

of any group factor of attention involved in any combination of the attention tests. If attention is involved to any extent in all the measures, then the intelligence tests are at least as good measures of it as are the attention tests. The direct and indirect methods of measuring attention do not measure the same thing, even in the same function, namely reaction time.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Handedness and Ability. (*Amer. Journ. Psychol.*, April, 1931.)
Wilson, M. O., and Dolan, L. B.

The authors studied 975 pupils. The dextrals were found to be only slightly superior to the sinistrals in intelligence, achievement and teachers' ratings. Sinistral girls are slightly superior to sinistral boys. The authors are careful to emphasize that the differences are slight.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Pattern of Abilities among Adult and Juvenile Defectives. (*Univ. of California Publications in Psychology*, vol. v, No. 2, 1931.)
Jones, H. E.

The Stanford-Binet scale was given to 185 juvenile and 271 adult defectives. Tests exceptionally easy for adults are those involving everyday tasks and routine verbal comprehension; those which require rapid adjustment and ingenuity, and those presenting the most novel situations, are exceptionally difficult for adults. There is an absence of clearly-defined steps between the age-levels, for both adults and children; these inequalities are a possible source of fluctuation in I.Q. The custom of giving no tests below a basic age at which all tests are passed may result in a spurious raising of I.Q. Groups equivalent in mental age may present marked differences in the pattern of test success. The superiority of adults in certain tests is attributable to their advantage in length of environmental exposure.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Do Personality Types Exist? (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, March, 1931.) Kluwer, H.

The author considers the reasons which have been advanced against the existence of personality types. He concludes that these reasons are of no significance when we concern ourselves with "types" as defined in modern psychology. The interest in types indicates that behaviour units, comprising disparate variables, are the main concern of many psychologists. Such units certainly exist; and so a "typological psychology" must be developed.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Personality Testing in the Light of the Situational Approach. (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, March, 1931.) Krout, M. H.

Personality is a system of persistent adjustments of an individual, evidenced in responses to given situations. The situational approach is to be preferred to the trait approach; the latter depends upon a