

This is substantiated by Arthur Smith, an R.A.O.U. member living in that area. A. J. North also records specimens of the Blue Wren from the Dawson River district, and A. H. Chisholm, writing in *An Explorer and his Birds* (1945) notes that in 1844 John Gilbert observed the species "as far north as the Dawson". Gilbert recorded the Blue Wren near Expedition Range, but failed to see it beside the Comet River.

West of the Comet River lies the town of Springsure. A report from Mrs. G. Makin that she had seen the Blue Wren nesting there, in 1940, brought confirmation from Mrs. A. M. McLaughlin, who wrote that the bird nested close to the house at Buckleton, 14 miles south of Springsure. It was also seen at her son's home 20 miles south-east of Buckleton. Further evidence came from Mr. A. W. Adams of Croydon Hills, who informed Mrs. McLaughlin that he had not seen any Blue Wrens in his area but had seen some in Springsure itself.

On the evidence of these notes, it would seem that the Blue Wren, after crossing the border, extends at least to Southport, and next appears as a rare specimen on the outskirts of Brisbane. It then ranges inland, east of the Dividing Range, to as far north as Springsure. The most north-eastern point would be Gilbert's old record of Expedition Range. Westward, the bird is known to extend to the south of Roma, and it appears to straggle out to a point 80 miles east of Cunnamulla. Its range north of that point is not known, and in fact its western "line" remains obscure. Possibly it also extends east of a line drawn direct from Kingaroy to Taroom and Expedition Range, but lack of notes from east of those areas leaves the bird's eastern "line" also in doubt.

I have not had an opportunity to examine skins in collections, but, as long as there are numbers of keen field-workers, evidence from specimens will always lag behind field-notes. It is hoped that the present notes will act as an incentive to observers in various parts of Queensland to study the distribution of the Blue Wren.

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**Unusual nesting site of the Grey Thrush.**—Near Bendigo, Victoria, during December 1959, a nest of a Grey Thrush (*Colluricincla harmonica*) was built near the top of a tall, smooth-barked *eucalypt* sapling at a height of approximately 35 feet from the ground. It was the usual cup-shaped structure but it was placed in the centre of an open, triple fork and it could be seen from any angle. The birds must have experienced great difficulty in keeping the first pieces of bark in the fork as there were many trailing pieces hanging below the nest.—ROY P. COOPER, Melbourne, 2/3/61.