developmental, and cross-cultural studies of drawing perception. For example, higher non-human primates[14], human infants[15], and human

To investigate the potential role that l

suggesting at least some general benefit of task practice. Critically, however, we also found a reliable interaction between phase and condition: communicative efficiency improved to a greater extent for repeated objects than control objects ($b = -0.16$, $t = -3.17$, $p = .002$; see Fig.

We included fixed effects of phase (pre vs. post) and condition

Communication experiment
Participants

Supplementary information The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-37737-w.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Robert D. Hawkins or Judith E. Fan.

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