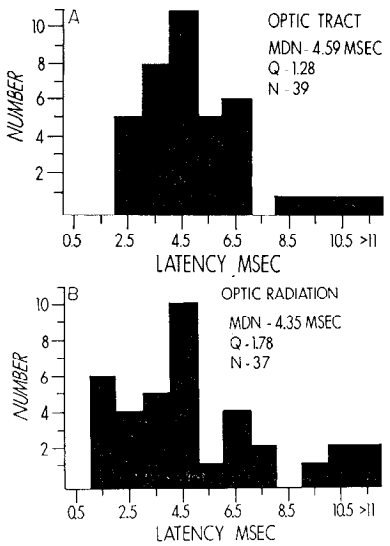

FIG. 5. Latencies of earliest consistent response of units to electrical stimulation of OT and OR.

$\leqq$1.5 msec has been activated via the magnocellular system. Sixteen units met this criterion and have been assembled in Table 2. All but four of these units were within the foveal representation, as judged by location of receptive field and/or position of recording electrode. As can be seen, the types of response given by the units to photic stimulation are diverse.

OCULAR DOMINANCE. Only 16 units were tested in this regard. One of those was in superficial cortex and no stimulus could be found to affect its activity. Of the remaining 15, 9 were binocular in the sense that stimulation of either eye gave essentially the same effect, i.e., there were no prima facie signs of dominance. These nine units could be roughly classified as follows; response to movement but insensitive to direction, two; directionally sensitive, four;

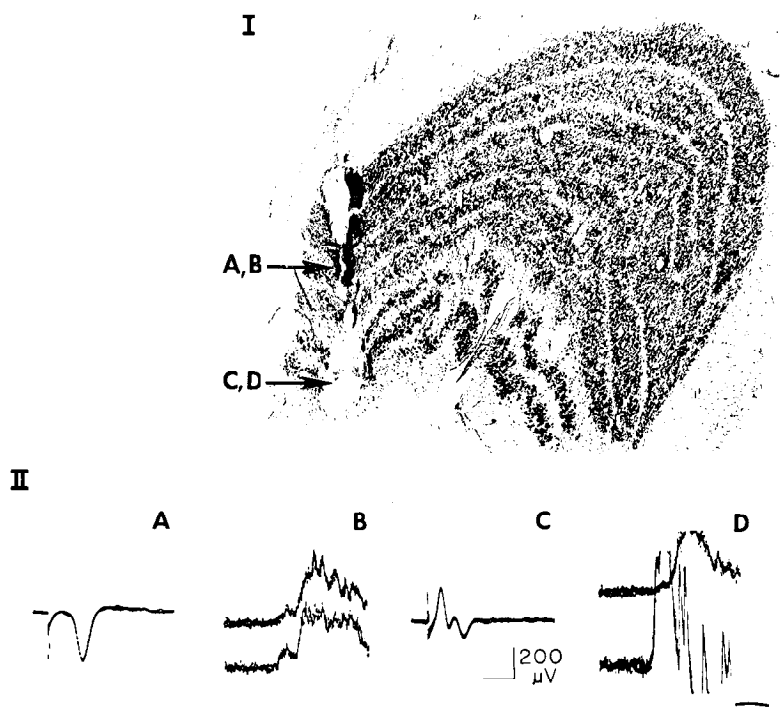

FIG. 6. *I:* track of electrode pair passing through medial edge of LGN, macaque *17*. A, B marks position of stimulating and recording site for lower electrode of the pair (1 mm tip separation); *C, D,* same after electrodes lowered 1 mm (distance between arrows). Dial anesthesia. *II:* response recorded when electrode in parvocellular layers (A, B) and when lowered 1 mm into magnocellular layers (C, D). A, C, "bipolar" recording in OT 7 mm rostral to *I* when electrical pulse applied to sites shown in *I*, deep stimulating electrode as cathode. Prima facie conduction velocity roughly 10 m/s for A and 20 m/s for first component in C. B, D, response to stroboscopic flash with "monopolar" recording from sites in *I*. Upper trace from upper electrode of recording pair; lower, from other electrode tip 1 mm lower. Note in D difference of 5–6 ms in latency at upper (parvocellular) versus lower (magnocellular) recording electrodes. Time calibration 1 ms (A, C) or 10 ms (B, D).