



**CONFIDENTIAL**

## CAT IN THE BOX

### EXPERIMENT MANUAL

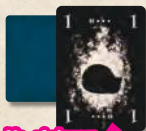
Subjects should be held individually in a box-shaped container that cannot be observed from the outside. Except during the experiment, strictly refrain from keeping multiple individuals in the same space and the fur color of the subject should not be observed or recorded. The furry subject should be a cat. When a subject's fur color is observed by any method such as visual inspection, the fur color which should be absolutely unique causes the quantum to converge. No subject bears a similar physique and fur color. Before starting the experiment, please read this experiment manual carefully to learn how to handle the subject. Good luck on the experiment.

### Outline of the Experiment

“Cat in the box” is a card game categorized as a trick-taking game. The color of each cat card is not certain, and when the card is played, it will be treated as the color declared by the player. **However, players are not allowed to declare the color of a card with the same number that has already been declared.** Follow the rules, and approach the mysterious ecology of... Cats.

# 1. Components

45 Cat cards



5 cards each from 1 to 9

4 Research cards



1 Round starting player card



5 Player boards



1 Research board

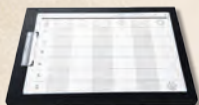


60 Player tokens



12 each of Red, Light Blue, Yellow, Teal, and Purple

1 Experiment result booklet



4 Observed tokens



Black

Figure 1-1 List of components

The components to be used differ according to the number of players. Refer to the table below.

Table 1-1 Components to be used according to the number of players

No. of players	Cat cards	Player boards	Player tokens	Observed tokens
5 players	45 cards (1-9) <b>5</b>	5 boards	5 types	-
4 players	40 cards (1-8) <b>4</b>	4 boards	4 types	Necessary
3 players	30 cards (1-6) <b>3</b>	3 boards	3 types	-
2 players	25 cards (1-5) <b>2</b>	2 boards	2 types	Necessary



Figure 2-1 Preparation for 4 players

## 2. Game preparation

In this experiment game, players play a number of rounds equal to the number of players, and the total score determines the winner of the game.

Before starting the game, follow the procedure as below.

1. Each player should be seated in a position where they cannot see each other's hands.
2. Each player takes a type of **player token** (all 12 pieces) and a **player board**.
3. Place one player token on each **X** on your player board.
4. Insert the **research cards** into the **research board** and place it in the center of the table.  
See the table below to check which face of the research cards to use. Depending on the number of players, **observed tokens** must be placed on the research board.
5. Write down each player's name on the **experiment result booklet** (optional).
6. The player who most recently **won this game** encountered a cat will be the **starting player**. The starting player receives the **round starting player card** and puts it in front of them.

This concludes the preparation of the game. Follow the instructions on the next page to start the first round.

Table 2-1 Faces of cards and boards and necessities of observed tokens according to number of players

No. of players	Face of player boards	Face of research cards	Observed tokens
5 players	<b>4</b> <b>5</b>	Purple	-
4 players	<b>4</b> <b>5</b>	White or purple (Use white for your first game)	Place on all 4 spaces of <b>9</b>
3 players	<b>2</b> <b>3</b>	White or purple (Use white for your first game)	-
2 players	<b>2</b> <b>3</b>	White	Place on all 4 spaces of <b>6</b>

When playing with two players, some of the rules are different.

See page 10 for more details.

### 3. Round sequence

Each round consists of three phases as below.

1. Preparation phase

2. Trick phase

3. Scoring phase

To win this experiment game, a player must have the highest total score after a number of rounds equal to the number of players.

Distribute 10 cards when playing with 2 to 4 players, and 9 cards when playing with 5 players!

#### 1. Preparation phase

##### [1] Deal player's hand and put 1 card face down

Shuffle all cat cards face down and distribute them to each player **evenly**. The dealt cards are called your **hand**. Look at your hand and be careful not to let other players see what is in your hand.

After checking your hand, each player simultaneously selects one card from their hand and places it face down near the research board.

Don't use the face down cards in the current round

##### [2] Predict tricks in clockwise order

Each player checks their hand and predicts how many tricks they will win in this round. The numbers indicated on your player board show the number of tricks you can choose for your prediction. Beginning from the starting player and then moving clockwise, each player places a player token on the predicted number of tricks they will win on their player board. After all players have made their predictions, proceed to the trick phase.

If you are playing with 3 players, you can only predict the number of tricks you will win as 1, 3, or 4. This means you cannot declare "2 tricks"!



Figure 3-1 Removing cards

Choose one card from your hand and place it face down near the research board. When playing with 4 players, a total of 4 cards will be removed and these cards will not be used in this round.



Figure 3-2 Trick prediction

Anne checks her hand and looks at other players' predictions. She predicts that she will win two tricks, and places her token on space "2" on her player board.

## 2. Trick phase

In this phase, players will repeat a series of **bench-scale experiments** mini games known as tricks. After playing the specified number of tricks or when a paradox occurs, the trick phase ends and players proceed to **scoring phase**.

### Trick-taking

The **starting player** begins by playing a **cat card** from their hand and all other players in clockwise order do the same. When any player plays a cat card, they must **declare the observed color**. There are some rules when declaring the observed color.

### Declaring the observed color

The color of the cat cards in your hand is not certain. When a cat card is played from any player's hand, that player observes and declares the cat's color as red, blue, yellow, or green, as shown on the research board.

The player who played a cat card declares what color the played card is, **places it alongside that color on their player board**, and then places a **player token in the corresponding space on the research board**.

Don't forget to read the rules during declaring the observed color on the next page carefully...

### Led color

During a trick, the **first observed and declared color** is known as the **led color**.



Figure 3-3 Declaring the observed color I

*Peter played a cat card of the value 5 and declared it "blue". Peter placed the played card beside blue on his player board and placed one of his player tokens on the blue 5 space on the research board. Since Peter is the first player to play a card in this trick, "blue" declared by Peter will be the led color for this trick.*

## Rules on declaring the observed color

To positively declare a valid color, the observed color must satisfy the following rules:

**Rule 1:** On the row of color you are going to declare on the research board, the space of the number of the cat card you are playing must be empty.

**Rule 2:** On your player board, there must still be a player token on the **X** of the color you are going to declare.

Players must follow the rules above to play a cat card.

In addition, the following rules must be fulfilled depending on the situation:

### *When playing a card as the starting player:*

The starting player must declare blue, yellow, or green when declaring a color. This means the starting player may not declare red. However, if any player token(s) of any player is already placed on the red row on the research board, this rule can be ignored and the starting player may declare red as the led color. You can also declare red if you cannot declare any other color with any cards from your hand.

*If you want to win a trick, you should play the same color as the led color (the so-called follow suit rules)*

### *When playing a card after the first card:*

Players who play a card after the starting player may declare any color (red, blue, yellow, or green), as long as it satisfies rule 1 and 2. If you declare a color which differs from the led color, remove the player token on your player board placed on the **X** space of the **led color**, if it is still present.

*A color which shows an X on your player board means you cannot play that color any more. This restriction might haunt you quite badly.*

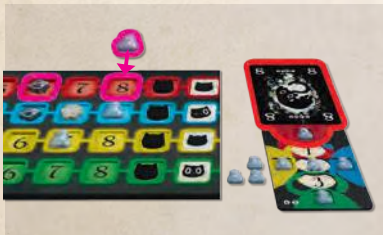


Figure 3-4 Declaring the observed color II

*In the previous trick, a cat card was observed as "red", thus a player token was placed on the red row of the research board. Therefore, the starting player Hermann can play a cat card of 8 as the first card of the trick and declare it as "red".*

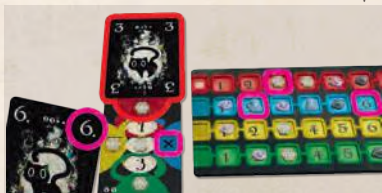


Figure 3-5 Declaring the observed color III

*The starting player declares "blue" as the led color. Anne can also declare a "blue" cat card, but she chooses to declare a "red" cat card, thus removing her player token from the "blue" X on her player board. Since her player token on the "blue" X is removed, she cannot declare "blue" for the remaining of this round.*

## Winner of the trick

After each player played a card and declared a color, check who is the winner of the trick.

The player who played the strongest card is the winner of this trick.

The strength of a card depends on the declared card's color, followed by the card's number.

## Strength of the color

If all players played and declared a card of the led color, skip checking the strength of the color.

However, if any player declared a color different from the led color, check the strength of the color.

- **If red is declared in addition to the led color:**

Red (trump) is stronger than the led color. Leave only cards declared as red and remove all other cards when checking the strongest color.

- **If blue, yellow, or green is declared in addition to the led color:**

The led color is stronger than the other colors. Leave only cards declared as the led color and remove all other cards when checking the strongest color.

Red (trump) is the strongest, then the led color, and the other colors are the weakest.

## Strength of the numbers

Compare the remaining cards. The **card with the highest number** wins the trick.

After checking the strength of the color, just compare the numbers on the remaining cards!

## Winning a trick

The player who wins the trick takes all the played cards together into a pile and places it face down in front of them.

You can count how many tricks a player has won this round by counting how many piles of tricks they have in front of them. Make sure to separate the piles of tricks so that they do not get mixed up.

The player who wins the trick will be the starting player for the next trick and plays the first card.

*At this moment, the round starting player card does not move! Be careful!*

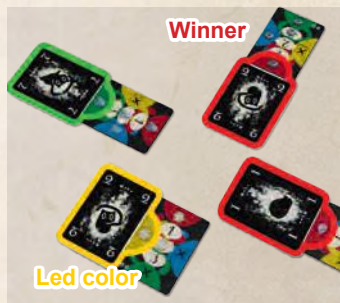


Figure 3-6 Winner of the trick

Anne declared "yellow" as the led color. When checking the strength of the color, Hermann loses because he declared "green", and Anne loses because Peter and Erwin declared "red" (trump). Peter and Erwin compare the numbers of their red cards. Peter won by playing the red card with the higher number.

## End of trick phase and paradox

Repeat playing a trick until there is only **one card left in your hand**. After that, end the trick phase and proceed to the **scoring phase**. If a **paradox occurs during the trick phase**, immediately stop the **experiment trick phase** and proceed to the scoring phase.

## Occurrence of a paradox

During the trick phase, when you cannot declare and observe any card from your hand according to the rules, which means, you cannot meet the observation rules and place a player token on the research board, a paradox occurs.

A paradox cannot be created on purpose. If there is a card that you can play and declare the observed color, you must play that card.

If anyone finds out that you could have played a card after you revealed your hand, just play that card and continue this trick!

When a paradox occurs, immediately stop the trick phase.

The player who caused the paradox reveals their hand and declares that a paradox has occurred.

No player wins the trick that caused the paradox, but leave the tokens placed on the research board during that trick on the research board.



Figure 3-7 Occurrence of a paradox

Peter's player tokens on the blue and yellow **X** of his player board are removed. Therefore, Peter can only declare his cards as red or green. The cat cards in Peter's hand are 4 and 6, but all four spaces of 4 and 6 on the red and green row on the research board are filled, which means Peter cannot declare and observe a valid color. In this case, a paradox occurs.



Figure 3-8 Interrupting a trick phase

Peter reveals his hand and declares that a paradox has occurred. The current trick is interrupted and players after Peter are not allowed to play any more cards. Players who have played their cards in this trick before Peter put aside the cards played in this trick. Leave the research board as it was when the paradox occurs.



### 3. Scoring phase

Record the scores earned by each player on an **experiment result sheet**.

There are 2 kinds of scores, which are **scores from tricks** and **bonus score from trick prediction**.

#### Scores from tricks

Each player gains **1 point for each trick they have won**. Count the number of piles in front of you to see how many tricks you have won.

If any **player caused a paradox** during this round, the player who caused the paradox instead scores **-1 point for each trick they have won**.

#### Bonus score from trick prediction

If the number of trick(s) won is as predicted, the player receives a bonus score.

If any **player caused a paradox** during this round, the player who caused the paradox **will not receive any bonus score**.

From the research board, find the largest group of your player tokens which are adjacent to each other, and score 1 point for each token in that group.

“Adjacent” refers to a state in which your player tokens are connected vertically or horizontally. Diagonal connection is not considered as adjacent.



Figure 3-9 Scores from tricks

There are 2 piles of tricks in front of Anne.  
Therefore, Anne scores 2 points.



Figure 3-10 Score of the player who caused the paradox

*Erwin just caused a paradox.*

*There are 3 piles of tricks in front of him, therefore he scores -3 points. Erwin predicted he could win “3 tricks” during the trick prediction and he actually won 3 tricks, but he does not receive any bonus score because he caused the paradox.*



Figure 3-11 Bonus score from trick prediction

*Anne predicted she could win “2 tricks” during the trick prediction and she actually won 2 tricks. Anne checks the research board and found her largest adjacent group. It is made from 5 tokens, thus Anne scores 5 points as a bonus score.*

## 1.2. Preparation phase for the next round

After completing the scoring phase, the next round begins. During each preparation phase after the first round, the following procedure will be added:

- Each player collects their player tokens placed on the research board and their player board.
- Place one player token on each **X** on your player board.
- Pass the round starting player card to the player to the left of the current round starting player.
- Clean up any used cat(s).

## 4. End of the game

The game ends after all players have played a round having the round starting player card. The player who scored the most points in total wins. If there is a tie, the tied player with the highest score during the final round wins. If those players are also tied, the tied players share the victory.

In a 2 player game, even if a paradox does not occur when the round is over, one space remains empty on the research board. This result is expected and is a correct phenomenon.

## 5. Additional rules for 2 players

When playing with 2 players, use the following rules:

### 1. Preparation phase

- Deal 10 cat cards to each player, and **place the remaining 5 cards on the center of the table.** After that, reveal 3 cards from the pile and **place a player token of an unused color on the green row of the research board for each number revealed. If two cards are the same number, place a token for that number in each of the green and yellow rows. If all three cards are the same number, place the third token on the blue row.**
- Do not predict tricks in a 2 player game. When the round ends, if a player wins 4 or fewer tricks, that player receives a bonus score (unless they caused a paradox).

No other rules are changed in a 2 player game.



Figure 5-1 Playing with 2 players

There are 5 piles of tricks in front of Erwin and 3 piles of tricks in front of Anne. Erwin scores 5 points from the tricks he won but he scores no bonus points. Anne gets 3 points from the tricks and 3 points from the research board as bonus points, which means Anne scores 6 points in total for this round.

## Credits

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### English Pegasus Spiele edition

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No. of players	Cat cards	Player icon	Research cards	Observed tokens
5 players	45 cards (1-9)	<b>5</b>	Purple	-
4 players	40 cards (1-8)	<b>4</b>	White or purple	All spaces of <b>9</b>
3 players	30 cards (1-6)	<b>3</b>	White or purple	-
2 players	25 cards (1-5)	<b>2</b>	White	All spaces of <b>6</b>

Preparation

p. 4

Distribute cat cards **evenly**

Place 1 card face down from your **hand**

Predict tricks in clockwise order

Continue to play tricks until there is 1 card remaining in your hand

### Trick-taking

Beginning from the starting player, play a **turn**.

### Player's turn

Play a card and **declare the observed color**

p. 5

Place a player token on the corresponding space on the research board

After all players played a card,

**Check the winner of the trick**

### Check the winner of the trick

#### Strength of the color

If there is any card which is not the led color

- Red: Ignore all other colors
- Colors except red: Ignore all non-led colors

p. 7

#### Strength of the numbers

The card with the highest number wins

The player who played the winning card:

- Collect all of the played cards into a pile and place them face-down
- Becomes the starting player for the next trick

Repeat according to the number of players

### Scores from tricks

1 point for each trick won (1 point for each pile)

### Bonus score from trick prediction

Score bonus score if the trick prediction is successful

1 point for each token in the largest group of your player tokens connected adjacently on the research board

Scoring

p. 9

## Declaring the observed color

### Rules to follow

**Rule 1:** In the row of the color you are declaring on the research board, the played card number's space must be empty.

**Rule 2:** On your player board, **X** of the color you are declaring is not revealed.

Follow these rules depending on your position

### Starting player

You may only declare blue, yellow, or green  
 \* Exception: If any token(s) is placed on the red row of the research board, you may declare red.

### Following players

You may declare any color.  
 If you declare a color other than the led color, remove your player token of the led color on your player board, revealing **X**

## Paradox

A paradox occurs when declaring the observed color rule cannot be met.

- Reveal your hand and declare a paradox  
 → Immediately proceed to the scoring phase

### Scoring when causing a paradox

Scores from tricks: -1 point for each trick  
 Bonus score: forfeited

## Additional rules for 2 players

### Preparation phase

- Place 5 cat cards face down and reveal 3 cards from them and place unused player tokens on research board
- Skip trick prediction

### Bonus score from trick prediction

If the number of tricks you have won is 4 or less, consider it as a "successful trick prediction".