



Figure 1. Schematic illustration of the experimental paradigm, conditions and stimuli. 1.1 Experimental paradigm. Images were presented by sinusoidal contrast modulation at a rate of 6.03 cycles per second = 6.03 Hz (1 cycle \approx 170 ms). Ape or human faces stimuli were presented at every 5th cycle (**B**) in subsequent trials (6.03/5 Hz = 1.21 Hz). The respective other category was presented as standard stimulus. Human faces images were not for publication and were thus replaced for all figures. 1.2 Conditions. The standard category (ape face, human face) was changed between-subjects. Note also that the stimuli changed size (range \pm 10%) at every stimulation cycle. The orientation of images (upright, inverted) was manipulated within-subjects. 1.3 Stimuli. Whole sets of ape face images used in the two experiments.

segments to extract amplitude spectra for all channels (square root of sum of squares of the real and imaginary parts divided by the number of data points). Frequency analysis yielded spectra with a high frequency resolution of 0.0503 Hz (1/19.892 s).

To measure the magnitude of activity at pre-defined bins of interest, baseline corrected amplitudes were computed by subtracting the average amplitude of 12 surrounding bins (6 on each side, excluding the immediately adjacent bins) from every frequency bin^{40,46}. For the base rate response, only occipital channels (O1, O2, Oz) were