

There remains a slight degree of correlation between the performances under the various given conditions even after the removal of the intelligence differences. The fact that relationships are so low can only indicate that the ability which has been measured in these experiments is largely a specific function, or, otherwise stated, that the reliability of these report experiments is very low.

The relationship between intelligence and the ability to report is specific to three factors: (1) The material upon which the report is made, (2) the method of making the report, (3) the method of scoring, or measuring the report.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*A Study of Emotional Specificity.* (*Amer. Journ. of Psychol.*, xl, No. 4, October, 1928.) Wechsler, D., and Jones, H. E.

*Galvanometric Technique in Studies of Associations.* (*Amer. Journ. of Psychol.*, xl, No. 4, October, 1928.) Jones, H. E., and Wechsler, D.

Two papers on the psycho-galvanic reflex as an indicator of emotional processes which, however, offer little help in overcoming the criticisms raised against the interpretation of the phenomenon.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*An Investigation of Bluffing.* (*Amer. Journ. of Psychol.*, xl, No. 4, October, 1928.) Thelin, E., and Scott, P. C.

Bluffing is defined, for the purpose of this investigation, as "pretending to greater knowledge than is actually possessed." The tests consisted of the presentation to about 150 students of examination papers in English. A number of answers followed each question and the correct answer had to be underlined. Some of the questions and answers were legitimate, others fictitious. The answering of a fictitious question was considered as bluffing, and it was found that bluffing was universal among the students to whom the tests were given. This inference is, however, unwarranted, and the method of the investigation is ill-conceived.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*The Emotional Factor in Neuro-Muscular Hyperthermia [Du rôle de l'affectivité dans l'hyperthermie neuro-motrice].* (*L'Encéph.*, May, 1928.) Porak, R.

The author adopts a theory closely resembling that of Lange and William James, that the affective state of well-being is dependent on sensation due to visceral and neuro-muscular activity. Activity, however, results in slight elevation of temperature, and the conclusion is arrived at that the rise in temperature is proportional to the quality of the activity. The quality of the activity is dependent on the nature of the idea which is associated with it.

The article is illustrated by examples of personal observation.

R. S. GIBSON.