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## OBSERVATIONS ON WHITE APAPANE AT HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

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Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*), the most abundant native bird in Hawaii, are found on all major islands (Berger, Hawaiian birdlife, Univ. Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1972). The usual coloration of this species is a uniform blood-red body plumage with only the abdomen white; beak, tibiotarsus, and feet are black. A white Apapane was first noticed at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on the island of Hawaii in late 1973. The bird was a partial albino with wings, lower chest, and areas of the back white. Other feathered regions appeared orange; tarsus and feet were salmon-colored while the beak was black. This is the first record of albinism in any member of the endemic Hawaiian honeycreeper family (Drepanididae).

A white Apapane remained in this area throughout 1974-75 and could be observed from the overlook in front of the Volcano House Hotel, as it frequented tops of tall ohia (*Metrosideros collina*) trees. However, from late November 1975 through August 1976 we did not see any white birds here. We were surprised, therefore, to find four partially albinistic Apapane near Volcano House Hotel on 20 December 1976, and to find at least one bird present throughout 1977 and 1978. It is possible that these birds were related to the "original" white Apapane first seen in 1973. The recessive gene for albinism

persisted in a population of Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) for at least 45 years in an area of Tennessee (Laskey, Auk 90:685, 1973).

All four individuals seen on 20 December 1976 were observed in the late afternoon foraging in ohia blossoms. Soon a single bird flew up the slope of Mauna Loa, followed shortly thereafter by the other three white and two normal Apapane in a flock. White Apapane have been seen at 1220 m elevation, 2.5 km above our observational area (L. Katahira, pers. comm.), and a partially albinistic Apapane was reported at 1680 m elevation on Keauhou Ranch, 11.5 km directly upslope from the location of our sightings (Carpenter and MacMillen, pers. comm.). These sightings at spaced elevations up the slope of Mauna Loa, might indicate some sort of daily or seasonal movement by Apapane. Possibly these sightings were of different birds. More study with marked individuals is needed before any conclusions can be reached regarding movement patterns in this species.

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## LAPLAND LONGSPUR IN SOUTHEASTERN MÉXICO

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On 6 November 1974, I found a Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), recently deceased, at the edge of a road, 5.3 km east of Celestún, Yucatán (20°52'N, 90°24'W). This locality, at the northwest corner of the Yucatán Peninsula, is in an extensive mangrove swamp. The specimen is an adult male in winter plumage, and the feathers show little or no wear. The body bore only small amounts of subcutaneous fat. The slightly rufescent greater wing coverts and the back heavily streaked with black in-

dicating that the specimen is *C. l. lapponicus*. The specimen is in the private collection of the author, and is available for loan.

In North America the Lapland Longspur winters to southern California (McCaskie, *Condor* 68:597-598, 1966), through the central United States, and casually to Virginia, Florida, and Bermuda (Am. Ornithol. Union, Check-list of North American birds, Baltimore, 1957). Contributors to *American Birds* reported few unusual occurrences of the Lapland Longspur during the autumn migration of 1974, although several regional editors for the eastern United States felt that the species was exceptionally early in their areas, and southeastern Louisiana reported its second record of this species (Purrrington,