The aim of this study was to investigate how the experimentally manipulated state of memory distrust, specifically toward commission and omission errors, influences shift in response criterion during a memory recognition task. The authors proposed that an increase in memory distrust toward commission would lead to a more conservative response criterion, whereas an increase in memory distrust toward omission would result in a more liberal response criterion.

The hypothesized effects of the manipulation on criterion shifts were confirmed. However, the authors noted that there was no evidence to suggest that these effects occurred through changes in state memory distrust toward commission or omission errors.

The study followed previously approved procedures and analyses, and the results are presented clearly and thoughtfully. In my opinion, this paper makes a valuable contribution to the misinformation literature and will likely inspire future research in this area.

I have two observations that might be helpful for future studies:

1. Design of the manipulation of memory distrust:  
   It might be easier to observe significant effects of the manipulation by adopting a within-subject design, where participants respond to the same two statements both before and after the manipulation. This could enhance statistical power and increase sensitivity to detect subtle changes in state memory distrust.
2. Content of the feedback:  
   Highlighting both the strengths and weaknesses of participants' memory likely enhances the credibility of the feedback. However, including information about both aspects of memory distrust (commission and omission errors) might introduce ambiguity, potentially diluting the effect of the manipulation and making it harder to isolate changes in state memory distrust specific to either commission or omission errors.