The majority of neurocognitive test development and research has been conducted in racially homogeneous White, Non-Hispanic individuals. There is some evidence that ethnicity (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic) has an effect on cognitive performance and that these effects may vary with age. Thus, the current study examined whether there are ethnic and age differences on neuropsychological test performance in our sample drawn from an ethnically diverse region. Twenty-eight young Hispanic (M=20.23, SD=1.88), 44 young Non-Hispanic (M=20.45, SD=1.75), 5 older Hispanic (M=68.44, SD=1.94), and 66 older Non-Hispanic (M=74.28, SD=6.23) participants completed measures of general cognition (Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA; Mini Mental State Exam, MMSE) and memory (Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test, RAVLT). The results showed there were significant main effects of ethnicity and age for general cognition (z-transformed MoCA and MMSE) but the interaction did not attain significance. Only a significant main effect of age was observed for memory (RAVLT Total Recall). One interpretation of the finding that ethnicity had a significant effect on global cognition, but not memory, is that some content of the MoCA and MMSE tests may lack cultural relevance. For example, exemplar animals in the naming portion of MoCA may be more common for Non-Hispanic than Hispanic individuals. An important implication of this line of work is that it raises awareness about the need to consider these ethnic differences, as well as related variables (e.g., education, socio-economic status), in future studies of cognition and cognitive aging.