



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012/IJTDH/2660
Title of the Manuscript:	PRESENCE OF AEDES ALBOPICTUS in Palestine –West Bank.

General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

This form has total 9 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.

PART 2: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	This article is interesting because its new information about the presence of <i>Ae. albopictus</i> in Palestine. <i>Ae. aegypti</i> has been also detected in Palestine (http://www.moh.ps/?lang=1&page=3&id=1339). Therefore, authors should give more information about both species and their morphological identification. This information is important due that both species had similar characters but their medical importance is different, <i>Ae. aegypti</i> transmit better dengue than <i>Ae. albopictus</i> and <i>Ae. albopictus</i> transmit better Chikungunya, in general. There are several mistakes in the English language that must be corrected. A native speaker may help. Grammar and spelling must be corrected compulsory. Is important to remark the potential for <i>Ae. albopictus</i> to transmit Chikungunya in introduction (page 2, lines 53-55 and in the Discussion (page 4, lines 135, paragraph about potential medical (CHIK DEN, Yellow fever..etc) transmission together with <i>Ae. aegypti</i>). Material and methods. 2.3 Adults and larvae collecting. More information is needed about how the specimens were collected, human landing catches with aspiration? Larvae with dippers? How? How they were conserved? Discussion. Not necessarily <i>Ae. albopictus</i> could only be introduced in ornamental plants, used tyres or other items are also common, please provide more data to these hypothesis or at least, do not assume this hypothesis as unique.	Its short communication concentrated and discussed the presence of <i>Ae. Albopictus</i> in West Bank Only one species were detected in Palestine for the first time and no data recorded about <i>Ae. Aegypti</i> in Palestine this wrong news published when the <i>Ae. Albopictus</i> recorded in august 2012 and this link is not correct the write link is www.moh.ps . News, Aedes albopictus in Palestine. More information was added about this species and in results English and grammar were corrected The potential of <i>Ae. Albopictus</i> to transmit Chikungunya Added in the introduction More information added to the method and results about larvae , adults and breeding sites Corrected
Minor REVISION comments	There are several mistakes about how to cite entomological names. <i>Ae. albopictus</i> has the second "a" of species in lower case letter, Stegomyia in capital letter "S". Correct Sukse, 1895 for Skuse, 1894.	Corrected
Optional/General comments	There is also ethical issues: about human landing catches of a mosquito vector	Approved form volunteer was taken