

## Nest of the Hawaiian Hawk.

WM. ALANSON BRYAN.

THE first nest of the Hawaiian Hawk (*Buteo solitarius* Peale) that has come under my personal observation is the one here figured and described. It was given to the Museum by Mr. C. M. Walton,

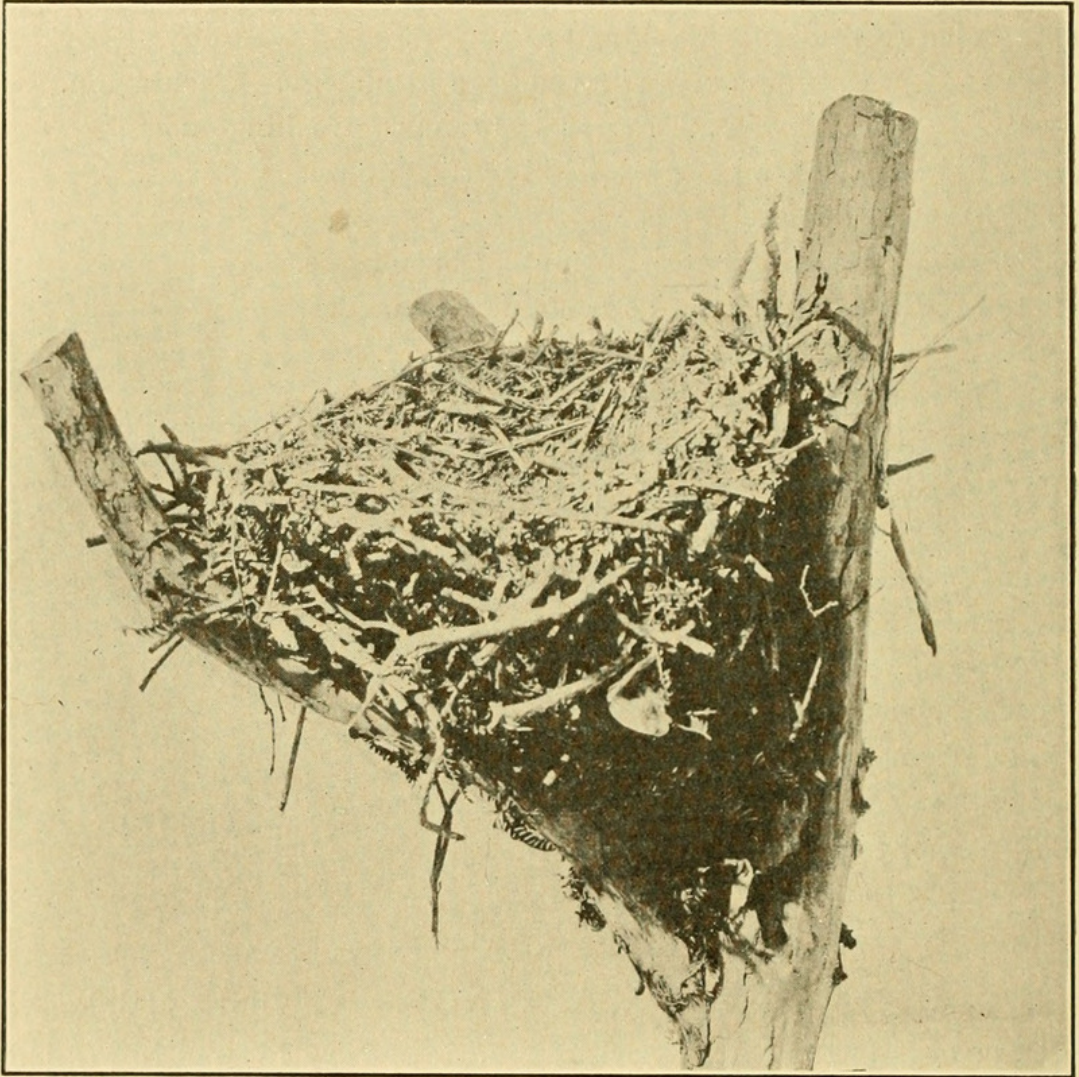


FIG. I.

Manager of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., at Pahala, Hawaii. With it he supplied the information that the nest had been collected from a tall ohia tree, growing in the woods some distance from his residence, a few hours previous to our arrival at his home on October 24, 1902. The nest had been located a fortnight or more before it was secured, at which time two young hawks, just assuming the first plumage, were taken from it. The young hawks



were sent to Hilo to be mounted. Through the purchase of the Henshaw collection one has been added to the Museum series.

This specimen does not differ materially from the nests made by birds belonging to the same genus which is common on the American continent. It is composed of sticks a little more than a quarter of an inch thick and twelve inches in length, which appear to have been gathered from the ground. These are all loosely piled in the upright fork without an attempt at giving the structure form until the bowl of the nest is reached, when they take on a more systematic arrangement to conform to the shape required for a nest. Into this pile of sticks the Io has introduced the stems and fronds of ferns, and of them it has made a loose floor or lining for the nest. The structure measured over 18 inches from out to out across the top, was 15 inches high, with the hollow depression some three inches in depth (Fig. 1). No trace of egg shells could be found about the nest, hence the color and form of the eggs remain unknown. Mr. Walton showed me a second nest that was much weather-beaten and evidently a year or two old, which did not differ in structure, shape or location from the one described above.

The nest is of great interest from the fact that it puts the nesting season of the Io in the early autumn months, whereas its cousins on the continent mate and nest in February and March. It will be interesting to ascertain whether or not this species nests in the autumn only, or rears two broods a year, or has no set season for mating. The specimen makes a valuable addition to our growing series of Hawaiian nests.

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## Egg of the Hawaiian Goose.

WM. ALANSON BRYAN.

THE Bishop Museum is indebted to my friend Mr. C. M. Walton, Manager of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, Kau, Hawaii, for the eggs of the Hawaiian Goose, *Nesochen sandvicensis* (Vig.), which forms a part of the group of this species now on exhibition in Hawaiian Hall.

The Nene, as this goose is called by the Hawaiians, has been kept in confinement repeatedly in these Islands, while on several occasions specimens have been taken as far as London, where they



lived for a time in the Zoological Gardens. However, I am unable to find any previously published descriptions of the eggs.

I understand that the nest in structure, size and material does not differ to any extent from those of other geese, while usually two or three, though rarely five, eggs are laid. These are oval in form, of good firm texture, pure white in color, with a smooth, even surface, and measure  $3.30 \times 2.45$  inches. Although occasionally eggs are laid by domesticated birds they are rarely ever fertile; while eggs taken from nests found in the mountains, where the Nene rear their young in the wild state, hatch when placed under domestic fowls.

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## Three New Hawaiian Fishes.

WM. ALANSON BRYAN.

WHILE looking through the collection of fish casts on exhibition in this Museum recently, Dr. David Starr Jordan expressed a belief that certain species shown were undescribed. Descriptions of the supposed new forms were accordingly prepared and submitted to him for verification, with the result that three species here published as new seem to be valid.

The descriptions and figures of four recently described species are also appended, chiefly for the color notes. They are either wanting in former characterizations or are so much at variance with those of our casts, which are colored with great care from life, as to make the notes here given worthy of record.

### FAMILY ZANCLIDÆ.

#### **Zanclus ruthiæ**, new species.

Head 2.1 in body; depth of body a little greater than length; eye 2 in snout; D. VII, 38; A. III, 33; snout 1.75 in head.

Body, oblong, much compressed and elevated, covered with minute rough scales; mouth, small, with brush-like projecting teeth; no teeth on the palate; snout short, bones of the top of the head thick and solid; upper profile of the snout very concave (in type no indication of a frontal horn); preopercle unarmed; gill membranes broadly united to the isthmus; a single continuous dorsal with seven spines, the third and succeeding spines produced



Bryan, William Alanson. 1906. "Egg of the Hawaiian goose." *Occasional Papers of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History* 2(4), 275–276.

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