Let l and p be integers such that $l > p$. It is shown that there exists a constant $\gamma_{p,l}$ such that if $n > n_0(p,l)$ then every graph with n vertices and $[\gamma_{p,l} n^{2-1/p}]$ edges contains a subgraph H with the following property: the vertices of H may be labbeled $x_1, ..., x_l$ and $y_1, ..., y_l$ so that every edge (x_i, y_i), where not both i and j exceed p, is in H.

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