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**“Perspective taking in marmosets: with or without theory of mind?”**

Common marmosets, together with the other cooperatively breeding callitrichids, show impressive socio-cognitive performance. They outperform their more independently breeding sister taxa in a variety of domains, such as social learning, cooperative problem solving, teaching-like behaviors or gaze understanding. With regard to gaze understanding, they perform at levels comparable to great apes and prefer pieces of food out of sight of a dominant individual, thus suggesting level-1 perspective taking. However, additional experiments revealed that the marmosets' behavior is likely to be guided by simpler rules than perspective taking, and we argue that similar low-level explanations might also govern their behavior in other socio-cognitive domains. In particular, we argue that a suite of motivational and emotional dispositions, including high levels of social tolerance, strong tendencies to monitor others' behaviors, signals and motivations, high responsiveness towards signals and spontaneous prosociality, can explain their strong performance in socio-cognitive tasks. These motivational and emotional dispositions, in turn, are likely to be linked to their cooperative breeding system as adaptations optimizing the regulation of shared care. Based on these results, we end by discussing the potential role of cooperative breeding during human cognitive evolution.