# Article information:

Frontiers | An Animal Model for Mammalian Attachment: Infant Titi Monkey (Plecturocebus cupreus) Attachment Behavior Is Associated With Their Social Behavior as Adults  
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.00025/full>

# Article summary:

1. Social bonds are important for both humans and non-human primates to survive and thrive in their environments.

2. Infant titi monkeys form a specific attachment to their fathers, exhibiting distress upon separation, increased exploration in the father’s presence, and proximity maintenance.

3. The current study aims to examine consistencies in attachment behavior between the father-infant bond and the adult pair bond in titi monkeys.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "An Animal Model for Mammalian Attachment: Infant Titi Monkey (Plecturocebus cupreus) Attachment Behavior Is Associated With Their Social Behavior as Adults" provides an overview of attachment behavior in non-human primates, specifically titi monkeys. The authors argue that studying attachment behavior in animal models can provide insights into the physiological and neurobiological processes underlying individual differences in human attachment behavior.

While the article provides a comprehensive review of the literature on attachment theory and its application to non-human primates, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider. For example, the authors focus primarily on the similarities between human and non-human primate attachment behavior, but do not explore potential differences or unique aspects of each species' behavior. Additionally, while the authors acknowledge that infant attachment behavior may not always predict adult attachment styles, they do not fully address this limitation or explore other factors that may influence changes in attachment over time.

Furthermore, while the authors suggest that studying animal models can provide insights into human attachment behavior, they do not fully address potential limitations or differences between species. For example, it is unclear how well findings from titi monkeys can be generalized to other non-human primates or to humans.

Overall, while the article provides a useful overview of attachment theory and its application to non-human primates, it is important to consider potential biases and limitations when interpreting the findings. Further research is needed to fully understand the complex nature of attachment behavior across species.

# Topics for further research:

* Differences in attachment behavior between non-human primate species
* Factors influencing changes in attachment styles over time
* Unique aspects of human attachment behavior compared to non-human primates
* Limitations of using animal models to study human attachment behavior
* Generalizability of findings from titi monkeys to other non-human primates and humans
* Neurobiological processes underlying individual differences in attachment behavior

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/98657ab35ed600a690dc5279261ca019>