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Female Tree Swallow lays three clutches during one breeding season.—The Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) usually lays a second clutch only in response to the disturbance or failure of the first (Kuerzi, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.Y. 52–53:1–52, 1941; Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 179, 1942; Chapman, Bird Banding 26:45–70, 1955). Wedemeyer (Bird Lore 36:100–105, 1934), however, reported that Tree Swallows in his study area in Montana sometimes raised two broods. No instance of a female laying three clutches in one breeding season has been recorded previously.

For the past two years (1980, 1981) I have been conducting a study of the social behavior of the Tree Swallow in a salt marsh on the south shore of Long Island, New York (see Schaeffer, EBBA News 34:216–222, 1972, for a description of the area).

On 18 May 1981, I banded an adult Tree Swallow (U.S.F.W.S. aluminum band 960-27903) caught in Box 13 of my nest-box trail. At this time there were four eggs in the nest. I recaptured this bird in the same box on 19 May (five eggs) and on 21 May (six eggs). Behavioral observations indicated that this bird was a female although she was not seen incubating the eggs in Box 13 and no brood patch was apparent. After 21 May, this female and her probable mate were seen flying back and forth between Box 13 and Box 23 (40 m away), frequently perching on and entering Box 23. The female and her male abandoned Box 13 on 25 May. The next census of Box 13 on 13 July showed that the only remaining egg contained a partially developed embryo.

On 30 May, one egg was discovered in Box 23 even though the nest cup was not lined with feathers as is usual in Tree Swallows. On 31 May two eggs were in the nest and the box was defended by female 27903 and another bird. On 1 June there were two eggs (♀ 27903 was captured in the box) and on 2 June, three eggs were discovered. The female was never seen incubating and the three eggs were cold on 5 June. The disappearance of all three eggs prior to the next census on 13 July precluded the determination of their fertility.

On 10 June two eggs were discovered in Box 16, 125 m from Box 23. Box 16 contained a nest completed and lined with feathers then abandoned by a pair of swallows in the middle of May. Female 27903 was captured in Box 16 while incubating five eggs on 15 June. She successfully hatched all five eggs (26 June) and fledged all five nestlings (18 July). It is not known if female 27903 retained the same mate for each clutch. The Tree Swallow has been shown to have the ability to lay two and possibly three fertile clutches in one breeding season.

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Infanticide by a Purple Martin.—Purple Martins (*Progne subis*) have been known to remove the young of other species from cavities (Nicholson, Auk 65:600–601, 1948), and they are capable of inflicting serious injury on other adults in intraspecific fighting (Brown, Bird-Banding 48:273, 1977). This note reports an instance of the killing of a brood of young Purple Martins by another female, a behavior not previously reported for this species.

The colony is an aluminum house with 12 cavities located in Jacksonville, Florida. On 12 May 1981, all cavities were occupied by Purple Martins, and cavity S6 contained four eggs. On 13 May, three eggs had hatched. The young developed normally for the first five days,