

# 'ELEPAIO

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For the Protection of  
Hawaii's Native Wildlife

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## Kaho'olawe Birds—Including First Warbling Silverbill Record

by Sheila Conant

From 8 to 10 August 1980 I visited the island of Kaho'olawe at the invitation of the Kaho'olawe 'Ohana. Over 70 people were on this trip, including Ted and Pam Simons, Jitsumi Kunioki, and two volunteers from Maui, who were eager to look for possible breeding colonies of the 'Ua'u (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*). Due to restrictions on travel we covered a limited area, but did make some interesting observations of birds.

On 8 and 9 August, we hiked from Hakioawa to Lua Makika with a group of about 20 to 30 people. Those of us in the ornithology crew spent the night at Lua Makika, returning the following day. On the afternoon of 9 August I walked about a mile down the coast south of Hakioawa and about the same distance up the coast north of Hakioawa. I spent the night of 9 August on a rocky outcrop at the shoreline a few hundred yards south of the main camp. The party departed from the island early in the morning on 10 August.

Because everyone was required to be escorted by at least one of the U.S. Navy's explosive ordnance detection personnel, we were nearly always with a large group of people, moving slowly, loudly, and in the heat of mid-day. While this did not make for ideal bird observing conditions, most of the island's birds are fairly obvious or at least not particularly secretive. Due to a shortage of explosive ordnance detection personnel, the ornithology crew did not have its own escort, and was unable to seek out areas that may have been especially suitable for 'Ua'u.

The most notable result of this trip was the discovery of the Warbling Silverbill (*Lonchura malabarica*). This constitutes a new island record for Kaho'olawe and is further evidence of the Warbling Silverbill's ability to spread rapidly from one island to another. The Warbling Silverbill was first reported on the Big Island in 1974 (Shallenberger 1974, Berger 1975). It was next observed at Hana, Maui in 1978 (Yoshinaga pers. comm.), and on the isthmus in the 1978 Maui Christmas bird count (Walters 1979). In 1980 Kepler and Kepler (1980) reported that its numbers had increased tremendously. In August of 1979 Hirai (1980) observed it at Halepalaoa on Lana'i. This note documents the presence of the species on Kaho'olawe in August of 1980.

Nomenclature in this paper follows the Thirty-Fourth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds (American Ornithologists' Union 1982).

### SPECIES ACCOUNTS

The following are brief accounts of my observations on the 13 bird species I observed on this trip. B. Gagné and M. Stemmermann also provided notes on their observations during field trips to Kaho'olawe.

'Ua'u, Hawaiian Petrel or Dark-rumped Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*). —We found no evidence of breeding of this species on Kaho'olawe. However, while camping at the summit of Moa 'Ulanui in July, 1982 B. Gagné (pers. comm.) heard 'Ua'u calling in flight.

'Ua'u-kani or Wedge-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus*). —To my surprise I heard a Wedge-tailed Shearwater calling near the spot where I slept on the night of 9 August. Although I searched the rocky outcrop for burrows that night and early the next morning I was unable to find any signs of recently occupied burrows or nooks in the rocks. However, my time was quite limited so my search could not be said to be thorough. As I listened to the bird calling, I had the distinct impression that it was on the ground, and it would be quite unusual for birds to give the entire series of calls in flight. It could be that this was a single or perhaps a pair of nonbreeding birds, roosting and calling on the rocky outcrop. At Ahupu Bay, also in July of 1982, B. Gagné (pers. comm.) heard what were probably Wedge-tailed Shearwaters calling during the night from the rocky cliffs.

Koa'e-kea or White-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaethon lepturus*). —Two of these birds were seen during the hike along the coast on 9 August. Individuals of this species could be nesting in any of the sheer cliff faces of Kaho'olawe. The White-tailed Tropicbird is locally common in Maunalei Gulch on Lana'i (Hirai 1978 and pers. observ.), where it apparently nests in inaccessible cavities in the rocky cliffs.



Kaho'olawe erosion gully with kiawe scrub and grassland in the background.

Photo by Sheila Conant



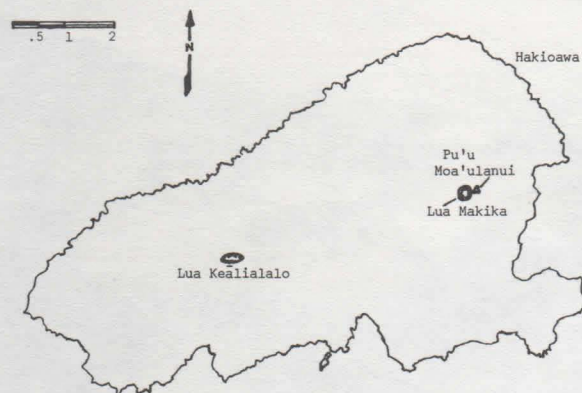
'Iwa or Great Frigatebird (*Fregata minor*). —During my hike along the coast on 9 August, I also observed frigatebirds. Two birds, an adult male and an adult female, flew by about 100 m from the shoreline.

Gambel's Quail (*Callipepla gambelii*). —This bird is apparently fairly common on Kaho'olawe. Though I saw none, I hear quail calling throughout the areas we covered on our inland hikes. In casual conversations that I had with Navy personnel stationed on Kaho'olawe, I was told that quail are a common sight throughout the island, and that parents with chicks are often seen.

Kōlea or Lesser Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*). —I heard and saw a number of these birds on our inland hikes and along the coast. They probably find suitable habitat throughout the island. Due to extreme grazing pressure from goats, effects of explosive ordnance, and the normally low moisture conditions, much of the habitat on the island consists of very open vegetation types with mixed grasses, shrubs and trees, particularly kiawe (*Prosopis pallida*). Plovers prefer open habitat and could be expected to be widespread and common on Kaho'olawe considering the abundance of such habitat. The scientific name for this species follows a recent article on the taxonomy, distribution and evolution of golden plovers (Connors 1983), in which the author presented evidence that the Lesser Golden-Plover, a common bird in Hawaii, is a distinct species.

Owls. —Early on the morning of 9 August I briefly saw an owl with barred, brown plumage hunting near the camp at Hakioawa. Based on the color and pattern of plumage, I thought it was a Pueo (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*), but it could have been a Common Barn-Owl (*Tyto alba*). Navy personnel mentioned that they observed owls frequently, but were unable to tell me which species they had been seeing. Their descriptions suggest that at least some of the birds were Pueo because barred plumage was mentioned. B. Gagné (pers. comm.) reported seeing a Common Barn-Owl in July of 1982.

Eurasian Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*). —I heard several individuals of this species giving their characteristic flight song around Lua Makika on 8 and 9 August. Like the Kōlea, this is a species which prefers open habitats, especially grasslands, and would thus find suitable habitat throughout the island.



Outline map of Kaho'olawe (after Motteler, 1983) showing localities of bird observations.



Kaho'olawe interior, showing eroded area, kiawe scrub, and some grassland.

Photo by Sheila Conant

However, I only recorded the species at Lua Makika, though I passed (with a company of 20-30 people) through a good deal of suitable habitat.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). —This species was fairly common in the kiawe scrub forest. The bird's loud clear song and calls and visually obvious "wing-flashing" behavior make it easy to see. It has been my observation on O'ahu and Moloka'i that the species is common in kiawe scrub.

Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*). —As I expected, this species was everywhere I went. It was particularly noticeable in and near the camp, which was situated adjacent to a dry streambed. Recent rains rendered the vegetation there lush by Kaho'olawe standards, and the white-eye seemed more common there than elsewhere.

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). —This species' distribution was similar to that of the mockingbird in that it was common in areas populated by tree-sized kiawe. However, like the white-eye, it was most common in the wettest vegetation types. These birds were most obvious in the early mornings when they began singing at 0515.

Warbling Silverbill (*Lonchura malabarica*). —My observation of four of these tiny mannikins calling and singing in a kiawe tree at Lua Makika was the greatest surprise of this trip. My attention was drawn to their song, which I first took to be the song of a House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). Upon seeing the birds I was puzzled by their diminutive size and light coloring. The only other, similar-sized species I frequently see is the darker Nutmeg Mannikin or Spotted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*). The distinctly grayish bill and pale head and back were clear enough to distinguish them from the Nutmeg Mannikins I had seen earlier in the day. These characteristics, in combination with their House Finch-like song, allowed me to conclude that I was seeing Warbling Silverbills. I was able to observe the birds clearly for about fifteen minutes as they perched on the top, dead limb of a kiawe tree.

This observation was made only a year after Hirai (1980) reported seeing the species on Lana'i in 1979, and about one and one half years after it was first seen on Maui (Walters 1979). Cameron B. Kepler (pers. comm.) saw 15 Warbling Silverbills on Molokini Island on 2 April 1983 at 0900. M. Stemmermann



(pers. comm.) did not observe this species on the island during her field work for the U.S. Navy in August and November of 1978. Just before boarding our field trip boat to return to Maui early on the morning of 10 August, I saw a flock of four Warbling Silverbills take off from a shrub on the shoreline and fly directly out to sea, heading towards Molokini and Maui. With those islands clearly in my view, I was impressed with how easy it might be for these small but hardy birds to colonize one island after another.

Nutmeg Mannikin or Spotted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*).—Several small flocks of these birds perching in shrubs or trees or feeding on grass seeds were seen on the hike from Hakioawa to Lua Makika and on the return trip as well. This is yet another common species on Kaho'olawe which does well in dry habitats and is probably found throughout the island.

#### CONCLUSION

There are a number of species known to occur on Kaho'olawe that I did not observe during this brief trip. Several of these species were observed by M. Stemmermann (pers. comm.) in August and November of 1978. 'Uliuli or Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*) and Noio or Hawaiian Noddy or Black Noddy (*Anous minutus melanogenys*) were seen along the coast and House Finches and Zebra Doves or Barred Doves (*Geopelia striata*) in the interior of the island, especially in kiawe scrub. Stemmermann (pers. comm.) also noted footprints of an unidentified duck in a temporary pond above and east of Honokanai'a.

I suspect that the brevity of the trip, and the fact that our activities and observations had to be confined mostly to short mid-day hikes with large numbers of relatively noisy people, explain why we saw so few birds and entirely missed a number of species. Still, it is surprising that neither Stemmermann nor I saw Spotted Doves (*Streptopelia chinensis*) or Common Mynas (*Acridotheres tristis*). It would certainly be interesting and worthwhile to alert interested observers among the Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, Navy personnel, archaeologists and others visiting Kaho'olawe to the importance of making written records of their bird observations. Although I do not expect this island will again provide much habitat for native land birds, it may serve as a "stepping-stone" that facilitates interisland movement and establishment of exotic birds, especially escaped cage birds recorded from the Big Island and O'ahu.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the Kaho'olawe 'Ohana for inviting me to join them on this trip. U.S. Navy personnel provided courteous escorts and observations of the birdlife. Lawrence T. Hirai, Cameron B. Kepler, and Robert L. Pyle made helpful comments on the manuscript. Betsy Gagné and Maile Stemmermann shared their field observations with me. Barbara Hoshida typed several drafts of the manuscript. I thank all of these people.

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## HAWAIIAN PLANT RULED ENDANGERED

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has listed a seventh Hawaiian plant species, Carter's Panicgrass (*Panicum carteri*) as Endangered. The action included designation of Critical Habitat for this species on its islet off Oahu.

In its final rule listing this small annual grass (*Federal Register* 48(198):46238-46332), USFWS cited the principal threats to survival of this species: vandalism (including fire and trampling) and habitat disturbance resulting from recent unauthorized planting of coconut trees in the area in which the plant grows.

Two additional Hawaiian plant species have been proposed for listing as Endangered. The comment period closed on 7 November 1983 for *Gouania hillebrandii*, a shrub endemic to Maui which is jeopardized by the effects of grazing and invasions of exotic plants and insects (*Federal Register*, 7 September 1983). The comment period closes on 12 December 1983 for *Kokia drynarioides*, Hawai'i tree cotton, which has suffered a steady decline (there are now only 15 known plants) due primarily to livestock grazing, habitat damage, and competition from introduced plants (*Federal Register*, 12 September 1983). Comments on the latter proposal should be sent to the Pacific Islands Administrator, USFWS, P.O. Box 50167, Honolulu, HI 96850.



## A MATSUDAIRA'S STORM-PETREL (*OCEANODRAMA MATSUDAIRAE*) ON GUAM

by Celestino F. Aguon and  
Robert E. Beck, Jr.

Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodrama matsudairae*) breeds on the Volcano Islands and is found along the Asian coast to the Indian Ocean (King 1967, Tuck and Heinzel 1978) and rarely in western Micronesia. King (1962, 1976) reported two storm-petrels, eventually identified as this species, 6.4 km west of Apra Harbor, Guam on 24 April 1960. Maben and Wiles (1981) saw "several" Matsudaira's Storm-Petrels during a seabird survey at Rota Banks, an area 16 km northeast of Guam on 25 March 1980. Engbring observed "several" Matsudaira's Storm-Petrels east-southeast of Koror, Palau on 22-24 July 1979 (Engbring and Owen 1981).

On 3 August 1982 a Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel was brought to Guam's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources by a resident who found the bird in Tolang, Mangilao on the east side of Guam. The bird appeared weak but not injured. Two typhoons, Andy and Bess, had passed Guam earlier in the week. The petrel was held in captivity for three days

and fed a diet of fish and seawater but did not survive. The skin was cataloged (BPBM No. 159517) in the collection of the Bernice Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. The specimen is entirely sooty black with paler greater median coverts forming a diagonal bar (see Fig. 1). The shafts of the fifth through the tenth primaries are white and visible in the outstretched wing as "half crescents" (King 1976). The tail is forked. The underswing coverts are grayish, the beak black. The specimen weighed 47g on 4 August 1982, and measured as follows: length 229 mm, culmen length 15.4 mm, bill depth 5.7 mm, wing chord 184 mm, tail 108 mm, and tarsus 25 mm.

This occurrence indicates that Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel may be a regular visitor to Micronesian waters that has been overlooked in the past for want of observers.

### Acknowledgments

This study was supported by the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson) Program.

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Division of Aquatic and  
Wildlife Resources  
Department of Agriculture  
Government of Guam  
P.O. Box 23367  
GMF, Guam M.I. 96921



Figure 1. Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel. When wings are outstretched a pale diagonal wing bar and white feather shafts (which appear as "half crescents") become exposed.

Photo by Robert E. Beck, Jr.



## SEPTEMBER FIELD TRIP REPORT;

## WAIPIO PENINSULA

Sunny weather, interrupted briefly by a mid-morning shower, prevailed on 11 September 1983 during the Society's field trip to Waipio Peninsula and Honouliuli NWR. Nineteen HAS members and guests, led by Bob Pyle, surveyed the wetlands among Oahu Sugar Co. fields, and then visited Honouliuli. I tallied a list of 30 species for the morning.

We saw three species of long-legged wading birds -- indigenous 'Auku'u, or Black-crowned Night-Herons (8), introduced Cattle Egrets (common) and Oahu's vagrant White-faced Ibis (1). Four 'Auku'u were on Waipio ponds and four were at Honouliuli. We saw Cattle Egrets at most locations during the morning, some in their breeding plumage. The White-faced Ibis has been seen regularly since its arrival in 1976; we found it in the company of other waterbirds on Waipio. Our only migrant duck was a female Northern Pintail in the largest Waipio pond.

We recorded the endangered Hawaiian Coot, a subspecies of the American Coot (123), and the endangered Hawaiian Gallinule, a subspecies of the Common Moorhen (2). We found the largest number of coot (95) on Waipio's largest pond, with smaller numbers at Honouliuli and other Waipio ponds. Some observers almost missed the much shyer moorhens lurking beneath over-hanging vegetation in a Honouliuli pond.

Seven shorebird species were identified on Waipio's artificial wetlands. Among the expected species, we saw Lesser Golden-Plovers (common), the Hawaiian subspecies of Black-necked Stilt (250), Wandering Tattlers (5), Ruddy Turnstone (35), and Sanderlings (52). More challenging species, requiring our telescopes, (especially Peter Donaldson's Questar), included three Lesser Yellowlegs, a Spotted Sandpiper in winter plumage, and a Ruff with pinkish-red legs.

During the morning we noted sixteen species of introduced land-

birds. The most exciting observation was a Common Barn-Owl, which we saw twice at Walker Bay. Red-vented Bulbul (6), Zebra Doves, and Spotted Doves were visible throughout Waipio Peninsula. We heard a single White-rumped Shama sing from scrubby vegetation at Walker Bay, and saw a Northern Mockingbird near Honouliuli in the open, dry habitat this species favors on Oahu. Common Mynas were indeed common during the morning, and there were a few Japanese White-eyes flitting through the vegetation. Both Northern Cardinals and Red-crested Cardinals were much in evidence. On Makalena Golf Course we saw two House Finches and a few House Sparrows. We observed Common Waxbills, Red Avadavats, Nutmeg Mannikins, and Chestnut Mannikins in extensive tall grass stands on Waipio.

I particularly enjoyed the day because it reminded me of my first field trip in Hawaii. Exactly a decade ago Mae and Bill Mull ably led the Society's September field trip on Waipio Peninsula. I find a comparison of the two trips most interesting. In late 1973 the reef runway battle had been lost, but Honouliuli didn't exist as a refuge. Salt Lake was in the process of being filled in as part of the development there. These changes, I think, have had a concentrating effect. Certainly a count of 250 stilt on Waipio Peninsula would have been unlikely ten years ago. The number of Cattle Egret individuals has undoubtedly increased, but I found the number and variety of migrants to the relatively unchanged. I had a real sense of *deja vu* when we saw the Common Barn-Owl because Doug Roselle and I saw one in the same location in 1974 ('Elepaio 35:66). I noticed the addition of two introduced species -- the Red-vented Bulbul in numbers I find hard to believe, and the Common Waxbill. All these changes mean that Waipio Peninsula in particular is now more important to water birds, and that birding on the peninsula is more interesting than it was a decade ago.

Erika Wilson



## DECEMBER PROGRAM: PLOVER TERRITORIES IN HAWAII

Our 19 December (Monday) speaker will be Phil Bruner, an ornithologist from BYU-Hawaii in Laie.

The title of Phil's program will be *Winter Territorial Behavior in Lesser Golden-Plover: Adaptive or Maladaptive?* This program reports data from a five-year study of a banded population of Golden-Plover at Bellows Air Force Station, Oahu. The study explores the evolutionary implications of winter territoriality and addresses the following questions: 1) Why do some Plovers establish winter territories while others do not? 2) Why do these territories differ in size? and 3) How can the adaptive value of winter territoriality in Golden-Plover be evaluated?

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS GENERAL MEETING WILL BE AT THE WAIKIKI-KAPAHULU LIBRARY AND NOT THE USUAL LIBRARY ON S. KING ST.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the Waikiki-Kapahulu Library at 400 Kapahulu Ave. next to the Ala Wai Canal. The public is welcome, as usual!

This is also the annual meeting, so members are strongly encouraged to attend this meeting in order to vote on new officers (if you are not using the new mail-in ballot, ballots may also be turned in at this annual meeting).

### VOTE THIS MONTH

December is the month not only for Christmas Bird Counts but also for voting on Hawaii Audubon's new Board for 1984. Enclosed in this issue is a ballot which may be mailed in; however, it must be received before 19 December in order to be valid. If you chose to vote in person, the ballot must be cast during the annual Hawaii Audubon meeting on Monday, 19 December. PLEASE NOTE: THE 19 DECEMBER ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE WAIKIKI-KAPAHULU LIBRARY BEGINNING AT 7:30 P.M.

### NONGAME FUNDS

Fishermen and hunters, through license fees and special taxes on sporting goods, have financed most of the wildlife conservation and research in this country. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is looking for ways to get people who are not sportsmen but who enjoy wildlife (birdwatchers, photographers, hikers) to contribute to wildlife management efforts. Funds are especially needed to care for those nongame species not sought by sportsmen. The agency is considering a tax on such things as

birdseed, feeders, and binoculars (similar to the tax sportsmen pay on their gear) and a federal tax "check-off" program similar to the nongame checkoff recently enacted by many states, and several other fundraising strategies. Public comment on this issue is needed by Dec. 12. Contact the U.S.F. & W.S. or Audubon's Fran Lipscomb (WA, D.C. office) for more information.

(Editors' Note: this item was reprinted from the Audubon Leader newsletter. The National Audubon phone for Washington, D.C. is (202) 547-9009 and the local Hawaii U.S.F. & W.S. phone is (808) 546-5608.)

## BIRDERS NEEDED FOR CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

Every December the Society's field activities, nationwide, are concentrated on the annual Christmas Bird Counts. This year six counts are scheduled in Hawaii: three on Kauai, two on Oahu, and one on the island of Hawaii. No Maui count has been scheduled. The "Calendar of Events" on the last page of this issue lists the compilers, their phone numbers, and the dates for each count. More birders, beginners as well as experienced, are needed to help with all counts, especially the counts on Kauai and Hawaii. If interested, call the appropriate Compiler directly, and offer to participate. Novices are strongly encouraged to come along, since they can be paired with more experienced birders.

The areas for most of the counts extend from the mountains to the sea, and some urban areas are included. Aside from the regular counters, people who can count around their homes and/or bird feeders, or at sea while fishing or sailing on count day, are invited to participate.

There is a nominal participant's fee of \$2.00, which goes to National Audubon Society to help (only partially!) defray the costs of publishing all of the nationwide counts in the July issue of *American Birds* magazine.

### ALOHA TO NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members and hopes that they will join in our activities to further the protection of Hawaii's native wildlife:

Joint (National and Hawaii): Harry Chun Hoon, Honolulu; Bob Gardner, Honolulu; Ki Soon Lee, Honolulu; Scott Perkins, Kula; Sandra Rosa, Honolulu; Capt. John Wheatley, Waihi; Janet L. Hammer, Honolulu; Ann Marie Jasmine, Aiea; Ms. Patma Vityakon, Honolulu.

Kammy Wong



## PAY YOUR 1984 DUES

1984 dues for those who are only local Hawaii Audubon Society members should be paid this month, since all local memberships expire on 31 December, 1983.

Dues for 1984 are \$6.00 for the regular memberships (see below on this page for other categories). Dues may be included, with or without the ballot, in the enclosed envelope. Make the check payable to "Hawaii Audubon Society".

Hawaii Audubon Society members who are "joint with National" (have paid the \$25.00 membership) do not have to pay these \$6.00 local dues, since part of the \$25.00 is returned automatically to the local Hawaii Chapter as local dues.

## IF NOT A MEMBER, PLEASE JOIN US

## JOINT MEMBERSHIP

(National and Hawaii Audubon Societies)

Individual.....	\$ 25.00
Family.....	32.00
Sustaining.....	50.00
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Donor.....	500.00
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*Special rates for full-time students and Senior Citizens (65 years of age or older) are available. Please write for application form.*

## LOCAL MEMBERSHIP

(Hawaii Audubon Society Only)

Regular.....	\$ 6.00
Junior (18 and under).....	3.00
Subscriber (non-Hawaii residents).....	6.00
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.*

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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, and Joel Simasko.

## 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.

## HELP WITH 'ELEPAIO

The January issue of the 'Elepaio will be pasted-up 14 December (Wed.) beginning at 6 p.m. at 1415 Victoria St. #1515. If you want to help, call Peter at 847-3511 ex. 156 or Marie at 533-7530 after 5 p.m. evenings. No experience necessary! We train!



# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

( for details, see inside this issue )

- Dec. 12 (Mon.) Board meeting at Moanalua Gardens at 7 p.m. Call Suzan Harada for more details at 839-5334.
- Dec. 19 (Mon.) Annual meeting (NOTE LIBRARY CHANGE). Speaker Phil Bruner, and election of officers at Waikiki-Kapahulu Library, 400 Kapahulu.
- Dec. 17 (Sat.) Lihue, Kauai Christmas Bird Count. W. Sears, Compiler (822-3045)
- Dec. 18 (Sun.) Honolulu Christmas Count. R. Pyle, Compiler (262-4046)
- Dec. 18 (Sun.) Waimea, Kauai Christmas Bird Count. Frank Hay, Compiler (335-3877)
- Dec. 22 (Thurs.) Kapaa, Kauai Christmas Count. W. Villaneueva, Compiler (call 245-8913 during the day).
- Dec. 26 (Mon.) Waipio Christmas Bird Count, Oahu. David Bremer, Compiler (623-7613)
- Jan. 2 (Mon.) Volcano, Hawaii Christmas Count. Larry Katahira, Compiler (967-7416)

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