

impairing dorsal corticospinal tract fibers because the primary motor cortex is located anterior to the lateral occipital gyrus.

### Materials and Methods

#### Subjects and Experimental Design

Figure 1 shows the experimental design. All subjects were right-handed, as assessed by the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory (Oldfield, 1971). All subjects had no history of neurological or psychiatric disease, and all subjects gave informed consent before participation. All subjects were paid \$10/h for participation.

Figure 2 shows the results of the fMRI task. As good subjects are often required to learn the task, we recorded fMRI data from subjects who had not participated in the task previously. We used a two-step procedure to determine whether subjects could learn the task. In the first step, subjects were asked to perform a task in which they had to identify the orientation of a stimulus. In the second step, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis. If subjects could learn the task, they would be able to correctly identify the orientation of the stimulus and also to correctly indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 3 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis. If subjects could learn the task, they would be able to correctly identify the orientation of the stimulus and also to correctly indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 4 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis. If subjects could learn the task, they would be able to correctly identify the orientation of the stimulus and also to correctly indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 5 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis. If subjects could learn the task, they would be able to correctly identify the orientation of the stimulus and also to correctly indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 6 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis. If subjects could learn the task, they would be able to correctly identify the orientation of the stimulus and also to correctly indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 7 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

### Materials and Methods

#### Subjects and Experimental Design

Figure 8 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 9 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 10 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 11 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 12 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.

Figure 13 shows the results of the fMRI task. In this task, subjects were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus. They were asked to identify the orientation of a stimulus and also to indicate whether the stimulus was tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise relative to the vertical axis.