**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)

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**Behavioral Results: Exp 1 (N=9)**

- No main effects or interactions (factors: stimulation target, rTMS time, item tested)
- For S1 no TMS condition, precision for item 2 is greater than precision for item 1 (t=2.13, p<.05)

**Behavioral Results: Exp 2 (N=9)**

- No main effects or interactions (factors: stimulation target, rTMS time, item tested)
- Across stimulation site, for no rTMS, precision for item 2 is greater than precision for item 1 (t=1.79, p<.05)
- Lower overall precision in Exp 2

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**Neural Results**

- MT+ Stimulation
- S1 Stimulation

**ERSP Subtractions**

**Conclusions**

- rTMS does not appear to affect encoding of subsequent items
- rTMS influences delay-period activity in alpha and low-beta bands
- 20 Hz rTMS has largest effect on retention of most recently presented item
- No evidence for a systematic effect on the focus of attention