

Figure S1: Average responses to the target or distractors in the RF for each monkey in each area. Same format as in Fig. 2. Paired t-tests showed that the peak distractor response was smaller in the dIPFC relative to LIP for each monkey, distance and TDOA (all $p < 0.05$) except at 300 ms TDOA, near separation in monkey M ($p=0.1644$).

Supplementary figure 1

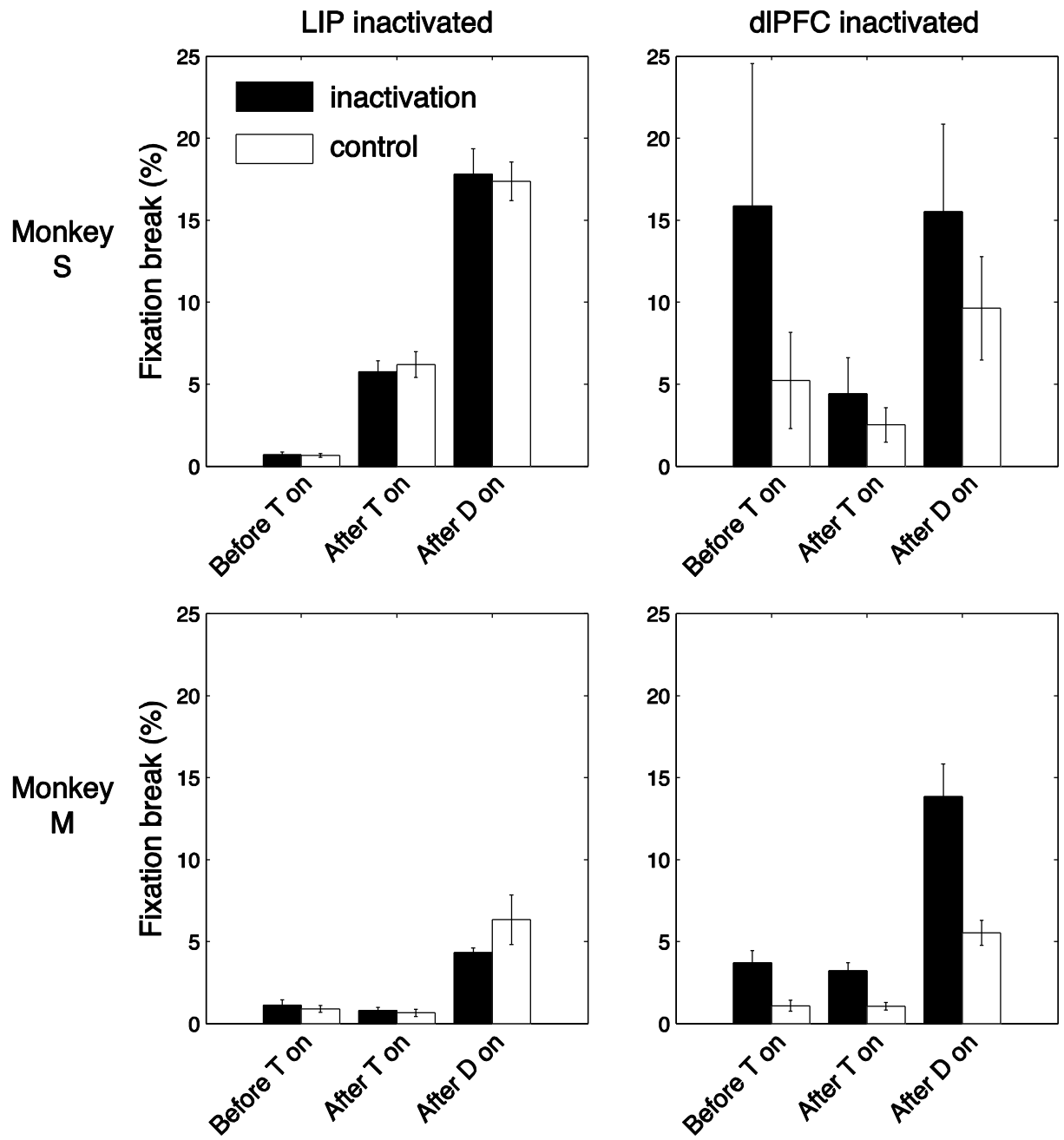
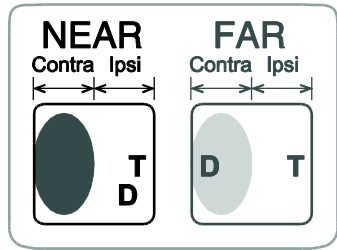


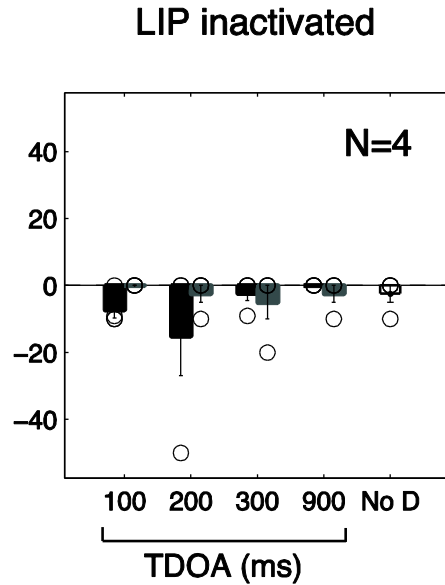
Figure S2: Effects of reversible inactivation on the fraction of fixation breaks. The histograms show the fraction of fixation breaks (mean and SEM across all trials) induced by dIPFC and LIP inactivation. A significant increase in fixation breaks was seen for each monkey after inactivation of the dIPFC but not of LIP.

Supplementary figure 2

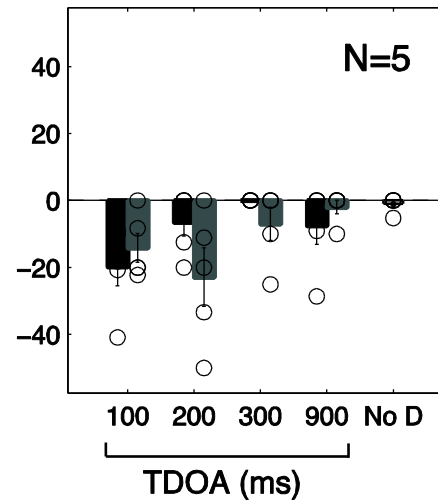


Monkey
S

error rate (inactivation - control) (%)



dIPFC inactivated



Monkey
M

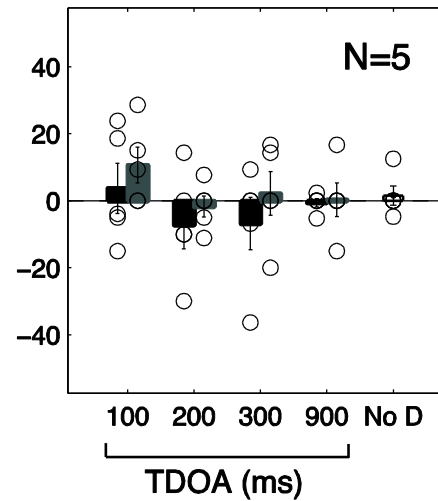
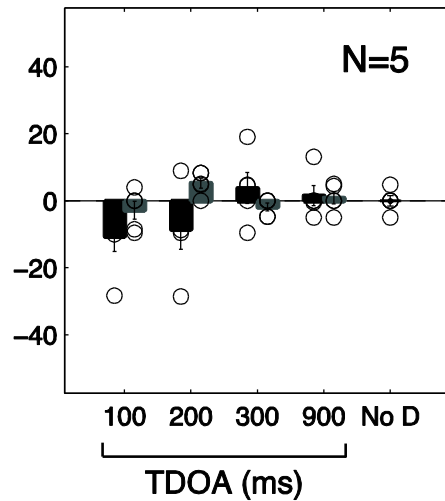


Figure S3: Effects of reversible inactivation on trials with a contralesional distractor. The format is the same as in Fig. 6.

If the distractor was in the impaired hemifield there was a tendency toward improved performance (a decrease in error rates) that was stronger in monkey S. A decrease in error rates after dIPFC inactivation was seen in the aggregate data ($p = 0.007$), and in monkey S ($p < 0.001$) but not in monkey M ($p = 0.91$). A smaller and marginally significant improvement was also found after inactivation of LIP in the aggregate data ($p = 0.045$) and individually in monkey S ($p = 0.046$) but not in monkey M ($p = 0.41$).

Supplementary figure 3