Neural Correlates of the Precedence Effect in the Inferior Colliculus of Behaving Cats

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Tollin, Daniel J., Luis C. Populin, and Tom C. T. Yin. Neural correlates of the precedence effect in the inferior colliculus of behaving cats. J Neurophysiol 92: 3286–3297, 2004; doi:10.1152/jn.00606.2004. Several auditory spatial illusions, collectively called the precedence effect (PE), occur when transient sounds are presented from two different spatial locations but separated in time by an interstimulus delay (ISD). For ISDs in the range of localization dominance (<10 ms), a single fused sound is typically located near the leading source location only, as if the location of the lagging source were suppressed. For longer ISDs, both the leading and lagging sources can be heard and localized, and the shortest ISD where this occurs is called the echo threshold. Previous physiological studies of the extracellular responses of single neurons in the inferior colliculus (IC) of anesthetized cats and unanesthetized rabbits with sounds known to elicit the PE have shown correlates of these phenomena though there were differences in the physiologically measured echo thresholds. Here we recorded in the IC of awake, behaving cats using stimuli that we have shown to evoke behavioral responses that are consistent with the precedence effect. For small ISDs, responses to the lag were reduced or eliminated consistent with psychophysical data showing that sound localization is based on the leading source. At longer ISDs, the responses to the lagging source recovered at ISDs comparable to psychophysically measured echo thresholds. Thus it appears that anesthesia, and not species differences, accounts for the discrepancies in the earlier studies.

INTRODUCTION

When transient sounds are presented from two locations and separated by an interstimulus delay (ISD), several spatial perceptual phenomena, collectively called the precedence effect (PE) (Wallach et al. 1949), occur. We have shown that cats experience each of these phenomena (Populin and Yin 1998; Tollin and Yin 2003a,b), an example of which is shown in Fig. 1. In cats, summing localization occurs for ISDs between about ±400 μs, where a single fused “phantom” sound is located between the sources but biased toward the sound source that is leading in time, which, for brevity, we will refer to in this paper simply as the “lead.” Localization dominance occurs for ISDs of ~400 μs to 10 ms, where the paired sounds are localized near the lead with little effect of the sound source that is lagging in time, which we will call the “lag,” on localization. Finally, for ISDs more than ~10 ms, the echo threshold is reached, the shortest ISD at which the two separate sound source locations are first perceived. The mechanisms that produce the PE illusion are thought to be responsible for the ability to localize sounds accurately in natural echoic environments.

The PE has been studied physiologically at virtually all levels of the auditory system, including the auditory nerve (Parham et al. 1996), the cochlear nucleus (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995; Parham et al. 1998; Wickesberg 1996), superior olivary complex (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995), inferior colliculus (IC) (Burger and Pollak 2001; Fitzpatrick et al. 1995; Litovsky and Yin 1998a,b; Yin 1994), and auditory cortex (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995; Mickey and Middlebrooks 2001; Reale and Brugge 2000). At each stage, for small ISDs, neuronal responses to the lag are substantially reduced compared with responses to the same stimulus presented in isolation from the same location, yet the responses to the lead are generally unchanged. With increasing ISD, the lag responses recover to levels comparable to the response elicited when the lagging source is presented in isolation. However, the rate of recovery with increasing ISD is dependent on where in the auditory system the neurons are being recorded. At the auditory nerve and cochlear nucleus, neurons can respond to the lead and the lag for ISDs as low as 1–2 ms. Yet the behavioral responses of cats with such ISDs depend almost exclusively on the lead (Tollin and Yin 2003b).

At the IC and the auditory cortex, neural correlates of the PE phenomena have been found: at short ISDs for which cats experience localization dominance, there is an accurate neural representation of the leading source, but the response to the lag is diminished or nonexistent. We have focused our physiological studies on the IC because it is a site of major convergence of inputs from lower brain stem nuclei (Adams 1979), the neurons comprising many of these input nuclei are selectively sensitive to the acoustical cues to location (Yin 2002), and many IC neurons are sensitive to sound location (Irvine 1986). Our previous studies (Litovsky and Yin 1998a,b; Yin 1994), performed in barbiturate-anesthetized cats with stimuli presented in the free-field, showed long-lasting (ISDs > ~30 ms) suppression of the response to the lag. However, lag responses in the IC of unanesthetized rabbits recovered at substantially shorter ISDs (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995). Because it is not known over what ISD ranges (or even whether) rabbits experience the PE phenomena psychophysically, this difference in recovery times could be due to species and/or anesthetic-state differences. As one test of that hypothesis, we recorded from neurons in the IC of cats that were actively participating in a sound-localization task using stimulus configurations we have shown to elicit the PE in cats (Tollin and Yin 2003a,b). The IC responses to the lag recovered with ISDs virtually identical to that found in the unanesthetized rabbit and much faster than our previous studies, demonstrating that anesthetics, and not...
species differences, were responsible for the prolonged recovery times found in our earlier studies.

**METHODS**

All procedures used were approved by the University of Wisconsin Animal Care and Use Committee and also complied with the National Institutes of Health guidelines for animal use. Five adult female cats were outfitted with a stainless-steel head-post, fine wire eye coils, and a recording cylinder to access the IC with microelectrodes. Details of the surgical procedures can be found in Tollin and Yin (2003b) and Populin and Yin (2002).

**Psychophysical tasks and physiological recordings**

Detailed methods for the behavioral portion of these experiments can be found elsewhere (Tollin and Yin 2003b). Briefly, the cats sat in a nylon bag in the center of a dimly illuminated (or dark) sound-attenuating chamber with their heads held fixed facing a bank of loudspeakers and light-emitting diodes (LEDs). Acoustic and visual stimuli were presented from 1 of 15 different locations situated within the oculomotor range of the cats (approximately ±25°) via loudspeakers or LEDs, respectively. The speakers were located along an arc (62-cm radius measured from the center of the cats’ heads) in the horizontal and the median sagittal plane. Eye position was recorded using the scleral search coil technique. Acoustic stimuli consisted of five (sometimes 10) identical broadband (1.5–40 kHz) noisebursts or 10 ms in duration presented at a rate of 5 Hz. This particular stimulus was used in these experiments because it was identical to that used in our previous psychophysical studies in which we demonstrated the range of ISDs over which cats experience the various PE phenomena. The total number of spikes in the analysis window was divided by the number of individual stimulus presentations (i.e., each of the noisebursts or clicks comprising the train) yielding the mean number of spikes per stimulus. For the single-source condition (e.g., Fig. 2A), this folding was done separately for each location, and the number of spikes was counted in an analysis window the onset and duration of which were defined by the poststimulus time at which the instantaneous discharge rate (computed in 1-ms bins) first exceeded 2 SD (upper arrows) or and then returned below, respectively, the mean spontaneous rate (lower arrows) computed 500 ms prior to each trial. The total number of spikes in the analysis window was divided by the number of individual stimulus presentations (i.e., each of the noisebursts or clicks comprising the train) yielding the number of spikes/stimulus. This allows comparisons between the responses of a neuron to different conditions where the numbers of trials might have differed across conditions. Response latency (1st-spike latency) was taken as the time of the onset of the analysis window (defined in the preceding text) at the best azimuth (or at +18° in the contralateral field if that source was the most lateral tested).
responses in this way was done because past physiological studies of the PE have used this method (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995; Litovsky and Yin 1998a,b), thus allowing for a direct comparison of their data to the present data, and the method provides an objective measure of first-spike latency.

The sensitivity to sound source azimuth was quantified using the modulation index (MI), defined as 

\[
\frac{R_{\text{contra}} - R_{\text{ipsi}}}{R_{\text{contra}} + R_{\text{ipsi}}}
\]

where \( R_{\text{contra}} \) and \( R_{\text{ipsi}} \) are the responses to the single-sources at +18° in the contralateral field and −18° in the ipsilateral field, respectively. We did not correct the responses for spontaneous activity. In effect, the MI indicates the size and direction of the response difference due to changes in source azimuth relative to the average discharge rate. The MI does not indicate whether the neuron being studied was monaural or binaural, which is a difficult assessment to make when presenting stimuli from the free field (see Poirier et al. 2003).

For the paired-source condition, the dependent variable of interest was the response to the lag as a function of the ISD. To compute the lag response, we used the same analysis window defined for the single-source condition at the corresponding lagging location (e.g., Fig. 2A for single source), but shifted it in time by the size of the ISD (e.g., Fig. 3A for paired source). The procedure was checked visually for all neurons to ensure that the window was placed over and captured all of the lagging response. Because the analysis windows for each neuron were computed separately for the different single-source locations tested, when the locations of the leading and lagging sources differed (as in Fig. 3A), so too did the onset times and durations of the leading and lagging analysis windows. The lag responses at each ISD were computed and then normalized by the response to the “lag” presented by itself in isolation (e.g., single source condition) from the same location. A normalized response of 1.0 indicates the response to the lead had no effect on the response to the lag, whereas values <1.0 indicate a reduction in the lag response. For large ISDs (e.g., 50- and 20-ms ISDs, Fig. 3A), the leading and lagging analysis windows did not overlap and we were able to separately compute the response to the lag. For some smaller ISDs, the windows sometimes overlapped and the lag response was computed using the method outlined by

![Fig. 2](http://jn.physiology.org/)

**FIG. 2.** Responses of single inferior colliculus (IC) neurons are modulated with sound source azimuth. A: responses of 1 neuron at 2 single-source azimuths to a train of 10 transients shown as “folded” dot rasters (top) and summary histograms (bottom). An analysis window was defined, separately for each location, by those times at which the number of spikes in each bin significantly exceeded the mean spontaneous discharge rate. The upper horizontal line (shown in right only) shows 2 SD of the mean spontaneous rate (lower arrows). B: mean number of spikes/stimulus ±1 SE for the neuron in A for the 2 azimuths used most extensively in this report, ±18°. C: IC neurons respond more for contralateral than ipsilateral sources. Distribution of the modulation index (MI) for this study (gray bars) and our previous study in the anesthetized IC (Litovsky and Yin 1998a) (black bars). MIs > 0 indicate that contralateral sources elicited greater responses than ipsilateral sources.
FIG. 3. Responses to lagging sources are reduced in the paired-source condition. A: responses of the same neuron as in Fig. 2, A and B, at 3 different ISDs to the 2 paired-source conditions, contra leading ipsi (positive ISDs, left) and ipsi leading contra (negative ISDs, right). Rasters and histograms as in Fig. 2. Analysis windows, appropriately shifted for latency and ISD, are shown at the lag positions used in this study, of one neuron in the single-source condition for the two lead and lag positions used in this study, ±18°, on the horizontal plane. Due to the limited holding time for each neuron and the large number of stimulus conditions tested, responses to changes in source azimuth could not always be studied in detail. All neurons, however, were tested at ±18°, the two source locations for the paired-source conditions. The stimulus in Fig. 2, A and B, was a train of 100-μs clicks. The sensitivity of these neurons to variations in azimuth was quantified using the MI (see METHODS). The MI for the neuron in Fig. 2, A and B, was 0.12. Figure 2C shows a histogram of the MIs for the neurons in this study; because there was no difference in MI for clicks (0.26 ± 0.19, n = 18) and 10-ms noisebursts (0.23 ± 0.23, n = 67; f3,3 = 0.48, P = 0.63), we combined the results.
Across the population, most neurons (76/85) had MIs >0 preferring sources in the contralateral field and the mean MI (0.24 ± 0.22) was significantly >0 (t85 = 9.77, P < 0.00001). The MIs in the present study were not significantly different (t158 = −1.76, P < 0.08) from those computed for sources at ±15° from our previous study (Litovsky and Yin 1998a) (Fig. 2C; mean MI = 0.33 ± 0.4, n = 75). Recall here that we studied sensitivity over a restricted range of azimuths, ±18°, because these sources were within the oculomotor range of the cats (±25°) and were also the locations (Fig. 1) used for our psychophysical studies (Populin and Yin 1998; Tollin and Yin 2003a,b). In the few neurons that were studied over larger ranges, more complete modulations yielding MIs approaching 1.0 were typically observed. We did not determine whether each neuron was binaurally or monaurally responsive (see METHODS).

Responses to paired sources

HALF-MAXIMAL ISD. Seventy of the 85 neurons were tested with paired-source stimuli as a function of ISD. We chose in these studies to concentrate on ISD ranges that evoked localization dominance and past the echo threshold, from 1 to 50 ms. Most (65/70) of these neurons had MIs >0. The responses of the neurons depended critically on the ISD. Figure 3 shows responses of the same neuron as in Fig. 2, A and B, at three ISDs under two conditions, contralateral leading the ipsilateral source (left) and vice versa (right). As for most neurons, for large ISDs (20 and 50 ms), clear responses were seen to both the lead and the lag. But with decreasing ISD, lag responses were reduced as they overlapped with those of the lead. Figure 3B shows the normalized response to the lag as a function of ISD, which was approximately equally reduced whether the lead was ipsilateral or contralateral. Figure 4 shows the responses of a different neuron to the train of 10-ms noisebursts. Here, there was more reduction in the lag response when the lead was contralateral than when it was ipsilateral (Fig. 4B).

A common method to summarize how neurons responded to the lag as a function of ISD that we (Litovsky and Yin 1998a; Yin 1994) and others (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995) have used is the so-called half-maximal ISD. For each neuron, the half-maximal ISD represents the ISD at which the lag response reached 50% of the response to a single source at the lagging location (e.g., Fig. 3B). Larger half-max ISDs can be interpreted as indicating longer time periods of reduction in the response to the lag or longer recovery times. Half-max ISDs were computed for the condition where the ipsilateral source was leading the contralateral source as this allowed a direct comparison to the conditions tested in the previous experiments (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995; Litovsky and Yin 1998a). Figure 5 shows a histogram of half-max ISDs for the present study for the 49 neurons tested.
cats experienced behaviorally the localization dominance aspect of the PE. For these ISDs, the cats always localized the paired sources to the leading source location only (Fig. 1). The end of the hatched region in Fig. 1 indicates the echo threshold (∼10–15 ms), where the cats first began to localize the lagging source on some trials. For the data in Fig. 6A, the two-factor ANOVA showed a significant main effect of ISD on the mean normalized response to the lag [F(1.5) = 7.05, P < 0.00001], but no significant main effect of whether the lead was contralateral or ipsilateral to the lag [F(1,1) = 0.39, P = 0.53]; the interaction of ISD and lead/lag side also did not reach significance [F(1, 5) = 0.094, P = 0.99]. In other words, when clicks were used, the population response in the IC to the lag recovers with ISD independent of the side containing the lead. Lag responses were ∼50% of normal by 5 ms and nearly 85% recovered by 20-ms ISD. When the stimulus was the train of 10-ms noisebursts (Fig. 6B), there was a significant main effect over a sufficient range of ISDs (>$4$) and for Litovsky and Yin (1998a) and Fitzpatrick et al. (1995), studies that also used this metric. Data from our neurons studied with clicks and with noisebursts were pooled because we show in the next section that there was no significant effect of stimulus type on lag recovery with ISD for this particular condition. Within 5 ms, 35% of our neurons reached the half-maximal point, increasing to 63% by 10 ms, virtually identical to the proportion of neurons found by Fitzpatrick et al. (1995). The close correspondence between the data in the current study and from Fitzpatrick et al. (1995) is confirmed by the similarities in the cumulative distributions of half-max ISD (Fig. 5, right ordinate). Only 12% of neurons in the Litovsky and Yin (1998a) study reached half-max by 5 ms, climbing to 32% by 10 ms. By 15-ms ISD, the approximate echo threshold for cats (e.g., Fig. 1), 70–80% of the neurons in the two unanesthetized preparations had reached 50%, whereas only 34% had done so in the anesthetized preparation.

The half-max ISDs for this study and that of Fitzpatrick et al. (1995) were similar in magnitude and both were clearly smaller than those observed by Litovsky and Yin (1998a). The ANOVA found a significant difference in the means of the half-max ISDs measured in the three studies [F(1.2) = 26.9, P < 0.00001]. The post hoc analysis (Bonferroni) indicated that the half-max ISDs in this study (mean = 9.8 ± 2.3 ms; median = 7.9 ms) were significantly lower than those obtained in the anesthetized cat (34.8 ± 8.5 ms; 35.4 ms; P < 0.00001) but were not different from those obtained by Fitzpatrick et al. (1995) (11.9 ± 3.3 ms; 6.6 ms).

POPULATION RECOVERY FUNCTIONS. To show how our population of IC neurons responded to the lag as a function of ISD, we computed the mean (±1 SE) normalized recovery curve, separately for a contralateral or ipsilateral leading source, for all neurons tested with two or more ISDs. Figure 6A shows the mean recovery curves for the 18 neurons tested with trains of 100-μs clicks (e.g., Fig. 3), whereas Fig. 6B shows recovery curves for the 52 neurons tested with 10-ms noisebursts (e.g., Fig. 4). The □ region indicates the range of ISDs over which

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FIG. 5. Histogram of half-maximal ISDs for our sample of IC neurons from behaving cats (●) and the sample of IC neurons from the anesthetized cat (Litovsky and Yin 1998a) (●) and the unanesthetized nonhearing rabbit (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995) (●). The symbols and error bars show the mean half-maximal ISD ±95% confidence intervals for the 3 studies. Cumulative half-max ISDs are also shown with the corresponding filled symbols (top abscissa, right ordinate). Barbiturate anesthetic leads to an increase in half-maximal ISD.

FIG. 6. Population recovery functions. Population recovery functions were constructed by averaging the individual neuron recovery functions (as in Figs. 3B and 4B) for the 2 paired-source configurations, ipsi leads contra (●) and contra leads ipsi (●). Error bars indicate ±1 SE. □ region, the time course of localization dominance as measured psychophysically in cats with these stimuli; the offset between 10 and 15 ms ISD indicates the psychophysical echo threshold (Fig. 1). A: population recovery functions for trains of 100-μs clicks. Recovery does not depend on the stimulus configuration. B: population recovery functions for trains of 10-ms noisebursts. Here, recovery was prolonged when the contra source led the ipsi source.
of ISD \[ F(1,5) = 41.37, P < 0.00001 \] as well as a significant effect of the side of the lead \[ F(1,1) = 38.29, P < 0.00001 \]; the interaction did not reach significance \[ F(1,5) = 1.07, P = 0.38 \]. With these stimuli, although the response to the contralateral stimulus recovered quickly when the ipsilateral source was leading, like that found with clicks, the response to the ipsilateral stimulus remained reduced longer when the contralateral source was leading. The test of whether there was an effect of stimulus type (100-μs clicks vs. 10-ms noisebursts) revealed that when the ipsilateral source was leading, there was no significant effect of stimulus type \[ F(1,1) = 0.79, P = 0.38 \], but when the contralateral source was leading, there was an effect \[ F(1,1) = 23.57, P < 0.00001 \]. In other words, the reduction of the response to the lag lasted longer with 10-ms noisebursts than with clicks but only when the contralateral source led the ipsilateral source.

**Effect of Leading Source Location.** In general, there were at least two factors contributing to the reduction of the lagging response in these experiments. First, the lag response was reduced for smaller ISDs and recovered at larger ISDs. Second, with the 10-ms stimuli and for a given ISD, there was a further reduction of the lagging response when the lead source was contralateral and the lag ipsilateral relative to the lagging response when the lead source was ipsilateral and the lag contralateral (Fig. 6B), which could imply a directional dependence of the leading source on lag-source reduction (Litovsky and Yin 1998b). Alternatively, the latter findings might simply be due to extended refractory or adaptation-like effects in that contralaterally placed sources result in increased responses relative to ipsilateral sources (e.g., MI >0, Fig. 2C), and the neuron is less likely to respond after this. To address this, in 16 neurons from two cats, we varied the location of the lead source, either \( \pm 18^\circ \) on the horizontal plane, relative to a fixed lag location, also either \( \pm 18^\circ \), resulting in four stimulus configurations: contra leading-contra lagging, contra leading-ipsi lagging, ipsi leading-contra lagging, and ipsi leading-ipsi lagging. The stimuli were 10-ms noisebursts and the ISD was fixed at 20 ms because the responses to the lead and the lag in all 16 neurons were separable at this ISD. These 16 neurons were representative of the larger population in two ways. First, varying the spatial location of the lead from ipsilateral to contralateral locations significantly increased the response to the leading source (paired \( t(15) = 2.5, P < 0.02 \)). Moreover, the mean normalized response to the lag at 20 ms ISD for these neurons were characteristic of the larger population shown in Fig. 6B with means as follows: contra-lead, ipsi-lag 0.58; ipsi-lead, contra-lag 0.81.

As an example of these manipulations, Figs. 7, A and B, show the folded rasters and histograms for one neuron to single-sources and for the four possible lead-lag combinations in the paired-source configurations, respectively. Does the response to the lag at a fixed position depend on the changes in the lead response brought about by changing its location? To test this hypothesis, we adapted the technique of Litovsky and Delgutte (2002) and computed the change in lag response for the two conditions, contra-lag (Fig. 7C, filled circles) or ipsi-lag (Fig. 7C, open circles), as a function of the change in lead response when it was changed from ipsi to contra, which yields an increased response. The computations for the neuron in Fig. 7B are shown as the two large symbols in Fig. 7C and demonstrate that even though the leading response varied substantially and by approximately the same magnitude in the two conditions (5 spikes/stimulus), the effect on the lag was not the same but rather seemed to have depended on which side the lag was on. This finding held across the population of neurons tested: although the response to the lead varied, there was no systematic effect on the response to the lag, and none of the correlations (lines in Fig. 7C) reached significance. If increases in lead discharge rates always led to proportional decreases in lag discharge rates, then the data in Fig. 7C should lie in the lower right-hand quadrant. As a further test, paired \( t \)-test were performed on the leading and the lagging responses for the contra-lead, contra-lag condition and the ipsi-lead, contra-lag condition. As expected, there was a significant difference in response to the leading source brought about by changing source azimuth (paired \( t(15) = 3.29, P < 0.005 \)), but there was no difference in the response to the lag (paired \( t(15) = -0.59, P = 0.56 \)). At this ISD under the limited conditions studied in this paper, the reduction of the response to the lag was not solely dependent on the excitation as measured by the discharge of the IC neurons, produced by the lead.

**Barbiturate anesthetic, not species difference, prolongs recovery to the lag.**

As shown in Fig. 5, we found similarities in the recovery of the responses of the lag in different species (cat vs. rabbit) but differences within the same species (cat). We suggested that the barbiturate anesthetic was the likely cause for this and not species difference. Figure 8 shows the mean normalized recovery functions, computed across the population of neurons, to the lag \( \pm 1 \) SE for the condition where the ipsilateral source was leading and contra lagging for this study and two others, Fitzpatrick et al. (1995) and Yin (1994). The population responses to the lag were similar for all studies for small ISDs (<5 ms), but the responses from the Yin (1994) experiments began to differ by 10 ms. From 10 to 40 ms, the population response was substantially less than that seen in the two unanesthetized experiments, which exhibited nearly identical recovery rates. These results are likely not due to sampling bias in the IC for the following reasons. First, there is consistency in the results of our previous studies (Litovsky and Yin 1998a,b; Yin 1994) in that recovery times were similar and long. Second, there is consistency in the present results and those of Fitzpatrick et al. (1995) in that the experiments were conducted in unanesthetized preparations and recovery times were short. Finally, in the present study, we used analysis techniques, stimuli, and apparatuses similar to that we used in our previous studies (Litovsky and Yin 1998a,b; Yin 1994). These data, then, support the hypothesis that barbiturate anesthetic can prolong the recovery times of IC neurons to paired-source stimuli that produce the PE illusions.

Anesthetic may not affect other response characteristics as we showed in the preceding text that spatial sensitivity (over a limited range) did not differ at the population level. However, there were significant differences (Fig. 9A; \( t_{326} = 11.15, P < 0.00001 \) in the distributions of spontaneous responses (SRs) from this study (mean = 14.6 ± 11.7 spikes/s) and from Litovsky and Yin (1998a) (1.6 ± 3.3 spikes/s). In contrast, the SRs from four studies of the IC in unanesthetized preparations
were similar to ours (rabbit, Fitzpatrick et al. 1995; monkey, Ryan and Miller 1978; cat, Bock et al. 1972; Ramachandran et al. 1999). The species and experimental techniques used by Bock et al. (1972) were most similar to that here (e.g., cats presented with sounds from loudspeakers) and their SR distribution (14 ± 11 spikes/s) was virtually identical to ours. Although we cannot discount entirely the possibility that some responses might be due to sounds related to the psychophysical

![Diagram](image_url)

**FIG. 7.** The effect of the magnitude of the response to the lead on the suppression of the lag. A: responses of 1 IC neuron to single sources at 2 azimuths. B: responses of the same neuron to 4 different paired-source configurations: ipsi leads ipsi, contra leads contra, ipsi leads contra, contra leads ipsi. The ISD was 20 ms. C: change in response to the lag (spikes/stimulus) at a fixed location (contra, full circles; ipsi, empty circles) as a function of the change in response to the lead brought about by changing the lead source from ipsi to contra (from bottom to top in B). Large circles show the data points for the neuron in A and B. If increases in lead response systematically reduced the response to the lag, the data points should lie in the lower right-hand quadrant. Lines show regression fits for the 2 conditions.
task (e.g., chewing), the role of such sources was small: in addition to the similarities in SRs in other preparations, our cats rarely vocalized and, for a few seconds prior to each trial, they adopted a “ready” position in which they remained virtually motionless in anticipation of the impending trial (Populin and Yin 1998b). Figure 9B shows the distribution of first spike latencies to transient stimuli at the best azimuth for this (mean \( = 8.9 \pm 4.5 \) ms) and Litovsky and Yin (1998a) (9.2 \( \pm 5.2 \) ms); differences in first spike latency were not significant (\( t_{179} = 1.21, P = 0.23 \)). In the present study, there was no relationship between the SR of a neuron and its first spike latency (\( r^2 = 0.006 \)).

**DISCUSSION**

We studied the responses of single neurons in the ICC of cats, simultaneously engaged in a psychophysical sound localization task, to acoustic stimuli that we have shown to produce the perceptual illusions associated with the PE (Populin and Yin 1998a; Tollin and Yin 2003a,b). With paired sources, neural responses to the lag as determined by our analysis technique were substantially reduced in all neurons for small ISDs (<10 ms) corresponding to localization dominance. Because the responses of the ICC neurons for these ISDs were dominated by the leading source, to the extent to which these neurons are involved in localization, the localization ability of the cats would be expected to be determined mainly by the spatial characteristics of the leading sound source. Indeed, this is what we and others (Cranford 1982; Kalmmykova 1993) have found psychophysically in cats. Thus at the level of the ICC, localization dominance is correlated with the reduction in the response to the lagging source and preservation of the response to the leading source.

We showed previously that the characteristics of the saccadic eye movements of the cats (i.e., latency and final eye position) to paired sources during localization dominance were virtually the same as those to single sources at the leading source location (Tollin and Yin 2003b), suggesting that the neural representation of sound location may also be similar in both stimulus conditions at some level of the auditory system (see Mickey and Middlebrooks 2001). The results here suggest that the absolute discharge rates of single ICC neurons, however, are insufficient to explain the apparent location of both the single and the paired source stimuli during the illusions of the PE. For ISDs corresponding to localization dominance (\(~1–10 \) ms), while the cats’ responses were consistently toward the position where they localized the leading source when presented in isolation (Fig. 1), the discharge rates of ICC neurons to these paired stimuli changed considerably due to the graded recovery of the response to the lagging source (Fig. 6). In other words, during localization dominance, the discharge rates of the neurons to paired sources could be very different from that to single sources at the leading location even though

**FIG. 9.** Spontaneous rates (SRs) and 1st spike latencies. A: distribution of SRs for this study (●) and for our previous study in the IC of the barbiturate anesthetized cat (Yin 1994) (▲), and from the IC of the unanesthetized, nonbehaving rabbit (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995) (○). Data from all 3 studies are from the ipsi leads contra paired source configuration. Population recovery functions in the 2 unanesthetized conditions are short and virtually identical whereas that in the anesthetized IC is prolonged, particularly for ISDs from 5 to 40 ms. ■ same as in Fig. 6.

**FIG. 8.** Barbiturate anesthetic and not species difference prolongs lag recovery times. Mean normalized population responses to the lag ± 1 SE as a function of ISD for this study (●), our previous study in the IC of the barbiturate anesthetized cat (Yin 1994) (▲), and from the IC of the unanesthetized, nonbehaving rabbit (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995) (○). Data from all 3 studies are from the ipsi leads contra paired source configuration. Population recovery functions in the 2 unanesthetized conditions are short and virtually identical whereas that in the anesthetized IC is prolonged, particularly for ISDs from 5 to 40 ms. ■ same as in Fig. 6.
the behavioral responses to both were consistent. A thorough investigation and discussion of other potential neural "codes" for sound location is beyond the scope of this paper.

With increasing ISD, the lag responses recovered toward normal, consistent with the echo threshold. At the psychophysically defined echo threshold (10–15 ms, Fig. 1), the population response to the lag was 60–75% of normal for the condition where the ipsilateral led the contralateral source and 35–50% of normal for the contra-ipsi condition. Clearly echo threshold occurs prior to the ISD at which total recovery was obtained across the population, although many individual neurons recovered completely within 10–20 ms (e.g., Figs. 3 and 4). In total, our data from behaving cats are in support of previous studies demonstrating that correlates of the PE exist in the neural responses of IC neurons (Burger and Pollak 2001; Fitzpatrick et al. 1995; Litovsky and Delgutte 2002; Litovsky and Yin 1998a,b; Yin 1994). Similar results have been reported for neurons in the auditory cortex (Fitzpatrick et al. 1999; Mickey and Middlebrooks 2001; Reale and Brugge 2000). It has not escaped our notice that the psychophysical echo thresholds measured in cats for these stimuli were comparable to the duration of the 10-ms noisebursts comprising the stimuli used in the psychophysical and the present experiments. Because we did not systematically vary the duration of the noisebursts in both our previous psychophysical studies and the current physiological studies, we cannot discount the possibility that a correlate of echo threshold in the responses of IC neurons is simply the ISD at which there are two distinct neural responses, one due to the lead and one due to the lag (e.g., as in Fig. 4a, top, 20-ms ISD).

The reduction in the response to the lag was more prolonged with the 10-ms noisebursts than with the clicks, consistent with previous studies (Litovsky et al. 1998a), which correlate with psychophysical studies in humans in which clicks yield shorter echo thresholds than longer-duration stimuli (Litovsky et al. 1999). While there was no effect of stimulus type on recovery in the ipsi-leading, contra-lagging condition, there was a difference in the contra-leading, ipsi-lagging condition (Fig. 6). Based on this and the psychophysical data just cited, we propose that the IC ipsilateral to the lead (contralateral to the lag) governs echo threshold. Our hypothesis is supported by a patient with a lesion of the dorsal midbrain, which included the IC, the echo thresholds of which were similar to normals when the lead was contralateral and the lag was ipsilateral to the lesion but substantially elevated when stimuli were reversed (Litovsky et al. 2002). Based on animal lesion studies (Jenkins and Masterton 1982; Kelly and Kavanagh 1994), we propose that single-source localization and localization dominance is governed primarily, but not exclusively, by the IC contralateral to the single source or the leading source. Although there have been no behavioral studies of the PE after ablation of the IC in animals, behavioral deficits, such as reduced echo thresholds, do occur when the auditory cortex is lesioned unilaterally (Cranford et al. 1971; Kalmykova 1995; Whitfield et al. 1978).

A delayed, inhibitory input to the ICC from the dorsal nucleus of the lateral lemniscus (DNLL) may contribute to the neural correlates of PE observed in ICC (Burger and Pollak 2001; Carney and Yin 1989; Fitzpatrick et al. 1995; Kidd and Kelly 1996; Litovsky and Delgutte 2002; Litovsky and Yin 1998b; Yin 1994). The neurons of the DNLL are sensitive to the binaural cues to sound location (Brugge et al. 1970; Kelly et al. 1998; Markovitz and Pollak 1994; Yang and Pollak 1994) and are GABAergic (Adams and Mugnaini 1984; Gonzalez-Hernandez et al. 1996). Although the DNLL projects to both ICC's (Hutson et al. 1991; Shneiderman et al. 1988, 1999), the input from the contralateral DNLL seems particularly relevant. For example, the time course of the reduction of the response to a lagging stimulus in the ICC can be reduced through pharmacological manipulations at the contra-DNLL (Burger and Pollak 2001; Kidd and Kelly 1996), or sectioning the afferent inputs (van Adel et al. 1999), but these same manipulations have little effect on the responses in the ipsilateral ICC. This mechanism is consistent with the findings that the magnitude of the reduction of the response to the lag is dependent on the spatial or binaural properties of the lead (Burger and Pollak 2001; Fitzpatrick et al. 1995; Litovsky and Delgutte 2002; Litovsky and Yin 1998b; Yin 1994).

Our results concur with the preceding hypothesis. Changing lead source azimuth by 36° resulted in insignificant changes in the lag responses even though the lead responses changed significantly (Fig. 7). This finding argues against the hypothesis that adaptation or refractory-like effects caused the reduction in the response to the lag because a more reduced response might have been expected when the response to the lead was greater. We did not manipulate the lead response magnitude independently of source azimuth (by changing the overall sound level, for example), so we cannot say whether spatial location per se has an effect on lag response. However, in anesthetized cat, for the vast majority of neurons where lag suppression was dependent on the binaural cues to location, interaural time (ITDs) or level differences, or azimuth of the lead, the reduction in lag response was almost always greatest when lead cues or azimuths produced the greatest responses (Litovsky and Delgutte 2002; Litovsky and Yin 1998b; Yin 1994). On the other hand, only about half of the neurons in the unanesthetized rabbit exhibited that trend, whereas the others showed the opposite trend where lag responses were reduced the greatest when the lead yielded the lowest response (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995). In fact, all these studies have found neurons where the response to the lag was reduced even though the neuron did not respond at all to the lead. These data support the hypothesis that the putative inhibitory inputs to ICC themselves are sensitive to the cues to location consistent with the DNLL studies cited in the preceding text. However, similar responses have also been predicted by a recent model (Hartung and Trahiotis 2001; Trahiotis and Hartung 2002). In that model, an apparent reduction in the response to the lagging source in low-frequency IC neurons could theoretically result from explicit inhibition of the lagging response by the leading response but rather from the way that the leading and lagging stimuli are processed by and represented at the auditory periphery. On the other hand, the model pertains only to low-frequency IC neurons that are sensitive to the ongoing interaural time delays in the fine structure of the acoustic stimulus. All of the neurons in this paper were sensitive to only high frequencies (BF > 1.5 kHz) and would likely not be sensitive to such interaural delays. Hence it is difficult to extrapolate the model to these data. Although our data here are limited, there does seem to be a difference between the present results, along with those of Fitzpatrick et al. (1995), and the previous studies, which might be due to anesthesia. All of these results suggest that localization dominance should persist psy-
chophysiologically irrespective of the relative locations of the lead and lag sources. We have recently shown psychophysically that this indeed the case in cats (Dent et al. 2003).

Finally, anesthetic state, and not species differences, was the reason for the large differences in the responses of IC neurons to stimuli that evoke the PE because our results here are virtually identical to those reported in the unanesthetized rabbit (Fitzpatrick et al. 1995) in all respects but significantly different from our previous studies (Litovsky and Yin 1998a,b; Yin 1994). It is important to note that this result was not a forgone conclusion; from a neuroethological perspective, a nocturnal predator such as the cat may have more need to suppress acoustical reflections for a longer time period (i.e., greater ISDs) to accurately localize its prey, whereas an herbivore like the rabbit may have less stringent sound localization requirements. Unfortunately, little is known about the sound localization abilities of rabbits or whether they experience the various PE phenomena. Given the striking similarities between our physiological results here and those obtained in the rabbit, to the extent to which the responses of the IC neurons we recorded from contribute to sound localization, we hypothesize that with similar stimuli, rabbits would indeed experience localization dominance for ISDs up to ~10 ms. Barbiturate anesthetics have been known for some time to affect the responses of IC neurons, including suppressing or abolishing spontaneous activity (Bock and Webster 1974; Kuwada et al. 1989), reducing the level of response and response pattern during stimulus presentation (Kuwada et al. 1989; Walker and Teas 1974), and altering the sensitivity to interaural cues to location, like ITDs (Kuwada et al. 1989). These results are consistent with known pharmacological action of barbiturates that potentiate inhibition produced in GABAergic pathways (Barker and Ransom 1978). A major source of GABAergic inputs to the ICC arise from the DNL, and it is hypothesized that this input provides a mechanism for the PE. Barbiturate anesthetic would be expected to have an effect on this pathway and may potentially have prolonged the suppression. However, at the population level, the spatial sensitivity and first-spike latency of ICC neurons in the behaving cat was comparable to the spatial sensitivity and first-spike latency observed in other free-field studies of the ICC in anesthetized cats using transients (Litovsky et al. 1998a), suggesting that anesthesia may not affect these response characteristics over the restricted range of azimuth tested here. Data collected in anesthetized preparations should be interpreted in regard to their behavioral correlates with caution.

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