logical departments and institutions and their personnel.

A COLLECTION of mollusks, from waters all over the world, has been added to the department of zoology of Field Museum of Natural History. It includes more than 100,000 specimens of shells, accumulated during a period of some forty years by Walter F. Webb, of Rochester, N. Y. The collection was acquired through the interest of Stanley Field, president of the museum. According to Dr. Fritz Haas, curator of lower invertebrates, the permanent scientific value of the collection is enhanced by the fact that it includes other important private collections which Mr. Webb had purchased in Europe and America, some of them dating as far back as the eighteen-sixties.

DISCUSSION

JOINTING IN THE COAL BEDS OF OHIO

THE results obtained from a study of jointing in the coal beds of Ohio are interesting. From data secured by field work and from engineers and operators, some important facts have come to light. The jointing or cleat, as it is commonly known, shows remarkable regularity or uniformity in trend. The joints appear to follow the trend of the Appalachians to the east. The direction of the joints appear to be the same, even though more than one coal bed is involved. In Mahoning, Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Holmes, Belmont, Jefferson, Harrison, Carroll, Guernsey and Noble counties, the joints occur in two sets commonly known as the face and the butt joints. The two systems occur at right angles to each other, one set running in a northeast-southwest direction and the other having a northwest-southeast trend. Farther south in Muskingum, Perry, Hocking, Athens and Morgan counties, one system trends in a direction a few degrees west of north and the other at right angles, has a course running a few degrees north of east or nearly east and west.

There is a variety of opinion as to the origin of the cleat in coal. One group of geologists believe that the cause is inherent in the coal itself, and that jointing is the result of contraction from the loss of gases such as methane and carbon dioxide, moisture, and the rearrangement of the carbon compounds, which has caused loss of substance. The other group are convinced that the cleat is the result of tectonic forces. The writer is inclined to follow the latter group. It is difficult to explain the remarkable uniformity in direction of the joints and the parallelism with the Appalachian folds unless we assume diastrophic movements. Moreover, shrinkage of coal, one would assume, would produce jointing in all directions.

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LABORATORY PSYCHOLOGY AND THE A.B. DEGREE

THE status of laboratory psychology in 75 prominent colleges and universities of the United States has recently been reviewed by Winter.[1] Winter's report dealt especially with the question of whether psychology was or was not included among the group of sciences which satisfy the science requirement for the A.B. degree. Of the 75 institutions listed, 13 (or 17 per cent.) had no laboratory science requirement for the A.B. degree; 18 of the remaining 62 institutions (29 per cent. of the 62) accepted psychology as satisfying the laboratory science requirement for the A.B. degree; 44 of the 62 institutions (71 per cent.) did not accept psychology to satisfy the laboratory science requirement for the A.B. degree.

Subsequent to the initial publication of these figures, a note by Courts[2] disclosed that the University of Missouri, which was classified as not accepting psychology to satisfy the science requirement for the A.B. degree, had changed its policy in 1939–40, and now accepted psychology. In view of the fact that Winter's original data were obtained in 1937, it appeared likely to the present writer that other similar changes might have occurred during the 5-year interim. On the strength of this supposition a questionnaire was sent to the 43 institutions (excepting the University of Missouri) which were originally classified as not including psychology among the sciences which satisfy the requirements for the A.B. degree. Replies were received from 42 of those to which requests were sent—a remarkably high percentage of returns. The results show several changes from the tabulation reported by Winter.

(1) Thirty-six of the 44 remain in the negative category. (We here classify the single non-responding institution along with those which voted negatively.)

(2) Three which formerly did not accept psychology to satisfy the science requirement for the A.B. degree now accept it. These three are, the University of Chicago, the University of Colorado and North Dakota University. With the University of Missouri, a total of 4 which formerly did not accept psychology to satisfy the science requirement now do so.

(3) Four of the original 44 reported special extenuating circumstances, to wit:

(a) The Massachusetts Institute of Technology gives

[1] J. E. Winter, SCIENCE, 95: 96–97, 1942.
[2] F. A. Courts, SCIENCE, 95: 275, 1942.