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Prothonotary Warbler nest in Eastern Bluebird Box in Johnston County, Oklahoma.— Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) nest boxes provide cavities for bluebirds and many other species. Carolina Chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*), Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*), Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*), and White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) have been documented nesting in bluebird boxes in Oklahoma (Carter 1981, Wood and Patton 2003). Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), and other secondary cavity nesting species also use bluebird boxes (Pinkowski 1975).

In May 2003, Joe Barnett, a volunteer at Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge, reported an unusual clutch of eggs in a bluebird box northeast of the Refuge office. I checked the box on 29 May, and it contained 3 Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) eggs. A female warbler was incubating the nest, although she left the nest as I approached the box. The bluebird box was located at the interface of 2 habitat types. The box faced west over a grassy area and rowcrop field. However, immediately behind the box to the east was a bottomland hardwood stand of willows (*Salix spp.*) and oaks (*Quercus spp.*). The bluebird box had a metal snake guard and was in good condition.

All 3 warbler eggs hatched on 3 June, and I banded and weighed the nestlings on 13 June. The nestlings weighed 11.0, 10.5, and 10.0 g. The nestlings fledged on 18 June, and the box was not used by any other birds the remainder of the breeding season. Prothonotary Warblers nested nearby in the bottomland hardwood stand, and the nearest active bluebird box was 50 m W of the box the warblers used for nesting. The presence of a nesting pair of bluebirds nearby may have allowed the Prothonotary Warblers access to a bluebird box that would otherwise be unavailable to the warblers.

Two unsuccessful nesting attempts by Prothonotary Warblers in bluebird boxes were documented at Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge in 1999 and 2001 (Wood and Patton 2003). Both nests were lost to predators during the incubation stage. Petit et al. (1987) reported that only 5% of bluebird boxes were used by Prothonotary Warblers in flooded riparian habitat in Tennessee. However, my observation is of warblers using a bluebird box in different landscape context (i.e., agricultural and forest stands juxtaposed) compared with the riparian-habitat box placement of Petit et al. (1987). Although there is a paucity of published accounts of Prothonotary Warblers successfully nesting in bluebird boxes, I received several anecdotal accounts of Prothonotary Warblers using bluebird boxes in Texas, Mississippi, and Maryland from the internet listserv CAVNET (<http://bio.fsu.edu/~jameslab/>), but few accounts confirmed successful nesting attempts.

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