

Representing the Richness of Avian Spatial Cognition: Properties of a Lateralized Homing Pigeon Hippocampus

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SYNOPSIS

Brain organization and its relationship to behavior in any extant species is a reflection of a long evolutionary history of adaptive change. Therefore, it follows that the relationship between the hippocampus and spatial cognition in any species or taxonomic group would be characterized by features adapted to its spatial ecology. Birds are the animal world's supreme navigators, and aspects of their navigational ability are dependent on the integrity of the hippocampal formation. Using the homing pigeon as a model species, we review an accumulating body of data indicating that the avian hippocampus is functionally lateralized. The spatial response properties of left hippocampal neurons, as recorded in freely moving pigeons in a laboratory environment, differ from the response properties of right hippocampal neurons. Left hippocampal lesions generally disrupt navigational behavior under field conditions more than right lesions, while right lesions are more likely to disrupt goal localization behavior under laboratory conditions. We propose that the available data are consistent with a hypothesis of a left hippocampus more involved in navigational processes, and a right hippocampus more involved in representing the locations of events. We also discuss the extent to which the observed hippocampal lateralization

should be viewed as an intrinsic property of the hippocampus itself or imposed by the lateralized properties of visual inputs originating in other brain regions. Whatever the nature of the observed hippocampal lateralization, it is likely one adaptive variation in hippocampal organization that supports the extraordinary spatial behavior of birds.

KEY WORDS

birds, cognitive map, hippocampal formation, navigation, spatial memory, unit recording

INTRODUCTION

The crucial role played by natural selection in shaping the organization of biological systems is an undeniable scientific truth. Almost any scientist would embrace this premise, yet in much of neuroscience its implications are often only perfunctorily acknowledged. However, the implications can be profound for research that examines the relationship between brain organization and the properties of neural representations that guide behavior, and highlight the importance of comparative research. Therefore, we begin with a set of statements about the role of natural selection in structuring brain-behavior relationships, and the implications of these assumptions for research into the functional organization of the amniote hippocampal formation (HF).

1. During evolution, natural selection has promoted, within a framework of genetic, developmental and other biological constraints,

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group-specific (e.g., species) adaptive changes in brain-behavior organization.

2. Therefore, differences in the selective pressures/landscape of independently evolving groups should be associated with adaptive differences in brain-behavior organization.
3. Because all extant species have evolved independently for at least some period of time, it follows that the brain organization of any two species will differ across any number of dimensions as a consequence of group-specific adaptations.

The important message that emerges from these considerations is that there are opposing forces which will determine the extent to which brain-behavior organization between any two species resemble each other. On the one hand, taxonomic relatedness and shared evolutionary history, and the degree of similarity in the biological constraints associated with that relatedness, would impede divergence in taxonomically similar groups as well as oppose convergent similarity in more remotely related taxonomic groups. By contrast, shared selective landscapes would promote similarities even in groups that have evolved independently for a considerable period of time.

The amniote hippocampal formation: evolutionary/comparative considerations

The HF of reptiles, birds and mammals is a homologous structure that can be traced to the last common ancestor of these extant amniote groups some 300 million years ago. There is evidence to suggest that the range of cognitive processes thought to recruit participation of HF differs among amniote groups (contrast /4/ with /56/). However, the amniote HF plays a *universally* crucial role in the map-like representation of environmental/landmark spatial relations (turtles /41/; birds /8, 15/; rats /12,36,45/; non-human primates /36,45/; humans /3/). The conserved role of the amniote HF in spatial cognition identifies the representation of space as the likely ancestral function of HF.

Despite the conserved role of HF in the map-like representation of space, a consideration of spatial ecology and behavior would suggest that the neuronal implementation of representing space

should display adaptive variation among taxonomic groups. As perhaps an extreme example, the contrast between the extensively studied laboratory rat and homing pigeon could not be more striking. It is hard to imagine that HF-dependent spatial representations that support the diurnal, highly visual and open field spatial behavior of homing pigeons would share identical implementational mechanisms as those in the nocturnal and labyrinthine rat with relatively poor vision. It is not the intent of this review to summarize the vast literature on the properties of HF-dependent spatial behavior in the rat (see /47/ for an excellent review). However, there are two features that are important for our discussion of the avian HF. First, any consideration of how the rat HF participates in implementing a representation of space begins with the acknowledged fundamental properties of so-called hippocampal place cells /35/. Rat HF place cells are remarkably faithful in firing relatively few action potentials as a rat moves through a large portion of a test environment, but they display a dramatic increase in firing rate only when a rat passes through a specific, restricted portion of the test environment. Different place cells will be preferentially active in different portions of an environment. Second, to the best of our knowledge, there is no indication that the spatial response profile of rat place cells, nor the spatial processes controlled by place cells, varies between the HF of the left and right hemisphere.

A LATERALIZED AVIAN HIPPOCAMPAL FORMATION

The right HF, synthesizing neuronal spatial response profiles and lesion findings

With the rat HF place cell serving as background, a series of studies have been carried out to examine the spatial response profile of HF neurons (units) recorded from freely moving homing pigeons. For reasons unrelated to any expectation of possible lateralization, the first work recorded from the right HF only /51/. There were two main conclusions that emerged from that study. First, none of the neurons displayed the same pattern of response profile typically associated with rat HF

place cells. Specifically, although many right homing pigeon HF neurons displayed increases in firing rate in specific regions (patches) of the plus-maze test environment that were stable (reliable) across a recording session, the patches of higher activity generally had much lower temporal reliability and relatively smaller increases in firing rate above baseline compared to a typical rat HF place cell (e.g., Fig. 1D). In other words, a subject's location in space explained much less of the variance in firing rate of homing pigeon right HF cells than rat HF place cells. However, despite their relatively noisy spatial signal, many right HF cells displayed patches of higher activity at goal locations (food reward) placed at the terminal end of the plus-maze arms (e.g., Fig. 1B). These neurons were not just responding to food, as many neurons would respond at only one or two of the four possible goal locations in the plus-maze and only one of four possible goal locations in a eight-arm radial maze (see below /28/). How might one characterize the response profile of these neurons? In our view, it is the interaction between location in space *and* the salience of some occurrence ("event") at that location which explains the spatial variation in firing rate. Said another way, the right HF neurons appear more responsive to the interaction between the momentary or transient occurrence of something biologically salient and location than location *per se*, the latter being more characteristic of rat place cells (but see /27,34,65/).

Birds as a group are well adapted for remembering the location of events in space and using that spatial memory as a component of what might be called episodic memory to control their behavior in the future /7/. Food storing birds that need to remember the locations of cached food are a notable example, and it is clear that memory for cache locations recruits participation of HF /48, 49/. Homing pigeons also readily recall the location of food seen 24 hours earlier, and HF lesions will compromise the ability of birds to use spatial cues to relocate that food /55/. Therefore, the transient "event" quality of many right HF neurons and the robustness of episodic-like spatial memory for biologically salient experiences both lead to our working hypothesis that the right HF of homing pigeons, and other birds as well, is organized to

crucially participate in representing what one might call "event locations".

Assuming our hypothesis approximates what is really occurring, to what properties of space might the right HF of birds be tuned? Hippocampal lesion data are of interest here. In chicks /58/ and homing pigeons /29/, only right HF lesions were found to compromise the ability of birds to locate a goal location reliant on the geometric properties of the bounded experimental space or cues distributed distally in the experimental environment. Similarly, in an eye occlusion study the right *hemisphere* of the homing pigeon forebrain was concluded to be involved in only a global or geometric spatial reference system /37/.

In summary, the lesion data suggest a right HF sensitive to global features of a test environment while the neuronal response data suggest a right HF sensitivity to locations of biological salience. Together, they promote the hypothesis that the right HF preferentially contributes to avian event (episodic-like) memory by participating in representing locations of both transient and stable biological salience relying on geometric or global properties of space.

The left HF, synthesizing neuronal spatial response profiles and lesion findings

Again for reasons unrelated to any expectation of possible lateralization, recordings from the left HF of homing pigeons were first carried out in an eight-arm radial maze /28/. What emerged from this study was the discovery of a neuronal spatial response profile that was interesting from a perspective of navigation; a response property not found in the right HF. Rather than being preferentially active at goal locations in the test environment, neurons of this type, what we called "path cells", displayed increased firing rates along the corridors connecting goal locations. This work motivated a direct comparison of left and right HF neurons in the plus-maze environment (Fig. 1) /52/. Figure 1A contains the rate map of one left HF path cell, which is recognized by the elongated regions of higher activity along the arms leading to the goal locations (in this case the north and south arms). Again, this type of spatial response profile has yet to be seen in the right HF.

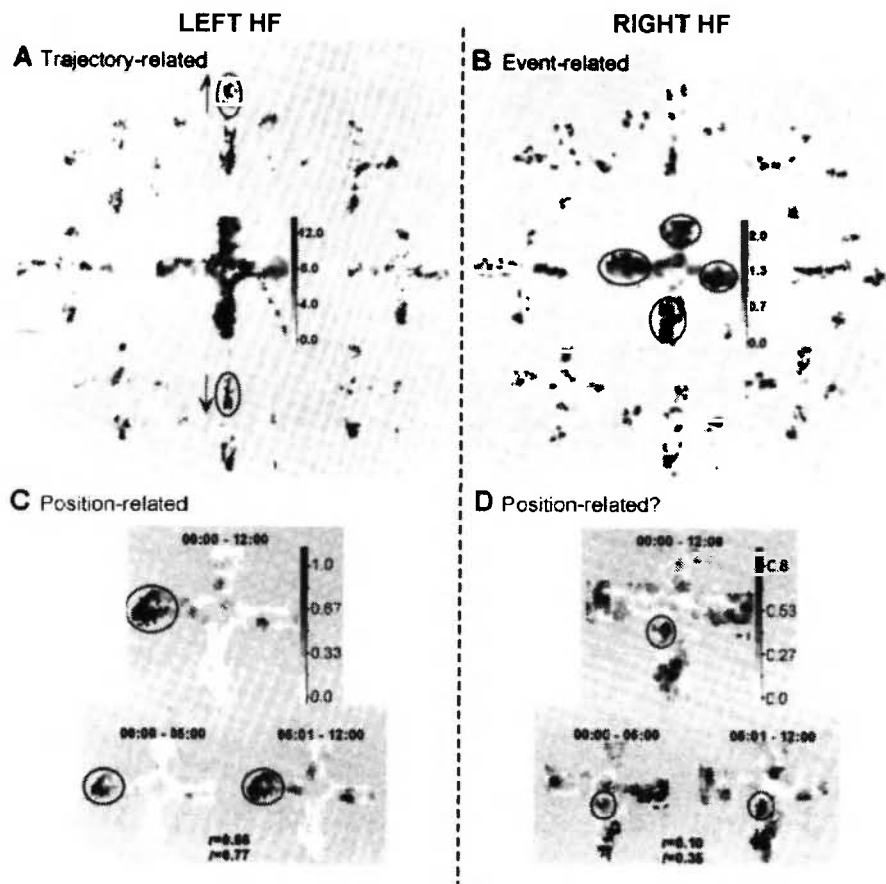


Fig. 1: Representative spatial response profiles of two left (A, C) and two right (B, D) HF neurons recorded from homing pigeons as they moved through a plus-maze environment. Darker shades of grey represent locations in the plus maze with higher firing rates; lighter shades of grey lower firing rates. Approximate firing rates can be read by the accompanying scales (spikes/sec). Notable are the lateralized trajectory and event-associated activity related to a pigeon's momentary position in the plus maze. **A, B.** The larger, central plus maze represents the overall rate map while the smaller rate maps that surround it were generated only when a pigeon was moving in a particular direction (white arrows). The left HF cell in **A**, a representative trajectory modulated unit, displayed higher activity when the pigeon was moving southward in the north arm (circled region and black arrow, bottom rate map), but did not display similar high activity when the pigeon moved northward in the same arm (circled region and black arrow, top rate map). A reverse of this pattern can be detected in the south arm. Right HF cells were much less likely to display trajectory-modulated activity (e.g., **B**, note the similarity in the distribution of firing rates across the directional rate maps). **C, D.** The larger plus maze at the top represents the overall rate map while the two smaller plus mazes below represent the rate maps generated during the first half (left) and second half (right) of the recording session. r = rate map correlation coefficient for the two halves of the recording session; I = overall spatial information score. Right, and to a lesser extent left, HF cells often displayed activity at the distal ends of maze arms where pigeons received food reward (**B, C** circled regions; **D**). Some cells displayed increased activity at all rewarded locations (e.g., **B**). Most cells appeared to display increased activity that was an interaction between reward and momentary position (i.e., increased activity at the ends of only a subset of maze arms; e.g., **C, D**). The circled patch of higher activity observed in the overall rate map of **D** was only observed during the second half of the recording session. The patch of higher activity observed in the west arm of **C** (circled), although exceptionally stable across the two halves of the recording session, was associated with a faster firing rate during the second half. Few cells in either the right or left HF displayed robust, reliable location-specific activity that was stable during the entire recording session of the type typically reported in the rodent Ammon's horn region. Rather, they generally displayed activity that appeared to be an interaction between location and additional behavioral conditions and/or events occurring in restricted regions of space.

The path cells turn out to be even more interesting; the firing rates of these neurons are typically modulated by the direction a pigeon is moving. In Figure 1A, the smaller rate maps that surround the larger, overall rate map identify the spatial variation in firing rate when the pigeon was moving in one particular direction. For example, the smaller rate map on the top identifies spatial variation in firing rate associated with movement in a northerly (see black arrow) direction, while the smaller rate map on the bottom movement in a southerly (see black arrow) direction. What is immediately apparent is that the higher activity in the north arm of the maze occurred only when the pigeon was moving south exiting the arm but not when moving north entering it. Although not as striking, the directional pattern is reversed for the south arm; higher activity when moving north out of the arm than when moving south into it.

The directional analysis on the rate maps of several left HF path cells revealed a similar directional modulation of firing rate /52/. What aspect of space may be represented by this firing rate profile? Location of the pigeon is insufficient because higher activity is observed at locations only when a pigeon is moving in a limited range of directions. Direction is also insufficient; some locations are associated with higher firing rates when a pigeon is moving in one direction, while other locations are associated with higher firing rates when movement is in another direction (e.g., Fig. 1A). Thus it is an interaction between location *and* direction that best explains the response profile of the path cells. This interaction suggests a role in the computation of a navigational trajectory prospectively related to where a pigeon is going, retrospectively related to where it is coming from, or some combination of the two (see /13/).

It should be noted that, in addition to path cells, neurons that preferentially fire at goal locations are also found in the left HF. The neuron displayed in Figure 1C is extraordinary because of its well-defined patch of higher activity in the west goal location and the reliability (0.66) of that patch over the course of the recording session. By any standard, the spatial response profile of this neuron has the quality of a *bona fide* rat place cell. How numerous such, up to now, rare neurons are in the

homing pigeon HF remains undetermined, but from the perspective of the left HF and navigational computation, it is curious that even the activity of this left neuron was modulated by the direction of movement.

The hypothesis that emerges from the unit data is a left HF preferentially involved in the computation of a navigational trajectory. In support of this idea is that left but not right HF lesions can impair navigational map learning in homing pigeons /16/, and that this learning deficit can be explained by a preferential role of the left HF in representing (associating) the directional relationship among environmental stimuli and a goal location(s) using the sun compass /14/. Summarized in Figure 2A is the performance of a group of control, right HF and left HF lesioned pigeons on a task that tested their ability to learn a goal direction in an outdoor, octagonal arena with their sun compass. All three groups learned the task, but when subsequently tested after being subjected to a phase-shift of the light-dark cycle, only the control and right HF lesioned pigeons displayed a shift in orientation indicative of a sun compass directional representation. After phase-shift, the left HF lesioned pigeons as a group were generally disoriented and gave no indication that they were able to learn a sun compass-based directional representation of the goal. For birds, the sun compass is the prevailing spatial behavior mechanism that will guide orientation in space. In the field with the position of the sun discernable, the output of any navigational computation, whether HF dependent or not, will be a sun compass-guided bearing. Sun compass-based spatial learning deficits following left HF lesion only are consistent with the hypothesis of preferential involvement of the left HF in the computation of navigational trajectories based on the unit profile data.

Although not tests of HF function, there are several eye occlusion studies that are relevant to a discussion of a left HF preferentially involved in navigating among goal locations. Right eye (feeding into the left forebrain hemisphere) occlusions have been consistently found, albeit modestly, to compromise homing performance in the field /11, 38,60/. In a songbird species, migratory orientation based on the Earth's magnetic field is also

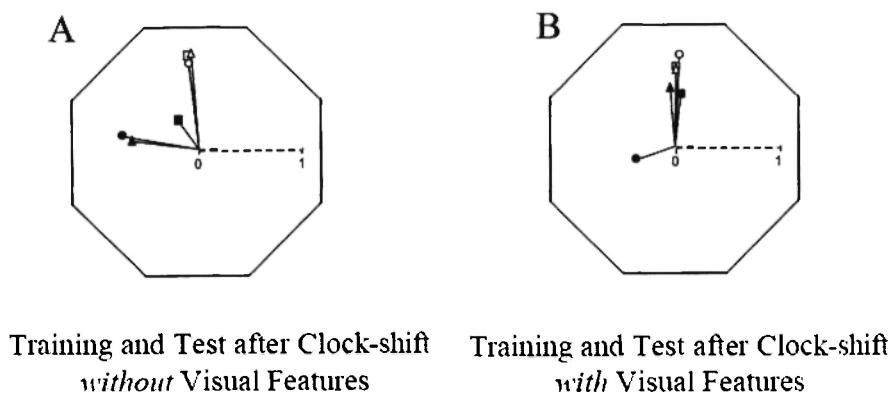


Fig. 2: A. Summary of the directional choices of control, left and right HF lesioned homing pigeons on a sun compass-based learning task in the absence of visual feature cues during the last day of training (vectors with open heads: circle, control; square, left HF lesioned; triangle, right HF lesioned) and during the test session following exposure to a phase shift of the light-dark cycle (vectors with filled heads). The training direction is normalized across individuals to the top of the octagonal area. Group mean-vector lengths can be read by the scale indicated by the hatched line in the diagram. All groups successfully learned the task but only the control and right HF lesioned pigeons displayed the shift in directional choices during test indicative of learning a sun compass representation of the goal location. B. Summary of the directional choices (group mean vectors) of control, left and right HF lesioned pigeons on a sun compass-based learning task in the presence of similarly predictive visual feature cues (see A for an explanation of the remainder of the diagram). Note that while control pigeons continue to show a shift in directional choices during test, indicative of sun compass use, the right HF lesioned pigeons no longer do so.

disrupted by right but not left eye occlusion /64/. The apparent right eye-left hemisphere bias in the control of navigational components of homing and migration lends further support to the hypothesis of a left HF preferentially involved in computing navigational trajectories.

A LATERALIZED HOMING PIGEON HIPPOCAMPUS: INTRINSIC OR IMPOSED PROPERTY?

Vision being the predominant sense in birds for guiding most behaviors, including components of spatial navigation, it is important to recognize that the avian visual system itself displays an evident lateralization of function (see below). Therefore, the question naturally arises whether any aspects of the lateralization of the HF merely reflect or are even a direct consequence of such properties of the visual system, which after all is providing a major sensory input for spatial navigation.

As is typical of many non-mammalian vertebrates generally, and in particular those with laterally placed eyes, birds have a fully crossed visual system. That is, the entire visual input from each eye projects to the contralateral side of the brain. The complete decussation (at least at this

level) reflects the relatively small binocular overlap between the visual fields of the two eyes in most species of birds (predatory birds such as hawks and owls would be exceptions) and suggests that the two halves of the visual system are somewhat independent of each other. It is precisely this arrangement in birds that underlies and enables the various monocular (eye occlusion) experiments used to investigate hemispheric lateralization, and by inference HF lateralization. Although some inter-hemispheric transfer of monocularly obtained visual information does occur, the extent of such "inter-ocular" transfer is often quite limited and clearly varies dramatically with the nature of the stimuli and/or the portion of the retina used during a discrimination task as well as with the visually guided behavior used to respond /18,63/.

Hemispheric specialization had been thought to be restricted to humans and some non-human primates until a variety of studies of non-mammalian vertebrates began to reveal behavioral signs of significant brain asymmetries /26/. Early work by Andrew *et al.* /1/, among others, provided the first clear evidence for such lateralization in birds. In particular, studies of visually guided behavior demonstrated an advantage (or dominance) of one eye over the other for different tasks.

For example, in an operant discrimination task, pigeons displayed a consistent increase in correct pecking responses when choosing between two stimuli using the right eye (e.g. /19/), a finding consistent with other early studies in chicks and pigeons, which enjoyed a higher success rate when feeding with the right eye /24,43/. A variety of subsequent experiments have reinforced the conclusion of "handedness" in birds, but just as in the case of interocular transfer studies, the preferred eye depends on the exact experimental conditions, including the characteristics of the stimuli as well as the visually guided motor response made by the bird /59/.

The anatomical basis of visual lateralization has received a great deal of attention within the last decade or so, with most of the pathway analysis having been carried out in the pigeon and, to a lesser extent, in the chick. As in humans, a number of morphological asymmetries have been discovered, including: (1) larger superficial tectal cells on the left but larger neurons in laminae 13-15 on the right /21/; (2) an asymmetry in commissural (interhemispheric) connections that leads to the left nucleus rotundus (i.e. in the dominant hemisphere) receiving input from both eyes while the right rotundus mainly represents only the left eye /25/; (3) asymmetric tectotectal modulation via commissural connections /31/; (4) a greater asymmetry in the number of thalamic cells projecting to the ipsi- and contralateral Wulst, which seems to be established by light exposure early in embryonic development /10,32,44/; and (5) even qualitative differences in the information processed by the two (tectofugal and thalamofugal) pathways /9/. Interestingly, however, no morphological differences have been reported in the retinas of the two eyes /22/. It is also noteworthy that, although there is considerable support for performance asymmetries in the avian visual system, the visual acuities of the two eyes appear to be virtually identical in pigeons /23/. However, the important point is that there appear to be numerous anatomical substrates or correlates for the observed behavioral asymmetry in visual performance. In the future, these and many other structures might be manipulated to investigate lateralization of the avian visual system and in turn its impact on the lateralization of the HF.

It is outside the scope of this paper to consider the extensive literature that has arisen as a result of investigations into the functional importance of visual lateralization (for reviews see /20,61/), and there is the added potential complication that not all avian species, e.g. pigeons and chicks, may share exactly the same form of brain asymmetries. However, it is possible to attempt some generalized conclusions about the specialized functional abilities of each eye (or its contralateral brain hemisphere) in the hope that we might be able to consider the observed lateralization of the HF in light of the properties of the avian visual system. In brief, there is basic agreement that visual object processing, including pattern discrimination, is preferentially located in the left hemisphere /20,22, 31,42/, whereas the right hemisphere is associated with enhanced performance in responses guided by emotionally charged/salient stimuli as well as spatial, positional and topological cues /39,40,61, 62/. The combination of a sensitivity to stimulus salience and spatial cues would seem to fit nicely our conceptualization of a right HF involved in representing spatial components of episodic memory. In addition, experiments in chicks indicate that the left hemisphere is favored when a motor plan or response needs to be established and carried out, whereas the right hemisphere is employed to process topographical information /2,57/. Interestingly, when homing pigeons are released with one eye covered, their initial orientation (and subsequent superior performance) was significantly better when using the right eye (left hemisphere), and it was suggested that this reflects an inherent lateralized sensitivity to optic flow /38/. In any event, this result is consistent with the right eye's proposed superiority in carrying out a motor plan in the chick, and is consistent with the hypothesis that the left HF is preferentially involved in navigational processes in homing pigeons.

COMPLEX SPATIAL BEHAVIOR AND THE INTEGRATION OF LATERALIZED HIPPOCAMPAL ELEMENTS

Regardless of the extent to which HF lateralization in birds is an intrinsic property of an as yet unidentified asymmetry of neurobiological

origin or a consequence of lateralized forebrain inputs, the role of HF in spatial cognition is asymmetrically organized in the two hemispheres. However, realization of a functionally lateralized HF carries with it the risk of viewing the two HFs as independent spatial processing elements, which they clearly are not. In our opinion, the most important organizational principle that shapes avian HF function is that the two HFs are integrated in determining the properties of spatial memory and the navigational mechanisms dependent on that memory. In fact, the computational range of the avian HF, and its importance for spatial cognition, may be much more than the sum of elemental properties that are asymmetrically organized in the two forebrain hemispheres.

The importance of integration is apparent when considering that there is a large anatomical pathway, via the hippocampal commissure, that reciprocally connects the left and right HF /5/. Whatever aspects of space that preferentially recruit participation of the left HF will also influence operation of the right HF, as the right will influence the left HF. Left and right HF functional organization may be partially dissociable experimentally, but the asymmetrical functional descriptions that come from lateralization studies should be viewed as a corruption of emergent functional properties of the integrated system. Therefore, it is not surprising that when homing pigeons are challenged with navigating over a familiar landscape /50/, or black-capped chickadees (*Poecile atricapillus*) with recalling the location of hidden food /54/, immediate early gene activation reveals increased neuronal activity in the HFs of *both* hemispheres. Right and left HF lesions similarly interfere with the ability of homing pigeons to rely on a map-like representation of familiar landmarks to navigate to their home loft /17/. To the best of our knowledge, only Sadananda and Bischof /46/, in a study of sexual imprinting in zebra finches (*Taeniopygia guttata*), reported an asymmetry in HF recruitment in the control of a naturally occurring behavior.

The sometimes subtle importance of the interaction between the left and right HF hemisphere in the control of behavior is highlighted by the sun

compass-based spatial learning task summarized in Figure 2A /14/. Recall that only left HF lesions were found to disrupt this learning. However, the pattern of results becomes much more complex if pigeons are trained to find the goal location with their sun compass in the presence of conspicuous feature cues that also identify the goal location. Again, control, left HF- and right HF-lesioned birds learned the task equally well (Fig. 2B). When subsequently tested following a phase shift of the light-dark cycle, control pigeons showed a corresponding shift in their directional choices demonstrating that, even in the presence of feature cues, they preferentially rely on a sun compass representation of the goal location. The pigeons with left HF lesions, the treatment that led to disorientation following phase shift of the light-dark cycle in the absence of feature cues, continued to orient in the correct training direction in accordance with the feature cues. The interesting group was the pigeons with right HF lesions, which were shown to be capable of learning a sun compass representation. In this experiment, rather than using the sun compass like the controls, the right HF lesioned pigeons as a group continued to orient in the training direction based on the feature cues. The conclusion that follows from this finding is that even though right HF lesions were found not to impair learning a sun compass representation of a goal location (Fig. 2A, experiment without feature cues), an intact right HF was necessary to support a left HF-mediated, *preferential* use of a sun compass representation over alternative feature cues. In other words, right HF lesions tended to reverse the hierarchical relationship between sun compass versus feature cue goal representational strategies. Whatever it is about the interaction between the left and right HF that enables the ascendancy of a sun compass representation is a mystery. However, it is hard to imagine that a working dichotomy of a navigational left HF and an event-sensitive right HF offers an adequate explanation. We have much to learn about the synergistic consequences of interactions between the left and right avian HF in the control of spatial cognition.

**OF BIRDS AND MEN:
A CURIOUS COMPARATIVE NOTE**

Unit recording and lesion data taken from homing pigeons and chicks, as well as indirectly eye occlusion data in songbirds /6/, collectively lead to the conclusion that HF functional lateralization is a general property of avian forebrain organization. In fact, it is not a difficult experimental challenge to reveal the influence of left-right differences in HF on spatial behavior; although it certainly remains a challenge to offer a coherent functional characterization of the empirically observed differences. Therefore, it is interesting that, in the laboratory rat and non-human primates, experimental indications of HF functional lateralization are to the best of our knowledge virtually non-existent (but see /30/). This is not to say that the HF of the laboratory rat and non-human primates is not functionally lateralized, only that any lateralization is not nearly as experimentally demonstrable as it is in birds. Indeed, the only vertebrate group in which HF functional lateralization is as easily demonstrable as it is in birds is humans.

Characterizing the left-right differences in the human HF is no easier than it is in birds, but there was a first indication from studying people with unilateral HF damage that the right HF may play a more substantial role in spatial cognition /53/. More recent neuropsychological and brain imaging studies have revealed a pattern of differential deficits and asymmetrical patterns of neuronal activation suggesting that the right HF is more involved in processes of navigation, with the left HF being more involved in aspects of episodic memory /3/. These hemispheric differences should not be viewed as a discrete functional partitioning, but biases that weigh the HF of one hemisphere more heavily than the other for some types of representational challenges.

What is truly curious is the language researchers have used to characterize the aspects of cognition that are suspected to lateralize. We proposed a navigational left HF and an event, episodic-like memory right HF asymmetry in homing pigeons without knowing that a "navigational" right and "episodic" left HF bias had already been proposed in humans. The HF lateralization observed in birds

and humans is likely to be an example of convergent evolution in brain organization because there are no shared taxonomic groups that show a similar pattern of lateralization, at least as nearly robustly, and the current conceptualizations of what lateralizes are reversed in the two groups (e.g., the navigational HF is on the left in birds and the right in humans). This raises the question of the selective forces that promoted HF lateralization in birds and humans. Without drifting too far into pure speculation (some would argue it is already too late!) it seems likely that the evolution of HF lateralization in birds is in part related to selective pressure(s) enhancing the richness of HF-mediated spatial representations used for navigation and memory. Indeed, HF functional lateralization likely operates together with hypertrophied pallial regions of the avian forebrain to explain some of the extraordinary cognitive abilities of birds. In man, one cannot help suspect that the evolution of language and language as a representational device for the encoding of memory substantially contributed to the evolution of HF lateralization.

SUMMARY

The often spectacular navigational and spatial memory ability of birds as a group has evolved in parallel with a brain organization capable of supporting the sensory, motor and cognitive demands associated with these abilities. We have proposed that a lateralized HF is one adaptive property of avian brain organization that evolved in support of the complexity and richness of spatial cognition in birds. However, this generalization should be viewed with the recognition that different avian species will likely show variations in the general pattern of lateralization consistent with the selective forces associated with a particular species spatial ecology. Homing pigeons and chicks may be useful general models of avian HF organization, but adaptive, species-specific variation is to be expected. Differences in HF volume that correlate with spatial ecology would be one example of species-specific variation (e.g. /33/). Finally, HF is embedded in a complex network of interacting brain regions that collectively enable memory representations used to guide spatial behavior.

Therefore, HF functional lateralization is only one element of an avian brain organization whose collective functional properties produce the richness of bird behavior.

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