Introduction
- MT+ implicated in storage during STM of motion (Riggall and Postle, 2012; Emrich et al., 2013)
- rTMS alters motion recall precision; abolishes attentional privilege (Zokaei et al., 2014)
- What are the neural bases of these effects?
- Replicated rTMS procedure using TMS compatible EEG

Results: Behavior (N=6)

Results: Spectral (N=6)

Conclusions
- Effects of 20 Hz “bursts” rTMS are subtle
- Preliminary, small-n observations hint at several trends
- Both ERPs and TFRs suggest that Early rTMS affects the encoding-related activity for the subsequent item
- Early rTMS may alter ensuing delay-period activity in high-alpha/low-beta

References