"Midway between Asia and America this white Falcon was seen at sea, a little north of Behring's Island, by Mr. Bannister. Crossing the Pacific, it is, according to Professor Schlegel, known to the Japanese; and it certainly occurs on the continent of Asia, though whether its character in Siberia is that of a native, or a visitor only, there is not at present enough evidence to decide. . . . Captain Salvin and Mr. Brodrick, in their 'Falconry in the British Islands,' state that they 'have been informed by travellers that some few large white Falcons, which must be Greenland Falcons, are caught annually in their passage over the Caspian Sea, and that they are highly prized by the falconers of Syria and Persia."

Two very distinct phases of plumage are found among individuals of this bird, one of which may be characterized as light, the other as dark; these, by some naturalists, are regarded as races only, and not as indicative of a distinction of species. Examples of both have from time to time made their appearance in our islands; indeed these occurrences are too numerous to be detailed here in extenso; but I may mention two of the more recent instances. In June 1865 Mr. R. C. Musgrave informed me that a fine example in the possession of his father "Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, in Cumberland, was shot in the preceding January by a blacksmith near Crosby Ravensworth, in Westmoreland, whilst in the act of eating a Grouse. It is a very fine specimen of a Greenland Falcon, and is remarkable for its extreme whiteness, the breast being perfectly white and the leg-feathers nearly so." In the autumn of 1867 another fine individual was observed at Loch Stack, in the western part of Sutherland, by Lord Belgrave (now Earl Grosvenor), who informed me that he saw it strike down a Grouse before him, both falling in a little hollow; he crept up to within ten yards, and threw his stick at the Falcon as it flew away. Lord Grosvenor tells me it was a splendid white bird. Both these individuals were probably young birds of the year, of the white race, as the bird killed by Lord Cawdor's gamekeeper in Pembrokeshire, and now in the British Museum, is of the dark one. It was from this latter specimen that the figure of what is termed the Jerfalcon in my 'Birds of Europe' was taken; it is also the original of the figure, likewise so termed, in the three editions of the late Mr. Yarrell's 'History of British Birds;' it has therefore an historical value.

Little is known of the nidification of this Falcon; but it probably differs but slightly from that of its ally the *F. islandus*. Three eggs in Mr. Wolley's collection, said to have been procured by Captain Holböll in Greenland, are described by Professor Newton as being "suffused with pale reddish orange, having a few spots of a darker orange-red, or dull red, or are mottled with pale brownish orange on a white ground."

A few words of explanation are necessary to enable the reader to understand the accompanying Plate.

The middle figure represents an unusually light and beautiful young bird of the year with toar drop l

The middle figure represents an unusually light and beautiful young bird of the year, with tear-drop-like markings on the whole of the upper surface; the larger figure the adult, distinguished by having a small, somewhat heart-shaped spot at the tip of each feather of the upper surface, faint specks of brownish black on the under surface, and the tail creamy white.