Volcano-tectonic (VT) earthquakes are interpreted as resulting from fault slip induced by magma pressurisation and analysis of VT earthquakes can provide information on the magma storage and transport system, and magma-induced stress states. The Soufrière Hills volcano, Montserrat, has been active intermittently since 1995. Early in the eruption numerous VT earthquakes were recorded with hypocentres deeper than 5 km, occurring across a broad region of the system. Since the breakout of magma, VT swarms have been less abundant, constrained to depths less than 4 km, and concentrated around the assumed magmatic conduit. Starting in late 2007 several short-lived (less than 1 hr) swarms of VT earthquakes have been identified. Here we examine seismic data recorded in October-December 2007 during the ~2 month deployment of 29 continuous recording 3-component instruments as part of the SEA-CALIPSO experiment, combined with 10 stations of the existing MVO network. We compare seismic events from VT swarms recorded during this time period, exploring spatial distributions, source mechanisms and relationships of the events to the magma system.