

BOOK REVIEW

Working Bibliography of the Bald Eagle

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Being an avid bibliophile, I always take a keen interest in new lists of references on raptors no matter how short or long. In the Raptor Information Center's *Working Bibliography of the Bald Eagle* interest is even greater, because this keyworded compilation of 2,000 Bald Eagle references sets the highest of standards for cataloging the available information on a raptor species. Only the prohibitively time-consuming task of annotating or abstracting each entry would be an improvement. Unfortunately, the backruns of journals are too long and the current proliferation of literature is too great to allow the luxury of annotation for extensive bibliographies greater than 300–500 entries.

In many ways this work is even more than a bibliography on Bald Eagles. Sections on the status of the species (both present and historical), current research, and an introductory chapter on taxonomy, distribution, life history, limiting factors, and management add to its utility.

But the essence of the bibliography is the Master List of Citations (which is remarkably consistent and accurate) and the Permuted List of Keywords. Each entry of the keyword list includes all of the words used to describe a particular citation. The keywords are rearranged several times so that each becomes the first in the series, thereby creating a new entry for the list. If a citation has seven keywords, it appears in the Permuted List seven times, alphabetically by each keyword.

This system takes considerable space (over half of the book), but the accessibility it provides is worth the effort and cost, provided it can be created by computer as was the case here. In short, the compilers are to be commended for producing such an innovative and excellent reference book. And, as if that was not enough, they also collected each and every entry—the original or a photocopy—and placed them on file at the Raptor Information Center. Indeed, the data based on the Bald Eagle has been established, and its accessibility has been increased beyond measure.

Richard R. Olendorf

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Research has been conducted on the raptors of northwestern Connecticut for four years now. The focus of the study has been on the goshawk, red-shouldered hawk and the barred owl. Nests of red-tailed hawks, Cooper's hawks, broad-winged hawks, great-horned owls, saw-whet owls and American kestrels have also been found. Data on habitat preference, prey utilization, nesting success, and productivity are being taken.

Most of these species occur and nest in parts of the east and we would like to compare our findings with others who are locating any nests of raptors in this section of the country.

An information exchange with notes on one species or a comparison of general raptor populations of an area would be ideal. Also any attempts, successful or not, at using artificial nesting structures would be of interest.

Address letters of inquiries to Michael Root or Peter DeSimone, Miles Wildlife Sanctuary, West Cornwall Rd., Sharon, Ct. 06069.

Mississippi Kites are being marked with colored leg bands and patagial tags in western Kansas and Oklahoma, and north-central Texas. Each kite carries a Fish and Wildlife band and from one to three additional color bands in combinations of red, blue, green, yellow and silver. Kites captured as adults also wear a pair of plastic patagial streamers on the dorsal surface of the wings. Streamer colors are red, dark blue, light blue, orange, yellow, and green; and about one inch of each streamer extends beyond the ends of the secondary feathers. Persons observing the marked kites are requested to send as much information about the kite and its situation as possible to, Chief, Bird Banding office, Office of Migratory Bird Management, Laurel, Maryland, 20811. Please send a copy plus any additional information to the bander, James W. Parker, Biology Department, State University College, Fredonia, New York, 14063.

HAWK TRUST CONFERENCE

The scientific committee of the Hawk Trust organized the Conference on Birds of Prey at the offices of the Zoological Society of London on November 4, 1978.

The theme of the conference was behavioural ecology. Principal speakers were N. Picozzi, D. N. Weir, A. R. Hardy, D. C. Houston, and N. Fox; and the subjects covered included sex-ratios in hen Harriers in Orkney, predation by Peregrines, territory usage by Tawny Owls, the role of Vultures, and a general paper on hunting strategies.

In the afternoon a session of short communications dealt with a variety of topics. Particular interest was shown in studies on the reestablishment of the Goshawk in Britain and an interim report on his work on the Kestrel by James Kirkwood, the Hawk Trust research fellow.

In his summing-up of the conference, Professor V. C. Wynne-Edwards paid tribute to the high quality of the research and presentation and suggested that this represented a landmark in raptor studies.

The proceedings will be published in due course and can be obtained from the Hawk Trust, P.O. Box No. 1, Hungerford, Berks., England.

EXTENSIVE RAPTOR BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR SALE

Ever since *An Extensive Bibliography on Falconry, Eagles, Hawks, Falcons, and Other Diurnal birds of Prey* was published (1968-71), people has expressed an interest in a set of indices. The long and tedious compilation of subject, species, and periodical indices for the 7,500-entry bibliography is now complete and available for \$6.00 (postpaid) from Richard R. (Butch) Olendorff, 6009 Viceroy Way, Citrus Heights, California 95610. If you own one of the 1,000 copies of the original edition, be sure to complete it by purchasing the indices. Quantities are limited.

In addition, a limited edition of 130 hard-bound copies of the *the entire bibliography plus the indices* has been published. Only 65 copies of this handsomely bound 286-page book remain (as of Feb. 1, 1979) for sale for \$30.00 each (postpaid)—also from Olendorff (address above). This will be your last chance to obtain the standard and most extensive reference bibliography ever produced on the diurnal birds of prey.