

the knack of reflecting, as it moves, the variegated coloring of its surroundings. Psychology comes near to being all things to all environing sciences and to all human arts. Its services are too much those of a jack-of-all-trades, who has many facilities but no profession.

That is our state; but fortunately it is not our tendency. Our subject lacks central cohesion and organization. Its representative schools are too many and too various. They have had of late but meager means of exchange and few common interests and goals. That is the inevitable result of the last quarter of a century in the study of life and society and in business and industry. But I think that the state is changing. Signs of integration are not wanting. No one of our five centers in the figure is so impervious and so self-contained as it was ten years ago. Their dialects are acquiring more and more common terms and phrases. There is more tolerance and more give-and-take. More researches pass current in all centers. It appears that the processes of fusion and consolidation are waxing, and that, on the other side,

psychology is tending away from the encompassing disciplines and interests. The time may therefore come when it will not be chiefly a minor branch of biology, a medical clinic for the disordered and the introverted, a testing room for education and the juvenile court, a meeting place for neurological vagaries, a cataloguer of social epithets, a diviner of vocations, and a fad of the curious. Diversity of tasks and multiplicity of interests are impressive signs of life and energy; but they do not take the place of central principles, common hypotheses and attested methods of research, all indications of sanity which can not safely be replaced by a common name, registration in a common directory, and adherence to a common section in the associated sciences. As psychology values more and more its independence, husbands more and more its unique resources, and clarifies more and more its proper relations among the sciences, it will, as I believe, deal more frankly and competently with certain functions and performances of the living organism which at present fall to the lot of no distinctive member of the whole large family of the sciences.

OBITUARY

MEMORIALS

THE late Dr. Bashford Dean, founder of the Department of Fishes in the American Museum of Natural History, and at the time of his death in December, 1928, honorary curator of ichthyology, left behind him a number of sets of magnificent unpublished drawings illustrating the embryology of three of the lowest fishes. His materials and drawings are being worked up by certain of his associates and former students, and the resulting papers will be published by the museum in parts as finished as "The Bashford Dean Memorial Volume—Archaic Fishes" in quarto size under the editorship of Dr. Eugene W. Gudger, bibliographer and associate in ichthyology. The first article, a "Memorial Sketch" by Dr. William K. Gregory, a former student of Dr. Dean and his successor as curator of ichthyology, was published on December 15. It consists of a twenty-two page sketch of Dr. Dean's life and work, divided into sections to show on what subjects he was working at various times. This is illustrated by a photograph and five half-tone portraits. Next there is a complete bibliography of Dr. Dean's writings comprising 315 titles. At the end are appendices containing lists of other memorial sketches, copies of resolutions and memorial minutes adopted by various organizations, and reports of the opening of memorial and research rooms and exhibits dedicated to Dr. Dean in both the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of

Natural History. This is illustrated by photographs of the memorial tablets in the two museums and by two other figures. This Article I of the Memorial Volume comprises forty-two pages, and has eight plates and two text-figures.

IN memory of Dr. William Diller Matthew, professor of paleontology, who died at the University of California on September 24, members of the faculty have arranged to give a series of seminars or discussions on paleogeography this spring, starting on January 21.

The first seminar will be led by Dr. Charles L. Camp, curator of reptiles and amphibians, who will review Dr. Matthew's book, "Climate and Evolution." Other men who will lead seminars are: R. W. Chaney, curator of paleobotany; Dr. B. L. Clark, professor of paleontology; Assistant Professor N. E. Hinds and Professor G. D. Louderback, of the geology department; Professor C. O. Sauer and Assistant Professor J. B. Leighly, of the geography department; Professor W. A. Setchell, Professor W. L. Jepson and H. L. Mason, of the botany department; Dr. H. M. Hall, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Alden Miller, zoology department; Professor E. C. Van Dyke, entomology department; Professor T. Wayland Vaughan, director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and Dr. C. E. Weaver, of the University of Oregon.