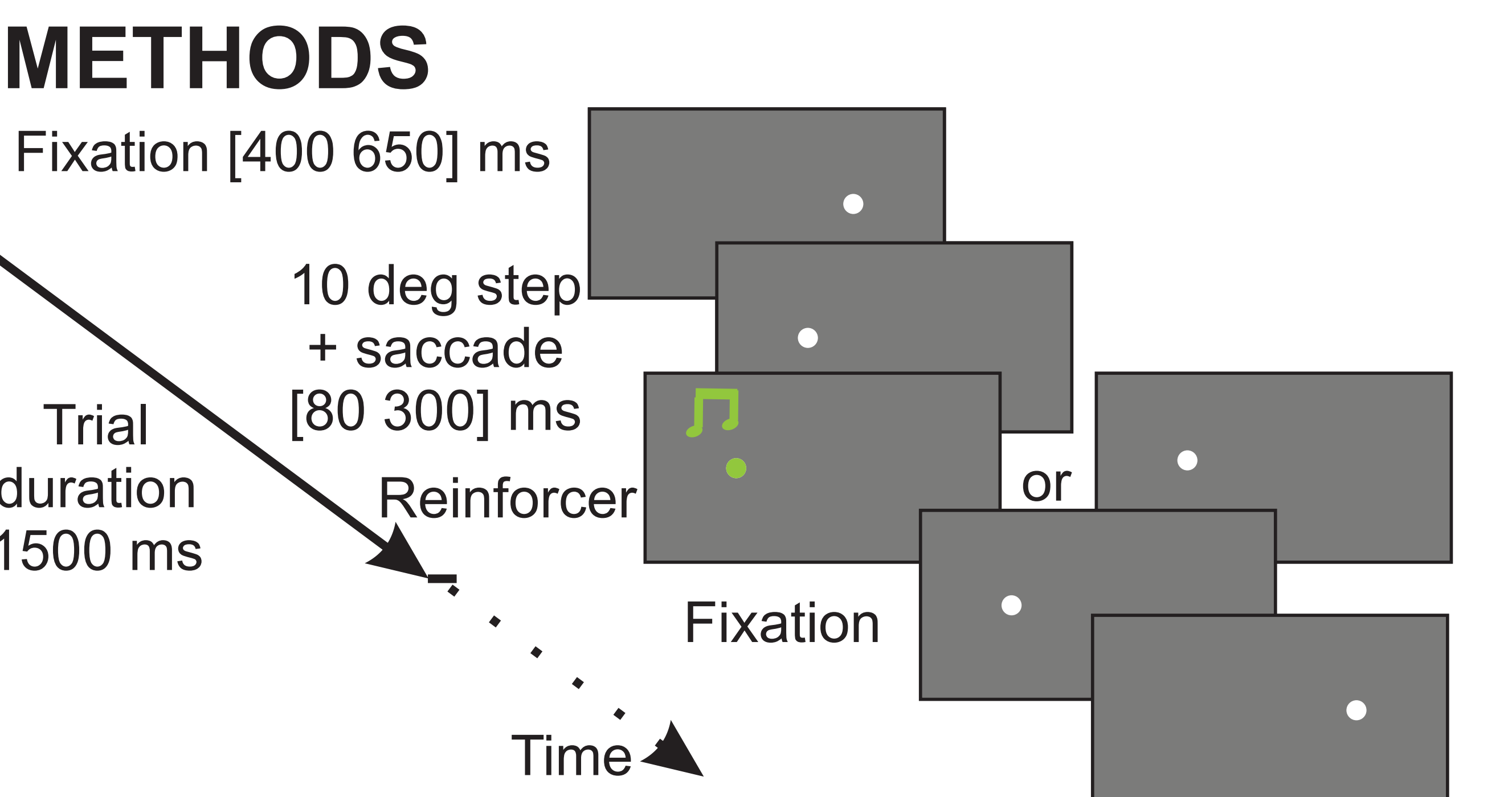


INTRODUCTION

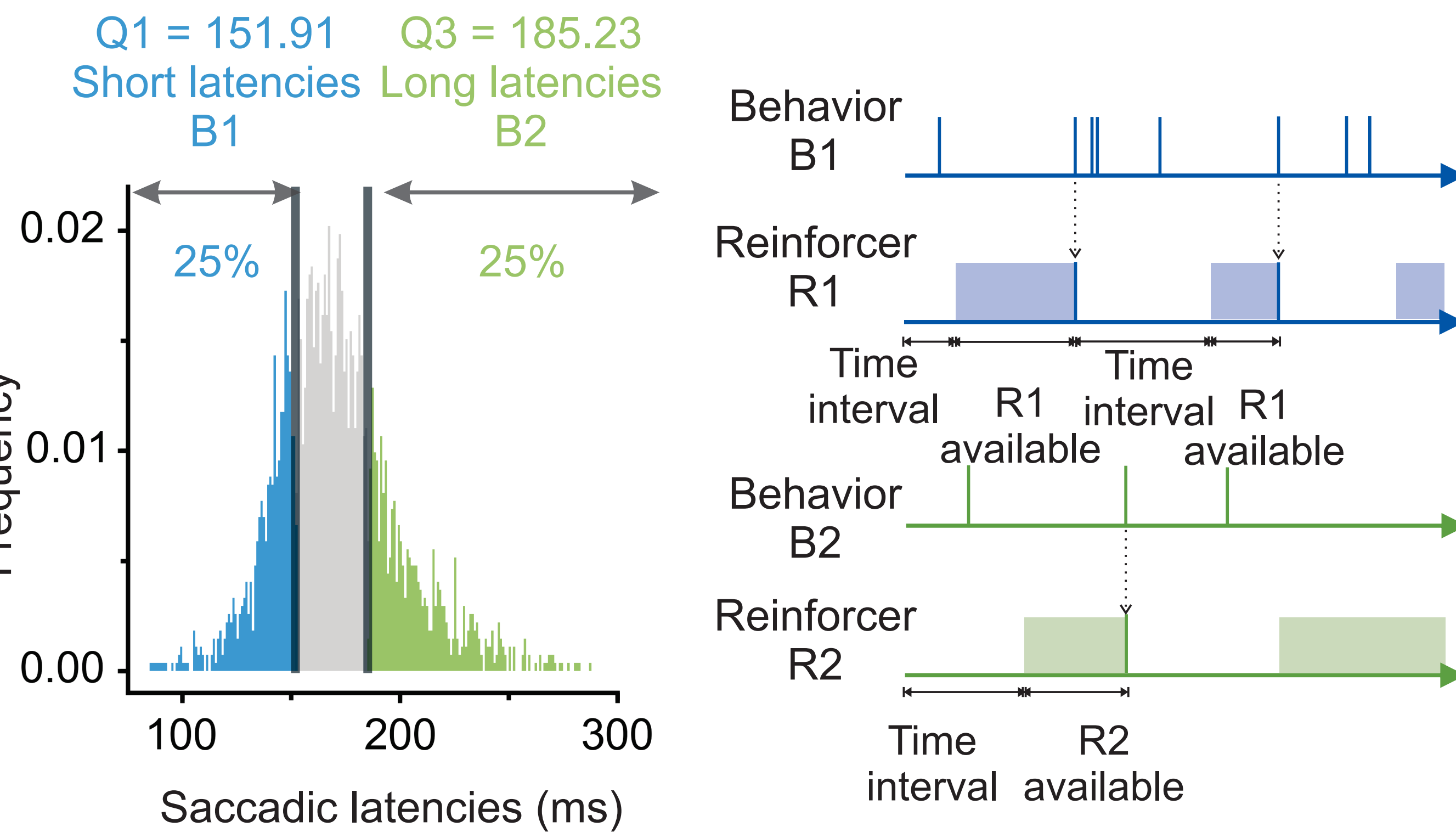
Saccadic latencies are conventionally viewed as reflecting the accumulation of information during decision-making process (e.g., Carpenter & Williams, 1995). Yet, saccadic latency distributions are known to be affected by reinforcement contingencies (Madelain et al., 2007).

Here, we probe whether one can voluntarily control one's latencies.



Using the individual baseline latency distributions, we defined short and long latencies

Latencies are independently reinforced and reinforcers are available until collected

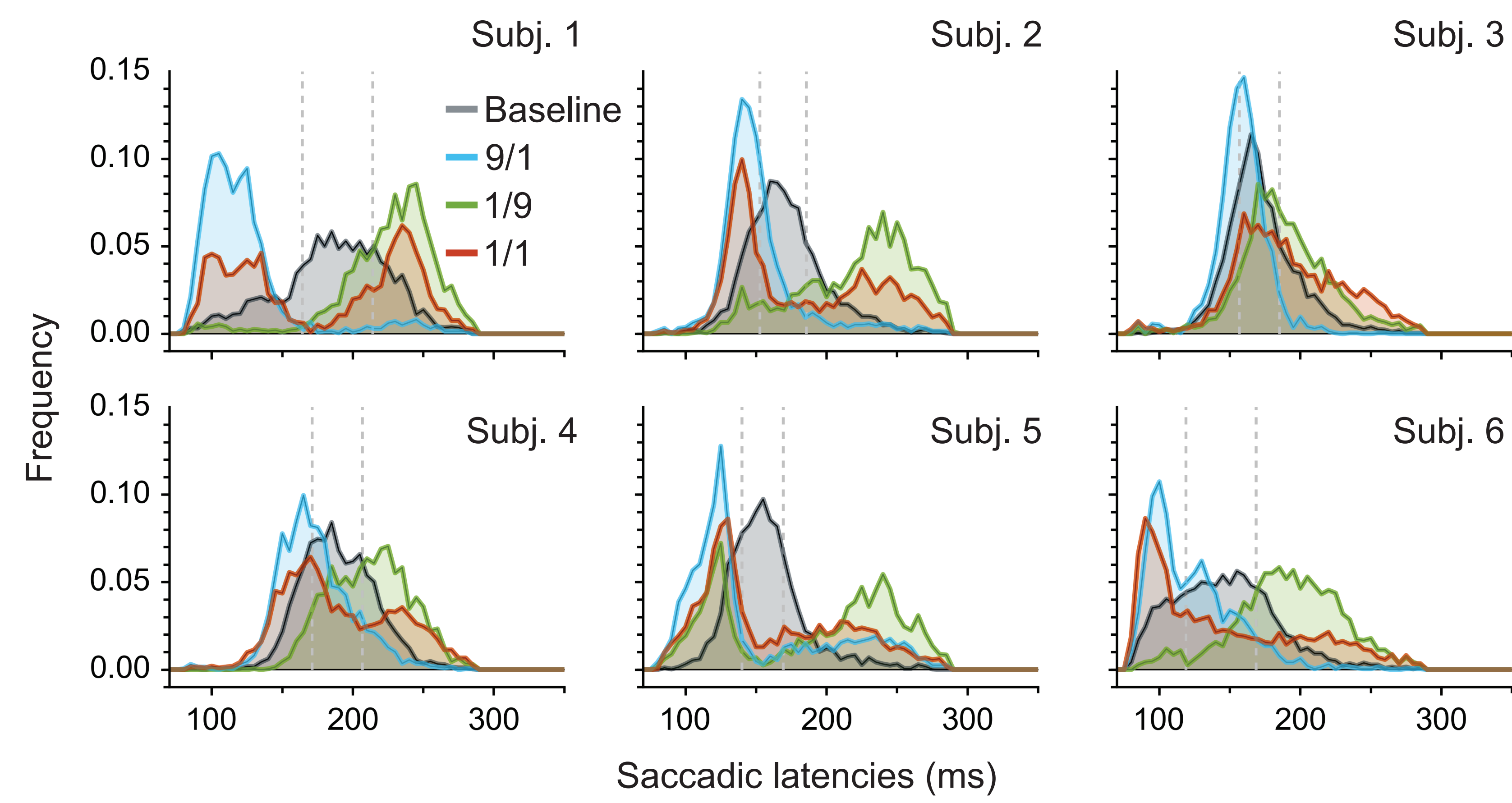


3 blocked experimental conditions	
9/1	9 R1 for 1 R2
1/9	1 R1 for 9 R2
1/1	1 R1 for 1 R2

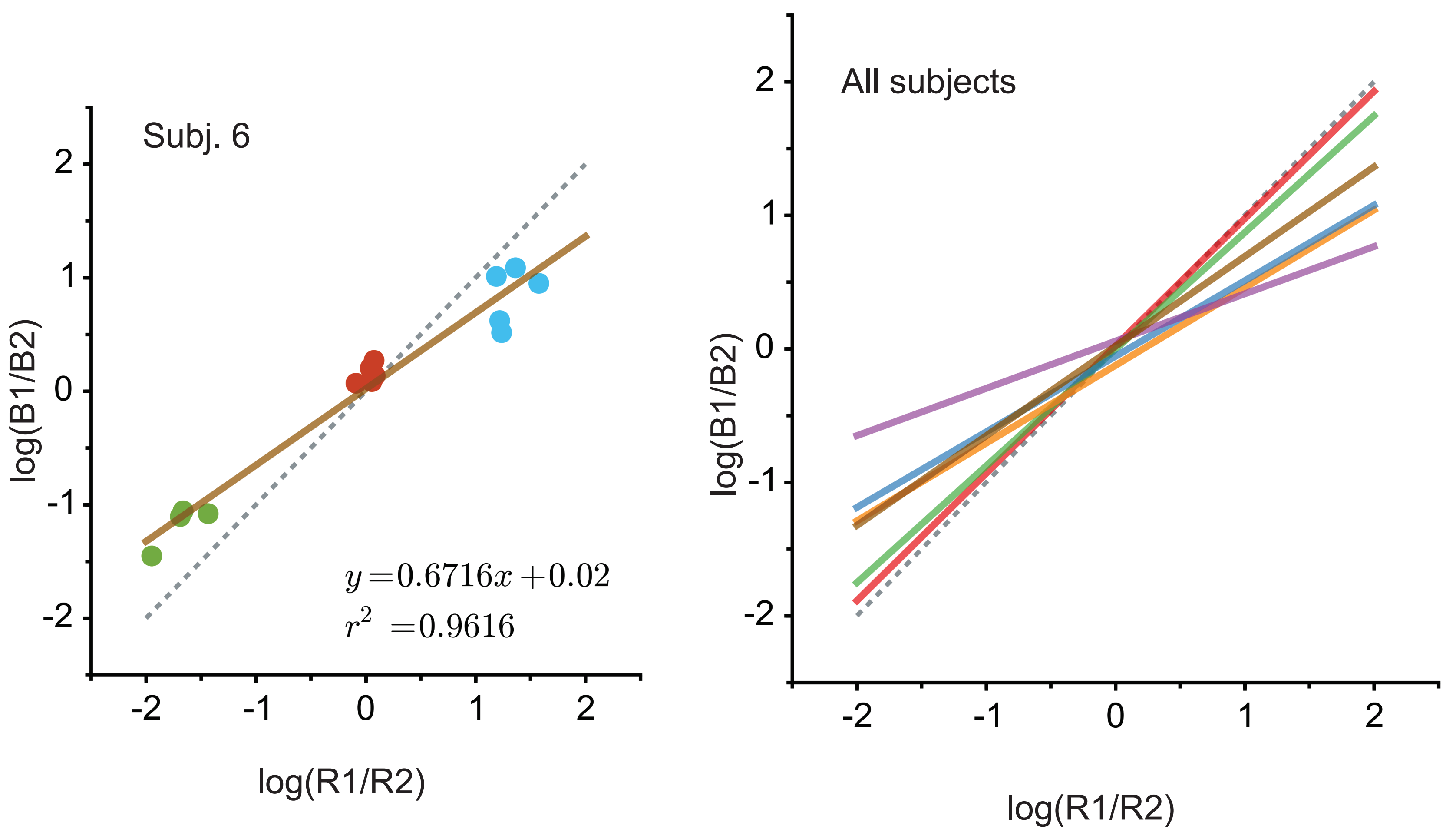
- 400 trials per session
- 60 sessions per subject
- Change-over delay = 1 trial
- Reinforcer = 0.02 €
- Each participant experienced all four conditions (1/1, 9/1 and 9/1)

RESULTS

Saccadic latencies are voluntarily controlled



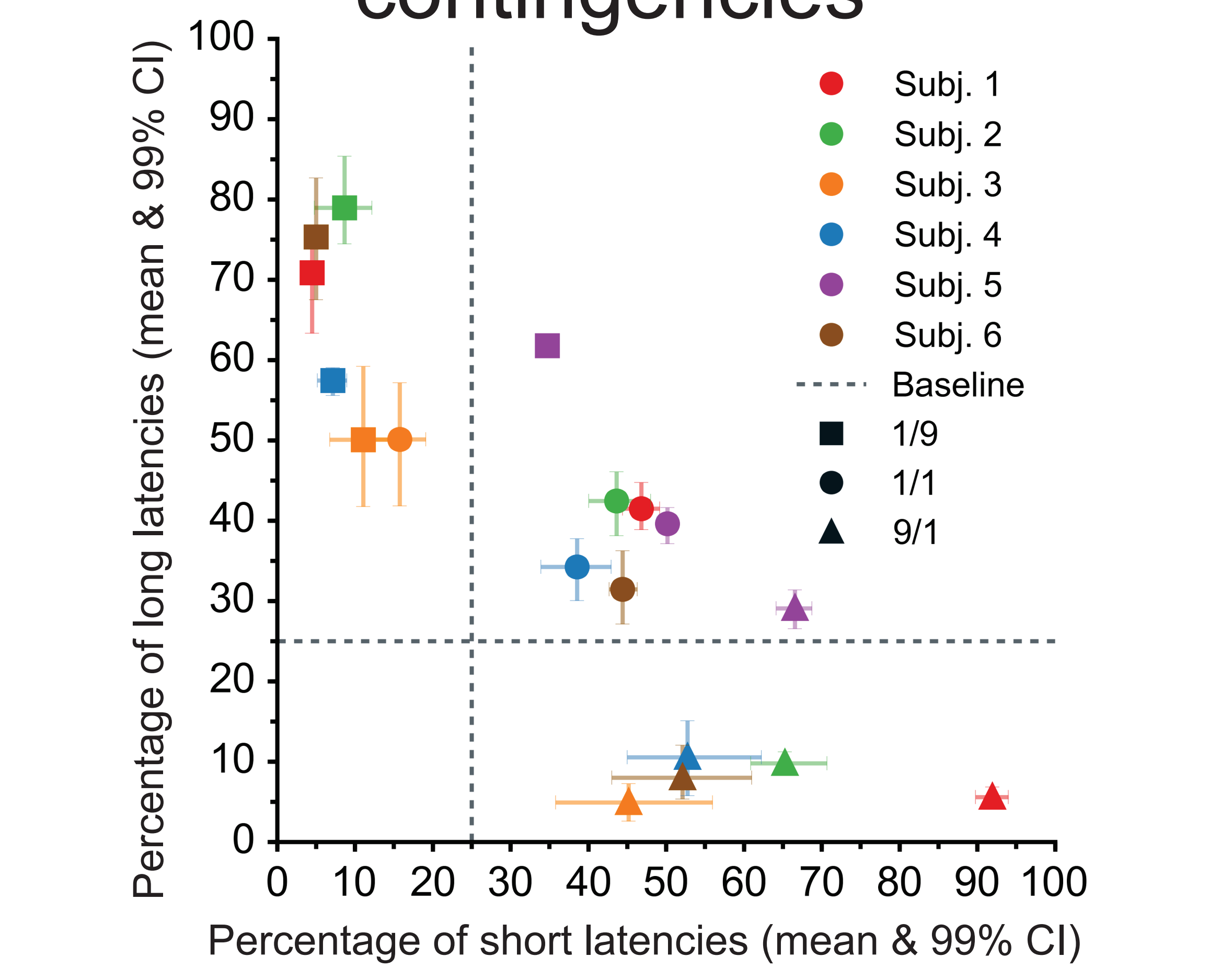
The relative rates of latencies match the relative rates of reinforcers



CONCLUSION

- Saccadic latency distributions changed as a function of reinforcement contingencies.
- Choices between short and long latencies matched reinforcement contingencies.
- Learned contingencies affect the allocation of saccades in time, demonstrating a voluntary control of saccadic latency.

Rates of short and long latencies depend on reinforcement contingencies



Peak velocities are faster for shorter latencies

