



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012 AJEA 2718
Title of the Manuscript:	Diversity and Community Structure of Benthic Insects in Fish Farm Ponds in Southern Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
All the text needs a revision of the ENGLISH. Even the recent corrections done by the authors are not correct. I am not presenting any examples, this time. PLEASE READ AND CORRECT the English. Some comments on the paper: The authors need to follow carefully the advices of the reviewers. It is “van Veen grab” and not “Van veen grab” as it was written in the Abstract. As I said in a previous revision, <i>In section 2.3 Measurement of Environmental variables a short description on the granulometric analysis carried out must be included.</i> Although the authors say “Ok, we did it” no description on the granulometric analysis carried out was done. The paragraph on CCA results need to be entirely rewritten. I am proposing a new redaction. Please remove the following text: “The results of Canonical Correspondence analysis revealed that the relationships between insect' taxa and their habitat conditions follow mainly the first two axes (Fig. 3). These two axes accounted for 85.4% of the total variance. These axes expressed 57.4% (axis I) and 28.4% (axis II). Following the axis I, are positively correlated electrical conductivity and the sand. The mud and transparency and clay are negatively correlated to this axis. Temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen are negatively correlated to the axis II. Some species selects environments with higher variables values, in case these species were projected near these variables. Like this, Ceratopogon sp., Cryptochironomus sp. Stictochironomus sp. Chaoborus anomalus prefer pH, sand, silt and clay respectively. Brachythemis sp. and Chironomus imicola are selects conductivity, while Polypedilum sp. and Clinotanypus claripennis choose transparency. High values of pH, temperature and dissolved oxygen were observed in Anyama II and Azaguié stations, whereas transparency and silt are quite important in Banco station. In Layo station, high value of conductivity was registered and the substrate is mostly composed by clay in Anyama I station. The results of Canonical Correspondence analysis indicates that station has a greater influence on insect communities than season.” And replace it by the next one: “Most of the data variability was explained by the two first axes of Canonical Correspondence Analysis (Fig. 3) (57.4 % axis I and 28.4 % axis II). The first axis	The manuscript was revised for English. Ok we did it we did it. The sentence is “The substrate rate was visually estimated in percentage of sand, and silt according to Gordon <i>et al.</i> (1994)”. Ok we did it. The new text is “Most of the data variability was explained by the two first axes of Canonical Correspondence Analysis (Fig. 3) (57.4 % axis I and 28.4 % axis II). The first axis separates stations and species from more salty and sandy environments (Layo farm), in the right side of thaxis, from freshwater stations with sediments composed essentially of silt and clay, in the left side of the axis. No clear separation is noticed between dry and rainy seasons. The differences among farms are larger than the differences among seasons since the farms stations are positioned near each other, independently of season. High values of pH, temperature and dissolved oxygen were observed in Anyama II and Azaguié stations, whereas transparency and silt are quite important in Banco and Anyama I stations. In Layo station, high conductivity values were registered and the substrate is mostly composed by sand. <i>Brachythemis</i> sp. and <i>Chironomus imicol</i>, projected near the right side of axis I, reveal some preference by brackish and sandy environments, while <i>Ceratopogon</i> sp and <i>Tanypus fuscus</i> select environments with higher temperature and pH values and higher dissolved oxygen concentrations. All other taxa, such as <i>Stictochironomus</i> sp, <i>Clinotanypus claripennis</i> and <i>Polypedilum</i> sp. apparently preferred lower values of the previously mentioned variables, but transparent waters and sediments with higher silt content. <i>Chaoborus anomalus</i> preferred sediments with higher clay content”



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Replace legend of figure 3:

Replace the following text:

“Fig.3. Canonical correspondence analysis showing correlation between principal taxa recorded.

Sti= *Stictochironomus* sp., Cli= *Clinotanypus claripennis*, Cha= *Chaoborus anomalus*. Cae= *Caenis* sp., Cer= *Ceratopogon* sp., Pov= *Povilla adusta*, Mac= *Macroplea* sp., Dip= *Dipseudopsis capensis*, Abl = *Ablabesmyia dusoleili*, Cry= *Cryptochironomus* sp., Pol= *Polypedilum* sp, Nif= *Nilodorum fractilobus*, Bra= *Brachythemis* sp., Chi= *Chironomus imicola*, Tan= *Tanypus fuscus*, Nil= *Nilodorum brevipalpis*. DS= dry season; RS= rainy season; La= Layo; Ba= Banco; Az= Azaguié; Al= Anyama I; All= Anyama II”

By the proposed version:

Fig.3. Canonical correspondence analysis carried out with selected environmental variables and with the dominant insect taxa. Taxa codes: Abl = *Ablabesmyia dusoleili*, Bra= *Brachythemis* sp., Cae= *Caenis* sp., Cer= *Ceratopogon* sp., Cha= *Chaoborus anomalus*, Chi= *Chironomus imicola*, Cli= *Clinotanypus claripennis*, Cry= *Cryptochironomus* sp., Dip= *Dipseudopsis capensis*, Mac= *Macroplea* sp., Nif= *Nilodorum fractilobus*, Nil= *Nilodorum brevipalpis*. Pol= *Polypedilum* sp, Pov= *Povilla adusta*, Sti= *Stictochironomus* sp.,Tan= *Tanypus fuscus*, Stations codes: DS= dry season; RS= rainy season; La= Layo; Ba= Banco; Az= Azaguié; Al= Anyama I; All= Anyama II”

Ok we did it