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Left Versus Right Asymmetries of Brain and Behaviour

Guest Editor:

Emeritus Prof. Lesley J. Rogers, B.Sc.(Hons), D.Phil., D.Sc., FAA

School of Science and Technology, University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351, Australia

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Message from the Guest Editor

Asymmetry of the brain and of behaviour is a characteristic of a wide range of vertebrate species, as shown by an increasing number of studies testing animals in the laboratory and in the natural environment. Recently, some asymmetries have also been found in invertebrate species. Given its ubiquity, lateralization must confer an advantage for survival, despite the apparent disadvantages of side biases in perception and response. The disadvantage is exemplified by the fact many species respond to predators more readily when seen on the left side and to prey on the right side. How do different species deal with these asymmetries and how does having a lateralized brain affect cognition?

This Special Issue is interested in papers on these topics, as well as reports of experimental evidence for asymmetry in different species and for processing different types of information. Contributions on the development, evolution and function of asymmetry are welcomed. Papers reporting research findings, reviews and theoretical discussions on asymmetry of the brain or behaviour are relevant and encouraged. Asymmetry in different sensory modalities and of motor control are also relevant topics.











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Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Sergei D. Odintsov

1. Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA), Passeig Luis Companys, 23, 08010 Barcelona, Spain 2. Institute of Space Sciences (ICE-CSIC), C. Can Magrans s/n, 08193 Barcelona, Spain

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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