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GLOSSARY
supporting “Processes in the Electrolytic Neuron,”
“[Processes in Biological Vision](#),”
“[Processes in Biological Hearing](#)” &
“[Processes in Biological Olfaction](#)”
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This Glossary is a record of the paradigm shift in the visual sciences cataloged in the accompanying text, “Processes in Biological Vision.” The definitions provided here take precedence over other definitions in the literature. For a broader glossary of many Biological and medical terms (except those introduced here), the reader might look at the Online Medical Dictionary at www.cancerweb.ncl.ac.uk/omd/.

- A glossary of the neurosciences appears in Review of Neurosciences, 2nd ed. by Pansky, et. al. (LC call # WL 101 P196r, 1988).
- Oyster has also recently (1999) provided an extensive glossary at the rear of his text (LC call # WW 103 O98h, 1999).
- Miller & Newman have provided a glossary of terms associated with cerebral visual defects (LC call # WW 140 w223 1998).
- Two glossaries covering the human brain are useful and complementary, Nolte & Angevine (LC call WL 17 n798h 2000) and Orrison (LC call WL 17 o75a 1995).
- Hunt provides a table of units for photometric, radiometric and quantal measurements. (LC call # QC 495 H84 1991).
- Byrne & Hilbert have provided a broad glossary related to vision (LC call # QC 495 R32 1997)
- Millodot's book is also an asset, Dictionary of Optometry and Visual Science (LC call # WW 13 M656d, 2009)
- Shallenberger has provided a specialized dictionary of stereochemical terms (LC call #QD 321 S428, 1982)

The term LC refers to the library call provided by the National Institute of Health Library rather than the Library of Congress.

A 60 page, 300 KB, copy of this Glossary may be downloaded in PDF format at www.neuronresearch.net/vision/pdf/glossary/pdf

2AFC—Two alternative forced choice

7-TMS proteins—A group of G-proteins that have seven trans-membrane-segments. These segments are arranged adjacent to each other with their axes approximately parallel.

18-electron rule— In coordinate chemistry of metals with ligands, $[M_nL_p]^{q-}$, $b + \frac{1}{2}(18n-g)$ where
 n times the number of valence electrons of metal atom M,
 p times the number of valence electrons donated by the metal atoms by the ligand L, and
 q electrons from the net charge of the complex.

The bond valence b of the skeleton of a complex or cluster corresponds to the sum of the bond numbers of the metal-metal bonds. For a M–M single bond, the bond number is equal to 1, etc.

α -blocker— A chemical that effectively interferes with the α -group, receptors with the highest sensitivity to noradrenaline and lowest to isoprenaline. [Kelemen et al., 1985, pg 191]

β -blocker— A chemical that effectively interferes with the β -group, opposite the α -group, receptors with the highest sensitivity to isoprenaline and lowest to noradrenaline . Propranolol is currently the most widely used β -blocker.

Abducens--Either of the sixth pair of cranial nerves that convey motor impulses to the rectus muscle on the lateral side of each eye.

Abduct-- *Physiology*. To draw away from the midline of the body or from an adjacent part or limb

Abscissa—Distance from the vertical axis in a two-dimensional plot.

Absolute intensity threshold—Frequently described as the absolute luminous intensity threshold, and simultaneously

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a function of angular source size. The absolute intensity threshold as a function of wavelength required to elicit the achromatic perception of a light source.

Absorption Spectra--The composite signature of a chemical under electromagnetic stimulation. It generally includes ultraviolet, visible, infrared and radio frequency components. The various signature elements associated with a material can be related to specific electronic, and mechanical, structures within the molecules. In the Retinoids, the relevant ultraviolet and visible signatures are:

~187 nm. = π - π^* electronic transition associated with an isolated carbonyl group

~285 nm. = n - π^* electronic transition associated with an isolated carbonyl group

~380 nm. =

~493 nm. = delocalization transition associated with the length of the monopolar *conjugated* chain.

Frequently reported as 502 nm in order to agree with the putative peak in the C.I.E. Scotopic Luminous Efficiency Function.

~342, 437, 532 or 625 = n - π^* delocalization transition associated with the length of the dipolar *resonant* chain of the Rhodones.

Accommodation--The process of adjusting the power of the physiological optical system to focus on a given element in object space.

Accommodation error--The error in diopters of the visual system when attempting to focus under specified conditions. If attempting to focus at infinity, the error is known as the basal accommodation error. The error may include two components, one refractive and one neural. The refractive error can be corrected with auxiliary optics of the numerically negative value in diopters. The neural component is not correctable with auxiliary optics.

Accommodation level--The level of accommodation required to view a scene at a specified distance, usually expressed in diopters.

Acephalgic migraine--Migraine without accompanying or preceding aura.

Acetylcholine--A material commonly found to interfere with the normal operation of a neuron. The acid ester of choline. Ubiquitous in the brain in the form of the phosphatide, lecithin.

Achromatic--Without hue; achromatic color--a color that does not elicit hue; achromatic point--point in a chromaticity diagram representing an achromatic stimulus (The Science of Color)

Achromatopia--The loss of the perception of color in otherwise normal vision.

Achromatopsia--A serious genetic eye disease involving many symptoms (a syndrome) and caused by a failure in the distribution amplifier of the photoreceptor cells. The resulting symptoms include achromatopia, photophobia, nystagmus and neural myopia.

Actinism--The intrinsic property in radiation that produces photochemical activity. Generally refers to molecular ionization (disassociation) as opposed to molecular excitation.

Action potential--An individual pulse generated in the axoplasm of a stage 3 encoding neuron. Also regenerated by Nodes of Ranvier. The leading edge is formed by the discharge of the axoplasm of the neuron through the Aactiva. Discharge proceeds until Aactiva saturation, e. g. the time when the axoplasm potential approaches the podaplasm potential. At that point, the Aactiva becomes an open circuit. Recharging is by the electrostenolytic supply re-establishing the resting potential of the axoplasm (usually near -150 mV relative to the INM). The discharge current through the Aactiva corresponds to the putative inrush of sodium ions (the NA^+ current) proposed by Hodgkin & Huxley. The recharging current through the electrostenolytic source corresponds to the putative outrush of potassium ions (the K^+ current).

Action spectra--(inconsistently defined in the literature) Rodieck (pg 264) says an Action Spectra is a plot against wavelength of the intensity of a monochromatic source that produces the same measured response. It generally relates to a spectra obtained by psychophysical experiment.

Aactiva--A three-terminal liquid-crystalline state semiconducting device that achieves electrical gain (amplification) when biased properly. Discovered and patented by James T. Fulton. Patent #5,946,185. See also Transistor. *Plural*

Activas

Activation pattern– In a multi-dimensional space, the amplitudes of the nodes taken as a group.

Stimulus activation pattern– The pattern present at a location prior to transduction

Perceived activation pattern– The pattern deposited in the saliency map at the output of stage 4.

Active transport–

1. the net movement of material from a region of lower to one of higher electrochemical potential. From Mullins *in* Bolis, et. al., 1971)

2. The transport and accumulation of substrate against a concentration gradient without chemical modification of the substrate. See also group translocation. From Cramer & Knaff, 1990

Acuity– **1. visual**–Defined as the reciprocal of the visual angle, in minutes of arc, subtended by a just resolvable stimulus. The critical dimension can be the gap in a Landolt C, the spatial period of a grating or the offset of a vernier, etc. Also used to define relative acuity with the aid of a common (Snellen) Eye Chart using block letters of the alphabet. Determined by both physiological optics and neurological mechanisms. The mean of the population is given as 20/16, with anything better than 20/20 considered normal.

2. Pattern or hyperacuity– A term based on the assumption that the performance of the retina is related to the spacing of the photoreceptor mosaic rather than the motion of the eye due to tremor. It describes the apparent acuity of the visual system to exceed the value of 30.0-35.0" subtense of the smallest photoreceptors (Westheimer, 1979). The term actually relates to the correlation performance of the analytical channel of the visual system (the G' channel associated with the Precision Optical System). This channel is frequently able to perceive unique geometric properties of images. Williams (1987) introduced an alternate term, super-Nyquist resolution, that would cause Shannon great problems.

3. Vernier acuity– The ability to detect the horizontal offset between two vertical lines. Performance is a function of the length and width of the lines. Typical performance is 5.0 seconds of arc, well below the size of a photoreceptor cell.

Acyl--a chemical group consisting of R-C=O with an open ligand on C

Acylation–A specific form of esterification involving the open ligand of an Acyl group.

Adaptation– The mechanism of changing the gain of the photoreceptor channels to provide constancy.

1. The gain changes in unison among all channels to maintain brightness constancy.

2. The gain changes differentially among the channels to maintain color constancy.

Addition--Used in the conventional mathematical sense; **not** used in the physiological sense of “the co-operation of subliminal effects in such a way that the total effect is supraliminal”.

Adduct-- *Physiology*. To draw inward toward the median axis of the body or toward an adjacent part or limb

Adrenalin– *Archaic in pharmacology* Common name for epinephrine..

Adrenergic– Used to describe neurons believed to release epinephrine (adrenaline) or norepinephrine as a neuro-affecter or (*archaic*) neurotransmitter.

Age related macular degeneration (ARMD or AMD)–The build up of drusen, believed to be the residue of transporting the chromogens of vision to the RPE cells of the retina, causing blockage of the finer channels within the choroid vascular system of the oculars. The initial blockage is described as the “dry type.” Disruption of the RPE layer can result in leakage of blood into the space between RPE cells and into the IPM space, resulting in the “wet type.”

Adversive instruction– Generalized instructions that are used to generate complex motions and activities that include a temporal element. Individual adversive instructions may affect the ipsilateral side of the body.

Adversive movements– Or “orientation” movements are actions, such as turning the head and eyes, twisting movements of the trunk and general flexion or extension of the limbs. Typically the motor reaction to alarm signals

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or attention.

Aerial image modulation—A description of a photosensitive recording material that combines the intrinsic modulation transfer function of the medium combined with its noise performance. See also its complement, the Airy image modulation.

Aetiology— (*alt. USA etiology*) The cause, set of causes, or manner of causation of a disease or condition. The study of such causes.

Afferent—Carrying inward to a central organ or section, as nerves that conduct impulses from the periphery of the body to the brain or spinal cord. See also efferent.

Agnosia—An inability to perceive (identify) objects through otherwise normally functioning sensory channels. Subject may not be able to appreciate words, objects, places, concepts or faces (see prosopagnosia). Can be divided into a variety of special cases, such as alexia.

Agonist—*Physiology*; a contracting muscle that is resisted or counteracted by another muscle, the antagonist.
Biochemistry; A substance that can combine with a nerve receptor to produce a reaction typical for that substance.

Agranular— A term in histology to indicate the absence of layer IV in a portion of the cortex. It is not related to the presence or absence of granular cells per se (Petrides & Mackey, 2006). Layer IV is frequently called the granular layer.

Agraphia-without-alexia— Ability to read but not to write.

Airy Image— (*in honor of Airy*) A term for the two dimensional spread function representing the illumination at the image plane of an optical system. Expanded in precision, especially aerial, photography to include the effects of optics, vibration and atmospheric on the overall image applied to the recording medium. See also its complement, the Aerial Image Modulation function.

Airy image modulation—A description of the two dimensional optical modulation transfer function for the image formed by an optical system. See also its complement, the Airy image modulation.

Akinetopsia— Defective motion perception.

Aldimine—See Schiff-base

Aliphatic— Of, relating to, or designating a group of organic hydrocarbon chemical compounds that are not of the aromatic class, such as benzene and similar compounds. Aliphatics may be open chain or cyclic structures.

Alpha adrenergic blockers— Chemicals, such as phentolamine, that block normal smooth muscle contraction caused by epinephrine or norepinephrine. This early definition, while still used, may be obsolete. See Beta adrenergic blockers. From Texter et al., 1968.

Alkali metals— Group 1A of the Periodic Table, beginning with Lithium, Sodium and Potassium. They exhibit somewhat lower work functions than the alkali earth metals. See Alkali earth metals.

Alkali earth metals— Group II of the Periodic Table, beginning with Beryllium, Magnesium and Calcium. They exhibit somewhat larger work functions than the alkali metals. See alkali metals.

Alkaloid— natural nitrogen-containing organic bases found in plants. They are alkali-like in that they are bases.

Alexia—The inability to read complex character groups and symbols. Varies in degree from the inability to read multiple symbol syllables to global alexia, the inability to recognize individual numbers, letters and symbols.

Alexia-without-agraphia— The ability to write but not read.

Alice-in-Wonderland syndrome— A perceived distortion of one's bodily image, dysmegalopsia or dysmetropsia..

Aliphatic– A group of organic chemical compounds in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains.

Aliquot--*Mathematics*. Of, relating to, or denoting an exact divisor or factor of a quantity, especially of an integer.

Allele–*commonly*, one member of a set. *specifically*, one member of a pair or series of genes that occupy a specific position on a specific chromosome. A nucleotide.

Allodynia– pain resulting from a stimulus (as a light touch of the skin) which would not normally provoke pain; also a condition marked by allodynia

Alpha helix– A unique peptide structure found commonly in proteins.

What is the diameter of an alpha helix? The inner diameter of an alpha helix is 4-5 angstroms. This is too small for anything to travel inside the helix. The outer diameter of an alpha helix is 12 angstroms. This measurement includes the extended R-groups. An alpha helix is usually shorter than 45 angstroms.

Alum – Both a specific chemical compound and a class of chemical compounds. The specific compound is the hydrated potassium aluminum sulfate (potassium alum) with the formula $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$. More widely, alums are double sulphate salts, with the formula $AM(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, where A is a monovalent cation such as potassium or ammonium and M is a trivalent metal ion such as aluminum or chromium(III)

Alveolar– (adjective) Of or relating to a speech sound that is made with the tip of the tongue touching the roof of the mouth near the front teeth

Alychne--“Without light”; a term used to describe an arbitrary situation on the C.I.E. Chromaticity Diagram where the axis $y=0$ is **defined** as having no luminance.

Amaurosis – (*from the Greek, without light*) Total loss of vision without pathologically recognizable change in the eyes. Often associated with a cortical lesion.

Leber’s congenital amaurosis– Amaurosis refers to a loss of vision not associated with a lesion, and congenital refers to a condition present from birth (not acquired). However, beyond these general descriptions, the presentation of LCA can vary, because it is associated with multiple genes.

LCA is typically characterized by nystagmus, sluggish or no pupillary responses, and severe vision loss or blindness.

Amblyopia–Poor spatial performance of the POS at nominal illumination without any morphological cause. Lazy eye. Defined more conceptually, and less functionally, by Duke-Elder (1973) as a monocular acuity deficit which is not due to refractive error or any organic abnormality. A neural condition.

Amercine– (Greek *a*, “negative;” *makros*, “long;” having no long processes) Cajal introduced the name for “cells lacking an (obvious) axon” based primarily on histological observations of the times. He further delineated diffuse and stratified types. Diffuse exhibiting a vertical branching structure and the stratified exhibiting primarily a horizontal branching.

Amiloride– A complex carboxamide (mol wt; 229.6) usually used in the chloride form to block the epithelial sodium channels (ENaC’s) in the kidney. Amiloride HCl is a potassium-conserving (antikaliuretic) drug that possesses weak (compared with thiazide diuretics) natriuretic, diuretic, and antihypertensive activity.

Amine–The group NH_2

Amino acid residue– That portion of an amino acid remaining after it is incorporated into a peptide.

Amnesia– Loss of declaratory memory, inability to recall declaratory memory.

1. **Retrograde amnesia**–forgetting of remote memories after damage to the memory system.
- 2.

Amnion– Very early stage of an embryo (less than 18 days in human).

Amphipathic–See amphiphile

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Amphiphile--A compound having a polar head (ionic) which tends to dissolve in water (hydrophilic) and a water insoluble (hydrophobic) organic tail.

Amusica-- A general term to suggest a loss in ability to interpret or perceive music. Subcategories represent losses in ability to interpret or perceive cadence, notes, rhythm, tempo, timbre and possibly volume.

Amygdala-- (*Gr. almond*) Probably dual functioned. Controlling the recall of long term memory, and the evaluator of the affective and motivational value of stimuli (Fuster, pg 115).

Anadromous--An animal that transitions from a fresh water environment to a salt water environment. Simultaneously, its visual system adapts from a Vitamin A2 to a Vitamin A1 based one. See also catadromous. Generally associated with a fish that lives in saltwater but spawns in freshwater. Typical of *Salmonidae*.

Anagenesis--A term used by Kuhne to describe the spontaneous association in vision of the visual chromophore with the substrate protein. It has generally been considered to be an exothermic reaction.

Analgesia-- A deadening or absence of the sense of pain without loss of consciousness.

Analog-- A term used variously in biochemistry. Generally refers to the structural analog of a compound. It can be extended to refer to a resonant homolog. More general than homolog. See homolog. In physiology, it refers to a system that behaves in a manner similar to the system under study. In anatomy, it refers to structures of similar form and position but different phylogeny and potentially different function.

Analogous Circuit--A term used to describe an electronic circuit used to emulate the performance of a system that does not employ free electrons as a medium, i. e. hydraulic or mechanical systems. In this work, excited electrons bound within a crystalline structure are not considered free.

Anamorphic-- In optics, a lens system where the image does not display the same aspect ratios as in the original scene. There is geometric distortion between scene and image.

Anaplerosis-- The act of replenishing TCA cycle intermediates that have been extracted for biosynthesis (in what are called cataplerotic reactions). It is crucial for the cell to regulate concentrations of TCA cycle metabolites in the mitochondria. Anaplerotic flux must balance cataplerotic flux in order to retain homeostasis of cellular metabolism.

Anatomy--The science of the shape and structure of organisms and their parts, generally without the aid of a microscope. See also morphology, histology and cytology. Gross anatomy, the study of the major systems of the whole animal. Microscopic anatomy, or histology, the study of tissues and cells.

Anaxonal neuron--In morphology, a neuron that does not exhibit a clearly defined axon. Informally called an amercine neuron based on Cajal's original definition.

Angioid streaks-- Diagnostically visible low contrast structure in Bruch's membrane.

Anion-- A negatively polarized particle, whether at the atomic or molecular level. In physiology, typically a chloride, a bicarbonate and many proteins.

ANN-- Artificial Neural Networks, sometimes just Neural Networks is used.

Annelida-- Segmented worms

Anode current-- *Electrons* leave the electrolyte through the electrode connected to the positive side of the external supply. This electrode is called the anode. The reaction at this electrode is always an oxidation. The *conventional current* enters the electrolyte through the electrode labeled the anode.

Anosmias-- The inability to sense odors. Specific anosmias; the inability to sense a specific odor generally sensed by other subjects. From the Greek, gnosis, knowledge.

Anosognosia-- A condition in which a subject denies the existence of a deficit clearly visible to others, such as blindness in one hemifield of vision.

ANOVA-- A generic abbreviation for a group of techniques known as "analysis of variants." Many common

statistical analytical techniques are members of this group.

Antagonist–(See agonist)

Anterior--Nearer the head in Zoology.

Anterior cingulate region– An infrequently defined area on the frontal area of the medial surface of the cortex sometimes associated with Brodmann areas 24, 25 and/or 32. Not well characterized as to function but probably associated with memory tasks.

Antidromic--In a direction counter to the normal signal flow in the nervous system.

Anomia– Word finding difficulty in speech production, a form of expressive aphasia.

APB– 2-amino-4-phosphonobutyrate. Described as an analog of glutamate by Stockton & Slaughter. It may interfere with the glutamate cycle at electrotonic sites.

Apert's syndrome– A failure of the larynx to descend to the bottom of the pharynx in humans (nominally occurring before the age of three years). Subject is unable to form the vowels [i] and [u] of *see* and *sue*.

Aperture Stop--The physical diameter which limits the size of the cone of radiation which an optical system will accept from an axial point on the object. For off-axis points, the limiting aperture may be defined by more than one physical feature of the optical system.

Aphakia--The condition resulting from the removal of the lens in the human eye. Patients in this condition have reported a visual sensation at wavelengths of 310-360 nm. A lens that is for-shortened along the optical axis may be considered dysphakic.

Aphasia– A deficit in spoken language. Frequently divided into an inability to comprehend (damage to Wernicke's area) or to produce (damage to Broca's area) speech. See agnosia, anomia and apraxia.

Apical--Of, relating to, located at, or constituting an apex; top. Sometimes used to indicate the focal point of a process.

Aplasia– incomplete or faulty development of an organ or part

Apo--combination form meaning "away from" or "separate." Used in this work primarily to describe the form of the retinol binding proteins prior to their binding with a retinoid. A more explicit form is *pre-holo*-. See also *holo*- and post-holo-.

Aponeurosis– Any of the broad flat sheets of dense fibrous collagenous connective tissue that cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of various muscles.

Apoptosis–The shedding of the cytoplasm of one cell into another cell or membrane (example, RPE cytoplasm into Bruch's membrane).

Apposition Eye--Conventionally, a compound eye where the rhabdoms receive light only from their "own" corneal facets. See also Superposition Eye. The photoreceptors of the apposition eye are optically isolated from adjoining corneal facets. Some authors have extended the concept to include computational as well as optical forms.

Apraxia– Difficulty directing and coordinating the hands or body in performing skilled or unfamiliar motor tasks. Generally associated with failure at the premotor level, e.g., failure to issue adversive instructions. Not related to paralysis or true paresis.

Aptyalism– Failure of the saliva secreting glands to secrete properly.

Aqueous ammonia– H₅NO. Anhydrous ammonia is NH₃.

Aqueous humor–The fluid between the cornea and the lens in chordata. See vitreous humor.

Architectonics– The study of the arrangement of cells in a nervous structure, most advanced within the cerebral cortex.

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Arcuate structure—An arc shaped structure seen in electronmicrographs of the axonal termination of photoreceptor cells within the synaptic complex. It is described as a location of significant electron density by investigators.

Argentea--See Tapetum

ARMD—Age related macular degeneration.

Arousal— Used variously;

1. Awaking from the sleep state. **Confusional arousal** is the situation where the entire brain does not achieve arousal simultaneously. Frequently observed as an unsteadiness when getting out of bed.

Arrestin—A putative material in the glutamate cascade theory of photodetection that participates in terminating the cascade. A 48 kDa S-antigen.

Arrhythmia— An irregularity in the force or rhythm of the heartbeat.

Articulation—A vague concept found in the field of psychology purporting to explain color constancy by means of a series of characteristics of the observed scene that are independent of the original irradiance.

Aspartame— An early non-caloric sweetener offered commercially under the brand NutraSweet and AminoSweet. It is about 200 times sweeter than sucrose on a molar concentration basis. Its use in foods has been controversial.

Aspheric lens--A fundamentally spherical lens that has been intentionally deformed in order to offer optimal aberration correction. See also non-spherical lens

Associated liquids—

1. (Chemistry) A mixture of at least two liquids whose molecules are held together by hydrogen bonds. Typically an alcohol and water.
2. (Oil industry) A mixture of fluids, including oil, associated with natural gas.

Association areas— Areas becoming recognized as those where various afferent signal paths of the sensory modalities are converging prior to examination of the information by the stage 5 cognitive engines.

1. Brodmann Areas 37 and 39 for the visual modality.
2. Brodmann Areas 22 (and 23?) for the auditory modality.

Association fibers—Large groups of neurons projecting between engines of the brain. Those covering long distances are labeled long association fibers and include many paths named fasciculus and the cingulum. Those covering shorter distances are labeled short or u-fibers and designated gyri. Groups of fibers constitute much of the white matter of the brain. See also Commissure fibers and Corpus Callosum.

Associative memory— Used variously but focusing on a common theme:

1. *Engineering*— A memory for comparing two words or images (depending on degrees of freedom)
2. *Computer science*— A data-storage device in which a location is identified by its informational content rather than by names, addresses, or relative positions, and from which the data may be retrieved. Also known as associative storage.
3. *Biosciences*— Content-addressed or associative memory refers to a memory organization in which the memory is accessed by its content (as opposed to an explicit address).

Astereopsis— The loss of normal 3-D perception without any other loss in overall visual performance, such as convergence. Can occur in achromatopsia due to saturation in the visual circuits, leading to loss of information in subsequent circuits.

Astrocytes—The name used for cells in the central nervous system equivalent of Schwann cells in the peripheral neural system. They are frequently described as providing myelination to the axons of neurons. A more recent view suggests they may be providing supplementary lactate to the neurons in the area of Nodes of Ranvier.

Ataxia—The inability to reach for and grasp objects appropriately despite being able to identify them visually.

Attention searchlight— A synonym for the angular beam in object space projected onto the foveola of each eye. Nominally 1.2 degrees in diameter centered on the point of fixation. A concept taken from the ancient Greek

wherein light radiated from the eyes.

ATP– Adenosine triphosphate, a major source of energy in the operation of an organism.

Attractor– A mathematical term meaning any self-sustained and stable state of a dynamical system, such as a neural network. (Wang, 2003)

Aura– A loosely defined subjective visual symptom frequently associated with migraine headaches and similar conditions. Symptoms are frequently transient but may last indefinitely following a stroke or accident. Patterns are frequently spatially stationary following a stroke although they may appear to scintillate. Under other conditions, they frequently appear to move across a quadrant of the visual field, thereby suggesting the location of their underlying source in the visual cortex. See also snowy vision.

Autism– A syndrome of complex and as yet undefined brain dysfunction that is expressed in an array of functional deficits (Huebner, 2001).

Autonomous nervous system–The nerves controlling the involuntary functions of the body that do not ordinarily relate to consciousness. Usually involves neurons emanating from the hind brain or midbrain. Includes the POS and the oculomotor system. Some autonomous neural functions can be inhibited, for at least a period of time, through training and or volition.

Autosomal dominant inheritance (AD)–Every generation is affected. Males and females are affected with equal frequency. The trait is transmitted only by an affected individual. Those without the trait do not transmit it.

Autosomal recessive inheritance (AR)–Only members of the same generation are affected. The trait is transmitted from asymptomatic carrier parents who each have one affected chromosome. Expression of the trait requires that both members of a chromosome be affected. Males and females are affected with equal frequency. Every child of a affected person is a carrier of the trait.

Auxochrome--A polar atom which is capable of existing in two adjacent states of covalency; usually oxygen or nitrogen, less frequently sulphur or phosphorus.

Avalanche multiplication–Current multiplication in a semiconductor device due to the initiation of a chain reaction where the electrical field is strong enough for individual free charges to achieve sufficient energy to knock other bound charged in a lattice free, thereby contributing to the total current subject to the electrical field.

Awareness– The act of taking account of an object or state of affairs. It does not imply assessment of nor attention to the qualities or nature of an object.

Axon– The generally one output conduit of a neuron. The axon frequently bifurcates into two conduits external to the neuron soma and may terminate in a number of individual pedicles that make contact with boutons on the neuritic conduits of the orthodromic neuron

Axon segment–The conduit between two Nodes of Ranvier. Exhibits the characteristics of an axon at the input terminal and the properties of a dendrite at the output terminal.

Azeotrope–

1. A liquid mixture that has the peculiar property of producing a vapor of the same composition. Alcohol and water form a binary azeotrope at 95% alcohol concentration. “Pure” isobutyraldehyde is usually only available as an azeotrope containing 6% water.
2. An organic (usually saturated) that is hydrogen-bonded to water.
3. (proposed) A hydrogen ion that is hydrogen bonded to one or more of the surrounding water molecules of hydration.

β -carotene--One of the simplest member of the carotenoid family of natural dyes. It is a polyene with 22 conjugated methine groups terminated on each end by a β -ionone group.

Baillarger, bands of– (bi'ahr-zha) Two layers of white fibers of the cerebral cortex. The outer band of Baillarger is sometimes referred to as the stria of Gennari. Two laminae of white fibres that course parallel to the surface of the cerebral cortex and are visible as outer and inner line's in sections cut perpendicular to the surface; the line of Gennari in the calcarine cortex represents the outer of these lines. The tangential fibers are most concentrated in layers 4 and 5, where they are referred to as the outer and inner bands of Baillarger. To the extent they are found outside of the calcarine cortex, they may constitute the dorsal neural path of the dorsal/ventral signaling theory.

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The distinctive myelarchitecture consisting of dark horizontally oriented bands within layers IV (stria of Gennari) and V (internal band of Baillarger) From Walters, 2003 [xxx edit whole listing]

Basal --Of, relating to, located at, or forming a base.

Basal ganglia or nuclei– defined differently in various works;

1. The ventral, non-laminated subdivision of the vertebrate cerebral hemisphere (telencephalon, endbrain); its two major divisions re the striatum and pallidum.
2. refers to the serially connected striatum, lobus pallidus external segment, and globus pallidus internal segment/substantia nigra pars reticulata (Buzsaki, 2006, pg 366).

Bathochromic spectral shift– A spectral shift toward a longer wavelength. See also hypsochromic spectral shift.

Bayer pattern– A prevalent mosaic filter pattern used in video cameras with two times as many green filters as red and blue filters, represented as a proportion that correlates well with human retinal sensitivities.

Bayesian analysis– *Also known as inverse probability; or Bayes' Theorem of Subjective Probability.* designed to determine the likely cause of an effect, rather than the probable effect of a cause. The investigator must identify all possible outcomes and assign *a priori* probabilities (described as *prior's*) to all possible causes of those outcomes. Otherwise, the probability of the likely causes will omit some possibilities. The final likelihoods will be traceable to the original *a priori* values for small experiment set sizes.

Bayesian network– (Belief network or Bayes(ian) model) A probabilistic graphical model (a type of statistical model) that represents a set of random variables and their conditional dependencies via a *directed* acyclic graph (DAG).

BCVA– Best corrected visual acuity

Beer's Law--The absorption coefficient for light passing through a solution of a given salt in a non-absorbing solvent is proportional to the concentration. For base 10 logarithms, the law is written as $I=I_010^{-\epsilon cx}$ where ϵ is known as the molar *extinction* coefficient, c is the concentration in moles per liter, and x is the thickness of the transmitting layer. When written in natural logarithms, the ϵ is replaced by α , the molar *absorption* coefficient. Law does not apply to liquid crystalline materials. The coefficients are "average" values over the wavelength region determined by the filter width used. Law developed from Bouguer's Law and Lambert's Law. Law does not apply to the liquid crystalline state.

Beta adrenergic blockers– Chemicals that can override the action of epinephrine or norepinephrine in causing the relaxation of smooth muscle. This early definition, while still used, may be obsolete. See Alpha adrenergic blockers.

Bicyclic molecule– A molecule that features two fused rings. Bicyclic molecules occur widely in organic and inorganic compounds. Fusion of the rings can occur in three ways:

1. Across a bond between two atoms - for example, decalin (also known as bicyclo[4.4.0]decane), has a C-C bond shared between two cyclohexane rings. The result is generally planar.
2. Across a sequence of atoms (bridgehead) - for example, norbornane (also known as bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane), can be viewed as a pair of cyclopentane rings that share three of the five carbon atoms. Sometimes described as a top hat on a ring.
3. At a single atom (spirocyclic, forming a spiro compound)

Bi-exciton--An excitonic molecule formed by two excitons. See exciton.

Bifurcation--A dividing of a structure. When used to describe a signaling channel, it supports two separate interpretations. The subchannels within the structure may *branch* in order to go to two distinct terminals simultaneously, or some subchannels may *be routed* differently than others in order to serve individual destinations. Each optic nerve bifurcates twice in the process of terminating in the brain.

Binary– A system capable of existing in only one of two possible states.

Binding– Used variously, see following paragraphs.

Binding Problem– In stages 4 & 5, the questions of how multiple bytes of extracted information related to a single stimulant are collected and stored in high level memory.

Binding Proteins--RBP, CRBP, CRABP, CRALBP, IRBP, SRBP. All are based on the original retinal binding protein (RBP) concept. However, the concept must be broadened to one of retinoid binding protein (RBP) to account for the actual mechanisms involved and the fact that the retinoid need not be a retinene. “C” stands for cellular, “RA” for retinoic acid, “RAL” for retinaldehyde, “I” for the location, Inter-photoreceptor-matrix, and “S” for serum.

Binding (transduction)– The selective process of associating an stimulant with a specific receptor molecule on the surface of a sensory neuron (definition, “Neuron & the Neural System,” **Section 8.4.3.5.1**).

Binocular disparity– A less precise term than stereoptic disparity. Used widely in the clinic. Generally, the angle between the two lines of fixation when the eyes are fixated on a target. Equal to the target disparity under closed loop conditions. Associated almost totally with stereopsis and the limited field of view associated with the foveola.

Binocular view– the view obtained using both eyes. It is normally merged by the POS if the target is imaged onto the foveola.

Binocular visual direction– The direction of a target in object space relative to the intersection of the vertical and horizontal planes of the subject (see **Figure 2.2.1-1**). (S & C pg 200)

Biogenic– Produced by living organisms

Bipolar– Used variously

1. Histology– A cell with two prominent physical ends separated by a soma.
2. Signaling– An analog signal exhibiting positive and negative excursions from a quiescent value.
3. Hearing prostheses– A stimulus signal inserting charge (or current) at one electrode of an array and withdrawing an equivalent charge at a second electrode.

Bistatic radar– The name given to a radar (or sonar) system which comprises a transmitter and receiver which are separated by a distance that is comparable to the expected target distance. Conversely, a radar in which the transmitter and receiver are collocated is called a monostatic radar. Many long-range air-to-air and surface-to-air missile systems use semi-active radar homing which is a form of bistatic radar

Bleach– (archaic) Used colloquially in vision; not as “to make white” but as “to make transparent.” Associated with the fact that chromophores become transparent when quantum-mechanically excited and not provided with the normal neurological de-excitation mechanism. The effect is not directly associated with any single subsequent process, such as isomeric changes. It is not directly related to the sensitivity of the visual system which is more directly associated with the gain of the adaptation amplifiers.

Blind sight–Sight wherein all of the sensory functions of the visual system are operating normally but one or more of the feature extraction engines and/or the associated recognition functions have failed (Weiskrantz, ‘74 & ‘77). This condition can be congenital, due to disease, or due to an accident. Stroke frequently leads to this type of problem. In some cases, the individual will respond to danger related to elements in its field of vision but not be able to perceive or recognize the element. Recent alternates to this definition appear in Zeki & Ffytche, 1998.

Bloch’s Law–(circa. 1885) For pulse illumination employing an interval below a critical value, the perceptual threshold is described by a constant equal to the product of the intensity and the interval. For the cat, the breakpoint is ~32 msec. (Levick W. & Zacks, J. (1968) *J. Physiol.* (London), vol. 196, pg 1P-2P.

Blue field entopic phenomenon– or Scheerer’s phenomenon (after the German ophthalmologist Richard Scheerer, who first drew clinical attention to it in 1924) is the appearance of tiny bright dots (nicknamed blue-sky sprites) moving quickly along squiggly lines in the visual field, especially when looking into bright blue light such as the sky. The dots are short-lived, visible for a second or less, and traveling short distances along seemingly random, curvy paths. Some of them follow the same path as predecessors. The dots may be elongated along the path like tiny worms. The dots appear in the central field of view, within 10 to 15 degrees from the fixation point. The left and right eye see different dots; someone looking with both eyes sees a mixture. (Wikipedia)

Blunted– Ophthalmic jargon for absent.

BLM--Bilayer membrane. A frequent abbreviation for a cell membrane. Usually consisting of two liquid crystalline

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films consisting of phosphoglycerides with their hydrophobic surfaces facing each other and separated by a space as observed with an electron microscope. Frequently labeled a three-layer membrane in other literature because of the dark-light-dark appearance in the electron microscope.

BOLD– Blood oxygenation level dependent (contrast). Used in fMRI studies.

Boehm's brushes–A parafoveal entoptic image apparently due to intraocular light scattering that exhibits a sensitivity to polarization. Only encountered when the e-vector of the radiation is rotating at about 360 degrees/second in humans. See Waterman (1975) for details.

Boltzmann machine– A computational machine (named after Ludwig Boltzmann of statistical mechanics fame) that operates largely in parallel rather than in serial as in a von Neumann machine. A non-von Neumann machine. A machine operating on an array of multiple planes where logical operations are performed at a node without restriction. The logic may involve intra-plane operations as well as forward and backward looking operations among nodes of the other planes. See also a Restricted Boltzmann Machine. Originally employed binary logic.

Boltzmann-Maxwell distribution law–A probabilistic description of the energy distribution of particles in a material without regard to the Pauli Exclusion Principle of quantum mechanics. For electrons, the more specific Fermi-Dirac distribution based on quantum mechanics must be used.. See Guttmann & Lyons (1981), pg. 10.

Boutons– The generic name for the frequently knob-like swellings forming terminations on neurites that connect to axons. Also used to describe similar features on the axons.

Brachium– (Latin) Morphologically, an arm or extension of the main body. Used to designate a region between the geniculate nuclei and the colliculi (quadrigemina). Physiologically, the brachium of the superior colliculus is equivalent to the visual perigeniculate nuclei. The brachium of the inferior colliculus is equivalent to the auditory perigeniculate nuclei.

Brain–The anterior part of the neural tube lying within the cranium (in chordates). Conventionally, the brain contains the following enumerated sections:

Brain Stem	Cerebral cortex
Diencephalon	Frontal lobe
Thalamus (LGN–Pret.)	Parietal lobe (upper medial lobe)
Hypothalamus	Temporal lobes (lower side lobes)
Midbrain	Occipital lobe (rear lobe)
Auxiliary Optical Nucleus	Primary Visual Cortex
Pons	
Medulla	

Brightness– The attribute of a visual sensation according to which a given visual stimulus appears to be more or less intense; or, according to which the area in which the visual stimulus is presented appears to emit more or less light (W&S, page 487).

Bursa– A closed, fluid-filled sac that functions as a gliding surface to reduce friction between tissues of the body. When a bursa becomes inflamed, the condition is known as bursitis.

Calcium ion current– (aka Ca^{2+} current)

1. In the vernacular, a euphemism for the putative flow of calcium ions from the INM into a plasma of a neuron affecting the signaling capability of that neuron. Frequently used when discussing various materials known in the vernacular as neurotransmitters and usually of the neuro-inhibitor family.

2. This current is actually the conventional current moving from the axoplasm to the power source (glutamate/GABA receptor site) biasing the axoplasm or the electron-based current moving from the power source to the axoplasm. See outward current.

Calyx--The outer collar of the cup formed at the distal end of the Inner Segment and used as an extrusion die in the formation of the disks of the Outer Segment. *Archaic*: The structure surrounding the cilia as they enter the photoreceptor cell adjacent to the cup at the distal end of the Inner Segment. See ciliary transport.

Calorimetry--Measurement of the amount of heat evolved or absorbed in a chemical reaction, change of state, or

formation of a solution

Canavan's disease– A progressive, degenerative disorder of the central nervous system characterized by spongy changes in the white matter. Usually develops before 3-4 months and is terminal before 24 months of age.

Candela– The standard of luminous flux. (*Current narrow band definition, 1979*) The candela is the luminous intensity, in a given direction, of a source which is emitting monochromatic radiant energy of frequency $540 \cdot 10^{12}$ Hertz (555.016 nm in standard air) and whose radiant intensity in that direction is $1/683$ Watt ($4.092 \cdot 10^{17}$ photons) per steradian. (*Previous broad band definition*) The candela was the luminous intensity, in the perpendicular direction, of a surface of $1/600,000$ square meter of a blackbody at the temperature of freezing platinum under a pressure of 10,325 newtons per square metre.

Capgras syndrome– A complication of prosopagnosia where the subject is unable to recognize a face and insists the observed subject is an imposter.

Capsule-- structure associated with but external to the terminal structure of a sensory neuron

Carapace-- A hard bony or chitinous outer covering of the dorsal portion of the head and thorax of an animal.

Carbohydrates– 1. Carbon compounds that contain hydrogen and oxygen in the ratio of 2:1, $C_x(H_2O)_y$.
2. Polyhydroxy aldehydes, polyhydroxy ketones, or compounds that can be hydrolyzed to these forms. Synonymous with saccharides. A carbohydrate that cannot be hydrolyzed to a simpler carbohydrate is called a monosaccharide. Monosaccharides of five or six carbons are generally classed as sugars.

Carbinols– Compounds containing only carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Generally consisting of the primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols.

Cardinal Points--The six points defined in geometrical optics to define the performance of a given lens or lenses. The Focal Points, Principal Points and Nodal Points (which occur in pairs).

Carotenoids–A large and important group of organic compounds containing the carotenes (hydrocarbons) and xanthophylls (carbohydrates or oxygen containing hydrocarbons).

Catabolism--The metabolic breakdown of complex molecules into simpler ones, often resulting in a release of energy.

Catechol– 1,2-dihydroxybenzene, is an organic compound with the molecular formula $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.

Catecholamine– An amine of catechol, including, epinephrine, norepinephrine, dopamine and L-DOPA. The catecholamines are derived from the benzene derivative, catechol, and are unrelated to the chemical choline.

Catadromous– An animal that transitions from a salt water environment to a fresh water environment. Simultaneously, its visual system adapts from a Vitamin A1 to a Vitamin A2 based one. See anadromous.

Catarrhines– The group that includes hominoids and Old World monkeys, and their respective fossil relatives, having noses with their nasal passages pointing in the same direction (and generally downward) at their terminus. See also Platyrrhines.

Cathode current– *Electrons* enter the electrolyte through the electrode connected to the negative side of the external supply. This electrode is called the cathode. The reaction at this electrode is always a reduction. The *conventional current* leaves the electrolyte through the electrode labeled the cathode.

Cation– Any positively charged particle. In physiology, typically a sodium, potassium, hydrogen, calcium or magnesium ion.

Caudal–Posterior

Central Limit Theorem– A basic proposition of statistical mathematics that says the product of multiple distributions approaches a Gaussian Distribution as a limit.

Central dogma (or Central Theory) of genetics–that biological information in most organisms moves from genes in DNA to messenger RNA to proteins. This theory has been modified many times as science progresses.

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Central nervous system– (anatomy, neurology) Pertaining to the brain, cranial nerves and spinal cord. It does not include muscles or peripheral nerves.

1. In invertebrates, the central nervous system is composed of the segmental ganglia of the ventral nerve cord together with the fused ganglia or brain at the anterior end.

Cephalic eyes--eyes located on the head. As opposed to pallial eyes located on the mantle.

Cephalin--ethanolamine phosphoglyceride, also known as phosphatidyl ethanolamine.

Cerebellum–The region behind the mid or old brain and below the cerebral hemispheres or new brain. Functions primarily as a long term memory and translation table supporting the interpretation of sensory inputs and the coordination of muscular activity. While most of the CNS is arranged ipsilaterally with respect to sensory inputs, the cerebellum is not. (Hubel, '88, pg 64)

Cerebral blindness--blindness from damage to any portion of both visual pathways posterior to the midbrain. See also cortical blindness.

Cerebral cortex–(The pallium) See Cerebral hemispheres.

Cerebral hemispheres–The new brain, especially prominent in the higher chordates, and primarily concerned with the evaluation of the environment both external and internal to the animal.

Cerebrum–The new brain or neo-cortex. Frequently described inappropriately as the cortex. Consists of the two cerebral hemispheres in the higher animals. Each hemisphere is made up of the frontal (anterior) lobe, the parietal (top) lobe, the posterior lobe and the two temporal (side) lobes.

cGMP-- Guanosine 3',5' cyclic monophosphate. Frequently written as cyclic guanosine 3',5' monophosphate.

Character-impact compounds (*sic* molecules)– In food sciences, a chemical found in a food that causes the same perception of an odorant as the complete food product.

Charge transfer impedance– The impedance associated with the transfer of charge from a metal to an ion at a metal-electrolyte interface.

Chemical marker– See Marker.

Chemical representations– Diagrams introduced by Haworth, Mills and Fischer are frequently employed to describe the structural arrangement of atoms in a molecule at different levels of detail. A Newman diagram is frequently used to describe cyclic compounds. Generally, these diagrams do not adequately describe the underlying conformation of the molecules.

Chemotaxis– The characteristic movement or orientation of an organism or cell along a chemical concentration gradient either toward or away from the chemical stimulus

Chief ray– The ray that enters the lens midway between the highest and lowest rays of an oblique beam is called the chief ray of the beam. In the absence of vignetting, the chief ray and the principal ray are identical.

Chiral --Of or relating to the structural characteristic of a molecule that makes it impossible to superimpose it on its mirror image. Applies to carbon atoms without multiple hydrogens (or other multiple atoms) attached to it.

Chiral center– Consists of an atom holding a set of ligands (atoms or groups of atoms) in a spatial arrangement which is not superposable on its mirror image. A chiral center is a generalized extension of an asymmetric carbon atom, which is a carbon atom bonded to four different entities, such that an interchanging of any two groups gives rise to an enantiomer. See stereocenter.

Chlorolab–(obsolete) A conceptual name associated with Rhodone(4), the middle wavelength chromophore of vision. See Rhodone.

Cholesterol– A sterol. It contains only one oxygen atom in a hydroxyl group. It is neither a triglyceride or a phospholipid although it mixes readily with these materials. It is abundant in the plasma membranes of many

animal cells and appears to provide for the transport of water through such membranes (Lehninger, pg 202).

Cholinergic– 1. Neurons believed to release acetylcholine as a neuro-affecter or (*archaic*) neurotransmitter.
2. The result of neural stimulation opposite to that obtained upon application of GABA to the same situation. **See Sections 8.7.4 & 15.1.2.3.5.**

Chordata– One of three (along with *Arthropoda* and *Mollusca*) major phyla of taxonomy. Dominated by one major subphylum, *Vertabrata*. Sharks and other members of class *Chondrichthyes* are considered either members of *Chordata* leading to *Vertabrata* or degenerate members of *Vertabrata*.

Chromatic metameres– See metameres.

Chromogen--A molecule which may be considered a precursor to a chromophore.

Chromophore--A group of associated atoms which can exist in at least two states of energy, a ground state of relatively low energy and an excited state to which it may be raised by the absorption of light energy from a specified region of the radiation spectrum. Material becomes colorless upon excitation.

Chromophore, visual spectrum--An organic dye molecule which contains at least 2 polar atoms joined by a conjugated chain of (usually) carbon atoms with alternating double and single bonds, equal numbers of each, thus forming a resonance hybrid. The most important chromophoric systems are the Amidinium-ion, Carboxyl-ion and Amidic

CIE-- *International Committee on Illumination*; responsible for standards in this area. Most well known for the CIE Chromaticity Diagram of 1931 (2 degree Standard Observer) and the CIE Photopic Observer Curve of 1931 (2 degree Standard Observer) and the CIE Scotopic Observer curve of 1951 (2 degree Standard Observer)

-cil- --a combining form meaning "hair", particularly those of the eyelid

Ciliary transport--See Colax.

Cilium--multiple definitions: *histology*; a rod-like structure composed of various materials. See hair

Circadian rhythm– a repetitive cycle of activity based on a 24 hour period.

Cis-trans isomerism–Rotation about a double bond following excitation. In the *cis-* form, the two ligands of the molecule are on the same side relative to the bond. In the *trans-* form, they are on opposite sides. (Davson, pg 244). Notation is archaic. See Z- and E-.

Cis-trans in cell transport– Used to describe the antidromic and orthodromic sides of a cell membrane. The amino acids (and other materials) move from the cis-chamber to the trans-chamber side of the membrane (Yudilevich, pg 5, 1987).

Cisternae--The inner compartments of endoplasmic reticulum

Clad– A group of organisms united by descent from a common ancestor (same as monophyletic group)

Cladogram– A branching, treelike diagram in which the ramifications of the branches at a node lead to new nodes representing specific adaptations of features represented by the earlier node of the tree.

Clathrate– A compound in which molecules of one component are physically trapped within the crystal structure of another.

Cleft– A fissure, slit or crack in a single piece of material. Not used in this work in reference to a synapse.

Clique– In the mathematical area of graph theory, a clique in an undirected graph is a subset of its vertices such that every two vertices in the subset are connected by an edge.

Coding– Used in the engineering sense of transferring an analog signal into modulated pulse train that is subsequently decoded with the recovery of the original signal at a precision adequate to preserve the information content of the signal. Does not include the process of transduction between the environment and the neural system or the algebraic manipulation of electrolytic signals within the neural system. See transduction.

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Codec– The general name for an algorithm and or mechanism (coder-decoder) used in the coding and decoding of signals without the introduction of an electronic carrier signal. Analogous to a modem (modulator-demodulator) used to impress a signal on a higher frequency electrical carrier.

Cognit– A higher level percept, potentially multi-modal in character. A complete thought, as expressed by a well written paragraph of text. Cognits are frequently described as symbols in psychological contexts.

Cognition– Conscious and unconscious operations of the prefrontal cortex (a.k.a orbito-frontal cortex) related to evaluation of the percepts in the stage 4 saliency map and preparation of instructions for the stage 6 motor-glandular response system. Nonconscious operations of the TRN are excluded from cognition.

Colax-- The structural element through which pseudo-cilia (aka: more precisely dendrites but also known as microtubules) exit the photoreceptor cell in the area of the junction between the Inner Segment and the Outer Segment. Also known as the ciliary collar, the ciliary stalk, the connecting stalk or the ciliary transport.

Color--consists of the characteristics of light other than spatial and temporal inhomogeneities; light being that aspect of radiant energy of which a visual sensing system is sensitive.

Color in object space is defined as *psychophysical* color and is described in terms of radiation intensity and spectral distribution. Historically, the intensity has been in terms of energy. It should be in terms of photon flux.

Color in perceptual space is defined as *psychological* color and is described in terms of hue saturation and brightness.

The characterization of light under the above two scenarios can take several forms. In this work, the color of a non radiating material will defined in terms of several primary situations;

Psychophysical designations

1. the *intrinsic color* of an object as represented by the spectral profile of the material independent of how it is observed,
2. the *sampled color* of an object as observed by an instrument that samples the light emanating from an illuminated object,
3. the *sampled trichromatic color* of an object as observed by an instrument that samples the light emanating from an object using spectrally selective radiometers analogous to those of the long wavelength trichromatic animal eye,
4. the *applied color* of an object in terms of its spectral content at the Petzval surface of an optical system,

Psychological designations

5. the *adapted color* of an object as found at the pedicels of the photoreceptor cells of the animal eye,
6. the *encoded color* of an object as represented by the signals within the chrominance channels of the visual system,
7. the *perceived color* of an object reported by an animal, and
8. the *cognitive color* of an object assigned to the vector image of the object by the cortex.

Color, perceived--a *perceived* color for a long wavelength trichromat is defined precisely by the pair of values, (P,Q). The individual is taught, within his cultural and semantic environment, to associate a name to each set of perceived P,Q values.

Color Constancy–A concept used in neurophysiology to describe the apparent stability of the color of objects under changes in illumination. Actually related to the stabilizing action of the three separate adaptation amplifiers in the human visual system which support a stabilizing of the perceived response.

Color globules–Isolated compartments of chromophore material found within the cytosol of the cells of the RPE.

Colorimetry– The branch of color science concerned, in the first instance, with specifying numerically the color of a physically defined visual stimulus. Subject to further division into,

1. Object space colorimetry
2. Perceptual colorimetry

Command– A neural message executable by the PNS (including the oculomotor subsystem) and generally originating in the superior colliculus and associated structures. Usually using a bit-serial word format and

transmitted over a single (or redundant) neuron. See Instruction.

Commissure– Major bundles of neurons connecting distant locations of the central nervous system. The optic nerve, optic tract and optic radiation can be considered commissure. More minor bundles are tracts. See nerve.

Comparator– A nominally analog differencing circuit, that may be operated in synchrony with a clock or asynchronously, incorporating sufficient gain to force the output signal into saturation. Such circuits are typically used to provide one or more of three indications, $X > Y$, $X < Y$ or $X = Y$. By using multiple individual comparators in logic circuits, significant characterization of a large group of input signals can be provided.

Complete metameres– See metameres.

Compound eye–The eye of most insects and some crustaceans, which is composed of many light-sensitive elements, each having its own refractive system and each forming a portion of an image.

Computational anatomy–A descriptor referring to anatomical features that contribute to the computational task by introducing delay or spatial reorganization among neural signals.

CON–Constricted axon segment. The location of a Node of Ranvier plus the areas of the associated stereotypical internodal regions (STIN) that form electrical lumped constant circuit elements. The morphological equivalent of the conexus.

Conductance–The ratio of total net charge transported through a two-terminal substance per unit time divided by the potential applied to that substance. The conductance must frequently be further specified with respect to steady state versus dynamic conditions. It frequently shows variation when operating under small-signal versus large-signal conditions. Within the substance, it is frequently useful to differentiate between the various types of charge transport found. This differentiation can lead to the description of (specific) ion conductance, electron conductance and hole conductance.

Conduction– Used in two distinct senses. 1; to describe currents flowing in and out of biological membranes, and 2. to describe currents flowing by diffusion subject to an electrical field within conduits.

Cone dystrophy– Frequently described in the literature under a variety of names. See also cone-rod dystrophy.

1. (Common) a description of a condition where cone dysfunction predominates over rod dysfunction.
2. (More precise) a condition where the photopic ERG is suppressed relative to the scotopic ERG.

Cone dystrophies are a heterogeneous group of inherited disorders that result in dysfunction of the cone photoreceptors and their post-receptor pathways (Liu et al, 2001–pg 78).

Cone excitation spectra– Spectra obtained by physico-chemico-biological methods representing the photopigment absorption/photo-signal excitation process (Schanda, 1998).

Cone fundamentals– Spectra obtained psychophysically and referred to the external surface of the eye. Do not include corrections for absorption by the media of the eye (Schanda, 1998).

Cone-Rod dystrophy– (clinical) A condition where the function of the cones is primarily and earlier impaired than the function of the rods. Rod-Cone dysfunction is the compliment.

Conexus– From the Latin, meaning to join. A specialized site of functional interaction between neurites and axons. The site contains an Axiolux and its supporting lumped constant electrical elements. It is found in three forms:

1. A location within the bulk of every neuron connecting the neurites to an orthodromic axon.
2. At locations (known as Nodes of Ranvier) along the myelinated axon segments of a projection neuron.
3. At locations (known as synapses) connecting the axon of one neuron to a neurite of an orthodromic neuron. The axon may or may not be myelinated.

The term is used most frequently to describe the otherwise un-named conexus within a tonic neuron or the hillock of a phasic neuron. *Plural* conexuses. Alternate; connexon, connexons.

Confabulate– To talk casually; chat. (psychology) To replace fact with fantasy unconsciously in memory.

Conformal projection–A map that maintains the correct angular relationships between elements of the original object. See the more general “conformal transformation.”

Conformal transformation– A mathematical manipulation from one multi-dimensional space to a second multi-

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dimensional space that maintains a one-to-one correlation between data points in the two spaces but does not insure any specific angular or scalar relationship between two points in the original space and the same two points in the new space. See conformal projection.

Conformer (plural conformers)–

(chemistry) any of a set of stereoisomers characterized by a conformation that corresponds to a distinct potential energy minimum

(biology) A particular folded state or conformation of a protein

(Computational chemistry) A protein conformer is the three-dimensional structure of a protein at a given time, and it corresponds to a local minimum in the free energy surface.

Confusional arousal– See arousal.

Conjugated–Used variously in biochemistry and organic chemistry.

1. *Biochemistry* Describes the combination of the simple portion and the prosthetic portion of a protein.

2. *Organic chemistry* Describes a hydrocarbon backbone with alternating single and double bonds between the carbon atoms.

Conjunctive motions– motions where the two eyes rotate in the same direction.

Consciousness– A sense of awareness of ones self and the environment. See Awareness and consciousness, states of.

Consciousness, states of–

1. **Conscious**, as defined under awareness, aware of one's external and internal environment..

2. **Subconscious**, a state of awareness not generally within the attention span of an individual but sometimes recallable using psychological/psychiatric techniques.

3. **Unconscious**, unaware of ones external and/or internal environment.

4. **aconscious**, or **nonconscious**, knowledge of the internal or external environment that is not accessible by the cognitive powers of the individual.

Conspecific–A member of the same species within the animal kingdom.

Contralateral– *Biology*: Situated on, pertaining to or affecting the opposite side.

Vision: Affecting the opposite side of object space relative to the body.

Contrast–Always defined as $(L_{\max} - L_{\min}) / (L_{\max} + L_{\min})$ in object space, where L is the luminosity in photon flux units integrated over the spectral range of interest. Values of contrast are always between zero and one. The term is closely associated with the term modulation which is defined as the amplitude of the signal varying about the mean value of the above luminosity, $(L_{\max} + L_{\min})/2$. This amplitude may be due to a stimulus with a random, simple or complex structure. The relationship between contrast and modulation requires a knowledge of this structure. A corrected contrast can be defined at the retina that takes into account the spectral absorption of the physiological optics (lenses and macular absorption). Within the electrolytic circuits of the neural system, the signals generally require more precise terms than contrast or modulation to describe them. It is frequently necessary to account for a DC offset that plays no role with regard to the signal used to transmit the information.

Convergence–

1. Evolutionary convergence is where one species evolves a structure similar to that found in a different species, family or phylum because of its utility.
2. Mechanical convergence is the aligning of two eyes having binocular capability to point their lines of fixation toward a common point in object space.

Conversation– Communications between two or more conspecifics, generally verbal, employing a common language protocol.

Coordination chemistry–

1. The study of compounds formed between metal ions and other neutral or negatively charged molecules.
2. The study of compounds involving un-shared electron-pairs that come from a single molecule being shared, typically via hydrogen (London) bonds.

Coordinate bond – (also called a dative covalent bond) is a covalent bond (a shared pair of electrons) in which both

electrons come from the same atom.

Copunctal points– (*Archaic*) Points defined on a CIE Chromaticity Diagram by extending tangents to two series of points until they intersect. Based on the assumption that the CIE Diagram represents the performance of the visual system in a conformed presentation. It does not. Tangents in biological color space are curved lines when projected onto the CIE Diagram.

Core conductor concept–The concept of a neural conduit as a long thin walled tube filled with a conducting medium and bathed in a second conducting medium. There is an implicit assumption that the mediums are conductive to the transport of large ions.

Corpus Callosum–The physically dominant commissural fiber bundle connecting corresponding parts of the cerebral hemispheres. See also commissural fiber and association fiber.

Corpus Principia (aka internal capsule)– The commissural fiber bundle connecting the two halves of the thalamus, the TRN, and related engines of the diencephalon.

Corpuscle– In the neural context, A rounded, globular mass of cells, such as the pressure receptor on certain nerve endings.

Correlation– Used with two meanings in modern optics. The first is synonymous with collimation, referring to the spatial planarity of a wavefront. The second is temporal correlation between the wavefronts of two different optical bundles. This temporal correlation is usually achieved over short intervals of distance by obtaining the wavefronts from a common laser source.

Corresponding points– See Cover points.

Cortical blindness– loss of vision due to damage to the striated cortex, the “primary visual cortex.” See also the more general term, cerebral blindness.

Cortex –Used inconsistently in the literature.

1. The forebrain, consisting of the diencephalon and the telencephalon (cerebral hemispheres).
2. The cerebral cortex, the two cerebral hemispheres.
3. That area of the brain of the higher animals associated with the sensory evaluation, cognitive activities, and higher level command generation activities of the brain. Divided into four distinct lobes and further divided into a large number of morphologically indistinct regions using a variety of notations. More specifically, the cortex is the gray matter consisting of the signal processing engines of the brain as opposed to the white matter that consists of the association fibers of the signal projection stage of neurology.

Cotransfection– The simultaneous transfection with two separate nucleic acid molecules, such as plasmid DNA and siRNA. Cotransfection is a common procedure for stable transfection. The plasmid DNA may contain a gene that is easily assayed and acts as a marker. Small interfering RNA (**siRNA**), sometimes known as short interfering RNA or silencing RNA, is a class of double-stranded RNA molecules, 20-25 base pairs in length. See transfection.

Cover points– Points in the two retinas that would be overlaid if the two retinas were juxtaposed.

Cover region– A region of the foveola in one eye that is within the coherence distance of the spatial correlator of the perigeniculate nucleus with regard to a point in the foveola of the other eye.

Cranial– vernacular for Anterior

Craniopagus– Describing siamese twins joined at the cranium.

Crossed Disparate– A descriptor for a scene element located within the Vieth-Muller circle. It has a larger target vergence than the point of fixation. Equivalent to the term convergent when discussing relative disparity. See also uncrossed disparate

Crowding– In reading, defined as impaired recognition of a suprathreshold target due to the presence of distractor elements in the neighborhood of that target.

Crustaceans– (Crustacea) A very large group of arthropods, usually treated as a subphylum, which includes such

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familiar animals as crabs, lobsters, crayfish, shrimp, krill and barnacles. The 67,000 described species range in size from *Stygotantulus stocki* at 0.1 mm (0.004 in), to the Japanese spider crab with a leg span of up to 3.8 m (12.5 ft) and a mass of 20 kg (44 lb). Like other arthropods,

CSF--The cerebral-spinal fluid containing the brain and acting as the electrical ground plane for the neurons of the brain

Current availability curve-- A term used in the vernacular to describe the static potential and current sourcing capability of the electrostenolytic process supporting a plasma in a neuron.

Cutin-- (offset, break-point or threshold) voltage, $V_{\text{sub } \gamma}$, used to describe the arbitrary minimum forward current condition in diodes and emitter junctions of forward biased semiconductor devices. Typically given for a forward current of 1% of the rated device current.

Cyanopsin--A conceptual name synonymous with Rhodopsin(5) in the liquid crystalline form and derived from its observed broadband absorption. This anisotropic absorption exhibits a spectral absorption peak at 625 nm.

Cyanolab-- (obsolete) A conceptual name associated with Rhodopsin(3), the short wavelength chromophore of vision. See Rhodopsin.

Cyclofusion-- The mechanism leading to fusion of quasi-parallel lines presented to the eyes dichoptically. Consists of both a physical component (a limited rotation of the eyes) and a neurological component. (220 & 330, S&C)

Cyclogeranyl ring--a carbon structure ring exhibiting two methane groups attached at position 1 and a third methane attached at position 3 with a single double bond between position 2 and 3. The β variant has a ligand attachment point on the carbon at position 2.

Cyclopean-- Or cycloplan.

Used variously according to Tyler & Scott, 1979.

1. (Julesz, 1971) The stereoscopic information first present at a binocular level in the cortex. (This work) The stereoscopic information first present within the thalamus of the midbrain.
2. (Hering, 1858) The position in the head from which binocular visual direction is perceived.

Cycloplegia-- Failure of the eye to perform its normal accommodation function. Cycloplegia drops are used to paralyze (relax) this function temporarily.

Cyclovergence-- The angular correction required in vergence due to the non-orthogonality of the vertical and lateral ocular muscles. (214, S&C)

Cyprinid fishes--Any of numerous often small *freshwater* fishes of the family Cyprinidae, which includes the minnows, carps, and shiners.

Cytology--The study of biological cells, generally at the level requiring an electron- microscope

Cytosol--The fluid portion of the cytoplasm exclusive of organelles and membranes or other inclusions therein--called also ground substance

Dark accommodation-- A misnomer since accommodation is based on the edges associated with contrast in the scene. A blank field of view will cause the same accommodation regardless of light level. See quiescent accommodation.

Dark light--A subjective perception wherein a fully dark adapted visual system perceives a visual sensation that is not black but closer to a neutral gray. More appropriately described as a null condition. Primarily a result of the design of the visual architecture. The system operates as if it were AC coupled. It does not transmit an absolute black reference level. See comment in Adler's 9th edition, pg. 498.

Dartnall's Nomogram--A curve resembling a parabola when plotted on a scale of log sensitivity as a function of the frequency (as opposed to wavelength) of light. It was proposed that all photoreceptors exhibited spectral absorption functions that could be represented by this curve when it was shifted along the frequency axis

Dative covalent bond -- See coordinate bond.

Decarboxylation– Elimination of a –COOH group as CO₂.

Decerebellate– Missing a functional cerebellum. The animal exhibits a full set of motor responses but they are characterized by the inability of the animal to perform any of them well. Movements are clumsy and uncoordinated; the gait is unsteady and staggering, and the animal persistently misjudges direction, range and extent of its movements.

Decoding–1. *reading*: Linking letters and letter combinations with their corresponding sounds.

Deductive approach– The process of generating a theory, predicting results and then designing an experiment to verify that the process does indeed exhibit those results. While confirmation does not guarantee the accuracy of the theory, failure to demonstrate the predicted results demonstrates the inadequacy of the proposed theory.

Default mode–In the case of reading, the preprogrammed mode assumed in the absence of feedback from a controller indicating a failure in one of the cognitive steps following initial image scanning.

Dehydrogenation– An oxidation that releases a molecule of hydrogen. The process frequently involves the formation of a double bond between a singly bonded carbon and oxygen.

De-inactivation– A convoluted term (double negative) used by those studying the electrophysiology of the neuron based on the dual alkali-ion model. It refers to the reduction in the parameter *h*, that in itself describes the sodium inactivation parameter.

Delayed rectification– See time dependent rectification.

Dementia– a usually progressive condition (as Alzheimer's disease) marked by the development of multiple cognitive deficits (as memory impairment, aphasia, and inability to plan and initiate complex behavior)

Dendrite– The name associated with the frequently ramified non-inverting input conduit of a neuron. See also podite

Deprecate–
 1. express disapproval of. synonyms: deplore, abhor, disapprove of, frown on, take a dim view of, take exception to, detest, despise;
 2. (*modern science usage*) suggest the subject has been replaced by a more appropriate variant.

Desmosome–A purely mechanical junction like structure between the membrane walls of two adjacent cells that are not necessarily neurons. The typical spacing between the two cells is 200 Angstrom. The two membranes show differences in electron density, on the surface of both of their bilayers, under the electron-microscope. The desmosomes (aka macula adhaerens) are generally associated with adhesion between cells (Pappas, 1975 and Gigula, 1975)

Deterministic– A series of events are totally specified without any random variable involved.

Deuteranomaly--Form of anomalous trichromatism for which in a green-red mixture, more than a normal amount of green is required to match a spectral yellow. (The Science of Color)

Deuteranopia--Form of dichromatism in which red and green are confused, but luminosity curve is nearly normal. (The Science of Color)

Deuterostomia--That large class of bilaterally symmetrical animals generally characterized by a notochord located along the dorsal surface of the animal

Diadromous–Animals that are born in sea water but transition to freshwater during their lives.

Dia-stereopsis– A term used in cyclopedean analyses in the clinic. Term is equivalent to diplopia in other environments.

Dichotic stimulus– The presentation of the same stimulus to the corresponding points (areas) of the two retinas.

Dichoptic– Condition where different stimuli are projected onto corresponding regions of each retina. The differences may relate to spatial, spectral or any other dimension of vision.

Dichromatism--Vision for which mixtures of two, rather than the normal three, components are necessary and

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sufficient to match all colors. (The Science of Color)

Dielectric relaxation– The exponential decay with time of the polarization in a dielectric when an externally applied field is removed.

Difference Spectra--The difference in optical density [$\log(1/\text{transmittance})$] of the pigment layer before and after a partial or complete bleaching of the pigment, the result being independent of any stable “impurities” present in the layer. See Wyszecki & Stiles pg 588 for the details. **They caution;** “*The difference spectrum is not comparable, without careful qualifications, to spectral response curves*”. The subject of translation of the signal to the nervous system is not addressed in this formulation.

Differential equation– (Ordinary differential equation) An equation containing the differential of a variable with respect to one independent variable. The order of the equation agrees with the highest order of the differential present. A partial differential equation contains the differentials of the variable with respect to more than one independent variable. The degree of the equation agrees with the highest exponent applied to the highest order differential. The complexity of the differential equations in biology means they are seldom “solved” or evaluated by either analytic or numerical computation methods.

Digitonin--A non-ionic detergent (a digitalis glycoside) resembling cholesterol. It has a strong attraction for dye molecules.

Dimer– A dimer is an oligomer consisting of two structurally similar monomers joined by bonds that can be either strong or weak, covalent or intermolecular (sometimes with the elimination of other atoms, as in the case of carotene). The term homodimer is used when the two molecules are identical and heterodimer when they are not. Disassociation is the term used for disruption of a dimer relationship. It commonly occurs as the temperature is raised.

Diode--An electrical element exhibiting an exponential relationship between its current and voltage. Used in two applications depending on the value of the coefficient in the argument of the exponent. For a large coefficient, the device makes an excellent rectifier. For a small coefficient, the device is used in high accuracy signal processing applications.

Diopter–
1. A unit of ophthalmic lens power; one diopter focuses light from infinity at a distance of one meter.
2. Basic unit of accommodation and vergence. The reciprocal of the distance from the eyes to the point of interest in meters.
See also prism diopter

Dioptic stimulus– a single object seen in essentially the same way by the two eyes.

Diplopia–
1. A failure to merge the images from the two eyes when the target is within the normal region of fusion.
2. Similar images falling on non-corresponding retinal points, and therefore projecting to different visual directions; non-fused images; “double” vision.

Diphthong– Linguistics. A complex speech sound or glide that begins with one vowel and gradually changes to another vowel within the same syllable, as (oi) in boil or (i) in fine.

Disease– An alteration in the state of the body or of some of its organs, interrupting or disturbing the performance of the vital functions, and causing or threatening pain and weakness; applied figuratively to the mind. Disease is the leading medical term. Disorder means much the same, with perhaps some slight reference to an irregularity of the system.

Disjunctive motions– motions where the two eyes rotate in opposite directions.

Dispersion– in the physical sciences refers to the separation of a complex wave into its component parts according to a given characteristic, such as frequency or wavelength, based on the characteristics of the medium transporting the complex wave.

Distal--that which lies further from

DOG– Difference of Gaussians. A mathematical construct invoked in vision in the absence of a more specific theoretical model. Within loose tolerances, it can be used to fit many data sets. See Central Limit Theorem.

Dogiel cells--Displaced neurons. Cells which exhibit characteristics usually associated with cells found elsewhere, i.e., action potentials detected in a bipolar cell. May be due to poor investigative technique where excessive capacitance has been added to the cell and it has gone into oscillation.

Dominator element--An early designation used by Granit (1947) to describe putative broadband photoreceptor elements responsible for signals measured within the optic nerve. Archaic with recognition of the signal processing occurring within the retina. See also modulator element.

Donnan potential--The potential across a semipermeable membrane caused by a difference in concentration of ions on the two sides. A more general form of the Nernst potential.

DOPA– See L-DOPA.

Dorsal--Pertaining to the back. Synonymous with superior.

Dorsal root ganglion– (or spinal ganglion) is a nodule on a dorsal root of the spine that contains cell bodies of nerve cells (neurons) that carry signals from sensory organs toward the appropriate integration center.

Dorsal terminal nucleus--A structure of the brain connected to the Pretectum. Part of the Precision Optical System. The interface between the afferent signal paths from the eye and the efferent signal paths to the motor neurons controlling the position of the ocular globes, apparently through the posterior and anterior rectus muscles.

Double-duty linkage– An expression recognizing the effect of the common parameter of the correlator of the PGN, the local correlation range, on both the fusion and depth perception phenomenon of vision.

Double layer--1. (Semiconductor physics) The space charge distribution surrounding and defining the location of a junction, either electrolytic or solid state, under equilibrium conditions.

2. (Cytology) A colloquial name for the bilayer membrane forming the external wall of a biological cell. See bilayer.

3. (Electrochemistry) The space charge distribution at a metal-solution interface in an electrochemical cell (usually described under equilibrium conditions).

DP– distortion products in the auditory modality.

DPOAE– Distortion product oto-acoustic emissions.

Dreiding models– A more sophisticated set of tubes and intersections than the earlier ball and stick models that supported a more realistic calculation of distances between atoms. They were replaced by computer aided modeling in recent years and they are no longer produced commercially.

Drug– a non-endogenous chemical compound capable of inducing or modifying a biochemical, physiological, or pharmacological effect.

Drusen– Defined variously;

1. clinically visible (>25 microns) mounds in the inner collagenous zone of Bruch's membrane.
2. Yellow-white deposits found under the macula. Drusen deposits are associated with the dry form of macular degeneration. They are thought to be an accumulation of waste materials
3. Localized collections of eosinophilic material between the basement membrane of the RPE and the Bruch's membrane. May be a sign of certain pathological conditions (as age-related macular degeneration).

Compare drusen and fuscin.

Duct--In a glandular context, the manifold created in a compound gland between the tubules of individual simple gland cells and the exit point of the compound gland

Dulcal– (dü1 ' söl) adjective form of dulcet; extending toward sweet from fetid.

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Duplicity theory–Used variously in vision to satisfy man’s infatuation with dichotomies.

1. In the retinal aspects of vision, the Duplicity Theory proposes that there are two independent signal sensing systems. One operating at high illumination levels and one operating at low illumination levels. These two systems have been linked to the perceived morphological dichotomy between photoreceptor cells. Thus rod shaped photoreceptors have been associated with low illumination level sensing and the so-called cone shaped photoreceptors have been associated with high illumination level sensing. This work does not support either of these bilateral categorizations nor any link between them.

2. In psychophysics related to the cortex, the Duplicity Theory proposes a distinction between the perception of an event and an association of that event with other information within the cortex. In this work, these two terms are described as perception and cognition.

Dura mater– The tough fibrous membrane covering the brain and the spinal cord and lining the inner surface of the skull. It is the outermost of the three meninges that surround the brain and spinal cord.

Dyslexia– closely associated with mirror reading and less so with mirror writing. Can occur at the letter level, the letter order in word level or the word order at the sentences level. The conditions occur transiently during development and are usually overcome through learning. Continuing existence of these errors is considered a psychological disease.

Dysmetria–impaired ability to estimate distance in muscular action.

Dysmegalopsia– or **dysmetropsia**– Failure to perceive the spatial proportions of an object. Includes **macropsia** and **micropsia** as well as distortions within the perimeter of an object.

Dysplasia– Abnormal development or growth of tissues, organs, or cells.

Dyspraxia– Difficulty in planning and carrying out skilled, non-habitual motor acts in the correct sequence and with acceptable smoothness.

Dystonia–A state of disordered tonicity of tissues (as of muscle). In more serious forms, torsion dystonia.

Dystrophy– A poorly defined term. Frequently used in ophthalmology to describe a physical distortion of the retina regardless of the cause. The following is from Merriam’s Medical Dictionary;

- 1 : a condition produced by faulty nutrition <waters with a high fluorine content are responsible for the dental dystrophy known as mottled enamel -- Lancet>
- 2 : any myogenic atrophy; especially : Muscular Dystrophy

(E)– (German; *Entgegen* = *trans*) Alternately, **E-** A shorthand notation replacing the term *trans-* in stereochemistry. See also **Z-**

E-face–Used variously in the literature. See also P-face.

1. *Generally*: The external face of the plasma membrane of a cell. The face contacting the extracellular matrix.
2. *Freeze-Fracture morphology*: The hydrophobic surface associated with the external leaflet of the bilayer plasma membrane. This is usually the face of the leaflet facing the other leaflet and toward the plasma of the cell.

Early Receptor Potential–A loosely defined term used by different authors in distinctly different ways when discussing ERG and LERG waveforms:

1. A diphasic waveform occurring within a few **microseconds** of illumination of the photoreceptor--probably actually due to capacitive coupling between the measuring equipment and the gating circuits of the illumination equipment.
2. A monophasic waveform occurring during the first 50-100 microseconds following illumination and found in LERG’s with amplifiers operating at very high sensitivity.
3. The initial transient in the ERG occurring during the first few **milliseconds** after illumination of the photoreceptor cells.

Echolalia– A vocal stereotype often associated with Autistic Spectrum Disorders.

1. Immediate type; subject repeats part or all of what another person says within a short time period.
2. Delayed type; subject may repeat something heard in the past often repeatedly.

Ectopic signal generation– The spontaneous generation of action potentials due to pathological conditions.

Edinger-Westphal nucleus–A signal processing engine identified primarily on morphological grounds based on the response to lesion in this area. It is considered a major part of the parasympathetic motor pool of the oculomotor nuclear complex. It appears to participate primarily in pupillary and accommodation functions (Glaser, pg 339).

EF Hand– The EF hand is a helix-loop-helix structural domain found in a large family of calcium-binding proteins. The EF-hand motif contains a helix-loop-helix topology, much like the spread thumb and forefinger of the human hand, in which the Ca²⁺ ions are coordinated by ligands within the loop. It consists of two alpha helices positioned roughly perpendicular to one another and linked by a short loop region (usually about 12 amino acids) that usually binds calcium ions. The motif takes its name from traditional nomenclature used in describing the protein parvalbumin, which contains three such motifs

Efferent--Directed away from a central organ or section. Carrying impulses from the central nervous system to an effector. See also afferent.

Efference copy–A putative signal, appearing in two contexts in the recent literature

1. A putative signal, returned to the brain from the oculomotor control system or muscles of the eye indicating the position of the eye. The desired information is actually extracted from the imagery sensed by the retina and transmitted to the lateral geniculate nucleus of the thalamus.
2. A conceptual record of the perceived visual field, generally better described as the visual portion of the more global saliency map.

Efficacy--Power or capacity to produce a desired effect; effectiveness.

EIM– When discussing bilayer membranes, an excitability inducing material.

Einstein–The energy associated with the number of photons equal to Avogadro's number. One einstein is equal to 45 kcal. at 600 nm and 54 kcal at 500 nm.

Electrodics–The study of the flow of electrons between metallic and liquid solutions.

Electromyography (EMG)–A coarse investigative technique used primarily in the clinic, and of limited precision and therefore of questionable value in current research. The technique records the voltages encountered by inserting a probe into the ocular muscles. Similar to probing the S-plane of the retina in that a variety of signals result depending on what section of the muscle is probed. Reviewed from both the clinical and research perspective by Breinin, pgs 27, 36-52 & 134-135.

Electrolysis–The study of the flow of electricity through dilute solutions and electrically symmetrical, non quantum-mechanical membranes.

Electrolytic cell--A cell containing an electrolyte wherein the conduction of electricity is accompanied by chemical action; in the general case, a reversible process

1. A cell containing an electrolyte through which an externally generated electric current is passed by a system of electrodes in order to produce an electrochemical reaction.
2. A cell containing an electrolyte in which an electrochemical reaction produces an electromotive force

Electrolytics–The field of electrochemistry involving charge transfer within liquid crystalline materials and solutions of greater than 0.1M concentration in the absence of any metallic circuit elements.

Electro-physics--Knowledge gained from the measurement of electrical responses to physical stimuli

Electroplaxes– The specialized motor end-plates of the electric organs of some fish. These electroplaxes are charged in parallel and discharged in series much like a conventional diode-ladder -based voltage multiplier circuit.

Electroencephalograph– EEG; a device for measuring the extraneous evoked potentials on the surface of the skull and/or neck due to neural activity.

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Electromyograph– EMG; a device for measuring the electrical activity of muscles using probes entering the muscles.

Electrooculograph– EOG; a device for measuring the electrical activity of ocular muscles using only contact sensors external to the eye sockets.

Electrophilic– A reagent that is lacking electrons and that react by combining with electron-rich groups. All carbonium ions, hydrogen-ion and electron-deficient molecules, such as BF_3 belong to this class. See nucleophilic.

Electro-retino-graph--ERG; A gross measurement, usually employing an electrode attached to a surface external to the eye.

Electrostenolytic Effect–

1. A process of chemical oxidation or reduction on the surface of a substrate that affects the local electrolytic environment. If the substrate is conductive to electronic charges, a potential may be created across the substrate.

2. A process involving reactions of oxidation and reduction at the opposite ends of an electronically conducting but high ion-resistivity path. Ref: in Marino on page 191.

Electrostenolytic metabolism– See Metabolism

Electrotonic--A term coined by du Bois Reymond to denote the distribution of potentials in a nerve or muscle polarized by weak currents from externally applied electrodes. Now widely used to refer to non-pulse signals and waveforms resulting from analog circuits within the neural system. (Hille, pg. 27)

ELM--see Exterior Limiting Membrane

Embolus– (*pl*, emboli) An object, such as an air bubble, a detached blood clot, or a foreign body, that travels through the bloodstream and lodges so as to obstruct or occlude a blood vessel.

Emiocytosis– The expulsion of minute particles by a cell.

Emmert's Law–Found in psychology and referring to the size of an image in space. The absolute size of an object is the product of its angular size at the aperture of an optical system times the distance from the aperture to the object. Under some conditions, the perceived distance may be misconstrued by the visual system.

Enantiomer– Mirror-image isomeres. See also diastereomers, non mirror-image isomers.

Emmetropia--The normal condition of the eye with respect to refraction in vision. In the absence of accommodation, it offers excellent focus at infinity. Myopia is short-sightedness. Hypermetropia, or hyperopia, is far-sightedness

Emulation– The process of assembling and operating a *physical* device, a computer program, or a circuit having the same or similar performance characteristics as the prototype but operating in a different time frame. See simulation.

en passant– In passing; by the way; incidentally. A loose junction or even no junction, between two lemma.

Endo-combing form meaning “within”

Endocrine– A gland releasing its product into the bloodstream. See gland.

Endogenous--1. Produced or growing from within.

2. *Biology.* Originating or produced within an organism, a tissue, or a cell: *endogenous secretions.*

Endocytosis– The taking up of material into a cell. The material may be solids (phagocytosis) or fluids (pinocytosis).

Endothelium– An epithelium of mesoblastic origin composed of a single layer of thin flattened cells that lines internal body cavities. Now frequently described as an endocrine (or paracrine) gland (Marin & rodriguez-Martinez,

1997).

Endothermic– Warm-blooded.

Electron-volt– The energy associated with an electron moving through an electrostatic field of one volt. Equivalent to 23,060 calories/mole.

Electroretinogram– (**ERG**)– A temporal integrated electrical response due to light stimulus of the eye obtained with an electrode attached non-invasively to the exterior of the eyeball.

Multi-focal ERG– An ERG obtained by sequentially stimulating individual regions of the retina. The result is a map of the amplitudes of ERG's by retinal location.

Elimination– In organic chemistry, removal of one or more atoms or groups from a molecule resulting in the formation of a higher order carbon-carbon bond within that molecule. See also substitution.

Engram–An abstract vector representing a feature extracted by a feature extraction engine of the (visual) cortex. The engram may be a member of a hierarchal family or a portion of a larger engram. To be differentiated from an analog or pulse signal vector found in the visual system prior to feature extraction.

Enteric modality– The digestive system

Entopic imagery– 1. Reproducible visible phenomena arising from within the eye.
2. Visual perceptions that are produced or influenced by the native structures of one's own eye. Generally not due to image forming photons. Commonly instigated by mechanical or electrical excitation.

Enzyme--An organic catalyst; providing a variety of functions and frequently defined in terms of its internal groups and/or the material it catalyzes. The internal groups are frequently a protein element (the apoenzyme) and a non-protein group (the prosthetic portion). Many enzymes require a cofactor or coenzyme to act as acceptors or donors of a functional group that are added or removed from the substrate.

Hydrolytic enzymes-addition or removal of the elements of water

Hydrase-addition or removal of water

Isomerase-catalyze an intramolecular rearrangement

Microsomes--microsomes (particulate bodies) within cells act as (are) enzymes

Phosphorylases-

Oxidation-reduction enzymes

Dehydrogenase-

Oxidase-

Monooxygenase

Transferring enzymes-transferring amide, amino, methyl and other groups

Transamination

Transmethylization

Transoxygenation

Decarboxylase (remove CO₂)

Deaminase (remove NH₂)

Denitrosylase

NO synthase (NOS, a family) See Marin & Rodriguez-Martinez, 1997)

Transporting enzymes (Binding Proteins)

Enzymes supporting stereo-chemical orientation between two chemical species

mostly from White, et. al. Principles of Biochemistry, 5th Ed. McGraw-Hill

Ephapsis– An electrically based synapsis

Ephaptic signal generation– Generation of false action potentials due to cross-talk between neural paths.

Ephaptic transmission– Used by some to indicate crosstalk between neurons.

Epidermis– Outermost layer of the epithelium.

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Epigenesis--The creation of an animal, a phenotype, based on a specific sample of DNA, a genotype.

Epigenetics-- The study of phenomena that lead to changes in gene function that are mitotically and/or meiotically transmissible *without* entailing a change in DNA sequence.

Epigenetic modifications-- Changes to the genome that can affect gene expression without altering DNA sequence. Like DNA itself, certain epigenetic modifications can be copied faithfully when cells divide, allowing daughter cells to retain this information from their parents. See Reik & Kelsey, 2014 for caveats.

Epileptic seizure-- A seizure is a sudden alteration of electrical activity in the brain of sufficient magnitude to alter motor or sensory function, behavior, or consciousness. Epilepsy is a chronic disorder characterized by recurrent seizures. An epileptic syndrome is a constellation of seizures, EEG patterns, family histories, and age-specific characteristics sufficient to produce a reproducible and recognizable seizure pattern with predictable outcome

Epigenomics-- The study of the complete set of epigenetic *modifications* on the genetic material of a cell, known as the epigenome. The field is analogous to genomics and proteomics, which are the study of the genome and proteome of a cell

Episodic memory-- Memory related to experiences that are associated with a specific spatial and temporal learning context.

Epistemology-- The branch of philosophy that studies the nature of knowledge, its presuppositions and foundations, and its extent and validity. It is concerned more with what we can know than with what we do know (Uttal, pg 1).

Epithelium-- A membranous cellular tissue that covers a free surface or lines a tube or cavity of an animal body and serves especially to enclose and protect the other parts of the body, to produce secretions and excretions, and to function in assimilation

EPR--Electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy.

EPSP--Excitatory postsynaptic potential.

Equal area projection--A map designed to represent the areas of an original object proportionately but not necessarily conformally.

Equiluminance--Used by psychophysicists to mean a light source with equal contributions from the red and green components (usually in terms of energy).

Equivalent Circuit--An electronic circuit used to provide the same performance as another electronic circuit based on the movement of free electrons (and or holes). An equivalent circuit is in apposition to an Analogous circuit which emulates systems that do not utilize free electrons in their operation.

-ergic-- *Conventional* Exciting or stimulating activity especially of (such) a neurotransmitter substance.
In this work Stimulating or suppressing the activity of a neuron by its presence at a receptor site on a neuron unrelated to signaling per se.. Generally resulting in a further depolarization of the peak axoplasm potential resulting from an input signal.

Ergodic-- *A sophisticated term difficult to define;*

1. (mathematics, physics) Of or relating to certain systems that, given enough time, will eventually return to previously experienced state.
2. (statistics, engineering) Of or relating to a process in which every sequence or sample of sufficient size is equally representative of the whole.
3. In 1 & 2, the process being observed may appear probabilistic or deterministic in the short term.

Erythrolab-- (obsolete) A name for the long wavelength chromophore of vision, Rhodone(5). See Rhodone.

Esotropia-- Crossed eyes.

Essential tremor-- A clinical term for postural tremor associated with the skeletal motor system and believed to be caused by a CNS abnormality. Not directly associated with vision or ocular tremor.

Ethology– The scientific study of animal behavior, especially as it occurs in a natural environment.

Etiology– The study of the underlying causes of medical symptoms.

Eukaryote– An organism whose cells contain a nucleus surrounded by a membrane and whose DNA is bound together by proteins (histones) into chromosomes. The cells of eukaryotes also contain an endoplasmic reticulum and numerous specialized organelles not present in prokaryotes, especially mitochondria, Golgi bodies, and lysosomes

Euryhaline--Having a wide tolerance to salinity variations in the exterior environment.

Euthymia– The range of normal moods within the overall range of primary mood disorders.

Evoked potential– **EP**; a potential measurable at the skin covering the cranium and/or neck as a result of neural activity.

Exciplex– A higher level exciton complex than defined by a bi-exciton. Found in dicyano- compounds such as dicyanobenzene-naphthalene and used in infra-red photography.

Exciton– A mobile but localized non-conducting excited state; an energy packet forming a quasi-particle obeying Bose-Einstein statistics; a boson.

Exo– Indicative of a substance after a chemical change from its previous form. Associated particularly with the retinol binding proteins in this work.

Exocrine Gland– See Gland

Exothermic–Used to describe cold-blooded animals. See also endothermic.

Extracellular– Used preferentially, but interchangeably with intercellular to indicate data collected from the milieu surrounding a cell rather than intracellularly.

Extrafusal fibers– See intrafusal fibers.

Extrastriated–A morphological designation usually used to reference all parts of the cerebral cortex not associated with area 17. However, it is sometimes used to designate all brain tissue other than area 17.

Expanded damped sinusoid–A function describing the precise shape of the dark adaptation characteristic of human vision.

Exterior Limiting Membrane (ELM)--An apparent membrane caused by a close packing of individual structures resulting in an apparent impervious boundary in the general area of the IS; various authors place it at the midline of the IS, directly below the IS on the side nearest the outer nuclear layer, and sometimes near the OS/IS boundary.

Eye--A photodetection device consisting of at least a single photoreceptor cell enclosed in a light tight compartment with an aperture stop. There are four fundamental types of eyes;

1. The ocellus, or simple eye, of arthropoda consisting of only one (or at most a few) ommatidia, i. e., a photoreceptor cell behind a lens and enclosed in an opaque housing.
2. The Compound eye of arthropoda consisting of a large group of ommatidia forming a mosaic
3. The Mollusca eye, consisting of a large number of photoreceptors grouped into a retina enclosed into a body mounted enclosure behind a single lens element. The photoreceptor cells are usually mounted in the direct mode, in which the distal end of the cell receives the illumination.
4. The vertebrate eye, more properly chordate eye, consisting of a large number or photoreceptors grouped into a retina enclosed in a enclosure behind a single lens element where the enclosure is rotatable with respect to the animals head. The photoreceptor cells are mounted such that the proximal end of the outer segment receives the illumination.

F-wave– The reflex waveform measured by an electromyograph at a muscle due to a typically exogenous electrical stimulus. <http://www.teleemg.com/new/jbr070.htm> provides a definition as used in clinical practice.

False targets– Extraneous images of elements of a scene in object space putatively generated within the signal processing mechanisms of vision and illustrated using a Keplerian projection. Also, described as ghost images in the

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literature. Largely a spurious concept when the vergence angle associated with the Keplerian projection is held to less than 12 degrees.

Falsify– Used variously; see also falsification.

European usage– translated from the German as to show a previous scientific assertion is false. Preferred usage refute.

American usage– to create a document containing false statements or appearing to come from a legitimate source.

Falsification (as an element in scientific philosophy)– Introduced by Popper (1959) from the German (1935), he argued that scientific theories can be defined by their testable, refutable or falsifiable character. The crux seems to be that falsification (demonstration of the error in at least a part) of a theory leads to a stronger and more resilient future theory. The discussion proceeds. See Lakatos (1970) and Musgrave (1976). See falsify above.

Faradaic impedance– The sum of the charge-transfer resistance and the Warburg impedance.

Faradaic processes– Oxidation and reduction processes occurring at charge-transfer electrodes in an electrochemical cell. See also non-faradaic processes and polarized electrode. Both conduction and displacement currents can flow at a charge-transfer electrode but only displacement currents can flow at an ideal polarized electrode.

Faradic stimulus– Used occasionally to describe a repetitive series of pulses.

Fascillus– Association fibers between engines of the brain.

FAZ–Foveal avascular zone. A region of the retina as viewed from the vitreous humor that describes the area believed to be free from capillaries (See Ahnelt '98). About 250 microns in diameter.

Fechner's Fraction--Ratio of differential luminance threshold to luminance. (The Science of Color)

Fechner's Law-- Just noticeable difference in brightness is equal to a constant fraction of the stimulus (The Science of Color) expressed as $\Delta L/L = k \cdot \Delta B$ by Bartleson. [See Weber's Law]

Feedback– Used variously

1. Among the STEM community, the process of passing a retrograde signal between two nodes that is accompanied by an orthograde signal between the same two nodes.

2. Among the neural network community, a more conceptual process relating to any signal being passed in a retrograde direction. See also **Reciprocal pathway**.

Feed forward– A jargon used among the neural network community to describe a pipeline processor that does not include any feedback paths, an orthodromic path in physiology.

FEF– *frontal eye fields*– generally within area 8 of Brodmann

Fermi-Dirac distribution law–The quantum mechanical form of the Boltzman-Maxwell distribution law.

Field of View--Not used consistently. Ophthalmologists speak of the field in terms of its half angle or semi-field angle. Most others speak of the total field angle, i.e. Social Security Act, etc.

Figure-ground– (used in psychology) closed contours in visual space establish special closed regions in the percept describing that space, according to the Laws of Perceptual Organization (Wertheimer, 1923). These regions are called figures and are perceived as lying in front of the “background.” The concept needs updating; a closed contour can actually be a closed contrast change of sufficient amplitude, relative to a neural threshold, forming a perimeter or a closed contour. Contrast edges always belong to the figure, never to the background. The concept is cascable. The smallest identifiable contrast perimeter, or contrast contour encloses the first figure. If the ground is delineated by a larger closed contrast perimeter, it becomes a secondary figure surrounded by a larger ground, etc. The identifiable contrast perimeter may be formed within the luminance channel or a specific spectral photoreceptor channel of vision. A contrast perimeter or contour may be more prominent if formed within the O, P or Q channels of vision.

Filopodia– a long thin filamentous pseudopodium (as of a nerve cell or platelet)

Flavor– Defined with great difficulty because of its breadth and uses among a variety of communities. A flavor consists of two components, a perceived taste and a perceived odor.

Flavoring agents and adjuvants as “substances added to impart or help impart a taste or aroma in food” (21 CFR §170.3(o)(12)).

Flavor enhancers as “substances added to supplement, enhance, or modify the original taste and/or aroma of a food without imparting a characteristic taste or aroma of its own”(21 CFR §170.3(o)(11))

Flehmen response– In the elephant, liquids containing compounds eliciting a sexual response (elicitors) are transported by the trunk tip finger (after checks and/or place responses) to the paired openings of the ducts of the vomeronasal organ in the anterior region of the hard palate.

Flexion– Movement of a limb closer to the orthodromic limb of the body. Opposite of extension.

Flicker--In vision research, usually a light alternating according to a sinusoidal or square wave manner; not wavering erratically

First Messenger– Several hundred hormones, neurotransmitters, growth factors that bind to specific cell membrane receptors and induce a myriad of effects: short term, transport, metabolic, mitotic and regulation of thousands of specific genes. See second messenger.

Flare– Medically, an increase in perceived pain that persists for several hours to several days. Frequently reported to be triggered by certain activities.

Floater– Small objects found in and on the surface of the eyeball that appear in the visual field as artifacts.

1. Small drops of blood or other material arising from the neural layer of the retina and found close to the image plane of the optical system. They eclipse small areas of the visual image and move slowly relative to the motion of the eyeball due to the viscosity of the vitreous humor.
2. Small bits of dust entrained in the lacrimal fluids on the exterior surface of the cornea of the eye. The dust generally appears as a series of defocused point sources (frequently as a chain of such sources). The perceived image is the Fourier transform of the actual dots due to their location in the optical system. They move under the force of gravity and the hydraulic flow of the lacrimal system as well as due to the rotation of the eyes.

Fluorescence– Irradiance from a substance that ceases with the termination of the exciting radiance. See Phosphorescence.

Focal Length (back)--the distance from the back vertex of optical system to the back focal point.

Focal Length (effective)--the distance from the second principal point to the back (or second) focal point. Also, the distance from the front (or first) focal point to the first principal point.

Focal Length (front)--the distance from the front vertex of optical system to the front focal point.

Focal Point--The point to which (paraxial) rays, parallel to the axis, converge, or appear to converge, after passing through the optical system.

1. Front (first) focal point; The focal point to which rays incident from the right are converged.
2. Back (second) focal point; The focal point to which rays incident from the left are converged.

Formant– A distinct frequency generated by a resonance in the vocal tract in response to excitation by the air stream produced by the larynx. Typically a very low Q damped sinusoid at a harmonic of the larynx frequency.

Formant bandwidth– The 3 dB bandwidth of a formant frequency defined by the Q of the vocal tract resonator.

Formant frequency– The frequency of maximum acoustic energy during the brief intervals (generally two) describing a vowel.

Fornix–The reflection of the conjunctiva from the ocular globe.

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Fortification image– A common aura with a jagged edge named for the traditional shape of a military fort of the 18th Century.

Fossa--A pit, groove, cavity, or depression, of greater or less depth; as, the temporal fossa on the side of the skull. See sulcus.

Fovea centralis--The region of the fovea located at the point of fixation on the retina and exhibiting the highest level of form and color discrimination. Involving about 5000 photoreceptors. No nerve cells overlay this region.

Foveal avascular zone–Used by Ahnelt (1998) to describe an approximately 250 micron (0.57 degree) diameter zone on vitreous side of retina. Fixation point varies within this zone. Historically, the zone is considered “rod free”

Foveal reflex– Shorthand for the reflection from the foveal pit that acts like a corner reflector. The resultant reflection has a characteristic motion when observed with an ophthalmoscope and a moving light source.

Foveal sparing–A common feature wherein damage to the neural path or brain causes loss of vision in one or more quadrants of the visual field but does not destroy vision related to the foveola. A result is tunnel or keyhole vision.

Foveola– The central-most region of the fovea dedicated to the analytical mode of visual performance. Nominally 1.2 degrees in diameter (Millodot gives 1.2 degrees on page 132 and 1.3 degrees on page 312 without citation).

Free radicals– Defined variously

1. compounds with unpaired electrons that stabilize themselves by oxidizing other molecules.
2. an especially reactive atom or group of atoms that has one or more unpaired electrons.

Fricative– a sound made by forcing air out of your mouth through a narrow opening that is made using the lips, teeth, or tongue. See stop.

Frontal eye field (FEF)–A generic descriptor for the portions of the frontal lobe of the cortex involved in the generation of volitional eye movements. More appropriately, the **frontal visual fields**. The field most often described consists of part of area 9 between area 6 and area 46. It is sometimes associated with area 8. A similar area is found on the opposite side of the brain. Electrical stimulation causes contralateral conjugate eye movements.

Fronto-parallel plane– A geometric construction based on the Gaussian assumption of paraxial optics. A plane drawn through the point of fixation in object space parallel to the line drawn between the nodal points of the eyes. Assumed to match a similar plane drawn through the point of fixation on the retina. The nodal points are not defined under wide field of view conditions. The principle points should be used. The fronto-parallel plane does not project a focused image onto the retina under wide field of view conditions.

Function– Used variously

1. Functions relate inputs to outputs, and a functional analysis decomposes a system into contributing subprocesses.
2. Teleologically, a function attributes a purpose to a structure or a trait.

Functional visual loss– the symptomatic and measured loss of vision that is unassociated with an identifiable lesion of the visual pathways. Also described as non-physiological visual loss, non-organic visual loss or psychogenic visual loss.

Fundamental charges–The electron and the proton (and the emulation of a proton known as a hole–literally the absence of an electron).

Fuscin– Debris found in the space between the RPE and the outer segments of the photoreceptors. Compare drusen and fuscine.

Fusion– The concept of merging the images acquired by the two eyes within the PGN of the midbrain. Haploopia.

Fusional range– The angular range (average disparity in vergence between the scene and the eyes) in which a subject can maintain a fused image acquired using both eyes.

Sensory fusion– xxx

FWHM (full width at half maximum)– An expression used to describe the width of a spectral distribution or other

profile expressed as a graph. The units are usually nanometers in vision research.

Galvanic stimulus– xxx See the alternate Faradic stimulus.

Ganglia--(anatomy) A general term for a group of nerve cell bodies located outside the central nervous system, occasionally applied to certain nuclear groups within the brain or spinal cord, for example basal ganglia

Ganglion cell– (electrophysiology) A type of stage 3 signal projection neuron that encodes electrotonic signals onto a series of phasic action potentials.
(pathology) A type of interneuron that conveys information from the retinal bipolar, horizontal and amacrine cells to the brain.

G-protein--guanyl phosphate-binding proteins. Also described as guanine nucleotide-binding-proteins. A large family of proteins that are categorized by this feature rather than any chemical formula, structure or function. Can be classified into four categories based on their sensitivity to cholera and pertussis toxins according to Richelson (1995). Comprise as much as 1-2% of the brain membrane protein according to Richelson.

GABA-- γ -aminobutyric acid. A material found in intimate relationship with neurons and frequently with glutamic acid. Presumed to provide electrical energy to the neuron through electromotive action.

GABAergic--An action that is inhibitory with respect to the output of a neuron. Usually associated with the response of stage 3 projection neurons generating action potentials.

GABAergic input-- An inhibitory input based on the presumed release of GABA within the synapse. **See Sections 8.6.4 & 15.1.2.3.5.**

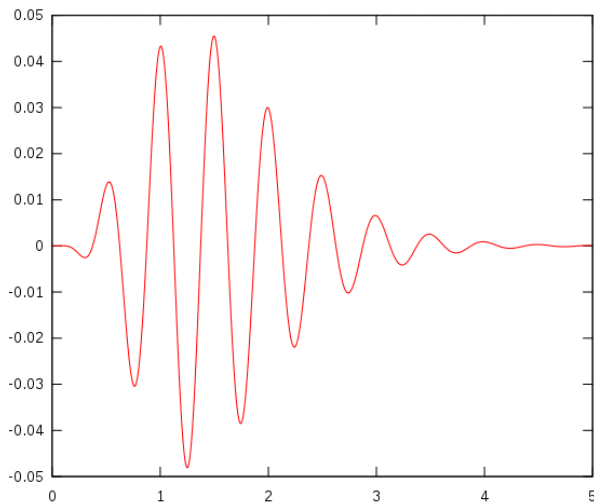
GABA receptors--Proteins that are putative receptors of GABA within a synapse. Sub-types A, B, C have been identified. This concept is not supported in this work.

Gabor packet (or patch)--The name given to small patterns used in visual testing that consist of sinusoidal intensity patterns in one or two directions. The underlying sinusoidal pattern is frequently windowed by a Gaussian or other intensity distribution in order to eliminate any sharp contrast discontinuities at the edges. The patterns are usually smaller than the diameter of the foveola. The one dimensional pattern is called a grating. The 2-dimensional version is called a plaid.

GAD-- A putative glutamic acid decarboxylase enzyme. Not required in the neural system that is based on the electrostenolysis of glutamate to GABA.

Galtan-- A chain of galactose residues. See gangliosides. See glutan.

Gammatone filter-- A gammatone filter is a linear filter described by an impulse response that is the product of a gamma distribution and sinusoidal tone. It is a widely used model of auditory filters in the auditory system. The gammatone impulse response is given by



where f is the frequency, ϕ is the phase of the carrier, a is the amplitude, n is the filter's order, b is the filter's bandwidth, and t is time.

This is a sinusoid (a pure tone) with an amplitude

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envelope which is a scaled gamma distribution function.

Gamut of colors--Total variety of colors that can be produced by any prescribed method (The Science of Color)

Ganglia-- Used variously. Derives from ganglion, a knot or knot-like mass.

1. In vision and the morphology of the nervous systems of higher chordates, ganglia describes a single group of isolated neurons appearing along a nerve.
2. In morphology of animals with a distributed neural system, multiple ganglion where each ganglion consists of a group of isolated neurons.

All of the neurons within these structures are stage 3 neurons. The following definitions appear in the Online Medical Dictionary

1. <pathology> A mass of nerve tissue (grey matter) or a group of nerve cell bodies.
2. <anatomy> A general term for a group of nerve cell bodies located outside the central nervous system, occasionally applied to certain nuclear groups within the brain or spinal cord, for example basal ganglia.
3. <anatomy> Also refers to specific groups within the brain or spinal cord (as basal ganglia).

Ganglion cell-- The name typically given to a neuron in the retina that accepts an analog input signal and creates a phasic output signal. The output is typically described as an action potential. These cells are the encoding portion of Stage 3 (the projection stage) of the neural system.

Gangliosides-- Any of a group of glycosphingolipids chemically similar to the cerebroside, found principally in the surface membrane of nerve cells. They are a component of the cell plasma membrane that modulates cell signal transduction events. It appears that they concentrate in lipid rafts (Wikipedia).

Ganzfeld illumination--Illumination of the entire retina so that, as nearly as possible, the entire retina is illuminated at the same level. Normally achieved by observing a uniformly illuminated scene; normally the variation in the $f/\#$ of the eye with field angle has not been considered.

Gap junction-- A specific morphological region between two cells with a width of less than 10 nm (100 Angstrom). If subjected to the appropriate electrical biases, and exhibiting asymmetry in both of the bilayers, the junction becomes an "active gap junction." The active gap junction is an active electrolytic semiconductor (an Activa) and becomes the basic signaling device between two neurons. Gap junctions are always of the punctate form.

Gap Substance--A poly-anionic matrix filling the paranode space external to the nodal recesses.

GARP-Glutamic-acid-rich-protein. An acronym for a protein rich in the amino acid, glutamic acid.

Gauche-- xxx

Gaussian Optics--That branch of optics that illustrates the theory in which u is substituted for $\sin u$ in Snell's Law. Effective results are achieved if the aperture and field angle are made very small. Also called paraxial optics or first order optics.

Gaze-- The period of approximately 220 ms during which the line of fixation of human eyes appears to dwell on a single point in object space. See also glimpse. During this time, the PGN/pulvinar combination makes a number of cross calculations that result in the creation of a percept.

Gene expression-- The process by which information from a gene is used in the synthesis of a functional gene product. These products are often proteins, but in non-protein coding genes such as rRNA genes or tRNA genes, the product is a functional RNA. This definition is subject to broadening to account for the generation of lipids etc.

Genotype--A molecule of DNA defining a particular phenotype, animal. See phenotype & epigenesis.

Genu-- The obtuse angle junction between the posterior limb and anterior limb of the internal capsule. Carpenter & Sutin, 8th, pg 537

Geranyl ring--See Cyclogeranyl ring

Gestalt School-- The psychological study of complex (primarily visual) phenomena without regard to the mechanisms and processes generating specific phenomena.

Gestaltqualität-- (*form-quality*) The result of temporal and spatial relationships between stimuli: something which differs from (is over and above) the sum of the parts acting in isolation.

Ghost images-- See false targets.

Giant axon-- Used variously in the literature. Used to describe a specific axon of the third stellate nerve in *Loligo* by Young, by Cole and by Hodgkin & Huxley, et. al. during the 1930's to 1960's. Also used to describe a large axon connected to a group of neurons configured as a syncytium by Frank, et. al. (1975).

Gigaseal-- Used in patch clamp electrophysiology to describe a seal between the inside of the test probe and the surrounding medium that has a resistance of at least a Giga-Ohm, therefore it is a gigaseal.

Gist-- *in psychology*, the "high level" or overall meaning of an image presented to the visual system.

Glabrous-- When referring to the skin (cutis), devoid of hairs.

Gland-- A structure capable of creating a specialized substance and excreting the substance onto a surface (**exocrine** type), into the blood or lymph streams for broad distribution (**endocrine** type) or into adjacent tissue for local action (**paracrine** type). Further categorized as to whether:

- **merocrine** type where the material is passed through the cell wall,
 - **apocrine** type where the material breaks through the wall or separates along with part of the wall or
 - **holocrine** type where the cell is destroyed in the process of freeing the specialized substance.
- Within the blood-brain-barrier of the CNS, the hypothalamus is described as a pericrine gland, releasing hormones that act at a greater distance within the CNS than paracrine implies, but more locally than endocrine implies.

Glance-- (a word most often used as a verb, occasionally used as a noun) See the preferred noun, glimpse.

Glia cells-- A large group of poorly differentiated and defined cells frequently described as the glue holding neurological conduits together. Include the astrocytes, oligodendrocytes and ependymal cells. Sometimes described as providing the myelination surrounding neurons.

Glimpse-- The functional interval, of about 50 ms, during which the thalamus performs a cross correlation upon the signals resulting from the tremor (motion) of the line of fixation. The output of the thalamus as a result of this calculation is an interp in vector form.

Global anterograde amnesia-- Loss of ability to recognize people, places and facts.

Glomerulus-- A small convoluted or intertwined mass (as of organisms, nerve fibers, or capillaries). See neuropil.

Glucophore-- (*deprecated in favor of glycophore*) Prior to the 1970's, a generic descriptor for a gustaphore eliciting a perception of sweetness. See glycophore. A glucophore forms a dual coordinate bond with the "sugar" phospholipid receptor, phosphatidylgalactose..

Glutamate--A salt of glutamic (amino) acid. Also used as a shorthand in pharmacology for glutamic acid.

Glutamate-ergic-- excitatory

Glutamate-ergic input--An excitatory input due to the putative release of glutamate within the synapse. See Afifi & Bergman (1998), pg 345, for a broader list.

Glutamine oxidation--A primary energy source in the α -Ketoglutarate pathway of the Krebs Cycle. Found also in a similar pathway supporting the generation of electricity in the neuron.

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Glutan– A polymere of D-glucopyranose.

Glycol– A diol, a chemical structure containing two alcohol residues. Because of rotation about the single carbon-carbon bond, its configuration can transition between the *sweet (cis-)* and salty (*trans-*) forms.

Glycophore– A term popularized by Shellenberger et al. designating a gustaphore eliciting a sweet perception before additional parameters were defined. Such a gustaphore is based on its *equatorial-trans-glycol* configuration. An *axial-trans-glycol* elicits a perception of saltiness due to its forming a dual coordinate bond with the phospholipid receptor, phosphatidylinositol..

Glycoprotein–A protein that has a carbohydrate covalently linked to the peptide chain.

Golgi cells--

Type I--Projection neurons, cells with long axons that leave one cell group and courses to another cell group typically more than 2 mm distant. Stage 3 pulse neurons generating action potentials in this work. Considerably less than 5% of the total neuron population.

Type II--Interneurons, projection cells with short axons from Noback pg 32 or Dowling, pg 350. An analog neuron used within stages other than stage 3. The dominant form of neuron in *Chordata* and probably all species of animals.

Gnosis– (*pr. nosis*) Particularly, knowledge of a body part, position or action.

G-protein-coupled receptors– (GPCR) A catchall label for a large family of proteins believed to be intimately associated with the outer lemma of a great number of cells (possibly neural cells). A useful but obsolete webpage (with a link to updates) is found at <http://www.genenames.org/genefamilies/GPCR> It lists multiple categories of GPCR;

- Class A GPCRs, rhodopsin-type
- Class B GPCRs, secretin-type
- Class C GPCRs, glutamate-type
- Class F GPCRs, frizzled-type
- Unclassified GPCRs

Gramicidin A– A dimer that forms a cylindrical molecule with an inside diameter of 4 nm and a length of only 25-30 Angstrom that is claimed to generate a channel through a BLM (that is typically 75 Angstrom thick).

Grammar– The study of how words and their component parts combine to form sentences. The study of structural relationships in language or in a language, sometimes including pronunciation.

Gray matter– In the neural system, knots of unmyelinated neurons.

Grottus mechanism–An archaic putative mechanism for physically transferring a proton, a positive charge, through a liquid crystal or other semiconductor by means of the physical transport of the ion. This action called for the physical rotation of polar ions to effect the apparent motion. This mechanism is usually accomplished by the simpler concept of hole transport.

Group translocation–transport accompanied by chemical modification of the transported substrate. See also active transport. From Cramer & Knaff, 1990.

Gustaphore– A chemical structure within a molecule capable of stimulating a receptor of the gustatory sensory neurons through a stereochemical and coordinate chemistry relationship that does not involve reaction chemistry.

Gymnemic acids– Glycosides isolated from the leaves of *Gymnema sylvestre* (Asclepiadaceae). Gymnemic acids like ziziphin and hodulcine are anti-sweet compounds, or sweetness inhibitors. After chewing the leaves, solutions sweetened with sucrose taste like water.

More than 20 homologues of gymnemic acid are found in the leaves.[1] Gymnemic acid 1 has the highest anti-sweet properties. It suppresses the sweetness of most of the sweeteners including intense artificial sweeteners such as aspartame and natural sweeteners such as thaumatin, a sweet protein. The anti-sweet activity is reversible, but sweetness recovery on the tongue can take more than 10 minutes

Gyrus– 1. Any of the prominent, rounded, elevated convolutions on the surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres.

2. See association fiber for an alternate usage.

H-wave– (After Hoffmann) <http://www.teleemg.com/new/jbr070.htm> provides a definition as used in clinical practice

Haidinger's brushes–Artifacts believed to be due to the dichroic properties of some of the molecules associated with any macular pigment in or on the surface of the INM.

Hair– A generally rod shaped element exhibiting unique biological properties

Cilia– Rigid rod-like hairs of piezoelectric protein encased in the lemma of the dendritic portion of the parent neuron.

Vibrissa– Rigid rod-like hairs of protein extruded continuously by cells and lacking a lemma.

Vilia– Non-rigid, plasma filled, frequently curved, small protrusions of the dendritic portion of a neuron that remain within the lemma of the neuron.

Half-bandwidth–An expression, frequently abbreviated to $W_{1/2}$, describing the width of an absorption spectrum in units of wavenumber and expressed in units of cm^{-1} . See wavenumber, *Archaic*. See also FWHM.

Hallucination– A sensory experience that is not based on sensory information from external objects.

Hallucination-- Any false sensory impression, ranging from unformed light (patterns) to complex cinematic visions (sometimes described as dreaming with the eyes open). Alternately, "a symptom in which the patient claims to see something or behaves as if he sees something that the observer cannot see (Lessell)."

a visual perception reported by or causing a reaction in an individual but not observed by another investigator.

Haploscopic–used to describe an optical set that presents different images to each eye. The images may fuse or if aligned properly, they may merge in a stereoscopic image.

Haptic– Relating to the skill of using and the dexterity of the hands.

Heat etching– (as used in the freeze cleavage, or fracture, technique) The process of bringing a cryogenically frozen specimen up to a temperature of about -100 Celsius under high vacuum.

Hedonics– Used primarily in the food industry. A highly variable perception of whether a stimulant is pleasant or unpleasant.

Helmholtz Layer--a region of charge concentration in the solution at a solution-semiconductor boundary under equilibrium conditions. Complementary to the Space Charge Layer on the semiconductor side of the boundary.

Helmholtz Theory--See Young-Helmholtz Theory

Hemeralopia–

1. Reduced visual capacity in bright light. Colloquially, day-blindness.

2. A common complaint where patients strongly prefer dimmer levels of illumination (Blacharski in Newsome, 1988). See also photodysphoria.

Hemichromatopia– Loss of color perception in either hemifield of vision.

Hemineglect– Perceptually ignores one of the two hemifields of vision.

Hemorrhage– A condition in which a person bleeds too much and cannot stop the flow of blood.

Henle fiber layer–The interconnection layer of the retina between the Outer Nuclear Layer (made up of the soma of photoreceptor cells) and the pedicels of the photoreceptor cells.

Henschl's gyrus– The anterior transverse temporal gyrus (in the superior temporal gyrus) The major area of stage 4 auditory signal manipulation. Generally extends laterally from Brodmann's areas 41 & 42.

HEPES– (4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid) is a zwitterionic organic chemical buffering agent.

Herbaceous– A plant that has leaves and stems that die down at the end of the growing season to the soil level, not woody. Typically with green leaves, stems and main stalk.

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Herman cable--A transmission line described as a "leaky telegraph line and widely adopted in the physiological literature dating from the middle of the 19th Century. It is limited to resistors and capacitors and is not descriptive of a real transmission line of finite bandwidth which requires inductance as a primary constituent. Lacking inductance, the circuit is frequency dispersive with distance.

Hering Opponent Theory-- A response oriented theory based on the hypothesis that humans only "see" six *unique* colors (black, white, red, yellow, green and blue) and assuming three photoreceptors which yield three kinds of opponent responses: white-black, red-green and yellow-blue. Previously, these colors were never defined specifically. As a result of this work, they can be assigned specific wavelengths. (See Text).

Heterarchy-- A term coined by Tyler & Kontsevich to represent the opposite of a hierarchy. An arrangement of computational elements that do not exhibit a hierarchal structure, such as a star network in computers.

Heuristic approach-- Relying upon ones experience and education derived from others to plan a research program. The approach frequently constitutes reliance on the conventional wisdom instead of verified facts. "It means a hypothesis that serves as a guide and gives direction in solving a problem but is not considered proven (Isaacson, 2007)."

1. *Computers*-- A procedure involving a sequence of steps.

2. *Functional*-- A process that contributes to the solution of a problem. (Bregman, 1990)

Hierarchy-- A grouping of elements defined in terms of their importance, power, age, etc. Usually pyramidal in form as in a human organization. See also heterarchy.

High wavelength colors-- A term in the vernacular to describe the colors associated with the Q-channel, 532 to 655 nm. See also low wavelength and ultra-low wavelength colors.

Hillock-- The morphological area between the soma and the axon. The hillock generally contains the conexus associated with the soma of the neuron. If the neuron is used in stage 3, signal propagation, the hillock also contains the matching filter between the conexus and the myelinated portion of the axon.

Hippocampus-- Recently described as the "librarian of the neocortex" (Buzsaki, 2006, pg285). A major anatomical structure associated with many aspects of long-term memory formation.

Histamine-- Forms colorless hygroscopic crystals that melt at 84°C, and are easily dissolved in water or ethanol, but not in ether. In aqueous solution histamine exists in two tautomeric forms, N^π-H-histamine and N^τ-H-histamine. The imidazole ring has two nitrogens. The nitrogen farthest away from the side chain is the 'tele' nitrogen and is denoted by a lowercase tau sign. The nitrogen closest to the side chain is the 'pros' nitrogen and is denoted by the pi sign. The position of the nitrogen with the hydrogen on it determines how the tautomer is named. If the nitrogen with the hydrogen is in the tele position, then histamine is in the tele-tautomer form. The tele-tautomer is preferred in solution.

Tautomers of histamine

Histamine has two basic centres, namely the aliphatic amino group and whichever nitrogen atom of the imidazole ring does not already have a proton. Under physiological conditions, the aliphatic amino group (having a pKa around 9.4) will be protonated, whereas the second nitrogen of the imidazole ring (pKa ~ 5.8) will not be protonated. Thus, histamine is normally protonated to a singly charged cation. From Wikipedia.

Histology--The study of biological tissue, generally with the aid of a light microscope. The tissue is generally divided into four classes, epithelial, muscular, nervous and connective.

histoplasmosis--A fungal disease frequently leading to macular degeneration due to an incursion of abnormal blood vessels into the scar tissue left from the disease.

Hodgkin condition-- In the P/D Equation, the condition where the scale factor represented by the expression $\sigma \cdot F \cdot \tau$ divided by 1 plus $\sigma \cdot F \cdot \tau$ is equal to 1.000. For this condition, the P/D Equation is given by the Poisson Distribution Function.

Hole--The absence of an electron from a particular lattice site in a crystalline or liquid-crystalline material. Typically indicated by the symbol, X⁺ where X can be any atom or complex of atoms capable of giving up an

electron. H^+ is a typical hole in a hydronium crystal.

Hole transport—The apparent motion of positive charges through the valance band of a liquid or metallic crystalline material by electrons jumping from one electronic void in the lattice to another. The average velocity of this motion of electrons described the apparent mobility of the holes. See **Section 1.2.1.3**.

Holistic approach— Used in many contexts. Emphasizing the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts. Antonym, reductionist approach.

Holo-—sometimes -olo-, a combining form meaning “whole”; in enzymology used in the sense with combined with or carrying a target material. Opposite of *apo-*

Homeostasis—The ability or tendency of an organism or a cell to maintain internal equilibrium by adjusting its physiological processes. A vegetative process.

Homeostasis—The maintenance of static conditions in the internal environment

Homogeneous equation— A differential equation arranged so that the right hand expression is equal to zero.

HOMO— Highest occupied molecular orbital.

Homolog (gue)—Corresponding or similar in position, value, structure. In anatomy, homology is specifically not related to function. See also analog.

Biology. Similar in structure and evolutionary origin, though not necessarily in function, as the flippers of a seal and the hands of a human being.

Chemistry— A series of compounds in which each member differs from the next member by a constant amount is called a homologous series, and the members are called homologs.

Homonymous— affecting the same part of the visual field of each eye.

Homunculus— Used variously

1. A diminutive fully formed human being.
2. A projection of the form of the human body overlaying the sensory and motor interfaces of the brain (BA 1 & BA 4 respectively.)
3. A fallacious argument.

The homunculus argument accounts for a phenomenon in terms of the very phenomenon that it is supposed to explain (Richard Gregory, 1987). Homunculus arguments are always fallacious. In the psychology and philosophy of mind 'homunculus arguments' are useful for detecting where theories of mind fail or are incomplete. Homunculus arguments are common in the theory of vision. Based on 21st Century genetics, “If there is such a thing as a ‘homunculus,’ then it is exclusively female in origin—technically, a femunculus” (Mukherjee, 2016, pg 337).

Homuncular assumption— That the sensory information is presented to the cognitive portions of the brain in unprocessed form where a homunculus performs the cognitive processing.

Horizontal cells—A generic name for neurons of the 1st lateral matrix of the signal processing stage. Given a large variety of more specific names in the recent literature. See Kaneko, A (1979) and Yang, Tauchi & Kaneko (1983).

Hormone— A naturally occurring chemical that is secreted by a stage 7 (terminal efferent) neuron, and that induces significant change in the biological activity in one or more biological cells.

1. A substance, usually a peptide or steroid, produced by one tissue and conveyed by the bloodstream to another to effect physiological activity, such as growth or metabolism.
 2. A synthetic compound that acts like a hormone in the body.
 3. Any of various similar substances found in plants and insects that regulate development.
- Except for the steroids, all known hormones contain nitrogen. Several classes can be defined.

1. Simple “inorganics”— nitrogen oxide (NO)
2. Amines— acetylcholine
- 3 Modified amino acids
4. Catecholamine hormones—epinephrine & norepinephrine
5. Peptides— Cortisol; TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone, etc

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6. Steroids

Horofter– Used variously.

1. The locus of points that have zero binocular disparity is known as the horofter (the “horizon of vision”). A term attributed to Aguilonius, 1613.
2. Nonius horofter– named using the Latinized version of Nune, a Portuguese mathematician and instrument maker. First described by Wells in 1792 (pg 57).
3. A device for measuring the disparity in vergence, in multiple planes under specific conditions between the theoretical and actual vergence of the eyes. The most common are designed to measure horizontal disparity. (S & C pp 204-216)

Horseradish–*Raphanus rusticanus*. The root of *Radicula armoracia*. Used as a condiment rather than a food.

Horseradish peroxidase– An extract of horseradish frequently used in anterograde and retrograde staining of projection neurons to track their paths. Apparently travels along the non-neural, homeostasis serving portion of the neuron. Frequently used in the form of wheatgerm agglutinin-conjugated horseradish peroxidase, WGA-HRP.

HPPD– Hallucinogenic persistent perception disorder. A catch-all syndrome currently involving a variety of organic and psychotic symptoms and underlying diseases.

HVS–Human visual system

Hyaloid canal– (alt. Canal of Cloquet) A vascular connection between the posterior of the lens capsule and the center of the optic nerve found in the embryonic state. It passes directly through the center of the viscous chamber of the eye

Hydration– Solvation involving water as the solvent. Occurs in three forms in chemistry.

1. Where ionic material is introduced into water and the dipolar water molecules form ion-dipole bonds.
2. Where polar materials containing electron deficient atoms form hydrogen bonds with the water molecules.
3. Where highly aggressive organic molecules (e. g., alkenes) react with the water, in the presence of Bronsted acids, through addition and form new molecular species.

Hydrocarbon– Compounds containing only the two elements, carbon and hydrogen.

Hydrochlorides– In chemistry, hydrochlorides are salts resulting, or regarded as resulting, from the reaction of hydrochloric acid with an organic base (mostly amines). An archaic alternative name for "hydrochloride" is muriate, derived from hydrochloric acid's ancient name: muriatic acid.

For example, the reaction of pyridine (C_5H_5N) with hydrochloric acid (HCl) yields pyridine hydrochloride ($C_5H_5N \cdot HCl$). Even though this style of formula is often used for denoting the hydrochlorides, the dot *incorrectly* implies that the two molecules are weakly bonded together; rather, what is present is the salt $C_5H_5NH^+ Cl^-$ with the correct chemical name pyridinium chloride.

Hydrochloric salts are most often referred to by using the name of the base, then simply tagging on hydrochloride or HCl.

Uses– Converting insoluble amines into hydrochlorides is a common way to make them water-soluble. This is particularly desirable for substances used in medications.[1] The European Pharmacopoeia lists more than 200 hydrochlorides as active ingredients in drugs.[2] Compared to free bases such hydrochlorides may be quickly released in the gastrointestinal tract; the body usually absorbs a hydrochloride within fifteen or thirty minutes. Very often hydrochlorides of amines have longer shelf-lives than their respective free bases

Hydrolysis– The disassociation of a molecule through its reaction with a water molecule., into acidic and basic components.

Hydronium–Used here to describe a form of crystalline water (not hydrated water) found at biological temperatures in the 20–50 Angstrom wide space between two membranes forming a synapse.

Hyperacuity–A term used to describe the higher acuity of the visual system in comparison to the expected acuity based on the assumption that the eye is a pixel based imager. By treating the visual system as a change detector,

particularly with respect to spatial position, this nomenclature is not required. The acuity of the system is described by the difference in illumination as a function of position as sensed by a single photoreceptor in the presence of motion between the line of sight to the object and the line of fixation of the eye. By combining the response of multiple photoreceptors, the effective acuity relative to long lines is increased dramatically.

Hyperalgesia– The increase in perceived intensity of a normally painful stimulus after injury.

Hyperopic–(also hypermetropic) Farsighted

Hypertopic–(Adjective; Gk, *hyper-over, topis-place*) Vision at illumination levels over or beyond the normal range

Hypometropic–See myopia

Hypophysis– The pituitary gland, closely coupled to the hypothalamus.

Hypoplasia– Incomplete development or underdevelopment of an organ or tissue.

Hypothalamus–(*below the thalamus*) The part of the brain that lies below the thalamus, forming the major portion of the ventral region of the diencephalon and functioning as a major interchange point of the neural system.

Hypsochromic spectral shift– A spectral shift toward shorter wavelengths. See also bathochromic spectral shift.

Ictal– Relating to or caused by an epileptic seizure.

Illusion– A misperception of an external object.

Imaging Sensor--Any sensor system which depends on and expects the line of sight between the scene and the sensor to remain fixed during the period of observation. The photodetection mechanism usually involves an integrating function during the observation interval to achieve maximum sensitivity. A framing sensor is usually an imaging sensor that continually repeats the observation cycle, i.e a television or motion picture camera.

Imp--Intra-membranous particle. Not shown to actually penetrate both bi-layers of a plasma membrane. Believed to be formed by synaptic vesicles deforming the plasma membrane locally.

Incised--in Gray, sharply cut

Incubation–A term that is usually inadequately described.

1. *Chemistry*– The mixing of chemicals and holding them in a controlled external environment for a period of time. Process frequently involves changes of the states of matter and significant changes in internal variables that are not controlled. Infrequently leads to explosions because of these changes.

2. *Biochemistry/Biology*– The mixing of more complex biological and biochemical materials and holding them in a controlled external environment. Subject to a much larger variety of changes of state of matter as well as states of conglomeration. Process usually involves significant changes in internal variables that are not controlled or measured adequately. Infrequently leads to genesis or mortality. Frequently leads to complex materials that are very difficult to quantify with precision.

Independence Principle–A conceptual proposal of Hodgkin and Huxley to explain the ability of positive ions to pass through a biological membrane, of unspecified structure, in opposite direction in the presence of the same electrical field potentials.

Index of Refraction– A parameter describing the speed of light at a given point in a medium relative to that in free space. Usually described as a constant throughout the medium of a lens unless more detailed knowledge is available. For a “gradient index lens,” it is common to define an “equivalent refractive index” as a first level parameter of convenience.

Inductive approach– Using a data set as a foundation for a proposed theory. The completeness of the data set and control of all ancillary parameters is critical to an adequate proposal. The inductive approach can only be verified by implementing the deductive approach. This involves additional tests seeking other related, but separate, results predicted by the theory.

Inertial space–Nominally a coordinate space based on the universe as a whole. In neurophysiology, it typically means a rotating inertial space synchronized with the earth's rotation. Sometimes described as a gravity referenced

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inertial space.

Infarct, infarction– An area of tissue that undergoes necrosis as a result of obstruction of local blood supply, as by a thrombus or an embolus (or possibly due to pressure induced by a hemorrhage).

Inhibition--1. Usually used in the literature in a colloquial sense at the conceptual level to mean a throttling of a signal. Does not recognize the consequences of subtracting two signals.
2. Not used in this work

Inion--a nodal point at the rear of the head used in VEP (visual evoked potential) research as a point of physical and electrical reference.

Initial segment--An unmyelinated area associated with the axon hillock that is the location of the Activa in a neuron. It is recognized as being a specialized region of the plasma membrane. It is the degenerate form of the podite terminal of the neuron.

Inner nuclear layer–(INL) The principle layer of signal processing neurons in the retina, defined principally by the density of neuron nuclei. Contains horizontal, bipolar and amercine sublayers. See Chap. 3.

Inner Segment--The portion of the photoreceptor cell of *Chordata* associated with the secretory functions involved in forming the protein substrate of the disks found in the Outer Segment.

Inositol– A 6-carbon cyclic sugar alcohol; a six carbon mono-cyclic molecule without an oxygen in its ring. It exists as 9 individual isomers. The most biologically important are *myo*-inositol and *muco*-inositol.

Instruction– A neural message not executable as a command by the PNS. Used to direct the actions of the superior colliculus and thalamic reticular nucleus. Typically found in the alarm mode, volition mode and other channels within the CNS. Usually encoded as a bit-parallel word and transmitted over a group of parallel neural paths. See Command.

Insula– a totally hidden major fold in each hemisphere of the cerebral cortex containing its own gyri and sulci. It is described as the central lobe of the cerebral hemisphere or the Island of Reil.

Internal blur– A term in the vernacular to describe the limiting performance of the Precision Optical System of the visual system. It relates to the tremor of the eye and the spatial range of the correlation capability of the POS. See also acuity and amblyopia.

Interneuron--A neuron which is not used to transmit signals over long distances in the animal but to perform a variety of signal processing functions. See also Projection neuron.

Internode–A descriptor for the neural conduit between two Nodes of Ranvier. See axon segment.

Interp– (1) A vector description of the symbol(s) imaged on the foveola issued by the pretectum following a nominal 50 ms scanning (at the microsaccades level) and cross correlation process.
(2) A message in vectorial form created by the PGN/pulvinar couple (Pretectum) of the POS in response to the interpretation of a symbolic input imaged on the foveola during a single gaze. See also percept.

Inter-photoreceptor matrix (IPM) –The fluid environment surrounding the outer segments of the photoreceptors and extending to the surface of the RPE. Generally oxygen free to project the photoreceptor chemistry.

Interpretation– The function of reducing the relatively complex vector signal produced by the PERCEPTION process to a simpler vector representative of the object imaged onto the foveola. This interpretation occurs largely within the midbrain and probably involves the short term memory of the pretectum and of the cerebellum. The resulting vector signal says "it is the face of a woman with this set of auxiliary features." The vector signal is passed to Area 7 of the cortex. See also Perception and Recognition.

Intrafusal fibers– Muscle fibers associated with the spindle of the muscle.

Inverse Problem– The challenge in EEG and MEG of determining the sources, orientation and strength of signals from scalp recordings. Essentially unsolvable when employing sinusoidal wave assumptions derived from Fourier Transforms of periodic action potential pulse trains.

I. P. injection– Generally intraperitoneal injection, injection into the peritoneal cavity containing the digestive organs. Occasionally, intraportal injection.

IPM --Inter-Photoreceptor Matrix, the fluid found in the cavity between the RPE and the layer of photoreceptor Inner Segments.

IRBP--Inter-retinal Binding Protein

IRP –

Intrinsic battery– A representation of a quantum-mechanical junction in a crystalline material where the charge distribution is not uniform. This “intrinsic battery” is not capable of supporting an external current in the performance of thermodynamic work (the generation of heat).

Invertebrates--A loose term used to describe non-chordates

Inward current– A conventional current entering the axoplasm of a neuron via the collector terminal of an Activa. A depolarizing current. The electron stream flows in the opposite direction.

Iodopsin--A putative chromophore of vision having a peak spectral absorption at 560 nm. This spectral peak is obtained in “difference spectra” assuming the signals generated by the chromophores of vision are manipulated in linear algebraic space in the animal eye. Appears near a psycho-physiologically observed peak in the human Luminous Efficiency Function. This peak is caused by chromatic adaptation. Depending on how it is generated, this peak near 580 nm is called a Purkinje or a Brezold-Brucke peak.

Inviscid flow– Flow of an ideal fluid that is assumed to have no viscosity.

Ion-pump– A conceptual mechanism for causing the transfer of ions from one side of a cell membrane to the other. Such a conceptual mechanism is redefined in this work based on the underlying mechanisms. It is considered a type of charge-pump. See also electrostenolysis and electron-pump.

Ipsilateral– *Biology*: Situated on, pertaining to or affecting the same side. See also contralateral.
Vision: Affecting the same side of object space relative to the body.

Ischemia– A decrease in the blood supply to a bodily organ, tissue, or part caused by constriction or obstruction of the blood vessels.

Isomers--Different compounds that have the same molecular formula. It is the structure, both geometric and electrical, that differentiates the properties of the compounds.

Isoprene Rule--A guide to the understanding of how many biological molecules are constructed from simpler non-biological molecules, often before they are further modified to satisfy specific applications.

Isotopic– (Adjective; Gk, *isos*=equal, *topis*=place) In vision, light of equal intensity, or photon flux.

Isthmus–

J-band--The spectral absorption band exhibited by a chromophore of the resonance hybrid type when existing in the liquid crystalline state.

Jinc–Notation for the Bessel function expression $2J_0(x)/x$ used when calculating the MTF of a blocked aperture optical system.

Jump cut– An expression borrowed from movie-making and referring to the sudden change of the point of fixation of the eyes from one scene to another scene.

K– *upper case* A constant frequently used in photon-quantum mechanical interactions. Equal to the Boltzman constant divided by the product of Planck’s Constant and the speed of light. Frequently given as 1/48 at room temperature. Equal to 1/46.34 at nominal human body temperature.

Keyhole vision– A peripheral vision cause by the functional loss of the fovea- LGN-occipital pathway. Only imagery presented to the foveola can be processed by the brain.

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Kindling– Subthreshold electrical stimulation of the amygdala.

Kinesthesia– 1. the awareness of position, weight, tension and movement based on proprioception .

2. A reported condition where the subject must be walking and talking to learn effectively.

Kinetopsia– Ictal illusory motion perception.

Kite, White Tailed--Elanus leucurus of the Order Falconiformes. They hover in flight between 10-20 meters above the ground with their head held still in inertial space relative to the earth while watching for the movement of prey on the ground below. When attacking, they do not dive, but slip downward feet first while maintaining their line of sight.

Konig fundamentals– An early mathematical framework for describing the color performance of vision. Relied upon the equilateral trichromatic assumption and the linearity of the visual process. Employs normalized absorption coefficients as a basic parameter. Extended by Vos & Walraven and by Smith & Pokorny. The concept and its extensions are not supported by this work.

Koniocellular layers– (Gr. Konio; dust-like) Neural layers consisting of very small neurons.

Koniocortex– granular-appearing cerebral cortex especially characteristic of sensory areas.

Krebs Cycle–Also known as the Krebs tricarboxylic acid cycle. The prototypical metabolic energy cycle in animals. It involves the consumption of fatty acids through their multi-step reduction to either urea or ammonia. It is considered a multi-step catalytic process involving multiple substrates and enzymes. Steps in the process are capable of transporting electrons across membranes boundaries. (Lehninger 1970, pg. 412) One path of entry into the Krebs Cycle is via the α -Ketoglutarate pathway. This pathway employs the glutamines.

Krebs solution--An electrolyte used to maintain an external environment compatible with an excised cell. Typically a mixture of NaCl, MgSO₄, CaCl₂ and NaHCO₃. It contains no nutritional or metabolic component more complicated than dextrose or oxygen. See Bowe, Kocsis & Waxman, Proc. R. Soc. B. vol 224, pp 355-366)

L-DOPA– (laevodihydroxyphenylalanine) A pharmacological substance having major impact on the nervous system through its intervention in the electrostenolytic process. Usually administered on a global basis.

Labial– uttered with the participation of one or both lips <the labial sounds \f, \p, and \i\>

Labile– in chemistry; unstable, metastable

Lamella– A thin plate like structure, usually one layer of a cell wall.

Lamina Cribosa--A structural membrane at the rear of the eye penetrated by the individual neurons of the optical nerve bundle on their way to the brain. Literally, a sieve like sheet. (Howell in ARVO notes to pg I.18)

Late Receptor Potential--Labeled by Snyder & Menzel but not defined explicitly

Latency–A general concept used in neurology to describe an observed circuit delay or a servomechanism loop delay. No unique definition. Used by different investigators to define the time interval between;
the starting point of a stimulus or
the mid point of a flash stimulus

and

the inflection point indicating the start of the generator potential or
the 10% amplitude point on the rising waveform of the generator potential or
the 67% amplitude point on the rising waveform of the generator potential or
the peak amplitude point of an action potential.

Usually consists of an intrinsic delay plus some portion of the rise time associated with a waveform.

Lateral geniculate bodies--portions of the thalamus that receive neural signals from the optic nerve and distribute them to the cortex, mainly areas 17 & 18

Lateral terminal nucleus– A structure of the brain. One of three small nuclei in the Precision Optical System. The interface between the afferent signal paths from the eye and the efferent signal paths to some of the motor neurons controlling the ocular globes.

Law of innervation– An archaic (first order) law useful in the absence of a complete understanding of the POS. It is only applicable to the low frequency characteristics of the oculomotor system. It is reviewed in detail in Breinin, where its limitations are described.

Law of Mass Action– A mathematical model that explains and predicts behaviors of *solutions* in dynamic equilibrium. It can be described with two aspects: 1) the equilibrium aspect, concerning the composition of a reaction mixture at equilibrium and 2) the kinetic aspect concerning the rate equations for elementary reactions. Both aspects stem from the research by Guldberg and Waage (1864-1879) in which equilibrium constants were derived by using kinetic data and the rate equation which they had proposed.

Lecithin--Choline phosphoglyceride, also known as phosphatidyl choline

Lemma– A bilayer biological membrane found within and forming the exterior of individual cells.

Type 1– consists of a continuous molecularly symmetrical liquid crystalline bilayer of phospholipid material that is impervious to virtually all molecular material and is an excellent electrical insulator.

Type 2–consists of a molecularly *asymmetrical* continuous liquid crystalline bilayer where the individual molecular layers are homogeneous but consist of different phospholipid materials. It is impervious to transverse molecular flow but acts as an electrical diode with respect to electron flow.

Type 3– consists of a liquid crystalline bilayer that is largely impervious to all materials but contains islands of protein that may transport molecules through the lemma by means still under investigation.

Type 4– consists of a lemma in contact with the external neural environment that has the phospholipid of its outer bilayer incorporating an additional moiety forming a stereochemical receptor.

Lenticular array--In optics, a two dimensional array of small lenses, each individual lens having a shape reminiscent of a lentil.

Levator Anatomy: A muscle that raises a bodily part such as an eyelid. Infrequently used as a synonym for the superior rectus oculomotor muscle.

Lévy flight– A random walk in which the step-lengths have a probability distribution that is heavy-tailed (probably referring to its log normal distribution). When defined as a walk in a space of dimension greater than one, the steps made are in isotropic random directions. See Wikipedia for a more comprehensive discussion of Levy flight in a broader context. A Rayleigh flight exhibits a normal distribution in step sizes. A Cauchy flight exhibits a Cauchy distribution in step size.

Lexicon– A dictionary.

Ligand--An ion, a molecule, or a molecular group that binds to another chemical entity to form a larger complex. See prosthetic group in the case of a conjugated protein. See moiety.

Light--Electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength such that it is transmitted through the optical window in the absorption spectrum of the atmosphere; generally from 0.3 microns to a few tens of microns. Different animals perceive different portions of this spectrum as "visible light" for that species.

Lightness– The attribute of a visual sensation according to which the area in which the visual stimulus is presented appears to emit more or less light in proportion to that emitted by a similarly illuminated area perceived as a "white" stimulus. Lightness may be referred to as relative brightness. (W&S, page 487).

Limbic system– (Gr. margin) Archaic name for a group of elements in the brain originally thought to be concerned with the olfactory process. Nominally the rhinencephalon of the midbrain. See page 34 of Hamilton.

Line of Fixation– The optical ray between the center of the foveola of the retina and a scene element in object space as observed at the clinical level. Most often discussed during a fixation interval.

Line of Regard–The optical ray between the center of the foveola of the retina and a scene element in object space

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as observed at the research level. The line of regard moves incrementally and continuously during the fixation interval associated with the line of fixation.

Lipid--A water insoluble organic substance found in cells which are extractable by non-polar solvents such as ether, benzene, chloroform. [With a long (usually even numbered and never conjugated) hydrocarbon chain with a carboxyl group on the end; Lehninger, pg 189-190]

Lipoid--A fat or fat like substance.

Liquid crystal--A material in a mesophase of matter existing between the liquid and crystalline states of matter. Frequently a temperature sensitive state. If deposited on a substrate, it will exhibit many optical features of a crystal. Mesophases include both the smectic and nematic types. The smectic is the more ordered of the two. [Adamson, A. Physical Chemistry pg 1006] The chromophores of vision are thought to be of the smectic type.

Local circuit (inter)neuron-- An interneuron whose axonal ramifications stay entirely within the parent cell group.

Local circuit (axon)-- A putative mechanism attempting to explain the operation of the myelinated axon segment during the middle of the 20th Century. A mechanism fully explained by treating the myelinated axon segment as a coaxial cable with inductance and applying Maxwell's General Wave Equation.

Local Electro-retinogram- LERG--An analog extracellular response obtained from a localized region of the retina by an electrical probe and representing the sum of the signals (varying in waveform and time) from many cells.

Locus ceruleus-- A part of the pontine central gray that sends axons to virtually every part of the neural system and believed to modulate the behavioral state of an animal (Swanson, 2003, pg 149).

Logistic Curve--A name taken from the statistics of population growth and a special case of the Sigmoid function. The curve is defined as $f(x) = 1/(1 + \exp(-x))$. A sigmoid function is a mathematical function having an "S" shape (sigmoid curve) when plotted on linear coordinates (which obscures its exponential character). Its true character becomes obvious when $f(x)$ is plotted on a logarithmic ordinate. Often, sigmoid function refers to the special case of the logistic function. The logistic function is frequently described incorrectly as equivalent to the expression known as a hyperbolic tangent. Frequently found in neuroscience texts without recognizing its inherent exponential form, it is used in a bounded form and plotted on linear coordinates. In those texts, and in the social sciences, it is frequently described casually as a Michaelis curve or function..

Low vision--A term used for myopia that is uncorrectable with lenses and due to neurological conditions, usually a failure in the precision optical system of the mid brain. Common in achromatopsia. Functionally defined as the inability to read the newspaper, with optimum refractive correction, at a normal reading distance of 40 cm.

Low wavelength colors-- A term in the vernacular to describe the colors associated with the P-channel, 437 to 532 nm. See also High wavelength and ultra-low wavelength colors.

Lurking variable-- A significant variable not incorporated into a null hypothesis or other explanation of an effect. The contribution of the ultraviolet photoreceptor of chordate vision is a good example.

Lumen-- (also known as the light-watt) The monochromatic radiant flux of $1/683 \text{ W}$ ($4.092 \cdot 10^{17}$ photons) at a frequency is $540 \cdot 10^{12}$ Hertz ($\lambda = 555.016 \text{ nm}$ in standard air). The equivalence was determined based on the CIE (1924) Photopic Luminous Efficiency Function, $V'(\lambda)$.

Luminance--

Photopic luminance-- The product of a constant, K_M , times the integral of the radiance of a source as a function of wavelength, $L(\text{sub } e \text{ \& sub } \lambda)$ multiplied by the photopic visual luminous efficiency function, $V(\text{sub } \lambda)$. (W&S, page 259)

Scotopic luminance-- The product of a constant, K'_M , times the integral of the radiance of a source as a function of wavelength, $L(\text{sub } e \text{ \& sub } \lambda)$ multiplied by the scotopic visual luminous efficiency function, $V'(\text{sub } \lambda)$. (W&S, page 259)

The constants have been established by international agreement.
(See spectral luminous efficiency function)

Luminous Efficiency Function—See Spectral Luminous Efficiency Function

LUMO—Lowest unoccupied molecular orbital.

Luneberg Len--A lens usually used at microwave frequencies to shape an incident radiation wavefront through the variation in the local index of refraction within the lens instead of using the shape of the external surfaces of the lens. At optical wavelengths, a glass exhibiting a variation in index of refraction with distance from the optical axis, thereby providing an additional degree of design freedom to the design engineer

Lyotropic--Lyotropic systems are formed by the dissolving of one material in a second material.

Lysosome—Membrane bounded cytoplasmic organelle containing a variety of hydrolytic enzymes that can be released into a phagosome or to the exterior.

M-cells—Used by some authors to describe cells associated with the magnocellular pathway. By extension, used to identify the ganglion cells of the retina related to the luminance channel, the R-channel.

M-channel—One of the pathways leading from the retina through the LGN to area 17 of the cortex. Name is derived from the magnocellular pathway. By extension, synonymous with the non-foveal portion of the R-channel of this work and representing the luminance signaling channel.

M-gram—A memory-gram. Used in psychology to describe a message (vector) sent over a memory-trace (pathway) that is distinctly separate from the pathways associated with motor activity.

Macropsia—Perception of enlarged images within a larger scene. See Metamorphopsia.

Macrosmatic—Having a keen sense of smell. Generally due to folding of the turbinals and larger areas of olfactory epithelium. Opposite of microsmatic.

Macula—Used variously.

1. (Clinical) An area of the retina including the parafovea, fovea and foveola as observed through the pupil. Usually defined by an apparent yellowish discoloration and typically five degrees in diameter.
2. (Research) A cylindrical volume of the retina centered on the point of fixation and extending from the vitreous surface of the neural layer to the choroid.

Macular sparing—(Anachronistic) A condition encountered in situations where all or large parts of V1 are essentially destroyed but the subject can still read and fixate on objects. The mechanism has no physical relationship to the macula. See Polar Occipital lobe sparing.

Macula lutea—the observed region of the retina, centered on the foveola, with a yellowish caste due to increased absorption by the INM due to the lower density of neural tissue in this region. See study by Snodderly, et. al. 1984.

Macular degeneration—Progressive deterioration of the macula lutea resulting in a gradual loss of the central part of the field of vision; especially : age-related macular degeneration

Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRI—A non-invasive form of imaging within the body. Currently capable of imaging pixel sizes on the order of 1 or 2 mm on each of three dimensions. Available as a fast MRI (fMRI) capable of displaying information at video frame rates. Tailorable to a variety of special applications. Currently limited to magnet field strengths of less than 4 Tesla except for very small volume applications.

Magnocellular pathway—The pathway, via the optic nerve, leading from the summation bipolar neurons of the retina to the diencephalon. The signals represent the achromatic aspect of the visual scene.

Maintained response--A steady state response generally to a step input stimulus

MAR—Minimum angle of resolution. Used in discussing visual acuity. Equal to the width of the stroke of a character on a standard eye chart.

Marker—A chemical that accumulates at a certain point in a series of reactions because of a slight difference between the normal chemical leading to the reaction and a alternate tracer chemical of similar structure to the normal chemical. The marker is the result of the tracer following the same series of reactions up to a specific point.

Markov random field—(often abbreviated as MRF), Markov network or *undirected* graphical model is a set of

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random variables having a Markov property described by an *undirected* graph, i. e., weights associated with an edge are bidirectional. When the probability distribution is strictly positive, it is also referred to as a Gibbs random field.

Matthiessen's ratio—The focal length of a lens divided by the radius of that lens. This definition does not incorporate the pupil size of the lens system. In this way, it differs from the *f/#* of an optical system

Maxwellian optics—A colloquial name for physical optics, the study of the complete description of the performance of an optical system. In contrast to Gaussian optics, the study of a limited number of properties of such a system.

Maxwellian View--A method, similar to a Schlieren system, of using a collimating and imaging lens to create an image of the source in the aperture stop of the eye while the image of an object plane, illuminated by the collimated source, is focused on the retina of the eye. See Rodieck, pg. 273, 1973.

Maxwell's spot—A dark entopic figure seen in blue light that is thought to be caused by the macula lutea.

Mean field theory— (MFT) In physics and probability theory, it studies the behavior of large and complex stochastic models by studying a simpler model. Such models consider a large number of small interacting individual components which interact with each other. The effect of all the other individuals on any given individual is approximated by a single averaged effect, thus reducing a many-body problem to a one-body problem.

Medial temporal surface— MT; same as V5. Originally named for the location of V5 in the owl monkey (but not in all monkeys—including the rhesus). See Weiskrantz, 1997.

Medial terminal nucleus--A structure of the brain. One of three distinct small parts of the Precision Optical System. The interface between the afferent signal paths from the eye and the efferent signal paths to the motor neurons controlling the ocular globes, apparently the superior rectus and inferior rectus.

Mediate— A generic expression indicating; to transmit or carry (as a physical process or effect) as an intermediate mechanism or agency.

Meiosis— *Genetics*. The process of cell division in sexually reproducing organisms that reduces the number of chromosomes in reproductive cells, leading to the production of gametes in animals and spores in plants.

Meridional plane--Any plane tangent to (containing) the optical axis

Merocrine Gland--See Gland

Mesoencephalon— The middle portion of the paleo-cortex. Frequently defined to include the superior colliculus and cerebellum.

Mesotopic—(Adjective; Gk, *mesos*-middle, *topis*-place) Informally, mesopic

Mesotopic vision—(aka **mesopic vision**) Vision utilizing the middle range of illumination between scotopic and photopic where the acuity performance and the color rendition performance are limited largely by a threshold determined by the quantum noise associated with the incident light.

Meta-analysis—The process or technique of synthesizing research results by using various statistical methods to retrieve, select, and combine results from previous separate but related studies.

Metabolism—The molecular level events involved in the synthesis, assembly, maintenance, and turnover of cells, groups of cells and components of cells in an animal. The function includes the provision of power to the neural system but not the processing and transmission of signals. Frequently subdivided into:

Electrostenolytic metabolism (introduced here)— Metabolism for the purpose of generating electrical power

Glutamate shunt metabolism— Primary mechanism of electrostenolytic metabolism.

Intermediate metabolism

Carbohydrate metabolism

Lipid metabolism

Nucleic acid (and related substances) metabolism
 Porphyrin metabolism
 Protein metabolism

Metabotropic—Relating to the processing of glutamic acid. Generally used to describe the generation of glutamic acid and its use in the electrostenolytic metabolism of neurons required to support neural signaling.

Metadata—Is structured information that describes, explains, locates, or otherwise makes it easier to retrieve, use, or manage an information resource. (ISO, International Standards Organization).

Metadata schema—A labeling, tagging or coding system used for recording cataloguing information or structuring descriptive records. A metadata schema establishes and defines data elements and the rules governing the use of data elements to describe a resource. (ISO).

Metameres—(a.k.a. complete metameres) Incident lights in object space that are perceived as the same even though they have different sets of luminance and chrominance parameters. Chromatic metameres are perceived the same when viewed with the same light source even though they have different sets of chrominance parameters. These definitions are not compatible with the tristimulus (object-space) based definitions of the CIE.

Metamorphopsia—Perceived distortions in visual images. See also “Alice in Wonderland syndrome.”

Metarteriole—The minute capillaries at the junctions between the arterial system and the venous system.

Methine Radical-- $-\text{CH}=\text{}$

Methyl Radical— $\text{CH}_3\cdot$

Methylene Radical— $-\text{CH}_2\cdot$ A free radical of the *diradical* type (Morrison & Boyd, pg. 134). Able to insert itself into alkane molecules.

Meyer’s Loop—The fan-like portion of the optical radiation following the LGN. It provides a spatially related timing delay to compensate for the different ganglion axon lengths with position in the retina. See its complement, Reym’s loop.

Micelle--

1. Biochemistry--A globule of lipid molecules in water where their non-polar ends face inward and their polar tails face outward.
2. Chemistry--A colloid particle formed by an aggregate of small molecules.

Michaelis Equation--An equation of the form $y = x/c + x$ where c equals x at the point where y equals $1/2$ of its maximum value. Also known as the Michaelis-Menton equation, the logistic equation and a variety of other names.

Micro--prefix a. Small: *microcircuit*.

b. Abnormally small: *microcephaly*.

c. Requiring or involving microscopy: *microsurgery*.

Micropsia—Perception of shrunken images within a larger scene. See Metamorphopsia.

Midget ganglion neuron—A stage 3 cell in the retina of the eye which generates action potentials continuously and modulates the time between these pulses. It is used to transmit difference (including chrominance) information to the brain via the optic nerve. See parasol ganglion neuron.

Migraine headaches—An often familial symptom related to vascular related headaches. Often preceded by the constriction of the cranial arteries.

Migraine with aura—Previously known as classic migraine. Usually the aura precedes the migraine but they may occur simultaneously.

MIM—See OMIM

Missense mutation—A change in the base sequence of a gene that alters or eliminates a protein.

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Mitochondria– Seat of the Tri-carboxylic-acid cycle. Manufactures a wide variety of amino acids for use by ribosomes in protein manufacture.

Mitosis– The entire process of cell division including division of the nucleus and the cytoplasm.

Mnemonic– Relating to, assisting, or intended to assist the memory. A device to aid in establishing or recalling memory

Modiolar axis– (Latin; diminutive of modius, hub) The axis of a cylindrical structure.

Modulation– See Contrast

Modulator element--An early designation used by Granit (1947) to describe three putative narrowband photoreceptor elements responsible for signals measured within the optic nerve. See also modulator element.

Moiety– A label used to describe a portion of any complex molecule.

Monkeys–Among the most advanced mammals but the least advanced mammals of the Order Primates. Animals widely used in the research phase of vision. Found in two major Superfamilies, *Ceboida* (New World monkeys) and *Cercopithecoidea* (Old World monkeys). Functionally interchangeable with humans from the perspective of research on the signaling aspects of the visual system distal to the optical chiasm at the entry to the brain. Not completely interchangeable with regard to the foveola and the Precision Optical System controlling ocular motion. Not interchangeable with respect to research on the cortex and midbrain of the human. The degree of difference between the monkey (particularly the New World monkeys) and human brain is significant morphologically, topographically, functionally and organizationally. See Primates.

Monosynaptic– Used variously

1. Defined as when a reflex arc consists of only two neurons in an animal (one sensory neuron, and one motor neuron separated by a single synapse).
2. Used in the 1960's to describe an action potential that was generated at one neuron within 1–2.4 ms of a similar action potential believed to be stimulating the neuron from a previous neuron. Not a viable morphological or electrophysiological description.

Morpheme–A syllable in the context of linguistics. Multiple syllables form a word, although all possible combinations of morphemes may not be used in a given natural language.

Morphology--The branch of biology that deals with the form and structure of organisms without consideration of function.

Motor neuron– A neuron that may accept either electrotonic or phasic inputs and project phasic signals to its motor end-plate where the signals are decoded and applied to the muscle through a synapse. Motor neurons of the peripheral system are divided into two types.

1. The alpha motor neuron is a heavily myelinated, fast-conducting (wide-bandwidth) neuron that terminates in the motor end-plate of a voluntary muscle (extrafusal) fiber.
2. The gamma efferent neuron is a lightly myelinated, slowly conducting (narrow-bandwidth) neuron that innervates the small muscle (intrafusal) fibers within the neuromuscular spindle receptor.

Motor unit– A motoneuron plus the muscle fibers that it innervates, is the basic functional unit of skeletomotor systems.

Muller's Law-- Nerve impulses of all senses are of same kind (as defined in The Science of Color glossary); generally elucidated prior to the recognition of the electrotonic nature of some retinal neurons.

Muller cells– An honorarium applied to macroglial cells in the retina. Largely indistinguishable from other types of macroglial cells found elsewhere such as astrocytes (in various nerve fiber layers), oligodendrocytes (in the brain) and ependymal cells (Newman & Reichenbach, 1996). Probably act as pyruvate/lactate synthesizers in support of the neural cells. Cells are largely amorphous in form and fill many voids in the retina on the neural side of the outer limiting membrane.

Multi-dimensional scaling (MDS)– A purely mathematical technique designed to establish relationships between hidden independent variable in an observational data set. Sometimes described as multi-dimensional analysis

(MDA).

Murine—Member of the rodent family *muridea*, a mouse.

Mutarotation— The natural intra-conversion of two isomers of a monosaccharide when dissolved in water, resulting in a characteristic percentage mixture of the isomers after a short interval.

Mycropsia— aka “Alice in Wonderland syndrome” A perceived distortion of one’s own body when viewed with the eyes.

Myelin— The material wrapping the axons of stage 3 projection neurons. It acts to greatly reduce the radial capacitance per unit length of the axon and thereby supports the efficient propagation of action potentials. The wrapped axon is birefringent due to its multiple layer construction.

Myopia—A common eye disorder occurring in three forms, refractive, neurological and pathological myopia. Refractive myopia is the common nearsightedness where the image is focused in front of the retina. Neurological myopia is due to a failure in the precision optical system of the midbrain. (See low vision) Pathological myopia is usually due to an underlying disease that causes a physical distortion of the eyeball that is beyond the compensation range of the accommodation system.

n-type— A designation for a type of semiconducting material exhibiting a surplus of electrons within its crystalline lattice and therefore able to supply electrons to other materials at the quantum physics level.

Nanobiology--A popular name for the branch of biology concerned with subcellular structure and function.

Nasal--The side of the retina nearest to the nose

Nauplius eye--Variously used to describe a simple, more likely ocellus type, eye in *Arthropoda*. Sometimes referring to an eye formed during one of the larval stages of an animals development.

Near point of accommodation—The closest point to the eye that a subject can focus on. The standard near point is taken as 25 cm (10 inches)

Neglect—A medical condition where the subject entirely ignores the side of his body and the side of his visual field sensed by a damaged portion of his brain, generally associated with damage to the cortex. Usually a result of a stroke in the elderly. May also be due to physical damage or disease.

Nernst potential--The potential across a semipermeable membrane (varying in moiety conductivity based on moiety) caused by a difference in concentration of one ionic species on the two sides. A more limited form of the Donnan potential of physical chemistry.

Nerve— Major bundles of neurons connecting distant locations of the peripheral nervous system and between locations of the peripheral and central nervous systems. See Commissure.

Some sources divide the nerves as follows;

Association nerves— nerves within the individual hemispheres of the CNS.

Commissure— Nerves interconnecting the two hemispheres of the CNS.

Projection— Ascending and descending tracts from the CNS to the lower brain and spinal cord.

Nerve root--The point where a nerve enters or leaves the spinal chord of *Chordata*. A dorsal nerve root is associated with an afferent (sensory path) neuron. A ventral nerve root is associated with a efferent (motor path) neuron.

Neural correlate of consciousness (NCC)— A minimal neural system, N, such that there is a mapping from states of N to states of consciousness, where a given state of N is sufficient, under conditions, C, for the correspond state of consciousness (Chalmers, 2000, page 31).

Neural network— 1. *Neurology*, A description of the topology of an engine within the CNS most easily interpreted as a Boolean network of fundamentally linear circuit elements. When overdriven, these fundamental circuit elements can provide AND, OR, NOT AND (NAND), NOT OR (NOR) and other simple logic functions. The circuits are basically self-clocking and asynchronous with respect to individual input signals. The output signals are fundamentally analog and continuous (not obviously clocked).

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Neural Propagation Velocity—A group velocity incorporating significant delays due to signal regeneration along an axon. Typically 50 meters/sec in large unmyelinated neural fibers to 120 meters/sec in small myelinated neural fibers. The underlying phase velocity between regeneration points is in the 4000 meter/second region.

Neural Response Function— Some measure of neural activity as a function of a stimulus dimension. Varies with the time scale of the experimental protocol. Psychophysics frequently uses the (average or cumulative) number of impulses in the first second of evoked activity (or the apparent pulse frequency at the end of the first second). The E/D function provides a more detailed understanding of the NRF.

Neuro-facilitator— (specific) Any chemical substance that enhances the operation of a neuron by enhancing the electrostenolytic process occurring on the surface of the plasmalemma of a neuron. The primary reactant is glutamate, with aspartate a potential backup. Many materials can facilitate the electrostenolytic reaction by affecting the concentration of glutamate at the cell surface.

(global) Any material that aids or enhances the observed operation of the neural system at the elemental level. The effect may be location dependent when applied topically to a neuron. Subject to pathological limits beyond which it depresses neural operation, including by destructive means. The effect of the material may be different when applied in solution than when applied topically.

Neuro-inhibitor— (specific) Any chemical substance that inhibits the operation of a neuron by inhibiting the electrostenolytic process occurring on the surface of the plasmalemma of a neuron. The primary reaction product, GABA, is the primary inhibitor. Many materials can inhibit the electrostenolytic reaction by affecting the concentration of glutamate at the cell surface.

(global) Any material that suppresses or slows the observed operation of the neural system. The effect may be location dependent when applied topically to a neuron. Subject to pathological limits beyond which it depresses neural operation, including by destructive means. The effect of the material may be different when applied in solution than when applied topically.

Neurology— The medical science that deals with the nervous system and physiological disorders affecting it. See neuroscience. These terms are frequently used interchangeably in the vernacular.

Neuro-modulator— A chemical substance that modifies neural responses without directly triggering synaptic excitation.

Neuron theory— The hypothesis, now accepted, that the nervous system consists of nerve cells (neurons), which are functionally linked at synapses but are physically separate. This theory has superseded the idea that the cytoplasm of the cells of the nervous system is continuous. The theory is extended in this work to include Nodes of Ranvier as well as synapses.

Neuronal correlate of consciousness (NCC)— A minimal set of neuronal events that is jointly sufficient for a specific aspect of a conscious percept. (Crick & Koch, 2005)

Neuropathy— A disease or an abnormality of the nervous system.

Neuropil— 1. A region of neural tissue that consists mostly of cellular processes (collaterals) rather than cell bodies; usually characterized by abundant synapses. A neural matrix. See glomerulus.

2. A fibrous network of delicate unmyelinated nerve fibers interrupted by numerous synapses and found in concentrations of nervous tissue especially in parts of the brain where it is highly developed (Webster's Med.)

Neurophysics— The study of the sensation in electrical (and potentially matrix) form, within the neural system of a subject, that is a timely result of a physical stimulation. See psychophysics. The neurophysical response may be considered a sensed, as opposed to a perceived response, and be related to a specific location in the neural system prior to and including the parietal lobe.

Neuroscience— The academic science that deals with the neuron and the nervous system, and functional failures associated with it. See neurology.

Neurotransmitter— An insufficiently specific term used primarily in pharmacology and generally unrelated to

signal transmission in the neural system. Signal transmission is by electrical charge transfer independent of any chemical process.

1. The common definition of a neurotransmitter is based on the presence of “specialized neuronal mechanisms for storage, release, and postsynaptic action of a particular substance.” This definition has evolved into two forms
 - A. Any substance that, when painted onto the surface of a neuron either enhances its neural response or inhibits its neural response. See neuro-facilitator or neuro-inhibitor
 - B. Any of a group of substances that are released on excitation from the axon terminal of a presynaptic neuron of the central or peripheral nervous system and travel across the synaptic cleft to either excite or inhibit the target cell. No definitive demonstration of such release, travel, or excitation within the synaptic space of other than stage 7 neurons has appeared in the literature.
2. In this work, a chemical messenger that is released from a stage 7 axon terminal and then diffuses through the extracellular space to produce a response in a post synaptic cell(s).

Newtonian fluid— In continuum mechanics, a fluid in which the viscous stresses arising from its flow, at every point, are linearly proportional to the local strain rate—the rate of change of its deformation over time. That is equivalent to saying that those forces are proportional to the rates of change of the fluid's velocity vector as one moves away from the point in question in various directions. See thixotropic (non-Newtonian) fluids.

Nictating lens--An adaptation of the auxiliary eyelid in amphibian members of Chordata to provide proper image focus when changing from an atmospheric to aquatic environment. Variant of nictitating derived from medieval Latin for winking.

Nocent— (adjective) Causing injury; harmful.

Nociceptor— (frequently nociceptor or nocioreceptor) A sensory receptor that responds to potentially damaging stimuli by sending nerve signals to the spinal cord and brain. This process, called nociception, usually causes the perception of pain or unusual temperature conditions. See Nocent.

Nodal Planes --(For paraxial analysis of optical systems) Planes perpendicular to the optical axis at the point where the nodal points are located on that axis.

Nodal Points--(For paraxial analysis of optical systems) Two axial points of an optical system, so located that an oblique ray directed toward the first appears to emerge from the second, parallel to its original direction. For systems in air, the nodal points coincide with the principal points. For highly oblique, i. e., non-paraxial, rays, nodal points may not exist.

Node of Ranvier-- A feature of the axon of longer length neurons. Constitutes a point of amplification and is the site of an Action and its associated circuit elements. First described by Ranvier (1878).

Noise—Most generally, interference with a desired signal.

Typically an apparently random signal, generally due to a source unrelated to the input signal, interfering with a signal. See Quantum noise.

Frequently in psychophysics, an external (relatively low frequency relative to any internal noise) masking signal introduces with the desired signal. The mask is frequently a checkerboard pattern.

Nonbonded electron— An electron, usually of oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur that is found in the ground state and attached only to the atom while the atom is within a molecule.

Non-essential amino acids— Refers to aspartate and glutamate as nutritionally non-essential since they can be formed by (at least) chordate organisms.

Non-faradaic processes— Processes such as adsorption and desorption which take place whenever the structure of the electrical double layer changes are not described by Faraday's Laws. See faradaic processes.

Non-spherical lens--a lens of a fundamental shape other than a sphere. Usually a lens based on a conic section or a cylinder. It may be intentionally deformed slightly to improve its aberration performance. In this case, it is described as an aspherized cylindrical (or elliptical) lens.

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NOT—An abbreviation for nucleus of the optical tract. An inadequately defined area in cat brain apparently between the LGN and the posterior pretectal nucleus. (Cucchiari, et. al. '93, fg 1)

Nucleophilic— A basic reagent with an unshared pair of electrons that can be used to bind another relatively positive group or nucleus. Includes all carbanions and the stable amines. See electrophilic.

Nucleotide— A unit in an RNA or DNA polynucleotide chain. A base-sugar-phosphoric acid unit. (M&B pg 1125)

Nucleus— Principle seat of glycolysis. Provides NAD and forms ATP required for the operation of the mitochondria and ribosomes.

Nucleus solitarius (NST)— The only identified stage 2 signal processing center of the gustatory modality. Apparently of limited architectural scope. Sometimes referred to as the nucleus gustatorius.

Null--An undefined condition, not a zero, not black

Numerical Aperture--An expression of the light collecting capability of an optical system given by:
 $n. a. = nd/2p$ where n =index of refraction of the medium, d =diameter of the aperture, and p =focal length of the lens.

Numbness— Deprived of the power to feel or move normally

Nyctalopia— Poor visual performance at low light levels. Night blindness.

Nyquist frequency—The frequency of a sampling device and defined as the reciprocal of the time (or space) interval between samples. To avoid output signals being sensitive to the phase of the input signal (and therefore ambiguous), the Nyquist (ambiguity) limit is taken as a frequency equal to one-half the Nyquist frequency. For signals above the Nyquist frequency, significant frequency distortion can occur. This distortion is generally described in terms of fold-over or aliasing.

Nystagmus--This term is used variously to describe both normal and pathological conditions related to the oculomotor system.

1. A pathological condition involving an uncontrolled oscillatory movement of the axes of the eyes during which the amplitude of oscillation is tens of hundreds of times greater than the amplitude of the tremor, while the frequency of the nystagmus is tens of times lower than the frequency of the tremor. (Yarbus pg 120)
2. Pursuit nystagmus, generally not exhibited until several month post-partum in humans and probably learned, is the ability to maintain the image of a smoothly moving object on the point of fixation of the retina.
3. Optokinetic nystagmus allows the eye to track successive points in a continuously moving scene. It is characterized by a slow component in the direction of scene movement during observation and a fast component in the opposite direction as the line of fixation jumps to a different location in the scene. This appears to be a learned capability in man.

Objective— Being or belonging to the object of perception or thought. (Kuehni, 2002)

Ocellus--1. A small simple eye, found in many invertebrates, usually consisting of a few sensory cells and a single lens.

2. One of the elements of a compound eye

Converse ocellus, one in which the distal end of the retinal cells receive the light

Inverse ocellus, one in which the proximal end of the retinal cells face the light

*** **This definition does not agree with Shepherd pg. 331** ***

Occipital--pertaining to the posterior third of the chordate head.

OD— (*Lat. oculus dexter*) In ophthalmology, referring to the right eye.

Odor profiling— An attempt to characterize odorous stimuli by profiles of their individual perceived qualities, components, or “notes.”

OFF-center--Traditional classification in psychophysics; actually indicative of a “negative contrast” or a lowering of stimulus level below a nominal level and not a truly “off” or black condition. (see Kulikowski, Seeing Contour & Color)

Olfactophore-- A chemical structure within a volatile molecule capable of stimulating a receptor of the olfactory sensory neurons through a stereochemical and coordinate chemistry relationship that does not involve reaction chemistry. Individual types of olfactory stimulant molecules frequently exhibit multiple olfactophores.

OMIM--Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man project of the NIH

Ommatidia--The individual sensor element of the compound eye, consisting of a rhabdom located behind a light collecting structure, which may or may not contain a lens. See ocellus

Ontogeny-- The development or course of development of an individual organism over time.

Oocyte --A cell from which an egg or ovum develops by meiosis; a female gametocyte

OPD (optical path difference)--The fundamental descriptor of the quality of an optical system. A complex function describing every ray that passes through an optical system from an object point. It consists of first order (Gaussian) terms, third order (Seidel) terms, fifth order (Buchdahl) terms, and higher order terms. See the Infra-red Handbook, Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research 1978, pg 8-17

Operculum-- A lid or flap covering an aperture.

Ophthalmics--The correction of excessive departures from normality by the introduction of supplementary eye-lenses.

Ophthalmology-- The branch of *medicine* that deals with the anatomy, functions, pathology, and treatment of the eye.

Opsin--A 7-TMS subfamily G protein forming the substrates of the disks found in the Outer Segments associated with the photoreceptor cells.

Optic disk--The area on the surface of the retina where the optic nerves leave the eye. Also known as the papilla or the “blind spot.”

Optical Analysis--Frequently carried out in four degrees of completeness. [check these terms]

1. First Order Analysis, frequently spoken of as Gaussian Optics and limited to the paraxial condition.
2. Third Order Analysis, concerned with spherical aberration and defining the Petzval surface of the optical system.
3. Fifth Order Analysis, concerned with coma, astigmatism and chromatic aberration.
4. Complete Analysis, which entails a complete ray trace of the optical system, both paraxial and off axis rays, and a full description of the image surface, image distortions, magnifications, etc.

Optical Coherence Tomography--(OCT) The marriage of coherent optical techniques (interferometry) with computer-aided data reduction to achieve three-dimensional mapping.

Optics--

1. Dioptrics; optical elements based on refraction, lenses
2. Catoptics; optical elements based on reflection, mirrors and waveguides
3. Catadioptrics; optical systems employing both refraction and reflection

Optic nerve-- The second cranial nerve. Generally considered part of the peripheral nervous system.

Optic tectum-- A general descriptor for the anterior top of the thalamus in non-mammals. It corresponds to the superior colliculus in *Chordata*.

Optokinetic reflex--Archaic, see Optokinetic response

Optokinetic response--(OKR)--The rotational response of the eyes due to signals derived from the retina as well as other auditory and somatosensory inputs.

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Ora serrata–The outer (terminal) margin of the peripheral retina (See Hogan & Alvarado, 1971)

Orbitofrontal cortex– OFC, the entire cortex occupying the ventral surface of the frontal lobe, dorsal to the orbital plate of the frontal bone.

Ordinate–Distance from the horizontal axis in a two-dimensional plot.

Organ of Corti (OC)– A structure that began as all of the structures associated with the basilar membrane in the cochlea, evolved to only those structures mounted to the basilar membrane, and is frequently now limited to only the sensory neurons mounted on the basilar membrane.

Organelle– Mini-organs resident within cells, but normally outside of the nucleus.

Organoleptic– Relating to perception by a sensory organ of the neural system. Generally a psychophysical characterization.

Orthodromic--In the normal direction of signal flow in the nervous system.

OS– (*Lat. oculus sinister*) In ophthalmology, referring to the left eye.

Oskonation– (from the Greek, the act of sniffing)– The global title for the operation of the external chemical sensing portion of the neural system devoted to conspecific communications.

Osmics– The science that deals with smells and the olfactory sense.

Osmosis-- Diffusion of fluid through a semipermeable membrane until there is an equal concentration of fluid on both sides of the membrane

Otoacoustic emissions– (OAE) Acoustic energy originating within the cochlear partition and traveling as a slow wave back to the ventricular caecum and subsequently relayed through the ventricle to the oval window and into the ear canal by the middle ear. These emissions arise through several mechanisms.

Ototoxic drugs– Drugs known to be harmful to hearing; include salicylates (including aspirin), furosimide and neomycin.

Outer nuclear layer–(ONL) The principle layer of photoreceptor neuron nuclei in the retina, defined principally by the density of the nuclei. The layer and the nuclei are largely inert with respect to signaling. See Chap. 3.

Outward current– The conventional current that flows out of any plasma conduit of a neuron through areas of type 2 BLM due to the electrostenolytic process occurring on the surface of that BLM. A polarizing (or hyperpolarizing) current. Generally described as a Sodium current in the vernacular.

Overvoltage– Used with multiple meanings

1. Hydrogen overvoltage; the difference between the theoretical and the actual potentials at which detectable hydrogen evolution takes place at an electrode when the concentration of hydrogen, $[H^+] = 1M$. The value is different for each metal.

2. The voltage in an electrochemical cell relative to the standard potential at which the reduction current equals the oxidation current. This current value is known as the exchange current.

Oxidation– The addition of oxygen, the loss of hydrogen or the loss of electrons from a molecule.

Oxime–A compound formed of an aldehyde reacting with hydroxylamine of the form $C=N-OH$. The process is one of reductive amination. Similar to one of the forms of the putative rhodopsin, $C=N-opsin$. The other form would presumably be an aldimine, $C-NH-OH$, previously described as a Schiff-base or a protonated Schiff-base.

P-cells–Used by some authors to describe cells exciting the neurons of the parvocellular pathway. Not sufficiently explicit to separate the cells associated with the P-channel and the Q-channel of the optic nerve. See P-channel.

P-channel–Used in two different contexts.

1. (In the literature) One of the pathways leading from the retina through the LGN to area 17 of the cortex.

Name is derived from the parvocellular pathway.

2. (In this work) The signaling channel generated in the horizontal cells of the retina and representing the difference between the S-channel and M-channel photoreceptor signals. Propagated along the parvocellular pathway to the diencephalon of the CNS.

P-face--Used variously in the literature. See also E-face.

1. *Generally*: The internal face of the plasma membrane of a cell. The face contacting the plasma of the cell.

2. *Freeze-Fracture morphology*: The hydrophobic surface of the internal leaflet of the bilayer plasma membrane. This is usually the face of the leaflet facing the other leaflet and toward the external medium surrounding the cell.

p-type-- A designation for a type of semiconducting material exhibiting holes in its crystalline lattice that can accept negative charges.

Pain-- a sensation of severe physical discomfort. See also numbness.

Palinopsia-- Persistent after images and trails not associated with either, or both, retinas. Generally attributed to parieto-occipital lobe damage but more likely an electrolytic biasing error associated with the neurons erasing and adding new information to the saliency map found in the parietal lobe.

Pallial eyes--Eyes located on the mantle. As opposed to cephalic eyes located on the head.

Panum's area-- A description of the area in X,Y coordinates in object space at the point of fixation associated with the limits of fusion in normal vision. More precisely, a projection of the maximum effective dimensions of the associative correlator of the perigeniculate nucleus.

Panum's limit-- Used variously in the literature. Generally, the edge of Panum's area as defined at the associative correlator of the PGN.

Papilla--see optic disk

Paracrine--

1. A portion of the glandular system acting locally. Further categorized as to whether:
 - **merocrine** type where the material is passed through the cell wall,
 - **apocrine** type where the material breaks through the wall or separates along with part of the wall or
 - **holocrine** type where the cell is destroyed in the process of freeing the specialized substance.
2. That portion of the glandular system within the BBB of the CNS (as used by Hobson, 2001).

Paradox--

1. A phenomenon associated with the recipient of information where the recipient fails to perceive or understand the information.
2. A term frequently encountered in physiological research when the data does not support the model and/or protocol employed to collect the data. Essentially, the null hypothesis, from which the model was drawn, failed.

Paradoxical pupil-- Sometimes found in Achromatopsia. The iris tends to open with increasing light level.

Parametric measurement-- A measurement made while the circuit is being stimulated abnormally, as in patch-clamp experiments or in the global application of pharmaceuticals to the surface of a cell.

Parametric stimulation-- The artificial excitation of a neuron by electrical or chemical means not associated with the neurite terminals via a synapse.

Paraxial Ray--A ray which makes a very small angle with the optical axis and lies close to the axis throughout the distance from object to image.

Parasol ganglion neuron-- The stage 3 ganglion neuron encoding summation (intensity) information. See midget ganglion neuron.

Parenchyma-- The environment external to a cell and its electrostenolytic processes and Helmholtz layer(s) if any.

Paresthesia-- a sensation of pricking, tingling, or creeping on the skin that has no objective cause (Merriam-

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Webster Medical Dictionary).

Parietal– Relating to or forming the wall of a body part, organ, or cavity.

Parietal lobe– A poorly defined region of the cerebral cortex.

1. *Morphology*– The region of the cerebral cortex between the central sulcus and the parieto-occipital sulcus
2. *Physiology*– The region of the cerebral cortex between the pre-central sulcus and the parieto-occipital sulcus.

Parvocellular pathway– The pathway, via the optic nerve, leading from the horizontal (differencing) neurons of the retina to the diencephalon. The multiple signals represent the chromatic aspect of the visual scene.

Patch Clamp recording– A means of electrically contacting the plasma of one chamber of a neuron without contamination from other chambers or the surrounding medium. See gigaseal.

Whole cell patch clamp recording is a misnomer. A normal neural cell includes at least three isolated electrical compartments. Clamping to the soma generally accesses the cytoplasm or dendroplasm except in the vicinity of the hillock where the axoplasm is frequently accessed.

Bett & Rasmusson, in Cabo & Rosenbaum, have provided “A word of Caution!” concerning the typical “tricks” used to collect patch clamp recordings. The results typically relate to non-physiological conditions.

Pedicle– (ped-i-kal) The termination(s) associated with the extreme end of an axon. The terminations of neurites will be called stalks or boutons in this work.

Peduncular– Referring to the midbrain.

Percept– An accumulation of interps, in vector form, that are presented to the higher cognitive centers. It may relate to a message conveyed by a written sentence or clause. Alternately, it may represent a recognized object. See also interp.

Paresis– Partially-paralyzed extraocular muscle.

Parietal eye--An eye located on the parietal bone of the head

Parietal-Occipital-Temporal lobe junction area, POT– A major hub of signal interchange in the visual system. Signals are received and exchanged between a broad range of signal processing engines.

Pectal--(Latin for Breast area)

Pedicel–From Botany, the stalk of a flower. In vision, sometimes used to describe the terminal ending of the axon. (See pedicle).

Pedicle–Corruption of the word pedicel, now generally used to describe a complex terminal ending of the axon.

Peduncle–A stalk-like bundle of myelinated nerve fibers connecting different parts of the brain. Alternately, the originating or terminating structure associated with a commissure. See also brachium.

Peptide– A concatenation of amino acids through their dehydration and formation of the peptide bond ($\text{HN}-\text{C}=\text{O}$) This bond occurs between each pair of amino acids.

Percept– The vector created by the assembly of individual interps generated by the pretectum in response to the scanning and cross correlation process performed by the Precision Optical System.

Perception– The function of analyzing the image projected onto the *foveola* by the midbrain. It is a primary function of the Precision Optical System (POS). The POS has historically been referred to as the auxiliary optical system by anatomists. The function is performed primarily in image space. The output of the process is a vector that is largely independent of image space and is representative of the graphical *features* of the object scene.

Percutaneous– Pertains to any medical procedure where access to inner organs or other tissue is done via needle-puncture of the skin, rather than by using an "open" approach where inner organs or tissue are exposed .

Perfuse--To pass a liquid through the interior of a cell or part of a cell. See also superfuse

PERG--Pattern electroretinograph, a frequency response function obtained by varying the contrast of a checkerboard or sine wave pattern while changing the pattern pitch in steps. Results are strongly dependent on the specific spectral wavelengths employed to achieve the contrast.

Pericrine-- Used to describe hormones released by the hypothalamus within the brain and therefore acting at shorter distances than suggested by the term endocrine, but longer distances than suggested by the term paracrine.

Perigeniculate nucleus-- (PGN) One of a pair of elements of the thalamus concerned with the precision processing of signals from the foveola. Performs the initial steps of image interpretation in conjunction with the posterior pulvinar.

Perikaryon--A general description of the cell body of a neuron, containing the nucleus and organelles. In most cases also containing the active element, the Activa.

Peripheral nervous system--The systems primarily concerned with the sensory organs and the control of the skeletal muscles.

Permeability--A term synonymous with conductivity but usually restricted to the bulk conduction of ions, uncharged particles and other molecules through a permeable bulk material. The term has been subject to reinterpretation to satisfy various theories of the BLM (Troshin, 1966, pg 3)

Petzval surface-- The actual surface of the retina formed by the entrance apertures of the photoreceptors. This surface is defined at the interface between the inner segment and outer segment of the individual photoreceptors. *En-masse*, this interface forms a complex curved surface that includes a "pit" at the normal point of fixation.

Phosphorescence-- Irradiance from a material that continues for a significant interval after the termination of the stimulating radiance. See fluorescence.

Preprohormone-- (*preliminary* from Wikipedia) A preprohormone is the precursor molecule to a prohormone, which is in turn the precursor to a peptide hormone. It consists of the amino acid chain that is created by the hormone secreting portion of the cell, before any changes have been made to it. It contains the hormone itself, signal peptides and some other amino acids. Before the hormone is released from the cell, the signal peptides and other amino acids will be removed.

Phagocytosis--The process of engulfing material by a cell in the process of digesting or further processing it. A form of endocytosis. See also pinocytosis.

Phase-locking-- As used in hearing research, the generation of an action potential corresponding to a given positive-going amplitude of a sinusoidal waveform of low amplitude or the leading edge of the envelope of an acoustic pulse.

Phasic--Poorly defined but generally an adjective relating to a transient process; as opposed to tonic. In some spectral work, used to describe the shape of the response waveform (particularly the number of times the waveform reverses polarity, hence monophasic, biphasic and triphasic). Action potentials are examples of a phasic signal. Generator potentials are examples of tonic waveforms, occasionally reflecting a phasic stimulation. See tonic.

Phenotype-- **a.** The observable physical or biochemical characteristics of an organism, as determined by both genetic makeup and environmental influences.

b. The expression of a specific trait, such as stature or blood type, based on genetic and environmental influences.

c. An animal resulting from epigenesis based on a specific genotype of DNA.

Pheromones-- (Deprecated in favor of odorant) See odorants.

Priming pheromone-- can have long term effects on the target member of the same species.

Signaling pheromone-- can induce prompt changes in a target member of the same species.

Phonagnosia-- The inability to recognize a familiar voice. Appears related to the prosody of the communication.

Phoneme-- An individual sound pattern in the context of linguistics. A phonetic alphabet has been assembled to describe the potential phonemes in human speech. Multiple phonemes (typically less than four) form a morpheme, a syllable.

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Phonology– 1: the science of speech sounds including especially the history and theory of sound changes in a language or in two or more related languages
2: the phonetics and phonemics of a language at a particular time

Phoria– (clinical) A description of the state of deviation of the eye (inward, outward, upward, downward or cyclorotatory in nature) in the fusion free state (typically either with one eye occluded or with prismatic disassociation). A latent strabismus revealed only when the eyes are disassociated (when no fusible stimuli are in view).

Esophoria– An inward lateral deviation of the eye in the fusion-free state.

Exophoria– An outward lateral deviation of the eye in the fusion-free state.

Orthophoria– Lack of deviation of the eye in the fusion-free state.

Phosphene–1. Perceived visual responses not formed by imaged light through the aperture of the eye.

2. The dark circular spot in the visual field caused by mechanical pressure on the ocular globe on the side directly [only an approximation] opposite the spot. (See Adler's)

3. Perceived flash (unstructured image vector) from a surgically implanted electrode stimulating the visual cortex. They appear as white spots on "black."

Phosphoglycerides--Polar lipids found almost exclusively in cell membranes. Consist of a polar head containing an atom of phosphorous and two non-polar hydrocarbon tails.

Phospholipids--See phosphoglycerides.

Photochromatic interval--The difference in intensity between the absolute (achromatic) intensity threshold and the photochromatic threshold under photopic intensity (illumination) conditions, generally described as a function of wavelength. Beyond 655 nm, this interval is considered equal to zero.

Photochromatic threshold--The intensity of a spectral light source (frequently described in luminance terms) required to elicit a chromatic sensation. Compare to the absolute intensity (frequently described as the luminance) threshold.

Photodysphoria-- Discomfort in daylight.

Photopic--(an adjective; Gk *photos*-light & *topis*-place) used in two main situations.

1. Primarily to describe the spectral characteristic of the long wavelength trichromats, primarily large chordates (including humans) that cannot sense in the ultraviolet because of the absorption of their lens, at light intensity levels where their visual systems are dynamic range limited.

2. Secondarily to describe the light intensity range that is associated with the dynamic range limited operation of the human visual system. Typically "daylight" conditions existing prior to twilight..

Photopic Vision--Vision at moderate and high levels of luminance (in humans)

Photochromatic interval--The difference in threshold sensitivity of the chrominance and luminance channels in human vision. The interval is a function of spectral content in the test irradiance and possibly additional secondary processes within the visual system. The interval contains a large transient component.

Photochromatic threshold--A threshold for chromatic perception in the visual system. It is highly dependent on the spatial location and size of the source as well as the temporal aspects of the source and the state of adaptation of the eye.

Phylogeny-- The evolutionary history of a kind of organism

Physiology-- The biological study of the functions of living organisms and their parts
Sub-disciplines according to Dowben:

1. Physiological chemistry (or more recently Biochemistry).

2. Systems physiology--study of functional integration.

3. General physiology--concentration at a cellular level based on molecular structure

and in terms of chemical and physical principles.

Pinocytosis– The uptake of fluids into a cell by invagination

Pitt's Law--The differential wavelength discrimination in the color-defective patient is *best* where the intrinsic saturation is poorest.

Placode– A surface patch forming early in the embryo period.

Planck's Law of Radiation– The law and equation defining the spectral radiation from a perfect blackbody. Usually plotted with respect to wavelength, temperature being a parameter.

Plant– In control theory, the spatially dynamic portion of a servomechanism as opposed to the control portion.

Plasmalogens– Phosphoglycerides of cellular membranes in which one of the fatty acid lipid chains is highly unsaturate, and believed to lead to the electrical conductivity of the phosphoglyceride.

Plasticity– Used variously in neuroscience, generally in the absence of a clear circuit diagram of the neurons, or neural engines, being investigated.

Platyrrhines– The group that includes New World monkeys, and their respective fossil relatives, having noses with their nasal passages pointing in opposite directions at their terminus. See also Catarrhines.

Pleiotropy– The ability of a single allele to have more than one distinguishable effect. The most familiar example is the allele responsible for color pattern in Siamese cats

Plosive– (linguistics) Short for explosive. Synonymous with stop. See stop.

PNP--

1. (Electrolytic semiconductor chemistry-) The descriptors used to define the types of semiconductor material forming the Activa, the active three terminal electrolytic semiconductor device analogous to the transistor. Adapted from its use in solid state semiconductor physics. See *p*-type and *n*-type. The alternate NPN type device has not been found in biological systems.

2. (Morphology) The paranode-node-paranode region describing a Node of Ranvier. Can also be defined as the pre-node/node/post node region defining the active region of the Node of Ranvier.

Podite or Poditic terminal–The neurite terminal of the Activa providing signal inversion between the Poda and the Axon. Also known as the basilar dendrite (but more properly the basilar neurite) in some literature.

Poffenberger paradigm–A simple unimanual reaction time (RT) task with lateralized visual stimuli that has been devised by Poffenberger in 1912 (Berlucchi et al. 1971; Marzi 1999).

Point of Regard– a.k.a. point of fixation. The point in the external field of view connected to the effective center of the foveola by the line of fixation.

Polarization– Used variously within the biological sciences.

<cytology> Used in place of the term orientation to describe the preferred direction of molecules, particularly proteins (of unspecified electrical polarization) found within a cell.

Polarized electrode– Electrodes at which no charge transfer across the metal-solution interface can occur, regardless of the potential imposed on the electrode from an outside source of voltage (Mohilner). The calomel electrode approaches this condition.

Polar Occipital lobe sparing– (a.k.a. erroneously as macular sparing) A condition involving necrosis of one or more of the walls of the occipital lobes facing the longitudinal fissure without damaging the exterior poles of the occipital lobes. The preserved visual field can range from 1 to 5 degrees in diameter centered on the point of fixation. The phenomenon is not physically associated with the macula in any way.

Polyene Dyes--Organic chemicals characterized by a conjugated chain of methine groups terminated by alkyl or other groups which do not influence the electronic excitation of of the dye. The molecule is normally in E (trans) configuration. (Zollinger 1991)

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Polymethine Dyes--Organic chemicals characterized by a conjugated chain of methine groups terminated by an electron donor D on one end and an electron acceptor A on the other. The molecule is normally in E (trans) configuration. (Zollinger 1991)

Polysynaptic reflex pathways-- one or more interneurons connect afferent (sensory) and efferent (motor) signals. All but the most simple reflexes are polysynaptic, allowing processing or inhibition of polysynaptic reflexes within the spinal cord or CNS

Polyopia-- Multiple visual images observed simultaneously and not due to strabismus..

Pooling-- Used in neural modeling to describe the decoding of a stream of action potentials by integration, and potentially to describe the summation of such integrated signals.

Porphyropsin-- Synonymous with Rhodonein(7) in its liquid crystalline form and exhibiting a peak anisotropic spectral absorption at 532 nm. *Archaic*: A name in the literature for the visual pigment based on a protein, opsin, and a chromophore based on vitamin A₂ and hence retinene₂

Positive visual phenomena-- A perception that adds to the conventionally imaged scene as opposed to a scotoma or other negative visual phenomenon.

Post-holo-- Describing a molecule or molecular complex that is left in a modified, frequently denatured) form after delivery of a chemical group or molecule to a receptor site. See also *apo*-- and *holo*-- .

Posterior--The hinder part of an organism

Postsynaptic--Generally referring to elements proximal to a sensory synapse.

Potassium channel-- The vernacular name for the electrical channel generated by the electrostenolytic process located on type 2 portions of the axolemma, as well as type 2 portions of other lemmas associated with the neural conduits. The name has commonly been used previously in the literature to describe the putative channel through only the axolemma and used by potassium ions or potassium ions complexed with other materials.

Potassium ion current-- In the vernacular, a current proposed by Hodgkin & Huxley to account for the falling phase of an action potential, or other repolarizing process associated with the axoplasm of a neuron. This current is actually the conventional current moving out of the axoplasm into the surrounding INM or the electron-based flow of charge moving through the axolemma into the axoplasm region from the INM in response to the reduction of the axoplasm potential from its quiescent value. It is caused by the electrostenolytic mechanism fueled by the conversion of glutamic acid to GABA. See Outward current.

Potentiate-- to make effective or active or more effective or more active; also : to augment the activity of (as a drug) synergistically

Long-term potentiation-- (abbr. LTP); a long-lasting strengthening of the response of a postsynaptic nerve cell to stimulation across the synapse that occurs with repeated stimulation and is thought to be related to learning and long-term memory (Webster's Med. Dictionary).

Poynting vector--A vector indicating the direction of travel of radiation. It is orthogonal to both the electric and magnetic vectors of the radiation.

Pragmatics-- The study of language as it is used in a social context and affects the interlocutors and their behavior.

Praxis-- (*Gr.* "doing") Used variously.

1. (occupational therapy; activities related to the subjects movements, including motor planning.
2. (Med; therapeutic treatment usually by a (specified) system or agency, as in chiropraxis.
3. Application of a field of learning.

Precision Optical Servomechanism System-- The closed loop servomechanism responsible for controlling the line of fixation of the visual system and extracting the information presented to the eyes as an optical image.

Precision Optical System--Also known historically as the Auxiliary Optical System. A set of functional parts of the brain acting as the interface between the afferent signals from the eye and the efferent signals passing over the

motor neurons to the muscles controlling the line of fixation by steering the ocular globes (and selected head and body muscle).

Precuneus– An area within the medial parietal lobe of the cerebral cortex.

Prefrontal cortex– (a.k.a, orbito-frontal cortex) The elements of the central nervous system found forward of the precentral sulcus and focused on cognitive activities.

Prepiriform area– The rostral portion of the uncus, nominally a portion of BA 28.

Presbyopia– The condition of degrading performance of the visual system due to a gradual hardening of the lens of the eye and subsequent inability of the lens muscles to deform the lens sufficiently to accomplish accommodations.

Presynaptic–Generally referring to elements distal to a sensory synapse, typically a presynaptic neuron is providing the signal to the postsynaptic neuron

Pretectum–The posterior part of the thalamus in more advanced chordates. Frequently equated to the area including the pulvinar in primates. Now recognized as a complex shell containing many individual elements critical to vision and hearing. One element functions as a supervisor of much of the activity within the brain. In animals with a foveola, one element is known as the perigeniculate nucleus. It provides the signal extraction function and controls the pointing of the line of fixation associated with the Precision Optical Servomechanism System. See also perigeniculate nucleus and pulvinar.

Primates–The highest Order in the Class *Mammalia* in the Phylum *Chordata*. Consists of the Superfamilies *Hominoidea* (man and the higher, anthropoid, apes), *Ceboida* (New World monkeys) and *Cercopithecoidea* (Old World monkeys). All of these animals have visual systems distal to the optic chiasm that are similar. There are significant differences proximal to the optic chiasm. While the rhesus monkey (*Cercopithecoidea macacus*) is widely used in visual research, only members of superfamily, *Hominoidea* are sufficiently similar to man to be interchangeable at the functional and topographic level of the cortex and mid brain. The superfamily, *Hominoidea* includes gorilla, chimpanzee, orangutan and human. Recent information suggests only the orangutan approaches the inter and percept forming capacity of the human, both members of *Hominidae*.

Primitives-- A synonym for features in a scene. Usually used to focus on a specific (but frequently conceptual and open ended) list of features.

Principal Planes (Surfaces)--(The Principal Planes are planes only in the paraxial region; at any finite distance from the axis they are figures of rotation, frequently approximating spherical surfaces.) If each ray of a bundle, incident on an optical system parallel to the axis, is extended to meet the backward extension of the same ray after it has passed through the system, the locus of the intersections of all the rays is called a principal plane. The first principal plane is formed by rays incident from the right. The second principal plane is formed by rays incident from the left.

Principal ray--The ray that passes through the middle of the aperture stop from an extra-axial object point is called the principal ray of an oblique beam.

Principle of Electrical Neutrality– Used in two forms

1. Diffusion based Principle of Electrical Neutrality– Based on reaction chemistry and the Nernst (Equilibrium) potential. Requires a symmetrical homogeneous membrane semipermeable to the ions in the electrolytes on each side of the membrane. Does not apply to biological bilayer membranes, BLMs.

2. Electrostatics based Principle of Electrical Neutrality– Based on Gauss's Law of Electrostatics (integral form of one of Maxwell's Laws); *the surface integral of the normal component of the electric flux density vector, D , over any closed surface equals the charge enclosed, Q* (using the rationalized mksc system of units). Two corollaries of this principle are:

A. *The total net charge **within** any enclosed conductive or semi-conductive system must be zero.* Applies generally to all aspects of biological science.

B. Any excess net charge inserted within a conductive or semi-conductive system will be distributed along the outer surface of such conductive or semi-conductive medium in accordance with the laws of electrical charge repulsion.

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Prism diopter– A unit of ophthalmic prism power, one prism diopter deviates light from infinity by one cm at 1 meter; 1.745 prism diopters equal 1 degree.

- Process**--1. A series of actions, changes, or functions bringing about a result: *the process of digestion; the process of obtaining a driver's license.*
2. A series of operations performed in the making or treatment of a product: *a manufacturing process; leather dyed during the tanning process.*
3. *Biology.* An outgrowth of tissue; a projecting part: *a bony process*

Projection neuron--A neuron used to transmit nervous signals over long distances in the animal.
See also Interneuron.

Prolegomenon– A preliminary discussion, especially a formal essay introducing a work of considerable length or complexity.

Proof of Principle– Scientific confirmation that a previously unproven experimental therapy actually confers a therapeutic effect in animal models. Proof of principle provides the first measurable evidence that an experimental therapy might also work in humans.

Proprioception– (*Lt. proprios* – one's own) perception of sensations that originate in receptors that are stimulated by an organism's own movement (Sherrington, 1906). The sensations may originate in the vestibular or muscle-spindle receptors.

Proprioceptors--Sensory cells related to the physical state of the organism, particularly the pressure sensitive neuro-receptor cells

Prosody– The study of the metrics of spoken communications, specifically the tempo, intensity and intonation of speech.

Prosopagnosia– Used variously;

1. (widely) The inability to recognize, i.e. comprehend a subtle connection, between a perceived image, such as a car, and the fact that the car belongs to the subject—or the style or brand of the car. Colloquially, face agnosia or the Grandmother syndrome.
2. synonyms with **visual object agnosia** in the neuropsychology literature which occurs in two forms;
 - a. **Appreciative visual agnosia**, or lack of object perception (the inability to *combine the individual aspects* of visual information, such as line, shape, color, etc.). A stage 4 information extraction problem.
 - b. **Associative visual agnosia**, difficulty to varying degrees in assigning *meaning* to an object. A stage 5 or beyond instruction/command generation problem.

Prosthetic group--The non-amino acid portion of a conjugated protein. See ligand in the case of non-protein conjugated molecule.

Protanomaly--Form of anomalous trichromatism for which, in a red-green mixture, more than the normal amount of red is required to match a particular yellow (The Science of Color)

Protanopia--Form of dichromatism in which red and bluish-green are confused, and relative luminosity of red is much lower than for normal observer (The Science of Color)

Proteome Project– A project to identify and characterize all proteins found in man. Has been subdivided by major organ.

Protostomia--That large class of bilaterally symmetrical animals generally characterized by a notochord located along the ventral surface of the animal

Proximal--that which lies nearer to

Proximal accommodation– initial accommodation assumed based on knowledge of the distance to the target. Nominally the accommodation stored in the saliency map of the subject's environment and available as an initial condition. The existence of this effect has been questioned. (S & C pg 82)

Proximal convergence– See proximal vergence

Proximal vergence– “knowledge of nearness,” frequently described as prior knowledge of nearness. Presumably based on values stored in the saliency map.

Pseudopupil–A dark circular area observed on the surface of a compound eye that is seen to move with the angle of observation. The diameter of this pseudopupil is an indication of the diameter and acceptance angle of the photoreceptor cell behind the lenslets of that eye. It is also an indication of the quality of the light baffling provided within the optical system of that eye.

P.s.p--Used variously by authors to indicate the pre-synaptic potential or post-synaptic potential

Pseudogene– An archaic term for a true gene that has an undetermined purpose or has yet to be activated by another element of the genome.

Pseudopodium– a temporary protrusion or retractile process of the cytoplasm of a cell (as a unicellular organism or a white blood cell of a higher organism) that functions especially as an organ of locomotion or in taking up food

Psychophysics–

1. Knowledge concerning the response of an animal, primarily aural or mechanical, to the physical stimulus acting upon it.
2. The study of the response of a subject related to a specific perception by the forebrain which is a timely result of a physical stimulation. In color experiments related to the visual system, this response may be considered a perceived color. See neurophysics.

Ptosis–A drooping eye lid that partially blocks the pupil and introduces vignetting.

Pulvinar– Defined variously

1. *Anatomy*: A prominence on the posterior part of each lobe of the thalamus of the human brain.
2. A label used in the primates to describe a major portion of the anterior portion of the thalamus.
3. *Morphology*: A major part of the pretectum common to all chordates. The pretectum is defined in this context as containing the pulvinar and the perigeniculate nucleus for that lobe of the thalamus. Possibly uniquely developed in the *Pongidae* and *Hominidae* (man) families of *Homoioidea* (See primates).
4. *Neuroscience*: Apparently the most significant part of the pretectum or optic tectum in these families. It is a major element in the initial extraction of information from the image projected onto the foveola.

Puncta adhaerentia--Tiny holes, spots or points sticking to a surface. Used by Raviola & Raviola.

Pupil, Entrance--The image of the aperture stop formed by the optical elements (if any) between the aperture stop and the object. The image of the aperture stop as “seen” from the object. The entrance pupil appears to lie 0.5 mm. in front of the actual aperture stop formed by the iris.

Purkinje cell--The only recognized type of output neuron of the cerebellar cortex. It accepts electrotonic input signals and produces action potentials. Appears to be functionally identical to the ganglion cells of the PNS and the Pyramid cells of the neocortex. Frequently exhibits a bi-stratified neuritic tree, with a separate dendritic tree (opposite the axon) and poditic tree (rooted perpendicular to the dendrite/axon axis).

Purkinje Effect–The reflection of impinging light from one or more surfaces of the optical system of the eye.

Purkinje image tracker–A device that tracks an image reflected from the surfaces of the lens group of the eye. The first Purkinje image is reflected from the first surface of the cornea. The fourth Purkinje image is reflected from the second (or rear) surface of the lens.

Purkinje Shift--Defined by this author (1985) as the unique characteristic of the perceived spectral sensitivity wherein the peak sensitivity moves, as the light level is reduced, from a peak near 580 nm. to a peak near 530 nm. without ever exhibiting a peak in the region of 550 nm. The minimum in the graph of the minimum discernable wavelength versus wavelength also shifts in this manner. Other authors have indicated different values for the peak wavelengths involved.

Purkinje’s tree– The perceived image of the shadows formed by the blood vessels in front of the retina observed

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under unusual viewing conditions. Most easily seen when the eye is exposed to a flash of light presented as a uniform ganzfeld field. May also be observed when a flash of light is presented to an eye with an optical system that cancels out the normal fine motion of the oculomotor system..

Purple Line--The construction line in the C.I.E. (1931) Chromaticity Diagram drawn arbitrarily between points considered to be at the extremes of the visible spectral locus. Usually shown as drawn between the x,y coordinates associated with 380 nm. point and the x,y coordinates associated with the 700 nm. point on that diagram.

Purpura--Latin for purple and the name of a mollusc that yields a purple dye.

Pursuit-- The process of trying to track a moving object across the visual field. Appears to be accomplished using two different algorithmic modes, fast and slow pursuit.

Putative--Generally regarded as such; supposed **or** proposed.

Pyramid cell-- An encoding (stage 3)neuron frequently associated with the motor system. Pyramid cells originating in the mid-brain of humans may have an axon longer than three feet (Noback, 1967).

Pyridoxal-- A generic name for several materials

1. a B vitamin that is essential for metabolism of amino acids and starch. Vitamin B₆.
2. Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate (PLP)
3. Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate-dependent amino acid racemases of broad substrate specificity catalyze transamination as a side-reaction.
4. In many situations, the body must convert vitamin B₆ to Pyridoxal-5-phosphate (P5P) before it can be used.
5. Pyridoxal, C₈H₉NO₃ molar mass: 167.18 g/mol. Aldehyde from Vitamin B₆

Q₁₀ -- Used variously in different fields.

1. Used in place of the Arrhenius Equation of Chemistry when exploring Biologically active processes where it describes the change in activity level for a change of 10° centigrade. In empirical studies, the symbol is used in place of *e* and is described as having a value between 2 and 3.
2. Used to describe the Q of an electrical circuit when the 10% bandwidths of the circuit are used instead of the half-amplitude values.

Quadrantanopia-- Loss of vision in one of the four quadrants of the visual field.

Quadrigemina-- (or corpora quadrigemina) The pair of superior colliculi and inferior colliculi on the dorsal surface of the brainstem (Noback, 1967 pg 9)

Quantitative Structure-activity relationship (QSAR)-- More explicitly, the study of both the structure and molecular parameters of a stimulant and the resulting biological activity at the olfactory receptor interface. See SAR and SOR.

Quantum efficiency--The ratio of the number of electrons excited in the initial stage of a process to the number of incident photons. Compare to quantum yield.

Quantum noise-- A noise associated with the statistical properties of a random variation in a variable. Usually described in terms of the square root of the mean value (Gaussian statistics) of the disturbance but more accurately described by the square root of the mean plus one. (Poisson statistics)

Quantum yield--the ratio of the number of events, creating of excited or free electrons (or number or chemical reactions) measured at a given point and resulting from irradiation, to the number of incident photons. See also quantum efficiency.

Quiescent accommodation-- The state of accommodation, beyond that level provided by anatomical accommodation, assumed by the living accommodation system under any illumination conditions **but** in the absence of distinct within the field of view of the foveola. Commonly described inappropriately as dark accommodation in the vernacular.

Ramify-- To send out branches or subordinate branch-like parts.

Ramus– A branch or division

Ranvier, Node of-- See Node of Ranvier

Rapid serial visual presentation (RSVP)– The presentation of text material one word at a time for a given duration at the same retinal location.

Ray, Chief--A ray directed toward the center of the entrance pupil of the optical system.

Ray, Principal--Strictly, a ray directed toward the first principal point, but commonly used to refer to the Chief Ray.

Rayleigh equation--Actually a shorthand notation according to Rubin and Walls; used as a basis for the Nagel Anomaloscope; “a” amount of red plus “b” amount of green equals “c” amount of yellow.

RDS– Random dot stereogram

Reasoning–

Abductive reasoning– Infers unseen facts, events, or causes in the past from clues or facts in the present.

Deductive reasoning– A particular fact is deduced by applying a general law to another particular fact or case.

Inductive reasoning– A universal law or principle is established from repeated observations of the same phenomena.

Receptors–Used in two distinctly different contexts.

1. Photoreceptors that absorb photons (quantum-mechanically in vision) and produce an electrical signal.
2. Biochemical receptors that receive a variety of biochemicals at sites on cell plasma membranes and are coupled to a variety of biochemical effectors.

Reciprocal pathway– In histology, a pathway generally paralleling a recognized orthodromic neural pathway. The reciprocal pathway may or may not parallel the orthodromic path to its point of origin. The reciprocal pathway signal need not relate directly to the orthodromic signal among the hierarchy of signal types.. **See Feedback.**

Recognition– The function of placing a vector received by Area 7 of the cortex from the interpretation facility of the midbrain in proper context by comparing it to previously stored features of the saliency map (in vector space). The term "map" is used here to describe a general database of largely unknown content and arrangement used by the cortex and shared with all sensory information [15.2.1 through 15.2.5]. The result of this process is an even simpler vector that says "it is grandma. She is smiling, six feet away and turning to the left." In the absence of recognition based on the historical saliency map, a tentative new entry is made in the saliency map and the POS is generally requested to study the image in more detail and provide more information for perception, interpretation and recognition before adding a permanent entry to the saliency map.

Recruitment– A coarse term describing the typical number of individual muscle fibers innervated by a given axon. Usually with a value of several hundred for neurons supporting the low frequency operation of the oculomotor muscles and about five to ten for the tremor related (twitch) muscle fibers.

Reduction– The removal of oxygen, the addition of hydrogen, or the gain of electrons in a molecule.

Reductionist approach– Used in many contexts. A complex system can be explained by the behavior of its parts and their interactions with each other (Crick, 1995). Antonym, the holistic approach.

Release hallucinations– Perception of double images where the images are unrelated, not images related in time sequence.

Resistivity-- A measure of the bulk electrical properties of a material. It is typically proportional to the thickness of the material and inversely proportional to the cross sectional area that a current passes through traversing the material. Thus, it has the units of Ohm-cm in the CGS system. See also thin-film resistivity.

Resonance—Used in three distinct manners.

1. A condition where a single molecule can assume more than one electronic state while maintaining the same structural arrangement.

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2. The property of a single molecule that causes it to vibrate mechanically at a specific frequency related to the wavelength of light.
3. A property of a liquid crystalline structure, related to its slow wave structure, that causes it to be electrically excitable by photons of a particular wavelength striking the crystal perpendicularly to its surface.

Resonant Dyes--Dyes consisting of two polar atoms separated by a conjugated chain, usually of carbon atoms, frequently of the vinylene type. These dyes exhibit two distinctly different structures depending on the state of the electronic charge associated with the dye. These dyes differ only in the way the electrons are disposed, *not* in the location or configuration of the atoms. See the Resonance Theory of Dyes.

Retinal--The simple aldehyde of Vitamin A. Peak isotropic spectral absorption at ~330 nm.

Retinal disparity-- The geometric angular difference at the eyes between any object in the visual field and the point of fixation. Separable into horizontal (lateral) and vertical components.

Retinene--The simple aldehyde of Vitamin A (also known as retinal)

Retinula--The photoreceptor cell(s) at the base of an ommatidium, forming the rhabdom.

Retinochrome-- non-signal related but possibly photosensitive pigments frequently found in the interstitial spaces between rhabdom(ere)

Retonic Acid--Vitamin A acid.

Retinoids--Definition has and is still evolving. First used in the 1960's informally for the natural forms of retinol. Formally defined in 1976 by Sporn et. al. to broaden the term beyond the vision and nutrition aspects to include potential biologic and mechanistic relationships between metabolites of retinol and steroids. The IUPAC-IUB (1982) Joint Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature stated that: "Retinoids are a class of compounds consisting of four isoprenoid units joined in a head -to-tail manner." In 1994, Sporn & Roberts (1985) suggested the much broader definition of a Retinoid as any substance that: "can elicit specific biologic responses by binding to and activating a specific receptor or set of receptors, with the program for the biologic response of the target cell residing in the retinoid receptor rather than in the retinoid ligand itself.

Retinol--Vitamin A. Peak isotropic spectral absorption at ~370 nm. No significant absorption in the visible spectrum

Retinotopic--Exhibiting a topographic organization showing a geometrical relationship to the retinal surface. Such an organization is not directly related to the geometry of object space over large areas. See also visuotopic

Reversal learning-- A behavioral technique used by psychologists where the reward changes from positive to negative or vice versa during the course of a series of identical trials within an experiment.

Reyem's loop--The fluted champagne glass like arrangement of the axons leaving the ganglion cells of the retina as they converge on the lamina cribosa. Action potentials travel relatively slowly over these unmyelinated sections of axons. Their length introduces a variable time delay that provides a conversion of a spatial encoding to an equivalent temporal encoding. See its complement, Meyer's loop.

RBP--Retinoid-Binding Protein, a generic descriptor. Archaic: Retinol-Binding Protein. The material exists in a variety of forms at different locations within the body. Some of the forms are still speculative.

LRBP--putative form found in the lacteals of the lymph system and in the liver.

CRALBP-- form found in the RPE and believed to transport chromophores from pigment granules to the cell wall at the IPM interface.

CRBP--form found in the RPE and believed to transport chromophores from the blood interface to storage within pigment granules.

IRBP--form found in the IPM and used to transport chromophores from the RPE interface to the surface of the disks

PRBP-- form found in blood plasma and used to transport retinol from the liver to the RPE interface, in

conjunction with TTR

SRBP—Alternate, and more specific label for PRBP. The RBP is probably one of the globulin proteins which makes up 38% of the total protein in plasma.

Restricted Boltzmann Machine— A Boltzmann machine where the parallel processing of information in an array consisting of multiple planes does not allow the processing of information found at other nodes of the same plane. Both forward and backward processing is allowed at a specific node.

Retinitis pigmentosa (RP) It is a group of genetic disorders that affect the retina's ability to respond to light. This inherited disease causes a slow loss of vision, beginning with decreased night vision and loss of peripheral (side) vision. Eventually, blindness results. Unfortunately, there is no cure for RP. With RP, cells in the retina die. With most forms of RP, cells in the outer regions of the retina and are responsible for our peripheral and night vision — degenerate first.

Reverse genetics—The determination of the relevant genetic mutation based on the prior observation of the medical symptom or syndrome. An application of *Bayes's Theorem of Subjective Probability*.

RGC—Retinal ganglion cells

RSC—reverse saturation current. A fundamental electrical parameter of a diode indicative of its current carrying capacity as a function of voltage.

Rhabdom—The sensory assembly in the compound eye, consisting of a cylindrical structure illuminated from the end, frequently exhibiting a ciliary internal structure consisting of the rhabdomere (Outer Segments) of 1-15 (individual) photoreceptor cells (Stavenga, pg 30 & 283). Also used to describe a similar assembly in the complex eye of *Mollusca*. There are two types, the open and closed rhabdoms. Looking along the line of incident radiation, the open rhabdom (primarily in *Mollusca*) exhibits a series of small areas of chromophoric material that are arranged in a circle and isolated from each other. The closed rhabdom (primarily in *Arthropoda*) has larger areas of chromophoric material that are interleaved.

Rhabdomere—A dense microvillous structure carrying the photosensitive pigments associated with a photoreceptor cell in *Arthropoda* and *Mollusca*. Frequently radiating, sometimes bilaterally, from a central structure.

RHE— The Reversible Hydrogen Electrode (RHE) is a fairly practical and reproducible electrode "standard." The term refers to a hydrogen electrode immersed in the electrolyte solution actually used. It is assumed the total pressure (not partial pressure of hydrogen) is one atmosphere.

Rhesus monkey—(*Cercopithecoidea macacus*) An "old world monkey" widely used in visual research. Not sufficiently similar to man to be used in detailed topological and topographical studies of the cortex. See monkey.

Rhinencephalon—See Limbic System.

Rhodonine()—A family of visual band chromophores prepared from Vitamin A aldehyde (retinene) through the addition of a second auxochrome using a single bond at carbon position 5, 7, 9 or 11 (using the Kramer notation for retinoids. The numeric in the parenthesis indicates the number of vinylene residues between the auxochromes; 2 for the UV chromophore, 3 for the Blue, 4 for the Yellow and 5 for the Red chromophore.

Rhodopsin—A conceptual compound proposed as the principle chromophore of vision with a peak isotropic spectral absorption at 500 nm. First proposed by Boll in 1876 as the photosensitive element of the rod pigment. Further elucidated by Kuhne during the following year. Investigated intensely by Wald and associates in the 1930-50's. They postulated a large molecule consisting of the 11-cis form of retinene combined with the protein Opsin. It has been proposed that the junction involves the epsilon nitrogen of the lysine group (lys-296) of Opsin in a protonated Schiff-base linkage. Never demonstrated. The peak absorption at 500 nm. is actually obtained in two situations. By smoothing the composite absorption function known as the luminous efficiency function or by measuring the isotropic absorption of a wide variety of retinoids in dilute solution. Neither situation records the absorption characteristic of a visual chromophore.

Ribosomes— Seat of protein synthesis within the cell. Uses amino acids provided by the mitochondria.

Ricco's Law— For small areas of the retina, a constant (psychophysical) effect is achieved for a constant product of area and illumination.

Riddoch Syndrome—See Blind sight.

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Ringer solution--A man made aqueous solution of the chlorides of sodium, potassium, and calcium that is isotonic to animal tissue (but species specific for accurate scientific work) and is used topically as a physiological saline and, in experiments, to bathe animal tissues. Unless specifically modified by an investigator, it contains no nutritional or metabolic components.

Rivalry--The commonly observed situation (under laboratory conditions) where the visual system will continue to change from one perception of a dichoptic scene to another because of the difference between the two images provided.

Rods--1. A morphological descriptor terminating a continuum used in vision research. The continuum extends from a cone shaped structure on one end to a rod shaped structure on the other. This continuum was first used to describe the outer segment of the photoreceptor cell. However, this proved unworkable and it was later applied to the shape of the inner segment without regard to the shape of the outer segment. This approach was also unworkable.

2. A term previously used to describe the broad spectral photoreceptor of the eye responsible for the scotopic spectral characteristic of vision. Subsequently it was found that there are "blue" sensitive, "green" sensitive and "red" sensitive rods; and none of them exhibit a spectral absorption that correlates with the scotopic spectral characteristic of the human eye.

3. The term is archaic . It is not used in this work in a scientific sense.

Rostral--Anterior

RPE--Retinal pigment epithelium

S-glutamate--glutamate specified using a "right-hand rule" of chemistry. Similar to the notation L-glutamate. Both S and L denote the "sinister" left-handed convention, but in slightly different contexts.

S-Plane--An early name for the region of the retina (more recently described as the inner nuclear layer) where bipolar waveforms were first found that exhibited a hyperpolarization at certain wavelengths and a depolarization at others. Now further differentiated into the Outer lateral, Outer Plexiform, Inner nuclear, Inner plexiform, and Inner lateral layers.

S-potential--A sustained response found in the layers between the photoreceptor and ganglion layers, name generally associated with Svaetichin and with Tomita but may be from Motokawa. The S-potentials frequently exhibit chromatic characteristics.

Saccades--Motions of the eyes independent of the head. These motions can be subdivided into three classifications, large, small and microsaccades. Microsaccades are the manifestation of the tremor mechanism. Some writers use the terms fast and slow which correspond to large and small respectively because of the impulse nature of the oculomotor mechanism.

1. Large saccades; a sharp rotation of the optic axes characterized by an almost identical movement in both eyes and a high velocity. The angle of rotation ranges between 2-5 minutes of arc to over 20 degrees. The maximum velocity reached in a 20 degree saccade can be 450 degrees/sec. The time of a large saccades ranges from 0.01 sec to 0.07 sec. (Yarbus, pg 146). More recent authors give a maximum angle of up to 90 degrees (beginning from an offset), a rate of over 600 degrees/sec. and a maximum duration of 0.260 sec. (Baloh, et. al.).

2. Small saccades; the observable motion of the eyes as they analyze a scene such as a face. The line of sight jumps from one feature in the scene to another. The maximum angle is below that of the large saccades but the angular rate is similar.

3. Flick, the small saccadic motions of the eye, less than 1 degree, when reading text or studying similar fine details. Used to reposition the eye from one letter to another.

4. Microsaccades, the very fine motion of the eyes during the collection of detailed information by the foveola. This motion has a frequency spectrum from 30 up to 150 Hz. The amplitude of the motion is usually 20-40 arc seconds in object space (one or two photoreceptor diameters in image space). See also tremor.

Saccadic blanking--The result of a mechanism disconnecting the visual information paths from the retina to the

CNS during saccadic (large vergence) motions of the eyes.

Saccadic blindness– A phenomenon due to saccadic blanking where the visual information from the retina is temporarily blocked from being processed within the CNS. See Saccadic blanking.

Saccadic latency– The interval between the change in a test stimulus and the initial movement of the eyes to realign the line of fixation to the new location.

Saccharides– Carbohydrates that are aldehydes or ketones that have the empirical formula $(CH_2O)_n$, frequently extended to include a broad range of derivatives.

Saccharin– (no trailing e) An artificial non-caloric sweetener, benzoic sulfilimine, discovered in 1878, with a bitter or metallic aftertaste. Saccharin derives its name from the word saccharine, meaning of, relating to, or resembling that of sugar. See saccharides.

Sagittal--like or related to an arrow

Sagittal plane--

1. *Zoology* A longitudinal plane that divides the body of a bilaterally symmetrical animal into right and left sections
2. *Optics* A plane perpendicular to the meridional (a tangential) plane and containing the chief ray.

Saliency engine–A higher level mechanism in perception that provides the addresses of pieces of perceived information that must be considered as a group to achieve cognition. The various vectors, relating to the perceived information, when grouped act as individual bytes in the overall cognition vector describing the recognized event.

Saliency Map– The general database employed by the cortex as a archive of all sensory information collected during the life of the subject. Highly associative. Not generally re-writable except under instruction from the controller following significant cognitive processes calling for such a change.

Saliency spreadsheet–A putative collection of high level cognition vectors (or series of addresses to lower level perception vectors) that constitute the basis of cognition. The vectors are encoded and exhibit no direct relationship with the geometry of object space. See Saliency map.

Saltatory--Proceeding by leaps rather than by smooth transitions

Sapid– Pleasing to the taste. Savory. Not generally associated with pain within the oral cavity.

Saponification--The hydrolysis of glycerides. The hydrolysis yields salts of the carboxylic acids. Almost certainly a destructive process when related to isolation of vision chromophores

SAR– Structure-Activity-Relationship. Used in attempts to understand the operation of the chemical sensory systems.

Scaling, scalability– A function of two variables that depends only on the ratio of these variables is said to scale.

Scanning Sensor--Any sensor system which senses differences in the signal presented to the sensing element as a continuous function of time. If physical motion of the line of sight is involved, the sensed signal may represent spatial changes in the scene.

Scene element disparity– Distance, in three dimensional coordinates, between a point in object space and the point of fixation within that object space. Sometimes separated into longitudinal and lateral components. The lateral component is sometimes separated into horizontal and vertical components. See **retinal disparity**.

Schematic--A structural or procedural diagram, especially of an electrical or mechanical system.

Schematic Eye--A simplified model of the optical system of the eye; consisting of only two principle points and two principle planes. Only useful for the on-axis, small field angle case.

Schiff-base--A reversible reaction between an aldehyde and the alpha-amino group of an amino acid releasing water and resulting in the replacement of the double bonded oxygen with a double bonded nitrogen of the amino acid. A very labile product. Also known as an **aldimine**. An alternate form involves a single bond between the

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nitrogen and carbon 15 of the retinoid. It is defined as a secondary amine. These forms are characterized by their ability to shift from an acid to a base depending on the pH of their environment. (Stavenga, pg 115–Davson pg 243-244) (-C=N-), prefix azo-. This is a characteristic of the indicator family of chemicals. A third form consists of a double bond between the nitrogen and the carbon but with an extra proton attached to the nitrogen. This is described as a protonated Schiff-base. It shows a bathochromic shift in its absorption but not enough to match the absorption of any visual chromophores. (Summary by Stavenga & Schwemer in Ali)

Schizophrenia– A largely conceptual clinical term encompassing both positive and negative features. (See Charney et al., 2009, Chapter 23)

Schwann cells– The name given for one class of glia found within the PNS. Similar cells within the CNS are called astrocytes. Appear to provide additional lactate for use by the neurons at the remote locations of Nodes of Ranvier.

Scission–To cut, frequently along an intensity level or a chromatic contour in psychophysics

Sclera–The outer covering of the eyes to which the muscles are attached.

Scotoma–An area of less than nominal visual performance within the visual field, surrounded by an area of less depressed or of normal vision. The source of the scotoma need not involve the photoreceptors or the physiological optics.

Scotopic–(Adjective; Gk, *scotia*-darkness, *topis* place)

Scotopic Vision--Vision at very low levels of luminance (in humans) that is characterized by visual acuity that is limited by internal threshold conditions. Typically at light levels below twilight and characterized by the nominal loss of color vision.

Second breakdown–A term in the vernacular of transistor electronics referring to a breakdown in performance due to avalanche multiplication of the current within the collector region of the transistor. Usually leads to the thermal destruction of high power transistors used as regulators.

Second-Messenger Hypothesis– The proposition that a stimulus to the external surface of the lemma of a cell causes the release of a small molecule, typically cAMP, cGMP or InsP3 (or IP3), within the volume of the cell, based on experiments in the 1950's involving the liver. Assumed to be used in the neural system as well. See first messenger.

Self-screening-- Or correction for self-screening. An archaic concept found in the vision literature based on an approximation associated with the absorption of light by low molar concentration materials in true solutions. Its purpose was to avoid using a very simple equation derived with the Calculus. It ignored the fact that activated molecules became transparent. Generally not appropriate for research in the actual visual process. See Section 5.2.3.3.1 or Wyszecki & Stiles, 2nd. pg 588-589.

Semantics 1. *Linguistics*. The study or science of meaning in language forms, beginning with sound signals.
2. *Logic*. The study of relationships between signs and symbols and what they represent. In this sense, also called *semasiology*.

Semiconductor– A material for which the width of the forbidden energy region (the band gap) between the valence and conduction bands is relatively small, nominally less than one electron-volt.

Semiochemistry– (*Gr. semeon* =signal) A little used generic term defining the study of chemical substances or mixtures that carry a message.

Semiotic– A general philosophical theory of signs and symbols that deals especially with their function in both artificially constructed and natural languages and comprises syntactics, semantics, and pragmatics

Semmelweis reflex– New knowledge being rejected by a community because it overturns entrenched norms, popular beliefs, and accepted paradigms.

Sensillum– A hair

Sensory Integration Theory– The ongoing relationship between behavior and brain functioning is called sensory integration (SI), a theory that was first pioneered in the field of occupational therapy by A. Jean Ayres, Ph.D., OTR in the 1960s.

Sentient– Having sense perception

Serif--A small decoration(s) added to the characters of a type face to enhance its legibility and general attractiveness. San serif is the trade terminology for “no serif.”

Shaker (*Drosophila Shaker* or *Shaker mRNA*)– A modified gene of *Drosophila* that ostensibly modifies the operation of activation and inactivation gates in neural lemmas. It has been isolated and inserted into other species in the laboratory. (Hoshi, 1990)

Shape constancy– (in psychology) The percept of the shape of a given object remains constant despite changes in the shape of the objects’ retinal image (Pizlo, 2008).

Sholl Diagram–A formalized tree structure (using only orthogonal lines) to describe the lengths of individual dendritic segments ramifying from a single soma. Used in Rapp, et. al. 1992.

Sibilant– Having, containing, or producing the sound of or a sound resembling that of the s or the sh in sash.

Sigmoidal–*Anatomy*, curved in two directions; shaped like the letter S or the letter C. Generally an S shaped curve in the vision literature. In the absence of added noise, a smooth transition (no discontinuity) between a sigmoidal curve and a baseline is not compatible with a first order physical system.

Signal transduction–

1. (with respect to the hormonal system) An intracellular cascade of biochemical events that follow the interaction between extracellular growth factors and their membrane receptors, ending in the switch of nuclear mechanisms controlling the proper biological responses. (Battistini, et. al. 1993 in Papa & Tager)
2. (with respect to the sensory mechanisms of the neural system) The transfer of acoustic energy, electromagnetic energy or tactile motion by quantum-mechanical sensors into free electrons that can be further processed by the neural system.

Signaling–The transfer of sensory information, and skeleto-muscular instructions and commands over the neural system of the biological organism. Does not include the communications carried out by the hormonal system.

“Silent substitution”–Not a concept supported in this work. Used widely in colorimetry to account for the unaccounted. See Flitcroft for an explanation and background, *Vision Res.* vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 349-360, (1989) Also used in spectrometry to substitute a stimulus at one narrow band wavelength with a second having the same stimulus capability with respect to one spectral channel while having a different stimulus capability with regard to another spectral channel. (Kulikowski, et. al. pg 175-177) Very difficult to insure adequate results due to the logarithmic signal processing with regard to the R–channel (luminance). Method frequently impacts the perceived chrominance in ways not accounted for by the investigator.

Simulation– The process of preparing and plotting the performance of an *equation* or assembling and running a *computer program* designed to describe the performance characteristics of a prototype. The program timing is adjusted to provide a real time interface with external equipment, allowing the incorporation of the simulation into the hardware of the prototype. See emulation.

Sinc function–An expression occasionally used to define the $(\sin \alpha)/\alpha$ function, one basis for the MTF function.

Sine qua non– An essential element, condition or prerequisite

Single Lens Compound Eye--A transitional type, found in some insects, between a superposition type of compound eye and the simple eye of animals.

Singular value decomposition– A powerful tool in matrix algebra for studying the properties of a set of equations near a singularity. <http://kwon3d.com/theory/jkinem/svd.html> provides a quick overview. A more detailed and complicated discussion is in <http://public.lanl.gov/mewall/kluwer2002.html> . The latter discussion includes PCA, Principal Component Analysis.

Sink–In electronics, an absorber of electrical energy. In electronic circuits, a negative terminal of a power supply.

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Smectic– The name given to a structural phase (molecular organization) of the liquid crystalline state of matter. The molecules are arranged side by side in a two dimensional film. The films may be stacked in layers.

Smith Chart– A graphical presentation plotting the reactance and resistance of a circuit parametrically as a function of frequency.

Smooth muscle– Non-striated muscle. It is divided into two sub-groups; the single-unit (unitary) and multi-unit smooth muscle. Single unit smooth muscle, however, is most common and lines blood vessels (except large elastic arteries), the urinary tract, and the digestive tract.

Snowy vision– An aura characterized by the appearance of fine randomly flashing dots scattered widely over the full field of view of the subject. Their visibility is highly dependent on the contrast of the scene. The dots appear predominantly as darker dots on any uniform background. This is also the case in pitch darkness due to the AC coupling used in the visual system.

SNP– single-nucleotide polymorphism is a change to a single nucleotide in a DNA sequence. Typical Y-DNA SNP tests test about 20,000 to 35,000 SNPs.

STR– short tandem repeat. In DNA testing, a certain section of DNA is examined for a pattern that repeats (e.g. CCG•CGG•. . .). The number of times it repeats is the value of the marker. Typical tests test between 30 and 120 STR markers. A Y-DNA haplotype is the numbered results (a table) of a genealogical Y-DNA STR test. Each allele value has a distinctive frequency within a population. For example, at DYS455, the results will show 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 repeats, with 11 being most common.

SOAE/SFOAE– Stimulated oto-acoustic emissions or stimulus frequency oto-acoustic emissions. See also TEOAE.

Sodium channel– The vernacular name for the electrical channel from the axoplasm to the INM via the Activa and the podaplasm of a neuron. The name has commonly been used previously in the literature to describe the putative channel through the axolemma used by sodium ions or sodium ions complexed with other materials.

Sodium current– (aka Na current)

1. In the vernacular, a euphemism for the current proposed by Hodgkin & Huxley to account for the rising phase or positive going phase of an action potential, or other depolarizing process associated with the axoplasm of a neuron.
2. This current is actually the *conventional* current moving from the podaplasm to the axoplasm or the *electron-based* current moving from the axoplasm to the podaplasm via the Activa of a neuron. See Inward current.

Soft tissue– In anatomy, tissues that connect, support, or surround other structures and organs of the body, not being bone. Soft tissue includes tendons, ligaments, fascia, skin, fibrous tissues, fat, and synovial membranes (which are connective tissue), and muscles, nerves and blood vessels (which are not connective tissue).

Solution– A mixture (normally in liquid form) of two or more constituents that cannot be separated by filtration or settling and which can be formed with the constituents in any proportion (down to molecular sizes). See also suspension and gel. Not susceptible to changes in temperature or pH.

Soma--The portion of a cell that contains the nucleus and other metabolic elements and in the case of the neuron, encircles portions of the neurites and axon of the neuron.

Somatosensory–Of or related to the sensors of the skin.

Source–In electronics, a supplier of electrical energy. In electronic circuits, a positive terminal of a power supply.

Space clamping–In loss analogy to voltage clamping, the concept of insuring the electrical uniformity of a piece of axolemma by the process of limiting the region of axolemma explored using electrical barriers.

SPECT, or less commonly, **SPET**– Single-photon emission computed tomography is a nuclear medicine tomographic imaging technique using gamma rays.[1] It is very similar to conventional nuclear medicine planar imaging using a gamma camera. [2] However, it is able to provide true 3D information. This information is typically presented as cross-sectional slices through the patient, but can be freely reformatted or manipulated as

required.

Spectra--See Absorption spectra, Difference spectra, Spectral absorption curves and Spectral response curves

Spectral absorption curves--A graphical presentation based on spectrophotometric measurements on material extracted from a retina after a standardized but poorly understood separation process. The tests are designed to provide in-vitro measurements of chromophore like material that is no longer in the liquid crystalline state and which has been subjected to detergents, surfactants, and various complex sodium based salts. The resultant absorption curves are usually due to a (unknown) mixture of materials (chromophores, retinachromes and other materials), frequently exhibiting a peak near 500 nm. which is most likely the intrinsic (as opposed to the resonant) spectral peak of the dominant constituent.

Spectral colors-- See also spectrum colors. The literature is inconsistent with the use of these terms. Evolution of CIE usage suggests spectrum colors are colors along the spectral locus and spectral colors are colors found within the spectral locus (except for the white point), they are found along radii from the white point to the locus. (Science of Color, pg 246)

Spectral Luminous Efficiency Functions--The functions describing the perceived (psychophysical) spectral response of the subject under one of two standardized conditions.

1. Photopic luminous efficiency function. Occurs in two forms,
 - $R(\lambda)$, the precise form which agrees with the theoretical model of the visual process and is obtained in practice using a spectral filter width of 10 nm or less.
 - $V(\lambda)$, a smoothed version of the theoretical function using a 30 nm spectral width window that is represented by the CIE 1924 Standard Observer.
2. Scotopic luminous efficiency function. Occurs in two forms,
 - $R'(\lambda)$, the precise form which agrees with the theoretical model of the visual process and is obtained in practice using a spectral filter width of 10 nm or less.
 - $V'(\lambda)$, a smoothed version of the theoretical function using a 30 nm spectral width window that is represented by the CIE 1951 Standard Observer.

Spectral Opponency-- In neurophysiology, the neural mechanism that codes for hue contrast in the insect brain. In this work, synonymous with function of the horizontal cells of the human retina and similar differencing cells throughout *Arthropoda* and *Mollusca*, not just in insects.

- Spectral response curves**--
1. The basic graphical presentation of the *electrophysical* response of any single type of complete photoreceptor mechanism to a varying monochromatic stimulation.
 2. . The basic graphical presentation of the *electrophysical* response of any neuron cell in the retina, typically one of the amacrine type, to a varying monochromatic stimulation
 3. The basic graphical presentation of the *psychophysical* response of any overall retina, generally as a function of location on the retina, to a varying monochromatic stimulation.

Spectrum colors-- See spectral colors.

Speed of Sound-- in air, 343 meters/sec. In fresh water, 1435 m/sec. In salt water, 1500 m/sec. In steel, 5100 m/sec.

Spherule--term frequently used to describe the terminal of an axon, particularly of a photoreceptor cell axon. See pedicel.

Sphingomyelin-- a phospholipid material quite closely related to phosphatidyl choline, PC (while it contains phosphocholine as its "head," it differs stereo-chemically from PC). This material is found primarily in brain and nerve tissue.

Spines--Fine structures protruding from the limbs of a neuritic arborization. See Stuart, et. al. Some sources suggest the spines are mobile and may be a mechanism supporting the development of memory. See Yuste. A similar feature, known as filopodia when extending from the axon and myopodia when extending from muscle tissue, is found in the synapse related to the neuromotor system. See Rowell.

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Square–Law detector– Informal name for a quantum or energy detector. Originally named based on the idea that it sensed the square of the amplitude of the energy, that is proportional to the energy itself. The Photoelectric Effect of Einstein epitomizes the actual energy detection process. See also two-photon detector for the special case of the long wavelength (L) detector of physiological vision.

Standard plan– The arrangement between the larynx and pharynx of terrestrial mammals other than adult humans.

Stellate ganglion– A ganglion with the individual neurons radiating from the cluster in a starlike pattern.

Stellite neuron– A neuron defined functionally as one accepting a phasic signal stream (action potentials) and recovering the tonic signal encoded by that phasic signal stream.

Stenohaline– Referring to an animal that remains in a marine environment throughout its life.

Steric– Of or relating to the spatial arrangement (stereography) of atoms in a molecule

Stereocenter– or stereogenic center, an atom bearing groups such that an interchanging of any two groups leads to a stereoisomer.[1] The most common stereocenters are chiral centers (such as asymmetric carbon atoms) and the double-bonded carbon atoms in cis-trans alkenes. See chiral center.

Stereochemistry–The study of the physical alignment of a molecule relative to its various internal groups. There are at least two sets of nomenclature in use. The terms *syn-*, *cis-*, *trans-* & *anti-* all play a role in one of these sets when describing a molecule at a detailed level.

Stereognosis– ability to perceive or the perception of material qualities (as shape) of an object

Stereopsis–The process of extracting distance information from visual images. The process is implemented through two mechanisms. The most commonly discussed mechanism is limited to short distances. It involves the determination of the parallax angle between the images formed by a binocular system and calculating the distance to the scene element by geometry. The second method is suitable for determining larger distances. It involves introducing motion between the line of sight of the visual sensor and the scene and determining the different apparent rates of motion of scene elements. From these calculations, relative distances can be deduced. The precision of this method can be quite high. This method is most easily employed while moving in an automobile or an airplane. It is observed most clearly in the motions of the head of the cobra snake before striking..

Stereopsis–Used variously over time.

1. An older concept: The process of merging the two images, acquired by the eyes from different points in space, into a useful image by eliminating the parallax and obtaining distance cues. See Hubel (1988)
2. A higher precision concept separating binocular vision from stereopsis: The mechanism within the POS that merges the two images from the foveola of the two eyes. The mechanism results in the phenomena of fusion and depth perception. These phenomena are degraded by vertical disparity.

Tyler takes a narrow view and claims stereopsis is observed under and is independent of the conditions of both fusion and diplopia. (S & C pg 200) Ogle differed and defined the following:

Patent stereopsis– Stereopsis within a range of up to 10 minutes of disparity, roughly aligned with the range of fusion.

Qualitative stereopsis– Between 10 and 15 minutes of disparity, where subject still perceives relative depth position but without veridical relationship.

Stereospecific reactions–

1. Reactions that only occur when specific stereographic relationships are obtained between a reactant and a substrate.
2. Reactions that result in a specific stereoisomer depending on the substrate used to support the reaction.

Stereotaxy– Obtaining measurements of the surface of a structure in three dimensions.

Steroid– Any of numerous naturally occurring or synthetic fat-soluble organic compounds having as a basis 17 carbon atoms arranged in four rings and including the sterols and bile acids, adrenal and sex hormones, certain natural drugs such as digitalis compounds, and the precursors of certain vitamins.

Stimulant sensing complex (SSC)– Used primarily in the chemical sensing and genetics community. It seldom appears in the vision and hearing communities. It is fundamentally a complex. Such a complex invariably contains a substrate, generally the lemma of a sensory neuron. This substrate may support an associated, an enclosed, or an embedded receptor site. It may also support an enzyme facilitating the efficient operation of the receptor site, and it may be supported by a fluid environment, as in the oral and nasal cavities.

Stochastic– *Statistics*. a. Involving or containing a random variable or variables: *stochastic calculus*. b. Involving chance or probability: a stochastic simulation.

Stochastic resonance– A largely conceptual mechanism for explaining certain action potential streams that cannot be explained within the conventional model of the neuron. It assumes a noise based threshold mechanism wherein a stream of pulses of constant height constituting stimulation will occasionally (probabilistically) generate an output action potential. Concept is not required within the (deterministic) electrolytic model of the neural system

Stop– (linguistics) In phonetics, a consonant sound characterized by the momentary blocking (occlusion) of some part of the oral cavity. A completely articulated stop usually has three stages: the catch (implosion), or beginning of the blockage; the hold (occlusion); and the release (explosion), or opening of the air passage again. A stop differs from a fricative in that, with a stop, occlusion is total, rather than partial.

Strabismus– An anomaly of binocular vision in which the visual axis (line of fixation) of one eye fails to intersect the object of interest. Hence, a pathological failure of the two eyes to converge on a given target in the visual field. Found in horizontal, vertical and torsional situations. Strabismus is classified according to the direction of misalignment. When one eye is looking straight ahead, the other eye may turn inward toward the nose (esotropia or convergent), outward toward the ear (exotropia or divergent), downward (hypotropia), or upward (hypertropia).

Strehl ratio– Two common variants that are often confused.

1. Strehl definition– The peak value of the diffraction pattern of an aberrated point image divided by the peak value of an aberration free point image for the same system.

2. Strehl resolution– The volume under a two-dimensional MTF of an optical system divided by the equivalent volume of a perfect (aberration free) system with the same aperture (if computed in angular space) or $F/\#$ if at a focal plane.

Striatum– The caudate nucleus, putamen and ventral striatum including nucleus accumbens.

Structure-activity relationship (SAR)– More explicitly, the study of the structure of a stimulant and the resulting biological activity at the olfactory receptor interface. See SOR

Structure-odor relationship (SOR)– More explicitly, the study of the structure of a stimulant and the perceived odor or scent within the CNS. See SAR

Subjective– Existing in the mind, belonging to the thinking subject rather than to the object of thought. (Kuenhi, 2002).

Substantia nigra– a layer of deeply pigmented gray matter situated in the midbrain and containing the cell bodies of a tract of dopamine-producing nerve cells whose secretion tends to be deficient in Parkinson's disease

Substitution– In organic chemistry, replacement of one atom or group by another atom or group within a molecule. See also elimination.

Substrate–Used variously.

1. Biology, the molecule on which an enzyme exerts catalytic action.
2. Surface chemistry, the surface upon which reactants accumulate and react.

Sucrose octa-acetate (SOA)–A picophore formed by replacing all of the hydroxyl groups (6) of sucrose with acetate groups (8) in a very complex geometry. The label is therefore archaic; while starting with sucrose, the resulting product is not a sugar in any sense and its perception is that of a bitter product due to the proliferation of hydroxyl groups on its periphery exhibiting d-values on the order of 4.74 Angstrom.

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Sucrose gap chamber--A three chamber test cell used by Bowe, Kocsis & Waxman to isolate and superfuse distinct parts of a neuron during *in-vitro* electrophysiological testing.

Sudomotor-- (lat. sudor = sweat + motor) is a medical term used to describe something that stimulates the sweat glands..

Sugar alcohol-- (also known as a polyol, polyhydric alcohol, polyalcohol, or glycol) A hydrogenated form of carbohydrate, whose carbonyl group (aldehyde or ketone, reducing sugar) has been reduced to a primary or secondary hydroxyl group (hence the alcohol). Sugar alcohols have the general formula $H(HCHO)_{n+1}H$, whereas sugars have $H(HCHO)_nHCO$. The term sugar is used as an adjective to suggest a perceived sweetness of the alcohol, not its structure. They are not saccharides.

Sulcus--Small fissure or furrow on the surface of the brain

Superior colliculus--See Tectum

Superfuse--To surround a cell with a liquid, frequently disturbing the coatings on the surface of the cell. See also perfuse

Superposition Eye--A compound eye wherein the ommatidia are not optically isolated. Anatomically, these eyes are characterized by the presence of an un-pigmented space separating the optical array from a much deeper-lying retina of rhabdoms. (Stavenga, pg 50)

Supervisory circuit--A circuit paralleling a data circuit(s) that defines the accuracy and possibly the integrity of the signals in the associated data circuit

Suprathreshold-- Used generically to define a luminance level significantly above threshold. Frequently used to describe a state where the absolute noise level (relative to a given integration area) is higher than at the threshold level (irrespective of the change in average photon flux level).

Suspension-- A mixture (usually in liquid form) that can be separated into its individual constituents by filtering, settling, a change in pH or temperature, or through spontaneous aggregation of one or more of the constituents. Usually exhibits scattering of light due to the presence of large aggregates with a size similar to the wavelength of the light.

Symmetry-- (*conventional*) The quality of being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other (reflection symmetry) or around an axis (point symmetry). <http://mathforum.org/sum95/suzanne/symsusan.html>
-- (*As used by Shera in hearing, 2001*) Something that stays the same while something else changes.

Sympathetic nervous system --That portion of the nervous system responding to the will of the individual. Related primarily to the peripheral neuromotor system but including aspects of the oculomotor system.

Synaesthesia-- The blending of sensory inputs so that some individuals perceive a color while also perceiving a certain sound, others a taste while perceiving a certain color, etc.

Synapse--From the Greek, meaning to come face to face with or to join. A specialized site of functional interaction between morphologically defined neurons. The area in the immediate vicinity of the synapse is critical to the operation of this feature.

Synaptic gap--The narrowest region between the axon and neurite of two neurons. Generally under 100 Angstrom wide and filled with hydronium in a liquid crystalline state, thereby forming the base of an Activa. The area within the gap is usually filled with an orderly array of unit synapses with a spacing of about 100 Angstrom.. Each unit synapse is approximately 200 Angstrom in diameter.

Syncytium-- (sin-sish'-e-um)

1. A multinucleate mass of protoplasm resulting from a fusion of cells or from a failed subdivision of cells.
2. A multinucleate mass of cytoplasm that is not separated into cells (Wikipedia) .

Syndrome--1. A group of symptoms that collectively indicate or characterize a disease, a psychological disorder, or another abnormal condition.

2. a. A complex of symptoms indicating the existence of an undesirable condition or quality. b. A distinctive or characteristic pattern of behavior

Syntax– In linguistics, the set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences in a given language, specifically word order. With specific reference to speech,

1. The order in a sequence or series of sound signals.
2. A system of rules that generates a sequence of vocal elements amenable to interpretation by a receiver.
3. **Phonological syntax**– A second order syntax that combines individual sounds (phonemes) into more meaningful sequences known as words (morphemes).
4. **Lexical syntax**– A third order syntax that combines sound sequences (words) into longer sequences (sentences) according to a set of grammatical rules.
5. See also semantics.

Tabula Rasa– The epistemological theory that individuals are born without built-in mental content and that their knowledge comes from experience and perception.

Tapetum--A layer of cells located behind the retina, relative to the direction of the incident light, in many animals. In many cases, this layer exhibits a high coefficient of reflectance. In some cases, the reflectance is variable with illumination level or other parameters. Also known as argentea.

Taxonomy– The orderly classification of plants and animals according to their presumed natural relationships

Tectum–The dorsal (or roof of the) midbrain consisting of the elements between the paired superior and inferior colliculi in mammals. A portion of the midbrain focused on the initial extraction of visual signals and the generation of precision motor responses.

Tegmentum– 1. The neural pathway immediately dorsal to the combined pons and medulla of the brainstem (Noback, 1967, pg 4)
2. The ventral portion of the midbrain dedicated to motor functions. (Ramachandran, 2002)

Teichopsia– (not precisely defined) A transient visual sensation of bright shimmering colors.

Teleology– 1. *Philosophy*. The study of design or purpose in natural phenomena.
2. The use of ultimate purpose or design as a means of explaining natural phenomena

Teleost-- “Bony Fish” of the Superorder Teleostei, Class Osteichthyes, Phylum Chordate

Temporal--The side of the retina farthest from the nose

Teniae coli– One of the three bands forming longitudinal sections of the colon (particularly in the guinea pig).

Tetartanopia--Rare form of dichromatism in which blue and yellow are confused, but luminosity is approximately normal (The Science of Color)

Tetrachromats--Animals which employ photoreceptors containing four different color chromophores, known to include some insects, reptiles and fish; and able to sense the “red”, “green”, “blue” and “ultraviolet”.

Tetrodotoxin–(TTX) A guanidinium toxin from the ovaries of the globe fish (puffer fish), *Spheroides rubripes*. Used in pharmacological studies of the neural system.

Thalamus–1. *Archaic Anatomy*: A large ovoid mass of gray matter situated in the posterior part of the forebrain that relays sensory impulses to the cerebral cortex.

2. *Anatomy*: Either of two large, ovoid masses, consisting chiefly of grey substance, situated one on each side of and forming part of the lateral wall of the third ventricle. Each is divided into two major parts: dorsal and ventral, each of which contains many nuclei.

3. *Colloquial*: The inner chamber. Part of a very complex area between the top of the spinal cord and the proliferation of the cerebral cortex. Easily looked upon as a mere switching point but clearly performing significant signal manipulation within its numerous individual engines.

4. *Neuroscience*: The primary control center, and highest level signal integration and coordination center for the visual and other sensory systems of the organism.

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Thalamic reticular nucleus, (TRN)– The reticulated neural tissue; covering of 2/3 of the thalamus and forming the geniculate nuclei and colliculi of the diencephalon, and providing the primary element of switching and control of signals received from the sensory modalities and delivered to the motor-glandular functions. The major element of the nonconscious executive of the brain.

Thevenin's Theorem–A useful theorem in electrical engineering that demonstrates the equivalence of a simple series circuit of two elements with an equivalent parallel circuit of two different elements.

Thin-film resistivity– A measure of the electrical properties of a material having a characteristic (largely invariant) thickness such as a bilayer membrane. Defined as the resistivity of the “bulk” material multiplied by the nominal thickness of the film. Units are Ohms-cm². See also resistivity.

Thixotropic fluid– A non-Newtonian fluid exhibiting an apparent viscosity that decreases with duration of stress. Typical of gels and a variety of organic fluids including synovial fluids.

Thrombus– (*pl.* thrombi) A clot of blood formed within a blood vessel and remaining attached to its place of origin—compare embolus

Tight junction– A hydraulically impervious barrier formed by the close contact between the cytolemma of two cells. Spacing between the lemma is described as less than ten Angstrom. In some cases, the outer bilayers of the two cells appear to merge into a single layer. The blood-brain-barrier is based on the tight junction.

Timbre (pronounced "tambur") 1. The quality of a sound that distinguishes it from other sounds of the same pitch and volume. 2. *Music*. The distinctive tone of an instrument or a singing voice.

Time-dependent rectification– or *delayed rectification*. The effect where the resistance of the membrane as measured with steady currents varies as the magnitude of the current is varied, but following a sudden change in this magnitude the new steady state value for the resistance is not achieved immediately (Taylor, pg 224).

TEOAE-- Transient evoked oto-acoustic emissions in the auditory modality.

Tocopherol– (commonly known as Vitamin E) A compound containing a hydroxyl-bearing ring system and a single isoprenoid side chain.

Tonic--a. *As used in Physiology*. Of, relating to, or producing tone or tonicity in muscles or tissue: *a tonic reflex*. **b.** *Medicine*. Characterized by continuous tension or contraction of muscles. An analog action. Opposite of Phasic.

Topography–The study of the location and arrangement of the parts of a structure without regard to their interconnection. See topology.

Topology --**1.** The study of the relationships between different elements of a structure
2. *Medicine*. The anatomical structure of a specific area or part of the body.
3. *Electronics*. The description of an electrical circuit in terms of its elements and their interconnections.

Trabecular meshwork–The truss work between the ciliary muscle and the lens of the physiological optics. Part of this meshwork is the circular sphincter muscle controlling the iris.

Traffic analysis– A term used in military intelligence and applicable to uncovering the interconnections found within the neural system. Generally, the observation of signals emanating from or arriving at a given location and relating them to other terminal locations.

Transamination–Exchange of NH₃ and O among reactants, particularly those associated with the Krebs cycle.

Transducin--A G-protein proposed in the literature to be activated by rhodopsin in conjunction with rhodopsin kinase. [Crouch 1996] It is a material found in the glutamate cascade theory of photodetection

Transcendental function– A transcendental function is a function that does not satisfy a polynomial equation whose coefficients are themselves polynomials, in contrast to an algebraic function, which does satisfy such an equation. In other words a transcendental function is a function which "transcends" algebra in the sense that it cannot be expressed in terms of a finite sequence of the algebraic operations of addition, multiplication, and root

extraction. Examples of transcendental functions include the exponential function, the logarithm, and the trigonometric functions.

Transconductance– (s_m) The ratio of the incremental output current to the incremental input voltage change of any active device, with all other voltages, currents and parameters held constant.

Transcranial magnetic stimulation–(TMS)– The use of a high intensity magnetic pole-piece to induce localized failure in the signaling of neurons on the surface of the cerebral cortex. The effect is to cause a local loss in (typically visual) perception generally within a small area of the visual field. The loss may be perceived as a graying of a modest area, or a physical distortion of the perceived imagery. See also visual evoked potential.

Transduction–See Signal transduction.

Transfection– The process of deliberately introducing naked or purified nucleic acids by non-viral methods into eukaryotic cells. The insertion of DNA enables the expression, or production, of proteins using the cells own machinery. Whereas insertion of double-stranded RNA is used to shut down the production of a specific protein by stopping translation.

Transistor– A three terminal solid state semiconducting device that achieves electrical gain (amplification) when biased properly. Announced on 30 June, 1948 by Bardeen, Brattain & Shockley. See also Activa.

Translation--Creation of a free electron within the signal channel of a dendrite connected to the neuron located within the IS of the photoreceptor cell as a result of the de-excitation of an excited electron in an adjacent chromophoric layer of the OS

Translucent--Transmitting light but causing sufficient diffusion to prevent perception of distinct images

Trans-metameres--Any two surfaces that cause the same (P,Q) values to be perceived and interpreted by the cortex when illuminated by the same source, are defined as trans-metameres in object color space.

Tremor– The arc-second to arc-minute level motions of the eyes of *Chordata* and some higher members of *Mollusca* designed to provide an analytical capability to the visual system. Also described as physiological tremor or oculomotor tremor. This tremor is not related to the term “essential tremor” as applied to the postural system. The amplitude of the tremor is the most important parameter. It is reported to be 20-40 arc seconds in Man (corresponding to one or two photoreceptor diameters in the fovea). The frequency in Man is difficult to measure, the data ranges from 30-90 Hertz with reports to 150 Hertz. The tremor can be factored vectorially into vertical and horizontal components. The waveforms of the components are indicative of the POS servo system analyzing the object at the center of the foveola. See also saccades.

Trichromats--Animals which employ photoreceptors containing three different color chromophores; known to include two separate classes, those able to see in the “red”, “green” and “blue” and those able to see in the “green”, “blue” and “ultraviolet”.

Tritanopia--Form of dichromatism in which blue and yellow are confused and relative luminosity of blue is much lower than for normal vision (The Science of Color)

Troland–A measure used primarily in psychophysical experiments. It is the product of the illumination in candles per square meter times the area of an artificial pupil with an area of one square millimeter. It is frequently erroneously described as the retinal illumination. However, it does not include the square of the F/# of the optical system required to properly calculate the illumination on the retinal surface.

Troxler Fading– (Used without definition by Kremers, Stepian, Scholl & Saito 2003) The fading of portions of an image in which there is insufficient fine detail and little relative motion between that portion and the retina due to tremor. The imagery fails to generate a neural response that varies with time within the bandwidth of the sensory neurons. Studied extensively by Yarbus and by Ditchburn.

TTR– Plasma transthyretin, also known as plasma prealbumin. Used in the transport of retinol from the liver to the RPE of the retina.

TTX–See tetrodotoxin

Tubercle– 1 *Anatomy, Zoology, & Botany* A small rounded projection or protuberance, especially on a bone or on the surface of an animal or plant.

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Tubule--In the glandular context, the pocket like structure formed by the glandular cell wall and opening on the external surface of the cell or a group of cells.

Tuning, tuned-- Used variously.

Vision & Hearing-- Tuning is a measure of spectral bandwidth relative to the central wavelength usually given based on the full width at half amplitude (FWHA) spectral bandwidth..

Chemoreception-- Tuning is a measure of entropy using the entropy equation, $H = .K(n) \cdot \sum p_i \cdot \log p_i$ where the coefficient K depends on the number, n, of stimulants in the set. p_i is the proportion of the response to all stimulants in the set. (Doty, 2003, pg 740) In this work, the entropy as calculated above involves only the four GR channels processed by the gustatory system (Section 8.5.7 of this work).

Tunnel mechanism-- A quantum mechanical phenomenon where the wave function of a conduction band electron on one side of an insulator extends to the other side. The electron can disappear and reappear on the other side of the insulator in a mechanism called tunneling.

TvC--Threshold versus (generally external) contrast.

T.v.i-- Threshold intensity (at a specified wavelength) versus intensity (of a uniform conditioning stimulus of different wavelength profile).

Two-exciton excitation--Analogous to two-photon excitation in two-photon microscopy (see below). The process where two excitons are used to accumulate energy within a quantum-mechanical material before the summed energy is transferred to a second material.

Two pathway theory--The concept that there are only two primary signaling pathways in the cortex radiating from the primary visual cortex, V1. The concept is not supported in this work. See Duplicity Theory.

Two-photon detection-- The mechanism employed for transduction in the long wavelength (L) channel of physiological vision. An initial photon excites the transducer, liquid crystalline Rhodopsin(5) but the excitation energy resulting from two photons is needed to transfer the energy to the orthodromic element, the dendroplasm of the adaptation amplifier of the sensory neuron.

Two-photon microscopy--Actually a method of exciting a material that is subject to fluorescence. The material is illuminated by a laser source of one-half the wavelength needed to photo-excite the molecule. Energy summation within the excited molecule leads to fluorescence that can be photographed. Very useful in recording very fine detail such as the arborization of a neuron. See Yuste. Also Berns @ UCI.

Ultra- prefix

1. Beyond; on the other side of: *ultraviolet*.
2. Beyond the range, scope, or limit of: *ultrasonic*.
not specific as to which side of a range; see micro--

Ultra-low wavelength colors-- A term in the vernacular to describe the colors associated with the O-channel, 400 to 437 nm. See also low wavelength and high wavelength colors.

Uncrossed Disparate-- A descriptor for a scene element located outside the Vieth-Muller circle. It has a smaller target vergence than the point of fixation. Equivalent to the term divergent when discussing relative disparity. See also crossed disparate.

Uncertainty Principle-- A misinterpretation from the German *Unschärferelation*. Should be described as "If one of the parameters, position or velocity of a quantum particle is determined, the other parameter remains "as yet undetermined." The other parameter is defined, just its value is yet to be determined. (Kai Krause, The History of the future)

Uncus-- An area of the cerebral cortex immediately adjacent to the thalamus (a.k.a., loosely as the internal capsule).

Unit synapse-- See Synaptic cleft.

Univariance Principle--*Archaic* Each visual pigment can only signal the rate at which it is effectively catching quanta; it cannot also signal the wavelength associated with the quanta caught (Naka & Rushton, 1966 pg 538). This is only partially true with respect to the L-channel of vision. See **Section 11.1.1**.

Uvea--The vascular tunic of the eye, generally synonymous with the choroid. Sometimes used to describe the choroid, ciliary body and iris as a group. Named for the similar visual pattern of the posterior iris to the uva grape (of latin origin). Enclosed by the sclera.

Valgus-- Turned outward; especially : of, relating to, or being a deformity in which an anatomical part is turned outward away from the midline of the body to an abnormal degree

Van de Waal bonding-- (*sometimes*, dispersion bonding) Occurs when atoms and non-polar molecules bond when a fluctuating dipole in one molecule induces a dipole in an adjacent molecule and the two dipoles interact, produce bonding. Ex; Cl₂, H₂.

Vector-- A coded multidimensional signal incorporating multiple values derived from multiple sensory or cognitive sources (possibly over a time interval).

Vegetative state-- Typically divided into four categories:

- Coma (a typical precursor); a lack of arousal or purposeful motor response, reflects overwhelming functional impairment of brainstem arousal mechanisms in the upper pons or paramedian thalamus.
- minimal vegetative state; a period of cyclical arousal of indeterminate duration characterized by periods of eyes open, "wakeful," appearance alternating with an eye-closed, "sleep," state.
- persistent vegetative state; the minimal vegetative state existing for more than 30 days.
- permanent vegetative state; the condition lasting for an extended duration.

Velum-- The soft palate extending from the roof of the mouth (the hard palate).

Ventral--synonymous with inferior

Ventricle--A small cavity, especially in the heart or the brain

VEP--*Visual Evoked Potential*; A gross measurement using visual stimulation to result in stimulation of areas of the brain that can be recorded using electrodes external to the eye, frequently using a location on the scalp as a voltage or current reference point.

Vergence-- The disjunctive rotation of the eyes to obtain a fused image of an object within the stereoscopic field of view of vision.

Target vergence-- the angle between the lines joining the center of rotation of each eye with the target stimulus.

Eye vergence-- the angle between the fixation lines of the two eyes at a given time.

Accommodative vergence-- vergence angle assumed by the eyes in response to a well-illuminated target in object space. Performance degrades under reduced illumination. (S & C pg 32)

Dark vergence-- (see Tonic vergence).

Morbid vergence-- vergence angle following death or under heavy sedation

Tonic vergence-- vergence angle assumed with the eyes open but in the dark. The quiescent state.

Disparity error -- the difference between target vergence and eye vergence under operational conditions.

In closed-loop operation, the residual error between target and eye vergence.

Accommodative vergence-- (S & C pg 101 & 114)

Proximal vergence-- initial vergence assumed based on knowledge of the distance to the target.

Nominally the vergence stored in the saliency map of the subjects environment and available as an initial condition.

Verhoeff's reflection-- (possibly membrane) A feature of the retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) observed by optical computer-assisted tomography. Probably a result of a concentration of protochromophoric material stored in the RPE or of elements associated with photoreceptor phagocytosis.

Veridical--

1. Coinciding with fact or reality; genuine or real (Used in psychophysics).
2. Used infrequently to describe the condition where, if the distance of an object at zero disparity is perceived at its true distance, then the change in distance for a given disparity is also correctly perceived. (S&C 238)

Veridicity--: A property of certain perceptions, memories and other acts of cognition which, though not in the strictest sense true -- since truth is usually considered an exclusive property of propositions and judgments -- tend to form true propositions. Non-veridical cognitions including illusions and hallucinations though not in themselves false are deceptive and foster falsity and error. -- L.W. Runes, D. Dictionary of Philosophy, 1942.

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Vermis– median lobe of the cerebellum. Believed to be involved in the interpretation of image information extracted by the pulvinar within the POS. If correct, it can be described as a trainable long term memory and comparator for the interpretation of primitive graphic patterns associated with higher level recognition within the cerebral cortex..

Version– The conjunctive rotation of the eyes, generally used to cause the line of fixation to pass through the location of an object in the field of view.

Vesicles–Small, generally spherical bodies found in greatest density near the terminal ends of neural conduits. Appear to play both an electrical and structural role. Electrically, they appear to be termini of reticulum running the length of the conduits as they branch at their ends. Structurally, they appear to play a role in establishing or maintaining the spacings involved in creating synapses or arrays of synapses within one larger synapse.

Vibrissal shaft– See hair

Vicinal– *Chemistry*. Of or relating to the consecutive positions of substituted elements or radicals on a benzene ring.

Villus–A minute projection from an exocrine gland. Generally proteinous; generally a hair. See hair.

Vilia– See hair.

Vinylene residue--A minimal conjugated carbon chain consisting of two carbons, (C--C==).

Viscoelastic– A material that creeps when a stress is applied, which gives the prefix visco-, and fully recovers when the stress is removed, which gives the suffix -elasticity

Visual Evoked Potential– An electrical potential measured at a specific location on the scalp due to stimulation of the retina in a specific area.

Visuotopic–Showing a topographic organization that is directly relatable to the corresponding geometry of object space. See also retinotopic.

Vitamin A--IUPAC-IUB (1982) states: “The term vitamin A should be used as the generic descriptor for retinoids exhibiting qualitatively the biological activity of retinol.” More generally, it is known as a fat soluble vitamin described chemically as retinol. Retinol is a lipid and can also be described as a fatty acid. It contains a long carbon chain ending in a carboxyl group. Depending on application, it can be described as:

1. Nutrition--A coenzyme
2. Physiology--A hormone
3. Dye Chemistry--The prototype of a group of retinoids
4. Vision--A chromogen of the chromophores of vision

There are three subtypes of the basic Vitamin A:

Vitamin A ₁ , the classic form described by retinol.	Found in saltwater based animals
Vitamin A ₂ , 3,4-dehydroretinol	Found in freshwater based animals
Vitamin A ₃ , 3-hydroxyretinol	Found in Diptera (flies) of <i>Arthropoda</i>

In nutrition, Vitamin A works as a *coenzyme* (biological catalyst) in conjunction with a protein moiety (*apoenzyme*) to form a *holoenzyme*.

In vision, Vitamin A (the retinoid) is adsorbed as a liquid crystal to a protein substrate (opsin), via hydrogen bonding, to form the historically conceptual material rhodopsin.

Viterbi Algorithm– A solution to the problem of maximum *a posteriori* probability (MAP) estimation of the state sequence of a finite-state discrete-time Markov process observed in memory-less noise.

Vitreous humor– The gel-like material within the ocular cavity between the lens and retina. See Aqueous humor.

Vodorant– (modification of odorant)– A volatile chemical of less than 500 mol wt. designed to stimulate the sensory receptors (VR) of the vomeronasal facility of a conspecific animal. Associated with the oskonatory modality of chemical sensing typically found morphologically in the vomeronasal area of the nasal passages.

Vodorophore– (modification of odorophore)– A structural arrangement within a vodorant capable of forming a DACB couple with a vomeronasal receptor (VR) and exhibiting a d-value greater than 8.5 Angstrom (est.).

Volition– (Lt. to will or wish) Used here to describe the output signal path of stage 5 cognition and the purpose of the signals carried by that path.

Vomeronasal epithelium– That portion of the nasal cavity devoted to the oskonatory receptors (VR) associated with the oskonatory modality used in intraspecies communications via pheromones.

Von Kries adaptation–See adaptation. Von Kries adaptation uses differential adaptation among the spectral channels to achieve color constancy.

von Neumann machine– A contemporary of the more conceptual Turing Engine. A framework for a computer, defining an input, a memory, a central (mathematical) processing unit (CPU) and an output with the CPU operating serially upon the input information.

Voxel– The location of a cortical response, in Talairach coordinates to a visual stimulus, registered by fMRI techniques.

Warburg impedance– The impedance associated with the movement of ions within an electrolyte near the metal-electrolyte interface.

Wavenumber– The value given by the reciprocal of wavelength expressed in centimeters.

Weber's Law-- Just noticeable increment of stimulus is a constant fraction of stimulus; based on work in the tactile sensations (The Science of Color) expressed as $\Delta L/L=k$ by Bartleson. [See Fechner's Law]

Warm-blooded– Endothermic

WGA-HRP– See Horseradish peroxidase

White matter– Bundles of stage 3 myelinated projection neurons. Also labeled Arbor vitae, the tree of life. Appears white due to the scattering of light by multiple layers of the myelinations.

WKB–Wentzel-Kramers-Brillouin method– A phase integral method of approximation used in complex structural analysis. It makes an assumption that allows the separation of variables. It is considerably faster than competing finite element or finite difference computations.

Winner-take-all– A strategy in game theory, where the most significant activity in a saliency map (at one level or another) inhibits the processing of all adjacent points of lesser significance.

Witterion--An amino acid in solution normally existing in a dipolar configuration but subject to the pH of the solution.

Word serial/bit parallel– A stage 3 signaling format believed to be used within the CNS of the *Chordata* to speed information transfer between processing engines of a few million analog neurons or more.

Word serial/bit parallel–A stage 3 signaling format believed to be used through out the PNS of *Chordata* to support signal transfer between processing engines of a few million analog neurons or more (and in some cases, primarily within the hearing modality) between sensory neurons and such processing engines).

Xanthophylls--carbohydrates or oxygen containing hydrocarbons related to the carotenes. See Carotenoides

Young-Helmholtz Theory--The most prevalent name for the "Trichromatic theory" of color vision; Young first hypothesized the three photoreceptors to be red, yellow and blue (1801) but proposed red, green and blue a year later.

Young's Modulus–A fundamentally linear concept equal to the ratio of the tensile strain to the associated linear stress. In any isotropic solid, the modulus is a function of both the shear modulus and the bulk modulus.

Z- (German; Zusammen = *cis*) A shorthand notation replacing the term *cis-* in stereochemistry. See also **E-**.

86-Processes in Animal Vision

Zebra pattern—In physiological optics a Moire pattern seen when using an interferometric technique to project narrow lines on the retina. Largely the result of interference between the projected lines and the photoreceptor array and the vascular structures of the retina.

Zombie— A fully functional animal that is not aware of its surroundings or itself.

Zoological classifications—The XV International Congress for Zoology adopted the following hierarchy.

Kingdom
Sub-kingdom
Phylum
Subphylum
Class
Subclass
Superorder
Order
Suborder
Infraorder
Family
Subfamily
Tribe
Genus
Subgenus
Species
Subspecies

Example for bees, *Apis*; see
http://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=154396

Kingdom	Animalia	– Animals
Subkingdom	Bilateria	
Infrakingdom	Protostomia	
Superphylum	Ecdysozoa	
Phylum	Arthropoda	
Subphylum	Hexapoda	– hexapods
Class	Insecta	– insects,
Subclass	Pterygota	– winged insects
Infraclass	Neoptera	– wing-folding insects
Superorder	Holometabola	
Order	Hymenoptera	– ants, bees, wasps
Suborder	Apocrita	– narrow-waisted hymenopterans, ants, bees, true wasps
Infraorder	Aculeata	
Superfamily	Apoidea	– bees, sphecoid wasps, apoid wasps
Family	Apidae	– bumble bees,, honey bees, stingless bees
Subfamily	Apinae	
Tribe	Apini	
Genus	<i>Apis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
Species	<i>Apis mellifera</i> Linnaeus, 1758	– honey bee, domestic

Zwitterion— A zwitterion (from German, hybrid or hermaphrodite) is a chemical compound that carries a total net charge of 0, thus electrically neutral but carries formal positive and negative charges on different atoms. Some chemists restrict this term to refer to compounds with non-adjacent positive and negative charges. This would exclude compounds such as N-oxides. Zwitterions are polar and are usually very water-soluble, but poorly soluble in most organic solvents.