**Everyday taxi drivers: Do gifted navigators have larger hippocampi?**

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Cognitive mapping – learning distance and direction relations between locations as opposed to stimulus-response associations – is supported by the hippocampus (CITES). Expert human navigators, taxi drivers who undergo extensive training about the layout of and routes through London, have enlarged hippocampi compared to bus drivers (CITE), presumably as a result of their training (CITE). But do these gross anatomical differences correlate with navigation ability in a non-expert sample? On the one hand, individual differences in navigation ability are large, in normal samples (CITE). On the other hand, the extensive training in experts may lead to qualitatively different brain structures. Here, we used a desktop virtual environment to assess navigation ability in undergraduate students. Participants learned the names and locations of eight buildings. Learning was assessed with an onsite pointing task wherein participants were positioned at each of the eight buildings, then had to point directly at all other buildings. Structural MRI scans of their brains were collected in a separate session. We used a planned sequential analysis (CITE), collecting 30 participants, analyzing the data, then expanding the sample by 20 participants three times (maximum N=90) if results are equivocal. After 70 participants, results reveal a small correlation between hippocampal volume and overall pointing accuracy, *r*(70) = .20, *p* = .10. So far, the weak relationship between hippocampal volume and navigation ability in a non-expert sample, suggests that the structure-function relation in experts may be qualitatively different than what is observed in a normal population.