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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