

**Stimulus magnification equates identification and discrimination of biological motion across the visual field.**

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There is conflicting evidence about whether stimulus magnification is sufficient to equate the discriminability of point-light walkers across the visual field. We measured the accuracy with which observers could report the directions of point-light walkers moving  $\pm 4^\circ$  from the line of sight, and the accuracy with which they could identify five different point-light walkers. In both cases accuracy was measured over a sevenfold range of sizes at eccentricities from  $0^\circ$  to  $16^\circ$  in the right visual field. In most cases observers ( $N = 6$ ) achieved 100% accuracy at the largest stimulus sizes ( $20^\circ$  height) at all eccentricities. In both tasks the psychometric functions at each eccentricity were shifted versions of each other on a log-size axis. Therefore, by dividing stimulus size at each eccentricity ( $E$ ) by an appropriate  $F = 1 + E/E_2$  (where  $E_2$  represents the eccentricity at which stimulus size must double to achieve equivalent-to-foveal performance) all data could be fit with a single function. The average  $E_2$  value was .91 (SEM = .19,  $N = 6$ ) in the walker-direction discrimination task and 1.34 (SEM = .21,  $N = 6$ ) in the walker identification task. We conclude that size scaling is sufficient to equate discrimination and identification of point-light walkers across the visual field.