Thomas Robert Zentall

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

323 papers	8,918 citations	47006 47 h-index	71685 76 g-index
333 all docs	333 docs citations	333 times ranked	3273 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	1-Back reinforcement matching and mismatching by pigeons: Implicit or explicit learning?. Behavioural Processes, 2022, 195, 104562.	1.1	3
2	Pavlovian processes may produce contrast leading to bias and suboptimal choice. Learning and Behavior, 2022, , 1.	1.0	0
3	Decision making under risk: framing effects in pigeon risk preferences. Animal Cognition, 2022, , 1.	1.8	2
4	Pigeonâ€™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.	0.5	1
5	Social Facilitation. , 2022, , 6509-6510.		0
6	Base-Rate Neglect. , 2022, , 625-628.		0
7	Gambling Fallacies. , 2022, , 2861-2863.		0
8	Suboptimal Behaviors in Gambling-Like Tasks. , 2022, , 6759-6763.		0
9	Pigeonsâ€™ midsession reversal: Greater magnitude of reinforcement on the first half of the session leads to improved accuracy. Learning and Behavior, 2021, 49, 190-195.	1.0	0
10	The paradoxical performance by different species on the ephemeral reward task. Learning and Behavior, 2021, 49, 99-105.	1.0	4
11	Sameness may be a natural concept that does not require learning. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2021, 37, 7-12.	3.9	4
12	Gambling Fallacies. , 2021, , 1-3.		0
13	â€œWhat you see may not be what you getâ€• Reverse contingency and perceived loss aversion in pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2021, 28, 1015-1020.	2.8	6
14	Should I stay or should I go? Pigeonsâ€™ (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.	0.5	1
15	Putting the Self in Self-Correction: Findings From the Loss-of-Confidence Project. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2021, 16, 1255-1269.	9.0	36
16	Pigeons acquire the 1-back task: Implications for implicit versus explicit learning?. Learning and Behavior, 2021, 49, 363-372.	1.0	4
17	Effect of Environmental Enrichment on the Brain and on Learning and Cognition by Animals. Animals, 2021, 11, 973.	2.3	12
18	Visual alternation by pigeons: Learning to select or learning to avoid. Learning and Behavior, 2021, 49, 373-378.	1.0	0

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	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.	0.5	0
20	Pigeons are attracted to a perceived gain without an actual gain. Animal Cognition, 2021, 24, 605-611.	1.8	3
21	Basic Behavioral Processes Involved in Procrastination. Frontiers in Psychology, 2021, 12, 769928.	2.1	0
22	Animal procrastination: Pigeons choose to defer experiencing an aversive gap or a peck requirement. Learning and Behavior, 2020, 48, 246-253.	1.0	3
23	The Midsession Reversal Task with Pigeons Does a Brief Delay Between Choice and Reinforcement Facilitate Reversal Learning?. Behavioural Processes, 2020, 177, 104150.	1.1	1
24	Enhancing â€œself-controlâ€: The paradoxical effect of delay of reinforcement. Learning and Behavior, 2020, 48, 165-172.	1.0	1
25	Pigeons can learn a difficult discrimination if reinforcement is delayed following choice. Animal Cognition, 2020, 23, 503-508.	1.8	1
26	The midsession reversal task: A theoretical analysis. Learning and Behavior, 2020, 48, 195-207.	1.0	7
27	Macphail (1987) Revisited: Pigeons Have Much Cognitive Behavior in Common With Humans. Frontiers in Psychology, 2020, 11, 618636.	2.1	2
28	Does conditioned reinforcement play a role in procrastination: A pigeon model. Behavioural Processes, 2020, 178, 104139.	1.1	1
29	Base-Rate Neglect. , 2020, , 1-4.		0
30	Midsession reversal learning: Pigeons learn what stimulus to avoid.. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2020, 46, 101-106.	0.5	2
31	Rats can replay episodic memories of past odors. Learning and Behavior, 2019, 47, 5-6.	1.0	3
32	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.	1.0	3
33	Sooner Rather Than Later: Precrastination Rather Than Procrastination. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2019, 28, 229-233.	5.3	15
34	Transitive inference in pigeons may result from differential tendencies to reject the test stimuli acquired during training. Animal Cognition, 2019, 22, 619-624.	1.8	6
35	Animal Intelligence. , 2019, , 397-427.		1
36	Contrast between what is expected and what occurs increases pigeonâ€™s suboptimal choice. Animal Cognition, 2019, 22, 81-87.	1.8	12

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37	To peck or not peck: Which do pigeons prefer?. Learning and Behavior, 2019, 47, 217-226.	1.0	0
38	Differences in rats and pigeons suboptimal choice may depend on where those stimuli are in their behavior system. Behavioural Processes, 2019, 159, 37-41.	1.1	13
39	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.	0.5	13
40	Less information results in better midsession reversal accuracy by pigeons.. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2019, 45, 422-430.	0.5	6
41	The role of â€˜jackpotâ€™ stimuli in maladaptive decision-making: dissociable effects of D1/D2 receptor agonists and antagonists. Psychopharmacology, 2018, 235, 1427-1437.	3.1	16
42	The Ephemeral-Reward Task: Optimal Performance Depends on Reducing Impulsive Choice. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2018, 27, 103-109.	5.3	6
43	Procrastination in the pigeon: Can conditioned reinforcement increase the likelihood of human procrastination?. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2018, 25, 1952-1957.	2.8	7
44	Morgan's Canon: Is it still a useful rule of thumb?. Ethology, 2018, 124, 449-457.	1.1	4
45	Sameness May Be a Natural Concept That Does Not Require Learning. Psychological Science, 2018, 29, 1185-1189.	3.3	22
46	Suboptimal choice in pigeons: Does the predictive value of the conditioned reinforcer alone determine choice?. Behavioural Processes, 2018, 157, 320-326.	1.1	28
47	Midsession reversal task with pigeons: Parallel processing of alternatives explains choices.. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2018, 44, 272-279.	0.5	9
48	Social Facilitation. , 2018, , 1-2.		0
49	Pigeons, unlike humans, do not prefer near hits in a slot-machine-like task. Behavioural Processes, 2017, 138, 67-72.	1.1	7
50	Ratsâ€™ acquisition of the ephemeral reward task. Animal Cognition, 2017, 20, 419-425.	1.8	20
51	Suboptimal choice in rats: Incentive salience attribution promotes maladaptive decision-making. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 320, 244-254.	2.2	55
52	Prior commitment: Its effect on suboptimal choice in a gambling-like task. Behavioural Processes, 2017, 145, 1-9.	1.1	15
53	Gambling-like behavior in pigeons: â€˜jackpotâ€™ signals promote maladaptive risky choice. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 6625.	3.3	11
54	Early commitment facilitates optimal choice by pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2017, 24, 957-963.	2.8	17

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55	Mechanisms of midsession reversal accuracy: Memory for preceding events and timing.. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2017, 43, 62-71.	0.5	6
56	Pigeonâ€™s (Columba livia) paradoxical preference for the suboptimal alternative in a complex foraging task.. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 2016, 130, 138-144.	0.5	23
57	Now You See It, Now You Donâ€™t. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2016, 25, 357-362.	5.3	12
58	The relative value of two options for pigeons depends on their context. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2016, 105, 176-183.	1.1	2
59	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.	1.8	5
60	Who are the real bird brains? Qualitative differences in behavioral flexibility between dogs (Canis) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 5	1.8	20
61	Ratsâ€™ midsession reversal performance: the nature of the response. Learning and Behavior, 2016, 44, 49-58.	1.0	15
62	Reciprocal altruism in rats: Why does it occur?. Learning and Behavior, 2016, 44, 7-8.	1.0	11
63	Delayed matching-to-sample: A tool to assess memory and other cognitive processes in pigeons. Behavioural Processes, 2016, 123, 26-42.	1.1	18
64	Resolving the paradox of suboptimal choice.. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2016, 42, 1-14.	0.5	46
65	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.	0.5	37
66	Suboptimal Choice in Pigeons: Stimulus Value Predicts Choice over Frequencies. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0159336.	2.5	25
67	An Animal Model of Human Gambling. International Journal of Psychological Research, 2016, 9, 96-112.	0.6	8
68	Do pigeons prefer alternatives that include near-hit outcomes?. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2015, 41, 247-254.	0.5	6
69	Cognitive and Noncognitive Aspects of Social Learning. , 2015, , 335-374.		0
70	When animals misbehave: Analogs of human biases and suboptimal choice. Behavioural Processes, 2015, 112, 3-13.	1.1	21
71	Further investigation of the Monty Hall Dilemma in pigeons and rats. Behavioural Processes, 2015, 112, 14-21.	1.1	2
72	Delayed matching to sample in pigeons: Effects of delay of reinforcement and illuminated delays. Learning and Motivation, 2015, 49, 51-59.	1.2	4

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73	Suboptimal Choice by Pigeons: Evidence that the Value of the Conditioned Reinforcer Rather than its Frequency Determines Choice. Psychological Record, 2015, 65, 223-229.	0.9	27
74	The Monty Hall dilemma with pigeons: No, you choose for me. Learning and Behavior, 2015, 43, 209-216.	1.0	2
75	Self-regulatory depletion in dogs: Insulin release is not necessary for the replenishment of persistence. Behavioural Processes, 2015, 110, 22-26.	1.1	8
76	Intelligence in Nonprimates. , 2015, , 11-25.		0
77	Sixâ€term transitive inference with pigeons: Successiveâ€pair training followed by mixedâ€pair training. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2014, 101, 26-37.	1.1	11
78	Associative Concept Learning in Animals: Issues and Opportunities. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2014, 101, 165-170.	1.1	7
79	Transitive inference by pigeons: Does the geometric presentation of the stimuli make a difference?. Animal Cognition, 2014, 17, 973-981.	1.8	2
80	Associative concept learning in animals. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2014, 101, 130-151.	1.1	75
81	Midsession reversals with pigeons: visual versus spatial discriminations and the intertrial interval. Learning and Behavior, 2014, 42, 40-46.	1.0	28
82	Suboptimal choice by dogs: when less is better than more. Animal Cognition, 2014, 17, 1019-1022.	1.8	22
83	Risk should be objectively defined: comment on PelÃ© and Sueur. Animal Cognition, 2014, 17, 1433-1436.	1.8	1
84	Less means more for pigeons but not always. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2014, 21, 1623-1628.	2.8	8
85	The evolution of self-control. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E2140-8.	7.1	602
86	Suboptimal choice by pigeons: An analog of human gambling behavior. Behavioural Processes, 2014, 103, 156-164.	1.1	28
87	Reprint of â€œSuboptimal choice by pigeons: An analog of human gambling behaviorâ€. Behavioural Processes, 2014, 104, 99-107.	1.1	0
88	Impulsivity affects suboptimal gambling-like choice by pigeons.. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2014, 40, 2-11.	0.5	34
89	Suboptimal choice by pigeons may result from the diminishing effect of nonreinforcement.. Journal of Experimental Psychology Animal Learning and Cognition, 2014, 40, 12-21.	0.5	63
90	Pigeonsâ€™ use of cues in a repeated five-trial-sequence, single-reversal task. Learning and Behavior, 2013, 41, 138-147.	1.0	9

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91	Midsession reversal learning: why do pigeons anticipate and perseverate?. Learning and Behavior, 2013, 41, 54-60.	1.0	27
92	The Monty Hall dilemma in pigeons: Effect of investment in initial choice. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2013, 20, 997-1004.	2.8	5
93	Guilt by association and honor by association: The role of acquired equivalence. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2013, 20, 385-390.	2.8	16
94	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.	1.1	41
95	The case of the magic bones: Dogsâ€™ memory of the physical properties of objects. Learning and Motivation, 2013, 44, 252-257.	1.2	14
96	Environmental enrichment affects suboptimal, risky, gambling-like choice by pigeons. Animal Cognition, 2013, 16, 429-434.	1.8	40
97	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, 202-211.	0.5	57
98	Do Pigeons Gamble? I Wouldnâ€™t Bet Against It. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2013, 22, 271-277.	5.3	15
99	Animals Represent the past and the Future. Evolutionary Psychology, 2013, 11, 573-590.	0.9	29
100	Animals represent the past and the future. Evolutionary Psychology, 2013, 11, 573-90.	0.9	7
101	The Heuristic Value of Cognitive Terminology. Psychological Record, 2012, 62, 321-336.	0.9	3
102	Social learning in humans and nonhuman animals: Theoretical and empirical dissections.. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 2012, 126, 109-113.	0.5	39
103	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.	0.5	44
104	Perspectives on observational learning in animals.. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf	0.5	69
105	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.	1.7	32
106	Decision making by humans in a behavioral task: Do humans, like pigeons, show suboptimal choice?. Learning and Behavior, 2012, 40, 439-447.	1.0	50
107	Do pigeons prefer information in the absence of differential reinforcement?. Learning and Behavior, 2012, 40, 465-475.	1.0	7
108	Hungry pigeons make suboptimal choices, less hungry pigeons do not. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2012, 19, 884-891.	2.8	31

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109	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.	2.8	20
110	Acquired equivalence of cues by presentation in a common context in rats. Animal Cognition, 2012, 15, 143-147.	1.8	4
111	Selective and Divided Attention in Birds. , 2012, , 351-369.		3
112	Imitation: Definitions, Evidence, and Mechanisms. , 2012, , 1496-1499.		2
113	Methodological Issues in Comparative Memory Research. , 2012, , .		0
114	ContrastA More Parsimonious Account of Cognitive Dissonance Effects. , 2012, , .		0
115	Maladaptive â€œgamblingâ€•by Pigeons. Behavioural Processes, 2011, 87, 50-56.	1.1	21
116	Social learning mechanisms. Interaction Studies, 2011, 12, 233-261.	0.6	15
117	Social facilitation of d-amphetamine self-administration in rats.. Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2011, 19, 409-419.	1.8	47
118	Sub-optimal choice by pigeons: Failure to support the Allais paradox. Learning and Motivation, 2011, 42, 245-254.	1.2	26
119	Preference for the outcome that follows a relatively aversive event: Contrast or delay reduction?. Learning and Motivation, 2011, 42, 255-271.	1.2	9
120	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.	1.2	26
121	Simultaneous discrimination reversal learning in pigeons and humans: anticipatory and perseverative errors. Learning and Behavior, 2011, 39, 125-137.	1.0	60
122	A differential-outcome effect in pigeons using spatial hedonically nondifferential outcomes. Learning and Behavior, 2011, 39, 68-78.	1.0	9
123	Acquired equivalence between stimuli trained in the same context. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2011, 18, 618-623.	2.8	5
124	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.	2.6	103
125	Subjective Time: Cognitive and Physical Secondary Tasks Affect Timing Differently. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2011, 64, 1344-1353.	1.1	7
126	Pigeons prefer conditional stimuli over their absence: A comment on Roberts et al. (2009).. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2010, 36, 506-509.	1.7	16

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127	"Counting" by pigeons: Discrimination of the number of biologically relevant sequential events. Learning and Behavior, 2010, 38, 169-176.	1.0	10
128	Suboptimal choice behavior by pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2010, 17, 412-416.	2.8	108
129	A relational differential outcomes effect: pigeons can classify outcomes as â€œgoodâ€•and â€œbetterâ€• Animal Cognition, 2010, 13, 359-365.	1.8	4
130	Coding of stimuli by animals: Retrospection, prospection, episodic memory and future planning. Learning and Motivation, 2010, 41, 225-240.	1.2	14
131	Justification of Effort by Humans and Pigeons. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2010, 19, 296-300.	5.3	42
132	Self-Control Without a â€œSelfâ€?. Psychological Science, 2010, 21, 534-538.	3.3	54
133	The case of the disappearing bone: Dogsâ€™ understanding of the physical properties of objects. Behavioural Processes, 2010, 85, 278-282.	1.1	33
134	Introduction to the special issue of behavioral processes in honor of Donald A. Riley. Behavioural Processes, 2010, 85, 207-208.	1.1	1
135	A differential-outcomes effect using hedonically nondifferential outcomes with delayed matching to sample by pigeons. Learning and Behavior, 2009, 37, 161-166.	1.0	11
136	Preference for 50% reinforcement over 75% reinforcement by pigeons. Learning and Behavior, 2009, 37, 289-298.	1.0	62
137	Animal memory: The contribution of generalization decrement to delayed conditional discrimination retention functions. Learning and Behavior, 2009, 37, 299-304.	1.0	6
138	Object permanence in dogs: Invisible displacement in a rotation task. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2009, 16, 150-155.	2.8	31
139	Imitation and emulation by dogs using a bidirectional control procedure. Behavioural Processes, 2009, 80, 109-114.	1.1	67
140	What do dogs know about hidden objects?. Behavioural Processes, 2009, 81, 439-446.	1.1	29
141	Within-trial contrast: The effect of probability of reinforcement in training. Behavioural Processes, 2009, 82, 126-132.	1.1	8
142	Comparative CognitionA Natural Science Approach to the Study of Animal Intelligence. , 2009, , 3-12.		5
143	Stimuli Signaling Rewards That Follow a Less-Preferred Event Are Themselves Preferred: Implications for Cognitive Dissonance. , 2009, , 651-667.		1
144	Pour une approche cognitive du conditionnement pavlovien. Annee Psychologique, 2009, 109, 333.	0.3	0

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145	Within-trial contrast: When you see it and when you don't. Learning and Behavior, 2008, 36, 19-22.	1.0	15
146	Required pecking and refraining from pecking alter judgments of time by pigeons. Learning and Behavior, 2008, 36, 55-61.	1.0	9
147	Preference for rewards that follow greater effort and greater delay. Learning and Behavior, 2008, 36, 352-358.	1.0	48
148	Relative judgments affect assessments of stimulus duration. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2008, 15, 431-436.	2.8	11
149	Cognitive dissonance in children: Justification of effort or contrast?. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2008, 15, 673-677.	2.8	34
150	Radial maze analog for pigeons: Evidence for flexible coding strategies may result from faulty assumptions. Learning and Motivation, 2008, 39, 285-295.	1.2	4
151	Matching-to-sample by pigeons: The dissociation of comparison choice frequency from the probability of reinforcement. Behavioural Processes, 2008, 78, 185-190.	1.1	10
152	Episodic-like memory: Pigeons can report location pecked when unexpectedly asked. Behavioural Processes, 2008, 79, 93-98.	1.1	61
153	Chapter 2.5 Representing past and future events. Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience, 2008, , 217-234.	0.7	0
154	Pigeons may not use dual coding in the radial maze analog task.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2007, 33, 262-272.	1.7	8
155	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.	0.5	22
156	WITHINâ€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.	1.1	37
157	Temporal discrimination learning by pigeons. Behavioural Processes, 2007, 74, 286-292.	1.1	12
158	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.	1.1	37
159	WITHINâ€TRIAL CONTRAST: WHEN IS A FAILURE TO REPLICATE NOT A TYPE I ERROR?. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2007, 87, 401-404.	1.1	14
160	Repeated cocaine experience facilitates sucrose-reinforced operant responding in enriched and isolated rats. Learning and Motivation, 2007, 38, 44-55.	1.2	12
161	Pigeons learn to answer the question â€œwhere did you just peck?â€• and can report peck location when unexpectedly asked. Learning and Behavior, 2007, 35, 184-189.	1.0	45
162	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, 242-251.	1.0	6

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163	Timing, memory for intervals, and memory for untimed stimuli: The role of instructional ambiguity. Behavioural Processes, 2006, 71, 88-97.	1.1	8
164	Mental time travel in animals: A challenging question. Behavioural Processes, 2006, 72, 173-183.	1.1	62
165	Use of a single-code/default strategy by pigeons to acquire duration sample discriminations. Learning and Behavior, 2006, 34, 340-347.	1.0	7
166	Required pecking alters judgments of the passage of time by pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2006, 13, 1038-1042.	2.8	7
167	Imitation: definitions, evidence, and mechanisms. Animal Cognition, 2006, 9, 335-353.	1.8	171
168	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.	1.9	22
169	Discriminative stimuli that follow the absence of reinforcement are preferred by pigeons over those that follow reinforcement. Learning and Behavior, 2005, 33, 337-342.	1.0	28
170	Imitation of a two-action sequence by pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2005, 12, 514-518.	2.8	25
171	Contrast and the justification of effort. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2005, 12, 335-339.	2.8	59
172	Animals may not be stuck in time. Learning and Motivation, 2005, 36, 208-225.	1.2	77
173	Configural/holistic processing or differential element versus compound similarity. Animal Cognition, 2005, 8, 141-142.	1.8	0
174	Post-choice information processing by pigeons. Animal Cognition, 2005, 8, 273-278.	1.8	5
175	Selective and divided attention in animals. Behavioural Processes, 2005, 69, 1-15.	1.1	53
176	Timing, memory for intervals, and memory for untimed stimuli: The role of instructional ambiguity. Behavioural Processes, 2005, 70, 209-222.	1.1	20
177	Interval timing with gaps: Gap ambiguity as an alternative to temporal decay.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2005, 31, 484-486.	1.7	7
178	Action imitation in birds. Learning and Behavior, 2004, 32, 15-23.	3.4	83
179	Discriminative stimuli that follow a delay have added value for pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2004, 11, 889-895.	2.8	39
180	Pigeons group time intervals according to their relative duration. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2004, 11, 113-117.	2.8	24

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181	Functional equivalence in pigeons involving a four-member class. Behavioural Processes, 2004, 67, 395-403.	1.1	8
182	Pigeons shift their preference toward locations of food that take more effort to obtain. Behavioural Processes, 2004, 67, 405-415.	1.1	61
183	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, 129-134.	1.7	8
184	Symmetry training in pigeons can produce functional equivalences. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2003, 10, 387-391.	2.8	14
185	Choice based on exclusion in pigeons. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2003, 10, 959-964.	2.8	27
186	Imitation by Animals. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2003, 12, 91-95.	5.3	50
187	Imitation and Affordance Learning by Pigeons (Columba livia).. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 2003, 117, 414-419.	0.5	70
188	Evidence both for and against metacognition is insufficient. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2003, 26, 357-358.	0.7	2
189	CATEGORIZATION, CONCEPT LEARNING, AND BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS: AN INTRODUCTION. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2002, 78, 237-248.	1.1	146
190	Second-order contrast based on the expectation of effort and reinforcement.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2002, 28, 64-74.	1.7	24
191	Memory mechanisms in pigeons: Evidence of base-rate neglect.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2002, 28, 111-115.	1.7	14
192	Imitation of conditional discriminations in pigeons (Columba livia).. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 2002, 116, 277-285.	0.5	20
193	A Cognitive Behaviorist Approach to the Study of Animal Behavior. Journal of General Psychology, 2002, 129, 328-363.	2.8	6
194	Timing in pigeons: Effects of the similarity between intertrial interval and gap in a timing signal.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2002, 28, 416-422.	1.7	29
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