



Supplementary Figure 1. Subjects tended to perform slightly better with object pairs that were never swapped on either side (“control” conditions; green panels in **Fig. 1c**) than with test object pairs across positions where those objects had behaved normally during the exposure phase (“unswapped” conditions; blue panels in **Fig. 1c**), though this trend was not significant in either Experiment. Such a trend suggests at least the possibility that, in addition to effects on position invariance, anomalous exposure may also produce some general deficits with objects (i.e. position-independent effects) or deficits when at least one “misbehaving” position (the fovea in this case) is part of the test.