pupil is entitled to "follow thru" in his mental processes.

III. Life is too short for these results to be accomplished by the laboratory alone or chiefly. The value of laboratory work is not in the zoological information gained by means of it. Its chief value is to enable the pupil to appreciate how the information got into the books, to give him skill in working out things for himself, and to use the increased interest he has in handling objects rather than in reading descriptions of them. It appears to me that about one half the time should be given to laboratory and field work, with more emphasis on the latter than is usual, and one half to class room, library and museum. I conceive that very much more use should be made of the library and somewhat less than is customary of the text or the lecture.

IV. I suggest the following for guidance in the selection of forms to be used in the laboratory study. They should be from those groups that have most human meaning; that are most common in the environment of the pupil; that have fewest disagreeable and repelling points; that illustrate best the great underlying processes and relations which we desire the pupil to get. Such a course might very appropriately emphasize the Protozoa, the Worms, the Mollusks, the Arthropods and the Vertebrates, in the laboratory and the field. The library and the museum may very well supply such synoptic view of the other groups as is needed in the first course.

It is quite difficult but quite important to remember that we are concerned to develop human beings and not in a mere logical display of zoological material. There is no necessary correlation between the two processes.

Note on the Present Status of the Gipsy Moth Parasites in New England: L. O. HOWARD.

Some Notes Regarding the Natural History of the Mole Cricket: E. L. WORSHAM.

The Jassidæ of Maine and their Bearing on the Distribution of this Group in America: HERBERT OSBORN.

Collections during the summer of 1913 greatly extend the records of the species in this family for Maine. For the most part these simply extend known range from adjacent localities, but in some cases from such distant points as Michigan, Iowa and even the Rocky Mountain region.

H. V. NEAL,
Secretary

TUFTS COLLEGE, MASS.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

A REGULAR meeting of the Physical Society was held at Columbia University, New York, on February 28, when the program was as follows:

"Radiation Constants of a Nitrogen-filled Tungsten Lamp," by W. W. Coblentz.

"The Villari Critical Point in Ferromagnetic Substances," by S. R. Williams.

"Motion of a Radiating Oscillator," by E. B. Wilson.

"A Method of Rapidly Extracting, Purifying and Compressing Radium Emanation," by William Duane.

"On the Asymmetric Distribution of Velocities of Photo-electrons from Platinum Cathode Films," by Otto Stuhlmann, Jr.

"On the Density of Radiant Action," by William Duane.

"Secondary Electron Emissions from a Hot Cathode Caused by Positive Ion Bombardment," by Irving Langmuir.

A. D. COLE,
Secretary

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE New York Branch of the American Psychological Association met in conjunction with the Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences, at Princeton, on February 23. The program was as follows:

"Some Tests of Efficiency in Telephone Operators," by Dr. H. C. McComas.

"Transfer and Inference in the Substitution Test," by Professor H. A. Ruger.

"A Comparison of the Effects of Strychnine and Caffeine on Mental and Motor Efficiency," by Dr. A. T. Poffenberger.

"A Comparison of Stylus and Key in the Tapping Test," by Dr. H. L. Hollingworth.

Inspection of the Psychological Laboratory of Princeton, and informal reports of work in progress.

"An Experimental Critique of the Binet-Simon Scale," by Carl C. Brigham.

"The Work Curve for Short Periods of Intense Application," by Professor R. S. Woodworth.

"Recall in Relation to Retention," by Dr. Garry C. Myers.

H. L. HOLLINGWORTH,
Secretary