# Supplementary Material for "Shape Beyond Recognition: <br> Form-derived Directionality and its Effects on Visual Attention and Motion Perception" 

Heida M. Sigurdardottir, Suzanne M. Michalak, and David L. Sheinberg Brown University

## Author Note

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Heida M. Sigurdardottir, Department of Neuroscience, Brown University, Box G-LN, Providence, RI 02912. Email: heidamaria@ gmail.com

Supplementary table 1. Statistics for tests of circular uniformity: Shapes 1-40. For each shape, the first directional assessment of every participant was used, giving a total of 16 data points for each test. A star symbol $(*)$ is used to indicate that the directional assessments of a shape significantly deviate from circular uniformity. The approximate p-values for Rao's spacing test are, more specifically, the smallest commonly used alpha levels at which the test would be significant. The statistics are calculated using the Circular Statistics Toolbox for MATLAB (Berens, 2009). Shape numbers correspond to those in supplementary figure 1.

| Shape number | Raleigh sig. | Rao sig. | Raleigh test p | Rao test approx. p | Raleigh test z | Rao test $\mathrm{U}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | * | 0.194 | 0.001 | 1.647 | 205.897 |
| 2 |  | * | 0.821 | 0.001 | 0.203 | 232.472 |
| 3 | * | * | 0.001 | 0.001 | 6.211 | 209.615 |
| 4 |  | * | 0.153 | 0.001 | 1.883 | 237.606 |
| 5 | * | * | 0.032 | 0.010 | 3.359 | 197.272 |
| 6 | * | * | 0.001 | 0.010 | 6.305 | 193.523 |
| 7 | * | * | 0.025 | 0.010 | 3.579 | 190.742 |
| 8 |  | * | 0.531 | 0.001 | 0.647 | 245.497 |
| 9 |  | * | 0.253 | 0.001 | 1.388 | 245.916 |
| 10 | * | * | 0.009 | 0.001 | 4.533 | 233.295 |
| 11 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 8.352 | 208.074 |
| 12 |  | * | 0.127 | 0.001 | 2.058 | 251.404 |
| 13 |  | * | 0.155 | 0.001 | 1.870 | 216.825 |
| 14 | * | * | 0.006 | 0.001 | 4.817 | 205.763 |
| 15 |  |  | 0.078 | 0.100 | 2.528 | 162.636 |
| 16 | * | * | 0.014 | 0.001 | 4.099 | 248.612 |
| 17 | * | * | 0.020 | 0.001 | 3.813 | 254.921 |
| 18 |  | * | 0.242 | 0.010 | 1.432 | 190.070 |
| 19 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 8.461 | 255.906 |
| 20 | * | * | 0.035 | 0.001 | 3.285 | 216.481 |
| 21 |  | * | 0.185 | 0.001 | 1.697 | 205.582 |
| 22 |  |  | 0.375 | 0.500 | 0.997 | 120.003 |
| 23 |  |  | 0.112 | 0.500 | 2.187 | 140.752 |
| 24 | * | * | 0.013 | 0.010 | 4.171 | 181.955 |
| 25 |  |  | 0.085 | 0.500 | 2.451 | 154.749 |
| 26 | * | * | 0.012 | 0.001 | 4.246 | 257.106 |
| 27 | * | * | 0.002 | 0.001 | 5.762 | 244.474 |
| 28 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 8.822 | 250.487 |
| 29 | * | * | 0.001 | 0.001 | 6.843 | 244.602 |
| 30 | * | * | 0.031 | 0.001 | 3.396 | 201.711 |
| 31 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 7.255 | 202.812 |
| 32 |  | * | 0.083 | 0.001 | 2.469 | 242.573 |
| 33 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 12.307 | 300.685 |
| 34 |  | * | 0.845 | 0.050 | 0.173 | 173.079 |
| 35 | * | * | 0.007 | 0.001 | 4.698 | 234.866 |
| 36 | * | * | 0.002 | 0.001 | 5.729 | 245.202 |
| 37 |  |  | 0.080 | 0.500 | 2.502 | 146.174 |
| 38 |  | * | 0.680 | 0.001 | 0.396 | 208.741 |
| 39 |  | * | 0.589 | 0.050 | 0.542 | 174.603 |
| 40 |  | * | 0.116 | 0.001 | 2.153 | 267.530 |

Supplementary table 2. Statistics for tests of circular uniformity: Shapes 41-80.

| Shape number | Raleigh sig. | Rao sig. | Raleigh test p | Rao test approx. p | Raleigh test z | Rao test |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 8.986 | 232.536 |
| 42 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 11.904 | 277.456 |
| 43 |  | * | 0.106 | 0.001 | 2.236 | 213.769 |
| 44 | * | * | 0.005 | 0.001 | 5.093 | 213.188 |
| 45 |  |  | 0.642 | 0.500 | 0.454 | 147.183 |
| 46 | * | * | 0.014 | 0.010 | 4.097 | 195.864 |
| 47 |  | * | 0.161 | 0.050 | 1.831 | 173.809 |
| 48 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 9.770 | 259.228 |
| 49 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 7.538 | 218.907 |
| 50 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 15.433 | 289.695 |
| 51 |  | * | 0.111 | 0.001 | 2.195 | 203.287 |
| 52 |  | * | 0.918 | 0.001 | 0.088 | 237.879 |
| 53 | * | * | 0.001 | 0.001 | 6.406 | 252.947 |
| 54 |  | * | 0.173 | 0.050 | 1.763 | 179.642 |
| 55 |  | * | 0.202 | 0.010 | 1.608 | 191.221 |
| 56 |  | * | 0.249 | 0.001 | 1.402 | 239.678 |
| 57 |  | * | 0.204 | 0.001 | 1.600 | 219.477 |
| 58 | * | * | 0.023 | 0.001 | 3.664 | 206.461 |
| 59 |  | * | 0.862 | 0.050 | 0.153 | 177.881 |
| 60 |  | * | 0.437 | 0.001 | 0.843 | 212.720 |
| 61 |  | * | 0.080 | 0.001 | 2.510 | 226.996 |
| 62 |  | * | 0.217 | 0.010 | 1.541 | 188.522 |
| 63 | * | * | 0.008 | 0.001 | 4.650 | 240.977 |
| 64 |  | * | 0.276 | 0.001 | 1.302 | 250.957 |
| 65 | * | * | 0.017 | 0.001 | 3.959 | 293.582 |
| 66 |  | * | 0.922 | 0.010 | 0.083 | 188.113 |
| 67 |  |  | 0.542 | 0.500 | 0.626 | 120.362 |
| 68 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 9.786 | 259.450 |
| 69 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 11.174 | 263.524 |
| 70 |  |  | 0.393 | 0.500 | 0.951 | 118.182 |
| 71 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 15.302 | 289.076 |
| 72 | * | * | 0.011 | 0.001 | 4.362 | 268.886 |
| 73 | * | * | 0.001 | 0.001 | 6.799 | 255.894 |
| 74 |  |  | 0.115 | 0.100 | 2.154 | 163.870 |
| 75 | * | * | 0.001 | 0.001 | 6.521 | 219.271 |
| 76 |  | * | 0.165 | 0.001 | 1.807 | 243.226 |
| 77 | * | * | 0.037 | 0.001 | 3.232 | 215.638 |
| 78 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 7.363 | 224.046 |
| 79 | * | * | 0.000 | 0.001 | 10.414 | 228.688 |
| 80 | * | * | 0.007 | 0.001 | 4.697 | 274.084 |



Supplementary figure 1. All shapes and directional judgments. 80 novel shapes are shown with the endpoints (yellow circles) of all "drag-and-clicks" used for directional judgments in experiment 1. Asymmetrical shapes are marked with a magenta number, and symmetrical shapes are marked with a green number.


Supplementary figure 2. All directional judgments. This rose plot, or angle histogram, shows people's drag-and-clicks used for directional judgments in experiment 1. All drag-and-clicks are included, regardless of which shape stimuli were shown. The length of each bin corresponds to the percentage of drag-and-clicks that fell within the corresponding directions.


Supplementary figure 3. Shape-induced orienting of attention for three different groups of participants. Mean response times (RT) from experiment 3 are shown as a function of stimulus onset asynchrony (SOA) and whether the location of a target was congruent or incongruent with the inherent directionality of a non-predictive central shape cue. Left: Data from 13 participants who completed all experimental blocks with full eye tracking. Middle: Data from four participants who completed all experimental blocks, but we were unable to track their eyes for the whole duration of the experiment. Right: Data from three participants who did not complete all experimental blocks, but their eyes were fully tracked for the duration of the trials that they did complete.

