Table 1 (Online supplemental material)

| Reference | Species | Area | A | B | C | Method | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Present study | Human | LGN | 46.6 | 0.52 | 2.43 | fMRI |  |
| A | Macaque | LGN | 21.5 | 2.66 | 2.29 | Electrophysiology | ab |
| B | Macaque | LGN | 10800 cells | 1.31 | 1.90 | Electrophysiology | b |
| C | Human | V1 | 853 | 3.67 | 2 | fMRI | cd |
| D | Human | V1 | 237 | 0.83 | 2 | fMRI | cd |
| E | Human | V1 | 593 | 0.33 | 2 | VEP | cd |
| F | Human | V1 | 38800 | 4.31 | 3.26 | fMRI | def |
| G | Human | V1 | 387 | 0.39 | 2.62 | fMRI | cg |
| H | Human | V1 | 287 | 1.24 | 2 | Phosphenes | cd |
| I | Human | V1 | 9220 | 5.42 | 2.90 | fMRI | def |
| J | Human | V1 | 223 | 1.75 | 2 | Phosphenes | cd |
| K | Macaque | V1 | 245 | 1.74 | 2 | Deoxyglucose | cd |
| L | Macaque | V1 | 140 | 0.78 | 2.2 | Electrophysiology |  |
| M | Macaque | V1 | 149 | 0.94 | 2 | Deoxyglucose | cd |
| N | Macaque | V1 | 246 | 1.71 | 2 | Electrophysiology | cd |

Table 1. Comparison of the eccentricity magnification factor in the human and macaque
$L G N$ and V1. Fit parameters $A, B$, and $C$ are listed for each study for the volumetric (LGN) or areal (V1) magnification factors $M(r)=A(r+B)^{-C}$, where $r$ is the eccentricity.

## Notes:

a. We eliminated a scale factor that discounted interlaminar space.
b. These two analyses were derived from the same electrophysiological data set.
c. Parameter $C$ was not free to vary in the fit.
d. Linear magnification was reported; its square is listed to represent areal magnification.
e. The original study did not report a function of this form. The data were reported in terms of linear distance from the $10^{\circ}$ eccentricity point $\left(d_{10}\right)$ vs. eccentricity $(r)$.

To obtain the parameters, we fit the function

$$
d_{10}(r)=\int_{10^{\circ}-r_{0}}^{r-r_{0}} A(x+B)^{-C} d x=\frac{A}{1-C}\left[\left(r-r_{0}+B\right)^{1-C}-\left(10^{\circ}-r_{0}+B\right)^{1-C}\right]
$$

f. These two studies reported separate measurements on the same two subjects.
g. The reported $B$ parameter appeared anomalous, and we refit the data to

$$
d(r)=\int_{0^{\circ}}^{r-r_{0}} A(x+B)^{-C} d x=\frac{A}{1-C}\left[\left(r-r_{0}+B\right)^{1-C}-B^{1-C}\right] .
$$

## References:

A. Malpeli and Baker, 1975, Malpeli et al., 1996
B. Malpeli and Baker, 1975, Connolly and Van Essen, 1984, Schein and de Monasterio, 1987
C. Dougherty et al., 2003
D. Duncan and Boynton, 2003
E. Slotnick et al., 2001
F. Engel et al., 1997
G. Sereno et al., 1995
H. Grüsser, 1995
I. Engel et al., 1994
J. Brindley and Lewin, 1968a, Cowey and Rolls, 1974, Grüsser, 1995
K. Tootell et al., 1988, Wässle et al., 1990
L. Van Essen et al., 1984
M. Tootell et al., 1982
N. Hubel and Wiesel, 1974, Hubel and Freeman, 1977

