



# 'ELEPAIO

Journal of the  
Hawaii Audubon Society

For the Protection of  
Hawaii's Native Wildlife

VOLUME 62, NUMBER 6

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2002

## Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii – 2002 by Robert L. Pyle

The Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii – 2002 (inside this issue) lists the species of birds that have occurred naturally in the Hawaiian Islands, and alien species brought by man which are established as self-sustaining populations in the wild. A status symbol marks each species as being a native resident, an alien resident, a seabird that visits Hawai'i only for breeding, or a species that visits Hawai'i when not breeding.

The Checklist – 2002 continues a series that began with a Preliminary List in the April 1977 'Elepaio. Updated versions were published in the 'Elepaio in 1979, 1983, 1988, 1992, and 1997. Each updated version includes an Appendix documenting all changes since the preceding version. The set of Appendices thus provides a complete record since 1977 of all new species added, species deleted, name and taxonomic changes, and other notes. More details about the birds in Hawai'i may be found in Hawaii's Birds, published by the Society.

## Apply by October 1 for Research Grants in Hawaiian or Pacific Natural History

The Hawaii Audubon Society offers grants for research in Hawaiian or Pacific natural history. Awards are oriented toward small-scale projects and generally do not exceed \$500. Special considerations are given to those applicants studying dryland forests or aeolian systems in Hawai'i. Applicants are encouraged to solicit grants from other organizations to fund research which cannot be funded entirely by the Society.

Grant recipients are expected to submit a 2-3 paragraph progress report, suitable for publication in the Society's journal

'Elepaio, within 6 months of the termination date specified for the project. The recipients are also encouraged to draft a more detailed 2-3 page report which would be considered for publication in 'Elepaio.

Grants are reviewed semiannually. Deadline is October 1 for winter/spring grants. Call, write, fax or email the HAS office for application guidelines.

## Christmas Bird Count 2002: All Are Welcome to Participate

by Arlene Buchholz, Christmas Bird Count Coordinator

The Hawaii Audubon Christmas Bird Count will be held between December 14<sup>th</sup> through January 5<sup>th</sup> this year. The individual date for each 15 mile circle count will be announced in upcoming editions of the 'Elepaio and on the Hawaii Audubon Society website. According to Geoff LeBaron, national director of the count, the Christmas Bird Count is the longest running survey in ornithology. The 2002 count will be the 103<sup>rd</sup> year of the national count that was started in 1900.

In Hawai'i, 2002 will be the 59<sup>th</sup> year of the Christmas count. The data from the count has been used to monitor the health and population of bird species such as the 'Elepaio in Hawai'i.

Nationally Christmas bird count data has supplied information on trends in numbers and species of birds counted and helps to identify environmental threats. There is a \$5.00 fee for adults who participate in the Christmas count to help support the cost of compiling and publication of count results nationally. The count is free for children 18 years and under to encourage young birders. For more background information on the history of the count you can go to the National Audubon Society website at [www.audubon.org](http://www.audubon.org) "Birds & Science" section.

## Kolea Fans Needed

by Wally Johnson

Please keep your eyes on plover legs this winter season! Kolea will begin returning to Hawai'i in August, and a marked bird may come your way either then or later on. We've been banding Pacific Golden-Plovers for many years on O'ahu and near Nome, Alaska. These research birds might occur anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands. Information on their whereabouts will shed important light on the movements and survival of these remarkable migrants. Each bird wears a federal (metal) band plus some combination of color-bands (a few have small plastic

flags). It is important to record the exact sequence on each leg, so that we can identify the individual and determine where and when it was banded. Send observations with as much information as possible to: Wally Johnson, Dept. of Ecology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717 (e-mail [owjohnson2105@aol.com](mailto:owjohnson2105@aol.com); tele 406-587-7305; FAX 406-994-3190) and/or Phil Bruner, Natural Sciences Div., BYU-Hawaii, Laie, HI 96762 (e-mail [brunerp@BYUH.edu](mailto:brunerp@BYUH.edu); tele 808-293-3820; FAX 808-293-3825). Mahalo!

## Field Trips for 2002

All trips with an \* are still in the process of being planned. Details will be provided as the scheduled dates get closer. A donation of \$2 per participant on all field trips is appreciated.

**\*August 25 (Sunday) Makua Valley:** A rare opportunity for access to Makua Valley on the Wai'anae Coast, and a chance to encounter over 40 endangered species like the Hawaiian tree snail, the O'ahu 'Elepaio, and many plants. The hike will be led by members of the citizen group Malama Makua. Bring water, food, and sunscreen. Closed-toed shoes required (no slippers). Call the HAS office to register, no later than August 20<sup>th</sup> – 528-1432.

**\* September 10 (Tuesday)** Bishop Museum to see bird skin collection. Call Alice to register - 538-3255.

**September 21 and 22 (Saturday and Sunday)** Welcome our shorebirds home! Another great trip to Paiko Lagoon to welcome our Kolea home and see if other shorebirds have also returned. Other attractions include eels, crabs, snails, mantis shrimp, squid, puffer fish, ghost crabs, and whatever else decides to make an appearance. This is a keiki-friendly trip – the

kids will love it! Wear old tennis shoes or reefwalkers, and bring sunscreen, water and lunch. We will meet at Paiko Lagoon at 8:30am. Call Alice to register – 538-3255.

**October 12 (Saturday)** James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge to see Hawai'i's endangered waterbirds and other migratory waterfowl at one of O'ahu's few remaining wetlands. This is a good place for unusual sightings! Past years have featured the Red Knot, Semi-palmated Plover, Common Pochard, Black-tailed Godwit, and a Peregrine Falcon. Bring water, snacks, binoculars, spotting scope if you have one, and sunscreen. This is a non-strenuous field trip, very little walking is involved. We will meet at 9am. Number of participants is limited to 15. Call the HAS office to register – 528-1432.

**\*November ??** Our annual trip to the 'Ewa Plains sinkholes to look for fossils of extinct Hawaiian birds with Dr. Alan Ziegler. More details in the next issue!

**December 15 – January 5** Annual Christmas Bird Count – see page 2 for information.

## Nominating Committee Seeks Candidates for Board of Directors

At the Board Meeting of July 22, 2002, a Nominating Committee of John Harrison, Liz Kumabe, and Linda Paul was formed. The committee is looking for Society members who are willing to serve on the Board of Directors. The bylaws call for fifteen directors to serve two-year terms; five of the fifteen directors are elected by the membership to officer positions. Normally eight directors are elected in even years and seven elected in odd years. This varies, however, as a result of resignations and Board members being appointed to fill unexpired officer terms.

The following positions are now open for nominations: President, First Vice President, and six directors. Incumbents continuing to serve until December 2003 are First Vice President Liz Kumabe, Recording Secretary Tonnie Casey, Treasurer Clifford Hand, and Directors Chad Castle, John Harrison, Mike Miller, and Alice Roberts. Incumbents whose terms will end this December and are up for reelection are President Wendy Johnson and Director Arlene Buchholz.

The HAS Board is a dynamic group of committed individuals whose energy and expertise involve many aspects of environmental protection in Hawai'i from fund raising to education, and from birding to habitat cleanup.

All members of the Board are expected to attend two-hour bi-monthly meetings and a Leaders' Retreat in January. Directors are also expected to be active on one of the Society's two standing committees: Conservation and Education. Persons interested in serving on the Board are encouraged to attend a Board meeting; the next one is listed in the Calendar section on the back page.

If you want to be a candidate, please submit a letter of interest and brief resume of your background and activities (in and/or outside of HAS) to the attention of the Nominating Committee at the Society's address by November 10, 2002. Nominating Committee members may be contacted as follows: John Harrison, 956-3968, Liz Kumabe, 956-2860, and Linda Paul, 262-6959.

## Program Meeting of August 19<sup>th</sup>: Island Castaway—Life History and Conservation of Hawai'i's Endangered Laysan Teal

Michelle Reynolds, a Va Tech graduate student working with USGS and the USFWS, spent the better part of three years camping on Laysan Island to explore the feeding habits, behavior, and population status of the dabbling duck restricted to the remote coral atoll. Laysan teal was previously widespread across the Hawaiian Islands about 1500 years ago, but they disappeared about the time rats were introduced to the main islands. Learn the story of an amazing bird that has beat the odds and survived extirpation from all the other Hawaiian islands, isolation to single population, the introduction of rabbits to Laysan Island, drought, and disease.

Program meetings are held at Henry Hall Room 109 on the Chaminade University campus, 3140 Wai'ala'e Avenue, Kaimuki. Meetings are from 7:30 to 9:30pm. Refreshments are served, and HAS publications, T-shirts, and maps are available for purchase.

### 'ELEPAIO

ISSN 0013-6069

Managing Editor: Linda Shapin

Scientific Editor:

Ronald Walker, 235-1681 (H)

Distribution: Susan Miller

The 'Elepaio is printed on recycled paper and published nine times per year: February, March, April, May, June/July, August/September, October, November, and December/January

## CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF HAWAII – 2002

by Robert L. Pyle

This Checklist includes all species of birds that have occurred naturally in the Hawaiian Islands, and those species introduced by man which are currently established as viable populations reproducing in the wild. All endemic species and subspecies are listed, including those presumed to have become extinct in historic times. Species known only from paleontological remains (e.g., Olson and James 1991) are not included. This revises and updates the Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii – 1997 (Pyle 1997), and previous versions of the checklist (Pyle 1977, 1979, 1983, 1988, and 1992). The geographic scope of this Checklist covers all of the Hawaiian Islands west to Kure Atoll, including Midway Atoll which is not legally a part of the state of Hawai'i, and coastal waters out to 200 nautical miles (370 kilometers) from any of these islands.

This checklist follows the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) Check-list of North American Birds, 7th Edition (1998) and the 42nd and 43rd Supplements to the Check-list (AOU 2000, 2002) for sequence of species and, generally, for scientific and vernacular names. Scientific names include subspecies for endemic breeding birds. Tribe headings are shown within the endemic Hawaiian sub-family Drepanidinae. Note that the sequence of certain families and species within families has changed in accordance with AOU (1998).

The vernacular name listed is generally the one used by AOU (1998). Despite long standing ornithological tradition, the possessive suffix 's is omitted herein from vernacular names given in honor of (rather than being possessed by) a person, for considerations of reduced complexity and grammar. This usage is not considered to be a significant departure from the vernacular names of AOU (1998). 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. For certain native species, island names are used to form vernacular names of subspecies {in brackets} to designate the different island races.

The Hawaiian language name is listed as the primary vernacular name for most species endemic to Hawai'i at the species level, including a few species for which AOU (1998) 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 indigenous Hawaiian people long before western man arrived in the islands. These names are 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 encourages use of the traditional Hawaiian language names as vernacular names for endemic birds

(Hawaii Audubon Society 1997). Hawaiian names include the glottal stop (as in 'ua'u), a consonant frequently used in the Hawaiian language, and the macron (as in Mōli) (Pukui and Elbert 1986).

The status of each species and subspecies and abundance of non-breeding species in Hawai'i is indicated by symbols between the vernacular and scientific names. These symbols are defined in Table 1. E or T between the symbols column and the genus name designates a species or subspecies currently listed as Endangered or Threatened on the Federal List of Endangered Species. All non-breeding species included in the Checklist are supported by a specimen, identifiable photograph, or sight record accompanied by adequate written documentation in a context indicating that the observer was aware of its status in Hawai'i. Individuals presumed to have been hatched in captivity or transported to Hawai'i in captivity, and their early-generation descendants, are not included in the Checklist. Stragglers that may have rested on a ship during part or all of their journey to Hawai'i, without strong presumption of having been held captive, are included.

Alien species are of two classes: those introduced and well-established before 1945, and a large number of game bird and song bird species brought to Hawai'i since 1945. Some of the latter introductions are well-documented, but many are not. It isn't always clear whether continued presence of an alien 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 (8-15 years or more) 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 (see Table 1) reflect the author's best judgment at this time that they are established. A number of species are marginal as to whether or not they should be included.

In previous versions, Pyle has acknowledged numerous people who have contributed to the Checklist. Peter Donaldson assisted in the early updating of this version, and Ellen Pyle's compiling, checking and computer work enabled it to be completed much sooner. Peter Pyle's contributions in review have significantly improved this version. Comments from three additional reviewers have been very beneficial. Suggestions for additions, deletions and other modifications to the Checklist are solicited for consideration during future revisions.

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**TABLE 1. SYMBOLS FOR STATUS**

- R = Resident native species; normally does not leave the islands.
- Re = Resident; endemic species; not extinct.
- Rx = Resident; endemic species; presumed extinct.
- Res = Resident; indigenous species; Hawaiian subspecies is endemic.
- Ri = Resident; indigenous species; Hawaiian population is not endemic.
- 
- A = Alien introduced species; resident; normally does not leave the islands.
- Al = Alien; long established and breeding since before 1945.
- An = Alien; new introduction since 1945; apparently established.
- Ax = Alien; formerly long established and breeding, but now no longer established in Hawaii.
- 
- B = Breeding species in Hawaii; most individuals leave Hawaii when not breeding.
- Be = Breeder; endemic species to Hawaii.
- Bes = Breeder; indigenous species; Hawaiian subspecies is endemic.
- 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 in most or all years.
- Vo = Visitor; occasional migrant to Hawaii in some to most years.
- Vs = Visitor; accidental straggler to Hawaii.
- Vd = Visitor; accidental; recorded in Hawaii only as beach-cast dead remains.

“b” after status symbol indicates visitor species that has bred on one or more occasions in Hawaii.

E (or T) between the symbols column and the genus name designates a species or subspecies currently listed as Endangered (or Threatened) on the Federal List of Endangered Species.

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by Robert L. Pyle

<b>LOONS</b>			<b>GAVIIDAE</b>	
(Arctic Loon) Pacific Loon	Vs		<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	
<b>GREBES</b>			<b>PODICIPEDIDAE</b>	
Pied-billed Grebe	Vsb		<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>	
<b>ALBATROSSES</b>			<b>DIOMEDEIDAE</b>	
Laysan Albatross	Bi		<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Mōli
Black-footed Albatross	Bi		<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	
Short-tailed Albatross	Vr	E	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	
<b>PETRELS, SHEARWATERS</b>			<b>PROCELLARIIDAE</b>	
Northern Fulmar	Vs		<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	
Tahiti Petrel	Vs		<i>Pterodroma rostrata</i>	
Kermadec Petrel	Vs		<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	
Herald Petrel	Vs		<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	
Murphy Petrel	Vs		<i>Pterodroma ultima</i>	
Mottled Petrel	Vo		<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	
Juan Fernandez Petrel	Vo		<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	
(Dark-rumped Petrel) Hawaiian Petrel	Be	E	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	‘Ua‘u
White-necked Petrel	Vs		<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	
Bonin Petrel	Bi		<i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i>	
Black-winged Petrel	Vo		<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	
Cook Petrel	Vs		<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	
Pycroft Petrel	Vs		<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	
Stejneger Petrel	Vs		<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	Vs		<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Bi		<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	‘Ua‘u kani
(New Zealand Shearwater) Buller Shearwater	Vs		<i>Puffinus bulleri</i>	
Sooty Shearwater	Vr		<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	
Short-tailed Shearwater	Vs		<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	
Christmas Shearwater	Bi		<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	
Newell Shearwater	Bes	T	<i>Puffinus auricularis 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>	‘Ake‘ake
(Sooty Storm-Petrel) Tristram Storm-Petrel	Bi		<i>Oceanodroma tristrami</i>	
<b>TROPICBIRDS</b>			<b>PHAETHONTIDAE</b>	
White-tailed Tropicbird	Ri		<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	Koa‘e kea
Red-billed Tropicbird	Vs		<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	
Red-tailed Tropicbird	Bi		<i>Phaethon rubricaudai</i>	Koa‘e ‘ula

<b>BOOBIES</b>			<b>SULIDAE</b>	
(Blue-faced Booby) Masked Booby	Ri		<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	'Ā
Brown Booby	Ri		<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	'Ā
Red-footed Booby	Ri		<i>Sula sula</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</i>	'Iwa
Lesser Frigatebird	Vo		<i>Fregata ariel</i>	
<b>HERONS, EGRETS</b>			<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	
Great Blue Heron	Vo		<i>Ardea herodias</i>	
Great Egret	Vs		<i>Ardea alba</i>	
Intermediate Egret	Vs		<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	
Snowy Egret	Vs		<i>Egretta thula</i>	
Little Blue Heron	Vo		<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	
Cattle Egret	An		<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
(Green-backed Heron) Green Heron	Vs		<i>Butorides virescens</i>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Ri		<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</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	Vsb		<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	
(White-fronted Goose) Greater White-fronted Goose	Vs		<i>Anser albifrons</i>	
Emperor Goose	Vs		<i>Chen canagica</i>	
Snow Goose	Vs		<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	
Canada Goose	Vo		<i>Branta canadensis</i>	
(Hawaiian Goose) Nēnē	Re E		<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	Nēnē
Brant	Vo		<i>Branta bernicla</i>	
(Whistling Swan) Tundra Swan	Vs		<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	
Gadwall	Vs		<i>Anas strepera</i>	
Falcated Duck	Vs		<i>Anas falcata</i>	
(European Wigeon) Eurasian Wigeon	Vo		<i>Anas penelope</i>	
American Wigeon	Vr		<i>Anas americana</i>	
Mallard	Al,Vo		<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	
(Hawaiian Duck) Koloa	Re E		<i>Anas wyvilliana</i>	Koloa maoli
Laysan Duck	Re E		<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	
Blue-winged Teal	Vob		<i>Anas discors</i>	
Cinnamon Teal	Vs		<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	
Northern Shoveler	Vc		<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Koloa mohā
Northern Pintail	Vc		<i>Anas acuta</i>	Koloa māpu
Garganey	Vo		<i>Anas querquedula</i>	
Green-winged Teal	Vr		<i>Anas crecca</i>	
Canvasback	Vs		<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	
Redhead	Vs		<i>Aythya americana</i>	
Common Pochard	Vs		<i>Aythya ferina</i>	
Ring-necked Duck	Vr		<i>Aythya collaris</i>	
Tufted Duck	Vs		<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	
Greater Scaup	Vo		<i>Aythya marila</i>	
Lesser Scaup	Vc		<i>Aythya affinis</i>	
Harlequin Duck	Vs		<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	
Surf Scoter	Vs		<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	
Black Scoter	Vs		<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	
(Oldsquaw) Long-tailed Duck	Vs		<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	

Bufflehead	Vo		<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	
Common Goldeneye	Vs		<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	
Barrow Goldeneye	Vs		<i>Bucephala islandica</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>	
<b>HAWKS, EAGLES</b>				
Osprey	Vo		<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
Black Kite	Vs		<i>Milvus migrans</i>	
Stellar Sea-Eagle	Vs		<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	
Northern Harrier	Vs		<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	
Gray Frog-Hawk	Vs		<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	
(Hawaiian Hawk) 'Io	Re	E	<i>Buteo solitarius</i>	'Io
Rough-legged Hawk	Vs		<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	
Golden Eagle	Vs		<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	
<b>FALCONS</b>				
Merlin	Vs		<i>Falco columbarius</i>	
Peregrine Falcon	Vr	E	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	
<b>FRANCOLINS, PHEASANTS</b>				
Chukar	Al		<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	
Gray Francolin	An		<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	
Black Francolin	An		<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	
Erckel Francolin	An		<i>Francolinus erckelii</i>	
Japanese Quail	Al		<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	
Red Junglefowl	Al		<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Moa
Kalij Pheasant	An		<i>Lophura leucomelanos</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>	
<b>NEW WORLD QUAILS</b>				
California Quail	Al		<i>Callipepla californica</i>	
Gambel Quail	Al		<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>	
<b>RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS</b>				
Laysan Rail	Rx		<i>Porzana palmeri</i>	
Sora	Vs		<i>Porzana carolina</i>	
Hawaiian Rail	Rx		<i>Porzana sandwichensis</i>	Moho
(Hawaiian Gallinule, Common Moorhen) Hawaiian Moorhen	Res	E	<i>Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis</i>	'Alae 'ula
(American Coot) Hawaiian Coot	Re	E	<i>Fulica alai</i>	'Alae ke'oke'o
American Coot	Vs		<i>Fulica americana</i>	
<b>CRANES</b>				
Sandhill Crane	Vs		<i>Grus canadensis</i>	
<b>PLOVERS</b>				
(Gray Plover) Black-bellied Plover	Vr		<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	
(Lesser or American Golden-Plover) Pacific Golden-Plover	Vc		<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Kōlea
Mongolian Plover	Vs		<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	
Common Ringed Plover	Vs		<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	
Semipalmated Plover	Vo		<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	
Killdeer	Vs		<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	
Eurasian Dotterel	Vs		<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>				
<b>FALCONIDAE</b>				
<b>PHASIANIDAE</b>				
<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>				
<b>RALLIDAE</b>				
<b>GRUIDAE</b>				
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>				

**STILTS**

(Black-necked Stilt) Hawaiian Stilt

Res E

**RECURVIROSTRIDAE***Himantopus mexicanus knudseni* A'eo**SANDPIPERS, WADERS**

Greater Yellowlegs Vs

Lesser Yellowlegs Vr

Marsh Sandpiper Vs

Wood Sandpiper Vs

Solitary Sandpiper Vs

Willet Vs

Wandering Tattler Vc

(Siberian Tattler, Polynesian Tattler) Gray-tailed Tattler Vs

Spotted Sandpiper Vs

Whimbrel Vs

Bristle-thighed Curlew Vr

Far Eastern Curlew Vs

Black-tailed Godwit Vs

Hudsonian Godwit Vs

Bar-tailed Godwit Vo

Marbled Godwit Vs

Ruddy Turnstone Vc

Red Knot Vs

Sanderling Vc

Semipalmated Sandpiper Vs

Western Sandpiper Vo

Red-necked Stint Vs

Little Stint Vs

Long-toed Stint Vs

Least Sandpiper Vo

Baird Sandpiper Vs

Pectoral Sandpiper Vr

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper Vr

Dunlin Vr

Curlew Sandpiper Vs

Buff-breasted Sandpiper Vs

Ruff Vo

Short-billed Dowitcher Vo

Long-billed Dowitcher Vr

Wilson Snipe Vr

Common Snipe Vs

Pin-tailed Snipe Vs

Wilson Phalarope Vo

Rednecked Phalarope Vs

Red Phalarope Vo

**SCOLOPACIDAE***Tringa melanoleuca**Tringa flavipes**Tringa stagnatilis**Tringa glareola**Tringa solitaria**Catoptrophorus semipalmatus**Heteroscelus incanus* Ūlili*Heteroscelus brevipes**Actitis macularia**Numenius phaeopus**Numenius tahitiensis* Kioea*Numenius madagascariensis**Limosa limosa**Limosa haemastica**Limosa lapponica**Limosa fedoa**Arenaria interpres* 'Akekeke*Calidris canutus**Calidris alba* Hunakai*Calidris pusilla**Calidris mauri**Calidris ruficollis**Calidris minuta**Calidris subminuta**Calidris minutilla**Calidris bairdii**Calidris melanotos**Calidris acuminata**Calidris alpina**Calidris ferruginea**Tryngites subruficollis**Philomachus pugnax**Limnodromus griseus**Limnodromus scolopaceus**Gallinago delicata**Gallinago gallinago**Gallinago stenura**Phalaropus tricolor**Phalaropus lobatus**Phalaropus fulicarius***JAEGERS, GULLS, TERNS, NODDIES**

South Polar Skua Vs

Pomarine Jaeger Vr

Parasitic Jaeger Vs

Long-tailed Jaeger Vs

Laughing Gull Vr

Franklin Gull Vo

Black-headed Gull Vs

Bonaparte Gull Vs

Mew Gull Vs

Ring-billed Gull Vr

California Gull Vs

Herring Gull Vo

Slaty-backed Gull Vs

**LARIDAE***Stercorarius maccormicki**Stercorarius pomarinus**Stercorarius parasiticus**Stercorarius longicaudus**Larus atricilla**Larus pipixcan**Larus ridibundus**Larus philadelphia**Larus canus**Larus delawarensis**Larus californicus**Larus argentatus**Larus schistisagus*



Western Gull	Vs	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	
Glaucous-winged Gull	Vr	<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	Vo	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	
Little Tern	Vob	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	
Least Tern	Vob	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	
Gray-backed Tern	Bi	<i>Sterna lunata</i>	Pākalakala
Sooty Tern	Bi	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	'Ewa 'ewa
Whiskered Tern	Vs	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	
Black Tern	Vs	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	
(Common Noddy) Brown Noddy	Ri	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Noio kōhā
(Black Noddy) Hawaiian Noddy	Res	<i>Anous minutus melanogenys</i>	Noio, 'Eki 'eki
Blue-gray Noddy	Ri	<i>Procelsterna cerulea</i>	
(Common Fairy-Tern, Fairy Tern) White Tern	Ri	<i>Gygis alba</i>	Manu-o-Kū

#### AUKLETS, PUFFINS

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

#### SANDGROUSE

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

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>

#### PARROTS

(Pale-headed Parakeet) Pale-headed Rosella	Ax	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>
Rose-ringed Parakeet	An	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Mitred Parakeet	An	<i>Aratinga mitrata</i>
Red-crowned Parrot	An	<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>

#### CUCKOOS

Common Cuckoo/Oriental Cuckoo	Vs	<i>Cuculus canorus/Cuculus saturatus</i>
Yellow billed Cuckoo	Vs	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>

#### BARN OWLS

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

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

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

#### PTEROCLIDIDAE

#### COLUMBIDAE

#### PSITTACIDAE

#### CUCULIDAE

#### TYTONIDAE

#### STRIGIDAE

#### CAPRIMULGIDAE

<b>SWIFTS, SWIFTLETS</b>				<b>APODIDAE</b>	
(Guam Swiftlet) Mariana Swiftlet	An			<i>Aerodramus bartschi</i>	
Fork-tailed Swift	Vs			<i>Apus pacificus</i>	
<b>KINGFISHERS</b>				<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>	
Belted Kingfisher	Vs			<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	
<b>HONEYEATERS</b>				<b>MELIPHAGIDAE</b>	
Kaua'i 'Ō'ō	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	Rx			<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>CROWS</b>				<b>CORVIDAE</b>	
(Hawaiian Crow) 'Alalā	Re	E		<i>Corvus hawaiiensis</i>	'Alalā
<b>MONARCH FLYCATCHERS</b>				<b>MONARCHIDAE</b>	
'Elepaio				<i>Chasiempis sandwichensis</i>	
{Kaua'i 'Elepaio}–	Re			<i>C. s. sclateri</i>	'Elepaio
{O'ahu 'Elepaio}–	Re	E		<i>C. s. ibidis</i>	'Elepaio
{Hawai'i 'Elepaio}–	Re			<i>C. s. sandwichensis</i>	'Elepaio
<b>LARKS</b>				<b>ALAUDIDAE</b>	
(Eurasian Skylark) Sky Lark	Al,Vs			<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	
<b>SWALLOWS</b>				<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	
Barn Swallow	Vs			<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
<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, MILLERBIRDS</b>				<b>SYLVIIDAE</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>	
<b>SHAMAS, THRUSHES</b>				<b>TURDIDAE</b>	
(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 woahensis</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)-'Oma'o	Re			<i>Myadestes obscurus</i>	'Ōma'o
(Small Kaua'i Thrush) Puaiohi	Re	E		<i>Myadestes palmeri</i>	Puaiohi
Eyebrowed Thrush	Vs			<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	

<b>BABLERS</b>					
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	Al			<b>TIMALIIDAE</b>	
Gray-sided Laughingthrush	Al			<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	
(Melodious Laughingthrush, Chinese Thrush) Hwamei	Al			<i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>	
(Pekin Nightingale, Japanese Hill-robin) Red-billed Leiothrix	Al			<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	
				<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	
<b>WHITE-EYES</b>					
(Mejiro) Japanese White-eye	Al			<b>ZOSTEROPIDAE</b>	
				<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	
<b>MOCKINGBIRDS</b>					
Northern Mockingbird	Al			<b>MIMIDAE</b>	
				<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	
<b>STARLINGS, MYNAS</b>					
European Starling	Vs			<b>STURNIDAE</b>	
Common Myna	Al			<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	
				<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
<b>PIPITS</b>					
Olive-backed Pipit	Vs			<b>MOTACILLIDAE</b>	
Red-throated Pipit	Vs			<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	
American Pipit	Vs			<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	
				<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	
<b>GRASSQUITS, SPARROWS</b>					
Yellow-faced Grassquit	An			<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	
Saffron Finch	An			<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	
(Brazilian Cardinal) Red-crested Cardinal	Al			<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	
Yellow-billed Cardinal	Al			<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	
Savannah Sparrow	Vs			<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	
Snow Bunting	Vs			<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	
				<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	
<b>CARDINALS</b>					
(North American or Kentucky Cardinal) Northern Cardinal	Al			<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>	
				<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	
<b>MEADOWLARKS, BLACKBIRDS</b>					
Western Meadowlark	Al			<b>ICTERIDAE</b>	
Great-tailed Grackle	Vs			<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	
				<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	
<b>FINCHES, HAWAIIAN HONEYCREEPERS</b>					
<b>CARDUELINE FINCHES</b>				<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>	
(Linnet)House Finch	Al			<b>CARDUELINAE (subfamily)</b>	
Common Redpoll	Vs			<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	
(Green Singing-Finch)Yellow-fronted Canary	An			<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	
(Canary)Common Canary	Al			<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	
				<i>Serinus canaria</i>	
<b>HAWAIIAN HONEYCREEPER</b>					
<b>FINCH-BILLED HONEYCREEPERS</b>				<b>DREPANIDINAE (subfamily)</b>	
Laysan Finch	Re	E		<b>PSITTIROSTRINI (tribe)</b>	
Nihoa Finch	Re	E		<i>Telespiza cantans</i>	
‘Ō‘ū	Re	E		<i>Telespiza ultima</i>	
Lana‘i Hookbill	Rx			<i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	‘Ō‘ū
Palila	Re	E		<i>Dysmorodrepanis munroi</i>	
Lesser Koa-Finch	Rx			<i>Loxioides bailleui</i>	Palila
Greater Koa-Finch	Rx			<i>Rhodacanthis flaviceps</i>	
(Grosbeak Finch) Kona Grosbeak	Rx			<i>Rhodacanthis palmeri</i>	Hōpue
Maui Parrotbill	Re	E		<i>Chloridops kona</i>	
				<i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i>	

**SLENDERBILLED HONEYCREEPERS**

Hawai'i Amakihi	
{Maui 'Amakihi}-	Re
{Hawai'i 'Amakihi}-	Re
O'ahu 'Amakihi	Re
Kaua'i 'Amakihi	Re
(Lesser 'Amakihi)-'Anianiau	Re
(Green Solitaire) Greater 'Amakihi	Rx
Lesser 'Akialoa	Rx
Greater 'Akialoa	
{Kaua'i 'Akialoa}-	Rx
{O'ahu 'Akialoa}-	Rx
{Lana'i 'Akialoa}-	Rx
Nukupu'u	
{Kaua'i Nukupu'u}-	Re E
{O'ahu Nukupu'u}-	Rx
{Maui Nukupu'u}-	Re E
'Akiapōlā'au	Re E
(Kauai Creeper) -'Akikiki	Re
(Olive Green Creeper) -Hawai'i Creeper	Re
(O'ahu Creeper) -O'ahu 'Alauahio	Re E
(Moloka'i Creeper) -Kākāwahie	Rx
(Maui Creeper) -Maui 'Alauahio	
{Maui 'Alauahio}-	Re
{Lana'i 'Alauahio}-	Rx
(Kaua'i 'Akepa) 'Akeke'e	Re
'Ākepa	
{O'ahu 'Ākepa}-	Rx
{Maui 'Ākepa}-	Re E
{Hawai'i 'Ākepa}-	Re E

**RED AND BLACK HONEYCREEPERS**

'Ula-'ai-hāwane	Rx
'Iiwi	Re
Hawai'i Mamo	Rx
(Perkins Mamo) Black Mamo	Rx
(Crested Honeycreeper) 'Ākohekohe	Re E
'Apapane	
{Laysan Honeycreeper}-	Rx
{Apapane}-	Re
Po'o-uli	Re E

**OLD WORLD SPARROWS**

(English Sparrow) House Sparrow	Al
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**WAXBILLS, MANNIKINS**

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

**HEMIGNATHINI (tribe)**

<i>Hemignathus virens</i>	
<i>H. v. wilsoni</i>	'Amakihi
<i>H. v. virens</i>	'Amakihi
<i>Hemignathus flavus</i>	'Amakihi
<i>Hemignathus kauaiensis</i>	'Amakihi
<i>Hemignathus parvus</i>	'Anianiau
<i>Hemignathus sagittirostris</i>	
<i>Hemignathus obscurus</i>	'Akialoa
<i>Hemignathus ellisianus</i>	
<i>H. e. procerus</i>	
<i>H. e. ellisianus</i>	'Akialoa
<i>H. e. lanaiensis</i>	'Akialoa
<i>Hemignathus lucidus</i>	
<i>H. l. hanapepe</i>	Nukupu'u
<i>H. l. lucidus</i>	Nukupu'u
<i>H. l. affinus</i>	Nukupu'u
<i>Hemignathus munroi</i>	'Akiapōlā'au
<i>Oreomystis bairdi</i>	'Akikiki
<i>Oreomystis mana</i>	
<i>Paroreomyza maculata</i>	'Alauahio
<i>Paroreomyza flammea</i>	Kākāwahie
<i>Paroreomyza montana</i>	
<i>P. m. newtoni</i>	'Alauahio
<i>P. m. montana</i>	'Alauahio
<i>Loxops caeruleirostris</i>	'Akeke'e
<i>Loxops coccineus</i>	
<i>L. c. wolstenholmei</i>	'Akepeu'ie
<i>L. c. ochraceus</i>	'Akepeu'ie
<i>L. c. coccineus</i>	'Akakane

**DREPANIDINI (tribe)**

<i>Ciridops anna</i>	'Ula-ai-hāwane
<i>Vestiaria coccinea</i>	'Iiwi
<i>Drepanis pacifica</i>	Mamo
<i>Drepanis funerea</i>	Hoa ('Ō'ō nuku mū)
<i>Palmeria dolei</i>	'Ākohekohe
<i>Himatione sanguinea</i>	
<i>H. s. freethii</i>	
<i>H. s. sanguinea</i>	'Apapane
<i>Melamprosops phaeosoma</i>	

**PASSERIDAE**

<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
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**ESTRILDIDAE**

<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	
<i>Estrilda caerulescens</i>	
<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	
<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	
<i>Amandava amandava</i>	
<i>Lonchura cantans</i>	
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	
<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	
<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	

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## APPENDIX

### Summary Of Changes From Checklist Of The Birds Of Hawaii – 1997

#### Abbreviations:

- BPBM = prefix for catalog numbers of specimens in B.P.Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI.  
HRBP = prefix for catalog numbers of pictures in Hawaii Rare Bird Documentary Photograph File at Bishop Museum.

The SIGHTINGS database maintained at Bishop Museum contains full information for field observations referenced herein.

#### 1. Species Added:

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*). Transferred from Species Pairs. A loon on Kane'ohē Bay, O'ahu was identified in January 1982 as an Arctic Loon (*G. arctica*), which then included the Pacific Loon as a subspecies. In 1985 the AOU split Arctic Loon into Pacific Loon and Arctic Loon, and subsequently the Kane'ohē bird was recorded in the Checklist as a Species Pair. Photographs of the Kane'ohē bird taken in 1982 (HRBP 162-165) were sent later to Point Reyes Bird Observatory where several experts (C. Corbin, D.F. DeSante, S.N.G. Howell, P. Pyle, and R. Stallcup) agreed that the bird was a Pacific Loon, not an Arctic Loon.

Tahiti Petrel (*Pterodroma rostrata*). Transferred from Species Pairs. Two sightings of this species 240 km s.e. of Hawai'i Island 5 November 1984 (Spear et al. 1999).

Pycroft Petrel (*Pterodroma pycrofti*). Three sightings of this species 335 km s.e. of Hawai'i Island 19 June 1988, and two sightings 230 and 361 km s.e. of Hawai'i Island 27 June 1989, all during La Niña conditions (Spear et al. 1999).

Intermediate Egret (*Ardea intermedia*). A bird seen well and photographed on Sand Island, Midway Atoll, 25 June to 31 July 1997 (Richardson 1999). (HRBP 1145-1147, 1265-1271).

Falcated Duck (*Anas falcata*). A bird was found dead on Sand Island, Midway Atoll 21 October 2001 (Engilis et al., in press). Head and wing plumages were photographed; skeleton and flattened wing were preserved (BPBM 184418).

Barrow Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*). One female bird was present on Pu'u Hewa Reservoir 7 mi west of Lihue, Kaua'i 27 January - 19 February 1989 (Engilis et al. in press).

Sora (*Porzana carolina*). One bird was observed well 4 and 15 September 2000 at a pond near Keahole Point on Hawai'i Island (15 minutes of video tape, HRBP VT02).

Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*). One bird at Sand Island, Midway Atoll 25 and 26 October 1998 was observed well and photographed (HRBP 1208-1212).

Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*). One bird was found independently by two tour groups at Kanaha Pond, Maui 26-27 October 2000 (HRBP 1273-1277 and HRBP VT03). The bird moved to Ki'i Ponds, O'ahu, in January 2001 and was studied well by many observers through April 2002.

Wilson Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*), formerly *Gallinago gallinago delicata*, has been recognized as a species distinct from Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) (AOU 2002). Most snipe in Hawai'i are presumed to be Wilson Snipe. Two birds at Hanalei N.W.R., Kaua'i 6-10 Dec 1978 were identified confidently as the Common Snipe by observers familiar with both forms.

Mitred Parakeet (*Aratinga mitrata*). A pair released in Huelo, Maui, in 1986 had grown to at least 30 birds by the mid-1990's. The current Huelo population of more than 100 birds is under study. This species also occurs near Kailua-Kona and the Kohala Mountains on Hawai'i Island and perhaps on other islands.

Red-crowned Parrot (*Amazona viridigenalis*). Small flocks have been observed regularly since the 1970's or earlier in and near Honolulu, O'ahu, particularly near Waikiki Aquarium and Kapi'olani Park. Reports declined after the early 1980's. In recent years flocks of 40 to 100 birds are being observed regularly flying in the Pearl City area toward a presumed evening roost in the higher forested valley. Observational evidence of breeding has been reported.

Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*). One bird was found alive and photographed 20 September 1995 on Sand Island, Midway, but later died (HRBP 1213-1217; specimen BPBM 183983). Another bird was found freshly dead at Sand Island 30 April 1999 (BPBM 184235). Both birds were found near the hangar, possibly after collision.

Eyebrowed Thrush (*Turdus obscurus*). One bird at Sand Island, Midway Atoll was first observed and photographed 22 December 1997, and seen several times through 24 February 1998 (HRBP 1218-1220; see cover of *Western Birds* 1999 vol. 30 no. 2).

## 2. Names Changed:

Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*). Vernacular name has been changed to Long-tailed Duck (Auk 117:848).

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*). Scientific species name has been changed to *fulicarius* (Auk 119(2) in press).

South Polar Skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*). Genus name has been changed to *Stercorarius* (Auk 119(2) in press).

Guam Swiftlet (*Aerodramus bartschi*). Vernacular name changed to Mariana Swiftlet (Auk 119(2) in press).

‘Āmaui (*Myadestes oahensis*). Species name has been changed to *woahensis*. (Olson 1996).

O‘ahu ‘Amakihi (*Hemignathus chloris*). Species name has been changed to *flavus* (Olson 1996).

## 3. Taxonomic revisions:

Dark-rumped Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*) has been changed to Hawaiian Petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*). The former Dark-rumped Petrel has been split into Hawaiian Petrel and Galapagos Petrel (*P. phaeopygia*) (Auk 119(2) in press).

Warbling Silverbill (*Lonchura malabarica*) has been changed to African Silverbill (*Lonchura cantans*). The former Warbling Silverbill has been split into African Silverbill and Indian Silverbill (*L. malabarica*) (Auk 117:854).

Chestnut Mannikin (*Lonchura malacca*) has been changed to Chestnut Munia (*Lonchura atricapilla*). The former Chestnut Mannikin has been split into Chestnut Munia and Tricolored Munia (*L. malacca*) (Auk 117:854). The statement that Tricolored Munia is introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (O‘ahu) is incorrect.

## 4. Changes in Families made in the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds 7th Edition, 1988, are followed here.

California and Gambel Quails are split from the *Phasianidae* family to a new family *Odontophoridae*.

Hawaiian birds in the *Muscicapidae* family have been divided into four new families: *Sylviidae* (Bush-Warbler, Millerbirds), *Monarchidae* (‘Elepaio), *Turdidae* (Shamas, Thrushes), and *Timaliidae* (Laughingthrushes, Leiothrix).

Northern Cardinal is split from *Emberizidae* to a new family *Cardinalidae*, and the Western Meadowlark and Great-tailed Grackle are split from *Emberizidae* to a new family *Icteridae*.

## 5. Notes:

The scientific name of Newell Shearwater is shown as *Puffinus auricularis knudseni* to conform with the primary treatment in AOU 1998. The vernacular name remains Newell Shearwater to reflect the subspecies *knudseni* endemic to Hawaii.

The name “Hawaiian” is included in the vernacular name for four indigenous species each represented in Hawaii by an endemic subspecies. These are: Hawaiian Moorhen, Hawaiian Stilt, Hawaiian Noddy, and Hawaiian Owl. The species names given in AOU 1998 are Common Moorhen, Black-necked Stilt, Black Noddy, and Short-eared Owl.

Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*). Publication of the observation (Pyle and Nestler 1998) stated: “We suspect it was a Common Cuckoo of the southeastern subspecies (*C.canorus telephonus*) but cannot eliminate the Oriental Cuckoo (*C. saturatus*) at this time.”

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Reprints of this 12-page Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii - 2002 are available for \$3.50 each postpaid from Hawaii Audubon Society, 850 Richards St., #505, Honolulu, HI 96823

## 2002 Membership in Hawaii Audubon Society

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## Hawaii Audubon Society Awards Rose Schuster Taylor Scholarship, Two Research Grants by Phil Bruner, Chair, HAS Grants and Scholarships Committee

Hawaii Audubon Society is pleased to announce that the 2002-2003 recipient of a full year tuition scholarship to the University of Hawai'i (Rose Taylor Schuster Scholarship) is Matthew Medeiros of Honolulu. Matthew has distinguished himself both in school and as an assistant in significant research projects on the O'ahu 'Elepaio and at Hakalau Forest Biological Field Station. His letters of recommendation praised his preparation and potential. We wish him success in his college work and are confident he will make many important contributions to our knowledge of Hawai'i's native biota. All of the applicants were excellent. Unfortunately we have only one scholarship.

The Society would also like to announce the recipients of the winter/spring research grants of \$500 each to Nathaniel Carroll

and Jeffrey Foster. Nathaniel is a graduate student at Yale University and is studying The Capacity of Invaded Forest to Sustain Native Hawaiian Birds. He will be conducting his study at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. Jeffrey is a graduate student at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. He is working on the Breeding and Foraging Ecology of Five Exotic Birds in Hawai'i. Both of these projects are aimed at understanding the impact of alien species on Hawai'i's native biota. As part of their requirements for receiving these grants, they will submit summaries of their findings for publication in future issues of 'Elepaio. We eagerly look forward to learning what documented impacts alien species present to our unique and fragile native environment.

## HAS Annual Awards Dinner

\$25.00 per person

Tuesday, October 22, 2002, 6:00 – 9:30pm

Garden Level of the  
Hawai'i Imin Conference Center  
(previously known as Jefferson Hall),  
UH Manoa

Please join us for the Hawaii Audubon Society's Annual Awards Dinner when outstanding volunteers, corporate leaders and public servants will be recognized for their contributions in protecting Hawai'i's native wildlife and habitats. This promises to be a memorable and festive affair, with a buffet dinner (last year's was wonderful!) catered by Hale 'Aina Award winner Kaka'ako Kitchen.

Our guest speaker will be Kolea Researcher Dr. Phil Bruner, who will speak on (what else!) Kolea! Look for more details in the October 'Elepaio.

Please RSVP (528-1432) before Friday, October 11<sup>th</sup> to reserve your place!  
As this is a catered dinner, no one without reservations can be admitted.

HAS Administrative Assistant:  
Linda Shapin

Executive Director: Linda Paul, 262-6859  
**Pacific Fisheries Coalition**

Maui: Renate Gassmann, 579-9294  
Hawaii: Reggie David  
**Island Representatives**

Publicity: vacant  
Publications: Reggie David, 329-9141  
Programs: Arlene Buchholz  
Membership: Linda Shapin  
Grants & Scholarships: Phil Bruner, 293-3820  
Linda Shapin, 528-1432  
Field Activities: Alice Roberts and  
Education: Wendy Johnson  
Conservation: vacant  
**Committees**

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Director: John Harrison, 956-3968  
Director: Arlene Buchholz, 988-9806  
Director: Chad Castle, 262-5412  
Recording Secretary: Tommie Casey, 934-5326  
Treasurer: Clifford Hand, 735-3074  
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## Calendar of Events

- Monday September 9 and November 11  
HAS Board meeting open to all members, 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the HAS office. Education and Conservation Committees meet at 5:45 p.m. before Board meetings.
- Monday, August 19 Program Meeting at Chaminade University. *See page 136.*
- Sunday, August 25 Field Trip to Makua Valley. *See page 136.*
- Tuesday, September 10 Bishop Museum. *See page 136.*
- Saturday and Sunday, September 21 and 22 Field Trip to Paiko Lagoon. *See page 136.*
- Saturday, October 12 Field Trip to James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge. *See page 136.*
- Tuesday, October 22 HAS Annual Awards Dinner at Imin Conference Center. *See page 149.*

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