

Of the two races of the Barn Swallow known to occur in this central Gulf Coast region, the northern form (*H. r. erythrogaster*) is an abundant spring and fall migrant, and is present (at Pensacola) from early April until late in May and from early August until the last of October. Its nearest known nesting point is in extreme northwestern Alabama, 300 miles north of the Gulf Coast. The other race is the comparatively rare Gulf Coast Barn Swallow (*H. r. insularis*), a pale-breasted form discovered and described by T. D. Burleigh (Occ. Papers, Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., 11: 179-183, 1942), who found it nesting on the islands along the Mississippi coast. Burleigh noted this form only along the actual Gulf beaches, and reported that he had never seen it inland, whereas the abundant northern form covers the whole region during its sojourn. In spring, when the northern birds are in fresh, bright plumage, the pale-breasted Gulf Coast birds can be identified in the field with ease and certainty; though, when the northern birds return in August accompanied by many pale-breasted young-of-the-year, the separation of the two forms in the field is no longer possible.

Prior to the publication of Burleigh's description of the Gulf Coast form, I had several times seen Barn Swallows along the Gulf beaches near Pensacola in June and July, but I had missed the significance of the paleness of the under parts of these birds and had considered them to be mere stragglers of the northern form. Dates of these occurrences, taken from my journal, are: July 4, 1925 (1 bird); June 21, 1931 (1); July 16, 1933 (1); June 23, 1940 (2); and July 19, 1942 (2). These birds were, I now believe, representatives of *H. r. insularis*. The parent birds at the nest recorded in the present note were seen to be pale-breasted, noticeably paler than the brightly colored birds that had passed through this region a month earlier. The presence of these birds on an Army reservation precluded the shooting of specimens for subspecific identification, but it seems not unreasonable to call them *insularis* rather than *erythrogaster*, and to ascribe this first nesting to be recorded from Florida to the near-by Gulf Coast Barn Swallow and not to the distant northern form.

After Burleigh had discovered the Gulf Coast form but before he had published his description of it, he had found a thriving nesting colony at Fort Morgan, Alabama (Auk, 58: 261-262, 1941), thus extending the known breeding range 57 miles eastward from the point of discovery. The present note extends the known range another 43 miles eastward, to a point in Florida 14 miles east of the Alabama state line.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, 2006 E. Jordan St., Pensacola, Florida.

The Red Phalarope in Florida.—On October 29, 1946, the junior author found a fresh specimen of the Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) on the three-mile bridge that spans Pensacola Bay, Florida. The bird had apparently been killed in flight by striking some overhead electric power cables and had fallen into the roadway. The specimen is now Number 134 in the collection of Miss L. E. Pate, of Pensacola.

On December 23, 1938, a living bird of this species was found in a dazed condition (as from a collision in flight) at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, and was brought to the senior author for identification. The bird later recovered its powers of flight and was released.

Howell (Florida Bird Life, 1932) records but two specimens of this phalarope from Florida. As well as can be determined by the authors from available data, the specimen recorded herein is only the third from the state.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, 2006 E. Jordan St., Pensacola, and MALETA M. (MRS. J. F.) WERNICKE, Gull Point, Florida.