This may be true of the mirror image and at least partly responsible for the lack of habituation. Future work considering the preference for M.I.S. over an extended period of time with a variety of species may give some idea as to the adaptive significance of this behavior.

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Wilson Bull., 90(2), 1978, p. 297

***Protocalliphora* infestation in Great Horned Owls.**—On 5 May 1977, 6.4 km southwest of Foley, Minnesota, I collected several dipteran larvae from the ear cavities of a nestling Great Horned Owl, *Bubo virginianus*. I raised the larvae to adult flies, which were identified by Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U.S. National Museum as *Protocalliphora avium* Shannon and Dobroscky. The adult flies resemble blue-bottle flies, but belong to the family Calliphoridae; the blow flies. *Protocalliphora* have been found to parasitize a number of raptors, including Long-eared Owls, *Asio otus* (Shannon and Dobroscky, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 14:247–253, 1924), and Red-tailed Hawks, *Buteo jamaicensis*, Red-shouldered Hawks, *Buteo lineatus*, and Cooper's Hawks, *Accipiter cooperii* (Sargent, Auk 55:82–84, 1938). I found dipteran infestations to be quite common in Great Horned Owl and Red-tailed Hawk nestlings in central Minnesota. During the past 2 years, 41 of 73 (56%) Red-tailed Hawks, and 25 of 46 (54%) Great Horned Owls that I banded were infested. The larvae were located in the ear cavities of most nestlings although some were found in the nape area. Unfortunately, only from the one nest did I have the dipterans precisely identified. Other raptors may also be afflicted with this parasite, but there appear to be few documented cases. *Protocalliphora* eggs are apparently deposited in the nest debris; the larvae suck blood intermittently for 14–20 days and pupate for about 10 days before the adult flies emerge (Coutant, J. Parasitol. 1:135–150, 1915). The blood-sucking larvae usually do not seriously harm large species; however, they may weaken, kill, or force smaller passeriformes from their nests (Johnson, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 22:131–135, 1929).—ROBERT T. BOHM, *520 7th Ave. North, Sauk Rapids, MN 56379.* *Accepted 21 Feb. 1978.*

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Territorial defense of a nectar source by a Palm Warbler.—Territorial defense of nectar has been documented in several species of wintering parulids, for example: Cape May Warbler, *Dendroica tigrina* (Kale, Auk 84:120–121, 1967; Emlen, Wilson Bull. 85:71–74, 1973), Palm Warbler, *D. palmarum* (Emlen, op. cit.), and Yellow-rumped Warbler, *D. coronata* (Woolfenden, Auk 79:713–714, 1962). It is the purpose of this note to document further the defense of a nectar source by a Palm Warbler and the disproportionate amount of time it spent chasing conspecifics from flowers as compared with the time spent chasing 2 other parulid species.

The following observations were made over a 5 h period (07:00–12:18) in Bayside Park, Miami, Florida on 9 March 1975. An unbanded Palm Warbler was observed