General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal’s peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of *lack of Novelty*, provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline)
### Part 1: Review Comments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reviewer's comment</th>
<th>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)</th>
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<td><strong>Compulsory</strong> REVISION comments</td>
<td>Manuscript should be needed revision. Please check line no: 103-123. 103 The caulescent follicles contain one to eight seeds depending on the species and individual fruit length. Usually fruits with longer length as observed in both <em>Cola pachycarpa</em> and <em>C. lateritia</em> have more number of seeds than the relatively shorter sized fruits of <em>C. lepidota</em>. Physical dimensions of fruits of the three species and it ranges are given in Table 1. <em>C. pacycarpa</em> follicles were found to be more regularly cylindrical and longer than the other two species, which were rather ovoid or semi-spheroid. Number of seeds per follicle varies with fruit 109 length among the species, with <em>C. lepidota</em> containing the least, often one or two seeded (Table 2). Fruit skins (the epicarps) differ widely from one species to another in terms of colour and texture. The <em>C. lateritia</em> is characterized by shinny red glab Multi113 seeded dry fruits known as follicle characterized these species (Fig. 1). The caulescent follicles contain one to eight seeds depending on the species and individual</td>
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fruit length. Usually fruits with longer length as observed in both *Cola pachycarpa* and *C. lateritia* have more number of seeds than the relatively shorter sized fruits of *C. lepidota*. Physical dimensions of fruits of the three species and it ranges are given in Table 1. *C. pacycarpa* follicles were found to be more regularly cylindrical and longer than the other two species, which were rather ovoid or semi-spheroid. Number of seeds per follicle varies with fruit length among the species, with *C. lepidota* containing the least, often one or two seeded (Table 2). Fruit skins (the epicarps) differ widely from one species to another in terms of colour and texture. Maximum sentence were duplicated.

The waxy mesocarp, i.e. the aril, formed the edible portion of the follicle, and varied in sweetness according to species, with *C. parchycarpa* having the most pronounced fruit sweetness taste, followed by *C. lepidota* and *C. lateritia* in the order.

Author talk about various species fruits nutritional composition which were described by Ogbu *et al.* (2007) but did not specified which component were responsible for sweetness in your experiment and did not clearly present in your article. Please explain it? In case of fruit sweetness some data are missing in your
experiment?

Reference:


*This reference did not found in text of this article*

**Minor** REVISION comments

**Optional/General** comments

Reviewer Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Mira Rani Das</th>
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<tr>
<td>Department, University &amp; Country</td>
<td>Department of Agricultural Extension, Agriculture Training Institute, Gazipur, Bangladesh.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>