

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.,