Schwartz, B. L., & Evans, S. (2001). Episodic memory in primates. American Journal of Primatology, 55(2), 71-85.

A good analysis of what we know (knew) about memory in primates. Especially relevant in the context of Janson’s 2016 paper, which establishes evidence for the “when” aspect of periodic memory in a foraging context. Further discusses the applications of primate memory in foraging.

Janson, Charles H. "Capuchins, space, time and memory: an experimental test of what-where-when memory in wild monkeys." *Proc. R. Soc. B*. Vol. 283. No. 1840. The Royal Society, 2016.

Basic experimental setup: 8 feeding platforms distributed throughout the home range of a single group of capuchins during a time when naturally available fruit is essentially absent. Platforms accumulated resources at two different speeds, with a max availability equivalent to two days of accumulation (resources don’t technically accumulate, the appropriate number of banana slices are placed on the platform when the capuchin group gets close.) Capuchins generally moved in direct lines between the feeding platforms, and models in which they knew the location, regeneration rate, and time since last visit were significantly better at predicting their movement than a variety of null models.

Krupenye, C., Kano, F., Hirata, S., Call, J., & Tomasello, M. (2016). Great apes anticipate that other individuals will act according to false beliefs. Science, 354(6308), 110-114.

I’m not sure how relevant this will be, but it’s cool and I think you will find it interesting. Plus it involves a person dressed as a gorilla hiding in hay stacks.

Honig, W. K., & Thompson, R. K. (1982). Retrospective and prospective processing in animal working memory. Psychology of learning and motivation, 16, 239-283.

Important foundational article covering the basic mechanisms of memory in animals and early work on understanding them. Though this article primarily focuses on working memory, and we are more interested in long-term memory, the distinction between retrospective and prospective processes will likely be an important part of our discussion

Garber, P. A. (1989). Role of spatial memory in primate foraging patterns: Saguinus mystax and Saguinus fuscicollis. American Journal of Primatology, 19(4), 203-216.

Evidence of goal directed foraging in two species of tamarin. Subjects typically selected nearest neighbor trees and took straight line approaches to get there

Boyer, D., Ramos-Fernández, G., Miramontes, O., Mateos, J. L., Cocho, G., Larralde, H., ... & Rojas, F. (2006). Scale-free foraging by primates emerges from their interaction with a complex environment. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences, 273(1595), 1743-1750.

Haven’t finished reading this, but it’s very relevant. Discusses levy walks and differentiates between random walks for sparse resources and movement that uses a cognitive map.

Erhart, E. M., & Overdorff, D. J. (2008). Spatial memory during foraging in prosimian primates: Propithecus edwardsi and Eulemur fulvus rufus. Folia Primatologica, 79(4), 185-196.

Some lemur species may use topological/route-based maps, indicating they connect a few points in a network, but don’t have a spatially explicit geographic map of their home range. Typically select nearest-neighbor fruiting trees. Potential question – if an animal knows what resource it will go to next, does that bias its patch use time?

MacDonald, S. E., & Agnes, M. M. (1999). Orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus abelii) spatial memory and behavior in a foraging task. Journal of Comparative Psychology, 113, 213-217.

Not a core piece of literature, including for later reading

MacDonald, S. E., Pang, J. C., & Gibeault, S. (1994). Marmoset (Callithrix jacchus jacchus) spatial memory in a foraging task: Win-stay versus win-shift strategies. Journal of Comparative Psychology, 108(4), 328.

More to read later