

continuously until she was in a temporary home range 102 mi (164 km) southeast of her nest. All known locations of the migrating juveniles were in the southeast quarter of Wisconsin. Case histories of the movements of these three juveniles are presented in detail.

Beske, Alan E. 1978. Harrier radio-tagging techniques and local and migratory movements of radio-tagged juvenile Harriers. M.S. thesis, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Wisconsin. 47 pp.

Present address: P.O. Box 165  
Waupun, Wisconsin 53963

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Birds of Prey of the World. Friedhelm Weick. 1980. Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg and Berlin, 1,144 color figures, 160 line drawings. \$48.00. 159 pp.**

Weick, inspired by Peter Scott's colored key to the world's waterfowl format, has patterned his book after it. It will likely have a restricted appeal to the general public but should gain wide use among professionals, graduate students, hawk watchers, museum types, and the like. It is not the coffee-table brand of artwork, but then it was not intended to be. There are two sections, each printed in both English and German. The first section is 60 pages long. This section contains keys to groups by color, size, and other field marks. The best drawings, together with descriptions, are here, and each genus is represented. Good as the illustrations are, however, I found part of this section of little practical value. How does one judge a "large" from a "rather large" bird? In my opinion, Peregrine Falcons have "plumage contrasting, dark and light" not "plumage brightly colored" as they are listed.

The technician and falconophile should love the second section: 40 color plates of uniformly depicted side-view figures. Some 1,144 figures are represented. Individual plates display as few as 12 to as many as 52 figures; some appear quite crowded. Immatures for all species are shown, except for three apparently with undescribed plumages, the Madagascar Serpent Eagle from Madagascar, New Britain Gray-headed Goshawk from New Britain Islands, and White-browed Hawk from central South America. Of the 670 subspecies described, 574 are illustrated. There are some evident errors in the accuracy of the art. Several examples follow: immature plumages of the Black and Wedge-tailed Eagles do not show the evident contrasting brown-cinnamon colors. Eye color of adult and juvenal Bald Eagles are shown the same. Adult male and female plumages of the North American Rough-legged Hawk (*B. l. sancti-johannis*) are shown as being the same. The tail bars of the Pacific Northwest Merlin (*F. c. suckleyi*) are shown to be as light as they are on the nominate form. Cheeks of the adult Black Falcon are shown as being pale rather than dark. Though the book has shortcomings, they are but minor, and on balance Weick deserves hearty commendation for a job nicely executed with a tasteful layout.

Clayton M. White

**Der Sakerfalte, *Falco cherrug*. Wolfgang Baumgart. Neue Brehm Bucherei no. 514. A. Ziemsen, Wittenberg-Lutherstadt, DDR, 1980. 160 pp., 74 figs. (chiefly photos), 1 color pl., 2d ed. (1st 1978).**

Of the 500 odd titles in the Neue Brehm Bucherei series, this is, if I have succeeded in obtaining them all, the 20th (not counting revised editions) devoted to raptors—13 to diurnal birds of prey, 6 to owls, and 1 to pellets and prey remains. More than half the number, like the present one, are single species monographs, written by specialists, or concern a small group of allied species such as the Golden, Verreaux's, and Wedge-tailed Eagles. Many of the species occur in America; others have close relatives. Such is the Saker Falcon, a close relative of our Prairie Falcon and Gyrfalcon, though perhaps less confined to treeless areas, for it often uses old tree-nests of Ravens and the like. Copiously illustrated and well documented, though somewhat cheaply produced, the relevant volumes in this series should be acquired by libraries purporting to cover predation and birds of prey. The color plate was first published by Otto Klienschmidt and shows the geographic races that Kleinschmidt considered belonging to the Gyrfalcon group. Obtaining material from East Germany is not always easy; the present volume was purchased from Universitaire Bockhandel, 1 Damsterdiep, Groningen, Holland for \$15.25. It can be obtained through Buteo Books.

Dean Amadon

**The Merlins of the Welsh Marches. D. A. Orton. 1980. 168 pp., 8 photos. David and Charles, North Pomfret, Vt. 05053.**

The author, a retired businessman, spent numerous days over four years watching and meticulously recording the behavior of nesting Merlins on the moorlands of the Welsh Marches (borderlands). The reader of this charmingly written account, regardless of experience, will learn much of what is normal, what exceptional, in the activities of this dynamic little falcon.

Dean Amadon