other Osprey sightings in Sectors 4 and 5 may have been of the same individual.

^dHawaiian Gallinule

^eBarred Dove

^fRed Munia

^gSpotted Munia

^hBlack-headed Munia

tially greater coverage of parks and residential habitat. Whereas suburban coverage in prior Waipio counts ranged from 3.7 to 10.7 hours, with a mean of 7.4 hours, in 1983 a total of 17.9 hours were devoted to such habitat. When adjusted for hours in residential areas, the counts of common urban birds which make up the bulk of the total figure were not notably higher in 1983, except for the Red-vented Bulbul.

Although recent heavy rains resulted in the cancellation of plans to cover Kipapa Trail, the other three regularly scheduled mountain areas were included. Poamoho Trail, which was reached by hiking up the muddy jeep road, yielded 71 'Apapane and 4 'Amakihi but no 'Elepaio or Bush-Warblers. Yellow-faced Grassquit sightings again were confined to Manana Trail. The 'Apapane reported in Sector 5 were obtained from the previously unmonitored Schofield East Range, which was included with the other military areas this year. Thus, Sector 5 now stretches from the Koolaus to the Waianae Range.

As a result of the shift in boundary between Sectors 1 and 2 from Farrington Highway to the edge of the cane fields on Waipio peninsula, Betty Joao and the Sweets came across previously uncovered wetland with 40 stilts and 18 Sanderlings. New records of Barn-Owls, Night-Herons, a coot, and a tattler in Sector 4 resulted from predawn owling in Kipapa Gulch and a boat trip on Wahiawa Reservoir.

Sectors Covered

1. Waipio Peninsula and Honouliuli National Wildlife Refuge: George Campbell, Rainer Ebel, Mike Ord, Robert Pyle.
Pearl City - Waiawa National Wildlife Refuge: Eugene, Peter, and Rita Donaldson.
2. Aiea-Pearl City: Eugene, Peter, and Rita Donaldson.
Seaview-Crestview: C.K. Burnett, Joey Herger.
Waipahu: Betty Joao, Janice and Paul Sweet.
3. Manana Trail: Jay Munns, John Obata.
Poamoho Trail: Omer Bussen, John Hall, Nani

Parker.

4. Mililani-Wahiawa: David, John and Sarah Bremer, Robert Kincaid.
5. Schofield-Wheeler (including Schofield East Range): Mark Hanzawa, John Wheatley.
6. Kunia Plain: Betty Joao, Janice and Paul Sweet.
7. Palehua Trail: C. Burrows, Sheila Conant, David McCauley, Edmond Medley.

Parties: 27 observers in 9 parties. 46 party-hours (27 on foot, 18 by car, 1 by boat), plus 1 hour owling. 219 party-miles (29 on foot, 188 by car, and 2 by boat), plus 1 mile owling.

Habitat: parks and residential 39%, wetlands 25%, mountain forests 22%, lowland woods and scrub 9%, agricultural land 4%.

Weather: mostly sunny, a few showers, light variable winds in lowlands. Mountains overcast, some rain, and much mud from recent heavy rains.

CONSERVATION UPDATE

HARM BY ANY OTHER NAME...

MAY BE LEGAL:

The present definition of "harm" in the USFWS regulations under the federal Endangered Species Act requires direct evidence of actual injury or death of endangered wildlife before enforcement actions can be taken. Using this definition, you might be able to bulldoze and browse the entire habitat of an endangered forest bird without legally "harming" it. According to Lee Hannah of the University of Hawaii Environmental Center, the legal definition of "harm" used to be stronger. It was weakened in 1981, when the federal regulations under the Endangered Species Act were revised (See *Federal Register* 46(213):54748-54750). Because Hawaii's endangered species law does not have its own definition of "harm", state officials use the federal statute and regulations for guidance. That means that Hawaii's law was automatically weakened when the federal regulations were changed.

In February, State Representatives Tom Okamura and Avis Kiyabu-Saballa of the House Energy, Ecology and Environmental Protection Committee introduced House Bill 2173 to adequately define "harm" in the State of Hawaii. HAS President Sheila Conant supported the bill during a hearing on 5 March. "House Bill 2173 seeks to strengthen the statutes that protect Hawaiian plants and animals from further extinction and endangerment

by providing a strong definition of the word 'harm' in those statutes", she explained. "It is very important that the State of Hawaii take its own legal steps to protect its endangered species, which far outnumber those of the rest of the states combined." A strong definition of "harm" would "encourage cooperation with hunters to decrease feral mammal populations" and would guard our endangered wildlife against "further loss due to habitat degradation without actually having to show evidence of dead plants or animals", a task which Dr. Conant described as "virtually impossible".

Unfortunately, the bill did not pass. However, it gave HAS an opportunity to educate our legislators about some of the pressing needs of Hawaiian wildlife, including our concerns over logging activities in Puu Waawaa (see March 1984 column). Though disappointed with the outcome, President Conant was pleased with the interest shown by some of the committee members.

WILDLIFE TAX CHECK-OFF:

Still no sign of action from Rep. Ken Kiyabu, Chair of the House Finance Committee. The deadline for action is April 7. If S.B. 459 is not passed by the Finance Committee before that date, it will have to be reintroduced to both legislative houses next year. Call Ken Kiyabu at 548-7860 and express your support. (See the February 1984 issue of *'Elepaio* for more background on this one.)

MARSH MONEY:

The long public struggle to return Kawai-nui Marsh "to its status as one of the best wetland bird areas in the State of Hawaii" recently won some well-deserved support from the State Senate. On February 23, Hawaii's Senate Economic Development Committee wisely passed S.B. 1928-84 authorizing a \$5.7 million state appropriation to obtain land and water rights at the marsh. Pointing out the wildlife, cultural, educational, recreational, and scientific values of Kawai-nui Marsh, Muriel Seto delivered Hawaii Audubon Society's testimony, which was prepared by Conservation Chair Carl Christensen. The bill passed the Senate and is now waiting for action in the house.

KAPUA FARMS:

The Farms of Kapua have requested transfer of approximately 6102 acres in Kapua, South Kona from the Conservation District to

the Agriculture District for macadamia nuts, cattle, "alternative crops", and aquaculture. This parcel is adjacent to the Manuka Natural Area Reserve and contains endangered, rare and common native Hawaiian plants and may contain roosting sites for the endangered Hawaiian (Hoary) Bat. H.A.S.'s comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) supported the botanical consultant's (Ken Nagata's) recommendation in the EIS that "approximately 20 acres...including the kauila and Bobea trees be set aside and managed as a preserve". Conservation Chair Christensen further recommended "that the State Land Use Commission should retain this area from within the Conservation District" and should not transfer it to the Agriculture District.

He also suggested that areas identified in the EIS as "Native Forest", other areas containing rare native plant species, and a 300 foot buffer zone along the common border of the project area and the adjacent Manuka Natural Area Reserve should all be retained within the Conservation District.

From responses to his earlier questions, Christensen discovered that lava tubes in the project area were not surveyed for bat roosting activity by the zoological consultant (Andrew Berger). Hence we believe the EIS's description of probable impact on the environment is presently incomplete. H.A.S.'s comments emphasized that all bat roosting sites should be identified "prior to any change in land use district boundaries so that the sites and a broad buffer area surrounding them may be retained within the Conservation District".

ADOPT-A-REFUGE:

Twelve people turned out to battle the pickleweed for the Ae'o (Hawaiian Stilt) and Koloa (Hawaiian Duck) at the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge in Kahuku. The small but industrious crew managed to remove the vegetation, which was 3 to 4 feet high in places, from the leeward half of waterbird nesting islands in two ponds. The other half was left uncut as a windbreak. This is only the beginning, and H.A.S. hopes to help with more volunteer projects on the Refuge in the future.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE:

The Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge (HINWR) includes tremendous seabird colonies; Hawaiian Monk Seal and Green Sea Turtle nesting habitat; the entire world population of the Laysan and Nihoa Finches, the Nihoa Millerbird, and the Laysan Duck; many

rare native plants; and unknown numbers of rare native invertebrates. In March, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) requested public input on management objectives and alternatives for these unique wildlife islands. Their recommendations were published in their third "Planning Update", which is available by calling the USFWS office (546-5608) or writing to: Refuge Manager, Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 50167, Honolulu, HI 96850. H.A.S. reviewed and responded to their plan (details will appear in the next issue).

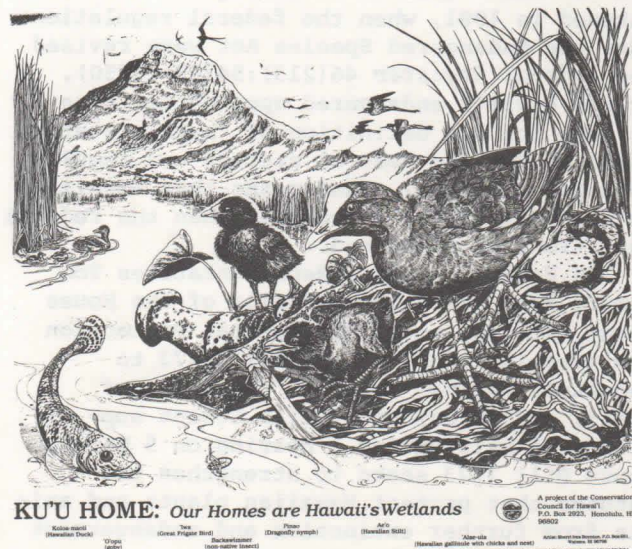
The HINWR planning process and schedule was summarized in 'Elepaio last August (44(2):18). The biological and political history of the islands was reviewed by Refuge Manager Rob Shallenberger in the February issue (44(8):80-81).

Interest in expanded commercial fishing around these islands may threaten the abundant wildlife. Public support for continued protection of these valuable wildlife habitats will help the USFWS plan properly for their future.

Audrey Newman

WILDLIFE WEEK

Enclosed in this issue of 'Elepaio is a copy of the 1984 Wildlife Week poster (shown reduced here), of which Hawaii Audubon Society is a sponsor. The poster is distributed annually by Conservation Council for Hawaii to Hawaii's schools as an educational project. This year's poster, which focuses on Hawaii's water resources, includes articles (printed on the back side of the poster) on Kawainui Marsh, pesticides, and wetland wildlife.



KU'U HOME: Our Homes are Hawaii's Wetlands

A project of the Conservation Council for Hawaii
P.O. Box 2023, Honolulu, HI 96802

ERRATA

Due to an unfortunate printer's error, the author's name was inadvertently removed from the lead article in the last issue of 'Elepaio (page 87). The author, whose name does appear in the Table of Contents for that issue, was Sheila Conant. The printer regrets any inconvenience to the author.

Also, Figure 1 was incorrectly called Figure 2 in the text; there was only a single Figure in the article.

LYON ARBORETUM FIELD TRIP REPORT -JUNE 1983-

Fifteen members and guests joined the Audubon Society's field trip on June 12th, destined for the Lyon Arboretum in upper Manoa Valley. Birding in the Arboretum began at 8 a.m. Rain constantly threatened, but mostly held off (average rainfall at the Arboretum is 160 inches per year).

We saw or heard most of Oahu's common introduced landbirds: Spotted and Zebra Doves, Red-vented and Red-whiskered Bulbuls, White-rumped Shamas, Japanese White-eyes, Common Mynas, Northern and Red-crested Cardinals, House Finches, Nutmeg Mannikins, and Java Sparrows. One native Hawaiian species, an 'Amakihi, was sighted.

A lesson in cockatoo identification came naturally while separating out at least three species of cockatoos, which have been regular residents at Lyon Arboretum in recent years. It has not been established that any are nesting. The earliest known record of these birds in the Arboretum was one Salmon-crested Cockatoo, *Cacatua moluccensis*, found on the 1972 Honolulu Christmas Bird Count. A pair has been seen there continuously since at least 1976. Also seen on this field trip were three smaller cockatoos with orange in their crests. These appear to be Citron-crested Cockatoos (*Cacatua sulphurea citrinocristata*). A very distinctive Palm Cockatoo (*Probosciger aterimus*) was seen several times during the trip. This black bird with a red cheek patch is a bit larger than the white Salmon-crested and Citron-crested Cockatoos.

Also in recent years, a group of Hill Mynas (*Gracula religiosa*) have been in continuous residence at the Arboretum. At least five of these glossy black mynas were seen during the trip.

The mynas and especially the cockatoos can not be considered beneficial to the fragile Hawaiian environment. Some early attempts to capture these high-flying and high-perching birds have failed. Since the field trip, however, Arboretum staff have reported that at least one Salmon-crested and two Citron-crested Cockatoos, and several Hill Mynas, have been captured and removed.

Leilani Pyle

KAMAAINA CONSERVATIONISTS

Hawaii lost two long-time conservationists recently. Col. Leicester W. "Bill" Bryan died in January on the Island of Hawaii and John T. "Jack" Waterhouse died in February in Honolulu. Both these men were life members of the Hawaii Audubon Society.

Bill Bryan, a forester who was credited with planting millions of trees during his 40-year Big Island career, helped preserve many endangered native species, and worked to launch the vanda orchid industry in Hawaii. He also established Manuka State Park in Ka'u, which is considered to have a very good collection of native Hawaiian trees and plants. He was 88.

Jack Waterhouse, a prominent Honolulu business executive and trustee or director of many service organizations, was known for his love of his Kipukai Ranch on the Kauai coast. In 1977 he arranged that this 1,096 acre parcel would go to the State of Hawaii after the lifetimes of his nieces and nephews, to be used as "a nature, animal and wildlife preserve". He was 77.

The Hawaii Audubon Society extends condolences to the families of these well-known citizens who made such outstanding contributions to the protection of Hawaii's native wildlife.

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S. America, Europe, Africa, Pacific.....	\$14.50

APRIL PROGRAM: PREMIER SHOWING OF MALAYSIAN CONSERVATION FILMS

Dr. Thomas Richards, a marine biologist from Cal. Polytechnic State University, is the guest speaker for the Monday, 16 April general meeting.

Dr. Richards has worked with conservation efforts in Malaysia. His program will feature two films produced by the Malaysian appeal of the World Wildlife Fund. As far as he knows, this will be the first time these films are being shown in the U.S.

The first is a 30-minute film called "Forests from the Dawn of Time"; it deals with Malaysian rainforests and discusses the loss through clearcut timber harvest. The second short film (12 minutes) is "Turtles of Trengganu". This is a film about the endangered Giant Leatherback Turtle hatchery on the East Coast of Peninsula Malaysia.

The meeting will be held at McCully-Moiliili Library at 2211 S. King St., Honolulu, beginning at 7:30 p.m. The public is invited. PLEASE NOTE THAT WE ARE NOW MEETING BACK AT OUR REGULAR MEETING PLACE.

ALOHA TO NEW MEMBERS

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

Joint with National: Mrs. Maria Bergmann, Mill Valley, CA; R. Bishaw, Waimanalo; William E. Braden, Kailua; Bob Bray, Kailua-Kona; David Bremer, Mililani Town; Janet N. Butler, Kailua-Kona; Joan Canfield, Kaneohe; Edeone Desha, Lanai City; J. Deuser, Honolulu; Dr. Diane Drigot, Kailua; Sylvie Faildo, Mililani; John Feldmann, Philadelphia, PA; Babineau D. R. Fisher, Kailua; J.F. Greene, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. D.J. Hartwell, Kaneohe; Glenn James, Makawao; Stephen Johnson, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. Will Jopson, Lihue; Mark F. Limont, Scituate, MA; Lt. Charles N. Marlow, Ewa Beach; Martha D. McDaniel, Kaneohe; Mrs. W.C. McDermid, Kailua; Janette McDonald, Kailua-Kona; Ms. Pat Moriyasu, Kurtistown; Mr. L. C. Morris, Jr., Kailua; Jay Munns, Honolulu; Smith Newberry, Hanalei; Edward F. O'Neil, Maunaloa; Dale R. Patterson, Lahaina; Margot L. Reynaud, Kahului; Melissa Leialoha Ross, Koloa; Ronald E. Rytter, Aiea; Dale Sarver, Honolulu; Dr. and Mrs. George F. Schnack, Honolulu; Ms. Susanne Siyberry, Honolulu; J. Edward Sprenger, Kailua; Jim and Pat Stuart, Kahului; Richard J. Sullivan, Honolulu; Mrs. Mary B. Victorine, Mountain

View, HI; Miss Y.M. Villacorta, Waimea; M. Walker, Kaneohe; Dr. V.G. Clark Wismer, Honolulu.

Kammy Wong

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE 1984 CONFERENCE

The 24th Hawaii Forestry and Wildlife Conference will be held 10 and 11 May in Honolulu at the Hale Koa Hotel. There will also be a field trip to the Kaneohe Marine Base, Kawainui Marsh, and Ho'omaluhia Park on Saturday, May 12, to visit endangered water-bird habitats. Both the Conference and the field trip are open to the public. Call Ron Walker at 548-2861 or Peter Stine at 548-7530 for more information.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY WESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE 1984

The western regional conference of the National Audubon Society will be April 14-17 at the Asilomar Conference Center on California's Monterey Peninsula.

This year's theme will be "Water and Wildlife: An Audubon Perspective". Programs and priorities related to the major issues of water and wildlife will be showcased via panel presentations, displays, and workshops during the four-day gathering of Audubon members from throughout the west.

Key participants will include Russell Peterson, N.A.S. President; Richard Martyr, newly named Senior Vice President for National Audubon; and a host of Audubon staff working on programs like the California Condor, the Tulumne River, Grizzly Bear Recovery, and predator management. Also taking part will be Palmer Madden, Audubon's attorney involved with our historic litigation on Mono Lake.

Conference activities will also include chapter leader workshops. For more information contact: Audubon Conference, 555 Audubon Place, Sacramento, CA 95825; phone (916) 481-5332.

HELP WITH 'ELEPAIO

The May issue of the 'Elepaio will be pasted-up 21 April (Sat.) at 1415 Victoria St. beginning at 12 noon. The entry phone number is #198. Call Marie at 533-7530 after 5 p.m. for more information. Everyone welcome to come and learn!

APRIL FIELD TRIP: Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station

The Saturday (NOT Sunday) 14 April field trip will be to Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Sta. in Kaneohe, on Oahu. The trip will feature the Red-footed Booby colony on the Air Station as well as the endangered Hawaiian Stilts in the Nuupia Ponds.

Meet at the Main Gate of the Air Station (H-3 Gate) at 9:00 a.m. or at the State Library on Punchbowl St. in Honolulu at 8:00 a.m. Bring binoculars, spotting scopes, hats and sunscreen. There is not very much walking involved with this field trip. Call the trip leader, Sheila Conant (948-8241 or 988-7439) or Peter Donaldson (456-5662) for more information.

IF NOT A MEMBER, PLEASE JOIN US

JOINT MEMBERSHIP

(National and Hawaii Audubon Societies)

Individual.....	\$ 30.00
Family.....	38.00
Sustaining.....	50.00
Supporting.....	100.00
Contributing.....	250.00
Donor.....	500.00
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Dual Life (single payment).....	2000.00

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
Life.....	150.00

(payable in three equal annual installments)

All Local Memberships and Subscriptions are for a calendar year January through December. New Local Members and late renewing members who send in dues through September may obtain all previous issues of 'Elepaio in that calendar year, upon request and reimbursement to the Society for mailing costs. Dues received after September are applied to membership extended through the following calendar year, but do not include previous issues of 'Elepaio in the current year.

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY

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'ELEPAIO

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	Hawaii 96822)	
Production Committee.....	Anne Conibear,	
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	man, Susan Schenck, and Joel	
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ISLAND REPRESENTATIVES

Lanai	Peter Connally	565-6242
Kauai	Dave Boynton	335-5008

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Apr. 9 (Mon.) Board meeting at the home of Alan Ziegler at 45-636 Liula Pl., Kaneohe, 7:00 p.m. Call 247-5318 for more information.
- Apr. 14 (Saturday) Field trip to KMCAS; see page 105. Meet 8:00 a.m. at the State Library on Punchbowl or 9:00 a.m. at the H-3 gate at the Marine Base. Call S. Conant for more info at 948-8241 or 988-7439.
- Apr. 16 (Mon.) General meeting at the McCully-Moiliili Library at 2211 S. King St., Honolulu. Speaker Dr. Richards on Malaysian conservation. Meeting starts at 7:30 p.m.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 44, No. 10, April 1984

First Records of Juan Fernandez (<i>Pterodroma e. externa</i>) and Stejneger's (<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>) Petrels from Hawaii	
Roger Clapp.....	97
Waipio Christmas Bird Count 1983	
David Bremer.....	98
Conservation Update	
Audrey Newman.....	101
Lyon Arboretum Field Trip Report June 1983	
Leilani Pyle.....	103

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By-laws available by request.

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