

Figure 1-figure supplement 2.

(**A**) CS-PreCS response levels during the acquisition of two novel and distinct cue-outcome pairings. One outcome was designated for subsequent devaluation, and responding is presented separately for the cue that predicts the to-be devalued and non-devalued outcomes.While mean response rates suggested elevated responding in the lesion group, this observation was not supported by a mixed Group x Devaluation (Devalued, Non-devalued) x Day (14 days) ANOVA. The analysis revealed only a significant main effect of Day (*F*(1, 11) = 3.71, *p* < .001), all remaining effects failed to reach significance (*F <* 1.00, *p* > .60). It is likely that the elevated responding in the lesion group did not reach significance due to the reduced number of subjects in the lesion group. (**B**) Average consumption (g) of the outcome followed immediately followed by an injection of saline or LiCl to establish a selective taste aversion. All animals acquired a selective taste aversion as measured by the reduction in consumption of the food paired with LiCl. A Group x Injection (Saline, LiCl) x Pairing (2 pairings) mixed ANOVA revealed only a significant Injection x Pairing interaction (*F*(1, 11) = 49.58, *p* < .001, all remaining *F <* 2.03, *p* > .18) supporting the observed pattern of consumption. Simple main effects revealed that there were no differences in consumption prior to pairing 1 (*F*(1, 11) = 0.76, *p* = .40), whereas prior to pairing 2 consumption of the food paired with LiCl was significantly lower than the food paired with saline (*F*(1, 11) = 11.75, *p* = .01). Error bars depict ± SEM.