

## The ontogenetic origins of mirror neurons: evidence from 'tool-use' and 'audiovisual' mirror neurons

Richard Cook

*Biol. Lett.* published online 9 May 2012  
doi: 10.1098/rsbl.2012.0192

---

### References

**This article cites 29 articles, 6 of which can be accessed free**

<http://rsbl.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/early/2012/04/26/rsbl.2012.0192.full.html#ref-list-1>

### P<P

Published online 9 May 2012 in advance of the print journal.

### Subject collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

[cognition](#) (103 articles)  
[neuroscience](#) (62 articles)

### Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article - sign up in the box at the top right-hand corner of the article or click [here](#)

---

Advance online articles have been peer reviewed and accepted for publication but have not yet appeared in the paper journal (edited, typeset versions may be posted when available prior to final publication). Advance online articles are citable and establish publication priority; they are indexed by PubMed from initial publication. Citations to Advance online articles must include the digital object identifier (DOIs) and date of initial publication.

---

## Opinion piece

# The ontogenetic origins of mirror neurons: evidence from 'tool-use' and 'audiovisual' mirror neurons

Richard Cook\*

*Department of Psychology, City University London, London EC1V 0HB, UK*\**Richard.Cook.1@city.ac.uk*

**Since their discovery, mirror neurons—units in the macaque brain that discharge both during action observation and execution—have attracted considerable interest. Whether mirror neurons are an innate endowment or acquire their sensorimotor matching properties ontogenetically has been the subject of intense debate. It is widely believed that these units are an innate trait; that we are born with a set of mature mirror neurons because their matching properties conveyed upon our ancestors an evolutionary advantage. However, an alternative view is that mirror neurons acquire their matching properties during ontogeny, through correlated experience of observing and performing actions. The present article re-examines frequently overlooked neurophysiological reports of 'tool-use' and 'audiovisual' mirror neurons within the context of this debate. It is argued that these findings represent compelling evidence that mirror neurons are a product of sensorimotor experience, and not an innate endowment.**

**Keywords:** mirror neurons; associative learning; audiovisual mirror neurons; tool-use mirror neurons

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Mirror neurons (MNs) are single units identified in the ventral premotor [1–3] and inferior parietal [4,5] cortices of the macaque brain, which respond to both the sight and execution of transitive and communicative actions. Approximately, 25–30% of the MNs reported are strictly congruent; that is, they respond selectively to the observation and execution of the same action. The remaining MNs (so-called broadly congruent, logically related and non-congruent MNs) respond to similar, related or different actions in observe and execute conditions. Since their discovery in monkeys, considerable indirect evidence has accumulated suggesting that humans also have an MN system [6–8].

Whether MNs are an innate endowment or acquire their properties ontogenetically has been the subject of intense debate [9]. Crucially, while few now doubt that independent sensory and motor experience can fine-tune the response profiles of MNs [9,10], there continues to be considerable disagreement as to how

these units acquire their fundamental sensorimotor matching properties [11]. This study contributes to this debate by considering the insights afforded by 'tool-use' and 'audiovisual' MNs. It is argued that despite being frequently overlooked, the existence and properties of these units provide compelling evidence that MNs acquire their matching properties during ontogeny, as a consequence of correlated sensorimotor experience.

## 2. THE ORIGINS OF MIRROR NEURONS

Where do MNs come from? One possibility is that MNs are an innate endowment; that we are born with a set of mature MNs because their matching properties conveyed upon our ancestors an evolutionary advantage [3,12–14]. Several authors have argued that early selection pressure favoured MNs because they afforded 'action understanding' [3,12]. According to this view, congruent MNs mediate the covert simulation of observed actions; a process that yields first person insights into the intentions and goals of conspecifics [15]. At subsequent stages in primate evolution, MNs may have conveyed further adaptive benefits, including theory of mind [14], imitation learning [12] and language development [13]. Innate MN theory appears to receive some support from reports that neonates 'imitate' certain mouth gestures [16–18] (but see Ray & Heyes [19], for an alternative interpretation).

A different view is that MNs acquire their sensorimotor properties ontogenetically, through the same domain-general associative mechanisms that mediate conditioning [11,19,20]. Where visual and motor representations of actions are predictive of one another, the two may become associated. Thereafter, action observation may excite associated motor programmes. Sources of correlated sensorimotor experience likely to promote the emergence of congruent MNs include visual monitoring of one's own actions either directly or in mirrors; being imitated by others; synchronous activity in response to a common stimulus (e.g. a crowd cheering victory in a sporting arena [19]). Sources of non-matching sensorimotor experience likely to cause the emergence of non-congruent or logically related MNs include coordinated instrumental action (e.g. when an object is passed between interactants, the sight of object-releasing predicts the performance of object-grasping [21]) and control behaviours (the observation of dominant expansive gestures predicts the execution of submissive contractive movements [22]). The associative account is consistent with evidence that neuroimaging, electrophysiological and behavioural markers of the human MN system may be readily modified through correlated sensorimotor experience [23–25].

## 3. TOOL-USE AND AUDIOVISUAL MIRROR NEURONS

Despite this ongoing debate, direct evidence that macaque MNs acquire their properties through correlated sensorimotor experience exists within the neurophysiological literature, but continues to be frequently overlooked. MNs have been reported in the ventral premotor area F5 of the macaque, which discharge both during observation of actions performed by an experimenter with tools (pliers or a stick) and

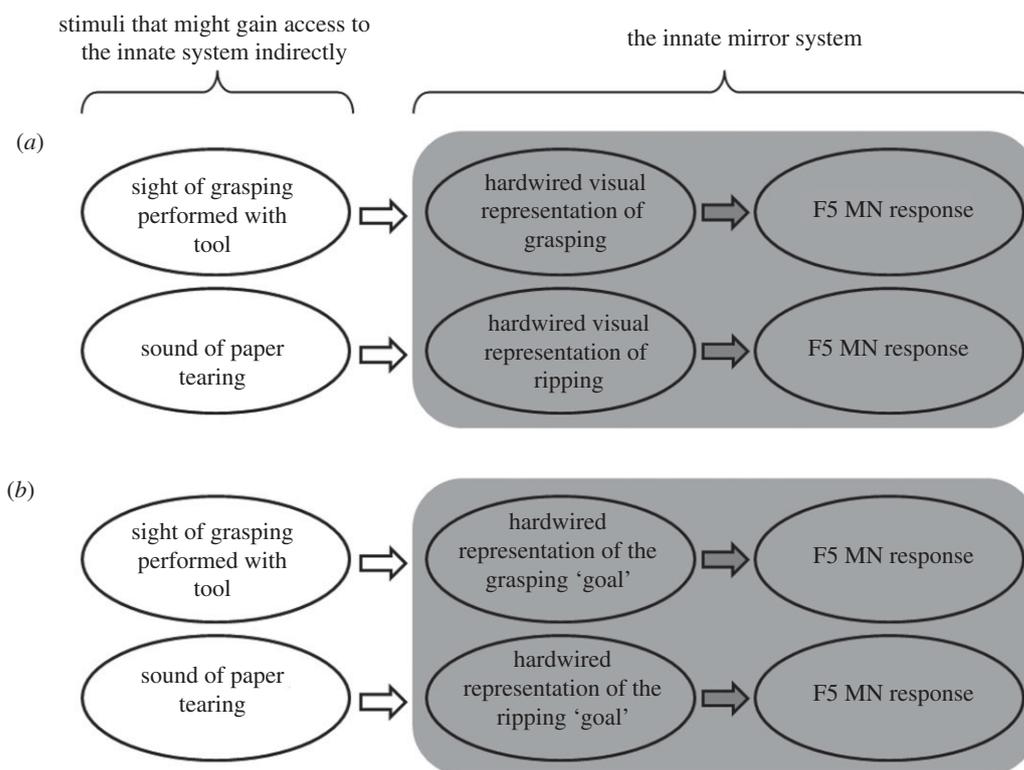


Figure 1. Mediated activation accounts may be proposed to explain mirror neuron (MN) responses to tool-use and action sounds if it is assumed that sensory inputs gain access to an innate MN system via (a) hardwired visual descriptions of actions executed with biological effectors, or (b) hardwired representations of abstract action goals. However, while these interpretations are logically plausible, findings that MNs show stronger responses to the sight of actions performed with tools, and to action sounds, than to the sight of grasping or ripping alone, argue against mediated activation. Instead, some MNs appear to have receptive fields tuned to sensory inputs other than the sight of gripping or tearing executed with biological effectors.

during manual execution (i.e. performed with the hands) of the same actions by the macaque [26]. Testing was conducted after a two-month training period during which the tools were used to pass food items to the monkeys. According to an associative account, this sort of sensorimotor experience is likely to cause motor representations for grasping food items to become associated with the visual representations of actions made with sticks and pliers, because the former was reliably predicted by the latter. Reports of tool-use MNs, therefore, accord well with the associative account of MN origins, and appear to challenge the view that the sensorimotor matching properties of MNs are an innate endowment [11].

So-called audiovisual MNs have also been identified in the F5 region of the macaque premotor cortex [27,28]. In addition to the sight and execution of actions, these neurons also respond to the sounds associated with actions. A range of ripping and tearing sounds cause F5 MNs to discharge, including the sound of a peanut breaking, paper ripping, plastic crumpling, metal striking metal and paper shaking. This finding is again entirely consistent with an associative view. Action execution is frequently predictive of both action observation and characteristic 'action sounds'. Repeated exposure to these sensorimotor contingencies will cause the motor representations for ripping and tearing to become associated with both the auditory and visual sensory consequences. Consistent with the reports of tool-use MNs, audiovisual

MNs also suggest that the linkage between sensory and motor representations appears to be determined by the correlated sensorimotor experience to which individuals are exposed.

Reports of tool-use and audiovisual MNs appear to argue against the nativist account: evidently, MNs may emerge which respond to seemingly arbitrary stimuli provided they have been paired contingently with the execution of an action. However, 'mediated activation' accounts may be advanced to sustain the innate MN hypothesis, if it is assumed that the sight of tool actions, or action sounds, become associated, not with motor programmes directly, but rather with hardwired visual descriptions of hand actions [18,26] or hardwired representations of 'action goals' (cf. [29]). The observation of grasping with pliers or the sound of paper tearing might thereby excite motor representations indirectly, via innate representations of grasping or tearing (figure 1), rather than via direct sensorimotor associations. According to mediated activation accounts, sensory-sensory associations are acquired experience, rather than through sensorimotor associations.

Nevertheless, while logically plausible, mediated activation accounts cannot explain all of the neuronal responses observed. Crucially, tool-use MNs discharged significantly less often, if at all, to the sight of actions performed with biological effectors, despite robust responses to the sight of the same actions performed with tools [26, p. 214]. Similarly, several audiovisual MNs showed no response to the sight of

their effective action alone [28, p. 847], or responded more strongly to the sound of actions than to the combined sight and sound of actions [27, p. 633]. These observations are inconsistent with mediated activation accounts, as they imply that the receptive fields of tool-use and audiovisual MNs are tuned to the sensory inputs of tool actions and action sounds, rather than to (i) the sight of actions executed with biological effectors, or (ii) to the 'goals' of actions. Mediated activation accounts predict the opposite pattern; that MNs ought to respond maximally to the sight of hand actions executed with biological effectors, indicative of tuning, and weaker responses to any associated sensory inputs. These observations suggest that the sight of tool actions and sensory representations of action sounds excite motor representations directly and not via intermediate hardwired representations.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Despite being frequently overlooked within the literature, the existence and properties of tool-use and audiovisual MNs argue against the view that the sensorimotor matching properties of MNs are an innate endowment; a product of natural selection [3,12–14]. These reports indicate that the receptive fields of MNs may be tuned to sensory inputs to which the subjects' ancestors could not possibly have been exposed—e.g. the sight of actions performed with pliers or to the sound of a plastic crumpling. Instead, such findings accord well with the view that all MNs acquire their sensorimotor matching properties ontogenetically, through correlated sensorimotor experience [11,19,20].

To account for the evidence provided by tool-use and audiovisual MNs, nativist MN theory needs to posit that these units are somehow qualitatively distinct from the MNs that could become hardwired through natural selection [18,30]. However, delineating different classes of MNs on the basis of which units accord with a nativist account, and which do not, may be construed as fitting data to theory and not theory to data. Attempts to distinguish audiovisual and tool-use MNs from those units that respond to the observation and execution of actions made with biological effectors appear redundant when an associative framework [11,19,20] offers a single comprehensive account of the existence and properties of all of these sensorimotor units.

I thank Cecilia Heyes, Geoff Bird and Clare Press for useful discussions and comments on an earlier version of this manuscript.

- 1 di Pellegrino, G., Fadiga, L., Fogassi, L., Gallese, V. & Rizzolatti, G. 1992 Understanding motor events: a neurophysiological study. *Exp. Brain Res.* **91**, 176–180.
- 2 Gallese, V., Fadiga, L., Fogassi, L. & Rizzolatti, G. 1996 Action recognition in the premotor cortex. *Brain* **119**, 593–609. (doi:10.1093/brain/119.2.593)
- 3 Rizzolatti, G., Fadiga, L., Gallese, V. & Fogassi, L. 1996 Premotor cortex and the recognition of motor actions. *Cogn. Brain Res.* **3**, 131–141. (doi:10.1016/0926-6410(95)00038-0)
- 4 Fogassi, L., Ferrari, P. F., Gesierich, B., Rozzi, S., Chersi, F. & Rizzolatti, G. 2005 Parietal lobe: from action organization to intention understanding. *Science* **308**, 662–667. (doi:10.1126/science.1106138)
- 5 Rozzi, S., Ferrari, P. F., Bonini, L., Rizzolatti, G. & Fogassi, L. 2008 Functional organization of inferior parietal lobule convexity in the macaque monkey: electrophysiological characterization of motor, sensory and mirror responses and their correlation with cytoarchitectonic areas. *Eur. J. Neurosci.* **28**, 1569–1588. (doi:10.1111/j.1460-9568.2008.06395.x)
- 6 Buccino, G. *et al.* 2001 Action observation activates premotor and parietal areas in a somatotopic manner: an fMRI study. *Eur. J. Neurosci.* **13**, 400–404.
- 7 Kilner, J. M., Neal, A., Weiskopf, N., Friston, K. J. & Frith, C. D. 2009 Evidence of mirror neurons in human inferior frontal gyrus. *J. Neurosci.* **29**, 10 153–10 159. (doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2668-09.2009)
- 8 Mukamel, R., Ekstrom, A. D., Kaplan, J., Iacoboni, M. & Fried, I. 2010 Single-neuron responses in humans during execution and observation of actions. *Curr. Biol.* **20**, 750–756. (doi:10.1016/j.cub.2010.02.045)
- 9 Gallese, V., Gernsbacher, M., Hickok, G., Heyes, C. & Iacoboni, M. 2011 Mirror neuron forum. *Perspect. Psychol. Sci.* **6**, 369–407. (doi:10.1177/1745691611413392)
- 10 Rizzolatti, G. & Fabbri-Destro, M. 2010 Mirror neurons: from discovery to autism. *Exp. Brain Res.* **200**, 223–237. (doi:10.1007/s00221-009-2002-3)
- 11 Heyes, C. 2010 Where do mirror neurons come from? *Neurosci. Biobehav. Rev.* **34**, 575–583. (doi:10.1016/j.neubiorev.2009.11.007)
- 12 Rizzolatti, G. & Craighero, L. 2004 The mirror-neuron system. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* **27**, 169–192. (doi:10.1146/annurev.neuro.27.070203.144230)
- 13 Rizzolatti, G. & Arbib, M. A. 1998 Language within our grasp. *Trends Neurosci.* **21**, 188–194. (doi:10.1016/S0166-2236(98)01260-0)
- 14 Gallese, V. & Goldman, A. 1998 Mirror neurons and the simulation theory of mind-reading. *Trends Cogn. Sci.* **2**, 493–501. (doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(98)01262-5)
- 15 Gallese, V. & Sinigaglia, C. 2011 What is so special about embodied simulation? *Trends Cogn. Sci.* **15**, 512–519. (doi:10.1016/j.tics.2011.09.003)
- 16 Ferrari, P. F., Visalberghi, E., Paukner, A., Fogassi, L., Ruggiero, A. & Suomi, S. J. 2006 Neonatal imitation in rhesus macaques. *PLoS Biol.* **4**, 1501–1508.
- 17 Meltzoff, A. N. & Moore, M. K. 1977 Imitation of facial and manual gestures by human neonates. *Science* **198**, 74–78. (doi:10.1126/science.897687)
- 18 Ferrari, P. F., Bonini, L. & Fogassi, L. 2009 From monkey mirror neurons to primate behaviours: possible 'direct' and 'indirect' pathways. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B* **364**, 2311–2323. (doi:10.1098/rstb.2009.0062)
- 19 Ray, E. & Heyes, C. 2011 Imitation in infancy: the wealth of the stimulus. *Dev. Sci.* **14**, 92–105. (doi:10.1111/j.1467-7687.2010.00961.x)
- 20 Heyes, C. 2001 Causes and consequences of imitation. *Trends Cogn. Sci.* **5**, 253–261. (doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01661-2)
- 21 van Schie, H. T., van Waterschoot, B. M. & Bekkering, H. 2008 Understanding action beyond imitation: reversed compatibility effects of action observation in imitation and joint action. *J. Exp. Psychol. Hum. Percept. Perform.* **34**, 1493–1500. (doi:10.1037/a0011750)
- 22 Tiedens, L. Z. & Fragale, A. R. 2003 Power moves: complementarity in dominant and submissive nonverbal behavior. *J. Pers. Soc. Psychol.* **84**, 558–568. (doi:10.1037/0022-3514.84.3.558)
- 23 Calvo-Merino, B., Grezes, J., Glaser, D. E., Passingham, R. E. & Haggard, P. 2006 Seeing or doing? Influence of visual and motor familiarity in action observation. *Curr. Biol.* **16**, 1905–1910. (doi:10.1016/j.cub.2006.07.065)

- 24 Catmur, C., Walsh, V. & Heyes, C. 2007 Sensorimotor learning configures the human mirror system. *Curr. Biol.* **17**, 1527–1531. (doi:10.1016/j.cub.2007.08.006)
- 25 Heyes, C., Bird, G., Johnson, H. & Haggard, P. 2005 Experience modulates automatic imitation. *Cogn. Brain Res.* **22**, 233–240. (doi:10.1016/j.cogbrainres.2004.09.009)
- 26 Ferrari, P. F., Rozzi, S. & Fogassi, L. 2005 Mirror neurons responding to observation of actions made with tools in monkey ventral premotor cortex. *J. Cogn. Neurosci.* **17**, 212–226. (doi:10.1162/0898929053124910)
- 27 Keysers, C., Kohler, E., Umiltà, M. A., Nanetti, L., Fogassi, L. & Gallese, V. 2003 Audiovisual mirror neurons and action recognition. *Exp. Brain Res.* **153**, 628–636. (doi:10.1007/s00221-003-1603-5)
- 28 Kohler, E., Keysers, C., Umiltà, M. A., Fogassi, L., Gallese, V. & Rizzolatti, G. 2002 Hearing sounds, understanding actions: action representation in mirror neurons. *Science* **297**, 846–848. (doi:10.1126/science.1070311)
- 29 Csibra, G. 2007 Action mirroring and action understanding: an alternative account. In *Sensorimotor foundations of higher cognition attention and performance XXII* (eds P. Haggard, Y. Rosetti & M. Kawato), pp. 435–459. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- 30 Rochat, M. J., Caruana, F., Jezzini, A., Escola, L., Intskirveli, I., Grammont, F., Gallese, V., Rizzolatti, G. & Umiltà, M. A. 2010 Responses of mirror neurons in area F5 to hand and tool grasping observation. *Exp. Brain Res.* **204**, 605–616. (doi:10.1007/s00221-010-2329-9)