Figure S1: The proximity of the Venous Eclipse and the OFA. (A) The location of OFA (faces > scenes, p<0.0001) is shown on the right hemisphere of a representative participant (P1). The normalized mean BOLD of all pRF runs are shown enlarged for the same hemisphere with the OFA outlined (white-dashed line). A continuous stream of low values can be seen to run (left-right) from the occipital pole towards the temporal pole, passing close to but underneath the OFA. (B) The distribution of normalized BOLD values averaged across participants is shown for the left (blue line) and right (red line) hemispheres. In both hemispheres the distributions were bimodal, with a small peak occurring close to zero. We interpret this peak as reflecting the influence of artifacts including the dural sinus. We selected the lowest point between the two peaks in each distribution as our threshold for defining artifacts (black arrow and dashed line at .016). (C) Normalized mean BOLD values as in (A) thresholded by the artifact threshold demonstrated in (B). The OFA can be seen to fall in close proximity to our thresholded venous eclipse ROI (black region). (D-F) OFA as defined by functional localizer, normalized mean BOLD and normalized mean BOLD thresholded by artifact threshold are shown for an additional three participants. In all cases, the OFA is consistently located in close proximity to regions of low BOLD values caused by venous flow.