Supplementary material

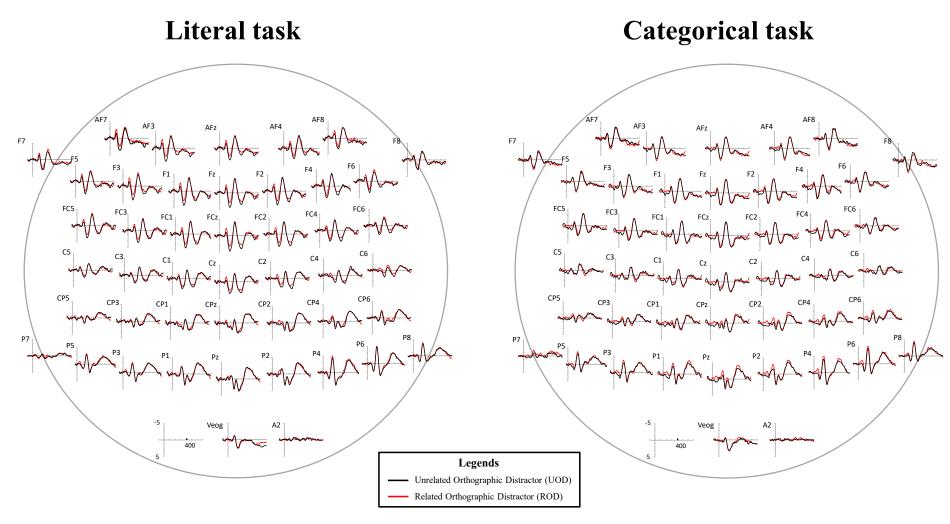


Figure 1S. Potentials evoked by parafoveal orthographic distractors (RODs, red line) and their controls (UODs, black line) as a function of the search task (literal versus categorical) when the foveal stimulus was hash symbols.

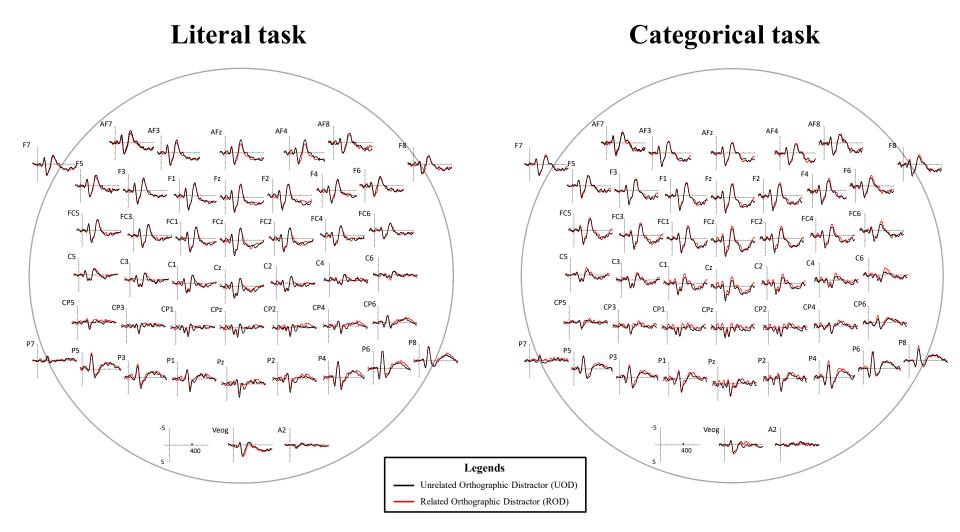


Figure 2S. Potentials evoked by parafoveal orthographic distractors (RODs, red line) and their controls (UODs, black line) as a function of the search task (literal versus categorical) when the foveal stimulus was a UND.

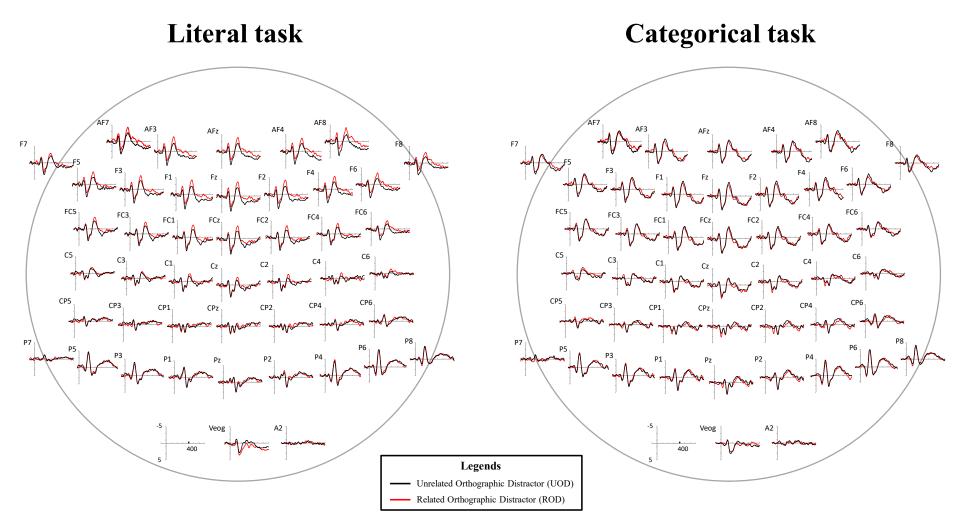


Figure 3S. Potentials evoked by parafoveal orthographic distractors (RODs, red line) and their controls (UODs, black line) as a function of the search task (literal versus categorical) when the foveal stimulus was another instance of the same type of distractor as the parafoveal word.

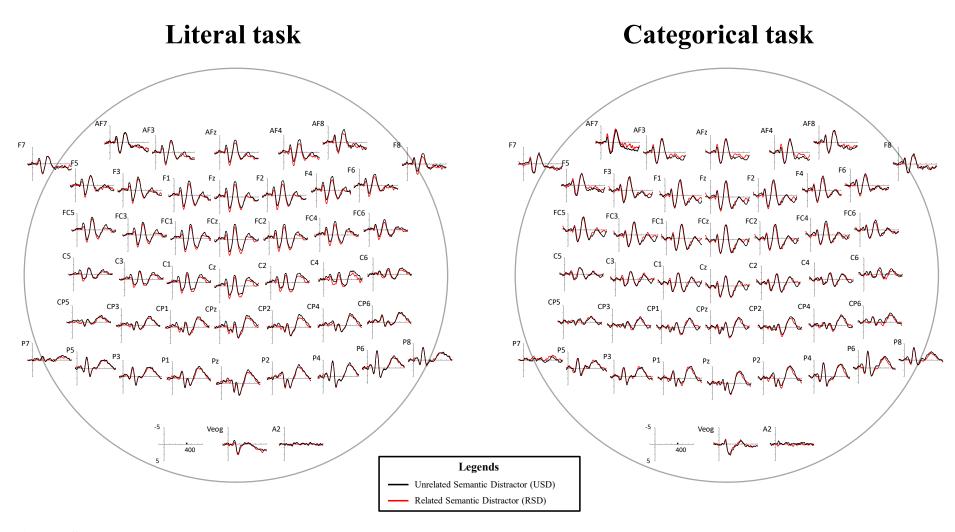


Figure 4S. Potentials evoked by parafoveal semantic distractors (RSDs, red line) and their controls (USDs, black line) as a function of the search task (literal versus categorical) when the foveal stimulus was hash symbols.

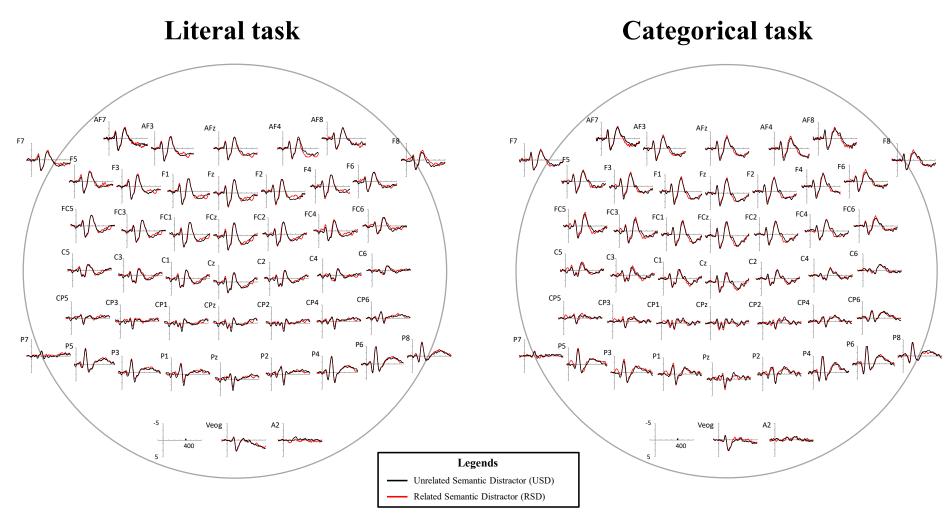


Figure 5S. Potentials evoked by parafoveal semantic distractors (RSDs, red line) and their controls (USDs, black line) as a function of the search task (literal versus categorical) when the foveal stimulus was a UND.

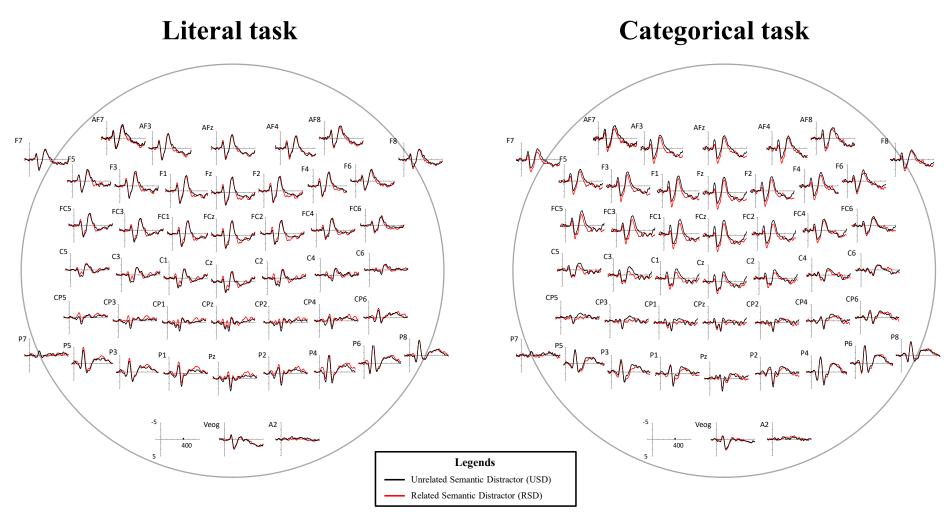


Figure 6S. Potentials evoked by parafoveal semantic distractors (RSDs, red line) and their controls (USDs, black line) as a function of the search task (literal versus categorical) when the foveal stimulus was another instance of the same type of distractor as the parafoveal word.