



# 'ELEPAIO

Journal of the  
Hawaii Audubon Society

For the Protection of  
Hawaii's Native Wildlife

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## 'Elepaio Indices

by Robert L. Pyle

Production of the annual index to 'Elepaio ceased temporarily after the index to volume 46, ending December 1986, which was distributed with the December 1987 'Elepaio. Compilation of the index has resumed, and indices for volumes 47 (1987) and 48 (1988) are available. Subsequent indices for volumes 49 and 50, and a 5-year combined index for volumes 46-50, are targeted for completion by year-end. Others are expected to follow on a near-current schedule.

Past policy has been to distribute annual indices routinely to current members with a later issue of 'Elepaio. Each 5-year combined index has been available for purchase for \$2.00. Now, the older one-year indices for volumes 46 through 50, when completed, are being sent automatically to all library and institutional subscribers and exchanges only. Current individual members and subscribers may receive one without charge upon written request. Long-term members may prefer to purchase the 5-year index for those years, for \$2.00, when it is available.

The Society thanks Susan Schenck and Joel Simasko for undertaking, respectively, the index entry designation and the computer entry and printing for each index.

## Nominations Sought

Casey Jarman will chair the Nominating Committee for the 1992 Board of Directors election. Other committee members are Lynne Matusow and Dan Moriarty.

Members are invited to submit nominations for President, Second Vice President, Recording Secretary, and six directors. Most are two year terms. Nominations should be sent to the Nominating Committee, Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant Street, Suite 320, Honolulu, HI 96813, by 31 August. For more information call Casey Jarman at 956-7489 (W).

## Reports of Shorebirds Needed

by Hugo Phillips<sup>1</sup>

The Australian Wader Studies Group (AWSG) is based in Australia but is concerned with the study and conservation of the waders, or shorebirds, living in, or passing through, Asia, Australasia, and the Pacific. For the last two years we have, through regional groups, been involved in a long-term program to color-flag migratory shorebirds with small plastic leg tags, usually placed on the right tibia. These "flags" are far more visible to the birdwatcher out on the mudflats or beaches than the standard metal bands, are durable, and do not harm the birds.

The reason for doing this is so that we can, through repeated sightings in different places, trace the migration routes far more accurately than has hitherto been possible. Many of the places the migrants stop at to feed and rest on their long journeys are threatened by pollution, development, hunting, and habitat destruction. Knowing the relative importance of these stopovers is essential to conserving shorebirds.

Several thousand birds of at least 12 species have been flagged so far. Those which have the greatest possibility of being seen in your region include Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), and Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*).

It would be very useful to us, and for the continued well being of the species, if all those who watch shorebirds could keep their eyes open for the presence of birds with leg-flags, and report their sightings to the author. Details required include the species, flag color, date, exact locality (preferably with latitude and longitude), and the approximate numbers of other birds, including other species, present.

The colors involved are based on the localities where the birds are caught and banded. It is hoped eventually to have many countries or areas participating in the scheme, each with its own distinctive color.



Pacific Golden-Plover

So far, the color/area codes being used are:

- Orange: Southeastern Australia
- Dark Green: Queensland, Northeastern Australia
- Yellow: Northwestern Australia
- White: New Zealand

After only a couple of years, the results have exceeded our expectations, with birds banded in Australia having been seen in New Zealand, Hong Kong, and Japan. Already we are beginning to see hypotheses about migration routes being confirmed or confounded. From August to November, many thousands of color-flagged shorebirds will be moving through the area spanning eastern Asia and the Pacific along their traditional migration routes, stopping to feed at their traditional comfort stops. Many will be within sight of people who may wonder what the little colored tag on the leg signifies.

Last year AWSG sponsored expeditions visited both Java and Vietnam in connection with shorebird conservation, and we also coordinate the ongoing series of Northwest Australia Wader Expeditions, the ninth of which will take place in September. We also work closely with amateur groups involved in banding shorebirds.

<sup>1</sup>11 Marlton Crescent  
ST KILDA, VIC 3182  
Australia  
Tel: (03) 51 8004

# Volunteers Needed! Please Sign Up

Hawaii Audubon Society desperately needs help in the following areas:

**Phone Tree Coordinator.** You will be responsible for maintaining the list of persons participating in the telephone tree and giving information to phone tree participants when calls need to be made. We need a self starter who is a good communicator and who can devote four to eight hours a month for a minimum of a year. This work can be done from home. Some knowledge of environmental issues and legislators is a plus. To volunteer call David Hill, 943-2784 (H).

**Phone Tree Callers.** We are growing a phone tree—a chain of people who can make calls to decision-makers on environmental issues. This allows the environmental community to respond very quickly with public pressure on important issues. To join our phone tree, call David Hill at 943-2784.

**Testimony Presenters.** Here we need self-starters who can tactfully and effectively present testimony at the legislature, county councils, and hearings of governmental boards and agencies, usually on weekdays during daytime hours. If you can't write the testimony, we will have someone else do it. A knowledge of Hawai'i, including issues, politicians, and who the players are is a big plus. A minimum of four hours a month is required. To volunteer call David Hill, 943-2784 (H).

**Recordkeeper.** This position, which requires you to spend one morning or afternoon a week at the office, entails integrating our membership records with our fundraising records and locating telephone numbers for all new members. The work is done manually. To volunteer call Lynne Matusow, 531-4260 (H).

**Volunteer Coordinator.** This hardworking, gregarious individual will match volunteers with available jobs, see that volunteers are trained, and maintain contact with volunteers to see if they are happy or have suggestions for improving things, and plan volunteer recognition events. This job will take two hours or more weekly. To volunteer call Lynne Matusow, 531-4260 (H).

**Office Staff.** We would like to have our office open five days a week. People

## Volunteer Corner

by Rae Alice Hall

Bruce Eilerts is a wildlife specialist for the Navy, an award winning photographer, and a volunteer for the Hawaii Audubon Society. He is a past president of HAS and has chaired the field trip committee. His photo of the Black-footed Albatross is on the back cover of *Hawaii's Birds* and his wildlife pictures have appeared in many books and publications, including *'Elepaio*.

Born and raised on O'ahu, Bruce has been an Audubon volunteer for nine years. His interest in photography began as a college zoology student in Idaho. He had to take pictures for wildlife documentaries and discovered he had a talent for it.

He was visiting the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon when he saw a bobcat chasing squirrels on the front lawn of the park headquarters. It was such an unusual sight, he grabbed his camera and started shooting. The last picture on the roll of film was so good he entered it in a wildlife photo contest and won. Since then he has won top awards in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Photo Contest, the Wildlife Society Photo Contest, and others.

Bruce works as a Natural Resources Manager for the Navy's Environmental Planning Division. He is in charge of natural and cultural resources on Navy and Marine Corps land in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. He also has worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Travel and birding are two of Bruce's

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are needed for morning or afternoon shifts Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. Among the duties are answering the telephone, distributing the mail, referring problems to the appropriate officer or committee chair, filing, and responding to routine correspondence. To volunteer call Lynne Matusow, 531-4260 (H).

**Writers and Editors for *'Elepaio*.** If you can write stories, edit copy, and come up with story ideas call Lynne Matusow, 531-4260 (H).

The above is only a partial list. If you have a particular skill or interest, call Lynne Matusow, 531-4260 (H). Who knows, maybe we have the right opening but haven't publicized it yet.



Photo by Brenda Eilerts

favorite pastimes, and he has led field trips to other parts of the world. He recently returned from a trip to Australia and says that Australians have made great progress in their work to protect the environment. One of the most important things they are doing is discontinuing the logging of rainforests.

He says many Australians said to him, "What is wrong with you Americans? Don't you care about the environment?"

In Bruce's opinion, using the American economy as an excuse for not protecting our natural resources "just doesn't fly anymore."

Growing up in Hawai'i, Bruce always has been concerned about conservation. "Living here, you remember how beautiful everything was and then it is gone. It is obvious that you are losing something special at an alarming rate."

About Hawaii Audubon, Bruce says it is an organization with an unusual diversity of people with one common objective—saving Hawai'i's resources. His main concern is that each year the "doers" in the organization are getting fewer and fewer. "What we need," he says, "are the people and the means to achieve our goals."

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## Moving?

Please allow four weeks for processing address changes. Because our records are kept in order by zip code, we need both old and new addresses.

# Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii -- 1992

by Robert L. Pyle

This Checklist includes all species of birds which have occurred naturally in Hawaii, and those species introduced by man which are currently established as viable populations reproducing in the wild. Ancient species known only from paleontological remains are not included. This revises and updates the *Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii — 1988* (Pyle, 1988).

The geographic scope of this Checklist includes all islands in the state of Hawaii west to Kure Atoll, plus Midway Atoll which is not legally a part of the state of Hawaii. Included are coastal waters out to 325 kilometers (about 200 miles) from any of these islands. All endemic species and subspecies are listed, including those presumed to have become extinct in historic times.

The American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*, 6th Edition 1983, and the 35th (1985) through 38th (1991) Supplements to the *Check-list* are followed in this Checklist for sequence of species, and generally for scientific and vernacular names. Scientific names are given to the species level for visitors and alien introduced species, and to the subspecies level for native breeding birds. Tribe headings are shown within the unique Hawaiian sub-family *Drepanidinae*.

The vernacular name listed is generally the one used in the A.O.U. *Check-list*. Where the A.O.U. *Check-list* uses the possessive form, the 's is omitted herein for considerations of reduced complexity and grammar. I do not consider this usage to be a serious departure from the "A.O.U. name." Other vernacular names which have been used frequently in the literature of Hawaiian birds are given in parentheses as an aid to users of the older literature. In certain native species, island names are used to form vernacular names for subspecies {in brackets} to designate the different island races.

The Hawaiian language name is listed as the vernacular name for all species endemic to Hawaii at the species level (except Newell Shearwater), including a few species for which the A.O.U. *Check-list* gives the Hawaiian name as an alternate rather than the primary vernacular name. Hawaiian language names were given to most of the native bird species by the early Hawaiian people long before western man arrived in the islands. These are the names used in the earlier literature, and they are used extensively today. The Hawaiian names given in the Checklist follow Pukui and Elbert (1986). The Hawaii Audubon Society strongly encourages use of the traditional Hawaiian language names as vernacular names for endemic birds (Hawaii Audubon Society, 1989). Hawaiian names should include the letter 'u'ina, or glottal stop (the second commonest consonant in the Hawaiian language), and the diacritical mark "—" (macron), for correct spelling and pronunciation.

The status of each species and subspecies in Hawaii is indicated by a symbol between the vernacular and scientific names. Symbols are defined in Table 1.

Visitor species to be included in the Checklist must be supported by a specimen, or by a sight record accompanied by adequate details of identification in a context indicating the observer was aware of its rarity in Hawaii. Species recorded only as free-flying individuals presumed to have been hatched in captivity or transported to Hawaii in captivity, and their early-generation descendants, are not included in the Checklist. A straggler which may

have utilized a ship-of-opportunity during part or all of its journey to Hawaii, without strong presumption that it had been held in captivity, is included as a straggler species in the Checklist.

Alien species are of two classes: those introduced and well-established before 1940, and a large number of gamebird and songbird species brought to Hawaii since 1950. Some of the latter introductions are well documented, but many are not. It isn't always clear whether continued presence of an exotic species represents reproduction in the wild, or successive introductions over a period of years without reproduction. Criteria for acceptance as an established population are based on persistent sightings (8-10 years or more for Passerines) of the species in a specific area in numbers indicating some recruitment to the population after the last known escape or introduction, preferably with direct evidence of nesting activity or breeding. The more recently introduced species in the Checklist with "An" status reflect the author's best judgment at this time that they are established. A number of species are marginal as to whether they should or should not be included.

Pyle (1988) acknowledges numerous people who contributed to earlier versions of the Checklist. Helpful comments from reviewers of this version, Reginald David, Andrew Engilis, and Philip Bruner, have improved the Checklist considerably. The author's decision to omit the 's suffix, for reasons given above, is not concurred in by the three reviewers. Suggestions for additions, deletions, and other modifications to the Checklist are solicited for consideration for future revisions.

## References

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- Hawaii Audubon Society. 1989. *Hawaii's Birds*. Fourth Edition. Honolulu, 112 pp.
- Pratt, H. D., P. Bruner and D. G. Berrett. 1987. *The birds of Hawaii and the tropical Pacific*. Princeton Univ. Press, 409 pp, 45 plates.
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- 1979. Preliminary List of the Birds of Hawaii, Amendment No. 1. 'Elepaio 40:55-58.
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- 1988. Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii — 1988. 'Elepaio 48:95-106.

## Table 1. Symbols for Status

- R = Resident native species; normally does not leave the islands.  
Re = Resident; endemic at species level; not extinct.  
Rx = Resident; endemic at species level; presumed extinct.  
Res = Resident; indigenous species; Hawaiian subspecies is endemic.  
Ri = Resident; indigenous species; Hawaiian form is not endemic.

A = Alien introduced species; resident; normally does not leave the islands.  
 Al = Alien; long established and breeding since before 1940.  
 An = Alien; new introduction since 1950; apparently established.  
 Ax = Alien; formerly long established and breeding for more than 25 years, but now no longer present in Hawaii.

B = Breeding species in Hawaii; native; most individuals leave Hawaii when not breeding.  
 Be = Breeder; species breeds only in Hawaii.  
 Bes = Breeder; species also breeds elsewhere; Hawaiian subspecies breeds only in Hawaii.  
 Bi = Breeder; Hawaiian form also breeds elsewhere.

V = Visitor species; breeds elsewhere; occurs in Hawaii when not breeding.

Vc = Visitor; common migrant to Hawaii.  
 Vr = Visitor; regular migrant to Hawaii in small numbers.  
 Vo = Visitor; occasional to frequent migrant to Hawaii.  
 Vs = Visitor; accidental straggler to Hawaii; at least one well-substantiated record since 1960.  
 Vx = Visitor; accidental straggler to Hawaii; no well-substantiated record since 1960.  
 Vd = Visitor; accidental straggler to Hawaii; recorded in Hawaii only as dead remains.

E (or T) immediately preceding the genus name designates a species or subspecies currently listed as Endangered (or Threatened) on the Federal List of Endangered Species.

## Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii -- 1992

by Robert L. Pyle

### GREBES

Pied-billed Grebe	Ri	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Horned Grebe	Vs	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>
Red-necked Grebe	Vs	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>
Eared Grebe	Vs	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>

### PODICIPEDIDAE

### ALBATROSSES

Short-tailed Albatross	Vo	<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>
Black-footed Albatross	Bi	<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>
Laysan Albatross	Bi	<i>Diomedea immutabilis</i>

### DIOMEDEIDAE

### PETRELS, SHEARWATERS

Northern Fulmar	Vo	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	
(Hawaiian Petrel)—Dark-rumped Petrel	Bes E	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis</i>	Ua'u
Juan Fernandez Petrel	Vo	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	
White-necked Petrel	Vo	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	
Mottled Petrel	Vo	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	
Murphy Petrel	Vs	<i>Pterodroma ultima</i>	
Kermadec Petrel	Vs	<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	
Herald Petrel	Vs	<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	
Cook Petrel	Vs	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	
Bonin Petrel	Bi	<i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i>	
Black-winged Petrel	Vo	<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	
Stejneger Petrel	Vd	<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	
Bulwer Petrel	Bi	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	'Ou
Jouanin Petrel	Vs	<i>Bulweria fallax</i>	
Streaked Shearwater	Vs	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	
Flesh-footed Shearwater	Vo	<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Bi	<i>Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus</i>	'Ua'u kani
(New Zealand Shearwater)—Buller Shearwater	Vs	<i>Puffinus bulleri</i>	
Sooty Shearwater	Vr	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	
Short-tailed Shearwater	Vo	<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	
Christmas Shearwater	Bi	<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	
(See Appendix)—Newell Shearwater	Be T	<i>Puffinus newelli</i>	'A'o
Little Shearwater	Vs	<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	

<b>STORM-PETRELS</b>		<b>HYDROBATIDAE</b>	
Wilson Storm-Petrel	Vs	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	
Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel	Vs	<i>Oceanodroma furcata</i>	
Leach Storm-Petrel	Vr	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	
(Hawaiian or Harcourt S.-P.)—Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	Bi	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	'Akē'akē
(Sooty Storm-Petrel)—Tristram Storm-Petrel	Bi	<i>Oceanodroma tristrami</i>	
<b>TROPICBIRDS</b>		<b>PHAETHONTIDAE</b>	
White-tailed Tropicbird	Ri	<i>Phaethon lepturus dorotheae</i>	Koa'e kea
Red-billed Tropicbird	Vs	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	
Red-tailed Tropicbird	Bi	<i>Phaethon rubricauda rothschildi</i>	Koa'e 'ula
<b>BOOBIES</b>		<b>SULIDAE</b>	
(Blue-faced Booby)—Masked Booby	Ri	<i>Sula dactylatra personata</i>	'Ā
Brown Booby	Ri	<i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>	'Ā
Red-footed Booby	Ri	<i>Sula sula rubripes</i>	'Ā
<b>CORMORANTS</b>		<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>	
Pelagic Cormorant	Vs	<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	
<b>FRIGATEBIRDS</b>		<b>FREGATIDAE</b>	
Great Frigatebird	Ri	<i>Fregata minor palmerstoni</i>	'Iwa
Lesser Frigatebird	Vs	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	
<b>HERONS, EGRETS</b>		<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	
Great Blue Heron	Vs	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	
Great Egret	Vs	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	
Snowy Egret	Vs	<i>Egretta thula</i>	
Little Blue Heron	Vo	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	
Cattle Egret	An	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
(Green Heron)—Green-backed Heron	Vs	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Ri	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i>	'Auku'u
<b>IBISES</b>		<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>	
White-faced Ibis	Vs	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	
<b>GEESE, DUCKS</b>		<b>ANATIDAE</b>	
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	Ri	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	
(Whistling Swan)—Tundra Swan	Vs	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	
(White-fronted Goose)—Greater White-fronted Goose	Vs	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	
Snow Goose	Vs	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	
Emperor Goose	Vs	<i>Chen canagica</i>	
Brant	Vo	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	
Canada Goose	Vo	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	
(Hawaiian Goose)—Nēnē	Re	<i>E-Nesochen sandvicensis</i>	Nēnē
Green-winged Teal	Vr	<i>Anas crecca</i>	
Mallard	Al,Vo	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	
(Hawaiian Duck)—Koloa	Re	<i>E-Anas wyvilliana</i>	Koloa maoli
Laysan Duck	Re	<i>E-Anas laysanensis</i>	
Northern Pintail	Vc	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Koloa māpu
Garganey	Vo	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	
Blue-winged Teal	Vo	<i>Anas discors</i>	
Cinnamon Teal	Vs	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	
Northern Shoveler	Vc	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Koloa mohā
Gadwall	Vs	<i>Anas strepera</i>	
(European Wigeon)—Eurasian Wigeon	Vs	<i>Anas penelope</i>	
American Wigeon	Vr	<i>Anas americana</i>	
Common Pochard	Vs	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	

Canvasback	Vs	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>
Redhead	Vs	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Ring-necked Duck	Vo	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Tufted Duck	Vs	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Greater Scaup	Vs	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Lesser Scaup	Vr	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
Harlequin Duck	Vs	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
Oldsquaw	Vx	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
Black Scoter	Vs	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Surf Scoter	Vs	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>
Common Goldeneye	Vs	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Bufflehead	Vo	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Hooded Merganser	Vs	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
Common Merganser	Vs	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Red-breasted Merganser	Vs	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Ruddy Duck	Vs	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>

#### HAWKS, EAGLES

Osprey	Vo	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Stellar Sea-Eagle	Vs	<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>
Northern Harrier	Vs	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
(Hawaiian Hawk)—'Io	Re E-	<i>Buteo solitarius</i>
Golden Eagle	Vs	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>

#### FALCONS

Merlin	Vs	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Peregrine Falcon	Vo E-	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>

#### FRANCOLINS, PHEASANTS, QUAILS

Black Francolin	An	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>
Gray Francolin	An	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
Erckel Francolin	An	<i>Francolinus erckelii</i>
Chukar	Al	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
Japanese Quail	Al	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>
Kalij Pheasant	An	<i>Lophura leucomelana</i>
Red Junglefowl	Al	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
(Green Pheasant, Common Pheasant)—Ring-necked Pheasant	Al	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Common Peafowl	Al	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Wild Turkey	Al	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Gambel Quail	Al	<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>
California Quail	Al	<i>Callipepla californica</i>

#### RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS

Hawaiian Rail	Rx	<i>Porzana sandwichensis</i>	Moho
Laysan Rail	Rx	<i>Porzana palmeri</i>	
(Hawaiian Gallinule)—Common Moorhen	Res E-	<i>Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis</i>	'Alae 'ula
(Hawaiian Coot)—American Coot	Res E-	<i>Fulica americana alai</i>	'Alae ke'oke'o

#### CRANES

Sandhill Crane	Vs	<i>Grus canadensis</i>
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#### PLOVERS

(Gray Plover)—Black-bellied Plover	Vr	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	
(Pacific or American Golden-Plover)—Lesser Golden-Plover	Vc	<i>Pluvialis (dominica) fulva</i>	Kōlea
Mongolian Plover	Vs	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	
Semipalmated Plover	Vo	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	
Killdeer	Vs	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	
Eurasian Dotterel	Vs	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	

#### ACCIPITRIDAE

#### FALCONIDAE

#### PHASIANIDAE

#### RALLIDAE

#### GRUIDAE

#### CHARADRIIDAE

<b>STILTS</b>		<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>	
(Hawaiian Stilt)—Black-necked Stilt	Res	<i>E-Himantopus mexicanus knudseni</i>	Ae'o
<b>SANDPIPERS, WADERS</b>		<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>	
Greater Yellowlegs	Vs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	
Lesser Yellowlegs	Vr	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	
Wood Sandpiper	Vs	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
Solitary Sandpiper	Vs	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	
Willet	Vs	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	
Wandering Tattler	Vc	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	'Ūlili
(Siberian Tattler, Polynesian Tattler)—Gray-tailed Tattler	Vs	<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	
Spotted Sandpiper	Vs	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	
Whimbrel	Vs	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	
Bristle-thighed Curlew	Vr	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Kioea
Hudsonian Godwit	Vs	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	
Bar-tailed Godwit	Vo	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	
Marbled Godwit	Vs	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	
Ruddy Turnstone	Vc	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	'Akekeke
Red Knot	Vs	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	
Sanderling	Vc	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Hunakai
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Vs	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	
Western Sandpiper	Vo	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	
Rufous-necked Stint	Vs	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	
Little Stint	Vs	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	
Long-toed Stint	Vs	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	
Least Sandpiper	Vo	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	
Baird Sandpiper	Vs	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	
Pectoral Sandpiper	Vr	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vr	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	
Dunlin	Vr	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	
Curlew Sandpiper	Vs	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Vs	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	
Ruff	Vo	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	
Short-billed Dowitcher	Vo	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	
Long-billed Dowitcher	Vr	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	
Common Snipe	Vo	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	
Pin-tailed Snipe	Vs	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	
Wilson Phalarope	Vo	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	
Red-necked Phalarope	Vs	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	
Red Phalarope	Vs	<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	
<b>JAEGERS, GULLS, TERNS, NODDIES</b>		<b>LARIDAE</b>	
Pomarine Jaeger	Vr	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	
Parasitic Jaeger	Vs	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	
Long-tailed Jaeger	Vs	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	
South Polar Skua	Vs	<i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>	
Laughing Gull	Vo	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	
Franklin Gull	Vs	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	
Common Black-headed Gull	Vs	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	
Bonaparte Gull	Vo	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	
Mew Gull	Vs	<i>Larus canus</i>	
Ring-billed Gull	Vo	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	
California Gull	Vs	<i>Larus californicus</i>	
Herring Gull	Vo	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	
Slaty-backed Gull	Vs	<i>Larus schistisagus</i>	
Western Gull	Vs	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	
Glaucous-winged Gull	Vo	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	

Glaucous Gull	Vs	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	
Black-legged Kittiwake	Vs	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	
Gull-billed Tern	Vs	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	
Caspian Tern	Vs	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	
Great Crested-Tern	Vs	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	
Sandwich Tern	Vs	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	
Common Tern	Vs	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
Arctic Tern	Vs	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	
Little Tern	Vs	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	
Least Tern	Vo	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	
Gray-backed Tern	Bi	<i>Sterna lunata</i>	Pākalakala
Sooty Tern	Bi	<i>Sterna fuscata oahuensis</i>	'Ewa'ewa
Black Tern	Vs	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	
(Common Noddy)—Brown Noddy	Ri	<i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	Noio kōhā
(Hawaiian Noddy, White-capped Noddy)—Black Noddy	Res	<i>Anous minutus melanogenys</i>	Noio, 'Eki'eki
Blue-gray Noddy	Ri	<i>Procelsterna cerulea saxatilis</i>	
(Common Fairy-Tern, Fairy Tern)—White Tern	Ri	<i>Gygis alba rothschildi</i>	Manu-o-Kū

#### AUKLETS, PUFFINS

#### ALCIDAE

Cassin Auklet	Vs	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>
Parakeet Auklet	Vd	<i>Cyclorhynchus psittacula</i>
Tufted Puffin	Vd	<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>
Horned Puffin	Vs	<i>Fratercula corniculata</i>

#### SANDGROUSE

#### PTEROCLIDIDAE

Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	An	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>
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#### DOVES

#### COLUMBIDAE

Rock Dove	Al	<i>Columba livia</i>
(Chinese Dove, Lace-necked Dove)—Spotted Dove	Al	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
(Barred Dove)—Zebra Dove	Al	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Mourning Dove	An	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>

#### PARAKEETS

#### PSITTACIDAE

(Pale-headed Parakeet)—Pale-headed Rosella	Ax	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>
Rose-ringed Parakeet	An	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>

#### BARN OWLS

#### TYTONIDAE

Barn Owl	An	<i>Tyto alba</i>
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#### TYPICAL OWLS

#### STRIGIDAE

(Hawaiian Owl)—Short-eared Owl	Res	<i>Asio flammeus sandwichensis</i>	Pueo
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#### NIGHTHAWKS

#### CAPRIMULGIDAE

Common Nighthawk	Vs	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
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#### SWIFTLETS

#### APODIDAE

(Island Swiftlet, Gray Swiftlet)—Uniform Swiftlet	An	<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis</i>
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#### KINGFISHERS

#### ALCEDINIDAE

Belted Kingfisher	Vs	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
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#### LARKS

#### ALAUDIDAE

Eurasian Skylark	Al,Vs	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
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#### SWALLOWS

#### HIRUNDINIDAE

Barn Swallow	Vs	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
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<b>CROWS</b>	<b>CORVIDAE</b>	
(Hawaiian Crow)—'Alalā	Re E- <i>Corvus hawaiiensis</i>	'Alalā
<b>TITS</b>	<b>PARIDAE</b>	
(Japanese Tit, Yamagara)—Varied Tit	Ax <i>Parus varius</i>	
<b>BULBULS</b>	<b>PYCNONOTIDAE</b>	
Red-vented Bulbul	An <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	
Red-whiskered Bulbul	An <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	
<b>BUSH-WARBLERS, 'ELEPAIO, THRUSHES, ETC.</b>	<b>MUSCICAPIDAE</b>	
(Uguisu)—Japanese Bush-Warbler	Al <i>Cettia diphone</i>	
Millerbird	<i>Acrocephalus familiaris</i>	
{Laysan Millerbird}—	Rx <i>A. f. familiaris</i>	
{Nihoa Millerbird}—	Re E- <i>A. f. kingi</i>	
'Elepaio	<i>Chasiempis sandwichensis</i>	
{Kaua'i 'Elepaio}—	Re <i>C. s. sclateri</i>	'Elepaio
{O'ahu 'Elepaio}—	Re <i>C. s. ibidis</i>	'Elepaio
{Hawai'i 'Elepaio}—	Re <i>C. s. sandwichensis</i>	'Elepaio
(Shama Thrush)—White-rumped Shama	Al <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	
(Large Kaua'i Thrush)—Kāma'o	Re E- <i>Myadestes myadestinus</i>	Kāma'o
(O'ahu Thrush)—'Āmaui	Rx <i>Myadestes oahensi</i>	'Āmaui
Oloma'o	<i>Myadestes lanaiensis</i>	
{(Moloka'i Thrush)—Moloka'i Oloma'o}—	Re E- <i>M. l. rutha</i>	Oloma'o
{(Lana'i Thrush)—Lana'i Oloma'o}—	Rx <i>M. l. lanaiensis</i>	Oloma'o
(Hawai'i Thrush)—'Ōma'o	Re <i>Myadestes obscurus</i>	'Ōma'o
(Small Kaua'i Thrush)—Puaiohi	Re E- <i>Myadestes palmeri</i>	Puaiohi
Greater Necklaced Laughing-thrush	Al <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	
Gray-sided Laughing-thrush	Al <i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>	
(Melodious Laughing-thrush, Chinese Thrush)—Hwamei	Al <i>Garrulax canorus</i>	
Red-billed Leiothrix	Al <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	
(Pekin Nightingale, Japanese Hill-robin)		
<b>MOCKINGBIRDS</b>	<b>MIMIDAE</b>	
Northern Mockingbird	Al <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	
<b>PIPITS</b>	<b>MOTACILLIDAE</b>	
Olive Tree-Pipit	Vs <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	
Red-throated Pipit	Vs <i>Anthus cervinus</i>	
American Pipit	Vs <i>Anthus rubescens</i>	
<b>STARLINGS, MYNAS</b>	<b>STURNIDAE</b>	
European Starling	Vs <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	
Common Myna	Al <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
<b>HONEYEATERS</b>	<b>MELIPHAGIDAE</b>	
(Kaua'i 'Ō'ō)—'Ō'ō'ā'ā	Re E- <i>Moho braccatus</i>	'Ō'ō'ā'ā
O'ahu 'Ō'ō	Rx <i>Moho apicalis</i>	'Ō'ō
(Moloka'i 'Ō'ō)—Bishop 'Ō'ō	Re <i>Moho bishopi</i>	'Ō'ō
Hawai'i 'Ō'ō	Rx <i>Moho nobilis</i>	'Ō'ō
Kioea	Rx <i>Chaetoptila angustipluma</i>	Kioea
<b>WHITE-EYES</b>	<b>ZOSTEROPIDAE</b>	
(Mejiro)—Japanese White-eye	Al <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	
<b>CARDINALS, MEADOWLARKS, ETC.</b>	<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	
(North American or Kentucky Cardinal)—Northern Cardinal	Al <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	
(Brazilian Cardinal)—Red-crested Cardinal	Al <i>Paroaria coronata</i>	

Yellow-billed Cardinal	Al	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>
Yellow-faced Grassquit	An	<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>
Saffron Finch	An	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Savannah Sparrow	Vs	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Snow Bunting	Vs	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>
Western Meadowlark	Al	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
Great-tailed Grackle	Vs	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>

#### FINCHES, HAWAIIAN HONEYCREEPERS

##### CARDUELINE FINCHES

(Linnet)—House Finch	Al
Common Redpoll	Vs
(Green Singing-Finch)—Yellow-fronted Canary	An
(Canary)—Common Canary	Al

##### HAWAIIAN HONEYCREEPERS

##### FINCH-BILLED HONEYCREEPERS

Laysan Finch	Re E-
Nihoa Finch	Re E-
‘O‘ū	Re E-
Lana‘i Hookbill	Rx
Palila	Re E-
Lesser Koa-Finch	Rx
Greater Koa-Finch	Rx
(Grosbeak Finch)—Kona Grosbeak	Rx
Maui Parrotbill	Re E-

##### SLENDERBILLED HONEYCREEPERS

Common ‘Amakihi	
{Kaua‘i ‘Amakihi}—	Re
{O‘ahu ‘Amakihi}—	Re
{Maui ‘Amakihi}—	Re
{Hawai‘i ‘Amakihi}—	Re
(Lesser ‘Amakihi)—‘Anianiau	Re
(Green Solitaire)—Greater ‘Amakihi	Rx
Hawaiian ‘Akialoa	
{O‘ahu ‘Akialoa}—	Rx
{Lana‘i ‘Akialoa}—	Rx
{Hawai‘i ‘Akialoa}—	Rx
Kaua‘i ‘Akialoa	Re E-
Nukupu‘u	
{Kaua‘i Nukupu‘u}—	Re E-
{O‘ahu Nukupu‘u}—	Rx
{Maui Nukupu‘u}—	Re E-
‘Akiapōlā‘au	Re E-
Kaua‘i Creeper	Re
Hawai‘i Creeper	Re E-
O‘ahu Creeper	Re E-
Moloka‘i Creeper	Re E-
Maui Creeper	
{Maui Creeper}—	Re
{Lana‘i Creeper}—	Rx
(Kaua‘i ‘Ākepa)—‘Akeke‘e	Re
‘Ākepa	
{O‘ahu ‘Ākepa}—	Rx
{Maui ‘Ākepa}—	Re E-
{Hawai‘i ‘Ākepa}—	Re E-

#### FRINGILLIDAE

##### CARDUELINAE (subfamily)

<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Al
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Vs
<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	An
<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Al

##### DREPANIDINAE (subfamily)

##### PSITTIROSTRINI (tribe)

<i>E-Telespiza cantans</i>	Re E-	
<i>E-Telespiza ultima</i>	Re E-	
<i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	Re E-	‘O‘ū
<i>Dysmorodrepanis munroi</i>	Rx	
<i>E-Loxioides bailleui</i>	Re E-	Palila
<i>Rhodacanthis flaviceps</i>	Rx	
<i>Rhodacanthis palmeri</i>	Rx	Hōpue
<i>Chloridops kona</i>	Rx	
<i>E-Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i>	Re E-	

##### HEMIGNATHINI (tribe)

<i>Hemignathus virens</i>		
<i>H. v. stejnegeri</i>	Re	‘Amakihi
<i>H. v. chloris</i>	Re	‘Amakihi
<i>H. v. wilsoni</i>	Re	‘Amakihi
<i>H. v. virens</i>	Re	‘Amakihi
<i>Hemignathus parvus</i>	Re	‘Anianiau
<i>Hemignathus sagittirostris</i>	Rx	
<i>Hemignathus obscurus</i>		
<i>H. o. ellisianus</i>	Rx	‘Akialoa
<i>H. o. lanaiensis</i>	Rx	‘Akialoa
<i>H. o. obscurus</i>	Rx	‘Akialoa
<i>E-Hemignathus procerus</i>	Re E-	‘Akialoa
<i>Hemignathus lucidus</i>		
<i>H. l. hanapepe</i>	Re E-	Nukupu‘u
<i>H. l. lucidus</i>	Rx	Nukupu‘u
<i>H. l. affinus</i>	Re E-	Nukupu‘u
<i>E-Hemignathus munroi</i>	Re E-	‘Akiapōlā‘au
<i>Oreomystis bairdi</i>	Re	‘Akikiki
<i>E-Oreomystis mana</i>	Re E-	‘Alauahio
<i>Paroreomyza maculata</i>	Re E-	‘Alauahio
<i>Paroreomyza flammea</i>	Re E-	Kakawahie
<i>Paroreomyza montana</i>		
<i>P. m. newtoni</i>	Re	‘Alauahio
<i>P. m. montana</i>	Rx	‘Alauahio
<i>Loxops caeruleirostris</i>	Re	‘Akeke‘e
<i>Loxops coccineus</i>		
<i>L. c. wolstenholmii</i>	Rx	‘Akepeu‘ie
<i>L. c. ochraceus</i>	Re E-	‘Akepeu‘ie
<i>L. c. coccineus</i>	Re E-	‘Akakane

RED AND BLACK HONEYCREEPERS

'Ula-'ai-hāwane  
'I'iwi  
Hawai'i Mamo  
(Perkins Mamo)—Black Mamo  
(Crested Honeycreeper)—'Ākohekohe  
'Apapane  
{Laysan Honeycreeper}—  
{'Apapane}—  
Po'o-uli

DREPANIDINI (tribe)

Rx *Ciridops anna* 'Ula-'ai-hāwane  
Re *Vestiaria coccinea* 'I'iwi  
Rx *Drepanis pacifica* Mamo  
Rx *Drepanis funerea* Hoa—('Ō'ō nuku mū)  
Re E-*Palmeria dolei* 'Ākohekohe  
*Himatione sanguinea*  
Rx *H. s. freethii*  
Re *H. s. sanguinea* 'Apapane  
Re E-*Melamprosops phaeosoma*

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

(English Sparrow)—House Sparrow

PASSERIDAE

Al *Passer domesticus*

WAXBILLS, MANNIKINS

Red-cheeked Cordonbleu  
Lavender Waxbill  
Orange-cheeked Waxbill  
(Red-eared Waxbill)—Black-rumped Waxbill  
Common Waxbill  
(Strawberry Finch, Red Munia)—Red Avadavat  
Warbling Silverbill  
(Ricebird, Spotted Munia)—Nutmeg Mannikin  
(Black-headed Mannikin or Munia)—Chestnut Mannikin  
Java Sparrow

ESTRILDIDAE

An *Uraeginthus bengalus*  
An *Estrilda caerulescens*  
An *Estrilda melpoda*  
An *Estrilda troglodytes*  
An *Estrilda astrild*  
Al *Amandava amandava*  
An *Lonchura malabarica*  
Al *Lonchura punctulata*  
Al *Lonchura malacca*  
An *Padda oryzivora*

SPECIES PAIRS

Well substantiated sightings, identifiable only to one of a species pair difficult to distinguish in the field, have been recorded in Hawaii since 1960 for the following accidental Visitors:

Black-throated (Arctic) /Pacific Loon — *Gavia arctica* or *G. pacifica* (GAVIIDAE)  
Tahiti/Phoenix Petrel — *Pterodroma rostrata* or *P. alba* (PROCELLARIIDAE)

Appendix

Summary of Changes from Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii -- 1988

Abbreviations: AB = American Birds; E = 'Elepaio  
HRBP = prefix for catalog numbers of pictures in Hawaii Rare Bird  
Documentary Photograph File  
USNM = prefix for catalog numbers of specimens in U.S. National  
Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC.

1. Typographical Errors in 1988 List Corrected

The scientific name of Ruddy Turnstone, in Family SCOLOPACIDAE, is corrected to *Arenaria interpres*.

Status is corrected from FI to AI for Greater Necklaced Laughing-thrush, Gray-sided Laughing-thrush, Hwamei, and Red-billed Leiothrix, all in family MUSCICAPIDAE, and for Mockingbird in Family MIMIDAE.

A duplicate listing of Northern Cardinal is deleted from Family FRINGILLIDAE subfamily CARDUELINAE. It appears correctly in Family EMBERIZIDAE.

Symbol E- is added to the listing for Maui Parrotbill to show that the species is Endangered.

In Appendix, under Species Added, the literature citation for Cook Petrel should have been E 46:102, and that for Wilson Storm-Petrel should have been E 46:183.

2. Species Added

White-necked Petrel (*Pterodroma cervicalis*). This petrel, formerly considered a subspecies of *Pterodroma externa* (Juan Fernandez Petrel), is now considered to be a separate full species (Auk 108:750). A White-necked Petrel was photographed at sea between Midway Atoll and Laysan I., November 3, 1984 (E 46:182).

Streaked Shearwater (*Calonectris leucomelas*). One bird observed and photographed at Laysan Island August 2, 1989 (HRBP 848-853; E 50:31; AB 44:166-167).

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*). One bird observed repeatedly at Sand Island, Midway Atoll, during November and December 1991 (AB in press).

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). One adult light-morph bird was observed at sea November 17, 1991 near 16 deg 46'N 154 deg 13'W, about 160 miles southeast of Hawai'i Island. The bird was harassing a flock of terns and shearwaters. Another jaeger with the flock, a dark-morph subadult, may also have been a Parasitic Jaeger (AB in press).

Mew Gull (*Larus canus*). A specimen (USNM 493343) collected at Green I., Kure Atoll in 1963 and identified originally as a Ring-billed Gull (Clapp & Woodward, 1968. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. vol. 124 p. 25), has recently been re-examined and determined to be a Mew Gull (fide R.B. Clapp).

Great Crested Tern (*Sterna bergii*). One bird observed and photographed at the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, O'ahu from October 21, 1988 through December 1989 (HRBP 800-805; E 50:21-22). A second bird sighted August 20, 1991 at Whale-Skate Island, French Frigate Shoals (AB in press).

Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*). One individual at Amorient Aquafarm, O'ahu, January 10-12, 1992. Seen well by several observers and photographed (HRBP 950-953; AB in press).

'Akeke'e (Kaua'i 'Ākepa, *Loxops caeruleirostris*). This form is now considered to be a full species (Auk 108:753).

### 3. Name Changes

Sooty Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma tristrami*): vernacular name changed to Tristram Storm-Petrel (Auk 106:533).

Common Barn-Owl (*Tyto alba*): vernacular name changed to Barn Owl (without hyphen); and hyphen is deleted from Family name BARN-OWLS (Auk 106:534).

Gray Swiftlet (*Aerodramus vanikorensis*): vernacular name changed to Uniform Swiftlet (Auk 108:752).

O'ahu 'Elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis gayi*): subspecies name changed from *gayi* to *ibidis* (Olson, S.L. 1989, Proc.Biol.Soc.Wash., 102:555-558).

Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*): a specimen (USNM 493506) collected at Kure Atoll in 1963 was identified as *A.s. japonicus* (Clapp & Woodward, 1968, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. vol. 124 p. 33), one of a group of subspecies that have now been split into a separate full species, American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*) (Auk 106:536).

Kaua'i 'Ō'ō (*Moho braccatus*): the Hawaiian name 'Ō'Ō'ā'ā is given as the vernacular name of this endemic Hawaiian species.

O'ahu 'Ākepa (*Loxops coccineus rufus*): subspecies name changed

from *rufus* to *wolstenholmi* (Olson, S.L. 1986, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 106:148-149).

### 4. Other

Newell Shearwater (*Puffinus newelli*): the A.O.U. Check-List gives primary treatment to Newell Shearwater as a subspecies of Townsend Shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*), and provides for alternate treatment as a full species, *P. newelli*. The latter treatment is used in this Checklist.

Black Noddy (*Anous minutus melanogenys*): status changed to Res, as the subspecies *melanogenys* is evidently endemic to the Hawaiian Islands and perhaps Johnston Atoll (Peters, J.L. 1934, Check-list of Birds of the World, Vol. II, p. 347).

Lana'i Hookbill (*Dysmorodrepanis munroi*): reference James, Zusi and Olson, 1989, Wilson Bull. 101:159-179; and Auk 108:753).

Reprints of this 10-page Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii—1992 are available for \$2.00 each postpaid from Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant St., #320, Honolulu, HI 96813.

## Book Corner: Keeping a Nature Journal

by Glenn Chang

One way to enhance the enjoyment of nature and the outdoors is to keep a nature journal in which you can make drawings of birds and plants that you observe, as well as written observations. A nature journal can help improve your observation skills, can be a long-term record of observations made, and serve as an instant reminder of pleasant outdoor excursions.

There are a number of excellent books available that offer advice on how to keep a nature journal, things that you can include, and how to draw what you see. All of these books are well illustrated with drawings of plants and animals. Although these books are written from the perspective of mainland seasons and conditions, they contain ideas and suggestions for keeping a nature journal that can be adapted to our local conditions.

One of the most complete is *A Life in Hand: Creating the Illuminated Journal* by Hannah Hinchman (Peregrine Smith Books, \$19.95). This book includes suggestions on how to free the artist within you and how to improve your powers of observation. It includes a blank book so you can start your own journal and exercises to help you get started.

Another excellent book is *The Naturalist's Path* by Cathy Johnson

(Walker and Co., \$14.95). Johnson's focus is more on how to study nature and incorporate that knowledge in your journal. She has chapters on studying animals and plants in their habitats, lists of different resources and references, and many ideas for observing nature from your backyard or the wilderness.

Finally, Clare Walker Leslie has written a series of books on observing nature and making drawings of what you can see. Her books, *Nature Drawing: A Tool for Learning* and *The Art of Field Sketching* (Prentice Hall Press, \$13.95 and \$14.95 respectively) are excellent sources for learning techniques for drawing animals and plants in the field. Her third book, *A Naturalist's Sketchbook* (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$12.95) is a reproduction of the pages of her own field journal. It provides wonderful ideas for different ways to keep a journal and the different styles, perspectives, and types of drawings that you can do.

## Mahalo Donors!

We wish to thank the following members and friends for their generous support.

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## Makapu'u Lighthouse Field Trip

by Judy Kearney

The field trip on 14 June to Makapu'u Lighthouse was a first for most of the small group of participants. Threatening weather in town gave way to brilliant sunshine with a few sprinkles of rain, occasional cloud cover, and strong trade winds on the windward side.

The "hike" consisted of a long sloping walk along the paved road to the top of the lookout above the lighthouse itself. Along the way, several 'Iwa were seen in addition to the usual assortment of urban birds. We were amazed by views of the windward coast we had never before experienced.

At the top we saw more 'Iwa overhead and several small flocks of Red-footed Boovies skimming the ocean below us. We were also fortunate to spot Red-tailed Tropic Birds while at the top. There was a controversial sighting of one "turtle" that no one was able to confirm with any certainty on the Makapu'u Beach side.

We were even more fortunate and surprised to see one White-tailed Tropic Bird on the way back down to our cars.

We decided we would have to come back to this site just for the views and for whale watching this winter.

# Hawaii Audubon Society

212 Merchant Street, Suite 320  
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Telephone (808) 528-1432

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## 'ELEPAIO

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The 'Elepaio is printed on recycled paper.

## T-shirts for Sale

The Hawaii Audubon Society has a stock of T-shirts designed to spread the Audubon message. Not only are they attractive personal apparel, but they make excellent presents as well.

T-shirts bearing the Society's 'Elepaio logo are available in ash (gray) with a black design. We also have a few in aqua, navy, white, and beige. In addition, the "hot" Kolea (Pacific Golden Plover) T-shirts are also available. This T-shirt is white with a three-color design of the Kolea and native hibiscus. Proceeds from the Kolea T-shirt go to help HAS fund research on shorebirds in Hawai'i and elsewhere in the Pacific region.

T-shirts are \$12 each, plus \$2.00 per shirt for postage. They are available in medium, large, and extra large adult sizes only. When ordering T-shirts, be sure to list size and first, second, and third choice of color. To order T-shirts send your check, payable to the Hawaii Audubon Society, to Yvonne Izu, 2069 California Avenue, #20B, Wahiawa, HI 96786. Don't forget to add \$2.00 per shirt for postage. Insufficient postage will delay your order until the proper amount is remitted. T-shirts are not available at the HAS office.

## HAS Dues for 1992

All amounts are in U.S. dollars.  
Includes delivery of 'Elepaio.

### Life Membership \$300.00

Payable in full or three equal installments.  
(The Board of Directors recently increased the amount of life dues. Those life members who are currently on the installment plan will be billed for their remaining payments at the old rate.)

### Delivery to U.S. zip code addresses

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(Not forwardable to new address)

**Via first class mail 12.00**

(Hawai'i residents: there is no significant time difference between bulk and first class mail to addresses within the state of Hawai'i.)

### Junior Membership (18 and under) 3.00

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Canada (airmail only) 13.00

All other countries (surface mail) 14.00

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### Introductory dues for National and Hawaii Societies: 20.00

(Includes delivery of 'Elepaio and Audubon Magazine as bulk or 2nd class mail to U.S. zip codes. Renewal, \$30 annually.)

## Research Grants

The Hawaii Audubon Society makes grants for research in Hawaiian or Pacific natural history. Awards generally do not exceed \$500 and are oriented toward small-scale projects within Hawai'i. Special consideration will be given to those applicants studying the Northwest Hawaiian Islands, dryland forests, and aeolian systems on Hawai'i. The deadlines for receipt of grant applications are 1 April and 1 October. For an application form send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Grants, Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant Street, Suite 320, Honolulu, HI 96813. For more information, call Phil Bruner, (808) 293-3820 (W).

## Your Bequest Can Help

A bequest to the Hawaii Audubon Society is an excellent way to help in our conservation efforts. George C. Munro, enthusiastic and tireless field ornithologist and naturalist, provided for a fund to be used exclusively for the protection of native dry forests. Today, the George C. Munro Fund provides money for research projects on such forests.

Although an attorney should be consulted in the drafting of your will, a model clause for bequests is set forth below.

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the Hawaii Audubon Society, Honolulu, Hawai'i, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars (or set forth a description of property), to be used for the general purpose of said organization."

For more information and assistance, contact the Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant Street, Suite 320, Honolulu, HI 96813, (808) 528-1432.

## Publications Available

The Hawaii Audubon Society publishes books, checklists, and field cards relating to birds of Hawai'i and the Pacific. For a complete price list send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Publications List, Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant Street, Suite 320, Honolulu, HI 96813.

# Calendar of Events

## First Monday of Every Month

Monthly meeting of the Conservation Committee, 6:00 p.m., HAS office. To join or for more information call David Hill, 943-2784 (H).

## August 10, Monday

Board meeting, 7:00 p.m., HAS office. Call Reggie David on Hawai'i, 329-9141 (W), for details.

## August 17, Monday

General meeting, 7:30 p.m., Paki Conference Room, Bishop Museum. Peter Luscomb will discuss the Honolulu Zoo's role in the conservation of endemic forest birds. This illustrated lecture will cover the zoo's research program and plans for eventual propagation. Refreshments will be served.

## August 23, Saturday

On this trip for swimmers only, we will escape from the summer heat into the colorful, enchanting undersea world of Hanauma Bay. After learning about the

bay's geology, natural history, and marine life, we will don our snorkels, masks, and fins and enjoy the beauty of life on the reef. Meet at the State Library on Punchbowl Street at 7:30 a.m. or the tram stop above the bay at 8:00 a.m. This is a good outing for children as well as adults. Suggested donation: \$2.00.

## September 12, Saturday

Hakalau Wildlife Refuge, Big Island. For information and reservations call Casey Jarman, 956-7489 (W). This trip is limited to 25 persons. Be sure to clean your boots and daypacks thoroughly to prevent introduction of unwanted plants (e.g. clydemia). Bring lunch, water, binoculars, rain gear, clothing for 50° temperatures. Suggested donation: \$2.00.

## October, date TBA

Once again Hawaii Audubon will participate in the statewide beach cleanup. For more information call Casey Jarman, 956-7489 (W).

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