Figure S1. Results of the same-size conditions of Experiment 1, for each participant (a-d) and the group mean (e). In each case, the left panel shows data for the small reference and test conditions (2.4 cm diameter sphere), and the right panel shows data for the large reference and test conditions (5.2 cm diameter sphere). Data points show the crossing distance of the test trajectory with respect to the crossing distance of the reference trajectory when test and reference trajectories are apparently parallel. The line, $y=x$, indicates physically identical test and reference trajectories. No deviation from this line is expected because observers are matching the trajectories of identical objects in this task. Error bars show 75% discrimination thresholds in (a-d) and group mean of these values in (e). Discrimination thresholds increase with reference trajectory crossing distance. A 2 factor ANOVA (sphere size, crossing distance) revealed the effect of crossing distance is significant ($F_{3,9} = 10.522, p=0.003, \eta^2=0.52$) but there was no effect of sphere size alone or in interaction with crossing distance.