light on the origin of the orders of mammals and would also have a bearing on some fundamental geological problems involving the history and nature of the continents. In any case, the early appearance of *Meniscotherium* and the unique combination in it of some very primitive and some very precocious characters involve several important aspects of general evolutionary theory.

Thus, the detailed study of this one genus is likely to have broad ramifications in biology and in geology, and it seems extraordinary that no one has seriously undertaken such a study during the 74 years that the genus has been known. Although, as noted above, some fairly good specimens have been in museum collections all this time, and although many paleontologists have referred to *Meniscotherium* or speculated about it, there has not even been an adequate published account of the available materials. We are now in a position to supply this need, and we hope to do so.

The more general program, to which *Meniscotherium* and *Coelophysis,* for all their individual importance, are merely incidental, involves intensive and thorough investigation of the geology and paleontology of the early Tertiary and of the Triassic in the Southwest. Concentration on this area and these ages was decided on because of the evidently crucial character of the data and problems involved and the inadequacy of current knowledge of them, as suggested in the preceding account. The American Museum's current campaign here began with field work under Colbert in Arizona and under me in New Mexico in 1946 and was continued by the work in 1947 here summarized. It will continue, in field and laboratory, for several years. This plan is integrated, in a still broader way, with numerous other current studies of the history of the earth and of its life—for instance, with work by Camp, Welles, and others for the University of California on the Triassic of Arizona; with that by Patterson (Chicago Natural History Museum) on the early Tertiary of Colorado, by Jepsen (Princeton University) on the early Tertiary of Wyoming, and by Gazin (National Museum) on the early Tertiary of Utah; with work by Schaeffer (American Museum) on Triassic and, with Dunkle (National Museum), on early Tertiary fishes; with a large cooperative program of work on marine fossils of the Southwest by Newell (American Museum) and others; and with my own work on the early Tertiary of South America.

Association Affairs

Itinerary, First Annual International Photography-in-Science Salon

Following the exhibition of these pictures at the AAAS Meeting in Chicago in December, they were displayed at the Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (January 10–24) and are now at the Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan (February 2–28). They will continue to be exhibited as follows:

Cleveland Health Museum, Cleveland, Ohio	March 8–29
Science Illustrated, New York City	April 6–16
Brown University and Providence Engineering Society, Providence, Rhode Island	April 22–May 6
Gamma Sigma Epsilon, University of Florida, Gainesville	May 13–June 1
The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois	June 8–21
Auburn Camera Club, Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA, Auburn, Alabama	June 28–July 12
American Osteopathic Association Annual Convention, Boston, Massachusetts	July 19–23

This photographic contest, sponsored by *The Scientific Monthly* and the Smithsonian Institution, will be held again this year. Reservations for showing the 1948 Salon pictures may be made now by writing to *The Scientific Monthly.* No dates are available prior to February 1949. The 1947 Salon pictures will also be available after July 30 of this year.

Section on Psychology (I)

Members of the psychological profession give greater support to the September meeting of the American Psychological Association in terms of attendance, offering of papers, and transaction of official business. Consequently, Section I of the AAAS always has a modest program. This year the program involved three sessions, on December 29 and 30, for the presentation of papers. About 100 members were in attendance. The session devoted to *Learning,* over which Kenneth W. Spence, of the University of Iowa, presided, included 5 papers deal-