

Water Temperature as an Incentive to Swimming Activities in the Rat.
Wever, E. G.

The rat's incentive to escape by swimming is greatest at low temperatures and least at those near body temperature. High temperatures produce considerable stimulation, but this is apparently of a disorienting character, and results in a relatively inadequate performance.

Intercorrelations of Measures of Ability in the Rat. Commins, W. D.,
McNemar, Q., and Stone, C. P.

A light-discrimination habit does not seem to be related to any of three maze habits or to the learning of a problem box.

Comparative Behaviour of Primates ; Complicated Delayed Reaction Tests.
Harlow, H. F.

Certain of the Old-World monkeys are able to solve two delayed reaction problems concurrently. There is, however, a considerable variation in the different kinds of these primates.

Comparative Behaviour of Primates ; Delayed Reaction Tests on Subnormal Humans. Harlow, H. F., and Israel, R. H.

Idiots and low-grade imbeciles are able to respond successfully to delays of fifteen seconds, with little or no practice ; they appear to be definitely superior, in this respect, to certain monkeys. Subnormal humans do not show greater facility in learning than do Old-World monkeys. The mental capacity of the Catarrhine monkey, as measured by these tests, appears to be equal to that of an idiot with a mental age of about two years.

Antagonistic Visual Discrimination Habits in the White Rat. Krechevsky,
I.

The rapidity and efficiency is improved with successive reversals, until the animal can reverse his behaviour with only a minimum of errors and trials.

Maze Learning after Lesion in the Cervical Cord. Ingebritsen, O. C.

There is no evident relation between the cross-sectional area of cord involved in the lesion and the rate of learning. The fact that limitation of kinæsthetic sensitivity did not produce any discoverable retardation argues against the primary importance of kinæsthesia in maze-learning. The results differ from those observed by Lashley.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Inconstancy of the Formal Structure of the Personality : Experimental Study of the Influence of Mescaline on the Rorschach Test. (Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., July, 1932.) Wertham, F., and Bleuler, M.

The authors compared the Rorschach test under mescaline with that obtained under normal circumstances, and found that in most cases the results were similar. In one case, however, there was a remarkable difference. Under mescaline the personality was described as that of a synthetic intellectual with a grasp of whole situations, unconcerned with details, naturally sociable and enjoying the social side of life.

The test without mescaline gave a personality described as that of an analytic, introverted natural scientist, an observer of and believer in minute

details to the extent of missing a grasp of the whole, hesitant and self-critical. The picture obtained under mescaline was the real personality of the subject as known in life and from his personality study. The authors consider that this result must be due to secondary factors rather than to a direct action of the poisons.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Mathematical Formula of Human Affectivity and Personality [*La fórmula matemática de la afectividad y de la personalidad humana*]. (*Actualidad Médica Mundial*, August, 1932.) Lezama, L. A.

This article is an attempt to represent personality in the form of a geometrical figure. The author concludes that the most modern conceptions of universal energy applied to all vital phenomena, the theory of hereditary degeneration, the information furnished by certain psychiatric clinical pictures, and the data supplied by criminologists as to the psychogenesis of guilt, all lead us to represent the phenomena of affectivity as belonging to the "Universal Entropy". All energy which transforms itself produces entropy. The human personality produces entropy in the form of affectivity. Clinical psychiatry and criminology show that affectivity is a product of convergent causalities. The phenomena of refraction and of personality are homologous; and as the former can be represented by a kinematic equation, so also can the latter. The personal constitutional variations which are concerned in all psychopathic states can be shown by the vector radii of a circle.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

The Significance of Early Personal History for Certain Personality Traits (*Amer. Journ. Psychol.*, vol. *xliv*, October, 1932.) Wang, C. K. A.

From a study of ascendance—submission and introversion—extroversion in 358 undergraduate students in the University of Chicago, the author comes to the following general conclusions:

The traits leading to ascendance are reading omnivorously for pleasure and taking part in games at every opportunity; those leading to submission are favouring languages in high school, reading very little for pleasure and having limited companionship.

Significant for introversion were having few playmates as a child, indulging in few social amusements, participating rarely in games at school and having few or no friends; for extroversion were having many playmates, participating in games at every opportunity and being admired by associates.

From the point of view of suggestibility it was ascertained that children born to parents under 25 years of age had a tendency to be highly suggestible. Participation in games at every opportunity and in many kinds of religious activities seemed to be connected with low suggestibility, whereas participation in games only when asked or urged seems to be connected with high suggestibility.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

A Study of Behaviour Problems. (*Psychol. Clinic*, vol. *xxi*, June-August, 1932.) Mendenhall, G. S.

Five hundred children (400 boys and 100 girls) were studied. Such children may be presented for examination either for educational or disciplinary reasons, or for both. School retardation may be found in either