

to interest the student of precious stones and of mind.

OLIVER C. FARRINGTON

*The Anarchist Ideal and Other Essays.* By R. M. WENLEY.

This contribution of Professor Wenley's must be accepted as it is offered, as a record of varied interests. The topics considered, which in part appeal to the man of science, are various. The essay which gives the name to the volume is entirely retrospective in its view and supplies a parallel in Greek life for the independence of thought and the revolt from established conventions, of which theoretical position the anarchist is a practical and an extreme expression; it is a study of the intellectual sources of the anarchist position. Its value consists in broadening the historical aspect of movements which in their modern setting are overshadowed by local situations. Similarly retrospective is the essay upon "Plutarch and His Age." The central position in the volume is given to a review of the early movement towards physiological psychology. This is an able presentation of the philosophical positions which preceded and guided the formation of psychology as a scientific pursuit. The complex origins are traceable primarily to German philosophers as well as to such men as Weber, Fechner, Lotze, Helmholtz and Wundt, whose philosophical interest was joined to their more rigidly scientific investigations. It is Professor Wenley's purpose to supply not a narrative of the contributions of these men, but rather an interpretation of the intellectual movement which guided them towards the consummation to which they severally but differently contributed. On the whole the two educational essays, the one on "Heredity and Education" and the other on the "University in the United States," give ampler opportunity for Professor Wenley's individuality of thought and for the display of the temper of his opinions. By long residence a member of the professorial guild in this country, yet by training and tradition equally at home in the intellectual perspective of English and Scot-

tish universities, he is in a peculiarly favorable position to perform the functions of comparative criticism which he judiciously exercises. Considerate alike of the inevitable shortcomings of educational provisions in the pioneering stage and of the success which has attended them, he retains the fundamental critical attitude in view of old-world standards; he retains also the rare gift of seeing things as they are, despite the enveloping fog which optimism so commonly breeds. The chief note of his complaint is the neglect of individuality and the lack of professional opportunity within academic life for the man of parts, whose development does not conform to the conventional channels of preferment. In a like sympathetic spirit he attempts to portray for English readers some of the peculiar problems which beset American universities, and does so with remarkable success. From beginning to end the volume is characterized by a directness of statement and an insight into relations which gives the whole a higher value than the seemingly casual treatment suggests.

JOSEPH JASTROW

#### THE PHYLOGENETIC RELATIONSHIPS OF THE OYSTERS

DR. JAWORSKI, of Bonn, has given in the "Zeitschrift für Induktive Abstammungs- und Vererbungslehre" an interesting discussion of the phylogenetic relationships of the oysters. The material upon which he bases his new *Ostrea* genealogy was collected in the middle Jurassic (Dogger) of northern Peru.

Jaworski's theory is based on the discovery of a new ostreid in the Peruvian Jurassic of considerable dimensions—approximately those of a large *Ostrea virginica*, though much more massive—characterized by (1) incurved and strongly gyrate umbones (those of *Ostrea sensu stricto* are approximately straight); (2) by a broad and greatly elevated hinge area (that of *Ostrea* is moderately low, and either broad or narrow); (3) by a ligament partly internal and partly external, located in large measure behind the beaks and produced beyond the hinge area proper (that of *Ostrea* is wholly