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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mapping</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color-To-Line</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Sample" /> <img src="#" alt="Comparison" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Sample" /> <img src="#" alt="Comparison" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line-To-Color</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Sample" /> <img src="#" alt="Comparison" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Sample" /> <img src="#" alt="Comparison" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Group Consistent Sample</th>
<th>Group Consistent Comparison</th>
<th>Group Inconsistent Sample</th>
<th>Group Inconsistent Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many-To-One Training</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-To-One Training</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Test</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).

![Graph showing acquisition of 0-s delayed matching.]

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

![Graph showing matching accuracy during variable-delay testing.]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Differential Outcome</th>
<th>Group Nondifferential Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>Choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delayed Simple Discrimination</th>
<th>Delayed Conditional Discrimination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Red stimulus] → FI 5 s → food</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Black stimulus] → FI 5 s → food</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Red stimulus] → FT 5 s → nothing</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 12. Matching accuracy during variable-delay testing. Honig and Wasserman (1981).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symmetrically-reinforced Delayed Simple Discrimination</th>
<th>Symmetrically-reinforced Delayed Conditional Discrimination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus</td>
<td>Stimulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Initial Stimulus</th>
<th>Test Stimulus</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>FI 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FI 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DRO 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>FI 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FI 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DRO 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Test</td>
<td></td>
<td>FI 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>or</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FI 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
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<td>DRO 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
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<td>or</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DRO 5 s</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).