

The registered number of the specimen of *A. goyderi* in the Australian Museum is O.18596, ad. ♂, ex 'Dobroyde' collection; it is a co-type of the species and apparently the only male definitely known, as Gould was not certain of the sex of his two skins. Its importance, both historically and ornithologically, cannot be overstated. The male (?) figured in Gregory M. Mathews' *Birds of Australia* (5), based on the specimen in the British Museum, agrees with the male in the Australian Museum in not having the reddish patches on the sides of the body; such markings are thought to be characteristic of the female.

It is of interest to note also that the Australian Museum possesses a co-type of *Melithreptus laetior* collected by Andrews during the Lake Eyre Expedition and named by Gould at the same time as *A. goyderi*. The registered number of this specimen is O.18567.

## REFERENCES

1. Gould, John. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. xvi, p. 286, Oct., 1875.
2. Gould, John. *The Birds of New Guinea*, vol. III (pt. 2, Jan., 1876), pl. 8.
3. Campbell, A. J. 'The Long-Lost Eyrean Grass-Wren,' *The Emu*, vol. 23, pt. 2, Oct., 1923, p. 81, pl. 14 (col.).
4. Sharpe, R. Bowdler. *British Museum Catalogue of Birds*, vol. VII, 1883, p. 109.
5. Mathews, Gregory M. *The Birds of Australia*, vol. x, pt. 3, Jan., 1923, p. 207, pl. 471.
6. *South Australian Parliamentary Papers*, no. 114, of 1875.
7. Sutton, J. '*Amytornis goyderi*, Eyrean (formerly Goyder's) Grass-Wren, etc.,' *South Australian Ornithologist*, vol. IX, pt. 4, Oct., 1927, pp. 111-131, and map.

**Extension of Recorded Range of Rufous Fantail.**—In December, 1944, a pair of Rufous Fantails (*Rhipidura rufifrons*) were located on one of the small streams—Pannikin Creek—running into the Glenelg River at a point about 40 miles upstream from its mouth, and approximately 20 miles from the South Australian border. I understand this is their furthest westerly record—the Otway Ranges being the limit reported previously.

The nest was typical. Built of fine strands of bark and cobwebs, it was attached to the slender curving branch of a 'prickly coprosma' bush—the 'tail' extending along one of the small branchlets—immediately above the tiny creek and about two feet above the water. Long blades of sword grass hung round and over it. The birds were very tame and were busy brooding two eggs when we left the district.

Since returning to Melbourne, I have been told that the birds have been seen in the vicinity of Portland for many years, though I have not recorded them there myself.—

I. WATSON, Jolimont, Vic., 14/2/45.