

## **Recall of instances of repeated events: Accuracy, consistency, and the structure of errors**

Every day, people experience similar events (Neisser's "repisodic" events) but remembering instances of such repeated events is challenging due to the consequences of repetition on memory. People readily recall "what typically happens" but frequently confuse "what happened when." However, there are differences in recall accuracy across instances suggesting superior source memory for the boundary (i.e., first and final) instances. I will introduce a series of experiments that used categorized word-lists, stories, videorecorded events, or interactive visits as repeated events, and in which participants recalled all four instances on multiple occasions with increasing delays. Recall data from these experiments revealed a strikingly consistent pattern of primacy and recency, and a regular pattern of misattributions. I will discuss the potential mechanisms that may contribute to these recall patterns and briefly outline directions of my current work and research plans.

Compared to the comparison group, demonstrating the presence of subclinical levels of face impairment in the absence of DP. Overall, our results reveal that there are at least two distinct root causes that give rise to face impairments in ASD.