

Comparison of the latencies scored in each session

Overall, the average latency to initiate a trial (LatI) was longer in session 2 than in session 1 ($Z = -3.40$, $n = 25$, $p < 0.001$; see Fig. 1). In particular, in the Accumulation and Partner conditions, capuchins took significantly longer to initiate the trials in session 2 than in session 1 ($Z = -3.51$, $n = 25$, $p < 0.001$; $Z = -3.74$, $n = 25$, $p < 0.001$, respectively). In contrast, the latency to take and eat the food (LatT) did not significantly differ between the sessions.

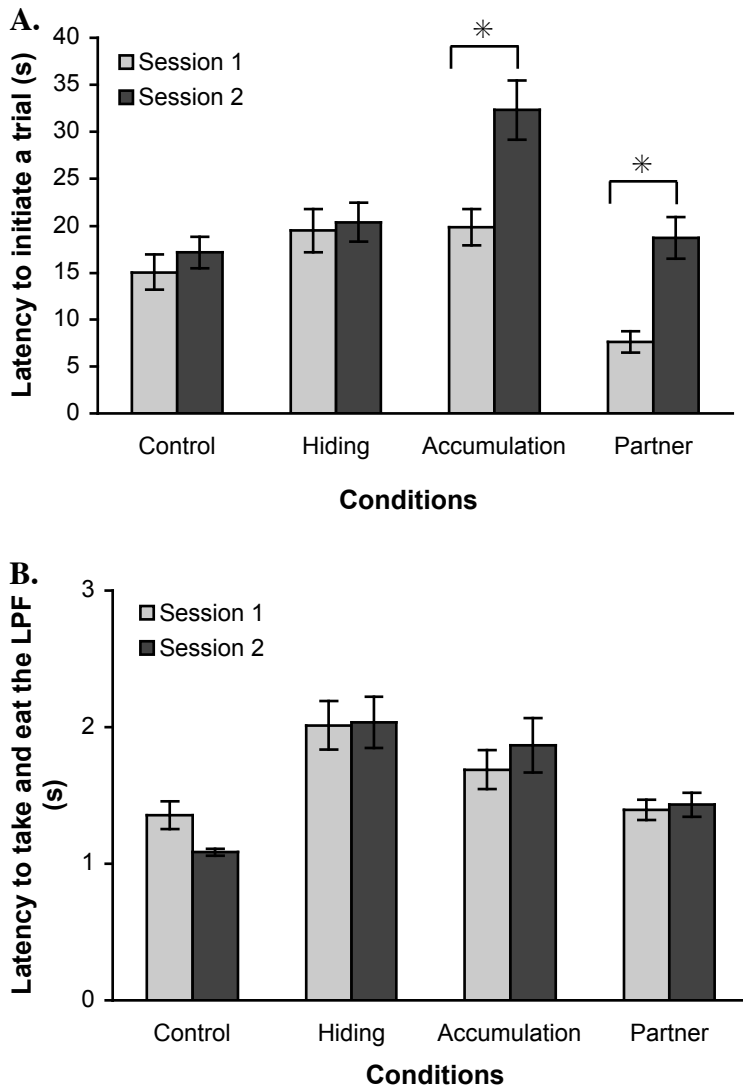


Figure 1 : A: Average latency to initiate a trial (LI) in each condition split by session. LatI was significantly longer in session 2 than in session 1 in the Accumulation and Partner conditions. **B:** Average latency to take and eat the less preferred food (LPF) from when the tray was moved close to the subject's cage until when the LPF was taken by the subject (LatT). LatT did not significantly differ in sessions 1 and 2 across the experimental conditions. *: $p < 0.001$