GREENLAND FALCON.

This species inhabits the icy regions of Greenland, Hudson's Bay, and other parts of Arctic America, and is less frequently seen in the British Islands in the adult state than the *F. islandus*, from which it is distinguished by the extreme whiteness of its plumage, and by the young being lightly coloured from the nest.

GREENLAND FALCON (dark race).

My plate represents a supposed dark race of the preceding species; but as the strongly defined marks on the back vary considerably in different individuals, and the tail-feathers differ still more so, some being wholly white, others barred, and others, again, having irregular dark markings, I am induced to regard these darkly marked birds as the result of a cross between *F. islandus* and *F. candicans*. The young appear to be lightly coloured from the nest; but a considerable difference takes place at the first moult, when the feathers of the back are ornamented with long and broad blotches, offering a strong contrast to the narrow lunate cross markings of the old bird. I have been induced to give two figures of these unusually marked birds.

Greenland Falcon (dark race, young).

Lord Cawdor's bird, now in the British Museum, from which my figure of the Gyr Falcon in the 'Birds of Europe,' and Mr. Yarrell's in his 'British Birds,' were taken, is a young specimen of this race; and it is in this stage that most of the individuals are found with us.

NORWEGIAN OF GYR FALCON.

The true Gyr Falcon of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Western Russia is a smaller bird than the three preceding; and both the adult and young are darker in colour. As yet, it has not been found in the British Islands, although its native country is so near at hand. The plate has been given to show the differences which exist among these northern Falcons, to which Professor Kaup has applied the separate generic appellation of *Hierofalco*.

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