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Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see our <u>Editorial Policies</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

Statistics

For	all st	atistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.
n/a	Cor	firmed
		The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
		A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
		The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
	\square	A description of all covariates tested
	\square	A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
		A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
		For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted Give <i>P</i> values as exact values whenever suitable.
\boxtimes		For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
\boxtimes		For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
		Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d, Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated
		Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> contains articles on many of the points above.
~	c.	

Software and code

Policy information about <u>availability of computer code</u>								
Data collection	Labview 2012-2014, MATLAB R2011b - R2015a, and custom Matlab code							
Data analysis	MATLAB R2015a and custom Matlab code. Code for analyses and figures can be found at https://github.com/mobeets/neural-engagement							

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the authors upon reasonable request.

1

Field-specific reporting

K Life sciences

Please select the one below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.

Behavioural & social sciences 🛛 Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences

For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf

Life sciences study design

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

Sample size	We analyzed data from a total of 46 sessions across 3 animals. No statistical method was used to pre-determine sample sizes but our sample sizes are similar to those reported in previous publications (e.g., Golub et al., 2018; Hennig et al., 2018; Oby et al., 2019; Cowley et al., 2020).				
Data exclusions	The data analyzed in this study were part of a larger study involving learning two different types of BCI mapping changes: within-manifold perturbations (WMP) and outside-manifold perturbations (OMP) (Sadtler et al., 2014). We found that animals learned WMPs better than OMPs, and so we only analyzed WMP sessions in this study. For consistency, we excluded two WMP sessions where the WMP was not the first perturbation shown during that experiment. To ensure we analyzed only trials where animals were actively engaged in the task, we excluded any trials where the monkey appeared to quit (0.71% of trials). These criteria were determined prior to beginning this study.				
Replication	The scientific conclusions were successfully replicated in 3 animals (see Extended Data Fig. 8).				
Randomization	The experiments described in this work were not grouped, and thus no group randomization procedures were required. Within each experiment, the target identity shown on each trial was chosen pseudorandomly among θ in {0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270°, 315°}.				
Blinding	The experiments described in this work were not grouped, and thus no blinding procedures were required.				

Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.

Materials & experimental systems

Methods

n/a	Involved in the study	n/a	Involved in the study
\ge	Antibodies	\ge	ChIP-seq
\ge	Eukaryotic cell lines	\boxtimes	Flow cytometry
\boxtimes	Palaeontology and archaeology	\boxtimes	MRI-based neuroimaging
	Animals and other organisms		
\ge	Human research participants		
\ge	Clinical data		
\boxtimes	Dual use research of concern		

Animals and other organisms

Policy information about <u>studies involving animals;</u> <u>ARRIVE guidelines</u> recommended for reporting animal research								
Laboratory animals	Three adult male rhesus macaques (Maccaca mulatta). Ages: monkey J: 7 years; monkey L: 8 years; monkey N: 7 years.							
Wild animals	This study did not involve wild animals.							
Field-collected samples	This study did not involve samples collected from the field.							
Ethics oversight	All animal care and handling procedures conformed to the NIH Guidelines for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and were approved by the University of Pittsburgh's Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.							

Note that full information on the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.