Pósa proved that if \( G \) is an \( n \)-vertex graph in which any two nonadjacent vertices have degree sum at least \( n + k \), then \( G \) has a spanning cycle containing any specified family of disjoint paths with a total of \( k \) edges. We consider the analogous problem for a bipartite graph \( G \) with \( n \) vertices and parts of equal size. Let \( F \) be a subgraph of \( G \) whose components are nontrivial paths. Let \( k \) be the number of edges in \( F \), and let \( t_1 \) and \( t_2 \) be the numbers of components of \( F \) having odd and even length, respectively. For \( n \geq 9k + 4 \), there is a spanning cycle in \( G \) containing \( F \) if any two nonadjacent vertices in opposite partite sets have degree-sum at least \( n/2 + \tau(F) \), where \( \tau(F) = \lceil k/2 \rceil + \epsilon \) (here \( \epsilon = 1 \) if \( t_1 = 0 \) or if \((t_1, t_2) \in \{(1, 0), (2, 0)\} \), and \( \epsilon = 0 \) otherwise). The threshold on the degree-sum is sharp. (Received September 18, 2009)