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Intraspecific nest parasitism by Sharp-tailed Grouse.—Intraspecific nest parasitism by species of Tetraoninae rarely has been documented. In 83 studies including more than 6000 clutches (Bergerud and Gratson, *Adaptive Strategies and Population Ecology of Northern Grouse*, Univ. Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1988), only two authors suggested that intraspecific nest parasitism had occurred. Darrow (*in Bump et al., The Ruffed Grouse, Life History—Propagation—Management*, The Holling Press, Inc., Buffalo, New York, 1947) stated . . . “a number of grouse nests have been found in which there was every indication that two hens contributed to the clutch present,” after examination of more than 2000 Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) nests in New York from 1930 to 1942. Martin (*J. Field Ornithol.* 55:250–251, 1984) gave evidence that 4 of >150 nests of Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*) monitored over three years in Manitoba were parasitized. Here I report one instance of Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) nest parasitism among approximately 120 nests (first through fourth) examined over a 4-year period in southern Manitoba, 49°10'N, 100°13'W.

On 18 May 1984 I approached for the first time the nest of a yearling I had captured and radio-tagged on 17 April at a lek 8 km away. The female flushed, and I numbered and measured the length and breadth of 17 eggs. I returned to inspect the clutch on 29 May after detecting that the female was no longer attending the clutch and remained 1.5 km away. An unbanded sharptail flushed from the nest and I numbered and measured each of five additional eggs. On 5 and 10 June I again returned and “flushed” an unbanded female from the nest; clutch size remained at 22. I returned on 17 June to capture the female and found that 20 of 22 eggs had hatched. An unbanded hen with >15, day-old chicks was within 10 m of the nest. Unfortunately, she did not respond well to a chick distress call and was not captured. I could not determine from egg dimensions which eggs were laid by which hen. Because of the number of eggs that hatched and the large number under the marked hen (only Hamerstrom, *Wilson Bull.* 51:105–120, 1939, reports ≥ 17 eggs for a clutch) I suspect that both hens were laying eggs simultaneously.

Financial support was provided by a Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada grant to A. T. Bergerud; I thank A. T. Bergerud and the Wildlife Branch of The Manitoba Dept. of Natural Resources.—MICHAEL W. GRATSON, *Dept. Biology, Univ. Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2, Canada.* (Present address: *Box 454, Mackay, Idaho 83251.*) Received 16 June 1988, accepted 24 Aug. 1988.

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Willow Flycatcher nestling parasitized by larval fly, *Protocalliphora cuprina*.—Blowfly larvae of the genus *Protocalliphora* (Diptera: Calliphoridae) are hematophagous parasites that feed on nestlings of nidicolous birds. With the exception of *P. aenea* (Halstead, unpubl. data) and *P. hirudo* which are subcutaneous parasites, all other Nearctic species of *Protocalliphora* are intermittent ectoparasites that live largely in the nest material (Gold and Dahlsten 1983, *Wilson Bull.* 95:560–572, 1983). Death of the host from infestation is uncommon (Whitworth 1976, Ph.D. diss., Utah State Univ., Logan, Utah; Gold and Dahlsten 1983). This note reports the first occurrence of *P. cuprina* on the Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*).

On July 16, 1987, while banding Willow Flycatcher nestlings in Long Meadow, a Sierran montane meadow, elevation 2135 m, in Fresno County, California, we found a blowfly larva feeding near the cloaca of one nestling. The larva was collected, reared to adulthood, and sent to the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA-ARS for identification. Since banding was initiated in 1983, 33 nestlings from 26 nests have been banded. No other blowfly larvae were noticed during this time.

Sabrosky (pers. comm., unpubl. data) reports 12 hosts for *P. cuprina*, of which two are flycatchers, the Dusky Flycatcher (*E. oberholseri*) and Western Flycatcher (*E. difficilis*). Our information adds the Willow Flycatcher to the hosts of *P. cuprina*.

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Flexible incubation system and prolonged incubation in New Zealand Snipe.—Shorebirds of the family Scolopacidae (Charadriiformes) have a wide variety of mating systems (Jenni 1974, Pitelka et al. 1974, Pienkowski and Greenwood 1979). Monogamy, with shared incubation of the same clutch, is presumed to be the primitive mating system (Jenni 1974, Pitelka et al. 1974). However, in a number of species, male or female emancipation has led to uniparental care by either sex (Hogan-Warburg 1966, Norton 1972, Pitelka et al. 1974, Reynolds 1987), or both sexes incubate different clutches simultaneously (Parmelee and Payne 1973, Hildén 1975, Pienkowski and Greenwood 1979). Species with shared incubation of the same clutch keep the eggs covered almost continuously (Norton 1972), while shorebirds