



**Figure S1.** Mean ( $\pm$ SE) time (in seconds) animals from each rearing condition spent in social inspection zones (SIZ) containing stimulus animals (animals present) or that were empty (animals absent) for each of the five trials during the socio-spatial memory test. Times from the two arms containing or not containing an animal were collapsed. Blue bars indicate that males were reared with fathers postnatally; green bars indicate that males were reared without fathers. Dark shading indicates subjects were raised in groups after they were weaned; light shading indicates subjects were housed alone after weaning. Results from two factor ANOVA are presented for each panel, and demonstrate that across treatment groups, subjects spent more time in arms containing stimulus animals. More importantly, the data show that the socially deprived subjects (raised without fathers and housed alone; light green) did not differ in the time they spent in the social inspection zones containing stimulus animals in trials 1 through 4. This indicates that this group of animals was not avoiding social contact in trials 1 – 4 any more than subjects from the other rearing conditions, supporting the hypothesis that these animals demonstrate a different pattern of reliance on socio-spatial cues after the location of stimulus animals has been moved (trial 5).