

Supplementary Materials.

Table 1. Correlations between study and delay phase theta power changes in specified regions and subsequent accuracy on manipulated trials.†

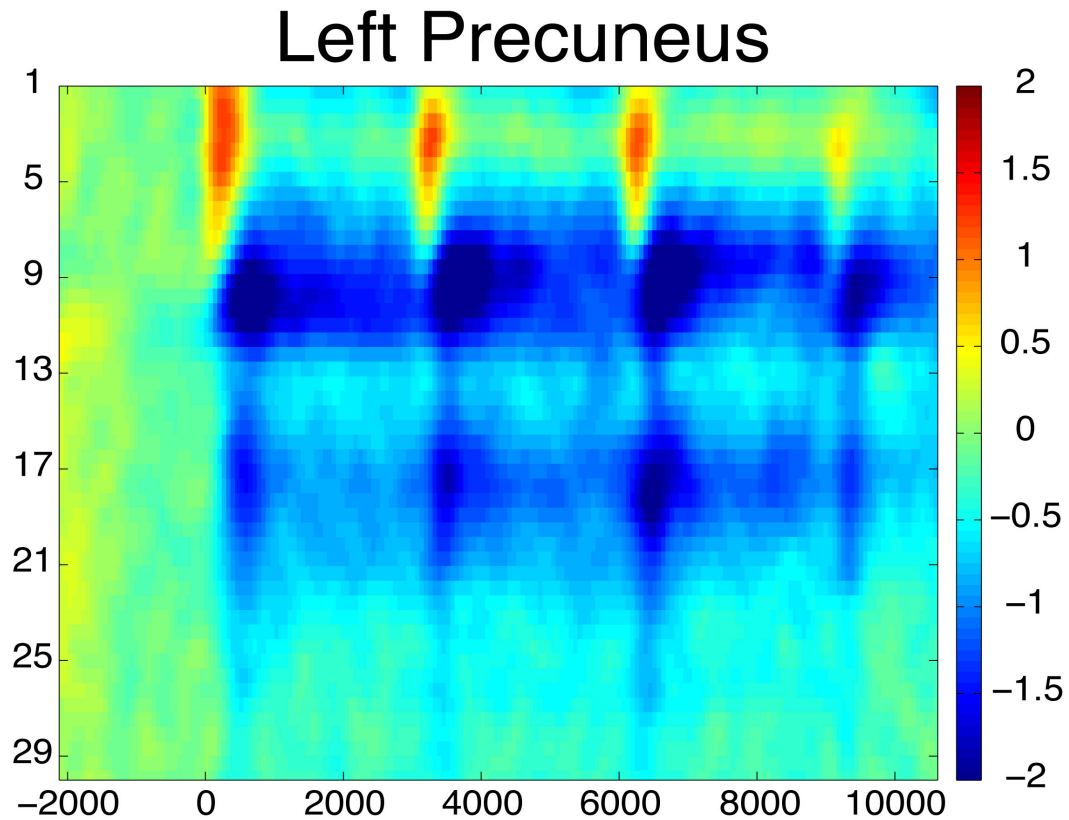
Theta Power	Left Medial PFC	Right Medial PFC	Left Precuneus	Right Precuneus
Study	$r = 0.55, p = 0.005$	$r = 0.51, p = 0.011$	$r = 0.37, p = 0.078$	$r = 0.22, p = 0.299$
Delay	$r = 0.26, p = 0.220$	$r = 0.30, p = 0.154$	N.A.	N.A.

† p -values reflect two-tailed tests. MNI coordinates for each virtual channel: Left Medial PFC: $x = -3$ $y = 44$ $z = 34$; Right Medial PFC: $x = 9$ $y = 46$ $z = 34$; Left Precuneus: $x = -7$ $y = -62$ $z = 51$; Right Precuneus: $x = 9$ $y = -61$ $z = 48$

Table 2. Correlations between test theta power differences in specified regions and accuracy on manipulated trials†

Theta Power	Right IPS	Right Superior Frontal Gyrus
Manipulated – Intact	$r = 0.55, p = 0.005$	$r = 0.45, p = 0.027$

† p -values reflect two-tailed tests. MNI coordinates for each virtual channel: Right IPS: $x = 47$ $y = -51$ $z = 53$; Right Superior Frontal Gyrus: $x = 21$ $y = 26$ $z = 47$



Supplementary Figure 1. Time frequency analysis for the study and delay phase in the left precuneus (MNI coordinates: $x = -7 = y = -62 = z = 51$). This region demonstrated a modest delta/theta band increase (between 1-5 Hz) during the delay phase; however this increase was dominated by the large alpha power decrease that extended into the theta band.