

# FALL HAWAII

OCTOBER 11–20, 2017



Rainbow Falls, Hilo, Hawaii © Brennan Mulrooney

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**By Brennan Mulrooney**

Our Fall Hawaii tour visited three of the four main Hawaiian islands. We spent time exploring Oahu, Kauai, and the Big Island of Hawaii, in that order. Each island had its own distinct character, and each island offered unique birds for us to pursue. In addition to the wonderful birds of the islands, we were treated to an unending succession of amazing views and scenes: stark lava cliffs meeting tumultuous seas, forest-clad mountains rising up into the clouds, waterfalls cascading into incredible canyons, and so many astounding rainbows.

On Oahu we made the most of our brief stay. We found the beautiful and bizarre White Tern in the park across the street from our hotel prior to breakfast. As the day warmed we headed up to the forested slopes above Honolulu in search of endemic songbirds. We were successful finding both of the Oahu endemics, the Oahu Amakihi and the Oahu Elepaio. After lunch we worked our way around to the North Shore where we walked the edges of a golf course and a National Wildlife Refuge, and found several Bristle-thighed Curlews foraging in the grass and snoozing in the shade. It was agreed that this was a much easier endeavor than trekking across the Alaskan tundra to see this species.

On Kauai, the Garden Isle, we had amazing views of White-tailed and Red-tailed Tropicbirds at Kilauea Point, where we also enjoyed watching as Great Frigatebirds harassed Red-footed Boobies returning to their nest colony. Nene (Hawaiian Geese) were at arm's reach here, as were Wedge-tailed Shearwater chicks sitting at the entrances to their nest burrows. Our second day on the island saw us heading up to the upper elevations where we birded the native forests at Kokee State Park. The native songbirds are just barely holding on up there on the Alakai Plateau, and it took some effort to see them, but we eventually found Kauai Elepaio, Kauai Amakihi, and Anianiau on a forest trail near the end of the park road. Signs of feral pigs and the damage they cause were easily seen here, but the birds are still hanging on, for now.

Moving on to the Big Island of Hawaii, we started the final leg of our trip with a delightful lunch and a breathtaking view of Kealakekua Bay. Right in the parking lot of the café we had our first views of Hawaiian Hawks as they soared overhead. On the dry slopes of Mauna Kea we visited the remnants of once widespread Mamane/Naio forest where we sought and found the highly endangered Palila. Here we also found the distinctive pale form of Hawaii Elepaio and our first Hawaii Amakihi. Then, on the rain-drenched windward side of Mauna Kea, we spent a magical day in Hakalau National Wildlife Refuge. It was here that we had our most authentic Hawaiian birding experience. Among towering lichen-covered Ohia and Koa trees, we were dazzled by scarlet and black Iiwis buzzing from flower to flower. This is perhaps the quintessential Hawaiian honeycreeper, and we had superb views throughout our day in this forest. Omas were more somber in color and more skulking in demeanor, but we heard their bizarre calls in the shadows, and we eventually had nice close views as they foraged just off the side of the trail. Hawaii Akepa is a bird of the tree tops, and we spent a lot of time staring into the mist as these little sprites crept through the ohia leaves using their crossed bill tips to pry open leaf buds in

search of food. Apapane were constantly darting around from one cluster of ohia lehua to another, always in search of a fresh supply of nectar. But perhaps the highlight of the day came right at the last, when we stumbled upon a flock that included Hawaii Creeper and a family of Akiapolaau. Both species had eluded us until then, and we were able to watch them for several minutes as they worked their way through the trailside koa trees. It was an amazing end to a spectacular day in a very special place.

The grand finale was our time in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park where we experienced everything from a walk through a lava tube, to watching Black Noddies course by at eye level off the edge of a lava seacliff, to an absolutely breathtaking show of glowing red lava burping and spraying up out of the Halemaumau Crater after our final dinner.

As in past tours, October once again proved an ideal time for an autumn respite in the tropical Pacific. Our Fall Hawaii tour made the most of the natural history of three of the Hawaiian Islands—Hawaii, Kauai, and Oahu—while enjoying warm weather, superb food, and nice lodging, and all with a great group of travelers.

### **ITINERARY:**

**Day 1** Wednesday, October 11: Arrival in Honolulu and get-acquainted dinner at New Otani Hotel. Dinner at New Otani's Hau Tree Lanai. Night in Waikiki.

**Day 2** Thursday, October 12: Oahu. Birding on Oahu. Before breakfast, birded in Kapiolani Park. Later morning birding along Wiliwilinui Trail then St Louis Heights at Wa'ahila Ridge State Recreation Area. Lunch at Zippy's. Then to the north shore via Likelike Hwy (63) and 83 for afternoon birding near Kahuku. The day's birding highlights included fine views of White Terns and Oahu Elepaio and Amakihi, and great views of at least 7 Bristle-thighed Curlews. Dinner at New Otani's Hau Tree Lanai. Second night in Waikiki.

**Day 3** Friday, October 13: Oahu to Kauai. Morning flight from Honolulu to Lihue (Kauai). Birded north shore at Kilauea Pt. National Wildlife Refuge. After lunch in Kilauea, birded wetland edges at Hanalei NWR. At Kilauea Pt., we enjoyed great views of Nenes, Red-tailed and White-tailed Tropicbirds, Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, Great Frigatebirds, and Red-footed and Brown Boobies. At Hanalei, we saw Koloa (Hawaiian Duck), Hawaiian Coot, and the Hawaiian Common Gallinule and Black-necked Stilt subspecies. Mid-afternoon check in at the Courtyard Marriot in Kapaa, and afternoon break. Pre-dinner Seawatch at Lydgate Park then dinner at Wahoo Grill. First of two nights in Kapaa.

**Day 4** Saturday, October 14: Kauai. Early morning departure for Kokee Forest in northwest Kauai, breakfast enroute in Kalaheo. Drove up along the rim of Waimea Canyon directly to the Kalalau Valley overlook. Birded all morning along the Kalaupuhi Trail. Scenic stop for view of Waimea Canyon as we returned to the coast for lunch in Waimea at Island Taco. Afternoon birding at Kawaiie Waterbird Sanctuary and Hanapepe Salt Ponds. Today's bird highlights included finding three Kauai endemic forest bird species:

Anianiau, Kauai Amakihi, and Kauai Elepaio, plus Apapanes, Erckel's Francolin and a locally rare Ring-billed Gull. Dinner at Lemongrass Grill. Second night in Kapaa.

**Day 5** Sunday, October 15: Kauai to Hawaii (Big Island). Morning flight from Lihue via Honolulu to Kona on the island of Hawaii. Drove south from Kona to have lunch overlooking Kealahou Bay, and do some birding on side streets in Captain Cook. Heading north, birded the Makalei Golf Club and Big Island Country Club, and Saddle Road where we saw various gallinaceous birds and finches. Highlights included charismatic Gold Dust Day Geckos and our first good looks at Hawaiian Hawks. Dinner at Merriman's. First of two nights in Kamuela/Waimea.

**Day 6** Monday, October 16: After an early breakfast in Waimea, departed for the Puu Laau area on the dry side of Mauna Kea. Had to work at it, but eventually got excellent looks at the endangered Palila. Saw lots of Hawaii Amakihis and had terrific views of the grayish, dry forest form of Hawaii Elepaio. Returned to Waimea for lunch at Paniolo and then headed down to the coast for the afternoon. Braved incredibly strong winds as we stopped at Spencer Beach Park, Hamakua Macadamia Nut Co, then all the way to the end of the road at the Pololu Valley Lookout. Dinner at Red Water. Second night in Kamuela/Waimea.

**Day 7** Tuesday, October 17: After an early breakfast in Waimea, we made our way to the wet side of Mauna Kea to Hakalau National Wildlife Refuge. All morning spent birding the Pua Akala tract of the refuge. Heavy overcast and light rain made tree top birds difficult to see well, but we persisted and ended up getting good looks at all of the resident endemics, including a family group of Akiapolaau, right at the last minute. Early afternoon check in at Hilo Hawaiian before dinner at Café Pesto. First of three nights in Hilo

**Day 8** Wednesday, October 18: After breakfast at Ken's in Hilo, most of a full day in and near Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Birded in Kipuka Puaulu (Bird Park) on the Mauna Loa Rd., then down Chain of Craters Road, stopping en route to view a'a and pahoehoe lava, and Black Noddies from overlook on coastal lava cliffs. Lunch at Lava Rock Café, then visits to Devastation Trail for Pele's tears and hair and a walk through the Thurston Lava Tube and taking in the view from the Kilauea Iki overlook before returning to Hilo for dinner at Seaside Restaurant and Aquaculture. Second night in Hilo.

**Day 9** Thursday, October 19: Breakfast at Ken's followed by birding and sight seeing in Hilo at Lokowaka Ponds, Waiakea Pond and Rainbow Falls before spending some time visiting the shops and farmers market along the Hilo waterfront. Afternoon return to Hawaii Volcanoes NP for time at the park Visitor Center, Art Gallery, and the Jaggar Museum where steam was billowing from the Halemaumau Crater and we had an amazing rainbow. Dinner at the Volcano House with a sunset view of the crater, then a return to the Jaggar Museum for mind-blowing views of lava spewing and splattering up out of the Halemaumau Crater. Final Night in Hilo

**Day 10** Friday, October 20: Farewell breakfast at Ken's then on to Hilo airport for departures

## LOCATION KEY:

**H** = Hawaii (the Big Island)

**K** = Kauai

**O** = Oahu

**Note:** species in *bold italics* are Hawaiian Islands endemic species or subspecies, those in **CAPITALIZED BOLD ITALICS** are endangered endemics and those in **plain bold** are otherwise especially noteworthy (rare or unusual) sightings

## BIRDS:

### GEESE AND DUCKS

**Cackling Goose** (*Branta hutchinsii*) – H; 2 individuals in Waiakea Pond appeared to be one each of the *minima* and *leucopareia* subspecies

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) – H; several at Waiakea Pond, probably introduced

**HAWAIIAN GOOSE [NENE]** (*Branta sandvicensis*) – K,H; excellent looks at this endangered endemic that has been doing well on Kauai (where reintroduced) as well as on the Big Island

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) – O,H; hard to know, but some may be wild birds

**HAWAIIAN DUCK [KOLOA]** (*Anas wyvilliana*) – K; good views at Hanalei NWR

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) – K; females at Kawai'ele

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) – K; Hanalei NWR

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) – H; a pair Lokowaka

### GALLINACEOUS BIRDS

California Quail (*Callipepla californica*) – H; on dry slopes of Mauna Kea; introduced

Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*) – H; along the road near Mauna Kea State Park; introduced

Gray Francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) – H; maybe best at the Kona airport; introduced

Erckel's Francolin (*Francolinus erckelii*) – K,H; good looks along the roadside; introduced

Red Junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*) – K; feral chickens grading into remnants of long established populations of junglefowl in Kokee Forest at higher elevations; the species was originally brought to the islands at least 1000 years ago by Polynesian settlers; introduced

Kalij Pheasant (*Lophura leucomelanos*) – H; several roadside views and close trialside views in Bird Park; introduced

Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) – H; best along the road to Hakalau; introduced

Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) – H; long established population at Makalei; introduced

Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) – H; roadside views; introduced

### PIGEONS AND DOVES

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) – O,K,H; introduced

Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*) – O,K,H; the common roadside dove; introduced

Zebra Dove (*Geopelia striata*) – O,K,H; seen daily, often right at our feet; introduced

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) – H; uncommon; introduced

## **MOORHENS AND COOTS**

**COMMON GALLINULE [Hawaiian endemic subspecies]** (*Gallinula galeata sandvicensis*) – K; seen well at Hanalei and Kawai'ele

**HAWAIIAN COOT** (*Fulica alai*) – K,H; we saw some individuals with massive white shields and a few with red shields

## **SHOREBIRDS**

**BLACK-NECKED STILT [Hawaiian endemic subspecies]** (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*) – K; great looks at Hanalei and Kawai'ele

Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*) – O,K,H; seen daily, wintering birds were ubiquitous on grassy areas and shorelines, even up in the mountains.

Bristle-thighed Curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*) – Seen near Kahuku, at one of its regular wintering sites in the Hawaiian archipelago and only regular wintering site on the main islands. One curlew was banded with an alpha-numeric code that we were able to read and report to the bird banding lab. They informed me that it was a female and had been banded in 2013, very near where we encountered it. At the time it was banded, it was determined to be at least 3 years old so when we saw it, it was at least 7 years old. The world population is estimated around 7000-8000, so it is one of the world's scarcer shorebird species.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) – K,H; a few flocks along the shoreline

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) – K; wintering birds

Wandering Tattler (*Tringa incana*) – K,H; a common wintering species, we saw several in Kauai and on the Big Island

## **GULLS AND TERNS**

**Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) – K; a single immature bird at Kawai'ele was a surprise

**Black Noddy [Hawaiian subspecies]** (*Anous minutus melanogenys*) – H; this subspecies is rather distinctive with a frosty gray tail and orange feet, we had excellent views along the lava cliffs in Volcanoes National Park where they breed

White Tern (*Gygis alba*) – O; the first tour morning in Kapiolani Park, we scoped one perched on branches under a tree canopy. As the sun rose, multiple terns were seen flying near the hotel and over the park. Oahu is the only main Hawaiian island where this species is seen

## **TROPICBIRDS**

White-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaethon lepturus*) – K,H; Excellent looks at this tropicbird at Kilauea Point where several flew back and forth repeatedly at close range. More distant views of a large number flying below us at the Kalalau Valley overlook

Red-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaethon rubricauda*) – K; Excellent close views at Kilauea Pt

## **TUBENOSES**

Wedge-tailed Shearwater (*Ardenna pacifica*) – K,H; we had amazing close views of fledglings at their natal burrows at Kilauea Pt and even got to see an adult return to a burrow right in front of us; we also were able to scope many offshore from various points along the coast

## **FRIGATEBIRDS**

Great Frigatebird (*Fregata minor*) – O,K; best views were at Kilauea Pt where we saw them pursuing Red-footed Boobies and tropicbirds attempting to steal their meals

### **BOOBIES**

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) – O,K; several scoped offshore, including a few perched on the rock offshore of Kilauea Pt

Red-footed Booby (*Sula sula*) – O,K; first seen feeding off the North Shore of Oahu, then hundreds of boobies were perched in their nest/roost trees adjacent to Kilauea Pt.

### **HERONS AND IBISES**

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) – O,K,H; introduced to the islands in the late 1950's

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*) – O,K,H; considered to be the same subspecies as birds on the American mainland, though somewhat darker overall

### **EAGLES, HAWKS AND KITES**

**HAWAIIAN HAWK [I'O]** (*Buteo solitarius*) – H; seen first from our lunch stop near Captain Cook, then again every day that we were on the Big Island; we noted their upswept wing tips, similar to the Short-tailed Hawk, which is believed to be their closest relative

### **OWLS**

**Short-eared Owl [Pueo]** (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*) – H; excellent looks at a hunting bird on the old Saddle Rd; this is an endemic subspecies of a nearly cosmopolitan species

### **LORIES, LOVEBIRDS AND ALLIES**

Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) – O,K; many seen at Kapiolani Park and a few also on Kauai; native to Africa and Asia, feral populations are now established in many parts of the world

### **MONARCH FLYCATCHERS**

**Kauai Elepaio** (*Chasiempis sclateri*) – K; good looks at several on the trail in Kokee State Park  
**OAHU ELEPAIO** (*Chasiempis ibidis*) – O; we had to work at it for a bit, but we were rewarded with excellent looks at a very inquisitive juvenile at first and then good looks at an adult as well

**Hawaii Elepaio** (*Chasiempis sandwichensis*) – H; great looks at both the brownish form at Hakalau refuge and Bird Park, and a grayer form at the Palila site, Puu Laau. Until 2010, the current three elepaio species were treated as subspecies. DNA and other research by Eric Vanderwerf and others has shown that the species on each island are distinct, but that the Big Is. birds, though very different in appearance, are not good subspecies

### **LARKS**

Eurasian Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) – H; several seen along the roadside on the Big Island; introduced

### **BULBULS**

Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*) – O; common on Oahu; introduced

Red-whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*) – O; much less common, but we found a few;

introduced

### **BUSH-WARBLERS AND ALLIES**

Japanese Bush-Warbler (*Cettia diphone*) – H; difficult to see in fall, they were heard only on the Big Island; introduced

### **WHITE-EYES**

Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicas*) – O,K,H; one of the most common and widespread of the introduced songbirds, they have invaded the native forest where they compete for resources with the native forest birds

### **BABLERS**

Hwamei [Melodious Laughingthrush] (*Garrulax canorus*) – K,H; heard on Kauai and then a small group were heard and seen on the trail at Bird Park; introduced

Red-billed Leiothrix (*Leiothrix lutea*) – O,H; striking birds that stick to the shadows, we had several opportunities but not a lot of great looks; introduced

### **OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS**

White-rumped Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*) – O; excellent looks on our first morning on Oahu; introduced

### **THRUSHES**

*Omao [Hawaiian Thrush] (Myadestes obscurus)* – H; not very vocal, and we had to work at it for a while, but we eventually had excellent looks at foraging birds in Hakalau

### **MOCKINGBIRDS AND ALLIES**

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*) – H; best looks at Mauna Kea State Park; introduced

### **STARLINGS AND MYNAS**

Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) – O,K,H; ubiquitous in the islands; native to Asia, but introduced in many regions of the world; considered to be one of the world's most invasive species

### **WAXBILLS AND ALLIES**

Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*) – O,H; great looks at Kapiolani Park and again on the Big Island; introduced

Red Avadavat (*Amandava amandava*) – H; a few at the Big Island Country Club; introduced

Java Sparrow (*Lonchura oryzivora*) – O,K,H; less common on Big Island; introduced

Scaly-breasted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*) – K,H; fairly common on roadsides; introduced

Chestnut Munia (*Lonchura atricapilla*) – K; common on roadsides; introduced

### **OLD WORLD SPARROWS**

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) – O,K,H; ubiquitous; introduced

### **SISKINS, CROSSBILLS AND ALLIES**

House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) – O,K,H; males in these populations are more orange



than most House Finches on the mainland; introduced  
 Yellow-fronted Canary (*Serinus mozambicus*) – O,H; common in various habitats; introduced  
**PALILA** (*Loxioides bailleui*) – H; we made a special trip to the mamane/naio forest on the dry side of Mauna Kea to seek this endangered endemic; they only occur in this forest type and their population is estimated to be only about 2000 individuals  
**Apapane** (*Himatione sanguinea*) – K,H; we got our first looks on Kauai, then saw many more on the Big Island; this brick-red and black honeycreeper is doing better than most of its cousins and there are hopes that it may be developing a resistance to avian malaria  
**Iwi** (*Drepanis coccinea*) – H; crimson and black with a coral-colored decurved bill, this is perhaps the most iconic of the Hawaiian honeycreepers; unfortunately their numbers have crashed significantly and now they are only easily found at higher elevations on Maui and the Big Island where they can get away from mosquitoes carrying avian malaria and pox; the US Fish and Wildlife Service added the Iwi to the endangered species list this year  
**Anianiau** (*Magnumma parva*) – K; a single island endemic; we were fortunate to find one feeding on a trailside flower in Kokee State Park; these have been getting harder to find each year  
**Hawaii (Common) Amakihi** (*Chlorodrepanis virens*) – H; Endemic to Maui and the Big Island, we saw many in the native forests on both slopes of Mauna Kea; the Amakihi, unlike most of the other honeycreepers is often found at lower elevations in the mosquito zone and it is hoped that they have developed resistance to the diseases the mosquitoes transmit  
**Oahu Amakihi** (*Chlorodrepanis flava*) – O; we had to work a bit to get good views but we eventually enjoyed scope views as they fed in trees over our head; the birds on Oahu and Kauai were formerly considered to be subspecies of Common Amakihi, but they have been considered to be distinct species since 1995  
**Kauai Amakihi** (*Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri*) – K; once fairly easily found along the road in Kokee State Park, we had to hike quite a ways into the forest to finally find a small group of them feeding in banana poka flowers near the trail; their use of these exotic flowers is encouraging given the threat presented by Ohia rapid death  
**HAWAII CREEPER** (*Loxops mana*) – H; we were on our way back to the vehicles at the end of our day in Hakalau when we finally stumbled onto a flock that held a creeper, thankfully they stayed near trail for a while and we were able to get good looks at this endangered species for most of the group  
**HAWAII AKEPA** (*Loxops coccineus*) – H; another endangered species that is only easily found at Hakalau; we had to work hard peering up into the mist to see them creeping through the leaves high in the canopy of the Ohia trees  
**AKIAPOLAAU** (*Hemignathus wilsoni*) – H; perhaps the most sought after of the endemic honeycreepers on the Big Island, this endangered species is often a challenge to locate given it's relatively quiet habits; we hadn't seen or heard one until we located a family group on our way back to the vehicles; we had excellent looks at the unique bill that they use to chisel away at bark and probe into crevices

### **TANAGERS AND ALLIES**

Red-crested Cardinal (*Paroaria coronata*) – O,K; a handsome bird that was fairly common on Oahu and Kauai; introduced  
 Yellow-billed Cardinal (*Paroaria capitata*) – H; only seen on the Big Island; introduced  
 Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) – K,H; we had many good looks at these flashy guys; introduced

### **CARDINALS AND ALLIES**

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis carinalis*) – K,H; not as common as the other “cardinals”; introduced

### **BLACKBIRDS AND ALLIES**

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) – K; several at Hanalei NWR; introduced

### **MAMMALS:**

Rat sp. (*Rattus sp.*) – K

Small Indian Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*) – H

**HAWAIIAN MONK SEAL** (*Monachus schauinslandi*) – O,K; the only native mammal we saw; there was one lounging on the beach in front of our hotel in Waikiki and another on the beach in front of our hotel in Kapaa

Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*) – H

Mouflon (*Ovis orientalis*) – H

Feral Goat (*Capra aegagrus*) – H

### **REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS:**

Green Anole (*Anolis carolinensis*) – introduced from North American

Gold Dust Day Gecko (*Phelsuma laticauda*) – introduced from Madagascar, we enjoyed the antics of these amazing looking little creatures during our lunch at the Coffee Shack

Green (Sea) Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) – we had brief views of one off Kilauea Point

Coqui Frog (*Eleutherodactylus coqui*) – very vocal near our Hilo hotel; native to Puerto Rico, accidentally introduced to Hawaii in the 1980's; they have flourished and become a pest in the Islands

### **DRAGONFLIES:**

**Pinao/Giant Hawaiian Darner** (*Anax strenuus*) – best views in Kokee State Park

Common Green Darner (*Anax junius*)

Scarlet Skimmer (*Crocothemis servilia*)

Wandering Glider (*Pantala flavescens*)

### **BUTTERFLIES:**

Asian Swallowtail (*Papilio xuthus*)

Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*)

Large Orange Sulphur (*Phoebis agarithe*)

Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*)

Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)

Western Pygmy Blue (*Brephidium exilis*)

**Blackburn's Blue** (*Udara blackburni*) – H; we chased a few of these little endemics around at Puu Laau

### **SIGNIFICANT OTHERS:**

**WIND**

Ukulele Dinner Singer

Macadamia Nuts  
Ginger Zingers  
Waterfalls  
RAINBOWS