



Oahu 'Amakihi Nests in Tantalus Garden

C. Robert Eddinger

The Common Amakihi (*Hemignathus virens*), subfamily Drepanidinae, has four distinct subspecies: *Hemignathus virens stejnegeri* on Kauai, *H. v. chloris* on Oahu; *H. v. wilsoni* on Maui, Molokai, and Lanai; and *H. v. virens* on Hawaii. It is listed as abundant on Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai, uncommon on Molokai and Oahu, and rare on Lanai (Berger 1981). The name "Oahu 'Amakihi" will be used throughout this paper for the subspecies *H. v. chloris*.

Perkins (1903) described the nest of *H. v. virens* as a "simple structure . . . built largely of dried roots, leaves and twigs, and lined with finer rootlets." The eggs were illustrated by Wilson and Evans (1890-1899) and by Rothschild (1893-1900). Bryan (1905) described a single nest of *H. v. virens* and its three eggs, and comments that the eggs were much paler in color than those shown by Newton. He also commented that the nest illustrated by Rothschild "lacks character", and that both the nest and eggs shown by Wilson and Evans are "misleading". Berger (1969) made a study of *H. v. virens* in the mamani (*Sophora chrysophylla*)-naio (*Myoporum sandwicense*) forest on the slopes of Mauna Kea and published the first colored photograph of the nest and eggs of any subspecies of the Amakihi.

Munro (1944: 103) found one nest of *H. v. wilsoni* on Lanai on 13 April 1913. He shook the tree and "two or three young birds flew out of the nest."

The first nest with eggs of *H. v. stejnegeri* apparently was found by Berger on 22 June 1968 (Berger 1981).

In 1980 Ralph and Russel discovered the first nest of *H. v. chloris* (Ralph and Russel 1981). The nest was found on 22 June 1980 while it was still under construction, but was gone from the tree when the site was visited 10 days later. No sign of the nest could be found.

At 4:30 p.m. on 11 April 1983, while I was weeding my garden, I observed a female Oahu 'Amakihi fly from a Hawaiian koa (*Acacia koa*) into the branches of a kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*) above my head. The female flew directly to a branch above the nest, and then into the nest. I assumed that the female was incubating because she spent periods of approximately 15 minutes on the nest, flew off for several minutes, returned to the nest, and continued to repeat this pattern. Once during my initial observation I saw the male Oahu 'Amakihi fly directly to the nest. He left within seconds, followed by the female. In the neighboring koa the female solicited courtship feeding by depressing and fluttering her wings. The male approached and apparently fed the female, then both fed in the koa trees downhill from the nest site.

My garden is a series of terraces on a steep hillside on Forest Ridge Way on Mt. Tantalus (elevation 610 m), Oahu. A

description of the garden and photographs are given by Uprichard (1983). The garden overstory is a mature stand of Hawaiian koa and kukui. The understory and ground cover include a wide variety of both native and exotic vegetation. The Oahu 'Amakihi is common in this area of Tantalus and can be seen and heard here throughout the year.

The nest was located in a cluster of branches growing up from a horizontal limb of a kukui. The nest was 7.6 m above a trail through the garden, but the nest actually hung out over a steep slope adding another 1.5 m (9.1 m total) from the nest to the ground below. The basal circumference of the nest tree was 2 m. The nest tree is in approximately the middle of the half-acre garden. A garden bench below and 9 m. to the left of the nest provided a good seat from which to observe the nest from 11 April to 23 April; the nest was blown out of the tree on April 23. Andrew J. Berger joined me below the nest site for some observations on 15 April 1983.

The nest contents were not visible from any vantage point. I assumed that the female was incubating from 11 to 15 April 1983. During those five days I took attentive-inattentive readings for one hour periods each day (4:00 to 5:00 p.m.). The attentive period during each of those five hours averaged 52 minutes (range of 50 to 53) and the percent of time the eggs were covered averaged 86.6% (range of 83.3% to 88.3%).



Kauai 'Amakihi nest, May 1969, Kauai.

Photo by C. Robert Eddinger

During my observations I frequently saw the male Oahu 'Amakihi approach the nest while the female was incubating. This behavior occurred approximately once per hour. The male sometimes flew to a branch 3 m above and to the right of the nest but often flew directly to the nest rim. As he departed, the female quickly joined him and they fed together in the neighboring koa trees. Sometimes this was accompanied by courtship feeding.

While the female Oahu 'Amakihi was on the nest the male flew to a series of perches in koa trees around the nest where he sometimes gave his full song and at other times a quieter, less elaborate song. When the male and female fed together, they constantly used call notes to maintain contact. Once, following a very gusty period of wind, I heard the male give call notes and the female answered with one call note from within the nest.

On 16 April Mt. Tantalus had a strong wind and rain that persisted throughout the night. On 17 April I heard Oahu 'Amakihi call notes and singing in the distance but there was no activity at the nest. I continued my observations through 22 April, but there was still no activity at the nest site. On 23 April I found the nest on the ground below the kukui tree.

The nest had the following measurements (in millimeters): rim thickness, 6.9-16.5; outside diameter, 75.0-83.0; measurement from top rim to bottom of the nest, 38.2-47.0; inside diameter, 50.9-59.9; cup depth, 26.5.

The outer portion of the nest was rather loosely constructed of long, wide grass fibers with a few long sticks woven into the supporting base. The nest cup was lined with very thin hair-like fibers.

Acknowledgements

My thanks to Dr. Andrew J. Berger for his inspiration and for sharing my excitement in the discovery.

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Department of Natural Sciences
Honolulu Community College
874 Dillingham Blvd.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817.

First O'ahu Record of the Warbling Silverbill

by Sheila Conant

On the morning of 4 February 1984 at about 0800, I was on my way to Bellows Air Force Base to begin a field trip. My companions and I drove around the southeast end of O'ahu, passing Sandy Beach, Queen's Beach and Makapu'u Point. Just as we approached the entrance to the Hawaii Kai Golf Course, I saw several small birds that appeared to be estrildid-type finches. The birds were dark gray in color and their tails were longer than those of Nutmeg Mannikins (*Lonchura punctulata*). Because we were late for a rendezvous at the Bellows Air Force Base gate, we did not stop and attempt to identify the birds. At the time I saw them, I felt it likely that they were Warbling Silverbills (*Lonchura malabarica*).

Eight days later I returned to the area accompanied by A. Newman and R. Williams, but after about two hours of walking in the Queen's Beach area makai of the Kalaniana'ole Highway, we had not seen any Warbling Silverbills. Nevertheless I returned the following morning to search again. This time I did see and identify two birds as Warbling Silverbills. I saw the birds at approximately 0845 sitting in the top of a small kiawe tree (*Prosopis pallida*) about 25 to 30 m. away. The birds were dark grayish-brown on the wings and tail, pale on the underparts, and their bills were distinctly gray in color. I was able to see the birds clearly for about 30 seconds before they flew into the distance towards the Makapu'u Lighthouse. I heard no calls or song, so was not able to confirm my identification on the basis of vocalizations as well as appearance.

Several days after I first saw these birds on 4 February, I spoke briefly with Mr. Ed Arrigoni, who hikes frequently in the area. When I mentioned seeing these birds, he responded by saying that he had been seeing an unfamiliar bird in the vicinity for several months and had been unable to identify them, though he had concluded the birds were not Nutmeg Mannikins, which they resembled. He had not seen the photo of the Warbling Silverbill in the Third Edition of Hawaii's Birds (Hawaii Audubon Society 1981). After seeing the photo he felt that he had been seeing Warbling Silverbills on his hikes.

This exotic bird, relatively new to Hawai'i (Berger 1975), has now been confirmed on all the main islands except Kaua'i and Ni'ihau. Berger (1975) saw it on Hawai'i Island in 1974, Walters (1979) on Maui in 1978, Hirai (1979) on Lana'i in 1979, Conant (1983) on Kaho'olawe in 1980, and Burr and Luscomb (Pyle 1982) on west Moloka'i in 1981. Clearly this species has great dispersal ability.

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Department of General Science
2450 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

POAMOHO TRAIL FIELD TRIP REPORT

The 11 March 1984 field trip to Poamoho Trail on Oahu was made up of a small group of five bird watchers.

After getting the required permission from Dole and the Army for access, we car-pooled and drove up to the trail. On the way up we passed mainly plowed agricultural fields and other disturbed vegetation, but saw or heard Nutmeg Mannikins, White-rumped Shamas, Golden Plovers, and Common Mynas.

The weather had been dry, but even so, the upper road was muddy and neither of the vehicles was able to make it all the way to the parking area at the base of the trailhead. We hiked to the beginning of the trailhead, and there paused to detect Japanese Bush-Warblers, Japanese White-eyes, Northern Cardinals, White-rumped Shamas, and a single 'Apapane.

A short distance up the trail, we saw and heard a Red-vented Bulbul. About one mile up the trail, a few 'Amakihi began to be seen and heard. All along the way, we also detected White-rumped Shamas, Japanese Bush-Warblers, Japanese White-eyes, Northern Cardinals, and 'Apapanes.

It seemed like very little ohia was in bloom, although a few yellow ohia trees were noticed along the trail blooming. Clidemia is common along the trail.

By noon, we had reached the top, where Poamoho Trail joins the summit trail: a distance of 3.4 miles, according to the sign. It was very clear and warm when we arrived, and the panoramic view was well worth the hike. While we ate lunch, we saw and heard Japanese White-eyes around us, and heard White-rumped Shamas and 'Apapanes in the steep valleys below.

Clouds began to move in just as we were leaving the ridge top, and it began to rain heavily during the hike back. We were at our cars by 3:00 p.m., wet but satisfied with a good hike, in spite of the fact that no 'I'iwi or 'Elepaio were detected during this trip.

Marie Morin

TWO MORE ENDANGERED HAWAIIAN PLANTS

On 17 February 1984, two extremely rare native Hawaiian plants, both restricted to Diamond Head Crater on Oahu, were added to the federal list of endangered species. One is an herb (*Bidens cuneata*) and the other a small shrub (*Schiedea adamantis*). Existing threats to these plants presently include: danger from fire; soil compaction, erosion, and trampling due to a trail; and competition from aggressive, introduced plants. For more details, see the March 1984 *Endangered Species Technical Bulletin*, published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species Program.

The addition of these two plants to the federal list brings the official number of endangered Hawaiian plants to nine species; however, many, many more have been suggested for such status.

LIHUE, KAUAI CHRISTMAS COUNT -1983-

Winona Sears

The count day (17 December 1983) for us this year was beautiful, clear, and sunny with very few scattered clouds, and almost no wind. As the day progressed, there were more clouds until there was a thin overcast which kept it from being too hot. Count areas were clear, and we had a most enthusiastic count group. One area which seemed unusually low in birds was the Huleia Stream and Nawiliwili Harbor. Other parts of the count area more than made up for this.

We found two new species of birds: Java Sparrows on Kauai Surf Golf Course and Indian Ringneck Parakeets at Kukiolono Park in Kalaheo. Both now seem well established and the State Wildlife Biologist staff does not know where they came from, unless they came from Oahu on their own.

Twenty-five observers participated in this year's count, with 23 people in 10 different parties plus two at feeders.

Participants included: Stuart Bradley, Sr. and Jr.; Sophie Cluff; Zipporah Douglas; Leilani Fehr; Holbrook Goodale; Mary and Nat Guerrero; Evelyn Johnson; Henri and Milton Kushkin; Dan, Hannah, Linda, and Mary Moriarty; Gilbert and Muriel Parfitt; Lisa and Robin Rice; David and Winona Sears (Compiler); Virginia Siewertsen; Reva Stiglmeier; William Theobald; and Sara Toubman.

LIHUE CHRISTMAS COUNT - 1983

Areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
White-tailed Tropicbird	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Cattle Egret	100	27	142	1971	83	20	38	2381
Black-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	5
Green-winged Teal	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	25
Mallard	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	20
Hawaiian Duck (Koloa)	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	9
Northern Pintail	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	18
Northern Shoveler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Japanese Quail	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4
Red Junglefowl	13	.	.	.	.	5	.	18
Ring-necked Pheasant	.	7	9	1	2	1	2	22
Common (Hawaiian) Moorhen	3	.	20	.	2	.	.	25
American (Hawaiian) Coot	2	.	410	6	1	.	.	419
Pacific Golden Plover	12	6	116	30	1	15	.	180
Black-necked (Hawaiian) Stilt	91	.	11	.	.	.	.	102
Wandering Tattler	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4
Ruddy Turnstone	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	11
Sanderling	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	6
Spotted Dove	2	.	39	13	5	22	.	81
Zebra Dove	61	64	234	36	30	181	26	632
Indian Ringneck Parakeet	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	30
Short-eared (Hawaiian) Owl	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	4
White-rumped Shama	1	.	7	11	4	10	.	33
Melodious Laughing-thrush	.	.	5	2	.	6	.	13
Northern Mockingbird	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	8
Common Myna	55	22	240	109	19	11	22	478
Japanese White-eye	46	4	39	24	10	25	4	152
Northern Cardinal	7	.	9	12	.	7	.	35
Red-crested Cardinal	2	2	2	4	.	4	4	18
Western Meadowlark	.	.	13	5	.	1	.	19
House Finch	2	6	24	.	37	2	.	71
House Sparrow	.	31	26	72	25	118	10	282
Nutmeg Mannikin	21	.	274	88	20	.	5	408
Chestnut Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	16
Java Sparrow	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8

No. of Species	20	12	26	18	18	15	11	35
No. of Individuals	436	179	1698	2389	249	428	161	5540

Areas covered

1. Wailua River to north side of Lihue, including airport road and holding ponds west to Lihue.
2. Nawiliwili Harbor, Huleia Stream, Menehune Fishpond, Kauai Surf Golf Course.
3. South of Lihue to Knudsen Gap Road, including Kipu Ranch and Waita Reservoir.
4. Omao Road, Koloa town and Poipu.
5. Pacific Tropical Botanical Gardens.
6. Lihue town.
7. Kalaheo, including Kukuiohono Park.

NO NA LEO 'OLE

1984 LEGISLATIVE WRAP-UP

(Editors' note: this column was formerly called "Conservation Update".)

WILDLIFE TAX CHECK-OFF NOT DEAD YET:

Hawaii is still one of only eight states in the U.S. where taxpayers do not have the opportunity to donate part of their state tax refund to protect wildlife. But we won't give up. The check-off bill, SB 459, did not get out of Rep. Ken Kiyabu's House Finance Committee because of concerns over "administrative problems". Conservationists will seek to submit a similar bill in the fall. In the meantime, now is a good time to talk to your elected officials and prepare them to vote with us next session.

KAWAI NUI MARSH MONEY:

Years of effort are paying off for Kawai Nui Marsh, its friends and supporters. The approved budget for 1985 included money to acquire land and water rights needed to re-establish and preserve the marsh's native ecosystems. The budget now needs the Governor's signature.

NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS:

Ask Hawaii conservationists what is worse than a bad Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and they'll probably moan "negative dec's". In Hawaii, every project requiring state or county permission is briefly reviewed to determine its probable impact on the environment. If this review determines that the project will not degrade the environment, then a negative declaration is filed, and the applicant does not have to prepare an EIS. In many cases this is appropriate. But at times, citizens and other agencies disagree with the government's judgement. For instance, Hawaii Audubon Society's Laupahoehoe law suit initially began with a contested negative declaration (see 'Elepaio 43(9):75).

In the past, appeals were not possible, and dissatisfied parties had to go to court. This year, the Legislature passed a bill (HB 2075) allowing administrative appeals of negative declarations prior to legal action. Reps. Tom Okamura (Halawa-Aiea) and Avis Kiyabu-Saballa (Waipahu-Ewa Beach) introduced the successful bill.

PESTICIDES AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY:

Growing public concern over water supplies contaminated with pesticides seems to have spurred the legislature to action. HB 2612 directs the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) to coordinate "the establishment of an integrated pesticide policy" for the state. Specifically, it requires studies of the movement and fate of "potentially toxic and hazardous pesticides"; "systematic monitoring...of all aquifers and surface water sources"; a data base of historical and current pesticide use patterns; agency action plans; mandatory reporting system of pesticide sales; emergency contingency plans; development of "criteria to assess the risks...supplementing federal standards"; and public information dissemination. The measure passed both houses with a 1985 deadline and a \$160,000 single-year appropriation. A tall order for just one year!

NORTHWESTERN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

Approximately 30 wildlife enthusiasts, fishermen, and curious citizens showed up for the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge management planning workshop in March. Given the range of interests, there was a surprising amount of agreement. Everyone supported strong protection for the extraordinary wildlife of our "leeward" islands. Differences mostly dealt with how much and what kind of fishery support were compatible with protecting the wildlife.

The Draft EIS on the refuge's management plan should be available in June. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P. O. Box 50167, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850 or call (808) 546-5608 if you want to comment.

In a related issue, Conservation Chair Carl Christensen wrote to the Division of Aquatic Resources supporting the use of "escape devices" on lobster traps, to minimize "ghost fishing" by lost traps. (Lobster are important prey for the Hawaiian monk seal.) According to Division Head Sakuda, such devices are being investigated by the National Marine Fisheries Service now and will be required by the State if the results warrant.

BE IT RESOLVED:

Each session, our legislators submit, discuss, and sometimes even pass a wide array of resolutions. Resolutions usually recognize a worthwhile cause or request investigations into key issues by the appropriate state a-

gency. Though they are not laws, resolutions can be the first step to legislative action. They can also tell us something about what our legislators think. In 1984, native wildlife resolutions did not fare well, but they did find a few faithful supporters.

Endangered Species Protection Month (SR 130/SCR 109) will officially begin July 1, 1984 if the Governor acts on this resolution. It was the only wildlife resolution to pass both houses this session. It was offered jointly by 10 of our 25 senators: Tony Chang (Nuuanu-Liliha-Alewa Heights), Lehua Fernandes Salling (Kauai-Niihau), Neil Avercrombie (Tantalus-Makiki-Downtown), Dante K. Carpenter (Hilo), Richard Henderson (Kona), W. Buddy Soares (Makapuu-Aina Haina), James Aki (Makakilo-Leeward), Mamoru Yamasaki (Kihei-Kahalui-Makawao), Norman Mizuguchi (Foster Village-Halawa-Aiea), and Charles Toguchi (Sunset Beach-Kahuku-Heeia).

'Alala Sanctuary (SR 159/SCR 124): Our growing concern over the fate of Hawaii's most endangered bird, the Hawaiian Crow or 'Alala, was recognized by the Senate in a resolution requesting "that the DLNR take immediate steps to establish an 'Alala sanctuary on state-owned lands and formulate a management plan". It passed the Senate, but unfortunately it did not make it out of committee in the House. It was offered by Sen. Ann Kobayashi (Palolo-Manoa) and Rep. Virginia Isbell (Honaunau-North Kona).

Palila "Restoration" (SR 156): A well-intentioned but misguided resolution to explore the feasibility of trapping Palila on Mauna Kea, so they could be released in other "known native habitats" was wisely abandoned.

Habitat Protection (HCR 137): One of the few resolutions initiated by the House this session, this resolution provided a well-reasoned request for the DLNR to "report on the status of state-owned lands containing endangered species habitats" and to include "essential habitat of endangered species" within the existing conservation district in the Protective Subzone. Tom Okamura introduced the resolution, which died in committee.

Humpback Whale Sanctuary (HCR 74): Citing concerns over "home rule", both houses passed Rep. Souki's (Kihei-Waikapu-Puamana-Paia) resolution opposing the creation of a federal humpback whale sanctuary in Hawaiian water. Sanctuary status would increase availability

of federal money for humpback protection. Though the resolution is not legally binding, it doesn't help. The final decision will be made by Governor Ariyoshi. If you feel strongly about this one, let him know.

Forestry/Wildlife Agency Audit (SR 165/SCR 130): Government organization has a significant effect on what does and doesn't get done for wildlife. Many people feel that wildlife programs have been neglected since the old Division of Fish and Game was incorporated into the larger umbrella Division of Forestry and Wildlife in the late 1970's. Hawaii Audubon happily supported Sen. Hagino's (Wahiawa-Waimea Bay) resolution to request an audit of the organization of this division by the Office of the Legislative Auditor and the Wildlife Management Institute. Once again, the resolution passed the Senate but was not reported out of the House joint committee assigned to hear it.

Tri-Fly and Pest Control: Two resolutions (SR 167/SCR 132 and SR 172/SCR 137) dealt with encouraging biologically appropriate methods for controlling tri-fly and other pest species in Hawaii, specifically without using dangerous chemicals. Dr. Wayne Gagné testified in support of both measures for Hawaii Audubon. Both were originally offered by Sen. Hagino and passed the Senate but were never introduced in the House.

Hawaii State Environmental Protection Agency or EPA (SR 170/SCR 135): Environmental issues in Hawaii are frequently confused or overlooked by the complex and conflicting assignment of responsibilities among many different agencies. Thirty-one states have dealt with this problem by creating a separate agency responsible for environmental protection. Another thoughtful resolution by Sen. Hagino proposed that the Legislative Reference Bureau prepare a detailed "study of establishing a state environmental protection agency, department of comparable body to coordinate and address matters of environmental quality". Former Lt. Gov. Jean King spoke on the same subject in a recent Hawaii Botanical Society meeting.

The resolution passed both the Senate and the House. Hawaii Audubon looks forward to the Bureau's report. Perhaps this is an idea whose time has come???

MAHALO NUI LOA to Abe Pi'ianaia, Director of U.H. Hawaiian Studies Program at Manoa, for giving this column its new name. "No Na Leo

'Ole" is translated "For the Voiceless Ones", a headline which reflects the reason for HAS' many and varied conservation actions.

Audrey Newman
Conservation Editor

ALOHA TO NEW MEMBERS

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

Joint with National: Faith M. Barker, Ke'aau; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beaton, Honolulu; Miss A. Chaille, Waimanalo; Roy Edamatsu, Waipahu; Krista Harris, Charleston, SC; Mrs. Joyce Heftel, Honolulu; Miss Moira Maeda, Waipahu; Harry H. Onaka, Honolulu; Mr. H. M. Prescott, Sr., Honolulu; Mary E. Sage, Honolulu; S. J. Wallach, MD, Inc., Honolulu.

Kammy Wong

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT: MARINE DEBRIS WORKSHOP

Marine debris includes lost and discarded fishing gear, cargo netting and various plastic items. The volume of debris has increased over the years, and entanglement of marine animals has caused concern among biologists, fishermen and conservationists.

Many ocean-oriented agencies and organizations will sponsor a workshop on marine debris in Honolulu during 26-29 November 1984.

For more information, contact Richard Shomura, Director, NMFS, P.O. Box 3830, Honolulu, HI 96812, telephone number (808) 943-1211 or 943-1253.

SUPPORT WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

To report wildlife violations, call the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement offices on Oahu and the neighbor islands at these telephone numbers: Oahu 548-2861; Hawaii 961-7291 (Hilo), 323-3141 (Kona); Kauai 245-4444; Maui 244-4352; Molokai 567-6618; Lanai 565-6688. After hours, on weekends and on holidays, report Oahu violations to the Conservation Hotline at 548-5918. Neighbor island calls may be made toll-free by calling Enterprise Operator 5469.

CONFERENCE AND SYMPOSIUM

A symposium on the Protection and Management of Terrestrial Hawaiian Ecosystems will be held 5-6 June at the Hawaii Field Research Center in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii Island. Representatives from federal and state agencies, the University and private organizations will present invited papers dealing with research and management needs for Native Biota and Exotic Biota, with Ecosystems Monitoring and Management, and with current and future roles of government and private conservation groups in preserving and managing Hawaiian Ecosystems.

Following the Symposium the fifth Natural Science Conference will be held 7 June at the same location. Currently active researchers in the Natural Sciences in Hawaii will report on their progress and results.

Further information may be obtained from Charles (Chuck) Stone, Research Scientist, NPS, P.O. Box 52, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii 96718, telephone (808) 967-8211.

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

CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF HAWAII by R. L. Pyle (1983). 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).....\$2.00

JUNE PROGRAM: "A MAN FOR ALL SPECIES"

The guest speaker for the Monday 18 June Hawaii Audubon general meeting will be Anita Manning of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu. Her Talk, "R.C.L. Perkins: a Man for all Species", is a survey of her research on Bishop Museum involvement in the early cooperative explorations, initiated by the British Zoological Societies, that were the basis for the publication of *Fauna Hawaiiensis* in 1903. The collections resulting from Perkins's many years of solitary field work in remote Hawaiian areas formed the basis of Bishop Museum's entomology collection and contributed many important specimens to the British Museum and other important museums of the world. Perkins's work also resulted in many ornithological specimens including the Black Mamo (*Drepanis funerea*) and contributed much to the understanding of Hawaiian birds.

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!

WAIKIKI AQUARIUM: NORTHWESTERN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The Waikiki Aquarium is sponsoring a series of Natural History lectures. The June lecture will be given by Dr. R. Grigg of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology at the University of Hawaii. His talk is entitled, "Ecology of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands"; he will highlight the rich diversity of life found from shoreline to open water.

The lecture is Wednesday, 20 June, at 7:30 in the Waikiki Aquarium foyer. Phone 923-4725 for more information. A \$1.50 donation will be appreciated.

'ELEPAIO BY 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:

U.S. and territories and Canada.....	\$4.50
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JUNE FIELD TRIP: MANANA ISLAND

The 17 June (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 June trip is the second 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 Peter Pyle at 262-4046 or Peter Donaldson at 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!

102ND MEETING OF AOU

The American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) will meet in Lawrence, Kansas, from the 6th to the 9th of August, 1984. For more information, write to Dennis M. Power, Secretary, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol Road, Santa Barbara, California 93105.

HELP WITH 'ELEPAIO

The July issue of the 'Elepaio will be pasted-up 23 June (Sat.) at 1415 Victoria St. beginning at 12 noon. The entry phone can be obtained by calling Marie at 533-7530 after 5 p.m. Everyone welcome to come and learn!

BACK ISSUES OF 'ELEPAIO

Current prices for back issues of 'Elepaio are listed below. Actual postage charges for shipping will also be added on to these prices.

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50¢ per issue, \$5.00 per volume

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\$350.00 for the complete set

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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.

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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.

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'ELEPAIO

Editors.....	Marie Morin, Peter Galloway
	(Send articles to Marie Morin,
	1415 Victoria St. #1515,
	Honolulu, Hawaii 96822)
Production Committee.....	Anne Conibear,
	Kathy Harrington, Audrey Newman
	(Conservation Editor), Susan
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- June 11 (Mon.) Board meeting at S. Conant's home at 3419 E. Manoa Rd. Call 948-8241 or 988-7439 for info.
- June 17 (Sun.) Field trip to Manana Island. See page 122. Participants must contact the leader of the trip.
- June 18 (Mon.) General meeting at the McCully-Moiliili Library at 2211 S. King St., Honolulu. Speaker will be Anita Manning on *A Man for all Species*. Meeting starts at 7:30 pm

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