

rats when the colours are not too close together on the spectrum. If these conclusions are valid, we may be led to question the assumption that the cones are the organs of colour vision, providing it can be shown conclusively that the retina of the rat's eye is coneless.
M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Whole and Part Methods in Trial and Error Learning. (*Journ. Comp. Psychol.*, vol. xv, p. 395, June, 1933.) Hanawalt, E. M.

Trained white rats were employed in the experiments, which were concerned with the learning of maze patterns. The part-connecting method proved less economical than the whole method. Practice in establishing connections between adjacent parts during learning contributed very little to final learning. The important factor in causing waste in learning was breaking up the unity of the total pattern. Individual differences among learners seemed to be a factor in learning efficiency, regardless of the method employed.
M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

The Behaviour of Albino Rats in Choosing Food. (*Journ. Comp. Psychol.*, vol. xv, p. 419, June, 1933.) Hausmann, M. F.

Previous experiments have shown that the albino rat, when presented with a food-choice situation, regulates the intake of the various components so as to maintain the total caloric and the total liquid intake fairly constant. In the present investigation a calorically useless substance (saccharin) was substituted for a useful component (sugar). The animals were not deceived by the substitute; after a period of adjustment they regulated their intake of food in accordance with their real tissue needs. The relative intensity of various specific food desires cannot be explained on a mechanistic basis.
M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

The Docile Nature of "Hypotheses". (*Journ. Comp. Psychol.*, vol. xv, p. 429, June, 1933.) Krechevsky, I.

The term "hypothesis" is used to indicate the appearance of systematic modes of response during the pre-solution period in a case of discrimination learning. The experiments were conducted with albino rats. The results were those which would be expected if hypothesis behaviour were docile and purposive. If any behaviour act can be established to be docile and purposive, hypothesis behaviour is definitely so.
M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Hereditary Nature of "Hypotheses". (*Journ. Comp. Psychol.*, vol. xvi, p. 99, August, 1933.) Krechevsky, I.

Thirteen "bright" rats and 14 "dull" rats, previously untrained, together with 20 "average" unselected rats, were run for 14 days in an unsolvable situation. The hypotheses attempted by the animals were observed. The modes of these hypotheses are partly a function of the heredity of the animal. The bright rats seemed to prefer spatial hypotheses, the dull rats preferred non-spatial (visual) hypotheses, and the control rats showed no preference. No general difference in brightness or dullness was found, and it is concluded that "maze-brightness" is a specific response ability.
M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Psychobiological Studies of Social Behaviour in Aves. I: The Effect of Complete Gonadectomy on the Primary Sexual Activity of the Male Pigeon. II: The Effect of Complete and Incomplete Gonadectomy on Secondary Sexual Activity. (*Journ. Comp. Psychol.*, vol. xvi, pp. 25, 59, Aug., 1933.) Carpenter, C. R.

The overt pattern of primary sexual activity was not essentially changed in form by partial or complete castration. Reduction by as much as 85% of the normal amount of testicular tissue did not preclude normal sexual behaviour; but further reduction may reduce the frequency of copulation. The reduction of the frequency of primary sexual activity is a gradual change, and not a sudden