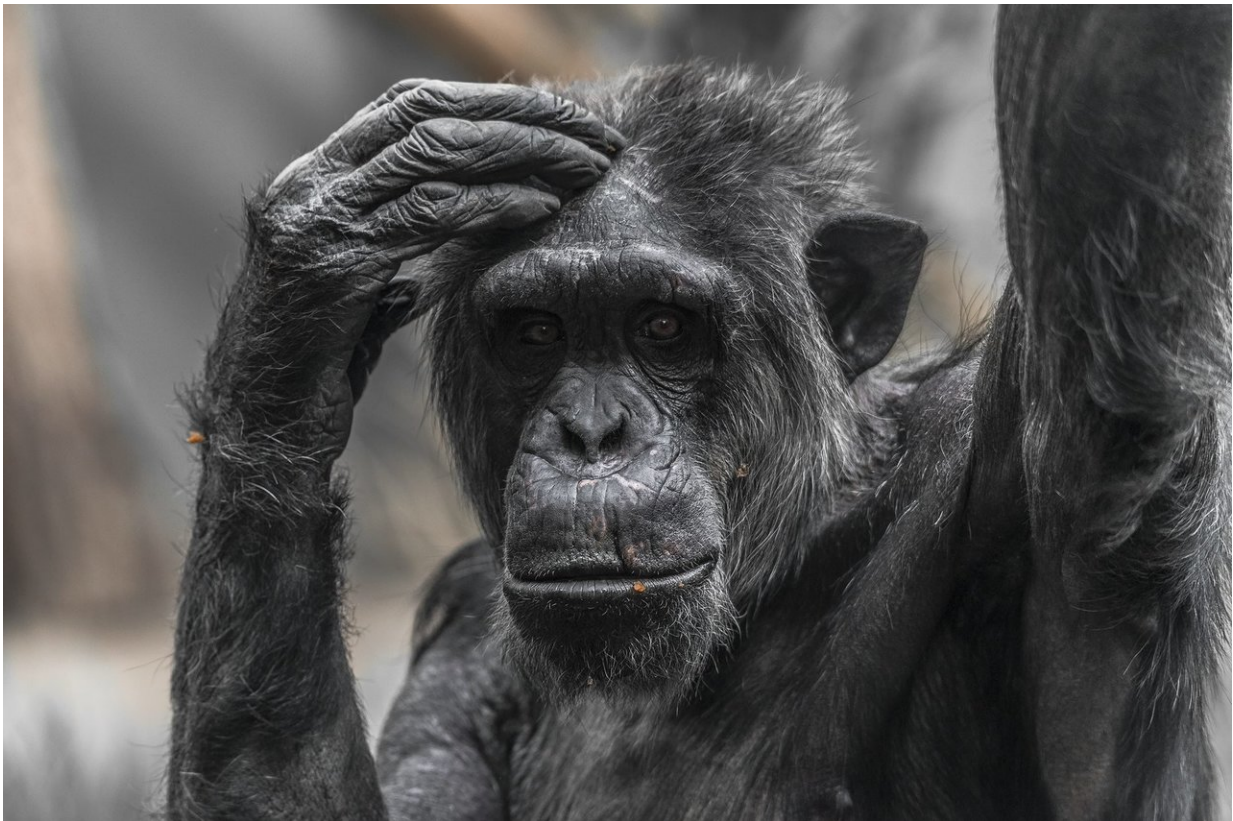


Chimpanzee personality traits are linked to brain structure

July 6 2018, by Jennifer Rainey Marquez



Credit: Georgia State University

Chimpanzee personality traits are correlated with the size of the brain's hippocampus, according to research led by Georgia State University. The study has implications for understanding the foundation of human

personality structure, which is known to be similar to that of chimpanzees and also known to underlie mental illness.

"While individuals who meet diagnostic criteria for the same psychiatric disorders do not always experience the same symptoms, they do generally tend to share the same basic [personality traits](#)," said lead author Robert D. Latzman, associate professor in the Department of Psychology.

Just as in humans, chimpanzee personality traits appear to form in response to genetic and neural factors. However, socio-cultural factors also play a role in the formation of personality traits and behaviors in humans. Given the striking similarity between humans and chimpanzees—and because these socio-cultural factors can be well-controlled for—the researchers say chimpanzees are uniquely well-suited for analyzing the neurobiological contributors to personality.

Latzman and his colleagues studied brain imaging data and personality ratings for 191 chimpanzees. They examined how individual variations in personality correlated with volume in two regions of the brain's limbic system widely believed to be associated with emotion: the amygdala and the hippocampus.

"Surprisingly we did not find an association between specific personality traits and the size of the amygdala, even though it has long been considered the emotional center of the brain," said Latzman. "One potential explanation is that the function of the amygdala may matter more than its structure with regards to personality."

They found a correlation between increased hippocampal volume and an increase in "alpha" behavior (a tendency to behave in an under-controlled and agonistic way) as well as a decrease in self-regulatory functioning.

"The [chimpanzees](#) with greater hippocampal gray matter were more impulsive and more disinhibited," said Latzman. "This underscores the importance of the hippocampus not only in regulating emotion, but also in the neurobiological foundation of broader dispositional dimensions (such as an alpha disposition) and fine-grained personality traits (such as impulsivity)."

These "alpha" dispositional traits have correlations in humans, where they have been linked to mental health disorders, according to Latzman.

"Our ability to understand the evolutionary basis of these traits may say something about the evolutionary and biological roots of both [personality](#) and psychopathology," he said. "This kind of research could help scientists develop interventions that target the underlying dispositions associated with mental illness."

The study appears in the inaugural issue of *Personality Neuroscience*.

More information: Robert D. Latzman et al. Neuroanatomical Correlates of Hierarchical Personality Traits in Chimpanzees: Associations with Limbic Structures, *Personality Neuroscience* (2018). [DOI: 10.1017/pen.2018.1](https://doi.org/10.1017/pen.2018.1)

Provided by Georgia State University

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