Supplementary Table 1: Aetiology and location of frontal patients’ lesions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Patient number** | **Aetiology** | **Laterality** | **Primary frontal region/s affected** |
| 1 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 2 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 3 | Tumor | Left | Left lateral |
| 4 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 5 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 6 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 7 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 8 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 9 | Tumor | Right | Right lateral |
| 10 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 11 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 12 | Stroke | Left | Left superior medial |
| 13 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 14 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 15 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 16 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 17 | Tumor | Left | Left lateral |
| 18 | Tumor | Right | Right lateral/superior medial/frontal pole |
| 19 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 20 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral\* |
| 21 | Tumor | Left | Left lateral |
| 22 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 23 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 24 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 25 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral/superior medial |
| 26 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 27 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 28 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral |
| 29 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral\* |
| 30 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral |
| 31 | Stroke | Right | Right lateral\* |
| 32 | Tumor | Left | Left lateral/superior medial |
| 33 | Tumor | Right | Right lateral/superior medial/frontal pole |
| 34 | Tumor | Left | Left superior medial/lateral |
| 35 | Tumor | Right | Right lateral/superior medial |
| 36 | Tumor | Right | Right lateral |
| 37 | Stroke | Left | Left lateral/inferior medial/frontal pole |

Note: Frontal patients’ primary region of damage was calculated using region of interest (left lateral, right lateral, superior medial, inferior medial, frontal pole) templates based on Brodmann area maps provided with MRIcron (http://www.sph.sc.edu/comd/ rorden/mricron). Patients were categorized according to the region of interest that contained the greatest number of voxels damaged. More than one frontal area was classified as the primary region when there was <25% difference between the percentage of damage to the area with the greatest damage and one or more other region/s. In three cases (starred), patients were classified based on visual inspection of scans and radiological reports.