

**Notes on Wrens and on *Chthonicola sagittata*.**—In *The Emu*, Vol. XXXIII, part 2, page 121 (October, 1933), is an article by Mr. A. J. Marshall, entitled "Extension of the known range of *Malurus lamberti* and *Chthonicola sagittata*." In *The Emu*, Vol. XVI, part 2 (October, 1916), is a coloured plate of *Malurus lamberti dawsonianus*, with a description by the late Mr. H. L. White of "Belltrees." In the *Official Checklist*, page 80, this last-mentioned bird is placed as a sub-species of *M. assimilis*. The right or wrong of that I am not questioning. What I wish to point out is that the bird figured comes from north and west of Mr. Marshall's locality—Marmor. Further, this bird is known by me to inhabit the country as far north as the Fitzroy River. Whether it extends to the northern side of the river I cannot say.

Specimens of this *Malurus*, together with specimens of *Chthonicola sagittata*, were forwarded to the late Dr. E. P. Ramsay, who was then curator of the Australian Museum, Sydney, away back in the "eighties" of last century. The name of the *Malurus* was returned to us by Dr. Ramsay as *M. lamberti*, and was always known to us as such until Mr. White made a sub-species of it.

A further record of *Malurus*, which I do not think was ever published, was the finding by my brother, C. A. Barnard, of Coomooboolaroo Station, and myself, of *Malurus cyanotus*, and also *M. leuconotus* (?), while collecting in country sixty miles south of Coomooboolaroo. This was in 1881 or 1882—I am not sure of the exact year, but the month was September. The season was a good one, and we found the blue-and-white Wrens breeding freely. We obtained several sets of eggs, also skins of several birds. The white-backed forms were scarce, and the only one shot fell in very thick undergrowth, and could not be found. Skins and eggs of *Malurus cyanotus* were forwarded to Dr. Ramsay, and are probably still in the Australian Museum. Although the disastrous drought of 1902 completely wiped out many species of birds in central Queensland, a few birds of the genus *Malurus* of the species mentioned may have survived and again increased in that part.—H. GREENSILL BARNARD, R.A.O.U., Windsor, Brisbane, Qld., 8/11/33.