Thomas Robert Zentall

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

315 papers	7,159 citations	41 h-index	68 g-index
333 ext. papers	7,857 ext. citations	2.6 avg, IF	6.33 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
315	Pavlovian processes may produce contrast leading to bias and suboptimal choice.. *Learning and Behavior*, **2022**, 1	1.3	
314	Decision making under risk: framing effects in pigeon risk preferences.. *Animal Cognition*, **2022**, 1	3.1	1
313	Pigeon's choice depends primarily on the value of the signal for the outcome rather than its frequency or contrast.. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2022**, 48, 135-144	1.4	1
312	Social Facilitation **2022**, 6509-6510		
311	Base-Rate Neglect **2022**, 625-628		
310	Gambling Fallacies **2022**, 2861-2863		
309	Suboptimal Behaviors in Gambling-Like Tasks **2022**, 6759-6763		
308	Suboptimal Behaviors in Gambling-Like Tasks **2021**, 1-5		
307	Basic Behavioral Processes Involved in Procrastination. *Frontiers in Psychology*, **2021**, 12, 769928	3.4	
306	1-Back Reinforcement Matching and Mismatching by Pigeons: Implicit or Explicit Learning?. *Behavioural Processes*, **2021**, 104562	1.6	0
305	Pigeons' midsession reversal: Greater magnitude of reinforcement on the first half of the session leads to improved accuracy. *Learning and Behavior*, **2021**, 49, 190-195	1.3	
304	Putting the Self in Self-Correction: Findings From the Loss-of-Confidence Project. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, **2021**, 16, 1255-1269	9.8	19
303	Pigeons acquire the 1-back task: Implications for implicit versus explicit learning?. *Learning and Behavior*, **2021**, 49, 363-372	1.3	1
302	Effect of Environmental Enrichment on the Brain and on Learning and Cognition by Animals. *Animals*, **2021**, 11,	3.1	4
301	Visual alternation by pigeons: Learning to select or learning to avoid. *Learning and Behavior*, **2021**, 49, 373-378	1.3	
300	The paradoxical performance by different species on the ephemeral reward task. *Learning and Behavior*, **2021**, 49, 99-105	1.3	1
299	Sameness may be a natural concept that does not require learning. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, **2021**, 37, 7-12	4	2

298	"What you see may not be what you get": Reverse contingency and perceived loss aversion in pigeons. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2021**, 28, 1015-1020	4.1	3
297	Should I stay or should I go? Pigeons' (Columba livia) performance of a foraging task has implications for optimal foraging theory and serial pattern learning. *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2021**, 135, 266-272	2.1	
296	Flexible conditional discrimination learning: Pigeons can learn to select the correct comparison stimulus, reject the incorrect comparison, or both. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2021**, 47, 445-454	1.4	
295	Pigeons are attracted to a perceived gain without an actual gain. *Animal Cognition*, **2021**, 24, 605-611	3.1	3
294	The Midsession Reversal Task with Pigeons Does a Brief Delay Between Choice and Reinforcement Facilitate Reversal Learning?. *Behavioural Processes*, **2020**, 177, 104150	1.6	1
293	Enhancing "self-control": The paradoxical effect of delay of reinforcement. *Learning and Behavior*, **2020**, 48, 165-172	1.3	1
292	Pigeons can learn a difficult discrimination if reinforcement is delayed following choice. *Animal Cognition*, **2020**, 23, 503-508	3.1	1
291	The midsession reversal task: A theoretical analysis. *Learning and Behavior*, **2020**, 48, 195-207	1.3	4
290	Midsession reversal learning: Pigeons learn what stimulus to avoid. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2020**, 46, 101-106	1.4	1
289	Does conditioned reinforcement play a role in procrastination: A pigeon model. *Behavioural Processes*, **2020**, 178, 104139	1.6	1
288	Animal procrastination: Pigeons choose to defer experiencing an aversive gap or a peck requirement. *Learning and Behavior*, **2020**, 48, 246-253	1.3	1
287	Revisited: Pigeons Have Much Cognitive Behavior in Common With Humans. *Frontiers in Psychology*, **2020**, 11, 618636	3.4	1
286	Sooner Rather Than Later: Precrastination Rather Than Procrastination. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, **2019**, 28, 229-233	6.5	8
285	Transitive inference in pigeons may result from differential tendencies to reject the test stimuli acquired during training. *Animal Cognition*, **2019**, 22, 619-624	3.1	2
284	Rats can replay episodic memories of past odors. *Learning and Behavior*, **2019**, 47, 5-6	1.3	3
283	Midsession reversal learning by pigeons: Effect on accuracy of increasing the number of stimuli associated with one of the alternatives. *Learning and Behavior*, **2019**, 47, 326-333	1.3	2
282	Object permanence in the pigeon (Columba livia): Insertion of a delay prior to choice facilitates visible- and invisible-displacement accuracy. *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2019**, 133, 132-139	2.1	11
281	Less information results in better midsession reversal accuracy by pigeons. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2019**, 45, 422-430	1.4	5

280	Animal Intelligence **2019**, 397-427		0
279	Contrast between what is expected and what occurs increases pigeon's suboptimal choice. *Animal Cognition*, **2019**, 22, 81-87	3.1	9
278	To peck or not peck: Which do pigeons prefer?. *Learning and Behavior*, **2019**, 47, 217-226	1.3	
277	Differences in rats and pigeons suboptimal choice may depend on where those stimuli are in their behavior system. *Behavioural Processes*, **2019**, 159, 37-41	1.6	10
276	The role of 'jackpot' stimuli in maladaptive decision-making: dissociable effects of D1/D2 receptor agonists and antagonists. *Psychopharmacology*, **2018**, 235, 1427-1437	4.7	11
275	The Ephemeral-Reward Task: Optimal Performance Depends on Reducing Impulsive Choice. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, **2018**, 27, 103-109	6.5	3
274	Sameness May Be a Natural Concept That Does Not Require Learning. *Psychological Science*, **2018**, 29, 1185-1189	7.9	15
273	Suboptimal choice in pigeons: Does the predictive value of the conditioned reinforcer alone determine choice?. *Behavioural Processes*, **2018**, 157, 320-326	1.6	21
272	Midsession reversal task with pigeons: Parallel processing of alternatives explains choices. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2018**, 44, 272-279	1.4	4
271	Procrastination in the pigeon: Can conditioned reinforcement increase the likelihood of human procrastination?. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2018**, 25, 1952-1957	4.1	7
270	Morgan's Canon: Is it still a useful rule of thumb?. *Ethology*, **2018**, 124, 449-457	1.7	3
269	Pigeons, unlike humans, do not prefer near hits in a slot-machine-like task. *Behavioural Processes*, **2017**, 138, 67-72	1.6	5
268	Rats' acquisition of the ephemeral reward task. *Animal Cognition*, **2017**, 20, 419-425	3.1	15
267	Suboptimal choice in rats: Incentive salience attribution promotes maladaptive decision-making. *Behavioural Brain Research*, **2017**, 320, 244-254	3.4	38
266	Prior commitment: Its effect on suboptimal choice in a gambling-like task. *Behavioural Processes*, **2017**, 145, 1-9	1.6	10
265	Gambling-like behavior in pigeons: 'jackpot' signals promote maladaptive risky choice. *Scientific Reports*, **2017**, 7, 6625	4.9	10
264	Early commitment facilitates optimal choice by pigeons. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2017**, 24, 957-963	4.1	12
263	Mechanisms of midsession reversal accuracy: Memory for preceding events and timing. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2017**, 43, 62-71	1.4	3

262	Delayed matching-to-sample: A tool to assess memory and other cognitive processes in pigeons. *Behavioural Processes*, **2016**, 123, 26-42	1.6	11
261	I can time with a little help from my friends: effect of social enrichment on timing processes in Pigeons (Columba livia). *Animal Cognition*, **2016**, 19, 1205-1213	3.1	2
260	Who are the real bird brains? Qualitative differences in behavioral flexibility between dogs (Canis familiaris) and pigeons (Columba livia). *Animal Cognition*, **2016**, 19, 163-9	3.1	15
259	Rats' midsession reversal performance: the nature of the response. *Learning and Behavior*, **2016**, 44, 49-58	1.3	12
258	Reciprocal altruism in rats: Why does it occur?. *Learning and Behavior*, **2016**, 44, 7-8	1.3	9
257	Suboptimal Choice in Pigeons: Stimulus Value Predicts Choice over Frequencies. *PLoS ONE*, **2016**, 11, e0159336	3.7	15
256	An Animal Model of Human Gambling. *International Journal of Psychological Research*, **2016**, 9, 96-112	0.9	8
255	Resolving the paradox of suboptimal choice. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2016**, 42, 1-14	1.4	31
254	Suboptimal choice in pigeons: Choice is primarily based on the value of the conditioned reinforcer rather than overall reinforcement rate. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2016**, 42, 212-20	1.4	27
253	Pigeon's (Columba livia) paradoxical preference for the suboptimal alternative in a complex foraging task. *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2016**, 130, 138-44	2.1	19
252	Now You See It, Now You Don't: Object Permanence in Dogs. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, **2016**, 25, 357-362	6.5	6
251	The relative value of two options for pigeons depends on their context. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, **2016**, 105, 176-83	2.1	2
250	Delayed matching to sample in pigeons: Effects of delay of reinforcement and illuminated delays. *Learning and Motivation*, **2015**, 49, 51-59	1.3	4
249	Suboptimal Choice by Pigeons: Evidence that the Value of the Conditioned Reinforcer Rather than its Frequency Determines Choice. *Psychological Record*, **2015**, 65, 223-229	1.1	18
248	The Monty Hall dilemma with pigeons: No, you choose for me. *Learning and Behavior*, **2015**, 43, 209-16	1.3	1
247	Self-regulatory depletion in dogs: insulin release is not necessary for the replenishment of persistence. *Behavioural Processes*, **2015**, 110, 22-6	1.6	6
246	Do pigeons prefer alternatives that include near-hit outcomes?. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2015**, 41, 247-54	1.4	5
245	Cognitive and Noncognitive Aspects of Social Learning **2015**, 335-374		

244	When animals misbehave: analogs of human biases and suboptimal choice. *Behavioural Processes*, **2015**, 112, 3-13	1.6	16
243	Further investigation of the Monty Hall Dilemma in pigeons and rats. *Behavioural Processes*, **2015**, 112, 14-21	1.6	1
242	Intelligence in Nonprimates **2015**, 11-25		
241	Transitive inference by pigeons: does the geometric presentation of the stimuli make a difference?. *Animal Cognition*, **2014**, 17, 973-81	3.1	2
240	Associative concept learning in animals. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, **2014**, 101, 130-51	2.1	56
239	Midsession reversals with pigeons: visual versus spatial discriminations and the intertrial interval. *Learning and Behavior*, **2014**, 42, 40-6	1.3	20
238	Suboptimal choice by dogs: when less is better than more. *Animal Cognition*, **2014**, 17, 1019-22	3.1	15
237	Risk should be objectively defined: comment on Pel and Sueur. *Animal Cognition*, **2014**, 17, 1433-6	3.1	1
236	Less means more for pigeons but not always. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2014**, 21, 1623-8	4.1	6
235	The evolution of self-control. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2014**, 111, E2140-8	11.5	477
234	Suboptimal choice by pigeons: an analog of human gambling behavior. *Behavioural Processes*, **2014**, 103, 156-64	1.6	25
233	Reprint of "Suboptimal choice by pigeons: an analog of human gambling behavior". *Behavioural Processes*, **2014**, 104, 99-107	1.6	
232	Impulsivity affects suboptimal gambling-like choice by pigeons. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2014**, 40, 2-11	1.4	22
231	Suboptimal choice by pigeons may result from the diminishing effect of nonreinforcement. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition*, **2014**, 40, 12-21	1.4	44
230	Six-term transitive inference with pigeons: successive-pair training followed by mixed-pair training. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, **2014**, 101, 26-37	2.1	5
229	ASSOCIATIVE CONCEPT LEARNING IN ANIMALS: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, **2014**, 101, 165-170	2.1	5
228	Pigeons' use of cues in a repeated five-trial-sequence, single-reversal task. *Learning and Behavior*, **2013**, 41, 138-47	1.3	8
227	Midsession reversal learning: why do pigeons anticipate and perseverate?. *Learning and Behavior*, **2013**, 41, 54-60	1.3	21

226	The Monty Hall dilemma in pigeons: effect of investment in initial choice. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2013**, 20, 997-1004	4.1	3
225	Guilt by association and honor by association: the role of acquired equivalence. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2013**, 20, 385-90	4.1	9
224	Pigeons show near-optimal win-stay/lose-shift performance on a simultaneous-discrimination, midsession reversal task with short intertrial intervals. *Behavioural Processes*, **2013**, 92, 65-70	1.6	31
223	The case of the magic bones: Dogs memory of the physical properties of objects. *Learning and Motivation*, **2013**, 44, 252-257	1.3	10
222	Environmental enrichment affects suboptimal, risky, gambling-like choice by pigeons. *Animal Cognition*, **2013**, 16, 429-34	3.1	33
221	Reversal learning in rats (Rattus norvegicus) and pigeons (Columba livia): qualitative differences in behavioral flexibility. *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2013**, 127, 202-11	2.1	46
220	Do Pigeons Gamble? I Wouldn Bet Against It. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, **2013**, 22, 271-277	1.5	15
219	Animals prefer reinforcement that follows greater effort: Justification of effort or within-trial contrast?. *Comparative Cognition and Behavior Reviews*, **2013**, 8, 60-77		10
218	Animals Represent the past and the Future. *Evolutionary Psychology*, **2013**, 11, 147470491301100	1.5	19
217	Animals represent the past and the future. *Evolutionary Psychology*, **2013**, 11, 573-90	1.5	7
216	Too dog tired to avoid danger: self-control depletion in canines increases behavioral approach toward an aggressive threat. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2012**, 19, 535-40	4.1	17
215	Acquired equivalence of cues by presentation in a common context in rats. *Animal Cognition*, **2012**, 15, 143-7	3.1	3
214	Sunk cost: pigeons (Columba livia), too, show bias to complete a task rather than shift to another. *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2012**, 126, 1-9	2.1	32
213	Perspectives on observational learning in animals. *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2012**, 126, 114-28	2.1	53
212	Pigeons prefer discriminative stimuli independently of the overall probability of reinforcement and of the number of presentations of the conditioned reinforcer. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2012**, 38, 446-52		22
211	Decision making by humans in a behavioral task: do humans, like pigeons, show suboptimal choice?. *Learning and Behavior*, **2012**, 40, 439-47	1.3	40
210	Do pigeons prefer information in the absence of differential reinforcement?. *Learning and Behavior*, **2012**, 40, 465-75	1.3	7
209	Hungry pigeons make suboptimal choices, less hungry pigeons do not. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2012**, 19, 884-91	4.1	23

208	The Heuristic Value of Cognitive Terminology. *Psychological Record*, **2012**, 62, 321-336	1.1	3
207	Social learning in humans and nonhuman animals: theoretical and empirical dissections. *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2012**, 126, 109-13	2.1	32
206	Maladaptive "gambling" by pigeons. *Behavioural Processes*, **2011**, 87, 50-6	1.6	18
205	Social learning mechanisms. *Interaction Studies*, **2011**, 12, 233-261	1.3	11
204	Social facilitation of d-amphetamine self-administration in rats. *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology*, **2011**, 19, 409-19	3.2	34
203	Sub-Optimal Choice by Pigeons: Failure to Support The Allais Paradox. *Learning and Motivation*, **2011**, 42, 245-254	1.3	16
202	Preference for the Outcome That Follows a Relatively Aversive Event: Contrast or Delay Reduction?. *Learning and Motivation*, **2011**, 42, 255-271	1.3	5
201	Sub-optimal choice in pigeons does not depend on avoidance of the stimulus associated with the absence of reinforcement. *Learning and Motivation*, **2011**, 42, 282-287	1.3	19
200	Simultaneous discrimination reversal learning in pigeons and humans: anticipatory and perseverative errors. *Learning and Behavior*, **2011**, 39, 125-37	1.3	47
199	A differential-outcome effect in pigeons using spatial hedonically nondifferential outcomes. *Learning and Behavior*, **2011**, 39, 68-78	1.3	9
198	Acquired equivalence between stimuli trained in the same context. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2011**, 18, 618-23	4.1	5
197	Maladaptive choice behaviour by pigeons: an animal analogue and possible mechanism for gambling (sub-optimal human decision-making behaviour). *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **2011**, 278, 1203-8	4.4	83
196	Subjective time: cognitive and physical secondary tasks affect timing differently. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2011**, 64, 1344-53	1.8	7
195	Justification of Effort by Humans and Pigeons: Cognitive Dissonance or Contrast?. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, **2010**, 19, 296-300	6.5	30
194	Self-control without a "self"?: common self-control processes in humans and dogs. *Psychological Science*, **2010**, 21, 534-8	7.9	45
193	The case of the disappearing bone: dogs' understanding of the physical properties of objects. *Behavioural Processes*, **2010**, 85, 278-82	1.6	26
192	Pigeons prefer conditional stimuli over their absence: a comment on Roberts et al. (2009). *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2010**, 36, 506-9		10
191	"Counting" by pigeons: discrimination of the number of biologically relevant sequential events. *Learning and Behavior*, **2010**, 38, 169-76	1.3	7

190	Suboptimal choice behavior by pigeons. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2010**, 17, 412-6	4.1	85
189	A relational differential outcomes effect: pigeons can classify outcomes as "good" and "better". *Animal Cognition*, **2010**, 13, 359-65	3.1	4
188	Coding of Stimuli by Animals: Retrospection, Prospection, Episodic Memory and Future Planning. *Learning and Motivation*, **2010**, 41, 225-240	1.3	11
187	A differential-outcomes effect using hedonically nondifferential outcomes with delayed matching to sample by pigeons. *Learning and Behavior*, **2009**, 37, 161-6	1.3	10
186	Preference for 50% reinforcement over 75% reinforcement by pigeons. *Learning and Behavior*, **2009**, 37, 289-98	1.3	48
185	Animal memory: the contribution of generalization decrement to delayed conditional discrimination retention functions. *Learning and Behavior*, **2009**, 37, 299-304	1.3	6
184	Object permanence in dogs: invisible displacement in a rotation task. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2009**, 16, 150-5	4.1	26
183	Imitation and emulation by dogs using a bidirectional control procedure. *Behavioural Processes*, **2009**, 80, 109-14	1.6	60
182	What do dogs know about hidden objects?. *Behavioural Processes*, **2009**, 81, 439-46	1.6	22
181	Within-trial contrast: The effect of probability of reinforcement in training. *Behavioural Processes*, **2009**, 82, 126-32	1.6	8
180	Comparative CognitionExperimental Explorations of Animal Intelligence **2009**,		6
179	Pour une approche cognitive du conditionnement pavlovien. *Annee Psychologique*, **2009**, 109, 333	1.5	
178	Radial Maze Analog for Pigeons: Evidence for Flexible Coding Strategies May Result from Faulty Assumptions. *Learning and Motivation*, **2008**, 39, 285-295	1.3	3
177	Matching-to-sample by pigeons: the dissociation of comparison choice frequency from the probability of reinforcement. *Behavioural Processes*, **2008**, 78, 185-90	1.6	9
176	Episodic-like memory: pigeons can report location pecked when unexpectedly asked. *Behavioural Processes*, **2008**, 79, 93-8	1.6	46
175	Chapter 2.5 Representing past and future events. *Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience*, **2008**, 217-234	0.7	
174	Within-trial contrast: when you see it and when you don't. *Learning and Behavior*, **2008**, 36, 19-22; discussion 23-8	1.3	11
173	Required pecking and refraining from pecking alter judgments of time by pigeons. *Learning and Behavior*, **2008**, 36, 55-61	1.3	9

172	Preference for rewards that follow greater effort and greater delay. *Learning and Behavior*, **2008**, 36, 352-8	1.3	31
171	Relative judgments affect assessments of stimulus duration. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2008** , 15, 431-6	4.1	9
170	Cognitive dissonance in children: justification of effort or contrast?. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2008**, 15, 673-7	4.1	22
169	Preference for a stimulus that follows a relatively aversive event: contrast or delay reduction?. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, **2007**, 87, 275-85	2.1	33
168	Within-trial contrast: when is a failure to replicate not a type I error?. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, **2007**, 87, 401-4	2.1	14
167	Repeated Cocaine Experience Facilitates Sucrose-Reinforced Operant Responding in Enriched and Isolated Rats. *Learning and Motivation*, **2007**, 38, 44-44	1.3	9
166	Pigeons learn to answer the question "where did you just peck?" and can report peck location when unexpectedly asked. *Learning and Behavior*, **2007**, 35, 184-9	1.3	36
165	Matching-to-sample in pigeons: in the absence of sample memory, sample frequency is a better predictor of comparison choice than the probability of reinforcement for comparison choice. *Learning and Behavior*, **2007**, 35, 242-51	1.3	5
164	Pigeons may not use dual coding in the radial maze analog task. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2007**, 33, 262-72		8
163	Absolute pitch: frequency-range discriminations in pigeons (Columba livia): comparisons with zebra finches (Taeniopygia guttata) and humans (Homo sapiens). *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2007**, 121, 95-105	2.1	20
162	Within-trial contrast: pigeons prefer conditioned reinforcers that follow a relatively more rather than a less aversive event. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, **2007**, 88, 131-49	2.1	30
161	Temporal discrimination learning by pigeons. *Behavioural Processes*, **2007**, 74, 286-92	1.6	11
160	Simple discrimination reversals in the domestic horse (Equus caballus): Effect of discriminative stimulus modality on learning to learn. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science*, **2006**, 101, 328-338	2.2	19
159	Timing, memory for intervals, and memory for untimed stimuli: The role of instructional ambiguity. *Behavioural Processes*, **2006**, 71, 88-97	1.6	6
158	Mental time travel in animals: a challenging question. *Behavioural Processes*, **2006**, 72, 173-83	1.6	57
157	Use of a single-code/default strategy by pigeons to acquire duration sample discriminations. *Learning and Behavior*, **2006**, 34, 340-7	1.3	6
156	Required pecking alters judgments of the passage of time by pigeons. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2006**, 13, 1038-42	4.1	7
155	Imitation: definitions, evidence, and mechanisms. *Animal Cognition*, **2006**, 9, 335-53	3.1	138

154	Selective and divided attention in animals. *Behavioural Processes*, **2005**, 69, 1-15	1.6	43
153	Timing, memory for intervals, and memory for untimed stimuli: the role of instructional ambiguity. *Behavioural Processes*, **2005**, 70, 209-22	1.6	15
152	Discriminative stimuli that follow the absence of reinforcement are preferred by pigeons over those that follow reinforcement. *Learning and Behavior*, **2005**, 33, 337-42	1.3	23
151	Imitation of a two-action sequence by pigeons. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2005**, 12, 514-8	4.1	16
150	Contrast and the justification of effort. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2005**, 12, 335-9	4.1	46
149	Animals may not be stuck in time. *Learning and Motivation*, **2005**, 36, 208-225	1.3	66
148	Configural/holistic processing or differential element versus compound similarity. *Animal Cognition*, **2005**, 8, 141-2	3.1	
147	Post-choice information processing by pigeons. *Animal Cognition*, **2005**, 8, 273-8	3.1	5
146	Interval timing with gaps: gap ambiguity as an alternative to temporal decay. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2005**, 31, 484-6		6
145	Action imitation in birds. *Learning and Behavior*, **2004**, 32, 15-23		69
144	Discriminative stimuli that follow a delay have added value for pigeons. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2004**, 11, 889-95	4.1	34
143	Pigeons group time intervals according to their relative duration. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2004**, 11, 113-7	4.1	21
142	Functional equivalence in pigeons involving a four-member class. *Behavioural Processes*, **2004**, 67, 395-403	1.6	7
141	Pigeons shift their preference toward locations of food that take more effort to obtain. *Behavioural Processes*, **2004**, 67, 405-15	1.6	51
140	Evidence for detection of one duration sample and default responding to other duration samples by pigeons may result from an artifact of retention-test ambiguity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2004**, 30, 129-34		8
139	Imitation and affordance learning by pigeons (Columba livia). *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2003**, 117, 414-9	2.1	52
138	Evidence both for and against metacognition is insufficient. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, **2003**, 26, 357-358		39
137	Symmetry training in pigeons can produce functional equivalences. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2003**, 10, 387-91	4.1	11

136	Choice based on exclusion in pigeons. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, **2003**, 10, 959-64	4.1	24
135	Imitation by Animals: How Do They Do It?. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, **2003**, 12, 91-95	6.5	36
134	A multichannel information-processing system is simpler and more easily tested. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, **2002**, 25, 646-646	0.9	4
133	A potentially testable mechanism to account for altruistic behavior. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, **2002**, 25, 282-282	0.9	
132	Imitative learning in Japanese quail (Coturnix japonica) using the bidirectional control procedure. *Learning and Behavior*, **2002**, 30, 275-81		39
131	Categorization, concept learning, and behavior analysis: an introduction. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, **2002**, 78, 237-48	2.1	117
130	Second-order contrast based on the expectation of effort and reinforcement.. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2002**, 28, 64-74		16
129	Memory mechanisms in pigeons: Evidence of base-rate neglect.. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2002**, 28, 111-115		12
128	Imitation of conditional discriminations in pigeons (Columba livia). *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2002**, 116, 277-85	2.1	16
127	A cognitive behaviorist approach to the study of animal behavior. *Journal of General Psychology*, **2002**, 129, 328-63	1	5
126	Timing in pigeons: Effects of the similarity between intertrial interval and gap in a timing signal.. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2002**, 28, 416-422		24
125	Memory mechanisms in pigeons: evidence of base-rate neglect. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2002**, 28, 111-5		5
124	Second-order contrast based on the expectation of effort and reinforcement. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, **2002**, 28, 64-74		18
123	Imitative learning in Japanese quail (Coturnix japonica) depends on the motivational state of the observer quail at the time of observation. *Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)*, **2001**, 115, 62-7	2.1	38
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