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The visual fields of the frog and toad: A comparative study

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Perimetric mappings and quantitative behavioral observations of orienting and feeding responses were made for four species of North American frog (*Rana clamitans*, *Rana catesbeiana*, *Rana pipiens*, *Rana palustris*) and three species of toad (*Bufo americanus*, *Bufo terrestris*, *Bufo marinus*). Differences were found between frogs and toads with respect to the configuration of binocular and monocular portions of the visual field and in the total number of orientations which preceded capture of live prey presented at different locations in the field-of-view. Frogs have a larger superior and posterior binocular field, while in toads the anterior binocular field-of-view is more extensive. Toads showed significantly more orientation movements toward prey objects than did frogs, and always struck at prey from a frontal midline position. Frogs, however, frequently struck at prey located 45° or more from the frontal midline without prior orientation. Unocular frogs and toads were capable of capturing prey at normal accuracy levels following a brief, transient period of reduced accuracy in prey-catching which occurred immediately following monocular blinding.



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The visual fields of the frog and toad: a comparative study, karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin worked here, but the three-part textured form is a rating.

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