Dear Editor,
The revised paper from Andreas Eberts et al., titled “Late to post-Variscan differential exhumation and basement segmentation along the SW Bohemian Massif, Central Europe” has been improved in the formal aspect and it is suitable to be published after a minor correction. I appreciated the improvement of the thermochronological data discussion, although this part is not the main focus of this research.

Lines 510-511.
Here it could be useful to add a reference to show another example testifying the lower capability to erosion of high-grade metamorphic rock with respect to the lower-grade rock.

Lines 547-551
It is not clear how the new detected Cham fault is discussed in term of regional pattern of deformation. Add a lines on a possible interpretation of the Cham fault kinematics in term of a strike slip fault regional regime.

Paragraph about low-temperature thermochronological data has been improved undoubtedly. Nevertheless some point are still confused for me.
Lines 580-584: in the text the authors said that samples from the western block have experienced a greater sedimentary burial with respect to the sample from eastern block. I do not understand why the western AFT ages could result older than eastern ones that in turn should not be covered nor reset during Jurassic. The younger ages from eastern side suggest me a greater amount of sedimentary cover over the eastern block and subsequent reset during Jurassic and late Cretaceous (also if thermal modeling show a little reheating).
The fact that Cham fault played a role in the Mesozoic basin subsidence sounds correct. This is probably the more solid evidence of Cham effect on the AFT age distribution, considering also that authors highlight that final stage of exhumation occurred in Cenozoic for both the blocks.

Just a short comment: the correlation of AFT age and elevation has to be seen in sampling profile as vertical as possible. When sampling follow tens of km long profile, age-elevation correlation is not always expected, because of the change in topography between the center of the massif with respect to the edges. In these cases the center can record younger age at higher elevation, common pattern of slow eroding old orogens.

I am not sure in the correct use of capitalized letter for the informal chronological terms such as early, middle and late. Please check at the: https://stratigraphy.org/guide/defs