

Thomas Robert Zentall

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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323
papers

8,918
citations

57681

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81351

76
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333
all docs

333
docs citations

333
times ranked

3671
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The evolution of self-control. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E2140-8.	3.3	602
2	Optimal stimulation: A model of disordered activity and performance in normal and deviant children.. Psychological Bulletin, 1983, 94, 446-471.	5.5	345
3	Identity: The basis for both matching and oddity learning in pigeons.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1981, 7, 70-86.	1.9	191
4	True Imitative Learning in Pigeons. Psychological Science, 1996, 7, 343-346.	1.8	190
5	Imitative learning in male Japanese quail (<i>Coturnix japonica</i>) using the two-action method.. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 1996, 110, 316-320.	0.3	171
6	Imitation: definitions, evidence, and mechanisms. Animal Cognition, 2006, 9, 335-353.	0.9	171
7	Abstract concept learning in the pigeon.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1974, 102, 393-398.	1.5	162
8	CATEGORIZATION, CONCEPT LEARNING, AND BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS: AN INTRODUCTION. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2002, 78, 237-248.	0.8	146
9	âœwork ethicâœ in pigeons: Reward value is directly related to the effort or time required to obtain the reward. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2000, 7, 100-106.	1.4	143
10	Episodic-like memory in pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2001, 8, 685-690.	1.4	139
11	Evidence for common coding in many-to-one matching: Retention, intertrial interference, and transfer.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1989, 15, 264-273.	1.9	130
12	SAME/DIFFERENT CONCEPT LEARNING IN THE PIGEON: THE EFFECT OF NEGATIVE INSTANCES AND PRIOR ADAPTATION TO TRANSFER STIMULI. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 1978, 30, 177-186.	0.8	129
13	IMITATION IN ANIMALS: EVIDENCE, FUNCTION, AND MECHANISMS. Cybernetics and Systems, 2001, 32, 53-96.	1.6	118
14	Suboptimal choice behavior by pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2010, 17, 412-416.	1.4	108
15	Acquired equivalence and distinctiveness in matching to sample by pigeons: Mediation by reinforcer-specific expectancies.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1982, 8, 244-259.	1.9	104
16	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, 1203-1208.	1.2	103
17	Action imitation in birds. Learning and Behavior, 2004, 32, 15-23.	3.4	83
18	Imitation in Japanese quail: The role of reinforcement of demonstrator responding. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 1998, 5, 694-697.	1.4	77

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Animals may not be stuck in time. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 2005, 36, 208-225.	0.6	77
20	An Analysis of Imitative Learning in Animals. , 1996, , 221-243.		75
21	Associative concept learning in animals. <i>Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior</i> , 2014, 101, 130-151.	0.8	75
22	Backward Associations in the Pigeon. <i>American Journal of Psychology</i> , 1977, 90, 3.	0.5	70
23	Imitation and Affordance Learning by Pigeons (<i>Columba livia</i>).. <i>Journal of Comparative Psychology</i> (Washington, D C: 1983), 2003, 117, 414-419.	0.3	70
24	Common coding in pigeons assessed through partial versus total reversals of many-to-one conditional and simple discriminations.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 1991, 17, 194-201.	1.9	69
25	Perspectives on observational learning in animals.. <i>Journal of Comparative Psychology</i> (Washington,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo	0.3	69
26	Transitive inference in pigeons: Simplified procedures and a test of value transfer theory. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 1995, 23, 76-82.	3.4	67
27	Imitation and emulation by dogs using a bidirectional control procedure. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2009, 80, 109-114.	0.5	67
28	Suboptimal choice by pigeons may result from the diminishing effect of nonreinforcement.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition</i> , 2014, 40, 12-21.	0.3	63
29	Mental time travel in animals: A challenging question. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2006, 72, 173-183.	0.5	62
30	Preference for 50% reinforcement over 75% reinforcement by pigeons. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 2009, 37, 289-298.	0.5	62
31	Pigeons shift their preference toward locations of food that take more effort to obtain. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2004, 67, 405-415.	0.5	61
32	Episodic-like memory: Pigeons can report location pecked when unexpectedly asked. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2008, 79, 93-98.	0.5	61
33	Simultaneous discrimination reversal learning in pigeons and humans: anticipatory and perseverative errors. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 2011, 39, 125-137.	0.5	60
34	Contrast and the justification of effort. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2005, 12, 335-339.	1.4	59
35	Transitive inference in pigeons: Control for differential value transfer. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 1997, 4, 113-117.	1.4	58
36	Observing Behavior in Pigeons: The Effect of Reinforcement Probability and Response Cost Using a Symmetrical Choice Procedure. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 1999, 30, 201-220.	0.6	58

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37	Reversal learning in rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) and pigeons (<i>Columba livia</i>): Qualitative differences in behavioral flexibility.. <i>Journal of Comparative Psychology</i> (Washington, D C: 1983), 2013, 127, 202-211.	0.3	57
38	Delayed matching in the pigeon: Effect on performance of sample-specific observing responses and differential delay behavior. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 1978, 9, 202-218.	0.6	56
39	Timing in pigeons: The choose-short effect may result from pigeons' confusion between delay and intertrial intervals. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 1998, 5, 516-522.	1.4	56
40	Suboptimal choice in rats: Incentive salience attribution promotes maladaptive decision-making. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2017, 320, 244-254.	1.2	55
41	Self-Control Without a "Self"? <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2010, 21, 534-538.	1.8	54
42	Selective and divided attention in animals. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2005, 69, 1-15.	0.5	53
43	Interaction of sample dimension and sample-comparison mapping on pigeons' performance of delayed conditional discriminations. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 1989, 17, 172-178.	3.4	52
44	Symbolic representation in animals: Emergent stimulus relations in conditional discrimination learning. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 1998, 26, 363-377.	3.4	52
45	Imitation by Animals. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2003, 12, 91-95.	2.8	50
46	Decision making by humans in a behavioral task: Do humans, like pigeons, show suboptimal choice?. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 2012, 40, 439-447.	0.5	50
47	Concept Learning in the Pigeon: Transfer to New Matching and Nonmatching Stimuli. <i>American Journal of Psychology</i> , 1975, 88, 233.	0.5	48
48	Imitative learning in Japanese quail (<i>Coturnix japonica</i>) depends on the motivational state of the observer quail at the time of observation.. <i>Journal of Comparative Psychology</i> (Washington, D C: 1983), 2013, 127, 202-211.	0.5	48
49	Preference for rewards that follow greater effort and greater delay. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 2008, 36, 352-358.	0.5	48
50	Memory strategies in pigeons' performance of a radial-arm-maze analog task.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 1990, 16, 358-371.	1.9	47
51	Animal Memory: The Role of "Instructions". <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 1997, 28, 280-308.	0.6	47
52	Social facilitation of d-amphetamine self-administration in rats.. <i>Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 19, 409-419.	1.3	47
53	Effects of context change on forgetting in rats.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 1970, 86, 440-448.	1.5	46
54	Development of excitatory backward associations during the establishment of forward associations in a delayed conditional discrimination by pigeons. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 1992, 20, 199-206.	3.4	46

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55	Resolving the paradox of suboptimal choice.. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2016, 42, 1-14.	0.3	46
56	Imitative learning in Japanese quail (<i>Coturnix japonica</i>) using the bidirectional control procedure. Learning and Behavior, 2002, 30, 275-281.	3.4	45
57	Pigeons learn to answer the question "where did you just peck?" and can report peck location when unexpectedly asked. Learning and Behavior, 2007, 35, 184-189.	0.5	45
58	Sunk cost: Pigeons (<i>Columba livia</i>), too, show bias to complete a task rather than shift to another.. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 2012, 126, 1-9.	0.3	44
59	Justification of Effort by Humans and Pigeons. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2010, 19, 296-300.	2.8	42
60	Retrospective coding in pigeons' delayed matching-to-sample.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1986, 12, 69-77.	1.9	41
61	Directed forgetting in animals.. Psychological Bulletin, 1993, 113, 513-532.	5.5	41
62	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.	0.5	41
63	Environmental enrichment affects suboptimal, risky, gambling-like choice by pigeons. Animal Cognition, 2013, 16, 429-434.	0.9	40
64	Memory codes in pigeon short-term memory: Effects of varying the number of sample and comparison stimuli. Learning and Motivation, 1987, 18, 21-33.	0.6	39
65	Discriminative stimuli that follow a delay have added value for pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2004, 11, 889-895.	1.4	39
66	Social learning in humans and nonhuman animals: Theoretical and empirical dissections.. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 2012, 126, 109-113.	0.3	39
67	Effect of a conspecific's presence on deprived rats' Performance: Social facilitation vs distraction/imitation. Learning and Behavior, 1974, 2, 119-122.	3.4	38
68	Win-stay/lose-shift and win-shift/lose-stay learning by pigeons in the absence of overt response mediation. Behavioural Processes, 1997, 41, 227-236.	0.5	38
69	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, 131-149.	0.8	37
70	PREFERENCE FOR A STIMULUS THAT FOLLOWS A RELATIVELY AVERSIVE EVENT: CONTRAST OR DELAY REDUCTION?. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2007, 87, 275-285.	0.8	37
71	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, 212-220.	0.3	37
72	A Test of Comparison-Stimulus Substitutability Following One-to-Many Matching by Pigeons. Psychological Record, 1993, 43, 745-759.	0.6	36

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73	Transfer of value from S+ to S- in a simultaneous discrimination.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1994, 20, 176-183.	1.9	36
74	Coding of hedonic and nonhedonic samples by pigeons in many-to-one delayed matching. Learning and Behavior, 1995, 23, 189-196.	3.4	36
75	Putting the Self in Self-Correction: Findings From the Loss-of-Confidence Project. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2021, 16, 1255-1269.	5.2	36
76	Within - Task Stimulation: Effects on Activity and Spelling Performance in Hyperactive and Normal Children. Journal of Educational Research, 1978, 71, 223-230.	0.8	35
77	Coding of feature and no-feature events by pigeons performing a delayed conditional discrimination. Learning and Behavior, 1993, 21, 92-100.	3.4	35
78	“Same/different”-symbol use by pigeons. Learning and Behavior, 1983, 11, 349-355.	3.4	34
79	Cognitive dissonance in children: Justification of effort or contrast?. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2008, 15, 673-677.	1.4	34
80	Impulsivity affects suboptimal gambling-like choice by pigeons.. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2014, 40, 2-11.	0.3	34
81	Common coding in pigeons: Partial versus total reversals of one-to-many conditional discriminations. Learning and Behavior, 1992, 20, 373-381.	3.4	33
82	The case of the disappearing bone: Dogs’™ understanding of the physical properties of objects. Behavioural Processes, 2010, 85, 278-282.	0.5	33
83	Event-duration discrimination by pigeons: The choose-short effect may result from retention-test novelty. Learning and Behavior, 2000, 28, 344-353.	3.4	32
84	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, 446-452.	1.9	32
85	Emergent Relations in the Formation of Stimulus Classes by Pigeons. Psychological Record, 1993, 43, 795-810.	0.6	31
86	Selective Attention in Animal Discrimination Learning. Journal of General Psychology, 2000, 127, 45-66.	1.6	31
87	Object permanence in dogs: Invisible displacement in a rotation task. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2009, 16, 150-155.	1.4	31
88	Hungry pigeons make suboptimal choices, less hungry pigeons do not. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2012, 19, 884-891.	1.4	31
89	Memory in the pigeon: Proactive inhibition in a delayed matching task. Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society, 1974, 4, 109-112.	0.2	30
90	Memory in the pigeon: Retroactive inhibition in a delayed matching task. Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society, 1973, 1, 126-128.	0.2	29

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91	Timing in pigeons: Effects of the similarity between intertrial interval and gap in a timing signal.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2002, 28, 416-422.	1.9	29
92	What do dogs know about hidden objects?. Behavioural Processes, 2009, 81, 439-446.	0.5	29
93	Animals Represent the past and the Future. Evolutionary Psychology, 2013, 11, 573-590.	0.6	29
94	Imitation and social facilitation in the pigeon. Learning and Behavior, 1976, 4, 427-430.	3.4	28
95	Discriminative stimuli that follow the absence of reinforcement are preferred by pigeons over those that follow reinforcement. Learning and Behavior, 2005, 33, 337-342.	0.5	28
96	Midsession reversals with pigeons: visual versus spatial discriminations and the intertrial interval. Learning and Behavior, 2014, 42, 40-46.	0.5	28
97	Suboptimal choice by pigeons: An analog of human gambling behavior. Behavioural Processes, 2014, 103, 156-164.	0.5	28
98	Suboptimal choice in pigeons: Does the predictive value of the conditioned reinforcer alone determine choice?. Behavioural Processes, 2018, 157, 320-326.	0.5	28
99	Factorial effects in the categorization of externally distributed stimulus samples. Perception & Psychophysics, 1966, 1, 120-124.	2.3	27
100	Common coding by pigeons in a many-to-one delayed matching task as evidenced by facilitation and interference effects. Learning and Behavior, 1993, 21, 233-237.	3.4	27
101	Can Imitation in Pigeons be Explained by Local Enhancement Together with Trial-and-Error Learning?. Psychological Science, 1997, 8, 459-460.	1.8	27
102	The case for a cognitive approach to animal learning and behavior. Behavioural Processes, 2001, 54, 65-78.	0.5	27
103	Choice based on exclusion in pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2003, 10, 959-964.	1.4	27
104	Midsession reversal learning: why do pigeons anticipate and perseverate?. Learning and Behavior, 2013, 41, 54-60.	0.5	27
105	Suboptimal Choice by Pigeons: Evidence that the Value of the Conditioned Reinforcer Rather than its Frequency Determines Choice. Psychological Record, 2015, 65, 223-229.	0.6	27
106	Short-term proactive inhibition in the pigeon. Learning and Motivation, 1977, 8, 367-386.	0.6	26
107	Oddity learning in the pigeon as a function of the number of incorrect alternatives.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1980, 6, 278-299.	1.9	26
108	Mediational use of internal representations of food and no-food events by pigeons. Learning and Motivation, 1991, 22, 353-365.	0.6	26

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109	Asymmetrical Coding of Food and No-Food Events by Pigeons: Sample Pecking versus Food as the Basis of the Sample Code. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 1993, 24, 141-155.	0.6	26
110	Sub-optimal choice by pigeons: Failure to support the Allais paradox. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 2011, 42, 245-254.	0.6	26
111	Sub-optimal choice in pigeons does not depend on avoidance of the stimulus associated with the absence of reinforcement. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 2011, 42, 282-287.	0.6	26
112	On the role of trial outcomes in delayed discriminations. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 1990, 18, 141-150.	3.4	25
113	Imitation of a two-action sequence by pigeons. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2005, 12, 514-518.	1.4	25
114	Suboptimal Choice in Pigeons: Stimulus Value Predicts Choice over Frequencies. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0159336.	1.1	25
115	Second-order contrast based on the expectation of effort and reinforcement.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 2002, 28, 64-74.	1.9	24
116	Pigeons group time intervals according to their relative duration. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2004, 11, 113-117.	1.4	24
117	KEY PECKING IN PIGEONS PRODUCED BY PAIRING KEYLIGHT WITH INACCESSIBLE GRAIN1. <i>Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior</i> , 1975, 23, 199-206.	0.8	23
118	Delayed matching in the pigeon: Interference produced by the prior delayed matching trial. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 1981, 9, 395-400.	3.4	23
119	Perceptual learning in pigeons: Decreased ability to Discriminate samples mapped onto the same comparison in many-to-one matching. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 1997, 4, 378-381.	1.4	23
120	Pigeonâ€™s (Columba livia) paradoxical preference for the suboptimal alternative in a complex foraging task.. <i>Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)</i> , 2016, 130, 138-144.	0.3	23
121	Value transfer in a simultaneous discrimination appears to result from within-event Pavlovian conditioning.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 1996, 22, 68-75.	1.9	22
122	Development of a Single-Code/Default Coding Strategy in Pigeons. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2000, 11, 261-264.	1.8	22
123	Simple discrimination reversals in the domestic horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>): Effect of discriminative stimulus modality on learning to learn. <i>Applied Animal Behaviour Science</i> , 2006, 101, 328-338.	0.8	22
124	Absolute pitch: Frequency-range discriminations in pigeons (<i>Columba livia</i>)--comparisons with zebra finches (<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>) and humans (<i>Homo sapiens</i>).. <i>Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)</i> , 2007, 121, 95-105.	0.3	22
125	Suboptimal choice by dogs: when less is better than more. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2014, 17, 1019-1022.	0.9	22
126	Sameness May Be a Natural Concept That Does Not Require Learning. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2018, 29, 1185-1189.	1.8	22

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127	Role of differential sample responding in the differential outcomes effect involving delayed matching by pigeons.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1994, 20, 390-401.	1.9	21
128	Simultaneous discrimination learning: Stimulus interactions. Learning and Behavior, 2001, 29, 311-325.	3.4	21
129	Maladaptive "egambling" by Pigeons. Behavioural Processes, 2011, 87, 50-56.	0.5	21
130	When animals misbehave: Analogs of human biases and suboptimal choice. Behavioural Processes, 2015, 112, 3-13.	0.5	21
131	Imitation of conditional discriminations in pigeons (Columba livia).. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 2002, 116, 277-285.	0.3	20
132	Timing, memory for intervals, and memory for untimed stimuli: The role of instructional ambiguity. Behavioural Processes, 2005, 70, 209-222.	0.5	20
133	Too dog tired to avoid danger: Self-control depletion in canines increases behavioral approach toward an aggressive threat. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2012, 19, 535-540.	1.4	20
134	Who are the real bird brains? Qualitative differences in behavioral flexibility between dogs (Canis) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	0.9	20
135	Rats'™ acquisition of the ephemeral reward task. Animal Cognition, 2017, 20, 419-425.	0.9	20
136	2 An analysis of stimulus class formation in animals. Advances in Psychology, 1996, , 15-34.	0.1	19
137	Present/absent sample matching in pigeons: Is comparison choice controlled by the sample stimulus or by differential sample responding?. Learning and Behavior, 1999, 27, 288-294.	3.4	19
138	Imitation of a passive avoidance response in the rat. Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society, 1980, 15, 73-75.	0.2	18
139	Value transfer in concurrent-schedule discriminations by pigeons. Learning and Behavior, 1996, 24, 401-409.	3.4	18
140	Shared Attention in Pigeons: Retrieval Failure Does Not Account for the Element Superiority Effect. Learning and Motivation, 1997, 28, 248-267.	0.6	18
141	Delayed matching-to-sample: A tool to assess memory and other cognitive processes in pigeons. Behavioural Processes, 2016, 123, 26-42.	0.5	18
142	Second-order contrast based on the expectation of effort and reinforcement. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2002, 28, 64-74.	1.9	18
143	Some Properties of Many-to-One Matching with Hue, Response, and Food Samples: Retention and Mediated Transfer. Learning and Motivation, 1994, 25, 175-200.	0.6	17
144	MOST DIRECTED FORGETTING IN PIGEONS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE ABSENCE OF REINFORCEMENT ON FORGET TRIALS DURING TRAINING OR TO OTHER PROCEDURAL ARTIFACTS. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 1995, 63, 127-137.	0.8	17

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145	Simultaneous Discrimination Learning in Pigeons: Value of S - Affects the Relative Value of its Associated S+. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section B: Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1998, 51, 363-378.	2.8	17
146	SUPPORT FOR A THEORY OF MEMORY FOR EVENT DURATION MUST DISTINGUISH BETWEEN TEST-TRIAL AMBIGUITY AND ACTUAL MEMORY LOSS. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 1999, 72, 467-472.	0.8	17
147	Early commitment facilitates optimal choice by pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2017, 24, 957-963.	1.4	17
148	True directed forgetting in pigeons may occur only when alternative working memory is required on forget-cue trials. Learning and Behavior, 1995, 23, 280-285.	3.4	16
149	Pigeons prefer conditional stimuli over their absence: A comment on Roberts et al. (2009).. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2010, 36, 506-509.	1.9	16
150	Guilt by association and honor by association: The role of acquired equivalence. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2013, 20, 385-390.	1.4	16
151	The role of "jackpot" stimuli in maladaptive decision-making: dissociable effects of D1/D2 receptor agonists and antagonists. Psychopharmacology, 2018, 235, 1427-1437.	1.5	16
152	Within-trial contrast: When you see it and when you don't. Learning and Behavior, 2008, 36, 19-22.	0.5	15
153	Social learning mechanisms. Interaction Studies, 2011, 12, 233-261.	0.4	15
154	Do Pigeons Gamble? I Wouldn't Bet Against It. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2013, 22, 271-277.	2.8	15
155	Rats' midsession reversal performance: the nature of the response. Learning and Behavior, 2016, 44, 49-58.	0.5	15
156	Prior commitment: Its effect on suboptimal choice in a gambling-like task. Behavioural Processes, 2017, 145, 1-9.	0.5	15
157	Sooner Rather Than Later: Precrastination Rather Than Procrastination. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2019, 28, 229-233.	2.8	15
158	Transfer across delayed discriminations: Evidence regarding the nature of prospective working memory.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1992, 18, 154-173.	1.9	14
159	The differential outcomes effect in pigeons is not reduced by eliminating response-outcome associations: Support for a two-process account. Learning and Behavior, 1998, 26, 378-387.	3.4	14
160	Memory mechanisms in pigeons: Evidence of base-rate neglect.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2002, 28, 111-115.	1.9	14
161	Symmetry training in pigeons can produce functional equivalences. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2003, 10, 387-391.	1.4	14
162	WITHIN-TRIAL CONTRAST: WHEN IS A FAILURE TO REPLICATE NOT A TYPE I ERROR?. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2007, 87, 401-404.	0.8	14

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163	Coding of stimuli by animals: Retrospection, prospection, episodic memory and future planning. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 2010, 41, 225-240.	0.6	14
164	The case of the magic bones: Dogs'™ memory of the physical properties of objects. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 2013, 44, 252-257.	0.6	14
165	Animals prefer reinforcement that follows greater effort: Justification of effort or within-trial contrast?. <i>Comparative Cognition and Behavior Reviews</i> , 0, 8, 60-77.	2.0	14
166	Comparison of two oddity tasks with pigeons. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 1974, 5, 106-117.	0.6	13
167	Oddity learning in the pigeon: Effect of negative instances, correction, and number of incorrect alternatives. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 1980, 8, 621-629.	3.4	13
168	Control of pigeons'™ matching and mismatching performance by instructional cues. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 1985, 13, 383-391.	3.4	13
169	Differences in rats and pigeons suboptimal choice may depend on where those stimuli are in their behavior system. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2019, 159, 37-41.	0.5	13
170	Object permanence in the pigeon (<i>Columba livia</i>): Insertion of a delay prior to choice facilitates visible- and invisible-displacement accuracy.. <i>Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983)</i> , 2019, 133, 132-139.	0.3	13
171	Common Coding of Samples Associated with the Same Comparison: The Nature of the Common Representation. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 2001, 32, 367-382.	0.6	12
172	Temporal discrimination learning by pigeons. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2007, 74, 286-292.	0.5	12
173	Repeated cocaine experience facilitates sucrose-reinforced operant responding in enriched and isolated rats. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 2007, 38, 44-55.	0.6	12
174	Now You See It, Now You Don'™t. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2016, 25, 357-362.	2.8	12
175	Contrast between what is expected and what occurs increases pigeon'™s suboptimal choice. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2019, 22, 81-87.	0.9	12
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