**Supplementary Figure 3:** The process by which sensitivities (log Weber contrast) found using increasing Goldmann sizes were sequentially added (GII, A; GII and GIII, B; GII-GIV, C; GII-GV, D) to determine the point at which there is no longer a 1:1 relationship between sensitivities, i.e. no longer within the area of complete spatial summation (two representative locations: loc 1 and loc 2). Slopes were generated using linear regression. A hypothetical line with a slope of -1 (red, used to denote a 1:1 relationship between sensitivity and stimulus size, i.e. complete spatial summation) is shown for comparison. When the slope $m$ departed from -1, this indicated a departure from a 1:1 relationship suggestive of stimulus sizes within the area of complete spatial summation. A segmental (two-line) nonlinear regression fit which provides estimates of $Ac$ (point of inflection) and the tangential slope of partial summation (slope 2, $n^2$), is shown in (E).