DEDICATION

This STUDIES IN AVIAN BIOLOGY volume is dedicated to Dean Amadon, Paul H. Baldwin, and David Woodside, colleagues and friends who laid the foundation for the recent renaissance of studies of the endemic birds of Hawai'i and a link with ornithologists of the late 19th century. It is because many of the researchers in Hawai'i, and those in particular who have contributed to this book, have anchored their scientific premises and hypotheses on the contributions of these three men, that we dedicate this STUDIES IN AVIAN BIOLOGY to them.

Dean Amadon was stationed with the U.S. Army in Hawai'i in 1944 and 1945, spending most of his time on the island of O'ahu, and two months on the Big Island as well. His interest in Hawaiian honeycreepers had been aroused earlier while he was at the American Museum of Natural History working with the ornithological collections of Lord Walter Rothschild. In Hawai'i, Amadon worked with Bishop Museum collections and got into the field to observe birds whenever he was free from his military duties. After the war he returned to academia to earn his doctorate at Cornell University. His dissertation, eventually published as *The Hawaiian Honeycreepers* (Amadon 1950), became a classic work on the systematics of the honeycreepers. It was the first thorough revision of the group based on Mayr's "modern synthesis" of evolutionary theory. While working on the Big Island, Amadon had been assisted by Paul Baldwin, whose research focused on life history and ecology of the honeycreepers.

Paul H. Baldwin was one of the true pioneers of Hawaiian ornithology. During the 1930s while Paul was working on his master's of science (on ocean crabs) at the University of Hawai'i, he was selected biologist for the Civilian Conservation Corps, stationed at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. It was at this position that Paul began collecting the first quantitative behavioral information on the Hawaiian avifauna. Following World War II, he enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley to complete his PhD. Coupling information that he had collected at Volcanoes National Park during the 1930s with intensive fieldwork in 1948–1949, Paul completed the first intensive behavioral work on banded Hawaiian honeycreepers. His study quantified for the first time physiological cycles, population movement patterns, avian diets, and evolutionary patterns in Hawaiian birds. He correlated these data with environmental factors (particularly climate), forest structure, and resource availability. Paul Baldwin's 1953 paper, *Annual cycle, environment and evolution in the Hawaiian honeycreepers (Aves: Drepaniidae),* still stands as a milestone in Hawaiian ornithology. Paul's contributions to Hawai'i extend far beyond his 1953 work, with seminal papers on the Nēnē, a number on introduced birds (e.g., the Red-billed Leiothrix), economic impacts of the introduced mongoose, and impacts of cattle grazing on the native forests.

David Woodside was 15 years old when he began assisting George C. Munro in the field. Munro later published *Birds of Hawaii* (1944), which included the first comprehensive survey of the distribution of Hawaiian forest birds since the turn of the century. Woodside has worked with virtually every well-known ornithologist and agency that has engaged in research on Hawaiian birds, and has probably seen more Hawaiian birds and visited more haunts of Hawaiian birds than any living person. He was employed as a wildlife biologist for the Territory and later the State of Hawai'i for many years. After retiring from the state wildlife agency, he began working for the refuge branch of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1980, where he continues to work today. Dave joined the Hawaii Audubon Society as a charter member when he was 15, and has contributed his time and expertise to studies and conservation of Hawaiian birds for a lifetime. Although he has witnessed the extinction of many Hawaiian birds, he is among the fortunate few living souls who have seen such birds as the O'ahu 'Alauahio, 'Ō'ū, Kāma'o, and Kaua'i 'Ō'ō.