



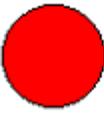
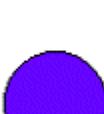
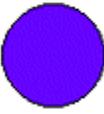
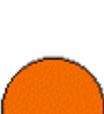
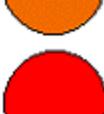
Entire Set of Printable Figures For

Anticipation and Short-Term Retention in Pigeons

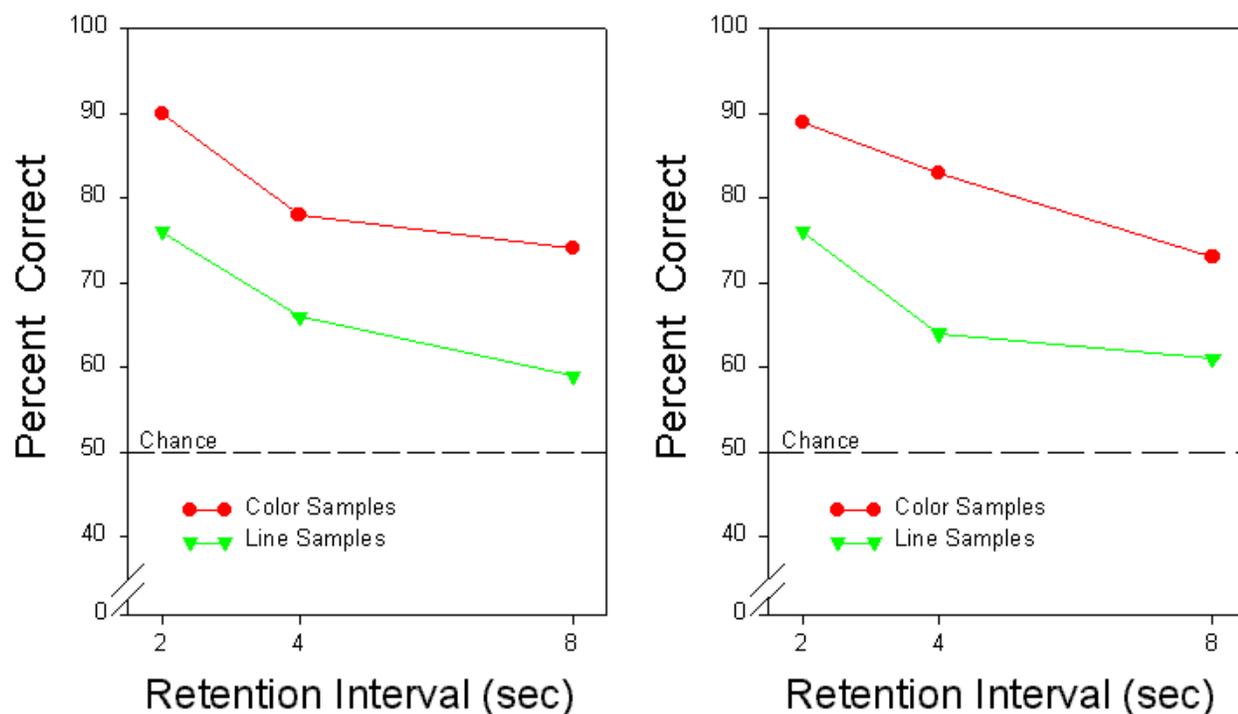
Grant and Kelly

Animations can't be printed

**Figure 1.** Sample-to-Choice Mapping used by Roitblat (1980).

Mapping	Sample	Comparison
Color-To-Line		
		
		
Line-To-Color		
		
		

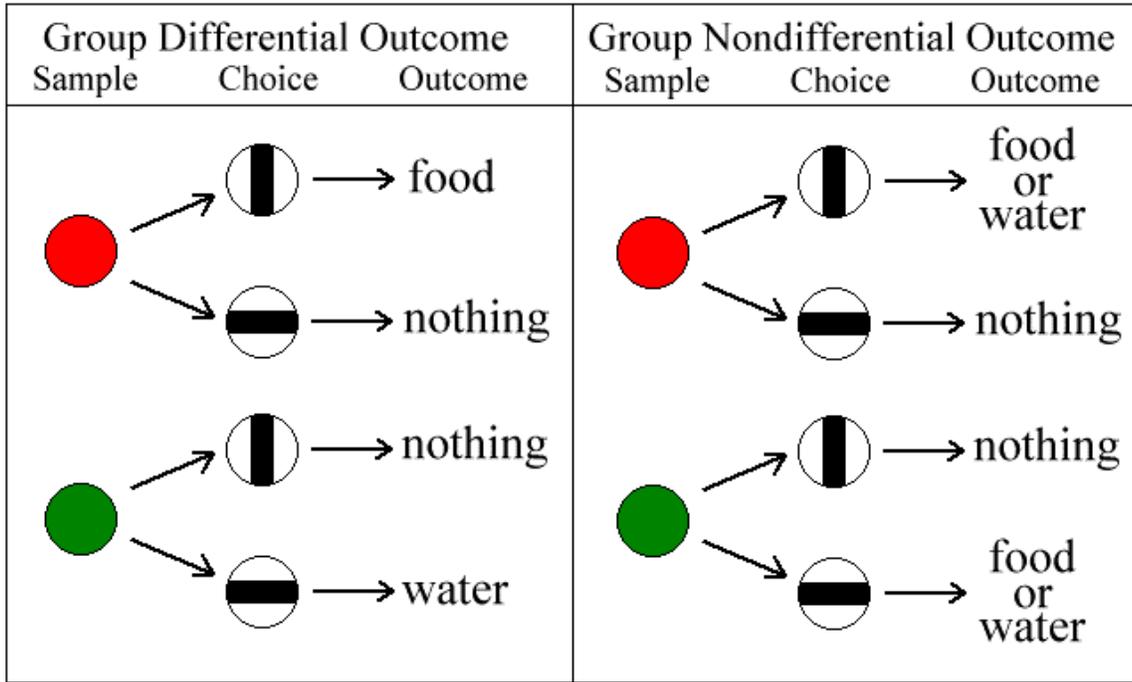
**Figure 2.** Matching accuracy during variable-delay testing. The choice stimuli were lines in the left panel and colors in the right panel. After Urcuioli and Zentall(1986).



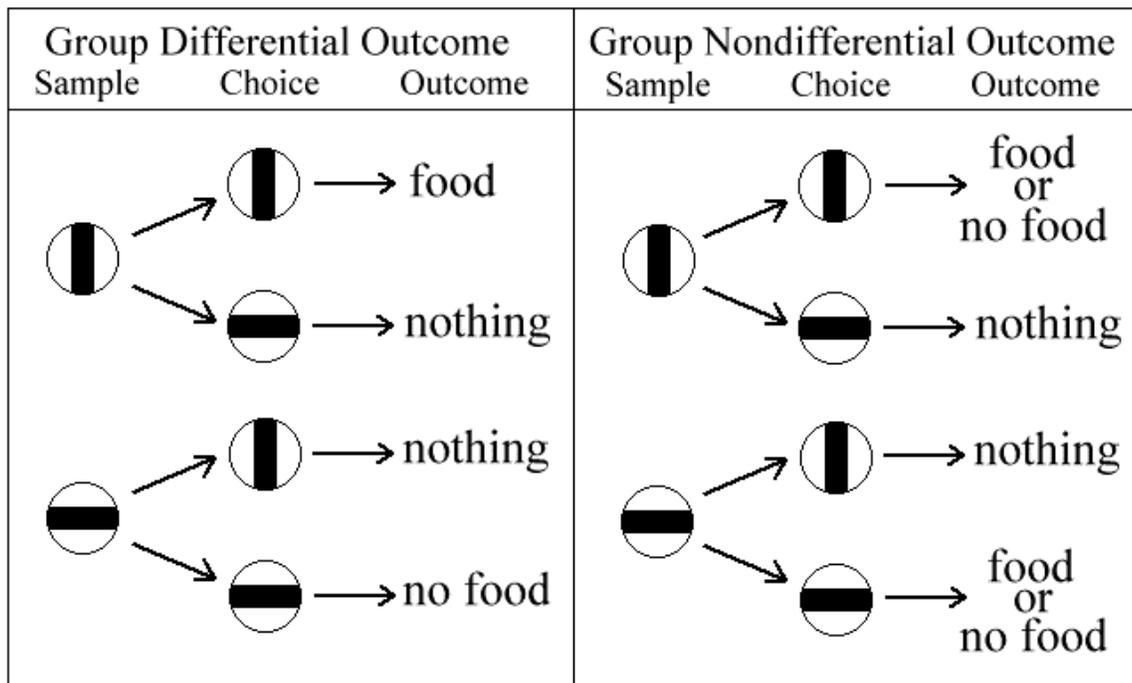
**Figure 3.** Design used by Urcuioli et al. (1989).

Phase	Group Consistent		Group Inconsistent	
	Sample	Comparison	Sample	Comparison
Many-To-One Training	Red circle	Circle with vertical line	Red circle	Circle with vertical line
	Circle with vertical line		Circle with vertical line	
	Green circle	Circle with horizontal line	Green circle	Circle with horizontal line
	Circle with horizontal line		Circle with horizontal line	
One-To-One Training	Red circle	Circle with vertical line	Red circle	Circle with vertical line
	Green circle	Circle with three dots	Green circle	Circle with three dots
Transfer Test	Circle with vertical line	Circle with vertical line	Circle with vertical line	Circle with three dots
	Circle with horizontal line	Circle with three dots	Circle with horizontal line	Circle with vertical line

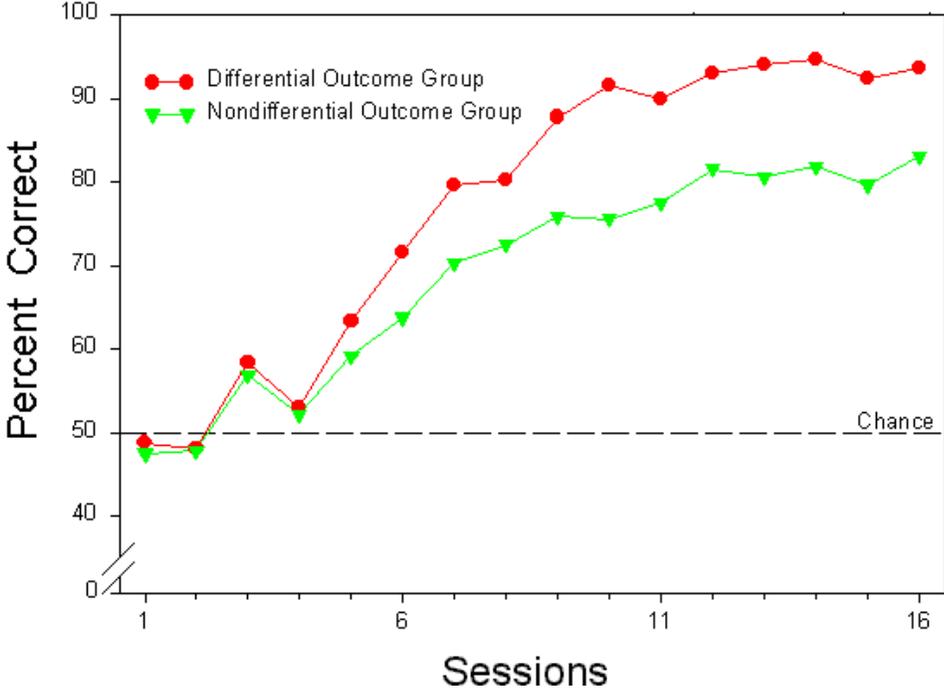
**Figure 4.** A different outcome procedure using food and water as outcomes (Broddigan & Peterson, 1976).



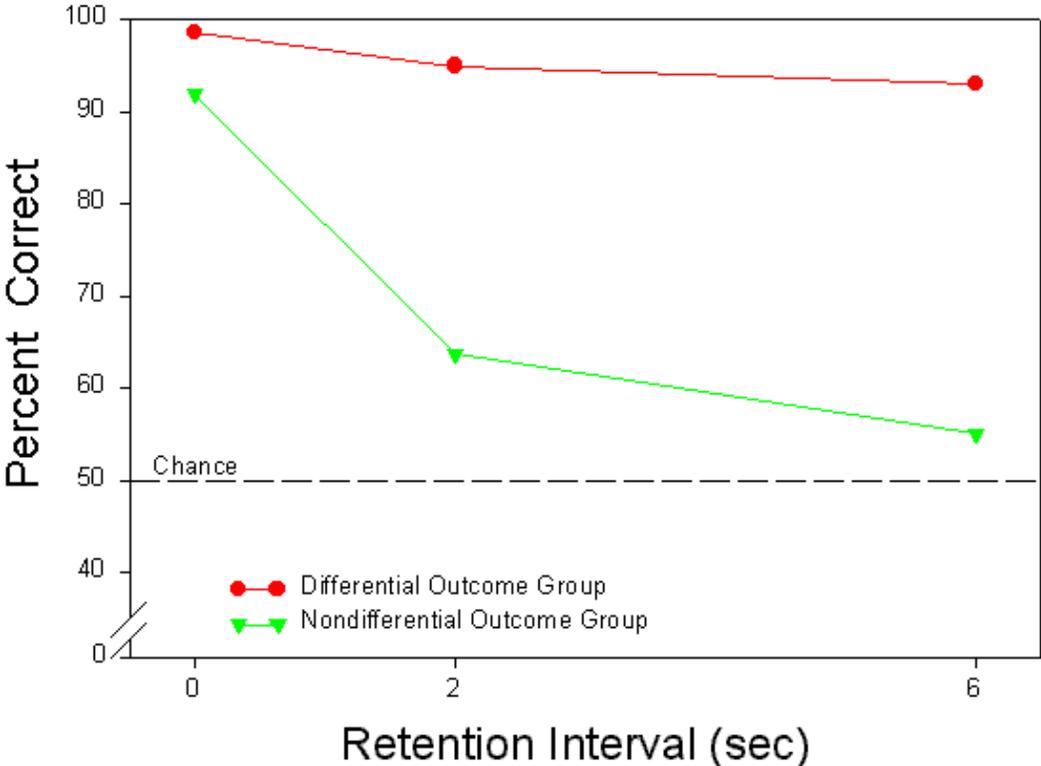
**Figure 5.** A differential outcome procedure using food and no food as outcomes (Kelly & Grant, 1998b).



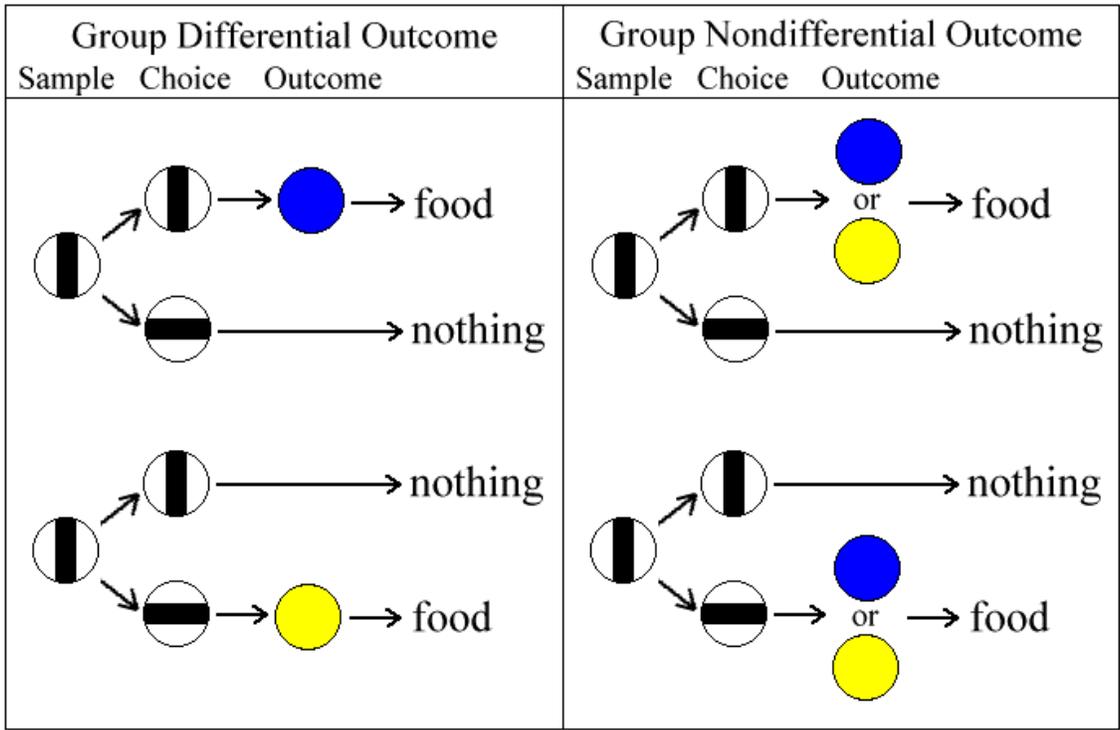
**Figure 6.** Acquisition of 0-s delayed matching. The outcome following correct choice was either food or no food. Kelly and Grant(1998b).



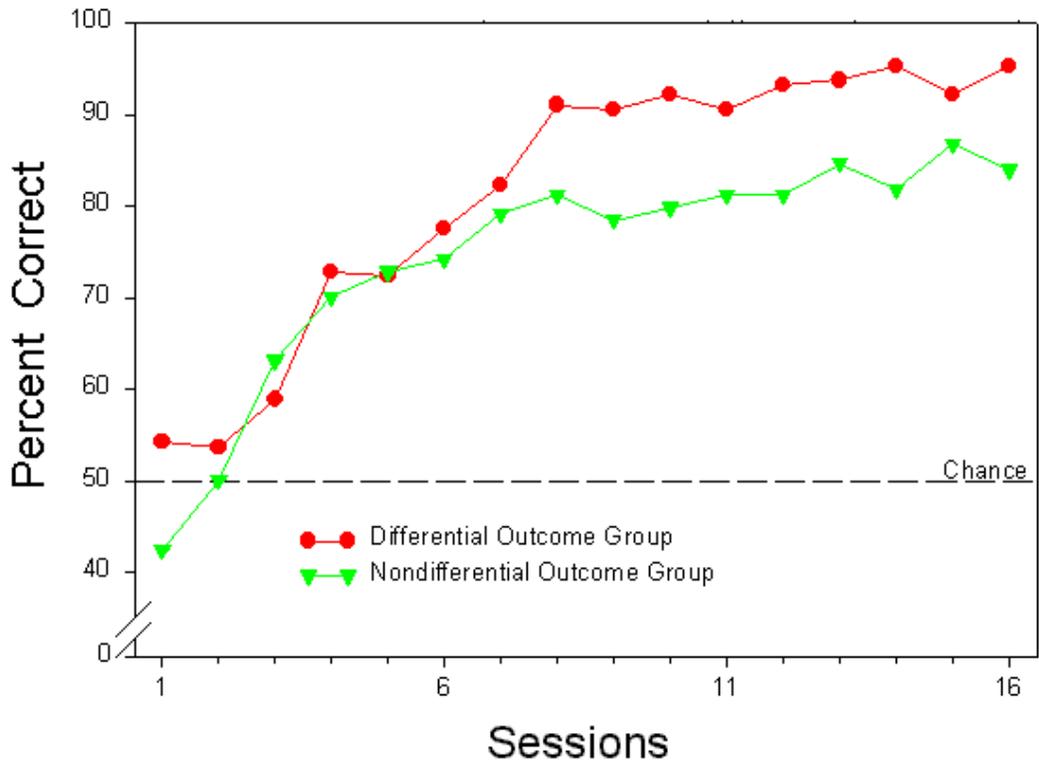
**Figure 7.** Matching accuracy during variable-delay testing. the outcome following correct choice was either food or no food. Grant and Kelly (1998b).



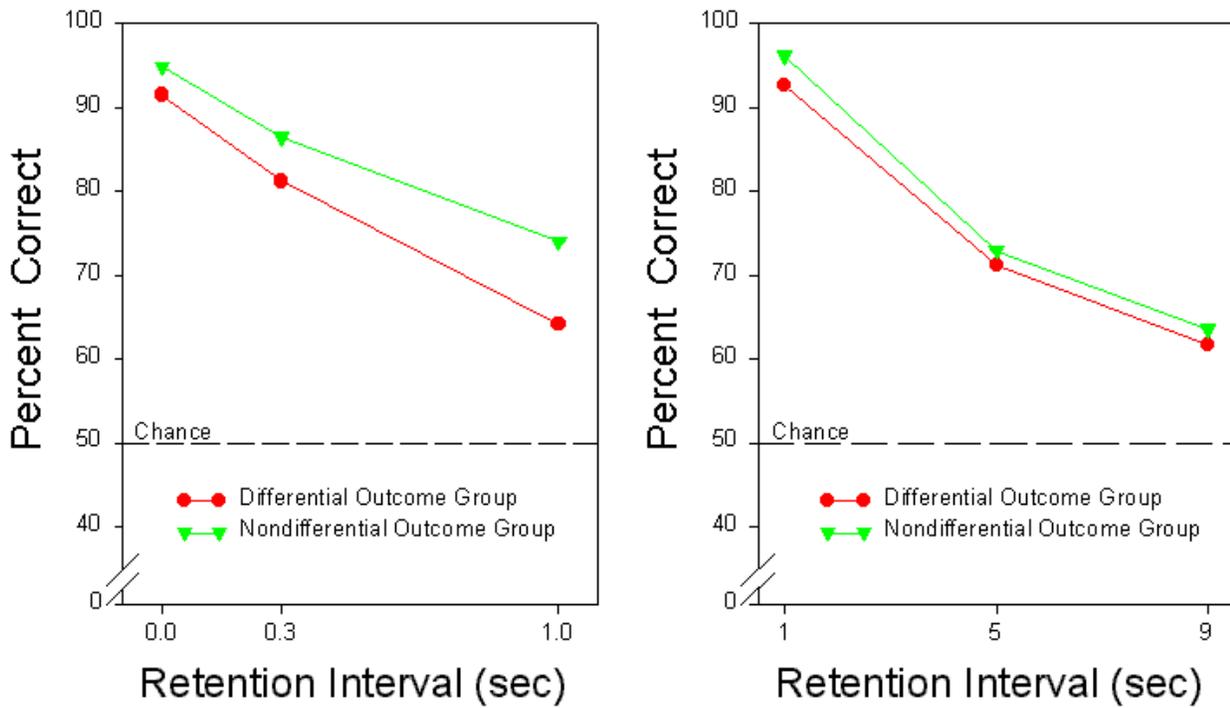
**Figure 8.** A differential outcome procedure using blue and yellow keylight as outcomes (Kelly and Grant, 1998b).



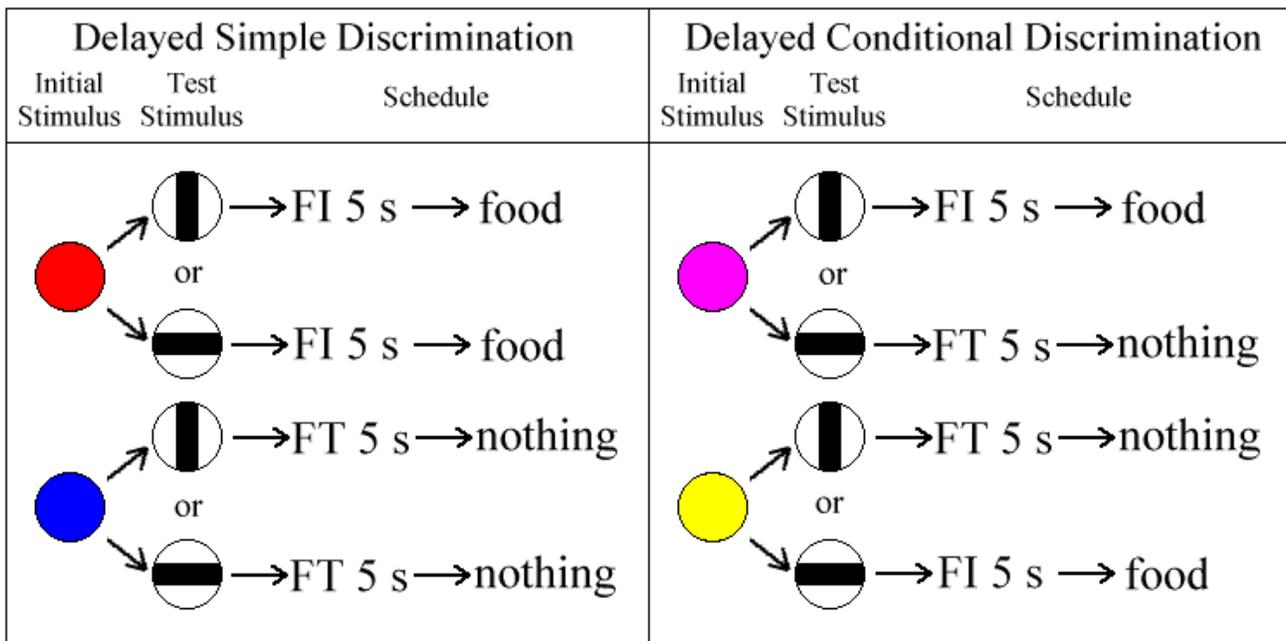
**Figure 9.** Acquisition of 0-s delayed matching. The outcome following correct choice was either yellow or blue keylight. (Kelly and Grant 1998b).



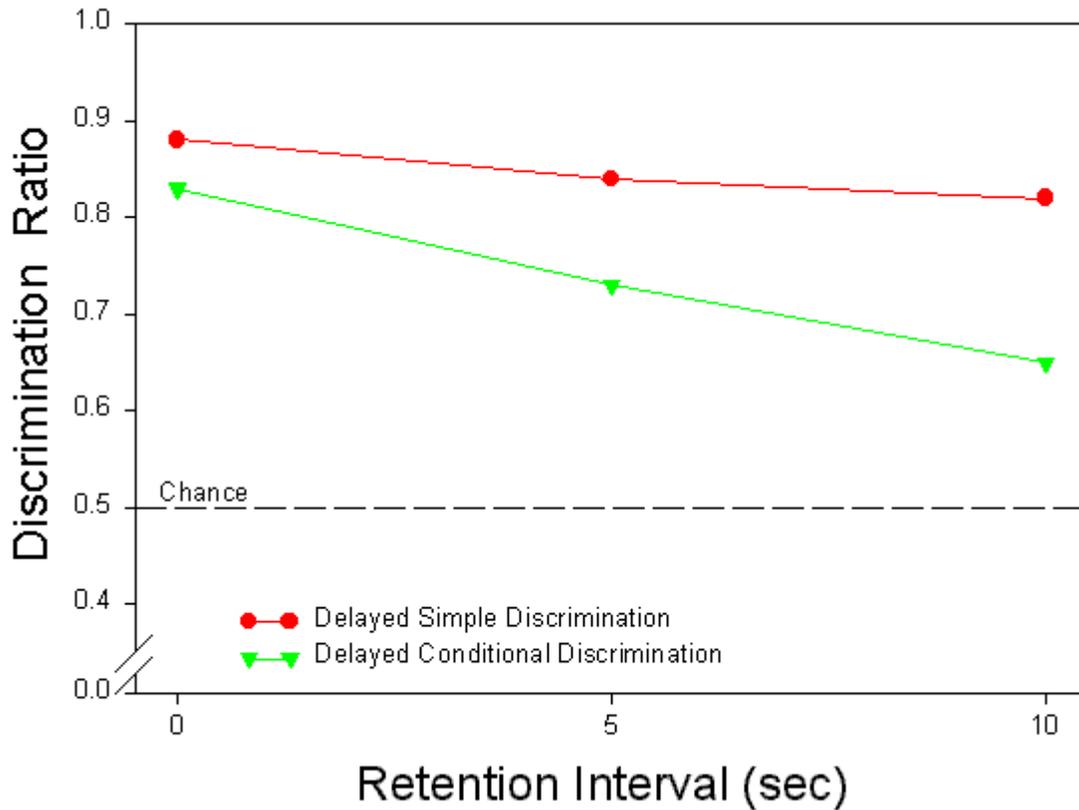
**Figure 10.** Matching accuracy during variable-delay testing. The outcome following correct choice was either yellow or blue keylight. Kelly and Grant (1998b).



**Figure 11.** Procedure used by Honig and Wasserman (1981).



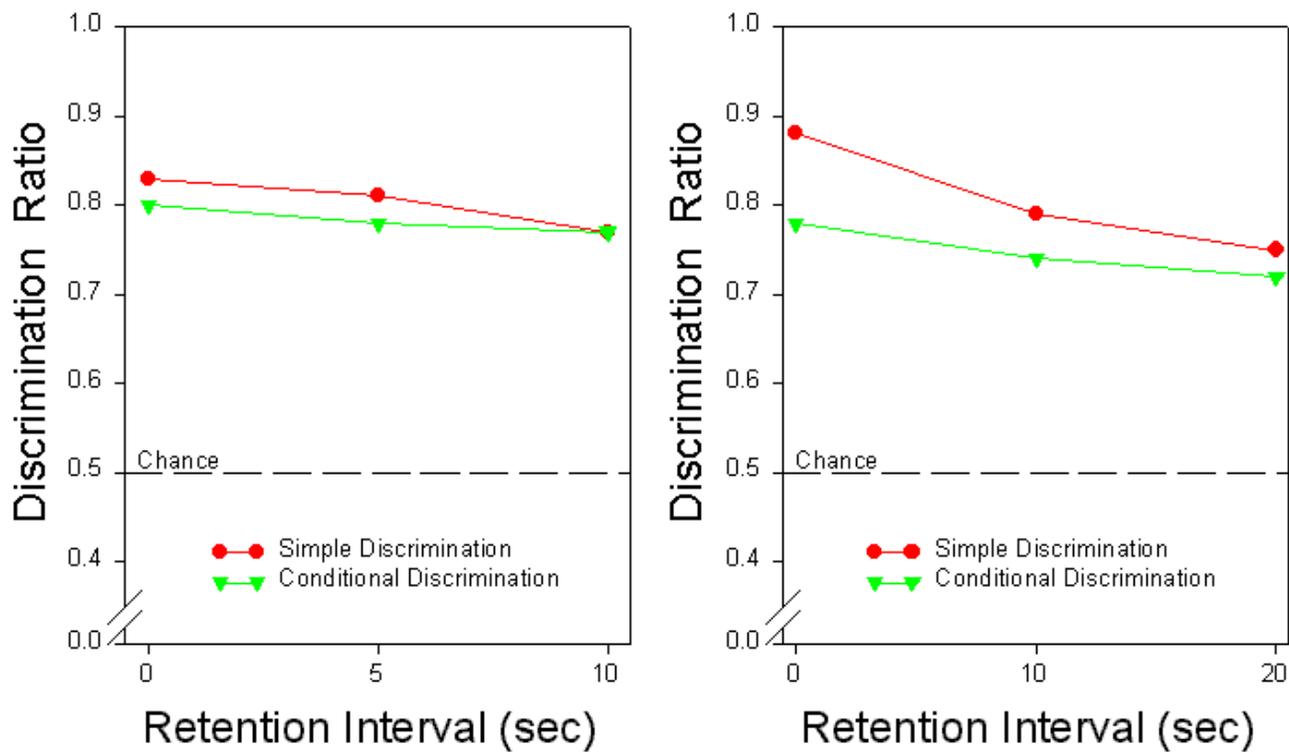
**Figure 12.** Matching accuracy during variable-delay testing. Honig and Wasserman (1981).



**Figure 13.** Procedure used by Urcuioli and Zentall (1990).

Symmetrically-reinforced Delayed Simple Discrimination			Symmetrically-reinforced Delayed Conditional Discrimination		
Initial Stimulus	Test Stimulus	Schedule	Initial Stimulus	Test Stimulus	Schedule
● (Red)	● (White)	FI 5 s → food	● (Red)	● (White)	FI 5 s → food
	● (Black)	FI 5 s → food		● (Black)	DRO 5 s → food
● (Green)	● (White)	DRO 5 s → food	● (Green)	● (White)	DRO 5 s → food
	● (Black)	DRO 5 s → food		● (Black)	FI 5 s → food

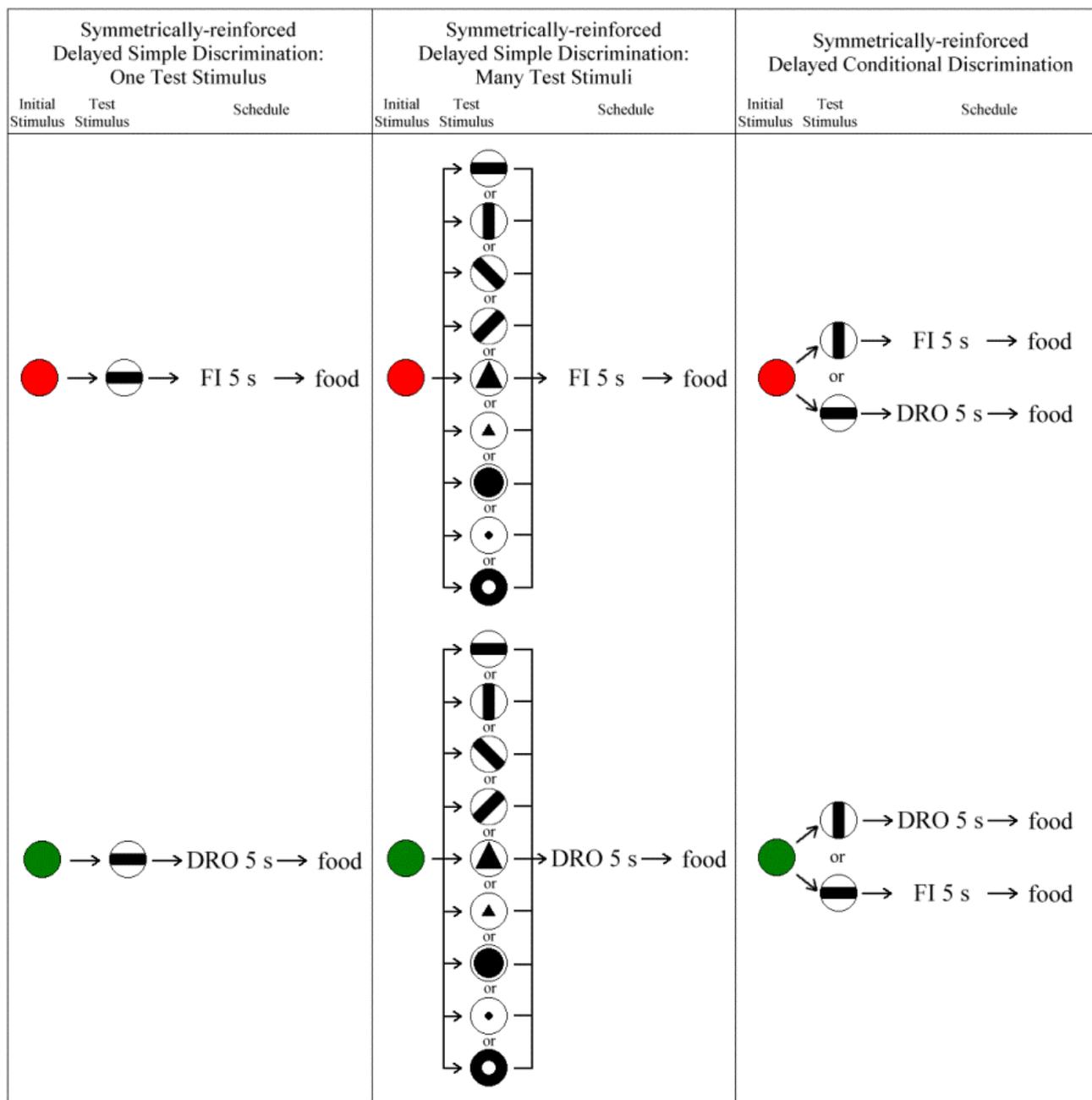
**Figure 14.** Matching accuracy during variable-delay testing. The delays were 0, 5, and 10 s in the first test (left panel) and were 0, 10, and 20 s in the second test (right panel). After Urcuioli and Zentall (1990).



**Figure 15.** Procedure in one group used by Urcuioli and Zentall (1992, Exp. 1).

Phase	Initial Stimulus	Test Stimulus	Schedule	
Training 1		 → FI 5 s → food or  → FI 5 s → food		
			 → DRO 5 s → food or  → DRO 5 s → food	
	Training 2			 → FI 5 s → food or  → FI 5 s → food
				 → DRO 5 s → food or  → DRO 5 s → food
Transfer Test				 → FI 5 s → food or  → FI 5 s → food
				 → DRO 5 s → food or  → DRO 5 s → food

**Figure 16.** Procedure used by Grant et al (1997).



**Figure 17.** Matching accuracy during variable-delay testing. The initial stimuli were colors in the left panel (Grant, Kelly, & Steinbring, 1997) and lines in the right panel (Grant & Kelly, 1998).

