

SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Biotechnology and Bioresource Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJB2T_122916
Title of the Manuscript:	Genetic diversity study on <i>Pseudarthria. viscida</i> (L.) Wight & Arnott, a threatened medicinal plant in India using SSR markers
Journal Name:	

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments									
<p>1. Regarding the species name, the author did not modify it according to international conventions, but claimed that it has been modified. According to the rules, the first appearance of the species name should be the full name (<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>), the second and subsequent use of abbreviations (<i>P. viscida</i>).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</td> <td>There is an error in the name of the species in the title, and "<i>Pseudarthria. viscida</i> (L.)" should be changed to "<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> (L.)". Similar errors in species names are prevalent throughout the manuscript.</td> <td>Modified</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>In the main text, the species name should be used in full for the first time and abbreviated for the second and subsequent times. For example, first appearance: <i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>, other appearance: <i>P. viscida</i>. The author's manuscript is almost promiscuous and may have been copied from references. Please check and change it thoroughly</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Results SSR polymorphism Polymorphic Information Content (PIC), a measure of the informativeness of SSR markers, was calculated for each of the 10 SSR primers using 20 <i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> accessions. Polymorphism Information Content (PIC) ranged from 0.99 to 0.96 with a mean of 0.986. The lowest PIC of 0.96 was observed in SBT/2013/06. Primers SBT/2013/01, SBT/2013/02, SBT/2013/03, SBT/2013/04, SBT/2013/05, SBT/2013/07, SBT/2013/08 and SBT/2013/09 were the most polymorphic with a PIC value of 0.99. Table 2 provides the data regarding the No. of polymorphic bands, allele number, percentage polymorphism and PIC value for the ten primers studied on 20 <i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> accessions. All ten primer pairs were found to be highly polymorphic, showing 100% polymorphism. The ten primer pairs generated a total of 125 alleles. Allele number per locus ranged from 10 (SBT/2013/04) to 15 (SBT/2013/07) and SBT/2013/08), averaging 12.6 per locus. One representative SSR profile using primer SBT/2013/10 is shown in Figure 2. SBT/2013/03 and SBT/2013/04 had the highest number of polymorphic bands (44), while SBT/2013/09 had the lowest (31) among the accessions.</p> <p>Genetic relationships and diversity among accessions The genetic similarity coefficient of the <i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> accessions (Table 3) was calculated using binary data matrices generated by SSRs. The genetic similarity coefficients</p>	Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)	There is an error in the name of the species in the title, and " <i>Pseudarthria. viscida</i> (L.)" should be changed to " <i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> (L.)". Similar errors in species names are prevalent throughout the manuscript.	Modified		In the main text, the species name should be used in full for the first time and abbreviated for the second and subsequent times. For example, first appearance: <i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> , other appearance: <i>P. viscida</i> . The author's manuscript is almost promiscuous and may have been copied from references. Please check and change it thoroughly		<p>Authors' response to final evaluator's comments Modified as per the suggestion as <i>P. viscida</i></p> <p>(In the revised paper I have modified the scientific as per the directions from other reviewer (In the first submitted paper there was no space between the generic and species name, which I have corrected)</p> <p>2. I have modified the sentence in the introduction as The genus <i>Pseudarthria</i>, belonging to the family Fabaceae, is a small genus consisting of 4-6 species distributed across the Old World [1]. One of the species within this genus is <i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> (L.) Wight & Arnott, native to South and Southeast Asia [2].</p> <p>I am not including the other species because my focus is on <i>P. viscida</i></p> <p>3. Genetic structure : "Thank you for the suggestion. In this paper, I will not be including genetic structure analysis. Kindly excuse its absence."</p>			
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<p>2. I clearly informed the author that <i>P. viscida</i> is not the only species described by the authors in South Asia. and provided literature evidence. Obviously, the author did not pay attention to my evidence and insisted on their own viewpoint, or simply ignored me.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.</td> <td>The references did not cite the latest research findings. In addition to citing outdated and classic literature on topics such as methods, software, and history, the remaining parts should cite more recently published literature.</td> <td>Reference citation in the text modified as per the journal format (as number in square bracket)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>As far as I know, <i>P. viscida</i> is not the only species described by the authors in South Asia. The latest report shows a new species named <i>P. panii</i> in Yunnan, China. <i>P. Viscida</i> is widely distributed in Southeast Asia. References: Zhang R, Yi TS, Pan B. <i>Pseudarthria panii</i> Fabaceae: Desmodiaceae), a new species from Asia, 120 years after its first collection. <i>Phytotaxa</i>, 367, 265 - 274. https://www.biotaxa.org/Phytotaxa/article/view/phytotaxa.367.3.6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>The method of SSR analysis can be referred to: Hu, G.; Jiang, Q.; Wang, Z. Genetic Diversity Analysis and Core Collection Construction of the <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Complex (Kiwifruit) Based on SSR Markers. <i>Agronomy</i> 2022, 12, 3078. (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy12123078)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.	The references did not cite the latest research findings. In addition to citing outdated and classic literature on topics such as methods, software, and history, the remaining parts should cite more recently published literature.	Reference citation in the text modified as per the journal format (as number in square bracket)		As far as I know, <i>P. viscida</i> is not the only species described by the authors in South Asia. The latest report shows a new species named <i>P. panii</i> in Yunnan, China. <i>P. Viscida</i> is widely distributed in Southeast Asia. References: Zhang R, Yi TS, Pan B. <i>Pseudarthria panii</i> Fabaceae: Desmodiaceae), a new species from Asia, 120 years after its first collection. <i>Phytotaxa</i> , 367, 265 - 274. https://www.biotaxa.org/Phytotaxa/article/view/phytotaxa.367.3.6			The method of SSR analysis can be referred to: Hu, G.; Jiang, Q.; Wang, Z. Genetic Diversity Analysis and Core Collection Construction of the <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Complex (Kiwifruit) Based on SSR Markers. <i>Agronomy</i> 2022, 12, 3078. (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy12123078)		
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Introduction

India is endowed with abundant medicinal plants, which have long been used in several Indian traditional medical systems. The growing domestic and international demand for herbal products severely threatens the availability of indigenous medicinal plant resources. Many medicinal plant species' populations have shrunk to the point where their survival is now in danger.

Pseudarthria viscida (L.) Wight & Arnott, the family Fabaceae, is a small genus comprising 4-6 species spread across the Old World [1]. *Pseudarthria viscida* (L.) Wight & Arnott is the only species found in South and Southeast Asia [2]. The plant is a perennial diffuse subshrub, much branched with stems and branches with greyish-white hairs. It is known by the name '*Salaparni*' in Sanskrit. *Pseudarthria viscida* is commonly used in many Ayurvedic medicines. It is one of the constituents of '*Dasamoola*'. They are useful in vitiated circumstances of cough, fever, hyperthermia, bronchitis, asthma, tuberculosis, hemorrhoids, helminthiasis, cardiopathy, gout, and general debility [4]. The plant is included in the high-volume traded

3. The author did not increase the analysis of genetic structure as suggested, but deceived in their response by saying, 'Modified as per the suggestions'.

Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here.

copied from references. please check and change it thoroughly

It is suggested that genetic structure analysis be added and then reflected in the abstract.

Modified as per the suggestions