Materials and Methods
(1) All fMRI experiments were performed on a GE 1.5-T scanner (Signa Horizon/EchoSpeed). A single-shoot T$_2$*-weighted EPI sequence (TR/TE/flip angle = 2000 ms/40 ms/90-degrees, field of view = 25cm X 25cmm, slice thickness = 7.0 mm, and image matrix = 64 X 64) was used. A set of 12 axial slices, parallel to AC-PC line (from inferior to superior, AC-PC line is located at the middle of the 5th slice) were acquired. For each slice, 48 (12 X 4) images responding to one kind of stimulus were obtained for each scan session. The subjects were asked to look, through a mirror fixed on the standard GE head coil, at the fixation point, located at the center of the displays. The sequence of these experiments was randomized and contra-balanced between all the subjects.

(2) After each block of fMRI scanning, subjects were further asked to confirm their percept of AM, and further adjustments of ISI were made, if necessary. The duration and ISI used were 200-270 ms and 30-50 ms, respectively. For the baseline, the two squares were presented simultaneously in order to safely exclude AM; to control luminous flux, during each cycle, the two squares were presented for half the duration and half the interval as compared with the activation task. In Exp.1b, as the activation task, smooth motion from one end of the trajectory to another (disappeared for 30 ms at each end) was generated by the same square, sequentially presented with an inter-frame displacement of about 10' of visual angle. This falls well within the range of “short-range” AM. For the baseline, the stimulus was just a single static square located at the middle fixation position. In Exp.1c, the activation task was the same two squares presented simultaneously as in Exp.1a, and the baseline was the same moving square as that in Exp.1b.