

Recent Publications of Note 4 (2)¹

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Anomalous Experience

Irving, A. J., Nikolova, N., Robinson, S., Ionita, I., Kelly, S. W., Kirsch, I., Mazzoni, G., Venneri, A., & McGeown, W. J. (2024). The relationship between transliminality, hypnotic and imaginative suggestibility, and other personality traits, *Acta Psychologica*, 243(104125). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2024.104125>. The construct of transliminality, often used in psi research, correlated with measures of absorption, fantasy proneness, dissociation, and various forms of suggestibility. See also Roxburgh et al., below.

Roxburgh, E. C., Vernon, D. & Schofield, M. B. (2024). Sensory processing sensitivity, transliminality, and boundary-thinness as predictors of anomalous experiences, beliefs, and abilities. *Current Psychology* (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-024-06619-9>. Sensory processing sensitivity related to transliminality, boundary-thinness, and having anomalous experiences. See also Irving et al., above.

Sandilands, O., & Ingram, D. M. (2024). Documenting and defining emergent phenomenology: theoretical foundations for an extensive research strategy. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 15, 1340335. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1340335>. A call for a more systematic discussion of the phenomenology of alterations of consciousness.

Anomalous Cognition

Freedman, M., Binns, M. A., Meltzer, J. A., Hashimi, R., Chen, R. (2024). Enhanced mind-matter interactions following rTMS induced frontal lobe inhibition, *Cortex*, 172, pp. 222-233, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2023.10.016>. An important follow-up, and published in a mainstream journal, to a previous study with neurologically damaged participants. In this study, transcranial magnetic stimulation inducing frontal lobe inhibition resulted in a significant PK effect.

¹ This regular feature summarizes recent papers of interest. If you want to recommend a paper, please send me a note with bibliographic information to etzel.cardena@psy.lu.se



Pehlivanova, M., Weiler, M., & Greyson, B. (2024). Cognitive styles and psi: Psi researchers are more similar to skeptics than to lay believers. *Frontiers in Psychology, 15*, 1398121. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1398121>. Measures of open-minded thinking and need for closure found academic psi researchers being similar to academic and lay skeptics in these measures, with lay psi believers being less open-minded than the other groups. These results are based on volunteers and aggregate (average) data, but I think that there are very close-minded exemplars of both pro- and anti-psi positions. See Cardeña, E. (2011). On wolverines and epistemological totalitarianism. (Guest editorial). *Journal of Scientific Exploration, 25*, 539–551.

Silva, J., & Moreira-Almeida, A. (2023). Controlled experiments involving anomalous information reception with mediums: An analysis of recent studies. *Journal of Scientific Exploration, 36*(4), 749–759. <https://doi.org/10.31275/20222575>. An analysis of the recent (few) systematic studies with mediums, reports that supportive results are more likely with previously successful selected mediums, motivated sitters, giving the medium some information about the deceased, allowing him/her to speak freely, using scores for overall reading and individual items, and avoiding a large number of readings.