1. Record Nr. UNISA996395850503316

Autore	Prynne William <1600-1669.>
Titolo	The vnlouelinesse, of loue-lockes. Or, A summarie discourse, prooving: the wearing, and nourishing of a locke, or loue-locke, to be altogether vnseemely, and vnlawfull vnto Christians [[electronic resource]] : In which there are likewise some passages collected out of fathers, councells, and sundry authors, and historians, against face-painting; the wearing of supposititious, poudred, frizled, or extraordinary long haire; the inordinate affectation of corporall beautie: and womens mannish, vnnaturall, imprudent, and vnchristian cutting of their haire; the epidemicall vanities, and vices of our age. By William Prynne, Gent. Hospitij Lincolniensis
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed, anno. 1628
Descrizione fisica	[24], 63, [1] p
Soggetti	Hairstyles - England Pride and vanity
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	The first leaf is blank. In this edition, D2r line 2 has: needes. Reproduction of the original in the Folger Shakespeare Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0055

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910688234403321

Autore	Marc J. Buehner
Titolo	Time and causality / / topic editor, Marc J. Buehner
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2014 [Lausanne, Switzerland] : , : Frontiers Media SA, , 2014
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (118 pages)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics, , 1664-8714
Disciplina	122
Soggetti	Causation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Time and Causality: Editorial / Marc J. Buehner -- Assessing Evidence for a Common Function of Delay in Causal Learning and Reward Discounting / W. James Greville and Marc J. Buehner -- Dysphoric Mood States are Related to Sensitivity to Temporal Changes in Contingency / Rachel M. Msetfi, Robin A. Murphy and Diana E. Kornbrot -- The Temporal Priority Principle: At what Age Does this Develop? / Michelle L. Rankin and Teresa McCormack -- Domain-Specific Perceptual Causality in Children Depends on the SpatioTemporal Configuration, Not Motion Onset / Anne Schlottmann, Katy Cole, Rhianna Watts and Marina White -- Context Modulates the Contribution of Time and Space in Causal Inference / Adam J. Woods, Matthew Lehet and Anjan Chatterjee -- The Influence of Perceived Causation on Judgments Of Time: An Integrative Review and Implications for Decision-Making / David Faro, Ann L. McGill and Reid Hastie -- Attribution of Intentional Causation Influences the Perception of Observed Movements: Behavioral Evidence and Neural Correlates James W. Moore, Christoph Teufel, Naresh Subramaniam, Greg Davis and Paul C. Fletcher -- To Lead and To Lag :Forward and Backward Recalibration of Perceived VisuoMotor Simultaneity / Marieke Rohde and Marc O. Ernst -- Motor-Sensory Recalibration Modulates Perceived Simultaneity of Cross-Modal Events at Different Distances / Brent D. Parsons, Scott D. Novich and David M. Eagleman -- Cutaneous Rabbit Hops Toward a Light: Unimodal and Cross-Modal Causality on the Skin Tomohisa Asai and Noriaki Kanayama -- Erratum: Cutaneous Rabbit Hops Toward a Light:

Unimodal and Cross-Modal Causality on the Skin Tomohisa Asai and Noriaki Kanayama.

Sommario/riassunto

The problem of how humans and other intelligent systems construct causal representations from non-causal perceptual evidence has occupied scholars in cognitive science for many decades. Most contemporary approaches agree with David Hume that patterns of covariation between two events of interest are the critical input to the causal induction engine, irrespective of whether this induction is believed to be grounded in the formation of associations (Shanks & Dickinson, 1987), rule-based evaluation (White, 2004), appraisal of causal powers (Cheng, 1997), or construction of Bayesian Causal Networks (Pearl, 2000). Recent research, however, has repeatedly demonstrated that an exclusive focus on covariation while neglecting contiguity (another of Hume's cues) results in ecologically invalid models of causal inference. Temporal spacing, order, variability, predictability, and patterning all have profound influence on the type of causal representation that is constructed. The influence of time upon causal representations could be seen as a bottom-up constraint (though current bottom-up models cannot account for the full spectrum of effects). However, causal representations in turn also constrain the perception of time: Put simply, two causally related events appear closer in subjective time than two (equidistant) unrelated events. This reversal of Hume's conjecture, referred to as Causal Binding (Buehner & Humphreys, 2009) is a top-down constraint, and suggests that our representations of time and causality are mutually influencing one another. At present, the theoretical implications of this phenomenon are not yet fully understood. Some accounts link it exclusively to human motor planning (appealing to mechanisms of cross-modal temporal adaptation, or forward learning models of motor control). However, recent demonstrations of causal binding in the absence of human action, and analogous binding effects in the visual spatial domain, challenge such accounts in favour of Bayesian Evidence Integration. This Research Topic reviews and further explores the nature of the mutual influence between time and causality, how causal knowledge is constructed in the context of time, and how it in turn shapes and alters our perception of time. We draw together literatures from the perception and cognitive science, as well as experimental and theoretical papers. Contributions investigate the neural bases of binding and causal learning/perception, methodological advances, and functional implications of causal learning and perception in real time.