

olive, the upper parts very greyish, and the under tail-coverts buffy ochre. Birds from the coastal parts of central Queensland, Westwood (west of Rockhampton), Bowen and Herberton, likewise have the wing very greenish. Such greenish-winged birds occur occasionally also in New South Wales and Victoria, but are the rule in Queensland. Additional material may justify the separation of a Queensland subspecies.

Wing, ♂, Victoria, 101-108; south-west Australia, 103-111; South Australia, 106-111; New South Wales, 106, 109; Queensland, 105-108.

***Oreoica gutturalis pallescens* Mathews**

Oreoica cristata pallescens Mathews, 1912, *Nov. Zool.*, 18 (1911), p. 377. Alexandria, Northern Territory.

Oreoica cristata mungi Mathews, 1912, *Nov. Zool.*, 18 (1911), p. 377. Mungi, 8 miles south-east of Mt. Alexander, south of Fitzroy River, West Kimberley District.

Similar to nominate *gutturalis*, but paler, particularly on the rump; white base on the feathers of the fore-crown more extensive.

Range.—North-western parts of Australia, from the DeGrey River drainage in Western Australia to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The populations of this area are by no means uniform. The palest specimens are the type and a paratype of *mungi*. The birds from Alexandria (19°S, 137°E) are darker and about as dark as a series from Nullagine (on a southern tributary of the DeGrey River). A single bird from east Murchison is similar and distinctly paler than specimens from Yalgoo or Kalgoorlie, which are indistinguishable from nominate birds. A freshly-moulted bird from Tanami is quite dark, but has much white on the fore-part of the crown. Birds from Carnarvon and North-West Cape are somewhat intermediate between nominate *gutturalis* and this paler race.

Wing, ♂ 101-104.5 (102.2), ♀ 98-103 (100.6); tail, ♂ 76-81, ♀ 75-79.

White-headed Petrel.—Although a little belated, another N.S.W. record of the White-headed Petrel (*Pterodroma lessoni*) should, I think, be recorded. A storm-washed specimen was found on the beach at Thirroul, south coast of New South Wales, on April 7, 1950, after several days of heavy seas and very rough weather. The bird was quite fresh. It was made into a skin which is now in the Australian Museum, Sydney.—J. DOUGLAS GIBSON, Thirroul, N.S.W., 30/9/52.