

never observed to prey on adults, nestlings, or eggs of the Barn Swallow. Bent (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 211, 1958), however, reported that Great-tailed Grackles (*Cassidix mexicanus*) ate eggs and nestlings of other birds. McIlhenny (Auk 54:274-295, 1937) presented no evidence of Boat-tailed Grackle predation on the eggs and nestlings of other avian species in Louisiana.

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**Clapper Rail feeding on water snake.**—The ornithological literature makes no reference to reptiles as food of the Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris*). On 2 May 1974 I observed a Clapper Rail feeding in a salt marsh ditch about 50 m from open water in Buzzards Bay, Mattapoisett, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. When I arrived, the bird was throwing from side to side a snake approximately 40 cm in length. I watched the bird for about one minute as it tore the entrails of this specimen. I flushed the bird and found a recently killed water snake (*Natrix sipedon*). Most of the entrails had been removed. I do not know exactly how the snake was killed or if it was killed by the Clapper Rail.—JAMES G. HOFF, *Southeastern Massachusetts Univ., Dartmouth, MA 02747. Accepted 2 Aug. 1974.*

**An additional record of two Tree Swallow females using the same nest box.**—Although the Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) is normally a monogamous species, Farber (Wilson Bull. 84:204, 1972) reported an apparent case of polygyny in that species and Bent (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 179, 1942) reports several instances of more than two adult Tree Swallows occupying the same nest site.

On 29 May 1974, I encountered a nest of Tree Swallows in a nest box near Washington, Macomb Co., Michigan, which contained 11 eggs. On that date I was able to capture and band three of four birds which remained near and defended the nest box. Two of the four birds were females; both had well-developed brood patches, although one was much duller than the other. A third bird was judged to be a male, as no brood patch was present. The fourth bird, thought to be a male, was more cautious and could not be trapped.

Hatching occurred on 8 or 9 June and was synchronized, since 11 young of about the same size were present on my subsequent visits on 12, 13, and 19 June. However, beginning on 19 June and continuing thereafter, only three adults were seen feeding and defending the nest; all were banded and thus excluded the fourth bird which I was never able to capture.

During a 1 hour period (1300-1400 EST) on 20 June I recorded 82 feedings by the three adults, 35 by the dull female and the remainder by the other two adults. Most feedings consisted of leafhoppers (Cercopidae: Homoptera). On 20 June I banded and measured the 11 young. Two of the three smallest young were missing (and presumably had died and been removed) on a visit on 27 June. All nine of these young fledged before my next visit on 6 July, when the nest was found with 2-3 cm of excrement atop the grasses.