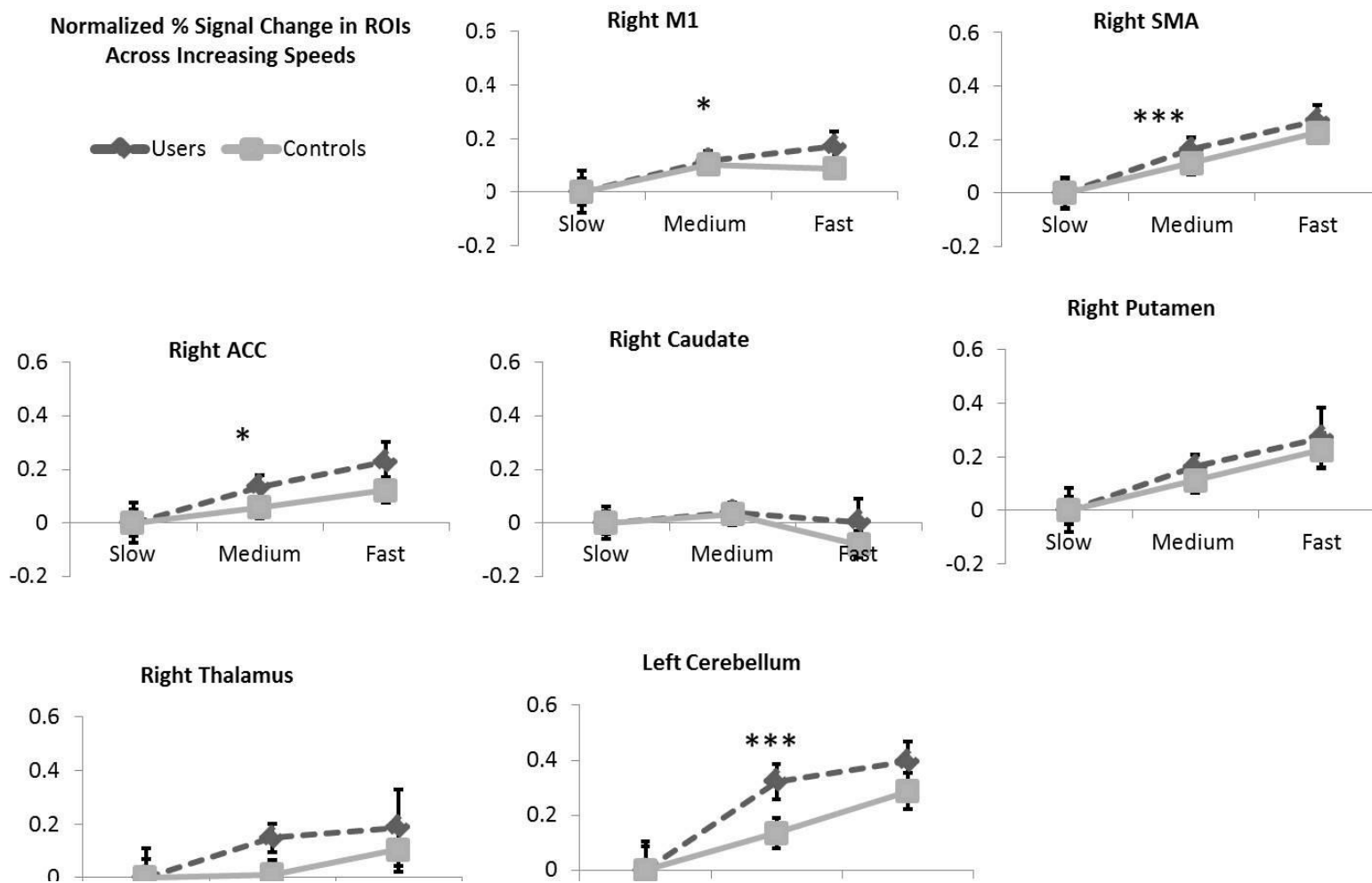


Supplementary Figure 1.



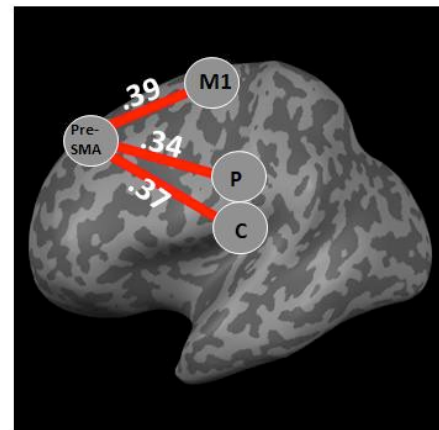
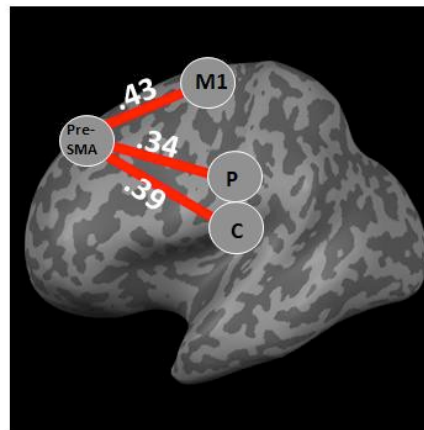
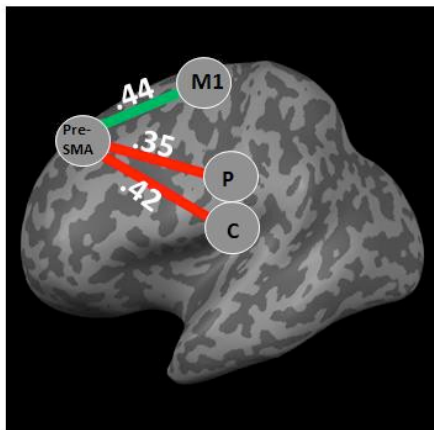
Supplementary Figure 2.

Slow (.56-.67 Hz)

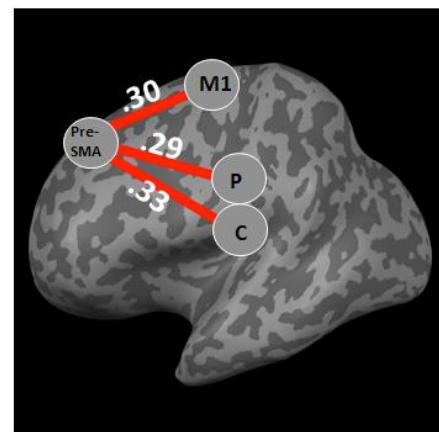
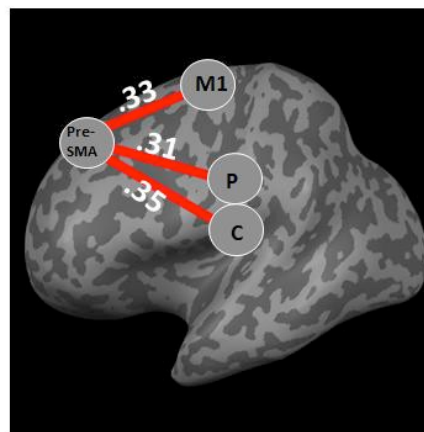
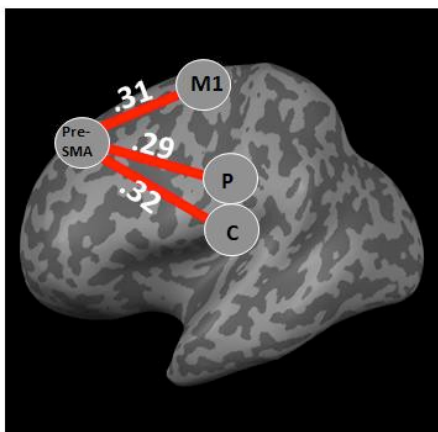
Medium (1.0-1.3 Hz)

Fast (1.67-2.0 Hz)

Controls



Users



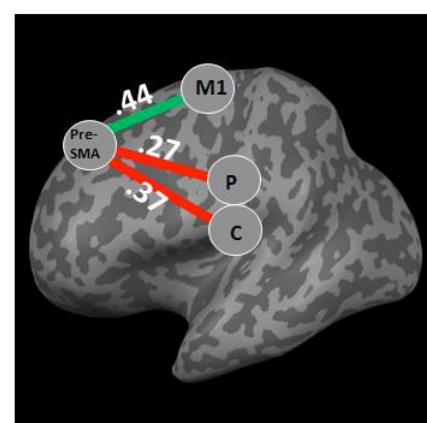
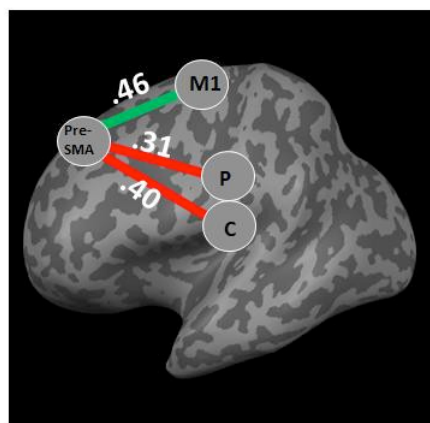
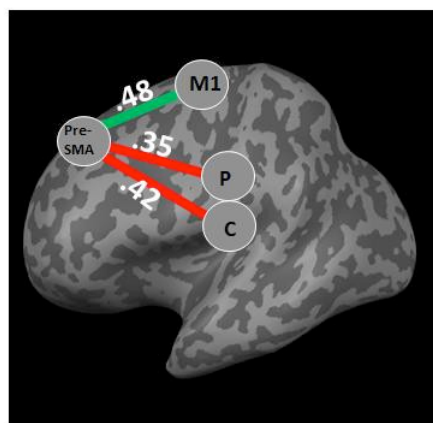
Supplementary Figure 3.

Slow (.56-.67 Hz)

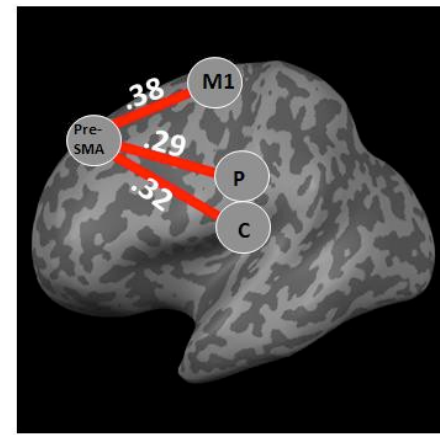
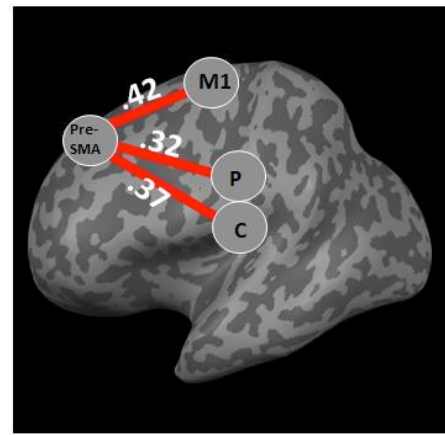
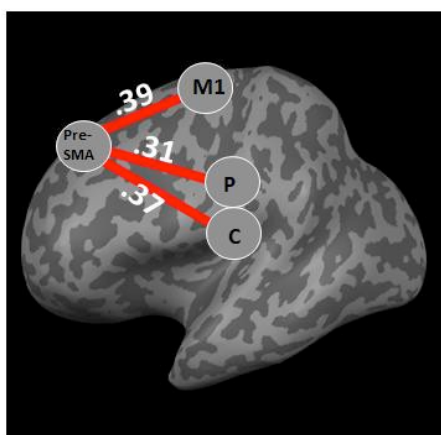
Medium (1.0-1.3 Hz)

Fast (1.67-2.0 Hz)

Controls



Users



Supplementary Figure 1. Normalized percent signal change in ROIs across finger tapping speeds (Ipsilateral Network). BOLD percent signal change within the medium and fast task are shown relative to the slow condition. There was no main effect of group when comparing % signal change for various difficulty levels between users (dashed line) and controls (solid gray line). ROIs with a significant main effect of task speed included right M1 ($p < .05$), left SMA ($p < .001$), left ACC ($p < .05$), and right cerebellum ($p < .01$). Left thalamus, left caudate and left putamen showed no main effect of speed. Significant main effects of speed are noted ($* = p < .05$, $** = p < .01$, $*** = p < .001$).

Supplementary Figure 2. Functional Connectivity analyses for the left preSMA (contralateral). As for the primary analyses of the paper, the correlation between BOLD signal in the PreSMA and BOLD signal in its afferent projections in the motor network (primary motor cortex, caudate, putamen) were assessed. Correlation coefficients which reached statistical significance were shaded green. Coefficients which did not meet significance were shaded red. Whereas the SMA-Caudate and SMA-Putamen were significantly correlated in controls, the PreSMA-Caudate and Pre-SMA-Putamen timecourses were not significant. This is likely due to less dense anatomical connectivity between the preSMA and these subcortical structures.

Supplementary Figure 3. Functional Connectivity analyses for the right preSMA (ipsilateral). As for the primary analyses of the paper, the correlation between BOLD signal in the PreSMA and BOLD signal in its afferent projections in the motor network (primary motor cortex, caudate, putamen) were assessed. Correlation coefficients which reached statistical significance were shaded green. Coefficients which did not meet significance were shaded red. Whereas the SMA-Caudate and SMA-Putamen were significantly correlated in controls, the PreSMA-Caudate and Pre-SMA-Putamen timecourses were not significant. This is likely due to less dense anatomical connectivity between the preSMA and these subcortical structures.