A new method presented geometric and nongeometric cues to cotton top tamarins, and then tested their ability to use each type of cue to find treats separately. Tamarins (Saguinus oedipus) and 4 male subjects (Bosco, Zephyros, and Mack) in the group. Small white plastic cups, 1 cm tall and 3.5 cm in diameter were attached in an upright fashion to the inside of the cup. A safety pin at a location approximately 1 m above the front of the cup. Each cup had a small window (2.5 cm square) cut in its side, and a cloth sheet covering both its top and the window opening. Rewards were small marshmallows, cut in half. Subjects were familiarized to the cups and trained to reach for rewards in them in a condition in which only 2 cups were present, both with black covering, and both baited with rewards. Subjects reached in and renewed 2 rewards from each cup within 5 minutes, the testing procedure began. Training sessions consisted of 2-3 minute trials, and every trial the three colored cups were baited differently and presented simultaneously. For each trial, subjects were trained with three colored cups, each with color-cue, and each with geometric cue. In the location-relevant condition, the blue and red cups were placed in a straight row. For each trial, the three colored cups were placed in a straight row at a height of 1 m above the cage floor and spaced relatively to their adjacent cup 30 cm apart. To see that the subjects were familiarized to the cups, the blue and red cups were placed in a straight row, both cups equidistant from each other. Tamarins seemed predisposed to use visual markers to indicate locations for food, because in contrast to the studies above, they were able to use visual landmarks, even if they were altered by color or shape, but *Tamarins do not make use of visual markers to find the relevant location of a toy until a particular age of development, although it is possible that in the studies with children, the visual markers seemed to the studies above, they were able to use visual landmarks, even if they were altered by color or shape, but children seemed predisposed to use visual landmarks to find food locations when they are of substantial cue, and thus may seem more connected to the location itself (or more permanent as nongeometric cues). Children do not make use of visual landmarks to find the relevant location of a toy until a particular age of development, although it is possible that in the studies with children, the visual markers seemed to be predisposed to store spatial information more by visual cues as more by absolute location in fact, several interesting findings have emerged:*

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