is of a similar quality it spans a 10 year period from 1910 to 1919. Some plates show excellent fidelity, eg. the cream-backed form of the Bateleur (*Terathopius ecaudatus*) while others have some minor problems with body proportions such as the juvenile Black Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter melanoleucus*). Plates that I particularly like are the male Jackal Buzzard (*Buteo rufofuscus*), immature Tawny Eagle (*Aquila rapax*) and the adult female White-faced Owl (*Otus leucotis*). Several species, eg. Smaller Banded Snake-eagle (*Circaetus cinerascens*), and Long-legged Buzzard (*Buteo rufinus*) have occurred in southern Africa since Finch-Davies' time and although not illustrated they are nonetheless mentioned by Kemp.

While not a trained ornithologist Finch-Davies became an excellent observer and clarified the fact that the immature of the Red-headed Falcon (now named Falco chiquera) was just that and not a different species that had been named (Falco horsbrughi). He also clarified a similar adult-immature confusion with a hawk-eagle (Hieraetus).

Dr. Kemp's background is thoroughly zoological and African: born in Zimbabwa of British ancestry. While he has a keen interest in raptors, his Ph.D. work was on hornbills (Tocus sp). Much of the earlier nomenclature of raptors is preserved by Kemp and differs from that preferred in the most recent Peters Check-list of Birds of the World. Many of the forms Kemp calls full species are referred to as "megasubspecies" in Peters; forms approaching full species status. For example, Kemp places the Tawny Eagle (Aquila rapax) as a species apart from the Steppe Eagle (Aquila nipalensis) and two distinctive African buteos (Buteo rufofuscus and B. augur) are treated as different species rather than both subspecies of the former as preferred in Peters. I do not know what bird is called the Mountain Buzzard (Buteo tachardus) by Kemp but I presume it to be the African Mountain Buzzard (B. oreophilus) of other check-lists. Dr. Kemp's intuitive knowledge of raptors is superb. He has included new data in the book from his own observations, for example, data on the Dickinson's Kestrel (Falco dickinsoni) behavior. When my family and I visited the Kemps in Pretoria in 1981, I watched the Dickinson's Kestrels in a large cage in his backyard and one need only watch them and their fast parrot-like movements for a short period to realize how different they are from other "kestrels". Through studies like Dr. Kemp is doing he should help clarify the more accurate affinities and relationships of many of the aberrant African raptors such as this kestrel.

I heartily recommend that one familiarize himself with this book and glean the new knowledge of the remarkable diverse and abundant African raptor fauna that is scattered throughout the text. This book will stand for some time to come as the most complete of its kind on birds of prey of Southern, if not all, Africa.

C. M. White

### **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

## THE WILLIAM C. ANDERSEN MEMORIAL AWARD

# 1. THE AWARD

An award for the best paper presented by a student at each Raptor Research Foundation Annual Meeting.

#### 2. THE MAN

Although his profession was chemistry professor at Otero Junior College, La Junta, Colorado, Bill Andersen's first love was raptors. He established the Ornithology Re-

search Center at Otero Jr. College as a medium for fund-gathering for the raptor field investigations he and his students conducted. His interest in the raptors utilizing the grasslands of southeastern Colorado naturally evolved into developing a solution to the almost universal problem of public misunderstanding and persecution of birds of prey. Bill established a rehabilitation facility to treat injured raptors which were brought to him by the public and he tirelessly lectured to service clubs and school groups about the benefits of raptors. Success of his efforts was apparent from the reduction in shot raptors encountered there in the wild. He was a strong supporter of the Foundation, and a number of his students accompanied him to the Foundation's Annual Meetings. Bill's enthusiasm, sincerity, and humor sparked an interest in raptors among many of his students and associates.

While participating in the 1980 North American Peregrine Falcon Survey Bill and a partner were canoeing on the hazardous Churchill River in northern Manitoba. Owing to a severe drawdown in the water level, they unexpectedly encountered extremely turbulent water and capsized. Bill disappeared, and presumably drowned, while engaged in two of the activities he most enjoyed. Raptors and raptorophiles have lost a strong ally.

#### 3. PROCEDURES

a. When submitting an abstract of a paper and applying for a place in the paper sessions of a RRF Annual Meeting, a student wishing to be considered for this award must include the following note on the abstract: "to be considered for the Andersen Student Award."

# b. Eligibility:

- (i) the student must be a registered full time or part time student at a recognized educational institution.
- (ii) the information contained in the paper must have been collected/synthesized primarily by the student.
- (iii) the paper must have been organized and written by the student with (at most) only relatively minor editorial assistance from faculty and colleagues.
- (iv) if necessary the paper may carry the names of supervisor(s) and colleague(s) as joint authors.
- c. A committee of three RRF officers and/or directors (or their appointees) will independently evaluate all eligible papers as presented, and will meet to determine the award winner.
- d. The award will be presented before the close of each RRF Annual Meeting and will be announced in *Raptor Research* and other journals and ornithological newsletters.
- e. The award will consist of an inscribed plaque.

Criteria for evaluation should include, where applicable, these categories:

- -the presentation
  - —ease of delivery
  - -quality of AV aids
  - -adherence to time limit

-the organization of topics within the paper

—ease of following the logic and steps involved 30

20

—the information presented	50
-thoroughness of background explanations	
-quality of the investigation	
-quality of interpretation of findings	
	100

# STUDENT INTERNSHIPS IN RAPTOR RESEARCH AT McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

For the summer of 1982, the Macdonald Raptor Research Centre of McGill University is offering four student internships to university students interested in raptor research, rehabilitation and public awareness. The Centre maintains a colony of 400 captive hawks, falcons and eagles and also conducts field studies in the surrounding area. Each student will gain experience in raptor care and management, public tours of the Centre, rehabilitation of sick and injured raptors, and each will be assigned to a specific research project. Free university residence is available within walking distance of the Centre. Please submit a resume of previous experience with a letter of recommendation to:

Dr. David M. Bird Raptor Research Centre Mcdonald Campus of McGill University 21,111 Lakeshore Road Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec H9C 1C0 1-514-457-2000, ext. 345

# MRRC RAPTOR RESEARCH AVAILABLE

A compendium of all research projects either completed or in progress during the years 1974 to 1981 at McGill University's Raptor Research Centre has been published. Abstracts of 27 projects dealing with birds of prey are included. For a copy of the report, please send \$2.00 for handling charges to Dr. David Bird at the above address.

#### ABSTRACTS OF 1981 RRF CONFERENCE AVAILABLE

The 1981 Raptor Research Foundation conference in Montreal was a resounding success in spite of a modest turnout (300 participants) compared to previous years. Federal restrictions on travel prevented many U.S. federal officials from attending. Abstracts of approximately 50 papers presented at the RRF meeting are presently available. If you wish copies, please send your request along with \$2.00 per copy to:

Ms. Toni Bird Raptor Research Centre Macdonald Campus of McGill University 21,111 Lakeshore Road Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec H9X 1C0