

Perception in tiny nervous systems

Dendritic non-linearities

Sparse, highly overcomplete representations

Recurrent computation in cortical circuits

Efficient storage in analog, nanoscale devices

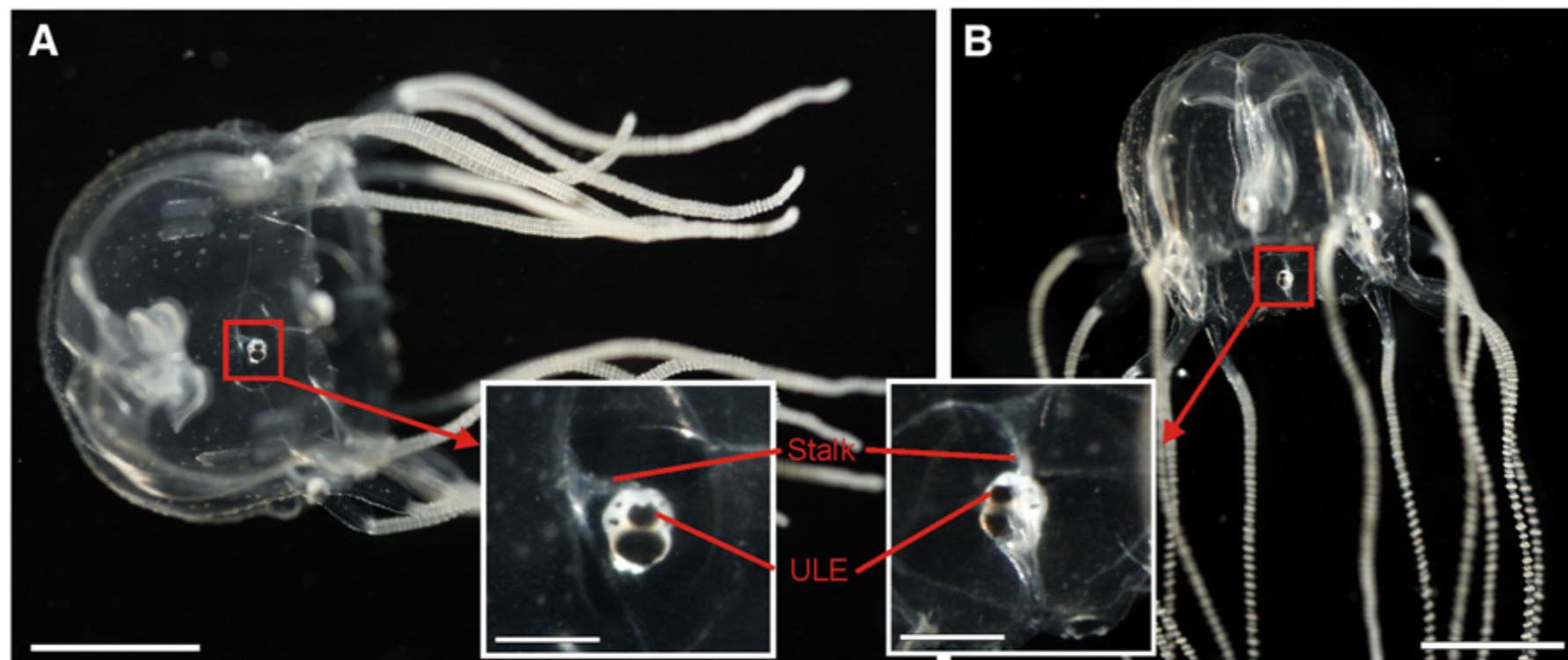
Even 'simple' nervous systems can exhibit profound visual intelligence



jumping spider



sand wasp



box jellyfish

Jumping spider visual system



Current Biology 24, 2580–2585, November 3, 2014 ©2014 Elsevier Ltd All rights reserved <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2014.09.029>

Report

Visual Perception in the Brain of a Jumping Spider

Gil Menda,¹ Paul S. Shamble,¹ Eyal I. Nitzany,^{2,3,4} James R. Golden,⁵ and Ronald R. Hoy^{1,*}

¹Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

²Department of Biological Statistics and Computational Biology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

³Division of Systems Neurology and Neuroscience, Brain and Mind Research Institute, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY 10021, USA

17]. In making a small opening in the cuticle (approximately 100–200 μm in diameter) as opposed to the larger windows typical of arthropod neurophysiological preparations, we were able to prevent the catastrophic fluid loss that has limited recordings in spiders until now. The scale of this incision enabled the animal's clotting mechanisms to prevent continuous loss of hemolymph—ensuring the viability of the preparation without additional methodological or technical complexity. Since this study has been accepted for publication

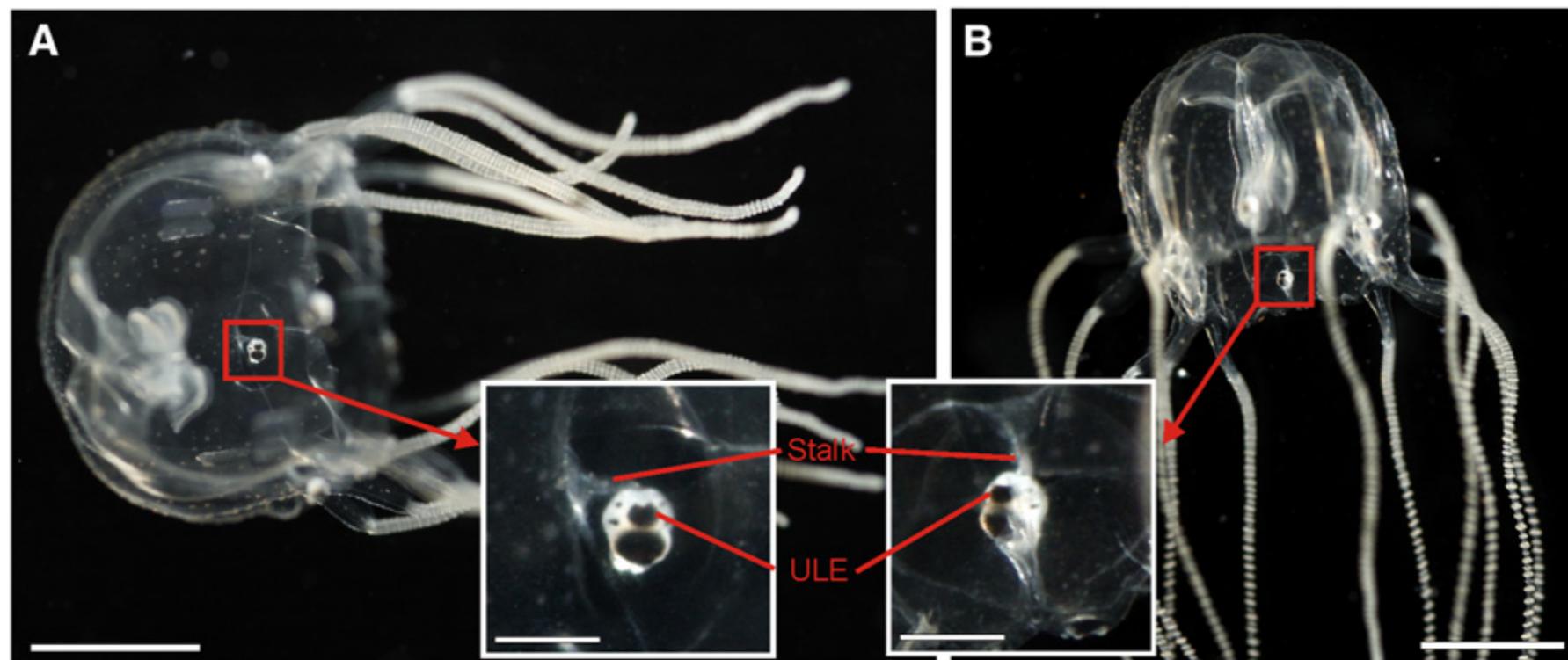
Even 'simple' nervous systems can exhibit profound visual intelligence



jumping spider



sand wasp



box jellyfish

Facial recognition in wasps



(Sheehan & Tibbets, 2008)

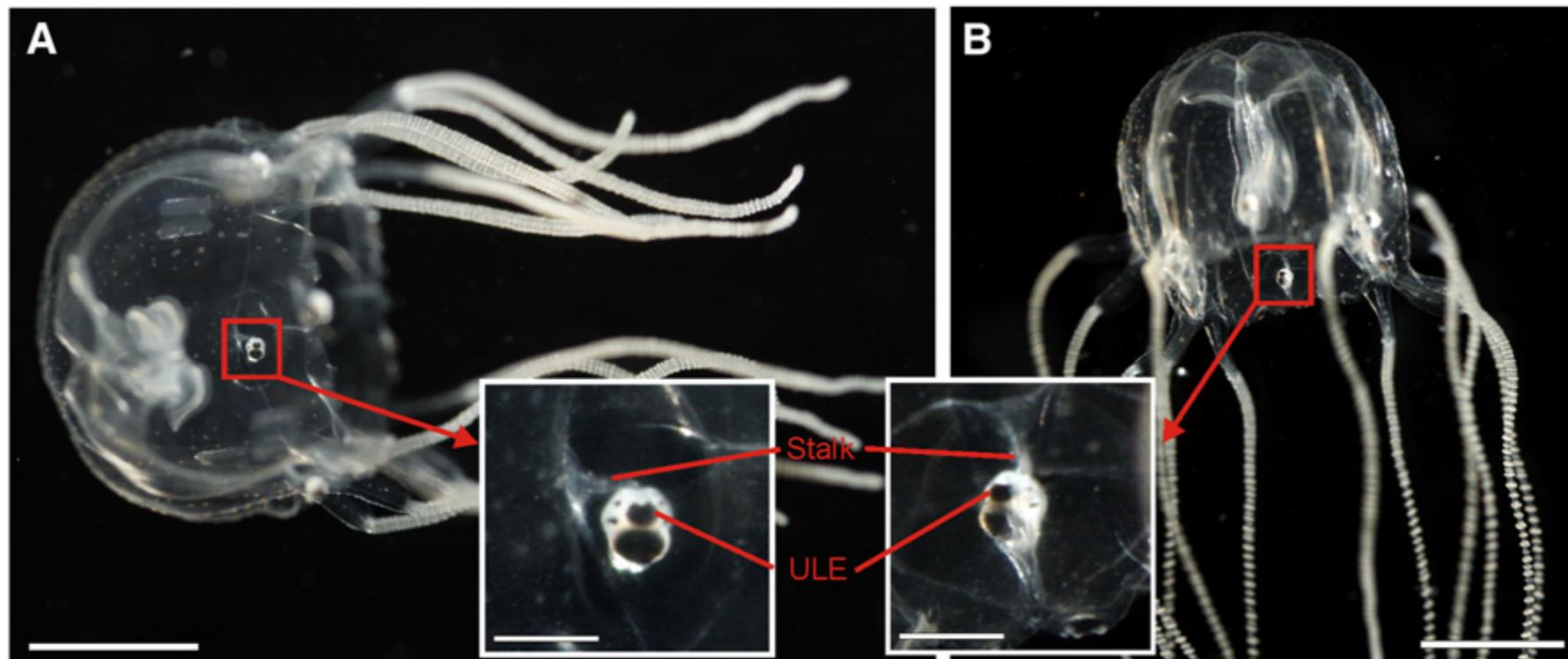
Even 'simple' nervous systems can exhibit profound visual intelligence



jumping spider



sand wasp



box jellyfish

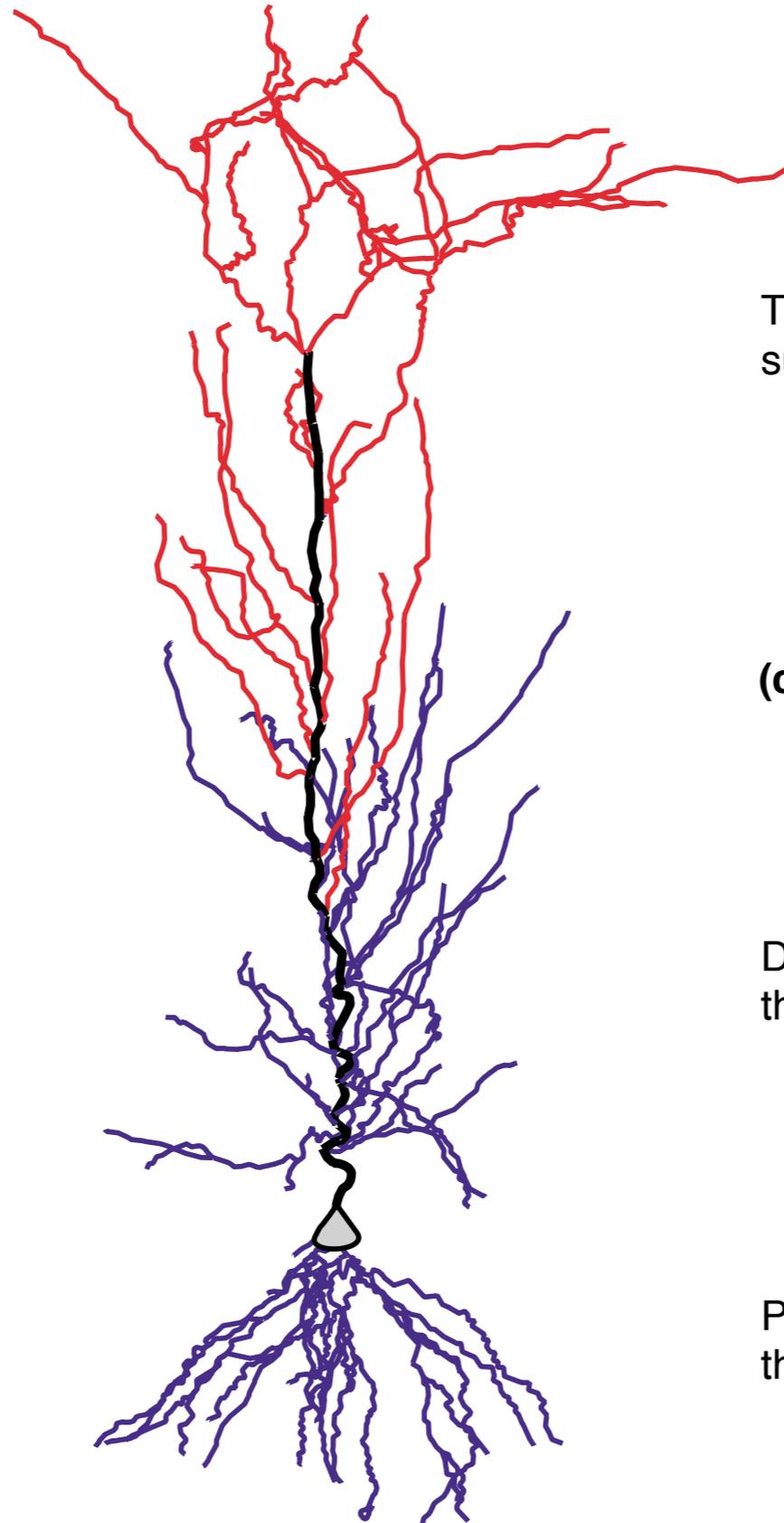
...problem solving behavior, language, expert knowledge and application, and reason, are all pretty simple once the essence of being and reacting are available. That essence is the ability to move around in a dynamic environment, sensing the surroundings to a degree sufficient to achieve the necessary maintenance of life and reproduction. This part of intelligence is where evolution has concentrated its time—it is much harder.

— Rodney Brooks, “Intelligence without representation,”
Artificial Intelligence (1991)

Hausser & Mel (2003)

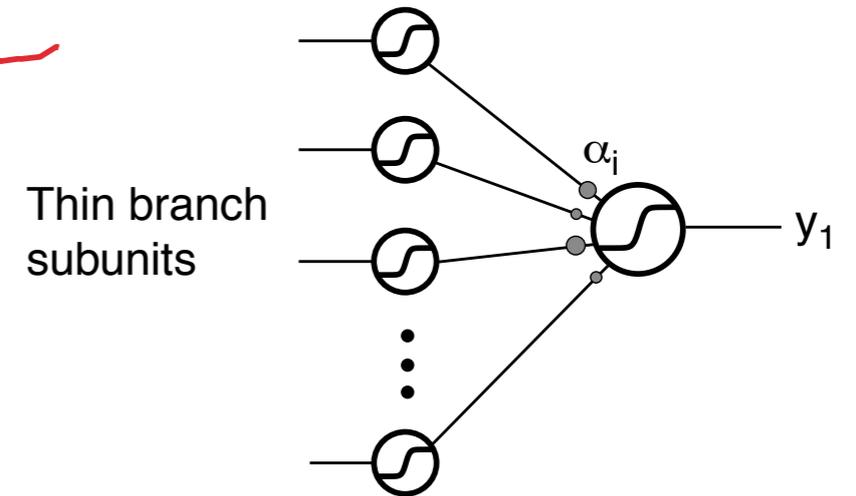
**Pyramidal cells
do not linearly
sum their inputs**

(a)



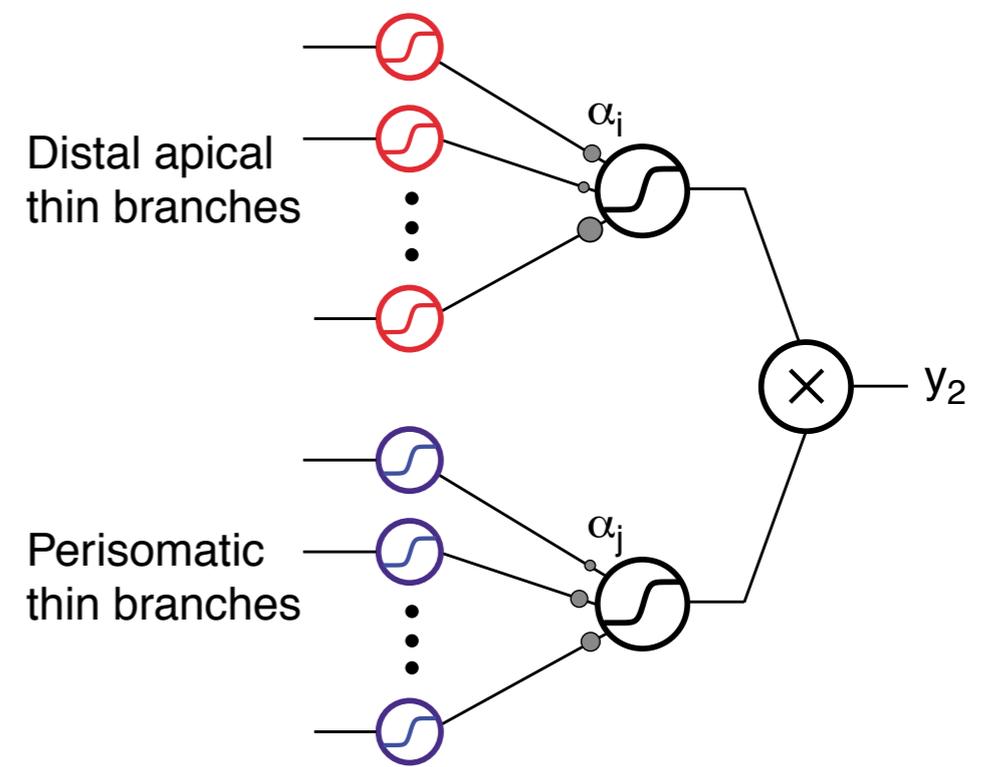
(b)

2-Layer model



(c)

3-Layer model



Starburst amacrines

Vaney, 1990

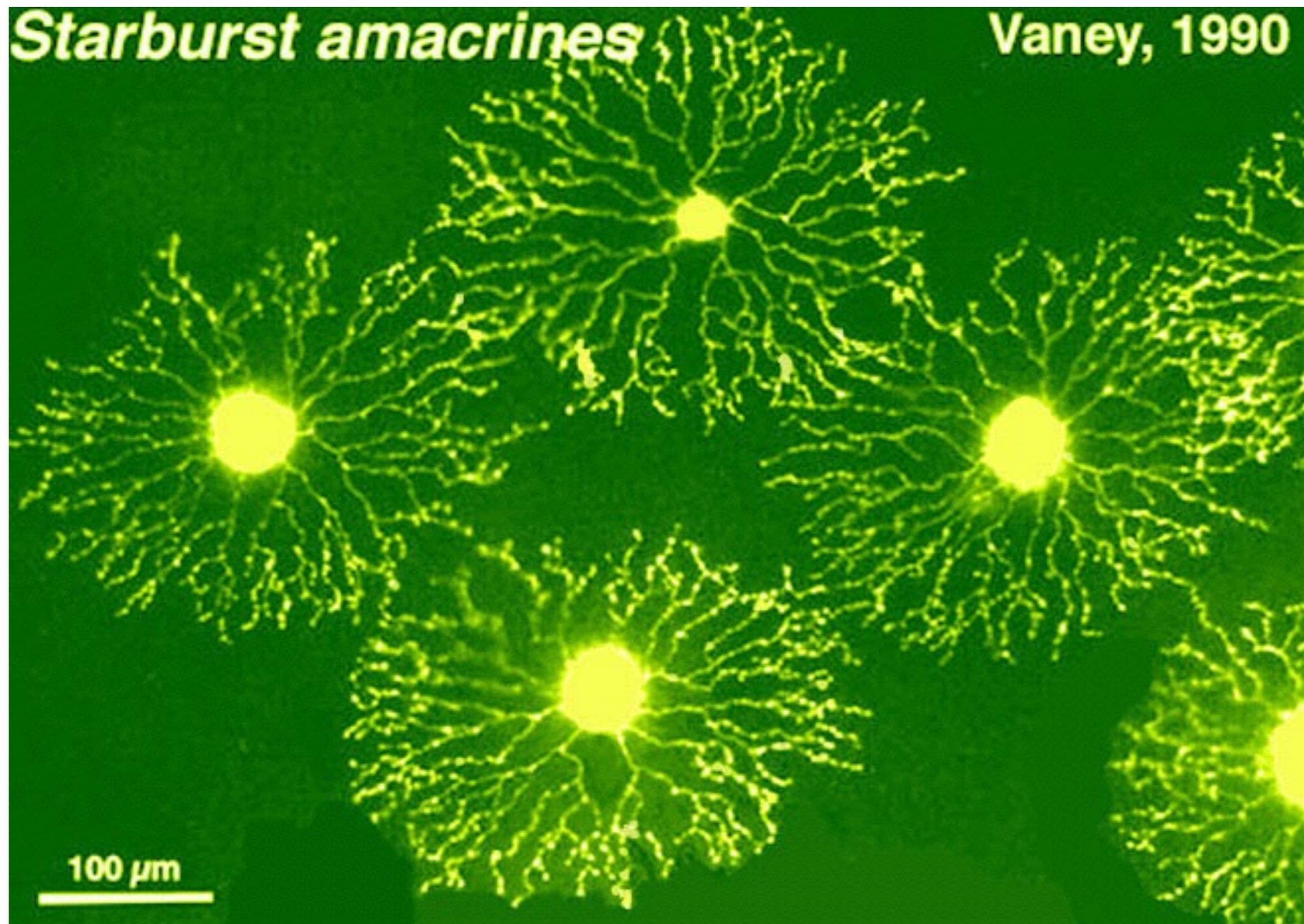
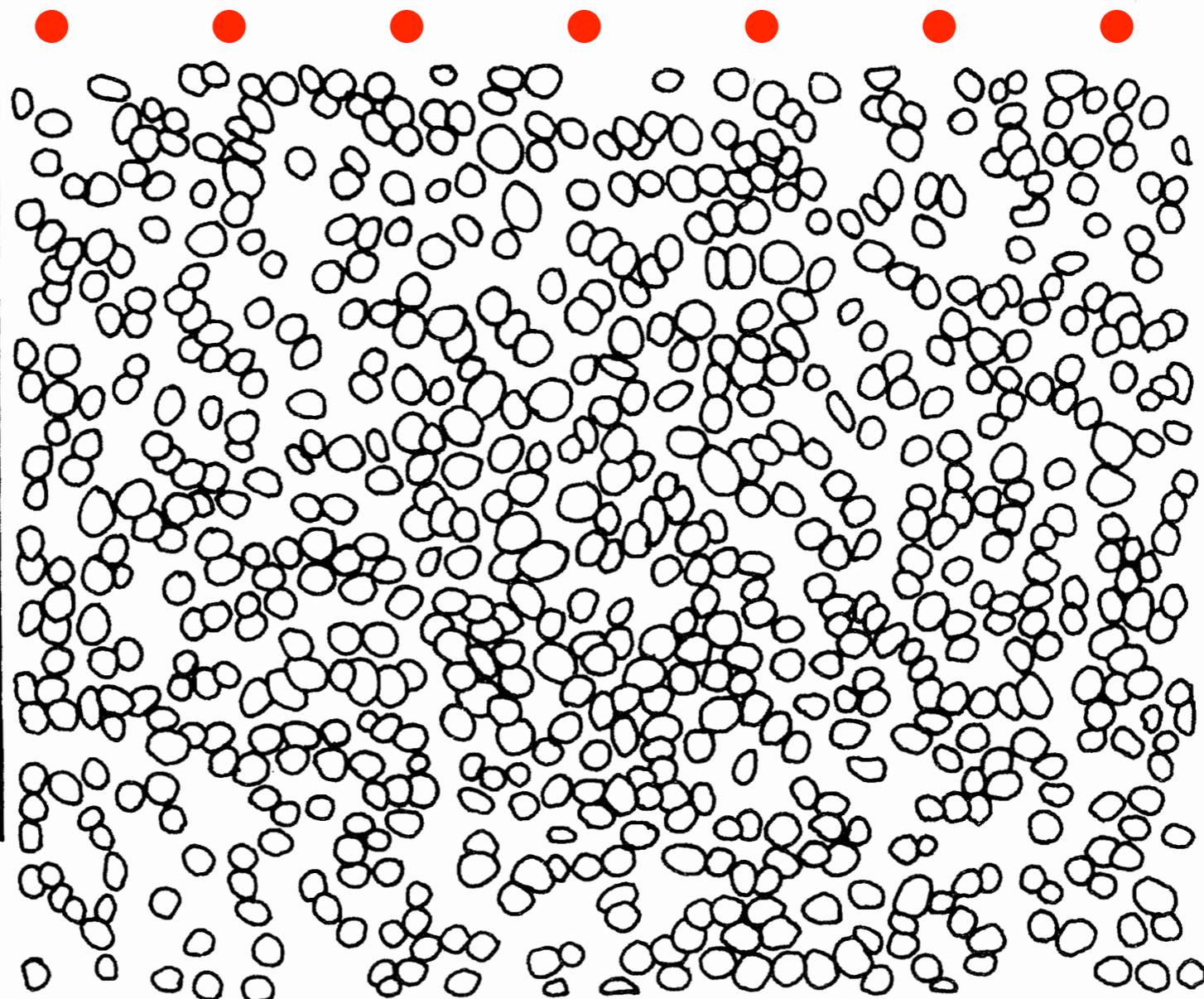


Fig.7. Starbust amacrine cells as stained with lucifer yellow in wholemount rabbit retina.

VI is highly overcomplete

LGN
afferents

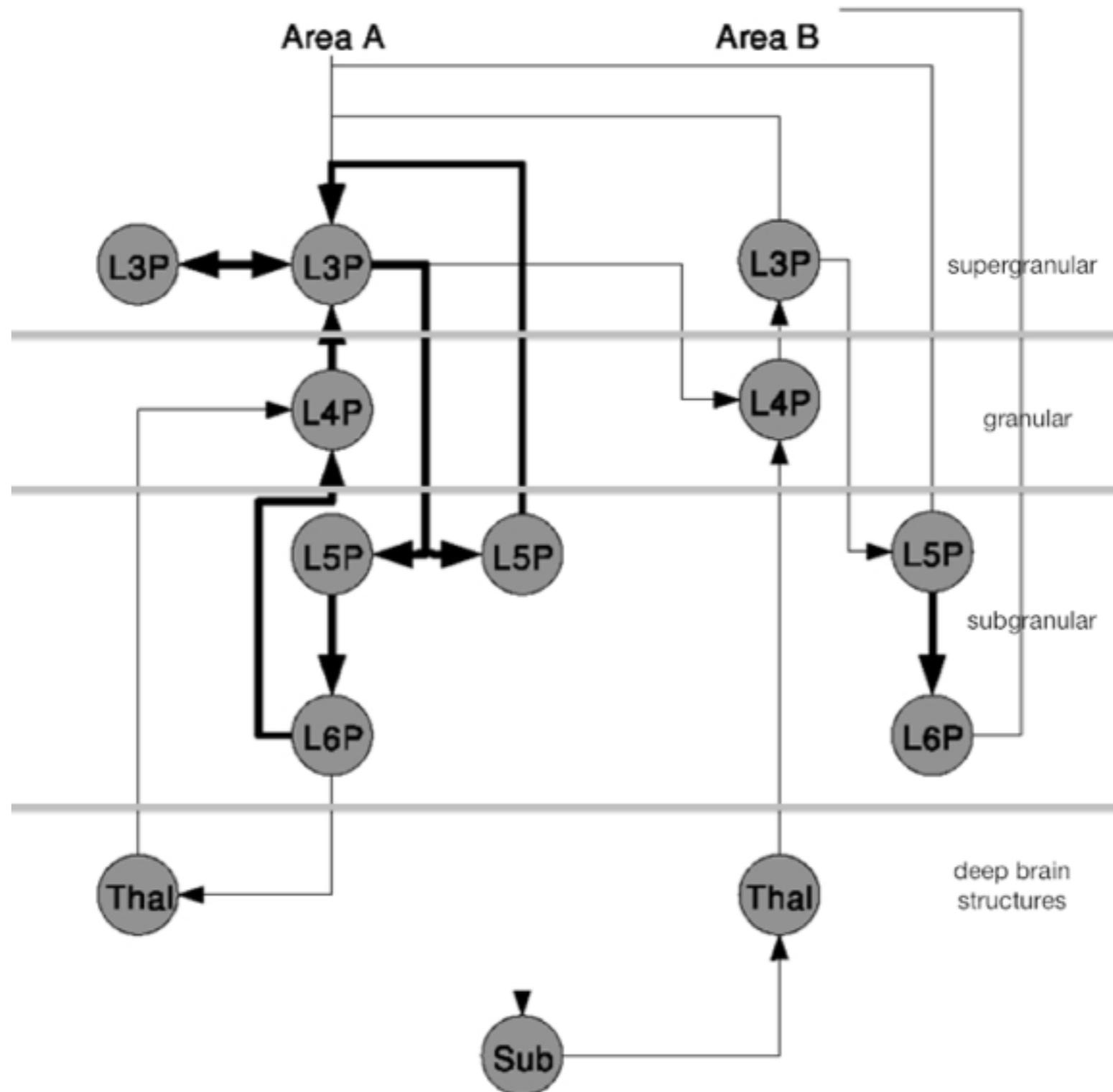


layer 4
cortex

0.1 mm

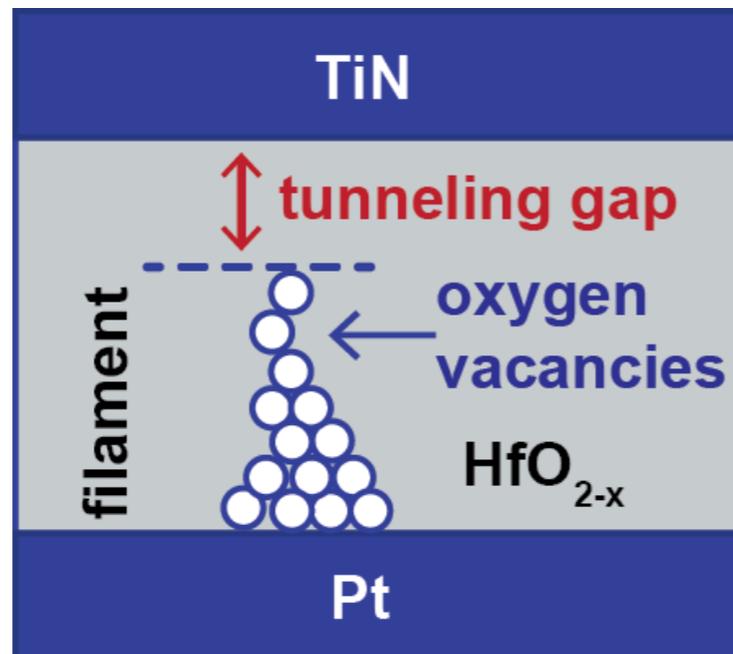
Barlow (1981)

V1 contains a highly structured microcircuit with strong recurrent loops



Efficient storage in analog, nanoscale devices

RRAM (Resistive RAM)



PCM (Phase change memory)

