Wyoming in 1895. Her early interests were artistic and literary. As an undergraduate and during the first few years of her teaching, she was introduced to many of the concepts of natural science by the late Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, who was professor of chemistry at the University of Wyoming from 1891 until 1904.

In 1898 Dr. Downey received the A.M. degree from the University of Chicago. The summer of 1901 was spent in the laboratory of Edward Bradford Titchener at Cornell University. She returned to the University of Chicago in 1906, and a year later received the Ph.D. degree upon the completion of her dissertation, "Control Processes in Modified Handwriting." Her graduate work was done under the direction of Dr. James Rowland Angell.

Dr. Downey was more interested in motor responses than in sensory phenomena. Her interest in handwriting persisted throughout life. Muscle reading engaged her attention about 1908. She noted personality differences that she described under such trait names as "freedom from inertia," "motor impulsion," "motor inhibition," "reaction to opposition," etc.

For ten years Dr. Downey experimented with handwriting procedures and ingenious test situations that would indicate the personality differences which she recognized. In 1919 she presented her test results in a bulletin, "The Will-Profile: A Tentative Scale for Measurement of the Volitional Pattern." The Individual Will-Temperament Test represented a pioneer effort to measure three aspects of personality: (a) the fluidic, speedy, "hair-trigger" type of response, (b) the dynamic, aggressive, forceful type, and (c) the slow, deliberate, inhibited type. Instead of a total score, Dr. Downey advocated the plotting of a graph, or "will-profile," to show the differences in the personality make-up of an individual. She viewed personality as an integrated whole, and reacted against the tendency to abstract a trait from its setting. Her pioneer work has stimulated a vast amount of research in the field of personality evaluation.

The best-known books and monographs of Dr. Downey include "The Will-Temperament and Its Testing;" "Creative Imagination;" "The Kingdom of the Mind;" "The Heavenly Dykes," (a volume of poems); "Plots and Personalities" (with E. E. Slosson); "Graphology and the Psychology of Handwriting;" "The Imaginal Reaction to Poetry;" "Muscle Reading: A Method of Investigating Involuntary Movements and Mental Types"; "Control Processes in Modified Handwriting," and "Types of Dextrality and their Implications."

Dr. Downey was an indefatigable worker. She was kind, generous and human, and never lost sight of personal values. As a steady, persistent worker in her chosen field of personality evaluation she blazed a trail for others to follow.

R. S. UHRBROCK

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

EXTENSION OF THE PLYMOUTH MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

IN the past, investigations carried on at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth, England, have been chiefly devoted to morphological and fisheries research. Emphasis has been placed upon the latter because of the fact that the station has been subsidized by the national government and by commercial organizations, both of which were of course interested in "practical" results. Nevertheless, there is a growing number of physiologists and ecologists who work regularly at Plymouth, and it is the intention of the directors to further increase the scope and facilities of the laboratory.

During the past summer (1932), an addition to that part of the buildings known as the "new wings"[1] was completed. This latest portion, built with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, consists of eight private working rooms, a large physiological laboratory, and a similar chemical laboratory. There is also an up-to-date dark-room and photographic room. Beneath the building is a cellar hewn out of solid rock and fitted with a vibration-proof pillar. Here studies can be made under cool conditions. Abundant material for zoological, botanical, physiological, and biochemical research may be obtained from the waters of Plymouth Sound, and the laboratory staff makes every effort to secure special materials which workers require. The sea-water circulation in the aquaria runs through storage tanks, but outside sea-water is also provided. The whole laboratory occupies a very pleasant position on Citadel Hill, overlooking Plymouth Sound.

Foreign investigators have always been welcomed at the laboratory and are usually allowed to occupy tables without payment. Space is now available for about fifteen more workers than could previously be allotted places, and, together with other improvements, the Plymouth station offers considerably greater advantages along the newer lines of biological research than formerly.

J. P. SCOTT

[1] For a detailed description of the entire laboratory, see: Allen, E. J., and H. W. Harvey. 1928. The laboratory of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth. *Jour. Marine Biol. Assoc.* U. K. 15: 735–828. The laboratory also publishes a fauna list of the Plymouth region, obtainable at Plymouth.