

improvement under the distractions seems, however, to decrease with increased duration of the distractions. While the distractions appear to produce greater effort, and, consequently, to increase the actual amount of work done, they also tend to increase the number of errors. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*The Differential Limen for Matching Spectral Colours by Subjects with Normal Colour Vision.* (*Journ. Compar. Psychol.*, vol. xviii, p. 437, Dec., 1934.) Benedict, A. A., Gorham, J. E., Higgins, G. C., and Lauer, A. R.

Two series of experiments, using 21 subjects, were made to ascertain the amount of error made in matching colours. Different points in the spectrum were chosen as stimulus bands. A marked tendency to under-estimate green was found at lowered intensities. In the longer wave-lengths the reverse holds true. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Visual Acuity and its Relation to Brightness in Chimpanzee and Man.* (*Journ. Compar. Psychol.*, vol. xviii, p. 333, Dec., 1934.) Spence, K. W.

The chimpanzee has about the same order of visual acuity as that of man. The acuity of one of the two animals tested was about the same as that of the human adult control, and definitely superior to that of a five-year-old child control. In both human and chimpanzee subjects the visual acuity varied directly as the logarithm of the brightness of the test objects. Chimpanzees do not appear to be definitely superior in visual acuity to monkeys. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Auditory Perceptibility: Acuity and Dominance.* (*Psychol. Clinic*, vol. xxii, p. 220, 1933-34.) Twitmyer, E. B., and Nathanson, Y.

It is necessary for the clinical psychologist to determine the degree of auditory perceptibility, if he is to make a correct diagnosis. The methods usually employed are unsatisfactory. An improved method is described in this article. With regard to vocational guidance, it is pointed out that impaired hearing is not always a disability; it may be an asset. Many of the difficulties experienced by the deaf are social and psychological rather than vocational. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Capacity of Monkeys to Solve Patterned String Tests.* (*Journ. Compar. Psychol.*, vol. xviii, p. 423, Dec., 1934.) Harlow, H. F., and Settlage, P. H.

Monkeys are capable of solving complicated pattern string tests, but marked individual differences exist. Specific and generic differences are not proved by this investigation. Monkeys are markedly superior in these tests to all non-primate animals. There is no evidence that anthropoid apes are superior to monkeys in this respect. There is no demonstrable correlation within the primate order, excluding man, of the level of cortical development with the capacity to solve these tests. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Sex Behaviour of the Rat after Removal of the Uterus and Vagina.* (*Journ. Compar. Psychol.*, vol. xviii, p. 419, Dec., 1934.) Ball, J.

The sex tract, exclusive of ovaries and Fallopian tubes, was removed from six rats between the ages of 26 and 36 days. Four of the animals exhibited typical sex activity when subsequently placed with males. It is plain that these organs are not essential in the production of the condition known as "heat". This does not exclude the possibility that these organs may play some part in the psychological mating of the intact animal. But it is apparent that the hormone responsible for the "heat" behaviour pattern affects some other part of the organism in producing this changed reactive condition. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*The Effect of Verbal Suggestion on Output and Variability of Muscular Work.* (*Psychol. Clinic*, vol. xxii, p. 248, 1933-34.) Manzer, C. W.

The problem studied was the effect of telling the subject that his task was "easy", "medium" or "hard", when the task was, actually, of uniform difficulty.