the tubular lumina in AW groups, especially LPAW. The lack of differences between regimes in staining intensity in the tubule lumina suggests that mucoids are secreted by the distal parts of the nephron at rates proportional to the urine flow. This would result in constant amounts of mucoid in the system at any time on any regime, i.e. the situation that occurred in this study. This idea does not conflict with the hypothesis that mucoids in the distal part of the nephron facilitate uric acid excretion; it merely suggests that mucoid production/secretion rates are not positively responsive to conditions of high uric acid concentration and low urine flow. Thus the apparent increase in urinary mucoid production of pigeons on an HPAW regime observed by McNabb et al. (ibid.) was probably due to high urine flow rates rather than to a direct effect of the high protein diet.

Pigeons for this study were kindly provided by Daniel Johnson, Psychology Department, VPI and SU. This study was supported by NIH grant AM14991.—F. M. Anne McNabb and Roger A. McNabb, *Department of Biology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061.* Accepted 9 Dec. 74.

Band-tailed Gull photographed in Florida.—On 6 June 1970 during a summer bird census at Marco Island, Collier County, Florida, the author and Brian J. Catley found a black-backed gull resting with several Laughing Gulls, *Larus atricilla*, at the edge of a partly filled-in marsh in a resort housing development. We were able to drive up to within 20 feet of the bird and could see that it was only slightly larger than the Laughing Gulls. Closer inspection showed the legs were a bright yellow. The heavy bill was also yellow and had a red tip. In the color slide two narrow blackish blotches were noted on the maxilla within the area of the red tip. The eyes were dark, but the eyelid color was not noted. The head and underparts were pure white, the mantle a slatey black. The secondaries had a narrow white edge that could be seen as the bird flew away from us. There was no white in the tips of the primaries. The white tail had a terminal black band that was slightly wider in the midline.

From color photographs taken by Catley, George E. Watson and Richard L. Zusi of the Smithsonian Institution identified the bird as a Band-tailed Gull, *Larus belcheri*, of South America. Watson comments that the secondaries show some signs of wear and also that the mantle has a brownish cast. The latter characteristic points to the Pacific race, *L. b. belcheri*, but the whiteness of the head and the absence of a gray wash at the base of the neck and extending around to the breast point strongly to the Atlantic race *L. b. atlanticus* Olrog. However, it is not possible to determine the race with certainty as the color of the underwing coverts was not noted (white in *atlanticus*, gray in *belcheri*, Olrog 1967, Condor 69: 42). The blackness on the bill indicated closeness to full breeding plumage. Watson comments that by June individuals of the Atlantic race should be in winter plumage, i.e. head mottled with gray and a black spot on the bill. This might be construed as evidence that the bird was physiologically unusual and therefore acclimatized to Northern Hemisphere seasons, possibly from captivity. However, Olrog (op. cit.) noted a tentative record in May in Panama (Pacific side, presumably *belcheri*) in which the individual also had a white head. The tail feathers should be tipped with white, but the lack of white could have been caused by wear.

Although the bird was free-flying, was not banded, and showed no extreme signs of feather wear, there is still the possibility that it could have been an escape. South American gulls are unusual in captivity, according to a number of zoo people whom I contacted; but Charles P. Chase, a Miami dealer, imported several Band-tailed Gulls in 1968. According to him none escaped from his compound and none was sold to collections in Florida.

Correspondence with the Weather Bureau produced no noteworthy weather pattern preceding the record. Wind patterns are, of course, not adverse to northward movement in the weeks preceding the sighting. A further possibility could be transport by ship. The bird was not found on two subsequent trips in summer and fall.—CLARK S. OLSON, *c/o O. H. Olson, 613 Colfax, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126.* Accepted 10 Dec. 74.

Absence of "individual distance" in three swallow species.—Until recently, swallows have been thought of as "distance" rather than "contact" species. That is, they maintain some critical "individual distance" by aggressive behavior or by retreating, rather than allowing physical contact. Hediger (1942, Wildtiere in Gefangenschaft, 1950. English ed., Wild animals in captivity, London, Butterworth) first suggested separating animals into "contact" and "distance" species. Emlen (1952, Condor 54: 177) reported that perching Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) maintain an individual distance of at least 4 inches (10 cm). Similar situations of spacing have been reporter by Conder (1949, Ibis 91: 649) for Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) and by Grubb (1973, Auk 90: 432) for Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*).

Grubb (ibid.) has recently shown that the concept of "individual distance" cannot always be applied to the Tree Swallow, as during adverse weather the birds sometimes huddle together. Cold weather clumping behavior in Tree Swallows has also been reported by Leck (1972, Cassinia 53: 45). It has been suggested by Leck (ibid.) and Grubb (op. cit.) that such behavior has survival value because the swallows thus conserve energy reserves. Our recent observations seem to indicate that such energy-conserving behavior applies not only intraspecifically but interspecifically as well.

After several warm days in May in southern Massachusetts, the weather suddenly became cold. On the morning (0715) of 28 May 1974, the temperature was a chill 42°F and the sky was overcast. We noticed a group of swallows perched in two rows, one above the other, on telephone wires. We estimated about 100 Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*), accompanied by 6 Barn Swallows, 6 Tree Swallows, and 1 Cliff Swallow.

Most of the Bank Swallows, but not all, were closely pressed to at least one conspecific. These huddled groups varied from 2, 3, or 4 birds to a large group of 40 individuals. Four of the Barn Swallows were at the ends of rows and maintained a distance of several inches between one another or from Bank Swallows, but two Barn Swallows were tightly pressed to Bank Swallows. Some of the Tree Swallows were also huddled to Bank Swallows. Two of these were in the big group of 40 Bank Swallows. A single Tree Swallow was noted pressed against a Bank Swallow farther down the wire. The only attempted aggression apparent during 30 min of observation occurred between these two birds. The Tree Swallow briefly pecked at the head of the Bank Swallow, but the latter refused to move and the two remained pressed together. The single Cliff Swallow maintained its distance from all other