

c e ee e e e e e - e e e e e e ec ee ec c e
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 e - e . (1 2). e c e ,2005, c e, ,& e,2004, e ,
 e e e . (1 2). e , e e e, & , 1 , & e e, 1 3), ece
 ece e , c e - e e e e
 ece e ee e e e e. e ec e e ce (e, e e, &
 c e e e ee e e e e e e ,2004, & e ,2003). e e, e
 e c e . e e ee e ece e e e e
 e e e e, e ce e e c e e e ec e, c
 c e e e, ee c ce, e e (& ,2003), c c e (,2006,
 e e c e, ee, c & ,2005), e ee (c e & ,
 c ec e e, ee ece . 2003), ee c e (ee, e -
 e c , e . (1 2) e e, & ,2005).
 e *contingent involuntary orienting hypothesis*, c
 c e e e e e c e e c e e c e e e e e e c e
 e c e ee e e - ee ee e e e ec e e ce
 e c e e e e e (e c e e c e
 e , 1 4). cc e , e c e e ece e e e e c ee ec
 e c e e e e' e ec e e e -
 ee e e - e. e - e ce (,2002, ee e
 ec e c e cc e e & e, 1 3), ee e & ,2002). ce,
 e e e c , ce, ee e, c e, e (2000) c
 e c e c ee ec e - e c ee e ee e e c
 e ce ee e (& e e e e e e c ece e
 1 4, & , 1 4, e & , 1 3), e e 100 ec e, e e
 & e, 1 4, & e, 1), ee e c e
 e e ce e e e e ce ec c ee ec e c e e e e e
 c c e e c , e ec e e c ee ec e e e e
 (e & , 1 3, e , & , 1 2, & , 1 4, & e,
 1 34). ce, e , e e e, ee c e c e
 e c , e c e ce e ec e e e e e -
 e e e e e ee e e e e e . - e ce . e e,
 ec , eee e e e e ee e (1 0) e e e e-
 e e ee . ee ee c , e e e ce (ee
 c e e ee, e c ce e ee e e e (ee
 e e e e . ec e e e e- , ,& e, 1 5, ee e, 1 1). -
 e e c e c , e e e, - e e (1 7) e
 e e ee e , e c e e ec ee ec e e e
 e , ee - ece ce e ce e e e .
 e c e . e ee e e- e e, ee e . (2005) e
 e c e e , e e e ec e c e e c-
 e e e ce e e . c e ee e c e e e
 e e e ee e e e , c e e e
 e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
 c c . ee e, c e e e . e e e ce e ee
 e *new-object hypothesis*, c c e c c e e e e?
 e e ce e e ce ec c c - e c ee e e , e c e
 e e e e - e , ee e e e ec e
 e e e e (, 1 3, - e , ee e - e ce e
 & , 1 4). ee ee c - - ee c e e e ,

e e c e e e e e ec . c e e ce e ee e e e
 ee e ee ce c e - ee e e e e e e -
 c e e e e ee e e e e e e e e
 e c e e e ce. ece , e c e e e e-
 e ce - c - e . ee e, , ee ece e-
 e c e ee e ee e (2004). e ce e ee e e e e e
 cc e cc , e e (e ee ce e e e e e
 e e e e - c , e), e e e , c e e e -
 e, - c e. ee e, e e e e e
 e e e ee e e ee e e -
 e e e e. e e e e e
 e e c , e e
 e e ec e e e e e e e
 e c c e e e , e e
 e e e e ce . e e ,
 e c e e c e -
 e . cc ee e e -
 e . e , , ee e, e
 (2007) e ee c e e
 e c e e e- e c -
 e c e - e c . e e,
 e (2006) e e e
 ce e , e e ee e
 e c e c .
 e e e ee e e e
 e e c e e e ce
 e - e e c ee ec e -
 c , e e e c . e e ,
 e e e , e e e -
 ee c e e ce e
 e e ce e ee , e -
 e e ee c e e
 ec e e e ce e . e ee
 , e e e
 e (2006), c e c e e
 e c e c e c -
 e e e , e e
 e e ee . e ce e
 e c , e e
 e e e e e ee
 e e c ec . e ce c
 c e ec e e e e
 e e ce c
 e e ee e e ee e .
 e c c e ee e c ,
 ce e e c , -
 e e e e e c
 c , e e e e c
 c e e e e e e
 c (e. , & , 2005, e e 2, &
 e , 1 , e e 3). c e e

EXPERIMENT 1

e e e 1 e e e e
 e e c e. e e e
 e ee e e ce c .
 e c e c - e eec
 e ce e c , c ce ee -
 e c e c , c
 (e, e - , e , & ' e , 1 2).
 c c ce e e ee
 e e c . e e e ee,
 e e c e . ee ece e
 e c e , e c e-
 c e e ce e eec e e e-
 e e e e e e e ee
 ce e ee e c e -
 e e c e e .

Method

Participants. e c ee e (6 e, 4 e e, e e,
 20 24 e) e e ee . c ece -
 - ee e e e e e .

Stimulus and Procedure. ee e e c e -
 - e e . e c
 e 57 c e e ce e c ce
 ee c 0.7×0.7 . e c , e
 c e ee ee e (1.2),
 e ce e c ce
 5.7 . e ee e - e -
 e e e e e e
 ce $3.0 \text{ c} / 2$. e ce e e e
 e $27.0 \text{ c} / 2$. c c e c ee -
 e e 1.0 e . e e e c , ee
 e ee e e e e c e e
 ± 30 (e e c , ee e 1) ± 15 (e e
 c , ee e 1). e e e -
 e e e e 2,500 ece e .
 e c ee e e c e e e
 e . e e e e e e
 e e . e ee ce e c e
 e e cc c . e ee ee c e
 200- ec, 400- ee . ee e e e
 e . e c eee c e e e
 e e e e e c
 e ce e e e c
 e .

Design. ee ee ee e. c ,
 e, e. e c e ee c
 c , e e ee ee . e
 ee e e e e e e ce e-

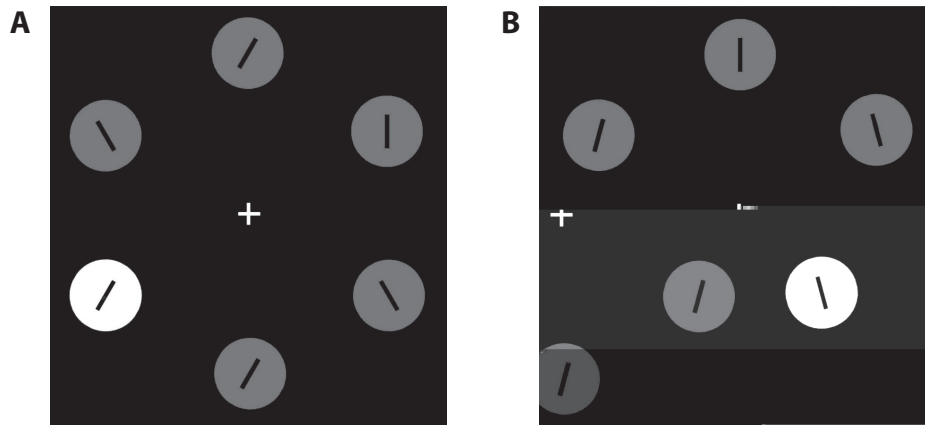


Figure 1. Sample stimulus displays for (A) the low-difficulty condition and for (B) the high-difficulty condition of Experiment 1. The participants' task was to search for the vertical target line among gray disks containing tilted distractor lines, with one disk being brighter than the other homogeneous disks. In both conditions, the luminance value of the nonsingleton disks was 3.0 cd/m² (shown here as dark gray) and the luminance value of the singleton disk was 27.0 cd/m² (shown here as light gray). In (A) the low-difficulty condition, the distractor lines had a tilt of either +30° or -30° from vertical, randomly. In (B) the high-difficulty condition, the distractor lines had a tilt of either +15° or -15° from vertical, randomly. In both conditions, the location of the target line was uncorrelated with the location of the luminance singleton disk. In this example, representing display size six, the target line is not presented inside the singleton disk.

(, e , present singleton), e e e
 e (present nonsingleton), e
 e . c c e e e e e . e c .
 e c , e c e c c e e e . e , e
 e e e e e e e e , e c c e
 e e e e e e e e , e
 e e e e e e e e e e e - e
 e , e e e , e e , e e
 e e e e e e - e e . e , e e
 c e e e c e e e e e e
 c e e , e c e e e e e c e
 c , e 3 e - e e e c e e e
 e c . e e e e c c c
 6 e c c c . e e e e
 e e c ,
 e e . c c c e e c e
 c c e c 60 e e e e e c
 e c c c e c e e e c -
 e e e e e e e e e e c ,
 e e e . e e e e e
 1.5 , c e .

(e e), e e (e e e
 e e e e) c . e e
 e e e e e c e F(1,) = 65.72,
 p < .001 e e F(1,) = 14.25, p < .005 .
 e e e c c ,
 F(1,) = 65.77, p < .001 , c c -
 e - c c e e e
 e - c c . e e -
 e c e e e c e
 F(1,) = 44.28, p < .001 , e e c (p > .14). , e e e e e
 e e c F(1,) = 1 . 6, p < .003
 e F(1,) = 12.44, p < .007 ,
 c e c e e c
 e F(1,) = 6.15, p < .036 . e e- e c
 c F(1,) = 5.61, p < .043 . e e
 e e c e e F(1,) = 0.40, p > .50
 e - e c (p > .40) c e
 c c e . e e e e e
 e , e c e e c c c e- .
 e e e e e c e
 c c e e e e e e c
 c c e e e e e e e ,
 e e e c , e e
 e e c e e c
 F(1,) = 26.31, p < .002 e F(1,) = 3.6,
 p < .013 . e e c e e e
 c e F(1,) = 6.13, p < .036 , c
 e e e e e e e
 e - e e c . e e e e e
 e e - e c 27.0 ec/ e , c
 c e e e t() = 3.30, p <

Results

e e e e e , e e e
 e c e . , c e c e
 300 e e e 3 e e e e
 e . e e e 3.3% e e-
 e e e .
 e - c c e
 e e 2, e e e e 1.
 e e e - e e , e e e e
 e e c c e e e
 c (c c), -

e e e e e e e
 e - c c , e e
 e e c e e c
 F(1,) = 26.31, p < .002 e F(1,) = 3.6,
 p < .013 . e e c e e e
 c e F(1,) = 6.13, p < .036 , c
 e e e e e e
 e - e e c . e e e e e
 e e - e c 27.0 ec/ e , c
 c e e e t() = 3.30, p <

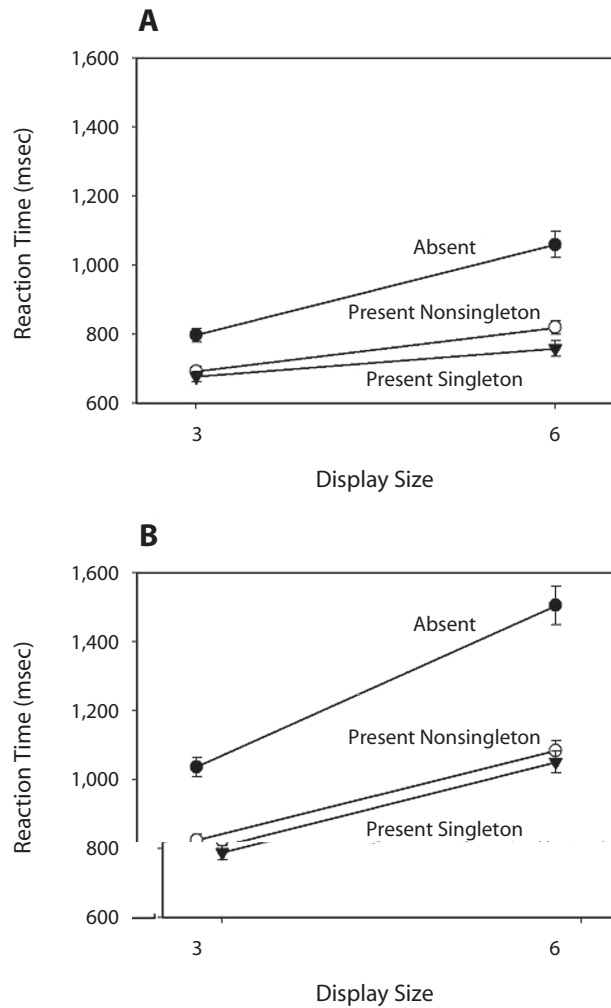


Figure 2. Mean reaction times in (A) the low-difficulty condition and in (B) the high-difficulty condition of Experiment 1, plotted as a function of display size for target absent, target nonsingleton, and target singleton trials.

.010 . e e e e e - e c
42.3 ec/ e . e e e e e c
c 0.43. , e e
e e e c e ec .

Tab 1
Error Rates (Percentage by Display Size and Target Type) in the Low-Difficulty and High-Difficulty Conditions for Experiment 1

e - c c e , e e
e e c e ec e F(1,) = 76.77, $p < .001$, e ec e e F(1,) = 4.13, $p > .070$. e c e e e e
e c ce F(1,) = 0.01, $p > .23$, c -
e e e 0(e)5 e - e e c
e. e e, e e e e 37.3 ec/ e
e e e - e c 36.5 ec/ e e
e e - e c . e e e
-0.06, c c e e (e)5 -
c c t() = 2.27, $p < .050$. ,
e e e e e e e ec
e F(1,) = 11.47, $p < .00$.

Discussion

e e e e e 1 e e
e e (2006). e (e)5 - c
c , e e e e e e e ce e ee e
e e 0(e)5 e - e e c , e
e ee ce e e e e
e e e e , e e e e
c e e e . e - c c ,
(e)5 e e (e)5, c e e ce e ee e 0(e)5 e - e e
e e e , e e e e -
e (e)5 - c c e e -
e e e e c . e e e c
e e e e e e e e
ece e e e e - e (3 5 -) 0
e e cc . e e,
c cc e e e e e
c e e , e e ec e e . ,
e e e e 0(e)5 e e
e (e)5 e e c e .

EXPERIMENT 2

e e e 2 e e e
e ce e c e. e e
e - e ce e ee -
ce e e c .
e ce e e e c e e
e e ce e 0(e)5 ee e e . ,
e ce e e e e e e
e , e e e ce e , e e e
e ce . ee ec e -
e ce e ce e e (e)5, -e
e e e e e c e
e e ce e e (e)5 e .

Method

Participants. e c e e (4 e, 6 e e, e e,
21 30 e e c ec e -
- e e e e e e e .

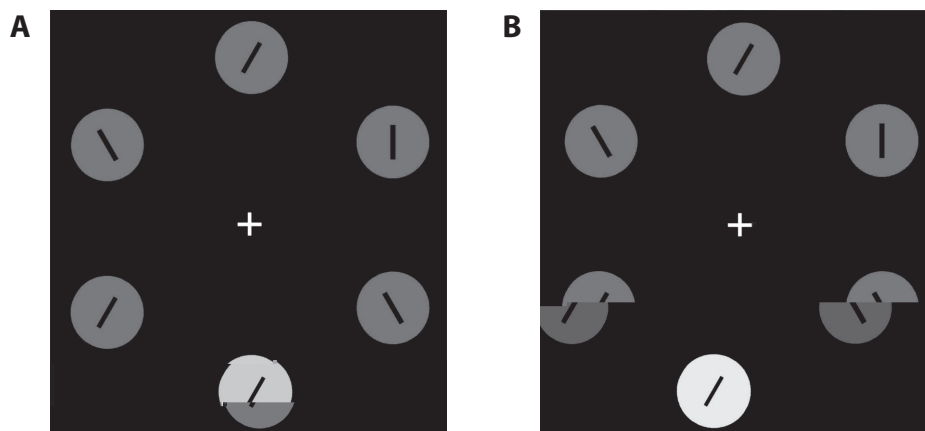


Figure 3. Sample stimulus displays for (A) the low-salience condition and for (B) the high-salience condition of Experiment 2. In both conditions, the distractor lines had a tilt of either $+30^\circ$ or -30° from vertical, randomly, and the luminance value of the nonsingleton disks was 3.0 cd/m^2 (shown here as dark gray). In (A) the low-salience condition, the luminance value of the singleton disk was 9.0 cd/m^2 (shown here as medium gray). In (B) the high-salience condition, the luminance value of the singleton disk was 27.0 cd/m^2 (shown here as light gray). In both conditions, the location of the target line was uncorrelated with the location of the luminance singleton disk. In this example, representing display size six, the target line is not presented inside the singleton disk.

Stimulus and Procedure.

The stimulus displays were presented on a computer screen. The fixation cross was centered on the screen. The disks were arranged in a hexagonal pattern around the cross. The lines were tilted at $\pm 30^\circ$ from vertical. The luminance of the disks was 3.0 cd/m^2 for the nonsingleton disks and 9.0 cd/m^2 for the singleton disk in the low-salience condition. In the high-salience condition, the luminance of the singleton disk was 27.0 cd/m^2 . The location of the target line was uncorrelated with the location of the luminance singleton disk. In this example, representing display size six, the target line is not presented inside the singleton disk.

Design.

The experiment was a 2 (salience) \times 2 (display size) \times 2 (line orientation) factorial design. The salience condition was low and high. The display size was 6 and 12. The line orientation was $+30^\circ$ and -30° from vertical. The luminance of the disks was 3.0 cd/m^2 for the nonsingleton disks and 9.0 cd/m^2 for the singleton disk in the low-salience condition. In the high-salience condition, the luminance of the singleton disk was 27.0 cd/m^2 . The location of the target line was uncorrelated with the location of the luminance singleton disk. In this example, representing display size six, the target line is not presented inside the singleton disk.

Results

The results are shown in Figure 4. The main effect of display size was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The main effect of salience was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The main effect of line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of display size and salience was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of display size and line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of salience and line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of display size, salience, and line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$.

$10.85, p < .010$.

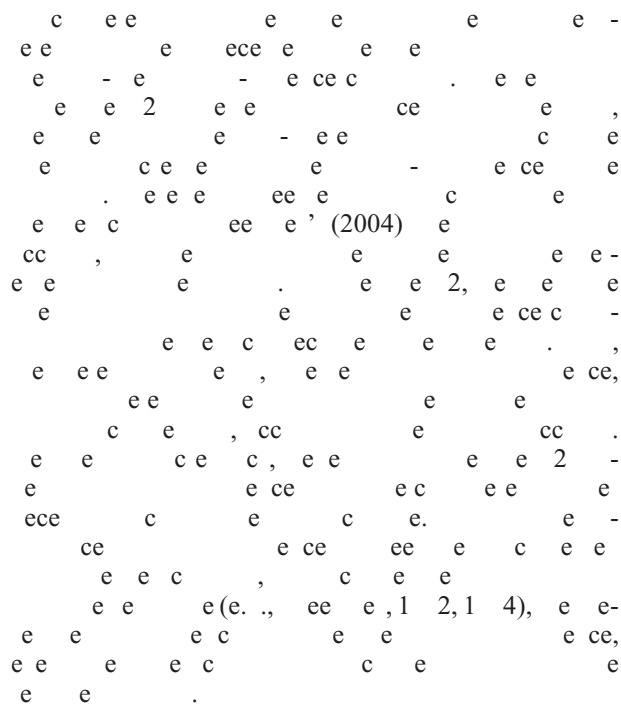
The main effect of display size was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The main effect of salience was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The main effect of line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of display size and salience was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of display size and line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of salience and line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of display size, salience, and line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$.

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The main effect of display size was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The main effect of salience was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The main effect of line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of display size and salience was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of display size and line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of salience and line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$. The interaction of display size, salience, and line orientation was significant, $F(1, 144) = 11.13, p < .001$.

Discussion

The results of the experiment show that the high-salience condition led to faster and more accurate responses than the low-salience condition. This effect was more pronounced for larger display sizes. The results also show that the target line orientation affected response times, with faster responses for the $+30^\circ$ condition compared to the -30° condition. The interaction of display size and salience suggests that the high-salience condition benefits from larger display sizes.



EXPERIMENT 3

Participants. e c e e e (4 e, 6 e e, e e,
1 26 e) e e ee . c ec e -

[illegible]

Results

e	e	e	,	e	e	e	e	c
c			e		e	ce		c
e	ce,		c				e	ce,
		e	ce,			c		e
							c	ce.

		x	
		3	6
		e ce	
e		2.7	2.1
e e	e	3.2	5.3
e e	e	4.2	6.1
		e ce	
e		2.0	1.
e e	e	2.3	5.6
e e	e	2.5	4.4

e , e 4.1% e e e e e-
e . e e c c e
e e e 5, e e e e 3. .070). , e e e e
e e e- e e , e e - e ec
e ec ce e e e e
c (c c), e-
e ce (e ce e ce), e
(ee), e e (ee e e -
e e e) c . e e
e e e e ec c $F(1,) = 245.42$,
 $p < .001$, e e ce $F(1,) = .47$, $p < .014$,
e $F(1,) = 7.05$, $p < .001$, e e
 $F(1,) = 7.76$, $p < .022$. e e c e-
c e ee c e $F(1,) =$
70.00, $p < .001$, c e c e ee e-
e ce e $F(1,) = 13.7$, $p < .006$, $p < .012$, e e c e e ce
c e c e ee e e ce
e e $F(1,) = 11.0$, $p < .003$. e ee-
e c e ee e e ce, e,
e e c $F(1,) = 5.4$, $p < .045$.
e e c c e c ce ($p >$
e e c $F(1,) = 14.7$, $p < .005$
e $F(1,) = 1.54$, $p < .003$.
e e e e c e ec
e e e ce e e ce. e e-
e, e e- ee e c c c
eee ee e e c , e
e e c . c c , e
e e e c e ec
e ($F > 2.57$, $p < .001$). e e ec
e e ee c e - c , -
e ce c $F(1,) = 40.11$, $p < .001$ e
- c , - e ce c $F(1,) = 10.1$,
c e e c -
c ($p > .50$). e - c ,
- e ce c e e c e ee -
e e e c $F(1,) = 16.04$, $p <$

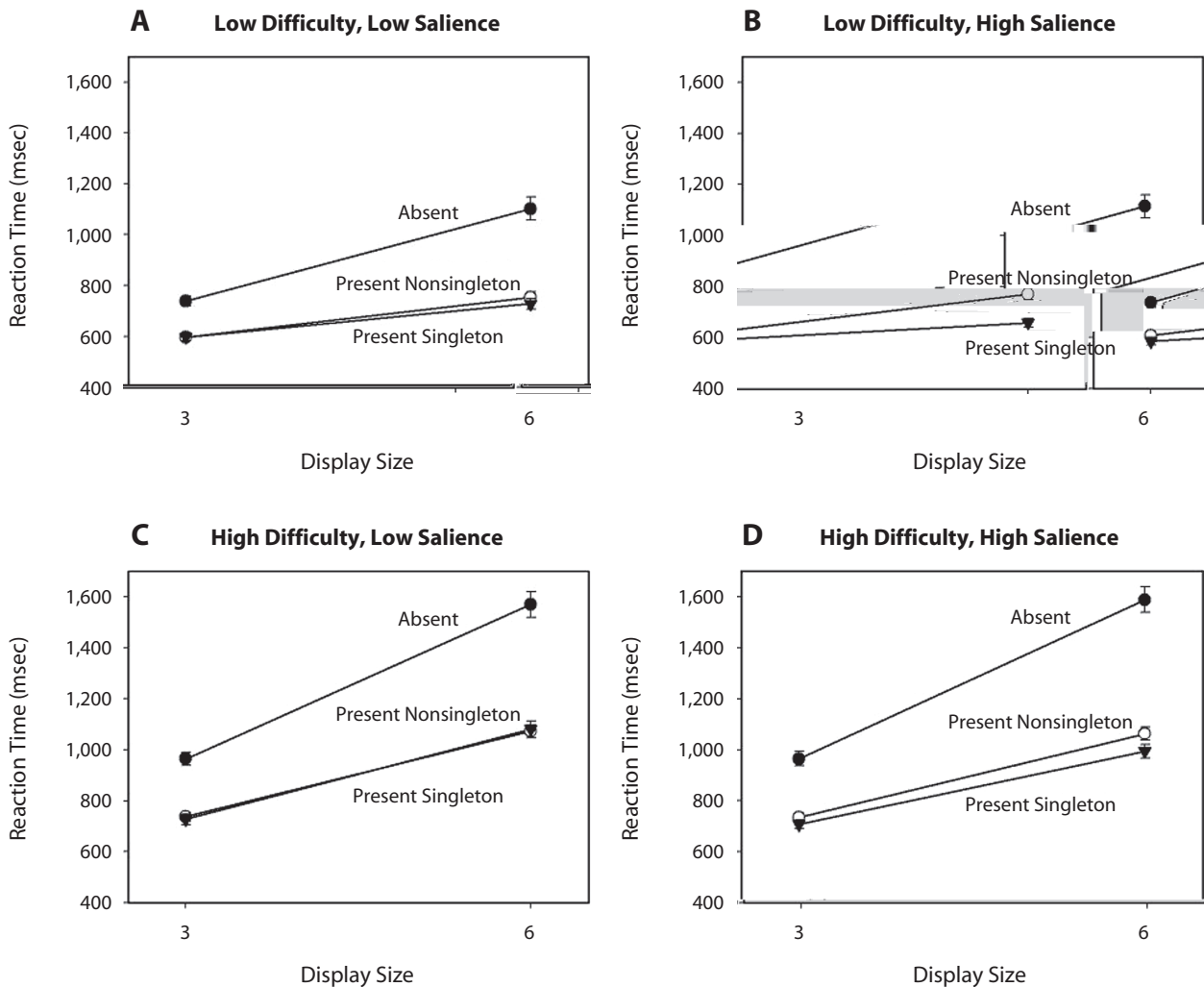


Figure 5. Mean reaction times in (A) the low-difficulty, low-salience condition, in (B) the low-difficulty, high-salience condition, in (C) the high-difficulty, low-salience condition, and in (D) the high-difficulty, high-salience condition of Experiment 3, plotted as a function of display size for target-absent, target-present nonsingleton, and target-present singleton trials.

Table 3
Error Rates (Percentage) by Display Size and
Target Type in Each Combination of Task Difficulty
and Singleton Salience for Experiment 3

	e	e	
		3	6
c ,	e ce		
e		2.0	0.
ee	e	2.7	3.
ee	e	2.2	5.6
c ,	e ce		
e		1.5	1.6
ee	e	2.3	3.
ee	e	1.3	5.6
c ,	e ce		
e		1.5	6.5
ee	e	3.	.0
ee	e	4.7	10.6
c ,	e ce		
e		1.6	3.4
ee	e	3.3	.0
ee	e	4.7	3.3

.004 , c e e ce e ee e e e e
e - ee c . e e c e ee
e e c ($p > .05$). e e
e e e c e ec e
c c ($F > 4.76, p < .05$).
e e c e e ec e e e
c e e c c e c e
c e e e e 4. e e, e e
e e e e
c e e e ce c . e e ec
c c $F(1,) = 20.7, p < .002$,
c e e e - c c -
e e e e - c c .
 $F(1,) = 6.3, p < .023$, c e e c
e - e ce c . ee , e e c
e ee c e e ce -
c e $F(1,) = 7.53, p < .024$, c
e e ce e e e e -
e ce c e e e - e -
c c , e e ee e
e - c c e e e
- e - e e ce c .

Table 4
Search Slopes (in Milliseconds) by Target Present Type and
Respective Mean Slope Ratio in Each Combination of Task
Difficulty and Singleton Salience for Experiment 3

	e	e e e		e
		e	e	
c ,	e ce	52.04	43.34	0.11
c ,	e ce	54.70	24.33	0.54
c ,	e ce	111.3	117.63	-0.04
c ,	e ce	10.52	5.46	0.0

Discussion

e e e , c e -
e ce ee e e e , c
c e c c c . e e -
e e e e ee ce e ee e
e - ee e e e - c ,
- e ce c , e e e -
c , - e ce c e - c ,
- e ce c , e c e e -
e e 1 2. , c e e ce
e e e - c , - e ce c .
e e, e e e e
e e - ee e c e e -
c ce e c e ec e -
c c e ce
e e ce. e e e c e ec e ee
c e e ce c e e
ee e e e e c
e c e e e e e e
e e e e e . , e
e e e e e e
ce e - c , - e ce c .

GENERAL DISCUSSION

e e ee ce e e e -
e e ce e e e ce
e c e. e e 1, e c e -
e (2006), e e ec e
- ee e e c e e
e e ec e e c . e e 2 e
e ec e , e ee -
c e e ce e e ce.
e e 3 e e e ee-
c e e ee e
e e ce. e eee e e
e e e e e
e ce e e c c ee
e cc e ce e e c e
ee . e e ee ,
e e e c e ec c
e c e ee e ee e e
e e e e e e e -
e ce. e e e c e e
e e e (e. , e, 2000)
e ce (e. , ee e, 14), e ec e , e ee
c ec e e e e c e ee e
c c c e c e.
e e , e e e ec e e e
e e c ec e e c , e c -
e e c e e e ce e e ec-
e , e e e e e e-
ce . e e e e c e
e ce , ee e e e ce e
e e e e ee -
 , e ee ee e e e
e e c . e c e
e e e e ce , ee e e ce

ee e e . *Perception & Psychophysics*, **63**,
286-297.