



A [Tropical Birding](#) SET DEPARTURE tour

Hawai'i: Island Endemics and Volcanic Lands

October 9th-17th, 2021



A Hawai'i Amakihi presides over a cluster of 'ohi'a lehua flowers.

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Photos by Phil Chaon, James Hoagland and Scott Watson

Summary

The Hawaiian Islands lie at the edge of the world. The most remote archipelago on the planet, dozens of unique endemics have arisen on this far flung land-mass in the shadow of towering volcanoes. It is also the extinction capital of the world with many of these spectacular species having disappeared over the last few decades, adding a sense of urgency to visiting them NOW. We traversed three of the major islands from white-sand beaches to misty mountain forests in search of the avian treasures here and saw ***all of the accessible endemic forest birds*** on these islands, including the critically endangered **Palila** and the endangered **Oahu Elepaio, Akiapola'au, Hawaii Creeper** and **Hawaii Akepa**. In addition to the bizarre and varied honeycreepers, we marveled at a spectacular array of nesting seabirds and a disparate and dazzling mixture of birds introduced from all over the world. A successful pelagic trip brought us face to face with **Hawaiian, Black-winged, Cook's** and **Mottled Petrels** out on the serene, ultramarine seas. The fall season also produced some rare migrants and visitors to the island like **Bar-tailed Godwit** and **Sharp-tailed Sandpipers** along with the rare but expected **Bristle-thighed Curlew** – an added bonus. In addition to the birds we spent time lounging on the beach with **Hawaiian Monk Seals**, watched as **White-tailed Tropicbirds** soared along the jaw-dropping Waimea Canyon and were serenaded by **Apapane** while glowing lava erupted from the crater far below. Toss in the lovely climate, top-notch accommodation and a rich cuisine with strong influences from all over the world and Hawaii is not a destination to be missed!

Trip Report

Oahu

Our first evening, we met (in various states of jetlag) in the lobby of our beachfront hotel in Waikiki – one of the most famous beaches in the world and the birthplace of modern surfing. Following a dinner at the aptly named Ripple of Smiles we retired to prepare for our first full day of birding.

Thankfully, in Hawaii, most of the birding is nearby and the birds get a bit of late start. We treated ourselves to rooftop breakfast overlooking Kapiolani park. We soaked in views of ethereal **White Terns** gliding over the city while sipping Kona coffee and enjoying fresh papaya, fluffy Japanese pancakes or a hearty plate of Loco moco. From breakfast we descended into the open green space of the park to familiarize ourselves with Oahu's replacement bird community. Not willing to live in a place devoid of bird song – dozens of species were introduced to the islands throughout the 20th century from across the world and now assembled here on the lawn before us. We watched colorful groups of South American **Red-crested Cardinals** and **Saffron Finches**, **Java Sparrows** and **Rose-ringed Parakeets** from Asia, **Zebra Doves** from Australia, **Common Waxbills** from Africa and even a few **Pacific Golden Plovers** arriving on their wintering grounds from the Nearctic. We also spent some more time with the White Terns – watching them squabble and preen and look for precarious nest sites among the towering banyan trees dotting the city.

Leaving the bustle of Waikiki, we headed up slope to search for patches of native forest and the remaining endemic forest birds found within. After a short drive we parked among a hodgepodge of eucalyptus, Araucaria and other exotic trees and were greeted by the chattering groups of **Red-billed Leothrix** and **Chinese Hwamei** that skulk within the undergrowth far from their native range. A short walk along a ridgeline quickly led us to some remaining pockets of ohī'a lehua – a native species covered in tassled red flowers that the native honeycreepers rely on. In the presence of ohī'a it wasn't long before we found our first **Oahu Amakihi** giving a nasal, catbird-like call from the treetops. We watched several small groups of our first Hawaiian Honeycreepers of the trip as they bounced around the canopy, occasionally dropping lower for a dose of sugar. Just a little ways further down the trail a series of complex chattering calls emanated from a densely vegetated gully – a sure sign of **Oahu Elepaio**. A few minutes searching produced great views of a family group of these dapper and endangered birds foraging animatedly at eye level.

With all of our forest bird targets in the bag we headed to the bucolic north shore of Oahu to pick up a few waterbirds. Strolling through a quiet golf course overlooking the ocean an unnervingly human whistle caught our attention – looking up several large shorebirds passed overhead and out of sight. Catching up to them we were gobsmacked to see nearly 40 **Bristle-thighed Curlews** strolling through the well-manicured lawn surrounding an old Japanese cemetery. Certainly an easier way to see this bird than the classic bog slog up an Alaskan mountainside! Nearby wetlands held our first **Hawaiian Coots**, **(Hawaiian) Common Gallinule** and **(Hawaiian) Black-necked Stilts** along with a wayward **American Wigeon** and **Wandering Tattler**. With the day having whipped by, we rounded the scenic eastern point of the island and ended the day with sunset views of **Great Frigatebirds** gliding overhead.

Kauai

An early morning flight whisked us away from the urban Oahu to the quiet, laid-back shores of the Kauai – the Garden Isle. By 9 am we were already on our way out birding, driving north along the shores of the oldest Hawaiian island to Kilauaea Point NWR.

Before we could even exit the car we were greeted by our first Hawaiian endemic – a family group of **Hawaiian Geese** or **Nene**! A watchful pair of adults monitored as their lone gosling wandered along picking vegetation right at our feet. This species is a remarkable success story as their numbers have soared from just 30 birds in 1952 to over 2,500 individuals today! The Nene were a great introduction but the main show lay just a few hundred feet away. Every year thousands of seabirds return to Kauai to breed and the Kilauaea Lighthouse is one of the best places to see them. We spent the next two hours in awe as dozens of comical **Red-footed** and **Brown Boobies** clamoured on the cliffsides right below us, swooping and soaring by at eye-level as they searched for perches. Pairs of indescribably elegant **White-tailed** and **Red-tailed Tropicbirds** floated overhead, out of the reach of marauding **Great Frigatebirds**, always keen to steal a free meal. A few **Wedge-tailed Shearwaters** even made a close appearance – a rare sight during the daylight hours, preferring

to leave their burrows under the cover of darkness. A **Green Sea-turtle** gently bobbing in the waves wrapped up our visit as we cruised down to Hanalei NWR to check out some more waterbirds. Hanalei NWR is a working wildlife refuge with many of the acres of valuable wetland managed as traditional Taro farms, a starchy root crop that was the keystone of the Hawaiian diet for centuries. Like many forms of wetland agriculture, taro farms provide great habitat for many ducks and shorebirds. In addition to the **Hawaiian Geese, Hawaiian Coots, (Hawaiian) Black-necked Stilts, and Pacific Golden Plovers** we were already familiar with this stop added **Northern Shoveler, Chestnut** and **Scaly-breasted Munias** and the endemic **Hawaiian Duck** to our growing tally. Perhaps strangest of all was a **Western Meadowlark**, introduced to the island, belting out its song against a backdrop of volcanic peaks and lush tropical vegetation.

After another beach-side lunch and a little time relaxing at our new accommodations, some of us headed back out for the last few hours of the afternoon. A small coastal wetland held many **Ruddy Turnstones, (Hawaiian) Black-necked Stilts, and Wandering Tattlers** in addition to two rarities from the mainland – a **Least Sandpiper** and the **Western Sandpiper** (based on our calculations, the western-most **Western Sandpiper** on the planet at this moment). A few golden-brown **African Silverbills** foraged in the grass adjacent to the beach and groups of **Brown** and **Red-footed Boobies** passed low over the water but the real highlight was an endangered **Hawaiian Monk Seal**, lounging in the surf! Another perfect sunset and another dinner of fresh seafood, with a couple vibrant tropical drinks on the side and it was off to bed for our big day in the mountains!

We left early, cruising our way around the small island before beginning our steady climb in the mountains in the center of Kauai. A few roadside **Erckel's Francolin** provided some morning excitement at the lower elevations before we reached the zone where native birds are found. The ever upward march of mosquitos and the incipid avian malaria they carry has driven the native forest birds to the upper reaches of Kauai, but some still remain to be found. Strolling through the misty ohī'a and koa forests found here on the edge of the Alaka'i plateau, we encountered our first sizable groups of **Apapane**. These burgundy honeycreepers have continued to thrive at this elevation and their varied calls were common as groups passed through the forest in search of nectar. With a little more searching we teased out a lemon-drop bright **Kauai Amakihi** – a much rarer sister species to the Oahu Amakihi we had already seen. Further along an inquisitive **Kauai Elepaio** stopped by to check us out before we continued down the way. Many Apapane kept us entertained as we searched for our remaining target and an uncharacteristically confiding **Japanese Bush Warbler** made an appearance as well. As a group of Apapane and **Warbling White-eyes** moved through we spied a tiny golden blur pass through the trees – a male **Anianiau**! More searching produced a few more brief glimpses but nothing satisfying as this tiny, feathered electron zipped off into the forest.

After lunch in a quiet mountain-top café with a little live music to boot, we regrouped and redoubled our efforts. It didn't take long before we spied a juvenile **Anianiau** which sat shockingly still as we all absorbed jaw-dropping looks at Hawaii's smallest honeycreeper! With all of our forest bird targets in the bag we worked our way down-slope, taking time to admire the awe-inspiring Waimea Canyon – a 3,000 foot deep red chasm

cutting through the verdant hillsides of Kauai. Dozens of **White-tailed Tropicbirds** floated and chased each other through one of the most spectacular landscapes imaginable, diving in front of waterfalls and soaring in front of an auspiciously timed rainbow. Truly no better way to celebrate a successful visit to the Garden Isle.

Hawai'i

Late morning the following day and we were breaking through the clouds to land in Kona on the dry lee-ward side of the island of Hawai'i. Also called the Big Island, this towering infant (only 500,000 years old) of a landmass, soars from the ocean floor to a height of nearly 14,000 feet atop Mauna Kea. It is a spectacularly diverse island of tussock grasslands, dry scrub lands, dripping cloud forest and lush tropical vegetation, crisscrossed by dark lava flows and punctuated with still erupting volcanos. However, as is typical of birders, we traded all of this for a visit to a waste-water treatment plant.

Strolling around the edges of Kealahou WTP we saw large numbers of wayward waterbirds – ducks and shorebirds from the mainland, taking refuge at this freshwater oasis. A dozen Least Terns (recent arrivals to the island) patrolled their new home, while **Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, Ring-necked Duck, Hawaiian Coots** and even a **Cackling Goose** rested floated out in the pools. Along the margins **Ruddy Turnstones, Wandering Tattlers, and Pacific Golden Plovers** were joined by vagrant **Lesser Yellowlegs** and **Pectoral Sandpiper** and an even rarer still **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper!** Satisfied with our haul we grabbed some snacks and went off to pick up a few more introduced birds. **Mourning, Spotted** and **Zebra Doves** mixed on the lawn with **Common Waxbills, Yellow-billed Cardinals** and **Saffron Finches**. Nearby, an **Indian Mongoose** lurked – a voracious predator for introduced and native birds alike.

The afternoon was occupied by a long walk down the beach. While tiring, we were entertained along the way by large groups of **Gray Francolin** – an odd sight, scurrying among the dunes next to calm cerulean waters. Arriving at a small freshwater wetland we were greeted by another **Hawaiian Monk Seal** lounging on the beach while the wetland held more novel quarry. In addition to the more expected water birds we had already encountered we also saw a lone **Blue-winged Teal**, several **Sanderlings**, a **Long-billed Dowitcher** and most exciting of all – a **Bar-tailed Godwit!** This pale behemoth of a shorebird is rare anywhere in the US and represented only the fourth record of this species for the state of Hawaii. Normally passing over the islands on their mind-boggling marathon flight from Alaska to New Zealand, we were more than glad that this individual had decided to make an unexpected stop! A couple of pizzas in a cozy mountain town to celebrate and we were off to bed before what was undoubtedly the highlight of our time in the islands.

Getting up a little after dawn, we headed out to the parking lot to meet with local guide and Hawaii bird guru, Lance Tanino. We traded our van for a couple of rugged 4wd vehicles to visit the pristine Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge. Our long drive began with some good luck as we quickly came across our first **Pueo (Hawaiian Short-eared Owl)**, one of two native raptors on the island! Always fantastic to have day-time, sunlit

views of an owl on the hunt. Following some spectacular scenery and a largely uneventful stretch of pavement we found out what the 4WD vehicles were for. For the next hour we bumped along an old ranch road deep into the heart of the island. Along the way we encountered the numerous gamebirds introduced to the island for sport hunting over the last century – **California Quail**, **Wild Turkey**, **Black** and **Erckel's Francolins** and **Kalij Pheasant** all made roadside appearances in a disorienting assemblage of exotic fowl.

Gathering at the entrance to the well protected national wildlife refuge, we entered what is one of the largest and healthiest tracts of Hawaiian forest in existence. With an escort of the now familiar **Nene** leading the way we descended into a small grove of Koa trees – recently planted in an effort to restore what had once been converted to ranchland. It appears to be working! Within minutes we had encountered our first mixed group of Hawaiian honeycreepers – dozens of blood-red **Apapane** were joined by golden **Hawai'i Amakihi**, a secretive family group of '**Alawi (Hawai'i Creepers)** and the astonishing and absurd **I'iwi** – a gaudy ball of black and crimson, emblematic of the Hawaiian islands. Best of all – these birds were all gloriously common, I'iwi being close to the most common of all. And things only got better from there. We continued down into the true intact forest, surrounded by towering ohia and koa trees, carpeted in Hawaiian Treeferns and rare lobelia and understory shrubs which Lance patiently enumerated one by one, tying in their history on the island and importance to native forest birds. An **Oma'o** gave its loud, froglike croak from within the forest, a few **Hawai'i Elepaio** danced among the branches and the flute-like complex bubbling song of an **Akiapola'au** floated up from the valley. Heading in that direction we had an unforgettable encounter with this radiant, gamboge anomaly – a true wonder of island ecology. In a small koa at eye level we watched as the Aki used its bizarre bill to take the place of woodpeckers – first hammering furiously with its sharp short lower mandible and then delicately using its needle thin upper mandible to fish out invertebrate prey – singing all the while. With fewer than 800 of these incredible birds left, this was an experience none of us will soon forget. We had lunch in the remains of an old field station, surrounded by ancient, lichen-clad trees while Amakihi and Apapane fed mere feet away from us. Returning back up the hill, we secured good looks at the skulky Oma'o before turning our sights on the brilliant orange **Hawai'i Akepa**. Keying in on its plaintive whistle, we soon tracked down a small group of these acrobatic honeycreepers using their odd, twisted bills to pry open tight clusters of buds, looking for insects. The **Akepa** moved along and we continued working our way back, taking time to enjoy the native forest birds all around us – blessedly bountiful in numbers and dizzying in form. In a short time we were bumping along back the way we came.

With most of our land-based targets in the bag our third day on the island was fairly relaxed with the remaining endemics coming easily. Recent rains had brought some much-needed growth to the dry mamane forests that the critically endangered **Palila** calls home. Within minutes of arriving, we heard the sweet plaintive calls of a pair of these large, saffron hooded honey-creepers. Soon we were all enjoying extended views of this incredibly rare bird nestled among the brilliant, golden, mamane blossoms in the company of dozens of **Hawai'i Amakihi**.

Continuing around the island we visited a few of the small kipuka forests. These small pockets of mossy, stunted Ohia and Koa forests occur amongst the extensive and inhospitable lava flows. Incredibly lush islands of habitat, the kipukas we visited held many of the native forest birds we enjoyed yesterday – **Oma’o**, **Apapane**, **I’iwi**, and **Hawai’i Elepaio**, among others. Finally as we approached the lush city of Hilo, the wettest location in the US, we spotted our final Big Island endemic – the **I’o** or **Hawaiian Hawk**! A quick pull over to the side of the road and we all got great views as this small buteo circled just above our heads before rapidly gaining altitude and disappearing. With all of our avian targets in the bag we spent the remainder of the day exploring the other-worldly volcanic landscapes of the big island. Deep craters, craggy lava fields, long-collapsed tunnels all wowed us but nothing compared to the active crater of Kilauea! Approaching the massive chasm we peered through the rising smoke to the cracked and shifting surface of the large lava lake where huge gouts of brilliant lava erupted from the margins of the crater. A truly unbelievable sight and a great way to further enjoy and understand the geologic history of this young and dramatic archipelago.

Our final day was spent on a pelagic cruising the calm waters out of Kona harbor. The seafloor surrounding the big island is dramatic and only a few miles off shore you can quickly find yourself in incredibly deep water. This combined with the sheltered nature of the lee-ward side of the island and the potential for many seabirds not seen anywhere else in the ABA and this is truly a pelagic experience not to be missed. Waiting to board the boat, we had a shock as a vagrant **White-faced Ibis** quickly winged overhead, perhaps heading to a nearby Waster Water Treatment Plant. At the mouth of the harbor we got to enjoy the company of a large and energetic pod of **Spinner Dolphins** which escorted our ship as we headed out into deeper waters. Things began picking up almost immediately with a trickling of **Wedge-tailed Shearwaters**, **Brown Noddy**, and **Brown Booby**. Soon, our captain spotted a large flock of shearwaters and we made a beeline towards it. Where there are large numbers of birds, the possibility of more interesting species skyrockets and shortly after entering the flock we were treated to a **Buller’s Shearwater** and our first petrel of the trip – a **Black-winged**! We continued to chase the flock and it continued to produce – more **Black-winged Petrels**, a **Sooty Shearwater** and an exceptionally cooperative **Hawaiian Petrel** all upped the energy on the boat.

Losing track of the flock, we continued southward, picking up occasional scattered shearwaters and petrels along the way. A pod of **Short-finned Pilot Whales** made a close appearance and an **Oceanic White-tipped Shark** circled lazily around the boat, reminding us that we were sharing the water with all sort of spectacular marine life, not just birds. As we headed towards the cliffs along shore a cry went up – **Mottled Petrel**! This dark-bellied, brute of a petrel cruised in directly towards us, made a few quick passes of the boat and vanished. Three petrel species on one pelagic trip – truly an exceptional day anywhere in ABA waters. We wrapped up with some time watching **White-tailed Tropicbirds** drifting effortlessly above us before heading back to shore.

Ending with a successful pelagic was a perfect way to wrap up a massively successful trip. We were treated to great views of all our main avian targets, explored an incredible variety of habitats, and generally enjoyed some fantastic food, scenery, weather and company.

GALLERY



White Terns are a common sight in downtown Honolulu



Oahu Elepaio are the rarest of the three Elepaio species but we had a great Experience with a family group our first day!



Rose-ringed Parakeets nest all over Waikiki



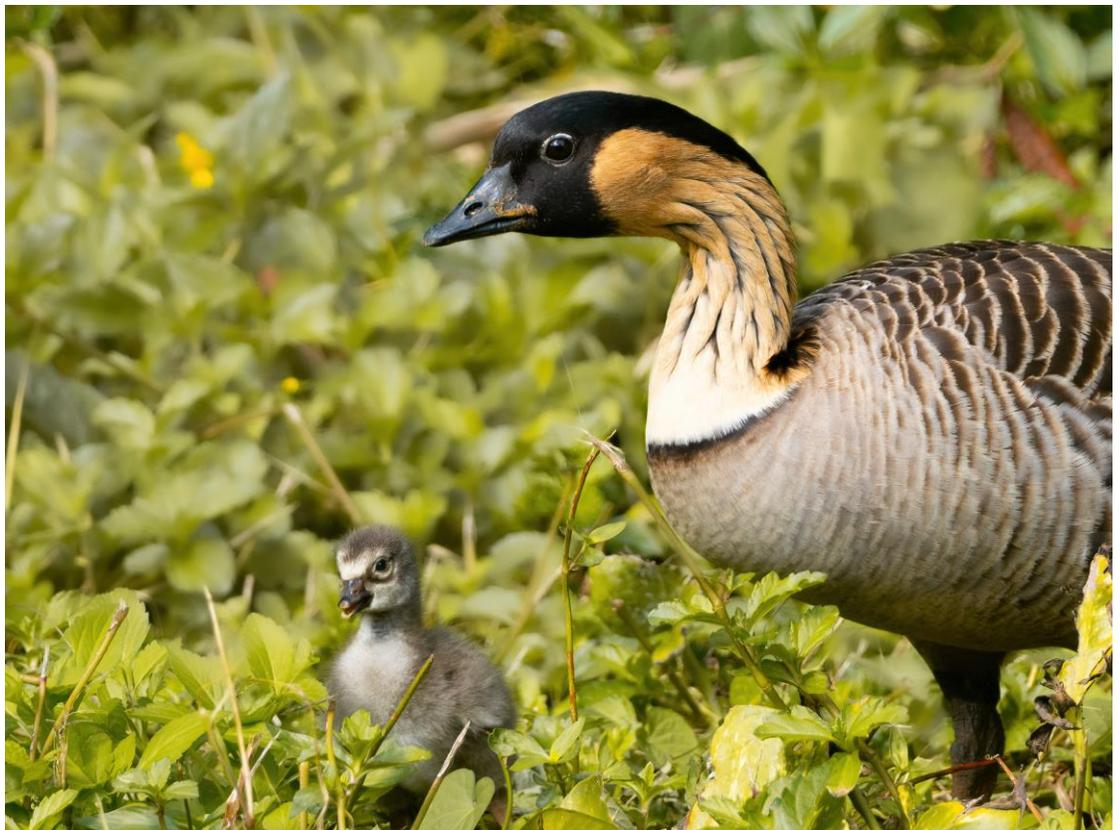
Red-crested Cardinals are everywhere!



Bristle-thighed Curlews are a tough bird to pick up in Alaska but seeing them in Hawaii is a leisurely stroll.



There are more Java Sparrows in Hawaii than in their entire native range in Indonesia!



Nene have made a spectacular recovery and are now a common on Kauai!



Hawaiian Ducks are under threat from hybridization with Mallards – pure birds are still found readily on Kauai.



The Taro Farms on northern Kauai provide great habitat for waterbirds!



Positioned high up on the cliffs of Kilauea, Red-footed Boobies soar below.



Sometimes it's best to take a page from the Hawaiian Monk Seal and take it easy in the afternoon.



Anianiau is a rare honeycreeper, only found at the upper reaches of the Alakai Plateau



Apapane is the most common the Hawaiian Honeycreepers and quite a good-looking bird. (James Hoagland)



Waimea Canyon is one of the most spectacular features of the Hawaiian Islands and must be seen to be believed.



Akiapola'au has taken the place of woodpeckers on Hawai'i.



The Oma'o is closely related to Townsend's Solitaire and also has a rich song.



The acrobatic Hawai'i Akepa is only accessible within the misty forests of Hakalau NWR



An active eruption brought the heat on the Big Island!



Short-eared Owl or Pueo gave great views!



Hawaiian Petrels were one of the many highlights of our pelagic trip off of the Kona coast!

BIRD LIST

The taxonomy of the bird list follows eBird/Clements (available here:
<http://www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/download/>)

(H) indicates a species that was HEARD only.

(G) indicates a species recorded by the GUIDE ONLY.

Cackling Goose	<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>
Hawaiian Goose (Nene)	<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>
Hawaiian Duck (Koloa Maoli)	<i>Anas wyvilliana</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
California Quail (I)	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Erckel's Francolin (I)	<i>Pternistis erckelii</i>
Black Francolin (I)	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>
Gray Francolin (I)	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
Red Junglefowl (I)	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
Ring-necked Pheasant (I)	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Kalij Pheasant (I)	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>
Wild Turkey (I)	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Rock Pigeon (I)	<i>Columba livia</i>
Spotted Dove (I)	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Zebra Dove (I)	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Mourning Dove (I)	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>
Hawaiian Coot (Alae Keokeo)	<i>Fulica alai</i>
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>

Bristle-thighed Curlew	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>
Wandering Tattler	<i>Tringa incana</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>
Black Noddy	<i>Anous minutus</i>
White Tern (Manu O Kū)	<i>Gygis alba candida</i>
Sooty Tern	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>
Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>
White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>
Red-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>
Mottled Petrel	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>
Hawaiian Petrel	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>
Black-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>
Wedge-tailed Shearwater ('Ua'u kani)	<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>
Buller's Shearwater	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>
Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>
Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>
Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>
Cattle Egret (I)	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Hawaiian Hawk ('Io)	<i>Buteo solitarius</i>
Short-eared Owl (Pueo)	<i>Asio flammeus sandwichensis</i>

Rose-ringed Parakeet (I)	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Hawaii Elepaio	<i>Chasiempis sandwichensis</i>
Kauai Elepaio	<i>Chasiempis sclateri</i>
Oahu Elepaio	<i>Chasiempis ibidis</i>
Eurasian Skylark (I)	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Red-vented Bulbul (I)	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
Red-whiskered Bulbul (I)	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
Japanese Bush Warbler (I)	<i>Horornis diphone</i>
Warbling White-eye (I)	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>
Chinese Hwamei (I) (H)	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>
Red-billed Leiothrix (I)	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>
Common Myna (I)	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Northern Mockingbird (I)	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Omao	<i>Myadestes obscurus</i>
White-rumped Shama (I)	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>
Common Waxbill (I)	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>
African Silverbill (I)	<i>Euodice cantans</i>
Scaly-breasted Munia (I)	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
Chestnut Munia (I)	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>
Java Sparrow (I)	<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>
House Sparrow (I)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Palila	<i>Loxioides bailleui</i>
Apapane	<i>Himatione sanguinea</i>
liwi	<i>Drepanis coccinea</i>
Akiapolaau	<i>Hemignathus wilsoni</i>
Anianiau	<i>Magumma parva</i>
Hawaii Amakihi	<i>Chlorodrepanis virens</i>
Oahu Amakihi	<i>Chlorodrepanis flava</i>
Kauai Amakihi	<i>Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri</i>

Hawaii Creeper ('Alawī)	<i>Loxops mana</i>
Hawaii Akepa	<i>Loxops coccineus</i>
House Finch (I)	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
Yellow-fronted Canary (I)	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>
Western Meadowlark (I)	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
Northern Cardinal (I)	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Red-crested Cardinal (I)	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>
Yellow-billed Cardinal (I)	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>
Saffron Finch (I)	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
OTHER WILDLIFE	
Hawaiian Monk Seal	<i>Monachus schauinslandi</i>
Spinner Dolphin	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>
Short-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>
Feral Goat	<i>Capra aegragus</i>
Hawaiian Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus semotus</i>
Indian Grey Mongoose (I)	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Oceanic Whitetip Shark	<i>Carcharinus longimanus</i>
Kauai Mountain Damselfly	<i>Megalagrion heterogamias</i>