

The scientific value of the facts and conclusions makes it regrettable that more attention was not paid to the manner of their presentation. The arrangement of the subject matter is not very satisfactory and there is a noticeable tendency to diffuseness and repetition. There is evidence on every page of hasty writing or of inadequate editing and proof-reading. The want of precision in statement frequently leads to ambiguity.

These faults of style detract from the pleasure which the reader would otherwise derive from the interesting subject matter. In this respect the present paper is not peculiar, however, scientific writings being all too frequently deficient in literary form. The effectiveness of much good work in science is diminished through lack of care in its preparation for publication.

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British Antarctic "Terra Nova" Expedition, 1910. Zoology, Vol. 1, No. 1. Fishes by C. TATE REGAN, M.A. 4°. Pp. 54. Pl. I.-XIII. British Museum, Nat. Hist., June 27, 1914.

This is the first of the reports on the Natural History of the expedition conducted by the late Capt. Scott, R.N. The Antarctic fishes obtained comprise twenty-five species, of which four are new generic types and twelve species are new to science. Nearly all are from rather deep water. Most of the species belong to the Nototheniiformes. A new genus of the Bathydraconidæ resembles the northern Cottoid *Icelus* in its armature of bony spinose plates and the discovery of an Antarctic species of *Paraliparis* is interesting.

For the first time according to the author, the knowledge of the coast fishes of the Antarctic continent is sufficiently complete to make it worth while to attempt to delimit an antarctic zone and to divide it into districts. South of the tropical zone the distribution of coast fishes is thus classified by him. (1) South Temperate zone with seven districts: Chile, Argentina, Tristran d'Acunha, Cape of Good Hope, St. Paul Island, Australia and

New Zealand. (2) Subantarctic zone, with the districts of Magellan and Antipodes, the latter including the island near and south of New Zealand. (3) Antarctic zone with the Glacial and Kerguelen districts. The Antarctic zone is characterized by the complete absence of South Temperate types and Bovichthyæ, and the great development of the other Nototheniiformes. The facts point to the conclusion that Antarctica may have been long isolated and that its coasts may have been washed by a cold sea probably throughout the entire Tertiary period. The author rejects the idea that it may have been connected with South America during recent geological time, as supposed by Dollo in the "Belgica" report. There has also been issued Vol. 11, Pt. 1, containing a twelve-page list of stations where collections were made, with full data, and four maps upon which the positions are indicated.

WM. H. DALL

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE FAILURE OF EQUALIZING OPPORTUNITY TO REDUCE INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

SEVENTY-TWO students in an undergraduate course in psychology did the experiment described in the note below.¹ Although this was primarily a test for fatigue there was, as is usually the case, an improvement with the

¹ Do experiment 36 at home and record the results. Follow the directions absolutely.

EXPERIMENT 36

Arrange to be undisturbed through a morning or an afternoon or evening. Provide yourself with a watch that records seconds. Multiply mentally, using the examples printed on this page, writing absolutely nothing until you have the entire answer to an example. Then write it and proceed at once to the next. Record the time at which you begin, and record the time at which you have finished each row. Do not stop at all except to record these times until you have finished all the examples or worked at least two hours. Do absolutely the best work you can throughout.

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|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | 653 | 537 | 927 | 847 | 286 | 728 |
| A. | 926 | 453 | 384 | 265 | 757 | 487 |

Nine similar rows were provided.