

## INDEX

- absolute reward value
  - defined, 177–180
  - learning mechanisms for, 176–177
  - strengthening-weakening (S/W) learning principle and, 178–180
- ACCg brain region, social learning and, 255–257
- accumulation test, delay of gratification and, 380
- actinopterygians
  - hippocampal pallium in, 164–168
  - research on, 6
  - spatial memory in, 160–164
- actions, in behavior systems framework, 210–214
- adaptation. *See also* prepared learning
  - bottom-up research approach to, 37–44
  - complex cognition and, 319–320
  - co-opted mechanisms for, 412–414
  - ecological hypotheses in, 40–41
  - forgetting and, 83
  - generalist sources for specialization in, 45–47
  - implicit and explicit learning and, 234–235
  - learning and memory and, 2–4
  - mnemonic value of animacy and, 414–415
  - model lineage in research on, 33–47
  - Pavlovian conditioning and, 133–139
  - predator-induced phenotypic change in prey and, 145–146
  - proximate mechanisms in, 411–412
  - social learning and, 266–268
  - source memory and, 433–434
  - top-down research approach to, 44–47
- adaptive bias, reinforcement learning and, 273–275
- adaptive degradation, phenotypic variation and, 45
- adaptive information seeking, memory
  - evolution and, 402
- adaptive memory
  - constraints on, 461
  - contamination and, 415–416
  - evolution and, 7–8
  - fitness-relevant tunings and, 406–419, 466–467
  - mnemonic value of animacy and, 414–415
- adaptive specialization
  - evolution and, 6–9
  - generalist ancestry and, 45–47
  - genetics and, 461–465
- adaptive value
  - cognitive mapping and, 109
  - conditioned stimulus and, 199–200
  - of learning ability, 98–99
  - multi-stimulus interactions in, 73–74
  - of sensitization, 40–41
- Adkins-Regan, E., 130–131
- Adler, K., 109–110
- AESOP model
  - behavior systems theory and, 217–218
  - conditioned inhibition and backward conditioning in, 218–221
- AFD thermosensory neurons, thermosensory
  - learning in *C. elegans* and, 24–25
- aging, habituation and, 17
- Águila, Tamara del, 159–170
- alcohol consumption, allele creation and, 271–272
- allelic differences
  - genetic variation in learning ability and, 92–94
  - prepared learning research and, 84–85
- allocentric strategies, teleost hippocampal pallium structure and spatial mapping in, 164–168

- Amici, F., 366–367  
 amnesia, cognition and, 392–393  
 amniotes  
   brain function and cognition in, 105  
   evolution, 106  
   medial pallium/hippocampus in, 115–116  
 amphibians  
   brain structure and spatial cognition in, 105–119  
   evolution in, 106  
   field research on navigation and spatial memory in, 107–109  
   future research on brain structure and function in, 118–119  
   laboratory research on spatial cognition, 109–114  
   medial pallium/hippocampus and, 115–116  
   spatial cognition and medial pallium function in, 116–118  
 amygdala  
   frustration and fear response and, 187–188, 463  
   homoplasy and, 463–464  
   reproductive fitness and, 129–130  
 animacy  
   mnemonic value of, 414–415  
   survival processing paradigm and, 407  
 animals, learning and memory in  
   behavior systems framework and, 210–214  
   cognitive control tasks and, 385–386  
   constraints on learning and, 454–455  
   cultural niche construction and evolution in, 271–272  
   episodic memory and, 302–313, 353  
   human–wildlife interactions and, 362–363  
   imitation and, 352  
   inheritance through social learning and, 266  
   language and rules in studies of, 352  
   memory capacity and, 342  
   memory evolution and, 339–354  
   reverse-reward contingency task and, 383–385  
   self-control and inhibition in framework of, 377–379  
   sequential stimuli and memory in, 346–347  
   shock stimuli and freezing behavior, 289–291  
   social learning and, 248–249  
 anomalies, in behavior systems framework, 215–216  
 Anselme, Patrick, 193–205  
 anthropogenic animal exploitation, overview of, 143–145  
 antipredatory behaviors, cephalopod cognitive evolution and, 327–328  
 antlions (Neroptera/Myrmeleontidae), associative learning in, 56–57  
 anurans  
   evolution of, 106  
   spatial cognition in, 105–119  
 apes  
   causal learning in, 352  
   ecological pressures and cognitive evolution in, 320–322  
   future planning in, 326–328  
   social pressures and cognitive evolution in, 323–325  
*Aplysia*  
   ecological hypotheses for sensitization in, 38–44  
   evolution of sensitization in, 35–36  
   generalist sources for specialization in, 45–47  
   homology and homoplasticity in, 464–465  
   neural hypotheses for learning in, 37–38  
   sensitization mechanisms in, 33–35  
 arbitrary localized stimuli, phenotypic variation in sexual behavior and, 134–138  
 Aristotle, 176–177  
 artificial selection  
   genetic variation in learning ability and, 92–94  
   heritability and, 94–96  
   prepared learning research, 78–79  
 ASE gustatory neurons, gustatory learning in *C. elegans* and, 21–22  
 Ash1L gene, epigenetic modification of memory and, 440–443  
 ASH neurons, sensitization in *C. elegans* and, 19–20  
 asocial learning, defined, 247–248  
 associative learning. *See also* dissociative learning; nonassociative learning  
   biological preparedness and, 72–75  
   in *C. elegans*, 21–26  
   general purpose long-term memory and, 340–341  
   insect nervous system and, 59–60  
   in insects, 52–59  
   intra- and inter-specific differences in learning and, 91–92  
   neural hypotheses for learning and, 37–38  
   research on, 454–455  
   robot stimuli and, 291–292

- self-control and inhibition in framework of, 377–379  
 in single-celled organisms and invertebrates, 52–64  
 social learning and, 255–257  
 spatial cognition in amphibians and, 110  
 specialization and, 350–351  
 stimulus generalization, predator-induced phenotypic change in prey and, 147–148  
 attentional processes, prepared learning and, 81  
 Australia, myna control case study in, 148–149  
 Australian magpies (*Cracticus tibicen dorsalis*), complex cognition in, 319–320  
 autoshaping task, suboptimal choice research, 201–202  
 aversion. *See* avoidance (learned)  
 avoidance (learned)  
   *C. elegans* aversive imprinting, 26–27  
   danger avoidance in insects and, 58–59  
   *Dolabrifera* sensitization to predators and, 41–44  
   extinction and, 82–83  
   flavor aversion learning, 216, 456  
   gustatory learning in *C. elegans* and, 21–22  
   olfactory learning in *C. elegans* and, 22–24  
 awareness  
   amnesia and, 393–394  
   implicit and explicit learning and, 234–236, 392–393  
   learning and, 96–97  
   metacognition and, 400–402  
 AWC olfactory neurons, olfactory learning in *C. elegans* and, 22–24  
 baboons, relational-matching-to-sample task studies in, 241–242  
 backward conditioning  
   behavior systems framework, 218–221  
   contingency-based analysis, 220–221  
 bacteria  
   associative learning in, 63  
   cAMP signaling and learning in, 63–64  
 Baddeley, Alan, 285  
 Baldwin effect, plasticity-first evolution and, 268–270  
 bandage effect, chemical defenses of *Aplysia* and, 40–41  
 Barclay, P., 431–432, 434  
 Bardet–Biedl syndrome genes, olfactory learning in *C. elegans* and, 22–24  
 Basile, B. M., 396–398  
 Batesian mimicry  
   in insect food searching, 56–57  
   multi-stimulus interactions, 73–74  
 beacon guidance response, spatial cognition in amphibians and, 110–111, 116–118  
 bears (ursid)  
   cognition evolution in, 363–369  
   human–wildlife interactions and, 362–363  
   integrated field and laboratory research on, 360–362  
 bees (*Eucera berlandi*), solitary bee, aversive learning in, 58–59  
 behavior. *See also* behavioral inhibition  
   cognitive research on apes and reading of, 323–325  
   cost of learning and, 98–99  
   developmental bias in, 273–275  
   evolution and, 4–6  
   extinction and sequences of, 221–222  
   in free-ranging mynas, 150–153  
   habituation to nociceptive stimuli and, 20–21  
   insect learning and, 52–59  
   learning influence on, 125  
   salience of, 72–80  
   self-control and inhibition in framework of, 377–379  
   wildlife control and, 143–145  
 behavioral ecology  
   hypotheses of, 41–44  
   in insects, 52–59  
 behavioral immune system, 415–416, 418–419  
 behavioral inhibition  
   cognitive control tasks, 385–386  
   research on, 375–376  
   self-regulatory inhibition tasks, 382–385  
   without self-regulation, 382–386  
 behavioral innovations, developmental bias and, 274  
 behavior systems framework  
   anomalies in, 215–216  
   arguments and disagreements within, 213–214  
   backward conditioning and, 218–221  
   conditioned inhibition and, 218–221  
   constraints on learning and, 455  
   data shortcomings in, 214  
   extinction and behavioral sequences, 221–222  
   flavor aversion learning and, 216  
   generalizability and, 216–222  
   guidelines and applications for, 210–223

- behavior systems framework (cont.)  
 incompatible goals in, 213  
 learning and, 210–214  
 limits of, 212–213  
 phenotypic variation in sexual behavior  
 and, 134–138  
 uncertainties in, 214
- Belay, A. T., 92–94
- Bell, R., 426–432
- belongingness, learning and, 454–455
- Beran, Michael J., 367–368, 375–386
- Bernhard, N., 19
- Berriman, J. S., 40–41
- bias in learning  
 content-dependent biases, 254–255  
 context-dependent bias, 253–254  
 developmental bias, 273–275  
 innate bias, 78–79  
 sensory and perceptual bias, 81  
 social learning strategies and, 255
- Bingman, Verner P., 105–119
- biological functions, behavior systems  
 framework and, 210–214
- biological preparedness  
 evolution of, 72–75  
 future research issues, 83–85  
 mechanisms for, 71–72, 80–83  
 selective associations, 80
- birds. *See also* specific species  
 cognitive complexity in, 317–318  
 cultural inheritance and mating preference  
 in, 268  
 maternal effects and offspring viability,  
 132–133  
 plasticity-first evolution and learning in,  
 269–270  
 social learning and foraging in, 266  
 specialized memories in, 349
- blackboxing strategy, social learning and,  
 255–257
- black-capped chickadees (*Parus atricapillus*),  
 271–272
- Blaisdell, Aaron P., 454–468
- Blanchard, R. J., 293–294
- Blattodea. *See* cockroaches
- blocking of multiple stimuli  
 behavior systems theory and, 217–218  
 prepared learning and, 82  
 spatial cognition in amphibians and, 111–112
- blowflies (*Phormia regina*), associative  
 learning in, 56–57
- blue gourami (*Trichogaster trichopterus*),  
 Pavlovian conditioning, fertility, and  
 reproductive investment in, 130–131
- blue tits and great tits  
 asocial learning and, 248–249  
 social learning in, 252–253
- Boland, C. R. J., 107–109
- Bolles, R. C., 463
- Bonin, P., 416–418
- “border cells,” teleost hippocampal pallium  
 and spatial mapping and, 167–168
- bottom-up research methodology, neural  
 sensitization and, 37–44
- boundary geometry  
 long-term potentiation and, 467–468  
 spatial cognition in amphibians and,  
 112–114, 116–118  
 survival processing and, 411–412
- brain functionality  
 in amphibians, 105–119  
 “cognition” in bears and, 359–360  
 commonality in mammals of, 181–182  
 information retention and, 438–440  
 insect plasticity and, 59–60  
 memory and demands on, 285–286  
 metabolic changes, learning-related,  
 167–168  
 social learning and, 266–268
- Brandon, S. E., 221–222
- Brattstrom, B. H., 109–110
- breeding sites, amphibian navigation to,  
 107–109
- Breland, K., 215–216, 454–455
- Breland, M., 215–216, 454–455
- Brenner, S., 15–16
- bright-noisy-water experiment, aversion  
 learning and, 216
- Broglio, C., 167–168
- Broschard, M. B., 232
- Buchner, A., 428–430, 433–434
- Buller, D. J., 411–412, 427–428
- bumblebees (*Bombus terrestris*)  
 color recognition in, 56  
 social learning in, 61–62
- butterflies (*Bicyclus anynana*), mate selection  
 learning in, 59
- caching behavior  
 corvid cognitive evolution and, 325–326  
 corvid evolution, ecological variability and,  
 321–323  
 specialized long-term memories and, 349
- C. elegans*  
 associative learning in, 21–26  
 gustatory learning in, 21–22  
 habituation in, 16–19  
 learning and memory in, 15–27, 52–62

- nociceptive stimuli habituation in, 20–21  
 nonassociative learning in, 16–21  
 olfactory imprinting and transgenerational learning in, 26–27  
 olfactory learning in, 22–24  
 sensitization in, 19–20  
 structure and development of, 15–16  
 thermosensory learning in, 24–25  
 calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase 1 (CAMK1), habituation studies and, 17  
 camouflage, cephalopod cognitive evolution and, 327–328  
 cAMP response element binding protein (CREB)  
   evolution and learning and, 5  
   gating mechanism and epigenetic regulation of memory and, 443–445  
   gustatory learning in *C. elegans* and, 21–22  
   information retention and, 439  
   insect and vertebrate learning and, 63–64  
   long-term memory and, 17–18  
   olfactory learning in *C. elegans* and, 22–24  
 cane toads (*Rhinella marina*), navigation and spatial memory in, 107–109  
 captivity research, social learning of predators and, 149–150  
 capuchin monkeys (*Sapajus apella*), cultural niche construction in, 271–272  
 carry-over mechanisms, successive negative contrast studies, 182–184  
 caste-based learning, insect learning and, 60–61  
 categorization  
   cognitive control and, 400  
   evolution of, 231–232  
   in humans, 231  
 caterpillar parasitoid (*Microplitis croceipes*), host location, 57–58  
 caudate nucleus, implicit-procedural learning and, 228  
 causal learning in apes, 352  
 cephalopods  
   cognitive complexity in, 317–318  
   convergent cognitive evolution in, 326–329  
   ecological pressures on cognition in, 326–328  
   social pressures on cognition in, 328–329  
 “change in diet” hypothesis, 41–47  
 cheating  
   detection algorithm, 425–428  
   expectancy violation and incongruity hypothesis and, 430–433  
   negative emotions linked to, 428–430  
 chemical defenses  
   *Aplysia* sensitization and, 40–41  
   *Dolabrifera*, 41–44  
   *Dolabrifera* avoidance of predators and, 41–44  
 chemosensory adaptation  
   habituation and, 19  
   sensitization in *C. elegans* and, 19–20  
 children  
   content-dependent biases in, 254–255  
   cultural inheritance in, 266–268  
   explicit-declarative cognition in, 241–242  
   memory constraints in, 459–461  
   self-control research in, 380  
   social learning in, 252–253, 255–257, 323–325  
   survival processing paradigm and, 408–411  
 chimpanzees  
   cultural niche construction in, 271–272  
   relational-matching-to-sample task studies in, 241–242  
   reverse-reward contingency task and, 383–385  
   self-control and tool use in, 381  
   Stroop-like test of cognitive control in, 385–386  
 choice  
   commitment and, 377–379  
   self-control and, 377  
   smaller-sooner, larger-later choices, 379–380  
 chromatin conformation, gating mechanism and epigenetic regulation of memory and, 443–445  
 Church, Barbara, 227–243  
 Cimino, G., 41–44  
 circadian rhythms, insect learning and, 60–62  
 circular arena research, spatial cognition in amphibians, 111–114  
 citrus greening disease, mate selection learning in psyllids and, 59  
 classical conditioning  
   bear behavior and, 362–363  
   behavioral inhibition and, 382–386  
   blocking and overshadowing in, 82  
   neural hypotheses for learning and, 37–38  
   nonspatial memory in teleosts and, 168–170  
   spatial cognition in amphibians and, 110–111  
   trace procedures in, 168–170, 303–310, 346–347, 351–353, 411–412, 445  
 Clayton, Nicola S., 317–330

- cockroaches  
*Periplaneta americana*, context-dependent discrimination learning in, 56  
*Rhyarobia maderae*, operant conditioning research on, 60–62
- cognition  
 amnesia and, 392–393  
 bears (ursid) and evolution of, 363–369  
 complex cognition, evolution of, 317–330  
 content of memory and, 343–344  
 convergent cognitive evolution, 320–326  
 dissociative learning and, 227, 241–242  
 episodic memory and, 302–304, 311–312  
 evolution of, 85, 406–407  
 genetic variation in learning ability and, 92–94  
 insect learning and, 89–90  
 predator-induced phenotypic change in prey and, 146–148  
 quantification of insect learning ability and, 90–92  
 self-control and, 375–379  
 spatial cognition in amphibians, 105–119
- cognitive attractors, content-dependent biases and, 254–255
- cognitive control tasks, self-regulatory inhibition and, 385–386
- cognitive heuristics, social learning and, 250–252
- cognitive load  
 expectancy violation and, 432  
 metacognition research and, 397
- cognitive mapping  
 in amphibians, 105, 109  
 evolution, learning and memory and, 6  
 telencephalic reversion in teleosts and, 164–168  
 in teleost fish, 160–164
- cognitive monitoring, 392–402
- coincidence detectors, constraints on, 463
- collective behavior  
 in apes, cognitive evolution and, 323–325  
 complex cognition and, 319–320  
 in corvids, cognitive evolution and, 325–326  
 social niche construction, 272–273
- commitment, self-control and inhibition and, 377–379
- common ancestry, phenotypic variation and, 463–464
- comparative cognition, primate studies of, 311–312, 456–458
- comparative psychology  
 cognition in bears and, 359–360  
 cultural inheritance and, 266–268  
 dissociative learning and, 227–243  
 early research on learning and memory and, 5–6  
 field versus laboratory research in, 360–362  
 implicit-procedural learning and, 228  
 learning and memory and, 2–6  
 self-control and, 375–376  
 spatial cognition, laboratory research on, 109–114
- compensatory responses, wildlife control and, 143–153
- competition  
 ape cognition and, 323–325  
 cephalopod cognition and, 328–329  
 complex cognition and, 323–326  
 corvid cognition and, 325–326  
 complex cognition, evolution of, 317–330
- conditional probability, evolution of preparedness and, 74–75
- conditioned ejaculatory preferences, Pavlovian conditioning and, 133–138
- conditioned emotional response (CER) paradigm, backward conditioning and, 218–221
- conditioned fertility effect, Pavlovian conditioning and, 130–131
- conditioned inhibition, behavior systems framework, 218–221
- conditioned stimulus (CS)  
 autoshaping task experiment, 201–202  
 in behavior systems framework, 215–216  
 contexts as, 289–291  
 definition of, 288  
 fertility and reproductive investment, 130–131  
 misperceptions of, 287  
 reliability and, 73, 200–202  
 repetition and, 287–288  
 reproductive behavior and, 126–127  
 reproductive physiology and, 127–130  
 robot as stimuli, 291–292  
 suboptimal choice research, 193–194, 196, 198–200  
 temporal contiguity in, 456–457
- conflict management, in apes, cognitive evolution and, 323–325
- constraints on learning  
 artificial selection and, 79  
 behavioral sequences and extinction, 221–222  
 comparative cognition and, 456–458  
 experimental evolution and, 79–80

- memory and, 339–340, 342–343, 454–468  
 overview of, 60–62  
 prepared learning, 71  
 sensory and perceptual bias, 81  
 suboptimal choice and, 193–194, 198–200  
 survival processing paradigm, 408–411
- consummatory responses  
 behavior systems theory and, 217–218  
 in mammalian successive negative  
 contrast studies, 181–182
- contamination, mnemonic value of, 415–416
- content-dependent biases, social learning  
 and, 254–255
- context-dependent discrimination learning  
 frequency-dependent strategies, 252–253  
 in honeybees, 56  
 host location and, 57–58  
 implicit-procedural learning and, 228  
 insect food source location and, 56  
 self-control and choice and, 377  
 synaptic plasticity and, 439–440  
 “who” strategies in social learning and,  
 253–254
- contextual cues  
 conditioned stimulus and, 289–291  
 memory of multiple items in context and,  
 304–307  
 phenotypic variation in sexual behavior  
 and, 134–138
- control. *See* self-control
- convergent cognitive evolution, 320–326  
 in cephalopods, 326–329  
 ecological pressures in, 320–323  
 social pressures in, 323–326
- Cook, G. I., 431–432
- Cook, R. G., 342
- cooperation  
 in apes, cognitive evolution and, 323–325  
 in bears, cognitive research on, 360–362  
 cephalopod cognition and, 328–329  
 complex cognition and, 323–326  
 in corvids, cognitive evolution and, 325–326  
 enhanced memory and, 425–428  
 expectancy violation and cheaters and,  
 431–432  
 in wild animals, 365–367  
 “copy if better” strategy, social learning and,  
 247–257  
 “copy the majority” strategy, social learning  
 and, 252–253
- cortical circuits, epigenetic regulation of  
 long-term memory and, 446–447
- cortico-striatal habit memory system,  
 evolution of, 400–402
- corvids  
 cognitive complexity in, 317–318  
 ecological pressures and cognitive  
 evolution in, 321–323  
 future planning in, 326–328  
 social pressures and cognitive evolution in,  
 325–326
- Cosmides, L., 425–428
- Costa, S. S., 167–168
- cost-benefit analysis of learning, 96–99  
 costs of information, social learning and,  
 252–253  
 memory and, 98–99, 285–286, 339–340  
 negative memories and, 428–430
- Coverdale, Michelle E., 406–419
- crickets  
 field crickets (*Teleogryllus oceanicus*),  
 social learning in, 61–62  
 wood crickets (*Nemobius sylvestris*), social  
 learning in, 61–62
- Crossley, M. J., 231–232
- cross talk, epigenetic regulation of long-term  
 memory and, 446–447
- cryptic habitat, 41–44
- Crystal, Jonathon D., 302–313
- cued-recall mechanism, successive negative  
 contrast studies, 182–184
- cue guidance  
 bear cognition and, 367–368  
 Pavlovian conditioning and, 126–127  
 plasticity-first evolution and, 268–270  
 spatial cognition in amphibians and, 110
- cultural inheritance  
 content-dependent biases and, 254–255  
 evolutionary process and, 266–268  
 niche construction and, 271–272  
 social learning and, 247–248, 266
- cultural intelligence hypothesis, social  
 learning and, 266–268
- cumulative culture, 247–257
- cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*), cognitive  
 evolution in, 326–328
- cytoarchitectural organization  
 future research on, 118–119  
 medial pallium in amphibians and, 115–116
- cytochrome oxidase, teleost hippocampal  
 pallium, and spatial mapping and,  
 167–168
- cytoplasmic exchange, slime mold salt  
 habituation and, 62–63
- damselflies (*Calpteryx splendens*), mate  
 selection learning in, 59
- Daneri, M. F., 110

- danger, insect avoidance learning, 58–59  
 deceptive pollinators, aversive learning in  
   bees and, 58–59  
 decision-making  
   dynamic cognitive monitoring of, 398–400  
   source memory and, 433–434  
 declarative memory, 159–160  
 decline test response  
   for metacognitive monitoring in monkeys,  
   394–396  
   nonintrospective metacognition research,  
   396–398  
 defensive behavior, 290–292, 294–296  
 deferred-blocked reinforcement, 239–240  
 delayed match-to-sample experiments  
   (DMTS), memory for single stimuli,  
   344–346  
 delay-related choice  
   delay discounting, 375–376  
   delay of gratification, 380, 383–385  
   general-process learning and, 456–457  
   self-control and, 375–376  
   sequential stimuli and short-term memory  
   research, 456–458  
   suboptimal choice research, 199–200  
*de novo* behaviors, digital evolution and, 79  
 Derringer, C. J., 416–418  
 description paradigm  
   enhanced memory and, 426–427  
   expectancy violation and, 431–432  
 Desjardins, C., 127–130  
 deterministic development, in *C. elegans*,  
   15–16  
 detour task, self-regulatory inhibition,  
   382–383  
 developmental bias, learning, and generation  
   of, 273–275  
 developmental stages  
   insect learning and, 60–61  
   self-control and, 375–376  
 Dexheimer, Andrea F., 71–85  
 diacetyls, olfactory learning in *C. elegans*,  
   22–24  
 Dictator game, source memory and, 433–434  
 Didelphid marsupials, 180–187  
 diet. *See also* foraging behavior  
   cognition in bears and, 359–360, 364,  
   366–367  
   cultural niche construction and, 271–272  
   cultural transmission and, 269  
   ecological pressures on, 320–323, 326–328  
   evolution and, 45–47  
   fitness and, 97–98  
   predator avoidance and, 41–44  
 digital evolution, preparedness research and, 79  
 dimensional categorization, explicit and  
   implicit learning systems, 231–232  
 Diptera. *See* flies and mosquitoes (Diptera),  
   associative learning in  
 Diquelou, Marie C., 143–153  
 directed forgetting, cognitive control and, 400  
 disgust  
   as evolutionary process, 415–416  
   expectancy violation and, 431–432  
 displaced reinforcement, learning in  
   monkeys and, 240–241  
 disruptive selection, genetic variation in  
   learning ability and, 92–94  
 dissociative learning  
   amnesia and, 392–393  
   cognition research and, 241–242  
   comparative perspective on, 227–243  
   implicit-procedural learning, 228  
   memory of multiple items in context and,  
   304–307  
   reinforcement paradigms, 236–240  
   research methodology, 229–231  
   systems of, 228–229  
 distress vocalizations, 149–153, 180–182  
 DNA methylation, epigenetic regulation of  
   long-term memory and, 445–447  
 DNA methyltransferases, epigenetic  
   modification of memory and, 440–443  
 DNMT inhibitors, epigenetic regulation of  
   long-term memory and, 445–447  
*Dolabrifera*  
   bottom-up research on neural  
   sensitization in, 37–44  
   ecological hypotheses for sensitization in,  
   41–44  
   evolution of neural sensitization in, 35–36  
   generalist sources for specialization in,  
   45–47  
   neural hypotheses for learning in, 37–38  
   phenotypic variation and adaptive  
   degradation in, 45  
   reductionistic research on neural  
   sensitization in, 36  
 domain-general and domain-specific  
   capacities  
   adaptation and, 8  
   emotion and memory and, 428–430  
   enhanced memory for cheaters and,  
   427–428  
   episodic memory and, 353  
   social learning and, 255–257  
   ultimate versus proximate accounts,  
   412–414



- Domjan, Michael, 133–139, 288  
 DOP-1 (dopamine D1-like receptor),  
 habituation and, 18–19  
 dopamine release  
 habituation and, 18–19  
 implicit-procedural learning and, 236  
*Drosophila*. See fruitflies (*Drosophila melanogaster*)  
 Dunbar, R. I. M., 359–360, 425–428  
 Dunlap, Aimee S., 71–85  
 Durán, E., 161–167
- Eastern red-spotted newts (*Notophthalmus viridescens*), navigation, and spatial memory in, 107–109  
 Ebbinghaus, H., 406–407, 411–412  
 ecological hypotheses  
 arguments and disagreements over, 213–214  
 behavior systems framework and, 212–213  
 cost of learning and, 98–99  
 data shortcomings and, 214  
 ecological intelligence hypothesis, 319–320  
 incompatible goals and, 213  
 niche construction and, 271–272  
 sensitization in *Dolabrifera* and *Aplysia* and, 38–44  
 uncertainties in, 214  
 ecological pressures  
 ape cognitive evolution, 320–322  
 cephalopod cognition and, 326–328  
 corvid cognitive evolution, 320–323  
 egocentric turn response  
 spatial cognition in amphibians and, 110–111, 116–118  
 teleost hippocampal lesion studies and, 164–168  
 Ehrenberg, K., 431–432  
 elaborate-rich encoding  
 survival processing and, 411–412  
 ultimate versus proximate accounts, 412–414  
 Eldridge, G. D., 217–218  
 electric shock, sensitization of *Aplysia* using, 38–44  
 Elliott, M. H., 179–182  
 Emery, N. J., 321–323  
 emotional responses  
 activation of, 182–184, 187–188  
 in mammalian successive negative contrast studies, 180–182  
 memory and, 428–430  
 nonrewards and, 187–188  
 emulation, social learning and, 248–249  
 energy budget rule, suboptimal choice research, 193–194  
 engram neurons  
 epigenetic regulation of long-term memory and, 446–447  
 information retention and, 439  
 enhanced learning and memory  
 cheating and, 425–428  
 costs of, 98–99  
 emotion and, 428–430  
 experimental evolution research on, 78–79  
 fitness and benefits of, 97–98  
 social learning and, 255–257  
 Enquist, Magnus, 339–354  
 environmental factors  
*C. elegans* associative learning and, 25–26  
 ecological intelligence hypothesis and, 319–320  
 habituation, 18–19  
 insect learning and, 61  
 niche construction, learning and, 270–273  
 plasticity-first evolution and, 268–270  
 self-control and, 375–376  
 suboptimal choice research, 193–205  
 epigenetics  
 cellular memory and, 440  
 evolution, learning and memory and, 6  
 gating mechanism of memory and, 440, 443–445  
 long-term memory stabilization and, 445–447  
 memory circuits and, 438–448  
 memory formation and modification and, 440–443  
 nervous system evolution and, 63  
 regulation in, 438–448  
 episodic memory  
 adaptive specialization and, 8–9  
 in animals, 302–313, 353  
 in apes, evolution of, 320–322  
 central hypothesis of, 303  
 cephalopod cognitive evolution and, 326–328  
 cognition and, 302–304, 311–312  
 replay of, 303, 307–310  
 semantic memory and, 302–303  
 verbal material and, 424–425  
 European newts, navigation, and spatial memory in, 107–109  
 EVE (robot), experiment with, 291–292  
 event-related potentials, survival processing and, 411–412  
 evolutionary processes  
 adaptive specialization and, 6–9  
 in amphibians, 106

- evolutionary processes (cont.)  
 animal memory and, 339–354  
 in apes, ecological pressures on, 320–322  
 bears (ursid) cognition and, 359–370  
 biological preparedness mechanisms, 71–72  
 cognitive complexity and, 317–330,  
 406–407  
 complex cognition, 317–330  
 content of memory and, 343–344  
 in corvids, ecological pressures and,  
 321–323  
 cultural inheritance and, 266–268  
 cultural niche construction and, 271–272  
 disgust as, 415–416  
 frequency-dependent strategies and,  
 252–253  
 general learning processes and, 4–6  
 insect learning and, 89–100  
 learning and, 4–6, 265–276  
 metacognition and, 398–400  
 mnemonic processes, 406  
 Pavlovian conditioning and, 133–139  
 plasticity-first evolution, 268–270  
 predator-induced phenotypic change in  
 prey and, 145–146  
 of preparedness, 71  
 proximate mechanisms and, 427–428  
 source memory, social relevance and,  
 424–434  
 suboptimal choice research, 193–205  
 ultimate explanations versus proximate  
 mechanisms in, 412–414  
 ultimate versus proximate explanations in,  
 412–414  
 exchange tasks, self-control and, 380–381  
 excitability. *See also* neural circuitry;  
 synapses  
 sensitization and, 33–36, 464–465  
 expectancy violation, source memory and,  
 430–433  
 expectations, source memory and, 426–427  
 experimental evolution technique  
 future research using, 83–85  
 heritability studies, 94–96  
 limitations and challenges of, 79–80  
 prepared learning research, 78–79  
 explicit-declarative learning  
 adaptation and fitness and, 234–235  
 adaptive specialization and, 8–9  
 category rules and, 232–234  
 cognition and, 241–242  
 dissociable learning and, 228–229  
 implicit-procedural learning and, 235  
 memory and, 392–393, 400–402  
 exploratory mechanisms, problem-solving  
 and, 274  
 extinction  
 behavioral sequences in behavior systems  
 framework, 221–222  
 in mammalian successive negative  
 contrast studies, 180–182  
 in nonmammalian vertebrates, successive  
 negative contrast studies, 186–187  
 prepared learning and, 82–83  
 rewards and, 177–178  
 facial recognition, enhanced memory and,  
 426–427  
 Fagot, J., 241–242, 342  
 familiarity hypothesis  
 episodic memory and, 303  
 memory of multiple items in context and,  
 304–307  
 replay of episodic memories and, 307–310  
 familiarity signals, memory system evolution  
 and, 400–402  
 Fanselow, Michael, 285–299, 463  
 fast-flexible learning, benefits of, 96–97  
 fear conditioning  
 context in, 289–291  
 epigenetic regulation of long-term  
 memory and, 445–447  
 episodic memory and, 296–297  
 gating mechanism and epigenetic  
 regulation of memory and, 445  
 successive negative contrast studies,  
 187–188  
 feedback systems  
 gating mechanism and epigenetic  
 regulation of memory and, 443–445  
 memory evolution and, 402  
 reinforcement learning and, 236  
 female birds, sexual learning in, 134–138  
 Fernandes, N. L., 416–418  
 fertility and fertilization  
 maternal effects, 132–133  
 Pavlovian conditioning and, 125, 127–131,  
 138–139  
 phenotypic variation in sexual behavior  
 and, 133–138  
 fight-or-flight response, survival processing  
 and, 408  
 fire-bellied toad (*Bombina orientalis*), spatial  
 cognition in, 109–110  
 fish  
 cultural inheritance and social learning in,  
 266  
 cultural niche construction in, 271–272

## Index

\* 483

- fishing, behavior systems framework and, 210  
 fitness  
   implicit and explicit learning and, 234–235  
   learned behavior for enhancement of, 274–275  
   learning ability and, 97–98  
   memory and relevant tunings in, 406–419  
   mnemonic value of survival processing and, 407–414  
   processing for, 408–411  
   proximate mechanisms for relevance in, 411–412  
   relevance of items for, 408–411  
   ultimate explanations vs. proximate mechanisms in, 412–414  
 Flack, J. C., 272–273  
 flag model of plasticity, 74–75  
   future research using, 83–85  
 flanker tests, cognitive control and, 385–386  
 flavor aversion learning, behavior systems framework, 216, 456  
 flies and mosquitoes (Diptera), associative learning in, 56–57  
 FLP-20 neuropeptide  
   habituation and, 17–18  
   sensitization in *C. elegans* and, 19–20  
 food, as conditioned stimulus, 288  
 food density, suboptimal choice research and, 198–200  
 food source location  
   bear cognition and, 363–369  
   context-dependent discrimination learning and, 56  
   insect learning and, 52–56  
 foraging behavior  
   bear cognition and, 363–369  
   cephalopod cognitive evolution, 326–328  
   cognition in bears and, 359–360, 366  
   complex cognition and, 319–320  
   content-dependent biases and, 254–255  
   corvid evolution, ecological variability and, 321–323  
   in corvids, cognitive evolution and, 325–326  
   cultural niche construction and, 271–272  
   *Dolabrifera* avoidance of predators and, 41–44  
   evolution of preparedness and, 74–75  
   preference for suboptimality and, 198–200  
   social learning in animals and, 266  
   social learning in insects and, 61–62  
   suboptimal choice research, 194  
   *foraging* gene, genetic variation in learning ability and, 92–94  
   forced choice tests  
     absolute and relative reward values and, 178–180  
     for metacognitive monitoring in monkeys, 394  
   foresight, in apes, evolution of, 320–322  
   forgetting  
     directed forgetting, cognitive control and, 400  
     prepared learning and, 83  
   forward engineering, memory research and, 407  
   forward replay, episodic memory and, 311  
   Fotowat, H., 167–168  
   four-arm maze studies, map-like spatial memory in teleost fish and, 161  
   free choice tests  
     absolute and relative reward values and, 178–180  
     suboptimal choice research, 193–194  
   free recall tests, mnemonic value of animacy and, 414–415  
   freezing behavior  
     cat and rat conditioning studies, 292–295  
     robot stimuli and, 291–292  
     shock stimuli and, 289–291  
   frequency-dependent social learning, 252–253  
   frogs. *See also* individual species, e.g., poison-arrow frog  
     cognitive mapping in, 109  
     fertility and reproductive investment in, 130–131  
     spatial cognition and reproduction in, 108–109  
   fruitflies (*Drosophila melanogaster*)  
     associative learning in, 56–57  
     circadian rhythms and conditioning in, 60–62  
     environmental factors in learning by, 61  
     evolution of preparedness in, 76–77  
     fitness and benefits of learning in, 97–98  
     genetic variation in learning ability and, 92–94  
     heritability studies, 94–96  
     limits of experimental evolution research in, 79–80  
     social learning in, 61–62  
     sperm count, 128–129  
   fruitfly parasitoids (*Biosteres arisanus*), 57–58  
   frustration  
     context in, 289–291  
     epigenetic regulation of long-term memory and, 445–447

- frustration (cont.)  
 episodic memory and, 296–297  
 gating mechanism and epigenetic regulation of memory and, 445  
 successive negative contrast studies, 187–188
- functional incompatibilities, memory system evolution and, 400–402
- future planning, cognitive evolution and, 326–328
- G9a/GLP complex, epigenetic modification of memory and, 440–443
- GABAergic transmission, frustration and fear in successive negative contrast studies, 187–188
- game theory, social niche construction and, 272–273
- Garcia, J., 216, 287–288
- Garcia effect, selective associations, 80
- gating mechanism in memory, epigenetic regulation of, 440, 443–445
- generalist ancestors theory, adaptive specialization and, 45–47
- generalizability  
 in behavior systems theory, 216–222  
 Pavlovian conditioning and, 295–296
- generalization  
 explicit category rules and, 232–234  
 of learning, 79  
 rewards and, 177–180  
 social learning mechanisms and, 182–184  
 stimulus generalization, 147–148
- general-process learning  
 arguments over theories of, 213–214  
 behavior systems framework and, 212–213  
 data shortcomings and, 214  
 evidence for, 456–459  
 extinction and behavior sequences in, 221–222  
 incompatible goals and, 213  
 memory processes and, 459  
 Pavlovian conditioning and, 126–127  
 uncertainties in, 214
- general purpose memory  
 episodic memory as, 353  
 learning costs of, 351–353  
 long-term memory, 340–343  
 short-term memory, 344–347
- genetic accommodation, plasticity-first evolution and, 268–270
- genetic assimilation, plasticity-first evolution and, 268–270
- genetics  
 in *C. elegans*, 15–16  
 cultural niche construction and, 271–272  
 evolution and learning processes and, 4–6  
 habituation and, 17  
 insect learning, intra- and inter-specific differences in, 61  
 learning ability variation and, 92–94  
 memory and, 285–286  
 predator-prey regime and, 295  
 regulation in, 84–85, 116–118  
 social learning in bears and, 365–367  
 transcription in, 21–22, 439–443, 445
- genome and genomics  
*C. elegans* sequencing, 15–16  
 editing, 52–64  
 epigenetic modification and, 440–443  
 natural selection and, 4–6  
 phenotypic plasticity, 145–146  
 predation and, 295  
 prepared learning research and, 84–85
- geomagnetic mapping, amphibian navigation and spatial memory and, 107–109
- geometric cues  
 medial pallium function and, 116–118  
 spatial cognition in amphibians and, 112–114
- Gheselin, M. T., 41–44
- Ghirlanda, Stefano, 339–354
- gill-withdrawal reflex, 16–19
- glutamate signaling  
 olfactory learning in *C. elegans* and, 22–24  
 short-term habituation and, 17–18
- goldfish. *See also* teleost fish  
 frustration and fear in successive negative contrast studies, 187–188  
 hippocampal pallium structure and spatial mapping in, 164–168  
 map-like spatial memory in, 160–164  
 nonspatial memory in, 168–170  
 spatial cognition in, 110  
 successive negative contrast studies of, 184–187
- Gómez, Antonia, 159–170
- gonadal physiology, Pavlovian conditioning and neural mechanisms in, 129–130
- Graham, J. M., 127–130
- grammar, memory and, 393–394
- Grant, D., 108
- grasshoppers (*Schistocerca americana*), food location, and reproductive fitness in, 56
- gratification, delay of, 380, 383–385
- Greene, S. L., 341
- Griffin, Andrea S., 143–153

## Index

\* 485

- Griffin, A. S., 274  
 group behavior. *See* collective behavior  
 Guan, Ji-Song, 438–448  
 Guez, D., 274  
 Guillette, L. M., 60  
 Gunst, N., 271–272  
 gustatory learning, in *C. elegans*, 21–22  
 Gutiérrez, G., 134–138
- habituation  
 environmental factors, 18–19  
 evolution, learning and memory and, 6  
 interstimulus interval and, 17  
 nonassociative learning, 16–19, 81–82  
 in plants, 63  
 in single-celled organisms and invertebrates, 52–64
- haloperidol, successive contrast studies, 186–187
- Hampton, Robert R., 392–402
- hemoglobin S allele (HbS), niche construction and, 271–272
- heritability  
 estimations of, 94  
 genetic variation in learning ability and, 92–94  
 learning and memory in, 9  
 in natural populations, 96  
 selection and, 94–96
- heuristics, social learning and, 250–257
- Hilliard, S., 221–222
- Hinnenkamp, J. E., 198–200
- hippocampus  
 in amphibians, 115–116  
 comparative anatomy of, 159–160  
 epigenetic regulation of long-term memory and, 445–447  
 episodic memory and, 296–297  
 information retention and, 438–440  
 memory in teleosts and, 159–170  
 nonspatial memory in teleosts and, 168–170  
 relational memory in tetrapods and, 159–160  
 replay of episodic memories and, 310–311  
 sensory integration mechanisms and, 294–295  
 telencephalic eversion in teleosts and, 164–168  
 in tetrapods, 118–119, 159  
 in vertebrates, 164–168
- histone acetyltransferases (HATs), epigenetic modification of memory and, 440–443
- histone deacetylase (HDAC)  
 epigenetic modification of memory and, 440–443  
 epigenetic regulation of long-term memory and, 445–447  
 gating mechanism and epigenetic regulation of memory and, 443–445
- histone proteins, epigenetic modification of memory and, 440–443
- Hobert, O., 26–27
- Hobhouse, L. T., 382–383
- Holland, P. C., 466–467
- Hollis, Karen L., 1–10, 52–64
- holometabolus insects, associative learning in, 63
- homeobox gene sequence, evolution and learning and, 5
- homology  
 constraints on learning and, 464–465  
 learning and, 63–64
- homoplasy  
 constraints on learning and, 463–464  
 learning and, 63–64
- honeybees  
 associative learning in, 56  
 aversive learning in, 58–59  
 environmental factors in learning by, 61  
 host location, 57–58
- Hoover, B. A., 38
- horses (*Equus caballus*), Pavlovian conditioning and sperm count in, 127–130
- host location, insect learning and, 57–58
- hoverflies (*Eristalis tenax*), associative learning in, 56–57
- Hox* genes  
 evolution and learning processes and, 4–6  
 frustration and fear in successive negative contrast studies, 187–188
- human learning  
 cultural inheritance and, 266–268  
 dimensional categorization and, 231  
 fitness-relevant tunings in adaptive memory and, 406–419  
 human-wildlife interactions and, 362–363  
 memory and, 393–394  
 niche construction and, 271–272  
 social learning, 252–253
- human predation  
 foraging and, 364  
 overview, 143–145  
 phenotypic change and, 150–153
- Humphrey, N. K., 359–360
- hunting, behavior systems framework and, 210

- hymenopterans. *See* wasps; specific species, e.g., honeybees
- imitation  
 animal behavior studies, 352  
 social learning and, 248–249
- immediate cat deficit, cat and rat  
 conditioning studies, 293–294
- immediate shock deficit, conditioning studies  
 and, 289–291
- implicit memory  
 amnesia and, 392–393  
 evolution of, 400–402
- implicit-procedural learning, 228  
 adaptation and fitness and, 234–235  
 explicit-declarative learning and, 235  
 reinforcement in, 228, 236
- impulsivity, self-control tests of, 375–376
- incentive hope  
 autoshaping task experiment, 201–202  
 uncertainty-induced behavioral sensitization, 203
- incentive salience hypothesis, suboptimal  
 choice research, 194, 196–198
- incentive salience theory  
 partial reinforcement and conditioned  
 stimuli reliability, 200–202  
 in suboptimal choice research, 196–198
- incongruity hypothesis, source memory and,  
 430–433
- increased excitability (IE)  
*Aplysia* neuron sensitization, 33–35  
 neural hypotheses for learning and, 37–38
- individual differences  
 animal behavior and, 91–92  
 flexibility, social learning evolution and,  
 255
- information integration (II)  
 category rules and, 232–234  
 deferred-blocked reinforcement, 239–240  
 dimensional categorization and, 231–232  
 implicit and explicit learning systems,  
 229–231  
 memory evolution in animals and, 339–340  
 one-back reinforcement and, 237–239
- information models  
 cost of learning and, 98–99  
 memory research and, 406–407, 438–440  
 reliability in, 73  
 unexpected information, expectancy  
 violation, and incongruity hypothesis  
 and, 430–433
- information seeking studies, evolution of  
 metacognition in, 398–400
- Ingle, D., 110
- inhibitory control, reverse-reward  
 contingency task and failure of, 383–385
- innate bias  
 experimental evolution research on, 78–79  
 robot stimuli experiments and, 292
- innate recognition, 291–292  
 conditioned stimulus and, 293–298
- Innis, N. K., 211–212
- innovation  
 cognitive research on apes and, 323–325  
 cultural inheritance and, 266–268  
 developmental bias and, 274–275
- insect learning, 52–64  
 avoidance learning, 58–59  
 behavioral ecology of, 52–59  
 constraints on, 60–62  
 costs of, 98–99  
 developmental stages and, 60–61  
 environmental factors, 61  
 evolutionary processes in, 89–100  
 fitness and benefits of, 97–98  
 food location and, 52–56  
 host location, 57–58  
 intra- and inter-specific genetic differences  
 in, 61  
 mate selection and, 59  
 nervous system properties and, 59–60  
 plasticity and variation in, 59–62  
 quantification of ability in, 90–92  
 sex differences in, 61  
 social learning, 61–62  
 table of insect classes, 52–53
- instinctive drift, learning constraints and,  
 455
- instrumental learning, memory and, 342–343
- insulin signaling pathways  
 salt avoidance in *C. elegans* and, 22  
 thermosensory learning in *C. elegans* and,  
 25
- intelligence  
 ecological and social hypotheses, 319–320,  
 359–360  
 evolution of, 247–248, 266–268, 317–318
- intentionality  
 cognitive research on apes and, 323–325  
 social learning and, 248–249
- intermediate-term memory, habituation and,  
 17–18
- interstimulus interval (ISI)  
*C. elegans* habituation to nociceptive  
 stimuli and, 20–21  
 general-process learning and, 456–457  
 habituation and, 17

## Index

\* 487

- intertemporal choice  
   definitions, 377  
   research, 375–376  
   tasks, 379–382  
 intertemporal tasks, self-control and, 379–380  
 intra- and inter-specific learning differences  
   associative learning and, 91–92  
   similarities in short-term memory among species, 458–459  
 intracellular signaling, evolution of neural sensitization and, 36  
 introspective metacognition, tests for, 396  
 invasive species, impact of, 143–145  
 invertebrates, learning in, 52–64  
   cognitive complexity and, 317–318  
   cultural inheritance and social learning in, 266  
 involvement paradigm, enhanced memory and, 426–427  
 item-in-context memory, 304–310  
  
 Jackson, Brooke N., 227–243  
 Japanese quail (*Coturnix japonica*)  
   extinction and behavior sequences in, 221–222  
   fertility and reproductive investment in, 130–131  
   phenotypic variation in sexual behavior and, 134–138  
   sperm competition and reproductive success in, 131–132  
   sperm count and Pavlovian conditioning in, 127–130  
 Jin, X., 26–27  
 Jolly, A., 359–360  
  
 Kaplan–Meier survival curves, behavior change in free-ranging mynas, 150–153  
 Kauffmann, A. L., 23  
 Kawecki, T. J., 76–79  
 Kendal, Rachel, 247–257  
 Killeen, P. R., 215–216  
 killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), 268–270  
 Kim, J. J., 291–292  
 kinship  
   absence in cephalopods of, 328–329  
   memory and, 416–418  
 kissing bugs (*Rhodnius prolixus*), insect learning and, 60–62  
 Klauer, K. C., 431–432  
 Klein, S. B., 408–411, 416–418  
 Kodama, E., 25  
 Koelling, R. A., 216, 287–288  
  
 Köhler, W., 382–383  
 Konorski, J., 217–218  
 Kostic, B., 416–418  
 Kotrschal, A., 79  
 Krause, Mark A., 1–10, 133–139  
 Kriete, Alexis Lillian, 52–64  
 Kroneisen, Meike, 424–434  
  
 lactase persistence, 271–272  
 Laland, Kevin, 265–276  
 language  
   in animal studies, 352  
   memory and cognition and, 8–9  
 latent inhibition, 105, 111–114, 440–443, 458–459  
 Law of Effect, 454–455, 466–467  
 leafcutter ants (*Acromyrmex ambiguus*), aversive learning in, 58–59  
 learned cues  
   amphibian navigation and spatial memory and, 107–109  
   in honeybees, 56  
   host location, 57–58  
   insect food location and, 52–56  
   multi-stimulus interactions, 73–74  
   mynas social learning research and, 149–150  
   preparedness in fruitflies and, 76–77  
 learning. *See also* prepared learning; specific learning categories, e.g., associative learning  
   adaptive evolution models, 33–47  
   behavior and, 125  
   behavior systems framework and, 210–214  
   constraints on, 454–468  
   cost-benefit analysis of, 96–99  
   developmental bias and, 273–275  
   evolution and processes in, 4–6, 265–276  
   generalist sources for adaptive specialization and, 45–47  
   neural mechanisms in, 465–466  
   niche construction and, 270–273  
   overview of research on, 1–2  
   plasticity-first evolution and, 268–270  
   processes and adaptive specialization in, 2–4  
   specialization and, 6–9  
 learning ability  
   benefits of, 97–98  
   costs of, 98–99  
   genetic variation in, 92–94  
   heritability studies, 94–96  
   insect learning and, 89–90  
   quantification of, 90–92

- Liefting, Maartje, 78, 89–100  
 light-gated ion channels, habituation and, 17  
 Lind, Johan, 339–354  
 local enhancement, asocial learning and, 248–249  
 locomotion  
   *C. elegans* habituation to nociceptive stimuli and, 20–21  
   mynas social learning research and, 149–150  
 locusts (*Locusta migratoria*), food location and reproductive fitness in, 56  
 Logue, A. W., 456  
 long-term depression (LTD), synaptic plasticity and, 439–440  
 long-term memory (LTM)  
   bear cognition and, 368–369  
   costs and benefits of, 285–286  
   epigenetic stabilization of, 445–447  
   general purpose LTM, 340–341  
   habituation and, 17–18  
   in mammalian successive negative contrast studies, 181  
   mechanism for immediate perceptual identification and, 297–298  
   molecular mechanisms for, 17–18  
   olfactory learning in *C. elegans* and, 22–24  
   specialized memories, 348–349  
 long-term potentiation (LTP)  
   brain function and demands of, 285–286  
   memory mechanisms and, 467–468  
   neural hypotheses for learning and, 38  
   synaptic plasticity and, 439–440  
 López, J. C., 161–164  
 Lorenz, K., 33  
 Lucas, G. A., 210–222  
 Lukas, D., 90–91  
 Machiavellian intelligence, complex cognition and, 319–320  
 MacKillop, E. A., 130–131  
 MacLean, E. L., 382–383  
 mammals  
   cognitive complexity in, 317–318  
   cultural inheritance and social learning in, 266  
   reward relativity in, 180–187  
   successive negative contrast reward studies in, 180–182  
 map-like spatial memory, 159, 164–168  
 marine reserves, ecological consequences for sensitization in, 38–44  
 Marr, D., 466–467  
 marshmallow test, delay of gratification and, 380  
 Maruyama, I. N., 23  
 maternal effects on offspring viability, 132–133  
 mate selection  
   cephalopod cognition and, 328–329  
   cultural inheritance and, 266–268  
   mnemonic value of mating-related processing, 416–418  
   plasticity-first evolution and learning and, 270  
 Matthews, R. N., 131–132  
 Mayr, E., 4–6  
 Mazur, R., 366  
 McCain, G., 177–178  
 Mealey, L., 425–426  
 mechanism for immediate perceptual identification (MIPI), evolution of, 297–298  
 mechanosensory neurons  
   environmental factors, 18–19  
   molecular mechanisms, 17–18  
   sensitization, 19–20, 33–35  
   transduction, habituation and, 17  
 medial pallium  
   cognitive mapping in amphibians and, 109  
   nonspatial memory in teleosts and, 168–170  
   relational memory in tetrapods and, 159–160  
   spatial cognition in amphibians and, 116–118  
   structure and organization of, 115–116  
   in tetrapods, 118–119, 159  
 medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), long-term memory and, 445–447  
 memory  
   adaptive evolution models, 33–47  
   adaptive specialization and, 6–9  
   amnesia and, 392–393  
   animals and evolution of, 339–354  
   capacity of, 342  
   causal learning in apes, 352  
   cognitive control and, 400  
   consolidation, 84–85, 440–443  
   constraints on, 459–461  
   content of, 343–344  
   costs and benefits of, 98–99, 285–286, 339–340  
   duration of, 341  
   emotion and, 428–430  
   enhanced memory, 425–428  
   epigenetic modifications and, 440–443  
   fitness relevance and, 418–419  
   forward engineering research on, 407



- gating mechanism and epigenetic regulation of, 440, 443–445  
 general purpose long-term memory, 340–343  
 information retention and structure of, 438–440  
 intra- and inter-specific differences in formation of, 91–92  
 introspective metacognition and, 396  
 mate-related processing, mnemonic value of, 416–418  
 metacognition and memory system evolution, 400–402  
 mnemonic value of animacy and, 414–415  
 of multiple items in context, 304–307  
 multiple memory systems, 296–297  
 overview of research on, 1–2  
 perceptual identification and evolution of, 285–299  
 processes and adaptive specialization in, 2–4  
 processes of, 459  
 relational memory, 159–160, 168–170  
 source memory, social relevance and, 424–434  
 spatial memory, field research on amphibians and, 107–109  
 survival processing paradigm and, 407  
 systems, 295–297, 339–354, 400–402, 418–419  
 taxonomy of memory systems, 340, 392–393  
 teleost hippocampal pallium and, 159–170  
 update, 187–188  
 memory circuits, epigenetic regulation of, 438–448  
 memory trace model, sequential stimuli, 346–347  
 memory update, nonrewards and, 187–188  
 mental time travel, in apes, evolution of, 320–322  
 Mery, F., 76–79, 92–94  
 metacognition  
 dissociative learning and, 241–242  
 evidence in monkeys of, 394–396  
 evolution of, 398–400  
 limits of laboratory research on, 402  
 memory systems evolution and, 400–402  
 monitoring and control components of, 392  
 in monkeys, control research on, 392–402  
 nonintrospective metacognition research, 396–398  
 metamemory, animal studies of, 8–9  
 Mieth, L., 432  
 milk consumption, allele creation and, 271–272  
 Miller, R. R., 416–418  
 Milner, Barbara, 392–393  
 Milton, K., 359–360  
 mirror-guided tracing, amnesia and, 392–393  
 mnemonic processes  
 animacy and, 414–415  
 constraints on memory and, 459–461  
 contamination and value of, 415–416  
 evolutionary origins of, 406  
 mate-related processing and, 416–418  
 proximate mechanisms and, 411–412  
 survival processing paradigm, 407–414  
 tunings, 406–419, 466–467  
 Moatt, J. P., 128–129  
 model-based bases, social learning and, 253–254  
 model species, learning and memory research and, 5–6  
 modes, in behavior systems framework, 210–214  
 Mohri, A., 25  
 mollusks. *See* cephalopods; specific species, e.g., *Aplysia*  
 monkeys. *See also* specific species, e.g., Rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*)  
 evidence of metacognitive monitoring in, 394–396  
 evolution of metacognition in, 398–400  
 memory system evolution in, 400–402  
 nonintrospective metacognition research in, 396–398  
 Moore, R. S., 26–27  
 morphofunctional studies, teleost hippocampal pallium structure, and spatial mapping, 167–168  
 Morrison, G. E., 22–24  
 mosquitoes, associative learning in, 56–57  
 motivation  
 bear cognition and, 363–369  
 self-control and inhibition and, 377–379  
 as short-term memory, 350  
 source memory and, 429–430  
 multi-stimulus interactions  
 adaptive learning and, 73–74  
 blocking and overshadowing, 82  
 Murty, V. P., 433–434  
 Muzio, Rubén N., 105–119  
 myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia 2 (*mll2/kmt2b*) gene, epigenetic modification of memory and, 440–443

- myna(h)s (*Acridotheres tristis*)  
 behavioral change in free-ranging mynas, 150–153  
 control case study of, 148–149  
 social learning and, 149–150  
 trapping and control of, 144–145  
 myoinhibitory peptide (MIP-1/NLP-38), salt avoidance in *C. elegans* and, 22  
 myth of the first time, in conditioning research, 292
- Nairne, James S., 406–419, 424–425, 459–461
- natural selection  
 adaptation, learning and memory and, 2–4  
 biological preparedness and, 71–72  
 cultural inheritance and, 271–272  
 enhanced memory and, 425–428  
 general-process learning and, 456  
 genetic variation in learning ability and, 92–94  
 predator-induced phenotypic change in prey and, 145–146  
 preference for suboptimality and, 198–200  
 social learning and, 250–257
- navigation  
 field research on amphibians and, 107–109  
 laboratory research on amphibians and, 109–114  
 teleost map-like spatial memory and, 160–164
- needle-in-a-haystack problems, cultural inheritance and, 268
- negative contrast. *See also* successive negative contrast studies  
 uncertainty-induced behavioral sensitization, 203
- negative information  
 expectancy violation and, 431–432  
 memory and, 428–430
- nematodes. *See C. elegans*
- neocortex, information retention and, 438–440
- neural circuitry  
 in *C. elegans*, 24  
 gating mechanism and epigenetic regulation of memory and, 443–445  
 information retention and, 438–440  
 insect learning and, 59–60  
 learning mechanisms and, 465–466  
 Pavlovian conditioning and gonadal physiology, 129–130  
 neural mechanisms of sensitization, evolution of, 35–36
- neurobiology  
 comparative anatomy of tetrapod hippocampus, 159–160  
 evolution, learning and memory and, 6  
 social learning and, 255–257  
 survival processing and, 411–412  
 neuromodulatory transmitters, neural hypotheses for learning and memory and, 38  
 neuron sensitization, in *Aplysia californica* neurons, 33–35  
 neuron tagging, 446–447
- neuropeptides  
*C. elegans* habituation to nociceptive stimuli and, 20–21  
 salt avoidance in *C. elegans* and, 22
- Neuroptera. *See* antlions (Neuroptera/Myrmeleontidae), associative learning in New, J., 459–461
- New Caledonian crows (*Corvus moneduloides*), tool use in, 321–323, 325–326
- niche construction  
 collective behavior and social niche construction, 272–273  
 cultural inheritance and, 271–272  
 learning and, 270–273
- Nishijima, S., 23
- NMDA receptor  
 gating mechanism and epigenetic regulation of memory and, 443–445  
 salt avoidance in *C. elegans* and, 22
- NMR-1 glutamate receptor subunit (nmr-1), 18–19
- nociceptive stimuli, *C. elegans* habituation to, 20–21
- nonassociative learning  
 biological preparedness and, 71–72  
*C. elegans*, 16–21  
 habituation, 16–19, 81–82  
 nociceptive stimuli, habituation to, 20–21  
 sensitization and, 19–20, 81–82
- noncognitive traits, experimental evolution research on, 79–80
- nondeclarative memory, amnesia and, 392–393
- nonhuman primates  
 behavioral inhibition in, 375–379  
 cognition in, 302–304, 311–312  
 episodic memory and, 353  
 hippocampus in, 159–160  
 human predation and, 143–145  
 implicit-procedural learning in, 228  
 laboratory versus field studies, 360–362

- learning and memory in, 8–9
- metacognition in, 396–398, 402
- self-control tasks in, 379–382
- self-regulatory inhibition tasks, 382–385
- social learning in, 247–257
- threat learning in, 146–148
- nonmammalian vertebrates, successive
  - negative contrast studies, 184–187
- novel stimuli, memory of multiple items in
  - context and, 304–307
- Nrxns genes, epigenetic modification of
  - memory and, 440–443
- nucleolar organizer regions (NORs), teleost
  - hippocampal pallium structure, and
  - spatial mapping, 167–168
- nucleosomes, epigenetic modification of
  - memory and, 440–443
- nuisance species, impact of, 143–145
- numerosity, in honeybees, 56
- nursing dyad, Pavlovian conditioning and,
  - 126–127
- Nuttley, W. M., 19
- observational conditioning, social learning
  - and, 248–249
- Ocaña, Francisco M., 159–170
- octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*), cognitive
  - evolution in, 326–328
- offspring viability, maternal effects on,
  - 132–133
- olfactory imprinting, *C. elegans*, 26–27
- olfactory learning, in *C. elegans*, 22–24
- Omega* parameter, memory quantification
  - and, 461
- one-back reinforcement, 237–239
  - learning in monkeys and, 240–241
- operant conditioning
  - circadian rhythms and, 60–62
  - developmental bias and, 273–275
- optimality, in suboptimal choice research,
  - 196–200
- orchid pollination systems, avoidance
  - learning of sexual deception in, 58–59
- Orthoptera. *See* crickets; grasshoppers; locusts
- Oudman, Thomas, 265–276
- overshadowing of multiple stimuli
  - prepared learning and, 82
  - spatial cognition in amphibians and, 111–112
- oviposition preference
  - heritability studies and, 94–96
  - preparedness in fruitflies and, 76–77
- oxygen preference, *C. elegans* associative
  - learning of, 25–26
- PA14 pathogen, aversive imprinting and,
  - 26–27
- paced copulation, 133–138
- paleoenvironment
  - ape evolution, ecological variability and,
    - 320–322
  - corvid evolution, ecological variability and,
    - 321–323
- Pandeirada, J. N. S., 416–418
- Panoz-Brown, D., 307–310
- Panulirus interruptus*, sensitization in
  - Aplysia* by, 38–44
- Papaj, Daniel, 99–100
- Papini, Mauricio, 1–10, 176–189
- Paramecium caudatum*, associative learning
  - in, 63
- parasitoid wasps
  - cost of learning in, 98–99
  - enhanced learning experiments on, 78
  - heritability studies and, 95–96
  - host location, 57–58
  - intra- and inter-specific differences in
    - learning among, 61
  - mate selection learning in, 59
- Parrish, Audrey, 375–386
- parrots, cognitive complexity in, 317–318
- partial reinforcement, in suboptimal choice
  - research, 200–202
- Pašukonis, A., 108–109
- pathogenic bacteria, olfactory learning in
  - C. elegans* and, 23–24
- Pavlov, Ivan, 287–291
- Pavlovian conditioning
  - adaptation and evolution and, 133–139
  - behavior systems framework and, 210–214
  - behavior systems theory and, 217–218
  - cat and rat studies and, 292–295
  - constraint, 461–465
  - fertility and reproductive investment,
    - 130–131
  - future reproductive function research and,
    - 138–139
  - generality and, 295–296
  - general-process learning and, 456–457
  - general purpose long-term memory and,
    - 340–341
  - learning and memory and, 2–6
  - maternal effects on offspring viability,
    - 132–133
  - mechanism for immediate perceptual
    - identification and, 297–298
  - memory and, 342–343
  - misperceptions of, 287–291
  - nature of conditioned stimulus in, 288

- Pavlovian conditioning (cont.)  
 partial reinforcement and conditioned stimuli reliability, 200–202  
 phenotypic variation in sexual behavior, 133–138  
 place identification and, 289–291  
 repetition and, 287–288  
 reproductive behavior, 126–127  
 reproductive physiology, 127–130  
 sexual conditioning and sperm competition, 131–132  
 spatial cognition in amphibians and, 110–111  
 payoff biases, social learning and, 254–255  
 Pear, J. J., 217–218  
 Pearce, J. M., 232  
 perceptual bias, prepared learning, 81  
 perceptual identification  
 episodic memory and, 296–297  
 evolution of memory and, 285–299  
 generality and, 295–296  
 mechanism for immediate perceptual identification, 297–298  
 multiple memory systems, 296–297  
 robots as subjects and stimuli, 291–292  
 perceptual learning, 292–294  
 perceptual-motor modules, in behavior systems framework, 210–214  
 Perdue, B. M., 367–368  
 Perry, C. J., 52  
 persistent conditional stimulus, defined, 290–291  
 personal relevance, source memory and, 429–430  
 perspective taking, cognitive research on apes and, 323–325  
 pest control, ecological impact of, 143–145  
 phenotypic variation  
 adaptive degradation and, 45  
 constraints on learning and, 464–465  
 developmental bias and, 274–275  
 genetic variation in learning ability and, 92–94  
 intra- and inter-specific differences in cognition and, 91–92  
 learning and memory in, 9  
 plasticity-first evolution and, 268–270  
 predator-induced phenotypic change in prey and, 145–146  
 in sexual behavior, Pavlovian contributions to, 133–138  
 wildlife control and, 143–145  
 pheromone signaling, aversive imprinting in *C. elegans* and, 26–27  
 Phillips, J. B., 107–109  
*Phyllaplysia*  
 avoidance of predators by, 41–44  
 evolution of neural sensitization in, 35–36  
 phenotypic variation and adaptive degradation in, 45  
 phylogenetics  
 lesion, 35–38  
 social learning strategies and, 255  
 successive negative contrast and, 184–187  
 phylogeny, 15–19, 35–36, 168–170  
 pigeons (*Columba livia*)  
 behavior systems research on, 217–218  
 dimensional categorization in, 232  
 frustration and fear in successive negative contrast studies, 187–188  
 memory capacity in, 342  
 memory duration in, 341  
 relational-matching-to-sample task studies in, 241–242  
 reversed successive negative contrast in, 184–187  
 sequential stimuli and memory in, 346–347  
 suboptimal choice research in, 194–200  
 uncertainty-induced behavioral sensitization research, 202–203  
 Pigment-Dispersing Factors (PDF-1 & 2), *C. elegans* habituation to nociceptive stimuli and, 20–21  
 PIWI proteins, transgenerational learning and, 26–27  
 place cells, spatial cognition and, 310–311  
 plants, habituation, and sensitization in, 63  
 plasticity  
 epigenetic regulation of, 440  
 flag model of, 74–75  
 information retention and, 439–440  
 in insect learning, 59–64, 89–90  
 plasticity-first evolution and, 268–270  
 predator-induced phenotypic change in prey and, 145–146  
 PLM mechanosensory neurons, habituation and, 17–18  
 plus-maze studies, medial pallium function in amphibians and, 116–118  
 poison-arrow frog (*Allobates femoralis*), spatial cognition, and reproduction in, 108–109  
 poison frogs (Dendrobatidae)  
 cognitive mapping in, 109  
 Pavlovian conditioning, fertility, and reproductive investment in, 130–131  
 spatial cognition and reproduction in, 108–109

## Index

\* 493

- Polack, C. P., 416–418  
 polymodal nociceptor ASH neurons, 19–20  
 population-level flexibility, social learning  
   evolution and, 255  
 positive contrast  
   suboptimal choice research, 195–196  
   uncertainty-induced behavioral  
     sensitization, SOC research, 202–203  
 positive information, expectancy violation  
   and incongruity hypothesis and,  
   430–433  
 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD),  
   memory and, 285–286  
 PP1 memory suppressor gene, epigenetic  
   regulation of long-term memory and,  
   446–447  
 predation subsystem, in rats, 210–214  
 predator–prey interactions. *See also* prey  
   *Aplysia* sensitization and, 40  
   avoidance, 41–44, 58–59  
   cephalopod cognitive evolution and,  
   327–328  
   chemical defenses of *Aplysia* and, 40–41  
   cognition learning, predator-induced  
     phenotypic change in prey and,  
     146–148  
   complex cognition and, 319–320  
   *Dolabrifera* sensitization and, 41–44  
   field and laboratory studies of, 362  
   learning requirements in, 295  
   memory evolution in animals and,  
   339–340  
   predator-induced phenotypic change in  
     prey, 145–146  
   social learning of predators, 149–150  
 prediction learning, predator-induced  
   phenotypic change in prey and,  
   146–148  
 preference learning  
   mate selection and, 59  
   suboptimal choice and, 194–198  
 preparatory responses, behavior systems  
   theory and, 217–218  
 prepared learning (preparedness)  
   attentional processes and sampling, 81  
   biological preparedness and, 71–72, 80–83  
   blocking and overshadowing of interacting  
     stimuli, 82  
   early research on, 72–75  
   empirical tests of evolution of, 76–77  
   evolution and adaptation and, 71  
   experimental evolution and artificial  
     selection studies, 78–79  
   extinction in, 82–83  
   forgetting and, 83  
   future research issues, 83–85  
   mechanisms of, 71–85  
   reliability in, 74–75  
   selective associations, 80  
   sensory and perceptual bias, 81  
 prey  
   cognition learning, predator-induced  
     phenotypic change in prey and,  
     146–148  
   predator-induced phenotypic change in,  
     145–146  
 primates  
   cognitive complexity in, 317–318  
   conflict management and cognitive  
     evolution in, 323–325  
   predator–prey interactions and, 319–320  
 Prisoner's Dilemma, source memory and,  
   433–434  
 problem-solving, behavior and motor  
   diversity and, 274  
 processes  
   attentional processes, 81  
   evolution and general learning processes,  
     4–6  
   learning and memory and, 2–4  
   survival processing effect, 7–8  
 proximate explanations  
   survival processing and, 411–412  
   ultimate explanations vs., 412–414  
 psychology of learning. *See also* comparative  
   psychology; receiver psychology  
   adaptive learning and, 83  
   misperceptions of Pavlovian learning and,  
   287–291  
   preparedness and, 83–85  
   suboptimal choice research, 193–205  
 psyllid fly (*Diaphorina citrii*)  
   mate selection learning in, 59  
   sex differences in learning among, 61  
 Qadri, M. A. J., 232  
 Rankin, Catharine H., 15–27  
 rat studies  
   cat and rat conditioning studies, 292–295  
   cognition and episodic memory in,  
     311–312  
   conditioning and repetition in, 287–288  
   memory and metacognition in, 401  
   memory of multiple items in context in,  
     304–307  
   phenotypic variation in sexual behavior  
     and, 133–138

- rat studies (cont.)  
 robots as stimuli in, 291–292  
 search modes, predation subsystem,  
 210–214  
 shock stimuli and fear conditioning in,  
 289–291  
 suboptimal choice research, 196–198  
 receiver psychology, multi-stimulus  
 interactions, 73–74  
 reciprocity, enhanced memory and, 425–428  
 recognition memory, 307–310, 426–427  
 reconciliation, in corvids, cognitive evolution  
 and, 325–326  
 Red opossum (*Lutreolina crassicaudata*),  
 181–182  
 reductionistic research, neural sensitization  
 evolution and, 36  
 Red-winged blackbirds (*Agelaius  
 phoeniceus*), 274–275  
 reflex response  
 ecological hypotheses, 38–44  
 habituation and, 16–19  
 neural hypotheses, 37–38  
 sensitization mechanisms, 33–36  
 reinforcement learning  
 adaptive bias and, 273–275  
 deferred-blocked reinforcement, 239–240  
 displaced reinforcement, 240–241  
 implicit-procedural learning and, 228, 236  
 one-back reinforcement, 237–239  
 research on, 454–455  
 relational-matching-to-sample (RMTS) task,  
 241–242  
 relational memory  
 nonspatial memory, teleost hippocampal  
 pallium and, 168–170  
 tetrapod hippocampus/medial pallium  
 and, 159–160  
 relative reward value  
 learning mechanisms for, 176–177  
 strengthening-weakening (S/W) learning  
 principle and, 178–180  
 relevance rating paradigm, mate-related  
 processing, mnemonic value of, 416–418  
 reliability  
 autoshaping task experiment, 201–202  
 of conditioned stimuli, suboptimal choice  
 research and, 200–202  
 defense systems and absence of, 295–296  
 enhanced learning and, 78–79  
 evolution of preparedness and, 74–75  
 multi-stimulus interactions, 73–74  
 as predictive variable, 73  
 in suboptimal choice research, 194–198  
 Remy, J. J., 26–27  
 repetition, conditioning and, 287–288  
 replay of episodic memories, 303, 307–310  
 hippocampal replay and, 310–311  
 reproductive behavior. *See also* paced  
 copulation  
 cephalopod cognition and, 328–329  
 conditioning and, 288  
 cultural inheritance and evolution of,  
 266–268  
 Pavlovian conditioning and, 126–127  
 phenotypic variation in, Pavlovian  
 conditioning and, 133–138  
 teleost hippocampal pallium structure and  
 spatial mapping, 167–168  
 reproductive fitness  
 insect food location linked to, 52–56  
 learned avoidance behavior and, 58–59  
 maternal effects on offspring viability,  
 132–133  
 mate selection and, 59  
 mnemonic value of mating-related  
 processing, 416–418  
 Pavlovian conditioning and, 127–130  
 sperm competition and, 131–132  
 reproductive investment  
 in corvids, cognitive evolution and,  
 325–326  
 Pavlovian conditioning and, 130–131  
 Rescorla, R. A., 287, 466–467  
 response-consequence contingency  
 behavior systems framework and, 215–216  
 self-control and inhibition and, 377–379  
 response decrement, habituation and, 16–19  
 response facilitation, 248–249  
 response-reinforcement belongingness,  
 learning and, 455  
 retention  
 fitness relevance and, 418–419  
 survival processing paradigm and,  
 407–411  
 retrospective confidence judgment,  
 nonintrospective metacognition  
 research, 396–398  
 reversal learning, in honeybees, 56  
 reversed successive negative contrast, in  
 nonmammalian vertebrates, 184–187  
 reverse replay, episodic memory and, 311  
 reverse-reward contingency task (RRCT),  
 self-regulatory inhibition and, 383–385  
 rewards  
 delay of gratification tests of self-control  
 and, 380  
 discrepancy, 176–177

- extinction and, 177–178
- frustration and fear in nonreward behavior, 187–188
- mammalian successive negative contrast studies, 180–182
- maximization, 193–194, 198–200
- mechanisms in vertebrate studies of, 182–184
- relativity in mammals of, 180–187
- reverse-reward contingency task and, 383–385
- suboptimal choice research, 193–198
- successive negative contrast studies of, 180–187
- vertebrate learning mechanisms and, 176–177
- Rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*)
  - dimensional categorization in, 231–232
  - displaced reinforcement and learning in, 240–241
  - evidence of metacognitive monitoring in, 394–396
  - explicit category rules and, 232–234
  - plasticity-first evolution and learning in, 269–270
  - relational-matching-to-sample task studies in, 241–242
  - Stroop-like test of cognitive control in, 385–386
- Rhinella arenarum*. *See* terrestrial toads (*Rhinella arenarum*)
- rhythmic cloacal sphincter movements (RCSMs), Pavlovian conditioning and, 128–129, 131
- Ripperberger, S. P., 360–362
- Robinson, M. J. F., 201–202
- robots, as subjects and stimuli, 291–292
- rock-pool blenny (*Parablennius parvicornis*), sex-related spatial behavior in, 167–168
- Rodríguez, Fernando, 159–170
- Rodríguez-Expósito, B., 168–170
- rotifers, learning in, 62
- rover allele, genetic variation in learning ability and, 92–94
- Rubi, T. L., 75
- Rudy, J. W., 296–297
- rule-based (RB) categorization
  - in animal studies, 352
  - category rules and, 232–234
  - deferred-blocked reinforcement, 239–240
  - dimensional categorization and, 231–232
  - explicit-declarative learning and, 228–229
  - implicit and explicit learning systems, 229–231
  - one-back reinforcement and, 237–239
- Sahagian, D., 110
- Saladin, M. E., 218–221
- salamanders, 106–109, 115–116
- Salas, Cosme, 159–170
- salience
  - attentional processes and, 81
  - biological preparedness and, 72–80
  - habituation and sensitization, 81–82
  - sensory and perceptual bias, 81
- salivation, Pavlov conditioning and, 287, 296–297
- salt avoidance, gustatory learning in *C. elegans* and, 21–22
- salt habituation, in slime mold (*Physarum polycephalum*), 62–63
- sampling, prepared learning and, 81
- Samuel, L., 362
- Sandry, J., 416–418
- Schaper, M. L., 433–434
- Schnell, Alexandra K., 317–330
- schooling behavior, cephalopod cognition and, 328–329
- Scofield, J. E., 416–418
- scrub-jays (*Aphelocoma californica*)
  - caching behavior in, 321–323
  - foraging techniques and social learning in, 325–326
- sea anemones, learning in, 62
- search modes, in behavior systems framework, 210–214
- Seher, V., 366
- Seitz, Benjamin M., 416–418, 454–468
- selective associations, prepared learning and, 80
- selective pressures
  - evolution and, 4–9, 45–47
  - learning in bears and, 368–369
  - phenotypic variation and, 45
  - spatial cognition, 108–109
- self-control
  - defined, 377
  - explicit-declarative cognition and, 8–9
  - metacognitive monitoring in monkeys and, 392–402
  - overview of research on, 375–376
  - tasks, 379–382
- self-regulatory inhibition tasks, 382–385
- self-replicating beings, mutation and natural selection in, 79
- Seligman, M. E., 71–72
- semantic memory, episodic memory and, 302–303
- sensitization
  - in *Aplysia* neurons, mechanisms of, 33–35
  - ecological hypotheses for learning and, 38–44

- sensitization (cont.)  
 evolution, learning and memory and, 6  
 neural hypotheses for learning and, 37–38  
 neural mechanism evolution of, 35–36  
 nonassociative learning, 19–20, 81–82  
 phenotypic variation and adaptive  
 degradation of, 45  
 in plants, 63  
 in single-celled organisms and  
 invertebrates, 63  
 site-specific, 33–35, 37–38, 41–45  
 uncertainty-induced behavioral  
 sensitization, 202–203  
 sensory adaptation, 63, 81–82  
 sensory bias, prepared learning, 81  
 sensory cues, associative learning in  
*C. elegans*, 21–26  
 sensory integration mechanisms, in  
 conditioning studies, 294–295  
 sequence memory, 346–347, 352–353  
 sequential stimuli  
 episodic memory as, 353  
 memory for, 346–347  
 short-term memory and, 456–458  
 specialized memories of, 349  
 serotonin  
*Aplysia* neuron sensitization, 35–36  
 neural hypotheses for learning and, 37–38  
 sensitization and, 19–20  
 sex difference  
 cognition in bears and, 367–368  
 memory and, 416–418  
 sex-specific learning, 25–26  
 sexually deceptive orchids, 58–59  
 sexual selection, 81, 133–139, 266–268  
 sharp-wave ripples, hippocampal replay and,  
 310–311  
 Shettleworth, S. J., 455  
 shock stimuli, fear conditioning and,  
 289–291  
 short-term memory  
 general purpose STM, 344–347  
 list learning and, 456–458  
 molecular mechanisms of habituation and,  
 17–18  
 motivation and, 350  
 olfactory learning in *C. elegans* and,  
 22–24  
 in sloth bears, 366–367  
 specialization, 349–351  
 Signal for Good News (SiGN) hypothesis  
 suboptimal choice research, 195–196  
 uncertainty-induced behavioral  
 sensitization research, 202–203  
 signaling pathways, gating mechanism, and  
 epigenetic regulation of memory and,  
 443–445  
 Silva, Francisco J., 210–223  
 Silva, Kathleen M., 210–223  
 Simpson, G. G., 4–6  
 single-celled organisms, learning in, 52–64  
 single stimuli  
 memory for, 344–346  
 specialized long-term memories of, 349  
 Sinsch, U., 107–109  
 sitter allele, genetic variation in learning  
 ability and, 92–94  
 slime mold (*Dictyostelium discoideum*),  
 learning in, 63–64  
 slime mold (*Physarum polycephalum*),  
 learning in, 62–63  
 sloth bears, cognition in, 366–367  
 Smith, J. D., 231–232, 237–242  
 Smith, J. David, 227–243  
 Smith, T., 397  
 social contract theory, enhanced memory  
 and, 425–428  
 social facility, 248–249  
 social intelligence hypothesis  
 cognition in bears and, 359–360  
 complex cognition and, 319–320  
 social learning. *See also* dissociable learning  
 as adaptation, 85  
 in animals, inheritance through, 266  
 in apes, cognitive evolution and, 323–325  
 basic principles of, 247–248  
 cephalopod cognition and, 328–329  
 cognition in bears and, 359–360  
 collective behavior and social niche  
 construction, 272–273  
 complex cognition and, 319–320, 323–326  
 in corvids, cognitive evolution and,  
 325–326  
 cultural niche construction and, 271–272  
 evolution of, 8, 255  
 expectancy violation and, 431–432  
 frequency-dependent strategies, 252–253  
 in insects, 61–62  
 mechanisms in, 255–257  
 negative information and, 428–430  
 plasticity-first evolution and, 268–270  
 predator-induced phenotypic change in  
 prey and, 146–148  
 predators and dangerous places, 149–150  
 processes, 248–249  
 source memory and, 433–434  
 source memory and social relevance and,  
 424–434



- strategies in, 250–257
- tool use in apes and, 320–322
- “what” strategies in, 254–255
- “when” strategies in, 252–253
- “who” strategies in, 253–254
- in wild animals, 365–367
- social niche construction, 272–273
- Sol, D., 359–360
- song learning
  - cultural evolution and, 268
  - inheritance and, 266
  - maternal effects and offspring viability, 132–133
  - specialized memories and, 349
- Sotelo, M. J., 112–114, 116–118
- source memory
  - decision-making and, 433–434
  - expectancy violation and incongruity hypothesis and, 430–433
  - negative information and, 428–430
  - social relevance and, 424–434
- spatial cognition
  - in amphibians, 105–119
  - in bears, 364, 366–367
  - field research on navigation and memory, 107–109
  - laboratory research on amphibians and, 109–114
  - medial pallium in amphibians and, 116–118
  - relational memory in tetrapods, 159–160
  - replay of episodic memories and, 310–311
  - telencephalic eversion in teleosts and, 164–168
  - in teleost fish, 160–164
- spatial memory
  - in bears, 363–369
  - navigation and, 107–109
  - in teleost fish, 160–170
  - in tetrapods, 159–160
- spatial navigation
  - egocentric turn response, 110–111
  - in frogs, 108–109
  - in goldfish, 167–170
- specialization
  - associative learning and, 350–351
  - imitation and, 352
  - learning costs of, 351–353
  - long-term memories, 348–349
  - short-term memories, 349–351
- species differences
  - genetics in insect learning and, 61
  - quantification of insect learning ability and, 90–91
- species-typical cues, phenotypic variation in
  - sexual behavior and, 134–138
- sperm competition, Pavlovian conditioning and, 127–132
- sperm volume, Pavlovian conditioning and, 127–130
- spike broadening (SB)
  - Aplysia* neuron sensitization, 33–35
  - neural hypotheses for learning and, 37–38
- SRA-11 G protein-coupled receptor, olfactory imprinting, and transgenerational learning in *C. elegans* and, 26–27
- stabilizing mechanism in memory, epigenetic regulation of, 440, 445–447
- Staddon, J. E. R., 211–212
- starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), successive negative contrast studies, 186
- state-based biases, social learning and, 252–253
- statistical reliability, evolution of
  - preparedness and, 74–75
- stem tetrapods, evolution of, 106
- Stephens, D. W., 74–75, 78–79
- stickleback fish, social learning in, 252–253
- stimulus enhancement, asocial learning and, 248–249
- stimulus generalization, predator-induced phenotypic change in prey and, 147–148
- stimulus-response (SR) learning
  - category rules and, 232–234
  - content of memory and, 343–344
  - robots as subjects in, 291–292
- stimulus sequences, animal memory for, 346–347, 351
- storage capacity of memory, 342
- strawberry poison frogs (*Oophaga pumilio*), spatial cognition and reproduction in, 108–109
- strengthening-weakening (S/W) learning
  - principle
    - absolute and relative reward values and, 178–180
    - defined, 176–177
    - extinction and, 177–178
    - reward relativity in mammals and, 180–187
- stress hormone, 180–182
- Stroop test, cognitive control tasks, 385–386
- suboptimal choice (SOC)
  - motivations for, 194–198
  - partial reinforcement and conditioned stimuli reliability, 200–202

- suboptimal choice (SOC) (cont.)  
 preference for suboptimality and, 198–200  
 psycho-evolutionary research on, 193–205  
 uncertainty-induced behavioral sensitization, 202–203
- subsystems, in behavior systems framework, 210–214
- successive negative contrast studies  
 frustration and fear in, 187–188  
 in mammals, 180–182  
 mechanisms in, 182–184  
 in nonmammalian vertebrates, 184–187  
 reward relativity in vertebrates and, 180–187  
 uncertainty-induced behavioral sensitization, 203
- Suga, S., 431–434
- surprise source memory test, source memory and, 426–427
- surprising nonreward, 176–177, 180–184, 187–188
- survival processing paradigm  
 animacy and mnemonics of, 414–415  
 contamination and mnemonics of, 415–416  
 development of, 7–8  
 mate-related processing, mnemonic value of, 416–418  
 memory research and, 407  
 mnemonic value of, 407–414  
 principles of, 408–411  
 proximate mechanisms and, 411–412  
 ultimate versus proximate explanations, 412–414
- survival relevance concept, mnemonic value of survival processing and, 407–414
- Suv39h1 gene, epigenetic modification of memory and, 440–443
- Suzuki, A., 431–434
- symbolic distance effect, nonintrospective metacognition research, 396–398
- synapses  
 epigenetic regulation of, 440  
 information retention and, 439–440  
 plasticity, 439–440
- Tait, R. W., 218–221
- Takagi, K. K., 41–44
- Tarou, L. R., 364
- task-related learning research  
 cognitive control tasks, 385–386  
 self-control and, 379–382  
 self-regulatory inhibition tasks, 382–385  
 social learning and, 252–253
- taste aversion learning, 216, 456
- teaching, social learning and, 248–249
- technical intelligence hypothesis, cognition in bears and, 359–360
- telencephalon, teleost map-like spatial memory and structure of, 164–168
- teleost fish  
 hippocampal pallium and memory functions in, 159–170  
 map-like spatial memory in, 160–168  
 nonspatial relational memories in, 168–170
- temporal discounting model, suboptimal choice research, 199–200
- terrestrial toad (*Rhinella arenarum*), spatial cognition in, 109–114
- terrestrial toads (*Rhinella arenarum*)  
 navigation and spatial memory in, 107–109  
 reversed successive negative contrast in, 184–187  
 spatial cognition in, 109–114, 116–118
- TET enzymes, 440–443, 445–447
- tetrapods  
 amphibians and evolution of, 106  
 future research on, 118–119  
 medial pallium/hippocampus structure and function, 115–116, 159  
 relational memory in, medial pallium/hippocampus and, 159–160
- Teyler, T. J., 296–297
- thermosensory learning, in *C. elegans*, 24–25
- Thompson, R. K. R., 241–242
- Thorndike, E. L., 382–383, 454–455, 466–467
- Thornton, A., 90–91
- threat learning  
 predator-induced phenotypic change in prey and, 146–148  
 survival processing and, 408
- three-striped poison frogs (*Ameerega trivittata*), cognitive mapping in, 109
- Timberlake, W., 210–222
- Timbers, T. A., 17
- Tinbergen, N., 1–2, 33
- Tinsley, M. R., 218–221
- T-maze research, spatial cognition in amphibians, 109–114
- toads  
 navigation and spatial memory in, 107–109  
 reversed successive negative contrast in, 184–187  
 spatial cognition in, 109–114, 116–118
- Tomiyama, A. J., 459–461

- Tooby, J., 425–428  
 tool use  
   ape evolution and, 320–322  
   in cephalopods, 327–328  
   corvid evolution and, 320–322, 325–326  
   cultural niche construction and, 271–272  
   self-control and, 381  
 top-down research methodology  
   behavior systems framework and, 210–214  
   neural sensitization and, 44–47  
 touch receptor neurons, 17–19  
 Tower of Hanoi task, 385–386  
 Toyokawa, Wataru, 265–276  
 trace memory model, animal memory studies and, 352  
 transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), nonintrospective metacognition in nonhuman primates and, 396–398  
 transcriptomic techniques, prepared learning research and, 84–85  
 transgenerational learning, *C. elegans*, 26–27  
 transmission biases. *See* social learning, strategies in  
*Trichogaster trichopterus*. *See* blue gourami (*Trichogaster trichopterus*)  
 Trinh, A. T., 167–168  
 trust game, enhanced memory and, 426–427  
 tufted capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella*), memory and metacognition in, 401  
 Tulving, E., 302–303  
 túngara frog (*Physalaemus pustulosus*), cognitive mapping in, 109  
 turtles (*Chrysemys picta*), reversed successive negative contrast in, 184–187  
 turtles (*Pseudemys scripta*), spatial cognition in, 110  
 two-action model, imitation research, 248–249  
 two-choice discrimination tasks, displaced reinforcement and, 240–241  
 tyramine, aversive imprinting in *C. elegans* and, 26–27  
 Uceda, S., 167–168  
 ultimate explanations, 412–414. *See also* proximate explanations  
 uncertainty  
   behavioral sensitization, suboptimal choice and, 202–203  
   partial reinforcement and conditioned stimuli reliability, 200–202  
   in suboptimal choice research, 194–198  
 unconditioned stimulus (US)  
   cat and rat conditioning studies, 292–295  
   definition of, 288  
   reliability and, 73  
   repetition and, 287–288  
   reproductive behavior and, 126–127  
   reproductive physiology and, 127–130  
   temporal contiguity in, 456–457  
 unexpected information, expectancy violation, and incongruity hypothesis and, 430–433  
 unpredictability, replay of episodic memories and, 307–310  
 Urodele evolution, 106  
*ursid*. *See* bears (ursid)  
 Valdes, A., 45–47  
 vampire bats, field and laboratory studies of, 360–362  
 Van Der Kooy, D., 19, 22–24  
 Vargas, J. P., 167–168  
 variability, in suboptimal choice research, 199–200  
 variation in learning  
   insect plasticity and, 59–62, 90–94  
   quantification of, 90–92  
   reliability as predictive variable, 73  
 Vasconcelos, M., 198–200, 416–418  
 Vaughan, W., 341  
 vertebrates. *See also* mammals  
   brain evolution in, 181–182  
   complex cognition in, 319–320  
   hippocampal structure, teleost structure compared with, 164–168  
   nonmammalian vertebrates, successive negative contrast studies, 184–187  
   reward mechanisms in, 176–189  
 Vinepinsky, E., 167–168  
 visual cues  
   short-term memory research and, 456–458  
   spatial cognition in amphibians and, 111–114  
 Volstorf, J., 431–432  
 Vonk, Jennifer, 359–370  
 Wagner, A. R., 216–222, 466–467  
 WALL-E (robot), experiment with, 291–292  
 wasps (*Nasonia* sp.)  
   heritability studies and, 95–96  
   intra- and inter-specific differences in learning and, 61, 91–92  
   sex differences in learning, 61  
 wasps (*Pollistes fuscatus*)  
   aversive learning in, 58–59  
   sex differences in learning, 61  
 wasps (*Aphidus ervi*), host location, 57–58

500 \*

Index

- Watkins, A. J., 38–44  
 Watson, J. B., 287–291  
 Weisman, R. G., 346–347  
 whale species  
   cultural inheritance and social learning in, 266–268  
   mate-choice copying in, 270  
   plasticity-first evolution and learning in, 269  
 wild animals  
   bear cognition research and, 364–365  
   behavioral change in free-ranging mynas, 150–153  
   behavior systems framework in, 210  
   compensatory responses in control of, 143–153  
   heritability in, 96  
   human–wildlife interactions and, 362–363  
   myna control case study, 148–149  
 Williams, G. C., 2–4  
 within-trial contrast, suboptimal choice research, 195–196  
 working for more tasks, self-control and, 379–380  
 working memory  
   cognitive control and, 400  
   evolution of, 400–402  
 worms. *See* nematodes; specific species, e.g., *C. elegans*  
 Wright, A. A., 456–458  
 Wright, W. G., 33–47  
 Yagashita, S., 236  
 Yu, Alex J., 15–27  
 Zakrzewski, A. C., 232–234  
 Zamisch, V., 364  
 Zelikowsky, 463  
 Zentall, T. R., 202–203