

Alex H Taylor

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8852945/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

63
papers

1,632
citations

331642

21
h-index

315719

38
g-index

67
all docs

67
docs citations

67
times ranked

896
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Spontaneous Metatool Use by New Caledonian Crows. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2007, 17, 1504-1507.	3.9	211
2	Complex cognition and behavioural innovation in New Caledonian crows. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2010, 277, 2637-2643.	2.6	125
3	An Investigation into the Cognition Behind Spontaneous String Pulling in New Caledonian Crows. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e9345.	2.5	94
4	Using the Aesop's Fable Paradigm to Investigate Causal Understanding of Water Displacement by New Caledonian Crows. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e92895.	2.5	70
5	An end to insight? New Caledonian crows can spontaneously solve problems without planning their actions. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 279, 4977-4981.	2.6	69
6	New Caledonian crows reason about hidden causal agents. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 16389-16391.	7.1	69
7	Causal reasoning in New Caledonian crows. <i>Communicative and Integrative Biology</i> , 2009, 2, 311-312.	1.4	63
8	Why is tool use rare in animals?. , 2013, , 89-118.		58
9	Corvid cognition. <i>Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science</i> , 2014, 5, 361-372.	2.8	57
10	New Caledonian Crows Learn the Functional Properties of Novel Tool Types. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e26887.	2.5	56
11	New Caledonian Crows Use Mental Representations to Solve Metatool Problems. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019, 29, 686-692.e3.	3.9	47
12	Does absolute brain size really predict self-control? Hand-tracking training improves performance on the A-not-B task. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2016, 12, 20150871.	2.3	43
13	Modifications to the Aesop's Fable Paradigm Change New Caledonian Crow Performances. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e103049.	2.5	37
14	How New Caledonian crows solve novel foraging problems and what it means for cumulative culture. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 2016, 44, 18-28.	1.0	37
15	Keas Perform Similarly to Chimpanzees and Elephants when Solving Collaborative Tasks. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0169799.	2.5	37
16	Flexible Planning in Ravens?. <i>Trends in Cognitive Sciences</i> , 2017, 21, 821-822.	7.8	35
17	White Sharks Exploit the Sun during Predatory Approaches. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2015, 185, 562-570.	2.1	30
18	Context-dependent tool use in New Caledonian crows. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2012, 8, 205-207.	2.3	28

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Investigating animal cognition with the Aesop's Fable paradigm: Current understanding and future directions. <i>Communicative and Integrative Biology</i> , 2015, 8, e1035846.	1.4	26
20	New Caledonian crows plan for specific future tool use. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2020, 287, 20201490.	2.6	26
21	Kea show three signatures of domain-general statistical inference. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 828.	12.8	25
22	Why preen others? Predictors of allopreening in parrots and corvids and comparisons to grooming in great apes. <i>Ethology</i> , 2020, 126, 207-228.	1.1	24
23	Animal Cognition: Aesop's Fable Flies from Fiction to Fact. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2009, 19, R731-R732.	3.9	23
24	Of babies and birds: complex tool behaviours are not sufficient for the evolution of the ability to create a novel causal intervention. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2014, 281, 20140837.	2.6	23
25	Sex-specific effects of cooperative breeding and colonial nesting on prosociality in corvids. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	6.0	23
26	New Caledonian Crows Rapidly Solve a Collaborative Problem without Cooperative Cognition. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0133253.	2.5	22
27	Reasoning by exclusion in New Caledonian crows (<i>Corvus moneduloides</i>) cannot be explained by avoidance of empty containers.. <i>Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)</i> , 2015, 129, 283-290.	0.5	21
28	Is there a link between the crafting of tools and the evolution of cognition?. <i>Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science</i> , 2014, 5, 693-703.	2.8	20
29	Function and flexibility of object exploration in kea and New Caledonian crows. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2017, 4, 170652.	2.4	20
30	New Caledonian crows infer the weight of objects from observing their movements in a breeze. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2019, 286, 20182332.	2.6	20
31	Kea show no evidence of inequity aversion. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2017, 4, 160461.	2.4	18
32	No evidence that a range of artificial monitoring cues influence online donations to charity in an MTurk sample. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2016, 3, 150710.	2.4	17
33	New Caledonian Crows Behave Optimistically after Using Tools. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019, 29, 2737-2742.e3.	3.9	15
34	Contagious yawning is not a signal of empathy: no evidence of familiarity, gender or prosociality biases in dogs. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2020, 287, 20192236.	2.6	13
35	Performance in Object-Choice Aesop's Fable Tasks Are Influenced by Object Biases in New Caledonian Crows but not in Human Children. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0168056.	2.5	11
36	Are kea prosocial?. <i>Ethology</i> , 2020, 126, 176-184.	1.1	10

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Delayed gratification in New Caledonian crows and young children: influence of reward type and visibility. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2020, 23, 71-85.	1.8	10
38	Kea (<i>Nestor notabilis</i>) represent object trajectory and identity. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 19759.	3.3	8
39	Evidence from convergent evolution and causal reasoning suggests that conclusions on human uniqueness may be premature. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2012, 35, 241-242.	0.7	7
40	Reply to Boogert et al.: The devil is unlikely to be in association or distraction. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, E274.	7.1	7
41	Decision-making flexibility in New Caledonian crows, young children and adult humans in a multi-dimensional tool-use task. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0219874.	2.5	7
42	The signature-testing approach to mapping biological and artificial intelligences. <i>Trends in Cognitive Sciences</i> , 2022, 26, 738-750.	7.8	7
43	Reply to Dymond et al.: Clear evidence of habituation counters counterbalancing. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, E337.	7.1	6
44	New Caledonian crows (<i>Corvus moneduloides</i>) attend to \bar{A} barb presence during pandanus tool manufacture \bar{A} and \bar{A} use. <i>Behaviour</i> , 2015, 152, 2107-2125.	0.8	5
45	Macphail's Null Hypothesis of Vertebrate Intelligence: Insights From Avian Cognition. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2020, 11, 1692.	2.1	5
46	Self-care tooling innovation in a disabled kea (<i>Nestor notabilis</i>). <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 18035.	3.3	5
47	No conclusive evidence that corvids can create novel causal interventions. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2015, 282, 20150796.	2.6	4
48	The crow in the room: New Caledonian crows offer insight into the necessary and sufficient conditions for cumulative cultural evolution. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2020, 43, e178.	0.7	4
49	A novel test of flexible planning in relation to executive function and language in young children. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2020, 7, 192015.	2.4	3
50	Watching eyes do not stop dogs stealing food: evidence against a general risk-aversion hypothesis for the watching-eye effect. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 1153.	3.3	3
51	Dogs Mentally Represent Jealousy-Inducing Social Interactions. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2021, 32, 646-654.	3.3	3
52	Kea (<i>Nestor notabilis</i>) fail a loose-string connectivity task. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 15492.	3.3	3
53	Are parrots naive realists? Kea behave as if the real and virtual worlds are continuous. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2021, 17, 20210298.	2.3	2
54	Young children do not require perceptual-motor feedback to solve Aesop's Fable tasks. <i>PeerJ</i> , 2017, 5, e3484.	2.0	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Memory retention of conditioned aversion training in New Zealand's alpine parrot, the kea. <i>Journal of Wildlife Management</i> , 2022, 86, .	1.8	2
56	Dogsâ€™ insensitivity to scaffolding behaviour in an A-not-B task provides support for the theory of natural pedagogy. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 860.	3.3	1
57	Jumping spiders do not seem fooled by texture gradient illusions. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2022, 196, 104603.	1.1	1
58	From the lab to the wild: how can captive studies aid the conservation of kea (<i>Nestor notabilis</i>)?. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2022, 45, 101131.	3.9	1
59	Young children spontaneously devise an optimal external solution to a cognitive problem. <i>Developmental Science</i> , 2021, , e13204.	2.4	0
60	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0219874.		0
61	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0219874.		0
62	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0219874.		0
63	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0219874.		0