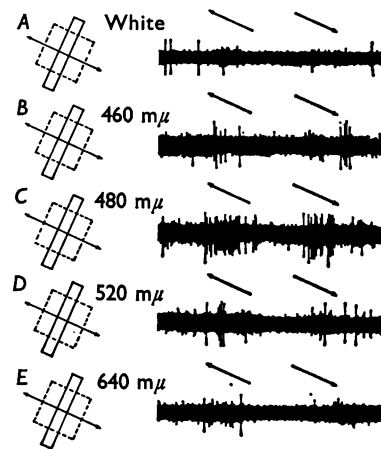
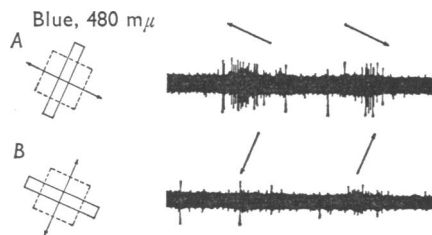


mentioned, favouring monochromatic slits over white, but also had hyper-complex characteristics, in that a long slit was distinctly less effective than one of limited length.

Cells with concentric fields and dual-opponent systems. Under this heading we group a very few cells with centre-surround receptive-field organization, but with more complex behaviour than anything we have seen in



Text-fig. 5. Complex cell with colour coded properties recorded in layer II of striate cortex. Responses to movement of optimally oriented slits of white light and monochromatic light at various wave-lengths. Monochromatic light made by interposing interference filters in a beam of white light: stimulus energies are greatest for *A*, and progressively less for *E*, *D*, *C* and *B*. None of the responses was improved by lowering the intensity. Size of receptive field $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}^\circ$. Ocular dominance group 1. Background and white stimulus intensities as in Text-fig. 4. Time for each record 5 sec.



Text-fig. 6. Same cell as Text-fig. 5. Responses to two orthogonal stimulus orientations at 480 mμ.

the geniculate. The fields appeared to be organized in centre-surround fashion. With centre-size spots the cells were excited by long wave-lengths and inhibited by short, with little response to white light. On the other