Although each rectangle is a uniform shade, lateral inhibition makes it appear that each is graded light to dark from left to right.
Although the magenta rectangle in the middle is a uniform color, it appears bluer and darker at the top edge, and redder and brighter at the bottom edge.
Craik-O'Brien-Cornsweet illusion. The outside edges of the rectangles are exactly the same shade.
Dark spots appear at the intersections of the white lines due to lateral inhibition. The effect is more pronounced in peripheral vision.
Lightness contrast illusion by Edward H. Adelson. The squares marked A and B in the image are the same shade, as you can verify by using a mask to cover the rest of the image.