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arm motor tasks; The importance of the cortico-motoneuronal system for control of grasp; Combination, complementarity and automatic control: a role for the cerebellum in learning movement coordination; Construction of a reach-to-grasp; Cerebellum and the sensory guidance of movement; The cerebellum, predictive control and motor coordination; Internal models for motor control; The apraxias are higher-order defects of sensorimotor integration
Final discussion
Index of contributors; Subject index

Sommario/riassunto

Sensory Guidance of Movement Chairman: Mitchell Glickstein 1998 In the past few years there has been an increasing recognition of the multiplicity of sensory and motor areas of the cerebral cortex. However, still relatively little is known about the way in which sensory areas are functionally linked to motor areas. On the basis of current anatomical evidence, there are three major pathways involved in this linking. One of these routes is by way of cortico-cortical links, beginning in the primary sensory areas of the cortex, and connecting via a series of synaptic relays to motor or premotor ar
