

fastidious than most, the odds are that among the crispy critters accumulated there you will find a large black assassin bug called the Masked Bed Bug Hunter (*Reduvius personatus*)."

Considering that *Insects: Their Natural History and Diversity* is priced so as not to be cost prohibitive and is clearly written in plain language, it will be highly accessible to a broad audience, including naturalists, amateur entomologists as well as seasoned professionals. The author has also included a dollop of humour and wit throughout the text. For example, this passage describing the appearance of springtails: "Some are covered with scales, like those of a butterfly, many are brilliantly colored and all are morphologically bizarre, starting from the long, forked tail used to make Herculean leaps, and ending with the deeply pocketed mouth that makes springtails look like they have lost their dentures and then sucked on a bunch of lemons."

### The Northern Goshawk: A Technical Assessment of its Status, Ecology and Management

By Micheal L. Morrison. 2006. Cooper Ornithological Society, Pennsylvania.

*The Northern Goshawk: A Technical Assessment of Its Status, Ecology and Management*, is just as the title suggests, a highly technical assessment of the goshawk. I do not recommend it to those looking for a light read. Micheal L. Morris, editor, has compiled 22 recent journal articles that study the Northern Goshawk, focussing on ecology and population. Morris outlines two objectives for the assessment; the first is to summarize existing knowledge of the goshawk into one book, and the other is try to provide a framework for the development of future regional conservation and management strategies for the species.

Due to the legal issues surrounding the Northern Goshawk and its proposed listing as a *Species at Risk*, particularly in the United States, this book is a useful step for establishing what we do and what we do not know about this Accipiter. Unfortunately, it appears that the latter predominates.

Morris structures this assessment in an appropriate way, starting with an article that extensively covers the ecology of the goshawk, which helps provide the reader with a general knowledge of the bird. After this first article, the volume is divided into three distinct sections: Regional, Ecology, and Management, each of which contains a number of independent studies that Morris has gathered from several sources. Each of these studies take a highly regionally specific look at

This book would make a great textbook for a natural history or general entomology course. Especially when you consider that the impetus for this book centres on materials originally gathered in support of the author's third-year course "The Natural History of Insects" at the University of Guelph. With its depth of scope and true to life colour photographs *Insects: Their Natural History and Diversity* would be indispensable in the field; however due to its size, it would be a bit unruly to have to lug around.

I thoroughly enjoyed this book and would recommend it whole-heartedly to anyone who has an interest in entomology, natural history or a simple curiosity about the six-legged world that surrounds us.

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certain aspects of the Northern Goshawk. The goshawk has an extensive range over North America, Europe and Asia. As a result of this huge regional coverage there is extensive continental/regional variation amongst populations of these birds. This makes it difficult as a reader to distil any major trends between the articles. I found it hard to link many of the articles together because of the different styles by which the studies were carried out, as well as some differences of opinion. For example, Squires and Kennedy suggest that "[impacts from forest management] can either enhance or degrade goshawk habitat depending on type and extent of habitat alterations" (page 61). This is not so much a weakness of the assessment but rather the reality of goshawk management, and emphasizes the need for regional management strategies instead of an all encompassing global strategy, which is one of Morris's initial goals for the assessment.

Overall, this publication is a building block. It establishes where we have been in terms of goshawk management and conservation and makes clear where we need to head in the future. Morris has done a good job of selecting appropriate articles that clearly depict the challenges faced by researchers and the Northern Goshawk. I would recommend this book only to those who want to critically study goshawk ecology.

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