Tools to Explore the Neural Control of Vision-Guided Reaching Behavior for Dynamic Targets in the Common Marmoset

Primates manipulate features of their environment using their forelimbs and dexterous hands, which are commonly guided by visual perception. It is known that in manual interception of moving targets, humans can make rapid adjustments to rapidly compensate for changes in motion. To date, we lack a complete understanding of the neural contrurrmoving crickets. Using this paradigm, we estimate visuomotor delay and the tim marmosets predict future target position, confirming that marmosets share several aspects of predictive reaching found in human interception. We further extend this paradigm to include mechanically controlled