

Table T1. Characterizing connectivity patterns on the circuit based on absorption and driftiness values of classes.

Class 50	Low in- and out-absorption. Classic characteristics of a hub.
Class 32	Low out- but high in-absorption (especially from sensory regions).
Classes 46, 40	Low in- and out-absorption. Low out-driftiness and very high in-driftiness. Gathers information from all over PreMotor and sends it specifically to Motor area (via classes 39, 37).
Classes 39, 37	Low in-absorption. Lots of connections to and from PreMotor. Link between Vision and Olfaction. Information propagation not likely from classes 42, 52.
Classes 34, 25	Likely to receive a signal originating from Motor area (42, 52, 22) and send it to Vision (8, 10). Class 34 is left localized, while class 25 is right localized.
Classes 22, 45	More likely to act as intermediaries for information propagation between left-and-right hemispheres, than classes 34, 25. They connect opposite Vision, and opposite Motor areas. High information out to Vision centers, classes 3, 6. Also, receives information from opposite Vision (E.g., 22 ← 45,25,10).
Classes 30, 12	Primary auditory cortex. Very high in-absorption. Likely to receive information from premotor, and send it out to the antennal lobe (E.g., 32->30->19).
Classes 42, 52	Very high in- and out-driftiness.