

David W Stephens

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

54
papers

5,862
citations

186265
28
h-index

189892
50
g-index

56
all docs

56
docs citations

56
times ranked

5144
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Modeling nonhuman conventions: the behavioral ecology of arbitrary action. Behavioral Ecology, 2018, 29, 598-608.	2.2	4
2	Experimental evolution of color preference for oviposition in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> . Journal of Bioeconomics, 2018, 20, 125-140.	3.3	8
3	Reply to Sherratt and Hohen: Goldilocks and the half-empty glass. Behavioral Ecology, 2018, 29, e9-e10.	2.2	0
4	When it's good to signal badness: using objective measures of discriminability to test the value of being distinctive. Animal Behaviour, 2017, 129, 113-125.	1.9	4
5	Foraging \hat{t} . , 2017, , 237-253.		3
6	Why Complex Signals Matter, Sometimes. Animal Signals and Communication, 2016, , 119-135.	0.8	3
7	Reliability, uncertainty, and costs in the evolution of animal learning. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2016, 12, 73-79.	3.9	57
8	Should receivers follow multiple signal components? An economic perspective. Behavioral Ecology, 2016, 27, 36-44.	2.2	25
9	Does multimodality per se improve receiver performance? An explicit comparison of multimodal versus unimodal complex signals in a learned signal-following task. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 2016, 70, 409-416.	1.4	13
10	Blue jays, <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> , devalue social information in uncertain environments. Animal Behaviour, 2016, 112, 53-62.	1.9	46
11	Experimental Evolution and Economics. SAGE Open, 2015, 5, 215824401561252.	1.7	19
12	Why are signals reliable? Honesty depends on costs, sometimes. Animal Behaviour, 2015, 110, e13-e16.	1.9	3
13	Experimental evolution of prepared learning. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 11750-11755.	7.1	102
14	Why not lie? Costs enforce honesty in an experimental signalling game. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2014, 281, 20132457.	2.6	23
15	Receiver tolerance for imperfect signal reliability: results from experimental signalling games. Animal Behaviour, 2014, 94, 1-8.	1.9	5
16	Subjective costs drive overly patient foraging strategies in rats on an intertemporal foraging task. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 8308-8313.	7.1	85
17	Tracking a changing environment: optimal sampling, adaptive memory and overnight effects. Behavioural Processes, 2012, 89, 86-94.	1.1	37
18	Patch exploitation as choice: symmetric choice in an asymmetric situation?. Animal Behaviour, 2011, 81, 683-689.	1.9	3

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Caching economics: jays cache more when handling times are short and habitats are poor. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2011, 82, 579-585.	1.9	4
20	An experimental analysis of receiver economics: cost, reliability and uncertainty interact to determine a signal's value. <i>Oikos</i> , 2010, 119, 254-263.	2.7	13
21	Components of change in the evolution of learning and unlearned preference. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2009, 276, 3201-3208.	2.6	108
22	Why do animals make better choices in patch-leaving problems?. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2009, 80, 252-260.	1.1	16
23	Decision ecology: Foraging and the ecology of animal decision making. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 8, 475-484.	2.0	156
24	Patience. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2008, 18, R11-R12.	3.9	36
25	Effects of temporal clumping and payoff accumulation on impulsiveness and cooperation. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2006, 71, 29-40.	1.1	13
26	What makes information valuable: signal reliability and environmental uncertainty. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2006, 71, 1119-1129.	1.9	70
27	Information and its use by animals in evolutionary ecology. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2005, 20, 187-193.	8.7	1,143
28	The economic basis of cooperation: tradeoffs between selfishness and generosity. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2004, 15, 255-261.	2.2	50
29	Impulsiveness without discounting: the ecological rationality hypothesis. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2004, 271, 2459-2465.	2.6	83
30	When are two heads better than one? Visual perception and information transfer affect vigilance coordination in foraging groups. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2004, 15, 898-906.	2.2	31
31	Choice and context: testing a simple short-term choice rule. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2003, 66, 59-70.	1.9	19
32	Site selection under differential predation risks by drifting prey in streams. <i>Oikos</i> , 2003, 102, 85-94.	2.7	4
33	Discounting and Reciprocity in an Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma. <i>Science</i> , 2002, 298, 2216-2218.	12.6	269
34	Discrimination, discounting and impulsivity: a role for an informational constraint. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2002, 357, 1527-1537.	4.0	66
35	A simple spatially explicit ideal-free distribution: a model and an experiment. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 2001, 49, 220-234.	1.4	13
36	The adaptive value of preference for immediacy: when shortsighted rules have farsighted consequences. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2001, 12, 330-339.	2.2	149

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37	Cumulative Benefit Games: Achieving Cooperation when Players Discount the Future. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 2000, 205, 1-16.	1.7	16
38	On the spurious occurrence of Tit for Tat in pairs of predator-approaching fish. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1997, 53, 113-131.	1.9	33
39	Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma: Pay-off Variance. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 1997, 188, 1-10.	1.7	2
40	Error and Discounting in the Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 1995, 176, 457-469.	1.7	27
41	On the economics of sit-and-wait foraging: site selection and assessment. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 1995, 6, 258-268.	2.2	25
42	Testing models of non-kin cooperation: mutualism and the Prisoner's Dilemma. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1995, 50, 527-535.	1.9	158
43	Failure of simple optimal foraging models to predict residence time when patch quality is uncertain. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 1993, 4, 350-363.	2.2	36
44	Dimensional analysis in behavioral ecology. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 1993, 4, 172-183.	2.2	62
45	Learning and Behavioral Ecology: Incomplete Information and Environmental Predictability. , 1993, , 195-218.		87
46	Change, regularity, and value in the evolution of animal learning. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 1991, 2, 77-89.	2.2	187
47	Variance and the Value of Information. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 1989, 134, 128-140.	2.1	894
48	Tracking a fluctuating environment: a study of sampling. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1988, 36, 87-105.	1.9	115
49	On economically tracking a variable environment. <i>Theoretical Population Biology</i> , 1987, 32, 15-25.	1.1	167
50	How constant is the constant of risk-aversion?. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1986, 34, 1659-1667.	1.9	66
51	How important are partial preferences?. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1985, 33, 667-669.	1.9	60
52	Central place foraging: Single-prey loaders again. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1983, 31, 238-243.	1.9	70
53	Optimal foraging: Some simple stochastic models. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 1982, 10, 251-263.	1.4	314
54	Communication as information use: insights from statistical decision theory. , 0, , 89-112.		4