Virginia B Penhune

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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	Early musical training shapes cortico-cerebellar structural covariation. Brain Structure and Function, 2022, 227, 407-419.	2.3	9
2	Perceived Motor Synchrony With the Beat is More Strongly Related to Groove Than Measured Synchrony. Music Perception, 2022, 39, 423-442.	1.1	14
3	Arcuate fasciculus architecture is associated with individual differences in pre-attentive detection of unpredicted music changes. NeuroImage, 2021, 229, 117759.	4.2	14
4	Neurophysiological Changes Induced by Music-Supported Therapy for Recovering Upper Extremity Function after Stroke: A Case Series. Brain Sciences, 2021, 11, 666.	2.3	6
5	Effector-independent brain network for auditory-motor integration: fMRI evidence from singing and cello playing. NeuroImage, 2021, 237, 118128.	4.2	4
6	Understanding Sensitive Period Effects in Musical Training. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2021, , 167-188.	1.7	4
7	A gene-maturation-environment model for understanding sensitive period effects in musical training. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2020, 36, 13-22.	3.9	13
8	What you learn & when you learn it: Impact of early bilingual & music experience on the structural characteristics of auditory-motor pathways. NeuroImage, 2020, 213, 116689.	4.2	13
9	The sensation of groove engages motor and reward networks. NeuroImage, 2020, 214, 116768.	4.2	66
10	The descending motor tracts are different in dancers and musicians. Brain Structure and Function, 2019, 224, 3229-3246.	2.3	16
11	Rhythm and time in the premotor cortex. PLoS Biology, 2019, 17, e3000293.	5.6	5
12	Contributions of age of start, cognitive abilities and practice to musical task performance in childhood. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0216119.	2.5	17
13	Music predictability and liking enhance pupil dilation and promote motor learning in non-musicians. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 17060.	3.3	15
14	The sensation of groove is affected by the interaction of rhythmic and harmonic complexity. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0204539.	2.5	63
15	Auditory prediction cues motor preparation in the absence of movements. NeuroImage, 2018, 174, 288-296.	4.2	28
16	Structural Covariance Analysis Reveals Differences Between Dancers and Untrained Controls. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 373.	2.0	5
17	Efficacy of Auditory versus Motor Learning for Skilled and Novice Performers. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2018, 30, 1657-1682.	2.3	15
18	White-matter structural connectivity predicts short-term melody and rhythm learning in non-musicians. NeuroImage, 2018, 181, 252-262.	4.2	24

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19	Rhythm and Melody Tasks for School-Aged Children With and Without Musical Training: Age-Equivalent Scores and Reliability. Frontiers in Psychology, 2018, 9, 426.	2.1	24
20	Partially Overlapping Brain Networks for Singing and Cello Playing. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 351.	2.8	28
21	Neural network retuning and neural predictors of learning success associated with cello training. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, E6056-E6064.	7.1	31
22	Dance and music share gray matter structural correlates. Brain Research, 2017, 1657, 62-73.	2.2	63
23	Melodic Priming of Motor Sequence Performance: The Role of the Dorsal Premotor Cortex. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 210.	2.8	12
24	Testing the Role of Dorsal Premotor Cortex in Auditory-Motor Association Learning Using Transcranical Magnetic Stimulation (TMS). PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0163380.	2.5	15
25	The Impact of Instrument-Specific Musical Training on Rhythm Perception and Production. Frontiers in Psychology, 2016, 7, 69.	2.1	47
26	Dance and music training have different effects on white matter diffusivity in sensorimotor pathways. NeuroImage, 2016, 135, 273-286.	4.2	56
27	Sensorimotor integration is enhanced in dancers and musicians. Experimental Brain Research, 2016, 234, 893-903.	1.5	42
28	Regional cerebellar volumes are related to early musical training and finger tapping performance. NeuroImage, 2015, 109, 130-139.	4.2	51
29	Expert music performance: cognitive, neural, and developmental bases. Progress in Brain Research, 2015, 217, 57-86.	1.4	60
30	Dance and the brain: a review. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2015, 1337, 140-146.	3.8	83
31	A Piano Training Program to Improve Manual Dexterity and Upper Extremity Function in Chronic Stroke Survivors. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 662.	2.0	31
32	Time for new thinking about sensitive periods. Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 55.	2.5	15
33	Early Musical Training Is Linked to Gray Matter Structure in the Ventral Premotor Cortex and Auditoryâ€“Motor Rhythm Synchronization Performance. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2014, 26, 755-767.	2.3	89
34	ERP evidence of adaptive changes in error processing and attentional control during rhythm synchronization learning. NeuroImage, 2014, 100, 460-470.	4.2	10
35	Neural encoding of movement sequences in the human brain. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2013, 17, 487-489.	7.8	4
36	Repetition Suppression in Auditoryâ€“Motor Regions to Pitch and Temporal Structure in Music. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2013, 25, 313-328.	2.3	45

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37	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
38	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
39	The relationship between the age of onset of musical training and rhythm synchronization performance: validation of sensitive period effects. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 227.	2.8	32
40	Parallel contributions of cerebellar, striatal and M1 mechanisms to motor sequence learning. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 226, 579-591.	2.2	334
41	Structural correlates of skilled performance on a motor sequence task. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2012, 6, 289.	2.0	55
42	A sensitive period for musical training: contributions of age of onset and cognitive abilities. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2012, 1252, 163-170.	3.8	63
43	Sensitive periods in human development: EvidenceÂfromÂmusical training. Cortex, 2011, 47, 1126-1137.	2.4	143
44	Rhythm synchronization performance and auditory working memory in early- and late-trained musicians. Experimental Brain Research, 2010, 204, 91-101.	1.5	111
45	The effect of practice pattern on the acquisition, consolidation, and transfer of visual-motor sequences. Experimental Brain Research, 2010, 204, 271-281.	1.5	18
46	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
47	Developmental contributions to motor sequence learning. Experimental Brain Research, 2009, 195, 293-306.	1.5	62
48	The Role of Auditory and Premotor Cortex in Sensorimotor Transformations. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2009, 1169, 15-34.	3.8	107
49	Contributions of the basal ganglia and functionally related brain structures to motor learning. Behavioural Brain Research, 2009, 199, 61-75.	2.2	606
50	Listening to Musical Rhythms Recruits Motor Regions of the Brain. Cerebral Cortex, 2008, 18, 2844-2854.	2.9	598
51	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
52	When the brain plays music: auditoryâ€"motor interactions in music perception and production. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2007, 8, 547-558.	10.2	1,212
53	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
54	Interactions between auditory and dorsal premotor cortex during synchronization to musical rhythms. NeuroImage, 2006, 32, 1771-1781.	4.2	261

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55	The Effect of Early Musical Training on Adult Motor Performance: Evidence for a Sensitive Period in Motor Learning. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2005, 1060, 265-268.	3.8	12
56	The effects of practice and delay on motor skill learning and retention. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 161, 423-431.	1.5	117
57	Cerebellum and M1 interaction during early learning of timed motor sequences. NeuroImage, 2005, 26, 801-812.	4.2	114
58	Distinct contribution of the cortico-striatal and cortico-cerebellar systems to motor skill learning. Neuropsychologia, 2003, 41, 252-262.	1.6	779
59	The morphometry of auditory cortex in the congenitally deaf measured using MRI. NeuroImage, 2003, 20, 1215-1225.	4.2	131
60	Structure and function of auditory cortex: music and speech. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2002, 6, 37-46.	7.8	1,372
61	Dynamic Cortical and Subcortical Networks in Learning and Delayed Recall of Timed Motor Sequences. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 1397-1406.	3.6	201
62	The role of auditory cortex in retention of rhythmic patterns as studied in patients with temporal lobe removals including Heschls gyrus. Neuropsychologia, 1999, 37, 315-331.	1.6	60
63	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
64	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