

## ***Further Reading for Motion Deficits Lecture***

Blake, R., Sekuler, R. & Grossman, E. (2003) Motion processing in human visual cortex. In J.H. Kaas and C.E. Collins (editors), *The Primate Visual System*. Boca Raton: CRC Press.  
[http://people.brandeis.edu/~sekuler/papers/CRC\\_Chapter.pdf](http://people.brandeis.edu/~sekuler/papers/CRC_Chapter.pdf)  
This review chapter has a good section on motion-blind patients.

## ***References on LM***

Baker, C.L., Hess, R.H. & Zihl, J. (1991). Residual motion perception in a “motion-blind” patient, assessed with limited-lifetime random dot stimuli. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 11, 454–461.

Hess, R.H., Baker, C.L. & Zihl, J. (1989). The “Motion-Blind” Patient: Low-Level Spatial and Temporal Filters. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 9, 1628–1640.

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brain-damaged cases based on the assessment of brain-injured individuals, I. On the psychology of the optic process of perception and recognition]. *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie*, 41, 1-142.

Newsome, W.T. & Paré, E.B. (1988). A selective impairment of motion perception following lesions of the middle temporal visual area (MT). *Journal of Neuroscience*, 8, 2201–2211.

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Vaina, L.M. & Cowey, A. (1996). Impairment of the perception of second order motion but not first order motion in a patient with unilateral focal brain damage. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B*, 263, 1225–1232.

Vaina, L.M., Soloviev, S., Bienfang, D.C. & Cowey, A. (2000). A lesion of cortical area V2 selectively impairs the perception of the direction of first-order visual motion. *NeuroReport*, 11, 1039–1044.

Watson, J.D.G., Myers, R., Frackowiak, R.S.J., Hajnal, J.V., Woods, R.P., Mazziotta, J.C., Shipp, S. & Zeki, S. (1993). Area V5 of the human brain: Evidence from a combined study using positron emission tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. *Cerebral Cortex*, 3, 79–94.