



## 2013-002: DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 27: *CONOTRACHELUS NENUPHAR*

### Summary of comments

Name	Summary
Cuba	No hay comentarios al PD
EPPPO Σ	Finalised by the EPPPO Secretariat on behalf of its 51 Member Countries.
European Union	Comments finalised by the European Commission on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States on 29/09/2017.
Samoa	no further comments
South Africa	No comments from the National Plant Protection Organisation of South Africa.

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
1	G	(General Comment)	<b>Cameroon</b> Le Protocole est complet, détaillé et richement illustré. Il vient comme outil pertinent dans l'arsenal des protocoles de diagnostic. Devrait être adopté <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
2	G	(General Comment)	<b>Myanmar</b> This pest is absent in Myanmar. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
3	G	(General Comment)	<b>Peru</b> We agree with the Draft annex to ISPM 27: <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (2013-002) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
4	G	(General Comment)	<b>Canada</b> Canada supports the draft annex to ISPM 27: <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (2013-002). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
5	G	(General Comment)	<b>Nicaragua</b> Nicaragua considera que el diagnóstico morfológico a través de claves es confiable más para adultos; no así para la identificación de larvas y pupas. Se apoya el uso de métodos moleculares para este diagnóstico. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>NOTED</b> "Nicaragua considers that the morphological diagnosis through keys is more reliable for adults; not so for the identification of larvae and pupae. It supports the use of

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
				molecular methods for this diagnosis."  The authors agree that this would be beneficial in revisions of the protocol, but currently no molecular method has been proposed to identify this pest. Therefore, the authors could not include a molecular test in current DP
6	G	(General Comment)	<b>Guyana</b> Guyana has no objection to this Annex <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
7	G	(General Comment)	<b>Panama</b> Panama has no comments on this document. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
8	G	(General Comment)	<b>Tajikistan</b> I support the document as it is and I have no comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
9	G	(General Comment)	<b>Bahamas</b> Research suggests that the <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> is restricted to North America and is not likely to be a global invasive species by virtue of its life cycle. However, <i>C. nenuphar</i> does pose a phytosanitary risk to the region. To this end, the Bahamas supports the adoption of this diagnostic protocol. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
10	G	(General Comment)	<b>Uruguay</b> We do not have comments on this draft DP <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
11	G	(General Comment)	<b>Thailand</b> agree with the proposed draft DP for <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
12	G	(General Comment)	<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Lao PDR agreed with this drafted ISPM. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
13	G	(General Comment)	<b>Honduras</b> HONDURAS NO TIENE COMENTARIOS <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
14	G	(General Comment)	<b>Colombia</b> El Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA), como Organización Nacional de Protección Fitosanitaria de Colombia, revisó y analizó el borrador en cuestión, encontrando que el protocolo de diagnóstico propuesto	<b>NOTED</b>

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
			cumple con los requisitos y esta actualizado de acuerdo con la evidencia científica existente. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	
15	G	(General Comment)	<b>Algeria</b> No comment <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
16	27	Mr Charles W. O'Brien-O'Brien (US, lead author)	<b>United States of America</b> Correct spelling <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
17	33	The inclusion of DNA methods was considered but removed from this version. The methods have not been published prior to reporting in the protocol.	<b>Nicaragua</b> Nicaragua: Estamos de acuerdo que el método de PCR sea incluido, hasta que sea publicado. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>NOTED</b>
18	43	The weevil <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) is a native fruit pest in eastern North America, where its main hosts include native and exotic rosaceous plant species (Chapman, 1938; CABI, 2017). It is an agricultural pest of orchard fruit – especially <i>Prunus</i> spp. (plums, peaches, nectarines, cherries), <i>Malus pumila</i> (apples), <i>Pyrus communis</i> (pears) and <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> (blueberries) (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Chapman, 1938). The adult beetles will feed on the fruits of many other kinds of plants including <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> , <i>Diospyros kaki</i> , <i>Fragaria</i> × <i>ananassa</i> , <i>Ribes</i> spp. and <i>Vitis</i> spp., <u>Rosaceae (including <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>, <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>, <i>Crataegus</i> spp.)</u> and if given the opportunity will even feed on tropical fruits (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Chapman, 1938; Hallman and Gould, 2004). <i>C. nenuphar</i> discriminates among these potential food sources and prefers <i>Prunus</i> spp. <i>M. pumila</i> and <i>P. communis</i> (Jenkins <i>et al.</i> , 2006; Leskey and Wright, 2007). Females will oviposit in these fruits, and larvae can successfully develop in any of them. Larvae have been known to develop in fungal black knot ( <i>Plowrightia morbosa</i> ) on <i>Prunus avium</i> (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Jenkins <i>et al.</i> , 2006).	<b>Viet Nam</b> <a href="https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C_ONHNE_ds.pdf">https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C_ONHNE_ds.pdf</a> <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b> <b>The suggested plants are now included in modified sentences:</b>  "The adult beetles will feed on the fruits of many other kinds of rosaceous plants (including <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> , <i>Fragaria</i> × <i>ananassa</i> , <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> , and <i>Crataegus</i> spp.), non-rosaceous plants (including <i>Diospyros kaki</i> , <i>Ribes</i> spp. and <i>Vitis</i> spp.) and, if given the opportunity, tropical fruits (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Chapman, 1938; Hallman and Gould, 2004)."
19	43	The weevil <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) is a native fruit pest in eastern North America, where its main hosts include native and exotic rosaceous plant species (Chapman, 1938; CABI, 2017). It is	<b>Viet Nam</b>  <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
		<p>an agricultural pest of orchard fruit – especially <i>Prunus</i> spp. (<del>plums</del>(apricots, plums, peaches, nectarines, cherries), <i>Malus pumila</i> (apples), <i>Pyrus communis</i> (pears) and <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> (blueberries) (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Chapman, 1938). The adult beetles will feed on the fruits of many other kinds of plants including <i>Cydonia oblonga</i>, <i>Diospyros kaki</i>, <i>Fragaria</i> × <i>ananassa</i>, <i>Ribes</i> spp. and <i>Vitis</i> spp., and if given the opportunity will even feed on tropical fruits (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Chapman, 1938; Hallman and Gould, 2004). <i>C. nenuphar</i> discriminates among these potential food sources and prefers <i>Prunus</i> spp. <i>M. pumila</i> and <i>P. communis</i> (Jenkins <i>et al.</i>, 2006; Leskey and Wright, 2007). Females will oviposit in these fruits, and larvae can successfully develop in any of them. Larvae have been known to develop in fungal black knot (<i>Plowrightia morbosa</i>) on <i>Prunus avium</i> (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Jenkins <i>et al.</i>, 2006).</p>		
20	43	<p>The weevil <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) is a native fruit pest in eastern North America, where its main hosts include native and exotic rosaceous plant species (Chapman, 1938; CABI, 2017). It is an agricultural pest of orchard fruit – especially <i>Prunus</i> spp. (plums, peaches, nectarines, cherries), <i>Malus pumila</i> (apples), <i>Pyrus communis</i> (pears) and <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> (blueberries) (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Chapman, 1938). The adult beetles will feed on the fruits of many other kinds of plants including <i>Cydonia oblonga</i>, <i>Diospyros kaki</i>, <i>Fragaria</i> × <i>ananassa</i>, <i>Ribes</i> spp. and <i>Vitis</i> spp., and if given the opportunity will even feed on tropical fruits (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Chapman, 1938; Hallman and Gould, 2004). <i>C. nenuphar</i> discriminates among these potential food sources and prefers <i>Prunus</i> spp. <i>M. pumila</i> and <i>P. communis</i> (Jenkins <del>Jenkins</del> <i>et al.</i>, 2006; Leskey and Wright, 2007). Females will oviposit in these fruits, and larvae can successfully develop in any of them. Larvae have been known to develop in fungal black knot</p>	<p><b>China</b> General rule for scientific writing. Category : EDITORIAL</p>	<p><b>Incorporated.</b></p>

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
		<i>(Plowrightia morbosa)</i> on <i>Prunus avium</i> (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Jenkins <i>et al.</i> , 2006).		
21	43	The weevil <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) is a native <del>fruit</del> pest of fruits in eastern North America, <del>where its</del> . Its main hosts include native and exotic rosaceous plant species (Chapman, 1938; CABI, 2017). It is an agricultural pest of orchard fruit – especially <i>Prunus</i> spp. (plums, peaches, nectarines, cherries), <i>Malus pumila</i> (apples), <i>Pyrus communis</i> (pears) and <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> (blueberries) (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Chapman, 1938). The adult beetles will feed on the fruits of many other kinds of plants including <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> , <i>Diospyros kaki</i> , <i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> , <i>Ribes</i> spp. and <i>Vitis</i> spp., and if given the opportunity will even feed on tropical fruits (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Chapman, 1938; Hallman and Gould, 2004). <i>C. nenuphar</i> discriminates among these potential food sources and prefers <i>Prunus</i> spp. <i>M. pumila</i> and <i>P. communis</i> (Jenkins <i>et al.</i> , 2006; Leskey and Wright, 2007). Females will oviposit in these fruits, and larvae can successfully develop in any of them. Larvae have been known to develop in fungal black knot ( <i>Plowrightia morbosa</i> ) on <i>Prunus avium</i> (Quaintance and Jenne, 1912; Jenkins <i>et al.</i> , 2006).	<b>PPPO</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
22	44	The adults feed <del>on</del> on the fruit, and the larvae develop within, the fruit of these plants. Crop damage arises as a result of oviposition sites <u>on the fruit</u> and adult as well as larval feeding on fruits. The adult feeding punctures often deform the fruit and open the skin to further damage by other insect pests or to fungal attacks. The developing larvae consume the flesh of the fruit and cause the fruit to drop from the tree before ripening. Fully developed larvae leave the dropped fruit through exit holes and burrow into the soil to pupate. All forms of fruit damage are problems for fresh market fruits, and premature drop prevents the fruit from being used as a processed food item.	<b>PPPO</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
23	45	There are two phenological strains of <i>C. nenuphar</i> in its native range: a northern strain and a southern strain. The number of generations per year is a defining characteristic of the strains. The northern strain of <i>C. nenuphar</i> must diapause to become reproductively mature (obligate diapause) and has a single generation per year, with adults entering diapause in the late summer and early autumn before female reproductive features have developed. The <i>C. nenuphar</i> southern strain usually has only one generation per year but can develop reproductively and have a second, or even in rare cases, a third generation in a single season (facultative diapause) (Smith and Salkeld, 1964). For this reason, summer- and autumn-harvested fruit may have viable larvae in them in the southeastern United States of America, although this is rare.	<b>United States of America</b> Suggest adding more references to this paragraph. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  Additional references for Zhang et al. (2008) Ann Entomol Soc. Am. 101: 824-832., Zhang & Pfeiffer (2008) Environmental Entomology 37: 1208-1213, and Chapman (1938)  New Text: "The two strains can successfully mate but unidirectional reproductive incompatibility between strains has been observed under laboratory conditions (Zhang and Pfeiffer, 2008). DNA analysis of <i>C. nenuphar</i> in the eastern United States of America supports the concept of genetic separation in the species between the northern and southern populations (Zhang et al. 2008). However, the voltinism of several populations included in the Zhang et al. (2008) study was not known, precluding a comprehensive analysis of the genetic separation between strains. The <i>C. nenuphar</i> populations distinguished by the genetic data were not the same as the strain distributions reported in Chapman (1938)"
24	45	There are two phenological strains of <i>C. nenuphar</i> in its native range: a northern strain and a southern strain. The number of generations per year is a defining characteristic of the strains. The northern strain of <i>C. nenuphar</i> must diapause to become reproductively mature (obligate diapause) and has a single generation per year, with adults entering diapause in the late summer and early autumn before female reproductive features have developed. The <i>C. nenuphar</i> southern strain usually has only one generation per year but can develop reproductively and have a second, or even in rare cases, a third generation in a single season (facultative diapause) (Smith and Salkeld, 1964). For this	<b>European Union</b> Phenological strain or Biotype? Would be useful to know the geographical ranges of the two strains. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  Literature consistently refers to populations as phenological strains.  Native ranges can overlap but strains are believed to be separated in Virginia (northern strain to north and southern strain to south). But this division is not absolute because of movement of these strains as explained in Zhang et al. (2008) Ann Entomol Soc. Am. 101: 824-832.

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
		reason, summer- and autumn-harvested fruit may have viable larvae in them in the southeastern United States of America, although this is rare.		
25	45	There are two phenological strains of <i>C. nenuphar</i> in its native range: a northern strain and a southern strain. The number of generations per year is a defining characteristic of the strains. The northern strain of <i>C. nenuphar</i> must diapause to become reproductively mature (obligate diapause) and has a single generation per year, with adults entering diapause in the late summer and early autumn before female reproductive features have developed. The <i>C. nenuphar</i> southern strain usually has only one generation per year but can develop reproductively and have a second, or even in rare cases, a third generation in a single season (facultative diapause) (Smith and Salkeld, 1964). For this reason, summer- and autumn-harvested fruit may have viable larvae in them in the southeastern United States of America, although this is rare.	<b>EPPO</b> Phenological strain or Biotype? Would be useful to know the geographical ranges of the two strains <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  Literature consistently refers to populations as phenological strains.  Native ranges can overlap but strains are believed to be separated in Virginia (northern strain to north and southern strain to south). But this division is not absolute because of movement of these strains as explained in Zhang et al. (2008) Ann Entomol Soc. Am. 101: 824-832.
26	47	<b>Name:</b> <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> ( <del>Herbst</del> ) (1797)( <u>Herbst, 1797</u> )	<b>United States of America</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
27	47	<b>Name:-</b> <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> ( <u>Herbst, 1797</u> ) <del><i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (<del>Herbst</del>) (1797)</del>	<b>Australia</b> Taxonomic authority names and year of publication corrected to follow convention. This forms part of the taxonomic name and, as such, is more like an indirect reference to a publication and should not be written the same way a literature citation would be. The exceptions are (Say 1831) and LeConte & Horn 1876) are they are the references for the transfer of those species to different genera and , unlike botany, do not form part of the taxonomic name <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
28	47	<b>Name:</b> <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> ( <del>Herbst</del> ) (1797)( <u>Herbst, 1797</u> )	<b>China</b> General style for insect scientific name writing. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
29	49	<i>Curculio nenuphar</i> <del>Herbst (1797)</del> -1797	<b>United States of America</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
30	49	<del><i>Curculio nenuphar</i> Herbst (1797)</del> <u><i>Curculio nenuphar</i> Herbst, 1797</u>	<b>Australia</b> Taxonomic authority names and year of publication corrected to follow convention. This forms part of the taxonomic name and, as such, is more like an indirect reference to a publication and should not be written the same way a literature citation would be. The exceptions are (Say 1831) and LeConte & Horn 1876) are they are the references for the transfer of those species to different genera and , unlike botany, do not form part of the taxonomic name <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
31	49	<del><i>Curculio nenuphar</i> Herbst (1797)</del> <u>Herbst, 1797</u>	<b>China</b> General style for insect scientific name writing. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
32	50	<del><i>Rhynchaenus argula</i> Fabricius (1801)</del> <u>Fabricius, 1801</u>	<b>United States of America</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
33	50	<del><i>Rhynchaenus argula</i> Fabricius (1801)</del> <u><i>Rhynchaenus argula</i> Fabricius, 1801</u>	<b>Australia</b> Taxonomic authority names and year of publication corrected to follow convention. This forms part of the taxonomic name and, as such, is more like an indirect reference to a publication and should not be written the same way a literature citation would be. The exceptions are (Say 1831) and LeConte & Horn 1876) are they are the references for the transfer of those species to different genera and , unlike botany, do not form part of the taxonomic name <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
34	50	<del><i>Rhynchaenus argula</i> Fabricius (1801)</del> <u>Fabricius, 1801</u>	<b>China</b> General style for insect scientific name writing. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
35	51	<del><i>Rhynchaenus cerasi</i> Peck (1819)</del> <u>Peck, 1819</u>	<b>United States of America</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
36	51	<del><i>Rhynchaenus cerasi</i> Peck (1819)</del> <u><i>Rhynchaenus cerasi</i> Peck, 1819</u>	<b>Australia</b> Taxonomic authority names and year of publication corrected to follow convention. This forms part of the taxonomic name and, as such, is more like an indirect reference to a publication and should not be written the same way a literature citation would be. The exceptions are (Say 1831) and LeConte & Horn 1876) are they are the references for the transfer of those species to different genera and , unlike botany, do not form part of the taxonomic name <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
37	51	<del><i>Rhynchaenus cerasi</i> Peck (1819)</del> <u>Peck, 1819</u>	<b>China</b> General style for insect scientific name writing.	<b>Incorporated</b>



#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
			<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	
38	52	<i>Cryptorhynchus argula</i> (Fab.) Say (1831)	<b>United States of America</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b> This name is the result of transfer of synonym into a new genus. The name is a taxonomic history but the IPPC guide is to include the most common synonyms. This name does not fulfil the requirement. It has been deleted.
39	52	<i>Cryptorhynchus argula</i> (Fab.) Say (1831)	<b>United States of America</b> For paragraphs 52 and 53, these are not necessarily synonyms but taxonomic history. For example, it appears that it was Say who transferred <i>R. argula</i> to <i>Cryptorhynchus</i> in 1813 and LeConte and Horn who transferred <i>nenuphar</i> from <i>Curculio</i> to <i>Conotrachelus</i> in 1876. Usually, when providing this taxonomic history the page number is also provided, but may not be necessary in this case. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b> This name is the result of transfer of synonym into a new genus. The name is a taxonomic history but the IPPC guide is to include the most common synonyms. This name does not fulfil the requirement. It has been deleted.
40	52	<del><i>Cryptorhynchus argula</i> (Fab.) Say (1831)</del> <u><i>Cryptorhynchus argula</i> (Fabricius) (Say 1831)</u>	<b>Australia</b> Taxonomic authority names and year of publication corrected to follow convention. This forms part of the taxonomic name and, as such, is more like an indirect reference to a publication and should not be written the same way a literature citation would be. The exceptions are (Say 1831) and LeConte & Horn 1876) are they are the references for the transfer of those species to different genera and , unlike botany, do not form part of the taxonomic name <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b> This name is the result of transfer of synonym into a new genus. The name is a taxonomic history but the IPPC guide is to include the most common synonyms. This name does not fulfil the requirement. It has been deleted.
41	52	<del><i>Cryptorhynchus argula</i> (Fab.) Say (1831)</del> <u><i>Cryptorhynchus argula</i> (Fabricius, 1831)</u> or <u><i>Cryptorhynchus argula</i> (Fabricius) Say, 1831</u> or <u><i>Cryptorhynchus argula</i> (Fab.) Say, 1831</u>	<b>China</b> General style for insect scientific name writing. It is better to use the first among three names. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b> This name is the result of transfer of synonym into a new genus. The name is a taxonomic history but the IPPC guide is to include the most common synonyms. This name does not fulfil the requirement. It has been deleted.
42	53	<del><i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Hbst.)</del> <u><i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst)</u> , LeConte and Horn (1876)	<b>United States of America</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b> This name is the result of transfer of synonym into a new genus. The name is a taxonomic history but the IPPC guide is to include the most common synonyms. This name

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
				does not fulfil the requirement. It has been deleted.
43	53	<del><i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Hbst.) LeConte</del> <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst) (LeConte and Horn (1876) Horn(1876))	<b>Australia</b> Taxonomic authority names and year of publication corrected to follow convention. This forms part of the taxonomic name and, as such, is more like an indirect reference to a publication and should not be written the same way a literature citation would be. The exceptions are (Say 1831) and LeConte & Horn 1876) are they are the references for the transfer of those species to different genera and , unlike botany, do not form part of the taxonomic name <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  This name is the result of transfer of synonym into a new genus. The name is a taxonomic history but the IPPC guide is to include the most common synonyms. This name does not fulfil the requirement. It has been deleted.
44	53	<del><i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Hbst.) LeConte and Horn (1876)</del> <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst, 1797) or  <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst) LeConte & Horn, 1876 or  <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Hbst.) LeConte & Horn, 1876	<b>China</b> General style for insect scientific name writing. It is better to use the first among three names. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  This name is the result of transfer of synonym into a new genus. The name is a taxonomic history but the IPPC guide is to include the most common synonyms. This name does not fulfil the requirement. It has been deleted.
45	56	Common name: Plum curculio, <u>plum weevil</u> , <u>American plum weevil</u> , <u>peach curculio</u>	<b>China</b> Adding other three common names for this species. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  According to IPPC guide to authors: "The English common names widely used in international scientific literature should also be included."  The official common name for use in USA is plum curculio (ESA website). The other English common name referred to is the Plum weevil (EPPO fact sheet).  This name is added.
46	56	Common name: Plum curculio, <u>Plum Weevil</u>	<b>Philippines</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
47	60	eggs – found within immature fruit tissue and mature fruit tissue (if from the southern <del>strain</del> strain) ( <u>Adding a clear picture of the egg.</u> )	<b>China</b> The egg picture is also useful to know this species. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  Images and illustrations of eggs are not readily available. The opinion of experts is that inclusion of egg

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
				images would not enhance the quality of the protocol. Appearance of this life stage cannot be used to identify the pest.
48	60	eggs – found within immature fruit tissue and mature fruit tissue (if from the southern strain)	<b>PPPO</b> Maybe expound on this southern strain. How many strains are there. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> This is better explained in Pest Information section. That section now includes additional text and references.
49	61	larvae – found within immature fruit tissue and mature fruit tissue (Figure 1)(Adding a clear picture of the larva.)	<b>China</b> The picture of larva in fruit is good enough to identify the larva. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The opinion of experts is that inclusion of larvae images would not enhance the quality of the protocol. Appearance of this life stage cannot be used to identify the pest.
50	62	pupae – found in the soil (Adding a clear picture of the pupa.)	<b>China</b> The pupa picture is also useful to know this species. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The opinion of experts is that inclusion of pupae images would not enhance the quality of the protocol. Appearance of this life stage cannot be used to identify the pest.
51	66	In immature fruit, a small crescent-shaped cut and scar are indicative of oviposition (Figure 2). To lay an egg, a female must puncture the skin of the developing fruit with her <del>mandibles</del> <del>mouthparts</del> and excavate a small, shallow cavity. A single egg is deposited in the centre of this cavity, after which the female cuts a crescent-shaped slit which extends beneath the egg cavity. A single female may lay multiple eggs on a single fruit. Adults also feed on fruits. Adult feeding punctures on immature fruits are circular (not crescent shaped) and extend up to 3 mm into the fruit.	<b>China</b> When puncture the skin of the fruit and excavate the cavity, the females not only use her mandibles, but also the maxillaries. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
52	67	In mature fruit, the oviposition scar becomes more diffuse and takes on a corky appearance. These can look like mottled fans with a small scar at the base of the fan (Figure 3). Adult feeding punctures on mature fruits also appear circular and tend to cluster around the calyx of the fruit. <u>On apple, <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> can cause two types of damage. In spring, females oviposit in young fruit, marking them with characteristic half-moon shaped scars; and in spring and summer, the adults puncture the fruit causing round (2-3 mm diameter), feeding scars.</u>	<b>Viet Nam</b> Vietnam would like to add more symptoms follow reference: <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/15164">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/15164</a> (CABI, 2017) <i>Category</i> : EDITORIAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  This information is already included in previous sentences
53	74	Larval and pupal life stages are particularly at risk of being misidentified, because of the lack of reliable identification diagnostics or keys for them. Molecular methods of diagnosis for this species are still in development (Crane, 2011) and are not included in this protocol.	<b>United States of America</b> For consideration, some countries may use a designated authority to identify immatures, but may not use published references or keys. <i>Category</i> : TECHNICAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  Noted but the DP should have only documented methods that allow reliable identification by community of experts.
54	74	Larval and pupal life stages are particularly at risk of being misidentified, because of the lack of reliable identification diagnostics or keys for them. Molecular methods of diagnosis for this species are still in development (Crane, 2011) and are not included in this protocol. <u>(Molecular methods of diagnosis for this species are still in development (Crane, 2011) and are not specifically included in this protocol. Add “But for the quick molecular identification, the readers may refer to Lin et al. (2008).”)</u>	<b>China</b> For the molecular methods of diagnosis for this species, Lin et al. (2008) has published a paper and they have designed a species specific primer for this species with COI gene. <i>Category</i> : TECHNICAL	<b>Modified.</b>  The Lin et al 2008 study developed a test but did not demonstrate its specificity for <i>C. nenuphar</i> using related weevils. This test might not be appropriate for reliable identification of the pest.  Lin et al. is now cited in para 74.
55	77	The typical size for adult <i>C. nenuphar</i> specimens is between 4 mm and 6 mm body length, allowing for pin mounting directly through the right elytron. There are several important diagnostic characters on the legs, so spreading the legs while mounting is recommended to facilitate identification.	<b>United States of America</b> Last sentence: Or moving the legs to the side and down. <i>Category</i> : TECHNICAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
56	77	The <u>adult is 0.7 cm long with a typical rostrum. The typical size for adult <i>C. nenuphar</i> specimens is between 4 mm and 6 mm body length, allowing for pin mounting directly through the right elytron. There are several important diagnostic characters on the legs, so spreading the legs while mounting is recommended to facilitate identification.</u>	<b>Viet Nam</b> Vietnam would like to add more natural size and type body of this insect ( <a href="https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C_ONHNE_ds.pdf">https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C_ONHNE_ds.pdf</a> : CABI and EPPO for the EU under Contract 90/399003, EPPO quarantine pest: Data Sheets on Quarantine Pests: <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> ) <i>Category</i> : EDITORIAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  The point of the sentence is to give an indication of <u>size range</u> of the insect in relation to the magnification needed to examine it. The recommended change would

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
				not improve the text and could confuse the intended point.
57	79	The weevil family, Curculionidae, is very large, with more than 50 000 described species (Oberprieler <i>et al.</i> , 2007). Keys to identify this family are available in general entomology references and not provided in the current protocol. The best external morphological characters for the recognition of the weevils are associated with their rostrum (snout or beak) (Figure 5), although some weevils have a very short rostrum and some have no rostrum at all (especially in the Scolytinae and Platypodinae). The length of the rostrum, its curvature, or lack of curvature, the degree of punctation or sculpturing, and the type and density of vestiture are all used in classification. Another set of diagnostic characters are those of the antennae (Figure 5). The first article (the scape) is elongate and inserted away from the base, usually near the middle and at times near the apex. It can be directed in many ways (e.g. dorsally, ventrally), has various lengths and shapes, and often rests in a lateral groove (scrobe). The number of funicular articles varies from four to eight articles, and the last three antennal articles normally form a compact club (Figure 5).	<b>United States of America</b> Arnett, JR, Michael C. Thomas, Paul E. Skelley, J. Howard Frank"). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  It appears that the comment is a request to include American Beetles Vol 2: Polyphaga: Scaravaedoidea through Curculionidea (eds. Arnett <i>et al.</i> 2002) as general reference.  Anderson (2002) from that book is now cited here at the same location as the Oberprieler <i>et al.</i> , 2007 citation.
58	79	The weevil family, Curculionidae, is very large, with more than 50 000 described species (Oberprieler <i>et al.</i> , 2007). Keys to identify this family are available in general entomology references and not provided in the current <del>protocol</del> protocol (note: other fundamental characters are used to define the Cuculionidae e.g. the 5-5-5 tarsal formula). The best external morphological characters for the recognition of the weevils are associated with their rostrum (snout or beak) (Figure 5), although some weevils have a very short <u>or truncate rostrum as seen in the subfamily Enteminae</u> and some have no rostrum at all (especially in the Scolytinae and Platypodinae). The length of the rostrum, its curvature, or lack of curvature, the degree of punctation or sculpturing, and the type and density of vestiture are all used in	<b>European Union</b> Other fundamental characters are used to define the Cuculionidae e.g. the 5-5-5 tarsal formula). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  <b>The addition of example for truncate rostrum has been added:</b> "although some weevils have a very short or truncate rostrum (as seen in the subfamily Enteminae) and some have no rostrum at all (especially in the Scolytinae and Platypodinae)."  <b>The 5-5-5 tarsal formula is not included as a character because of variations of the form within the family that appear to deviate from 5-5-5. In the Genus <i>Conotrachelus</i> the</b>

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
		classification. Another set of diagnostic characters are those of the antennae (Figure 5). The first article (the scape) is elongate and inserted away from the base, usually near the middle and at times near the apex. It can be directed in many ways (e.g. dorsally, ventrally), has various lengths and shapes, and often rests in a lateral groove (scrobe). The number of funicular articles varies from four to eight articles, and the last three antennal articles normally form a compact club (Figure 5).		<b>weevils have a morphology that appears 4-4-4. New text is included in Table 1 (after para 98):</b> "Tarsal formula a modified 5-5-5, with the third tarsomere broadly bilobed and fourth tarsomere small and partly hidden in base of third tarsomere, formula often appearing to be 4-4-4."
59	79	The weevil family, Curculionidae, is very large, with more than 50 000 described species (Oberprieler <i>et al.</i> , 2007). Keys to identify this family are available in general entomology references and not provided in the current protocol. The best external morphological characters for the recognition of the weevils are associated with their rostrum (snout or beak) (Figure 5), although some weevils have a very short rostrum and some have no rostrum at all (especially in the Scolytinae and Platypodinae). The length of the rostrum, its curvature, or lack of curvature, the degree of punctation or sculpturing, and the type and density of vestiture are all used in classification. Another set of diagnostic characters are those of the antennae (Figure 5). The first article (the scape) is elongate and inserted away from the base, usually near the middle and at times near the apex. It can be directed in many ways (e.g. dorsally, ventrally), has various lengths and shapes, and often rests in a lateral groove (scrobe). The number of funicular articles varies from four to eight articles, and the last three antennal articles normally form a compact club (Figure 5).	<b>EPPO</b> Other fundamental characters are used to define the Cuculionidae e.g. the 5-5-5 tarsal formula) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  <b>The addition of example for truncate rostrum has been added:</b> "although some weevils have a very short or truncate rostrum (as seen in the subfamily Enteminae) and some have no rostrum at all (especially in the Scolytinae and Platypodinae)."  <b>The 5-5-5 tarsal formula is not included as a character because of variations of the form within the family that appear to deviate from 5-5-5. In the Genus <i>Conotrachelus</i> the weevils have a morphology that appears 4-4-4. New text is included in Table 1 (after para 98):</b> "Tarsal formula a modified 5-5-5, with the third tarsomere broadly bilobed and fourth tarsomere small and partly hidden in base of third tarsomere, formula often appearing to be 4-4-4."
60	79	The weevil family, Curculionidae, is very large, with more than 50 000 described species (Oberprieler <i>et al.</i> , 2007). Keys to identify this family <u>and</u> are available in general entomology references and not provided in the current <del>protocol</del> protocol (note: <u>Other fundamental characters are used to define the Cuculionidae e.g. the 5-5-5 tarsal formula</u> ).	<b>EPPO</b> Other fundamental characters are used to define the Cuculionidae e.g. the 5-5-5 tarsal formula) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  <b>The addition of example for truncate rostrum has been added:</b> "although some weevils have a very short or truncate rostrum (as seen in the subfamily Enteminae) and some have no

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
		The best external morphological characters for the recognition of the weevils are associated with their rostrum (snout or beak) (Figure 5), although some weevils have a very short <u>or truncate</u> rostrum <u>as seen in the subfamily Enteminae</u> and some have no rostrum at all (especially in the Scolytinae and Platypodinae). The length of the rostrum, its curvature, or lack of curvature, the degree of punctuation or sculpturing, and the type and density of vestiture are all used in classification. Another set of diagnostic characters are those of the antennae (Figure 5). The first article (the scape) is elongate and inserted away from the base, usually near the middle and at times near the apex. It can be directed in many ways (e.g. dorsally, ventrally), has various lengths and shapes, and often rests in a lateral groove (scrobe). The number of funicular articles varies from four to eight articles, and the last three antennal articles normally form a compact club (Figure 5).		rostrum at all (especially in the Scolytinae and Platypodinae)."  <b>The 5-5-5 tarsal formula is not included as a character because of variations of the form within the family that appear to deviate from 5-5-5. In the Genus <i>Conotrachelus</i> the weevils have a morphology that appears 4-4-4. New text is included in Table 1 (after para 98): "Tarsal formula a modified 5-5-5, with the third tarsomere broadly bilobed and fourth tarsomere small and partly hidden in base of third tarsomere, formula often appearing to be 4-4-4."</b>
61	80	<b>4.3 Morphological identification of adults of the genus <i>Conotrachelus</i></b>	<b>United States of America</b> Perhaps useful in this section is a discussion of genera that may be misidentified as <i>Conotrachelus</i> . The first one that comes to mind is <i>Pheloconus</i> . <i>Category</i> : TECHNICAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated.</b>  There are no genera in the <i>Conotrachelini</i> that should be confused or misidentified with <i>C. nenuphar</i> and its close relatives when compared with the tables of diagnostic characters and the illustrations in the protocol. <i>Pheloconus</i> was included in the <i>Conotrachelus</i> originally as a species group and subsequently as a subgenus and now a genus, but it does not fit the complex of diagnostic characters of <i>C. nenuphar</i> .
62	81	<i>Conotrachelus</i> Dejean 1835 is a New World beetle genus with approximately 1 200 named species (O'Brien and Wibmer, 1982; Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986). The highest species diversity is concentrated in South America, where there are many endemic species. The <i>Conotrachelus</i> diversity found in the United States of America and Canada (where	<b>United States of America</b> Third sentence: new species awaiting description. <i>Category</i> : SUBSTANTIVE	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  This is a true statement but applicable to nearly all insect groups. Inclusion does not add value to identification.

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
		<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> is endemic) is limited to approximately 63 of 1 200 described species, <u>with possibly new species awaiting description</u> . Identification of the genus <i>Conotrachelus</i> is possible using the adult characters provided in Table 1.		
63	81	<i>Conotrachelus</i> Dejean 1835 is a New World beetle genus with approximately 1 200 named species (O'Brien and Wibmer, 1982; Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986). The highest species diversity is concentrated in South America, where there are many endemic species. The <i>Conotrachelus</i> diversity found in the United States of America and Canada (where <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> is endemic) is limited to approximately 63 of 1 200 described species. Identification of the genus <i>Conotrachelus</i> is possible using the adult characters provided in Table 1. <u>(Adding the brief introduction to systematic status of Molytinae, Conotrachelini, including how many tribes in the subfamily, as well as how many genera in the tribe.)</u>	<b>China</b> It will help the understanding of this group. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  The subfamily Molytinae is large and very diverse. None of the other tribes is likely to be misidentified with Conotrachelini and the diagnostic characters are sufficient to distinguish <i>C. nenuphar</i> and its close relatives. There are no keys to the tribes or genera available and such keys go beyond the scope of this work.  Text on systematics of insect groups is not usually included in diagnostic protocols unless information is important for completing an identification. This is not true for Molytinae.
64	82	<b>Table 1.</b> Diagnostic characters of the genus <u>(Adding a key to 22 genera in Conotrachelini.)</u>	<b>China</b> It will be helpful to identify the weevil specimens to the genus level. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  The purpose of the DP is to identify the species <i>C. nenuphar</i> . Identification of the many genera of the tribe or subfamily is not required to perform this species identification accurately. The necessary characters are provided in Table 1 to determine if the specimen is of the genus <i>Conotrachelus</i> or not.  The only key available is to the USA and Canada, Anderson, 2002. The diagnostic characters to distinguish the genus and species are aided by the illustrations. That reference is now cited in the text of para 82: "For additional information, a key to



#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
				North American genera in the tribe Conotrachelini including <i>Conotrachelus</i> is available (Anderson, 2002)."
65	96	<del>Procoxa</del> - <i>Procoxae</i> contiguous or approximate	<b>United States of America</b> "Procoxa contiguous" should be "Procoxae contiguous" because contiguous refers to two items nearly touching. <i>Category</i> : TECHNICAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
66	99	<b>4.4 Morphological identification of adult <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i></b> (Adding some other related species of importance, such as <i>C. albicinctus</i> , <i>C. retentus</i> , <i>C. falli</i> , <i>C. affinis</i> , <i>C. seniculus</i> , <i>C. elegans</i> , <i>C. aratus</i> , and make a key to those species.)	<b>China</b> Conotrachelus spp. may be introduced not only by fruit trade but contamination to the container also. In 2011, one weevil was found in a container from Brazil and was identified as <i>Conotrachelus perseae</i> . It will be better to add some other related species of importance and make a key for the identification of them. <i>Category</i> : SUBSTANTIVE	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  Although more inclusive methods are helpful when the specimen is not <i>C. nenuphar</i> the scope of the protocol was specified for <i>C. nenuphar</i> . The protocol provides a method to accomplish accurate identification of a weevil as this species. It is not feasible to change the scope of the protocol.
67	100	Of the <u>64</u> <i>Conotrachelus</i> species found in the United States of America and Canada, 46 species are broadly sympatric with <i>C. nenuphar</i> , being found in the eastern portion of North America, here defined as north of the United Mexican States and east of the Rocky Mountains. Of those <i>Conotrachelus</i> species found in the same geographical regions as <i>C. nenuphar</i> , only three are known to use commercial fruit trees as hosts (Schoof, 1942). Two of these are <i>C. anaglypticus</i> (Say) and <i>C. carolinensis</i> Schoof, which are closely related, and the third is <i>C. crataegi</i> Walsh.	<b>European Union</b>  <i>Category</i> : EDITORIAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  The number of species is already mentioned in section 4.3
68	100	Of the <u>64</u> <i>Conotrachelus</i> species found in the United States of America and Canada, 46 species are broadly sympatric with <i>C. nenuphar</i> , being found in the eastern portion of North America, here defined as north of the United Mexican States and east of the Rocky Mountains. Of those <i>Conotrachelus</i> species found in the same geographical regions as <i>C. nenuphar</i> , only three are known to use commercial fruit trees as hosts (Schoof, 1942). Two of these are <i>C. anaglypticus</i> (Say) and <i>C. carolinensis</i> Schoof, which are closely related, and the third is <i>C. crataegi</i> Walsh.	<b>EPPO</b>  <i>Category</i> : EDITORIAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  The number of species is already mentioned in section 4.3

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
69	101	Critically important in the identification of many <i>Conotrachelus</i> species is the postmedian elytral band (Figure 7(A)). This is a region just behind the middle of the elytra, and there are diagnostic differences between species. Among species related to <i>C. nenuphar</i> , the most important diagnostic characters are the presence or absence of carinate elytral intervals and elytral crests, and the type of vestiture and its pattern. The minimum requirements to reliably identify <i>C. nenuphar</i> and separate it from <i>C. anaglypticus</i> , <i>C. carolinensis</i> Schoof and <i>C. crataegi</i> are contained in Table 2. For reliable identification, a <i>C. nenuphar</i> adult specimen must have all the characteristics described; the identification is strengthened further if the specimen has been collected from one of the known host fruits of the species.	<b>European Union</b> Authority already given at the end of paragraph 100. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
70	101	Critically important in the identification of many <i>Conotrachelus</i> species is the postmedian elytral band (Figure 7(A)). This is a region just behind the middle of the elytra, and there are diagnostic differences between species. Among species related to <i>C. nenuphar</i> , the most important diagnostic characters are the presence or absence of carinate elytral intervals and elytral crests, and the type of vestiture and its pattern. The minimum requirements to reliably identify <i>C. nenuphar</i> and separate it from <i>C. anaglypticus</i> , <i>C. carolinensis</i> Schoof and <i>C. crataegi</i> are contained in Table 2. For reliable identification, a <i>C. nenuphar</i> adult specimen must have all the characteristics described; the identification is strengthened further if the specimen has been collected from one of the known host fruits of the species.	<b>EPPO</b> Authority already given at the end of paragraph 100. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
71	102	Four species related to <i>C. nenuphar</i> and from the same region from North America are also discussed and illustrated in the protocol, although they are not associated with stone fruits (Table 3). These are <i>C. juglandis</i> Leconte associated with species of <i>Juglans</i> , <i>C. corni</i> Brown on <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> Micjhx., <i>C. buchanani</i> Schoof on <i>Celtis</i>	<b>United States of America</b> Point 3 - Additionally, it is important to consider sexually dimorphic differences within the species – male <i>C. nenuphar</i> have large dentate metaunci (uncus of the hind leg). Finally, while cumbersome to dissect, the aedeagus will eliminate doubts as to the identity of <i>C. nenuphar</i> . As Schoof indicates in the key, <i>C. nenuphar</i> aedeagus has a distinct apical process. He provides an illustration which could be included here as well for completeness.	<b>Modified.</b>  <b>A new sentence has been added to para 101 about sexual dimorphism:</b> "In addition, it is important to consider sexually dimorphic differences within the species: male <i>C. nenuphar</i> have broad dentate metaunci (uncus of

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
		<i>occidentalis</i> and <i>C. iowensis</i> Schoof, which to date has no known host.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	the hind leg), whereas females have narrow, non-dentate metaunci."  <b>The male genitalia of specimen are not included in the protocol because identification can be confirmed without observing genitalia if other characters are present. Para 76 includes statement on this character. Given the large number of weevil species lacking description of genitalia and the expertise required for dissection its inclusion was not necessary.</b>
72	102	Four species related to <i>C. nenuphar</i> and from the same region from North America are also discussed and illustrated in the protocol, although they are not associated with stone fruits (Table 3). These are <i>C. juglandis</i> Leconte associated with species of <i>Juglans</i> , <i>C. corni</i> Brown on <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> Micjhx., <i>C. buchanani</i> Schoof on <i>Celtis <del>occidentalis</del> occidentalis</i> , and <i>C. iowensis</i> Schoof, which to date has no known host.	<b>European Union</b> Clearer ? <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
73	102	Four species related to <i>C. nenuphar</i> and from the same region from North America are also discussed and illustrated in the protocol, although they are not associated with stone fruits (Table 3). These are <i>C. juglandis</i> Leconte associated with species of <i>Juglans</i> , <i>C. corni</i> Brown on <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> Micjhx., <i>C. buchanani</i> Schoof on <i>Celtis <del>occidentalis</del> occidentalis</i> , and <i>C. iowensis</i> Schoof, which to date has no known host.	<b>EPPO</b> Clearer? <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
74	102	Four species related to <i>C. nenuphar</i> and from the same region from North America are also discussed and illustrated in the protocol, although they are not associated with stone fruits (Table 3). These are <i>C. juglandis</i> Leconte associated with species of <i>Juglans</i> , <i>C. corni</i> Brown on <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> <del>Micjhx</del> Michx., <i>C. buchanani</i> Schoof on <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> and <i>C. iowensis</i> Schoof, which to date has no known host.	<b>Australia</b> Misspelling of name <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
75	109	<i>C. nenuphar</i> ( <del>Figures 8–10</del> ) (Figures 8–10)	<b>European Union</b> No bold, no italics (please see Table 3, paragraphs 154 to 157). Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
76	109	<i>C. nenuphar</i> ( <del>Figures 8–10</del> ) (Figures 8–10)	<b>EPPO</b> No bold, no italics (please see Table 3, paragraphs 154 to 157). Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
77	110	<i>C. anaglypticus</i> ( <del>Figure 11</del> )(Figure 11)	<b>European Union</b> No bold (please see Table 3, paragraphs 154 to 157). Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
78	110	<i>C. anaglypticus</i> ( <del>Figure 11</del> )(Figure 11)	<b>EPPO</b> No bold (please see Table 3, paragraphs 154 to 157). Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
79	111	<i>C. carolinensis</i> ( <del>Figure 12</del> )(Figure 12)	<b>European Union</b> No bold (please see Table 3, paragraphs 154 to 157). Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
80	111	<i>C. carolinensis</i> ( <del>Figure 12</del> )(Figure 12)	<b>EPPO</b> No bold (please see Table 3, paragraphs 154 to 157). Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
81	112	<i>C. crataegi</i> ( <del>Figure 13</del> )(Figure 13)	<b>European Union</b> No bold (please see Table 3, paragraphs 154 to 157). Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
82	112	<i>C. crataegi</i> ( <del>Figure 13</del> )(Figure 13)	<b>EPPO</b> No bold (please see Table 3, paragraphs 154 to 157). Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
83	120	Scutellum prominent on all margins and not <del>sloping</del> , <u>sloping</u> (Figure 11(A)).	<b>European Union</b> Typo. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
84	120	Scutellum prominent on all margins and not <del>sloping</del> , <u>sloping</u> (Figure 11(A)).	<b>EPPO</b> Typo. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
85	121	Scutellum prominent on all margins and not <del>sloping</del> , <u>sloping</u> (Figure 12 (A)).	<b>European Union</b> Typo. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
86	121	Scutellum prominent on all margins and not <del>sloping</del> , <u>sloping</u> (Figure 12 (A)).	<b>EPPO</b> Typo. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
87	126	Postmedian band distinctly reddish brown to reddish yellow, vestiture with distinct lines of white recumbent <del>setae</del> <u>setae</u> , <u>small areas of the elytra are intensely black with humps</u> (Figure 9(A) and (B)).	<b>Viet Nam</b> Vietnam would like to add more diagnostic characters of <i>C. nenuphar</i> ( <a href="https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C_ONHNE_ds.pdf">https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C_ONHNE_ds.pdf</a> ). Category : TECHNICAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated.</b>  These characters (costae and black areas) are already mentioned (para 125).

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
88	140	Femora with two teeth, proximal tooth larger (Figure 7(B)). Metaunci of male broad and dentate, in female narrow and non-dentate (Figure (10)). Tarsal claws divergent, not close together, with prominent teeth.	<b>Viet Nam</b> Vietnam would like to add more diagnostic characters of <i>C. nenuphar</i> ( <a href="https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C_ONHNE_ds.pdf">https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C_ONHNE_ds.pdf</a> ). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated.</b>  The characters provided are accurate.
89	140	Femora with two teeth, proximal tooth <del>larger</del> <u>larger-larger, rarely one absent</u> (Figure 7(B)). Metaunci of male broad and dentate, in female narrow and non-dentate (Figure (10)). Tarsal claws divergent, not close together, with prominent teeth.	<b>Viet Nam</b>  <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated.</b>  This change is not correct. This character is not absent in this species.
90	147	Cambium and inner bark of peaches ( <i>Prunus persica</i> ), apple ( <i>Malus</i> spp and various other fruit and shade trees including pear ( <i>Pyrus</i> spp.), pignut ( <i>Conopodium majus</i> ), American hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> ), sweet birch ( <i>Betula lenta</i> ), American Beech ( <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> ), American chestnut ( <i>Castanea dentata</i> ), white oak ( <i>Quercus alba</i> ), chestnut oak ( <i>Quercus prinus</i> ), red oak ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> ), tulip tree ( <i>Liriodendron</i> spp.), serviceberry ( <i>Amelanchier</i> spp.), red maple ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> ), tupelo ( <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> ), flowering dogwood ( <i>Cornus florida</i> ), sourwood ( <i>Oxydendrum</i> spp.) and breed in stems of columbine ( <i>Aquilegia</i> spp.).	<b>European Union</b> Put the Latin names first and the common names in second in brackets. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
91	147	Cambium and inner bark of peaches ( <i>Prunus persica</i> ), apple ( <i>Malus</i> spp and various other fruit and shade trees including pear ( <i>Pyrus</i> spp.), pignut ( <i>Conopodium majus</i> ), American hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> ), sweet birch ( <i>Betula lenta</i> ), American Beech ( <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> ), American chestnut ( <i>Castanea dentata</i> ), white oak ( <i>Quercus alba</i> ), chestnut oak ( <i>Quercus prinus</i> ), red oak ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> ), tulip tree ( <i>Liriodendron</i> spp.), serviceberry ( <i>Amelanchier</i> spp.), red maple ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> ), tupelo ( <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> ), flowering dogwood ( <i>Cornus florida</i> ), sourwood ( <i>Oxydendrum</i> spp.) and breed in stems of columbine ( <i>Aquilegia</i> spp.).	<b>EPPO</b> Put the Latin names first and the common names in second in brackets. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
92	148	Peaches ( <i>Prunus persica</i> ).	<b>European Union</b> Put the Latin name first and the common name in second in brackets.	<b>Incorporated.</b>


#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
			<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	
93	148	Peaches ( <i>Prunus persica</i> ).	<b>EPPO</b> Put the Latin name first and the common name in second in brackets. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
94	149	Hawthorns ( <i>Crataegus</i> spp.), peaches ( <i>Prunus persica</i> ).	<b>European Union</b> Put the Latin names first and the common names in second in brackets. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
95	149	Hawthorns ( <i>Crataegus</i> spp.), peaches ( <i>Prunus persica</i> ).	<b>EPPO</b> Put the Latin names first and the common names in second in brackets. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
96	155	<b>C. corni</b> (Figure 15)	<b>United States of America</b> Species is superficially very similar to and potentially readily confused with <i>C. nenuphar</i> . See Brown reference attached. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b> <b>Additional text was added to para 102:</b> "Of these species, <i>C. corni</i> is the most similar in appearance to <i>C. nenuphar</i> but is much smaller in size, with body length 2.9 – 3.9 mm. The prothorax of <i>C. cornis</i> , at most, has a scarcely evident anterior median carina, and the scutellum is not sloping and is prominent on all sides; compare characters in Table 2 and Table 3 for other differences (Brown, 1966)." The Brown (1966) paper is now included in references.
97	165	Scutellum prominent on all margins and not sloping- (Figure 15(A)).	<b>European Union</b> Typo. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
98	165	Scutellum prominent on all margins and not sloping- (Figure 15(A)).	<b>EPPO</b> Typo. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
99	167	Scutellum prominent on all margins and not sloping- (Figure 17(A)).	<b>European Union</b> Typo. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
100	167	Scutellum prominent on all margins and not sloping- (Figure 17(A)).	<b>EPPO</b> Typo. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated</b>
101	169	Two distinct costae (or crests), one on each elytron on interval 3 (Figure <del>14(B)</del> 14(B)). Region between and around	<b>European Union</b> Missing brackets. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>





#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
		costae and costae themselves not devoid of vestiture; black with sparse brown and white setae.		
102	169	Two distinct costae (or crests), one on each elytron on interval 3 (Figure <del>14(B)</del> 14(B)). Region between and around costae and costae themselves not devoid of vestiture; black with sparse brown and white setae.	<b>EPPO</b> Missing brackets. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
103	178	Abdominal sterna moderately coarsely and moderately sparsely punctate. Vestiture of sterna fine; white, widely scattered setae <del>Figure 15(B)</del> (Figure 15(B)).	<b>European Union</b> Missing brackets. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
104	178	Abdominal sterna moderately coarsely and moderately sparsely punctate. Vestiture of sterna fine; white, widely scattered setae (Figure <del>15(B)</del> 15(B)).	<b>Japan</b> Editorial Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
105	178	Abdominal sterna moderately coarsely and moderately sparsely punctate. Vestiture of sterna fine; white, widely scattered setae <del>Figure 15(B)</del> (Figure 15(B)).	<b>EPPO</b> Missing brackets. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
106	191	Collected frequently in <del>oak</del> - <i>Quercus</i> (oak) woodlands, but no breeding host is known.	<b>European Union</b> Latin name missing. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
107	191	Collected frequently in <del>oak</del> - <i>Quercus</i> (oak) woodlands, but no breeding host is known.	<b>EPPO</b> Latin name missing. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
108	198	In cases where other contracting parties may be affected by the results of the diagnosis, in particular in cases of non-compliance ( <del>ISPM 13 (Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action)</del> ) and where <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> is found in an area for the first time, the following records and evidence and additional material should be kept for at least one year in a manner that ensures traceability: preserved pinned or slide-mounted specimens, and photographs of distinctive taxonomic structures.	<b>Philippines</b>  Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Considered but not incorporated.</b>  IPPC style guide section 11.1 states that square brackets are not to be used.
109	199	<b>6. Contact Points for Further Information</b>	<b>Viet Nam</b> This section move to Appendix 1 Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The current format is in line with the IPPC protocol's format.
110	200	Further information on this protocol can be obtained from:	<b>Viet Nam</b> This para move to Appendix 1 Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The current format is in line with the IPPC protocol's format.


#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
111	201	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency, Suriname (Juliet Goldsmith; email: <a href="mailto:Juliet.goldsmith@cahfsa.org">Juliet.goldsmith@cahfsa.org</a> ).	<b>Viet Nam</b> This para move to Appendix 1 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The current format is in line with the IPPC protocol's format.
112	202	University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, United States of America (Charles W. O'Brien; email: <a href="mailto:cobrien6@cox.net">cobrien6@cox.net</a> ).	<b>Viet Nam</b> This para move to Appendix 1 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The current format is in line with the IPPC protocol's format.
113	203	United States Department of Agriculture, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, MRC 168, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC 200137012, United States of America (Lourdes Chamorro; email: <a href="mailto:lourdes.chamorro@ars.usda.gov">lourdes.chamorro@ars.usda.gov</a> ).	<b>Viet Nam</b> This para move to Appendix 1 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The current format is in line with the IPPC protocol's format.
114	204	A request for a revision to a diagnostic protocol may be submitted by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) or Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) subsidiary bodies through the IPPC Secretariat ( <a href="mailto:ippe@fao.org">ippe@fao.org</a> ), which will in turn forward it to the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP).	<b>Viet Nam</b> This para move to Appendix 1 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The current format is in line with the IPPC protocol's format.
115	205	<b>7. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>Viet Nam</b> This section move to Appendix 2 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The current format is in line with the IPPC protocol's format.
116	206	This protocol was drafted by Charles W. O'Brien (University of Arizona, United States of America (see preceding section)) and Juliet Goldsmith (Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency, Suriname (see preceding section)) from a preliminary draft by Samuel Crane (Amplify, New York, United States of America), all with assistance from Norman Barr (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, United States of America).	<b>Viet Nam</b> This para move to Appendix 2 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The current format is in line with the IPPC protocol's format.
117	206	This protocol was drafted by Charles W. O'Brien (University of Arizona, United States of America (see preceding section)) and Juliet Goldsmith (Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency, Suriname (see preceding section)) from a preliminary draft by Samuel Crane (Amplify, New York, United States of America), all	<b>United States of America</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>



#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
		with assistance from Norman Barr (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, United States of America).		
118	207	<del>In addition, the following experts were significantly involved in the development of this protocol: N. Franz (Arizona State University, United States of America), H. Shirato (Yokohama Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan), and R. Mouttet (France).</del>	<b>Viet Nam</b> This para move to Appendix 2 Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> The current format is in line with the IPPC protocol's format.
119	207	In addition, the following experts were significantly involved in the development of this protocol: <del>N. Nico</del> Franz (Arizona State University, United States of America), <del>H. Hiroaki</del> Shirato (Yokohama Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan), and <del>R. Raphaëlle</del> Mouttet (France).	<b>European Union</b> For consistency with the previous paragraph. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
120	207	In addition, the following experts were significantly involved in the development of this protocol: <del>N. Nico</del> Franz (Arizona State University, United States of America), <del>H. Hiroaki</del> Shirato (Yokohama Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan), and <del>R. Raphaëlle</del> Mouttet (France).	<b>EPPO</b> For consistency with the previous paragraph. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b>
121	210	<b>Anderson, R.S.</b> 2002. Family 131. Curculionidae Latreille 1802. In: R.H. Arnett, Jr., M.C. Thomas, P.E. Skelley & J.H. Frank, eds. <i>American beetles</i> , Vol. 2. <i>Polyphaga: Scarabaeoidea through Curculionoidea</i> , pp. 722–815. Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press.	<b>European Union</b> This reference is not cited in the text. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b> Anderson (2002) is now cited at the same location as the Oberprieler <i>et al.</i> , 2007 citation in para 79.
122	210	<b>Anderson, R.S.</b> 2002. Family 131. Curculionidae Latreille 1802. In: R.H. Arnett, Jr., M.C. Thomas, P.E. Skelley & J.H. Frank, eds. <i>American beetles</i> , Vol. 2. <i>Polyphaga: Scarabaeoidea through Curculionoidea</i> , pp. 722–815. Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press.	<b>EPPO</b> This reference is not cited in the text. Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Incorporated.</b> Anderson (2002) is now cited at the same location as the Oberprieler <i>et al.</i> , 2007 citation in para 79.
123	211	<b>CABI.</b> 2017. <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (plum curculio) datasheet. Invasive Species Compendium. Wallingford, UK, CABI. Available at <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/15164">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/15164</a> (last accessed 14 March, 2017).	<b>Viet Nam</b> Vietnam would like to add more reference Category : EDITORIAL	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b> General information from this reference is redundant as it is included in CABI 2017 reference.

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
124	211	<p><b>CABI.</b> 2017. <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (plum curculio) datasheet. Invasive Species Compendium. Wallingford, UK, CABI. Available at <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/15164">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/15164</a> (last accessed 14 March, 2017).</p> <p><u>CABI and EPPO. EPPO quarantine pest: Data Sheets on Quarantine Pests: <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>. CABI and EPPO for the EU under Contract 90/399003 (<a href="https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C ONHNE_ds.pdf">https://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/data_sheets/insects/C ONHNE_ds.pdf</a>)</u></p>	<p><b>Viet Nam</b></p> <p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>	<p><b>Considered, but not incorporated</b></p> <p>General information from this reference is redundant as it is included in CABI 2017 reference.</p>
125	216	<p><b>Leskey, T.C. &amp; Wright, S.E.</b> 2007. Host preference of the plum curculio. <i>Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata</i>, 123(3): 217–227.</p> <p><u><b>Lin, G.W., Lu, S.L., Huang, T.Y., Shih, C.L., Wu, W.J. &amp; Chang, C.C.</b> 2008. Molecular identification of weevils significant for customs inspection and quarantine importance. <i>Formosan Entomologist</i>, 28:43-55.</u></p>	<p><b>China</b></p> <p>This paper will help the molecular identification for this species.</p> <p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>	<p><b>Considered, but not incorporated</b></p> <p>The Lin et al 2008 study developed test but did not demonstrate specificity of test for <i>C. nenuphar</i> using related weevils. This test might not be appropriate for reliable identification of the pest.</p>
126	223	<p><b>9. Figures</b></p>	<p><b>United States of America</b></p> <p>Would be helpful to include the figures as large as possible</p> <p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>	<p><b>Modified.</b></p> <p>Most images are sized to maximize use given resolution on page. However the sizes of Figures 5, 6 and 8 were enlarged.</p>
127	228		<p><b>New Zealand</b></p> <p>could consider replacing black arrows of circles on dark backgrounds with a lighter colour to make easier to see.</p> <p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>	<p><b>Incorporated.</b></p>
128	228		<p><b>Australia</b></p> <p>Proposed reference - Photo: Pest and Disease Image library, <a href="http://www.padil.gov.au/pests-and-diseases/pest/main/135999">http://www.padil.gov.au/pests-and-diseases/pest/main/135999</a></p> <p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>	<p><b>Considered, but not incorporated</b></p> <p>This image was stored on bugwood.org for use. If available at multiple sources we are using the source accessed by the author</p>
129	228	 <p><u>The arrow for scape is wrong.</u></p>	<p><b>China</b></p> <p>The arrow for scape is aimed to rostrum instead of antenna.</p> <p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>	<p><b>Considered, but not incorporated.</b></p> <p>This arrow is correctly placed. The scape is inserted in a groove on the rostrum</p>

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
130	229		<b>United States of America</b> You may want to enlarge the image so that the different structures are easily visible. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  The size of image (Figure 6) has been enlarged but the three structures labelled are as clear as they were before.
131	230	  <u>The arrow for metaunci should be more accurate.</u>	<b>China</b> The arrow for metaunci is inaccurate. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
132	231		<b>Australia</b> Proposed reference - Photo: Pest and Disease Image library, <a href="http://www.padil.gov.au/pests-and-diseases/pest/main/135999">http://www.padil.gov.au/pests-and-diseases/pest/main/135999</a> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated</b>  This image was stored on bugwood.org for use. If available at multiple sources we are using the source accessed by the author
133	233		<b>United States of America</b> The arrows are not pointing to the uncus in 10A and B <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
134	233	  <u>The arrow for metaunci should be more accurate.</u>	<b>China</b> The arrow for metaunci is inaccurate. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
135	234	  <u>The arrow for abdominal sterna is wrong.</u>	<b>China</b> The arrow for abdominal sterna is aimed to elytron instead of sterna. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  The arrow is replaced with a line connected to a circle, which delineates the structure.
136	235		<b>European Union</b> Fig. 12C absent. Please, add illustration or delete mentioning to the figure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
137	235		<b>Russian Federation</b> Fig. 12C absent. Please, add illustration or delete mentioning to the figure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
138	235		<b>EPPO</b> Fig. 12C absent. Please, add illustration or delete mentioning to the figure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
139	235	  <u>The arrow for abdominal sterna is wrong.</u>	<b>China</b> The arrow for abdominal sterna is aimed to elytron instead of sterna. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Modified.</b>  The arrow is replaced with a line connected to a circle, which delineates the structure.

#	Para	Text	Comment	SC's response
140	236		<b>Japan</b> Move all arrows correctly. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated. (Figure 13)</b>
141	237		<b>United States of America</b> J in juglandis is not italicized <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
142	237	 <u>Figure 14. <i>Conotrachelus juglandis</i> adult:</u>	<b>China</b> The first letter of the specific name, j, should be printed in italic. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>
143	238		<b>United States of America</b> It is with <i>Conotrachelus corni</i> that <i>C. nenuphar</i> may be most readily confused based on the images provided. We suggest to indicate using the arrows for non- <i>C. nenuphar</i> species the features that differ among the species. What is the difference between <i>C. nenuphar</i> and <i>C. corni</i> , for example? We are attaching Brown's original description of <i>C. corni</i> . Also, in Schoof's key, the prominence of the mesoscutellum and its declivity separates <i>nenuphar</i> and <i>buchanani</i> from <i>albicinctus</i> , <i>iowensis</i> , and <i>corni</i> . This character <i>Fcorni</i> should be included and pointed out. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Considered, but not incorporated.</b>  Tables 2 and 3 provide the characters needed to perform identification. Guidance on characters for comparison of species is provided in para 102. This includes mesoscutellum declivity as character for identification.
144	239		<b>Japan</b> Show the area of "Abdominal sterna" using a bracket such as Fig.15. It is important to clarify the area of "Abdominal sterna" for identification. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	<b>Incorporated.</b>