

*Demigretta* (*Egretta*); *Notophoxyx* (*Ardea*). Reference: Bock, 1956, *Am. Mus. Novit.*, no. 1779, p. 40.

*Carterornis* (*Monarcha*); *Amaurodryas* and *Melanodryas* (*Petroica*); *Quoyornis* (*Eopsaltria*). Reference: Keast 1958, *Rec. Austr. Mus.*, 24, (8), pp. 73-108.

*Rosina* (*Malurus*). This monotypic genus has been recognized on the basis of the supposed larger size of the species *coronatus* Gould, which is equalled in all but length of culmen by *Malurus elegans*. Reference: Mack, 1934, *Mem. Nat. Mus., Melb.*, 8, p. 123.

The Mangrove Robin is without close relatives and is placed in a monotypic genus. Accordingly no. 388 *Quoyornis leucurus* becomes *Peneoenanthe pulverulenta* (Bonaparte) 1851, on the grounds of priority. References: Mayr, 1941, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, no. 1133, p. 6. Keast, 1958, *Rec. Austr. Mus.*, 24, p. 78 (footnote).

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**Extension of Range in Three Species.**—Not the least interesting of recent developments in Australian ornithology has been the discovery that three birds extend farther north than was once supposed. These species are the Albert Lyrebird (*Menura alberti*), the Rufous Scrub-bird (*Atrichornis rufescens*), and the Olive Whistler (*Pachycephala olivacea*).

As I pointed out in a paper published in 1957, 'The Albert Lyrebird—a Puzzle in Distribution' (*Emu*, 57, 25), the general impression had been that the northern limits of *M. alberti* were south-east and south-west of Brisbane, but there was evidence to indicate that the species occurred on the Blackall Range, some 90 miles north of the Queensland capital. This matter was referred to in the report of the Camp-out held at Noosa in 1958 (*Emu*, 59, 233), it being mentioned that the campers had been unable to see or hear the Lyrebird on the Blackall Range, and therefore the supposition had arisen that the record I had cited from S. W. Jackson's manuscript of 1908 represented "one of the last survivors in the district". That reference overlooked the fact that I had also quoted letters from foresters in the area stating that the Lyrebird had been observed there (in or near the Kondalilla National Park) as recently as 1956. In any event—and in spite of doubts expressed by various searchers during the last two or three years—the point is resolved in the same issue of *The Emu* (p. 249) by Lloyd Nielsen, who records having heard an Albert Lyrebird calling near the Kondalilla Park in August, 1959. Considerations that arise now are—first, that it is risky to form

conclusions on negative evidence (especially in a bird's non-breeding season), and, second, that the Albert Lyrebird, though still 'hanging on', is undoubtedly rare in the Blackall Range. Moreover, the puzzle of distribution remains—the curious fact that the bird originally 'jumped' over many miles of unsuitable country immediately south and north of Brisbane to reach the Blackall Range, and yet did not extend any farther north (see map, *Emu*, 57/27).

News regarding the Rufous Scrub-bird and the Olive Whistler is also interesting. Supposedly, each of these species had its northern limit in the rich rain-forests of the McPherson Range (on the border of New South Wales and Queensland), where they were first noted in 1918-19. We wondered then, as we do still, why the two birds had not extended a short distance north to the jungles of Tamborine Mountain, and we speculated whether they, and possibly the Albert Lyrebird, extended north-west along the main range. It was established some years ago that the Lyrebird did in fact occur on the Mistake Range (about 40 miles south-east of Toowoomba), and now it is known that the Scrub-bird and the Olive Whistler, as well as the Albert Lyrebird, frequent rain-forest at the head of Dalrymple Creek, near the junction of the Mistake and Little Liverpool Ranges, about 25 miles east of Allora. The records were made recently, by Mervyn Goddard and Lloyd Nielsen respectively. These occurrences extend the distribution of the Scrub-bird and Whistler about 40 miles north-west of the McPherson Range. And, almost certainly, the new records will remain as northern limits in both cases, there being little likelihood that either species has followed the Lyrebird to the Blackall Range.

An odd circumstance is the fact that three achievements in respect of Lyrebirds are to the credit of lads. It was a youth of about 19 years, John Price, who in 1798 took the first specimen of a Superb Lyrebird; it was a boy, Clifford Gittins, who in 1919 directed my attention to the presence of a Lyrebird (subsequently described as *Menura edwardi*) in the Granite Belt of Queensland; and now Lloyd Nielsen (aged 19) has been responsible for confirming the presence of the Albert Lyrebird in the Blackall Range.—A. H. CHISHOLM, Sydney, N.S.W., 31. 12 59.