

Figure e-1: Drawing of the brain, lateral view of the left hemisphere, depicting the cortical areas which may generate saccades. These include the frontal, supplementary, and parietal eye fields. The dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) has also been implicated in both working memory and control of saccadic eye movements, particularly anticipatory saccades, anti-saccades (suppression of reflexive eye movements towards a target), environmental scanning, and memory-guided saccades.¹² This adapted figure was published in *Neuro-Ophthalmology: Diagnosis and Management*, Liu GT, Galetta SL, Volpe NJ, Ch. 16, Efferent Neuro-Ophthalmic Disorders, pp 553, Copyright Elsevier 2010.

