Supplementary Figure 3 Exploring differential effects of eye movement direction relative to retinal motion direction with a different shape. We again compared fixation to two tracking conditions (a and b). However, now, the stimulus consisted of a diamond that was partially occluded with oblique apertures. The apertures were such that line terminators for the visible diamond segments moved identically in retinal coordinates to the orthogonal component of these segments’ motions. $\dot{r}(t)$ is retinal slip of the diamond, $\dot{e}(t)$ is eye velocity, and $\dot{o}(t)$ is diamond velocity.