

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.,

near the Tennessee line. Nest made of green-brier roots 36 feet up in a white pine tree which was in a small grove composed of white pines and Jersey pine (*Pinus virginiana*). The six young Owls had only recently left the nest as some were still found in the nesting tree along with the two old ones, and in the nest were two freshly killed moles and one meadow mouse. From the ground below I collected a quart of disgorged pellets. The young Owls were about as large as the old ones and were able to fly very well. The one I have now in captivity was caught with some difficulty. That the Owls built the nest themselves is based on the statement of the land owner who informed me that he had dislodged a crow's nest from this tree the autumn before, removing every portion of the nest. He also advised that the Owls had nested in this grove or near-by for the past twenty-five years to his knowledge.—F. M. JONES, *Bristol, Va.*

**The Forgotten Georgian Owl.**—In Latham's 'Supplementum Indicis Ornithologici' (1801, p. XV), there occurs the following description:

"*Str. Georgica*. S. fasciata capite laevi, corpore fusco subtus albo, regione periophthalmica albo annulata.

"Georgian Owl, Gen. Syn. Sup. II, p. 64, No. 13.

"Habitat in *Georgia Americana*: Long. poll. 16½.—magnitudo *Str. Flammeae*: rostrum flavum: gula & pectus fuscum fasciis albidis: abdomen albidum maculis fusco-rubris: femora albida punctis nigricantibus."

The following is the description cited in the original reference:

"Size of the *Barn Owl*: length sixteen inches and a half: bill yellow: the plumage on the upper part of the bird is brown, banded with yellowish: throat and breast pale brown, crossed with whitish bands: belly yellowish white, marked with longish red brown streaks: thighs and legs wooly, whitish or very pale in colour, varied with small blackish spots: quill and tail feathers brown, crossed with four or five white bands.

"I met with this specimen in the collection of Mr. *Humphries*, said to have come from several miles within *South Georgia in America*."

Vieillot, in his 'Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux de l'Amérique septentrionale,' (tome I, 1807, p. 47) gives a description based on that of Latham and writes "Nouvelle Georgie" as the locality. He says it resembles the "chouette nebuleuse" (Northern Barred Owl) as to the bars and longitudinal streaks of the underparts. He seems to consider the yellowish bars on the upper parts as one of the chief diagnostic characters.

Again, in the 'Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle' (Vol. 7, 1817, p. 29) Vieillot describes it and says it is found in ". . . Amérique, dans l'intérieur de la Géorgie méridionale."

It was evidently thought by some ornithologists that the Island of South Georgia was meant by the two writers, but no bird of this description has ever been found there by the various collectors who have visited the place. The name seems to have been forgotten or considered unidentifiable.

It seems more likely that Georgia in the United States was meant by Latham. Many specimens of the Florida Barred Owl have a buffy or