

B

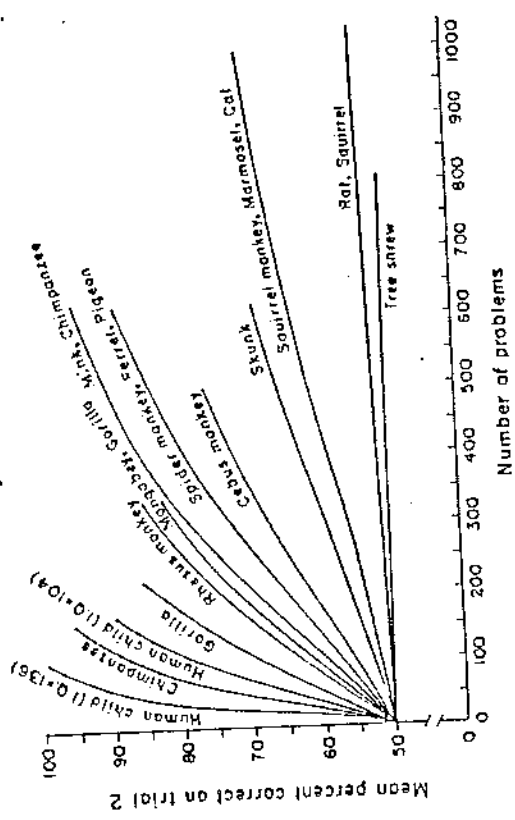


FIGURE 7 A family of "ideal" curves representing the development of learning set in various animals. The curves were obtained by the fitting of smooth curves to empirical data points. The data of the human children and chimpanzees were from Hayes et al. (1953); those of the gorillas, from Fischer (1962); those of the rhesus monkeys, from Harlow (1959); those of the mangabeys, from Miles (1957); those of the squirrel monkeys, from Miles and Meyer (1956); those of the marmosets, from Miles and Meyer (1956); those of the cebus monkeys and spider monkeys, from Shell and Ripelle (1958); those of the squirrels and rats, from Rollin, cited in Warren (1965); those of the ferrets, minks, skunks, and cats, from Dory et al. (1967); those of the pigeons, from Leonard et al. (1966); and those of the chimpanzee in Ziegler (1961). As the human, gorilla, and chimpanzee in the development of learning set. The number next to the studies each reported data on only two subjects, the curves of each subject are shown separately.

D

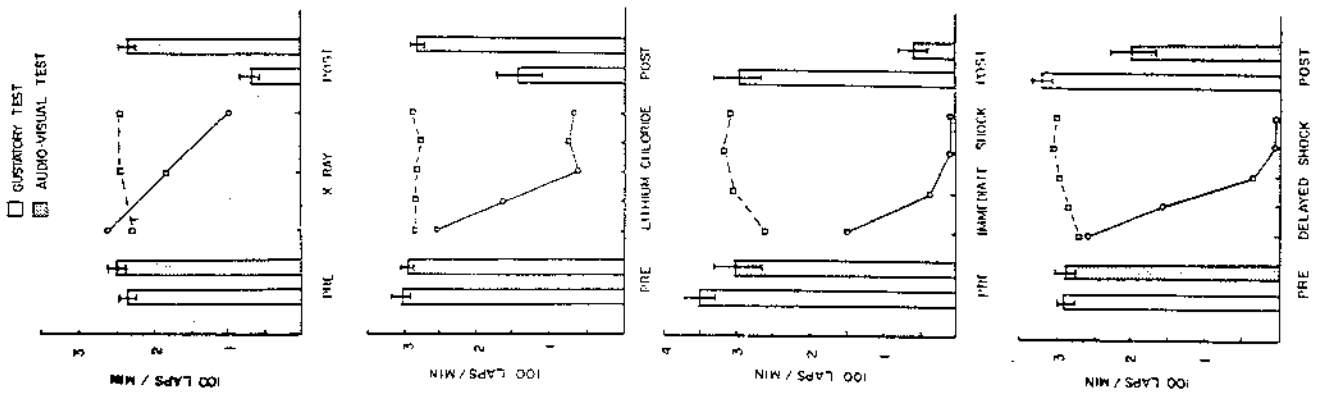


FIG. 1 The bars indicate water intake (\pm St. Error) during a gustatory test (a distinctive taste) and an audiovisual test (light and sound contingent upon licking) before and after conditional pairing with the reinforcers indicated. The curves illustrate mean intake during acquisition.

TABLE 2 Behavior of a Variety of Animals in Four Classes of Problem which Differentiate Rat and Fish Expressed in Terms of Similarity to the Behavior of One or the Other of These Two Reference Animals

Animal	Spatial problems		Visual problems		Probability
	Reversal	Probability	Reversal	Probability	
Monkey	R	R	R	R	R
	R	R	R	R	R
Rat	R	R	R	R	R
	R	R	R	R	R
Pigeon	R	R	R	R	F
	R	R	R	R	F
Turtle	R	R	R	R	F
	R	R	R	R	F
Decorticated rat	R	R	R	R	F
	R	R	R	R	F
Fish	F	F	F	F	-
	F	F	F	F	-
Cockroach	F	F	F	F	-
	F	F	F	F	-
Earthworm	F	F	F	F	-
	F	F	F	F	-

F means behavior like that of the fish (random probability matching and failure of progressive improvement in habit reversal). R means behavior like that of the rat (maximizing or nonrandom probability matching and progressive improvement in habit reversal). Transitional regions are connected by the stepped line. The brackets group animals which have not yet been differentiated by these problems.

C