



## **Round-Headed Boreds (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Dooars, West Bengal – A Compendium. Review of Article**

The article entitled **ROUND-HEADED BORERS (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) OF DOOARS, WEST BENGAL – A COMPENDIUM** by Sumana Saha and Dinendra Raychaudhuri submitted for review has 141 numbered pages which contain both the body of the text, illustrations and photographs and the list of references, index of names being used in the article and information about the authors.

The family Cerambycidae is one of the most numerous beetle families in the world. They are usually large or very large insects (this family includes the largest beetles of the world) and often richly coloured, especially tropical species. Because of their size, rich palette of colours and relative ease in their collection, these beetles enjoy a high standing among collectors and entomologists.

Although this group is fairly well recognised in the world, a lot of new species of the long-horn beetles is being described every year. This primarily applies to tropical regions. However, when analysing individual countries, the situation with identification of long-horn beetles can be very different. Therefore, each new study, especially concerning tropical regions, is extremely valuable when it comes to species identification of not only long-horn beetles but also most beetle families.

The article being submitted for review is a compendium of knowledge about long-horn beetles that are to be found in the Dooars region, West Bengal. The examined area seems to be an extremely interesting object of research as it is situated on the border of two zoogeographic regions, Palaearctic and Oriental Regions. The authors divided the monograph into 14 chapters, presenting successively a general characteristics of the long-horn beetles, the area being examined, the terminology being used in the article, a taxonomic part together with the list of long-horn beetle species living within the examined area, and a key to their identification. Additionally, the authors characterised 7 species of long-horn beetles in terms

of their bionomics. The final part of the article contains a short discussion and the list of references which includes 135 items.

Within the area examined, the authors have shown 91 species of long-horn beetles, in relation to 140 one being reported from West Bengal. These species have been shown from several nature reserves and Gorumara National Park. Despite using different methods of catching and a long time of in which the research took place, this result is not satisfactory.

There is an impression that long-horn beetles were collected “incidentally”, during the study being targeted on other groups of invertebrates. All the protected objects being examined have been well characterised and presented on numerous photographs. An important and extremely useful element of the article is the key for species identification. Certainly, this element of the article will be used by numerous entomologists dealing with long-horn beetles of the Oriental Region. An interesting fact is a pictogram key for the Cerambycidae subfamilies and tribes being attached, as well as presentation of respective species on photographs together with biological information, habitat and geographical distribution in the world.

The article being discussed is undoubtedly the needed publication which will facilitate the work of many entomologists specialising in the family Cerambycidae of the Oriental Region. At the same time, it is an invitation to further exploration of the wild parts of India which have been left not so much.

#### **Reviewer**

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#### **References**

- [1] Sumana Saha, Dharendra Raychaudhuri. Round-Headed Boreas (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Dooars, West Bengal – A Compendium. *World Scientific News* 68 (2017) 1-141

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