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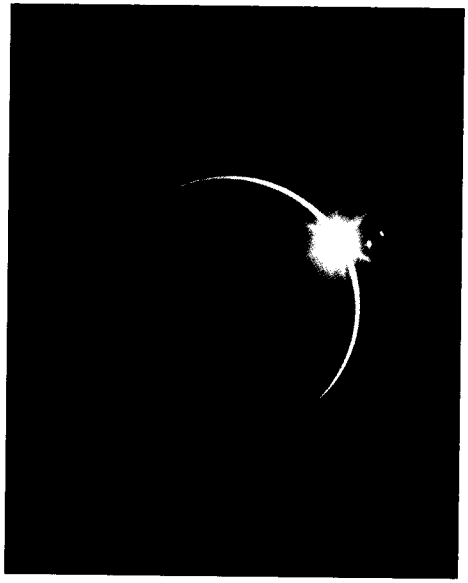

Optical signals are vital to many areas of research, from visual physiology to astrophysics and fibre optics. On page 357, Gabriele Gratton and Monica Fabiani review recent research in cognitive psychology that uses event-related optical signals (EROS) to illuminate brain activity. They show how the combination of good spatial and temporal resolution that this method provides can be used to distinguish between serial and parallel models of human information processing.
Design by Geraldine Woods.

Forthcoming articles

Chimpanzee social cognition
Josep Call

Language and perceptual categorization
Jules Davidoff

When does action resist visual illusions?
Nicola Bruno

Cognitive neural mechanisms of emotional memory
Stephan Hamann

Telling what we know: describing inner experience
Russell T. Hurlburt and Christopher L. Heavey