hierarchical arrangement of the items. Thus, initial findings support the content and construct validity of the PAS. The PAS has two primary advantages: assessing multiple components of attention may allow the examiner to determine where in the attention spectrum a patient's ability breaks down, while the hierarchical arrangement of the items allows the examiner to determine the difficulty level of attention requirements that the patient can manage. Together, these factors help to facilitate the examiner's understanding of the patient's neuropsychological functioning and planning for rehabilitation. Preliminary norms are provided. Limitations are discussed.

**Paced Visual Serial Addition Test: An Alternative Measure of Information Processing Speed.**  
The aims of this study were to: (a) compare the Paced Visual Serial Addition Task (PVSAT) factor analytically with other neuropsychological procedures; (b) determine the correlation and relative degree of difficulty between the PVSAT and the Paced Auditory Serial Addition Task (PASAT); and (c) determine the PVSAT's ability to differentiate between normal and traumatic brain injury (TBI) subjects. The battery included Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-Revised, Trail Making Test Parts A & B, Stroop Color Word Test, Digit Span Forward Test, Digit Span Backward Test, PASAT, and PVSAT. Our analysis of data from 74 subjects (52 normal, 22 TBI) revealed that both the PVSAT and the PASAT generate the same factor structure and identical relationship to other measures of attention. The PVSAT was shown to be highly correlated with but significantly less difficult than the PASAT. Neither the PVSAT nor the other measures of attention (including the PASAT) were able to differentiate between normal and TBI subjects. This finding may be attributed to sample demographics: all are college students, and most TBI subjects reported only mild TBI. The results suggest that the PVSAT may be an appropriate measure for individuals whose performance cannot be assessed by the PASAT due to floor effects (e.g., children, elderly, moderate to severe TBI patients). Future directions for the application of these findings are discussed.

**Internal Consistency, Temporal Stability, and Reproducibility of Individual Index Scores of the Test of Variables of Attention (TOVA) in Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).**  
Psychometric properties of the Test of Variables of Attention (TOVA) were examined in a cohort of children (n = 63) strictly diagnosed with ADHD. Internal consistency was assessed via correlations to determine the degree of agreement among various test portions. The temporal stability of errors of omission, errors of commission, response time, and response time variability were evaluated using test-retest reliability. Reproducibility of individual scores for the same indices was assessed using the Bland-Altman procedure. TOVA scores exhibited high internal consistency in this cohort. Although the temporal stability of group scores (test-retest reliability) was satisfactory, individual test scores were less reproducible. Temporal stability and individual test-retest score agreement were greater for response time and response time variability than for errors of omission and commission.

Leark, R. A., Dixon, D., Hoffman, T., & Huynh, D.  
**An Investigation into the Effects of Malingering on the Test of Variables of Attention (TOVA) in a College Aged Sample.**  
This study investigated the effects of malingering on the Test of Variables of Attention. Thirty-seven college-aged subjects participated in the study. The sample consisted of 17