Fig. 1. Mean hourly intake from B1 and B2 on each day for the following periods: 2 h before the presentation of B2 (*B1 before*), 1 h while B2 was available (*B1 during*, and B2), 2 h after the withdrawal of B2 (*B1 after*), and 19 h intervening between experimental periods (*B1 overnight*).

(1.42 cc), decreased during the next two $\frac{1}{2}$ -h periods (1.19 and 0.91 cc, respectively), and increased sharply during the final $\frac{1}{2}$ -h period (1.63 cc). On the basis of these results, it seems more likely that the level of *B1 before* intake came under

the control of stimuli—such as laboratory noises and other events—occurring regularly at the time of experimentation throughout preshift.

During postshift the *B1 overnight* intake returned to the initial hourly level of

approximately 1 cc; the *B1 after* intake, which had been understandably depressed throughout preshift, also climbed to approximately 1 cc; and the *B1 before* intake declined toward the same level (Fig. 1). Clearly, the changes in the daily pattern of B1 intake induced during preshift were almost entirely cancelled during postshift when B2 no longer contained saccharin solution.

Intake from B2 dropped dramatically on the first day of postshift but remained consistently above each of the mean hourly intake estimates for B1 (Fig. 1). This pattern of results was obtained in each of the 12 Ss. The preference exhibited for B2 over B1 during postshift is not consistent with the notion that contrast effects may occur in this type of situation (Gandelman & Trowill, 1969). On the contrary, the sustained preference suggests the possibility that B2 had acquired durable secondary reinforcing properties.

REFERENCES

- Di LOLLO, V., & MEYER, P. N. Variations in fluid intake following shifts between water and saccharin solution. *Psychonomic Science*, 1970, 18, 55-56.
- GANDELMAN, R., & TROWILL, J. A. Effects of reinforcement shifts upon subsequent saccharin consumption. *Psychonomic Science*, 1969, 15, 25.

ERRATUM

LEE, CHING-TSE, & WONG, P. T. P.

Temperature effect and strain differences in the nest-building behavior of inbred mice. *Psychonomic Science*, 1970, 20 (1), 9-10. In Fig. 1, the strain name on the graph should be changed from C57BL/6J to C57BL/10J.