

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