

Forster's Tern in Massachusetts Again.—I recorded in 'The Auk' for January, 1929, the finding of two Forster's Terns (*Sterna forsteri*) at Scituate, Mass., September 23, 1928. This made the seventh record of this species in Massachusetts. Dr. Winsor M. Tyler and I now have an eighth record to make, that of two individuals seen in Newburyport at the northern end of Plum Island, November 4, 1932. The birds were associated with a flock of Bonaparte's Gulls. They were seen both standing on the beach at rather close range and flying, and were positively identified by the characteristic head-markings. One, in which the nape appeared no darker than the mantle, was undoubtedly an adult, but the nape of the other was not clearly seen, though the sharply defined eye-to-ear stripe was diagnostic. Messrs. Ludlow Griscom and Richard J. Eaton, on being informed of our find, visited the spot on the following day and saw a Tern on the wing which they identified positively as an immature Forster's. This makes it pretty plain that our second bird was an immature. Mr. S. Gilbert Emilio, who also visited the place November 5, found two Terns there and identified one as *Sterna forsteri*. These birds of November 4 and 5, 1932, make the third record of the species for Essex County, Massachusetts, and the first since 1887, though probably no quarter of our Atlantic coast is more faithfully searched by ornithologists at all seasons of the year. The date is, of course, a very late one for any species of tern in Massachusetts.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Bridled Tern in South Carolina.—On June 17, 1932, Robert Furchgott secured a female Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus melanoptera*) within the town limits of Orangeburg, Orangeburg Co., South Carolina. The specimen is in fine plumage, except for the loss of an outer tail feather. This bird had been noted flying low about a rainwater pool on a tennis court, and, while so engaged it flew into the wire backstop, where it was killed by a small boy.

The capture of this specimen took place following weather which had been rainy, but not windy or stormy. Orangeburg is located on the South Edisto River, approximately seventy-five miles inland from, and north-west of, Charleston. This constitutes the first inland record for the state and brings the number of South Carolina records up to five:—a bird taken August 25, 1885, by Walter Hoxie at Frogmore, St. Helena Island (Brewster, Auk III, 1886, 131); one taken aboard ship thirty-five miles north-east of Tybee Island, Ga., September 12, 1912 (Rossignol, Auk XXX, 1913, 105); a decomposed bird found on the Long Island (Isle of Palms) beach, August 2, 1926 (Dingle, Auk XLIV, 1927, 93); and another (not heretofore published), a dead bird in very bad condition found on the same beach on September 20, 1928 by Alexander Sprunt, Jr., B. R. and E. B. Chamberlain. It is of note that all these records were made following hurricanes or very stormy weather, a condition which did not obtain at the time of the making of the present record.

Mr. Furchgott has very kindly presented the Orangeburg specimen to

the Charleston Museum (No. 32.90). It is the sole skin in the Museum's collection.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Bridled Tern, a New Bird for Alabama.—On September 2, 1932, a dead Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus melanoptera*) was picked up by me at Gulf Shores ten miles south of Foley, Alabama, on the beach of the Gulf of Mexico. The bird had probably been blown in by the hurricane of September 1. The stomach was empty. Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, of the Biological Survey, has confirmed the identification. The skin has been given to the Survey. The finding of this Bridled Tern makes a new record for Alabama, since the bird has apparently never before been noted in the state.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *School of Organic Education, Fairhope, Ala.*

The Black Tern in Connecticut in Spring.—All of the records of occurrence of the Black Tern (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*) given in the 'Birds of Connecticut' are in the fall migration, in August and September. It seems worth while, therefore, to record the occurrence of a bird of this species on Fairfield Beach on May 30, 1932. This bird was seen at the base of the Penfield Reef, seated on the sand among a flock of Common and Roseate Terns. Its dark color and small size made it conspicuous, and later, when it flew away, the black breast, and dark gray wings, edged in front with white made its identification certain.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *48 Longview Ave., Fairfield, Conn.*

Winking of the Dovekie (Alle alle).—In the easterly gale of November 10, 1932, which lashed the New England coast with a wind of sixty miles an hour, many Dovekies were blown ashore. While I was observing a live bird in my hand, brought me for identification, I was interested to watch it wink with the upper eyelid, a winking that was made very prominent in the black plumage about the eye by the fact that the upper eyelid was covered with pure white feathers. I was at once reminded of a similar state of things in the Water Ouzel or Dipper. At rare intervals the Dovekie moved its translucent nictitating membrane in the usual way from the inner canthus of the eye partly over the eyeball and back again.

Later the same day, a recently dead Dovekie was brought to me, and I was able to confirm my observation on the live bird for I found that the upper eyelid was clothed with an oblong patch of fine white feathers with a narrow lower edge of black feathers. I have been unable to find any published account of this detail of the plumage.

The white eyelid of both Dipper and Dovekie may be an interesting case of parallelism, possibly for the same object, namely courtship. In both species nothing can be more striking or intriguing than the sudden flashing out in the dark plumage of the pure white eyelid. Who knows but that the winking of the swain to his sweetheart may not be a vestige of the same habit.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*

Long-eared Owl (*Asio wilsonianus*) Nesting near Bristol, Va.—
Long-eared Owl (*Asio wilsonianus*). May 25, 1932, Washington Co., Va.,