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Contents Volume 32:1 February 2009

Del Giudice, M. Sex, attachment, and the development of reproductive strategies		1
Open Peer Commentary		
Ackerman, J. M. & Kenrick, D. T. Selfishness and sex or cooperation and family values?	21	
Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J. & van IJzendoorn, M. H. No reliable gender differences in attachment across the lifespan	22	
Beckes, L. & Simpson, J. A. Attachment, reproduction, and life history trade-offs: A broader view of human mating	23	
Campbell, A. "Fatal attraction" syndrome: Not a good way to keep your man	24	
Chen, B.-B. & Li, D. Avoidant strategy in insecure females	25	
Figueredo, A. J., Sefcek, J. A. & Olderbak, S. G. Attachment and life history strategy	26	
Flinn, M. V., Muehlenbein, M. P. & Ponzi, D. Evolution of neuroendocrine mechanisms linking attachment and life history: The social neuroendocrinology of middle childhood	27	
Goetz, C. D., Perilloux, C. & Buss, D. M. Attachment strategies across sex, ontogeny, and relationship type	28	
Goldstein Ferber, S. Co-regulation of stress in uterus and during early infancy mediates early programming of gender differences in attachment styles: Evolutionary, genetic, and endocrinal perspectives	29	
Harris, J. R. Attachment theory underestimates the child	30	
Hönekopp, J. Pre-adjustment of adult attachment style to extrinsic risk levels via early attachment style is neither specific, nor reliable, nor effective, and is thus not an adaptation	31	
Jackson, J. J. & Ellis, B. J. Synthesizing life-history theory with sexual selection: Toward a comprehensive model of alternative reproductive strategies	31	
Kang, M. J. & Glassman, M. Attachment patterns of homeless youth: Choices of stress and confusion	32	
Kerns, K. A. Developmental transformations in attachment in middle childhood	33	
Kruger, D. J. Life history as an integrative theoretical framework advancing the understanding of the attachment system	34	
Lewis, A. J. & Tooley, G. Disorganized attachment and reproductive strategies	35	
Li, N., He, J. & Li, T. Gender difference of insecure attachment: Universal or culture-specific?	36	
Maestripieri, D. The contribution of comparative research to the development and testing of life history models of human attachment and reproductive strategies	37	
Penke, L. Adaptive developmental plasticity might not contribute much to the adaptiveness of reproductive strategies	38	
Petters, D. & Waters, E. Modeling, simulating, and simplifying links between stress, attachment, and reproduction	39	
Quinlan, R. J. Predicting cross-cultural patterns in sex-biased parental investment and attachment	40	
Seltzer, L. J. & Pollak, S. D. Neuroendocrine features of attachment in infants and nonhuman primates	41	
Symons, D. K. & Szielasko, A. L. Attachment styles within sexual relationships are strategic	42	
Volpe, L. E. & Barton, R. A. Attachment and sexual strategies	43	
Zayas, V. & Ram, D. What love has to do with it: An attachment perspective on pair bonding and sexual behavior	44	
Author's Response		
Del Giudice, M. Human reproductive strategies: An emerging synthesis?		45

Oaksford, M. & Chater, N. *Précis of Bayesian Rationality: The Probabilistic Approach to Human Reasoning*

69

Open Peer Commentary

Allott, N. & Uchida, H. Classical logic, conditionals and “nonmonotonic” reasoning	85	O’Brien, D. P. Human reasoning includes a mental logic	96
Brighton, H. & Olsson, H. Identifying the optimal response is not a necessary step toward explaining function	85	Over, D. E. & Hadjichristidis, C. Uncertain premises and Jeffrey’s rule	97
Danks, D. & Eberhardt, F. Explaining norms and norms explained	86	Pfeifer, N. & Kleiter, G. D. Mental probability logic	98
De Neys, W. Beyond response output: More logical than we think	87	Poletiek, F. H. Popper’s <i>Severity of Test</i> as an intuitive probabilistic model of hypothesis testing	99
Evans, J. St. B. T. Does rational analysis stand up to rational analysis?	88	Politzer, G. & Bonnefon, J.-F. Let us not put the probabilistic cart before the uncertainty bull	100
Griffiths, T. L. The strengths of – and some of the challenges for – Bayesian models of cognition	89	Schroyens, W. On is an ought: Levels of analysis and the descriptive versus normative analysis of human reasoning	101
Hahn, U. Explaining more by drawing on less	90	Stenning, K. & van Lambalgen, M. “Nonmonotonic” does not mean “probabilistic”	102
Halford, G. S. Complexity provides a better explanation than probability for confidence in syllogistic inferences	91	Straubinger, N., Cokely, E. T. & Stevens, J. R. The dynamics of development: Challenges for Bayesian rationality	103
Khalil, E. L. Are stomachs rational?	91	Wagenmakers, E.-J. How do individuals reason in the Wason card selection task?	104
Liu, I.-m. Is the second-step conditionalization unnecessary?	92		
McKenzie, C. R. M. Bayes plus environment	93		
Nelson, J. D. Naïve optimality: Subjects’ heuristics can be better motivated than experimenters’ optimal models	94		
Oberauer, K. Oaksford & Chater’s theory of reasoning: High prior, lower posterior plausibility	95		
		Authors’ Response	
		Oaksford, M. & Chater, N. The uncertain reasoner: Bayes, logic, and rationality	105

Contents Volume 32:2 April 2009

Carruthers, P. How we know our own minds: The relationship between mindreading and metacognition	121
Open Peer Commentary	
Anderson, M. L. & Perlis, D. What puts the “meta” in metacognition?	138
Baars, B. J. Is feeling pain just mindreading? Our mind-brain constructs realistic knowledge of ourselves	139
Buckner, C., Shriver, A., Crowley, S. & Allen, C. How “weak” mindreaders inherited the earth	140
Catania, A. C. Cognitive science at fifty	141
Couchman, J. J., Coutinho, M. V. C., Beran, M. J. & Smith, J. D. Metacognition is prior	142
Evans, J. St. B. T. Introspection, confabulation, and dual-process theory	142
Fernyhough, C. What can we say about the inner experience of the young child?	143
Fiala, B. & Nichols, S. Confabulation, confidence, and introspection	144
Frankish, K. How we know our conscious minds: Introspective access to conscious thoughts	145
Friedman, O. & Petrashek, A. R. Non-interpretative metacognition for true beliefs	146
Hernik, M., Fearon, P. & Fonagy, P. There must be more to development of mindreading and metacognition than passing false belief tasks	147
Huebner, B. & Dennett, D. C. Banishing “I” and “we” from accounts of metacognition	148
Hurlburt, R. T. Unsymbolized thinking, sensory awareness, and mindreading	149
Kornell, N., Schwartz, B. L. & Son, L. K. What monkeys can tell us about metacognition and mindreading	150
Langland-Hassan, P. Metacognition without introspection	151
Lewis, C. & Carpendale, J. I. M. Carruthers’ marvelous magical mindreading machine	152
Lombardo, M. V., Chakrabarti, B. & Baron-Cohen, S. What neuroimaging and perceptions of self-other similarity can tell us about the mechanism underlying mentalizing	152
Lurz, R. W. Feigning introspective blindness for thought	153
Mills, C. M. & Danovitch, J. H. Getting to know yourself . . . and others	154
Murphy, D. Varieties of self-explanation	155
Pereplyotchik, D. Global broadcasting and self-interpretation	156
Petty, R. E. & Briñol, P. Introspection and interpretation: Dichotomy or continuum?	157
Proust, J. Overlooking metacognitive experience	158
Robbins, P. Guilt by dissociation: Why mindreading may not be prior to metacognition after all	159
Rochat, P. Social-affective origins of mindreading and metacognition	160
Wiffen, B. & David, A. Metacognition, mindreading, and insight in schizophrenia	161
Williams, D. M., Lind, S. E. & Happé, F. Metacognition may be <i>more</i> impaired than mindreading in autism	162
Zinck, A., Lodahl, S. & Frith, C. D. Making a case for introspection	163
Author’s Response	
Carruthers, P. Mindreading underlies metacognition	164

Mitchell, C. J., De Houwer, J. & Lovibond, P. F. The propositional nature of human associative learning	183
Open Peer Commentary	
Baeyens, F., Vansteenwegen, D. & Hermans, D. Associative learning requires associations, not propositions	198
Baker, A. G., Baetu, I. & Murphy, R. A. Propositional learning is a useful research heuristic but it is not a theoretical algorithm	199
Beckers, T. & Vervliet, B. The truth and value of theories of associative learning	200
Bliss-Moreau, E. & Barrett, L. F. What's reason got to do with it? Affect as the foundation of learning	201
Boakes, R. A. Learning without thinking	202
Castro, L. & Wasserman, E. A. Rats and infants as propositional reasoners: A plausible possibility?	203
Chater, N. Rational models of conditioning	204
Dawson, M. E. & Schell, A. M. Is propositional learning necessary for human autonomic classical conditioning?	205
Dwyer, D. M., Le Pelley, M. E., George, D. N., Haselgrove, M. & Honey, R. C. Straw-men and selective citation are needed to argue that associative-link formation makes no contribution to human learning	206
Gawronski, B. & Bodenhausen, G. V. Operating principles versus operating conditions in the distinction between associative and propositional processes	207
Gopnik, A. Rational constructivism: A new way to bridge rationalism and empiricism	208
Greenwood, J. D. Cognition, consciousness, and the cognitive revolution	209
Hall, G. Learning in simple systems	210
Lagnado, D. A. A causal framework for integrating learning and reasoning	211
Li, N. Trace conditioning, awareness, and the propositional nature of associative learning	212
Livesey, E. J. & Harris, J. A. Is there room for simple links in a propositional mind?	212
Lyn, H. & Rumbaugh, D. M. Saliences, propositions, and amalgams: Emergent learning in nonhumans	213
Mandler, G. Propositional encodings are a subset of organization theory	214
Matute, H. & Vadillo, M. A. The Proust effect and the evolution of a dual learning system	215
McLaren, I. P. L. Both rules and associations are required to predict human behaviour	216
Miles, J. D., Proctor, R. W. & Capaldi, E. J. Associative learning without reason or belief	217
Morsella, E., Riddle, T. A. & Bargh, J. A. Undermining the foundations: Questioning the basic notions of associationism and mental representation	218
Newell, B. R. What is the link between propositions and memories?	219
Nolan, R. The new enlightenment hypothesis: All learners are rational	219
Olsson, A. & Öhman, A. Is cultivating "biological blindness" a viable route to understanding behavioral phenomena?	220
Penn, D. C., Cheng, P. W., Holyoak, K. J., Hummel, J. E. & Povinelli, D. J. There is more to thinking than propositions	221
Schmajuk, N. A. & Kutlu, G. M. The computational nature of associative learning	223
Schultheis, H. & Lachnit, H. Of mice and men: Revisiting the relation of nonhuman and human learning	224
Shanks, D. R. The associative nature of human associative learning	225
Sternberg, D. A. & McClelland, J. L. How do we get from propositions to behavior?	226
Uleman, J. S. Automatic (spontaneous) propositional and associative learning of first impressions	227
Witnauer, J. E., Urcelay, G. P. & Miller, R. R. A one-system theory that is not propositional	228
Authors' Response	
Mitchell, C. J., De Houwer, J. & Lovibond, P. F. Link-based learning theory creates more problems than it solves	230

Erratum/Corrigendum

Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J. & van IJzendoorn, M. H. No reliable gender differences in attachment across the lifespan	247
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Contents Volume 32:(3/4) June/August 2009

Archer, J. Does sexual selection explain human sex differences in aggression?	249
Open Peer Commentary	
Bailey, D. H., Oxford, J. K. & Geary, D. C. Ultimate and proximate influences on human sex differences	266
Behme, C. Does sexual selection explain why human aggression peaks in early childhood?	267
Benenson, J. F. Dominating versus eliminating the competition: Sex differences in human intrasexual aggression	268
Boden, J. M. Sex differences in the developmental antecedents of aggression	269
Browne, K. R. Sex differences in aggression: Origins and implications for sexual integration of combat forces	270
Buss, D. M. The multiple adaptive problems solved by human aggression	271
Campbell, A. What kind of selection?	272
Cashdan, E. Sex differences in aggression: What does evolutionary theory predict?	273
Corr, P. J. & Perkins, A. M. Differentiating defensive and predatory aggression: Neuropsychological systems and personality in sex differences	274
Dickins, T. E. & Sergeant, M. J. T. Two more things for consideration: Sexual orientation and conduct disorder	275
Eagly, A. H. & Wood, W. Sexual selection does not provide an adequate theory of sex differences in aggression	276
Figueredo, A. J., Gladden, P. R. & Brumbach, B. H. Sex, aggression, and life history strategy	278
Finkel, E. J. & Slotter, E. B. An I ³ Theory analysis of human sex differences in aggression	279
Gaulin, S. J. C. Biophobia breeds unparsimonious exceptionalism	279
Johnson, D. D. P. & van Vugt, M. A history of war: The role of inter-group conflict in sex differences in aggression	280
Kaighobadi, F. & Shackelford, T. K. Suspicions of female infidelity predict men's partner-directed violence	281
Kempnaers, B. & Forstmeier, W. A quantitative genetic approach to understanding aggressive behavior	282
Kenrick, D. T. & Griskevicius, V. More holes in social roles	283
Pellegrini, A. D. Moderators of sex differences in sexual selection theory	285
Pound, N., Daly, M. & Wilson, M. There's no contest: Human sex differences are sexually selected	286
Schredl, M. Sex differences in dream aggression	287
Sefcek, J. A. & Sacco, D. F. Human sexual dimorphism, fitness display, and ovulatory cycle effects	288
Sell, A. Standards of evidence for designed sex differences	289
Terburg, D., Peper, J. S., Morgan, B. & van Honk, J. Sex differences in human aggression: The interaction between early developmental and later activational testosterone	290
Tremblay, R. E. & Côté, S. M. Development of sex differences in physical aggression: The maternal link to epigenetic mechanisms	290
van den Berghe, P. L. Sexual selection and social roles: Two models or one?	291
Author's Response	
Archer, J. Refining the sexual selection explanation within an ethological framework	292

Open Peer Commentary

Algom, D. Slippery platform: The role of automatic and intentional processes in testing the effect of notation	328	Núñez, R. E. Numbers and numerosities: Absence of abstract neural realization doesn't mean non-abstraction	344
Ansari, D. Are non-abstract brain representations of number developmentally plausible?	329	Orban, G. A. The discussion of methodological limitations in number representation studies is incomplete	345
Campbell, J. I. D. & Metcalfe, A. W. S. Numerical abstractness and elementary arithmetic	330	Pease, A., Smail, A. & Guhe, M. Abstract or not abstract? Well, it depends . . .	345
Cantlon, J. F., Cordes, S., Libertus, M. E. & Brannon, E. M. Numerical abstraction: It ain't broke	331	Pesenti, M. & Andres, M. Common mistakes about numerical representations	346
Cohen, D. J. Numerical representations are neither abstract nor automatic	332	Peters, E. & Castel, A. Numerical representation, math skills, memory, and decision-making	347
Dehaene, S. The case for a notation-independent representation of number	333	Piazza, M. & Izard, V. What is an (abstract) neural representation of quantity?	348
Falter, C. M., Noreika, V., Kiverstein, J. & Mölder, B. Concrete magnitudes: From numbers to time	335	Reynvoet, B. & Notebaert, K. Abstract or not? Insights from priming	349
Freeman, W. J. & Kozma, R. Brain neural activity patterns yielding numbers are operators, not representations	336	Rosenberg-Lee, M., Tsang, J. M. & Menon, V. Symbolic, numeric, and magnitude representations in the parietal cortex	350
Ganor-Stern, D. Automatic numerical processing is based on an abstract representation	337	Santens, S., Fias, W. & Verguts, T. Abstract representations of number: What interactions with number form do not prove and priming effects do	351
Grabner, R. H. Expertise in symbol-referent mapping	338	Szűcs, D., Soltész, F. & Goswami, U. Beyond format-specificity: Is analogue magnitude really the core abstract feature of the cultural number representation?	352
Houdé, O. Abstract after all? Abstraction through inhibition in children and adults	339	Tzelgov, J. & Pinhas, M. In search of non-abstract representation of numbers: Maybe on the right track, but still not there	353
Kucian, K. & Kaufmann, L. A developmental model of number representation	340	Vallar, G. & Girelli, L. Numerical representations: Abstract or supramodal? Some may be spatial	354
Lindemann, O., Rueschemeyer, S.-A. & Bekkering, H. Symbols in numbers: From numerals to magnitude information	341	Wiefel, A., Pauen, S. & Dueck, M. Do infants count like scientists?	355
Mayo, J. P. Inactivation and adaptation of number neurons	342		
Myachykov, A., Platenburg, W. P. A. & Fischer, M. H. Non-abstractness as mental simulation in the representation of number	343	Authors' Response: Cohen Kadosh, R. & Walsh, V. Non-abstract numerical representations in the IPS: Further support, challenges, and clarifications	356

Contents Volume 32:5 October 2009

Vigil, J. M. A socio-relational framework of sex differences in the expression of emotion	375
Open Peer Commentary	
Basso, F. & Oullier, O. When organization meets emotions, does the socio-relational framework fail?	391
Buss, D. M. The role of emotions in adaptations for exploitation	391
Ferber, S. G. Biofeedback mechanisms between shapeable endogen structures and contingent social complexes: The nature of determination for developmental paths	392
Fischer, A. H. Beyond our origin: Adding social context to an explanation of sex differences in emotion expression	393
Fugate, J. M. B., Gouzoules, H. & Barrett, L. F. Separating production from perception: Perceiver-based explanations for sex differences in emotion	394
Izard, C. E., Finlon, K. J. & Grossman, S. R. Sex differences in emotion expression: Developmental, epigenetic, and cultural factors	395
Li, N. P. & Balliet, D. Emotional expression of capacity and trustworthiness in humor and in social dilemmas	396
LoBue, V. & DeLoache, J. S. On the detection of emotional facial expressions: Are girls really better than boys?	397
Lozano, G. A. The other side of the coin: Intersexual selection and the expression of emotions to signal youth or maturity	398
Lyons, M. Cry baby cry, make your mother buy? Evolution of tears, smiles, and reciprocity potential	399
Madison, G. Human female exogamy is supported by cross-species comparisons: Cause to recognise sex differences in societal policy?	400
Provine, R. R. Reciprocity of laughing, humor, and tickling, but not tearing and crying, in the sexual marketplace	400
Swain, J. E. Brain-based sex differences in parenting propagate emotion expression	401
Todorov, A. On the richness and limitations of dimensional models of social perception	402
Vazire, S., Naumann, L. P., Rentfrow, P. J. & Gosling, S. D. Smiling reflects different emotions in men and women	403
Vermeulen, N. On the systematic social role of expressed emotions: An embodied perspective	405
Wiefel, A. & Schepker, R. Expressed emotions, early caregiver–child interaction, and disorders	406
Zayas, V., Tabak, J. A., Günaydın, G. & Robertson, J. M. A social-cognitive model of human behavior offers a more parsimonious account of emotional expressivity	407
Author's Response	
Vigil, J. M. The socio-relational framework of expressive behaviors as an integrative psychological paradigm	408

Evans, N. & Levinson, S. C. The myth of language universals: Language diversity and its importance for cognitive science		429
Open Peer Commentary		
Baker, M. C. Language universals: Abstract but not mythological	448	
Bavin, E. L. Widening the field: The process of language acquisition	449	
Berent, I. Unveiling phonological universals: A linguist who asks “why” is (inter alia) an experimental psychologist	450	
Catania, A. C. Language evolution: Two tracks are not enough	451	
Christiansen, M. H. & Chater, N. The myth of language universals and the myth of universal grammar	452	
Croft, W. Syntax is more diverse, and evolutionary linguistics is already here	453	
Freidin, R. A note on methodology in linguistics	454	
Goldberg, A. E. Essentialism gives way to motivation	455	
Harbour, D. The universal basis of local linguistic exceptionality	456	
Haspelmath, M. The best-supported language universals refer to scalar patterns deriving from processing cost	457	
Margoliash, D. & Nusbaum, H. C. Animal comparative studies should be part of linguistics	458	
McMurray, B. & Wasserman, E. Variability in languages, variability in learning?	459	
Merker, B. Returning language to culture by way of biology	460	
Nevins, A. On formal universals in phonology		461
Penn, D. C., Holyoak, K. J. & Povinelli, D. J. Universal grammar and mental continuity: Two modern myths		462
Pesetsky, D. Against taking linguistic diversity at “face value”		464
Pinker, S. & Jackendoff, R. The reality of a universal language faculty		465
Pullum, G. K. & Scholz, B. C. For universals (but not finite-state learning) visit the zoo		466
Rizzi, L. The discovery of language invariance and variation, and its relevance for the cognitive sciences		467
Smolensky, P. & Dupoux, E. Universals in cognitive theories of language		468
Tallerman, M. If language is a jungle, why are we all cultivating the same plot?		469
Tomasello, M. Universal grammar is dead		470
Waterfall, H. & Edelman, S. The neglected universals: Learnability constraints and discourse cues		471
Authors’ Response		
Evans, N. & Levinson, S. C. With diversity in mind: Freeing the language sciences from Universal Grammar		472

Contents Volume 32:6 December 2009

McKay, R. T. & Dennett, D. C. The evolution of misbelief	493
Open Peer Commentary	
Ackerman, J. M., Shapiro, J. R. & Maner, J. K. When is it good to believe bad things?	510
Ainslie, G. Non-instrumental belief is largely founded on singularity	511
Bertamini, M. & Casati, R. False beliefs and naive beliefs: They can be good for you	512
Boyer, P. Extending the range of adaptive misbelief: Memory “distortions” as functional features	513
Brown, J. D. Positive illusions and positive collusions: How social life abets self-enhancing beliefs	514
Bulbulia, J. & Sosis, R. Ideology as cooperative affordance	515
Cokely, E. T. & Feltz, A. Adaptive diversity and misbelief	516
Coltheart, M. Delusions and misbeliefs	517
Dunning, D. Misbelief and the neglect of environmental context	517
Dweck, C. S. Why we don’t need built-in misbeliefs	518
Flanagan, O. “Can do” attitudes: Some positive illusions are not misbeliefs	519
Frankish, K. Adaptive misbelief or judicious pragmatic acceptance?	520
Gjersoe, N. L. & Hood, B. M. On the adaptive advantage of always being right (even when one is not)	521
Haselton, M. G. & Buss, D. M. Error management theory and the evolution of misbeliefs	522
Johnson, D. D. P. God would be a costly accident: Supernatural beliefs as adaptive	523
Konečni, V. J. A positive illusion about “positive illusions”?	524
Krebs, D. L. & Denton, K. Benign folie à deux: The social construction of positive illusions	525
Kruger, J., Chan, S. & Roese, N. (Not so) positive illusions	526
Langdon, R. Pathological and non-pathological factors in delusional misbelief	527
Liddle, J. R. & Shackelford, T. K. Are beliefs the proper targets of adaptationist analyses?	528
Marcus, G. F. 10,000 Just so stories can’t all be wrong	529
Millikan, R. G. It is likely misbelief never has a function	529
Mishara, A. L. & Corlett, P. Are delusions biologically adaptive? Salvaging the doxastic shear pin	530
Norenzayan, A., Shariff, A. F. & Gervais, W. M. The evolution of religious misbelief	531
Randolf-Seng, B. The (mis)management of agency: Conscious belief and nonconscious self-control	532
Schloss, J. P. & Murray, M. J. You can’t always get what you want: Evolution and true beliefs	533
Sperber, D. Culturally transmitted misbeliefs	534
Sutton, J. Adaptive misbeliefs and false memories	535
Talmont-Kaminski, K. Effective untestability and bounded rationality help in seeing religion as adaptive misbelief	536
Wereha, T. J. & Racine, T. P. Belief in evolved belief systems: Artifact of a limited evolutionary model?	537
Wilks, Y. Lamarck, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and belief	538
Wilson, D. S. & Lynn, S. J. Adaptive misbeliefs are pervasive, but the case for positive illusions is weak	539
Zawidzki, T. W. Adaptive self-directed misbeliefs: More than just a rarefied phenomenon?	540
Authors’ Response	
McKay, R. T. & Dennett, D. C. Our evolving beliefs about evolved misbelief	541

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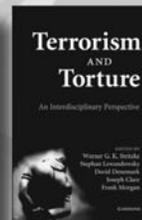
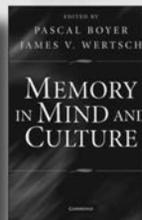
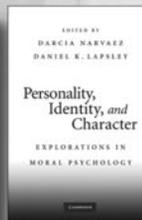
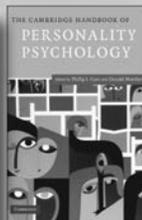
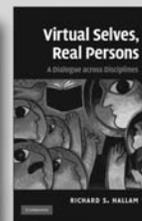
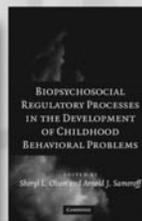
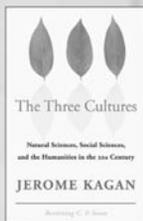
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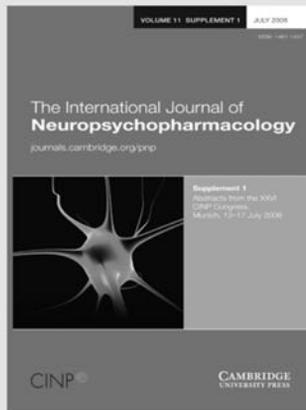
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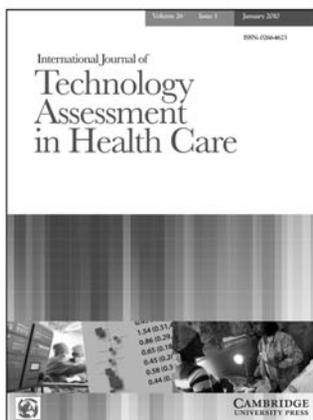
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The evolution of misbelief

Ryan T. McKay and Daniel C. Dennett

To appear in Volume 33, Number 1 (2010)

Grandparental investment: Past, present and future

David A. Coall, *University of Western Australia*, and Ralph Hertwig, *University of Basel*

What motivates grandparents to their altruism? We review answers from evolutionary theory, sociology, and economics. The answers exist side-by-side, with little theoretical integration. Regardless of their motives, can grandparental acts of altruism enhance kin's welfare? Evidence from natural-fertility populations suggests that grandmothers especially can improve grandchildren's survival chances and welfare. The impact of grandparental investment in industrialized societies, however, has received little attention. We found few studies that investigated its impact in low-risk family contexts. Under circumstances of duress, evidence obtained suggests that grandparents could provide support that safeguards their grandchildren. We discuss research and policy implications.

With commentary from DC Broadfield; Cox; HA Euler; E Fantino & S Stolarz-Fantino; TW Fawcett, P van den Berg, FJ Weissing, JH Park & AP Buunk; D Friedman & M Hechter; M Gurven & E Schniter; R Hames; CA Hoppmann & PL Klumb; BR Huber; R Kaptijn & F Thomese; KL Kramer; RD Lee; RL Michalski; A Pashos; R Sear & TE Dickens; BI Strassmann; M Voracek, US Tran & ML Fisher

The weirdest people in the world?

Joseph Henrich, Steven J. Heine, and Ara Norenzayan, *University of British Columbia*

Broad claims about human psychology and behavior based on narrow samples from Western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic (WEIRD) societies are regularly published in leading journals. Are such species-generalizing claims justified? This review suggests not only that substantial variability in experimental results emerges across populations in basic domains, but also that WEIRD subjects are in fact rather unusual compared with the rest of the species – frequent outliers. The domains reviewed include visual perception, fairness, categorization, spatial cognition, memory, moral reasoning, and self-concepts. This review (1) indicates caution in addressing questions of *human* nature based on this thin slice of humanity and (2) suggests that understanding human psychology will require tapping broader subject pools. We close by proposing ways to address these challenges.

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