

1 **Supplementary Materials**

2 **Experiment 1:** For the analysis used for Experiment 1 in the Results, BCEAs were  
 3 computed on a different SLO (see Methods) over a ten second interval (as is standard in the  
 4 literature, *e.g.*, Crossland & Rubin, 2002). To determine whether our results were an artifact  
 5 of the much longer fixation period or different SLO, we also calculated BCEA parameters for  
 6 each fixation period that preceded a smooth pursuit trial (1 second each). To account for  
 7 any variation that occurred for these shorter fixations from trial to trial, we computed the  
 8 median major axis value for each participant and used this value to construct a median  
 9 BCEA: a circle with the radius of the median major axis. We then repeated the analysis  
 10 illustrated in Figure 4 and obtained very similar results (Figure S1, ANOVA with Bonferroni  
 11 correction for multiple comparisons  $F(3, 26) = 22.12, p < 0.0001$ ).

12 **Experiment 2:** Figure S2 illustrates a sample saccade trial for participant P1.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>0.6° Target</i>		<i>1.7° Target</i>	
	<i>Mean Distance (°)</i>	<i>t-test Statistics</i>	<i>Mean Distance (°)</i>	<i>t-test Statistics</i>
<i>P1</i>	0.471	t(8) = 6.338, $p < 0.00001$	0.435	t(7) = 8.817, $p < 0.00001$
<i>P2</i>	1.013	t(9) = 6.502, $p < 0.00001$	1.204	t(9) = 6.294, $p < 0.00001$
<i>P3</i>	0.440	t(12) = 5.952, $p < 0.00001$	0.546	t(6) = 4.509, $p = 0.004$
<i>P4</i>	0.560	t(7) = 4.685, $p = 0.002$	0.437	t(7) = 6.339, $p < 0.00001$
<i>P5</i>	0.525	t(7) = 6.329, $p < 0.00001$	0.604	t(9) = 8.826, $p < 0.00001$
<i>P6</i>	0.539	t(7) = 8.714, $p < 0.00001$	0.678	t(6) = 5.919, $p = 0.001$
<i>P8</i>	0.503	t(7) = 12.365, $p < 0.00001$	0.703	t(9) = 9.138, $p < 0.00001$

13 **Table S1. T-test statistics for eye distance from the eccentric target after a saccade,**  
 14 **for each participant.** Mean distances correspond to per-trial radius values in Figure 6  
 15 B&C.

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17 **Experiment 4:** Due to a direction dependence of mean eye-target distance for P1 during  
18 smooth pursuit, we analyzed the relationship between target size and eye-target distance  
19 for each target direction separately (Figure S3), as well as for all trials combined (Figure  
20 7C).