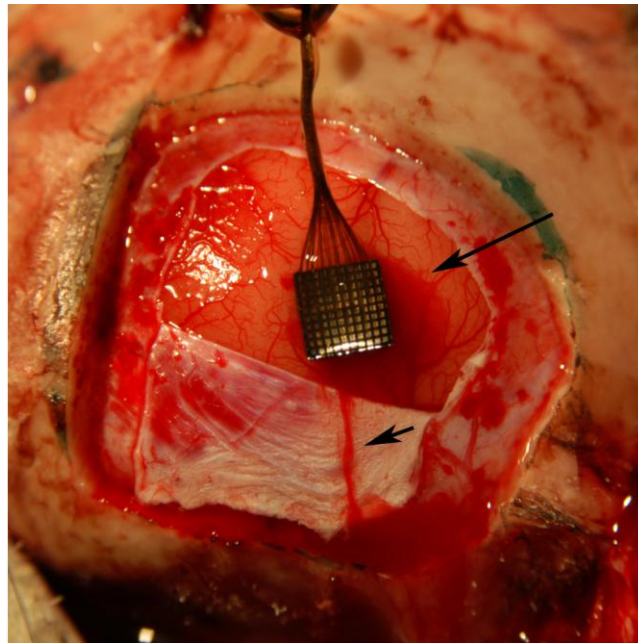
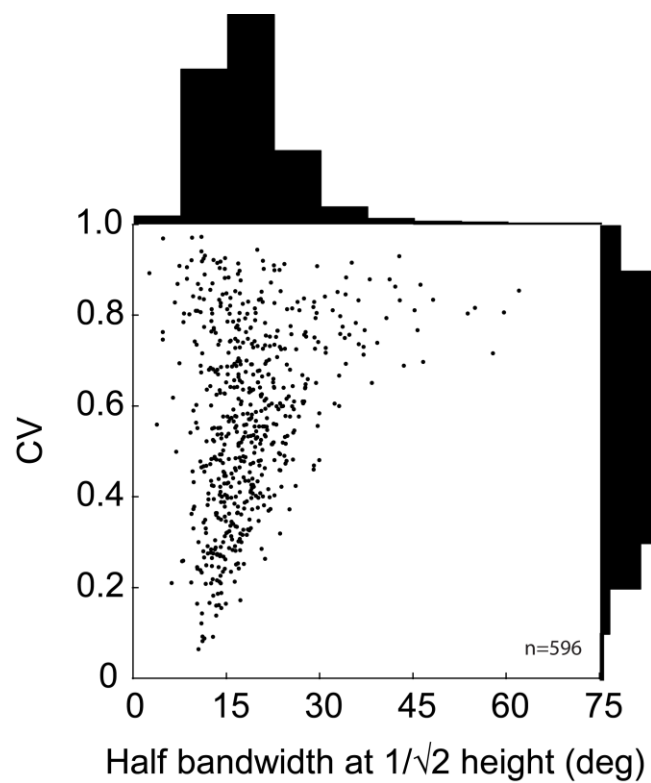


Orientation Tuning of Cytochrome Oxidase Patches in Macaque Primary Visual Cortex

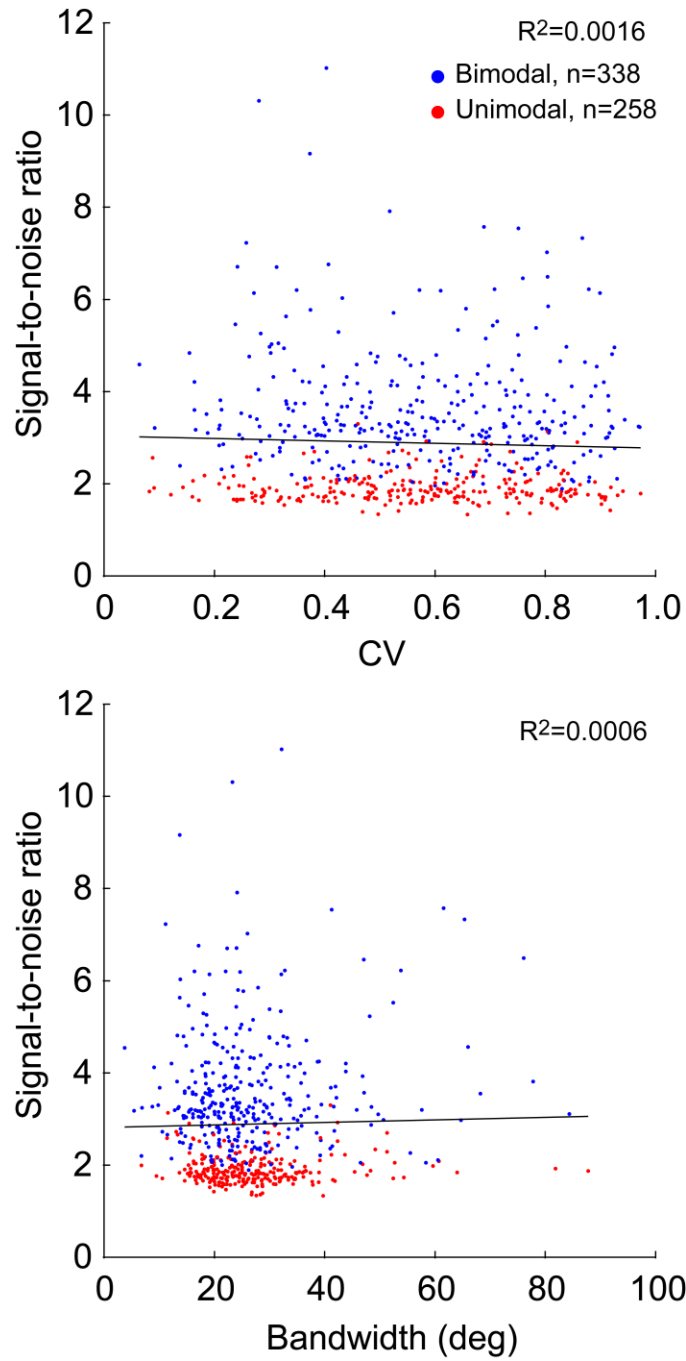
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Supplemental Figure 1. Surgical implantation of a 100-electrode array. Posterior view over the macaque right occipital lobe, with the *dura* reflected to expose the flat, opercular surface of V1. The array was implanted moments earlier, resulting in bleeding (short arrow). There is also subpial hemorrhage (long arrow). Usually cortical damage was minor and electrical activity recovered over several hours. In some cases, however, it was severe and prevented satisfactory recordings.



Supplemental Figure 2. Orientation tuning of 596 waveforms in layer 2/3. Plot showing circular variance versus orientation bandwidth for all units. Orientation bandwidth is plotted here at $1/\sqrt{2}$ peak height to facilitate direct comparison with Ringach *et al* (2002, Fig. 3A). The median bandwidth was 17.2° ; half the units fell between 13.9° and 21.6° . Circular variance varied widely for units with a narrow bandwidth, due to large differences in responsiveness to stimulation at the non-preferred orientations.



Supplemental Figure 3. No correlation between strength of orientation tuning and signal-to-noise ratio. **a)** Plot of circular variance versus signal-to-noise ratio. **b)** Plot of orientation bandwidth versus signal-to-noise ratio.