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Male Eastern Bluebird rears four broods during one nesting season.—The Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) is multi-brooded and rears either two or three broods over most of its range. Peakall (1970) found that: (1) two broods are reared in most of the range, (2) three broods are common in the central portion of the range, and (3) one brood is most common in Canada. Although four clutches of eggs have been reported (Laskey 1943, Thomas 1946), the maximum number of successful broods to be reported is three. This paper reports a male Eastern Bluebird that apparently reared four broods during the 1987 nesting season by alternately mating with two females.

The study area consisted of an improved pasture located in Cullman County, Alabama. Nest-boxes were equipped with shutter-traps (Fischer 1944) and placed along fencerows.

Adult Bluebirds were banded with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service aluminum bands. Observations of nesting bluebirds were limited to one or two visits per week to check nest contents and to one trapping session per nest. A trapping session consisted of 1–2 h of observing a nest-box until both members of a presumed pair (i.e., one adult of each sex) were trapped upon entering the box to feed nestlings. During the trapping sessions, no more than one bluebird of each sex was observed in the area containing the nest-boxes, and it is, therefore, assumed that the adults trapped at a nest were a mated pair.

On 31 May 1987, a male Eastern Bluebird, previously banded as a nestling 26 July 1986, was trapped in nest-box #9 after entering to feed the two-day-old brood of an unbanded female who was trapped and banded at that time. A nest containing one egg was located 163.5 m away in box #6 on that day. On 24 June 1987, the male was trapped in box #6, while caring for the second brood with another unbanded female who also was trapped and banded. On 18 July 1987, the male was trapped at the third nest after entering box #8 (located 98.1 m from box #6) to feed the two-day-old brood of the original mate. The male was trapped again with the second female at box #6 on 12 August 1987 while caring for a three-day-old brood. All four broods successfully produced fledglings ($N = 5, 5, 3,$ and $3,$ respectively).

Eastern Bluebirds exhibit a predominately monogamous mating system (Gowaty 1981); therefore, most nesting reports have been based on monogamously paired birds. Polygyny has been reported (Pontius 1928, Gowaty 1983); however, literature documentation is limited. Although the observations described here suggest a polygynous relationship, that conclusion may not be warranted. For example, even at nests with color-banded individuals and more intensive observations than these, Gowaty and Karlin (1984) found that patterns of parental care did not necessarily reflect genetic kinship between putative parents and offspring. In addition, adult male Eastern Bluebirds have been documented to act as helpers (Pinkowski 1975) and to adopt (Pinkowski 1978). The observations reported here may not have been extensive enough to ascertain the actual relationship between the male and his apparent mates and nestlings. However, the observation of an adult male Eastern Bluebird participating in rearing four broods in one nesting season is unique and contributes to our knowledge of the wide range of variability found in the complex mating systems of the species.

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A group of young Peregrine Falcons prey on migrating bats.—Although Peregrine Falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) hunt primarily avian prey, they have been known to kill and eat bats when the opportunity arises (e.g., Stager 1941, Sprunt 1951, Sick 1961, Baker 1962, Albuquerque 1978, Pierson and Donahue 1983, Sherrod 1983:59, Palmer 1988). Most observations have been made in southern regions, chiefly in the southern hemisphere, and usually involve Peregrines taking advantage of easily obtainable prey where large concentrations of bats gather at dawn and dusk. Few detailed observations of Peregrine bat-hunting behavior have been published however, especially for Peregrines in the northern United States.

On the mornings of 30 August, 2 September and 10 September 1989, five juvenile Peregrine Falcons which had been recently released from a hacking tower near Lake Michigan in northeastern Illinois, were observed preying upon three species of migrating bats (silver-haired, *Lasionycteris noctivagans*; big brown, *Eptesicus fuscus*; and red, *Lasiurus borealis*). The falcons, observed daily from dawn until dark during the entire summer and fall, killed many bats on all three mornings when the bats, migrating across Lake Michigan, did not reach the cover of the Illinois shoreline before daybreak. Twenty-eight kills were seen over the three days, and indirect evidence of at least 15 more kills was found. Skies were clear to partly cloudy with gentle north-northeast winds (2–9 km/h) on all three days, and temperatures were mild (21°–25°C). Most kills took place between 06:00 and 10:30 CST.

The falcons were still learning to hunt and had made their first kills only two weeks or so previously (large insects and small passerines). When hunting for bats, the falcons scanned the horizon over the lake while perched on boulders, cement breakwaters, dead trees, or tall utility poles. The falcons were usually within 10–30 m of the water's edge, and at intervals of 2–100 m from each other. Bats migrated in a south-southwest direction across Lake Michigan, and during peak arrival times appeared at a rate of approximately 1/min. They usually flew 10–30 m above the water's surface, and arrived singly or in groups of only two to four at a time rather than in dense flocks. Their irregular flight and distinctive fluttery wingbeat made them easy to distinguish against the horizon. Kills usually took place as follows. One or more falcons would fly out over the water in fast, direct flight to intercept an approaching bat. Most bats were intercepted 50–100 m from shore, although some were caught much farther away and some were not caught until they reached land. The first falcon to fly out after a bat was followed immediately by two to four of the others, and all would quickly but silently converge on the prey. Upon reaching the prey, the falcons became vocal, emitting playful screams (Sherrod 1983:189) as they extended their talons and began an erratic attack, diving and swooping at the bat. They did not stoop at the bat from great