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Brewer's Blackbird parasitizes Tree Swallow.—On 16 May 1988, at the Creston Valley Wildlife Management Area in southeastern British Columbia, I found a freshly laid Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) egg in a nest box. The egg was compared to Brewer's Blackbird eggs in nearby nests and matched closely both in color (green-blue with irregular brown splotches) and size (5.1 g). A pair of Tree Swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*) were occupying the box (i.e., defending against conspecifics) at the time and had completed nest building several days earlier. On 17 May, the resident female swallow laid the first egg of a six egg clutch. I visited the nest next on 6 June, and found six one-day old swallows (mean mass = 2.7 ± 0.3 g [SD]) and one young blackbird (mass = 11.4 g). On 13 June, the young swallows were alive but the blackbird chick was dead. The parasitized swallow nest was located near a loose colony (N = 9 pairs) of Brewer's Blackbirds. First egg dates for the two species in the Creston area are similar: Tree Swallow, 5 May (unpubl. data); Brewer's Blackbird, 7 May (Butler et al. 1986, *The birds of the Creston Valley and southeastern British Columbia*, Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper No. 58). In addition, both species have incubation periods lasting 12–14 days (unpubl. data; Butler et al., loc. cit.). Intraspecific nest parasitism has not been reported previously for the Brewer's Blackbird. It is surprising that a cavity-nesting Tree Swallow was chosen as a host, as Tree Swallows defend their nests vigorously, especially just prior to egg laying. In addition, the entrance hole to the nest box was only 37 mm in diameter and extended for approximately 75 mm.

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