Supplementary Materials

1. Individual participants’ data for experiment 1 and 2.

Figure 1. Individual participants’ data for experiment 1 (N = 30). (a) Adaptation to duration using an adapter and reference stimulus of 20 dots. (b) Adaptation to duration using an adapter and reference stimulus of 40 dots. (c) Adaptation to duration using an adapter and reference stimulus of 80 dots. The colored bars represent the 4 duration conditions. When using 40 dots as a reference and test stimulus (b), the condition with a single long duration (600 ms, blue bars), produced the strongest underestimation effects (compared to the other duration conditions) in most participants, in accordance with the duration/numerosity channels hypothesis.
Figure 2. Individual participants’ data for experiment 2 (N = 24). (a) Adaptation to numerosity and duration using an adapter of 20 dots and a reference stimulus of 40 dots. (b) Adaptation to duration using an adapter and reference stimulus of 40 dots. (c) Adaptation to numerosity and duration using an adapter of 80 dots and a reference stimulus of 40 dots. The colored bars represent the 4 duration conditions. When using 20 dots or 80 dots as an adapter stimulus (a, b), the conditions with the longest adapter presentation time (600 ms, blue and orange bars), have produced the strongest adaptation effects in most participants, in accordance with the ‘strength’-of-adaptation hypothesis.
2. Control experiment on the role of a time-order effect (TOE)

Figure 3. Individual participants’ data expressed in JND values (a–e) for the control experiment. In the majority of participants, and irrespectively of presentation order condition, adapting to a long onset/offset duration (light blue bars) resulted in lower JND values (i.e., underestimation of the reference numerosity), compared to adapting to a short onset/offset duration (dark blue bars).
Figure 4. Individual participants’ data expressed in PSE values (a-e) for the control experiment. In the majority of participants, and irrespectively of presentation order condition, adapting to a long onset/offset duration (light blue bars) resulted in lower PSE values (i.e. underestimation of the reference numerosity), compared to adapting to a short onset/offset duration (dark blue bars).