



Observations of Migrant and Vagrant Birds from Kure and Midway Atolls, 1982-1983.

Peter Pyle

While assisting with research on Pacific bird navigation, I spent the periods 21 September to 20 October 1982 and 20 September to 16 October 1983 on Kure and Midway Atolls, N. W. Hawaiian Islands. In addition to collecting data on the passage of migrants, observations and identifications were made on a number of vagrants to reach the Atolls. These included Rufous-necked Stint (*Calidris ruficollis*), Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*) and Olive Tree-Pipit (*Anthus hodgsoni*), species previously unrecorded in the Hawaiian Islands. This paper will deal mostly with the occurrence of these and other migrant and vagrant species encountered. It will also briefly summarize migrational data collected for the more common migrants and include some interesting behavioral observations.

On Kure, observations were made during a 4 hour stop-over on 21 September 1982 and from 20 September to 14 October 1983. Observations on Midway were made from 21 September to 20 October 1982 and 14 to 16 October 1983. The following accounts include all transient and vagrant species that I identified during these periods. Name and order follow those of the sixth A.O.U. checklist (1983) except for Pacific Golden Plover, where the taxonomy of Connors (1983) has been adopted. "RBDPF" numbers indicate the accession of identifiable photographs into the Rare Bird Documentary Photo File, maintained by the Hawaii Audubon Society. Most vagrant species are documented by specimen or identifiable photographs. There are, additionally, sight-only records of four species with which I have had previous experience and am confident were correctly identified.

Species Accounts

Lesser Frigatebird (*Fregata ariel*), RBDPF #253-255. -An adult male was observed on Kure over the period 27 September to 13 October 1983. It was the only one recorded despite daily scrutinization of Great Frigatebirds (*F. minor*) in all plumages. Kleptoparasitism was noted by this individual on Brown Noddies (*Anous stolidus*) as opposed to the boobies and tropicbirds chased by the Great Frigatebirds. This species had previously been recorded three times on Kure (Woodward 1972; R. Shallenberger, pers. comm.). Additionally, an adult male, possibly the same individual, was periodically seen and photographed on Tern Island, French Frigate Shoals from July to September 1983 (G. Ludwig, pers. comm.). These are the only records for the Hawaiian Islands.

Cattle Egret (*Bulbulcus ibis*). -An individual was present on Midway when I arrived on 21 Sept 1982. It was joined by three more on 3 October and another on 4 October. The birds remained until at least 21 October and were most frequently observed at the dump. They were identified by yellow legs and bill, and the characteristically squattish shape. Although probably vagrants of main Hawaiian Island populations, a Nearctic or Palearctic origin cannot be precluded, given the nomadic nature of this species. The only other reported occurrence of Cattle Egrets on either of the Atolls was of a bird present on Midway from March

1979 to March 1980 (Ralph and Pyle 1980, Grant and Pettit 1981) that was not recorded the following winter (Grant 1982).

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*), RBDPF #256. -A bird in adult plumage was present on Midway from 14 to 16 October 1983, most frequently observed in the water catchment area. There are about ten previous records of this species in the main Hawaiian Islands (R. Pyle, pers. comm.). This is the first record for the N.W. chain.

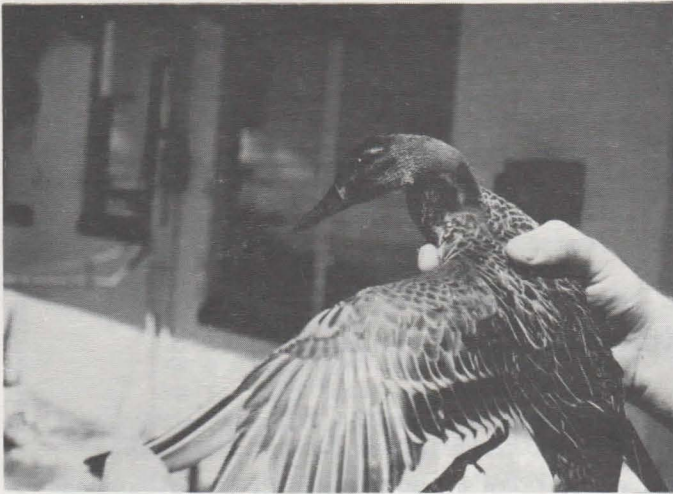
Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*), RBDPF #257-258. -Three separate birds in female plumage were recorded on Kure, on 23 September and 12 and 13 October 1983. In each case, the birds apparently departed the Atoll shortly after initial observation. A bird of this species strongly resembling, and likely the same individual as that observed on 13 October, was present on Midway 14-16 October 1983. This regular migrant to the main Hawaiian Islands has been recorded a number of times on Midway (Fisher 1965, Clapp and Woodward 1968, Grant 1982), but this represents the first definite record on Kure.

Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), RBDPF #259-261. -A female with a freshly broken wing was found in the antenna field on Kure on 30 September 1983. It had probably collided with one of the guy wires used to support the antenna. The bird was kept alive in captivity until 5 October when it died, possibly of an infection resulting from its wound. The specimen has been deposited in the B.P. Bishop Museum (BPBM 159738) and its identity has been confirmed by Roger Clapp (R. Pyle pers. comm.) of the U.S. National Museum. This is the second record of this species in the N.W. Hawaiian Islands. Two were collected on Midway in



Snow Goose. Midway Atoll, NWHI, 15 October 1983.

Photo by Peter Pyle



Garganey. Kure Atoll, NWHI, 30 September 1983.

Photo by Peter Pyle

September 1963 (Clapp and Woodward 1968). There are also a number of sight records in the main Hawaiian Islands (R. Pyle pers. comm.)

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), RBDPF #262-263. -On Kure, three birds flew over the Atoll on 3 October 1983 and an emaciated individual frequented the island's tennis court from 10 to 14 October 1983. On Midway, two to six individuals were present from 3 to 21 October 1982 and seven were noted from 14 to 16 October 1983. These birds were observed primarily in the water catchment area of Sand Island. This common migrant to the main Hawaiian Islands has been recorded on numerous occasions on the atolls and appears to be an uncommon transient through the area.

Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), RBDPF #366-367. -On Midway, a female or eclipse-plumaged male was present from 8 to 21 October 1982, and two in similar plumage were seen from 14 to 16 October 1983. The birds have rufous-brown colored heads and gray axillaries, thus separating them from the similar American Wigeon (*Anas americana*). All birds frequented the water catchment area. The species has been recorded twice on Kure and once on Midway (Clapp and Woodward 1968) and is considered a scarce visitor to the main Hawaiian Islands (R. Pyle 1983a).

American Coot (*Fulica americana*), RBDPF #357. -A bird was present on Kure throughout the 1983 period of observation (20 September to 14 October). This is likely the same individual observed there by National Marine Fisheries personnel in June 1983 (R. Pyle, 1983d) and possibly the same one as was observed by R. Saito (pers. comm.) in February 1983. It represents the westernmost of an unprecedented six to seven reports of coots along the N.W. chain throughout the summer (R. Pyle 1983d). The bird had a reduced, white frontal shield and its bill was white with a dusky area near the tip of the lower mandible. At the top of the frontal shield, a rufous wash approximately 1½ cm in diameter was present and the tip was dusky. The legs were steely gray. T. Burr (pers. comm.), who has examined photographs of the bird, believes it is probably an adult of the Hawaiian subspecies (*F. a. alai*). He adds that this subspecies often has a greyish hue to the tip of the mandibles, and, at times, the frontal shield gives the appearance of a "pinkish hue", although the rufous wash seen on this bird may possibly be a character of a juvenile of the "large red morph" of this subspecies (Pratt 1978).

The coot seemed to have adapted well to the lack of fresh water habitats on Kure and displayed some interesting feeding behavior. It resided in the thick fields of *Verbesina* in the vicinity of the barracks. In the evenings, it would capture and feed on grasshoppers by jumping about 5 cm off the ground and lunging into the growth. This demonstrates how birds can adapt when forced into unaccustomed situations.

Pacific Golden Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*). -This species is a common migrant and winter visitor throughout the Hawaiian Islands. Estimates of the number of birds present on Midway throughout the 1982 period of observation (21 September to 20 October) were as high as 2000 individuals. Counts conducted on Kure, 21 September to 14 October 1983, ranged from 34 to 87 and showed a general increase during the period. First-year birds were distinguished by more uniform and grayer plumage features, spotting on the breast, and less wear on the flight feathers. These comprised only about 5% of populations in the third week of September and up to 25% by the second week of October, in both years.

Counts were conducted on both atolls in search of correlations between migrational patterns and prevailing N. Pacific weather conditions. Numbers of plovers consistently built up towards the ends of periods of fair weather, after high pressure systems had dominated the Pacific. They consistently dropped after the first clear night following a cloudy period associated with low pressure systems passing to the north of the atolls. This suggests a pattern of flying during advantageous wind and sky conditions and resting and feeding when conditions were less favorable. It also shows that at least some of the birds use the atolls for resting enroute to wintering grounds further south, although the percentage of birds doing this could not be determined. Weather and count data have been deposited with Tim and Janet Williams of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and Oscar Johnson of Moorhead State Univ., Minnesota, who currently are studying Pacific Golden Plover migration.

Common Ringed or Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula* or *semipalmatus*), RBDPF #368. -A bird belonging to one of these difficult-to-separate species was present on Sand Island, Midway from 14 to 16 October 1983. The presence or absence of palmations



American Coot. Kure Atoll, NWHI, 27 September 1983.

Photo by Peter Pyle

between the toes could not be ascertained, and the bird did not vocalize, thus preventing a definite identification. A Semipalmated Plover has been collected once before on Midway (Clapp 1968) and R. Pyle (1983a) considers this species an occasional visitor to Hawaii.

Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*). -This species was fairly commonly observed on both atolls, with counts or estimates of 12 to 15 individuals per day recorded at each locale.

Gray-tailed Tattler (*Heteroscelus brevipes*), RBDPF #264-265. - An individual of this species was observed on Green Island, Kure, on 28 September 1983. Aside from indicative plumage features (including a white forehead and paler grey coloration of the breast and upper parts), call notes diagnostic of this species were heard. These included, most commonly, an upward "su-wee" reminiscent of the call of the Pacific Golden Plover. Additionally, a staccato call, transcribed as "twee-bee-bee-bee" was occasionally heard. Though similar in pattern to the familiar "u-li-li-li" of the Wandering Tattler, the quality of the call was different, with individual notes being "whinier" and more drawn out than those of the latter species. This represents the second record of the Gray-tailed in the Hawaiian Islands, the other occurring on Midway in October 1964 (Clapp and Woodward 1968).

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*). -An individual was briefly but unmistakably observed, with Bristle-thighed Curlews, in an antenna field on Sand Island, Midway, on 2 October 1982. It differed from the Bristle-thigheds in having a grayer brown coloration to the entire upperparts, including concolored rump and tail. The latter feature is diagnostic of the Nearctic subspecies (*N. ph. hudsonicus*). In addition, the call note, a ringing "cli-li-li-li" was heard, confirming the identification. The Whimbrel is considered a rare visitor to Hawaii (R. Pyle 1983a). Another bird of the Eurasian form of this species was observed on Oahu later that fall (R. Pyle 1983b). The species had not been previously recorded from the N.W. Hawaiian Islands.

Bristle-thighed Curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*). -This species migrates fairly commonly through the N.W. Hawaiian Islands. On Kure, counts of three to six individuals were recorded throughout the 1983 period of observation (20 September to 14 October). On Midway, counts of 25-35 birds per day were recorded from 21 September to 20 October 1982. In 1983, the birds were more prevalent here, with a count of about 90 individuals recorded on 15 October.

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), RBDPF #267-268. - Separate individuals were present on Kure on 29 September 1983 and from 10 to 14 October 1983. After viewing photographs of the latter bird, R. Clapp (pers. comm.) of the U.S. National Museum refers it to the eastern Palearctic race (*L. l. bauri*) which also breeds in western Alaska. There are scattered records of this species on Kure, Midway, and other N.W. Hawaiian Islands (Fisher 1960, Clapp and Woodward 1968, Rauzon 1978, Grant and Pettit 1981). This species appears to be a rare but regular transient through the area.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*). -Turnstones are common throughout the Hawaiian Islands as migrants and winter residents. On Midway in 1982, an average of 750 individuals per day was estimated through the period of observation (21 September to 20 October). Counts of 500-650 birds were recorded each evening flying to roost on a large wooden platform (known locally as the "reef hotel"), situated about two km north of Sand Island. In 1983, counts on Kure varied from 34 to 70 birds over the period 20 September to 14 October, with fluctuations in number paralleling those of Pacific Golden Plovers.



Bar-tailed Godwit. Kure Atoll, NWHI, 11 October 1983.

Photo by Peter Pyle

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*). -This regular migrant to the Hawaiian Islands was recorded in small numbers on both atolls. On Kure, daily counts varied from zero to six birds over the period 20 September to 14 October 1983. On Midway, counts of zero to three birds were recorded from 21 September to 20 October 1982, and four birds (including two on Eastern Island) were counted on 15 October 1983.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*), RBDPF #369. -A winter-plumaged bird with a drooping right wing was recorded on Kure on 23 September 1983. It was identified by its relatively long (for a "small-*Calidris*") and drooping bill, the presence of a fair amount of rufous edging to the tertials and scapulars and by its call note, a high-pitched "jeet". What surely was the same bird (also with a drooping right wing) was present in the water-catchment area on Midway from 14 to 16 October 1983. This is the second record for the N.W. Hawaiian Islands. A Western Sandpiper was collected on Kure in December 1966 (Clapp and Woodward 1968).

Rufous-necked Stint (*Calidris ruficollis*), RBDPF #269, 281-282. -A first-year bird of this species was carefully identified on Green Island, Kure, on 13 and 14 October 1983. The identification was confirmed by in-depth analysis of photographs and field marks. Because of the difficulty in separating this species from the Little Stint (neither of which had been previously recorded in the Hawaiian Islands), complete and lengthy documentation will be necessary. A paper detailing the occurrence of these and other small calidrids in Hawaii is currently in preparation.

Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*), RBDPF #270-275. -A first-year bird of this species was studied on Kure over the period 25 September to 11 October 1983. Identification as this species has been confirmed by European experts who have examined photographs of the bird. See comments under Rufous-necked Stint.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*), RBDPF #276-277. - This species was fairly commonly observed on both atolls. Six birds were present on Kure on 21 September 1982, and four separate individuals were recorded here from 29 September to 14 October 1983. On Midway, birds were present throughout the 1982 period. A high count of 24 individuals, recorded on 25 September, had been reduced to six by 21 October. Ten birds were also present here from 14 to 16 October 1983. This species was easily separated from the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper by a lesser amount of rufous in the

upperpart plumage, heavily streaked (as opposed to washed) breast and by a more ringing and trilled call note. Scattered records of Pectoral Sandpipers exist for the N.W. Hawaiian Islands (Clapp and Woodward 1968); but, this many is unprecedented, although in accordance with the higher numbers of this species reported elsewhere in Hawaii during these two years (R. Pyle 1983b and in press).

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*), RBDPF #278-279. -Numbers similar to those of the Pectoral Sandpiper were recorded on both atolls. On Kure, one to five birds were present from 4 to 14 October 1983. On Midway in 1982, the first one arrived on 7 October, thereafter numbers built slowly to a high-count of 20 from 17 to 21 October. These included up to 12 birds on Eastern Island (20 October). A year later, 21 individuals were observed in the water catchment area from 14 to 16 October. As with the closely related Pectoral Sandpiper, the totals on Midway are above average for the Hawaiian Islands (R. Pyle, pers. comm.)

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*), RBDPF #365. -Individuals of this species were observed on Sand Island, Midway from 17 to 21 October 1982 and from 14 to 16 October 1983. They have been previously recorded three times on Midway and once on Kure (Clapp and Woodward 1968) and are considered regular visitors to the Hawaiian Islands (R. Pyle 1983a).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*). -Two individuals were present on Kure on 21 September 1982. One bird, possibly one of these same individuals, was observed on Sand Island, Midway from 26 to 30 September 1982. They were identified to species by their medium size, rather long and yellow legs, uniformly scaly upperparts, buffy underparts, and lack of wing-bars, wing-stripes or any white in the tail or upper-tail coverts. The greater underwing coverts were a darker brown than the rest of the underwing feathers. The species had previously been reported only twice in the Hawaiian Islands, once each on Oahu and Kauai (R. Pyle, pers. comm.)

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*), RBDPF #228. -Three males of this species were recorded on Sand Island, Midway in 1982. The mummified remains of a first-year bird were found in the central

antenna field on 23 September and deposited in the B.P. Bishop Museum (BPBM 159286; identity and age confirmed by R. Clapp of the U.S. National Museum). Additionally, an individual in adult plumage was present from 23 September to 6 October and another first-year bird was observed from 29 September to 20 October. Yet another first-year male was present on Kure over the period 21 September to 14 October 1983. Ages of birds were distinguished by the color of the breast (white in adults, buffy in first-year individuals) and of the back (grayish-brown in adults, buffy brown in first year birds). The birds wandered widely over the islands, feeding on grassy as well as sandy substrates and often foraging in the company of other shorebirds. Males collected on Kure in December 1963 (Clapp and Woodward 1968) and Pearl and Hermes Reef in August 1967 (Amerson et al. 1974) represent the only other reports of this species in the N.W. Hawaiian Islands. The species is considered an uncommon but regular visitor in the Hawaiian Islands (R. Pyle 1983a).

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*), RBDPF #280. -Two individuals were present on Midway from 14 to 16 October 1983. In addition to appropriate plumage and bill-length characteristics, the diagnostic high-pitched "keek" call notes were noted. This separates this species from the very similar Short-billed Dowitcher (*L. griseus*). Long-billed have been recorded twice before on Midway (Grant 1982) and once (plus three other unidentified dowitchers) on Kure (Woodward 1972). They are considered occasional to frequent visitors to the Hawaiian Islands (R. Pyle 1983a).

Least or Little Tern (*Sterna antillarum* or *albifrons*), RBDPF #364. -These species have recently been split (A.O.U. 1983), and first-year individuals are considered extremely difficult, if not impossible, to separate in the field. In 1982, six first-year birds were recorded. An individual was present on Kure on 21 September and five were observed on Midway, in the water catchment area, on 23 September. These gradually departed, the last one remaining until 9 October. Three individuals of this species pair, recorded on Tern Island, French Frigate Shoals in Fall 1979 (R. Pyle 1980), are the only others reported in the N.W. Hawaiian Islands. They are considered regular, however, in the main Hawaiian Islands (R. Pyle pers. comm.).

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*). -A molting adult was recorded occasionally in the water catchment area on Midway from 24 September to 8 October 1982. It was separated from the somewhat similar immature Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*) on the basis of less angular proportions, lack of spotting on the back, and a distinct (and enlarging as the bird molted) white patch on the forehead. Additionally, it had blackish-gray underparts (including the wings) with a slightly paler tail, black throat and belly and white vent. An adult Black Tern, collected on Kure in June 1967 (Woodward 1972), is the only other record for the N.W. Hawaiian Islands.

Parakeet Auklet (*Cyclorrhynchus psittacula*). -The mummified remains of an individual were found on Kure on 25 September 1983. The bird may well have washed ashore during the previous winter, as six of this sporadically occurring species were picked up on Midway during February 1983 (R. Pyle 1983c). There are six other records of remains from the Atolls (Fisher 1965, Grant 1982). The bird was deposited in the B.P. Bishop Museum (BPBM 159739).

Olive Tree-Pipit (*Anthus hodgsoni*), RBDPF #283-287. -On 29 September 1983, 12 to 15 individuals of this species arrived on Kure Atoll. Over half of them departed on the night of 7 to 8 October, with



Vagrant shorebirds in the water catchment area, Midway, 15 October 1983. Left to right: Long-billed Dowitcher, Pectoral Sandpiper, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Dunlin, and Pectoral Sandpiper.

Photo by Peter Pyle

3 to 5 birds remaining at least until 14 October. The species was identified by the indistinctly streaked, olive crown and back, distinct yellow supercillium, and black patch at the rear of the ear coverts. In addition, the characteristic call note, a high-pitched and buzzy "zeet" was heard on numerous occasions. (Photographs of the birds have been confirmed to species by R. Clapp of the U.S. National Museum). Not only does this constitute a new record for the Hawaiian Islands, but the occurrence of such a number of vagrant passerines at one time is unprecedented. This occurrence will be more completely discussed in a separate article.



Olive Tree-Pipit. Kure Atoll, NWHI, 30 September 1983.

Photo by Peter Pyle

Red-throated Pipit (*Anthus cervinus*), RBDPF #288-292. -An individual was present on Kure from 20 to 22 September 1983 where it frequented the dump. Diagnostic field marks included brown back with heavy black streaking and including two noticeably paler streaks down each side of the back, well-defined malar streaks broadening into triangles on the upper breast, distinct side-streaking on pale yellow underparts, and yellow legs. In addition, the call note, a somewhat explosive and clear "pseep", was heard on numerous occasions, confirming the identification. A bird collected on Kure in September 1963 (Clapp and Woodward 1968) represents the only other record of this species in the Hawaiian Islands.

Common Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea*), RBDPF #229. -A male was seen briefly on Sand Island, Midway, on 12 October 1982. Aside from other appropriate field-marks (red cap, black area on face, strong pink wash on brown streaked breast), the bird's rump was strongly streaked, confirming the identification to species. Another Common Redpoll, observed on Kure from November to December 1977, and again in March 1978 (Rauzon 1978, R. Pyle 1979) represents the only other record for the Hawaiian Islands.

Acknowledgements

My presence on the atolls was sponsored by Tim and Janet Williams of Swarthmore College, PA. Coast Guard Commanding Officer Dave Hill (Kure) and Navy Chief Matske (Midway) ensured my comfortable and welcome existence while within their domains.

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ALOHA TO NEW MEMBERS

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

Local: Richard Bottomley, Kilauea; Charles K. Burrows, Kailua; Thomas R. Chell, Rowland Heights, CA; Yvonne Ching-Paulson, Makawao; John C. Elliott, San Marino, CA; Tony Greenfield, Sechett, B.C., Canada; Leo Greg, Davis, CA; Russell K. Hiranaga, Mountain View, CA; Kay Johnson, Honolulu; Dawn Karasaki, Kailua-Kona; James Krakowski, Honolulu; Elizabeth Kumabe, Honolulu; Sherry L. Martan, Picacho, AZ; Susan Miller, Honolulu; Barbara Muscutt, Lahaina; Michele A. Peters, Albuquerque, NM; Kurt Pohlman, Honolulu; Lynn Raulerson, Mangilao, Guam; Robert R. Russell, Honolulu; Lori Schlichtemier, Omaha, NE; Andrew Starrett, Northridge, CA; Byron Stone, San Antonio, TX; Charles P. Stone, HI National Park; Cheryl Stremski, Lihue; Avery Taylor, Kamuela; Anne-Marie Weber, Kailua.

New Local Life Member: Robert G. Knox, Anchorage, AK.

Joint with National: Ms. Anne Anderson, Pearl Harbor; Lorraine Madsen Buckley, Kaneohe; Donald E. Buechner, Honolulu; L.R. Burkhamer, Kapaa; Melody Cary, Kailua; Lawrence V. Castro, Kula; Ms. Melba R. Corntassel, Honolulu; Steven L. Farmer, Kaneohe; Ware Fuller, Kula; Fran Guild, Pepeekeo; Penelope Gurley, Blue Lake, CA; Michael T. Hall, Hauula; Dana Headapoli, Ewa Beach; Betty Hearn, Honolulu; Milly Horton, Honolulu; John Jasinski, Hanalei; Ted Isaac, Koloa; Gerald K. Kimura, Kula; Don T. Morgan, Haleiwa; Mrs. Merilee Neeley, Honolulu; Patrick J. O'Farrell, Honolulu; Charles F. Ohashi, Honolulu; George Matthew Puder, Honolulu; Katie Scott, Honolulu; K. Shahan, Honolulu; Will Sweet, Ewa Beach; C.R. Toby, Honolulu; Diane M. Tom, Honolulu; Mrs. Bronwen L. Welch, Honolulu; Bruce Welker, Kailua-Kona; Robert Whiting, Honolulu; Shawn V. Whitson, Honolulu; Gary Winter, Pukalani; James Wood, Wahiawa.

Kammy Wong & Susan Schenck

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MAY FIELD TRIP: MANANA ISLAND

The 20 May (Sunday) field trip is scheduled to have Manana (Rabbit) Island as the destination.

For each of the past several years, the Hawaii Audubon has led one or more trips to this State Seabird Sanctuary. The May trip is the first of several planned for this year.

Access to Manana is by permit only, and the permit restricts each field trip to an upper limit of 30 people.

Manana is a small island near Makapuu Beach; it can be reached only by swimming or wading ashore from a small boat. There is no fresh water and no shade on the island. If you are not comfortable with the idea of riding in a small boat, making your way in the surf to a rocky beach, spending several hours in the hot sun, or swimming from the boat to the shore, then these trips are not for you! If you are willing to risk these hazards, Manana is a good place to get close-up looks at seabirds.

There is a nominal fee to pay for the boat ride. Interested persons must call Dr. Sheila Conant (948-8241 or 988-7439) or Peter Donaldson (456-5662), in order to get on the list and find out where the meeting place is.

Participants should cover optical equipment with several waterproof layers of plastic, and wear sneakers or other appropriate protective footwear. Be assured, you are guaranteed to get wet!

WAIKIKI AQUARIUM: SEABIRD LECTURE

The Waikiki Aquarium is sponsoring a series of Natural History lectures. The May lecture will be given by Stewart Fefer of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. His talk will feature the distribution and natural history of seabirds in the Hawaiian Islands, and the potential effects of human activities on their colonies.

The lecture is Wednesday, 23 May, at 7:30 p.m. in the Waikiki Aquarium foyer. Phone 923-4725 for more information. A \$1.50 donation will be appreciated.

HELP WITH 'ELEPAIO

The June issue of the '*Elepaio* will be pasted-up 19 May (Sat.) at 1415 Victoria St. in Honolulu beginning at 12 noon. The entry phone can be obtained by calling Marie at 533-7530 after 5 p.m. Everyone welcome to help!

MAY PROGRAM: HAWAIIAN FEATHERWORK

The guest speaker for the Monday 21 May Hawaii Audubon general meeting will be Leilani Pyle. She will present her program *Native Hawaiians and Featherwork*. The program will feature slides of feather capes of old Hawaii, as well as slides of the native birds which provided the feathers.

The meeting will be held at the McCully-Moiliili Library at 2211 S. King St. at 7:30 p.m. If you have friends that are interested, bring them along! They are always welcome.

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	(Send articles to Marie Morin, 1415 Victoria St. #1515, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822)	
Production Committee.....	Anne Conibear, Kathy Harrington, Audrey New- man, Susan Schenck, and Joel Simasko.	

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Lanai	Peter Connally	565-6242
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- May 14 (Mon.) Board meeting at Moanalua Gardens at 7:00 p.m. Call Suzan Harada at 839-5334 for information and direction.
- May 20 (Sun.) Field trip to Manana Island. Call Sheila Conant at 948-8241 or 988-7439 if you are interested, but see page 113 first!
- May 21 (Mon.) General meeting at the McCully-Moiliili Library at 2211 S. King St., Honolulu. Speaker will be Leilani Pyle, on *Hawaiian Featherwork*. Meeting starts at 7:30 p.m.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 44, No. 11, May 1984

Observations of Migrant and Vagrant Birds from Kure and Midway Atolls, 1982-1983	
Peter Pyle.....	107

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Are you planning to move? If so, please let us know ahead of time, or as soon as you know your new address.

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