Peter F Cook

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Version: 2024-02-01

23 papers	832 citations	623734 14 h-index	642732 23 g-index
27 all docs	27 docs citations	27 times ranked	848 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A California sea lion (Zalophus californianus) can keep the beat: Motor entrainment to rhythmic auditory stimuli in a non vocal mimic.. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 2013, 127, 412-427.	0.5	209
2	Rhythmic entrainment: Why humans want to, fireflies canâ€™t help it, pet birds try, and sea lions have to be bribed. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2016, 23, 1647-1659.	2.8	98
3	Algal toxin impairs sea lion memory and hippocampal connectivity, with implications for strandings. Science, 2015, 350, 1545-1547.	12.6	78
4	Awake fMRI reveals a specialized region in dog temporal cortex for face processing. PeerJ, 2015, 3, e1115.	2.0	62
5	Awake canine fMRI predicts dogsâ€™ preference for praisevsfood. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2016, 11, nsw102.	3.0	45
6	Diffusion tensor imaging of dolphin brains reveals direct auditory pathway to temporal lobe. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2015, 282, 20151203.	2.6	36
7	Beat Keeping in a Sea Lion As Coupled Oscillation: Implications for Comparative Understanding of Human Rhythm. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 257.	2.8	34
8	One pair of hands is not like another: caudate BOLD response in dogs depends on signal source and canine temperament. PeerJ, 2014, 2, e596.	2.0	34
9	The evolutionary biology of dance without frills. Current Biology, 2016, 26, R878-R879.	3.9	28
10	Do young chimpanzees have extraordinary working memory?. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2010, 17, 599-600.	2.8	23
11	Neurobehavioral evidence for individual differences in canine cognitive control: an awake fMRI study. Animal Cognition, 2016, 19, 867-878.	1.8	23
12	Rapid behavioural diagnosis of domoic acid toxicosis in California sea lions. Biology Letters, 2011, 7, 536-538.	2.3	22
13	Postmortem DTI reveals altered hippocampal connectivity in wild sea lions diagnosed with chronic toxicosis from algal exposure. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2018, 526, 216-228.	1.6	22
14	Why Did the Dog Walk Into the MRI?. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2016, 25, 363-369.	5.3	20
15	An ecological approach to measuring synchronization abilities across the animal kingdom. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2021, 376, 20200336.	4.0	17
16	Natural exposure to domoic acid causes behavioral perseveration in Wild Sea lions: Neural underpinnings and diagnostic application. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2016, 57, 95-105.	2.4	14
17	Regional brain activations in awake unrestrained dogs. Journal of Veterinary Behavior: Clinical Applications and Research, 2016, 16, 104-112.	1.2	14
18	Clinical signs and mortality of nonâ€released stranded California sea lions housed in display facilities: the suspected role of prior exposure to algal toxins. Veterinary Record, 2019, 185, 304-304.	0.3	13

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19	Gas Bubble Disease in the Brain of a Living California Sea Lion (Zalophus californianus). Frontiers in Physiology, 2013, 4, 5.	2.8	10
20	An MRI protocol for anatomical and functional evaluation of the California sea lion brain. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2021, 353, 109097.	2.5	10
21	The Relevance of Ecological Transitions to Intelligence in Marine Mammals. Frontiers in Psychology, 2020, 11, 2053.	2.1	7
22	The Evaluation of Olfaction in Stranded California Sea Lions (Zalophus californianus) and Its Relevance to Domoic Acid Toxicosis. Aquatic Mammals, 2018, 44, 231-238.	0.7	6
23	The Mind of a Sea Lion. Ethology and Behavioral Ecology of Marine Mammals, 2021, , 323-345.	0.9	4