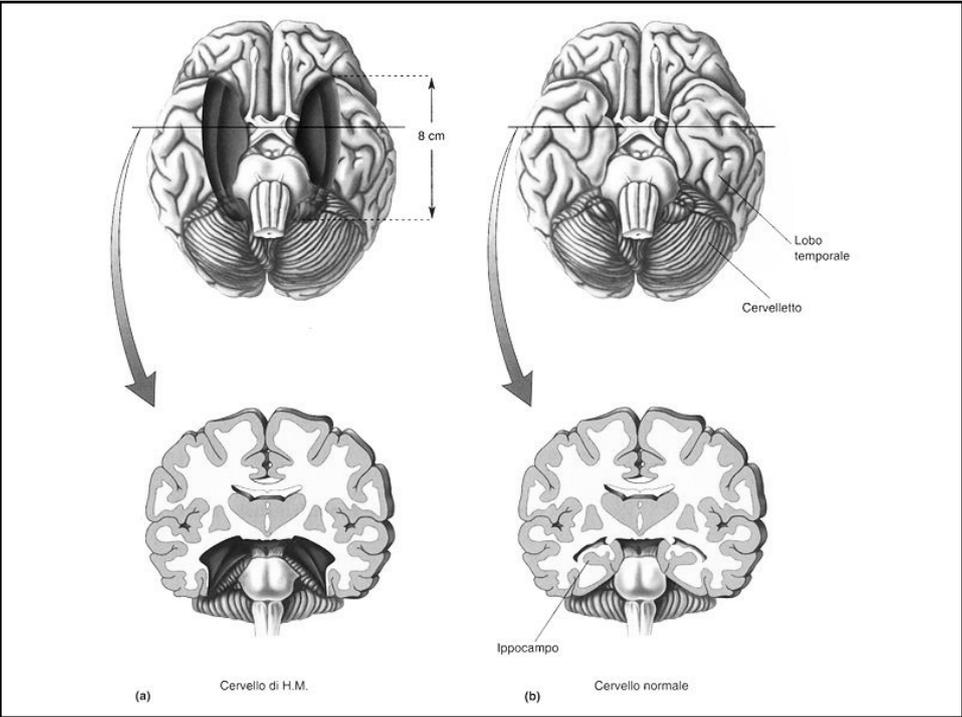
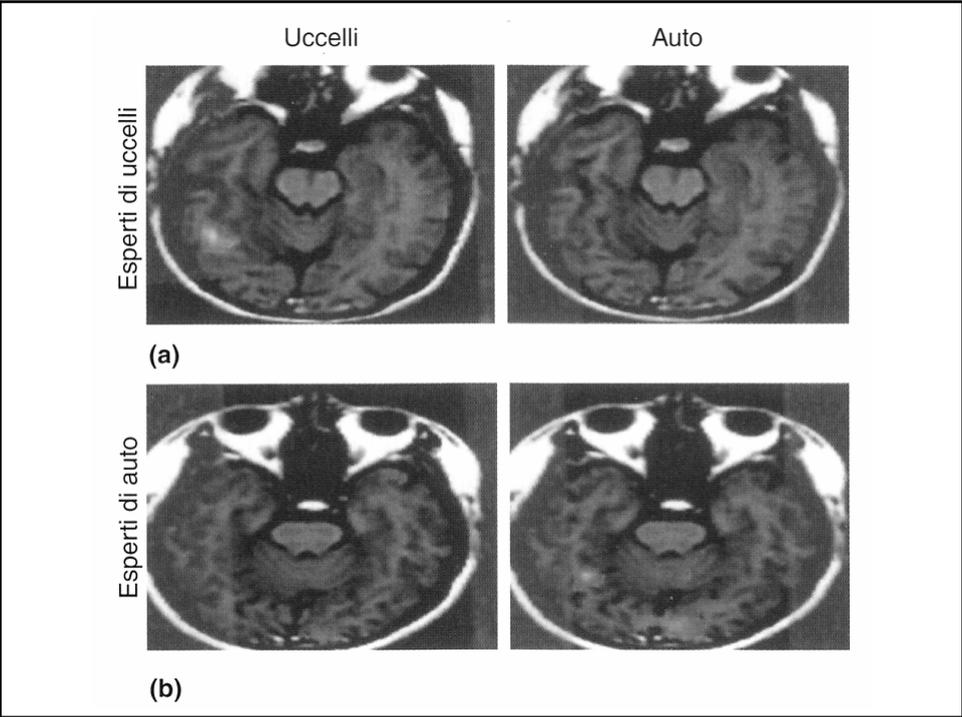
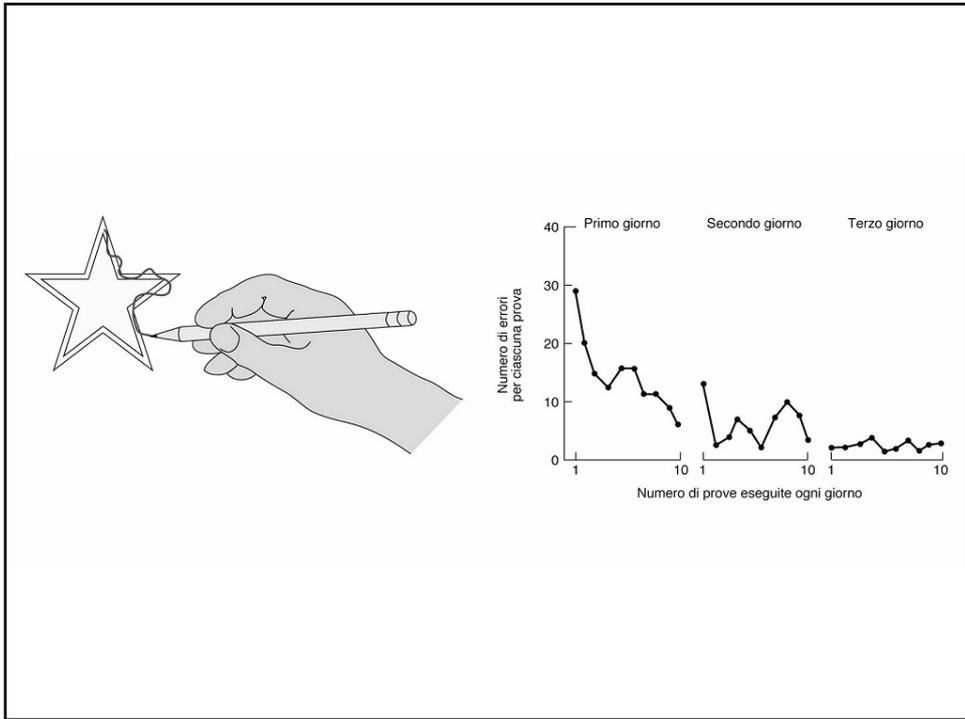
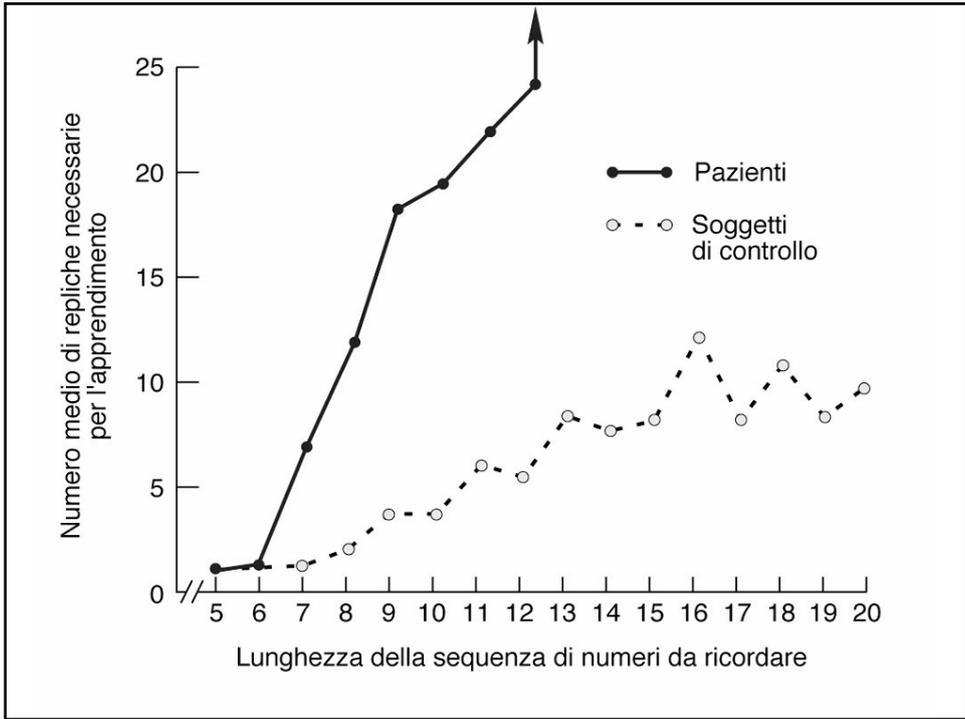


Figura 24.6
Risposte ai volti della corteccia inferotemporale. (a) La localizzazione dell'area IT nel lobo temporale inferiore di un macaco. (b) Le risposte ad una cellula che risponde ai volti. Gli istogrammi mostrano la risposta di un neurone nell'area IT di una scimmia a diverse prospettive della testa di una scimmia. Le barre orizzontali sotto ciascun istogramma indicano quando lo stimolo era presente. (c) Il cambiamento della risposta di una cellula a volti non familiari. Quando i quattro volti erano stati presentati per la prima volta, si osservava una moderata risposta a ciascuno di essi. Con presentazioni successive, la cellula diviene più reattiva ai volti 1 e 2 e meno reattiva ai volti 3 e 4. (Fonte: parte b, Desimone *et al.*, 1984, Fig. 6; parte c, adattata da Rolls *et al.*, 1989, Fig. 1)





L'ippocampo

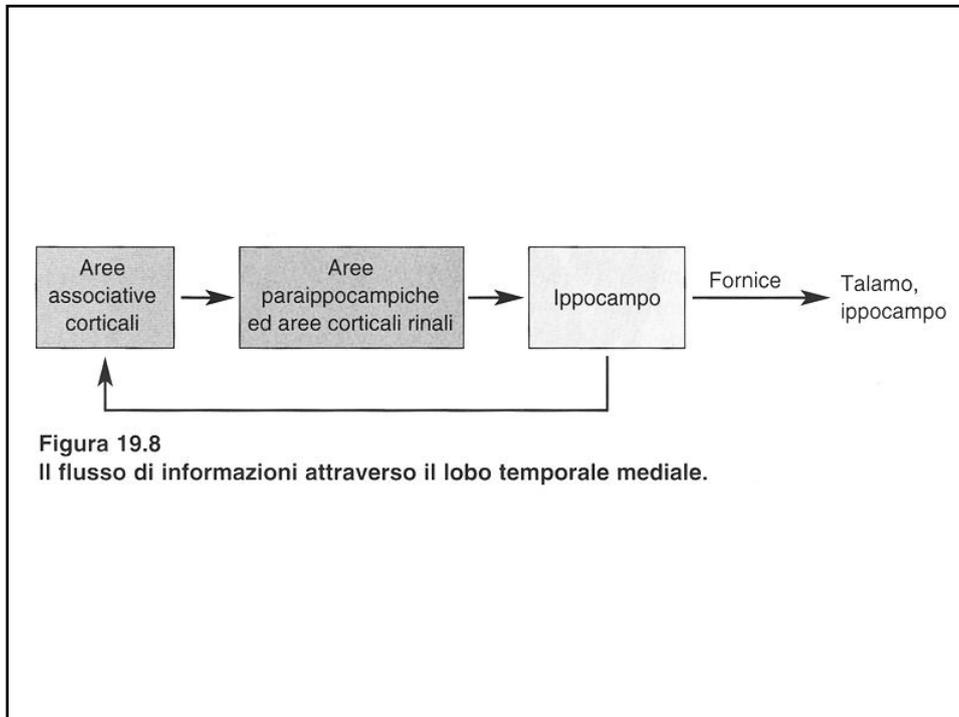
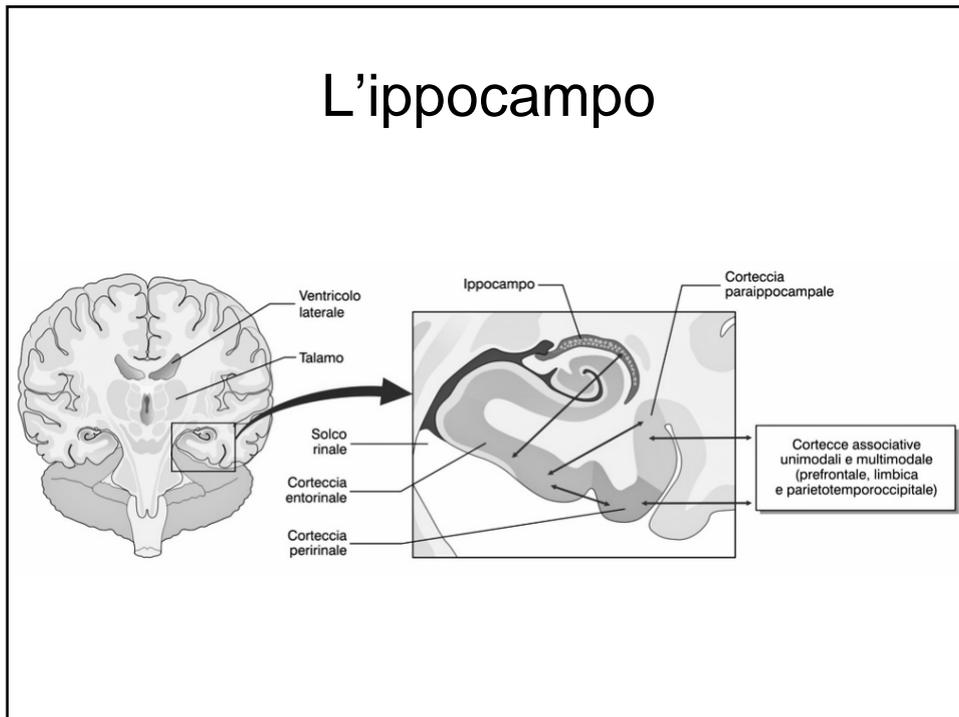
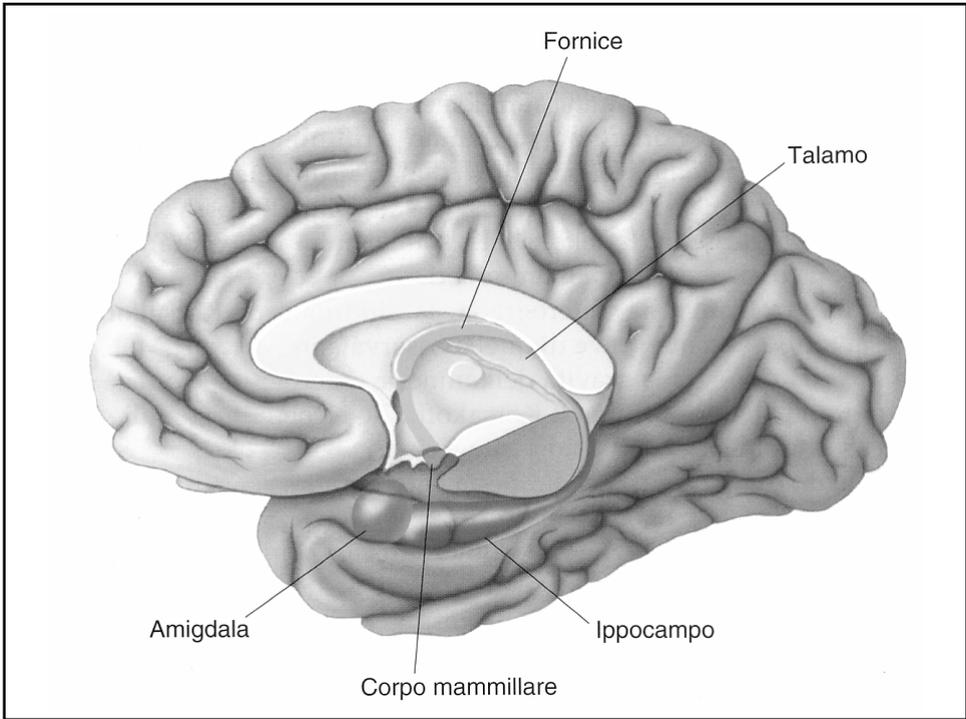
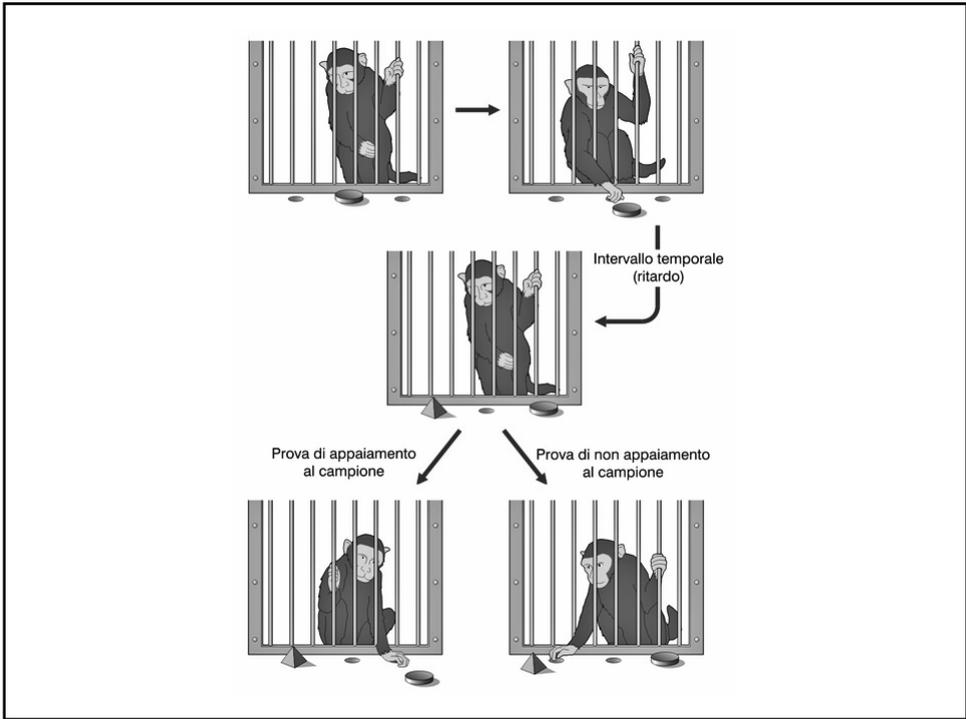
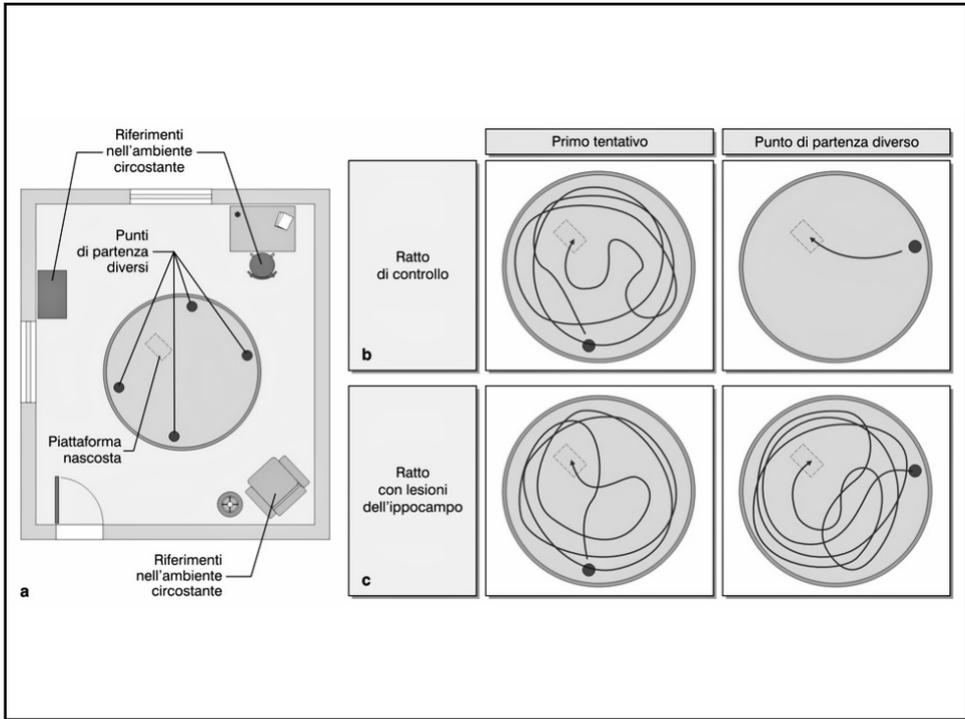
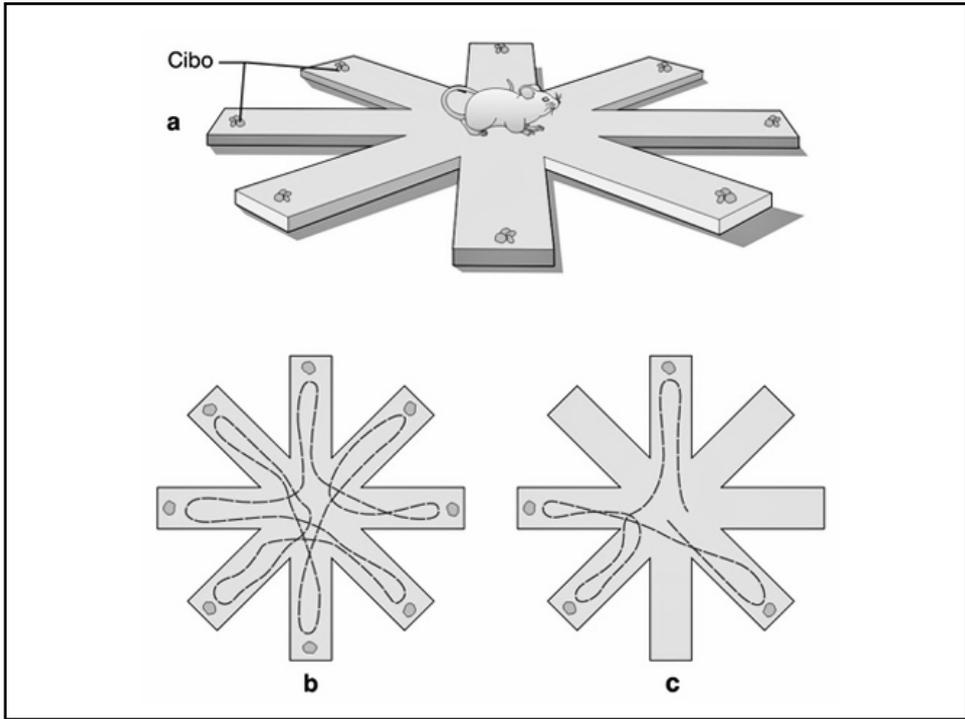
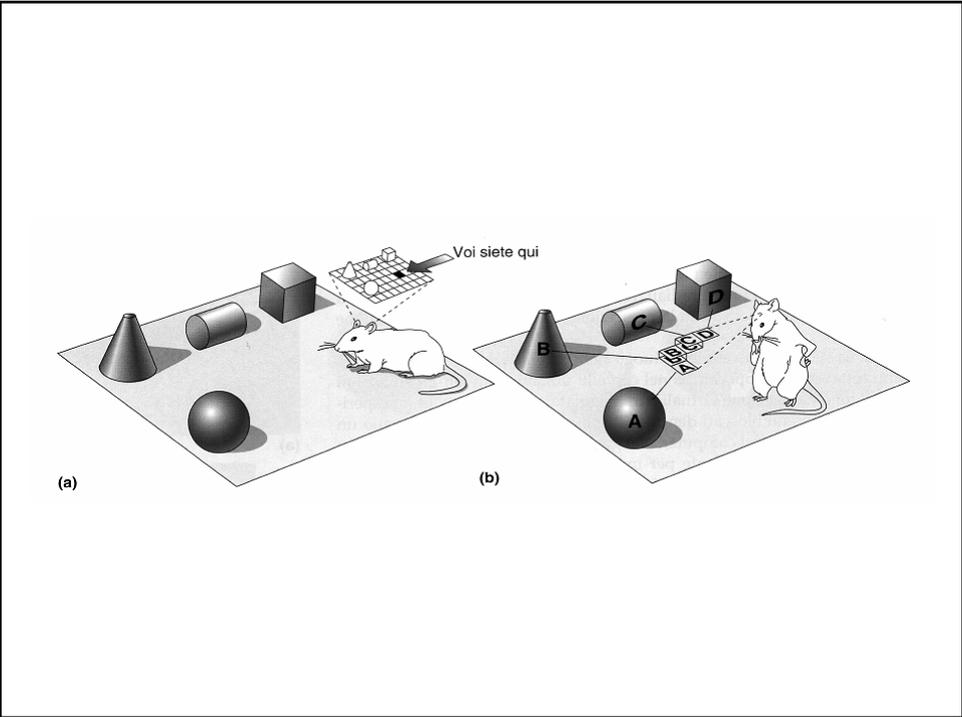
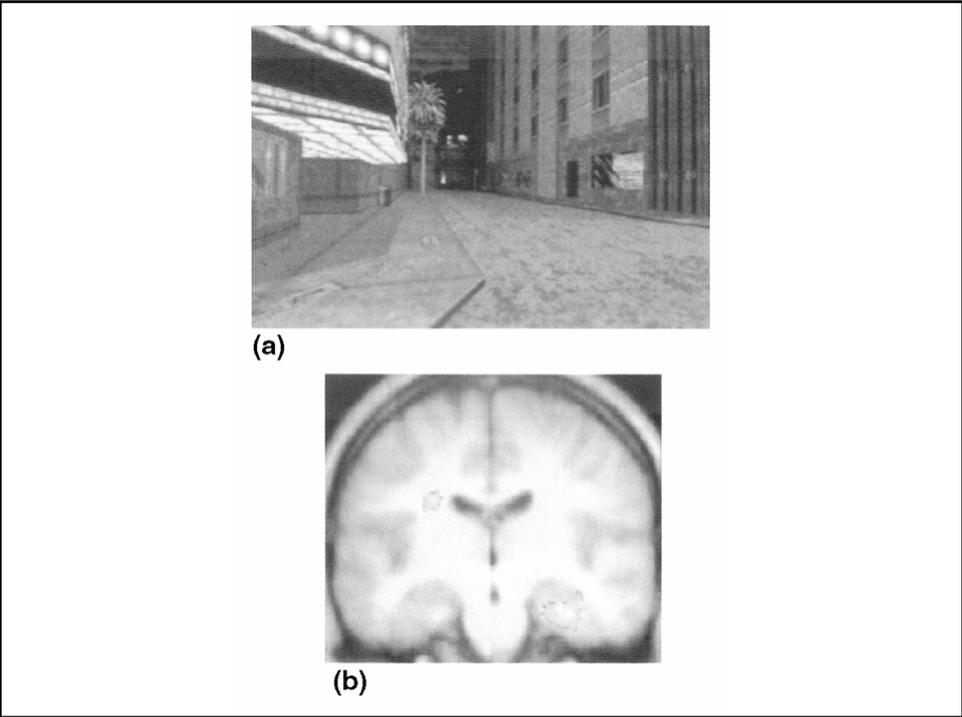
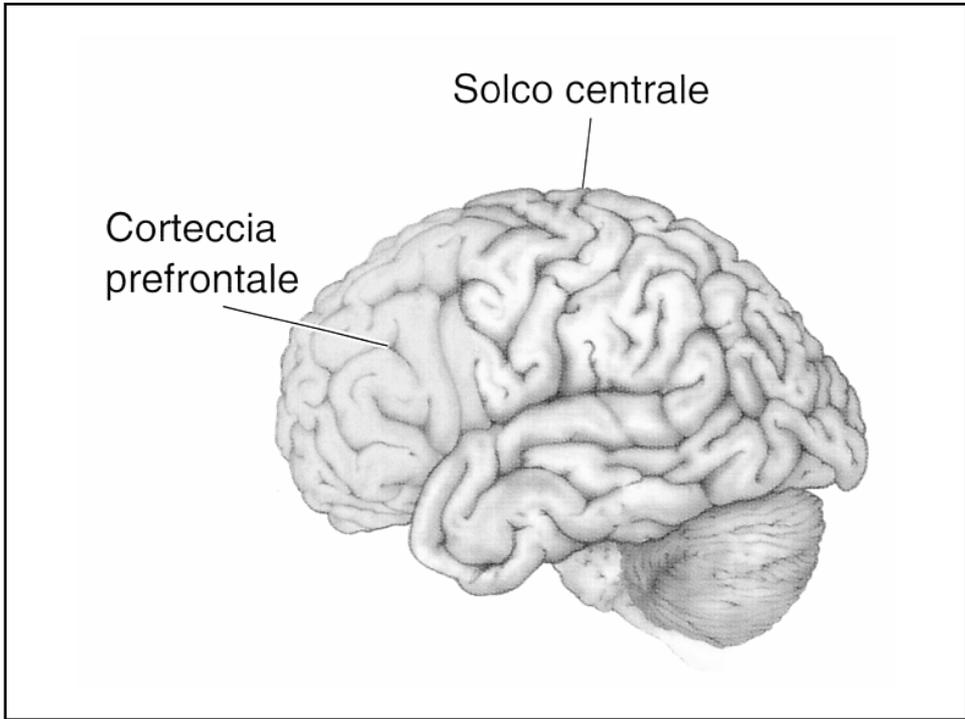
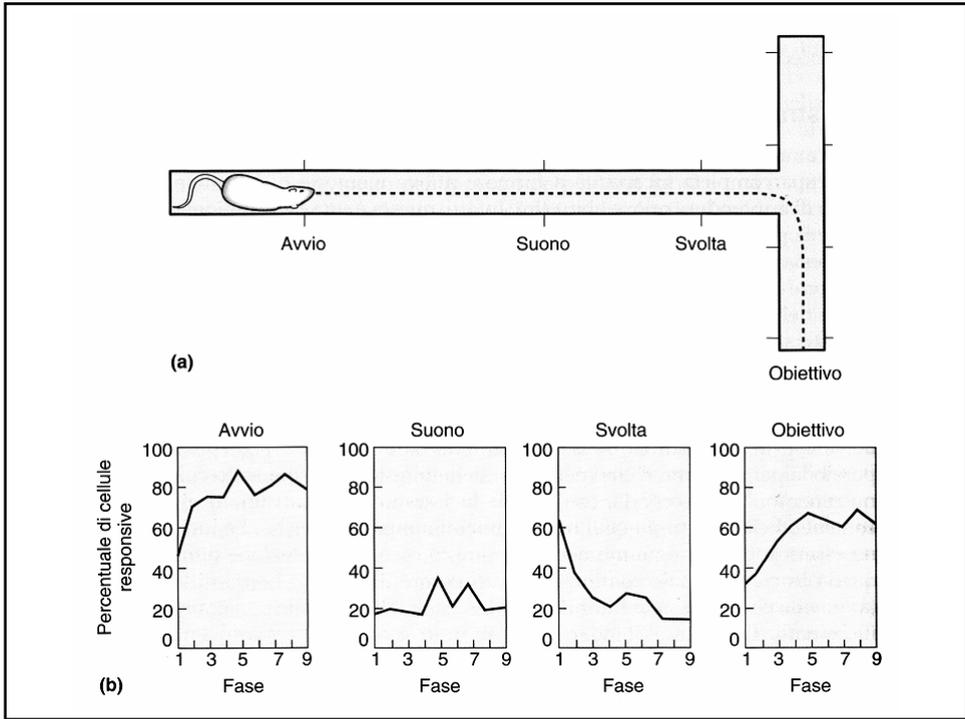


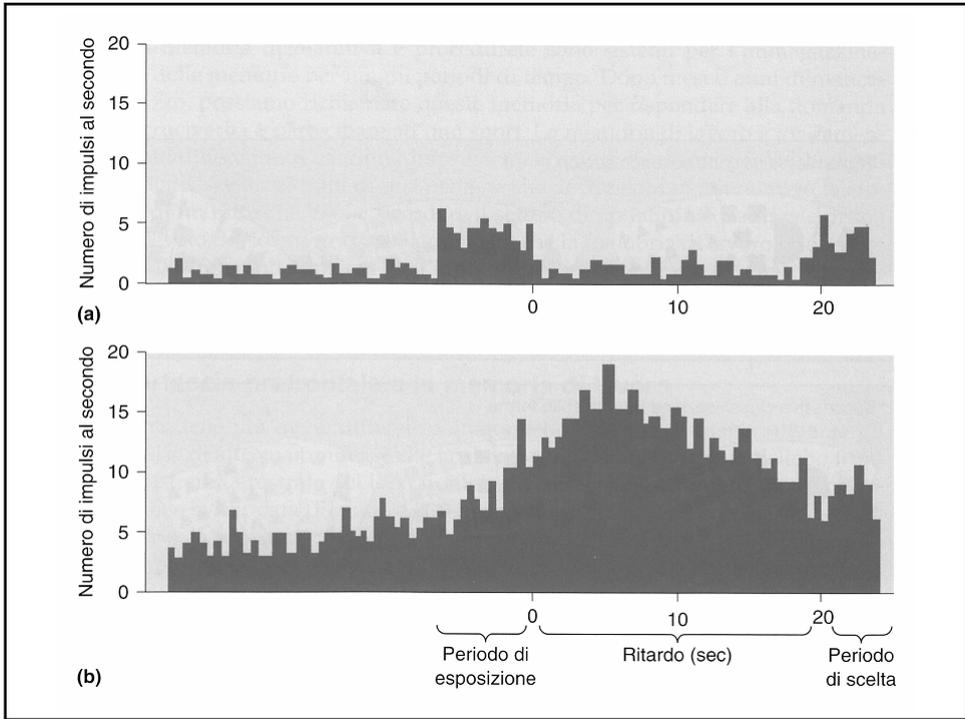
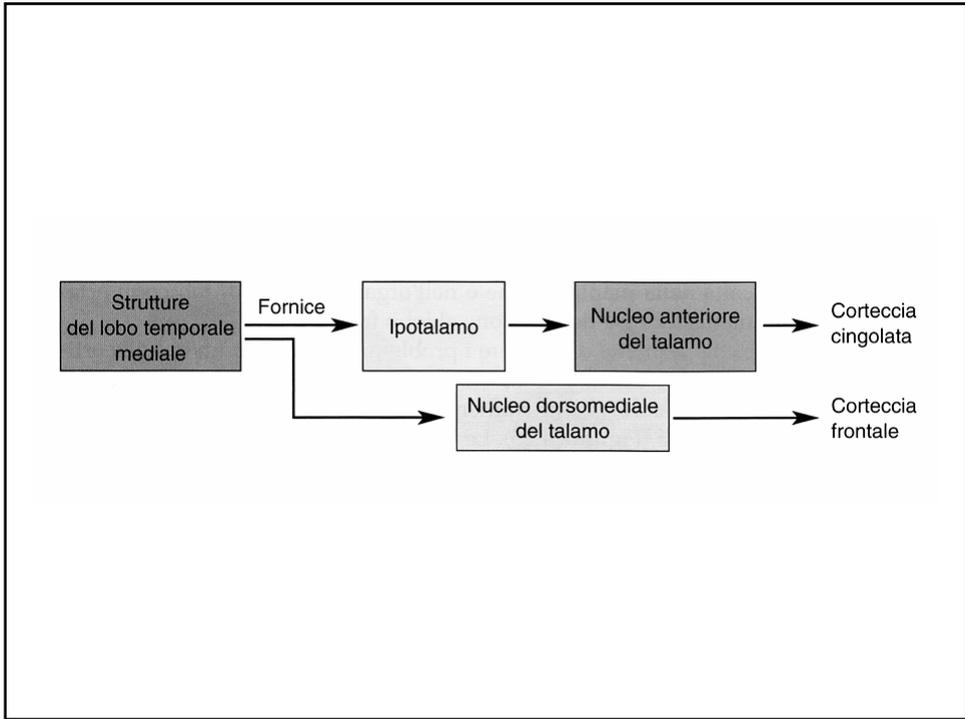
Figura 19.8
Il flusso di informazioni attraverso il lobo temporale mediale.

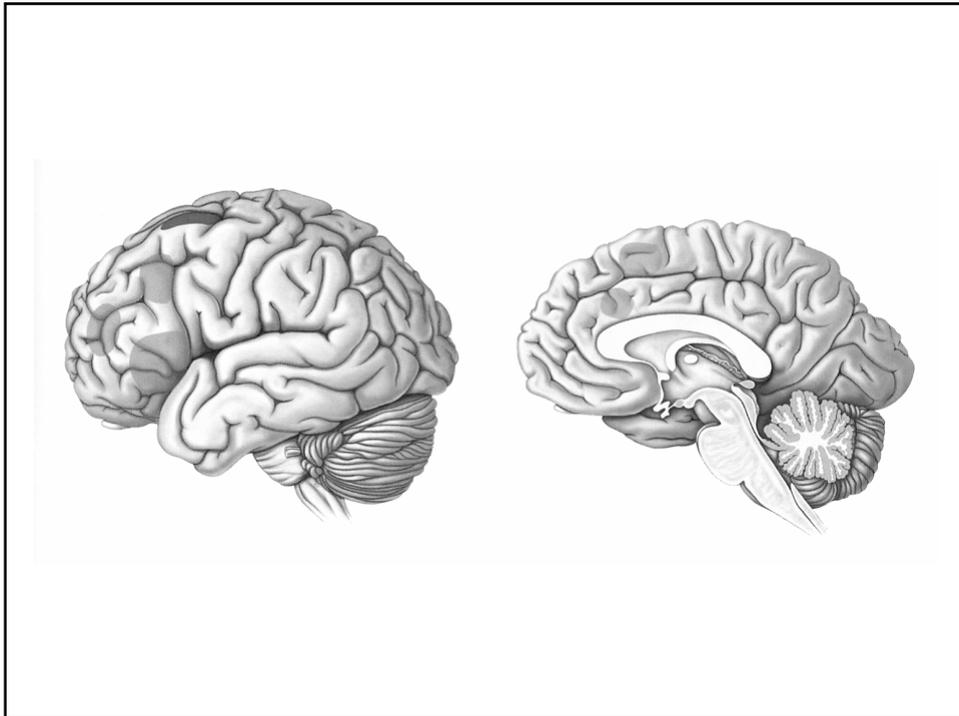












Struttura della memoria

