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Article Addendum

Causal reasoning in New Caledonian crows

Ruling out spatial analogies and sampling error

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A large r reasoning in nonhu rap while extractin l features of the task ted that New Cal mediately solve a r uggests thes explana tial, rather than a c ns.

This ar

Introduction

Over the last decade there has been growing interest in the physical cognition of nonhuman animals, particularly those that regularly use tools in the wild. Although both tool using and non-tool using animals can solve complex physical problems, they appear to do so through use of associative learning rather than causal reasoning.[1–14] This has led to assertions that human physical cognition is fundamentally different to that of other animals.[15,16]

However, in a recent experiment we found that New Caledonian crows (Corvus moneduloides) solved two physical problems that were visually distinct but shared the same causal relations.[17] Six crows were given a trap-tube problem where they had to extract a reward from a tube while avoiding a trap. Three of these crows learnt to solve this problem. These crows were then presented with a series of transfer tests where the surface-level features of the problem were manipulated. These transfer tests showed that the crows were using the position of the hole in the tube to successfully extract the reward. The crows then solved a visually distinct trap-table problem where they had to choose between two rewards, one of which was behind a trap. These results suggest that New Caledonian crows are able to reason both causally and analogically about proximate causal relations. However, there are two alternative explanations that we did not fully address.

First, we crows possess s were tested a then solve the trap- spontan owever, the possibili not found due t eight naïve crow

The sec g transfer sful crows could ha tion, such as ‘always ows could have use patial

tested between these two possibilities by presenting the three successful crows from our initial experiment with an inverted trap-tube. If the crows were using a spatial relation they should have continued to avoid the hole when it was on the upper surface of the tube.

Methods and Results

Sampling bias.

We first gave the eight New Caledonian crows experience using stick tools to extract meat from a horizontal Perspex hole. We then gave them the trap-table apparatus as in our original paper. The crows had to avoid the trap while its position (left or right) was randomly alternated across two blocks of ten trials. None of the eight crows performed above chance (Binomial choice, all p-values > 0.05) (Fig. 1). Of the 14 crows that we tested on the trap-table (the eight crows here and six in our original paper), only the three that solved the initial trap-tube problem solved the trap-table problem.

Spatial analogy.

As part of the original experiment the three successful crows were presented with an inverted two-trap tube after transfer three and before the trap-table transfer. One of the inve Subjects could ex upper surface ed on the position d the inverted hree crows had no s the tube (Binomi

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The supp ive explanat er. First, New Cal esented with

on what they learnt during their experience with the trap-tube apparatus. Second, the crows' indifference to the inverted hole shows that they had not transferred through use of a spatial analogy based on the relationship between the hole and the food. The crows only avoided the hole when it was in a functional position (i.e., in the bottom of the horizontal tube). This supports our original claim that the three crows had used a causal analogy to solve the trap-table problem.

Our findings highlight the need in experiments with physical problems to control for the possibility that animals may solve these tasks using spatial rather than causal relations. We therefore suggest that the use of visually distinct transfers, in conjunction with tests for sensitivity to causal asymmetries, may be useful in pinpointing the cognitive strategies that animals employ when solving physical problems.

Figures and Tables

Figure 1 Performance of eight naïve crows with the trap-table apparatus.

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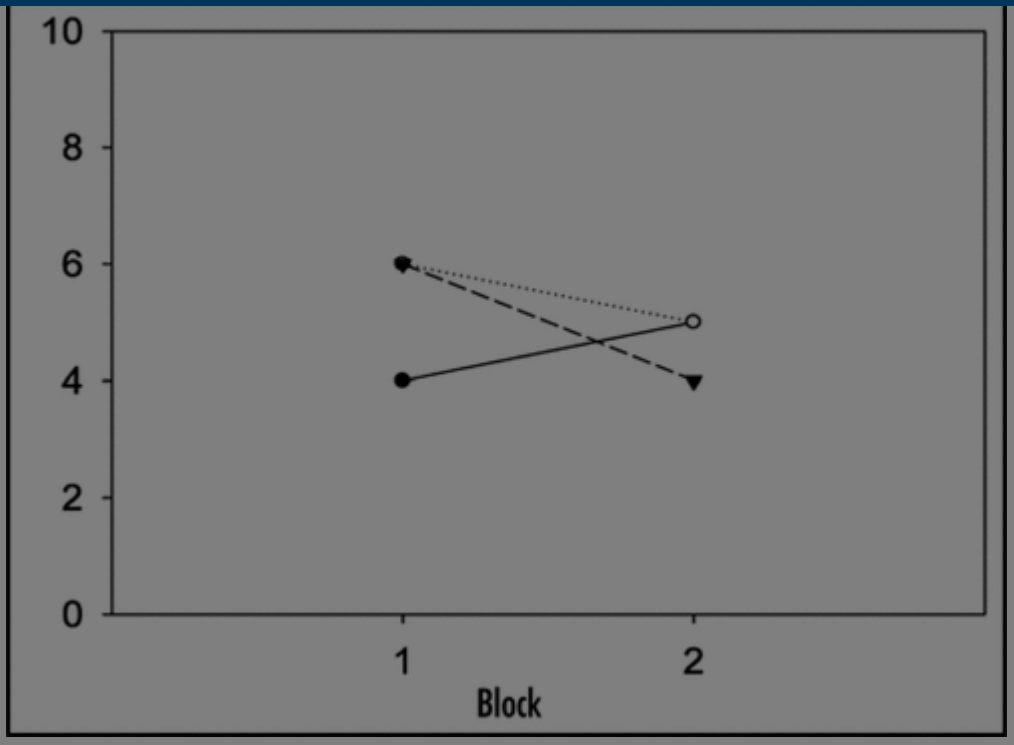
Figure 2 ment with the inve



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