

Virginia B Penhune

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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64
papers

9,460
citations

101543

36
h-index

110387

64
g-index

67
all docs

67
docs citations

67
times ranked

7072
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Structure and function of auditory cortex: music and speech. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2002, 6, 37-46.	7.8	1,372
2	When the brain plays music: auditory-motor interactions in music perception and production. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2007, 8, 547-558.	10.2	1,212
3	Distinct contribution of the cortico-striatal and cortico-cerebellar systems to motor skill learning. Neuropsychologia, 2003, 41, 252-262.	1.6	779
4	Contributions of the basal ganglia and functionally related brain structures to motor learning. Behavioural Brain Research, 2009, 199, 61-75.	2.2	606
5	Listening to Musical Rhythms Recruits Motor Regions of the Brain. Cerebral Cortex, 2008, 18, 2844-2854.	2.9	598
6	Interhemispheric Anatomical Differences in Human Primary Auditory Cortex: Probabilistic Mapping and Volume Measurement from Magnetic Resonance Scans. Cerebral Cortex, 1996, 6, 661-672.	2.9	534
7	Moving on Time: Brain Network for Auditory-Motor Synchronization is Modulated by Rhythm Complexity and Musical Training. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2008, 20, 226-239.	2.3	383
8	Cerebellar Contributions to Motor Timing: A PET Study of Auditory and Visual Rhythm Reproduction. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 752-765.	2.3	370
9	Parallel contributions of cerebellar, striatal and M1 mechanisms to motor sequence learning. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 226, 579-591.	2.2	334
10	Early Musical Training and White-Matter Plasticity in the Corpus Callosum: Evidence for a Sensitive Period. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 1282-1290.	3.6	282
11	Interactions between auditory and dorsal premotor cortex during synchronization to musical rhythms. NeuroImage, 2006, 32, 1771-1781.	4.2	261
12	Dynamic Cortical and Subcortical Networks in Learning and Delayed Recall of Timed Motor Sequences. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 1397-1406.	3.6	201
13	Specific Increases within Global Decreases: A Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Investigation of Five Days of Motor Sequence Learning. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 8332-8341.	3.6	193
14	Sensitive periods in human development: Evidence from musical training. Cortex, 2011, 47, 1126-1137.	2.4	143
15	The effect of early musical training on adult motor performance: evidence for a sensitive period in motor learning. Experimental Brain Research, 2007, 176, 332-340.	1.5	133
16	Interacting Cortical and Basal Ganglia Networks Underlying Finding and Tapping to the Musical Beat. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2013, 25, 401-420.	2.3	132
17	The morphometry of auditory cortex in the congenitally deaf measured using MRI. NeuroImage, 2003, 20, 1215-1225.	4.2	131
18	The effects of practice and delay on motor skill learning and retention. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 161, 423-431.	1.5	117

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Cerebellum and M1 interaction during early learning of timed motor sequences. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2005, 26, 801-812.	4.2	114
20	Rhythm synchronization performance and auditory working memory in early- and late-trained musicians. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2010, 204, 91-101.	1.5	111
21	The Role of Auditory and Premotor Cortex in Sensorimotor Transformations. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2009, 1169, 15-34.	3.8	107
22	Early Musical Training Is Linked to Gray Matter Structure in the Ventral Premotor Cortex and Auditoryâ€“Motor Rhythm Synchronization Performance. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 26, 755-767.	2.3	89
23	Dance and the brain: a review. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2015, 1337, 140-146.	3.8	83
24	The sensation of groove engages motor and reward networks. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2020, 214, 116768.	4.2	66
25	A sensitive period for musical training: contributions of age of onset and cognitive abilities. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2012, 1252, 163-170.	3.8	63
26	Dance and music share gray matter structural correlates. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2017, 1657, 62-73.	2.2	63
27	The sensation of groove is affected by the interaction of rhythmic and harmonic complexity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0204539.	2.5	63
28	Developmental contributions to motor sequence learning. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2009, 195, 293-306.	1.5	62
29	The role of auditory cortex in retention of rhythmic patterns as studied in patients with temporal lobe removals including Heschls gyrus. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 1999, 37, 315-331.	1.6	60
30	Expert music performance: cognitive, neural, and developmental bases. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2015, 217, 57-86.	1.4	60
31	Dance and music training have different effects on white matter diffusivity in sensorimotor pathways. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2016, 135, 273-286.	4.2	56
32	Structural correlates of skilled performance on a motor sequence task. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 6, 289.	2.0	55
33	Regional cerebellar volumes are related to early musical training and finger tapping performance. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2015, 109, 130-139.	4.2	51
34	The Impact of Instrument-Specific Musical Training on Rhythm Perception and Production. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2016, 7, 69.	2.1	47
35	Repetition Suppression in Auditoryâ€“Motor Regions to Pitch and Temporal Structure in Music. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 25, 313-328.	2.3	45
36	Sensorimotor integration is enhanced in dancers and musicians. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2016, 234, 893-903.	1.5	42

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37	The relationship between the age of onset of musical training and rhythm synchronization performance: validation of sensitive period effects. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 7, 227.	2.8	32
38	A Piano Training Program to Improve Manual Dexterity and Upper Extremity Function in Chronic Stroke Survivors. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 662.	2.0	31
39	Neural network retuning and neural predictors of learning success associated with cello training. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, E6056-E6064.	7.1	31
40	Auditory prediction cues motor preparation in the absence of movements. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2018, 174, 288-296.	4.2	28
41	Partially Overlapping Brain Networks for Singing and Cello Playing. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 351.	2.8	28
42	White-matter structural connectivity predicts short-term melody and rhythm learning in non-musicians. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2018, 181, 252-262.	4.2	24
43	Rhythm and Melody Tasks for School-Aged Children With and Without Musical Training: Age-Equivalent Scores and Reliability. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2018, 9, 426.	2.1	24
44	The effect of practice pattern on the acquisition, consolidation, and transfer of visual-motor sequences. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2010, 204, 271-281.	1.5	18
45	Contributions of age of start, cognitive abilities and practice to musical task performance in childhood. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0216119.	2.5	17
46	The descending motor tracts are different in dancers and musicians. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2019, 224, 3229-3246.	2.3	16
47	Time for new thinking about sensitive periods. <i>Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 55.	2.5	15
48	Testing the Role of Dorsal Premotor Cortex in Auditory-Motor Association Learning Using Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0163380.	2.5	15
49	Efficacy of Auditory versus Motor Learning for Skilled and Novice Performers. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 30, 1657-1682.	2.3	15
50	Music predictability and liking enhance pupil dilation and promote motor learning in non-musicians. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 17060.	3.3	15
51	Arcuate fasciculus architecture is associated with individual differences in pre-attentive detection of unpredicted music changes. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2021, 229, 117759.	4.2	14
52	Perceived Motor Synchrony With the Beat is More Strongly Related to Groove Than Measured Synchrony. <i>Music Perception</i> , 2022, 39, 423-442.	1.1	14
53	A gene-maturation-environment model for understanding sensitive period effects in musical training. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2020, 36, 13-22.	3.9	13
54	What you learn & when you learn it: Impact of early bilingual & music experience on the structural characteristics of auditory-motor pathways. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2020, 213, 116689.	4.2	13

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55	The Effect of Early Musical Training on Adult Motor Performance: Evidence for a Sensitive Period in Motor Learning. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2005, 1060, 265-268.	3.8	12
56	Melodic Priming of Motor Sequence Performance: The Role of the Dorsal Premotor Cortex. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 10, 210.	2.8	12
57	ERP evidence of adaptive changes in error processing and attentional control during rhythm synchronization learning. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2014, 100, 460-470.	4.2	10
58	Early musical training shapes cortico-cerebellar structural covariation. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2022, 227, 407-419.	2.3	9
59	Neurophysiological Changes Induced by Music-Supported Therapy for Recovering Upper Extremity Function after Stroke: A Case Series. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2021, 11, 666.	2.3	6
60	Structural Covariance Analysis Reveals Differences Between Dancers and Untrained Controls. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 373.	2.0	5
61	Rhythm and time in the premotor cortex. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2019, 17, e3000293.	5.6	5
62	Neural encoding of movement sequences in the human brain. <i>Trends in Cognitive Sciences</i> , 2013, 17, 487-489.	7.8	4
63	Effector-independent brain network for auditory-motor integration: fMRI evidence from singing and cello playing. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2021, 237, 118128.	4.2	4
64	Understanding Sensitive Period Effects in Musical Training. <i>Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences</i> , 2021, , 167-188.	1.7	4