single-exposure and scrambled-background conditions are absent in the attention conditions. The face–house differences started statistically significantly later (at 194 $\pm$ 28 ms) in the attention conditions than in the single-exposure (103 $\pm$ 15 ms; $P < 0.0001$) and scrambled-background (116 $\pm$ 9 ms; $P < 0.0001$) conditions. Note that the face–house differences started significantly earlier for single-exposure pictures than for pictures on scrambled backgrounds ($P < 0.02$). The earlier face-selective response with single-exposure pictures may, therefore, be due to the different spatial frequency spectra of face and house pic-

Discussion

The results demonstrate that the face-selective cortical response that is detected by hemodynamic imaging with fMRI reflects different neural activity than the early face-selective cortical response that is measured by electrophysiological recording with MEG. Attention strongly modulated the face-selective pattern of the fMRI hemodynamic responses in fusiform cortex, as well as

orthogonal projection of the point defined by $R_{F\text{scr}}$ onto the dimension defined by the two points, R_F and R_H, was calculated by treating these three points as defining a triangle with $D_{F\_\text{vs}\_H}$, $D_{F\_\text{vs}\_F\text{scr}}$, and $D_{H\_\text{vs}\_F\text{scr}}$ as the lengths of the sides of this triangle.

Fig. 3*C* shows the results of this projection plot of responses to the six stimulus conditions, first calculated for each subject individually and then averaged across subjects. Note that this plot explicitly shows the similarity between responses during the