



Figure 2 - figure supplement 1: Predicted response maps for example MT and V4 neurons. Compare the observed response maps for the same neurons (shown in **Figures. 2C,D**) and the predicted maps shown here. The observed map for the example MT neuron is closer to the correlation-based prediction (**top left**), whereas the observed map for the V4 neuron is closer to the match-based prediction (**bottom right**). We constructed the predictions for each example neuron as follows: we started with the Gabor functions fitted to the disparity-tuning data for correlated RDSs (i.e., at 100% binocular correlation). Next, we computed the predicted responses at lower correlation levels using the linear functions shown in **Figure 4A**; these functions dictate how the tuning amplitude should change with decreasing binocular correlation for pure correlation-based and match-based models. Specifically, we multiplied the signed amplitude ratio of the correlation-based representation or of the match-based representation by the Gabor function at 100% correlation. The predictions were plotted using the same color ranges as the corresponding observed data.