

ABSTRACTS FOR *CONDOR* 103(4) NOVEMBER 2001

FEATURE ARTICLES

HOME RANGE AND TERRITORIALITY OF TWO HAWAIIAN HONEYCREEPERS, THE `ĀKOHEKOHE AND MAUI PARROTBILL

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Abstract. Hawaiian honeycreepers have radiated into a diversity of trophic niches and patterns of space-use. We investigated space-use in two honeycreeper species, the `Ākohekohe (*Palmeria dolei*), an endangered nectarivore, and Maui Parrotbill (*Pseudonestor xanthophrys*), an endangered wood excavator, by mapping the home ranges and dispersion of color-banded individuals at a study site in relatively undisturbed montane cloud forest on Maui Island, Hawai`i. With 20% of outlying points excluded, home-range size averaged much smaller for adult male `Ākohekohe (0.56 ha) than for male Maui Parrotbill (2.26 ha). In both species, a female's home range mostly overlapped that of her mate. Adult male Maui Parrotbill defended year-round home ranges from which they excluded conspecifics except for their mates and dependent offspring. Although our data suggest that `Ākohekohe also maintained all-purpose territories, the evidence is less convincing because these birds were seen feeding in the home ranges of other individuals. By defending all-purpose territories, these two species depart from the more common honeycreeper pattern of sharing large, undefended home ranges.

Key words: `Ākohekohe, dispersion, home range, Maui Parrotbill, *Palmeria dolei*, *Pseudonestor xanthophrys*, territory.

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