Soderberg, R., 1910. Kungl. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl., 2: 40. Stegmann, B., 1937. Orn. Monatsber., 45: 92-94 Witherby, H. F., et al., 1949. The Handbook of British Birds, 4: 381.

ADDENDUM

Since the above was written, Claude Austin (Emu, 61, p. 142) has published an excellent account of Oriental Dotterels (Ch. veredus) observed at Queenscliff, Victoria, in January 1960. The birds seen by Austin were, without doubt, immature, judging from his remarks regarding size and coloration. No Oriental Dotterels in full breeding plumage have been taken in Australia; but it is worth emphasizing that in the fully adult bird in summer plumage the entire head is white, and there is a blackish edging to the chestnut breast-band. This was clearly stated by Swinhoe (Ibis, 1873, p. 424), who called the species "Post-horse Dotterel". Remnants of the summer plumage are, of course, very often visible in many species of migratory waders soon after their arrival from the northern hemisphere, and the differences in the appearance of the birds seen by Austin may have been due to this, rather than to sex.

Range of the Manucode. — When writing in 1958 of S. W. Jackson's experiences in north-eastern Queensland 50 years earlier (*Emu*, 58: 101-24), I queried his recording of the Manucode (*Phonygammus keraudrenii*) in the Atherton area on the ground that it had not been observed, either before or since that time, so far south. That belief on my part, and on the part of various others, is now known to have been erroneous.

In the first place, I had forgotten that E. J. Banfield, in his first book, Confessions of a Beachcomber (1908), had recorded the Manucode as a springtime visitor to Dunk Island and had given some useful notes on the species, including a reference to its remarkable voice, and also to the fact that the aborigines, who knew it as "Calloo-calloo" (after its chief call), believed that it caused the food-providing bean-tree to grow more quickly.

Secondly, in an article by H. L. White in *The Emu* (1913, 12: 177) a collector named E. D. Frizelle, who worked in the vicinity of Clump Point, is quoted as saying in his notes: "Have seen only one Manucode all the time, but often hear them".

As Dunk Island and the neighbouring Clump Point are both about 50 miles south of the area where Jackson functioned, it is clear that the Manucode extends, or used to extend, farther south than we had supposed. Personally, however, I neither saw nor heard the bird when staying with Banfield in 1921, and when visiting the Atherton Tableland in 1952; nor do I know of anyone else who has done so, in those areas, in recent years.—A. H. CHISHOLM, Sydney, 17/4/61.