Figure S1. Example of a velocity trace (top row) and the corresponding eye position trace (bottom row) for the two eyes (left and right column). In the velocity plots, the red dashed line shows the criterion for the detection of microsaccades (see Engbert & Kliegl, 2003; Engbert & Mergenthaler, 2006). Movements that exceed this criterion, occurring in both eyes, with a minimum duration of 6ms and not exceeding an amplitude of 30 pixels (1.1. degrees of visual angle) were classified as microsaccades. The green traces indicate the detected microsaccades.
Figure S2. Peak velocity as a function of saccade amplitude, showing that microsaccades in Experiment 1 follow the ‘main sequence’. In this analysis, 8559 microsaccades across 16 participants are shown, which occurred in the delay interval after the onset of a peripheral target, in blocks in which participants were instructed to make a pro-saccade. A similar pattern is found for anti-saccade trials (not shown).