Partial Albinism in Male Lyrebird.—National Park, Sydney, lies some twenty miles south of the metropolis, and this extensive natural reserve is the haunt of many interesting birds. Throughout the autumn and winter months naturalists resort to the small timbered "cabin", near the southern boundary of the Park, and use it as a base camp when observing the habits of Lyrebirds (Menura nova-hollandiae). On one of these expeditions I was endeavouring to obtain a closer view of a male Lyrebird that was displaying behind a fallen tree—only portion of his tail was visible at the time. Not wishing to disturb the bird I remained on the hillside looking down towards him and some thirty or forty yards away. On completing his mimicry he hopped on to the log and then to the ground in full view. It was then noticed that many of the feathers of the mantle and back were white; an instance of partial albinism. For several minutes I had the bird in view as he scratched among the humus. Between feeding operations he would pause awhile and indulge in mimicry without spreading his tail.—K. A. HINDWOOD, R.A.O.U., Willoughby, N.S.W., 25.7.33.

Extension of the Known Range of Malurus lamberti and Cittonicola sagittata.—As time progresses, and ornithologists and bird observers penetrate into localities which are as yet practically unknown ornithologically, there is little doubt that the known geographical distribution of many species will be greatly extended. And on the other hand, as population increases, the ranges of some species will be found to be greatly diminished. The Official Checklist of the Union (1926) gives the range of the Variegated Wren (Malurus lamberti) as being from the coastal districts of southern Queensland to eastern New South Wales, and defines the geographical distribution of the Speckled Warbler (Cittonicola sagittata) as extending from southeastern Queensland, eastern New South Wales to Victoria and South Australia.

Both species are to be found north of southern Queensland. Whilst at Marmor, central Queensland, in November 1932, I shot a male Malurus which proved to be referable to M. lamberti. Several pairs of these Wren were noted on a rough scrub-clad hillside near the small township and railway station. The nest and eggs of one particular pair were discovered in a most unusual situation—about ten feet from the ground among a tangle of supple jacks and other vines which were overgrowing a stunted tree in the midst of the prickly scrub. Whilst I was calling the Wrens up in order to secure a specimen, a party of four Speckled Warblers appeared. They were extremely tame, and were most excited, approaching within a few feet of my gun. In view of the above, it should be safe to extend the range of both species to central-eastern Queensland.—A. J. MARSHALL, R.A.O.U., Penshurst, N.S.W.