**Reviewer 1 and 2**

**Abstract**

Lines 17 and 19: the information requested was insert.

**Introduction**

Lines 44: the text was changed to clarify that. “This very specific interaction between insects and plants can be affected by climatic conditions which may influence the host plant phenology (Mani 1964, Floate *et al.* 1996, Yukawa 2000, Oliveira *et al.* 2013).”

Line 55: the phrase was insert according reviewer’s suggestion “However, some galling insects can induce galls on mature leaves, as occurs in t *Copaifera langsdorffii* (Fabaceae) (Oliveira et al 2009).”

Line 66: the text was changed to clarify that. “In the neotropical Eriococcidae the male galling insects have five instars (four nymphs and one adult) and only leave the mature gall to fertilize the female. The females are neotenic, with three instars (two nymphal and one adult), are sessile and never leave the gall structure (Gullan *et al.* 2005). The first nymphs (crawlers) leave the gall and overwinter in the bark, where they molt to the second instar, and move to young leaves to begin a new gall cycle (Magalhães *et al.* 2015)”

**Material and Methods**

Line 117: the gall development stages were determined by galling insects nymphal stage. The text was rewritten to clarify that. “The identification of the different gall developmental stages was related to *B. mataybae*'s phase, as described in Hodgson, Isaias and Oliveira (2013). The first instar nymph overwinters in a stem gall, its body is oval, reddish and about 0.25 mm long and 0.18 mm wide with well-developed legs. The second instar nymph (on young galls) is similar to the adult female (growth and development gall), but smaller (length about 0.5 mm and width about 0.46 mm), and the body is round and red. The adult female (mature gall) is 5–6 mm wide, red, and its body is flask-shaped with a heavily sclerotized dorsal plate. According Hodgson et al (2013) *B. mataybae* is a parthenogenetic species and thus, no male individuals were found.”

**Results**

Line 172: What happens to gall tissues that lead to the formation of this second chamber? It seems you jumped information!

R: To better describe how the galls tisue develop and how the nimphal chember are formed a new manuscript including anatomical and histochemical analysis is being prepared.

Thanks

Authors