

*Sociability of Abnormal Children and Social Child Psychology.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xii, May, 1933.) Schneersohn, F.

The paper deals with sociability as a mental test of child groups. There are three forms of child collectives—family, local and school. The children's general conduct was studied, and a special watch was kept upon their play. Asociability was found in mentally retarded and in nervous children. Childhood is the source and reservoir of free creativity for the entire lifetime. The play content proves to be an organic expression of the child's emotion and fantasy. Emotion and fantasy are organically connected and must be considered together. Normal play is always elastic, and never has the mechanical monotony of organized games.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Investigations with Rorschach's Psycho-Diagnostic Test among Normal Spanish Children* [*Investigaciones con el psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach en niños normales españoles*]. (*Arch. de Neurobiología*, vol. xii, Sept.–Oct., 1932.) Maza, A. L.

Rorschach's test consists of ten standardized pictures obtained by folding sheets of paper on which ink blots have been made. The cards are presented in order to the subject, who is asked what he thinks they resemble. The responses are classified under certain types. The subjects of the present investigation consisted of 100 children (50 of either sex) between the ages of 10 and 13 years. The number of responses obtained was less than that reported for Swiss, German and French children, but the reaction-time was quicker. Types of response classified as "abstract" were conspicuous by their absence. There were more responses of the "pedantic" type among the girls, as compared with the boys, and the girls also showed a greater tendency to stereotyped responses. As regards differences shown by the various age-groups, as a rule the variety of response and the median reaction-time increased with the age of the subjects, thus giving evidence of development of the intellectual functions. The number of "original" responses showed an irregular rise from ten to thirteen years of age. There is evidence of a greater age-development in boys as compared with girls.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Classification of the Responses to Rorschach's Psycho-Diagnostic Test* [*La clasificación de las respuestas en el psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach*]. (*Arch. de Neurobiología*, vol. xiii, Jan.–Feb., 1933.) Salas, J.

This paper is based upon the results in 210 cases, including some cases of manic-depressive psychosis in which the test was applied during a lucid interval. The main types of response are classified as "mass" or general (G), "detailed" (D), "shape" (F), and "movement" (B). There are a number of combinations of these types, and also of what may be called sub-types. We also have "original" (O) responses. The paper is illustrated by examples of these several types of response.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*A New Interpretation of the Rorschach Test.* (*Psychol. Rev.*, vol. xl, March, 1933.) Shirey, H.

The writer points out that the Rorschach test indicates the degree of integration of the perceptual processes, not the kind of training as assumed by Rorschach. The test is in the final analysis a means of determining the degree of differentiation of the perceptual processes.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Instinct and Intelligence in Insects.* (*Character and Personality*, vol. i, Dec., 1932.) Hingston, Major R. W. G.

Interesting examples are given of the working of instinct in ants and wasps. The following features of instinct are noted: its perfection, inflexibility and wisdom. Yet instinct is a blind impulsive force, and contrasts unfavourably with intelligent behaviour. The author concludes that instinct and intelligence are found together in varying proportions throughout the whole animal kingdom.

F. H. HEALEY.