

and flew to a nearby apple tree. Immediately one of the hummingbirds flew to the spot vacated by the sapsucker and hovered over the limb, while inserting its long bill into one of the newly-made holes. Only once during the 20 minute period of observation did two birds feed in adjacent holes at the same time. Occasionally the birds would perch while feeding. They continued feeding even when I climbed the tree and approached to within two feet of them.

On visiting the same spot two hours later two of the hummingbirds were observed in the vicinity of the walnut but were not feeding. At this time a sapsucker was feeding in an adjacent apple tree. At no time were hummingbirds observed feeding on the sap of tree species other than the walnut.

The sap of trees is not commonly thought of as food for hummingbirds, and there is only occasional mention of this type of feeding activity in the literature. Barrows (Michigan Bird Life, p. 387. 1912. Mich. Agric. Coll.) mentions the occasional use of the sap flowing naturally from trees as food by the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, *Archilochus colubris*. Obviously hummingbirds can only utilize trees from which the sap is already flowing. Such food sources are rather rare. Bolles (cited in Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull., 176, p. 343. 1940) noted the Ruby-throated Hummingbird feeding at holes made by the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Grinnell and Storer (1924. Animal Life in the Yosemite, p. 354. Univ. Calif. Press) reported Anna's Hummingbird, *Calypte anna*, feeding on the sap of the 'golden oak' at the holes of the Yellow-bellied (Red-breasted) Sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus v. ruber*. Woodbury (Condor 40 (3): 125. 1938) observed the Rufous Hummingbird feeding from workings on willow trees of the sapsucker, *S. v. nuchalis*. Woodbury did not mention whether other food sources were generally available in the vicinity. In the present instance there were very few flowers present in the small clearing where the birds were observed, and none in the surrounding virgin Douglas Fir forest.—R. WIEGERT, Dept. of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Head-scratching and Wing-stretching of Woodpeckers.—The Heinroths state that most passerines scratch their heads "indirectly", or "hinterherum", by lowering one wing and passing the foot over it and that woodpeckers in general do the same unless wishing to clean a corner of the bill momentarily (Heinroth and Heinroth, Die Vögel Mitteleuropas, vol. 1, p 315. Berlin. 1924-26). My observations made on six species of American woodpeckers, however, showed that they all scratched "directly"; i.e., without lowering the wing. I have watched this type of head-scratching, almost daily, among six hand-raised individuals in an aviary: male and female Yellow-shafted Flickers (*Colaptes auratus*), two female Red-bellied Woodpeckers (*Centurus carolinus*), a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) and a Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*). The head-scratching may be done by itself or in association with preening. In the latter case a woodpecker passes its bill over the oil-gland at the base of the tail, rubs a foot with its bill, then lowers the head to one side and scratches it, as if passing on the oil by means of the foot. I have also observed direct head-scratching in the field. These observations included the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos borealis*) on one, and Downy Woodpeckers (*Dendrocopos pubescens*) on repeated occasions. Thus species in five genera of woodpeckers scratch in a manner reported among relatively few other groups of birds (Simmons, Ibis, 99: 178-181, 1957; but cf. Nice and Schantz, Auk, 76: 339-342, 1959).

Among other supposed fixed behavior patterns of the class Aves is the leg-

wing stretch movement (Eibl-Eibesfeldt and Kramer, *Quart. Rev. Biol.*, **33**: 181-211, 1958). Woodpeckers do this in an atypical manner. All of my captive individuals stretch one wing way down without any movement of either foot. One has to be in a favorable position to see this clearly. It is more difficult to observe in the field, but on one occasion I watched a Pileated Woodpecker do a wing stretch while both of its feet were clamped widely apart on a tree trunk. It remained in view during the extreme downward movement of the wing. Koenig has photographed a Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*) wing-stretching in this manner (*Nature Stories from the Vienna Woods*. Crowell. New York. 1958).—LAWRENCE KILHAM, 7815 Aberdeen Road, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

Ash-throated Flycatcher in Alabama.—S. W. Simon (*Auk*, **75**: 469, 1958) summarizes the records of the Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) east of the Mississippi River in the United States—seven specimens and two sight records are listed. To this growing list I would add a specimen I collected November 2, 1958 at Dauphin Island, Alabama. The specimen was identified at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural History by Dr. Robert J. Newman as *Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens*. The specimen is now No. 4645.1a in the Florida State University bird collection. This is the first record of the species in Alabama (Thomas A. Imhof, personal communication).—LOVETT E. WILLIAMS, JR., *Wildlife Research Unit, A.P.I., Auburn, Alabama*.

New Record of the Eastern Barn Swallow in Micronesia.—The Eastern Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica gutturalis*), which normally winters as far south as Australia, has been reported as a fall and winter migrant in western Micronesia by several observers. (Baker, *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.*, **107**: 65, 1948) reported swallows of this Asiatic subspecies in the Palau Islands, Western Carolines, in September, 1945 and on Guam, Marianas Islands, in October. Strophlet (*Auk*, **63**: 535, 1946) saw birds on Guam in late October and November. Marshall (Condor, **51**: 221, 1949) reported immature Barn Swallows from Saipan, Tinian in the Marianas and from the Palaus between October and February. These birds are apparently regular winter visitors to the Marianas and Western Carolines. No observations of Barn Swallows in the central or eastern Caroline Island archipelago have been recorded.

On the Island of Moen, Truk Atoll (7° N. Lat., 152° E. Long.), in the eastern Carolines, some 560 nautical miles southeast of Guam and 1040 nautical miles east of Palau, eleven Barn Swallows were observed on December 30 and 31, 1957. The birds were seen perched on electric wires on the northwest tip of the island, and were noted catching insects in flight, in company with Caroline Swiftlets (*Collocalia inquieta rukensis*). They remained near a flat marshy area covered by heavy growth of *Phragmites karka*. A bird collected on January 1, 1958 proved to be a young male with much subcutaneous fat. Testes measured 3.5 mm. It is now #570101-0101 in the collection of the Pacific Island Central School. On December 11, 1958, six Swallows were again observed in the same area. The birds remained on Truk for about one week.—JOHN H. BRANDT, *Truk, East Caroline Islands*.

South American migrant swallows of the genus *Progne* in Panama and northern South America; with comments on their identification and molt.—More birds of the Temperate Zone of South America migrate across the Equator than has been supposed (*cf.* Zimmer, *Auk*, **55**: 405-410, 1938). This is true of the