

*The Application of the Pressey X-O Tests to Delinquents.* (*Med.-Legal Journ.*, May-August, 1930.) Erickson, M. H., and Pescor, M. J.

The B form of these tests was given to male and female groups, normal and delinquent. The crossed-out words were analysed by determining total affectivity scores. The circled words were studied by determining total idiosyncrasy scores, and establishing key-words bringing out specific complexes and worries. Delinquents tend to have a higher total affectivity score than normals. There is little difference in respect to total idiosyncrasy scores, and the median scores for specific complexes and worries are almost identical. It is best, in practice, to score the total affectivity first; if abnormal tendencies are shown, the key-words should be used.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Variability of Mental Ratings in Re-tests of Neuro-psychiatric Cases.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, September, 1930.) Schott, E. L.

The variability of mental ratings in adult neuro-psychiatric cases is much greater than that found in normal school-children. This was most marked in subjects with mental disturbance of psychotic degree. Age and level of I.Q. were not found to be important factors. Among the adult cases the women varied more than did the men; this observation was reversed for the children tested. The extent of variability is of value in determining the progress toward normality or increasing abnormality, and indicates the upward or downward trend of mental functioning.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*The Metabolic Rate in Emotional Moods Induced by Suggestion in Hypnosis.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, January, 1930.) Whitehorn, J. C., Lundholm, H., and Gardner, G. E.

The authors' report some observations concerning the relation between emotion and metabolism. They have made records of the metabolic rate, pulse-rate, and respiration-rate in the post-hypnotic state in various subjects, tabulating their results.

They conclude that the mood of anxiety or apprehension hypnotically produced can increase the metabolic rate, and that moods of depression, elation and irritability do not produce any certain increase.

WM. MCWILLIAM.

*Psychology and Hysteria.* (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, August, 1930.) Van der Hoop, J. H.

The author endeavours to divide hysterical conditions into groups, depending on the reaction between the psychism and the character type. He distinguishes five groups: (1) Those cases in which the psychism is of chief importance; (2) those in which hysterical reactions spring from a primitive form of mind; (3) those in which there is an interaction between psychism and extrovert adaptation; (4) those in which there is an interaction