

and economy of the whole are as similar as they are in outward appearance ; and that the *Falco melanogenys* is as destructive to the ducks of the interior of Australia as the *Falco Anatum* is in North America.

9. *Falco subniger*, *Gray* Vol. I. Pl. 9.

A powerful Falcon differing somewhat in structure from the *F. hypoleucus* and *F. melanogenys*. Nothing is known of its habits, and as yet I have only seen four examples, all of which were procured in the interior of South Australia.

10. *Falco frontatus*, *Gould* Vol. I. Pl. 10.

Falco lunulatus, Lath. Ind. Orn. Suppl., p. xiii. ?

Sparvius lunulatus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., tom. x. p. 324.

Falco longipennis, Swains. Anim. in Menag., p. 341. ?

—— *subbuteo*, Brehm, Isis, 1845, p. 347. ?

—— (*Hypotriorchis*) *frontatus*, Kaup, Isis, 1847, p. 65.

A little Falcon with the habits of the Hobby and Merlin combined ; found in all parts of Australia to the southward of the 25th degree of S. lat. ; among other birds it preys upon the Quails and the little Partridges belonging to the genus *Synoicus*.

Genus IERACIDEA, *Gould*.

Generic characters.

Bill and general form of *Falco*, but the *wings* less powerful, and the third quill-feather the longest ; *tarsi* more elongated, slender, and covered anteriorly with hexagonal scales ; *toes* more feeble, the hind-toe shorter, and the *claws* less robust.

So far as our present knowledge extends, the members of this genus are only three in number, all of which are confined to Australia and New Zealand.

11. *Ieracidea Berigora* Vol. I. Pl. 11.

Ieracidea Berigora, Kaup, Class. der Säug. und Vög., p. 112.

Professor Kaup considers this species and the succeeding one, *I. occidentalis*, to be identical, but having had numerous opportunities of observing them, I am satisfied that they are distinct ; and in confirmation of this opinion I may state that the *I. Berigora*, which is from the eastern coast, is always the largest, has the cere blue-grey, and the plumage of the adult light brown, sparingly blotched with white on the breast ; while the *I. occidentalis*, from the western coast, is a more delicately formed bird, has the cere yellow and the breast white, with faint lines of brown down the centre of each feather.

12. *Ieracidea occidentalis*, *Gould* Vol. I. Pl. 12.

Genus TINNUNCULUS, *Vieill*.

13. *Tinnunculus Cenchroïdes* Vol. I. Pl. 13.

Cerchneis immaculatus, Brehm, Isis.

A beautiful representative of the Kestrels of Europe and India, where, as well as in Africa and in most parts of America, members of this group are to be found.

The range of the *Tinnunculus Cenchroïdes* extends over the whole of the southern parts of Australia, and that it extends far towards the northern portion of the country is proved by Mr. Gilbert having found it, as well as its nest, during the expedition of Dr. Leichardt from Moreton Bay to Port Essington.

The following is an extract from his Journal :—“ October 2. Found, for the first time, the eggs of *Tinnunculus Cenchroïdes*, four in number, deposited in a hollow spout of a gum-tree overhanging a creek ; there was no nest, the eggs being merely deposited on a bed of decayed wood.” They are freckled all over with blotches and minute dots of rich reddish chestnut on a paler ground, and are one inch and five-eighths in length by one inch and a quarter in breadth.