30 Oct 63  Mokuania I.  615-02001 - 615-02025
   Wedgetail Shearwater

31 Oct 63  Pogoia I.  615-02026 - 615-02100
   All immature Wedgetail Shearwater

18 Nov 63  Mokuania I.  615-02101 - 615-02135
   All immature Wedgetail Shearwater

20 Nov 63  Kapapa I.  615-02136 - 615-02159
   All immature Wedgetail Shearwater

21 Nov 63  Mokolii I.  615-02160 - 615-02191
   All immature Wedgetail Shearwater

23 Nov 63  Manana I.  615-02192 - 615-02200
   615-02201 - 615-02300
   615-02301 - 615-02400
   All immature Wedgetail Shearwater

25 Nov 63  Moku Manu I.  615-02401 - 615-02500
   All immature Wedgetail Shearwater

30 Nov 63  Manana I.  615-02501 - 615-03100
   All Wedgetail Shearwater immature
1 Dec 63  ✓ Morukua Is  615-0 3101 - 615-03500 ✓
 all immature Wedgetail Shearwater

21 Nov 63  ✓ Golden Plover  753-31001 banded at sea ✓
 released at tide flat near Yacht Basin on Ala Moana
 Honolulu, Oahu

23 Nov 63  ✓ Manana I.  753-31002 - 753-31003 ✓
 Common Noddy

30 Nov 63  ✓ Manana I.  753-31004 - 753-31013 ✓
 Common Noddy

22 Nov 63  ✓ Mokapu Point  757-60501 - 757-60504 ✓
 Red-footed Booby

25 Nov 63  ✓ Moku Manu  757-60505 ✓
 Brown Booby nesting ✓
 757-60506 - 757-60509 ✓
 Red-footed Booby sub-adult

27 Nov 63  ✓ Mokapu Point  757-60510 - 757-60700 ✓
 Red-footed Booby
 Recoveries: 697-61623
 44-725037

3 Jan 64  ✓ at sea  757-60701  20°55'N 158°27'W
 Black-footed Albatross
Red mark means that that part of shipment has been used up.

Band rec'd. from Robert Fleet, Jan. 19, 1944:

- Size 3 - V 773-00001 - 01000 1000
- Size 5 - V 615-03501 - 04000 500
- Size 7B - V 757-60702 - 61000 299
- Size 8 - V 568-70001 - 70200 200

February 1, 1944 -

Ulupalau Head Colony, Oahu, Kanehoe Marine Base

Red-footed Booby -
- V 757-60702 - 60836 - all adults except V 134
- # 757-60795 - immature
- # 757-60806 - Bird of the year
- # 757-60823 - Bird of the year

Recoveries - Returns
- V 44-725623 + new band # 757-60735
- V 44-725560 + new band # 757-60763
- V 44-725420 + new band # 757-60800
- V 697-69626

Total Banded 135, Recovered 4.

Bands found in trunk for Starbrite:
- V Size 3 753-31014 - 753-31100
- V Size 7b 757-45003 - 757-45100

V banded at sea: V 757-45001 + 757 45002

Dec 6 3 72 35 20'N 115'W Black-footed Albatross
3 Feb 64 at sea 757-60836
Black-footed Albatross

3 Feb 64 at sea 757-60837
Red-footed Booby

Bands rec'd from Smithsonian Inst 19 Feb 64:

Ho=7
597-12401 to 12800

30 777-13001 to 18000

Kilauea Lighthouse Colony, Kauai, Feb. 24, 1964
Coordinates: 22° 14' x 159° 24'

Bands taken into field:

✓ 757-60838 - 900, 757-60901 - 61000, ✓ 757-45003 - 45100

20 Bands used - All Adult Red-footed Boobies 757-60838 to 757-60857 incl.

✓ 28 Feb 64 757-60858 to 757-60893
Red-footed Booby V.
All adult except 757-60871 and 757-60876 immatures.

Manana Island 29 Feb 64 615-03503 V
✓ ✓ Adult Wedgetail Shearwater - 615-03503 only dark phase
✓ ✓ Adult Common Noddy Tern 753-31014 to 753-31100 *
✓ ✓ Adult Common Noddy Tern 773-00002 to 773-00100 *
✓ ✓ Adult Common Noddy Tern 773-00101 to 773-00116 *
✓ ✓ Adult Sooty Tern 773-00001 *
✓ 773-00032 lost

Bands received from Smithsonian Inst Mar 64

pole 32 ✓ 773-45001-47000
Mohan Mane
Br. B. 5

2 return.
R.F.B. 92
Mos. B. 1
W.T. 9
S.T. 584

Manana
S.T. 211
Some Sealed
W.T. 289
Mar 64 Moku Many

- V737-45 003-07 Brown Booby adult
- V737-45 008-99 Red-footed Booby adult
- V737-45 100 Masked Booby adult
- V737-45 065 new band - old band recovered
  sent to Washington D.C. Old Band # 40-735534
- VReturn: 697-69609 Red-footed Booby adult
  all of above birds on eggs
- V615-03504-11 Wedge-tailed Shearwater adult
- V773-00117-700 Sooty Tern adult

Bands received from Smithsonian 17 March 64

# 5 500 V544-45201 - 700
# 5 1000 V615-06101-07100

V V773-00701-711 Sooty tern A U Manana 20 Mar 64
V V773-00801-826 Sooty tern A U Manana 20 Mar 64
  827 Sooty tern A F Manana 20 Mar 64
  828-832 Sooty tern, A U " " " "
  833 Sooty tern A F " " " "
  834-1000 Sooty tern A U " " " "

V V544-45201-300 Wedge-tailed Shearwater A U " " " "
V V615-03512-530 Wedge-tailed Shearwater A U " " " "
  531 dark phase " " A U " " " "
  532-552 " " " "
  553 dark phase " " A U " " " "
  554-609 " " A U " " " "
  610 dark phase " " A U " " " "
  611-664 " " A U " " " "
  665 dark phase " " A U " " " "
  666-700 " " A U " " " "
  701-907 " " A U Popoia 21 Mar 64

of which the following numbers dark phase
(712, 750, 826, 832, 849, 877, 894)
25 March Mokanua Is.

17 \( \sqrt[17]{615-03907} \) to \( 615-03974 \)  Wedgetail Shearwater
\( \sqrt[17]{615-03943} \) dark phase

26 March, Kiluaea Lighthouse, Kauai, Hawaii 28\(^\circ\)14'x158\(^\circ\)

Wedgetailed Shearwater Adults: all light phase except:
\( \sqrt[26]{615-06301-400} \) \( \sqrt[26]{100} \) 
\( \# \quad 28, 87 \) dark phase
\( \sqrt[26]{615-06401-500} \) \( \sqrt[26]{100} \) 
\( \# \quad 10, 13, 20, 28, 98 \) dark phase
\( \sqrt[26]{615-07001-07002} \) \( \sqrt[26]{02} \) 
\( \# \quad 202 \) 1951 phase, 7 D phase.

27 March Kiluaea Lighthouse, Kauai, Hawaii

\( \sqrt[27]{615-07003-07100} \) \( \sqrt[27]{98} \) 
\( \# \quad 32, 53 \) D. Phase
\( \sqrt[27]{544-45401-404} \) \( \sqrt[27]{4} \) 
\( \# \quad 102 \) Wedge tails

26 March, Kiluaea Lighthouse
Red-footed Booby \( \sqrt[26]{97-12601-17} \) (17) all adults except 04, 05, 16 immatures
09, 10 locals.

Reports 1 Feb

June 27 March sent to Washington

Mrs. Church March 3/6 #214

29 March Mokolii (Chinamans Hat) Oahu Hawaii

\( \sqrt[29]{615-03975-400} \) Wedgetail Shearwater
\( \sqrt[29]{615-06101-6201} \) Wedgetail Shearwater

984, 992 dark phase
120 dark phase, 160 East Is.
Reid for Mrs. Church  1 April, 1964

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<td>757 - 89130 - 757 - 90000</td>
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<td>857 - 90001 - 857 - 8100</td>
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8 April 64  Popoia Island

- 99 615 - 06202 to 615 - 06300  Adult Wedgetail Shearwater
- 03, 29, 40, 81 dark phase
- 96 615 - 06005 to 615 - 06100  Adult Wedgetail Shearwater
- 14, 24, 41, 53, 60 dark phase
- 200 615 - 07101 to 615 - 07300  Adult Wedgetail Shearwater
- 153, 162, 214, 239 dark phase
- 100 615 - 08001 - 08100  Adult Wedgetail Shearwater
- 495 0, 79, 97 dark phase
- 615 - 03700 recovered from dead Wedgetail
- 615 - 03700 foreign site (25 Mar 64 - Macquarie Island)

9-10 April 64  Manawa Island

- 89 773 - 00712 to 800  Adult Sooty Tern
- 5000 773 - 01801 to 18000  Adult Sooty Tern
- 2600 773 - 040901 - 43500  Adult Sooty Tern
- 300 615 - 07301 to 07600  Adult Wedgetail Shearwater
- 356, 446, 456, 474, 524, 538, 560, 597, 598 dark phase
- 1 544 - 45405  Adult Wedgetail Shearwater
9 Apr 64 cont.

Returns: 723 - 44 294 Adult Sooty Tern Red plastic band others

(probably P. Admole’s - lapped to far to read not明知)

April 13.
Bands taken from ATF trunks.
753 - 40001 - 50,000
753 - 51001 - 60,000
615 - 04501 - 06000
595 - 05501 - 06000

April 12. Mokuaua Is.
615 - 04500 Adult Wedge-tail Shearwater
615 - 07601 - 07700 Wedge-tail Shearwater #18 post albino
615 - 07701 - 07801 Adult Wedge-tail Shearwater
6 dark phases found Est. 95% of birds banded.

April 14. Chinaman’s Hat
615 - 07801 - 07900 Adult Wedge-tail Shearwater
pairs of birds - (9+10, 11+12, 13+14, 23+24, 25+26, 29+30, 31+32,
41+42, 06163 + 50, 52+53, 06170 + 55,
03997 + 70, 06158 + 77, 06165+79, 83+84,
92+93, 94+95. These are bonded pairs.
615-07.838 is dark phase + 2 more dark phase returns.

April 15. Popoia Is.
615 - 07901 - 08000 Adult WT Shearwater pairs - 01+02, 31+3, 8+9,
17+18, 41+47, 52+53, 85+86, 91+92, [22, 33, 52] Dark Phase]

over
April 15  Popoia Is.
100  $59.5-65.501  Adult W.T. Shearwater - pairs 06/07, 15/16, 19/20
  75-76  [69, 91 dark phase]
100  $59.5-65.601  Adult W.T.  Shearwater  [10, 24, 32, 40, 54, dark phase]
100  $59.5-65.701  Adult W.T.  [5, 10, 46, 79, dark phase] also 93
100  $69.5-65.801  Adult W.T.  [63, 50, dark phase]
12  $65.2-4200  & Adult Bulwers petrel - pair 11-12

April 17  Popoia Is.  Huber/10eman Standin
  $59.5-65.901 to 66000  Adult W.T.  [50, 56, 69, 84, 98] 08-09  30-31 pairs
  23-27  74-75  97-98
100  $615-04501 to 04600  Adult W.T.  [01, 16, 74]  29-50  81-82  pairs
100  $615-04601 to 04700  Adult W.T.  [dark phase]  31, 70  11-12 pair
100  $615-04701 to 04800  Adult W.T.  [22, 46, 59, 61, 68 dark phase]  23-24, 54-55 pairs
100  $615-04901 to 04900  Adult W.T.  [21, 50 dark phase]  12-14
  65-66 pairs  66060  dark phase
100  $615-05001 to 05003  Adult W.T.
100  $644-04301 to 04500  Adult W.T.
28  $652-42040  & Adult Bulwers Petrel  01-20,  20-19,  23-24
  Band 615-03896 - removed from dead wedgetail

21 April - Kilauea lighthouse  - Kauai
  $615-05001 to 05200  Adult W.T.  [08, 14, 33, 40, 65 dark phase]
  $615-05101 to 05200  Adult W.T.  [25 dark phase]
  $615-05200 to 05300  Adult W.T.  [22, 40 dark phase]

1 May - Makalua Island  Okau
  $615-05261 to 300  Adult W.T.  [65-66,  71-72,  81-82]  63 dark phase
  $615-05401 to 500  Adult W.T.  pairs  12-17
  50-67  68-71  72-73  81-84  89-90  94-95
North Makalua Is., Oahu continued 1 May, Annerman, Hoeman, Huber, Long  


615-05701-800 Adult WTs [Pairs: 01-02 36-37 52-53 68-69 75-76 84-85 88-89] N Dark Phase  

615-05801-900 Adult WTs [Pairs: 01-02 36-37 52-53 68-69 75-76 84-85 88-89] N Dark Phase  

615-05901-100 Adult WTs [Pairs: 11-12 51-52 83-85] N Dark Phase  

625-42041-100 Adult Bulwers [Pairs: 41-42 46-49 56-57 71-72 77-78 83-84 94-95] N Dark Phase  

Manana May 2, 64 Long, Annerman, Huber  

√753 - 4001-40500 Sooty Adult  

√773 - 43501 - 44000 " " " " 4800 all together  

√773 - 44001 - 47300 " " " "  

√652 - 42101 " " " " adult Bulwers petrel - again.  

Returns √723 - 44287  

√44289  

√44298  

√44319  

√44332  

Sand on right leg and web of right foot.  

Moana Point 6 May 64 King, Bratley, Huber  

√757 - 60844 - 900 Red-footed Booby, adult  

√757 - 89131 - 200 Red-footed Booby  

40, 41, 50 Sub-adults 42, 43, 49 Immature  

Returns: 757 - 60595, 99 Red-footed Booby, adult  

757 - 60788, 99, 93 Red-footed Booby, adult  

757 - 60804, 11 Red-footed Booby, adult  

757 - 60803 Red-footed Booby, adult
May 8, 64  Bands Rec. from S.I.

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<th>#3/8/64</th>
<th>544-50501-600</th>
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<td>615 - 14501 - 17500</td>
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</table>

May 8, 64  King, Bratby, Huber, Walker and Krider (Fish and Wildlife)

Papoaia Is.

600 Wedgetailed Shearwater  544-50501-600
73 515 - 14501 - 15500

8 Dakers Petrel  615 - 14501 - 17500

May 10, 64  Mokuaui'a Is.  King, Bratby, Huber and Long.

Wedgetailed Shearwater  544-50501-600
27 returns (less than 3 months)

May 13, 64  Hala'akala Crater  King, Bratby and Huber

May 23  Bands Rec. from S.I.

1500 544 - 50501 - 615 - 17501 - 19000
1000  5 625 - 85001 - 88000

May 24th, 64  Makanu Is.

Dakars petrel  615 - 14501 - 16

May 29, 64  South Teru

South Teru Return  723 - 44290 - 77600
May 28, 1964

Popoia Island

Wedge-tailed Shearwater - 615 - 15401 - 15500

Bulwer's Petrel - 615 - 42136 - 42155

#67 White-bellied Shearwater

Wedge-tailed Shearwater - 615 - 15501 - 600

#6 Dark Phase

Bulwer's Petrel - 615 - 42136 - 42155

#53, 40, 46+53, 46+48 - pairing

#53, 46, 43 on fresh eggs

#615-14690

04767
04647
14635
14857
14655
04679

found on Wedge-tails

Offshore T. Report made up to here. Larry June 6, 1964

12 June 64, Popoia Island

Wedge-tailed Shearwater 1 drake

Bulwer's Petrel

Recovered from dead Wedgetail

14 June, Manawa T

Sooty Tern local

Sooty Tern local
18 June 1964  Mokuania Island

✓ 615-15626 - 15632  Wedge-Tailed Shearwaters

23 June 1964  Popo'ia Island

✓ 615-15633 - 15690  Wedge-Tailed Shearwaters
✓ 652 - 47176 - 42176  1300 Islands Petrels

615-15699, 15700 - LOST

Recoveries: from dead WedgeTails
✓ 595-65852  ✓ 595-65832 (dark phase)
✓ 615-14620

24 June 1964  Mokolii (Chinaman's Hat)

✓ 615-15701 - 615-15725  Wedge-Tailed Shearwaters
✓ 615-11725 - Dark Phase

29 June 1964  Mokuania Island

✓ 615-15726 - 615-15755  Wedge-Tailed Shearwater

5 July 64  Motapu Point

✓ 597-12618 to 720  Red-footed Booby 629, 678 Adult
✓ 597-12718 to 775  Red-footed Booby 729, 769, 772 Adult

7 July 1964  Motapu Point (Kanohoe Marine Base)

✓ 597-12776 to 597-12800  Red-footed Booby
✓ 597-12501 to 597-12546  Red-footed Booby
9 July 1964 Moanalua Point (Kanohoe Marine Base) Oahu
\[ 547 - 12547 \] to \[ 597 - 12500 \] Red-footed Booby
\[ 587 - 80201 \] to \[ 587 - 80210 \] Red-footed Booby

7 July 64 Kualoa Point, Kauai
\[ 657 - 42177 \] Bulwer's Petrel on egg
\[ 597 - 12401 \] 500 Red-footed Booby nestling
\[ 557 - 89201 \] 23 Red-footed Booby nestling
\[ \text{return} : 757 - 60869 \] Adult Red-footed Booby on cliff

10 July 64 Kualoa Point, Kauai
\[ 757 - 89239 \] 270 Red-footed Booby
\[ 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 \]
\[ 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69 \] Adult
\[ 49 - \text{sub-adult} \]
\[ 40, 41, 43, 52, 54, 63 \]
\[ 67, 70 \] Local
\[ 615 - 15801 \] Adult Wedge-tailed Shearwater - 204 dark phase
\[ \text{return} : 757 - 60866 \] Adult Red-footed Booby
\[ 547 - 45401 \] Adult Wedge-tailed Shearwater
\[ 615 - 06310, 324, 388, 399 \] Adult Wedge-tailed Shearwater

23 July 1964 Khoi-Kaiho Island, Oahu

Wedge-tailed Shearwater
\[ 615 - 15756 - 15800 \]
\[ 615 - 15301 - 16000 \]

6 Aug 1964 Hololuaa Coastal Thai

Dark-rumped Petrel
\[ 544 - 50502 \] Downy nestling
\[ 50503 \] Adult
Aug 22, 1964  Kilauea Point, Hawaii

Wedge-tailed shearwaters

544 - 50.5, 10.16, 19.18, 20.23, 25.26, 27.30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39
44, 46, 47, 49, 6, 83, 89, 61, 64, 69, 74, 77, 86, Wedgetail chicks

50504-09

544 - 50511, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 21, 22, 24, 29, 29, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42
45, 85, 86, 50, 51, 85, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68
70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91
92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, Wedgetail adults

Adult Wedgetail returns - 615, 15807, 670, 04, 06461, 06460, 06464, 07004, 06494, 07004, 06499, 06319
06508, 06461, 06469, 06513, 06721, 06460, 08100, 06402, 05625, 05672
05077, 05117, 05059, 06363

R. F. Body return - 052-89242, 60474

21 Oct 64 Papoaia Island, Oahu

25-30,001-100 Wedgetailed S.

Wedge-tailed Adults: 2, 3, 26, 37, 07, 08, 10, 35, 16, 30, 34, 40, 50, 57, 61, 62, 63
68, 73, 73, 81, 83, 88, 89, 91, 97, 99 Wedgetail chicks

25-30,101-200 Wedgetailed S.

Adults: 01, 04, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 27, 29, 39, 43, 47, 48, 49, 54
56, 61, 72, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 90, 92, 94, 97, 99 Wedgetail chicks
45 dark chick - 01 feeding 00 chick

25-30,201-300 Wedgetailed Shearwaters

Adults: 01, 03, 07, 08, 09, 10, 12, 14, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33
34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 45, 49, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 59, 61, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71
81, 83, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, at least 1 adult not recorded, 002 Wedgetail chicks

Returns: 544-85, 38, 575-65556, 63628, 65904, 65728, 615-05798, 03861
04561, 04767, 04809, 04838, 04974, 06039, 06096, 06308, 06214, 06275, 06285
26 Oct 64 Kiluaea Point, Kauai

524-94601. Newell's Shearwater adult
524-94605/06, 08, 09, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 32,
34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 67,
68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94,
95, 96, 97, 99, 700. Adult Wedge-tailed Shearwater - rest of string Wedge-tailed

Returns: 544-50305, 75 615-50322, 81, 44, 54, 05104, 165, 06407, 166, 7, 936,
4, 457, 47, 481, 482, 06340, 81, 07019, 36, 078, 093, 15813 adult Wedge-tail

Recoveries: 577-12461 and ca. August 547-12445, 757-87267 Red-footed Booby
Kiluaea Point, Kauai

29 Oct 64 524-94801-812 Adult Newell's Shearwater 813 immature Newell's
(524-94701-100 on loan to Tony Swedberg, Kauai Fish. & Game)

1 Nov 64 Cheesman's Hat

615-32201-38 Wedge-tailed Shearwater 04 and phase
524-94814 Wedge-tailed Shearwater

27 Jan 65 Mokapu Point

757-89501-56 Red-footed Booby
0516 266169 immature 3741 adult adults rest adults

1 March 1965 MOKAPU PT.

757-89507 through 757-89300 all adults (see additional support info) except

757-89577, 78 and adults

Returns: 44-75087, 252-60547, 542, 551, 598, 644, 664, 665, 675, 700, 753, 757, 760,
225, 82, 87131, 133, 136, 143, 503, 511, 514, 523, 536 all white adults
Recovery: 757-60652
April 1, 1965  Mokapu Pt., Oahu

Bandline:

Red-footed Boobies  757-60924  4

All A-U - See Sept. part coln. notes.

Returns: 597-12538; 757-60588, 87133, 87134, 87134, 60734, 60791. (All RFB-A-U)

April 1, 1965  Popoia Is., Oahu

Bandline: Wedge-tailed Shearwater - A-U  625-39001  265

Dark Phases: 013, 034, 063, 117, 127, 146, 173

Returns:

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635-11011-11061
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8 Apr 65 625-32390-300
9 Apr 65 635-10109-10200
10 Apr 65 635-22085-22100
Kiluwea Ledge, Kama'i 8 Apr 65 635-11062-11065 adult Wedge tail
9 Apr 65 635-11066-11078
Ma'oleni Point Kama'i 10 Apr 65 635-12004-22009
Madapili Kama'i 10 Apr 65 635-22060-22084
Kamehameha Kama'i 8 Apr 65 635-11093-11100 adult Wedge tail
Kilauea Pt. Kama'i
8 Apr 65 587-80716-36499 Red-fooled Booby
2834 immature 3599 sub-adult rest adult
9 Apr 65 587-80737-80296 Red-fooled Booby
3839747 immature rest adult
Kilauea Pt. Kama'i 5 May 65 587-80301 15 Red-fooled Booby
1023 91014 immature 08 sub adult rest adult
Kilauea Point Kama'i
5 May 65 587-80747-80800 Red-fooled Booby
4767-98100 nesting 99 sub-adult rest adult
587-92833-91 Red-fooled Booby
30 sub adult 5199 nesting
615-15877-15900 Wedge tail adults
635-32301-5000
4 May 65 65857-76
4 May 65 544-51107-28 Adult Noddy Shearwater
5 May 65 544-5129-37
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Lehua Ford 4 May 65

237-928.01-02, 12-17, 20-32 Red-footed Booby
27, 26, 29-31 nesting, nest adult 14-15 dark
587-928.03-11, 18, 19 Brown Booby nesting
615-158.32-55 Adult Red-tailed Tropicbird
37 Somatoeggs, 3 hatching chick, 5450 eggs, 1 chick
nest on egg

15-1585 Wedge-tailed Tropicbird
712-00786 Hawaiian Noddy local
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29 May 1965  Poppoa Island

Banding: 625-3 3001-400 Wedgetailed Shean A-4

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625-35093 •
101 •
108 •
112 •
135 •
159 •
190 •
199 •

Bulwara Pti. 652-92030 AnE

Recoveries - Wedgetail

615-157202
-14860
-15068
-15408
-15596
625-32199

- indicators caught 1 April 1965
- banded 1 April 1965
Modoc Point 1 June 65

√67-42701-800, 801-900, 901-3000 Red-footed Booby

adults: 702, 704, 709, 711, 721, 725, 726, 728, 748, 750, 755, 757, 763,
768, 782, 783, 787, 788 e & i where numbers aren’t recorded.
804, 806, 807, 809, 821, 827, 831, 933, 937, 940, 944, 946, 947, 948,
850, 853, 855, 857, 863, 886, 905, 907, 914, 915, 917, 919, 920,
922, 924, 925, 926, 929, 933, 935, 936, 939, 946, 953, 954, 955,
957, 958, 964, 966, 974, 975, 977, 984, 985, 986, 987, 993,
994, 999, 3000.

917 dark phase

Immatures: 851, 862, 959, 962, 970, 971, 989, 990, 992, 998
nest were madeings.

Returns: 597-12691 immature, (697-69611, 18756, 60587), 60608, 611, 615, 631,
687, 691, 754, 757, 775, 891, 47, 154, 163, 164, 167, 168, 177, 875 03, 3453, 76,
79, 83, 73, 76, 6000, 801, 657, 670, 677, 673, 675, 683, 686, 892, 696, 69813,
60819, 60828.

Recovery: 757-895 95

9 June 1965 Popovich.

Banking: 625-33701-500 All Wedgits 

1912-00391-2 A. Ballock

√WT Returns (new)

544-45303 615-09710 615-97232 615-17576
595-65530 717 298 596
595 719 913 607
598 722 953 624
894 843 953 684
976 942 956 812
(15-03-853 -05722 Molkulaua) 979 835
863 962-62 -14 567 849
0 Y 136 07-18 545 845
7 June 1965, cont Popora

615. - 14.846  615 - 15.275  625 - 3.0187
8.65         2.81
9.60         2.91
9.79         4.47
615 - 151.33  625 - 301.83
207

14 July Popora

645 - 0.2001 = 0.6 A Bulmus petrol 05 + 06 pairs.
645 - 0.0301 = 0.0551 Red-tailed Shoveler

15 Dec 42 17,37.500ml
595 - 656.18  544 - 453.300 ble.
65.540 67.72
65.946 65.622

W.T.S. Return

615 - 30232
615 - 0.8082
15503
0.805
0.3865
0.4960
0.4878
625 - 3.5114
3.3413
3.0122
3.5047
3.2031
3.2049
3.0178
3.0179
3.3312
3.0174

Recovery - 615 - 04777

644 - 074.94
152.08
0.3499
0.5892
0.5441
0.5007
0.3871
0.5642
0.6075
1.4685
0.7954
1.4972
0.4536
1.4870
0.4585
1.4745
1.4883
0.5271
0.4627
1.5551
1.5281
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<td>59</td>
<td>30 316 400 Redford Point</td>
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<td>16-17</td>
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21 July 1965  Haleakula Center, Maui

Dark-rumped Petrels

Banding:  45004  in same burrow, presumably a pair.  No egg or chick seen.

1 July 1965  Manana Island - Ely, Crossin, Husted, Martin and Tordoff

Sooty Tern: Adults                Immmatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>763 - 93001 - 100</th>
<th>763 - 93101 - 700</th>
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<tr>
<td>64000 - 400</td>
<td>73801 - 94000</td>
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<tr>
<td>95101 - 200</td>
<td>94401 - 95100</td>
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<tr>
<td>95401 - 600</td>
<td>95201 - 300</td>
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<td>96201 - 400</td>
<td>95801 - 900</td>
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<td>96001 - 100</td>
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Sooty Tern: Unknown

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<tr>
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<th>763 - 97000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>823 - 09101 - 200</td>
<td>763 - 99401 - 500</td>
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Common Noddy Tern: Adults

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<tr>
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<th>763 - 96101 - 200</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>95601 - 700</td>
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<td>95901 - 96000</td>
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Wedge-tailed Shearwater

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<tr>
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<th>625 - 31001 - 500</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>30701 - 800</td>
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(51-600 lost)
1 July 65  Manana Island (continued)

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<td>-00117 14883</td>
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<td>-42077 14658</td>
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<td>42314 00116 - Banded as a Wedge Tern??</td>
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<td>-44897 -42057</td>
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<td>16156 -46937</td>
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Wedge-tailed Shornwater

615 = 0-7457 on egg
0-7566

5 August 65  Mokanua Island - Ely + Harken

625 - 30601 - 16. Wedge-tailed Shornwater (03+13 dark plum)
(01 on chick, 02 thru 05 on eggs, 09 on egg)

Returns:  544 - 45406 egg  615 - 03971  615 - 15321

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<td>15338</td>
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<td>45478</td>
<td>07653</td>
<td>15752 egg</td>
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<td>15753 egg</td>
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NOTICE

MAKE OUT BATING SCHEDULES
UPON RETURN FROM ISLAND
AND CHECK OFF!!!

RECORD
OF
Collecting
Banding
Observations
MAINTained

7530-222-3525
FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

[Signature]
Sula sula  - Feb. 1, 1964 - Ulupau Head Booby Colony and Ron T, Oahu
Field Series# Adult , gns , Culmen
Tarsus, Middle Toe, Wing, Tail. Colors of Soft Parts -
Bill Blue-green, Skin at base of Culmen Red-orange, Skin at base of lower
mandible Orange-Red. Skin around eye Bright blue, Skin of gular area Black
and sexed by Ely. Ref. to Ely for completion of above information. SPL.

Sula sula  23 Feb. 1964 Mokapu Point, Ulupau Head Booby Colony, Oahu
Field # Adult 3  not weighed but light. J. Via Harriman collector
Wing 393; Tail 244; Culmen 80; Tarsus 35.5; Mid. Toe 77 Left Teeth: 13 x 7.5
Iris dark brown; skin around eye blue; skin edge at upper bill face pinkish-orange; gular and edge
of lower bill black; feet & legs deep reddish-orange. Ectoparasites collected may
found alive with broken wing at edge of breeding colony. Band # 725135. No Endo-
parasites recovered. No fat, somewhat emaciated.

Banded: 14 June 1947 G.C. Munro

Recovered: Feb. 25, 1964, Ulupau Head Booby Colony, Oahu, Hawaii. Broken Wing
may have been shot.

Puffinus pacificus  & Apr 1964 Pupukea Island Oahu
Field Series # 0502 Adult & ovary 13 mm. largest over 2 mm
no parasites taken Collector: King Prepared by Huber(#185)
found dead on Pupukea - no apparent cause of death.

Puffinus pacificus & Apr 1964 Pupukea Island Oahu
Field Series # 0503 Adult & ovary 11 mm. largest over 3 mm
no parasites taken Collector: King Prepared by Huber(#196)
found partially paralyzed on Pupukea - no apparent reason.
Puffinus pacificus 8 Apr 64 Popoia Island Oahu
Field #0504 Adult w. ovaries 10 mm largest ov. 2 mm
no parasites taken  Collector: King Prepared by Huber (1974)
found partially paralyzed on Popoia I. - no apparent reason.

Bulveria Bulverii
Field #0657 Bulveri's Petrel April 17, 64 Popoia Island
Field #0656 adult ♂ testes 6 mm
collected as a pair from a hole in rock by Huber prepared by Huber (1974)

Acridotheres tristis 19 April 1964 north end Kaneoke Bay Oahu
Field #0656 10592 USNM #49385
Ad. ♂ testes
6 parasites collected, found d.a.r. by Vin Hoeman and prepared by him

Carpodacus mexicanus 22 April 1964 saddle Rd. 4200', Hawaii
Field #066 adult ♂ testis 3 testis
no parasites collected
found d.a.r., collected & skinned by Vin Hoeman

Streptopelia chinensis 22 April 1964 S mi. E. of Hilo, Hawaii
Field #0661 skeleton only adult ♂
no parasites collected; crop contents collected; Huber collected prep. by Hoeman hit with automobile skeleton.

Unidentified bones including bird & mammal 23 Apr. 1964 Mauna Kea, Hawaii
Zosterops japonica  24 April 1964 near Hawaii, Hawaii
Field #0662 Adult  no parasites collected
found D.O.R. by L. Huber; prepared by L. Huber (#199)

8  (mongoose) 25 April 1964  Halape Cabin, Hawaii, Hawaii
Field #0660668 Adult &  Hind foot 54 mm Front foot 34 mm
possibly mother &3 seen near
no parasites collected
box-trapped by L. Huber; prepared by L. Huber (600) DESTROYED

Streptopelia chinensis 26 April 1964 Halape Cabin, Hawaii, Hawaii
Eggs (clutch of 2) about 10 day incubated (left in one)
from loose nest of coconut fiber & unidentified rodents 10' off ground in leaves of
Hala tree (Pandanus) in middle of open coconut grove 150 yds. dia. V. Hoeman

Field #0667 (mongoose) May 2, 1964 D.O.R. near Manana
island; Hind foot 57 mm Front foot 25 mm Tail 247 mm
total length 547 mm; Collected D.O.R. and skinned by Huber

Field #0664 Zosterops japonica May 1, 1964 saw hit by
car near Dr. Ely's house on Onu Testis 8 mm
collected and prepared by Huber (#201)

Bulweria Bulwerii  Field #0665 /May 64  Male 2, 1964 Huber #506

Field #0666 /May 64  Male 2, 1964 Huber #507 Collected and prepared by Huber

Field #0669 English Sparrow  9 May 4, 67

(casi) 8 mm  almost granular collected and prepared by Huber
(Dood old Boxtrap)
May 4. Scaled Dove (Barred) over Hm granular collected Hawaiian King Hotel, collected and prepared by Huber (Good old Doorslam) also collected two more doves of same kind a week before and took out to Elys without Field No. (also good old doorslam)

Field #0670

Field # 0671 May 8, 64 Pogoia Is. Wedgtailed Shearwater collector Bentley prepared by Huber

Field # 0197 May 13, Maui. Dark-rumped petrel Testa 8mm collected and prepared by Huber

Field # 0672 Hawaiian King Hotel Oahu Scaled Dove (Barred) Testa 12-

Field # 10198 Hawaiian " " " " " " " " Testa 12-

Field # 10199 " " " " " " " " Testa 12-

all three collected and prepared by Huber

Field # 10200 Wedgtailed Shearwater found dead by Huber May 30, 64

Field # 10201 Bulvera petrel found dead by Huber

Field # 10202 Rat collected on windward Oahu up in the mountains by Huber May 27, 64

Field # 10203 Sooty Tern found dead on Rabbit Is. (Nanana) 13 June 64

# 10209 Newell's Shearwater 8 July 64 Hanalei, Kanai - moult-breaking? - little fat over 8mm.

Newell's Shearwater 25 Oct 64 Lilue, Kanai - forearm over granular very heavy fat, no molt
Field I: Newell's Shearwater 25 Oct 64 Hanapepe Kauai
  # orange & granular heavy fat, no molt

Field II: Newell's Shearwater 29 Oct 64 Kilauea Point Kauai

Field III: Newell's Shearwater found 29 Oct 64, collected Nov 64 Kilauea Pt.
Journal

Sept 29  Honolulu Hawaii
Everything is great.

Sept 30  Honolulu Hawaii
Ran myself to the ground getting things ready for Mars trip. But... everything is still great.

Oct 1  Honolulu - At sea
Left and went and are going

Oct 2  At sea
Still going. Saw a huge bird - rocky shore. Saw a WTS. Sitting on the water pouring and washing itself. Also saw two moddies sitting on the water. They (moddies) were visioning at normal height on water and when they took off, their wings didn't look wet or mashed. They had no trouble rising off the water. Since there wasn't four moddies in the air and I didn't see any land in the water, the two that were in the water must have been there at least half a minute (if not more) before we scared them. Would have been interesting to stop the ship and watch how long they would sit in the water.

Oct 3  At sea
Saw a pike - finest sharkwater today - like bed. Also saw a Cook's Petrel. Over between two ships as they usually do but while he was halfway through the trough he seemed to see something and broke his glide and plunged in headfirst.
Oct 3 64 AT 81A

I take it that what I saw wasn't the normal feeding procedure because it was obvious that he saw the food at the last moment and made all out effort to get it before he went past it. Anyhow he hit the water with wings almost still extended as in flight because of its speed and position it hit the water it cause the bird to flip over on its back. All this happened so fast that I couldn't see if it actually caught anything but personally I think it missed. It didn't take as long for it to get off the water as a W.T.S. just a short step.

Oct 4 64 AT 51A

Saw a Reaha's petrel today (In fact we saw two.)
Great albatross bird a day or two. There has been only one bird so far that is a question mark in my mind. It was like a Reaha petrel but the breast back to the middle of the underside of the body was black and the abdomen and under tail covert were pure white. They had the black stop abrupt and didn't mix with the white. The bird was so white towards the rear that it flew away the white belly stood out until the bird disappeared in the distance.
Oct 5, 64  at 5:40
Banded a turkeys Turdus formosus today. It flew aboard and I caught it. When we let it go, it flew around and landed aboI the ship again. Took some pictures of him and he took off. He landed out in the ocean and about 5-4 min., later he was back aboard the ship again. Stayed there all day. We saw a porcupine fish floating upside-down in the water. He was about 9-12" long and had 16 white or ventral scale and dark (maybe black) on dorsal side. Spines were about 1" long (maybe slightly longer).

Oct 8, 64  at 5:22
Saw a skua today, a little bird.

Oct 10  Taongi Atoll

Oct 11  Taongi Atoll
Haul 555 in four shrieks so far. Their low numbers are probably due to the rats.
Saw a few black-mantled terns.
Oct 14  Bikar Is

On Trangie I saw two frigate
screaming each other at night. Also saw
a frigate after an immature Black-naped
tern—didn't get any food from tern.
Saw a wedge-tail feeding young. The adult
opened its mouth and the chick puffed
its break through perpendicularly to the
adult's and ate it. At a common
model, saw feeding its young
opened its mouth and the young
pecked the food from the bottom
of the parents beak. Saw a male frigate
with 7 colors or a with a
throat pouch. A lot of buddy terns
setting in the tops of dead trees
sometimes 10' from the ground.

Found a Red-tailed Booby
on the shore. It was up in the
vegetation under a low tree.
It's neck was all folded up and beak
pointed slightly upward (It was raining
that night). Saw a Bristle-thighed
Curlew roosting about 6' off the
ground on a branch about 15' wide
at night. One of the Golden flowers
banded & kept calling at its food continuously.
Most golden flowers roost singly at
night and point in flocks in morning
out of 78 bands only 4 pairs were identified
and one of those pair is questionable.

Saw a group of frigate after a male frigate today. They kept on diving at him one at a time and he would do a sharp turn and meet his pursuer belly first. This kept up for almost 15 min. Also saw several Hawaiian noddy's sitting on the water in the lagoon. Feeding flock of about 30-50 Hawaiian noddy's feeding in the lagoon.


I was watching a flock of B.T.C. this morning. It was raining and I was sitting in a bush. The curlew was on the beach about 50' from me. They were just standing and walking slowly going in no special direction but still staying together. Along the shoreline about 400' away a golden plover came trotting along leading in the curlew and the director. When about 80' from the curlew the curlew straddled moving away from the plover and the more the plover came closer the more the curlew ran from it. (??? what kind of behavior is this?) Anyhow the exciting chase was interrupted with an ever familiar sound of a shotgun and a sore shoulder.
Bikar Atoll

Evir (a similar donut-shaped patterned shot with the bird in the middle). The other day on Trngi Atoll I banded 76 golden plovers. 48 of those had patches of black feathers on the belly the rest had lost all the black. Today on Bikar I saw a golden plover fly by with full breeding plumage. The other 3 golden plovers I've seen on this island didn't have any black on their bellies. Last night I saw a red kite. I saw roosting about 40' off the ground in the crown of a palm tree. There seems to be only a few dark phase red kites on this trip. The average red kite has about a 50-50 chance of being all white or intermediate.

Bikar Atoll 13, Nov 1944

Saw a molly gal today that must have been 7 feet long. About 3-4 feet of it was sticking out of a hole in the rocks. And it must have been 7-8" from one side of the jaw to the other. It was brown and in the lagoon. Also saw a sea urchin with gray-white spines about 4 to 7 long. All other sea urchins I've ever seen have been black. It is thus a different species or has it shed its skin.
Oct 17, 14
Saw a WT. Treadbird flying around in the woods today and it landed in a hole in a tree about 12-14' off the ground. There was a lot of squawking and the bird promptly came flying out. On examining the nest there were already two in it and no chick or egg. Out of 6 WT. I banded, there were nothing for an egg, no a chick and a pair on nothing. butterfly furnstorms here are walking all through the forest turning over leaves and sticks (crazy old birds)

Oct 25. Log. Fire Erik 7/1411
It seems as if everybody wants some tasting today, take #2 bunks. I thought too. The WT. landed in the mowing group took #2s. But the WT. didn't take it to their legs are too large for it. Have been cutting it out of the plant and took it on WT. It also seems as if we have spent half the trip so far waiting for it to stop rain, I could have bought shore birds lastnight but no one else felt like going into the island to see watch movies and read books. I've never seen such a bunch of people, everything stops even watch if looks like it's going to rain so for this trip has been like a vacation.
Peregrin would never make a good sergeant. He is the kind of guy that would wake up to a private and ask: Do you want to dig a latrine today? Private: so so? Another thing is everyone says we don't have to do this island we can do it on the next trip. We have been to 5 islands so far. Haven't collected any booby, trigger or Red-tailed storm birds yet. We were on to get the only island in the Marshall Islands that is supposed to have W.T.S on it and we didn't collect one.

We saw a Red-rumped Puffin, Turnstone and a Red-footed Brown booby and a orange tagged brown booby on. Taka Atoll everybody was satisfied seeing the markings and wanted to put out a special effort to get the bird. Number 25 so far we have collected a little over a hundred birds and even though we have a lot of time and at least once a day when on the islands we keep a double in the lagoon for several hours and just wandering around doing nothing. Peregrin doesn't even consider sending us to help out the ship so it never leaves when we can't do anything but noise on the island.
At the rate the birds are piling up now it looks as if we will have about 300 unskinned birds by the time we get back to Anchorage. If time were taken advantage of around here we could be taking back 400 skins all done up. White-tailed tropics take #3 birds.

Nov 7

Kwajalein is now all to itself around here. Isn't bad at all. Bowling all day, good cafeteria, lots of things to do besides the ocean, many clubs (singing, playing, etc) cheap prices on PX, everything. Just bought an reel like creature that was swimming around on the surface by the ship's tug.

Nov 14

I got some baby turtles on Atoll and some turtle eggs. 4 days ago one egg hatched and today 3 eggs hatched. Apparently the turtle hatched first stay half in and half out of the egg for as much as 8 hours while the rest of the egg yolk is absorbed out of these young so far. Two were 37 mm and one 38 mm. Coming out of the egg I've just weighed (roughly with ship's moving) the turtles kept in fresh and salt water and it looks as if the salt water one or averaging 10 gm more than...
I found a sand dollar on Salut Atoll that is around 8” in diameter. When I looked at it, I had a small fish inside it that looks like the kind found in sea snails. On Lijeron Is Salut Atoll I estimated 1500 boobies (RF). I only saw about 200 nests and no signs of old RF nests. Nearly 3/4 of the birds (RF) on the island are imm. That is something to think about awhile. Also saw about 2003 lesser frigate birds and the 250 GT greater frigate birds. The RF roosted in trees that night. Where did the L F post? In trees also? Why so many. Nudibranch eulaces on Kwajalein and none of the other islands (see map). Why do they pick one island but not another? Why no. Bristled hitched eulaces seen on Kwajalein.

Nov. 15, 1964. After between Makin and Majuro, I saw a storm petrel flying that was black with white, possibly starting slightly forward of the tail feathers and extending back to almost the tip of the tail feathers. It was black again, this black formed a conspicuous band on the tail of the bird. Didn’t get a good look at the underside of the bird. If there was any white on the wing it was the same on the dorsal side.
Nov 15 at Sea between Mackinac and Miami

The storm petrel also had a squarish tail.

Also have been seeing a small black shearwater species which I think & maybe the Black petrel Procellaria parkinsoni. 

On Mackin there is a sand flat about a mile long and anywhere from 0-1500 feet wide (depending on tide) which would be ideal for a cannon-net. It is not hard to lead the birds to where one wants them. There is also around a 10000 birds on the flat. I saw about 1500 white 30 carlens (not Bristle-thighed) 500 waving tattler and the rest in mixed small shorebirds. If another trip comes here it would be foolish not to take a cannon-net for this place. Stilfros also there, and maybe a phalarope. Wished I and I went into the field all day yesterday and Roger stayed aboard and skinned birds. That was all we needed to jump ahead of me on birdskin.
Journal

Huber
Nov 14, 1944
Marine Atoll
Gillen Is.

I went out to the shorebird flats tonight
to try and find but the moon was
too bright so I sat down out in the
middle of the flats to wait for
a cloud to come over the moon.
As soon as I turned off my light
and sat down seeds of shorebirds
started walking towards me.
Before 15 minutes I had about 150
wandering tattler walking around
me (all just out of range [about 50]).
I didn't see very many of them sleeping.
They kept moving around. I didn't
see them feeding but they must have
been because the tide was coming
in and the birds were all grouped
around the water points that were
forming. They kept walking up and
down the edge of these points. I finally
had to leave because I was absolutely
buried in water and the birds were following
the water's edge which was getting farther
away from me and closer to shore.
Nov 20 1964

I guess my experiment with the turtles is a failure. The first one of them died and last week at best three. I heard back at the SI that one could put young 5 or 6 turtles just out of the egg (but haven't gotten to saltwater yet) into fresh water and they would live. I thought that maybe the ones we caught at sea (not over a week old) would work just as well but they apparently don't. The ones kept in salt water are very healthy and active, but the ones in fresh water just float around on the surface and only put out half efforts to speed. I tried cutting the meat to one-bite size but still they do not feed well. The saltwater ones are now twice the size of the freshwater ones and are growing fast. Yesterday put three freshwater back into salt water. Today one of those three died. Today I put the rest (except for two that seemed they could still take freshwater a little longer) into the saltwater in hope they might adjust to normal saltwater again.
Nov 20 1954

Out of 6 turtle eggs I incubated (by 11/14) 4 hatched. One died about 2 days before hatching, the other about a week. Put these into freshwater right away. Today I put one into saltwater because all four do not seem to be feeling well. Maybe what I heard about putting the turtles right out of the egg into freshwater is wrong? Indeed, when they hatched they broke open the egg shell and pulled halfway out and then stopped and rested many hours (but not over 12) for the rest of the yolk to be absorbed, and when the yolk was almost absorbed they crawled out and tried to escape. DE-3136 of protrubance on abdomen was yolk. This is gone in not over 24 hours.

Nov 22 1954

I seem (out of 5 hawks) that Pacific pigeons like to peek in coconut trees about have way out on a horizontal leaf (branch). The tree has always been at the edge of a large group of trees. I have never seen them flying through a forest, although I have seen one flying through a forest (shot off the ground).
Nov. 22nd at 5p.m.

I have talked to the natives quite a bit about sea-birds. I came as if the sea-birds are on the islands but in small numbers. (Perhaps out-numbered by other birds on islands.)

On one island (Makin) one native mentioned another kind of small-bird that feed among the trees. I thought he might be talking about a small sea-bird but after more and more discussion satisfied this small bird (supposed to be much smaller than the others) isn't a sea-bird. Now the question arises whether these small birds are there regularly or just a stray.

We saw a few sea-birds while on Makin.

While on Kuria I shot a Red heron that must have landed and egg just a couple of days before and since an oar was 75mns.

I guess would lay one egg within week. They may be breeding here.

There are a lot of herons at that end of the island. 4 ponds and mudflats at least 2 of the ponds have fish in them. The bird I shot was nesting in a dead tree. Along one of these ponds I did see one of the same color run out of the brushy area.

Also shot a Pigeon near there but it was getting dark and after about 15 minutes of sweeping and tearing up of half that end of the island (not the edges of the island) took to the ground up of Pigeon.
Nov 22 at 614

I also spent 15-20 min sneaking through the most miserable rubble, among broken and milk bottles on the island trying to shoot a roosting frigate. It turned out to be a bunch of coconuts with a scaly pod stuck out each end. (This was after dark) This episode didn't contribute anything good to my mood, I had after the pigeon.

Miserable day today. So I decided to go out and stand in it. I turned out to be more miserable than I expected. Plenty of good birds flying around but none came in close enough to shoot. Plenty of what we think are slender-billed shearwaters around.

This evening a bird (I am positive about this) flew (I am positive about this also) by.

It was really weird. It flew with the same quick powerful wing beats as a sooty tern and reminded me very much the flight of a sooty tern. I was white below and dusky or greyish above (with no distinct border between)

I flew very high and dipped down to near water level a couple of times. Its top height went to about 150 above the water and it averaged 70 feet. It was partly streamlined. The flight wasn't the best flight so I cannot be exact about the shade of dusky on the top side.
Nov 22 at 5 pm
The Gilbertines have a drink they get from coconut trees. They take the stem of the coconut and tie it all together to make a bundle. Then they cut the tip off the bundle and wrap a coconut leave around it so that the point of the leave extends down. Then they slip the edge of the leave into a coconut shell with a hole in the tip and the shell is suspended from the bundle. Modern natives use a bottle. The sap trips out and drains down the leaves and into the shell. The natives drink this up to 3 days, but after three days the alcohol content becomes so great they have to throw it away. The first day there isn't much alcohol taste but the second day it gets very good and the third day now.

Nov 23 at 5 am
It ought to be mentioned that on any future trips to these islands a strong light ought to be brought along. The kind that can be carried by hand (6 volt camper's light).
Nice and bright with a concentrated beam. Also a net with fine mesh 4'x10'x10' in about 2' in diameter andApollo 8' long.
Nov 23. At sea.
With a set-up like this one could really raise hell with the shorebirds. If I had a set-up better than this trip I know I could have had 300 shorebirds. As it was I only got around 80. Goldenspurer set just Fine (about 80% but depends much on the night) Warding rattler set ok but one has to be extra quiet. I can't figure Ruddy.
On one Island in the Phoenix group about 80% set but I have had that happen only on that one Island at that time. Every time since then I can hear them dumping in the distance but never can see them. Curlew set just fine and if one goes about it right they can be caught run on a bright night.
Nov 24. At sea. I just noticed the other day that when Flying Fish take off they churn the water while in flight the close their gills and when not churning faster they have the fins spread wide all the way till impact. They also drop their wings vigorously when first taking off and they also go in any direction when taking off but soon correct themselves when they discover which way the wind is going.
Nov 24 at 5pm

A tropic (RT) was shot today that weighed 866 gms. It weighed its stomach and it was 117 gms even with this subtracted that 549 gms. It is a small long tropic bird that isn't fat. A porcupine fish about 4" long was in the stomach. Maybe this is why the bird was reluctant to fly. The other tropic (RT) we shot today took off long before the ship got near it. This one stuck tight right up till it was relieved of its life.

Nov 26 at 5pm

Just as we were pulling into a island and we were in the bay of the island every once in a while a flying fish that had the shape of a half-back and with no tail but slightly enlarged pectoral fins would take off. Its flight was about 20' long. It seems as if the RIT is only shown up in the evening. Could it be that normally RIT's try to stay away from land masses or ships but as evening approaches its hunting instinct makes it come over to investigate or roasted prospects but when it gets close it sees the ship and inhabitable area instantaneously overcomes the hunting instinct and it flies away. This could explain why most boobies are seen in the evening.
Nov 26 10:30 a.m.

On Makin Is. The natives told us how they catch noddy's. They take a long string and make a loop at the end and put the loop next to coconut meat, which birds step in it. Pull and it's caught. This one boy had around 70-80 noddy's in a pen with clipped wings. They seem quite healthy and fat (they鼹as coconut meat).

It seems as if reef herons will roost anywhere. I have found them roosting on the ground in the crowns of 60' palm and in branches of dead and live trees from five to 30' above ground. One bird was roosting about 30' off the ground on the tip of a tree that had no branches; it might as well have roosting on a flagpole. On Anamach Is. I heard a chick calling up in the crown of a coconut tree, where I walked up. I saw the tail feathers of a coconut noddie sticking out between the spaces of the leaves.

Well we are going back with the exact number of birds I predicted but with about 170% more shiny than I expected.

Nov 27 10:30 a.m.

Other books beautiful. We are about 3 hours out of port now. The bulwarks are gone. The dark ranges are gone. The WTS are gone. Everything is gone.
Nov 27 at 3pm.

Is there any such thing as a Harcoute SR.? Solar even right within sight of Home. We see nothing but leeches. That we have collected are leeches. One is an immature. They are common all over. I would like to see a robot of a harcoute. Could it be that there is no difference between leeches and harcoutes? And why couldn't leeches be nesting on Harcous and everybody calls them Harcoutes. Alexander says that the leeches have a deeply forked tail but the birds. We are collecting have a shallow fork in the tail. But the ramp description is for leeches. Arghhh. Right now I am listening to two sailors talking about marriage. The one in particular is married and has a child. He is saying that he wishes he could find himself a rich woman in California because of some law saying that property is divided equally between paulines. Their way he says he could marry her and then divorce her and get half her money. This is the same guy that is always always complaining he isn't getting paid enough and is always sneaking in overtime when he didn't work. Some cool guy like that makes us laugh.
Nov 28  Honolulu

It seem kind of weird that whoever decides where the project goes should decide to go to the Marshall and Gilberts to look for our banded birds when right here at our Event door (main Hawaiian and some the Isemans) there are more birds than the project could ever hope to check for bands. There are at least 200,000 Socobis, 3,000 boobyis, 30,000 wedgetails, 2,000 Bulwers, 100,000 common welds, 8 fairy terns, 5,000 Hawaiian welds, 75 O. Rumped Pele, hundreds of white island tropic birds and thousands of Newells and hawaius (Koki 7). All this is on the main Hawaiians alone. These Islands are even closer than the marshalls and we fly away like they are poison. There are thousands of ruddys and goldies here yet they will go unnoticed because it seems that it must be more valuable to go look for ruddys in the marshalls. I can’t see how it is more valuable to find a banded ruddy somewhere else in the pacific than to find it on popoina here. Last year I was on Molokauia (spelling) and I watched around 2000 ruddys fly over me one evening.
Nov. 28

Even with this many redskins here we go charging off somewhere out of the central Pacific (which I am told is our study area) to a bunch of little islands that probably don't have over 400 on any one of them. The Indians make these islands and Gilberts look like barren isles. But unusual the project wants quantity not quality (I guess this is why I am still on the project I can get up 100 fair skins fast). I am really screwing myself on this project. There is always a big rush on getting skins done fast. So I comply and put them up fast. The faster I put them up the worse my skins get. The slower the better but the project is speed so I put up as good skins as I can by no means good. If I ever try to get a job on some expedition they will check upon my skins. If I say that I can put up the skins up better than I did then the probably won't hire me because they will think that I don't have personal pride about my skinning (which one should have for this work). Have screwed I've done 600 skins so far on this project and not very many are worth using as an example of my skills. The big rush is still on and there are more skins to be done badly.
November 28, 1949

It must be a big joke who ever heard of a project collecting thousands of birds a year with only one taxidermist that is lucky to put out a skin a day. A project that pays hundreds and hundreds of dollars continually to rent cars when it could buy two for less. A project that runs all over the Pacific looking for birds when there are 4700,000 right at its main base forbird operations that it pays no attention to. A project that sends a person back from the field with the excuse that it cost too much to keep him out in the field when in reality it is costing them more to send him back. A project that sends an ornithologist out to the field to do an ornithologist’s work. A project that allows a person to shoot a gun from the hip on a ship when it is important to get the birds. A project that expects its personal to put out his best effort 16 hours a day 7 days a week while in the field and then bitches when that personal is late for work when he is back in Washington. Ha. I could burst out in hysterical laughter. Is this is science? I am not so sure I want to become a scientist.
Nov. 28.

This is high tension. Ah... but the truth hurts. I remember reading once upon a time that to get hired by this project all one has to do is inhale and exhale. This seems to be true looking at the majority of my fellow workers (this is not excluding me). Here's another big joke for the books. A project that sends its personal into the field to study birds with binoculars that look. Arrgh what a terrible mood I'm in. I would like to go to sleep but I can't. I feel like getting drunk but I can't stand alcohol. I feel like going to an offshore for food alone and standing all night. I can't even do that because the birds have left. I could skin birds but I don't think I could stand to be face to face with a bird that needs to be skinned for a few days yet. After 600 birds the only one left that I enjoy putting up are sheep and cattle and I don't get many of them. I could read a book but I've been that all evening and when I look at the number of the page I am reading and see it is 512. And then look at the last page in the book and see 1599 how can I help feeling depressed. Also after reading a letter from a
person that sounds as if she would like to kill me for something I wrote to her when I don't even remember what I wrote. Anyway, I could always become them if then all I would have to worry about is good. I can't even account for $100 of my money. I am going to turn out deep in the bottom of the hole this trip. I guess everybody else has the last laugh. I am the one to owe $5 money this time.

Out of three part albino W.T.S. I've seen so far, all have had white clacking on the tongue and top of head and two had clacking on the upper core parts of wings. Seems that all we could in the main turnians should be duplicates of albino in the Southern Is. Is it a rare phase or is it a real partial albino or are the genes built in such a way that it go. Albinoism does occur, will it occur in certain form? I can't run past time by writing my journal I have run out of things to say. I am going to go nuts in this room. This project is getting funnier all the time the latest joke is the fitness paper everyone is pulling out about each other. Bad Analyzes Bad = Good Goodread Good = Good = Badstage on project because Bad was analyzed by Bad.
lift the gun up to my shoulder for another
shot if I wanted to. Luckily I got it
with the first shot. After that I started shooting
because there was nothing to stop the
dropped considerably. By some
16 gauge it hasn't got as much
it from my shoulder and my percentage
memories, of the 15 gauge. Sometimes
3 months in Wash. should heal
an arm. So to Washington, leave the
Pacific Argh!
I wonder what this maid thinks.

out of two days here with Roy the maid
has seen only me. She still
so only one bed in being slept in and
right now there are 14 empty coke bottles
and 3 empty gin mix bottles. Empty gin
bottle.
>
9 bottles of various alcohols
in the food in cupboard

haggard of 3 people all over fish balls
all over. Finger slender in middle of floor.

empty glasses all over I wonder what
sense she has of me.
Catalog

30001 Oct 4 at 5:29 am
369 Wedge-tailed Shearwater
410avy 10x6mm brown 3mm ut 356-2mm
Specimen given to USNS Shearwater.

30002 Oct 5 at 5:07 pm
370 Ruddy Turnstone
3imm. Winter plumage. Body weight 110-2gms
Iris dark brown, fasternings orange, bill dark gray
darkening to black at tip, claws black. Much excretion
on undetial covers. Specimen died after landing
aboard ship (was shot for several hours aboard ship)
Heavy fat. When skinned there was water-like fluid
between skin and muscle of one wing.

30003 Oct 6/4 at 5:21 pm
371 Cook's Petrel - Testis 2x1mm ut 158-2gms
Iris dark brown, bill black, distal foot black,
proximal and legs. Bluish-black, black runs up outer to tectum, mouth having bluish,
claws black, light body molt

30004 Oct 11 Trangj Atoll
372 Breast-thighed petrel ovary 12x5mm ut 447gms
Fasternings. Bluish-gray claws. dark gray bill. Low evaizable
Flash color except distal finch which is black upper
mandible. Flash gray darkening gr. into icy until
black at tip.

30005 Oct 13 Black-naped Fawn. Testis 1.0x.5mm ut 99gms
Bill, fast, legs and claws black
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30006</td>
<td>Bright Thighed Curlew with glossy black and grey upper mandible grayish black, lower cheek color black tip</td>
<td>Oct 17, 1967</td>
<td>O'Kai Atoll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30007</td>
<td>Petrel sp. - Found on beach, skeleton and feathers only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30008</td>
<td>Wandering Tattler with 115gms. Alkaline</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30009</td>
<td>Sula Sula X testis 12x7mm with 85gms.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30010</td>
<td>Sula Sula, immature and skeleton</td>
<td>Oct 20, 1967</td>
<td>Tarawa Atoll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50008</td>
<td>Mrs. testis 6x6mm with 38gms.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Iris dark brown, legs and feet pale orange, bill light yellowish greenish black, gular skin dark, skin on side of lower mandible and on face head pink, skin around eye blue with a light greenish yellowish mandibule.
- Iris dark brown, legs and feet dark brown, bill dark, gular skin dark, skin on side of lower mandible and on face head pink, skin around eye blue with a light greenish yellowish mandibule.
- Iris dark brown, legs dark brown, bill dark, gular skin dark, skin on side of lower mandible and on face head pink, skin around eye blue with a light greenish yellowish mandibule.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5005</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1964</td>
<td>383 Indostrunk-to-Ish.t. Bikar Atoll</td>
<td>38gms</td>
<td>H. Foot 22mm</td>
<td>F. Foot 14.5mm T. length 219mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5004</td>
<td>Oct 18</td>
<td>383 Indostrunk-to-Ish.t. Bikar Atoll</td>
<td>35.9 gms</td>
<td>H. Foot 28mm</td>
<td>F. Foot 12mm T. Tail 137mm T. length 240mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5011</td>
<td>Oct 20</td>
<td>Toka Atoll Toka Is.</td>
<td>384 Meas.</td>
<td>H. Foot 22mm</td>
<td>F. Foot 14mm T. Tail 31mm T. length 70.5mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5010</td>
<td>Oct 21, 1964</td>
<td>385 Meas.</td>
<td>72 x H. 30 x F.F. 25.5 mm</td>
<td>T. Tail 150mm</td>
<td>Total length 291mm T. length 12 x 9 gms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30120</td>
<td>Oct 26, 1964</td>
<td>Bogasdo Is. Eriku Atoll Marshall Is.</td>
<td>386 Reed Nerve</td>
<td>505 gms 7.5 x 3.5</td>
<td>7 x 3mm T. legs pinkish grey Touch base yellowish multicoloured yellowish grey at back and middle to black between middle and tip and white horned very tip skin around eyes greenish yellowish iris yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

391. Phaethon lepturus, wt 313 gms. 60 cm. Colouration: bill pale yellow; black crowns and between nostril and skin; iris dark brown; legs and proximal foot light blue; distal foot black; claws black.


3014. Strepto sumatranum, wt 77 gms. 59 cm. Bill black; feet and legs black; iris dark brown.

Oct 27. Aradajairik Is. Erikid Atoll

390. Sulia incognita, wt 1398, plumage: crown black and legs black; bill, facial skin, and gular patch pale yellowish green; blue-black spot behind eye; iris grey.

Oct 20. Take Is. Take Atoll

391. Phaethon dominicus, wt 104 gms. Colouration: bill black; feet and legs dark grey; bill black and tip to dark grey in middle and slightly brownish at base.

Oct 18/19. Arumwili Isst. Biker Atoll

3049. Strepto tropicostrum, wt 96 gms. 27 cm. Bill yellow with black around nostrils and between nostril and closed feathers; iris dark brown.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT 404gns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet yellowish green; iris yellow; upper mandible brownish horn; lower mandible yellowish horn.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5040</strong> Oct 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>394</td>
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<tr>
<td>H 12mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail 72mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT 10 gns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30122</strong> Oct 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet and legs dark brown; iris dark brown bill blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30090</strong> Oct 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT 449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feathers, white; iris slightly darker on outer sides; bill gray with black tip; iris, dark brown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30085</strong> Oct 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT 189gns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brood patches present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30150</strong> Nov 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT 403gns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris: dark brown; upper bill black; pinkish around nostril; lower half of lower bill pink; rest black; mouth lining: light; feet and legs light gray; naik black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalog</td>
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<tr>
<td>30165</td>
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<tr>
<td>399</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 30170  | Apr. 7, Kwajalein Atoll |
|        | 400 Godwit w/ 33.3 cm. ovary 7.3 cm. |
|        | Iris dark brown; feet and legs black; bill |
|        | blackish #226+ blue. |

| 30147  | Nov. 2, Kwajalein Is, Kwajalein Atoll |
|        | 401 Duck sp. w/ 42.3 gms. ovary 17.1 cm. |
|        | Iris bright yellow; bill dark gray; legs |
|        | toes gray; web + joints black, mouth lining |
|        | white. |

| 30015  | Oct. 12, Kamome Islet Tonga Atoll |
|        | 402. Rubellus nattivius w/ 28 gms. |
|        | Iris dark brown; bill, feet and legs black. |

| 30016  | Oct. 12, Kamome Islet Tonga Atoll |
|        | 403 Kest heron w/ 44.9 gms. ovary 12.9 cm. |
|        | Iris yellow; bill upper mandible blackish |
|        | yellow bow and tip; lower greyish yellow with |
|        | yellow tip facial skin and eyelids yellowish |
|        | legs and feet bluish gray with a faint yellow |
|        | tint. Sides yellowish, claws blackish on under |
|        | sides yellowish on uppersides. |
Catalog

30163
Kwejakein Is. Kwejakein Atoll
404 Curlew sp. 412 gms. Quayy 12mm. Brown.
Iris: dark brown, upper mandible black; lower half of lower mandible pink, rest black; legs & feet gray, nails black.

30162
405 Curlew sp. wt. 346 gms. Quayy 11x3 mm.
Iris: dark brown, upper mandible black, lower pink at bases; tip half black; feet & legs gray, nails black.

46 wandering tattler, testis 4 x 2 mm.

30155
407 sandpiper sp. wt. 59 gms.
Iris: dark brown, bill black, feet & legs dull yellowish green.

30027
Oct 15 Bikaats Bikaat Atoll
408 curlew sp. wt. 319 gms. Quayy 20x12 mm. Lim. 2 mm.
Iris: dark brown, feet, legs & claws black.
Bill chalky yellow.

30151
Kwejakein Is. Kwejakein Atoll
409 sandpiper sp. Quayy 7x14 mm. Iris dark.
Bill black; feet & legs dingy yellowish green.

30135
Oct 27 Aradhuniq Is. Enchak Atoll
410 black-tailed gull, wt. 572 gms. Testis 3 x 1 mm.
Bill: blackish, terminal and inner part of mandible white.
Maxilla: iridescent along edge of bill & feet; legs brownish.&
Nack: Iris dark brown.
Catalog

30154  Nov. 2  Kuaajlev Is  Kuaajlev Atoll
4/11  sandpiper sp.  wt  82.5gms  7.5x1mm
Iris dark brown, bill black, breast and legs dingy yellowish green.

30152  4/12  sandpiper sp.  wt  63gms  6x3/4mm
Iris dark brown, bill black, breast and legs dingy yellowish green.

30179  4/13  duck sp?  wt  75.2  ovary 20x5mm, gonads
Iris dark brown, breast and legs gray with a slight brownish cast; culms black, bill upper and lower dark blackish, tail gray.

30205  Nov. 10  b+snx.
4/14  duck sp?  wt  55.9  ovary 20x3mm
Bill mottled brown with a glossy cast; iris gray, culms brownish gray, breast and legs bill salmon.

30199  Nov.  Kuaajlev Is  Kuaajlev Atoll
4/15  sandpiper  wt  61.5gms  ovary 6x2mm
Iris dark brown, bill chest and legs black.

30192  Nov.  Kuaajlev Is  Kuaajlev Atoll
4/16  aves minuta  wt  18.5gms  ovary 13mm  12x6mm
Bill/dark bill/iris dark brown, legs and toes brownish gray, joint fra web brown, mark black.
Stearns Simulatrix w. 20 gm. Iris dark brown; bill, legs 
about black, gapes more salmon than pink.  
30248. Ewing 7 x 5 mm. w. 95. Iris dark brown; bill legs 
about black; gapes salmon.  
30245 49.35 gm. gaped dull/pink; iris dark brown, bill 

text and legs

30215 40. Gold-plover w. 123.3 gm. Gamy 10 x 5 mm 

bill black; iris dark brown; text and legs pale gray 

darker on text.  
30038 Oct 17, Jaboamkuen Is. Bikar Atoll 
411 Black meged chick w. 37.5 gm. Text is 1 x 1 mm 

bill yellowish-green; Gest dull creamy brownish

30116 Oct 25 Ewego Is. Eriku Atoll 
422 Reighneron w. 464 gm. Gamy 15 x 9 mm Low-3My 

Eyes and legs yellowish green with yellow scales; iris bright 
yellow; bill dull greyish horn and brown

30141 Oct 27. Aradajoinik Is Eriku Atoll 
423 Black meg chick w. 73 gm. Text is 2 x 3 mm 

bill brown (horn like pink along commissure of bill), 
iris black-brown; text and legs dull brownish.  

424 tram Sp. w. 112 gm. Bill black; iris dark brown 

Gest and legs redish brown darker at tips of phalanges
3021
Koru 10 Erythr. delimit Atoll
4.25 Red Breed wt 489 gms. testis 12x5mm. tail dark of yellowish green with lemon yellow scales; iris yellow, facial skin yellow, mandible dull yellow while with an orange cast; maxilla similar with brownish horn dorsally.

3002
Oct 12 Erythr. 4145st Tongi Atoll
4.26 Wandering tattler wt 91.3 gms testis 1x1.5mm beak dark grey paler at base of lower mandible; iris dark brown, chest and legs faded orangeish yellow.

3003
Aug 27 Wandering tattler wt 108.4 gms testis 4x1.5mm beak dark grey, darkening toward tip, fleshly grey at base, lower mandible, iris dark brown, chest and legs faded orangeish yellow.

3071
Nov 17 Kamia 75 Kamia Atoll
4.23 Fairy tern wt 114 gms. Iris dark brown, beak bluish at base, black at tip, chest and legs light blue, webs white, claws black, broad patches.

3074
Apr 29 Iris dark brown, bill black at tip, bluish at base, claws black, chest and legs light blue, webs white.

3036
Nov 12 Maiow 75 Maiow Atoll Gilbert-Is.
4.30 Golden plover wt 129 gms testis 5x3mm. Iris dark brown, bill black, chest and legs grey, claws black.
Nov. 16  Maiwa F.  Maiwa Atoll  Gilbert Is.
281. A manus. minute w1 104 gms tests 114 gms.
Tiss dark brown, bill black, feet dark brown, tarsus brownish tan.

Nov. 30  Maiwa F.  Maiwa Atoll  Gilbert Is.
303.28  432. ut 111 gms. Length tests 7x4 mm.
Bill black, tiss dark brown, feet and legs dull brown, brood patches present.

303.56  438. ut 111 gms. tests 10x8 mm.
Bill black, tiss dark brown, feet and legs.
Light brown, brood patches present.

303.27  434. Avius stellarus ut 197 gms. Length 7x7 mm.
Feet and legs dull brown, tiss dark brown, bill black.

303.59  435. Avius stellarus ut 258 gms. tests 9x5 mm.
Tiss dark brown, bill black, feet and legs dark chesty brown, brood patches absent.

Nov. 17  Kuvia F.  Kuvia Atoll  Gilbert Is.
303.48  436. Reat hever ut 530 gms. Length 17 mm.
Tiss yellow, bill grayish yellow, feet and legs dull.
Greyish yellow, black, mottled greyly with black.

303.18  Kuvia F.  Kuvia Atoll
303.37  437. Golfsw sp. ut 334 gms. over 9x4 mm.
Bill grayish brown, black at base of lower mandible,
Tiss dark brown, feet and legs grey.
438 Arrows minutus 109 gms. testis 10x6mm. Iris dark brown, bill and legs black, tertials slightly brown. Brownish present.

30369. 439 wt. 109 gms. testis. 10x6mm. Iris dark brown, bill and iris black, tertials grey, no brood patches.

30416. Noii 19 Namuka Atoll
440 Wanderer tattler wt. 113 gms. testis 3x16mm. Iris dark brown, bill grey with black tip and lighter at base of lower mandible, tertials and legs chalky yellow drawn black.

30418. 441 wt. 115 gms. testis 3x16mm. Iris dark brown, bill grey with black tip with brownish at base of lower mandible.

30424. 442 Pluvialis dominica wt. 103 gms. testis 4x16mm. Iris dark brown, bill black, tertials and legs grey.

30402. 443 Arrows dominica wt. 126 gms. loxum 4x16mm. Bill black, tertials, legs and crown dark fleshy brown, brood patches present.

30404. 444 wt. 151 gms. loxum 8mm. Enlarged evident. Iris dark brown, bill black, tertials and legs dark fleshy brown, brood patches present.

30406. 445 wt. 189 gms. testis 10x6mm. Iris dark brown, bill black, tertials and legs dark fleshy brown, brood patches present.

446 Arrows minutus wt. 137 gms. testis 9x5mm. Iris, legs, and bill dark brown, bill black, no brood patches.

30351. 447 Wanderer tattler wt. 104 gms. 5mm. Bill and legs dull yellow. Irregular dark brown dark at tip, upper mandible greyish black.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30317</td>
<td>April 16, maintenance, Eastman Hall, 24th St., housed in Eastman Hall with 150 lbs. of clover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30345</td>
<td>April 17, maintenance, Eastman Hall, 24th St., housed in Eastman Hall with 150 lbs. of clover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30355</td>
<td>April 18, maintenance, Eastman Hall, 24th St., housed in Eastman Hall with 150 lbs. of clover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30407</td>
<td>April 19, maintenance, Eastman Hall, 24th St., housed in Eastman Hall with 150 lbs. of clover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30394</td>
<td>April 18, maintenance, Eastman Hall, 24th St., housed in Eastman Hall with 150 lbs. of clover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30396</td>
<td>April 18, maintenance, Eastman Hall, 24th St., housed in Eastman Hall with 150 lbs. of clover.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Dates and descriptions are estimates and may not be accurate.
No. 14
Batoritori Is. Makin Atoll Gilbert Is.
455 Shyptail Sandpiper ut 55 gms. tCho's X1mm
Iris dark brown, bill black with brownish at
base of lower mandible, feet and legs dull olive
green, class black.

No. 19
Aranuka Atoll
456. Black wood-turn, ut 100 gms. left shows
Iris dark brown, bill Eet and legs black.

No. 22
Fus. 11/54am, pickled
458 Patagisut ut 314 gms. bill dark gray
with blackish tip. Feet and legs pinkish bluish
grayish, outer tip of claws black, tawny head.

No. 18
Kunj Es. Kunj Atoll
459 Golden power ut 126rams, owary 9X4mm
Iris dark brown, bill black, feet and legs gray.

No. 9
Aranuka Atoll
460 Golden power ut 124 gms, owary 9X4mm
Iris dark brown, bill black, feet and legs gray.

No. 10
461 Uuri. Stalch ut 220 gms. X10mm
Bill black, iris dark brown, feet and legs brownish black.
3023 | Nov 10 | Kabberthick Es. | Cumberland | Marshalls' Es. 
--- | --- | --- | --- 
462 | Av. wt 350gms. | L.O. at 55mm, tail 100mm. 
Wishark brown, bill yellow (male) feet and legs black, 51.5 50.8 
51.8 pinkish yellow.

--- | --- | --- | --- 
463 | Avg wt 105gms. | Ovary 10x6mm 
Wishark brown, bill black, feet and legs orange, dusky at joints,

30187 | 464 | Avg wt 79gms. | Ovary 7x4mm, 
Wishark brown, bill black, legs and feet orange, dusky at joints.

30185 | 465 | Avg wt 100gms. | Ovary 10x6mm 
Wishark brown, bill black, feet and legs orange, dusky at joints.

30179 | 466 | Avg wt 101gms. | Ovary 9x5mm 
Wishark brown, bill black, feet and legs orange, dusky at joints.

30301 | Nov 14 | Outer Harvest Is. | Matanat Atoll, Gilbert Is. 
--- | --- | --- | --- 
467 | Avg wt 93gms. | Ovary 9x5mm 
Wishark brown, bill black, feet and legs orange, dusky at joints.

--- | --- | --- | --- 
468 | Avg wt 113gms. | Ovary 10x5mm 
Wishark brown, bill black, feet and legs orange, dusky at joints.

30113 | 469 | Avg wt 135gms. | L.O. at 5mm 
Wishark brown, bill black, feet and legs orange, dusky at joints.

30235 | Nov 11 | Liberon Is. | Deulat Atoll, Marshall 
--- | --- | --- | --- 
470 | Avg wt 572gms. | Ovary 7x3mm 
Wishark brown, bill black, feet and legs black, wide eye.

30233 | 471 | Avg wt 113gms. | Ovary 2x1mm 
Wishark brown, bill black, feet and legs black, wide eye.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov 23</td>
<td>0745</td>
<td>30428</td>
<td>Medium wt. 472 Slender billed shama ut 425 gms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eastemelge stilted; black on inner, dark grey on outer sides, light grey with black tip, Iris dark brown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 23</td>
<td>0800</td>
<td>30429</td>
<td>Heavy wt. 473 S.B. shama ut 544 gms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eastemelge purpleish; black on inner side, light grey, no etrus and hook of bill black. Iris dark brown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 13</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>30430</td>
<td>Very heavy wt. 475 S.B. shama ut 560 gms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Iris dark brown; bill grey with black nystal and hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eastemelge purpleish flash on inner side and black on outer sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 23</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>30431</td>
<td>No Fat 476 Whitetailed ptilia ut 397 gms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Iris dark brown; bill black-upper and lower; tip with slight greyish cast; legs whitish pink. Feet and web proximal portion whitish pink, distal portion and claws black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Specimen Details</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 30432 | Nov 24, 49 Sex. 0655  
477 Kermadec Petrel, wt 328 gms, tarsi 22.8 mm,  
iris dark brown, legs and proximal portion of foot light  
fluffy grayish brownish, distal foot black, bill black |
| 30403 | Nov 19, Atoll Gilbert Fr.  
478 44k A1, wts 318 gms, iris dark brown  
black, legs and legs tarsi fluffy brown |
| 30433 | Nov 24, Sex. 0945  
479 Wt. 469 gms, tarsi 13 x 4 mm  
legs and proximal foot white, distal foot black, bill  
black, iris dark brown, No tarsi |
| 3024 | Nov 10, Kabbibook Fr.  
480 Reef Heron, wt 503 gms, tarsi 16.2 mm,  
iris yellow, bill upper black, yellow, lower  
grayish yellow, yellow tips, feet and legs  
yellowish green, iris yellow claw splint yellow |
| 30217 | Nov 10, Atoll Fr.  
481 44k A3, wts 205 gms, bill black, iris  
dark brown, feet and legs brownish, black |
| 30439 | Nov 24, Sex. 1535  
482 Red-Tailed Tropic Bird, wt 866 gms (stomach 117),  
tarsi 63.2 mm, iris dark brown, bill red with black  
strip, feet white, and light orange at base, legs and  
proximal foot light blue, distal foot black  
mouth lining violet, preenings dark black, leg |
Hubu TV catalog
1964

30435
Nov 25, 4 + 544 0820
483 Loc hoo stump traff at 37gms 87
bill & legs black, iris darkbrown. dnt

30620
Nov 10 Eny bar Is. delict Atoll
484 Red tailed tropic 1mm every 1345gramm
0c3 weight 49gms. Iris darkbrown,
mouth lining violet bill motled black orange
lighter at base. tarsus rump & foot lighter
first black

30436
Nov 25 at 444 1223
485 Red tailed tropic 1mm every 1345gramm
0c3 weight 49gms. Iris darkbrown,
mouth lining violet bill motled black orange
lighter at base. tarsus rump & foot lighter
first black

30438
At 544 Nov 25 1450
486 Hill trowbird w+395gms. every 1255mm
legs & prox. mid. foot light blue, distal
foot black, iris darkbrown, bill, upper light
grayish blue with a black streak at nostril and
black tip. lower & light grayish blue with
mottled black tip. RNT.

30439
Nov 25 at 53m 1622
487 Cockspur. w+156gms tarsus 2x12mm
iris darkbrown, bill black legs and proximal foot white.
frank color, outer foot white black, medium eat.
30440 Nov 25. 17:10.
48.8 su. d.e. + 1.825 gms. Testis 10x2mm.
iris gray; bill, ground gray; facial skin dark gray; testis and legs gray.

48.9 Reddy ternstone (Malacca action chick) 252-918.
Wt 97.5 gms; ovary 8.3 mm, Bill gray-black.
iris dark brown; testis dark; bill, orange-pink; wings.

30441 Nov 26. At sea all day.
490 Laysan storm petrel w.t. 33.71 gms. Testis 1.83 mm
iris dark brown; bill, testis and legs black.

30442 Nov 27. At sea all day.
491 Laysan storm petrel w.t. 34.76 gms. Testis 1.95 mm
iris dark brown; bill, testis and legs black.

492 Sula Sula at 8:55 gms. Testis 1.07 mm
iris ground gray, inner ringigular mottled white-black; orbital skin light greenish-blue; facial skin light orange-pink; bill light blug test and legs orange-red.
Katmai Is. Makan Hill Gilbert Is.
493 Sula leucogaster wt 126 gms over 15.5 mm
Fest and legs pale yellow, iris gray, bill and
gular pouch gray; facial skin gray
with dark spot in front of eye.

25014 Oct P. San. Is. Pacific 06
494 Forster tawny Tistik (a) Syr 2 mm
Bill Flash, Tit dark brown/gular pouch Blu.
test and legs white.

495 Forster and wt 646 gms Tistik 10.55 mm
Fest dark brown bill, light purple-brown; mouth
lining light orange; gular pale orange.
test and legs brown.

30219 496 Sula leucogaster wt 113.8 gms tisty.
Iris gray; bill Fest and legs light chalky.

30220 497 Sula sula wt 970 gms over 20 mm.
Lorum 2 mm, slightly enlarged evident. Iris
gray with brown ring inside; bill agnades.
gular black; eye-ring light blue/placid skin
pouch. Fest and legs rose red.

30222 498 wt 89.3 gms Tistik 10.86 mm. bill light blue.
Iris gray, dark ring in eye ring; eye ring
light blue; gular pouch black, mottled with
blue, (valentine pink); test + legs pale orange.
30223. Neull, Lieron Is. Joluit Atoll
Sula Sula ut 820 gms
Iris gray with slight pinkish gray; bill
light blue; gular black; mottled with blue.
Orbital skin light greenish bluish;
Facial skin light orange-pink
Feet and legs stale orange-red.

500 Sula /tucognstar ut 1226 gms,
Testis 20 X 16 mm; Feet and legs pale-powder
Iris gray; bill; facial skin and gular pouch
Varying shades of blue to blue-black.

30145. 501 Testis 22 X 10 mm 1135 gms Medium et.
Feet and legs pale blue-gray; Iris gray; bill, facial
Skin and gular pouch Varying shades of blue to blue there.

30142. 502 Ut 1170 gms Testis 17 X 8 mm.
Iris gray; bill, facial skin and gular pouch
Varying shades of blue; Feet and legs blue-gray white.

30229. Neull, Lieron Is. Joluit Atoll
503 Sula Sula ut 1012 gms over 220 mm.
Lorumum 7 mm slightly enlarged ovula.
Iris gray with brownish irides; bill light blue;
gular black; orbital skin gray bluish; facial
Skin orange-pink. Feet and legs medium reddish.
30225 Nov 11, Jaluit Atoll, Liijyou Is.
504 sulia sulia, wt 930gms, testis 8.2mm
Iris, gray with brown inner ring; bill, light blue, tip blackish
orbital skin, light purple, iris of facial skin pinkish
feet and legs pale red.

30160 Nov 3, Kunajkie Is, Kunajkie Atoll
505 sulia sulia, wt 410gms. (?) Iris
yellow-brown, upper mandible browngrey, orange at
edge, lower mandible orangy, legs and toes orange;
web points, light brown, nails dark brown, mouth
lining, blue-white, tongue flesh

30149 906 Pical, bird, wt 779gms, ovary 8x1mm greenish
Iris, dark brown; bill dark gray, lighter below;
mouth lining, flesh, tarsus + toes gray-brown velvety

30159 507 Testis 5.2mm, wt 420mm
Iris yellow-brown, upper mandible brown-gray, orange
at edge, lower mandible orangy, legs and toes orange;
web points, light brown, nails dark brown, mouth
lining, blue-white, tongue flesh.

30227 Nov 11, Liijyou Is. Jaluit Atoll
508 sulia sulia, 781gms, testis 10.7mm
Iris, gray with brown inner ring; bill light blue, tip
black; orbital skin, light blue, mouth
with black, facial skin pink; feet, legs palmar red.
they see the cecil walking on the dirt road many times.

If you want to see or shoot the people, approach from here tow.

take trail next to Sunrise and keep good lookout ahead and as you approach big bend and you will see empty stone ranges stop and look down slope below trail. Along trail side hill watch bigger trees and road as you one going up trail. From the road to the stop point is the good spot for top line from the stop point is good for picture and Game. Trail #2 is good for Game and look in this game. It goes to The highest peak on the island. Trail #4 is to the...
Jan 26 — Home — At sea.

Had some trouble getting out here, because of ice and rain in total all planes were canceled, so I had to drive 300 miles to Chicago and take the plane out of there. Spent about 15 days being there (follow-up) and got a 6% refund on my plane ticket. Not a very good ratio.

I am getting screwed already this trip — no excursion. Nobody back at the SI very except people who don't know anything about stuffing big birds 1+5 cotton boxes. I can't get up as good a skin with a cotton box as this next batch of birds should it help my starting out soon! If dead in transit or ever birds are doing birds with cotton boxes hell never help me with birds again. Better well never talk to me again. Aargh! I hope we don't collect many large birds this trip.

Since I've got to skin a lot of the birds wish someone would let me have a key so to what desk with. With all the tags of出众 dont have to to the project I get 100% of Common original for shining. No wonder the project is always complaining about the birds being so good. Maybe some day it will learn that top quality birds can't be put up with poor quality materials.
Jan 28  At sea

Woke up last night to the sound of sooty terns. When I went outside most had already left but I could still hear about 8 of them. One that was calling, called a high-pitched squeak (not a call). I was probably a young one but I did not know because it didn't call while I was there. The night before last there were sooties around the ship also.

Feb 1 Howland Is.

Bowerd 15 greyback 6 Verdigris 442 common molly 2 Blacksheep. 13 Hundred sooty terns last night

Feb 2 Howland Is.

Bowerd 7 greyback terns and 250 sooty 11300 sooty terns all昨夜 when we first approached the the island on 30000 there 3 and maybe 4 storm petrels (10-20) 1000 feet half the Is. On the night of 1st Feb. 2 storm petrels came around the ship but the shore relented them before we knew about them.

Feb 4 Baker Is.

There were lot of turtle here. I suppose there is about 300 10 for the town.

They range from 14 inches to full Grownadiches. Most are at the Bird islands.
Feb 6. McKean

Why do storm petrels come in 2's? I've got a good idea why. But what puzzles me is how they can be so separate yet be together. Doesn't make much sense so far does it?

Many times at sea I see a storm petrel and then 3 or 4 min late see another one. These birds are always far out of sight of each other. Somehow I think the they know where the other of the pair is. There may be the only storm petrel seen that day or the same thing may happen a couple of hours later.

On the sheaves with the marshalls two came about the same night only not at the same time. The only storm petrel that came about the whole two months. This trip of lowland two came about the same night at different times again.

What's going on??

Laura Phoenix told petrel from the rubber boat as we left Baker. We came within 1500 feet of the island.
Feb 7 McKinnon

Turtles up digging around last night— not a very big one, may be 200 lbs. Now I understand why rooty turn down. To keep ticks off themselves. This place is overrun with ticks. Every foot of ground is peppered with hundreds of ticks. The two most serious though ticks walk around. The poor immobilized sootie are just covered with ticks. The ticks go for the feet and eyes and bill. They get Bill, legs, and last 6 in line of pressure. Some cases are pretty bad. The ticks like to bulldoze, so consequently the forehead is sometimes pushed clean of skin. West skin living today. Saw three black. All charred pine type one white tip other two normal tan colorless (not black tip)

Feb 7 banded 800 sooties 100 Audubons

100 common poolers 800 white throated stampedes
1 Red-tailed hawk 700 bulvers petrels
1 Unders tatter 2 Golden plover 10 Banded G.

5 Wedgetailed charms

G.T.
7/7/76

Apparantly ticks don't bother Poolers now. And only little harm to Poolers.

This is from looking at banded bird in walkover.
Journal

Feb 10

Binks

Banded 17 blue finback whales, swimming south.

Whitefin, 3 red fin tuna, 45 grayback tuna, 6 brown boobies. 14:45.

Saw a huge schools of whales yesterday. I seem to fly through the water. Also saw a harpoon and two types of sharks. One shark was either aggressive or very curious. It followed all the way to shore.

The circling itself doesn't bother me much normally, but when the circle has a four foot radius, get worried. Sharks are really impressive animals. This one would look like it was leaving and when it got about 50' away it would start swimming directly towards me and wouldn't change course until about 4 feet away. After doing this a couple of times it impressed me so much I decided to leave. The other type of shark was common sand shark, but non-aggressive and sometimes more found near chicken. There was a noticeable change in his attitude when the other sharks came. Each shark seemed to give the other comfort. The baracuda was the second one to show mindfulness towards both.

Shot away upon seeing me.
Feb 11

I am convinced we are losing #8 of our #8 flock. They are just too large for the hoes. I've always been amazed at the high number of immature adult hoes around that are unband. We have banded every chick in the pheno group for the last two years, yet #8 of the young hoes don't have bands. Last night I found a drum that the #8 slipped on and off the foot without any effort. This has happened many times before. But a new thing also happened last night. I found a satellite with a green paint ring around the neck (an old paining) and no band. Conclusion? There ought to be some way we could add a mark to tag a bird with a #8 band so we could tell if it lost. Another thing we ought to paint our band strings as we use them when we band sooties and moldies. This way the bander could tell at a glance (without wasting time by checking the bird and reading number) whether the bird was banded that night or not. This would also help get more returns because if one had a group of moldies (that flunk at the highest distance) one won't grab the wrong bird if he can see it was banded that night. The night before
February 11th

Barrow

The paint wore off in a couple of months and using a different color for each island then if one saw a group of landed birds and one with a different color than for that island, the person could make a special effort to get the numbers instead of grabbing a bird he landed the night before. If everybody painted each band string before they left so that everybody standing average would jump up about reading numbers of the person's night landing. I know out of 1500 birds a night my average would jump up 300 birds for about a minute times by everybody's paint the band string. I also think it would help get more return by eliminating wasted time of picking up your own and fellow banders' birds of that night. A big turtle (150 lb) came up on the shore partially a mouth ago and died while digging a hole. Collected barnacle off it, no tag. (I think one of the projects big mistakes is not burying turtle tags where Dr. Carr would gladly let us have, it personally could have banded 7 so far. And last year never gone to the Seawards just turtles on abundance)
Feb 12 Enderbury Is.
Banded 1 Common Noddy 1 Andubon 5 White-faced
First light on Avocet.

Feb 13 Enderbury Is
Banded 8 tropicbirds 5 Blue-faced boobies I brownhady
yesterday
two turtles came upon the beach last night.
I tried digging in the two-trush excavations
but found nothing (found some old turtles in one)
from the looks of the tracks they must average
a turtle a month on the beaches here. Saw
turtles averaging 150-200 pounds more
landing in the surf on the windsward side.
The next day I went back to that spot at low
Tides and collected a bunch of a grass-like moss that
grew all over the bottom. This grass was
most abundant in this spot and so were the
turtles. Conclusion

Feb 14 Enderbury
Banded 1000 sooties and Andubon last
Night.

Feb 15 Enderbury Is
Banded 8 Red Footed Boobies
215 Sooty terns last night.

Feb 16 Enderbury Is
Banded 938 Frigate 210 Sooty 26 Brown-noddy
3 Brown-faced Boobies last night.
Feb 17. Enderbury
Banded 1000 sooties, 14 Hawaiian Noddis
2 Blue-faced 2 Brown Boobies. Last night
Saw a sooty tern last night (chick) whose feet were half grey

Feb 17. Canton
Banded 189 Grayback terns, 28 sooties
and 1 wedge-tailed shearwater.

Could it be that the reason why the sootie colonies move around from spot to spot on the same island is another tick control. As I said before the only hide the ticks seem to feed on are sooty terns. If the colony moves from spot to spot then each new spot would be relatively tick free. And by the time the colony got back to its original spot the ticks will have died out. On Enderbury for example there were 5 colonies.

![Diagram of two colonies]

The only colony very infect with ticks was the one closest to the brown heap (1)

At Number 3 I found 2 ticks out of about 1500 chicks. Colony Number 4 found no ticks out of 1000 chicks. Didn't see any ticks in colony #3 (but didn't look there). The only trouble with
my theory is that I did not do any night feeding at colonies 5 and 6. It's too early to say anything about the two new colonies; they are very close to the old spot of the original breeding colonies. One thing is certain, no colonies were breeding where they bred before. Also, only one out of four new colonies were infected with ticks. Colony 4: eggs and small chicks. Colony 3: large chicks that will fly soon. Colony 5, 5, 6: eggs and small chicks. The odd thing is, is that the oldest colony 2, 4, doesn't have ticks, and a new colony 1 has no ticks. I'm getting confused on Michae.

[Drawing of a bird and notes]

Colony 1, 5, 4, 3: one egg, 3 eggs, 2 eggs, and few chicks.

A new colony 1 was so tick infected that there was about 100 ticks a bird. Colony 4 not many ticks but present. Colony 3, 5, 5, colony 2 mild infestation of ticks. Colony 5 few ticks. Why the ticks in new colony 1? Arrgh! One theory shot to hell.
Journal

Feb 19 at sea.

Saw a weird Procelliforme today. It was bulging way up but with slightly shorter wings. Sort of like a small all dark Bonin. It was brown above with a white cap and lighter brown on the underside of the wings. It appeared for all the world like a hawaiian noddy but it was definitely a Procelliforme and probably a petrel. I think it had a rounded tail but am not certain. I did not see any fork. It looked like a cross between a Hawaiian noddy and a Bonin in appearance. Alexander has no bird in it which resembles it at all.

Feb 21 - Samoa.

Last time I was here I went to a place...
Feb 21 Samoa

At this place I saw a noddy colony of about 2000-10,000 noddis (common) nesting in trees about 60' tall. The trees grew up a small hill which rose at about an 80° angle out of the sea so that some nests were sometimes 500 feet above the water. Weird place for noddis to nest. I would hate to be a chick who couldn't fly in that colony. Came to think of it I should hate to be a noddy.

Feb 23 Samoa

Gulled starfish on a reef wall at about 15-20' deep. The wall was about 50' tall and stopped at 3-4' under the surface of the ocean. The starfish measured 13 inches across, had 10 legs that average 1-1/2' long (also two main legs, 11/2 in.) by 1/4' at base and taper to a rounded point. It had red spines (average 1/4' inch long about 3/8' thick and tapered to a sharp point) skin of animal is a dark purple. The body (intestines) is about 4' across. The tube feet are a transparent yellow.

Feb 25. Also... a lot of wedge tails (dark phase) within a mile of Samoa and the sea faded of to a gray when half a day out of Samoa. With we could visit offshore islands around turtula. The only offshore island I can get to was so steep and...
Feb 25 Atul
I got up about 3 AM and started worrying about getting back down. But it seems very certain there is nothing but Bluegrays Faircloth's in it. About 18-23 reef herons roosted on it the evening I went out to collect at the island. (About a half out of 1000) island airport. Got 5 bluegrape and a reef heron. All the herons out there seemed to be dark phase. Went to a bat cave while there and shot 9 bats but was only able to retrieve 2. Cave is about 30' deep x 35' tall x 40' wide, think plant root mouth of cave and shot bats were difficult to find even when they fell at my feet. Caught two more bats that dropped from roots and shot a Fairy tern there. They are very small bats smaller than American Brown bat and larger than Themostatis pipistrelle type.

Feb 27 Pakeko Atul
Had a great meal tonight. We shared 5 piratas 1 body in blood and a cutlet. The meat was cooked in their Polynesian way and I got the cutlet. It tasted great. Also had Coconut Creq, sugarcane, coconut fruit, meat and water. meal tasted great. Body does it taste bad but pirata's very good
March 4, at 5:30 between Atiau and Jarvis.

Here I am again, long time no write.

The natives on this island aren't as native as they ought to be. They were corrupted by the Americans on shore during the F.W.W. (First World War). The first thing they asked for when we came in was beer. Again, I've never been to this point, never even thought of beer. When we left they started picking up little things here and there all over camp. Boots, sandals, and a pair of underwear, my lost a little book with his contact lenses in it. I had to try two natives on the shoulder and ask for my shoes and socks, one was wearing and the other got my lower shoes. In the Gilberts (The best people I ever meet) they were so honest that when I shot a bird and they asked me if I wanted it before they would take it. I found out there that they would ex. anyone who stole to a special jail. I never asked for anything, they were sent into exile but even if they stole the same from everybody on the they and his family were enough punishment.

The natives on Atiau reminded me of some of the ruined Samoan people. They are no longer of the status of natives but as a lesser or should I say slave type people. Fakaus and Nukus are much better than Atiau but none were as good as the Gilberts.
Journal

March 4, 1931

Now for a world-shattering question: What are 500 hundred adults and immature frigate birds doing roosting in trees (or a log) on Atau if they never nest there? Same with the sooty terns. Continuously all day flapping bodily terns (from 2-25) fly all over around the deserted island. When I ask if they laid eggs there, they said no and that the nearest place they knew of that the sooties land eggs was Sidney Is. There are so many sooties around that they catch 50-68 per day as the native told me. They take captured sooties and take them out in the ocean and tie strings to the sooties legs and let them swim and fly around the boat. Then the other sooties come down to investigate; they are caught with nets. One native said after he shot a sooty that a man in the village has a beak off of a bird like that, pointing to the sooty. But everybody (Nanumdog) wanted to have in a hurry and never had chance to ask the native to take me to the man. Also with great probability there was another band in that village that we didn't bother getting, a reedy furniture bank. Woodward will go along with me and say I'm sure that it is very probable there were at least 2 if not three bands in the village. But when another brought the men...
March 7-8 Jarvis.
Band 138 Redfoot 44 Bluefoot 128
Boats last night and this morning

March 9 Jarvis
I guess my intentions finally got me, I became very sick on the Island, and when I went to see the doctor on the ship he said I had an infection of the lymph system. So with the help of about 5 pills about every 3 hours and rest time I think it's little better. I project work to break the bone doing track time I am starting to feel much better. I am still sore in spots but every thing will be back to normal by Christmas and I can start feeling usual. All miserable miss again.
March 10

The cats here have adapted to our methods of hunting them. They are no longer afraid of me as they used to be. They are now afraid of lights, motion and sound. This means the days of the shotgun on Jarvis are over. We have to counteradapt. This is war. If we don't eliminate the cats this month, all the shotgun shells, time and effort will have been for nothing. The first thing I have to do is steal the .30 rifle from Capt. S. Then have a 4x scope installed on it. Then when we get to the island two people go out and hunt for cats together. One with a 12 volt florescent light and the other with the .22. Aim between the two glowing eyes and chalk one cat off the list. This is the only way to get rid of the cats on Jarvis.

ATT has to have an accurate long distance gun.

March 12 + 13

Motu agana and cook islands
Kicked 44 common koi, 11 crystal koi,
351 Phoenix Te Petrels, 21 Wedgetailed Skuas,
185 Christmas Is., 27 Redbreasts, 24 St. Frigates,
27 powdernuts, 5 Bluegray rockdy, 10 tropic (Reddy)
50 Hawaiian noddy.

March 14

Motu Tabu

263 Phoenix Te Petrel, 100 Christmas Te Skua,
90. Wedgetailed Skua, 11 Common Noddy, 2 St. Frigate
March 15  At 5 pm.

Somehow I am going to outlive all this. Next year I'll be in college. No more thousands of birds, no more Hawaiian Summer, no more poi, no nothing. After this project I'll never be satisfied with those cheap, nondescript landbirds. I'll never see Haleakula with the darkened petrels again. So goes the saga of the lesser amakakai in Akahai.

I'll never get to see the Sayaca or the Bougain, the Sooty Storm pet. So goes the saga of wild Hawaiian sharks while shrinking. No more papaya.

never More Hawaiian, I may reach 80,000 but never 100,000. FInally see The Billiton again. No more 50K. Haleakula's alo moana. gone Kauaia inn, Waimea, Makua, Honu, Speca.

Time and miles will regain their position in my mind. How am I going to make the transition back to that wild life back in those climes states. Arrgh.

March 16 Palmyra.

banded 1000 sooty terns.

March 17 banded 500 sooty terns.

May 18 Palmyra Tc.

banded 210 Redfoots.

D.T.

13,432
March 19, 1969

Food for thought again.

There is something all wrong here. The general trend on this project is for quantity instead of quality. This in itself isn’t so strange since it is a temporary project. What bothers me is that after a very elaborate explanation that because this is a temporary project, as much info as possible has to be gotten out of the specimen. Therefore the specimen do not have to be good but usable so that they can be studied now instead of in the future. So I start putting up usable skins so that they can be studied in the present.

But then there are no gripes or complaints about how bad the skins look (this is after a big wheel came to the ST and improved P.O.P.’s big wheel low load skins knocked). So I start putting up good skins which of course slows me down, this doesn’t satisfy anybody either because not enough skins are put up. Isn’t this interesting.

This doesn’t seem to be the only field that quality is stressed. Bonding is another. Let’s start off this sorting. I can see only two main reasons for bonding sorting. To find out where they grand to red in down. Many times a year they breed. When the breed start bonding...
If we were to find out about breeding
we would record whether the female is
sitting on an egg or not. But
we don’t do this. So if that bird is
cought 6 months later on the same
island, we can’t say anything but
that it is there 6 months later.
A way or may not have been breeding
either time. So we really aren’t
proving anything. Next time
we go when they leave the island
we set up a grid area below the
beach and in two years it
has proved only one thing: Our birds
don’t go there. There is a very
definitely trend of our land birds
going north (as is proved by returns
from leeward of island birds). So why
not start another or move the
original grid north of the beach.
Yes this is supposed out of our territory
but so are the Tokelau, Gilbert, Phoenix
and Atuana.
Also there is a lot of suspicion of
on shooting birds at sea & but this
is all the farther the suspicion gets.
There is a very definite lack of participation
about shooting; Sorties, Wedgetails, Butties
Atuana and Gilteds. Reasons
are because they haven’t been
a bond and they then need to be skewered. The lack of enthusiasm is helping the person aim at these birds either. How if the emphasis was put on just getting the birds instead of shooting them I think the enthusiasm of the personnel would rise and with it the number of birds gotten. There are many ways of getting birds at sea without shooting them. Chumming and/or hooking and setting for pelagic prey, snares, and allthose jetties for sooties (which at the height of the season could amount to 60 to a hundred a day) and the proper use of lights at night for tropicbirds and anything else. These live birds could not only be used by chokhing for lag-bomb but could be banded, blood-sampled, parasited, checked for rot, hooded, shot and anything else and released again in hopes of being picked up on another island. This way we could have both quantity and quality instead of just quantity above in the past. Also as it is right now it is up to the leader of the group to explain to the passengers how important it is to collect birds at second and this doesn’t have enough weight. Orders from someone in much higher up should be
Journal

March 19, at 5 a.m.

given to the captain so that we get
greater cooperation and thus more birds.
The only ship that is any good
for collecting is the Sea-mounted and it
is far from perfect.

Oh well so goes one night's pondering.

March 21, at 5 a.m.

Somehow I feel guilty for not writing in my
journal. So here I am again. Should write
about the forty shearmans that are coming
by but everybody else is. So in my loyal
effort to prevent duplication I won't
write about forty shears. Right now I
feel like running off to wake up fifty
shearmans instead and hope everybody would
forget I was alive. But that won't do
either. I'd get bored after the first 10 thousand.

Now darn, two months of an A.T. trip, 16
hours from go and I am not happy to be
getting back. I should be happy.

Arragh! Why must man be burdened with a
mind. The other animals live so simply.
Out of sight out of mind for them. When longer
possessed they forgot about it. It is past;
no longer concerns them. When they are
hungry they eat and no more thoughts of food.
They live each day as it comes. But with a
mind that thinks. Each day has worries
and frustrations. Not only that day but
days past and future. Out of sight still in mind.
March 21, 1903

I hear so many people saying that if they could live their lives over again they wouldn't change any of it. I can't think of any part of my life I wouldn't change if I could live it over.

March 26, 1903

Went out to Mokapu point. There were about 550-50 Redfeet on net. Thousands of Sea-gulls on the ground (probably young) on rocks nearer. I swear I saw a Black-necked Stilt sitting on a nest. There was a Stilt sitting in a depression on a little hill island about 4" out of the water and about 5' long by 2' wide out in the middle of a marsh pond about 10' - 50' round. There was another Stilt standing in water nearby. This was out in the flat grassy area along such the main road just inside the gate to the Marine Base. Also saw a family of 3 Amakha's (two adult and one imm.) out in the mountain by Wilkana. Also saw 3 Sora Shanks by the small pond (with the big spilling under the road) up on the Pali.

March 27, 1903

Went up to the cemeteries again today and saw an immature Adel. Eagle together. Also a Loothen get quite excited and turned around and sat within 30' of me. Not sure if this is a record.
March 27-28, Kauai, Hawaii

27th - hiked back into the Alakai Swamp today after walking for about 4 hours. We came to a small little building down in a valley with a stream running by. We camped overnight there. That evening about an hour before dark I saw about a mile and a half - two miles on the other side of our campsite (in the vicinity of Alakai) a bird that I saw a alakai; it had a bill that was as long as its body (not country tail). The bill wasn't yellow or red, it appeared to be a dull olivaceous grey green. It was deacular. It shot its beak clear toward (much like a human like whistle) about a second long. It went from loud to high pitch. Some other birds also give this call but it is shorter with an abrupt ending. Whereas the Alakai's is an even increase for about 3 seconds. That same day while viewing the Alakai's I saw a ou (Ae. g.) it's call was just the opposite of the Alakai's, but with the same tonal and loudness. The call of the ou goes down in pitch with a gradual decrease. The ou's call last for three seconds.

28th - went back to approximately the same spot as the first ou and saw another ou. This one uttered the same call. This bird was a dull non-shiny bird with a dark bill. Couldn't be an auwahi. The ou were not feeding but the Alakai was feeding on Ohia blossoms.

April 5, Oahu

Grewl on three lake interior, seen and captured again. The mountain today.
April 10, Oahu

Went up into the mountains today. Went up the first main valley to the right of Pearly (so one faces the mountains from North). The valley subdivides into smaller valleys near the back. The right valley is the one to take. Go to the end of the road and there is a Waterfall area that greets you with a big sign that says many things, a couple of which are "Keep out" and "not to exceed 500.00" (line for entering). Go past all these signs (on foot) and keep following the trail to the first waterfall (go up the left side) and keep going till the second waterfall (go up the right side). From there on you are on your own to get to the crater. Bushy plants in crater. Found a greenWhere\nest. (First green grass on inside) also saw 2 adult Hawaiian amakihi, one partial adult amakihi, and a immature. Found bluegill and whiteeye (nest empty). The rains are against me. Last time I went was scheduled to go to Waiea, but it was called off at the last minute. Now two weeks ago, I was scheduled.
April 10, 1963

To go two weeks again. The day before Pan Am went on strike (Gee, Pan Am going on strike. So I couldn’t go till the next week. The strike was still on so I am rescheduled to go to Washington. Now the same day I leave for Washington Pan Am goes off strike. Arghh! The last two weeks would have been the moonrise for rooftops but now I am rescheduled to go to Wake during a full moon. Arghh! If now its not right to expect everything but I feel something ought to go alright sometime.
Arrived 1330 and in time contacted 000.

Then got a room at the BB. Then, secondly and don't get security clearance to go to enter till the office opens on Monday. Two spots landing right shot. Thousands of Hawaiian waikis and fairy

The carol in the caucasian trees. Hawaiian waikis have completed mating cycle. Ordinary muehales are flying around. Fairy trees are about midway in mating cycle with some midges. chicks.

Saw the feathers and skeleton to our chief visitor. Regular tails are at extreme beginning of cycle with seagulls and few spurs. They aren't too common but can be found in just about any thickly vegetated area far away from houses. Plan going to hunt tomorrow. Have to go to SAR center to get board passes. This is quite a fantastic island.

The birds mingle in with the people. Perfect compatibility. The fairy trees are still friendly with people. In the southern islands the birds with no fairy trees are aggressive. There's birds sing at homes or houses behind window

walls. Cats aren't allowed here and only mole dogs. There was quite a mild storm the other day. It blew all the fairy chicks out of the trees. Because of the lack of predation by dogs and cats I thought I'd kill a colony and hand the chicks. Dependent later that probably most of those chicks are dead now.

Ralph literally killed they most muffins right
up the tree and killed all but chick termites.

July 18  Said to Radney

Assuring my plane to Ket. The clock
in the BOA is 51 minutes slow and I got to the
airport just in time to see the plane vanishing
up at the end of the runway. Damnable clock!

Good grief! I got here the wrong day and have to
wait two days to get to the cooters. Two days ago,
the very first day a string of 78's from local
falls allowed the ground to develop. The BOA, I
trusted my plane to Ket. I am glad now.

I underestimated the number of dead and what
would you dammit. Arghh! Tomorrow am
going to the PX to get a camera before leaving.
Two years to get a Hope don't break a leg on the way.

Ned in BOA to Carley today. There is a set of telephone
wires in front of the office, and that has
about 120 mailmen holding on it every
night. Out of the 120-odd men, 8 bleed someone
night. Arghh! Lost the best of catching only two
same sleeping point while birding friggin' side.
The friggin' side are of every stage of the breed - cycle
except chick ready to fly and feed eggs. There
is a monstrous fun in the mailmen room
with all of it. To odd with it especially today.

Well at least radio works. A lot of
friggin' side - and some altitass chicks have
agreed on their backs. It looks as if it will probably
eventually cause their deaths. Altitass are at
the friggin' side and chips being, below about
6 black-foot chicks present and about 60 dead
chicks.
with a dozen or so birds standing around him a wondering look.


They roost on the keel, but not near the feet. They require a lot. Out of two thousand birds I only found two. One trick a thousand.

The same as over this season at all. Since the density of birds has nothing to do with a roosting colony, the same spot every birdy season, they only thought some think of it in the roosting in the soil determines the trick population.

I built myself up all day, today, to 4000 in one night. It didn't get dark till 8.35 p.m. I had only 100 done. So with this depression it confronting me. I dropped 1000 down to 3000 and continued with it, when the moon came up. I dropped 2000 all.

It took me hours and a half to get the last 700. After that I was depressed. It takes a lot to build myself up to 4000 then have it shatter. Have a common roosting site on a small marsh. The Crows seem to like roost on spread large marshes.

July 20.

I bought myself a pocket transistor radio to use while birding. The worst horrible thing about banding, just to land on the border, I find myself talking to the birds and myself. And worse than
that I start thinking the same thought twice
and sometimes three times now. I hate
this. One time I caught myself on the
fourth time around on the same thought.
I think there is a total of 3 scale here.
They are rowed on the standards, at the rear
of the channel. Into midway between
there was a streamer of soot this afternoon,
but after three unsuccessful tries getting
it by sneaking up on it behind 2 sailing
vessels, you get in a open area. Leaving
it was country with another section. Sacks
of dead birds and the remaining cranes. due to
the garbage deny all sort of fish. The
booths. After about 24 beard savages, the
more I avoided the worse it found itself.
besides it smelled to high heaven. To try to
30 more contained the pills. Maybe in the future
I'd get up everyone ambition (and courage)
I may trip it again. I went back tonight
and caught the orange streamer soot.
I was lonely around last night when all of sudden
I noticed I was standing in the middle of a vast open
area with what must have been 5-10 thousand sections
and 20 allegations in it. They yelled out loud as I could
and ordered everybody too shotgun. During the
the during the next three seconds a run up trying brush
fell over the settey when all attention was toward me yelled "too stupid!" During
the next 3 seconds ran spluttering harshly sure enough
everybody looked stupid. It's amazing how the most can do when organized.
The only trouble with the radio was that between 2200 and 2400 there was a long party on the program on Christmas Island, and it was one of the middle stages with medium clacks, but permission to go home again would be great to get off a mission gas that would be for a couple hours. Just think of the possibilities for mass banking of notes.
So what if there were only a few notebooks, the colony would never note it. It would be better for the birds because the the colony would only have to be hit a few times instead of many times. Also a large mass of people could go into the colony without disturbing the birds any longer than one person. The government is always saying how it would rather use its power capabilities for peace time uses. This is a government project, it is peace time use, and they have the capabilities. And don't don't. I really like this ideal work when there is a good bed to sleep on and good food to eat. Also its next to work alone. Now giving ridiculous orders or running around playing pool, I do they what I want, where I want, how I want and when I want and I actually enjoy working.
July 22. 10:30 p.m.
I've got a good one. I wonder what
code F+w gives on its recovery schedule
for a bird that dies of pneumonia.
I was out looking last night when I came upon
a small flock of about twenty robins in it.
I started shooting at them and got ten or twelve
pairs of red-tails. Then when the game
left, I came back through the group scattering
bushes at all directions. Before you could say
no, I had twenty of them down in the field.
These birds die in some unusual way.

July 3.
I struck the plan for 4:30 p.m. today.
But apparently shut it off and went back
to sleep because I woke up at 11:15 p.m. and
just made it to the 12:00 p.m. boat. That
too close. If I had missed that, I would have had
to do better than 3000 a day to get my quota
for the rest of the time remaining. And I
don't think I could do it (on islands anyhow).
But two more lohoster black birds within about
3 minutes of each other in different parts of the bay.
I sort of lucked out. I just couldn't find the
river. I found a river a mile, 9 miles in a row without
this reading.

July 24. 10:30 a.m.
Saw a real good nest on the ground today. Other
had to get up in the sun and in a little pocket
on the ground. It was built up about 15 feet
high with sticks. This is the first time I have
Some red-footed booby on the ground on the northern islands. Held an egg in it.

July 25, 1953

Saw a fire orange streamer on BT Curlee, sitting on top of a 301 telephone pole. Drove casually by looking toward.

Confronted by radio which had earlier giving trouble while booby operation came to about 250 feet ahead. The band wouldn't go on the leg. I looked down to see why.

Had two feet on one leg. This made the leg twice as wide.

How about that 3-footed rooster.

Guess guess if a person could be thousand of roosters in bowl to minster unusual things. Well, just did it.

Hollywood movie.

Perched with slicks

Not many compared to adults. I could have done 400 some if I had some trouble with dry leaf and stuff.

Putting band on the tubes too tight. Collected a wind color for red-tailed hawk bird's neck.

Where the black banding is supposed to be it is light grayish brown. Bolts of blue blackish in flesh and dotted.

Instead of bright orange light yellowed instead of bright blood in white. I found many broken fragments in abdomen on Easter gull on sand.
July 26. Sailed out
July 27.

Made it, look by the ship's log
teach at 0730. Finished hot boat bed.
at 1130 finished estuary turn Bunt
destill islet at 1600 after going through
checklist procedure.

Just about broke myself up last night trying
to catch an orange streamer to tie. Next
time I see one from a bicycle I think I
will save a lot of time and trouble and
fall over the handle bars right
away and run up after the bird on foot. By
some stroke luck, the bird was still
here after I got re-organized.

When I first came onto Terr. Island
I wouldn't have estimated over 25 fairy
termites in the camouflage trees. Since
then I have counted over 60. Knowing
this I start to wonder about my fairy
termites estimate on listing.

Aug. 5

East Is. South Is.

East Is. There are on the average 40 termites
a night on the island digging around.
Also caryage or worm on coast.
There were tentless hatching. On whole,
there are about 4-5 termites night digging
and only two of the nights young termites
were seen.
Found sand & turtle on east end when
shined out it had 112 ready to lay eggs
and about the same amount of recently developed
other eggs. Turtles seem to The white sandy
beach when looked the sand is a
granular feeling. Maybe it was the way
looked like. Many of these turtles came up
on the beach several nights in a row.
I am starting to worry in the last few days
had two dreams that I dreamed I was going
to die. The first one I dreamed I was on
island somewhere and I had driven into a
restricted area (with permission) to spread
the misf and bomb, blowing the
right a loud electrical blow came up and
instead of regular lighting different
blinding bright colors (red, yellow, blue, etc).
that I could remember kept flashing. The wind was
just screaming and dust was blinding me.
The last thing I remember is being on a small
radio with these colors flashing in my mind and
just shouting the range of going out of my mind
say "help, something's wrong, help someone!"
The other one was that I had just quit the
project and gone back to school, but instead
of talking everybody was moaning like wailing.
Finally at the end of the dream
they were all saying "wadio, wadio, wadio"
till I felt myself go insane and woke up. Needles to say right outside the tent next to my head a bunch of woodsticks were fighting. They kept it up the rest of the night and I couldn't get any sleep. I felt like killing those woodsticks and if it hadn't been for some faint traces of dawn I would have killed them. The drums themselves don't seem odd to me but the fact that I dreamed them seems odd. These are the first times I have ever dreamed drums giving insane and to dream both of them within 3 days is more.

Aug 16-28. French Frygate, looking

[no fact 5]

When I first arrived on island a few weeks ago there was a young seal here less than a week old (probably about 4 days). It was very protective. On Aug 25 it didn't seem very protective young was shivery and about 4 feeling. Night of august 25 young found alone on shore sleeping. Even greener than it has been alone both day and night. On the night of Aug 27 I found a clump of turtle eggs hatching and helped 106 young into ocean (a large number eaten by crows and lost before they reach ocean) about 6 of the young were deformed when dug out of shell. Eggs about 14 inches long, one had 2 eggs, one in shell. One had 3 eggs, one 4 in shell. 84 eggs, about 50% of the time the same in two. The rest single, no 3 at a time.
The people at the town station say that there are many sharks at whale Is. But I have never seen any. They were supposed to be there, but I didn’t see any and was surprised by the lack of sharks. Apparently, this is not their breeding season. Only 8 sharks were caught so far and all have been 3-5 foot males except one which was a 3-foot 4. These sooty terns are coming to the last (or almost last) Island. I guess this is the first time we’ve noticed them. They will fly around sometimes so high as to be visible in the sky. They will fly around in pairs and rush at the latter [than the former] and turn their heads in such a way as to expose more of the throat to the other bird. I don’t know if anybody knows this but there is a common mostly color on their prop. It is on the steep side of Molokini point down by the ocean. It is in a large depression in the cliff. There is a color phase of sooty terns on the southern island that isn’t on the northern island. It is the speckled toadhead plum. The white pluming on the head. They are a few sooties with speckled heads. There is a color phase in the southern island that isn’t on the speckling is different between the northern and southern sooties. The big thing is that I don’t remember ever seeing a white sootie.
Hildebrand Journal

Backed seepers in the southern islands. There may have been one or two in the last two years, but they are at the very most rare in the southern islands. Where they are common and also saw many one Midway and Wake (but much less than they here).

They island (here) must be a breeding island for turtles rather than a main laying island as in lost and Wake. Most of the turtles are either big males or small females. One day it was 100%

But on Easter Wake there is a majority of big females.

Aug. 29 - Sept 2 FFShoal

I was sitting on the shore of Whale Island. On any 30 (at night) when I heard some weird sound. They sounded like a spring chorus of Firths. They were so loud that the ground vibrated with their calls. The weird thing about the calls is that they came from underground. They seemed to be lowest being 10 ft from shore and 20 feet from the vegetation line. Many calls seemed far away and others seemed as if they were within 2 or 3 feet of me. I didn't see them anywhere but on the forward side of the Tong Island End of Whale Island.
June 4. MANANA Island, Oahu.

Spent the night of June 3rd and morning of June 4 on the Island. Sea turtles very large mostly on eggs but nearly half are medium sticks. W.T.S. not actually nesting but one pair was seen copulating. Bulvers' rooftops were on fresh eggs. Approximately 2/5-3/5 present. Only about 5 nests seen and about 3 or 4 dottey eggs laying around. (Probably from rabbits running through cave). Common nodules all on eggs. One red-footed booby seen sitting on the windward side of the peak. At the top of the peak just over the windward side there is a cave about two feet wide and one foot high that goes way back into the peaks. I don't know how far it goes back because I couldn't see the end but I could see that it goes back at least 25 feet. A couple of W.T.S. in it. During evening no boobies seen flying between Manana and other but in morning many seen flying way from Manana between Manana and Oahu.

June 7. Popoia Island, Oahu.

Spent from 7:30am 11pm on Popoia. During that time I estimated about 600 W.T.S. and 200-50 Bulvers per hour. On Manana a couple of nights ago there were 3 better than half the birds on eggs. Tonight on Popoia I saw only one Bulver on an egg out of about 10 birds found. As usual almost any bird found in a hole under bushes was marked and those setting in the open were mostly unmarked. Island was a bit wetter than usual even water in some of the larger holes and more vegetation than usual.
June 8. Mokapu Point Booby Colony

Say frigate chasing red foots. There were many
brown's flying over the ocean but the frigate never even
stopped them. Except the brown's helped in the
chasing of the Red foots by the frigates. One time
I saw 2 frigates and 6 brown's chasing one red foot
when the Red foot dropped to feed. The brown's
beat the frigates to the water and fought over the
feast.

June 10. Honolulu, A1AWA1 Camp

Eric's golden Glover I've seen was
on mud flat in canal. In breeding plumage.

June 19 (Woke time) Wake Island

Arrived on Island at 400 p.m. Went to the
ホテル バルコニーステージ III Terminal and got his
OK for a trunk while waiting for need to 2:00.
At 2:00 went to billeting and registered for room.
That night we walked to Flapper point. Ticks
still quite abourd at Flapper. Almost all
chicks ready to fly. The sooties this time are mostly
out on the very point where a moth year
on my trip here they were mostly resting in the high
middle section of point. Probably about
100 to 300 chicks in this colony and 50,000 adults.

Adults mostly roosting beaks and very gingly.
There are about 50 to 100 booby chicks (hard
to estimate as they are mixed in with rest number
of active sooty chicks). I had 15 chicks
which I believe to be all chicks present. No noddy
nesting here. on Flapper point. No sooties seen
anywhere on island. One white-tailed tropicbird
seen over autumn field by 2:00 and have seen
over Paki Island. Down by the big gun.

June 15. Wake Island

Again no sooties anywhere. Wont up to Wilkes
and saw estimated frigate and booby. There were
about 200 booby and 300 frigate present at 1100
and at 1900 there were about 1800 to 200 each.
Saw a lesser frigate mixed in with the greater
at 1100 but when I got back from going back to the 900
Journal
June 15, 1966

To get the gun it was gone. When we checked again at 1900 we finally saw it again after about 45 minutes watching. Shot it. Saw 2 pairs of terns at about 1100 over Kikihi point. Also a couple of R.T. tropics flying around over Kuku. Also saw one flying over west end of runway.

The roosting colony on Kuku is mostly large flying chicks but about 30% are about ready to fly or half grown. About 200 birds sitting on eggs and maybe about 100 just hatched chicks.

Another colony probably 150,000 with 15,000 chicks. All very lumpy and hard to band. Only 3 tribes seen flying. Little foot stamping seen most birds don't stay at all. One flier much foot stamping and all birds stumped. 3 Brown booby nest found, one had 2 nests, one large downy young and one with young ready to fly. About 8 brown storking around on Kuku.

At the brown colony at the point near the base of a hill the 16 flying birds were seen together sometimes. Even though they had not actually disturbed the actual nesting area they are close enough the brown will probably never nest there again. Now 3 blue-footed boobies roosting on rocks off Kuku point. Also a couple of Sooty terns over these rocks.

On the pill boxes on Kuku point there are some immature common nodds and some active C.W. nests with eggs. No Frigatebirds in area.

That night when we went out landing lights we found a newless skimmer. Both were just sitting on the ground doing nothing. Not even moaning. They were right in among the roosting terns. Collected both.

Banded 7 common noddy chicks and 5 adult common noddys that were nesting on the bunkers at Kukupoint. The only place the worldlies were nesting on the main islands of W.H., Wilkes and Aitcho.

Rest of the day went normal.

June 17, W.H.

Found a R.I. Tropicbird nesting Wilkes Island at Kukupoint. The chick was about ½ grown. Nothing else much. Also saw what looked to be a pelican that ran across the road. It was small-chinned and short-tailed. It ran across the main runway field by the BOQ.

June 19, W.H.

Saw a golden plover in the ponds in the middle of the runways. Banded an adult Tropicbird (R.I.) that was with the chick. Saw 4 at one time. Saw 3 pronghorns at one time near runway just west of control tower. Also there are some all guppies like fish in those ponds in the middle of the runways. I can't see how they can stand the hot water front of the water in the pond 14" deep. There are a few round holes which get about 6' deep but the fish are still found great distances away from those holes in very hot water.

June 20, W.H.

Saw 2 wandering trotters and one noddy tern walking in the ponds in the middle of the runway. Last night we walked out to the rocks and on the reef from Kukupoint. Banded 7 sub-ad F.I. Bonas and 1-2 Brownes. Also got some return from roosting Brownes. As far as I can see there is only one more Bluefooted Booby there but it is too far out on the reef to make it worth-while. There is really a lot of Brownes out there probably 50+ D.O.
June 21 Write II.

Saw 5 Red-tailed hawks plus 1 Bald eagle and one wandering tanager. Also caught a subadult Red-tailed hawk. Saw flying over body of water, saw six WT. Tanager fly together over autumn field area. Saw a orange streaked

bird fly over flower point. The streamer was just a stub. Last night as we passed by the airport at about 1030 pm saw a

bird flying over the terminal area

that looked like a hummingbird in size color and shape. A couple of minutes later we went back to terminal area and saw a red-footed booby fling over. But as we finished watching the redfoot I noticed a bird sitting on the pavement in front of the terminal. It was a wedge-tailed shearwater. Upon totaling it I found a blood clot on the neck just in back of the head and also one on the humerus of a wing, probably ran into one of the lights. In that back to the terminal at 1130 that night and saw sorta tons fly over.

Also saw what appeared to be another wedge-tailed shearwater flapping low and

swooping over a flat patch of grass at the south sides of the terminal. I am not sure about the identification but it is color of flight appeared to be wedge-tail.

Definitely 3 streams of soup tines that we didn't catch in while probably more. Yesterday saw a fairly

large fish in the terminal pool. It may have been around 8 inches and it started to come out of the water. So that two species of fish in those ponds. Also have seen 3 species of spider and what I think are three species of gulls.
Journal

Nov. 24 - somewhere in the impenetrable ocean.

Reading through a batch of tooty term I came upon something interesting. Yesterday at 07'18S 175'18W, about 18 miles from the nearest breeding island (Hull), I collected 5 of some turtle. Aside from their all being 3, which may or may not mean something, they possibly show a good stay with possibly, a interesting ending (to me anyway), each bird when arranged in order of progressive east of the previous and second, are on one location ahead of the preceding bird. When placed in order of progressive east of turtle 4 out of the five correlate with the primaries. I am going to be a stay here and explain my theorem (or better yet ideas) on the type of tooty term turtle 1980's. For convenience sake I will break it down to its stages. P-1-3 replaced 4-6, replaced a fourfold. 4 and their 10 replaced. 7-10 at Sa. I find I cannot correlate molt with anything but say oneanan island. Novell year would be on a stage and lengthen. P-1-3 replaced would be on a stage and lengthen. I could be fold. 6-10 and lengthen. After your leave the island if it takes 3 weeks. 7-10 somewhere out of sea many days later (perhaps on the wintering ground). I don't know whether they normally make another round at the island or not before they come back to the island to breed or not but I don't expect not. For anyway by the time they start swimming again P#1 is about 1 grown and P#6 is about 2 grown. When the settle down to rest PP is almost all beam feathered. P#6 hand new calum, honeycomb and Pallian. Will to get back to my 5 route cell at Sa. Bird #1 has Pallian at #62 and P1-7 now. 84Wkl. First step.
28 Dec, Midday, Atoll
Sailed
Arrived at about 2pm. Followed and played with the altoids. After checking for food, we decided to head west. About 6 miles south of the main island, we started to lose the currents and the water became calmer. We spent about an hour in the area and then continued on west. 

29 Dec, Midday, Atoll
Wind a good 40 knots. Surface winds from the south, and the sea was rough. We continued west and north, following the currents. 

30 Dec, Midday, Atoll
Went on a course to the north, and we made good progress. We continued north, and the wind decreased. We arrived at the Atoll, and we started to scuba dive. 

30 Dec, Early, Atoll
We arrived at the Atoll, and we started to scuba dive. We continued to explore the area and found many interesting fish and coral. 

[Additional notes and observations about the Atoll and its surroundings]
Some tall large bushes. Red feet most on the side with
the white that many of the plants are seemingly killed.
even though the same color grown commonly along the south
side there are not many RFB (rots) in it.
Best every day a school of 8-12 pigeons swim slowly
in about 300 feet off the reef
The reef all around turns is all normal although
except the dirt shore which has green algae all over it.
the algae situation is very small them just about
4' across at the NE end and about half way in, between
the NW end of the reef just back from the reef there is gradually
green grass and green man tell at that half way point
the reef is very green and stays green till the
SW point of the island where it become reddish again.
There is a school of about 1300 RFB (rots) mostly school
in the big opener once South of the green algae
and another one of about 200 mostly school about
400' north east of the house. In both cases these RFB are in a fish bagging area.
Two 2RFB (rots) on to the area of 3RFB and the
3RF closed and fought the 2RFB off it territory.

Directly North of the left house toward the
center of the island are two small leucophry
colonies, one of about 80 and the other about
3000 birds, almost all on eggs or small
naked chicks. All were in or clumps of
leucophrys, and not on the flat ground, but in the
very center of the island. There is another colony
of about 3000 leucophrys breeding station not
determined.
The rats don't seem to have increased since my last visit in 1961. I don't think the total number is exactly 20 and is probably closer to 10. They seem to be much healthier this time than last. Probably because of the increased food supply (mice and rats). Almost impossible to run them down this time. Sawn maximum of seven in one night.

Two which were in a ground. The ground was marked and three which were at the small rusty colony at the north end of the island. I believe there was an only one on the main rusty colony. They were 9 with 3 hatching. Had it's clans in a cavity in a clump of ligustrum. This clump was at the very northern end of the rusty colony and only about ten feet from the last rusty colony.

Not one cat out of the rusty colony. I noticed in several spots near the rusty colony lots of rust out in the ground in clumps of ligustrum. Some taller plants. Largest these were very small for cats as the holes are not similar to birds' egging. Only one about 15 feet with and 1 foot deep. Not much sign of bird killings by cats. Possibly they prefer moose which at the present time seem to be undergoing a population explosion.

Although saw the first plug egg collection added off with the egg of the TTB in the box. Each morning there were thrushes strolling around in that spot and I assume it is the thrushes that lost its egg and the mate. Two days later it
There must be a great change in the ground among the rocks. It even the rocks themselves, when we were at home in 1913 we marked many AFA nests outside of the roost. Now the roost is still there in fine condition but the roosts are half buried and impossible to see under. Some of the nests may have been in the islands sand in building higher. There were probably 800–1000 birds in these roosts. I found two nests with two and young each. ?? ?? Maybe at upper young and found them. If upper young found them, it seems at night without the adults.

The AFA nests mostly was a ring around the island between the vegetation line and 400 feet high. Probably about 1000 nests (500 in one cluster on center island). (150 in cluster by light house) and the rest scattered in many small clusters (remaining) and 5000 nests around the rest of the island. After 1000 nests around the broom above maybe 20 all together and many nests in the grove workings. Several small clumps of broom around the broom above, one of which had about 75 brown eggs, a few small clumps of fern, many players at night in the grove workings. No mention of other’s safety along the broom, but a few (maybe 20) nest in the broom and maybe about 150 nests on the west side. Refuse, nests in scattered spots, almost always in the presence of broom around the south side and S W side, and W. Most were nests in the grove area about 400' north of the home and 200' in and around the grove workings. Probably about 50 AFA nests around grove workings, mostly on large open workings and a few type. All from nests seen.
3 Dec. Phoenix Is.

Aside from the usual nerty thoughts about our captain, I always noticed something about the southern sooty terns that differs from the northern sooty, but as I write I’ve never written about it. In the southern islands one never sees the vast numbers of sooty terns in the northern islands. And so far as that goes, there always seems to be a lack of nesting birds in the southern colonies. Foolishly, perhaps.

Maybe not properly trained, or the birds have not been involved. For maybe, maybe, there should be in an area where many of the gregory birds spend their first couple years of their life and are attracted to the breeding colonies. The latter sound better.

7 Dec. Enderby Is.

On Phoenix island there are two places where the WTP are not in abundance (whale meat) and only one place where the Belau are not in abundance. The two places for the WTP are in this area a small gregarious area lacking song and dominated by the Logan white tip to the large side and all the other place is on the south side of the island. The main breeding area for the Belau is also in this latter place. Every trip that we have been to this area there is been WTP nesting on the rocks and I never seen there when the Belau’s have been abundant sooty from this time. This trip there were not so many nesting areas even found in the rock only Belau (white tip meat) and there were a pair number