



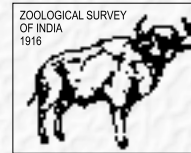
ANIMAL DISCOVERIES

NEW SPECIES • NEW RECORDS



Editors
Dhriti Banerjee
C. Raghunathan
Anjum N. Rizvi
Jayita Sengupta

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



Animal DISCOVERIES 2025

New Species | New Records

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ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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About the book

“Animal Discoveries 2025- New Species and New Records”

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), a premier research institution under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), has been serving the nation for more than 110 years. Since 2007, ZSI has systematically documented faunal discoveries in India and published them annually in a book titled Animal Discoveries – New Species and New Records. The 2025 edition of the publication presents 709 faunal discoveries reported by scientists, academicians, and researchers across India. These include 483 species new to science and 226 species recorded for the first time from India. As a result of these discoveries, the documented faunal diversity of the country has increased to 1,05,953 species.



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मंत्री
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन
भारत सरकार



भूपेन्द्र यादव
BHUPENDER YADAV



MINISTER
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



MESSAGE

India has long upheld the principle of balancing conservation and development. Guided by this vision, the country has strengthened environmental protection through initiatives such as Mission LiFE and major wildlife conservation programmes including Project Tiger, Project Elephant, and Project Snow Leopard. Protected Areas, Biosphere Reserves, and ecosystem restoration initiatives such as the National Mission for a Green India and Amrit Dharohar reflect India's commitment to biodiversity conservation. These efforts are supported by a strong legal framework and aligned with global biodiversity goals.

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, has been serving the nation since 1916 through the exploration, documentation, and conservation of faunal diversity. Its contributions in taxonomy, biodiversity studies, and the maintenance of the National Zoological Collections have significantly enhanced our understanding of India's biological wealth.

The publication Animal Discoveries 2025: New Species and New Records documents 709 faunal additions, comprising 483 new species and 226 new records for India, taking the total recorded faunal species of the country to 1,05,953. The findings contained herein stand testimony to the diligence and scientific excellence of researchers studying some of the most difficult to explore ecosystems of our country. Not only does it improve our knowledge about India's biological wealth, but it also augments the knowledge about life on Earth for the rest of mankind. The continuous exploration of our natural wealth will enable future generations of mankind to take wise decisions for conservation and utilization of natural resources.

I hope that this book motivates the young researchers to carry out studies on the ecologically and environmentally important fauna and their conservation.

(Bhupender Yadav)



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MINISTER OF STATE
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

कीर्तवर्धन सिंह
KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH



MESSAGE

India's natural wealth is fascinating among the richest and biologically diverse countries in the world. Stretching from the high-altitude ecosystems of the Himalayas to the tropical forests of the Northeast, from the grasslands of central India to the coastal and marine ecosystems that border its vast shoreline, the country supports an extraordinary array of animal and plant life. This rich diversity is the treasure-trove of the country throughout many years of evolutionary development. At the same time, this diversity provides countless services to the ecosystems and is vital for the sustainable development and welfare of human societies and economies.

In this context, '*Animal Discoveries 2025: New Species and New Records*' reveals the tremendous achievements gained by Indian researchers concerning their work in exploring and documenting the faunal biodiversity of the nation. The publication reports 709 new faunal discoveries, including 483 species described for the first time and 226 species reported for the first time in India. As a result of this research, the total number of faunal species of India rose to 1,05,953. Species discoveries enhance our knowledge in ecosystem structure, climate prediction and evolution. Zoological Survey of India has been continuously inventorying India's rich biodiversity by exploring faunal biodiversity for formulating robust policies towards conservation of nature and natural resources. The research and cataloguing of biological diversity are vital for the preservation and conservation of the invaluable resources of the country.

The success stories of India's conservation programmes such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant and various species recovery programmes have been instrumental whereas extensive afforestation, habitat conservation, wetland conservation, and mangrove regeneration programmes made glorious success across the country. Initiatives towards environmental sustainability, with the knowledge that healthy ecosystems are crucial not only for ecological reasons but for humans as well.

The important findings reflected in this book are the results of the dedication and hard work of scientists of our Nation who have worked hard to bring out such discoveries despite the various challenging conditions. This is not only important to understand the biodiversity in India, but also in helping conserve India's precious biodiversity in the long run. It is clear that in achieving the aim of conserving India's biodiversity, it will be necessary to invest in biodiversity studies and conservation. I congratulate all the Scientists who have contributed for this achievement of Zoological Survey of India.

(Kirti Vardhan Singh)

New Delhi
22 June 2026

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SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST
AND CLIMATE CHANGE



MESSAGE

Scientific knowledge is fundamental for effective biodiversity conservation and restoration efforts. Documentation, monitoring, and study of species offer the necessary facts that must guide decisions, management and sustainable development initiatives. In light of the ongoing environmental challenges, there is a need for strong scientific knowledge basis and an insightful understanding in order to ensure the protection of the environment and biodiversity not only for the present generation but for posterity. India, being one of the countries blessed with a great wealth of biodiversity, has continued to take a leading role in conservation governance globally. The new publication of ZSI 'Animal Discoveries 2025: New Species and New Records' is indeed a remarkable step towards achieving this goal.

India has been a key player in global biodiversity conservation efforts. Being an active party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, India has contributed greatly towards developing global biodiversity policy frameworks as well as working towards achieving targets set under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Through efforts towards promoting ecological restoration, sustainable living and development in harmony with nature, India is contributing significantly to international biodiversity conservation initiatives and maintains a balance between ecological security and development through science, technology, indigenous knowledge systems, and public engagement. The country has created a holistic system of conservation at the national level, which includes legislation and systems that make this framework progressive.

Zoological Survey of India has once again proved its excellence in faunal documentation through faunal surveys, taxonomy, biodiversity studies, molecular biology, and by maintaining the National Zoological Collections. The information generated through these efforts is vital for conservation planning, environmental management, and compliance with international conventions. This publication describes a total of 709 animal discoveries out of which 483 are new species discovered by Scientists and 226 animal species discovered for the first time in India by the Indian scientists. These animal discoveries do not just add to our knowledge base; they show how rich our country is biologically, even in times of great challenges in terms of threats to biodiversity due to the changing climate.

The animal discoveries highlighted in the book emphasise the relevance of scientific exploration to enhance our knowledge of the biological world and to conserve species and ecological processes. I extend my congratulations to the Director, scientists and staff members of the Zoological Survey of India, as well as other collaborating organizations, for their outstanding contribution in coming out with this publication.

23/6/26
(Tanmay Kumar)

Place: New Delhi
Dated: June 23, 2026

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सत्यमेव जयते



भारत सरकार
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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST
& CLIMATE CHANGE



Foreword

The biodiversity conservation requires a sound scientific basis, global coordination and evidence-based policy framework. It is within this perspective that the documentation of biodiversity becomes vital as effective conservation cannot be attained without an understanding of the diversity and distribution of various species. In addition, taxonomically accurate documentation serves not only the purpose of conservation itself, but it also provides insights into issues such as environmental governance, adaptation to climatic change and sustainable development policies at the national and international level. India can be regarded as a significant participant in biodiversity conservation efforts on the global scale due to its scientific achievements combined with its strong concern for environmental issues. As a megadiverse country, India is home to a remarkable variety of ecosystems and species.

The proposed publication 'Animal Discoveries 2025: New Species and New Records' is a wonderful testimony to the ongoing scientific contributions being made by India to explore its biodiversity resources. The book contains information on 709 faunal discoveries, out of which 483 are newly discovered species, while 226 are reported for the first time from India. All these findings highlight how biologically rich our country is, and there are still many parts of our biodiversity that remain undiscovered. This discovery and documentation is especially important at a time when our biodiversity, habitats and climatic systems are undergoing rapid changes around the world. Each new species found adds more depth to our understanding of the ecology, biology and evolution of the species and the ecosystem in general. The knowledge gained helps in the preparation of Red List and conservation studies and Programmes. Conservation successes in India are facilitated by a forward-looking policy and institutional framework.

I appreciate the contributions of the Director and other scientist and staff of the Zoological Survey of India for their outstanding work. Their efforts will continue to help India maintain its status as a leading country in biodiversity science and help in the global formulation of biodiversity policy.

[Ved Prakash Mishra]

New Delhi
22 June, 2026

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निदेशक
Dr. Dhriti Banerjee
Director



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Zoological Survey of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change



PREFACE

It is my immense pleasure in presenting the latest volume of 'Animal Discoveries 2025: New Species and New Records'. This volume is another milestone in the ongoing quest to explore, record and understand the remarkable biodiversity of faunal life in India, which has been achieved through the untiring efforts of the scientists dedicated to this pursuit. The latest volume highlights the discovery of 709 new faunal records of which 483 are new species of animals while 226 are species of animals that were previously unknown from India. In other words, the faunal biodiversity of the country currently stands at 1,05,953 species. The discovery of these species of fauna in various ecosystems ranging from forests to mountains, caves to rivers, wetlands to coastal regions, deep-sea zones to islands confirms once again that India remains one of the most megadiverse countries on the planet Earth.

The creation of the online Fauna of India Checklist Portal and other digital resources is an example of ZSI's successful initiatives in the digital era of biodiversity sciences. The scientific information produced by ZSI has direct impact on the national planning process for biodiversity conservation and environmental governance. Scientific data on species inventories, conservation requirements, habitat evaluation and biodiversity monitoring are important inputs in the management of Protected Areas, wildlife conservation programmes, environmental impact assessments and species recovery initiatives. The scientific information available in ZSI is instrumental in making such contributions in international conservation forums.

The findings contained herein are much more than just taxonomic successes. These findings signify knowledge that not only help in improving our understanding of biodiversity but also serve as key contributions to the global effort of dealing with the biodiversity crisis. Furthermore, the findings emphasize the need for investments in research and capacity-building in order to ensure that India is among the leaders in biodiversity research and conservation.

I would like to thank all the scientists, taxonomists, field researchers, students of ZSI and other Indian institutions who made these exciting discoveries possible. I hope that this publication will encourage young researchers to continue pursuing their research goals while making sure that India continues to play a leading role in global efforts towards biodiversity conservation.

[Dhriti Banerjee]

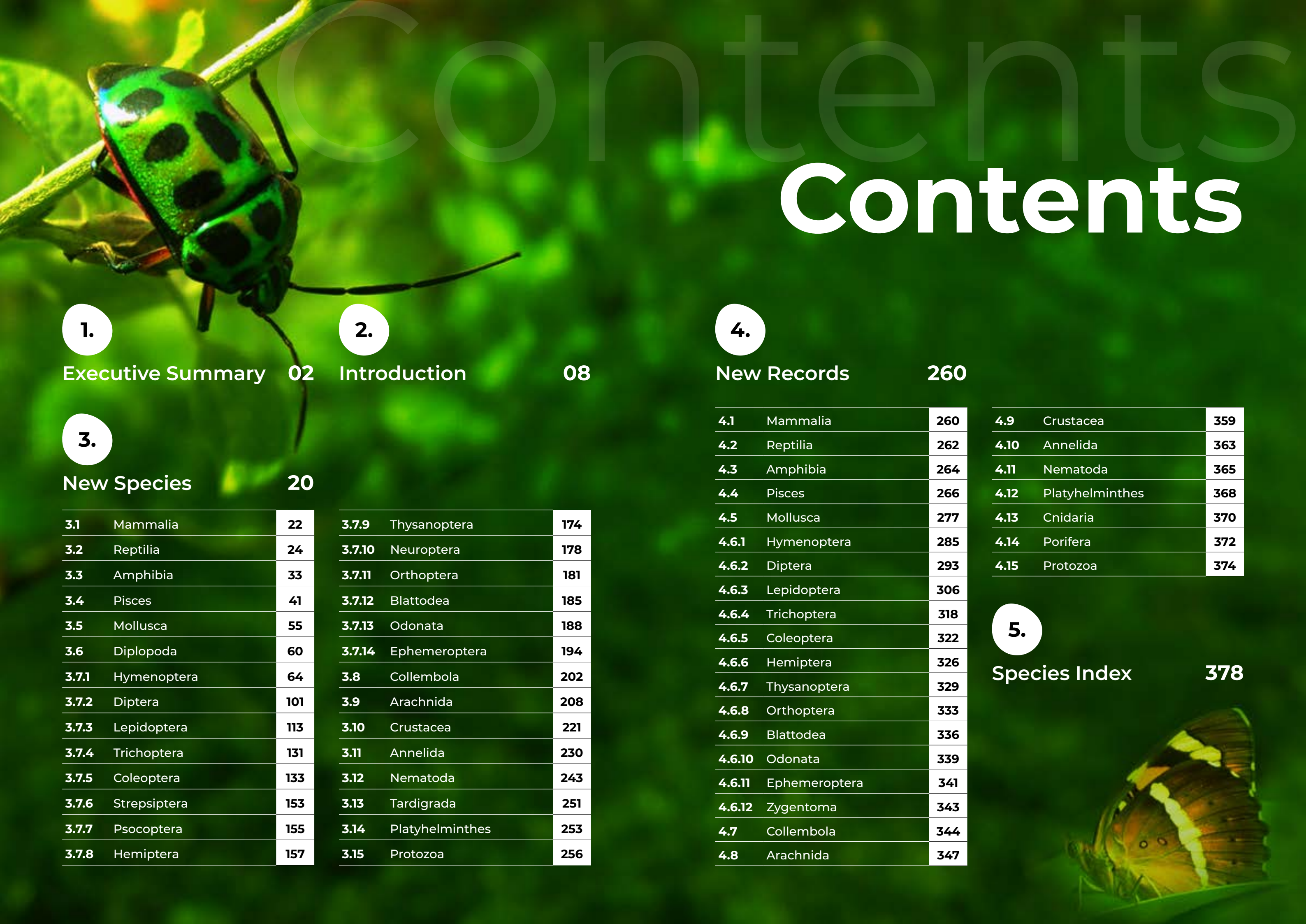
Kolkata

15 June 2026

ABBREVIATIONS

ADBU	Assam Don Bosco University.
AMC	American College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India
AMU/ZD/NC	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India
BMNH	National History Museum [formerly British Museum (National History)], London, UK
BNHS	Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
CAS	Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
DAHMA	Department of Animal Health and Management, Science Campus, Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, India
DZAMU	Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University
FRH	Forest Rest House
ICAR-NBAIR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bengaluru, India
LFSC ZRC	Department of Life-sciences, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan
MARC-ZSI	Marine Aquarium and Regional Centre – Zoological Survey of India
MU	Manipur University
MZUF	Museum of Natural History, University of Florence, Florence, Italy
NBAIR	ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bangalore, India
NBFGR	National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources
NCBS-NRC-AA	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru, India
	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru
NERC-ZSI	North Eastern Regional Centre-Zoological Survey of India
NFIC	National Forest Insect Collection- Forest Research Institute

NHM, NHMUK, NHMW	Natural History Museum
NIM/ NIM-ICAR-NBAIR	National Insect Museum - National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bengaluru
NPC/ NPC-ICAR/ NPC-IARI	National Pusa Collection, Division of Entomology, Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India
NRC/ NRC-AA/	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru.
NZC-ZSI/NZC-ZSI, Kolkata	National Zoological Collection-Zoological Survey of India
PU	Pondicherry University
PUAC	Punjabi University Patiala Ant Collection, Punjab, India
UASB	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, India
WII	Wildlife Institute of India
ZDAMU	Insect collections, Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India
ZSI-ANRC	Zoological Survey of India, Andaman & Nicobar Regional Centre
ZSI-EBRC	Zoological Survey of India, Estuarine Biology Regional Centre
ZSI-FBRC	Freshwater Biology Regional Centre - Zoological Survey of India
ZSI-HARC	Zoological Survey of India, High Altitude Regional Centre
ZSI-SRC	Zoological Survey of India, Southern Regional Centre, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
ZSI-WRC	Zoological Survey of India, Western Regional Centre
ZSIK/ NZC-ZSIK	Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre, Kozhikode, Kerala, India
ZSI-MBRC	Zoological Survey of India, Marine Biological Research Centre, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India



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A photograph of two small, brownish-grey birds perched on a thick, mossy tree branch. The background is a dense, out-of-focus green forest. The birds are facing right, with one slightly ahead of the other.

1

Executive Summary

India ranks among the most biologically diverse countries, supporting about 8.1% of the world's documented species. It is home to four of the 36 biodiversity hotspots, Himalaya, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats and Sri Lanka, and Sundaland and has a rich heritage of traditional ecological knowledge.

Continuous surveys and scientific studies keep expanding records

of plant and animal diversity. These discoveries improve our understanding of life forms and their ecosystems, which is essential for conservation and sustaining ecological balance.

With a legacy of more than 111 years, the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) functions as a premier research organization under the Ministry of

Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). It plays a key role in cataloguing India's animal diversity for conservation and sustainable management. Annually, ZSI releases the publication "Animal Discoveries– New Species and New Records," summarizing newly discovered species and records

reported in scientific literature. During the year 2025, a total of 709 new discoveries including 483 new species and 226 new country records contributed by scientists, academicians and researchers from India and published in different scientific journals. Details updated in Table 1.

Table 1.

The species under different faunal groups described as new species as well as new record during 2025

Sl. No.	Faunal Group	New Genus	New Species	New Record to India	Total Additions in 2025
1.	Mammalia		1	2	3
2.	Reptilia		15	1	16
3.	Amphibia		19	1	20
4.	Pisces	1	27	23	50
5.	Mollusca		10	17	27
6.	Diplopoda		5		5
7.	Hymenoptera	2	90	16	106
8.	Diptera		28	36	64
9.	Lepidoptera		35	30	65
10.	Trichoptera		1	8	9
11.	Coleoptera	2	46	9	55
12.	Strepsiptera		1		1
13.	Psocoptera		2		2
14.	Hemiptera	8	47	6	53
15.	Thysanoptera		5	6	11
16.	Neuroptera		3		3
17.	Orthoptera	1	9	3	12
18.	Blattodea		4	4	8
19.	Odonata		10	1	11
20.	Ephemeroptera		14	2	16
21.	Zygentoma			1	1

Sl. No.	Faunal Group	New Genus	New Species	New Record to India	Total Additions in 2025
22.	Collembola		9	3	12
23.	Arachnida	2	34	30	64
24.	Crustacea	3	17	6	23
25.	Annelida	1	31	3	34
26.	Nematoda		15	4	19
27.	Tardigrada		1		1
28.	Platyhelminthes		3	2	5
29.	Cnidaria			2	2
30.	Porifera			1	1
31.	Protozoa		1	9	10
	Total	20	483	226	709



The publication includes information on the total recorded species in India across diverse faunal groups, which acts as baseline data for planning conservation and management strategies (Table 2.).

Table 2.

Number of Animal species known from India (updated December 2025)

Kingdom	Phylum	Number of species World (approx.)	Number of species India (approx.)	Additions of the Indian Fauna in 2025
Protista	Phylum Protozoa (including Chromista)	50,012	3,603	10
Animalia	Phylum Mesozoa	122	10	
	Phylum Porifera	8,550	576	1
	Phylum Cnidaria	11,99,35	1,481	2
	Phylum Ctenophora	199	20	
	Phylum Platyhelminthes	29,495	1,820	5
	Phylum Rotifera	2200	469	
	Phylum Gastrotricha	790	164	
	Phylum Kinorhyncha	315	10	
	Phylum Tardigrada	1,381	36	1
	Phylum Nematoda	30,027	3098	19
	Phylum Acanthocephala	1,308	312	
	Phylum Sipuncula	162	41	
	Phylum Echiura	198	47	
	Phylum Annelida	20,006	1,111	34
	Phylum Onychophora	183	1	
	Phylum Arthropoda	12,04,015	79,326	521
	Subphylum Chelicerata	61,592	6,474	64
	Class Arachnida	60,052	6,435	64
	Class Merostomata	200	2	
	Class Pycnogonida	1,340	37	
	Subphylum Crustacea	67,735	4,119	23
	Subphylum Hexapoda	1,063,834	68,335	429
	Class Collembola	8,162	370	12
	Class Diplura	975	18	
	Class Protura	816	20	
	Class Insecta	10,53,881	67,927	417
	Subphylum Myriapoda	1,1,155	398	5
	Class Chilopoda	3,112	103	
	Class Diplopoda	7,839	285	5
	Class Symphyla	204	10	
	Phylum Phoronida	12	3	
	Phylum Bryozoa (Ectoprota)	5,434	356	

Kingdom	Phylum	Number of species World (approx.)	Number of species India (approx.)	Additions of the Indian Fauna in 2025
	Phylum Entoprocta	150	10	
	Phylum Brachiopoda	392	8	
	Phylum Chaetognatha	170	44	
	Phylum Mollusca	85,015	5,309	27
	Phylum Nemertea	1,368	6	
	Phylum Echinodermata	7,551	788	
	Phylum Hemichordata	139	14	
	Phylum Chordata	1,10,394	7,290	89
	Subphylum Cephalochordata	33	6	
	Subphylum Urochordata	2,804	534	
	Subphylum Vertebrata [= Craniata]	1,07,557	6,750	89
	Class Pisces	70,449	3,663	50
	Class Amphibia	8,445	484	20
	Class Reptilia	11,733	815	16
	Class Aves	10,357	1,347	
	Class Mammalia	6,500	441	3
	Total (Animalia)	16,29,511	1,02,350	699
	Grand Total (Protista + Animalia)	16,79,523	1,05,953	709



According to the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) database as of 1st January 2026, India's faunal diversity stands at **1,05,953 species**. This includes an addition of **709 species** during the reporting period, comprising **483 newly discovered species** and **226 species newly recorded in India**. With this, India contributes approximately **6.3% of the global faunal diversity (Table 2)**.

2

Introduction

Biodiversity science is an interdisciplinary field dedicated to understanding the diversity of life at genetic, species, and ecosystem levels. It gained prominence in the late 20th century in response to mounting evidence of global species declines and extinctions (Turnhout and Purvis, 2020). Within this framework, taxonomy, the science of discovering, describing, and classifying organisms, plays a central role, particularly in the description of new species and the documentation of new distributional records, which form the foundation for biodiversity assessment and conservation planning.

Despite considerable taxonomic progress, a substantial gap persists between described species and the Earth's actual biological diversity. Approximately 2.1 million species have been formally described, whereas total global species richness is estimated to be around 14 million (UNEP-WCMC, 2010). This discrepancy is especially pronounced in hyperdiverse groups such as arthropods, which constitute nearly 85% of described animal species, as well as in microorganisms like bacteria and archaea, where estimates remain highly uncertain (Dykhuizen, 2005; Emerson, 2025). Many ecosystems,

particularly in tropical and marine regions, remain poorly explored, leaving a large proportion of biodiversity undocumented.

The discovery and description of new species increasingly rely on an integrative taxonomic approach that combines traditional morphological analyses with modern molecular techniques (Padial *et al.*, 2010; Heethoff *et al.*, 2011). Field surveys remain the primary source of new material, particularly in understudied and biodiversity-rich regions, where systematic sampling often reveals previously undocumented taxa (Sastre and Lobo, 2009). Morphological

examination continues to be fundamental for species identification and comparison, while molecular tools such as DNA barcoding provide additional resolution, especially in distinguishing cryptic species and validating taxonomic boundaries (Schenk *et al.*, 2020; Siridewa *et al.*, 2026). In addition, museum collections and historical specimens play a crucial role in taxonomic revisions, enabling re-evaluation of previously described taxa and facilitating the recognition of new species and distributional records (Kapun *et al.*, 2025). Together, these approaches form the backbone of contemporary taxonomy, ensuring robust and reproducible species delimitation.

However, taxonomic research continues to face the “taxonomic impediment,” characterized by limited funding, declining expertise, and the vast number of undescribed species (Sheth and Thaker, 2017; Emerson, 2025). Advances in molecular tools, digital databases, and open-access platforms are increasingly helping to overcome these challenges by improving species identification and fostering global collaboration (Al-Asif and Nerurkar, 2024).

We are currently living in an era of unprecedented ecological change and biodiversity decline. Since the late 20th century, the “Great Acceleration” has been marked by rapid increase in human population, economic activity, resource consumption, and global connectivity, resulting in profound alterations to Earth system processes, including land degradation, deforestation, desertification, and ocean acidification (Steffen *et al.*, 2015). The consequences for biodiversity have been severe, with recent assessments indicating that populations of major vertebrate groups have declined by nearly 70% over the past five decades (Dasgupta, 2021). Concurrently, complex natural ecosystems are increasingly being replaced by simplified, human-dominated systems characterized by monocultures and domesticated species, representing a large-scale reallocation of global biomass (Rowlands, 2021). These transformations disrupt ecological interactions, reduce species richness, and threaten ecosystem stability.

In response to these challenges, biodiversity research increasingly employs a combination of observational, experimental, and computational approaches, including species inventories, ecological modelling, genetic analyses, and remote sensing techniques to identify biodiversity hotspots and monitor changes in species distributions (Wang *et al.*, 2010; Sánchez-Fernández *et al.*, 2025; Gálvez-Salido *et al.*, 2026). Advances in bioinformatics and DNA-based identification methods have significantly enhanced the accuracy and efficiency of biodiversity assessments, supporting evidence-based conservation strategies.

At the global level, biodiversity conservation is guided by a comprehensive framework of international agreements. The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) forms the cornerstone of these efforts, promoting conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of genetic resources. This framework is reinforced by instruments such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, while the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework establishes ambitious targets, including the protection of 30% of the planet by 2030 (Amos, 2025). Complementary conventions, including CITES (1975), the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species (1979), and the World Heritage Convention, address specific conservation priorities, while emerging agreements such as the BBNJ framework extend protection to biodiversity beyond national jurisdictions.

Findings from biodiversity science underpin major global initiatives such as the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), contributing to ecosystem-based management, protected area design, and biodiversity indicators that guide international policy (Díaz *et al.*, 2019; Le-Huynh *et al.*, 2025).

Contemporary biodiversity research is undergoing a transformative shift toward

technology-driven exploration and monitoring. Tools such as environmental DNA (eDNA), artificial intelligence-based data integration, and bio-digital ecosystem modeling are revolutionizing species detection and ecological forecasting. At the same time, emerging environmental challenges, including ocean darkening, declining soil moisture, and novel anthropogenic pressures, are reshaping our understanding of ecosystem dynamics.

In this rapidly evolving scientific and environmental context, the discovery of new species and the documentation of new distributional records remain fundamental to accurately characterizing Earth's biodiversity. These efforts not only fill critical knowledge gaps but also contribute directly to global sustainability goals, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). New species discoveries support conservation prioritization, enhance bioprospecting potential, provide insights into ecosystem resilience, and serve as indicators of environmental change. Moreover, they contribute to bridging the global taxonomic gap, strengthening biodiversity assessments, and enabling more effective conservation planning and environmental management.

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) has been dedicated to taxonomic research on faunal diversity for over 110 years since its establishment in 1916. Operating under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, the institution systematically documents India's faunal resources across diverse ecosystems through regular surveys. ZSI functions as the custodian of the National Zoological Collections and is recognized as a Designated National Repository of type and voucher specimens under Section 39 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. It is among the largest faunal repositories in the world, providing reference voucher specimens essential for taxonomic studies.

Institution's main objectives involve the exploration, survey, inventory, and monitoring of faunal diversity across different states, along with periodic assessments of endangered and threatened species, ecosystems, and protected areas in India. It also undertakes bio-ecological research, training activities, and identification of indigenous fauna. In addition, it provides advisory support to the Forest Department and is responsible for the maintenance and development of the National Zoological Collections. The research outputs and publications of ZSI collectively provide a comprehensive overview of the nation's biodiversity profile

The year 2025 witnessed a total of **709 new faunal discoveries from India**, comprising **483 newly described species** and **226 new country records**, published in reputed scientific journals by scientists, academicians, and researchers. The maximum number of new discoveries has been recorded from invertebrates with 620 species, while vertebrate constitutes 89 species. The trend of new discoveries in different groups remains same like previous years with Arthropoda dominating among invertebrates with 521 species and least with Porifera and Tardigrada with 1 species each, whereas, Pisces with 50 species dominated among vertebrates followed by Amphibia with 20 species and least with Mammals with 3 species. Diversity of species discoveries in different faunal group during 2025 is represented in Figure 1.



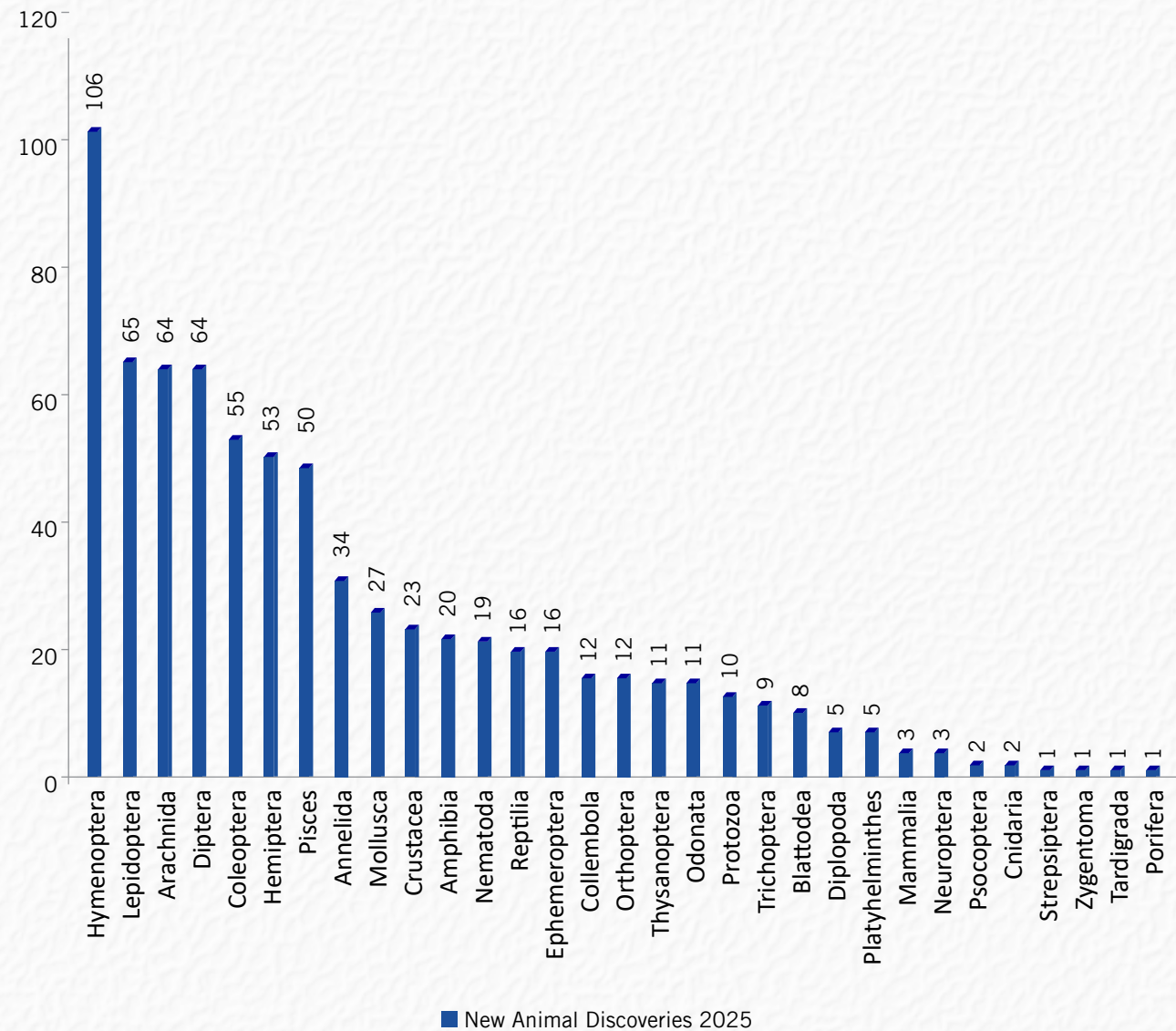


Figure 1. New Discoveries in different Faunal Groups during 2025

The data analysis of last 10 years (2016-2025) reveals that a total of 5,655 species (4,016 new species; 1,639 new records) have been added to the Indian fauna. As regards new species maximum of 483 species have been described in the year 2025 and minimum of 300 species in 2017, whereas, maximum new records are 226 species in 2025 and lowest of 81 species in 2017 (Fig. 2). It is also important to state that scientists of ZSI alone have contributed nearly 30.73% (1234 species) of total newly described and 52.41% (859 species) of newly recorded species during the last 10 years (Fig. 2).

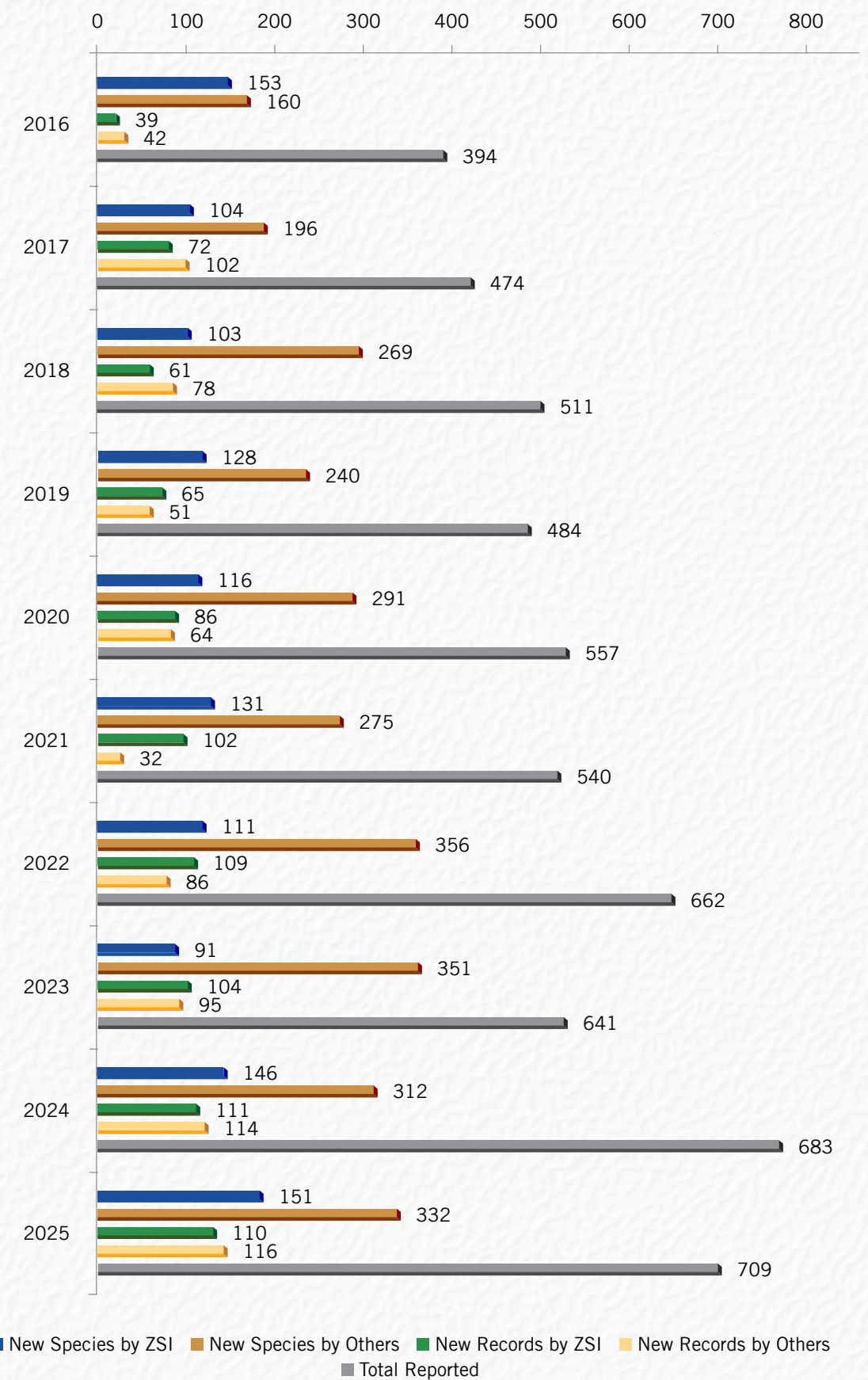


Figure 2: Addition of new species and new records of fauna in India during last 10 years

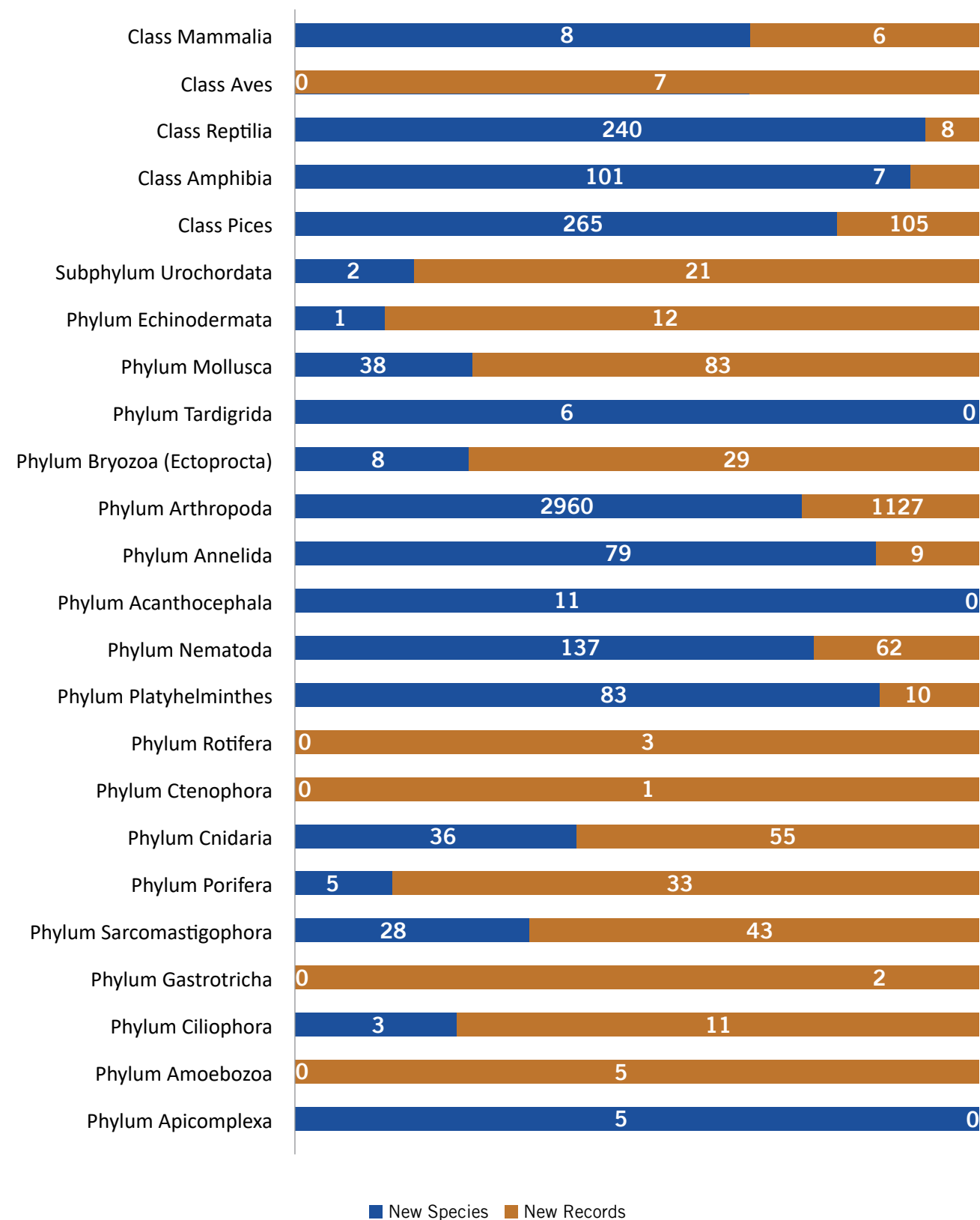


Figure 3: Addition of group-wise new species and new records of fauna in India during last 10 years

The group-wise faunal inventory during the last 10 years (2016-2025) shows that maximum of 2960 species are newly described under the Phylum Arthropoda while only two species is described under the Phyla Gastrotricha and one species of Ctenophora among the invertebrates. Among the vertebrate maximum of 265 species of fishes and minimum of only in Aves no new species are described (Fig. 3). Among the new distributional records, maximum of 1127 species of arthropods are recorded from India (Fig. 3).

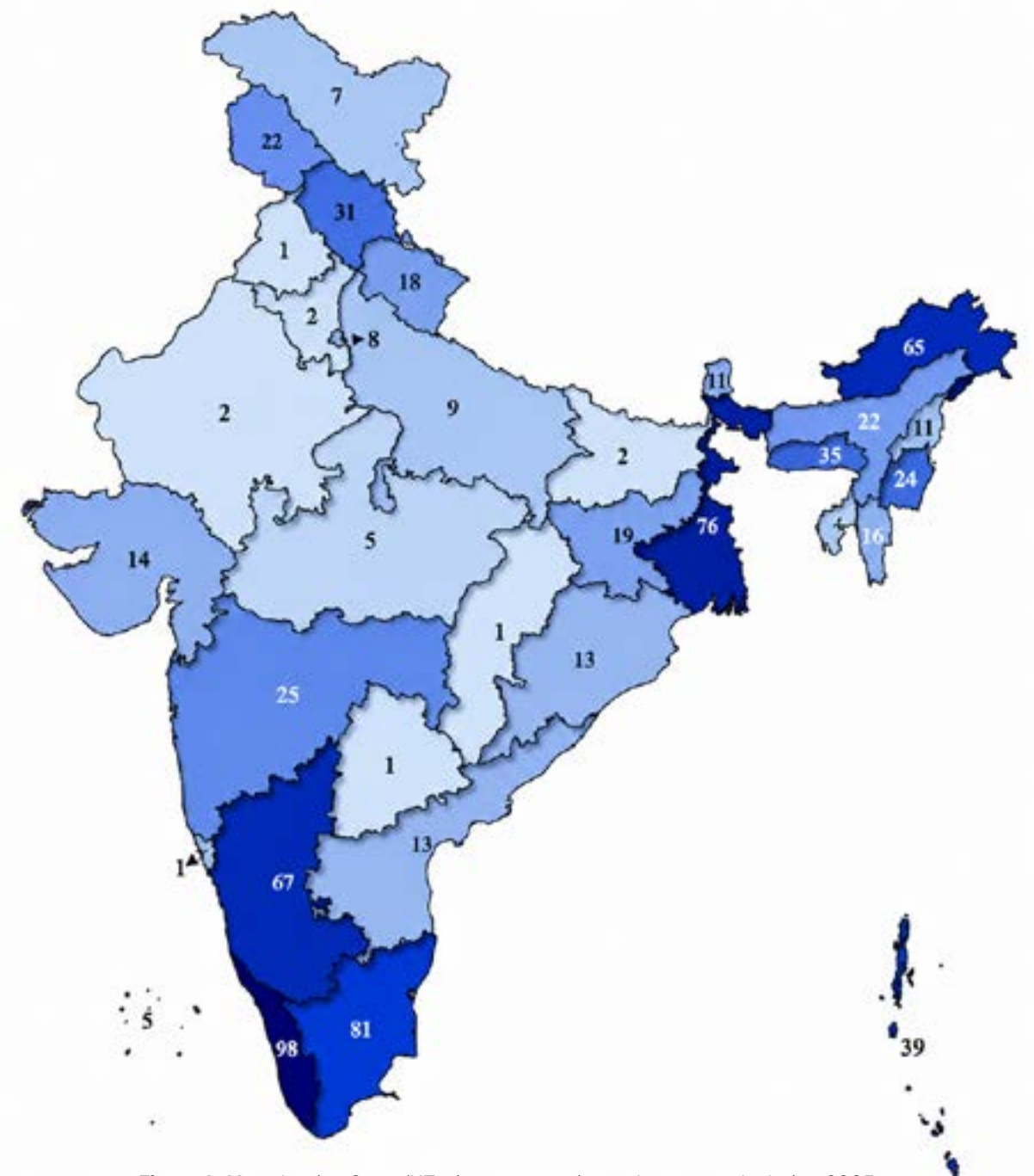


Figure 4: Map showing State /UT wise new species and new records during 2025

Table 3.

State /UT wise list of new species and new records during 2025

Sl. No.	States and Union Territories	Number of new species	Number of new records	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar	10	29	39
2	Andhra Pradesh	6	7	13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	37	28	65
4	Assam	11	11	22
5	Bihar	2	-	2
6	Chandigarh	2	-	2
7	Chhattisgarh	1	-	1
8	Delhi	4	4	8
9	Goa	-	1	1
10	Gujarat	6	8	14
11	Haryana	2	-	2
12	Himachal Pradesh	27	4	31
13	Jammu & Kashmir	10	12	22
14	Jharkhand	2	17	19
15	Karnataka	57	10	67
16	Kerala	73	25	98
17	Ladakh	3	4	7
18	Lakshadweep	3	2	5
19	Madhya Pradesh	5	-	5
20	Maharashtra	18	7	25
21	Manipur	27	7	34
22	Meghalaya	24	11	35

Sl. No.	States and Union Territories	Number of new species	Number of new records	Total
23	Mizoram	13	3	16
24	Nagaland	9	2	11
25	Odisha	11	2	13
26	Punjab	-	1	1
27	Rajasthan	2	-	2
28	Sikkim	9	2	11
29	Tamil Nadu	33	18	51
30	Telangana	-	1	1
31	Tripura	4	-	4
32	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	9
33	Uttarakhand	16	2	18
34	West Bengal	50	26	76
35	Unspecified	-	4	4

During the year 2025, maximum number of new discoveries are recorded from Kerala with 98 species (73 new species; 25 new records) followed by West Bengal with 76 species (50; 26); Karnataka with 67 (57, 10); Arunachal Pradesh with 65 (37, 28); Tamil Nadu with 51 (33; 18). The lowest number of species are reported from Chhattisgarh, Goa, Punjab and Telangana (Table 1, Figure 1.)

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3

New Species

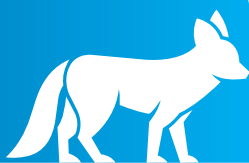


3.1.
MAMMALIA



Mammalia has the largest class in the animal kingdom. Mammals play crucial roles in all ecosystems by performing a broad range of key functions. The greatest majority of mammals in the world live in terrestrial environments, only 1.6 % of mammals live in marine habitats. Mammals show extreme morphological diversity of forms; the smallest mammals are found among the bats and shrews and can weigh as little as 2 grams; the largest mammal is the blue whale, which can weigh 160,000 kg. Over 70% of mammal species are smaller mammals belonging to the orders Rodentia, Chiroptera and Soricomorpha. Scientists of the Zoological Survey of India recently discovered a new primate species from India using integrative approach. The Indian diversity is represented by 441 species. This year, a single new species of Mammalia has been described from Uttarakhand, India.

Phylum: CHORDATA
Class: MAMMALIA
Order: CHIROPTERA
Family: VESPERTILIONIDAE
Genus: *Myotis* Kaup, 1829



Myotis himalaicus Ruedi, Chakravarty, Saikia & Csorba, *Zootaxa*, 5644 (1):1-78, 2025

The species *Myotis himalaicus* was described by Uttam Saikia, Rohit Chakravarty, Gabor Csorba, Mostaque Ahmed Laskar and Manuel Ruedi based on a Holotype collected from a mist net set above a water pond surrounded by dense evergreen forests Ansuya (30°29'15.5" N, 79°17'29" E, 2000 m asl), Chamoli District, Uttarakhand, India along with one Paratype collected from Kaghan Valley (34°36'48" N, 73°27'0.97"8 E, 2300 m), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The type specimens have been deposited in NERC-ZSI. The epithet *himalaicus* refers to the current distribution of the species, which appears to be endemic to the southern slopes of the western part of the Himalayan mountains and extending to Hindu Kush Range in the west.



Myotis himalaicus Ruedi *et al.*, 2025

3.2. REPTILIA



Reptiles are one of the most diverse vertebrates and reptile-like animals that first appeared during the Mesozoic era, about 250 million years ago. Since then, they have adapted to a variety of habitats and some have specialized to specific micro-habitats. The class Reptilia comprises chelonians (turtles & tortoises), crocodilians, snakes, lizards, tuatara and their extinct relatives. Reptiles are an integral part of the ecosystem as prey and predators. Other than maintaining balance in the ecosystem, reptiles are used for various human welfare purposes such as food and medicine, as pets and some of them also cause health hazards, specifically the conflict with the potentially dangerous snakes affecting millions of lives each year in India. Although most of the reptile species in India are legally protected as part of different schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, it does not seem sufficient to prevent them from getting threatened. In comparison to other vertebrate groups, reptiles often have very restricted distributions with specific microhabitat requirements, making them particularly vulnerable to anthropogenic environmental changes. Considering the increasing discovery of new species and the efforts required to conserve the threatened species, there is vast scope and opportunities in the field of reptile studies in India. The Indian diversity is represented by 815 species. This year, a total of 15 new species of Reptilia have been described from various states of India including Andhra Pradesh (2), Arunachal Pradesh (2), Assam (2), Kerala (2), Andaman & Nicobar (1), Himachal Pradesh (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Maharashtra (1), Mizoram (1), Odisha (1) and Uttarakhand (1).

Class: REPTILIA
Order: SQUAMATA
FAMILY: AGAMIDAE
Genus: *Ptyctolaemus* Peters, 1864



Ptyctolaemus namdaphaensis Balan, Das, Boruah, Tillack, Lalronunga & Deepak, *Vertebrate Zoology* 75:487–516, 2025

The species *Ptyctolaemus namdaphaensis* was described by Amirtha Balan, Abhijit Das, Bitupan Boruah, Frank Tillack, Samuel Lalronunga and Veerappan Deepak based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Gandhigram (27.26515°N, 96.93878°E, elevation 1135 m a.s.l.), Changlang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India along with one more Paratype collected from Kamala valley, Namdapha TR, Changlang district, Arunachal Pradesh. The type specimen has been deposited in Wildlife Institute of India. The specific name derived from name of the place “Namdapha Tiger Reserve” in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Ptyctolaemus namdaphaensis Balan et al., 2025

Ptyctolaemus siangensis Balan, Das, Boruah, Tillack, Lalronunga & Deepak, *Vertebrate Zoology* 75:487–516, 2025

The species *Ptyctolaemus siangensis* was described by Amirtha Balan, Abhijit Das, Bitupan Boruah, Frank Tillack, Samuel Lalronunga and Veerappan Deepak based on a Holotype collected from Rottung (28.14114°N, 95.1562°E, elevation 390 m a.s.l.), East Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India along with two Paratypes collected from different locality of Arunachal Pradesh. The type specimen has been deposited in Wildlife Institute of India. The specific name derived from the name of the river “Siang” in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.



Ptyctolaemus siangensis Balan et al., 2025

FAMILY: COLUBRIDAE
Genus: *Lycodon* Fitzinger, 1826

***Lycodon irwini* Naveen, Mirza, Choure & Chandramouli, *Evolutionary Systematics*, 9 (2): 221–228, 2025**

The species *Lycodon irwini* was described by R. S. Naveen, Zeeshan A. Mirza, Girish Choure and S. R. Chandramouli based on a Holotype collected from near Gandhi Nagar, Great Nicobar Island (6.810923°N, 93.878795°E; 140 m asl), India along with one Paratype collected from Govind Nagar, at the 10 km point, along the East-West Road, Great Nicobar Island. The type specimen has been deposited in Pondicherry University. The specific epithet is a patronym honouring the late Stephen Robert Irwin, the renowned Australian zookeeper, conservationist, television personality, and wildlife educator. His passion and dedication to wildlife education and conservation have inspired naturalists and conservationists worldwide, including the authors of this paper.



Lycodon irwini Naveen *et al.*, 2025

FAMILY: GEKKONIDAE
Genus: *Cnemaspis* Strauch, 1887

***Cnemaspis brahmaputra* Sayyed, Das, Amarasinghe, Bhattacharjee & Purkayastha, *Taprobanica*, 14(02): 107–120, 2025**

The species *Cnemaspis brahmaputra* was described by Amit Sayyed, Madhurima Das, A.A. Thasun Amarasinghe, Rupankar Bhattacharjee and Jayaditya Purkayastha based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from near Dirgheswari Temple (26.244854°N, 91.746809°E, 134 m above sea level), North Guwahati, Assam, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Assam Don Bosco University (ADBU). The specific epithet refers to the antecedent river, 'Brahmaputra', which flows near the type locality.



Cnemaspis brahmaputra Sayyed *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827

***Cyrtodactylus himachalensis* Bhardwaj, Purkayastha, Lalremsanga & Mirza, *Zootaxa*, 5665 (2): 205–222, 2025**

The species *Cyrtodactylus himachalensis* was described by Virender K. Bhardwaj, Jayaditya Purkayastha, H. T. Lalremsanga and Zeeshan A. Mirza based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from near Khanyara (32.199167° N, 76.376194° E, elevation 1331m asl), Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The new species is named after the word 'Himachal', which refers to the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, where it was collected.



Cyrtodactylus himachalensis Bhardwaj *et al.*, 2025

***Cyrtodactylus shivalikensis* Bhardwaj, Purkayastha, Lalremsanga & Mirza, *Zootaxa*, 5665 (2): 205–222, 2025**

The species *Cyrtodactylus shivalikensis* was described by Virender K. Bhardwaj, Jayaditya Purkayastha, H. T. Lalremsanga and Zeeshan A. Mirza based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from rocky outcrops near Balda (33.129611° N, 74.830222° E, elevation 1185m asl), Reasi District, Jammu and Kashmir, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The new species is named after the Shivalik Hills, which form the outer fringe of the Himalayas, from where the new species was collected.



Cyrtodactylus shivalikensis Bhardwaj *et al.*, 2025

***Cyrtodactylus vanarakshaka* Bharali, Thaosen, Vabeiryureilai, Lalremsanga, Purkayatha, Bhattacharjee, Das, Bohra & Hazarika, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.japb.2025.06.008>.**

The species *Cyrtodactylus vanarakshaka* was described by Manmath Bharali, Krijoboti Thaosen, Mathipi Vabeiryureilai, Hmar Tlawmte Lalremsanga, Jayaditya Purkayatha, Rupankar Bhattacharjee, Madhurima Das, Sanath Chandra Bohra and Arup Kumar Hazarika based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Dibarai, Haflong (25.156699°N, 93.004547°E; 475 m elev.), Dima Hasao District, Assam, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Department of Zoology, Mizoram University. The specific epithet *vanarakshaka* is derived from the Sanskrit words *vana*, meaning “forest,” and *rakshaka*, meaning “protector” or “guardian.” It is intended as a tribute to the Assam Forest Department, referred to here as *vanarakshaka*—the protectors of forests. The name acknowledges the department’s crucial role in conserving biodiversity and safeguarding natural habitats across the state.



Cyrtodactylus vanarakshaka Bharali *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Hemidactylus* Goldfuss, 1820

***Hemidactylus amarasinghei* Sayyed, Khot & Purkayastha, *Zootaxa*, 5583 (2):293-308, 2025**

The species *Hemidactylus amarasinghei* was described by Amit Sayyed, Rahul Khot and Jayaditya Purkayastha based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from under a rock during daytime at Chalkewadi Plateau (17.554166°N, 73.820000°E; alt. 1057.6 m a.s.l.), Satara District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet is a noun in the masculine singular genitive case, honouring Dr. A. A. Thasun Amarasinghe, a renowned Indonesian herpetologist (born in Sri Lanka), currently affiliated with the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN; the scientific authority of the Government of Indonesia) for his enormous contribution to Asian herpetological research since 2005, especially on the systematics of the gekkonid fauna of South and Southeast Asia.



Hemidactylus amarasinghei Sayyed *et al.*, 2025

***Hemidactylus kalinga* Mohapatra, Ray, Das, Bhupathi, Sarkar, Mohalik, Nair & Dutta, 2025, *Herpetozoa*, 38: 365–378, 2025**

The species *Hemidactylus kalinga* was described by Pratyush P. Mohapatra, Sumidh Ray, Ashis K. Das, Bharath Bhupathi, Vivek Sarkar, Rakesh K. Mohalik, Manoj V. Nair and Sushil K. Dutta based on a Holotype collected from Kalinga Ghati (20.1605°N, 84.4133°E; 746 m a. s. l.), Kandhamal District, Odisha, India along with few more Paratypes collected from different location of Odisha. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI. The specific epithet is a toponym for the Kalinga Ghati, the Eastern Ghats hill ranges in the Kandhamal District of Odisha, and the type locality of the species. Furthermore, the present known distribution range of the species is within the historical “Kalinga Kingdom”, comprising present-day south Odisha.



Hemidactylus kalinga Mohapatra *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Hemiphyllodactylus* Bleeker, 1860

***Hemiphyllodactylus venkatadri* Bhupathi, Ray, Narayana, Karuthapandi, Jaiswal, Kar & Mohapatra, *Herpetozoa*, 38: 333–343, 2025**

The species *Hemiphyllodactylus venkatadri* was described by Bharath Bhupathi, Sumidh Ray, B. Laxmi Narayana, M. Karuthapandi, Deepa Jaiswal, Niladri B. Kar, and Pratyush P. Mohapatra based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from near Venkatadri Hill, Tirumala Hill ranges (13.7066°N, 79.3644°E; 881 m a.s.l.), Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve, Tirupati District, Andhra Pradesh,, India. The type specimen has been deposited in FBRC-ZSI. The specific epithet *Venkatadri* is a toponym for the type locality in the Tirumala Hill ranges in the Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve in Andhra Pradesh, India. The name *Venkatadri* is derived from two Sanskrit words: *Venkata*, meaning ‘one who removes sins’—one of the names of Lord Vishnu in the Hindu religion associated with the sacred Tirumala—and *Adri*, meaning mountain.



Hemiphyllodactylus venkatadri Bhupathi *et al.*, 2025

FAMILY: NATRICIDAE**Genus: *Smithophis* Giri, Gower, Das *et al.*, 2019*****Smithophis leptofasciatus* Muansanga, Purkayastha, Hruaia, Vabeiryureilai, Biakzuala, Decemson, Lalremsanga & Bohra, *Taprobanica*, 14(02): 158–165, 2025**

The species *Smithophis leptofasciatus* was described by Lal Muansanga, Jayaditya Purkayastha, Vanlal Hruaia, Mathipi Vabeiryureilai, Lal Biakzuala, Ht Decemson, Hmar T. Lalremsanga and Sanath C. Bohra based on a Holotype collected from Maubuang Village (23.485089°N, 92.703705°E; alt. 983 m a.s.l.), Aizawl District, Mizoram, India along with one Paratype collected from Suangpuilawn Village (23.949966°N, 93.036849°E; alt. 1,087 m a.s.l.), Saitual District, Mizoram. The type specimen has been deposited in MZMU. The specific epithet “*leptofasciatus*” is a Greek and Latin compound adjective, which refers to “narrow banded” transverse body pattern on the dorsum, a distinct and distinguishing characteristic of the species.



Smithophis leptofasciatus Muansanga *et al.*, 2025

FAMILY: PAREIDAE**Genus: *Xylophis* Beddome, 1878*****Xylophis chenkaruppan* Narayanan, Das, Ghosh, Palot, Umesh, Gower & Deepak, *Zootaxa*, 5647 (2): 117–130, 2025**

The species *Xylophis chenkaruppan* was described by Surya Narayanan, Sandeep Das, Avrajjal Ghosh, Muhamed Jafer Palot, P. Umesh, David J. Gower and V. Deepak based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Vellarimala Hills (11.4677°N, 76.1463°E; 1409 m elevation), Wayanad district, Kerala, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Kurichyarmala Hills, Wayanad District, Kerala. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet chenkaruppan is a portmanteau of two words from Malayalam language, “Chem” = red and “Karupp” = black, in reference to the red and black dorsal coloration of the new species. For nomenclatural purposes, the specific epithet is treated as a noun in opposition. To be grammatically correct in Malayalam, the “m” of “chem” becomes an “n” when combined with “karupp”.



Xylophis chenkaruppan Narayanan *et al.*, 2025

FAMILY: SCINCIDAE**Genus: *Ablepharus* Lichtenstein, 1823*****Ablepharus flammeus* Bragin, Decemson, Lalremsanga, Mirza & Poyarkov, *SALAMANDRA*, 61(4): 373–394, 2025**

The species *Ablepharus flammeus* was described by Andrey M. Bragin, Ht. Decemson, Hmar Tlawmte Lalremsanga, Zeeshan A. Mirza and Nikolay A. Poyarkov based on a Holotype collected from Duggal Bittha (30.48° N, 79.17° E, 2,520 m a.s.l.), Chopta, Uttarakhand, India along nine Paratypes collected from different locality of Uttarakhand. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The specific epithet of the new species “*flammeus*”, formed from the Latin words “*flamma*”, meaning “fire”. The name of the new species reflects the fiery coloration of the neck, belly, inner thighs, forearms, and the ventral part of the tail in males and juveniles, as well as the intense yellow coloration of these body parts in females. Notably, these small ectothermic lizards thrive at high altitudes exceeding 3,000 meters above sea level, with some individuals observed basking near the edges of snowfields. The name also symbolizes the ardent disposition of these lizards and their resilient struggle for survival. Furthermore, the species’ habitat lies near the Tungnath Temple – the highest mountain temple dedicated to the god Shiva – which also serves as the type locality for the species. Fire, as one of Shiva’s symbols, represents both destruction and the fight for life, reinforcing the essence of the species’ name.



Ablepharus flammeus Bragin *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Riopa* Gray, 1839***Riopa deccanensis* Bhupathi, Ray, Karuthapandi, Jaiswal, Deepak & Mohapatra, *Zootaxa*, 5647 (2): 117–130, 2025**

The species *Riopa deccanensis* was described by Bharath Bhupathi, Sumidh Ray, M. Karuthapandi, Deepa Jaiswal, V. Deepak and Pratyush P. Mohapatra based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve (13.7066N, 79.3644 E; ca. 881 m a.s.l.), Tirupati District, Andhra Pradesh, India along with one Paratype collected from Domalpenta Grassland, Amrabad Tiger Reserve (16.1868 N, 78.8271 E; ca. 700 m a.s.l.), Nagarkurnool district, Telangana. The type specimen has been deposited in FBRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is a toponym for the area in which it occurs, the Deccan Peninsula Biogeographic Zone (Zone 6), as per the Rodgers and Panwar (1988) classification of Biogeographic Zones of India.



Riopa deccanensis Bhupathi *et al.*, 2025

FAMILY: UROPELTIDAE
Genus: *Rhinophis* Hemprich, 1820

***Rhinophis siruvaniensis* Cyriac, Uesh, Achyuthan, Kulkarni & Ganesh, *Evolutionary Systematics*, 9:191–201, 2025**

The species *Rhinophis siruvaniensis* was described by Vivek Philip Cyriac, P. K. Umesh, N. S. Achyuthan, Vidisha Kulkarni and S. R. Ganesh based on a Holotype collected from Jellipara (11.056783°N, 76.607611°E; 781 m a.s.l), Attappadi, Palakkad District, Kerala, India along with two Paratypes collected from Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The species is named after its known distribution range – the Siruvani Hills.



Rhinophis siruvaniensis Cyriac et al., 2025

3.3. AMPHIBIA



The word Amphibia is derived from two Greek words (Amphi = two or both land and water and bios = life) literally meaning living in two habitats, water and land. For these vertebrates, aquatic environment is a must in their life cycle. Actually, amphibians evolved from fish-like ancestors during the Devonian period about 400 million years ago and flourished during the Carboniferous period. One major feature of the feeding habits of frogs and toads has made them the most versatile protectors of our crops. They help in reducing the number of blood-sucking insects which are vectors of deadly diseases. Adults actively feed on mosquitos and flies while the tadpoles and young froglets consume their larvae. Tadpoles also consume many kinds of organic materials that might otherwise pollute our ponds and rivers and sometimes act as scavengers by feeding on dead animals. The Indian diversity is represented by 484 species. A total of 19 species of Amphibia have been described from India this year, including six species each from Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya; two species each from Assam and Maharashtra and one species each from Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.

Class: AMPHIBIA
Order: ANURA
Family: DICROGLOSSIDAE
Genus: *Minervarya* Dubois, Ohler & Biju, 2001



***Minervarya ghatiborealis* Yadav, Bhosale, Patil, Khandekar & Dinesh, *Zootaxa*, 5594(1): 136–154, 2025**

The species *Minervarya ghatiborealis* was described by Omkar Yadav, Amrut Bhosale, Priyanka Patil, Akshay Khandekar and K.P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and five Paratopotypes collected from Koli aali (17.9231° N, 73.6567° E; ca. 1360 m asl.), Mahabaleshwar, Satara District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is a combination of two words, 'ghati' derived from Sanskrit, which refers to 'mountain pass' and the word 'borealis', from Latin meaning 'pertaining to the north'; reflecting the restricted distribution of the new species (Mahabaleshwar mountain) in the Northern Western Ghats.



Minervarya ghatiborealis Yadav et al., 2025

Family: GRANDISONIIDAE
Genus: *Gegeneophis* Peters, 1880

***Gegeneophis valmiki* Dinesh, Shikalgar, Adhav, Vishnu & Kulkarni, *Phyllomedusa*, 24(2):295–312, 2025**

The species *Gegeneophis valmiki* was described by K. P. Dinesh, Sahil Shikalgar, Pranjal Adhav, Bapurao Vishnu Jadhav and Nirmal U. Kulkarni based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Maharshi Valmiki Mandir (17.2518° N, 73.8104° E, 1000 m); Valmiki Plateau, Paneri, Palashi, Patan, Satara, Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The species is named after the Maharshi Valmiki temple near the Valmiki Plateau, type locality.



Gegeneophis valmiki Dinesh et al., 2025

Family: MEGOPHRYIDAE
Genus: *Leptobrachium* Tschudi, 1838

***Leptobrachium aryatium* Purkayastha, Dutta, Gogoi & Sengupta, *Zootaxa*, 5621 (1): 091–110, 2025**

The species *Leptobrachium aryatium* was described by Jayaditya Purkayastha, Dipankar Dutta, Jayanta Gogoi and Saibal Sengupta based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Garbhanga Reserve Forest (26.065892°N, 91.752645°E; 230 m a.s.l.), Kamrup Metropolitan District, Assam, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Assam Don Bosco University. The specific epithet *aryatium* is derived from the name "Arya," referring to Arya Vidyapeeth College, a prestigious educational institution in Guwahati, Assam, India, and the Latin suffix "-tium," which is often used to imply honor or association. The name *aryatium* is created to signify "in honor of Arya," paying tribute to the college's significant role in advancing education, research, and the academic development of numerous students and scholars.



Leptobrachium aryatium Purkayastha et al., 2025

Family: RANIDAE
Genus: *Amolops* (Frost, 2024)

***Amolops shillong* Saikia, Sinha, Shabnam Lyngkhoi, Pdah & Dinesh, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125(2):111-122, 2025**

The species *Amolops shillong* was described by Bhaskar Saikia, Bikramjit Sinha, A. Shabnam, Eugene Lyngkhoi, Damepaia S. M. Pdah and K. P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Mawlai (25.595801 N, 91.866721 E, 1432 m asl), Umthlong, Shillong, East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya, India along with one more Paratype collected from Umrynjah, Shillong. The type specimens have been deposited in NERC-ZSI. The species name is a toponym to represent its place of collection which is its type locality.



Amolops shillong Saikia et al., 2025

Family: RHACOPHORIDAE
Genus: *Raorchestes* Biju, Shouche, Dubois,
Dutta, and Bossuyt, 2010

***Raorchestes arunachalensis* Boruah,
Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*,
75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes arunachalensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Rengging village (28.14136°N, 95.27059°E, elevation 470 m a.s.l.), East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet derived from the name of the State “Arunachal Pradesh” in India.



Raorchestes arunachalensis Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes boulengeri* Boruah, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes boulengeri* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Cherrapunji (25.27696°N, 91.69745°E, elevation 1380 m a.s.l.), approximately one kilometre east of Nohkalikai Waterfall, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. This species is named after George Albert Boulenger for his contribution to Indian herpetology, particularly bush frogs.



Raorchestes boulengeri Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes barakensis* Boruah, Deepak
& Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625,
2025**

The species *Raorchestes barakensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Maruwacherra (24.973744°N, 92.768593°E, elevation 50 m a.s.l.), Cachar District, Assam, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet derived from the name of the river “Barak” in Assam. The type locality of this species lies in Barak valley.



Raorchestes barakensis Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes dibangensis* Boruah, Deepak
& Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625,
2025**

The species *Raorchestes dibangensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Abango (28.09974°N, 95.89392°E, elevation 410 m a.s.l.), Lower Dibang Valley District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet derived from the name of the river “Dibang” in Arunachal Pradesh. The type locality of this species lies in the Dibang valley.



Raorchestes dibangensis Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes eaglenestensis* Boruah,
Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*,
75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes eaglenestensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from near Bompou camp (27.06641°N, 92.40599°E, elevation 1970 m a.s.l.), Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, West Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet derived from the name of the “Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary” in the State of Arunachal Pradesh where the type specimens were collected.



Raorchestes eaglenestensis Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes jakoid* Warjri, Purkayastha, Lalremsanga & Das, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 17(7): 27171–27194, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes jakoid* was described by Holiness Warjri, Jayaditya Purkayastha, Hmar Tlawmte Lalremsanga and Madhurima Das based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Lawbah (25.2470 N, 91.5800 E, 815 m), East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Assam Don Bosco University. The specific epithet ‘jakoid’ is derived from the Khasi word for “frog” (jakoid), used by the indigenous Khasi people of Meghalaya, northeastern India. This nomenclature honours the rich linguistic and cultural heritage of the Khasi community, and emphasizes the importance of local traditional knowledge in the discovery, and conservation of biodiversity in the Khasi Hills.



Raorchestes jakoid Warjri et al., 2025

***Raorchestes jadoh* Warjri, Purkayastha, Lalremsanga & Das, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 17(7): 27171–27194, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes jadoh* was described by Holiness Warjri, Jayaditya Purkayastha, Hmar Tlawmte Lalremsanga and Madhurima Das based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Langtor, eastern West Khasi Hills (25.533 o N, 91.586 o E, 1655 m), Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Assam Don Bosco University. The specific epithet ‘jadoh’ is derived from the name of a traditional rice and meat dish that is integral to the cuisine and cultural identity of the Khasi people of Meghalaya, northeastern India. This naming celebrates Khasi heritage and underscores the connection between local biodiversity and indigenous cultural practices.



Raorchestes jadoh Warjri et al., 2025

***Raorchestes lawngtlaiensis* Boruah, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes lawngtlaiensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary (22.48498°N, 92.75653°E, elevation 210 m a.s.l.), Lawngtlai District, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet derived from the “Lawngtlai” District in Mizoram State where the type locality of this species lies.



Raorchestes lawngtlaiensis Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes khonoma* Boruah, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes khonoma* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from 2.7 km west of Khonoma village (25.64145°N, 93.99801°E, elevation 2040 m a.s.l.), Kohima District, Nagaland, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet derived from the name of the village “Khonoma” in Nagaland State where the type series was collected.



Raorchestes khonoma Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes magnus* Boruah, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes magnus* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Tiwarigaon (28.22049°N, 95.83799°E, elevation 800 m a.s.l.), Lower Dibang Valley District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet derived from the Magna” meaning large, as this species is the largest (maximum SVL 28.4 mm) of all *Raorchestes* species found in northeast India.



Raorchestes magnus Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes monolithus* Boruah, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes monolithus* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from 1.5 km northeast of Pumdunlong village (25.50014°N, 94.00156°E, elevation 1496 m a.s.l.), Senapati District, Manipur, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. This species is named after the “monoliths” located in Willong Khullen village in Manipur State, 4 km southwest from the type locality of this species.



Raorchestes monolithus Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes mawsynramensis* Boruah, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes mawsynramensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from near Mawrapat (25.26144°N, 91.53468°E, elevation 1140 m a.s.l.), East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. This specific epithet is a toponym derived from the name “Mawsynram” in Meghalaya State which is the wettest place on earth.



Raorchestes mawsynramensis Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes narpuhensis* Boruah, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes narpuhensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Narpuh Wildlife Sanctuary (25.11062°N, 92.37215°E, elevation 70 m a.s.l.), Sonapur, East Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet is a toponym derived from the name “Narpuh Wildlife Sanctuary” in Meghalaya State where the type series were collected.



Raorchestes narpuhensis Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes nasuta* Boruah, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes nasuta* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Ranijheel (27.53903°N, 96.4888°E, elevation 910 m a.s.l.), Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Changlang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin word nose “Nasuta”, in reference to the prominent acute snout of this species.



Raorchestes nasuta Boruah et al., 2025

***Raorchestes orientalis* Boruah, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75:517–625, 2025**

The species *Raorchestes orientalis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Deban (27.49662°N, 96.38949°E, elevation 380 m a.s.l.), Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Changlang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The specific epithet is derived from the word “oriental” meaning eastern, in reference to its distribution in the easternmost part of India.



Raorchestes orientalis Boruah et al., 2025

3.4. PISCES



Freshwater Fishes: Fishes are cold-blooded aquatic vertebrates that breathe through pharyngeal gills, propelling and balancing themselves using fins. Among vertebrates, “fishes” constitute an amazing group that exhibits remarkable diversity in their morphology, inhabiting habitats and biology. Fish provides a staple diet and protein supplement for people, thus making it a vital resource element in the economy of many nations. Freshwater fishes make up more than 6% of the world’s annual animal protein supplies for humans (FAO, 2007). Some fish, like the lungfish, are of zoological importance because of their discontinuous distribution and anatomical features. They also play an important role in the aquatic ecosystem. Many freshwater fish species are of immense aquaculture importance. The freshwater habitat comprises only a small proportion of the earth’s surface water but contains an inappropriately large number of the world’s fish species (Nelson et al., 2016).

Marine Fishes: Marine fisheries are very important to the economy and wellbeing of coastal communities, with potential to transform the lives of coastal communities by providing food security, employment, income and traditional cultural identity. Statisticians predict that much of the vital protein food necessary to nourish our ever-increasing human population- of which perhaps half is underfed even today, will come from marine fisheries. The Indian diversity is represented by 3663 species. This year a total of 27 species of Pisces have been described from various states of India: Kerala (9), Arunachal Pradesh (3), Manipur (3), Meghalaya (3), Uttarakhand (2), Assam (1), Karnataka (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Mizoram (1), Odisha (1), Tamil Nadu (1) and West Bengal (1).

Family: BAGRIDAE
Genus: *Olyra* McClelland, 1842



***Olyra kolasibensis* Tudu, Roy Chowdhury, Rath & Shangningam, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125(4):343-348, 2025.**

The species *Olyra kolasibensis* was described by A. K. Tudu, B. Roy Chowdhury, S. Rath and B. D. Shangningam based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Serlui River (23°70' N, 92°67'E), Kolasib District, Aizawl, Mizoram India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality, the Kolasib District, Mizoram.

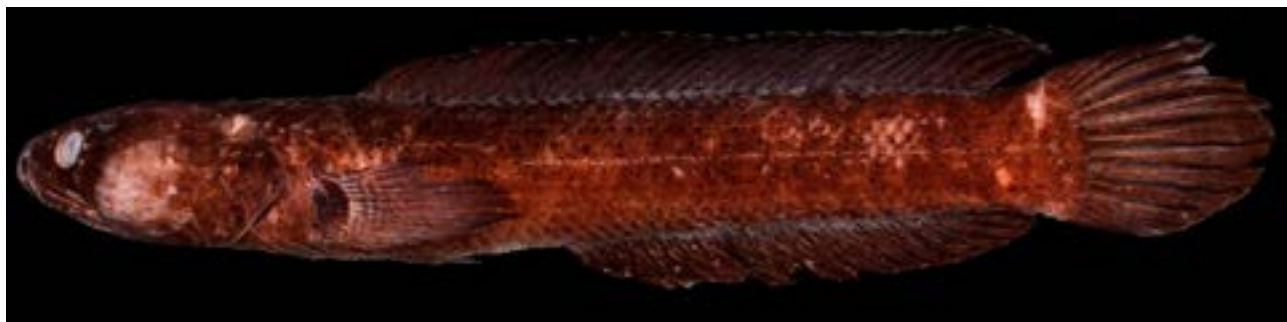


Olyra kolasibensis Tudu *et al.*, 2025

Family: CHANNIDAE
Genus: *Channa* Scopoli, 1777

***Channa bhoi* Praveenraj, Moulitharan, Ryndongsngi, Thackeray, Naveen & Kumar, *Ichthyology & Herpetology*, 113(4):712-722, 2025.**

The species *Channa bhoi* was described by Jayasimhan Praveenraj, Nallathambi Moulitharan, Aristone M. Ryndongsngi, Tejas Thackeray, Ravi Shanthi Naveen and Annam Pavan Kumar based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Nongpoh (25.896765°N, 91.893578°E), a small stream near Iewmawlong village, Ri-Bhoi district, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. Type specimens have been deposited in BNHS. The species is named after the type locality.



Channa bhoi Praveenraj *et al.*, 2025

***Channa nachi* Praveenraj & Moulitharan, *Zootaxa*, 5613 (2): 337–350, 2025.**

The species *Channa nachi* was described by Jayasimhan Praveenraj, Nallathambi Moulitharan, Annam Pavan-Kumar, Ravi Shanthi Naveen, Tejas Thackeray, Rameshori Yumnam and Shantabala Devi Gurumayum based on a Holotype and twelve Paratypes collected from a small stream draining into the Simsang River at Chokpot village, (25.34058°N; 90.45856°E), South Garo hills District, Meghalaya, India. Type specimens have been deposited in APRC-ZSI. The specific epithet *nachi* is the local vernacular name for the species in Garo language spoken by the Garo tribes of Meghalaya.



Channa nachi Praveenraj & Moulitharan, 2025

Family: COBITIDAE
Genus: *Pangio* Blyth, 1860

***Pangio juhuae* Sreenath, Pradeep, Aju, Sukumaran, Sebastian, Anto & George, *Indian J. Fish.*, 72 (1): 36-41, 2025.**

The species *Pangio juhuae* was described by K. R. Sreenath, B. Pradeep, K. R. Aju, Sandhya Sukumaran, Wilson Sebastian, Alvin Anto and Grinson George based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Naduvannur, Kozhikode, Kerala, India. Type specimens have been deposited in CMFRI. The species is named after a four-year-old girl, Juhu, who first noticed it.



Pangio juhuae Sreenath *et al.*, 2025

Family: CONGRIDAE
Genus: *Ariosoma* Swainson, 1838

***Ariosoma tamilicum* Kodeeswaran, Acharya, Mohapatra & Kumar, *Zootaxa*, 5604 (1): 069–076, 2025.**

The species *Ariosoma tamilicum* was described by Paramasivam Kodeeswaran, Smrutirekha Acharya, Anil Mohapatra and T. T. Ajith Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Thoothukudi fish landing centre, off Thoothukudi, Bay of Bengal, India along with few Paratypes collected from deep-sea trawl by-catch, Kalamukku Fishing Harbour, off Kerala coast, Arabian Sea. Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species is named “tamilicum” with reference to the language “தமிழ்”—“Tamil”, one of oldest languages of the world. Since the genus *Ariosoma* is a neuter genus, so the specific name is written *tamilicum*.



Ariosoma tamilicum Kodeeswaran et al., 2025

Genus: *Gnathophis* Kaup, 1859

***Gnathophis ajithi* Kodeeswaran & Karmovskaya, *Zootaxa*, 5725 (1): 089–105, 2025.**

The species *Gnathophis ajithi* was described by Paramasivam Kodeeswaran and Emma S. Karmovskaya based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from a Kollam, Arabian Sea (8° 57' N; 75° 33' E, 450 m depth), India along with two more Paratypes collected from different locality of Kollam and Mangalore . Type specimens have been deposited in CMLRE. The species name *ajithi* is given in honor of the Indian marine biologist and Ph.D. guide of the first author, T. T. Ajith Kumar for his enormous contribution to marine biodiversity and conservation of marine livings.



Gnathophis ajithi Kodeeswaran & Karmovskaya, 2025

***Gnathophis anilmohapatrai* Kodeeswaran & Karmovskaya, *Zootaxa*, 5725 (1): 089–105, 2025.**

The species *Gnathophis anilmohapatrai* was described by Paramasivam Kodeeswaran and Emma S. Karmovskaya based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from a Kollam, Arabian Sea (8° 40' N; 75° 32' E, 264 m depth), India. Type specimens have been deposited in CMLRE. The species name is given in honor of the Indian ichthyologist Anil Mohapatra for his enormous contribution to anguilliform systematics in the Indian waters.



Gnathophis anilmohapatrai Kodeeswaran & Karmovskaya, 2025

***Gnathophis arabicus* Kodeeswaran & Karmovskaya, *Zootaxa*, 5725 (1): 089–105, 2025.**

The species *Gnathophis arabicus* was described by Paramasivam Kodeeswaran and Emma S. Karmovskaya based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from a Kollam, Arabian Sea (9° 40' N; 70° 40' E, 600 m depth), India. Type specimens have been deposited in CMLRE. The species named for the area in which the specimens were collected, the Arabian Sea.



Gnathophis arabicus Kodeeswaran & Karmovskaya, 2025

Family: CYPRINIDAE
Genus: *Garra* Hamilton, 1822

***Garra nambashiensis* Devi, Abonmai, Singh & Shangningam, *Zootaxa*, 5692 (1):148–160, 2025.**

The species *Garra nambashiensis* was described by Kongbrailaptam Babyrani Devi, Thonbamliu Abonmai, Kh. Rajmani Singh and Bungdon Shangningam based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Taretlok River (24°35.559' N & 94°19.360' E; 958.94 m above sea level), at Nambashi Valley, Kasom Khullen (Chindwin River System), Kamjong District, Manipur, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species named after the name of the village, Nambashi Valley in Kasom Khullen, Kamjong District, Manipur, India – the type locality of the species.



Garra nambashiensis Devi et al., 2025

***Garra ngopi* Tenali, Chandran, Singh & Sarkar, *Biologia*, 80:79–88, 2025.**

The species *Garra ngopi* was described by Diamond Rajakumar Tenali, Rejani Chandran, Rajeev K. Singh and Uttam Kumar Sarkar based on a Holotype collected from Tinam stream of the Tissa River, Longding district, Brahmaputra River basin, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

Genus: *Pethia* Pethiyagoda, Meegaskumbura & Maduwage, 2012

***Pethia dibrugarhensis* Sharma, Vishwanath, Dishma, Borah & Das, *Natl. Acad. Sci. Lett.*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40009-025-01691-6>.**

The species *Pethia dibrugarhensis* was described by Niti Sharma, Waikhom Vishwanath, Mayanglambam Dishma, Simanku Borah and B. K. Das based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Brahmaputra River (27°32'35" N, 95°06'29" E; 107 masl), Maijan village, Dibrugarh district, Assam, India. Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species is named after its type locality.



Pethia dibrugarhensis Sharma et al., 2025

Genus: *Puntius* Hamilton, 1822

***Puntius torsai* Singha, Anjanayappaa, Das, Bhakta & Kumari, *Journal of Ichthyology*, 65:1-13, 2025.**

The species *Puntius torsai* was described by M. K. Singh, H. N. Anjanayappa, B. K. Das, D. Bhakta, and K. Kumari based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Torsa River, Brahmaputra drainage, West Bengal, India. The species is named after the type locality from where it is collected.

Family: DANIONIDAE
Genus: *Barilius* F. Hamilton, 1822

***Barilius imphalensis* Arunkumar & Thoibi, *Zoodiversity*. 59 (3):197-216, 2025.**

The species *Barilius imphalensis* was described by L. Arunkumar and M. Thoibi based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Imphal River (24°77' N & 93°94' E), at Khongnang Pheidekpi, Imphal West District, Manipur, India. Type specimens have been deposited in Museum of Natural History (NH/MUM), Manipur University. The species is named after the Imphal River, located at Khongnang-Pheidekpi, Imphal West District, Manipur.



Barilius imphalensis Arunkumar & Thoibi, 2025

Family: MYXINIDAE
Genus: *Eptatretus* Cloquet, 1819

***Eptatretus gopali* Augustina, Akhilesh, Sreeram & Sukumaran, *Journal of Fish Biology*, 106(6): 1724-1733, 2025.**

The species *Eptatretus gopali* was described by Treasa Augustina Areeprambil Xavier, Miriam Paul Sreeram, Sandhya Sukumaran, Akhilesh Kalli Valappil, Sreekumar Kaippaparambil Manikandan and Grinson George based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected upper continental slope off Kollam, Kerala, India.



Eptatretus gopali Augustina et al., 2025

Eptatretus sunilii Ida & Bineesh, *Species*, 26: e2s1751, 2025.

The species *Eptatretus sunilii* was described Ida Elizabeth George, Bineesh KK, Agnita Sharon E, Ranjana Bhaskar, Hashim M and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and few Paratypes collected from Sakthikulangara (8°29'34"N, 77°03'41"E, 400-600 m depth), south-west coast of India, Kollam, Kerala, India. Type specimens have been deposited in MBRC-ZSI. The species is named in honor of Mr. Sunil Raj, a fisherman from Kollam, Kerala, in recognition of his contributions to the deep-sea fish collection from the south-west coast of India.



Eptatretus sunilii Ida & Bineesh, 2025

Family: NEMACHEILIDAE
Genus: *Indoreonectes* Rita, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1978

Indoreonectes mahadeoensis Ghosh, Bhat & Johnson , *Zootaxa*, 5693 (4):537–550, 2025.

The species *Indoreonectes mahadeoensis* was described by Meghma Ghosh, Anuradha Bhat and Jeyaraj Antony Johnson based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Mahadeo stream (22.4164° N, 78.4252° E, 1129 m above mean sea level), near Pachmarhi, Satpura Tiger Reserve, Narmadapuram District, Madhya Pradesh, India. Type specimens have been deposited in WII. The species is named after its type locality— Mahadeo stream, flowing across the Gupt Mahadeo Temple near Pachmarhi hills, within the Satpura Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh, Central India.



Indoreonectes mahadeoensis Ghosh *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Schistura* McClelland, 1838

Schistura densiclava Mukhim, Sarma, Choudhury, Das, Chandran, Singh, Warbah, Lyngdoh, Sarkar & Sarma, *J Fish Biol.*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jfb.70092>.

The species *Schistura densiclava* was described by D. Khlur Baiaineh Mukhim, Kangkan Sarma, Hrishikesh Choudhury, Rajdeep Das, Rejani Chandran, Rajeev K. Singh, Deisakee P. Warbah, Wandalin Lyngdoh, Uttam Kumar Sarkar and Dandadhar Sarma based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Krem (=cave) Mawjymbuin (25°34' 24.9954" N, 91° 52, 52.428" E), East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya, India along with several Paratypes collected from different localities of Meghalaya. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species name is derived from the two Latin words Densissima (thick) and Clavum (stripe), alluding a thick black stripe at dorsal-fin base.



Schistura densiclava Mukhim *et al.*, 2025

Family: NETTASTOMATIDAE
Genus: *Facciolella* Whitley, 1938

Facciolella smithi Kodeeswaran & Kumar, *Zootaxa*,5653(4): 563-571, 2025.

The species *Facciolella smithi* was described by Paramasivam Kodeeswaran and T. T. Ajith Kumar based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Kollam, Arabian Sea (8° 57' N; 75° 33' E, 450 m depth), India along two more Paratypes collected from Mangalore, Arabian Sea (12°36' N 74°12'E, 350 m depth) with Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species name honors Dr. David G. Smith (1942–2024), a prominent American ichthyologist at the Smithsonian Institution.



Facciolella smithi Kodeeswaran & Kumar, 2025

Family: OPHICHTHIDAE
Genus: *Apterichtus* Duméril, 1806

***Apterichtus kanniyakumari* Rasheeq, Kodeeswaran, Kathirvelpandian & Kumar, *Zootaxa*, 5696 (2): 260–268, 2025.**

The species *Apterichtus kanniyakumari* was described by Ahamed Rasheeq, Paramasivam Kodeeswaran, Ayyathurai Kathirvelpandian and T. T. Ajith Kumar based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Colachel fish landing centre, Arabian Sea, depth 100 m, Tamil Nadu, India. Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species is named “*kanniyakumari*” referring to the Kanniyakumari region of Tamil Nadu, India, which includes Colachel - the type locality and collection site of the holotype. The name honors the region's historical, cultural, linguistic and geographical significance, as it was part of ancient Tamilakam, which flourished during the Sangam era.



Apterichtus kanniyakumari Rasheeq et al., 2025

Family: PARALICHTHYIDAE
Genus: *Pseudorhombus* Bleeker, 1862

***Pseudorhombus bahudaensis* Acharya, Behera, Mohanty, Ray, Patro, Mishra & Mohapatra, *Zootaxa*, 5711 (3): 381–397, 2025.**

The species *Pseudorhombus bahudaensis* was described by Smrutirekha Acharya, Rajesh Kumar Behera, Swarup Ranjan Mohanty, Dipanjan Ray, Shesdev Patro, Subhrendu Sekhar Mishra and Anil Mohapatra based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Bahuda estuary (19.11906944 N 84.79039444 E), Odisha, India along with one more Paratype collected from Gopalpur fish landing centre, Odisha. Type specimens have been deposited in EBRC-ZSI. The species is named after the type locality Bahuda estuary. Although the species has been found in Gopalpur and Penthakata (Puri) during a later stage of study, specimens of this cryptic species were first encountered in the Bahuda estuary, thus, the specific epithet is coined as *bahudaensis*.

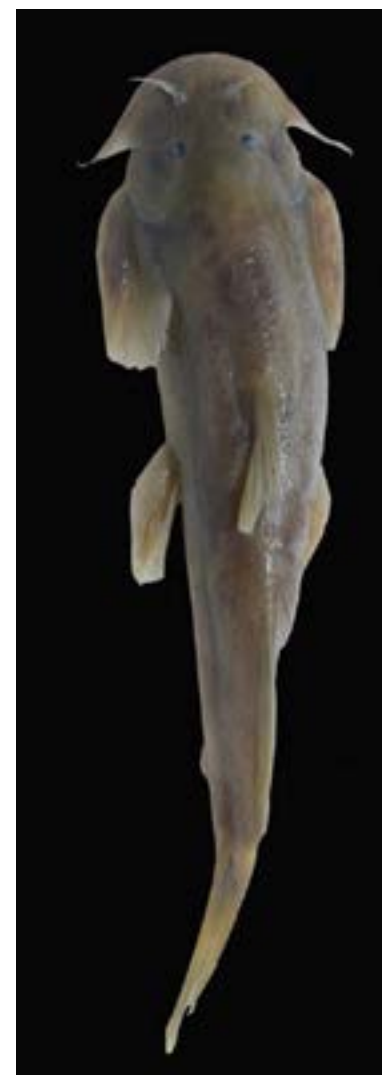


Pseudorhombus bahudaensis Acharya et al., 2025

Family: SISORIDAE
Genus: *Exostoma* Blyth, 1860

***Exostoma hajiensis* Tenali, Kumar, Kumawat, Singh & Sarkar, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125(iis):1-8, 2025.**

The species *Exostoma hajiensis* was described by Diamond Rajakumar Tenali, Aditya Kumar, Tarachand Kumawat, Rajeev Kumar Singh and Uttam Kumar Sarkar based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Haji stream (27.9031633°N 94.3727782°E), a small tributary of Subansiri River, Brahmaputra River basin, Upper Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species is named after the type locality Haji stream of upper subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh.



Exostoma hajiensis Tenali et al., 2025

Genus: *Glyptothorax* Blyth, 1860

***Glyptothorax ahangkyensis* Abonmai, Devi, Singh & Shangningam, *Journal of Natural History*, 59 (45-48): 2599-2612, 2025.**

The species *Glyptothorax ahangkyensis* was described by Thonbamliu Abonmai, Kongbrailatpam Babyrani Devi, Kh. Rajmani Singh and Bungdon Shangningama based on a Holotype collected from Ahangky River, (25.12028°N 93.80336°E), a Barak River drainage, Machengluang village, Tamenglong District, Manipur, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after Ahangky Machengluang Village, Tamenglong District, Manipur, India.



Glyptothorax ahangkyensis Abonmai et al., 2025

***Glyptothorax bhurainu* Vijayakrishnan & Shinde, *Zootaxa*, 5613 (3):500–518, 2025.**

The species *Glyptothorax bhurainu* was described by Balaji Vijayakrishnan and Gaurav Anil Shinde based on a Holotype and few Paratypes collected from Ganges River at Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-NRC. The specific name comes from the Garhwali word ‘bhurainu’ meaning the one who is brown, in allusion to the live colouration of this species. Garhwali is the primary language in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand State, India, where the type locality is located.



Glyptothorax bhurainu Vijayakrishnan & Shinde, 2025

***Glyptothorax dihangensis* Yirang, Singh, Tudu Kashyap, Tajo & Debbarma, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125 (iiS):23-34, 2025.**

The species *Glyptothorax dihangensis* was described by Yilbong Yirang, Subhra Singh, Asha Kiran Tudu, Shubham Kashyap, Taje Tajo and Sourabh Debbarma based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Siku (28.101680°N 95.303948°E), tributary of Siang River, Brahmaputra River basin, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species named after Dihang (Siang) River.



Glyptothorax dihangensis Yirang et al., 2025

***Glyptothorax himalaicus* Vijayakrishnan & Shinde, *Zootaxa*, 5613 (3):500–518, 2025.**

The species *Glyptothorax himalaicus* was described by Balaji Vijayakrishnan and Gaurav Anil Shinde based on a Holotype collected from Ganges River at Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-NRC. The specific name comes from the Latin ‘himalaicus’ meaning of, or pertaining to the Himalayas, in reference to the location of the type locality in Haridwar, at the foothills of the Garhwal Himalayas in Uttarakhand State, India.



Glyptothorax himalaicus Vijayakrishnan & Shinde, 2025

***Glyptothorax palakkadiensis* Singh & Kosygin, *Journal of Natural History*, 59 (17 - 20): 1383-1393, 2025.**

The species *Glyptothorax palakkadiensis* was described by Pratima Singh and Laishram Kosygin based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Parambikulam (10.4083°N, 76.7214°E), Chalakudy River drainage, Karappara River, Palakkad District, Kerala, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after the Palakkad District of Kerala, India, where the type specimens were collected.



Glyptothorax palakkadiensis Singh & Kosygin, 2025

Family: SYNAPHOBANCHIDAE

Genus: *Branchenchelys* Tighe & Kodeeswaran, 2025 NEW GENUS

***Branchenchelys megacephala* Tighe & Kodeeswaran, *Zootaxa*, 5722 (4):555–569, 2025.**

The genus *Branchenchelys* and the species *megacephala* was described by Kenneth A. Tighe and Paramasivam Kodeeswaran based on a Holotype collected from Oman, Arabian Sea along with three Paratypes collected from Mangalore Fishing Harbour, off Karnataka, Arabian Sea, India. Paratype specimens have been deposited in BMNH. The species name *megacephala* is derived from Greek μέγας meaning “big” and κεφάλι meaning “head” in reference to the large head of this species.



Branchenchelys megacephala Tighe & Kodeeswaran, 2025

3.5. MOLLUSCA



The blue revolution of India not only restricted to finfish fishery but shell fishery also occupies a significant position in the Indian economy by foreign trade as well as domestic consumption of the resources. Molluscs are used by human being for a variety of purposes and are also of considerable indirect benefits because of their role in food chains and their contribution to secondary production. Throughout India there is an enormous food fishery, especially for gastropods, bivalves and cephalopods, amounting millions of tonnes annually. The Indian diversity is represented by 5309 species. A total of 10 new species of Mollusca have been described from India this year, including seven species from Mizoram and three species from Maharashtra.

Family: CYCLOPHORIDAE
Genus: *Chamalycaeus* Möllendorff, 1897



***Chamalycaeus mizoramensis* Páll-Gergely & Aravind, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1029: 1–158, 2025.**

The species *Chamalycaeus mizoramensis* was described by Barna Páll-Gergely, Vukašin Gojšina and Neelavar Ananthram Aravind based on a Holotype collected from Blue Mountain, (22.727° N, 93.135° E; 1400 m a.s.l.), Lawngtlai district, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI. This species is named after the state of Mizoram, where the Blue Mountain is situated.



Chamalycaeus mizoramensis Páll-Gergely & Aravind, 2025

***Chamalycaeus reflectus* Páll-Gergely & Aravind, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1029: 1–158, 2025.**

The species *Chamalycaeus reflectus* was described by Barna Páll-Gergely, Vukašin Gojšina and Neelavar Ananthram Aravind based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Blue Mountain, (22.727° N, 93.135° E; 1400 m a.s.l.), Lawngtlai district, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI. The specific epithet refers to the reflected outer peristome, which is characteristic of this species.



Chamalycaeus reflectus Páll-Gergely & Aravind, 2025

Genus: *Cyclorhynchus* Godwin-Austen, 1914

***Cyclorhynchus rohiniae* Páll-Gergely & Aravind, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1029: 1–158, 2025.**

The species *Cyclorhynchus rohiniae* was described by Barna Páll-Gergely, Vukašin Gojšina and Neelavar Ananthram Aravind based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Blue Mountain, (22.727° N, 93.135° E; 1400 m a.s.l.), Lawngtlai district, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI. The new species is named after Ms Rohini Nilekani, author, environmentalist and acclaimed philanthropist.



Cyclorhynchus rohiniae Páll-Gergely & Aravind, 2025

Genus: *Dicharax* Kobelt & Möllendorff, 1900

***Dicharax devraivasi* Bhosale, Thackeray, Yadav & Khandekar, *Journal of Conchology*, 45(3): 488-497, 2025.**

The species *Dicharax devraivasi* was described by Amrut Bhosale, Tejas Thackeray, Omkar Yadav and Akshay Khandekar based on a Holotype and thirteen Paratype collected from Ambeshwar Temple (16°58'26.7"N, 073°48'05.7"E, 610 m a.s.l.), Talavade, near Amba, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra, India along with one more Paratype collected from Shree Swayambhoo Temple, Shivdavi Khurd, near Patgaon (16°08'15.2"N, 073°57'12.1"E), c. 630 m a.s.l., Maharashtra. The type specimens have been deposited in NRC. The specific name derived from the Marathi word "devrai", meaning "sacred grove", and Sanskrit word "vasi", meaning "inhabitant of", as the new species has so far only been reported from multiple sacred grove forests in Kolhapur District, northern Western Ghats of Maharashtra.



Dicharax devraivasi Bhosale et al., 2025

***Dicharax ganessaiahi* Páll-Gergely & Aravind, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1029: 1–158, 2025.**

The species *Dicharax ganessaiahi* was described by Barna Páll-Gergely, Vukašin Gojšina and Neelavar Ananthram Aravind based on a Holotype and seventeen Paratypes collected from Blue Mountain, (22.727° N, 93.135° E; 1400 m a.s.l), Lawngtlai district, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI. This species is named after Prof. K.N. Ganessaiah, Founder, Trustee of Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bangalore, India. He has contributed immensely to the understanding of the ecology, evolution, and conservation of Indian flora and fauna. He is also a popular science communicator in the vernacular language and has published over 32 books in the Kannada language.



Dicharax ganessaiahi Páll-Gergely & Aravind, 2025

***Dicharax semivivus* Páll-Gergely & Aravind, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1029: 1–158, 2025.**

The species *Dicharax semivivus* was described by Barna Páll-Gergely, Vukašin Gojšina and Neelavar Ananthram Aravind based on a Holotype collected from Blue Mountain, (22.727° N, 93.135° E; 1400 m a.s.l), Lawngtlai district, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI. The specific epithet '*semivivus*' ('half-alive, almost dead') refers to the condition of the holotype, which was corroded, but was probably alive when found.



Dicharax semivivus Páll-Gergely & Aravind, 2025



Dicharax praeda Páll-Gergely & Aravind, 2025

***Dicharax praeda* Páll-Gergely & Aravind, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1029: 1–158, 2025.**

The species *Dicharax praeda* was described by Barna Páll-Gergely, Vukašin Gojšina and Neelavar Ananthram Aravind based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Blue Mountain, (22.727° N, 93.135° E; 1400 m a.s.l), Lawngtlai district, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI. The specific epithet '*praeda*' (Latin for 'prey') refers to the dent on R3 resembling a bite trace.

***Dicharax umashaankeri* Páll-Gergely & Aravind, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1029: 1–158, 2025.**

The species *Dicharax umashaankeri* was described by Barna Páll-Gergely, Vukašin Gojšina and Neelavar Ananthram Aravind based on a Holotype and forty two Paratypes collected from Blue Mountain, (22.727° N, 93.135° E; 1400 m a.s.l), Lawngtlai district, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI. This species is named after Prof. R. Uma Shaanker, Founder Trustee of Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bangalore, India. He has contributed immensely to the understanding of ecology, evolution, and conservation of flora and fauna of the Western Ghats, India.



Dicharax umashaankeri Páll-Gergely & Aravind, 2025

Genus: *Theobaldius* Nevill, 1878

***Theobaldius?konkanensis* Bhosale, Thackeray, Yadav, Khandekar, White & Raheem, *Molluscan Research*, 45(2):157-169, 2025.**

The species *Theobaldius? konkanensis* was described by Amrut Bhosale, Tejas Thackeray, Omkar Yadav, Akshay Khandekar, Tom S. White and Dinarzarde C. Raheem based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Dev Gireswar Temple (16.562750°N, 73.378389°E, 80 m a.s.l.), Ansure, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym referring to South India's Konkan region (coastal regions of the states of Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka), where the species is distributed.

Genus: *Lagocheilus* W.T. Blanford, 1864

***Lagocheilus hayaomiyazakii* Bhosale, Thackeray, Raheem, Pawar & Khandekar, *Journal of Conchology*, 45(4): 629-640, 2025.**

The species *Lagocheilus hayaomiyazakii* was described by Amrut Bhosale, Tejas Thackeray, Dinarzarde C. Raheem, Swapnil Pawar and Akshay Khandekar based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Ratoba Point (15°47'08.7"N, 74°09'50.4"E, 730 m a.s.l.), Kodali, Tilara Nagar, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NRC. The specific epithet is a Latinised patronym honouring Hayao Miyazaki (b. 1941), a renowned Japanese animator, filmmaker, and co-founder of Studio Ghibli; the new species is named after him in recognition of his contribution to animation films.



Lagocheilus hayaomiyazakii Bhosale et al., 2025



Theobaldius?konkanensis Bhosale et al., 2025

3.6. DIPLOPODA



The term Diplopoda comes from Greek (Diplo=double) and (podos = foot) and each body segment is formed by the fusion of two originally separate somites, though all the body segments are not always diplosegmented. The name millipede also formed from the latin (mille=thousand) and (pede=foot), but no millipede has 1000 legs although some rare species has up to 750 and common species have between 36 and 400 legs. Millipedes are slow moving detritivorous animals eating decaying leaves and dead plant matter, helping for converting decaying plant material to manure and sometimes act as minor garden pests especially in greenhouses where they can cause damage to emergent seedlings. Economically the millipedes are important both as friend and foe. A good number of millipedes are found in the agricultural fields, where they help us in soil aeration as well as humification of the soil. The millipedes play a prominent role in the terrestrial ecosystems and can be called as “Macrodegraders”. They facilitate microbial decomposition and enhancement of soil nutrient cycles. The Indian diversity is represented by 285 species. A total of five new species of Diplopoda have been described from India, including two species each from Kerala and Maharashtra and single species from Gujarat.

Order: POLYDESMIDA
Family: PARADOXOSOMATIDAE
Genus: *Chondromorpha* Silvestri, 1897



Chondromorpha lakroda Dave & Sindhav *Zootaxa*, 5604 (3): 329-349, 2025

The species *Chondromorpha lakroda* was described by Ridham Dave and Gaurang Sindhav based on a Holotype collected from Lakroda Dam (23° 27' 0.87" N, 72° 48' 27.75" E), Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India along with two more Paratypes collected from different locality of Gujarat. The species epithet “lakroda” is a meaningful name that was chosen to honour the specific locality where the type specimen was originally collected.



Chondromorpha lakroda Dave & Sindhav, 2025

Genus: *Polydrepanum* Carl, 1932

Polydrepanum spinatum Muhsina & Sudhikumar, *Zootaxa*, 5642 (1): 029–040, 2025

The species *Polydrepanum spinatum* was described by Othayoth Musthafa Muhsina, Pooja Kumar Misal, Aparna Sureshchandra Kalawate and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and twelve Paratypes collected from evergreen forest, Kakkad, (11.494722N, 75.960278E), Kozhikode, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The species is named to emphasize many spines, present at the lateral margin of a curved solenomere; spina meaning “spine” in Latin.



Polydrepanum spinatum Muhsina & Sudhikumar, 2025

Polydrepanum xiphosum Muhsina, Pooja & Kalawate, *Zootaxa*, 5642 (1): 029–040, 2025

The species *Polydrepanum xiphosum* was described by Othayoth Musthafa Muhsina, Pooja Kumar Misal, Aparna Sureshchandra Kalawate and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from deciduous forest, Karad, (17.422222N, 74.164444E), Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The species is named to emphasize the sword-like distomesal process ‘b’ on the male gonopodal femorite, “xiphosum” meaning “sword” in Latin.



Polydrepanum xiphosum Muhsina et al., 2025

Genus: *Xiphidiogonus* Carl, 1932

Xiphidiogonus sinispinus Mane, Aswathy, Badade & Deshpande, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 17(7): 27288–27294, 2025

The species *Xiphidiogonus sinispinus* was described by S.B. Mane, M.D. Aswathy, P.P. Badade and V.Y. Deshpande based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Diwadi (17.6960 N, 74.4450 E), Dahiwadi Tehsil, Satara District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet ‘*sinispinus*’ refers to the absence of gonofemoral spine/ wing-like projections.



Xiphidiogonus sinispinus Mane et al., 2025

Order: SPIROSTREPTIDA
Family: HARPAGOPHORIDAE
Genus: *Gnomognathus* Attems, 1942

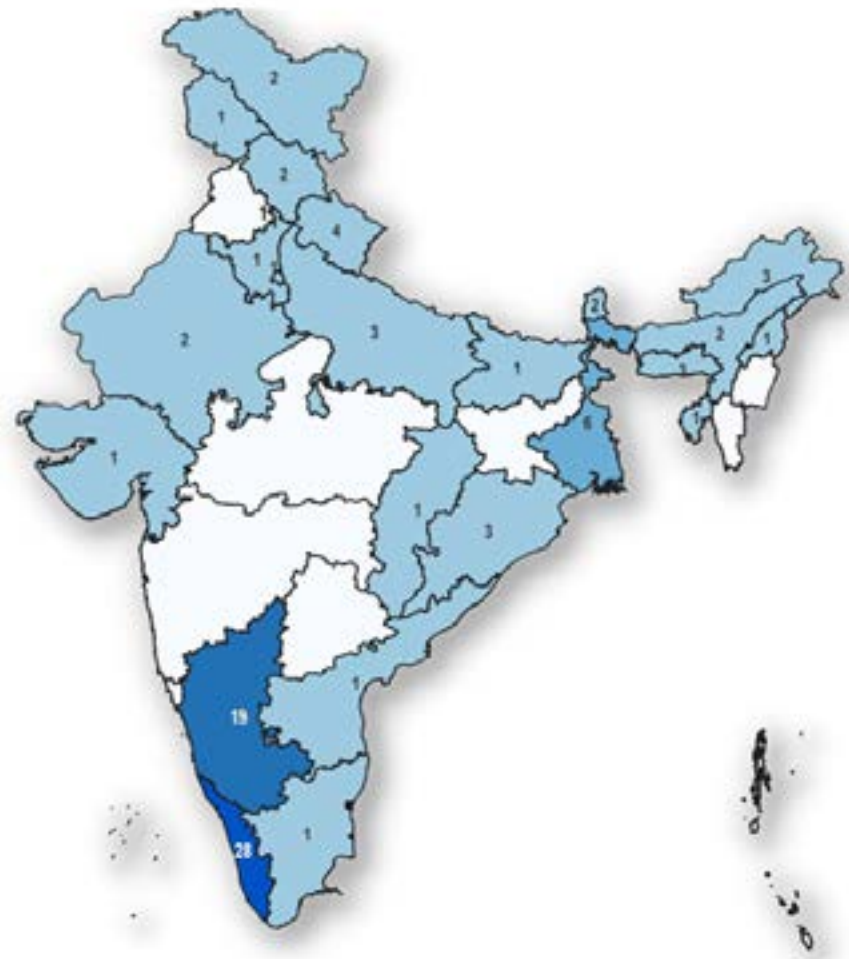
Gnomognathus dhoni Sudhakaran & Kuruvila, *Zootaxa*, 5659 (3): 335-356, 2025

The species *Gnomognathus dhoni* was described by Nikhila Sudhakaranm and Manju Elizabeth Kuruvila based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Dhoni (10°51.956'N, 76°37.223'E, 140m asl), approximately 15 km away from Palakkad town, Palakkad District, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRG-ZSI. The specific epithet refers to the type locality of the species: the Dhoni Reserve Forest in Palakkad District of Kerala.



Gnomognathus dhoni Sudhakaran & Kuruvila, 2025

3.7.1. HYMENOPTERA



Order Hymenoptera includes bees, wasps, ants and sawflies. From the human standpoint, order Hymenoptera is probably the most beneficial group of insects since it not only contains a great many species that are of value as parasites or predators of insect pests, but also includes the most important pollinators of plants, the bees. Hymenoptera are found in nearly all terrestrial habitats such as soil, leaf litter and a range of vegetation types while some parasitic forms are found in aquatic habitats too. They are phytophagous, entomophagous or a combination of both. This year a total of 90 new species of Hymenoptera have been described from the various states of India: Kerala (28), Karnataka (19), West Bengal (6), Uttarakhand (4), Arunachal Pradesh (3), Meghalaya (3), Odisha (3), Uttar Pradesh (3), Assam (2), Himachal Pradesh (2), Ladakh (2), Rajasthan (2), Sikkim (2), Andhra Pradesh (1), Bihar (1), Chandigarh (1), Chhattisgarh (1), Delhi (1), Gujarat (1), Haryana (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Nagaland (1), Tamil Nadu (1) and Tripura (1).

Family: ANDRENIDAE
Genus: *Camptopoeum* Spinola, 1843



Camptopoeum (Epimethea) paruii Patiny & Roberts, *Journal of Natural History*, 59(33–36): 2143–2154, 2025

The species *Camptopoeum (Epimethea) paruii* was described by Thomas J. Wood, Sebastien Patiny, Aditi Dutta, Supratim Laha, Barbara Smith, Parthiba Basu and Stuart P. M. Roberts based on a Holotype collected from low-intensity farming (27.244°N, 86°35.123°E), Keramara (8.5 km SE of Kaptipada) Odisha, India along with one more Paratype collected from Gobardhan Pur, Odisha. The type specimens have been deposited in, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. This species is named in honour of Arpan Parui, a student in the lab of the Centre for Pollination at the University of Calcutta who was instrumental in recognising the significance of these specimens passed away under tragic circumstances in September 2017.



Camptopoeum (Epimethea) paruii Patiny & Roberts, 2025

Family: APHELINIDAE
Genus: *Aphelinus* Dalman, 1820

Aphelinus ladakhensis Ahmed & Zeya, *Journal of Natural History*, 59 (13-16): 833–848, 2025

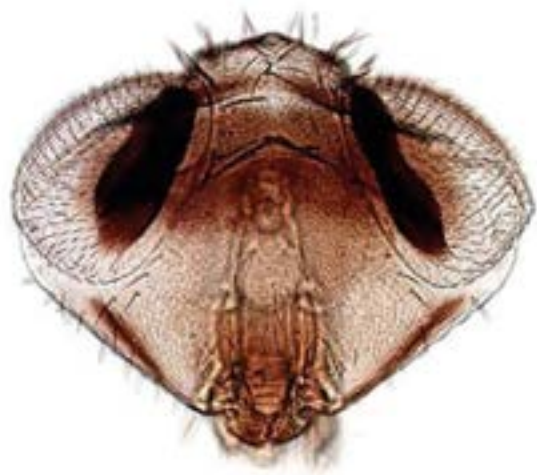
The species *Aphelinus ladakhensis* was described by Ishfaq Ahmed and Shahid Bin Zeya based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Tyakshi, Ladakh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZDAMU. The species name is derived from 'Ladakh', the name of the union territory of India where the new species was collected.



Aphelinus ladakhensis Ahmed & Zeya, 2025

***Aphelinus sikkimensis* Ahmed & Zeya, *Journal of Natural History*, 59 (13-16): 833–848, 2025**

The species *Aphelinus sikkimensis* was described by Ishfaq Ahmed and Shahid Bin Zeya based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Indian Council of Agricultural Research comp., Tadong, Sikkim, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZDAMU. The species name is derived from 'Sikkim', the name of the state of India where the new species was collected.



Aphelinus sikkimensis Ahmed & Zeya, 2025

Family: APIDAE
Genus: *Tetragonula* Moure, 1961

***Tetragonula kotagadensis* Hadimani & Dey, *Oriental Insects*, 59(2):311–325, 2025**

The species *Tetragonula kotagadensis* was described by Basavaraj N Hadimani and Debjani Dey based on a Holotype collected from Kotagada, Kandhamal district, Odisha, India. The species is named after the town of Kotagada, where the type specimens were collected.

Family: BETHYLIDAE
Genus: *Pristocera* Klug 1808

***Pristocera cavigens* Azevedo, *Entomological News*, 132(5):710-722, 2025**

The species *Pristocera cavigens* was described by Celso O. Azevedo based on a Holotype and an Allotype collected from Deesa, Gujarat, India. The type specimens have been deposited in BMNH. The specific epithet *cavigens* from Latin means to have a cavity in allusion to the large propodeal spiracles in the females.



Pristocera cavigens Azevedo, 2025

Family: BRACONIDAE
Genus: *Aulacocentrum* Brues, 1922

***Aulacocentrum hunliensis* Gupta, *Biologia*, 80:1731–1745, 2025**

The species *Aulacocentrum hunliensis* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Kattigehallimath Ajaykumara, Rohit Pattar, Hemanth Kumar Hosautpathanahalli Mogappa and Satya Nand Sushil based on a Holotype collected from Hunil, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The species is named after the type locality.



Aulacocentrum hunliensis Gupta, 2025

***Aulacocentrum parotisae* Gupta, *Biologia*, 80:1731–1745, 2025**

The species *Aulacocentrum parotisae* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Kattigehallimath Ajaykumara, Rohit Pattar, Hemanth Kumar Hosautpathanahalli Mogappa and Satya Nand Sushil based on a Holotype collected from Karnataka, India. The specific epithet *parotisae* refers to the host insect, the moth genus *Parotis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae).

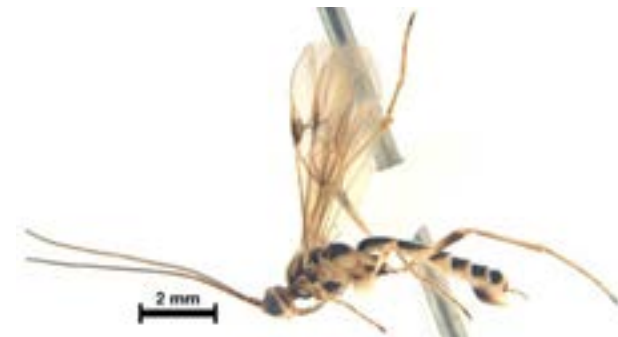


Aulacocentrum parotisae Gupta, 2025

Genus: *Canalirogas* van Achterberg & Chen, 1996

***Canalirogas multinigratus* Gupta & van Achterberg, *Systematic Parasitology*, 102(1): 1–24, 2025**

The species *Canalirogas multinigratus* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, Hemanth Kumar H. M. and Satya Nand Sushil based on a Holotype collected from Umling, (25.967045N, 91.872364E), Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific name '*multinigratus*' is derived from combination of two words in Latin ('multi' means 'many' and 'nigrum' means 'black' in english), referring to black or blackish brown colouration of many body parts mainly propodeum (largely), face, stemmaticum, lateral edges of mesoscutum and notauli, most of first tergite, outer hind femur subapically and anterior hypopygium.



Canalirogas multinigratus Gupta & van Achterberg, 2025

***Canalirogas omninopallidus* Gupta & van Achterberg, *Systematic Parasitology*, 102(1): 1–24, 2025**

The species *Canalirogas omninopallidus* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, Hemanth Kumar H. M. and Satya Nand Sushil based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Sakleshpura, (12.953047N, 75.834060E). Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species name is derived from 'omnino' (Latin for 'completely') and 'pallidus' (Latin for 'pale') referring to completely pale to light yellowish hypopygium.



Canalirogas omninopallidus Gupta & van Achterberg, 2025

***Canalirogas oblongus* Gupta & van Achterberg, *Systematic Parasitology*, 102(1): 1–24, 2025**

The species *Canalirogas oblongus* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, Hemanth Kumar H. M. and Satya Nand Sushil based on a Holotype collected from Karbi Anglong, (26.092350N, 93.110066E). Assam, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species name refers to the elongated areola.



Canalirogas oblongus Gupta & van Achterberg, 2025

***Canalirogas subtransversus* Gupta & van Achterberg, *Systematic Parasitology*, 102(1): 1–24, 2025**

The species *Canalirogas subtransversus* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, Hemanth Kumar H. M. and Satya Nand Sushil based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Umling (25.967045N, 91.872364E), Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific name '*subtransversus*' refers to the presence of distinct sub-transverse striations in the third-fifth metasomal tergites.



Canalirogas subtransversus Gupta & van Achterberg, 2025

Genus: *Chrysopophthorus* Goidanich, 1948

***Chrysopophthorus indicus* Gupta, *Zootaxa*, 5642 (5):485–492, 2025**

The species *Chrysopophthorus indicus* was described by Ankita Gupta, Rohit Pattar and K. M. Ajaykumara based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Upper Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM. The species name is derived from the country "INDIA" from where it was collected.



Chrysopophthorus indicus Gupta, 2025

Genus: *Carinopius* Tan & van Achterberg, 2016

***Carinopius dhithyae* Ranjith, *Zootaxa*, 5642 (1): 089–095, 2025**

The species *Carinopius dhithyae* was described by A.P. Ranjith based on a Holotype collected from Kozhipara, (11°33'62"N, 76°11'02"E), Kozhikode, Kerala, India along with one Paratype collected from Namtok Yong National Park, Thailand. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. Author dedicates the species to Ms. Dhithya Venkateswaran for her unwavering support and encouragement.



Carinopius dhithyae Ranjith, 2025

Genus: *Diolcogaster* Ashmead 1900

***Diolcogaster confusus* Gupta, *Zootaxa*, 5594 (1):194–200, 2025**

The species *Diolcogaster confusus* was described by Ankita Gupta and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Khajjiar, (32.555795° N, 76.0655834° E), Chamba District, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM. The species epithet “*confusus*” is derived from the confusing appearance of this species with other species where T1, T2 and T3 are not forming the carapace.



Diolcogaster confusus Gupta, 2025

***Diolcogaster pseudandamanensis* Gupta, *Zootaxa*, 5594 (1):194–200, 2025**

The species *Diolcogaster pseudandamanensis* was described by Ankita Gupta and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Khajjiar, (32.555795° N, 76.0655834° E), Chamba District, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM. The species epithet “*pseudo*” is derived from the key attribute of this species in misleading its morphological appearance to *D. andamanensis*.



Diolcogaster pseudandamanensis Gupta, 2025

Genus: *Rogasodes* Chen & He (1997)

***Rogasodes indicus* Gupta & Pattar, *Zootaxa*, 5683 (3): 433–442, 2025**

The species *Rogasodes indicus* was described by Rohit Pattar and Ankita Gupta based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Mudigere, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR. The species name “*indicus*” refers to the country (India) from where it was collected.



Rogasodes indicus Gupta & Pattar, 2025

Genus: *Tuberidelus* Chen & van Achterberg, 1997

***Tuberidelus indicus* Gupta & Pattar, *Zootaxa*, 5642 (5):485–492, 2025**

The species *Tuberidelus indicus* was described by Ankita Gupta, Rohit Pattar and K. M. Ajaykumara based on a Holotype collected from Doddaballapura, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM. The species name is derived from the country “INDIA” from where it was collected.



Tuberidelus indicus Gupta & Pattar, 2025

Genus: *Wesmaelia* Foerster, 1862

***Wesmaelia indoflavus* Gupta & Pattar, Zootaxa, 5683 (3): 433–442, 2025**

The species *Wesmaelia indoflavus* was described by Rohit Pattar and Ankita Gupta based on a Holotype collected from Hebbal, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with Paratype collected from Mudigere, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR. The species name '*indoflavus*' is a combination of two words. 'Indo' - indicating India, the country from where it was collected and 'flavus' - referring to general pale yellow colouration of the species.



Wesmaelia indoflavus Gupta & Pattar, 2025

***Brachymeria delvarei* Binoy, Oriental Insects, 2025.**

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.2025.2547304>.

The species *Brachymeria delvarei* was described by C. Binoy based on a Holotype collected from Janakkikad (11°37'21.9"N 75°47'55.3"E, 76 m above mean sea level), Kozhikode district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode. The species is named after Dr Gérard Delvare (CIRAD, France), for his impeccable contributions towards world chalcid taxonomy.



Brachymeria delvarei Binoy, 2025

Family: CHALCIDIDAE

Genus: *Brachymeria* Westwood, 1829

***Brachymeria aparnae* Binoy, Oriental Insects, 59(2): 231–246, 2025**

The species *Brachymeria aparnae* was described by C. Binoy based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near mangroves, Elathur (11°19'51.7"N 75°44'54.4"E, 15 m above mean sea level), Perumthuruthy, Kozhikode district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Malabar Christian College, Calicut. The species is named after the collector of holotype, Mrs. Aparna Binoy, who collected the nymphalid pupae.



Brachymeria aparnae Binoy, 2025

***Brachymeria tagiades* Binoy & Sureshan, Syst Parasitol, 102(41): 231–246, 2025**

The species *Brachymeria tagiades* was described by C. Binoy and P. M. Sureshan based on a Holotype and twelve Paratypes collected from Elathur (11°19'32.5"N, 75°44'30.8"E, 23.0 m above mean sea level), Kozhikode district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named after the host butterfly *Tagiades litigiosa* (Lepidoptera: HesperIIDae).



Brachymeria tagiades Binoy & Sureshan, 2025

Genus: *Chalcis* Fabricius, 1787

***Chalcis bipatrus* Binoy, Journal of Natural History, 59(13 -16): 983–996, 2025**

The species *Chalcis bipatrus* was described by C. Binoy and P. M. Sureshan based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from near mangroves, Elathur (11°19'51.7"N, 75°44'54.4"E, 15 m above mean sea level), Perumthuruthy, Kozhikode district, Kerala, India along with one more Paratype collected from Peshawar, Pakistan. The type specimens have been deposited in Malabar Christian College, Calicut. Species name *bipatrus* in Latin essentially means 'two homelands' or 'from two countries', reflecting the species' presence in both India and Pakistan. The name captures the idea of the species being native to or found in two distinct geographical regions also.



Chalcis bipatrus Binoy, 2025

Genus: *Nitela* Latreille, 1809

***Nitela nasseri* Mawadda & Girish Kumar, Zootaxa, 5706 (2): 214–230, 2025**

The species *Nitela nasseri* was described by N.V. Ayisha Mawadda, A.K. Aseeb and P. Girish Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Malappuram district, Calicut University Campus (10°08'07"N, 75°53'34"E), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode. The species is named after Dr. M. Nasser for his contributions in insect ecology.



Nitela nasseri Mawadda & Girish Kumar, 2025

***Nitela neoapoensis* Mawadda & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa*, 5706 (2): 214–230, 2025**

The species *Nitela neoapoensis* was described by N.V. Ayisha Mawadda, A.K. Aseeb and P. Girish Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary (10°06'08"N, 76°42'16"E), Ernakulam district, Kerala, India along with three more Paratypes collected from different localities of Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode. The species is named after *Nitela apoensis*, which is the closest relative of the new species.



Nitela neoapoensis Mawadda & Girish Kumar, 2025

***Nitela pseudocollaris* Mawadda & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa*, 5706 (2): 214–230, 2025**

The species *Nitela pseudocollaris* was described by N.V. Ayisha Mawadda, A.K. Aseeb and P. Girish Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Meenangadi (11°39'31"N, 76°10'30"E), Wayanad district, Kerala, India along with several Paratypes collected from different localities of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode. The name '*pseudocollaris*' means 'false collaris', indicating its similarity to *N. collaris*. The presence of irregularly transverse carinae on the mesoscutum distinguishes this species from *N. collaris*, hence it's named.



Nitela pseudocollaris Mawadda & Girish Kumar, 2025

Family: COLLETIDAE
Genus: *Colletes* Latreille, 1802

***Colletes niui* Rameshkumar & Sardar, *Journal of Natural History*, 59 (21–24):1725–1741, 2025**

The species *Colletes niui* was described by Sayan Sardar, Spalzin Angmo, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan and A. Rameshkumar based on a Holotype collected from Kargil (34.5531°N, 76.1393°E), Ladakh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. This species is named after Dr Ze-Qing Niu, Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Evolution, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, P.R. China, for his continuous contributions to the bee taxonomy of Asia.



Colletes niui Rameshkumar & Sardar, 2025

Family: CRABRONIDAE
Genus: *Crossocerus* Lepeletier & Brullé, 1835

***Crossocerus (Ortocrabro) rameshi* Saini & Dey, *Annales Zoologici*, 75 (4): 1031–1037, 2025**

The species *Crossocerus (Ortocrabro) rameshi* was described by Varun Saini and Debjani Dey based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Agricultural Research Station (16.8121°N, 81.0327°E) Vijayarai, Andhra Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC. The species is named in honour of the first author's father, Mr. Ramesh Saini.



Crossocerus (Ortocrabro) rameshi Saini & Dey, 2025

Genus: *Spilomena* Shuckard, 1838

***Spilomena bobyjosei* Girish Kumar & Amal, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 11 (3), 639–646, 2025**

The species *Spilomena bobyjosei* was described by Puthuvayi Girish Kumar and Sreedharan Amal based on a Holotype collected from Thottamoola (11°37'51.6"N 76°18'39.6"E Alt. 905m), Muthanga Range, Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Wayanad district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode. The species is named in honour of Dr. Bobby Jose, Principal, St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Kozhikode, Kerala, a distinguished Zoologist in recognition of his keen interest and support for the studies conducted by the first author.



Spilomena bobyjosei Girish Kumar & Amal, 2025

Family: EUPELMIDAE

Genus: *Anastatus* Motschulsky, 1859

***Anastatus gibsoni* Rameshkumar, Ghosh & Sheela, *Zootaxa*, 5679 (1): 123–132, 2025.**

The species *Anastatus gibsoni* was described by Dipanjana Ghosh, S. Sheela, P. Girish Kumar and A. Rameshkumar based on a Holotype collected from Parambikulam (10.4482°N, 76.7928°E), Palakkad, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. This species is named after the renowned chalcidoid taxonomist, Dr. Gary A. P. Gibson from Biodiversity and Integrated Pest Management, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, for his continuous contribution to chalcidoid taxonomy.



Anastatus gibsoni Rameshkumar et al., 2025

***Anastatus narendrani* Rameshkumar, Ghosh & Sheela, *Zootaxa*, 5679 (1): 123–132, 2025.**

The species *Anastatus narendrani* was described by Dipanjana Ghosh, S. Sheela, P. Girish Kumar and A. Rameshkumar based on a Holotype collected from Periya Camp shed (11.7768°N, 75.8475°E), Wayanad, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. This species is named after the renowned Eupelmid taxonomist, the late Dr. T.C. Narendran from Calicut for his enormous contribution to chalcidoid taxonomy.



Anastatus narendrani Rameshkumar et al., 2025

Genus: *Eupelmus* Dalman, 1820

***Eupelmus gibsoni* Binoy & Sureshan, *Syst Parasitol*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11230-025-10247-7>.**

The species *Eupelmus gibsoni* was described by C. Binoy, K. S. Surya · A. P. Kamila and P. M. Sureshan based on a Holotype and fourteen Paratypes collected from MCC Campus (11°19'51.7"N, 75°44'54.4"E, 15m above mean sea level), Kozhikode, Kerala, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different localities of Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named after Dr. Gary A.P. Gibson, Canada, for his impeccable contributions to the World Eupelmidae.



Eupelmus gibsoni Binoy & Sureshan, 2025

Genus: *Nesolynx* Ashmead, 1905

***Nesolynx banabitanæ* Gadallah, Chakrovorty & Basu Roy, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology*, 28 (2025): 102489, 2025**

The species *Nesolynx banabitanæ* was described by Arnob Chakrovorty, Neveen S. Gadallah, Banani Bhattacharjee, Arjan Basu Roy, Sutrishna Halder and Yuanyuan Han based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Banabitan Biodiversity Park (22°35'19.6"N, 88°24'53.4"E, 11 m), Salt Lake, Kolkata, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in University of Kalyani. The species has been named after the type locality.

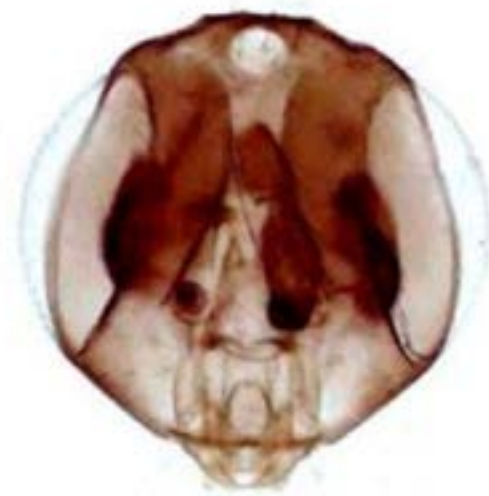


Nesolynx banabitanæ Gadallah et al., 2025

Genus: *Parachrysocharis* Girault, 1913

***Parachrysocharis saccharanus* Ahamad & Zeya, *North-Western Journal of Zoology*, 21 (1): 15 - 19, 2025**

The species *Parachrysocharis saccharanus* was described by Mukeem Ahamad and Shahid Bin Zeya based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Pusa farm, Bihar, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZDAMU. This species' name '*saccharanus*' is derived from the host plant, *Saccharum officinarum* (sugarcane).



Parachrysocharis saccharanus Ahamad & Zeya, 2025

Family: EVANIIDAE

Genus: *Brachygaster* Leach, 1815

***Brachygaster bangalorensis* Rameshkumar & Kazmi, *Zootaxa*, 5618 (1):137-139, 2025**

The species *Brachygaster bangalorensis* was described by A. Rameshkumar, S.I. Kazmi, H.M. Yeshwanth and A. Barua based on a Holotype collected from Bengaluru (=Bangalore), Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Gandhi Krishi Vigyana Kendra. The species is named based on type locality.



Brachygaster bangalorensis Rameshkumar & Kazmi, 2025

Family: FORMICIDAE

Genus: *Acropyga* Roger, 1862

***Acropyga aranyani* Shakur, *Oriental Insects*, 2025.**

DOI: 10.1080/00305316.2025.2593874,

The species *Acropyga aranyani* was described by Mohammad Abdus Shakur based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Bettoli (12.27042°N, 75.75820°E, 905 m alt), Virajpet, Kodagu district, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NCBS. The word aranyani in Sanskrit means – protector/guardian of the forest. The epithet represents the type locality: a forest fragment, being protected owing to tradition.

Genus: *Colobopsis* Mayr, 1861

***Colobopsis kapilashi* Dhadwal & Bharti, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*, 18 (3): 551–556, 2025**

The species *Colobopsis kapilashi* was described by Tarun Dhadwal and Himender Bharti based on a Holotype and twenty Paratypes collected from Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary, (20.6804N, 85.7628E, 110m), Odisha, India. The type specimens have been deposited in PUAC. The species has been named after the "Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary."



Colobopsis kapilashi Dhadwal & Bharti, 2025

Genus: *Paraparatrechina* Donisthorpe, 1947

***Paraparatrechina ali* Saroj & Mandi, *J. Entomol. Res. Soc.*, 27(3): 491-498, 2025**

The species *Paraparatrechina ali* was described by Sheela Saroj, Arnab Mandi and Nabasri Basak based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Sotai Tea Estate (26.74834N, 94.29855 E), Jorhat, Assam, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after late Dr. Musthak Ali who was one of the early taxonomists of Indian Ants.



Paraparatrechina ali Saroj & Mandi, 2025

***Parapatrechina sohryngkham* Saroj & Mandi, *J. Entomol. Res. Soc.*, 27(3): 491-498, 2025**

The species *Parapatrechina sohryngkham* was described by Sheela Saroj, Arnab Mandi and Nabasri Basak based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Sohryngkham (25.544486N, 91.95313E), East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the type locality Sohryngkham, Meghalaya.



Parapatrechina sohryngkham Saroj & Mandi, 2025

Family: HALICTIDAE
Genus: *Maculonomia* Wu, 1982

***Maculonomia orri* Rameshkumar, Bossert & Majumder, *Zootaxa*, 5637 (1):126-138, 2025**

The species *Maculonomia orri* was described by Bhaswati Majumder, Silas Bossert, H.M. Yeshwanth and A. Rameshkumar based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Kulai Reserve Forest (23°52'48"N, 91°48'36"E), Dhalai, Tripura, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after Dr. Michael C. Orr, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Germany, in recognition of his continuous contribution to the taxonomy and conservation of bees.

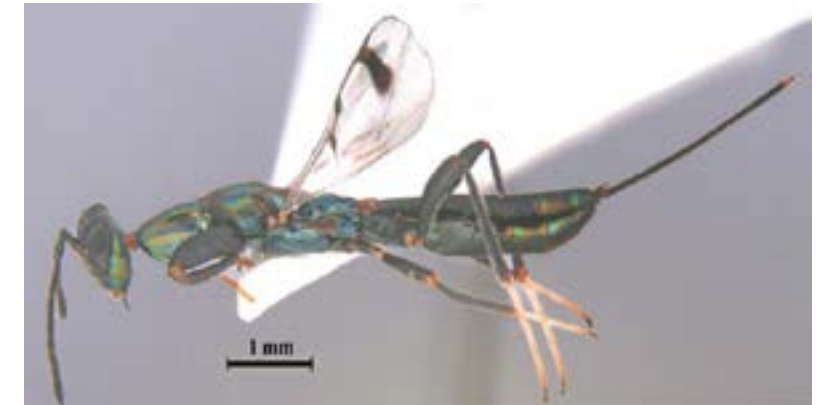


Maculonomia orri Rameshkumar *et al.*, 2025

Family: HEYDENIIDAE
Genus: *Heydenia* Förster, 1856

***Heydenia longipetiolata* Hemanth & Gupta, *Zootaxa*, 5711 (1):93-113, 2025**

The species *Heydenia longipetiolata* was described by Hemanth Kumar H. M., Ankita Gupta and Adarsh Sharma based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Chingaara estate, Kabbinakad, Madikeri, Karnataka, India along with a few more Paratypes collected from Melinajuganahalli, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-NBAIR. The species name (adjective) refers to the remarkable and distinctly long petiole of the male, which is comparatively longer than most other species of *Heydenia*.



Heydenia longipetiolata Hemanth & Gupta, 2025

Family: ICHNEUMONIDAE
Genus: *Heinrichiellus* Tereshkin, 2009

***Heinrichiellus natgeo* Ranjith & Broad, *Journal of Hymenoptera Research*, 98: 757-778, 2025**

The species *Heinrichiellus natgeo* was described by A. P. Ranjith, Gavin R. Broad, Bernardo F. Santos and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Yingku, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. Authors dedicate the new species to the National Geographic Society (NGS) for their outstanding support for the Siang Expedition in which specimens of the new species were collected. It's a humble dedication to the society in recognition of their committed support to explore, illuminate and protect the wonders of our world through research.



Heinrichiellus natgeo Ranjith & Broad, 2025

***Heinrichiellus vedani* Ranjith, *Journal of Hymenoptera Research*, 98: 757–778, 2025**

The species *Heinrichiellus vedani* was described by A. P. Ranjith, Gavin R. Broad, Bernardo F. Santos and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve, scrub jungle (12°01'41.4"N, 77°06'55.1"E), Chamarajanagar, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. Author dedicates this species in honor of Vedan (Hirandas Murali), a contemporary singer from Kerala whose work transcends musical boundaries and resonates across political and cultural divides. Vedan's music is noted for its capacity to inspire reflection, unity, and dialogue among individuals of differing political and cultural views, offering a sonic space where contrasting ideologies can intersect through shared emotional and aesthetic experience. This name pays tribute to the artist's unique role in fostering connection and empathy in an increasingly polarized world.



Heinrichiellus vedani Ranjith, 2025

Genus: *Inbioia* Gauld & Ugalde Gomez, 2002

***Inbioia himalayensis* De Ketelaere & Maqbool, *Zootaxa*, 5618 (3):424–432, 2025**

The species *Inbioia himalayensis* was described by Deen Mohd Bhat, Augustijn De Ketelaere and Amir Maqbool based on a Holotype collected from Ganderbal (34°14'43.1"N, 74°47'02.7"E; 1,639 m), Jammu and Kashmir, India. The type specimens have been deposited in CUZM. The species is named after type locality.



Inbioia himalayensis De Ketelaere & Maqbool, 2025

Genus: *Lemophagus* Townes, 1965

***Lemophagus larvivorus* Ranjith & Kedar, *Journal of Hymenopteran Research*, 98: 743–755, 2025**

The species *Lemophagus larvivorus* was described by A. P. Ranjith and Santosh C. Kedar based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Regional Centre, Kozhikode. The species epithet *larvivorus* is derived from the Latin words larva (meaning "larva") and vorus (meaning "devourer" or "eater"). It refers to the specialization in attacking and developing within the larval stage of its host.



Lemophagus larvivorus Ranjith & Kedar, 2025

Genus: *Losgna* Cameron 1903

***Losgna occidentalis* Om Chaudhary & Reinisch, *Zootaxa*, 5632 (3): 595–600, 2025**

The species *Losgna occidentalis* was described by Karmannye Om Chaudhary and Sophia Reinisch based on a Holotype collected from Manimajara, (30°42'34"N, 76°50'04"E, 366 m.a.s.l.), Chandigarh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WII. The species name *occidentalis* translates to western as this is the westernmost extent for species of this genus in the oriental region.



Losgna occidentalis Om Chaudhary & Reinisch, 2025

Family: MEGASPILIDAE
Genus: *Conostigmus* Dahlbom 1858

Conostigmus khonomaensis
Ghosh, Tyagi & Kumar, *Zootaxa*,
5717 (4):593-599, 2025

The species *Conostigmus khonomaensis* was described by Amit Kumar Ghosh, Vikas Kumar, Anandhan Rameshkumar and Kaomud Tyagi based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Khonoma (25.650°N 94.033°E), Nagaland, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the village Khonoma in Nagaland, India, which is renowned for its rich biodiversity and community led conservation initiatives.



Conostigmus khonomaensis Ghosh et al., 2025

Genus: *Lagynodes* Förster, 1840

Lagynodes mikoi Ghosh, Kumar,
Salden & Tyagi, *Zootaxa*, 5673
(2):291-299, 2025

The species *Lagynodes mikoi* was described by Amit Kumar Ghosh, Vikas Kumar, Tobias Salden and Kaomud Tyagi based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Lava, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific epithet is a patronym dedicated to Dr. István Mikó, a prominent Hungarian-American entomologist and expert in Ceraphronoidea. The authors named the species in honor of his extensive contributions to the taxonomy and morphology of megaspilid wasps.



Lagynodes mikoi Ghosh et al., 2025

Family: MYMARIDAE
Genus: *Mymar* Curtis (1829)

Mymar zaidiae Irfan & Anis, *Mun. Ent.*
Zool., 20 (1):1752-1759, 2025

The species *Mymar zaidiae* was described by Mohd Irfan, Safeer Ahmed Manhas and Shoeba Binte Anis based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZDAMU. The species is named after Dr. Nida Zaidi, the collector of the samples from New Delhi, India.



Mymar zaidiae Irfan & Anis, 2025

Family: NEANASTATIDAE
Genus: *Neanastatus* Girault 1913

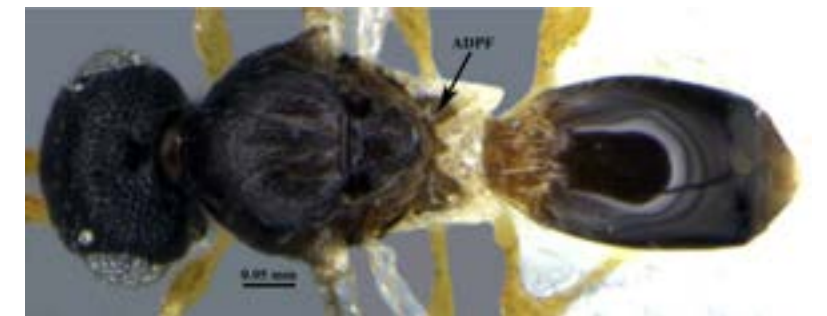
Neanastatus indigoferum Upadhyay,
Kumar, Bhat, Rawat & Kumar, *Int J Trop*
Insect Sci., 45:1597-1606, 2025

The species *Neanastatus indigoferum* was described by Suman Upadhyay, Vishal Kumar, Sunaullah Bhat, Sangeeta Rawat and Sandeep Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Uttarakhand, India.

Family: PLATYGASTRIDAE
Genus: *Iphitrachelus* Haliday, 1835

Iphitrachelus alpatanu
Veenakumari & Buhl, *Syst*
Parasitol, 102:38, 2025

The species *Iphitrachelus alpatanu* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Peter Neerup Buhl, P. Girish Kumar, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Jarakabande Kaval, (13°05'41"N, 77°32'35"E, 921m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different localities of Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR. The specific name '*alpatanu*' in Sanskrit means small-bodied, referring to the small size of the insect.



Iphitrachelus alpatanu Veenakumari & Buhl, 2025

Iphitrachelus phenalus Veenakumari & Buhl, *Syst Parasitol*, 102:38, 2025

The species *Iphitrachelus phenalus* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Peter Neerup Buhl, P. Girish Kumar, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from NRC for Orchids, (25°41'02"N, 91°54'48"E, 1330m), Pakyong, Sikkim, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different localities of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR. The specific name '*phenalus*' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'phenala' which means foamy, referring to the foamy structures on propodeum.



Iphitrachelus phenalus Veenakumari & Buhl, 2025

Iphitrachelus vakratunda Veenakumari & Buhl, *Syst Parasitol*, 102:38, 2025

The species *Iphitrachelus vakratunda* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Peter Neerup Buhl, P. Girish Kumar, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from Kunigal, (13°01'31"N, 77°01'31"E, 803m),Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR. The specific name '*vakratunda*' refers to one of many names of Lord Ganesha, a Hindu God.



Iphitrachelus vakratunda Veenakumari & Buhl, 2025

Genus: *Piestopleura* Förster, 1856

Piestopleura ahalya Veenakumari, *Annales Zoologici*, 75(3):783-802, 2025

The species *Piestopleura ahalya* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from Mandya (12°33'51" N 76°44'01" E, 749 m), Karnataka, India along with a few Paratypes collected from different locality of Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-NBAIR. This species is named '*ahalya*' after the self-willed wife of the Hindu sage Gautama, who was cursed by the sage and transformed to a stone for her infidelity.



Piestopleura ahalya Veenakumari, 2025

Piestopleura bhramari Veenakumari, *Annales Zoologici*, 75(3):783-802, 2025

The species *Piestopleura bhramari* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences (UAHS), (13°58'24" N75°34'36" E, 614 m), Shivamogga, Honnavalli, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-NBAIR. The species is named '*bhramari*', after the goddess of bees, wasps and hornets in Hindu mythology.



Piestopleura bhramari Veenakumari, 2025

Piestopleura daksha Veenakumari, *Annales Zoologici*, 75(3):783-802, 2025

The species *Piestopleura daksha* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from Hebbal, National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources (NBAIR), (13°01'38" N 77°35'03" E, 927 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with two more Paratypes collected from different localities of Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-NBAIR. This species is named '*daksha*', a son of the god Brahma, who is one of the Prajapatis or creators of the world in Hindu mythology.



Piestopleura daksha Veenakumari, 2025

Piestopleura kadrana Veenakumari, *Annales Zoologici*, 75(3):783-802, 2025

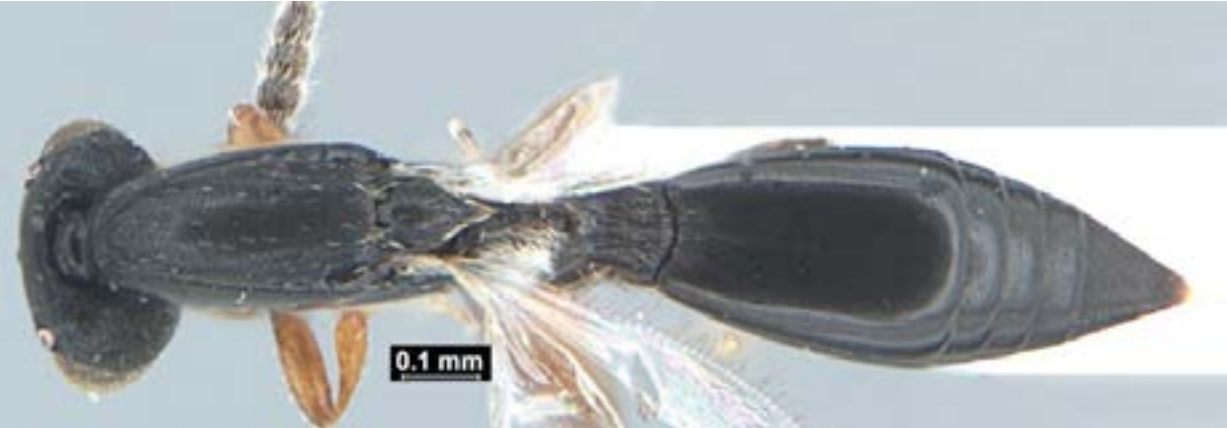
The species *Piestopleura kadrana* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from Malleshwaram, Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST), (13°00'40" N 77°34'12" E, 942m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-NBAIR. The species epithet '*kadrana*' in Sanskrit means reddish-brown, referring to the colour of the habitus.



Piestopleura kadrana Veenakumari, 2025

Piestopleura mahakaya Veenakumari, *Annales Zoologici*, 75(3):783-802, 2025

The species *Piestopleura mahakaya* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from Mayiladumpara, (9°58'24"N 76°31'27"E, 100 m), Pallakad, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-NBAIR. The species epithet '*mahakaya*' refers to one of the many names of the Hindu god Ganesha, which means big-bodied in Sanskrit, alluding to the large size of this species.



Piestopleura mahakaya Veenakumari, 2025

Piestopleura ulughbegi Veenakumari, *Annales Zoologici*, 75(3):783-802, 2025

The species *Piestopleura ulughbegi* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from Sirsi, (14°37'01" N 74°50'41" E, 558 m), Uttara Kannada, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-NBAIR. The species is named after Ulugh Beg, the grandson of Timur, a preeminent astronomer-mathematician, who ruled in the fifteenth century in Samarkand (Uzbekistan), Central Asia.



Piestopleura ulughbegi Veenakumari, 2025

Family: SCELIONIDAE
Genus: *Hadronotus* Förster, 1856

***Hadronotus omnistriatus* Debnath, Rajmohana & Thirupam Reddy, Zootaxa, 5711 (3):424–434, 2025**

The species *Hadronotus omnistriatus* was described by Rupam Debnath, B. Thirupam Reddy, K. Rajmohana and K. P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Bastar (19.232351°N, 81.915197°E, ~ 593 m a.s.l), Chhattisgarh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin words 'omni' (= entire) and 'striatus' (= striated), referring to the entirely longitudinally striated T2 and T3.



Hadronotus omnistriatus Debnath et al., 2025

***Idris furvus* Sushama, Rajmohana & Debnath, European Journal of Taxonomy, 997: 256–274, 2025**

The species *Idris furvus* was described by V. Sushama, Rupam Debnath, K. Rajmohana and K.P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Raidighi (21.9965° N, 88.4365° E; 26 m alt.), South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific epithet is after the Latin word 'furvus' = 'black', due to the black body colour.



Idris furvus Sushama et al., 2025

Genus: *Idris* Förster, 1856

***Idris bianor* Sushama, Rajmohana & Debnath, European Journal of Taxonomy, 997: 256–274, 2025**

The species *Idris bianor* was described by V. Sushama, Rupam Debnath, K. Rajmohana and K.P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and eleven Paratypes collected from Kalna (23.244° N, 87.897° E; 52 m alt.), East Burdwan, West Bengal, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locations of West Bengal. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific epithet is after spider host of genus *Bianor* G.W. Peckham & E.G. Peckham, 1886 (Araneae: Salticidae)



Idris bianor Sushama et al., 2025

***Idris hyllus* Debnath, Rajmohana & Sushama, European Journal of Taxonomy, 997: 256–274, 2025**

The species *Idris hyllus* was described by V. Sushama, Rupam Debnath, K. Rajmohana and K.P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Hansqua (26.63992° N, 88.310141° E; 150 m alt.), Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific epithet is after its host, *Hyllus semicupreus* (Simon, 1885).



Idris hyllus Debnath et al., 2025

***Idris longiscapus* Debnath, Rajmohana & Sushama, European Journal of Taxonomy, 997: 256–274, 2025**

The species *Idris longiscapus* was described by V. Sushama, Rupam Debnath, K. Rajmohana and K.P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Nobanda (22.271164° N, 87.141502° E; 110 m alt), Bankura, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific epithet 'longiscapus' is derived from the Latin words 'longus' (long) and 'scapus' (scape), referring to the elongated scape characteristic of this species.



Idris longiscapus Debnath et al., 2025

Genus: *Phanuromyia* Dodd, 1914

***Phanuromyia santhoshi* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Phanuromyia santhoshi* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype, collected from Malappuram, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named after its collector Dr. S. Santhosh.



Phanuromyia santhoshi Rajmohana, 2025

Genus: *Psix* Kozlov & Le, 1976

***Psix pradhani* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Psix pradhani* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype, collected from Munnar, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named after its collector Dr. M. S. Pradhan.



Psix pradhani Rajmohana, 2025

Genus: *Sayudha* Rajmohana, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Sayudha priyani* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The genus *Sayudha* and the species *priyani* were described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype, collected from Mariappanappala, Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named after its collector Dr. Priya Darsan Dharmarajan.



Sayudha priyani Rajmohana, 2025

Genus: *Telenomus* Haliday, 1833

***Telenomus divyae* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Telenomus divyae* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype and five Paratypes. The holotype was collected from Bhadra Dam Site, Karnataka, India and paratypes were collected from Kerala and Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named after Ms. K. Divya.



Telenomus divyae Rajmohana, 2025

***Telenomus helenae* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Telenomus helenae* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes. The type specimens were collected from Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named after Dr. Helen.



Telenomus helenae Rajmohana, 2025

***Telenomus tenuis* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Telenomus tenuis* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes. The holotype was collected from Wayanad, Kerala, India and paratypes were collected from Kerala and Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIC. The species name is derived from the Latin word *tenuis* = slender, which refers to the unusually slender antennal clava.



Telenomus tenuis Rajmohana, 2025

Genus: *Trissolcus* Ashmead, 1893

***Trissolcus bijoyi* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Trissolcus bijoyi* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype. The holotype was collected from Palakkad, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named after Dr. C. Bijoy.



Trissolcus bijoyi Rajmohana, 2025

***Trissolcus carinatus* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Trissolcus carinatus* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype and eight paratypes. The holotype and paratypes were collected from Malappuram, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIC.



Trissolcus carinatus Rajmohana, 2025

***Trissolcus elongatus* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Trissolcus elongatus* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype. The holotype was collected from Malappuram, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named *elongatus* after its extremely elongate antennal radicle.



Trissolcus elongatus Rajmohana, 2025

***Trissolcus glabratus* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Trissolcus glabratus* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype and three Paratypes. The Holotype and Paratypes were collected from Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named after its smooth and shiny nature of T2 and median area of antennal scrobe.



Trissolcus glabratus Rajmohana, 2025

***Trissolcus macro* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Trissolcus macro* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype. The holotype was collected from Vengoli, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named *macro* = big, owing to its large body size.



Trissolcus macro Rajmohana, 2025

***Trissolcus striatifrons* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Trissolcus striatifrons* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype and one Paratype. The holotype and paratype were collected from Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named for the numerous transverse striations on the median frons.



Trissolcus striatifrons Rajmohana, 2025

***Trissolcus rugulosus* Rajmohana, Occasional Paper, Zoological Survey of India, 418: 1–139, 2025**

The species *Trissolcus rugulosus* was described by K. Rajmohana based on a Holotype and four Paratypes. The holotype and paratypes were collected from Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIC. The species is named for the rugulose sculpture on the frons.



Trissolcus rugulosus Rajmohana, 2025

Family: TORYMIDAE
Genus: *Bharatagrion* Binoy & Sureshan, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Bharatagrion keralense* Binoy & Sureshan, *Syst Parasitol*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11230-025-10247-7>.**

The genus *Bharatagrion* and the species *keralense* was described by C. Binoy, K. S. Surya · A. P. Kamila and P. M. Sureshan based on a Holotype and thirty nine Paratypes collected from Cherukulam (11°20'08.4"N 75°46'23.9"E, 20m above mean sea level), Kozhikode, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The genus is named after the country from where the new genus is described from whereas the species is named after the Indian state of Kerala, where the type specimen was collected.



Bharatagrion keralense Binoy & Sureshan, 2025

Genus: *Palmon* Dalman, 1825

***Palmon humbertiellophaga* Binoy & Sureshan, *Syst Parasitol*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11230-025-10247-7>.**

The species *Palmon humbertiellophaga* was described by C. Binoy, K. S. Surya · A. P. Kamila and P. M. Sureshan based on a Holotype and twenty one Paratypes collected from Ambalavayal (11°36'57.3"N 76°12'33.9"E, 888m above mean sea level), Wayanad, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is derived from the scientific name of the host species, *Humbertiella similis*.



Palmon humbertiellophaga Binoy & Sureshan, 2025

Genus: *Podagrion* Spinola, 1811

***Podagrion grisselli* Binoy & Sureshan, *Syst Parasitol*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11230-025-10247-7>.**

The species *Podagrion grisselli* was described by C. Binoy, K. S. Surya · A. P. Kamila and P. M. Sureshan based on a Holotype and fifty two Paratypes collected from Scrub jungle (11°17'36.4"N 75°47'51.8"E, 13m above mean sea), Malaparamba, Kozhikode, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named after Dr. E. E. Grissell for his impeccable compilation of Toryminae of the world.

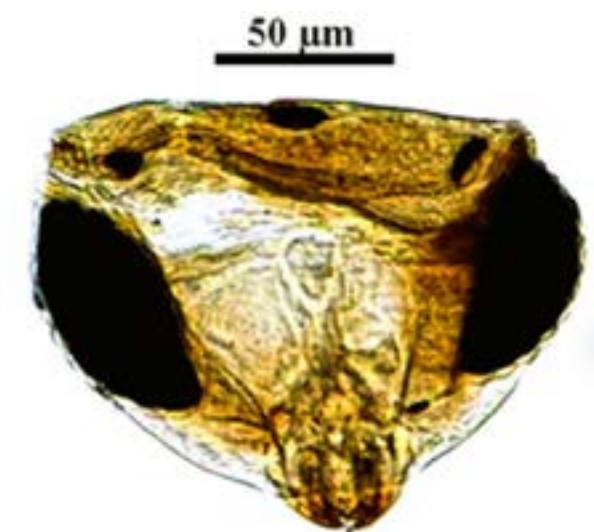


Podagrion grisselli Binoy & Sureshan, 2025

Family: TRICHOGRAMMATIDAE
Genus: *Epoligosita* Girault, 1916

***Epoligosita breviclavata* Ikram, Yousuf & Khan, *Zootaxa*, 5717 (4):579–584, 2025**

The species *Epoligosita breviclavata* was described by Mohsin Ikram, Mohammad Yousuf and Salman Khan based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Rohat, Sonipat, Haryana, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NFIC. The species name is derived from the Latin word brevis, meaning "short," in reference to its short clava.



Epoligosita breviclavata Ikram et al., 2025

Genus: *Propalachia* Bouček, 1978

***Propalachia odontomantiphaga* Binoy & Sureshan, *Zootaxa*, 5725 (3): 409–420, 2025**

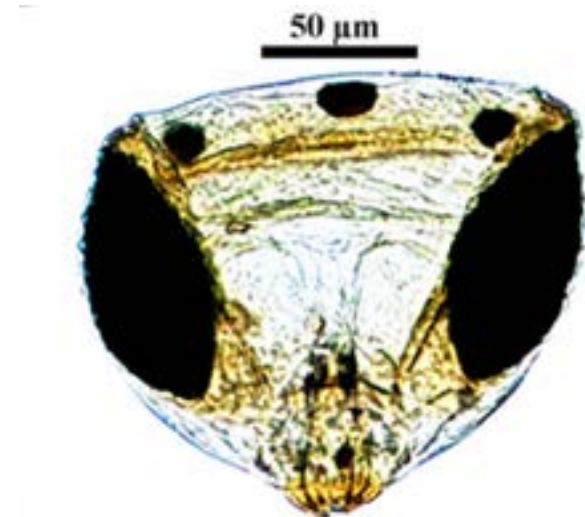
The species *Propalachia odontomantiphaga* was described by C. Binoy, P.M. Sureshan and Robert S. Copeland based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Elathur (11°19'32.5"N 75°44'30.8"E, 23.0m above mean sea level), Kozhikode, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species name is derived from the host genus *Odontomantis* and the Greek "phaga" (eater), reflecting its host association with its oothecae.



Propalachia odontomantiphaga Binoy & Sureshan, 2025

***Epiligosita latipennis* Ikram, Yousuf & Khan, *Zootaxa*, 5717 (4):579–584, 2025**

The species *Epiligosita latipennis* was described by Mohsin Ikram, Mohammad Yousuf and Salman Khan based on a Holotype collected from Khankra, Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NFIC. The species name is derived from the Latin word 'lata', meaning "broad," in reference to its broad wings.



Epiligosita latipennis Ikram et al., 2025

Genus: *Ufens* Girault 1911

***Ufens meerutensis* Ikram & Yousuf, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity* 18 (2025): 491-498, 2025**

The species *Ufens meerutensis* was described by Mohsin Ikram, Mohd Yousuf and Waseem Ahmad based on a Holotype collected from Meerut, Daurala, Uttar Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. The name of the species is derived from the district of collection site 'Meerut' in Uttar Pradesh.



Ufens meerutensis Ikram & Yousuf, 2025

***Ufens garhwalensis* Ikram & Yousuf, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity* 18 (2025): 491-498, 2025**

The species *Ufens garhwalensis* was described by Mohsin Ikram, Mohd Yousuf and Waseem Ahmad based on a Holotype collected from Dugadda, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India along with three more Paratypes collected from Pauri, Garhwal, Bughari, Uttarakhand and one more Paratype collected from Kartarpur, Jalandhar, Punjab. The type specimens have been deposited in Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. The name of the species is derived from collection site 'Garhwal region' in Uttarakhand.



Ufens garhwalensis Ikram & Yousuf, 2025

***Ufens hapurensis* Ikram & Yousuf, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity* 18 (2025): 491-498, 2025**

The species *Ufens hapurensis* was described by Mohsin Ikram, Mohd Yousuf and Waseem Ahmad based on a Holotype collected from Hapur tehsil, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. The name of the species is derived from collection site 'Hapur' district in Uttar Pradesh.



Ufens hapurensis Ikram & Yousuf, 2025

Genus: *Xiphogramma* Nowicki, 1940

***Xiphogramma rudrapurensis* Manhas & Anis, *Mun. Ent. Zool.*, 20 (2):2993-2997, 2025**

The species *Xiphogramma rudrapurensis* was described by Safeer Ahmed Manhas, Mohd Irfan and Shoeba Binte Anis based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Rudrapur, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZDAMU. The species is named after the name of locality "Rudrapur" from where the specimens were collected.

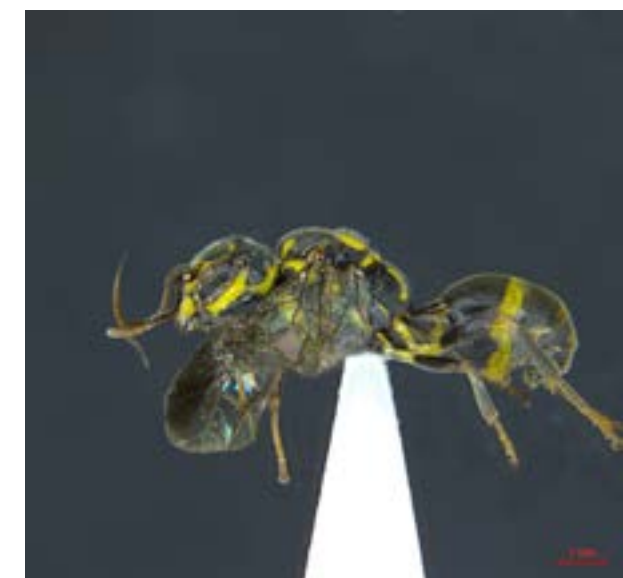


Xiphogramma rudrapurensis Manhas & Anis, 2025

Family: TRIGONALIDAE
Genus: *Taeniogonalos* Schulz, 1906

***Taeniogonalos manickavasagami* Sankararaman, Amal & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa*, 5621 (3): 326–334, 2025**

The species *Taeniogonalos manickavasagami* was described by H. Sankararaman, S. Amal and P. Girish Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Mele-thottappally (11°22'20.5"N, 76°06'37.0"E, 837 m), Kakkadampoyil, Malappuram district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGR-CZSI. This new species is named in honour of Dr S. Manickavasagam for his contribution to the taxonomy of chalcid parasitoids, especially Mymaridae, Encyrtidae, and Chalcididae from India, and also for mentoring the first author during his doctoral research.



Taeniogonalos manickavasagami Sankararaman et al., 2025

Family: VESPIDAE
Genus: *Cyrtolabulus* Vecht, 1969

***Cyrtolabulus bishnoius* Girish Kumar,
Fauna of India and the adjacent countries
– Hymenoptera: Vespidae – Solitary
Wasps., 1–587, 2025**

The species *Cyrtolabulus bishnoius* was described by P. Girish Kumar and P.M Sureshan, based on a Holotype collected from Guda Bishnoi village, Jodhpur district, Thar Desert Rajasthan, India along two Paratypes collected from Dhanari Sirohi district, Thar Desert, Rajasthan, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named after “Bishnoi,” a sect of Hinduism found in the western Thar Desert where the species was collected.



Cyrtolabulus bishnoius Girish Kumar, 2025

***Cyrtolabulus carpenteri* Girish Kumar
Fauna of India and the adjacent countries
– Hymenoptera: Vespidae – Solitary
Wasps., 1–587, 2025**

The species *Cyrtolabulus carpenteri* was described by P. Girish Kumar and P.M Sureshan, based on a Holotype collected from Desert National Park, Thar Desert, Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named honouring Dr. James Carpenter (American Museum of Natural History) for his contributions to Vespidae taxonomy.



Cyrtolabulus carpenteri Girish Kumar, 2025

Genus: *Paraleptomenes* Soika, 1970

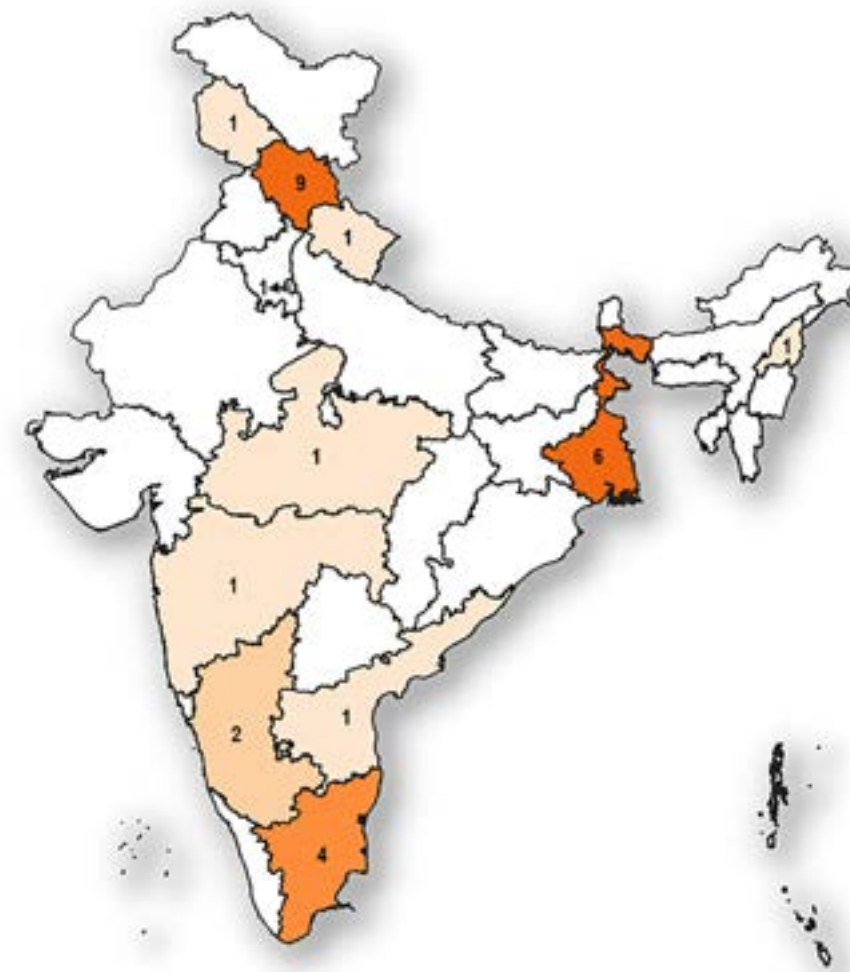
***Paraleptomenes tamilensis*
Girish Kumar, Fauna of India
and the adjacent countries –
Hymenoptera: Vespidae – Solitary
Wasps., 1–587, 2025**

The species *Paraleptomenes tamilensis* was described by P. Girish Kumar and P.M Sureshan, based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named after the state Tamil Nadu, where the specimens were collected.



Paraleptomenes tamilensis Girish Kumar, 2025

3.7.2. DIPTERA



The Dipteran fauna popularly known as flies is a group of insects with two wings and two halteres. Their extensive range of ecosystem services, derivation and distributional diversification have altogether made these dipteran flies an essential part of any global ecosystem. The economic importance of the group is immense from being Predators and parasitoids of other insects, assisting in pest management to nutrient cycling, from soil turnover, forensic investigators, decomposition of biological by-products to blossoming of plants, this group of true flies has contributed towards significant economic and aesthetic benefits as well as cultural values to human society. A total of 28 new species of Diptera have been described from various states of India: Himachal Pradesh (9), West Bengal (6), Tamil Nadu (4), Karnataka (2), Andhra Pradesh (1), Delhi (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Maharashtra (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Nagaland (1) and Uttarakhand (1).

Family: CECIDOMYIIDAE
Genus: *Contarinia* Rondani, 1860



***Contarinia icardiflores* Vasanthakumar & Firake, *Phytoparasitica*, (53):85, 2025**

The species *Contarinia icardiflores* was described by D. M. Firake, D. Vasanthakumar, K. C. Naga, Y. S. Wagh, K. V. Prasad, D. V. S. Raju, V. R. Ukarande, A. A. Chavan and S. S. Pandit based on a Holotype and thirteen Paratypes collected from Mundhwa (18.523°N, 73.957°E), Pune District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen is deposited at NRC-ZSI. Authors dedicate this species to the “Indian Council of Agricultural Research -Directorate of Floricultural Research (ICAR-DFR)” for its role in floricultural research and augmenting the technological base of floriculture at different regions of India. The new species name is a noun in apposition formed from combination of ICAR + Di + Flo + Res, which stands for Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Directorate of, Floricultural, Research, respectively.



Contarinia icardiflores Vasanthakumar & Firake, 2025

Genus: *Dasineura* Rondani, 1840

***Dasineura basavannii* Vasanthakumar & Udikeri, *Entomological News*, 132 (3):431–439, 2025**

The species *Dasineura basavannii* was described by Duraikannu Vasanthakumar, Shashikant S. Udikeri and Rakhesh Siddappa based on a Holotype and eleven Paratypes collected from Karnataka (16.255°N; 74.6534°E), India. The type specimen is deposited at SRC-ZSI. The new species is named after Mr. Basavanni Managutti, a floriculturist, who helped in collecting the specimens.



Dasineura basavannii Vasanthakumar & Udikeri, 2025

Family: CERATOPOGONIDAE
Genus: *Dasyhelea* Kieffer, 1911

***Dasyhelea (Dicryptoscena) becca* Brahma, Chatterjee, Pal, Díaz & Hazra, *Zootaxa*, 5719(3):345–358, 2025**

The species *Dasyhelea (Dicryptoscena) becca* was described by Shubhranil Brahma, Somnath Chatterjee, Gouri Sankar Pal, Florentina Díaz and Niladri Hazra based on a Holotype collected from Ganges deltaic region of West Bengal, India.

***Dasyhelea (Pseudoculicoides) fusiformis* Brahma, Chatterjee, Pal, Díaz & Hazra, *Zootaxa*, 5719(3):345–358, 2025**

The species *Dasyhelea (Pseudoculicoides) fusiformis* was described by Shubhranil Brahma, Somnath Chatterjee, Gouri Sankar Pal, Florentina Díaz and Niladri Hazra based on a Holotype collected from Ganges deltaic region of West Bengal, India.

***Dasyhelea (Pseudoculicoides) projectura* Brahma, Chatterjee, Pal, Díaz & Hazra, *Zootaxa*, 5719(3):345–358, 2025**

The species *Dasyhelea (Pseudoculicoides) projectura* was described by Shubhranil Brahma, Somnath Chatterjee, Gouri Sankar Pal, Florentina Díaz and Niladri Hazra based on a Holotype collected from Ganges deltaic region of West Bengal, India.

Family: CHIRONOMIDAE
Genus: *Cryptotendipes* Beck & Beck, 1969

***Cryptotendipes tumidus* Mukherjee, Mukherjee, Naskar & Banerjee, *The Canadian Entomologist*, 157,e49: 1–15, 2025**

The species *Cryptotendipes tumidus* was described by Bindarika Mukherjee, Arka Mukherjee, Atanu Naskar and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Nellore district (14.3908° N, 80.0055° E), Andhra Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The specific name refers to a swollen expansion of the gonostylus.

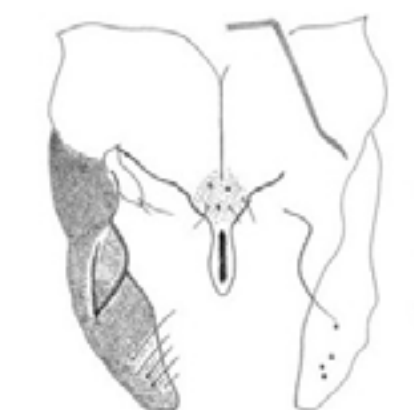
Genus: *Leptoconops* Skuse, 1889

***Leptoconops (Holoconops) beccus* Ghosh, Pal & Hazra, *Evolutionary Systematics*, 9:33–38, 2025**

The species *Leptoconops (Holoconops) beccus* was described by Lipika Ghosh, Gouri Sankar Pal and Niladri Hazra based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Digha (21.621513°N, 89.874962°E), Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India. The type specimen is deposited at University of Burdwan. The specific name of the new species “*beccus*” derives from the beak-like projection of the apex of parameres.



Leptoconops (Holoconops) beccus Ghosh et al., 2025

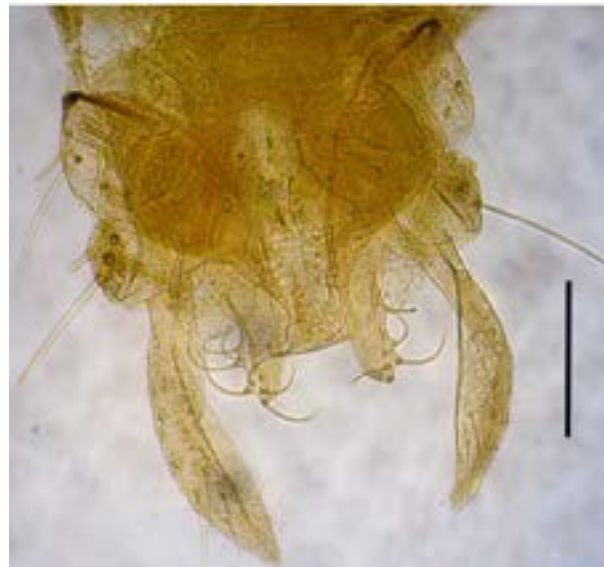


Cryptotendipes tumidus Mukherjee et al., 2025

Genus: *Xenochironomus* Kieffer, 1921

***Xenochironomus rutundus*
Mukherjee, Ghosh, Ray, Naskar
& Banerjee, *Zootaxa*, 5716(4):
558–570, 2025**

The species *Xenochironomus rutundus* was described by Bindarika Mukherjee, Debjani Ghosh, Namrata Ray, Atanu Naskar and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype collected from Bardhaman, (23.2441°N 87.8368°E), West Bengal, India along with one Paratype collected from Birbhum, West Bengal. The type specimen is deposited at NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The specific name refers to the spherical-shaped superior volsella.



Xenochironomus rutundus Mukherjee et al., 2025

Family: DOLICHOPODIDAE

Genus: *Lichtwardtia* Enderlein, 1912

***Lichtwardtia bengalensis* Chowdhury, Kar,
Naskar & Banerjee, *J. Entomol. Res. Soc.*,
27(1): 189-200, 2025**

The species *Lichtwardtia bengalensis* was described by Mousumi Chowdhury, Oishik Kar, Atanu Naskar and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Bethuadahari Wildlife Sanctuary (23.5978°N, 88.3927°E, 31 m), Nadia, West Bengal, India. The type specimen is deposited at NZC of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. The new species is named after the state from where it has been found.



Lichtwardtia bengalensis Chowdhury et al., 2025

Family: DROSOPHILIDAE

Genus: *Stegana* Meigen, 1830

***Stegana(Oxyphortica) minuta* Kandpal, Sati
& Fartyal, *Journal of Insect Biodiversity
and Systematics*, 11 (4):1027–1038,
2025**

The species *Stegana (Oxyphortica) minuta* was described by Pradeep Chandra Sati, Mukul Kandpal, Rajendra Singh Fartyal, Kumari Asha, Sonali Khali, Sushmika Pradhan and Durga Rawat based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Ayarpatta (29°22'49.4"N, 79°26'56.0"E; 2,200 m a.s.l.), Kumaon, Nainital, Uttarakhand, India along with sixteen more Paratypes collected from Sungari-Bahli Forest, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh and three more Paratypes collected from Rudraprayag Garhwal, Uttarakhand. The type specimen is deposited at Garhwal University. The new species name refers to the small aedeagus (phallus).



Stegana(Oxyphortica) minuta Kandpal et al., 2025

Family: PSYCHODIDAE

Genus: *Sergentomyia* França & Parrot 1920

***Sergentomyia (Neophlebotomus) pradeepii*
Shah, Fathima, Rahi & Saini, *Insects*, 16:
598, 2025**

The species *Sergentomyia (Neophlebotomus) pradeepii* was described by Harish Kumar Shah, Pananchikkaparambil Abdu Fathima, Manju Rahi and Prasanta Saini based on a Holotype and a few Paratypes collected from Johariya village (23.78° N, 78.52° E, altitude: 534 m above sea level), tehsil Sagar, gram panchayat, Masurhai, district, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at ICMR-Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC) museum, Puducherry. The new species is named after in honor of Dr. N. Pradeep Kumar, former Scientist (Director Grade), Indian Council of Medical Research—Vector Control Research Centre, Field Station, Kottayam, Kerala.

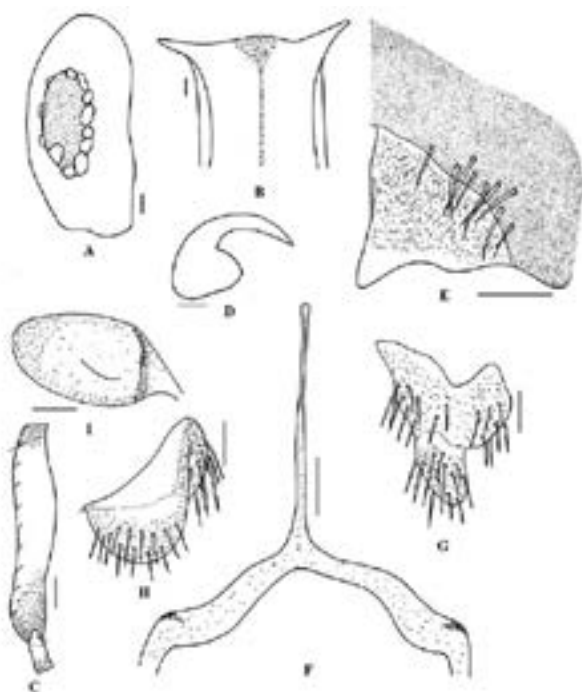


Sergentomyia (Neophlebotomus) pradeepii Shah et al., 2025

Family: SIMULIIDAE
Genus: *Simulium* Latreille, 1802

***Simulium (Gomphostilbia) alagarensis* Vijayan & Anbalagan, *ENTOMON*, 50(2): 175-182, 2025**

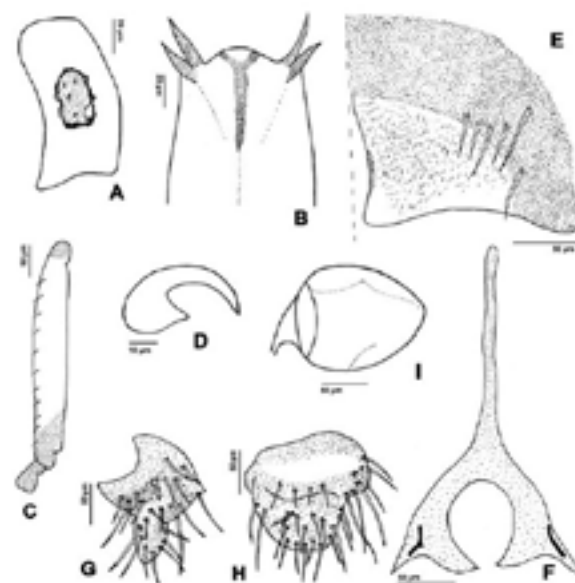
The species *Simulium (Gomphostilbia) alagarensis* was described by S. Vijayan and S. Anbalagan based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from a natural forest, (10°17'23.51"N; 78°14'44.38" E, 363m.), Ayyan odai, Malaiyur, Karanthamalai, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen is deposited at DAHMA. The species name refers to the name of Alagar Hill, where this new species was collected.



Simulium (Gomphostilbia) alagarensis Vijayan & Anbalagan, 2025

***Simulium (Gomphostilbia) sirumalaiense* Vijayan & Anbalagan, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 11 (4): 873–886, 2025**

The species *Simulium (Gomphostilbia) sirumalaiense* was described by Suruliyandi Vijayan and Sankarappan Anbalagan based on a Holotype collected from a Thadaganachiamman (10°13'41.32"N, 78°01'41.32"E, 308 m), Madurai district, Tamil Nadu India along with several other Paratypes collected from different localities of Tamil Nadu. The type specimen is deposited at DAHMA. The species name refers to the name of the Thadaganachiamman stream, Sirumalai, where this new species was collected.



Simulium (Gomphostilbia) sirumalaiense Vijayan & Anbalagan, 2025

***Simulium (Nevermannia) kiliyurensis* Vijayan, Anbalagan & Pandian, *Species*, 26: e1s1757, 2025**

The species *Simulium (Nevermannia) kiliyurensis* was described by Suruliyandi Vijayan, Sankarappan Anbalagan and Subramani Pandian based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from a stream (11°47'76.32" N, 78°12'06.29" E, elevation 1147 m.), moderately running in a natural forest, Kiliyur falls, Yercaud, Salem district, Tamil Nadu India. The type specimen is deposited at Department of Zoology, Government Arts College, Melur. The species named kiliyurensis refers to the locality name, Kiliyur Falls, where this new species was collected.



Simulium (Nevermannia) kiliyurensis Vijayan et al., 2025

Family: SYRPHIDAE
Genus: *Metadon* Reemer, 2013

***Metadon ghorpadei* Anooj & Sankararaman, *Zootaxa*, 5737 (4): 509–532, 2025**

The species *Metadon ghorpadei* was described by Hariharakrishnan Sankararaman and Sainulabdeen Sulaikha Anooj based on a Holotype collected from Ridge forest (28°40'55" N 77°13'5.5" E), Delhi University North Campus, New Delhi, India. The type specimen is deposited at NBAIR. The new species is named in honor of Dr. Kumar Ghorpadé, an Indian dipterist.



Metadon ghorpadei Anooj & Sankararaman, 2025

***Metadon reemeri* Sankararaman & Anooj, *Zootaxa*, 5737 (4): 509–532, 2025**

The species *Metadon reemeri* was described by Hariharakrishnan Sankararaman and Sainulabdeen Sulaikha Anooj based on a Holotype collected from Siruvani hills (10°56'N 76°41'E), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen is deposited at NBAIR. The new species is named in honor of Dr. Menno Reemer (Naturalis Biodiversity Center), a Dutch entomologist, in recognition of his significant work on subfamily Microdontinae and also for his generous help rendered to the authors at various stages of this work.



Metadon reemeri Sankararaman & Anooj, 2025

Genus: *Bactrocera* Macquart, 1835

***Bactrocera (Javadacus) barakzaii* Maneesh & Hancock, *Zootaxa*, 5666 (2): 175–194, 2025**

The species *Bactrocera (Javadacus) barakzaii* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh and David Lawrence Hancock based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Nauni, (30°51'47" N 77°10'7" E.), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at HARC-ZSI. This species is named after colleague and friend of senior author Dr. Abdul Wakil Barakzai (Vice Chancellor, Laghman University, Laghman Province, Afghanistan).



Bactrocera (Javadacus) barakzaii Maneesh & Hancock, 2025

Family: TEPHRITIDAE
Genus: *Acroceratitis* Hendel, 1913

***Acroceratitis sachini* David, Hancock & Noor, *Zootaxa*, 5637 (1):83-98, 2025**

The species *Acroceratitis sachini* was described by K. J. David, N. R. Noor Mohammed, D. L. Hancock, R. G. Gracy, Kennedy Ningthoujam and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Halamaddi, Uttarakannada, Karnataka, India along with one more Paratype collected from Shimoga, Karnataka. The type specimen is deposited at NIM. This species is named after the collector, Sachin, K.



Acroceratitis sachini David et al., 2025

***Bactrocera (Bactrocera) viraktamathi* Maneesh & Hancock, *Zootaxa*, 5666 (2): 175–194, 2025**

The species *Bactrocera (Bactrocera) viraktamathi* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh and David Lawrence Hancock based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Nauni, (30°51'47" N 77°10'7" E.), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at HARC-ZSI. This species is named after Dr. Shashidhar Viraktamath (Emeritus Scientist, Department of Entomology, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru), friend of senior author.



Bactrocera (Bactrocera) viraktamathi Maneesh & Hancock, 2025

Genus: *Dacus* Fabricius, 1805

***Dacus (Neodacus) Kapoori* Maneesh & Hancock, *Zootaxa*, 5706 (1):66-78, 2025**

The species *Dacus (Neodacus) Kapoori* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh, Sneha Sharma and David Lawrence Hancock based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Nauni, (30°51'47" N 77°10'7"E.), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens are deposited at HARC-ZSI. This species is named after the Late Dr. V. C. Kapoor (Ex Professor & Head of Zoology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana) for his notable work on animal and Tephritidae taxonomy in India.



Dacus (Neodacus) Kapoori Maneesh & Hancock, 2025

Genus: *Elaphromyia* Bigot, 1859

***Elaphromyia oculomaculata* Maneesh & Hancock, *Zootaxa*, 5689 (2): 299-332, 2025**

The species *Elaphromyia oculomaculata* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh and David Lawrence Hancock based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Summer hills, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India along with one Paratype collected from Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh. The type specimen is deposited at HARC- ZSI. The specific epithet is derived from Latin words denoting eye spots i.e. 2 prominent circular black spots on tergite VI of female abdomen.

Genus: *Malaisinia* Hering, 1938

***Malaisinia tenebrosa* Maneesh & Hancock, *Zootaxa*, 5689 (2): 299-332, 2025**

The species *Malaisinia tenebrosa* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh and David Lawrence Hancock based on a Holotype collected from Nauni, (30°51'47" N 77°10'7" E), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at HARC- ZSI. The specific epithet is derived from Latin ' *Tenebris* ' due to the darker abdomen.



Malaisinia tenebrosa Maneesh & Hancock, 2025

Genus: *Metasphenisca* Hendel, 1914

***Metasphenisca snehae* Maneesh, *Zootaxa*, 5689 (2): 299-332, 2025**

The species *Metasphenisca snehae* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh and David Lawrence Hancock based on a Holotype and nineteen Paratypes collected from Nauni (30°51'47" N 77°10'7" E), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at HARC- ZSI. This species is named after the first author's colleague, Sharma Sneha.

Genus: *Oedaspis* Loew, 1862

***Oedaspis freidbergi* David & Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5607 (1):1-71, 2025**

The species *Oedaspis freidbergi* was described by Shakti Kumar Singh, K. J. David, S. Ramani and K. Sachin based on a Holotype collected from Charar-i-Sharief, Jammu & Kashmir, India. The type specimen is deposited at NIM. The species is named after late Dr. Amnon Freidberg, for his immense contributions in taxonomy of Tephritinae.



Oedaspis freidbergi David & Singh, 2025

Genus: *Platensina* Enderlein, 1911

***Platensina bradyseta* Maneesh & Hancock, *Zootaxa*, 5689 (2): 299-332, 2025**

The species *Platensina bradyseta* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh and David Lawrence Hancock based on a Holotype collected from Nauni, (30°51'47" N 77°10'7" E), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at HARC- ZSI. The specific epithet is derived due to longer apical scutellar setae.



Platensina bradyseta Maneesh & Hancock, 2025

Genus: *Pristaciura* Hendel, 1928

***Pristaciura hancocki* Maneesh & Prabhakar, *Zootaxa*, 5604 (4):588-594, 2025**

The species *Pristaciura hancocki* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh and Chandra Shekhar Prabhakar based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Nauni, (30°51'47" N 77°10'7" E), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at HARC- ZSI. This species is named after Dr David Lawrence Hancock (Carlisle, United Kingdom) for his work on Tephritidae.



Pristaciura hancocki Maneesh & Prabhakar, 2025

Genus: *Rhochmopterum* Speiser, 1910

***Rhochmopterum malaviyai* Nikhil, David & Hancock, *Zootaxa*, 5588 (1): 147-160, 2025**

The species *Rhochmopterum malaviyai* was described by Nikhil Khemrajji Hatwar, Karamankodu Jacob David, David Lawrence Hancock, Mahadevan Raghuraman, Ramasamy Gandhi Gracy and Narayana Srinivasa based on a Holotype and seventeen Paratypes collected from Medziphema, Nagaland, India along with several more Paratypes collected from different localities of Odisha and Nagaland. The type specimen is deposited at NIM. This species is named after the last name of Bharat Ratna Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the founder of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India.



Rhochmopterum malaviyai Nikhil et al., 2025

Genus: *Rhabdochaeta* de Meijere, 1904

***Rhabdochaeta drewi* Maneesh & Hancock, *Zootaxa*, 5689 (2): 299-332, 2025**

The species *Rhabdochaeta drewi* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh and David Lawrence Hancock based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Nauni (30°51'47" N 77°10'7" E), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at HARC- ZSI. This species is named after Prof. R.A.I. Drew for his tremendous contributions to the work of Tephritidae.

3.7.3. LEPIDOPTERA



Lepidoptera is an attractive and fascinating group of Insects in terms of species diversity and economic importance. It is one of the most widespread and widely recognizable insect orders in the world. Lepidoptera exhibit high species diversity and have significant economic impact. Many of its species are of great aesthetic value, important ecological indicators, pollinators, biological control agents, model organisms for Environmental survey, monitoring and conservation policies, useful in genetic and medical research, key constituents of different types of food chains and food webs and serious pest species of different crop plants. This year a total of 35 new species belonging to Lepidoptera have been described from the various states of India: Arunachal Pradesh (7), Meghalaya (5), Manipur (4), Sikkim (4), West Bengal (4), Assam (2), Himachal Pradesh (2), Karnataka (2), Nagaland (2), Kerala (1), Ladakh (1) and Mizoram (1).

Family: AUTOSTICHIDAE
Genus: *Ptochoryctis* Meyrick, 1894



***Ptochoryctis sundarbanica* Sterling & N. Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5691(2): 353–358, 2025**

The species *Ptochoryctis sundarbanica* was described by Mark. J. Sterling & Navneet Singh based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Pakhiralay, (22.142N, 88.833E), Sundarbans, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species name reflects it's the specific geographic region where it was identified.



Ptochoryctis sundarbanica Sterling & N. Singh, 2025

Family: BOMBYCIDAE
Genus: *Gnathocinara* Dierl, 1978

***Gnathocinara zolotuhini* Sarkar, Joshi, Mollah & Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5647 (5):475–478, 2025**

The species *Gnathocinara zolotuhini* was described by Ankhi Sarkar, Rahul Joshi, Kaiyum Baskh Mollah and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Ila Homestay (25.24154°N, 91.72839°E) Cherrapunji (East Khasi Hills), Meghalaya, India along with one more Paratype collected from Umngi Guest House (N 25.25444°, E 91.49876°), Phlangwanbroi (East Khasi Hills), Meghalaya. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named in the honour of late Dr. Vadim V. Zolotuhin (Russia), for his contributions in the field of Lepidoptera taxonomy.



Gnathocinara zolotuhini Sarkar *et al.*, 2025

Family: CRAMBIDAE
Genus: *Herpetogramma* Lederer, 1863

***Herpetogramma viraktamathi* Shankaramurthy & Nagaraj, *ENTOMON*, 50(1): 1-6, 2025**

The species *Herpetogramma viraktamathi* was described by M. Shankara Murthy, S.K. Nagaraj, A. Prabhuraj and P. Maheswara Reddy based on a Holotype and twenty one Paratypes collected from Rajakallahalli (13°09'N; 78°11'E, 911m), Kolar, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASR. The species epithet *viraktamathi* is named to honour Dr. C.A. Viraktamath, a renowned insect taxonomist globally.



Herpetogramma viraktamathi Shankaramurthy & Nagaraj, 2025

Family: EREBIDAE
Genus: *Mittochrista* Hübner (1819)

***Mittochrista carcharias* Volynkin, Černý, N. Singh, Kirti, Datta & S. Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5566 (3): 401–445, 2025**

The species *Mittochrista carcharias* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Santosh Singh, Karel Černý, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Harvinder Singh Datta and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Rimbi (1200m) Pemayangtse, Sikkim, India along with four more Paratypes collected from different localities of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Sikkim, India. The type specimens have been deposited in MWM/ZSM. The specific epithet is derived from the Greek 'καρχαρία' meaning 'a shark' and refers to the distal section of the valva vaguely reminiscent of the shark head outline.



Mittochrista carcharias Volynkin *et al.*, 2025

***Miltochrista ephimeces* Volynkin, Černý, N. Singh, Kirti, Datta & S. Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5566 (3): 401–445, 2025**

The species *Miltochrista ephimeces* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Santosh Singh, Karel Černý, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Harvinder Singh Datta and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Garampani (26°30'N, 93°55'E, 100 m), Nambor Reserve Forest, Assam, India along with a few more Paratypes collected from different localities of Assam and Sikkim, India and Myanmar. The type specimens have been deposited in MWM/ZSM. The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘ἐπίμηκες’ meaning ‘elongate’ and refers to the strongly elongate distal costal and saccular processes.



Miltochrista ephimeces Volynkin et al., 2025

***Miltochrista gopaldhara* Volynkin, Černý, N. Singh, Kirti, Datta & S. Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5566 (3): 401–445, 2025**

The species *Miltochrista gopaldhara* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Santosh Singh, Karel Černý, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Harvinder Singh Datta and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Gopaldhara, Mirik, Sikkim, West Bengal along with two more Paratypes collected from different localities of Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NHMUK. The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality of the new species.



Miltochrista gopaldhara Volynkin et al., 2025

***Miltochrista jatinga* N. Singh, Volynkin, Černý, Kirti, Datta & S. Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5566 (3): 401–445, 2025**

The species *Miltochrista jatinga* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Santosh Singh, Karel Černý, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Harvinder Singh Datta and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Jatinga, Dima Hasao, Assam, India along with several Paratypes collected from different localities of Mizoram and Meghalaya, India and also from Myanmar and Northern Thailand. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality.



Miltochrista jatinga N.Singh et al., 2025

***Miltochrista mawphlang* N. Singh, Kirti, Datta, S. Singh, Volynkin & Černý, *Zootaxa*, 5566 (3): 401–445, 2025**

The species *Miltochrista mawphlang* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Santosh Singh, Karel Černý, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Harvinder Singh Datta and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Cherrapunji, Meghalaya, India along with four more Paratypes collected from different localities of Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-kolkata. The specific epithet is homonymic of the sacred forest of Mawphlang of Meghalaya.



Miltochrista mawphlang N.Singh et al., 2025

Miltochrista nuranang N. Singh, Volynkin, Černý, Kirti, Datta & S. Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5566 (3): 401–445, 2025

The species *Miltochrista nuranang* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Santosh Singh, Karel Černý, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Harvinder Singh Datta and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Jang, Arunachal Pradesh, India along with several Paratypes collected from different localities of Arunachal Pradesh Sikkim, West Bengal, India and also from Nepal. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The specific epithet is derived from the 100 meters high Nuranang Falls situated near the type locality in Tawang District of Arunachal Pradesh.



Miltochrista nuranang N.Singh *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Teulisna* Walker, 1862

Teulisna (Poikilothosia) distributa Volynkin, Černý & Huang, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 88: 104-163, 2025

The species *Teulisna (Poikilothosia) distributa* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Karel Černý and Si-Yao Huang based on a Holotype collected from Nepal along with several Paratypes collected from different localities of Bhimtal (1500m), Nainital, Kumaon Distr., Uttar [Himachal] Pradesh, NW Himalaya, India, Nepal and Myanmar. The Paratype specimens have been deposited in MWM-ZSM. The specific epithet refers to the wide distribution of the new species.



Teulisna (Poikilothosia) distributa Volynkin *et al.*, 2025

Teulisna (Poikilothosia) swanni Volynkin, Černý & Huang, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 88: 104-163, 2025

The species *Teulisna (Poikilothosia) swanni* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Karel Černý and Si-Yao Huang based on a Holotype collected from Myanmar along with one additional material collected from Khasi hills, Meghalaya, India. The additional material have been deposited in OUMNH. The species is named after Captain Arthur E. Swann, who collected not only the holotype of the new species but numerous other Heterocera in northern Myanmar in 1921–1923.



Teulisna (Poikilothosia) swanni Volynkin *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Simplicia* Guenée, 1854

Simplicia longivalva Raha & N. Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5631 (3):451–474, 2025

The species *Simplicia longivalva* was described by Angshuman Raha, Abesh Kumar Sanyal and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Suntaleykhola Biodiversity Camp (27°00.789'N, 88°47.094'E, Alt. 652 m), Neora Valley NP, Kalimpong Dist., West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The new species is named for its characteristically long valva in the male genitalia.



Simplicia longivalva Raha & N. Singh, 2025

***Teulisna (Poikilothosia) khasiana* Volynkin, Černý & Huang, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 88: 104-163, 2025**

The species *Teulisna (Poikilothosia) khasiana* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Karel Černý and Si-Yao Huang based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Khasi hills, Meghalaya, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different localities of Khasi hills, Meghalaya. The type specimens have been deposited in OUMNH. The specific epithet is derived from the Khasi Hills, where the new species is found.



Teulisna (Poikilothosia) khasiana Volynkin et al., 2025

***Teulisna (Poikilothosia) pilcheri* Volynkin, Černý & Huang, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 88: 104-163, 2025**

The species *Teulisna (Poikilothosia) pilcheri* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Karel Černý and Si-Yao Huang based on a Holotype collected from Sikkim, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different localities of Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal, India and also from Nepal. The type specimens have been deposited in OUMNH. The new species is named after J.G. Pilcher, collector of the holotype.



Teulisna (Poikilothosia) pilcheri Volynkin et al., 2025

***Teulisna (Poikilothosia) robusta* Volynkin, Černý & Huang, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 88: 104-163, 2025**

The species *Teulisna (Poikilothosia) robusta* was described by Anton V. Volynkin, Karel Černý and Si-Yao Huang based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Khasi hills, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in OUMNH. The specific epithet refers to the robust cornutus in the new species' vesica.



Teulisna (Poikilothosia) robusta Volynkin et al., 2025

Family: EPICOPEIIDAE
Genus: *Mimapor* Wei & Yen, 2017

***Mimapor* *sui*ae Huang, *Zootaxa*, 5618 (1): 129–136, 2025**

The species *Mimapor* *sui*ae was described by Si-Yao Huang and Geoff Martin based on a Holotype collected from Darjiling I Sikkim (as per printed label), India along with a few more Paratypes collected from Sikkim, India and also from Nepal, North Myanmar (Kachin State) and Southwest China. The type specimens have been deposited in NHMUK. The new species is named after Ms. Suiji Sui who comforted and encouraged the first author during his PhD study overseas.



Mimapor *sui*ae Huang, 2025

Family: EUTELIIDAE
Genus: *Lophoptera* Guenée 1852

***Lophoptera rongliensis* Joshi, Ahmad & Singh, *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 45: 1829–1833, 2025**

The species *Lophoptera rongliensis* was described by Rahul Joshi, Jalil Ahmad and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Rongli, East Sikkim, Sikkim, India. The type specimen have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The specific name is derived from its type locality Rongli (Sikkim).



Lophoptera rongliensis Joshi *et al.*, 2025

***Gelechia bilobuncusa* Nandhini & Shashank, *Zootaxa*, 5728 (1):163–172, 2025**

The species *Gelechia bilobuncusa* was described by D. Nandhini and P.R. Shashank based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Nauni, (30°86'00" N, 77°17'30" E, 1300 m), Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in INPC. The specific epithet refers to the bilobed uncus of the male genitalia.



Gelechia bilobuncusa Nandhini & Shashank, 2025

Family: GELECHIIDAE
Genus: *Gelechia* Hübner (1825)

***Gelechia adi* Nandhini & Shashank, *Zootaxa*, 5728 (1):163–172, 2025**

The species *Gelechia adi* was described by D. Nandhini and P.R. Shashank based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Ramsing, (28°23'24"N, 94°34'48"E, 630 m), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in INPC. The species is named after the Adi tribe living in Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Gelechia adi Nandhini & Shashank, 2025

Genus: *Istrianis* Meyrick, 1918

***Istrianis ladakhensis* Nandhini & Shashank, *Zootaxa*, 5728 (1):163–172, 2025**

The species *Istrianis ladakhensis* was described by D. Nandhini and P.R. Shashank based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Kargil (34°33'19" N, 76°08'11" E, 2676 m MSL), Ladakh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in INPC. The species is named after the type locality, Ladakh, India.



Istrianis ladakhensis Nandhini & Shashank, 2025

Family: GEOMETRIDAE
Genus: *Psilocladia* Warren, 1898

***Psilocladia indica* M. Singh, Lenka & N. Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5594(2): 316–324, 2025**

The species *Psilocladia indica* was described by Manpreet Singh, Rajesh Lenka, Pallab Chatterjee and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Upper Singchung (27.1949"N 92.4829"E, Alt. 1533.4 m), West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, along with several Paratypes collected from different localities of Arunachal Pradesh and Odisha, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The name of the species represents country of origin 'India'.



Psilocladia indica M. Singh *et al.*, 2025

Family: **HEPIALIDAE**
Genus: *Magnificus* Yan, 2000

***Magnificus ignatevi* Grehan & C. Mielke, *Zootaxa*, 5679 (4):552–572., 2025**

The species *Magnificus ignatevi* was described by John R. Grehan, Aidas Saldaitis, Alexey M. Prozorov, Roman V. Yakovlev, Günter C. Müller, Nikolai Ignatev, Carlos G. C. Mielke, Zhen-Bang Xu, Yang Duan and Juozas Dūda based on a Holotype collected from Tigerhill (2400 m), Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSM. The species is named after Nikolai Ignatev for his contributions to the taxonomy of Hepialidae.



Magnificus ignatevi Grehan & C. Mielke, 2025

Family: **HESPERIIDAE**
Genus: *Zographetus* Watson, 1893

***Zographetus mathewi* Sadasivan & Kochunarayanan, *ENTOMON*, 50(2): 191–202, 2025**

The species *Zographetus mathewi* was described by Kalesh Sadasivan, Baiju Kochunarayanan, Sujitha Prabhakaran Chandrika, Toms Augustine, Muhamed Jafer Palot, Jebine Jose, Sojan Munnar and Vinayan Padmanabhan Nair based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Kottiyoor, Kannur District (Coorg landscape), Kerala, India along with two more Paratypes collected from different localities of Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The new species is named after Dr. George Mathew, an Indian lepidopterist and former Head of the Entomology Division at the Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi, Thrissur, Kerala, for his significant contributions to lepidopteran and forest insect research in the state.



Zographetus mathewi Sadasivan & Kochunarayanan, 2025

Family: **LIMACODIDAE**
Genus: *Iragoides* Hering, 1931

***Iragoides alessandri* Ahmad, Singh & Solovyev, *Zootaxa*, 5601(3): 581–588, 2025**

The species *Iragoides alessandri* was described by Jalil Ahmad, Navneet Singh and Alexey V. Solovyev based on a Holotype collected from Myanmar along with one Paratype collected from Deban FRH, Namdapha NP, Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The Paratype specimen have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species is named after Alessandro Giusti, NHMUK (Natural History Museum, London, UK).



Iragoides alessandri Ahmad et al., 2025

Genus: *Striogyia* Holloway, 1986

***Striogyia arunachala* Ahmad & Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5706 (4): 585–593, 2025**

The species *Striogyia arunachala* was described by Jalil Ahmad and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Mayodia, Dibang valley, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the state of its type locality.



Striogyia arunachala Ahmad & Singh, 2025

Striogya hollowayi Ahmad & Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5706 (4): 585–593, 2025

The species *Striogya hollowayi* was described by Jalil Ahmad and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Etalin, Dibang valley, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named in honor of the late Dr. Jeremy Daniel Holloway, a distinguished lepidopterist renowned for his monumental contributions to the taxonomy and systematics of Lepidoptera.



Striogya hollowayi Ahmad & Singh, 2025

Striogya kamiensis Ahmad & Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5706 (4): 585–593, 2025

The species *Striogya kamiensis* was described by Jalil Ahmad and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Phek, Kami view point (1801m), Kami village, Nagaland, India. The type specimen have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the type locality.



Striogya kamiensis Ahmad & Singh, 2025

Striogya sumi Ahmad & Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5706 (4): 585–593, 2025

The species *Striogya sumi* was described by Jalil Ahmad and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Techouba (1812m), Phek, Nagaland, India. The type specimen have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species name is derived from the indigenous Sumi tribe of Nagaland.



Striogya sumi Ahmad & Singh, 2025

Genus: *Squamosa* Bethune-Baker, 1908

Squamosa anchorata Irungbam & Solovyev, *Zootaxa*, 5646 (4):586–592, 2025

The species *Squamosa anchorata* was described by Jatishwor Singh Irungbam and Alexey V. Solovyev based on a Holotype collected from Old Heliport (28°18'20" N, 95°55'17" E,. 1970 m), Myodia Pass, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The name “*anchorata*” is derived from the Latin word “*anchora*” meaning “anchor”, referring to the anchor-shaped lateral process in the juxta of the male genitalia.



Squamosa anchorata Irungbam & Solovyev, 2025

Family: NOCTUIDAE
Genus: *Anacronicta* Warren in Seitz, 1909

Anacronicta albicans Irungbam & Fric, *Zootaxa*, 5583 (1):171–185, 2025

The species *Anacronicta albicans* was described by Jatishwor Singh Irungbam and Zdenek Faltýnek Fric based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Shirui Hills (25.11715°N 94.44560°E, 2190m), Manipur, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The specific name is originated from Latin word “albicans ” meaning “light yellowish white” colour of the hindwing upper side.



Anacronicta albicans Irungbam & Fric, 2025

Anacronicta pseudonitida Irungbam & Fric, *Zootaxa*, 5583 (1):171–185, 2025

The species *Anacronicta pseudonitida* was described by Jatishwor Singh Irungbam and Zdenek Faltýnek Fric based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Shirui Kashong, (25°06'40.40"N, 94°27'12.35"E, 2425 m), Manipur, India along with few Paratypes collected from Myanmar. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The new species is named after the superficially appears to be with *A. nitida* morphologically.



Anacronicta pseudonitida Irungbam & Fric, 2025

Anacronicta manipura Irungbam & Fric, *Zootaxa*, 5583 (1):171–185, 2025

The species *Anacronicta manipura* was described by Jatishwor Singh Irungbam and Zdenek Faltýnek Fric based on a Holotype collected from Shirui Hills (25.11715°N 94.44560°E, 2190m), Manipur, India. The type specimen have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The name of the new species refers to “Manipur”, the state of India where the type specimen was collected.



Anacronicta manipura Irungbam & Fric, 2025

Family: NOLIDAE
Genus: *Chloroplaga* Hampson, 1912

Chloroplaga minuta Singh, *ENTOMON*, 50(2): 153-156, 2025

The species *Chloroplaga minuta* was described by Harkanwal Singh based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Hrangchawkwan, Mizoram, India along with a few Paratypes collected from different localities of Mizoram. The type specimens have been deposited in Punjabi University, Patiala. The name of the species pertains to a small spine on the valve.



Chloroplaga minuta Singh, 2025

Family: PYRALIDAE
Genus: *Zitha* Walker, 1866

***Zitha ferrugineofasciata* Irungbam & Mally, *Zootaxa*, 5653 (4): 524–534, 2025**

The species *Zitha ferrugineofasciata* was described by Jatishwor Singh Irungbam and Richard Mally based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Shirui Hills (25.11715°N 94.44560°E, 2190 m), Manipur, India along with several Paratypes collected from different localities of Manipur. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The specific name is derived from the Latin ' *ferrugineus* ' = of the colour of iron-rust, and ' *fasciatus* ', fem. ' *fasciata* ' = banded, in reference to the rust-coloured band running across the forewing.



Zitha ferrugineofasciata Irungbam & Mally, 2025

Family: TORTRICIDAE
Genus: *Pseudancylis* Horak, 2006

***Pseudancylis kodaguensis* Shashank, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*, 18: 14-20, 2025**

The species *Pseudancylis kodaguensis* was described by V.S. Aashiq Poon, Karthik M. Reddy, Santhosh Naik, S.S. Anooj and Pathour R. Shashank based on a Holotype collected from Ponnampet Forestry College, 12°08'40.50"N, 75°56'22.60"E, 863m), Kodagu, Karnataka, India along with few more Paratypes collected from different localities of Karnataka and Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in INPC. The specific epithet ' *kodaguensis* ' refers to the name of the type locality Kodagu, Karnataka, India.



Pseudancylis kodaguensis Shashank, 2025

3.7.4. TRICHOPTERA



Trichoptera (Caddisies) being fresh water insects, are seventh most speciose insect order. These are holometabolus insects, with exclusively aquatic larval forms but the adult ies are terrestrial. Trichoptera plays various important roles in the ecosystem and are abundant in all types of natural freshwater aquatic ecosystem. Their immature stages are apneustic and depend on dissolved oxygen for respiration. They have a vital role in food webs and food chains. Caddisies are present in all the continents except in Antarctica. This year, one new species belonging to Trichoptera has been described from Himachal Pradesh, India.

Family: RHYACOPHILIDAE
Genus: *Rhyacophila* Pictet, 1834



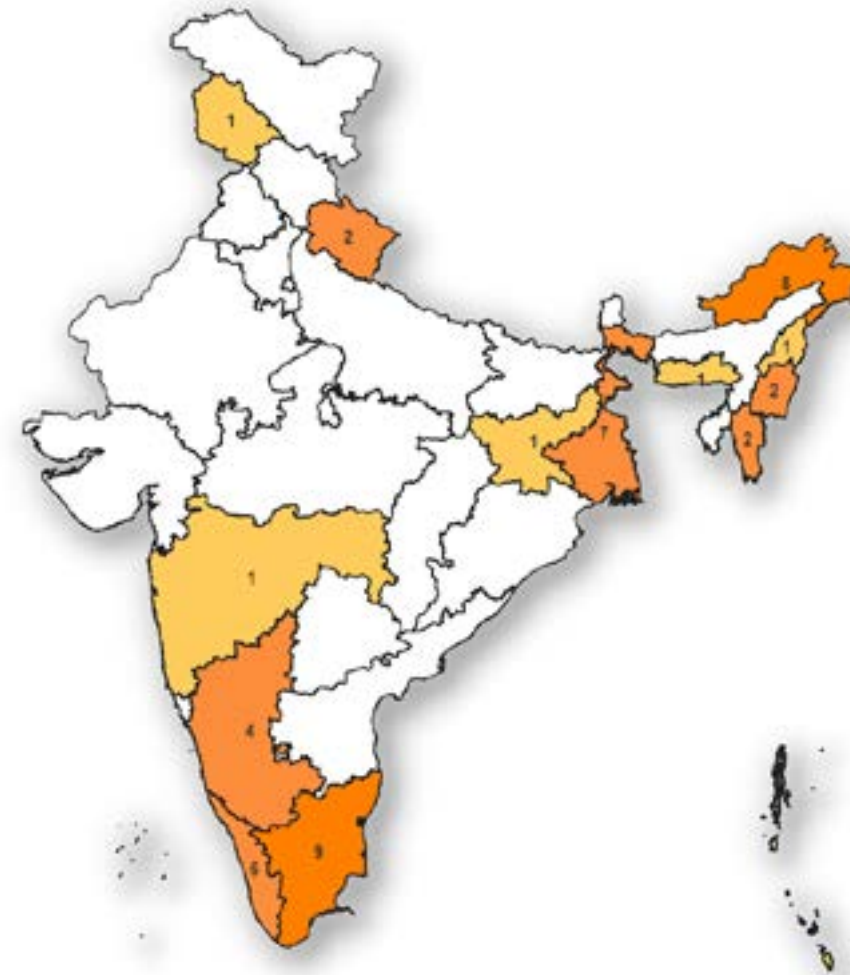
***Rhyacophila sivaramakrishnani* Ali, Hussain & Majeed, Zootaxa, 5701 (4): 492-500, 2025**

The species *Rhyacophila masudi* was described by Tabraq Ali, Zahid Hussain, Rifat Hussain Raina, Aquib Majeed, Manpreet Singh Pandher, P. M. Osman Javid and Sajad H. Parey based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Panchpulla, (32°31'33.8"N 75°59'21.7"E, 1999 amsl), Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited in Department of Zoology, BGSB University. The species is named in honor of Dr. K. G. Sivaramakrishnan, Professor in the Department of Zoology, Madras Christian College, Tambaram East, Chennai, India, in recognition of his exceptional contributions to entomology, and the biodiversity of aquatic insects of India in particular.



Rhyacophila sivaramakrishnani Ali et al., 2025

3.7.5. COLEOPTERA



Order Coleoptera belonging to class Insecta is the most significant order worldwide, classified under 114 families. Members of Coleoptera are economically crucial as injurious or storage pests (Bruchidae, Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Chrysomelidae, Coccinellidae, Curculionidae, Meloidae, Scarabaeidae, etc.), predators (Coccinellidae, Cicindelidae, Carabidae), scavengers (Scarabaeidae, Tenebrionidae, Buprestidae, Hydrophilidae, etc.), as food and medicine. Moreover, they also show exceptionally diverse adaptations to a wide range of environmental conditions and habitats and show both destructive and beneficial economic importance. This year a total of 46 new species of Coleoptera have been described from the various states and union territory of India: Tamil Nadu (9), Arunachal Pradesh (8), West Bengal (7), Kerala (6), Karnataka (4), Manipur (2), Mizoram (2), Uttarakhand (2), Andaman & Nicobar (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Jharkhand (1), Maharashtra (1), Meghalaya (1) and Nagaland (1).

Family: ANTHICIDAE
Genus: *Notoxus* Geoffroy, 1762



***Notoxus yelamala* Telnov, Zootaxa, 5665 (1): 144-150, 2025**

The species *Notoxus yelamala* was described by Dmitry Telnov based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Perlyar Natural Reserve, Kumily, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in MZUF. The species is named after the Yela Mala, the Tamil name for the Cardamom Hills, the type locality of this species.



Notoxus yelamala Telnov, 2025

Family: CARABIDAE
Genus: *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875

***Taridius devagiriensis* Anagha & Sabu, Journal of Insect Biodiversity, 66(2) :44–50, 2025**

The species *Taridius devagiriensis* was described by Sudhakar V. S. Anagha K. and Thomas Sabu based on a Holotype collected from Krishnan Kovil (9°33'51.3"N 77°40'51.7"E), Virudhunagar dist, Tamil Nadu: India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the local name of the host institution.



Taridius devagiriensis Anagha & Sabu, 2025

***Taridius tamilnadensis* Anagha & Sabu, Journal of Insect Biodiversity, 66(2) :44–50, 2025**

The species *Taridius tamilnadensis* was described by Sudhakar V. S. Anagha K. and Thomas Sabu based on a Holotype collected from Rajapalayam (9°26'52.5"N 77°31'07.8"E), Virudhunagar dist, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality.



Taridius tamilnadensis Anagha & Sabu, 2025

Family: CANTHARIDAE
Genus: *Ichthyurus*

***Ichthyurus antheraeanus* Sreedevi, Reddy & Biffi, Zootaxa, 5729 (2):383-393, 2025**

The species *Ichthyurus antheraeanus* was described by Karthik M. Reddy, Gabriel Biffi, Hanamant Gadad, Ampi Bhagat, N. B. Chowdary, S. N. Sushil and Kolla Sreedevi based on a Holotype and thirty-three Paratypes collected from Central Tasar Research & Training Institute, (23.3227 N, 85.1624 E), Nagri, Ranchi, Jharkhand India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific epithet is named after the generic name of the prey host "*Antheraea mylitta*"



Ichthyurus antheraeanus Sreedevi et al., 2025

Family: COCCINELLIDAE
Genus: *Buprestodera* Sicard, 1911

***Buprestodera reclusa* Poorani, *Zootaxa*, 5711 (4):451–481, 2025**

The species *Buprestodera reclusa* was described by J. Poorani, Jaroslav Větrovec and Karol Szawaryn based on a Holotype collected from Makuta (12°04'39"N 75°44'33"E, 909m), Coorg, Karnataka, India. Along with two more Paratypes collected from Kattilappara (8°55'37.9"N 77°3'47.1"E), Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective in reference to its remote and isolated habitat.



Buprestodera reclusa Poorani, 2025

Genus: *Stethorus* Weise, 1885

***Stethorus (Allostethorus) indicus* Poorani, *Zootaxa*, 5737 (1):34-66, 2025**

The species *Stethorus (Allostethorus) indicus* was described by J. Poorani, C. Anuradha and R. Thanigairaj based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from NRCB Research farm, (10°47'20.16" N 078°34'29.88" E), Podavur, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species epithet is in reference to the country of origin of this species.



Stethorus (Allostethorus) indicus Poorani, 2025

Genus: *Stictobura* Crotch, 1874

***Stictobura ponmudiensis* Poorani, *Zootaxa*, 5679 (2):293-300, 2025**

The species *Stictobura ponmudiensis* was described by J. Poorani and K.D. Prathapan based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Ponmudi, (8°45'51.1" N, 77°06'46.9" E), Kerala, India along with few more Paratypes collected from different locations of Kerala. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after its type locality, "Ponmudi", a hill station in the Western Ghats of Kerala, known for its diverse and unique fauna and flora.



Stictobura ponmudiensis Poorani, 2025

Family: CURCULIONIDAE
Genus: *Alcidodes* Marshall, 1939

***Alcidodes erosa* Mithun, Mahendiran & Pooja, *Zootaxa*, 5701 (4):483–491, 2025**

The species *Alcidodes erosa* was described by Mithun Venugopal, Pooja Pushkaran, Nediyaarambu Sukumaran Pradeep Avinjikkattu, P. Ranjith, Anna Jose and G. Mahendiran based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Payyanikkotta, (11° 35' 13.39" N, 75°52' 8.12" E), Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specimens were collected from the seeds of the tree *Hopea erosa* of Dipterocarpaceae, and the specific epithet of the tree is used as the species name for this species.



Alcidodes erosa Mithun et al., 2025

Genus: *Bagous* Germar, 1817

***Bagous obrieni* Mahendiran, *Zootaxa*, 5633 (3): 583-592, 2025**

The species *Bagous obrieni* was described by Mahendiran Govindasamy, Poornima Gopinath, Roberto Caldara, Manu Boraiah and Satya Nand Sushil based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Nayakanapalya Lake at Savandurga, Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This new species is named in honor of the late Dr. Charles W. O'Brien, an eminent American entomologist and world-renowned weevil taxonomist. He contributed immensely to the taxonomy of weevils, particularly the aquatic weevils of the world.



Bagous obrieni Mahendiran, 2025

Genus: *Hirsutopes* Pajni, 1990

***Hirsutopes saddlensis* Govindasamy, Jose, Boraiah & Sushil, *Oriental Insects*, 2025. DOI10.1080/00305316.2025.2487653.**

The species *Hirsutopes saddlensis* was described by Mahendiran Govindasamy, Anna Jose, Manu Boraiah and Satya N and Sushil based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Kalipur in Saddle peak, North Andaman, Andaman Islands, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species name is the Latinised form of its type locality, Saddle Peak (North Andaman), which is the highest peak in the Andaman Islands.

Genus: *Spathaspina* Ramesha & Mahendiran, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Spathaspina noohi* Ramesha & Mahendiran, *Zootaxa*, 5642 (6):592-596, 2025**

The genus *Spathaspina* and the species *noohi* was described by B. Ramesha, G. Mahendiran and S.S. Anooj based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Umran, (25° 46' 13.5" N, 91° 52' 8.7" E, 781m) Meghalaya, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The genus is named after the long basal pronotal spine, "*Spathaspina*" meaning "long sword-like spine. The species name is a Latinised form of the surname of Sri. P. B. Nooh, IAS (Indian Administrative Service), Director of Tourism, Government of Kerala, in honour and recognition of his contributions to eco-friendly tourism projects that protect nature in Kerala.

Family: DERMESTIDAE
Genus: *Kalikius* Háva, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Kalikius schawalleri* Háva, *Natura Somogyiensis*, 45: 11-16, 2025**

The genus *Kalikius* and the species *schawalleri* was described by Jiří Háva based on a Holotype collected from Pir Panjal Gebirge (2600 m), Tangmarg, Kashmir, India. The type specimen has been deposited in SMNS. The genus name dedicated in memoriam to Vladimír Kalík, specialist in Dermestidae (Coleoptera) whereas the species is dedicated to the collector of the new species Wolfgang Schawaller (Stuttgart, Germany).



Kalikius schawalleri Háva, 2025

Family: DYTISCIDAE
Genus: *Hydaticus* Leach, 1817

***Hydaticus kadumane* Wewalka & Hájek, *Zootaxa*, 5604 (4) 595–598, 2025**

The species *Hydaticus kadumane* was described by Günther Wewalka and Jiří Hájek based on a Holotype collected from top of a grassy hill, Kadumane Village, (12°54.9'N, 75°40.5'E), Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NMPC. The new species is named after its type locality—Kadumane village, as a gratitude to the people of the village for supporting entomological research.



Hydaticus kadumane Wewalka & Hájek, 2025

Family: ELATERIDAE
Genus: *Agrypnus* Eschscholtz, 1829

***Agrypnus buxaensis* Sarkar, Saha & Raychaudhuri, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125 (2):97-109, 2025**

The species *Agrypnus buxaensis* was described by Sutirtha Sarkar, Sumana Saha and Dinendra Raychaudhuri based on a Holotype collected from BTR, Rajabhatkhawa, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Department of Zoology, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir. The species is named after the study area.



Agrypnus buxaensis Sarkar *et al.*, 2025

***Agrypnus crenulatus* Sarkar, Saha & Raychaudhuri, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125 (2):97-109, 2025**

The species *Agrypnus crenulatus* was described by Sutirtha Sarkar, Sumana Saha and Dinendra Raychaudhuri based on a Holotype collected from BTR, Hatipota/LT, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, India along with few Paratypes collected from BTR, Rajabhatkhawa. The type specimen has been deposited in Department of Zoology, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir. The species name is derived from the crenulate carina on the pronotum.



Agrypnus crenulatus Sarkar *et al.*, 2025

***Agrypnus indicus* Sarkar, Saha & Raychaudhuri, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125 (2):97-109, 2025**

The species *Agrypnus indicus* was described by Sutirtha Sarkar, Sumana Saha and Dinendra Raychaudhuri based on a Holotype collected from BTR, Rajabhatkhawa, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Department of Zoology, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir. The species name is derived from the name of the country.



Agrypnus indicus Sarkar *et al.*, 2025

***Agrypnus nimatiensis* Sarkar, Saha & Raychaudhuri, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125 (2):97-109, 2025**

The species *Agrypnus nimatiensis* was described by Sutirtha Sarkar, Sumana Saha and Dinendra Raychaudhuri based on a Holotype collected from BTR, Nimati, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal. The type specimen has been deposited in Department of Zoology, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir. The species name is derived from the collection location.



Agrypnus nimatiensis Sarkar *et al.*, 2025

***Agrypnus variegatus* Sarkar, Saha & Raychaudhuri, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125 (2):97-109, 2025**

The species *Agrypnus variegatus* was described by Sutirtha Sarkar, Sumana Saha and Dinendra Raychaudhuri based on a Holotype collected from BTR, Nimati, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Department of Zoology, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir. The species name is derived from the body pattern.



Agrypnus variegatus Sarkar *et al.*, 2025

Family: HYDROPHILIDAE
Genus: *Peltocercyon* d'Orchymont, 1925

***Peltocercyon maculipennis* Mai, Jia, Ryndevich, Angus & Fikáček, *Zootaxa*, 5671 (1): 1-74, 2025**

The species *Peltocercyon maculipennis* was described by Zuqi Mai, Fenglong Jia, Sergey K. Ryndevich, Robert Angus, Yūsuke N. Minoshima, Martin Fikáček and Jan Růžička based on a Holotype collected from Taiwan with one Paratype collected from north eastern India (28°36'56"N 95°53'21"E, 700 m), Arunachal Pradesh, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of China, Laos and Vietnam. The Indian Paratype specimen has been deposited in ZFMK. The species name is derived from Latin macula (spot) and penne (wing), referring to the spotted elytra of this species.



Peltocercyon maculipennis Mai et al., 2025

***Peltocercyon splendidus* Mai, Jia, Ryndevich, Angus & Fikáček, *Zootaxa*, 5671 (1): 1-74, 2025**

The species *Peltocercyon splendidus* was described by Zuqi Mai, Fenglong Jia, Sergey K. Ryndevich, Robert Angus, Yūsuke N. Minoshima, Martin Fikáček and Jan Růžička based on a Holotype collected from China with one Paratype collected from 1.5 km NE of Bomdila, nr. Bormdila pass (27°16'34"N, 92°25'49"E, 2600 m), Arunachal Pradesh, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different locations of China. The Indian Paratype specimen has been deposited in NMP. The species name refers to the beautiful and shiny dorsal coloration of this species.



Peltocercyon splendidus Mai et al., 2025

***Peltocercyon taylorae* Mai, Jia, Ryndevich, Angus & Fikáček, *Zootaxa*, 5671 (1): 1-74, 2025**

The species *Peltocercyon taylorae* was described by Zuqi Mai, Fenglong Jia, Sergey K. Ryndevich, Robert Angus, Yūsuke N. Minoshima, Martin Fikáček and Jan Růžička based on a Holotype collected from China with one Paratype collected from North eastern India (28°36'56"N 95°53'21"E, 700 m), Arunachal Pradesh, India along with several other Paratypes collected from Laos and China. The Indian Paratype specimen has been deposited in ZFMK. The species is named after Christine Taylor, one of the previous curators of aquatic beetles in the Natural History Museum, London.



Peltocercyon taylorae Mai et al., 2025

Family: LAMPYRIDAE
Genus: *Lamellipalodes* Maulik, 1921

***Lamellipalodes asmita* Chakrovorty & Bhattacharjee, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology*, 28(1): 102367, 2025**

The species *Lamellipalodes asmita* was described by Arnob Chakrovorty and Banani Bhattacharjee based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from campus of the University of Kalyani, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in University of Kalyani.



Lamellipalodes asmita Chakrovorty & Bhattacharjee, 2025

Lamellipalpodes debprasuma Chakrovorty, Moinudheen & Bhattacharjee, *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 45: 2655-2670, 2025

The species *Lamellipalpodes debprasuma* was described by Arnob Chakrovorty, N. Moinudheen, Banani Bhattacharjee, Anbazhagan Abinesh, Arockianathan Samson and N. Sadiq Ali based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Nilgiri Hills of the Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in iForNature – Nature Club Educational Collection.

Lamellipalpodes kurumba Chakrovorty, Moinudheen & Bhattacharjee, *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 45: 2655-2670, 2025

The species *Lamellipalpodes kurumba* was described by Arnob Chakrovorty, N. Moinudheen, Banani Bhattacharjee, Anbazhagan Abinesh, Arockianathan Samson and N. Sadiq Ali based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Nilgiri Hills of the Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in iForNature – Nature Club Educational Collection.

Genus *Medeopteryx* Ballantyne, 2013

Medeopteryx bengalensis Ghosh, Sarkar & Chakraborty, *Oriental Insects*, 59(3): 482-497, 2025

The species *Medeopteryx bengalensis* was described by Srinjana Ghosh, Subhankar Kumar Sarkar and Susanta Kumar Chakraborty based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from roadside vegetation patch in the urban areas of Kolkata (22°28'26.57957"N, 88°18'50.04167"E), West Bengal along with one more Paratype from nearby vegetation side (22°30'20"N, 88°19'21"E), West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. It is named after its type locality.



Medeopteryx bengalensis Ghosh et al., 2025

Family: NITIDULIDAE
Genus: *Carpophilus* Stephens, 1830

Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) krishnae Dasgupta, Pal & Powell, *The Coleopterists Bulletin*, 79(1): 75–80, 2025

The species *Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) krishnae* was described by Jhikmik Dasgupta, Tarun Kumar Pal and Gareth S. Powell based on a Holotype collected from Kheti, 10 km-O-Khonsa, Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named in honor of Dr. Krishna Basu, Ex-Reader and Former Head of the Department, Dept. of Zoology, Lady Brabourne College, Kolkata for her immense support to one of the authors (JD) in her research work.



Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) krishnae Dasgupta et al., 2025

Family: SCARABAEIDAE
Genus: *Cyphochilus* Waterhouse, 1867

Cyphochilus kukriana Sreedevi, Sahoo & Sabatinelli, *Zootaxa*, 5693 (2) 201–222, 2025

The species *Cyphochilus kukriana* was described by Kolla Sreedevi, Kishore Chandra Sahoo, Kattigehalli Math Ajaykumara, Thangavel Boopathi, Satya Nand Sushil and Guido Sabatinelli based on a Holotype collected from Monigong, (28°36"N, 93°03"E), Arunachal Pradesh, India along with one Paratype collected from Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh . The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species name refers to the distinctive shape of the process on the left paramere, which resembles a kukri—a traditional short sword with a markedly curved blade, historically associated with the Gurkha people.



Cyphochilus kukriana Sreedevi et al., 2025

***Cyphochilus pentaphysia* Sreedevi, Sahoo & Sabatinelli, *Zootaxa*, 5693 (2) 201–222, 2025**

The species *Cyphochilus pentaphysia* was described by Kolla Sreedevi, Kishore Chandra Sahoo, Kattigehalli Math Ajaykumara, Thangavel Boopathi, Satya Nand Sushil and Guido Sabatinelli based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Kolasib (24°13'N, 92°40'E, 888 m), Mizoram, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Medziphem, Nagaland and one more Paratype collected from Dharmanagar, Tripura. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NEH. The species is named in reference to the presence of five apophyses on the parameres—two on the right paramere and three on the left.



Cyphochilus pentaphysia Sreedevi et al., 2025

Genus: *Maladera* Mulsant & Rey, 1871

***Maladera barasingha* Gupta, Bhunia, Ahrens & Chandra, *Zootaxa*, 5613 (2) 371–385, 2025**

The species *Maladera barasingha* was described by Devanshu Gupta, Debika Bhunia, Dirk Ahrens and Kailash Chandra based on a Holotype collected from Tamenlong, (25.0396N, 93.468E), Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC—ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the India swamp deer, barasingha.



Maladera barasingha Gupta et al., 2025

***Maladera champhaiensis* Gupta, Bhunia, Ahrens & Chandra, *Zootaxa*, 5613 (2) 371–385, 2025**

The species *Maladera champhaiensis* was described by Devanshu Gupta, Debika Bhunia, Dirk Ahrens and Kailash Chandra based on a Holotype collected from Champhai, (23.479N, 93.325E), Mizoram, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC—ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality.



Maladera champhaiensis Gupta et al., 2025

***Maladera judithae* Sreedevi & Ahrens, *Zootaxa*, 5692 (1):175–189, 2025**

The species *Maladera judithae* was described by Kolla Sreedevi and Dirk Ahrens based on a Holotype collected from Madakkimala (11°55' N; 76°04' E), Wayanad, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NBAIR. The new species is named after the collector of the species, Ms. Judith Corolin Correya.



Maladera judithae Sreedevi & Ahrens, 2025

***Maladera lumlaensis* Gupta, Bhunia, Ahrens & Chandra, *Zootaxa*, 5613 (2) 371–385, 2025**

The species *Maladera lumlaensis* was described by Devanshu Gupta, Debika Bhunia, Dirk Ahrens and Kailash Chandra based on a Holotype collected from Lumla, (27.530 N, 91.722E), Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC—ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality.



Maladera lumlaensis Gupta et al., 2025

***Maladera onam* Gupta, Bhunia, Ahrens & Chandra, *Zootaxa*, 5613 (2) 371–385, 2025**

The species *Maladera onam* was described by Devanshu Gupta, Debika Bhunia, Dirk Ahrens and Kailash Chandra based on a Holotype collected from Silent Valley, (12.150 N, 75.142E), Valiyaparamba, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC—ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after a famous festival of Kerala.



Maladera onam Gupta et al., 2025

***Maladera silviae* Sreedevi & Ahrens, *Zootaxa*, 5692 (1):175-189, 2025**

The species *Maladera silviae* was described by Kolla Sreedevi and Dirk Ahrens based on a Holotype collected from School of Agricultural Sciences, (25°45'N; 93°52'E), Medziphema, Nagaland, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This new species is named after the dedicated taxonomist, Silvia Fabrizi, in recognition of her contribution to Sericini taxonomy.



Maladera silviae Sreedevi & Ahrens, 2025

***Maladera thandigudiensis* Sreedevi & Ahrens, *Zootaxa*, 5692 (1):175-189, 2025**

The species *Maladera thandigudiensis* was described by Kolla Sreedevi and Dirk Ahrens based on a Holotype collected from Horticultural Research Station (HRS), (10°18'N; 77°38'E), Dindigul, Thandigudi, Tamil Nadu, India along with two more Paratypes collected from different locality of Kerala. The type specimen has been deposited in NBAIR. The new species is named after the type locality Thandigudi.



Maladera thandigudiensis Sreedevi & Ahrens, 2025

***Maladera (Hemiserica) subinaequalis* Sreedevi & Ahrens, *Zootaxa*, 5692 (1):175-189, 2025**

The species *Maladera (Hemiserica) subinaequalis* was described by Kolla Sreedevi and Dirk Ahrens based on a Holotype collected from Thandikudi, (10°18'N; 77°38'E), Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NBAIR. The name of the new species is derived from the combined Latin prefix sub- (almost) and inaequalis (inequal), with reference to the morphology of parameres of aedeagus, which are not equal in size, the left is full complete while the right paramere is 3/4th the size of left one and appears chopped.



Maladera (Hemiserica) subinaequalis Sreedevi & Ahrens, 2025

Genus: *Neoserica* Brenske, 1897

***Neoserica akurdi* Kalawate, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125 (iiS)17-22, 2025**

The species *Neoserica akurdi* was described by Aparna Sureshchandra Kalawate, Nancy Supriya and Pooja Kumar Misal based on a Holotype collected from Akurdi, Zoological Survey of India campus, Western Regional Centre, (18.6482 N, 73.7601E), Pune district, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI-WRC. The species is named after the collection locality "Akurdi" where it was collected.



Neoserica akurdi Kalawate, 2025

***Neoserica berlineri* Sreedevi & Ahrens, *Zootaxa*, 5692 (1):175-189, 2025**

The species *Neoserica berlineri* was described by Kolla Sreedevi and Dirk Ahrens based on a Holotype collected from Coonoor (13°58'N; 75°34'E), Ooty, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NBAIR. The new species is named after the collector of the species, Dr. Berliner.



Neoserica berlineri Sreedevi & Ahrens, 2025

***Neoserica churachandpurensis* Gupta, Bhunia, Ahrens & Chandra, *Zootaxa*, 5613 (2) 371–385, 2025**

The species *Neoserica churachandpurensis* was described by Devanshu Gupta, Debika Bhunia, Dirk Ahrens and Kailash Chandra based on a Holotype collected from Circuit House, (24.3404N, 93.696E), Churachandpur, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC—ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality.



Neoserica churachandpurensis Gupta et al., 2025

Genus: *Selaserica* Brenske, 1898

***Selaserica peechi* Sreedevi & Ahrens, Zootaxa, 5692 (1):175-189, 2025**

The species *Selaserica peechi* was described by Kolla Sreedevi and Dirk Ahrens based on a Holotype collected from KFRI, (10°31' N; 76°20' E), Peechi, Thrissur, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NBAIR. The new species is named after the type locality Peechi.



Selaserica peechi Sreedevi & Ahrens, 2025

Genus: *Serica* MacLeay, 1819

***Serica subansiriensis* Gupta, Bhunia, Ahrens & Chandra, Zootaxa, 5613 (2) 371–385, 2025**

The species *Serica subansiriensis* was described by Devanshu Gupta, Debika Bhunia, Dirk Ahrens and Kailash Chandra based on a Holotype collected from Pange, (27.548N, 93.89E), Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC—ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality.



Serica subansiriensis Gupta *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Pseudopanotrogus* Petrovitz 1969

***Pseudopanotrogus nileshi* Kumar, Pandey & Keith, J. Entomol. Res. Soc., 27(2) 341-347, 2025**

The species *Pseudopanotrogus nileshi* was described by Mayank Kumar, Ajay Kumar Pandey and Denis Keith based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Khatiyari (29.5945°N, 79.6474°E, 1454 m) Almora district, Uttarakhand, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Hawalbagh, Uttarakhand.. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-ZSI. This species is most cordially dedicated to the collectors' MK friend (Nilesh Sharma).



Pseudopanotrogus nileshi Kumar *et al.*, 2025

Family: STAPHYLINIDAE
Genus: *Eutheia* Stephens, 1830

***Eutheia boreoindica* Jałoszyński, Zootaxa, 5706(4):579-584, 2025**

The species *Eutheia boreoindica* was described by Paweł Jałoszyński based on a Holotype collected from Uttarakhand, India.

Family: TENEBRIONIDAE
Genus: *Bradymerus* Perroud, 1864

***Bradymerus mookambikanus* Viswanath, Hegde & Ruzzier, Zootaxa, 5679 (3)440-446, 2025**

The species *Bradymerus mookambikanus* was described by Viswanath T. K., Vishwanath D. Hegde and Enrico Ruzzier based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Abbi falls (Tulasi waterfalls) (13.708 N, 75.068 E, 592.4 m), Mookambika WLS, Shimoga district, Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. This species is named after the Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, from which the samples were collected.



Bradymerus mookambikanus Viswanath *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Hexarhopalus* Fairmaire, 1891

***Hexarhopalus (Leptocaulus) arunachalpradeshensis* Purchart, Zootaxa, 5631 (1):121-136, 2025**

The species *Hexarhopalus (Leptocaulus) arunachalpradeshensis* was described by Luboš Purchart based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Dirang & Bomdila Pass (27°19'N, 92°22'E, 2200m), India. The type specimen has been deposited in BMNH. The specific epithet refers to the area of the species occurrence, Arunachal Pradesh.



Hexarhopalus (Leptocaulus) arunachalpradeshensis Purchart, 2025

Genus: *Spinogauromaia* Pic, 1922

***Spinogauromaia ruzzieri* Viswanath, Hegde & Remia, *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa)*, 75(2) 593-598, 2025**

The species *Spinogauromaia ruzzieri* was described by T.K. Viswanath, V.D. Hegde and K.M. Remia based on a Holotype collected from Pattraparai (10.417 N, 77.376 E, 339 m), Amaravathi, Amaravathi Range Anamalai Tiger Reserve, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu,, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI-WGRC. The species is dedicated to Enrico Ruzzier, a specialist on taxonomy of Coleoptera and for his kind help in the study of Tenebrionidae.



Spinogauromaia ruzzieri Viswanath et al., 2025

3.7.6. STREPSIPTERA



The twisted-winged parasitic group of insects known as Strepsiptera includes both obligatory endoparasitic and entomophagous species. These species exhibit hypermetamorphosis and hemocoelous viviparity, with their main larvae being free-living, host-seeking stages. This insect group exhibit a complex life cycle in which the females are endoparasitic on the insect host while males are free-living. Strepsiptera parasitizes various insect group belonging 34 families from the Zygentoma, Polyneoptera, Paraneoptera and Holometabola (Kathirithambi, 2009) and also they castrate their host leads to reproductive death of the host, a direct or indirect consequence of stylopisation. This year, one new species of Strepsiptera has been described from West Bengal, India.

Family: HALICTOPHAGIDAE
Genus: *Coriophagus* Kinzelbach, 1971



***Coriophagus bulbosus* Hui & Hazra, *Zootaxa*, 5717 (1), 66–84, 2025**

The species *Coriophagus bulbosus* was described by Poulami Hui and Niladri Hazra based on Holotype collected from West Bengal India.

3.7.7. PSOCOPTERA



Psocoptera, commonly called booklice and barklice, can be found in a broad range of habitats. Some psocid species are only known from “domestic” habitats and are commonly referred as “booklice.” Domestic psocids act as pests of seeds and grains, feeding on entire seeds as well as embryos and also resides in flour-based bookbinding pastes. The term “barklice” is widely used for arboreal psocids that lives in outdoor environments viz., leaf litter, grasses, herbs, and tree foliages. Psocoptera play a vital role in the decomposition of organic matter and recycling nutrients in ecosystems. The deceased bodies of certain domestic psocids found in household dust are believed to contribute in lung infections (asthma). This year, two new species of Psocoptera have been described from Tamil Nadu, India.

Family: HEMIPSOCIDAE

Genus: *Hemipsocus* Selys-Longchamps, 1872



Hemipsocus menoni Ramesh, Babu & Subramanian, *Zootaxa*, 5575 (3): 374–386, 2025

The species *Hemipsocus menoni* was described by Gurusamy Ramesh, Rajappa Babu and Kumarapuram A. Subramanian based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary (9.56846°N, 77.40221°E, 773m), Megamalai Range, Vellimalai, Moola Vaigai river, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is named after †Dr. M.G. Ramdass Menon, a renowned Indian entomologist who pioneered the study of Psocoptera in India and made significant contributions to the field.



Hemipsocus menoni Ramesh *et al.*, 2025

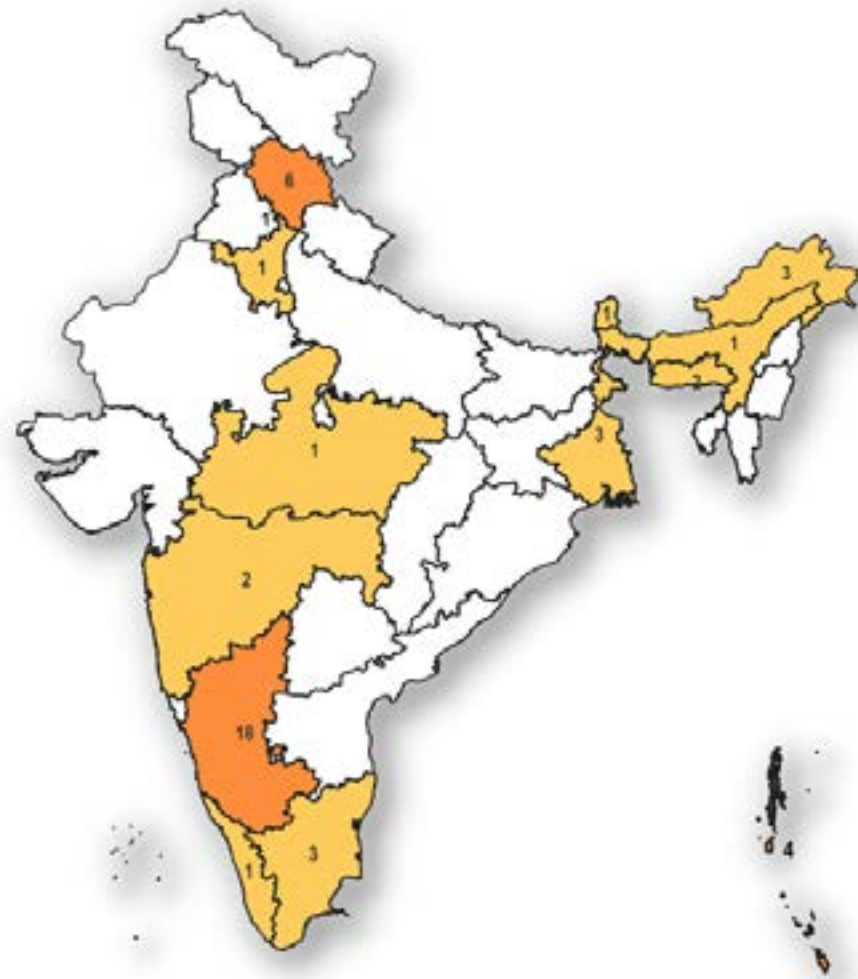
Hemipsocus mockfordi Ramesh, Babu & Subramanian, *Zootaxa*, 5575 (3): 374–386, 2025

The species *Hemipsocus mockfordi* was described by Gurusamy Ramesh, Rajappa Babu and Kumarapuram A. Subramanian based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (08.55440° N, 077.38393° E, 1286m), Ambasamudram Range, Stream near Kakachi Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is named after Professor Dr. Edward L. Mockford, renowned American Psocidologist who made significant contributions to the study of Psocoptera.



Hemipsocus mockfordi Ramesh, Babu & Subramanian, 2025

3.7.8. HEMIPTERA



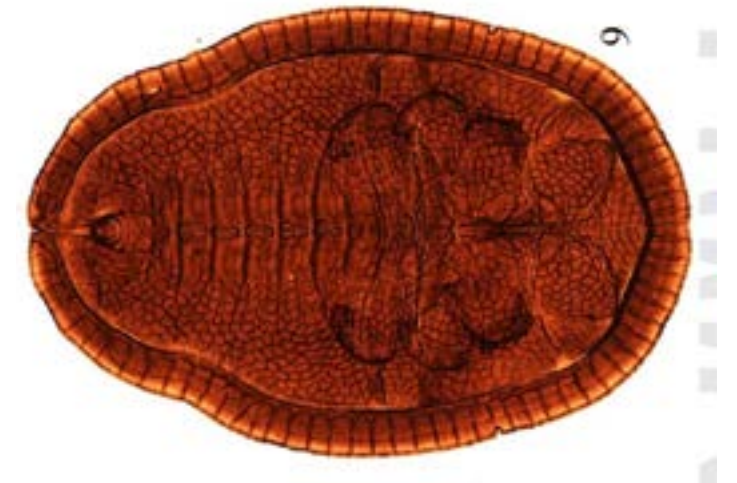
Hemiptera is the fifth largest order of insects, and is known as a monophyletic group because of the modified piercing and sucking type of mouth parts with rostrum composed of the concentric stylets interlocked with one another to form the food and salivary canal. Hemipteran insects are mainly phytophagous in nature which attacking at some economic staple crops and vegetables, some aquatic bugs feed on freshly dead invertebrates, others like species of subfamily Triatominae (Reduviidae) suck blood of vertebrates and considered important vectors of Chagas' disease. This year a total of 47 new species of Hemiptera have been described from the various states of India: Karnataka (18), Himachal Pradesh (6), Andaman & Nicobar (4), Arunachal Pradesh (3), Tamil Nadu (3), West Bengal (3), Maharashtra (2), Meghalaya (2), Assam (1), Chandigarh (1), Haryana (1), Kerala (1), Madhya Pradesh (1) and Sikkim (1).

Order: HEMIPTERA
Family: ALEYRODIDAE
Genus: *Aleuroclava* Singh, 1931



Aleuroclava corrugis Dubey & Kousalya, *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist*, 101(1):1–5, 2025

The species *Aleuroclava corrugis* was described by Anil Kumar Dubey and Lakshmi Kousalya based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Khudirampur (13°13.439"N, 92°58.476"E), Diglipur, North Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species name is a Latin word 'corrugis' relating to the 'corrugations' on the dorsal surface of the puparium.



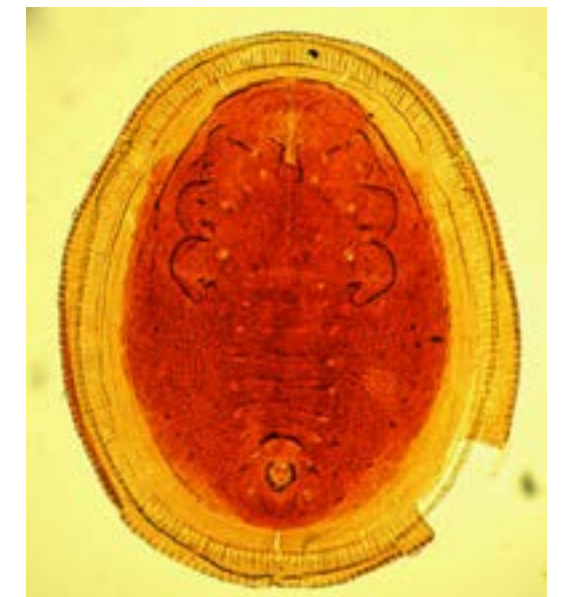
Aleuroclava corrugis Dubey & Kousalya, 2025

Genus: *Covidaleyrodes* Dubey & Evans, 2025

NEW GENUS

Covidaleyrodes flos Dubey & Evans, *Zootaxa*, 5620 (2): 379–388, 2025

The genus *Covidaleyrodes* and the species *flos* was described by Anil Kumar Dubey and Gregory A. Evans based on a Holotype and forty Paratypes collected from Ferargunj forests, Port Blair, South Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species name is made of the Latin noun in apposition 'flos' meaning 'flower', referring to the flower-like appearance of puparia in life.



Covidaleyrodes flos Dubey & Evans, 2025

Family: CICADELLIDAE
Genus: *Banus* Distant 1908

***Banus curvatus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Banus curvatus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Bangalore, 916m, Karnataka, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locations of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the Latin participle *curvatus*, -a, -um (= curved, bent), referring to the strongly asymmetrically curved aedeagal shaft process distad of gonopor.



Banus curvatus Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Banus spiculatus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Banus spiculatus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Matheran 915m, Maharashtra, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locations of Maharashtra, Karnataka Kerala and Tamilnadu. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the Latin participle *spiculatus*, -a, -um (=spiculate), referring to the prolonged spine-like apical half of aedeagal shaft.



Banus spiculatus Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: *Cassidonea* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Cassidonea sinuata* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5719 (4): 557–578, 2025**

The genus *Cassidonea* and the species *sinuata* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Karnataka, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locations of Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

***Cassidonea bipunctata* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5719 (4): 557–578, 2025**

The species *Cassidonea bipunctata* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Karnataka, India.

***Cassidonea quadripunctata* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5719 (4): 557–578, 2025**

The species *Cassidonea quadripunctata* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Karnataka, India.

Genus: *Chandibanus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Chandibanus dorsospinosus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The genus *Chandibanus* and the species *dorsospinosus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Chandigarh, Punjab, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the combination of the Latin noun *dorsum*, -i (=back) and the Latin adjective *spinosus*, -a, -um (=thorny, prickly), referring to the dorsal process of the male pygofer.



Chandibanus dorsospinosus Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: *Cicurbanus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Cicurbanus serratus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The genus *Cicurbanus* and the species *serratus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Mudigere, Karnataka, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locations of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *serratus*, -a, -um, (= saw-shaped, serrated) referring to the serrated dorsal margin of the male pygofer process.



Cicurbanus serratus Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: *Digitata* Wang, Li & Dai, 2024

***Digitata brevicephala* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5623 (1):1-71, 2025**

The species *Digitata brevicephala* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Cherrapunji (1358m), Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species name refers to the short head (*brevis* (Latin): short; *kephalē* (Greek): head) of the new species.



Digitata brevicephala Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: *Madhyabus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Madhyabus biligiris* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The genus *Madhyabus* and the species *biligiris* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Biligiris [Biligiri Rangana Hills], 700m, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species name refers to the type locality (Biligiri Rangan Hills, called Biligiris by the local people).



Madhyabus biligiris Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Madhyabus reticulatus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Madhyabus reticulatus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Nehru Nagar, Durg Dist. Madhya Pradesh, India along with seven Paratypes collected from different locations of Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *reticulatus*, -a, -um (= net-like, reticulated), referring to the reticulate forewing venation.



Madhyabus reticulatus Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: *Mavromoustaca* Dlabola, 2025

***Mavromoustaca brevispina* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Mavromoustaca brevispina* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Ex Vitex negundo, Pinjore, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species name is a combination of the Latin adjective *brevis*, -e, (= short, small) and of the Latin noun *spina*, -ae (= thorn, spine), referring to the short spine-like basal processes of the aedeagus.



Mavromoustaca brevispina Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Mavromoustaca oppressa* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Mavromoustaca oppressa* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from 5 Km N Kalka, Himachal Pradesh, India along with few Paratypes collected from Uttarakhand and Mizoram. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the Latin participle *oppressus*, -a, -um (= pressed together), referring to the appressed basal processes of the aedeagus.



Mavromoustaca oppressa Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Mavromoustaca channabasavanna* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Mavromoustaca channabasavanna* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from GKV, (12058 ' N, 77035 ' E, 930m), Bangalore , Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species is named after the late Dr. G.P. Channabasavanna, well-known entomologist and acarologist of India.



Mavromoustaca channabasavanna Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: *Monobazus* Distant, 1908

***Monobazus angulatus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Monobazus angulatus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Dehra Dun, U.P. [now Uttarakhand], India along with one Paratype collected from Shimoga, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the participle *angulatus*, a-, -um (= angulate), referring to the angulate projection of the apex of the aedeagal shaft in lateral view.



Monobazus angulatus Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Monobazus bannericus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Monobazus bannericus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Bannerghatta, 916m, Bangalore, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is a combination of the first word in the type locality namely “Banner” and of the suffix -icus, -ica, -icum (= belonging to, derived from, connected with).



Monobazus bannericus Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Monobazus biligiriensis* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Monobazus biligiriensis* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Biligiris [Biligiri Rangana Hills], 925m, Karnataka, India along with two Paratypes collected from Burliar, 860m, Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet (*biligiriensis*, -ense) refers to the type locality, Biligiri Rangana Hills, commonly called Biligiris by the local people.



Monobazus biligiriensis Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Monobazus bilineatus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Monobazus bilineatus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Thandigudi (10018 ' N, 77038 ' E, 1299m), Tamil Nadu, India along with few Paratypes collected from Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the New Latin adjective *bilineatus*, -a, -um (=double lined) referring to the two orange stripes extending from the crown to the mesonotum.



Monobazus bilineatus Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Monobazus deccanensis* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Monobazus deccanensis* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Raichur, Karnataka, India along with few Paratypes collected from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet (*deccanensis*, -ense) is derived from the Deccan plateau where the species lives.



Monobazus deccanensis Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Monobazus longulus* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Monobazus longulus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from 5 Km N. Kalka, H. P. [Himachal Pradesh], India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *longulus*, a-, -um (= rather long) referring to the long basal process of the aedeagal shaft.



Monobazus longulus Viraktamath et al., 2025

Monobazus paulus Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025

The species *Monobazus paulus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from GKV, (12 ° 58'N 77 ° 35'E, 930m), Bangalore, Karnataka, India along with three Paratypes collected from IARI campus New Delhi, Delhi. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective paulus, -a, -um (= little, small), referring to the short aedeagal shaft processes.



Monobazus paulus Viraktamath et al., 2025

Monobazus rubrostriatus Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025

The species *Monobazus rubrostriatus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Mudigere 970m, Karnataka, India along with several Paratypes collected from different location of Karnataka and Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is a combination of the Latin adjective ruber, -rubra, rubrum (=red) and of the Latin participle striatus, -a, -um (= striate, streaked, striped), referring to the reddish orange stripes traversing the head and thorax.



Monobazus rubrostriatus Viraktamath et al., 2025

Monobazus sahyadricus Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025

The species *Monobazus sahyadricus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Navanagere, Sirsi, Karnataka, India along with four Paratypes collected from different location of Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the combination of the Sanskrit name for the Western Ghats namely, Sahyadri where the species lives and of the suffix -icus, ica, -icum (=belonging to, derived from, connected with).



Monobazus sahyadricus Viraktamath et al., 2025

Monobazus sikkimensis Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025

The species *Monobazus sikkimensis* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from 10 Km W. Ranipool, 1516m, Sikkim, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet (sikkimensis, -ense) refers to the Indian state of Sikkim where the species lives.



Monobazus sikkimensis Viraktamath et al., 2025

Monobazus sudindicus Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025

The species *Monobazus sudindicus* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Thandigudi, (10018 ' N, 77038 ' E, 1311m) Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet (sudindicus, a-, -um) refers to south India where the species lives.



Monobazus sudindicus Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: Panghoella Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, 2025

NEW GENUS

Panghoella sinuata Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa*, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025

The genus *Panghoella* and the species *sinuata* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Teesta , 214m, W. Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet is the Latin participle sinuatus, -a, -um (=sinuate, bent, curved), referring to the angulately curved dorsal processes of the pygofer.



Panghoella sinuata Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Panghoella nera* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, Zootaxa, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Panghoella nera* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Chhaglon, 5350ft, Mishmi Hills, India. The type specimens have been deposited in BMNH. The species name (*nera*) is a word in the Kannada language meaning straight, referring to the straight aedeagal shaft and ventral processes of the aedeagus.



Panghoella nera Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: *Paranosia* Lee 2014

***Paranosia himachalensis* Saddam, Wang & Kumar, International Journal of Tropical Insect Science, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01495-7>.**

The species *Paranosia himachalensis* was described by Babu Saddam, Jiali Wang and Pawan Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Dharamshala, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh Province, India along with three Paratypes collected from Potter Hill, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh Province. The type specimens have been deposited in GPRC-ZSI. This new species named after the type locality, Himachal.



Paranosia himachalensis Saddam et al., 2025

Genus: *Phlogothamnus* Ishihara, 1961

***Phlogothamnus umiamensis* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, Zootaxa, 5567 (1): 1–105, 2025**

The species *Phlogothamnus umiamensis* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from ICAR RC NEH, (1031m), Umiam, Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet (*umiamensis*, -ense) is derived from the type locality (Umiam) where the holotype was collected.



Phlogothamnus umiamensis Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: *Ramya* Rajgopal, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Ramya longiprocessus* Rajgopal, European Journal of Taxonomy 1007: 163–175, 2025**

The genus *Ramya* and the species *longiprocessus* was described by Nernakallu Narayanaswamy Rajgopal, Debjani Dey and Naresh Manohar Meshram based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Gulbarga (17.3297° N, 77.8343° E), Karnataka, India along with one more paratype collected from Bidar, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC-ICAR. This genus name is given in honour of the first author's late sister Ramya in remembrance, the specific species name refers to the elongated pygofer process.



Ramya longiprocessus Rajgopal, 2025

***Ramya megatrium* Rajgopal, European Journal of Taxonomy 1007: 163–175, 2025**

The species *Ramya megatrium* was described by Nernakallu Narayanaswamy Rajgopal, Debjani Dey and Naresh Manohar Meshram based on a Holotype collected from Sharbu (31.5372° N 78.2758° E), Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC-ICAR. The specific name refers to the greatly enlarged atrium.



Ramya megatrium Rajgopal, 2025

Genus: *Shanaya* Rajgopal, Ramaiah, Rai, Dey, Singaravel & Meshram, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Shanaya abeeri* Rajgopal, Ramaiah, Rai, Dey, Singaravel & Meshram, Zootaxa, 5637 (2): 383-393, 2025**

The genus *Shanaya* and the species *abeeri* was described by Nernakallu N. Rajgopal, Mogili Ramaiah, Stuti Rai, Debjani Dey, Muniyandi Singaravel and Naresh M. Meshram based on a Holotype collected from Sirsi (14°36'12"N 74°49'10"E), Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The genus epithet is named after Dr. Naresh M. Meshram's daughter, "Shanaya". This species epithet is named after Dr. Naresh M. Meshram's son, "Abeer".



Shanaya abeeri Rajgopal et al., 2025

***Shanaya spatulata* Rajgopal, Ramaiah, Rai, Dey, Singaravel & Meshram, Zootaxa, 5637 (2): 383-393, 2025**

The species *Shanaya spatulata* was described by Nernakallu N. Rajgopal, Mogili Ramaiah, Stuti Rai, Debjani Dey, Muniyandi Singaravel and Naresh M. Meshram based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Nauni (30°51'30.7"N 77°9'38.01"E), Himachal Pradesh, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locality of Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Haryana, Manipur and Uttarakhand. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC. The species name "*spatulata*" alludes to the spatulate aedeagal shape of the species.



Shanaya spatulata Rajgopal et al., 2025

Genus: *Singillatus* Nielson 2015

***Singillatus multispinatus* Meshram, Zootaxa, 5609 (4): 578-582, 2025**

The species *Singillatus multispinatus* was described by Mogili Ramaiah, Stuti, Monica Jat and Naresh M. Meshram based on a Holotype collected from Khonsa, (27°01'12"N, 95°34'12"E, 989 m), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC. The species name refers to the numerous spinelike macrosetae on the apex of the subgenital plate.



Singillatus multispinatus Meshram, 2025

Genus: *Petalocephala* Stål, 1866

***Petalocephala balehonnurensis* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, Zootaxa, 5623 (1):1-71, 2025**

The species *Petalocephala balehonnurensis* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Balehonnur, (867m), Karnataka, India along with three more Paratypes collected from different locality of Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species is named after the type locality (Balehonnur) from where the holotype specimen was collected.



Petalocephala balehonnurensis Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Petalocephala nauniensis* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, Zootaxa, 5623 (1):1-71, 2025**

The species *Petalocephala nauniensis* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Nauni, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC. The species is named after the type locality (Nauni) where the holotype specimen was collected.



Petalocephala nauniensis Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Petalocephala sahyadrica* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, Zootaxa, 5623 (1):1-71, 2025**

The species *Petalocephala sahyadrica* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Thekkady, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species name refers to the Sanskrit name for Western Ghats, Sahyadri, where the species lives.



Petalocephala sahyadrica Viraktamath et al., 2025

Genus: *Thlasia* Germar, 1836

***Thlasia girijae* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, Zootaxa, 5623 (1):1-71, 2025**

The species *Thlasia girijae* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Kukkal nr Kodai [kanal], (2000m), Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species is named after one of the several names of Goddess Parvati, namely Girija, Sanskrit, meaning one who is born to mountain.



Thlasia girijae Viraktamath et al., 2025

***Thlasia truncata* Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, Zootaxa, 5623 (1):1-71, 2025**

The species *Thlasia truncata* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M.D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Mayodia , (2463mts), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species name refers to the truncate apices of aedeagal shaft processes in posterior view.



Thlasia truncata Viraktamath et al., 2025

Family: COCCIDAE
Genus: *Coccus* Linnaeus, 1758

***Coccus mondouriensis* Das, Pramanik & Das, Zootaxa, 5647 (2):131-144, 2025**

The species *Coccus mondouriensis* was described by Anirban Das, Aniruddha Pramanik and Bijan Kumar Das based on a Holotype and fifteen Paratypes collected from Mondouri, North 24-Parganas (N), West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species epithet *mondouriensis* is formed from the name of the type locality, Mondouri, combined with the Latin suffix “-ensis”, meaning “from Mondouri.”



Coccus mondouriensis Das et al., 2025

***Coccus oecophyllae* Das, Pramanik & Das, Zootaxa, 5647 (2):131-144, 2025**

The species *Coccus oecophyllae* was described by Anirban Das, Aniruddha Pramanik and Bijan Kumar Das based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Mondouri, North 24-Parganas (N), West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species epithet *oecophyllae*, meaning “of Oecophylla”, refers to the intimate association of the scale insect with the ant species *Oecophylla smaragdina*.



Coccus oecophyllae Das et al., 2025

Genus: *Leptopulvinaria* Kanda, 1960

***Leptopulvinaria harishi* Joshi, Zootaxa, 5618 (4): 571–583, 2025**

The species *Leptopulvinaria harishi* was described by Sunil Joshi, Anil Kumar Dubey, Ankita Gupta and Satya Nand Sushil based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Ramnagara, Kanakapura, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR. The species is named after Mr K. Harish (ICAR-NBAIR, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India), who collected the species, and in recognition of his help in processing coccids for the first author over the last decade.



Leptopulvinaria harishi Joshi, 2025

Genus: *Pulvinarisca* Borchsenius, 1953

***Pulvinarisca greeni* Joshi & Dubey, Zootaxa, 5618 (4): 571–583, 2025**

The species *Pulvinarisca greeni* was described by Sunil Joshi, Anil Kumar Dubey, Ankita Gupta and Satya Nand Sushil based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar, India along with several Paratypes collected from different localities of Andaman and Nicobar. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR. The species is named in honor of Edward Earnest Green, an English entomologist who worked extensively on Sri Lankan and Indian scale insects.



Pulvinarisca greeni Joshi & Dubey, 2025

Family: PENTATOMIDAE
Genus: *Axiagastus* Dallas, 1851

***Axiagastus prathapani* Salini & Kment,
Zootaxa, 5603 (1): 001–082, 2025**

The species *Axiagastus prathapani* was described by S. Salini, Petr Kment, Valérie A. Lemaître, Michael D. Webb and Marcos Roca-Cusachs based on a Holotype collected from Malaysia along with two more Paratypes collected from Diglipur (13°14'53.9"N 92°58'37.5"E ,15 mts), North Andaman, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Shanmura, Tripura, India and several other Paratypes collected from different locality of Indonesia: Java, Mentawai Islands, Siberut, Sulawesi, Laos, Malaysia and Singapore. The Paratype specimens collected from India have been deposited in UASB and NBAIR. This new species is named in honor of the first author's (SS) professor, Kaniyarikkal Divakaran Prathapan (College of Agriculture, Vellayani, Kerala Agricultural University, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India) in recognition of his numerous contributions to the taxonomy of the Coleoptera and for guiding the first author on several occasions.



Axiagastus prathapani Salini & Kment, 2025

***Axiagastus yeshwanthi* Salini, Kment &
Webb, *Zootaxa*, 5603 (1): 001–082, 2025**

The species *Axiagastus yeshwanthi* was described by S. Salini, Petr Kment, Valérie A. Lemaître, Michael D. Webb and Marcos Roca-Cusachs based on a Holotype collected from Degro, N Lak Limpur. Dapla Hills, Upper Assam, Assam, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locality of Assam, Meghalaya, Andaman & Nicobar Island, India and Cambodia, China, Japan, Thailand and Vietnam. The type specimens have been deposited in BMNH. This new species is named in honor of our colleague H. M. Yeshwanth (Hesaraghatta, Bangalore, Karnataka, India), for his exceptional collecting skills, which enable him to find rare specimens during insect surveys.



Axiagastus yeshwanthi Salini et al., 2025

Genus: *Piezodorus* Fieber, 1860

***Piezodorus brevis* Hassan, Pragya
Shree & Kumar, *Asian Journal of
Biology*, 21 (3): 57–63, 2025**

The species *Piezodorus brevis* was described by Md Ehtashamul Hassan, Pragya Shree and Rahul Kumar based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Pipalkhuta (20.8896° N, 78.1735° E), Amravati District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after its two arm-like lateral broad projections extending from either sides of parameres.



Piezodorus brevis Hassan et al., 2025

3.7.9. THYSANOPTERA



Members of the insect order Thysanoptera (Thrips) are categorized under two suborders, Terebrantia and Tubulifera (ThripsWiki, 2022). Thrips are known for their ecological importance and economic significance. Approximately 1% of the members of this order are considered as serious pest for high valued crops. Beside their pestiferous nature, thrips are the sole transmitter of plant pathogenic Tospoviruses. This year a total of five new species of Thysanoptera have been described from Karnataka (2), Himachal Pradesh (1), Uttarakhand (1) and West Bengal (1).

Family: THRIPIDAE
Genus: *Rhamphothrips* Karny, 1913



Rhamphothrips laterocurvidentatus Sujith, Rachana, Hegde & Vanitha, *Zootaxa*, 5719 (1):126-132, 2025

The species *Rhamphothrips laterocurvidentatus* was described by K.M. Sujith, R.R. Rachana, J.N. Hegde and K. Vanitha based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from leaves of *Streblus* sp, Sringeri, Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species name *laterocurvidentatus* meaning “tooth curved sideways”, refers to the very prominent curved tooth on the apical margin of the fore tibia.



Rhamphothrips laterocurvidentatus Sujith et al., 2025

Genus: *Stenchaetothrips* Bagnall, 1926

Stenchaetothrips subaequalis Rachana, Amarendra, Manjunath & Sushil, *Ann. Zool. Fennici*, 62: 149–153, 2025

The species *Stenchaetothrips subaequalis* was described by Rachana R. Remani, Amarendra Bellapu, Sujith K. Manjunath and Sushil S. Nand based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from leaves of *Cynodon dactylon* (Poaceae), Balehonnur, Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species name refers to the subequal ocellar setae pairs II and III.



Stenchaetothrips subaequalis Rachana et al., 2025

Genus: *Thrips* Linnaeus, 1758

***Thrips apricus* Tyagi, Pal, Sarma & Kumar, *Zootaxa*, 5566 (2):273-302, 2025**

The species *Thrips apricus* was described by Kaomud Tyagi, Shash Pal, Madhurima Sarma and Vikas Kumar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named in latin after “the full of sunshine”.



Thrips apricus, Tyagi *et al.*, 2025

***Thrips hemkundensis* Tyagi, Pal, Sarma & Kumar, *Zootaxa*, 5566 (2):273-302, 2025**

The species *Thrips hemkundensis* was described by Kaomud Tyagi, Shash Pal, Madhurima Sarma and Vikas Kumar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Hemkund, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the type locality.



Thrips hemkundensis Tyagi *et al.*, 2025

***Thrips roseae* Tyagi, Pal, Sarma & Kumar, *Zootaxa*, 5566 (2):273-302, 2025**

The species *Thrips roseae* was described by Kaomud Tyagi, Shash Pal, Madhurima Sarma and Vikas Kumar based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from flowers of rose, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the host plant.



Thrips roseae Tyagi *et al.*, 2025

3.7.10. NEUROPTERA



Neuroptera, popularly known as lacewings is one of the ancient holometabolous insect orders of superorder Neuropterida. Lacewings play a significant role in integrated pest management as predators of aphids, mites and several other agricultural pests and also as the valuable indicator for assessing ecological statement of a habitat. The importance of natural enemies like parasitoids and predators for controlling pests in agro- ecosystem is gaining lot of attention, as their presence in eld crops, orchards and vegetables have been a subject for many biological studies for reducing the usage of insecticide and thereby environment pollution. A total of three new species of Neuroptera have been described from Kerala, India.

Family: MYRMELEONTIDAE
Genus: *Indophanes* Banks, 1940



Indophanes keralaensis Suryanarayanan, Ábrahám & Bijoy, *Zootaxa*, 5696(1): 83-101, 2025

The species *Indophanes keralaensis* was described by Thangalazhi Balakrishnan Suryanarayanan, Levente Ábrahám and Chenthamarakshan Bijoy based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Sairandhri (11°05'33.36"N, 76°26'44.06"E; 1042 m a.s.l), Silent Valley National Park, Palakkad, Kerala, India along with few more Paratypes collected from different locality of Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The species name is derived from its type locality.



Indophanes keralaensis Suryanarayanan *et al.*, 2025

Indophanes sahyadriensis Suryanarayanan, Ábrahám & Bijoy, *Zootaxa*, 5696(1): 83-101, 2025

The species *Indophanes sahyadriensis* was described by Thangalazhi Balakrishnan Suryanarayanan, Levente Ábrahám and Chenthamarakshan Bijoy based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Wayanad, (11°54'47.97"N, 75°59'38.75"E; 896 m a.s.l.), Thirunelly, Kerala, India along with few more Paratypes collected from different locality of Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The species name refers to the Western Ghats, also known as the Sahyadri, a mountain range that stretches 1,600 km (990 mi) along the western coast of the Indian peninsula, with native habitats of the antlions.



Indophanes sahyadriensis Suryanarayanan *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Protidricerus* van der Weele, 1909

***Protidricerus albocapitatus* Suryanarayanan, Ábrahám, Bijoy & Palot, *Zootaxa*, 5716 (3): 421–431, 2025**

The species *Protidricerus albocapitatus* was described by Thangalazhi Balakrishnan Suryanarayanan, Levente Ábrahám, Chenthamarakshan Bijoy and Muhamed Jafer Palot based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Nedumkayam, (11°17'30.66"N, 76°20'19.17"E, 58 m), Karimpuzha Wildlife Sanctuary, Malappuram District, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the WGRG-ZSI. The species name is derived from the Latin—*albus*, which means white, and *capitatus*, referring to the long, dense tuft of white hairs on the vertex and a sub-dominantly white club of the antenna.



Protidricerus albocapitatus Suryanarayanan *et al.*, 2025

3.7.11. ORTHOPTERA



Among the orders of class Insecta, Orthoptera constitute one of the most diverse group and includes grasshoppers, locusts, katydids and crickets. They are easily encountered in field and identified by the presence of mandibulate mouth parts; large prothorax; usually enlarged hind legs which are modified for jumping; tarsi 3 to 4 segmented, rarely 5 or fewer than 3. The economic importance of Orthopteran insects has been recognized all over the world. Orthopterans are found almost in all terrestrial habitats. Most of them are active during the day and feed on vegetation but some are such as mole crickets spend most of their time in underground burrows. Species that change colour and behaviour at high population densities are called locusts. They form large swarms and cause serious economic damage. In agricultural fields, Orthopteran herbivores feed on crops as well as weeds. But, in non-agricultural ecosystems, they are helping in nutrient cycling, and liberating nitrogen and phosphorus from tree species. This year a total of nine new species of Orthoptera have been described from India: Jammu and Kashmir (3), Kerala (2), Delhi (1), Karnataka (1), Madhya Pradesh (1) and Uttar Pradesh (1).

Family: ACRIDIDAE
Genus: *Acrida* Linnaeus, 1758



***Acrida undulata* Preeti, Usmani & Usmani, *Mun. Ent. Zool.*, 20 (1): 1720–1727, 2025**

The species *Acrida undulata* was described by Preeti, Mohd Kamil Usmani and Shahnaila Usmani based on a Holotype collected from Kheri naru locality, Karnal, Delhi NCR, India. The term 'Undulata' is given to this new species on the basis of its morphological character i.e. "wavy posterior margin of pronotum.



Acrida undulata Preeti et al., 2025

Family: GRYLLIDAE
Genus: *Ajareta* Desutter-Grandcolas & Jaiswara, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Ajareta kervasae* Desutter-Grandcolas & Jaiswara, *Insect Systematics & Evolution*, 56(4):357-386, 2025**

The genus *Ajareta* and the species *kervasae* was described by Ranjana Jaiswara,, Dhaneesh Bhaskar, Monaal Monaal, Léo Faberon, Anand Sebastian and Laure Desutter-Grandcolas based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from under raised bark (13 °15'14.3"N 75 °04'19.0"E.), Karkala, Kervasae Reserve Forest, Karnataka, India. The type specimen is deposited at Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. The species named after the natural forest reserve where it has been found.

***Ajareta sairandhriensis* Jaiswara & Bhaskar, *Insect Systematics & Evolution*, 56(4):357-386, 2025**

The species *Ajareta sairandhriensis* was described by Ranjana Jaiswara,, Dhaneesh Bhaskar, Monaal, Léo Faberon, Anand Sebastian and Laure Desutter-Grandcolas based on a Holotype collected from dead fallen and standing trees in evergreen forest patches (11 °04'10.9"N 76 °25'40.8"E.), Silent Valley National Park, Kerala, India. The type specimen is deposited at Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. The species named after type locality.

***Ajareta meridionalis* Desutter-Grandcolas, *Insect Systematics & Evolution*, 56(4):357-386, 2025**

The species *Ajareta meridionalis* was described by Ranjana Jaiswara,, Dhaneesh Bhaskar, Monaal, Léo Faberon, Anand Sebastian and Laure Desutter-Grandcolas based on a Holotype collected from Cochin (10°22'59.5"N 76 °31'57.7"E), Kerala, India. The type specimen is deposited at MNHN. Species name after its location in India, which is the southernmost locality of *Ajareta* Desutter-Grandcolas & Jaiswara gen. nov. in the country.

Genus: *Turanogryllus* Tarbinsky, 1940

***Turanogryllus pandajhirensis* Jaiswara, Swaminathan, Monaal & Meena, *Zootaxa*, 5601(1): 46–62, 2025**

The species *Turanogryllus pandajhirensis* was described by Monaal, Ashok Kumar Meena, Harsh Gulati, Rajamani Swaminathan and Ranjana Jaiswara based on a Holotype and two Paratype and one Allotype collected from Damoh, Pandajhir ~ 23° 21.580 N, 079° 35.295 E, 377 m a.s.l.), Madhya Pradesh, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Barmer, Rajasthan. The type specimen is deposited at PU. The species name is named after the type locality Pandajhir of Madhya Pradesh.



Turanogryllus pandajhirensis Jaiswara et al., 2025

Family: TETTIGONIIDAE
Genus: *Conocephalus* Thunberg, 1815

***Conocephalus (Anisoptera) ganderbali* Shah M. S, *Zootaxa*, 5737(4): 533–550, 2025**

The species *Conocephalus (Anisoptera) ganderbali* was described by Muzamil Syed Shah, Aamir Majeed, Ishart Bashir and Khalida Hassan based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Ganderbal (34.2165°N, 74.7719°E), Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir, India. The type specimen is deposited at AMU. The species is named after the locality where species was collected.



Conocephalus (Anisoptera) ganderbali Shah M. S, 2025

***Conocephalus (Anisoptera) nagariensis* Shah, Zootaxa, 5737(4): 533–550, 2025**

The species *Conocephalus (Anisoptera) nagariensis* was described by Muzamil Syed Shah, Aamir Majeed, Ishart Bashir and Khalida Hassan based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Chadoora (33.9451°N,74.7966°E) Budgam, Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir, India. The type specimen is deposited at AMU. The name of new species is dedicated to Dr. Rajendra Nagar, who has discovered several new species of Katydidids from India.



Conocephalus (Anisoptera) nagariensis Shah, 2025

***Conocephalus (Anisoptera) usmanii* Shah, Zootaxa, 5737(4): 533–550, 2025**

The species *Conocephalus (Anisoptera) usmanii* was described by Muzamil Syed Shah, Aamir Majeed, Ishart Bashir and Khalida Hassan based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Aharbal (33.6441°N,74.7776°E), Kulgam, Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir, India. The type specimen is deposited at AMU. The name of the new species refers to Prof Mohd Kamil Usmani, who has made a major contribution on Orthoptera of India.



Conocephalus (Anisoptera) usmanii Shah, 2025

Genus: *Paramorsimus* Beier, 1954

***Paramorsimus karsuaensis* Farooqi & Amir, Transactions of the American Entomological Society, 151:27-31, 2025**

The species *Paramorsimus karsuaensis* was described by Mohd Kaleemullah Farooqi and Mohammad Amir based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Aligarh, Karsua, Uttar Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at ZDAMU. The species is named after the type locality.



Paramorsimus karsuaensis Farooqi & Amir, 2025

3.7.12. BLATTODEA



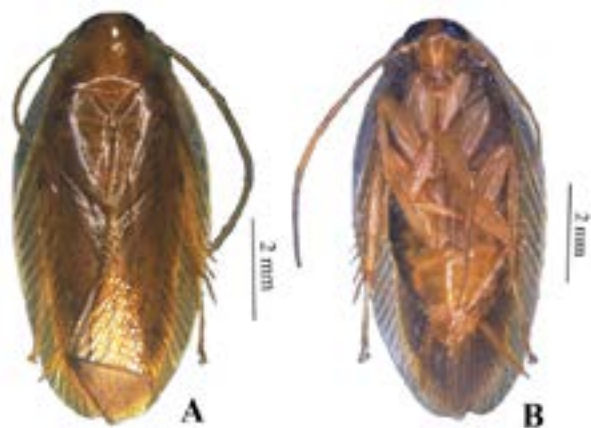
Cockroaches are belonging to one of the oldest alive groups of insects. They are cosmopolitan, choosing warm and damp habitats. Auspiciously, only a few, nearly 1% of the known species are domiciliary pests of public health importance. While a few species are strictly phytophagous, the majority is omnivorous. They are unusually swift runners but poor in flight. However, it is imperative to note that most of the species of cockroaches do not have any implication in the transmission of diseases. The non-domiciliary roaches are encountered in a variety of habitats and niches. The members of this group have some economic and medical importance. There are a number of records that shows cockroaches causing damage to plants by eating their roots or flowers. This year a total of four new species of Blattodea have been described from India: Kerala (2), Jharkhand (1) and Meghalaya (1).

Family: PSEUDOPHYLLODROMIIDAE
Genus: *Anaplectoidea* Shelford, 1906



***Anaplectoidea garoensis* Senraj, Babu & Subramanian, *Zootaxa*, 5693 (3): 423-431, 2025**

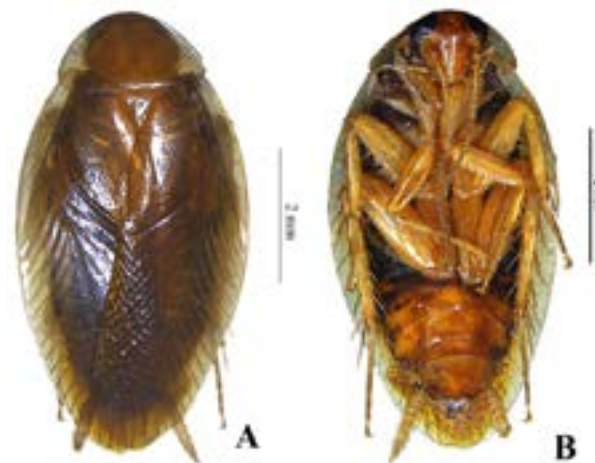
The species *Anaplectoidea garoensis* was described by M. Senraj, R. Babu and K. A. Subramanian based on a Holotype collected from Baghmara (25.207677N, 90.637588E, 42 msl), South Garo Hills Dt., Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in SRC-ZSI. This species epithet refers to the Garo Hills, Meghalaya, India, from where the type specimen was collected.



Anaplectoidea garoensis Senraj et al., 2025

***Anaplectoidea indica* Senraj, Babu & Subramanian, *Zootaxa*, 5693 (3): 423-431, 2025**

The species *Anaplectoidea indica* was described by M. Senraj, R. Babu and K. A. Subramanian based on a Holotype collected from Roro river near Kandiyang, (22.770744N, 85.373445E, 429msl), West Singhbhum Dt., Jharkhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in SRC-ZSI. This species epithet means the type country.



Anaplectoidea indica Senraj et al., 2025

Family: TERMITIDAE
Genus: *Labiocapritermes* Krishna, 1968

***Labiocapritermes microcephalus* Amina & Rajmohana, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 11 (4):1013–1026, 2025**

The species *Labiocapritermes microcephalus* was described by Amina Poovoli and Rajmohana Keloth based on a Holotype and 8 Paratypes collected from Ernakulam (Kallippara), (10°7'41.16"N, 76°45'18.72"E, 40 m a.s.l.), Kerala, India along with few more Paratypes collected from different locality of Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-WGRC. The species is named '*microcephalus*' (in Latin, micro = small, cephalus = head). The species has a small head, compared to other species.



Labiocapritermes microcephalus Amina & Rajmohana, 2025

***Labiocapritermes wayanadensis* Amina & Rajmohana, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 11 (4): 1013–1026, 2025**

The species *Labiocapritermes wayanadensis* was described by Amina Poovoli and Rajmohana Keloth based on a Holotype and eleven Paratypes collected from Wayanad (Kenichira) (11°43'23.16"N, 76°9'8.64"E, 785 m a.s.l.), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-WGRC. The species is named after the collection locality.



Labiocapritermes wayanadensis Amina & Rajmohana, 2025

3.7.13. ODONATA



The order Odonata commonly known as dragonflies and damselflies are among the most ancient winged insect found in all the continents except Antarctica. They are regarded as beneficial insects because they are predators throughout their life, mostly feeding on smaller insects. The presence of dragonflies and damselflies in the waterbodies indicate the health of the freshwater ecosystem and habitat quality. Odonates have a significant role in the wetland food chain. Adult odonates feed on mosquitoes, other blood sucking flies and also termites, small moths, etc. and play a significant role in controlling the populations of these harmful insects. Many species of odonates inhabiting in agro-ecosystems and acts as a biocontrol agent. This year a total of 10 new species of Odonata have been described from India: Kerala (4), Andaman & Nicobar (2), Maharashtra (2), Arunachal Pradesh (1) and Karnataka (1).

Family: CALOPTERYGIDAE
Genus: *Caliphaea* Hagen, 1859



Caliphaea sinuofurcata Sawant, Joshi & Kunte, *Zootaxa*, 5637 (1): 139–154, 2025

The species *Caliphaea sinuofurcata* was described by Dattaprasad Sawant, Shantanu Joshi, Ujwala Pawar, Viraj Nawge and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from evergreen forest near a small settlement (name unknown) approx. 20–30 km on the Tuting to Singa Road (28.8909° N, 95.0743° E; 1230 m a.s.l.), Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India along with one more Paratype collected from Hunli (28.3332°, 95.9501°; 1250 m a.s.l.), Lower Dibang Valley District, Arunachal Pradesh. The type specimens deposited in NCBS-Bengaluru. The specific name *sinuofurcata* is given for the sinuous (=sinus, Latin) paraproct and its bifurcated tips.



Caliphaea sinuofurcata Sawant et al., 2025

Family: COENAGRIONIDAE
Genus: *Pseudagrion* Selys, 1876

Pseudagrion igneum Seehausen, Kalkman & Bedjanič, *Zootaxa*, 5587(1): 1-66, 2025

The species *Pseudagrion igneum* was described by Malte Seehausen, Vincent J. Kalkman and Matjaž Bedjanič based on a Holotype collected from Chiriyatapu (approximately 11.503°N, 92.702°E), South Andaman, India along with two more Paratypes collected from rivulet near Asmadabad, South Andaman. The type specimens deposited in Naturalis Biodiversity Center Leiden, the Netherlands. The name refers to the fiery impression of the bright red thorax colouration of mature males.



Pseudagrion igneum Seehausen et al., 2025

***Pseudagrion nigrihumerale* Seehausen, Kalkman & Bedjanič, *Zootaxa*, 5587(1): 1-66, 2025**

The species *Pseudagrion nigrihumerale* was described by Malte Seehausen, Vincent J. Kalkman and Matjaž Bedjanič based on a Holotype collected from Munak, (approximately 8.01°N, 93.505°E), Kamorta Island, Nicobar Islands, India along with eleven more Paratypes collected from different locality of Andaman Island. The type specimens deposited in Naturalis Biodiversity Center Leiden, the Netherlands. The name refers to the black humeral stripe on the thorax, a unique character of the revised species of the *Pseudagrion* red-group occurring in the western range.



Pseudagrion nigrihumerale Seehausen *et al.*, 2025

Family: GOMPHIDAE
Genus: *Merogomphus* Martin, 1904

***Merogomphus aryanadensis* Chandran, Chandran, Sawant & Jose, *Zootaxa*, 5588 (2): 201-226, 2025**

The species *Merogomphus aryanadensis* was described by Ayikkara Vivek Chandran, Dattaprasad Sawant, Reji Chandran, Pankaj Koparde, Subin Kaniyamattathil Jose and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Manjadininnavila (8.6195° N, 77.1058° E, 115 m a.s.l.), Aryanad Grama Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala, India. The species epithet is derived from the type locality.



Merogomphus aryanadensis Chandran *et al.*, 2025

Family: EUPHAEIDAE
Genus: *Euphaea* Selys, 1840

***Euphaea wayanadensis* Anooj, Susanth, & Sadasivan, *ENTOMON*, 50(1): 73-84, 2025**

The species *Euphaea wayanadensis* was described by S.S. Anooj, C. Susanth, Kalesh Sadasivan, Shriram Dinkar Bhakare, Dattaprasad Sawant and Vinayan Padmanabhan Nair based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from private land on banks of River Kalindi, Thirunelli, Thirunelli (910 m ASL), Wayanad district, Kerala, India. The type specimens deposited in NBAIR. The species name '*wayanadensis*' is derived from the name of the district Wayanad in which the type locality Thirunelli is located.

***Merogomphus flavoreductus* Sawant, Chandran, Koparde & Kunte, *Zootaxa*, 5588 (2): 201-226, 2025**

The species *Merogomphus flavoreductus* was described by Ayikkara Vivek Chandran, Dattaprasad Sawant, Reji Chandran, Pankaj Koparde, Subin Kaniyamattathil Jose and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Hadpid (16.3848° N, 73.6249° E; 80 m a.s.l.), Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra, India. The specific name *flavoreductus* is given for the reduced yellow markings on pterothorax and abdomen of the individuals combining two Latin words flavo (=yellow, Latin) and reducta (=reduced, Latin).



Merogomphus flavoreductus Sawant *et al.*, 2025

Family: LIBELLULIDAE
Genus: *Lyriothemis* Brauer, 1868

***Lyriothemis abrahami* Sadasivan, Jose, Nair & Palot, *ENTOMON*, 50(2): 203-214, 2025**

The species *Lyriothemis abrahami* was described by Kalesh Sadasivan, Jebine Jose, Muhamed Jafer Palot, Shanas Sudheer, Toms Augustine, Baiju Kochunarayanan, Vinayan Padmanabhan Nair and Maya George based on a Holotype collected from Aaralam WLS (90m), Kannur district, Kerala, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locality of Kerala. The type specimens deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named after Dr. Abraham Samuel, a pioneer of odonatology from Kerala, for his contributions to the field and his constant encouragement to the authors.



Lyriothemis abrahami Sadasivan *et al.*, 2025

Family: PLATYSTICTIDAE
Genus: *Protosticta* Selys, 1885

***Protosticta sanguinithorax* Chandran, Chandran, Sawant, Koparde & Kunte, *Zootaxa*, 5679(4): 451-483, 2025**

The species *Protosticta sanguinithorax* was described by Ayikkara Vivek Chandran, Dattaprasad Sawant, Reji Chandran, Pankaj Koparde, Hemant Ogale, Abhishek Ashok Rane and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Manjadinnavila (8.6195° N, 77.1058° E, 115 m a.s.l.), Aryanad Grama Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala, India. The species epithet derived from the Latin sanguis meaning 'blood' and thorax, referring to the deep reddish colouration of the thorax, which is a distinguishing feature of this species.



Protosticta sanguinithorax Chandran *et al.*, 2025

***Protosticta shambhaveei* Sawant, Chandran, Ogale, Rane & Kunte, *Zootaxa*, 5679(4): 451-483, 2025**

The species *Protosticta shambhaveei* was described by Ayikkara Vivek Chandran, Dattaprasad Sawant, Reji Chandran, Pankaj Koparde, Hemant Ogale, Abhishek Ashok Rane and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Vanoshi (15.7225° N, 73.9790° E, 21 m a.s.l.), Dodamarg Taluka, Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra, India along with one more Paratype collected from Papdi , Nene village, Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra. The species epithet derived from the Sanskrit word Shambhavee meaning 'beloved of Lord Shiva,' a principal deity in Hindu mythology. This species was first observed at Hiranyakeshi area of Amboli, which holds religious significance as a sacred site dedicated to Lord Shiva.



Protosticta shambhaveei Sawant *et al.*, 2025

***Protosticta sooryaprakashi* Haneef, Chandran, Sawant, Beevi & Kunte, *Zootaxa*, 5723(3): 359-383, 2025**

The species *Protosticta sooryaprakashi* was described by Koolikkunnu Abdul Razak Muhammed Haneef, Ayikkara Vivek Chandran, Dattaprasad Sawant, Yousuf Pachani Maimoonath Beevi, Pankaj Koparde and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Koyanadu (12.4799° N, 75.5814° E, 164 m a.s.l.), Sampaje Grama Panchayat, Kodagu District (=formerly Coorg), Karnataka, India. The type specimens deposited in NCBS. The species epithet honouring late Dr. Sooryaprakash Shenoy. He was an eminent botanist and the Head Scientist of the Botany Division at the Dr. Shivaram Karanth Nisargadhama (biological park) in Pilikula, Karnataka, India. He is widely regarded for his dedicated efforts towards biodiversity conservation in the Western Ghats.



Protosticta sooryaprakashi Haneef *et al.*, 2025

3.7.14.
EPHEMEROPTERA



The order Ephemeroptera is popularly known as mayflies. They are the most primitive extant order of insects. The larvae are aquatic and adults are terrestrial with a very short lifespan. The larvae prefer well oxygenated pristine waters to complete its life stage. Hence, they are widely used as reliable indicators of water quality. The morphology and feeding behaviour of larval mayflies differ across species. The subimago stage between the mature larva and imago is unique among insects. The adults are non-feeding and they swarm, mate, lay eggs and die within a day or two after emergence. The mayflies are important prey of fishes, aquatic birds and other aquatic invertebrates. Being sensitive to water quality, they are widely used in biomonitoring. This year a total of 14 new species of Ephemeroptera have been described from India: Himachal Pradesh (3), Jammu and Kashmir (3), Arunachal Pradesh (2), Tamil Nadu (2), West Bengal (2), Karnataka (1) and Nagaland (1).

Family: BAETIDAE
Genus: *Baetis* Leach, 1815



Baetis (Rhodobaetis) stoffer Srinivasan, Sohilla, Sivaruban, Barathy, Sharma & Isack, *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01506-7>.

The species *Baetis (Rhodobaetis) stoffer* was described by Pandiarajan Srinivasan, Asha Sohila, T. Sivaruban, S. Barathy, Neeraj Sharma and Rajasekaran Isack based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Neeru stream, (32°57'08"N, 75°43'15"E; 1800 m), Bhaderwah, Doda district, Jammu & Kashmir, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the AMC. The new species is named after Stoffer Hall, which houses the PG & Research Department of Zoology at the American College.

Baetis (Tenuibaetis) dzulekensis Vasanth, Kubendran, Subramanian & Gattolliat, *Zootaxa*, 5665 (3): 374-396, 2025.

The species *Baetis (Tenuibaetis) dzulekensis* was described by M. Vasanth, T. Kubendran, K.A. Subramanian, J-L. Gattolliat and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and fifteen Paratypes collected from Dzuleke village, (25.61643° N, 93.93918° E, Alt. 1680 m), Dzulerudi River, Kohima district, Nagaland, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the ZSI. The specific epithet formed from the toponym Dzuleke. In the local Angami language, a major tribal language in Nagaland, "Dzu" means water and "leke" means underground. Thus, the name Dzuleke reflects the unique hydrological feature of the stream in this region as it flows underground at one point in its course.



Baetis (Tenuibaetis) dzulekensis Vasanth et al., 2025

Baetis (Tenuibaetis) jhargramensis Vasanth, Kubendran, Subramanian & Gattolliat, *Zootaxa*, 5665 (3): 374-396, 2025.

The species *Baetis (Tenuibaetis) jhargramensis* was described by M. Vasanth, T. Kubendran, K.A. Subramanian, J-L. Gattolliat and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and thirty Paratypes collected from grassland nearby Khandarani lake, (22.66543° N 86.70812° E, Alt. 173 m), Belpahari range, Jhargram district, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the ZSI. The species named after its type locality.



Baetis (Tenuibaetis) jhargramensis Vasanth et al., 2025

***Baetis (Tenuibaetis) reasiensis* Vasanth, Kubendran, Subramanian & Gattolliat, Zootaxa,5665 (3): 374-396, 2025.**

The species *Baetis (Tenuibaetis) reasiensis* was described by M. Vasanth, T. Kubendran, K.A. Subramanian, J-L. Gattolliat and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Chenab River , (33.072 11 N 74.834 46 E, Alt. 420 m), Reasi district, Jammu & Kashmir, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the ZSI. The species named after its type locality.



Baetis (Tenuibaetis) reasiensis Vasanth et al., 2025

Genus: *Labiobaetis* Novikova & Kluge, 1987

***Labiobaetis gattolliati* Srinivasan, Sivaruban, Sruthi, Barathy, Isack, Nadar, Aquatic Insects, 2025.DOI: 10.1080/01650424.2024.2443449.**

The species *Labiobaetis gattolliati* was described by Pandiarajan Srinivasan, T. Sivaruban, S. P. Sruthi , S. Barathy , Rajasekaran Isack and M. S. A. Muthukumar Nadar based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Siruvani falls, (10°29.83”N, 78°23.40”E, ca. 224 m), Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the AMC. The new species is named after Dr Jean-Luc Gattolliat (Museum of Zoology Lausanne, Switzerland) for his outstanding contribution to the taxonomy and systematics of family Baetidae.



Labiobaetis gattolliati Srinivasan et al., 2025

Genus: *Platybaetis* Müller-Liebenau, 1980

***Platybaetis arunachalensis* Vasanth, Kubendran, Subramanian & Gattolliat, Zootaxa, 5570 (3), 511-532, 2025**

The species *Platybaetis arunachalensis* was described by M. Vasanth,T. Kubendran, K.A. Subramanian, J.-L. Gattolliat, C. Suttinun and Limatemjen based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Yingkiong (20 km away from Yingkiong Town towards north), (28.65781°N, 95.0186°E, 333 m), Upper Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The species is named after its type locality.



Platybaetis arunachalensis Vasanth et al., 2025

**Family: HEPTAGENIIDAE
Genus: *Thalerosphyrus*, Eaton, 1881**

***Thalerosphyrus bengalensis* Vasanth, Kubendran & Subramanian, Zootaxa, 5583(2): 247-270, 2025.**

The species *Thalerosphyrus bengalensis* was described by M. Vasanth T. Kubendran K.A. Subramanian and R. Babu based on a Holotype and fifteen Paratypes collected from Jalika village stream, (23.41131°N, 86.19734°E, 311 m), Purulia district, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The species name is derived from the type locality.



Thalerosphyrus bengalensis Vasanth et al., 2025

Thalerosphyrus sartorii Vasanth, Kubendran & Subramanian, *Zootaxa*, 5583(2): 247-270, 2025.

The species *Thalerosphyrus sartorii* was described by M. Vasanth T. Kubendran K.A. Subramanian and R. Babu based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Gunderipallam (11.57280°N, 77.37006°E, 314 m), Vanchimedu river, Erode district, Tamil Nadu, India along with three more Paratypes collected from Matheshwaram kuttai, Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. This species is named in honour of Dr. Michel Sartori in recognition of his significant contributions to the genus *Thalerosphyrus*.



Thalerosphyrus sartorii Vasanth et al., 2025

Family: LEPTOPHLEBIIDAE
Genus: *Choroterpes* Eaton, 1881

Choroterpes (Dilatognathus) klugei Kubendran, Vasanth & Subramanian, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125(1):01-17, 2025

The species *Choroterpes (Dilatognathus) klugei* was described by M. Vasanth, T. Kubendran and K. A. Subramanian based on a Holotype and twelve Paratypes collected from Tawi River, Chenani, (33.03122° N, 75.20751° E, 1011 m), Udhampur district, Jammu and Kashmir, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The species is named in honour of Dr. Nikita Kluge in recognition of his significant contributions to the study of the subfamily Atalophlebiinae and his pivotal role in establishing the subgenus *Dilatognathus*.



Choroterpes (Dilatognathus) klugei Kubendran et al., 2025

Choroterpes (Dilatognathus) latus Vasanth, Kubendran & Subramanian, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125(1):01-17, 2025

The species *Choroterpes (Dilatognathus) latus* was described by M. Vasanth, T. Kubendran and K. A. Subramanian based on a Holotype and twenty Paratypes collected from, Godha River, (31.60984°N, 76.34765° E, 512 m), Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The species is named with “*latus*” chosen to denote its characteristic wide labrum. “*Latus*” derives from Latin, meaning “wide”. This naming convention reflects the prominent feature of the species and adds descriptive clarity to the taxonomic classification.



Choroterpes (Dilatognathus) latus Vasanth et al., 2025

Choroterpes (Dilatognathus) triapicalis Vasanth, Kubendran & Subramanian, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125(1):01-17, 2025

The species *Choroterpes (Dilatognathus) triapicalis* was described by M. Vasanth, T. Kubendran and K. A. Subramanian based on a Holotype and fourteen Paratypes collected from, Giripul Ganga River, (30.5333°N, 77.1236° E, 1600 m), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locality of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The species is named with “*triapicalis*” indicating the presence of six apical processes on the seventh gill, where “*tri*” denotes “three” and “*apicalis*” refers to “apical” processes. This naming convention reflects a specific morphological characteristic of the species, providing valuable information for its taxonomic identification and classification.



Choroterpes (Dilatognathus) triapicalis Vasanth et al., 2025

Choroterpes (Euthraulius) kanagae
Muthukatturaja & Balasubramanian,
***Zootaxa*, 5609 (2): 151-173, 2025.**

The species *Choroterpes (Euthraulius) kanagae* was described by Marimuthu Muthukatturaja, Chellaiah Balasubramanian, Chellappa Selvakumar and Palraju Murali based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from River Cauvery , Srirangapatna, (12°25'38" N, 76°40'43" E, 674 m a.s.l.), Mandya District, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The species name is dedicated to Mrs. Kanaga Balasubramanian, whose dedication is inevitable and immeasurable in all our aquatic insect collections in the Western Ghats, India.



Choroterpes (Euthraulius) kanagae Muthukatturaja & Balasubramanian, 2025

Family: NEOEPHEMERIDAE
Genus: *Potamanthellus* Lestage, 1931

***Potamanthellus diversprimus* Vasanth,**
Kubendran & Subramanian,
***Journal of Entomological Society of Iran*, 2025.**
<https://doi.org/10.61186/jesi.45.2.5>.

The species *Potamanthellus diversprimus* was described by Malaisamy Vasanth, Thangavel Kubendran and Kumarapuram Apadodharanan Subramanian based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Nadaun, (31°46'53.2" N, 76°20'12.9" E, 468 m a.s.l.), Hamirpur, Beas River, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The species name "*diversprimus*" is derived from the Latin words "*diversitas*" meaning "diversity," and "*primus*," meaning "first." This name highlights the species significance as a representation of the diversity found in Himachal Pradesh, India.



Potamanthellus diversprimus Vasanth et al., 2025

***Potamanthellus sineiugis* Vasanth, Kubendran & Subramanian,**
***Journal of Entomological Society of Iran*, 2025.**
<https://doi.org/10.61186/jesi.45.2.5>.

The species *Potamanthellus sineiugis* was described by Malaisamy Vasanth, Thangavel Kubendran and Kumarapuram Apadodharanan Subramanian based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Aalo River (away from 10 km from Aalo town) (28°11'49.6" N, 94°42'06.1" E, 209 m a.s.l.), Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the SRC-ZSI. The species is named after the absence of diagonal ridge on the surface of operculate gill II. The name "*sineiugis*" is derived from Latin meaning "without ridge".



Potamanthellus sineiugis Vasanth et al., 2025

3.8. COLLEMBOLA



Collembola, a wingless, minute (0.2-5 mm), non-insect hexapods, presently regarded as a separate class due to their entognathy. They exert a key role in the environment by decomposing the organic matter of soil which in turn regulates soil structure, nutrient balance and fertility. 'Springtails' (Collembola) are easily distinguishable by presence of a fork-like jumping organ on its fourth abdomen, known as 'furcula' and a peg-like sticky organ 'collophore' on first abdominal segment. Due to their small size they are often being unnoticed and neglected. Their short life cycle, abundance in soil and sensitivity to certain chemicals made them a good representative as 'bio-indicator'. These tiny creatures are among one of the oldest lineages of hexapods, found almost all geographical zones and conquer almost every probable habitat. From polar caps to deserts, forest floor to littoral zones and even in caves or is termite and ant nests- they are everywhere. The Indian diversity is represented by 370 species. This year a total of nine new species of Collembola have been described from India: West Bengal (4), Arunachal Pradesh (2), Sikkim (2) and Bihar (1).

ORDER: ENTOMOBRYOMORPHA
FAMILY: ENTOMOBRYIDAE
Genus: *Acanthurella* Börner, 1906



Acanthurella himalayana Mandal & Mandal, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125 (iiS):9-16, 2025

The species *Acanthurella himalayana* was described by Pritha Mandal and Guru Pada Mandal based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Mungpoo (26°58'26.3"N 88°24'34.3"E, 2132 ft a.s.l.), Kalimpong district, West Bengal,, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species epithet is given after the type locality in the Eastern Himalayan region of India.



Acanthurella himalayana Mandal & Mandal, 2025

Genus: *Megacyphoderus* Delamare Deboutteville, 1948

Megacyphoderus unedentimucronatus Mandal & Mandal, *Oriental Insects*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.2025.2486729>.

The species *Megacyphoderus unedentimucronatus* was described by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Debpura Tea Estate (26°50'17.6"N, 89°00'43.4"E; alt. 614 ft), Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The Latin term 'una' means single and 'dents' means tooth. The species name is given after the presence of a single apical tooth on its mucro.



Megacyphoderus unedentimucronatus Mandal & Mandal, 2025

Genus: *Salina* MacGillivray, 1894

***Salina (Salina) aurantiamaculata* Mandal & Mandal, *Zootaxa*, 5679 (3): 340–364, 2025**

The species *Salina (Salina) aurantiamaculata* was described by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal and Surajit Kar based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Arsha Range Office (23°19'20.6"N, 86°09'29.5"E), Purulia district, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The term '*aurantiamaculata*' is derived from two Latin words 'aurantiacus' and 'maculatus', which denotes 'orange colour patches' on the body of the new species.



Salina (Salina) aurantiamaculata Mandal & Mandal, 2025

***Salina (Salina) pseudomontana* Mandal, Mandal & Kar, *Zootaxa*, 5679 (3): 340–364, 2025**

The species *Salina (Salina) pseudomontana* was described by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal and Surajit Kar based on a Holotype and twenty seven Paratypes collected Ghum pahar forest (27°00'55.5"N, 88°12'49.6"E; 1943 m a.s.l.); Darjeeling district, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The pigment pattern of the new species resembles *Salina (S.) montana* (Imms, 1912) Salmon, 1957, therefore, the name '*pseudomontana*' is proposed.



Salina (Salina) pseudomontana Mandal et al., 2025

FAMILY: ISOTOMIDAE
Genus: *Aackia* Yosii, 1966

***Aackia sikkimensis* Mazumdar, Roy & Mandal, *J. Entomol. Res. Soc.*, 27(2): 269-276, 2025**

The species *Aackia sikkimensis* was described by Souvik Mazumdar, Koushik Kumar Roy and Guru Pada Mandal based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from lower Ghurpsey hill stream (27°10'32.4"N, 88°23'10.8"E, altitude 571 m. a.s.l.), Namchi, Sikkim, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species name is after the collection state.



Aackia sikkimensis Mazumdar et al., 2025

FAMILY: PARONELLIDAE
Genus: *Cyphoderus* Nicolet, 1842

***Cyphoderus bihariensis* Roy, Mandal & Suman, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 11 (3), 647–661, 2025**

The species *Cyphoderus bihariensis* was described by Koushik Kumar Roy, Guru Pada Mandal and Kusumendra Kumar Suman based on a Holotype and twenty five Paratypes collected from Gaya, D.F.O. Office, (24°47'39" N, 84°59'26" E, 135 m. a.s.l.), Bihar, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species name is after the collection state.



Cyphoderus bihariensis Roy et al., 2025

ORDER: NEELIPLEONA
FAMILY: NEELIDAE
Genus: *Neelus* Folsom, 1896

***Neelus sikkimensis* Suman & Mandal,
J. Entomol. Res. Soc., 27(3): 461-468,
2025**

The species *Neelus sikkimensis* was described by Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Guru Pada Mandal based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from 4km. from Turum Hot Spring (27°23.312' N, Long. 88°2.043', Alt. 7480 ft), North Sikkim, Sikkim, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The new species is named after the type locality, Sikkim in the Eastern Himalayan range of India.



Neelus sikkimensis Suman & Mandal, 2025

ORDER: PODUROMORPHA
FAMILY: HYPOGASTRURIDAE
Genus: *Ceratophysella* Börner in Brohmer, 1932

***Ceratophysella redkini* Babenko &
Potapov, *Russian Entomol. J.*, 34(2):
155–166, 2025**

The species *Ceratophysella redkini* was described by Anatoly B. Babenko and Mikhail B. Potapov based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from leaf litter from rocks around the waterfall (28.6284°N 94.0323°E), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Zoology of the Moscow State Pedagogical University, Russia. The species is named after Yaroslav Andreevich Red'kin (born 1975), a Russian ornithologist and a specialist in the field of taxonomy and morphology of birds who works at Zoological Museum of Lomonosov Moscow State University.



Ceratophysella redkini Babenko & Potapov, 2025

Genus: *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839

***Hypogastrura snesarevi* Babenko & Potapov, *Russian Entomol. J.*, 34(2): 155–166, 2025**

The species *Hypogastrura snesarevi* was described by Anatoly B. Babenko and Mikhail B. Potapov based on a Holotype collected from leaf litter and moss on rocks near a large waterfall (28.5087° N 94.4466° E), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Zoology of the Moscow State Pedagogical University, Russia. The species is named after Andrei Evgenievich Snesev (1833–1915), a well-known Russian geographer and orientalist, for his contributions to the study of the political, geographic and ethnographic specifics of India during his expedition of 1899–1900.



Hypogastrura snesarevi Babenko & Potapov, 2025

3.9.
ARACHNIDA



Arachnida is a class in the subphylum Chelicerata of the phylum Arthropoda. Arachnids are one of the longest-surviving and diverse groups of organisms. They are mostly terrestrial invertebrates. The class Arachnida comprises eleven orders viz. Acari, Amblypygi, Araneae, Opiliones, Palpigradi, Pseudoscorpiones, Scorpiones, Ricinulei, Schizomida, Solifugae and Uropygi. Acari is the most diverse and abundant arachnid order. The majority of arachnids play an important role in humans environment, health and agriculture. Many mite species are intermediate hosts of diseases transmissible to humans, domesticated animals and crops. They play an important role in agriculture as they increase the soil fertility, many species are plant feeders and with predatory habit used as biocontrol agent. Ticks exceed all other arthropods, excluding mosquitoes, in the number of diseases they transmit to humans and other animals. Spiders are important as biological control agents in agroecosystems, providers of silk for materials science and suppliers of venom for both medical and insecticide research. Apart from having ecological importance, scorpions are economically as well as medically important animals. Scorpions are consumed as food; they are kept as live pets and recent studies have proven to have anti-carcinogenic properties. The Indian diversity is represented by 6435 species. This year a total of 34 new species of Arachnida have been described from India: West Bengal (10), Tamil Nadu (6), Kerala (4), Maharashtra (3), Meghalaya (3), Himachal Pradesh (2), Karnataka (2), Nagaland (2) and Uttarakhand (2).

Order: ARANEAE
Family: BUTHIDAE
Genus: *Charmus* Karsch, 1879



Charmus dakshini Joshi, Deshpande, Ukale, Gowande, Bilat, Kovařík, Mottaz, Štáhlavský, Bastawade, Monod & Sulakhe, *Diversity*, 17(354):1-39, 2025

The species *Charmus dakshini* was described by Mihir Joshi, Shubhankar Deshpande, Sajiri Ukale, Gaurang Gowande, Julia Bilat, František Kovařík, Hélène Mottaz, František Štáhlavský, Deshabhushan Bastawade, Lionel Monod and Shauri Sulakhe based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Sirumalai Road (10.1942°N, 77.9967°E, 1600 m a.s.l.), Sirumalai, Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet is derived from the Sanskrit word “Dakshin” (=south) indicating the distribution of the species in the southernmost regions of India.

Family: DOLOMEDIDAE
Genus: *Dolomedes* Latreille, 1804

Dolomedes indicus Arjun & Jithu, *Scientific Reports*, 15:42253, 2025

The species *Dolomedes indicus* was described by Arjun Cherukutty and Jithu Unni Krishnan based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Lakkidi along the stream near ‘Wayanad Wild Resort’ (11.515027, 76.036765), Wayanad, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Kerala Forest Research Institute. This is the first exclusive species of the family Dolomedidae and genus *Dolomedes* from India and hence the name.

Family: HALONOPROCTIDAE
Genus: *Conothele* Thorell, 1878

Conothele mussoorie Tripathi & Kadam, *Arachnology*, 20(1): 76–79, 2025

The species *Conothele mussoorie* was described by Rishikesh Tripathi, Gautam Kadam and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype collected from Mussoorie, (30°28’10.2”N, 78°00’26.6”E, 2115 m), Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC. The species is named after its type locality.

Family: IDIOPIDAE
Genus: *Heligmomerus* Simon, 1892

Heligmomerus australis Khandekar, Thackeray Pawar, Waghe & Gangalmale, *Taprobanica*, 14(1): 39–47, 2025

The species *Heligmomerus australis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray, Swapnil Pawar, Vivek Waghe and Satpal Gangalmale based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from near foothills of Pothaimalai (8°25’19”N, 77°35’34”E; alt. 140 m a.s.l.), on the outskirts of Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NCBS. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *austra* for south, referring to the type locality of the new species, which is currently the southernmost known locality for the genus *Heligmomerus* on the Indian peninsula.



Heligmomerus australis Khandekar et al., 2025

Family: ISCHNOTHELIDAE
Genus: *Indothele* Coyle, 1995

***Indothele amboli* Kadam, Tripathi & Sherwood, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 981: 189–212, 2025**

The species *Indothele amboli* was described by Rishikesh Tripathi, Gautam Kadam, Danniella Sherwood and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Amboli village, (15°57'34"N, 73°59'50"E; 746 m), Sawantwadi, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NCBS. The species is named after its type locality.



Indothele amboli Kadam et al., 2025

Family: LYCOSIDAE
Genus: *Piratula* Roewer, 1960

***Piratula acuminata* Sudhin, Sankaran & Sen, *Zootaxa*, 5659 (4): 593–598, 2025**

The species *Piratula acuminata* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Pradeep M. Sankaran and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Kastala (21°52'N 88°08'E; 16 m a.s.l.), South 24 Parganas district, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The specific epithet is an adjective and refers to the acute basal arm of the tegular apophysis of the new species.

***Indothele silentvalley* Tripathi, Kadam & Sherwood, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 981: 189–212, 2025**

The species *Indothele silentvalley* was described by Rishikesh Tripathi, Gautam Kadam, Danniella Sherwood and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Sairandhri Range (11°05'38.0"N, 76°26'44.4"E; 1024 m), Silent Valley National Park, Palakkad, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NCBS. The species is named after its type locality.



Indothele silentvalley Tripathi et al., 2025



Piratula acuminata Sudhin et al., 2025

Family: PSECHRIDAE
Genus: *Psechrus* Thorell, 1878

***Psechrus chizami* Sudhin, Mali, Das Sarma & Sen, *Zootaxa*, 5609 (3): 419–429, 2025**

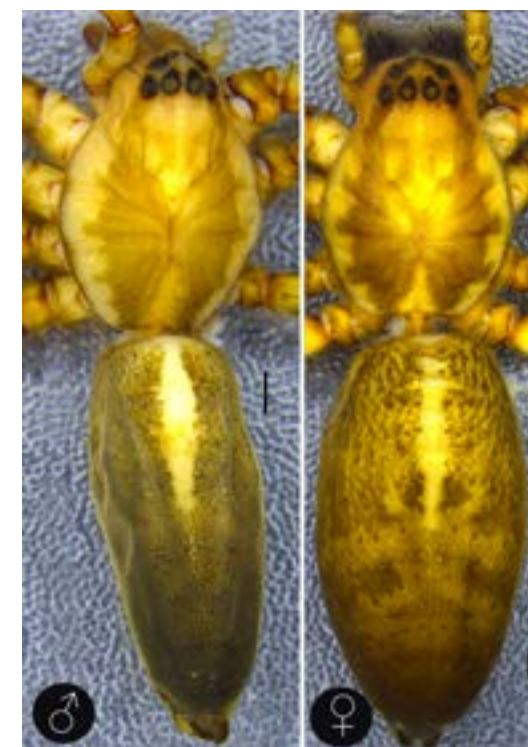
The species *Psechrus chizami* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Shouvik Mali, Pratyush Das Sarma and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype collected from Chizami (25°35'49"N, 94°23'09"E, 1400 m a.s.l.), Phek District, Nagaland, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality, Chizami, a small village in Nagaland, North East India.



Psechrus chizami Sudhin et al., 2025

***Psechrus nathanael* Sudhin, Mali, Das Sarma & Sen, *Zootaxa*, 5609 (3): 419–429, 2025**

The species *Psechrus nathanael* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Shouvik Mali, Pratyush Das Sarma and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Ngwalwa (25°39'38"N, 93°47'06"E), 547 m a.s.l., Peren District, Nagaland, India along with three more Paratypes collected from Anderson Tea Estate (25°47'42"N, 91°53'03"E, 810 m a.s.l.), Ri Bhoi District, Meghalaya. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species is dedicated to author's friend Mr. Nathanael P. A. Newmai, in recognition of his unwavering support during our surveys in Nagaland and Meghalaya, as well as his passion for spiders and their conservation in northeastern India.



Psechrus nathanael Sudhin et al., 2025

Family: SALTICIDAE
Genus: *Asemonea* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869

***Asemonea dentis* Pattammal Sudhin & Sen, *Zootaxa*, 5723 (2):281-291, 2025**

The species *Asemonea dentis* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Anderson Tea Estate (25°47'42"N, 91°53'03"E, 810 m, a.s.l.), Umran Dairy village, Ri Bhoi District, Meghalaya, India along with one more Paratype collected from Umshohphria Village, Meghalaya. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species name is originating from the Latin word 'dentis', meaning tooth and referring to the presence of a stout retrolateral ventral tooth-like apophysis on the palpal femur.



Asemonea dentis Pattammalsudhin & Sen, 2025

Genus: *Colyttus* Thorell, 1891

***Colyttus nongwar* Pattammalsudhin & Sen, *Zootaxa*, 5723 (2):281-291, 2025**

The species *Colyttus nongwar* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Nongwar (25°13'12.14"N, 91°40'6.74"E, 927 m, a.s.l.), Laitkynsew, East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species is named after its type locality, Nongwar, a village in Meghalaya, North East India.



Colyttus nongwar Pattammalsudhin & Sen, 2025

Genus: *Epidelaxia* Simon, 1902

***Epidelaxia falciformis* Asima, Caleb, Prasad & Joseph, *Zootaxa*, 5590 (4): 595-600, 2025**

The species *Epidelaxia falciformis* was described by Ashraf Asima, John T.D. Caleb, Gopal Prasad and Mathew M. Joseph based on a Holotype collected from Kallar (8.9130° N, 77.1028° E), Kulathupuzha, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in KUDZ. The specific epithet is an adjective referring to the sickle-shaped embolus tip. Latin 'falx' = sickle.



Epidelaxia falciformis Asima et al., 2025

***Epidelaxia palustris* Asima, Caleb, Prasad & Joseph, *Zootaxa*, 5590 (4): 595-600, 2025**

The species *Epidelaxia palustris* was described by Ashraf Asima, John T.D. Caleb, Gopal Prasad and Mathew M. Joseph based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Kattilappara (8.9150° N, 77.1020°E, 149.96 m a.s.l.), Kulathupuzha, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in KUDZ. The specific epithet is an adjective referring to the swampy habitat from which the species was collected.



Epidelaxia palustris Asima et al., 2025

Genus: *Habrocestum* Simon, 1876

***Habrocestum chikhaldarensis* Rao, Bodkhe & Kanaujia, *Serket*, 20(4): 422-426, 2025**

The species *Habrocestum chikhaldarensis* was described by Kritika Rao, Atul Bodkhe and Amita Kanaujia based on a Holotype collected from Amravati, Chikhaldara, dist., Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Research Laboratory (SR - Lab) in J.D.P.S. Daryapur, Maharashtra. The name "*chikhaldarensis*" is provided on the site (Chikhaldara) from which it was found.



Habrocestum chikhaldarensis Rao et al., 2025

Genus: *Irura* Peckham & Peckham, 1901

Irura meghalaya Sudhin & Sen, *Natl. Acad. Sci. Lett.*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40009-025-01662-x>.

The species *Irura meghalaya* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype collected from Meghalaya, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species is named after its type locality.



Irura meghalaya Sudhin & Sen, 2025

Genus: *Pilia* Simon, 1902

Pilia malenadu Caleb, *Zootaxa*, 5716 (2):279-288, 2025

The species *Pilia malenadu* was described by John T.D. Caleb, Ajith Padiyar, A.P.C. Abhijith and Jithesh Pai based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Madugundi (13°07'58.6"N, 75°26'56.6"E, 785 m a.s.l.), Chickmagalur, Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in SRC-ZSI. The specific epithet *malenadu* is treated as a noun in apposition and refers to the Malenadu region of Karnataka, India. Derived from Kannada— mala (hill) and nadu (land)—the name means "land of hills." This biodiverse, forested area forms part of the Western Ghats. It is named in reference to its distinctive geographic and ecological origin.



Pilia malenadu Caleb, 2025

Genus: *Spartaeus* Thorell, 1891

Spartaeus karigiri Caleb, Sudhin, Sen & Kadam, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 997: 77–98, 2025

The species *Spartaeus karigiri* was described by John T.D. Caleb, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, B.G. Nisha, Chinmay C. Maliye, Rajesh V. Sanap, Gautam Kadam and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from near Deverayandurga Hill (13.3866° N, 77.2081° E; 837 m a.s.l.), Tumkuru, Halekote, Karnataka, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Pasumalaithangal Village, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in SRC-ZSI. The specific epithet '*karigiri*', is derived from the popular name of Devarayanadurga Hill, near which the species was discovered. Karigiri translates to "Elephant Hill", a reference to the hill's resemblance to an elephant when viewed from the eastern side.



Spartaeus karigiri Caleb et al., 2025

Family: SCORPIOPIDAE
Genus: *Scorpiops* Peters, 1861

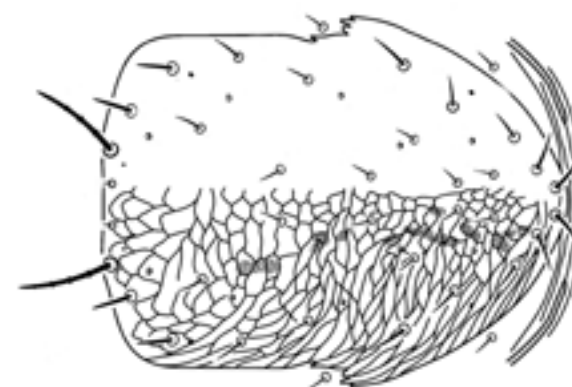
Scorpiops bahunetra Deshpande, Joshi, Ukale, Bastawade, Tang, Gowande, Monod & Sulakhe, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*, 18(4):807-821, 2025

The species *Scorpiops bahunetra* was described by Shubhankar Deshpande, Mihir Joshi, Sajiri Ukale, Deshabhushan Bastawade, Victoria Tang, Gaurang Gowande, Lionel Monod and Shauri Sulakhe based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Metghar Fort (19°55'08.5"N 73°31'16.8"E, 888 m a.s.l.), Nashik District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet is derived from a Sanskrit word 'bahunetra', 'bahu' (=many) and 'netra' (=eyes). The word is an adjective reflecting the unique feature of scorpions having multiple ocelli.

Order: MESOSTIGMATA
Family: PHYTOSEIIDAE
Genus: *Euseius* Wainstein, 1962

Euseius aridophilus Karmakar & Biswas, *Zootaxa*, 5570 (2):281-308, 2025

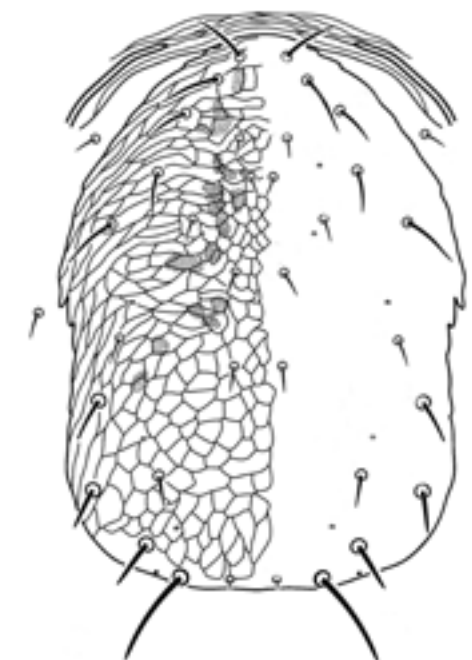
The species *Euseius aridophilus* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype collected from Pitchandikulam Forest (11°59'39" N 79°49'24" E, 15 m asl), Tamil Nadu, India along with nine more Paratypes collected from different locality of Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific name *aridophilus* refers to the occurrence of this species in arid dry land area.



Euseius aridophilus Karmakar & Biswas, 2025

Euseius madrasi Karmakar & Biswas, *Zootaxa*, 5570 (2):281-308, 2025

The species *Euseius madrasi* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype collected from Tholkappia Poonga (13°01'08" N 80°15'58" E, 6 m asl), Tamil Nadu, India along with five more Paratypes collected from Guindy National Park, Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific name *madrasi* refers to Madras, the earlier name of Tamil Nadu state of India from where the specimens were collected.



Euseius madrasi Karmakar & Biswas, 2025

***Euseius planocalyx* Döker, Robin & Kaur, Systematic & Applied Acarology, 30(7): 1297–1324, 2025**

The species *Euseius planocalyx* was described by Ismail Döker, Robin, Anna Jose, Paramjit Kaur, Channegowda Chinnamade Gowda and Manmeet Brar Bhullar based on a Holotype and nineteen Paratypes collected from Harabagh, (31°29' 01" N, 76° 52' 21" E, 810 m above sea level), Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. The name “*planocalyx*” is derived from two Latin words: “*planus*”, meaning “flat” and *calyx*, which refers to the tubular calyx of spermatheca with parallel walls, contrasting with the balloon shaped swellings found in other closely related species.



Euseius planocalyx Döker, Robin & Kaur, 2025

***Euseius tamilicus* Karmakar & Biswas, Zootaxa, 5570 (2):281-308, 2025**

The species *Euseius tamilicus* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype collected from Pallavaram Forest (12°58'12" N 80°09'44" E, 50 m asl),Tamil Nadu, India along with five more Paratypes collected from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific name *tamilicus* refers to Tamil Nadu, India from where the specimens were collected.

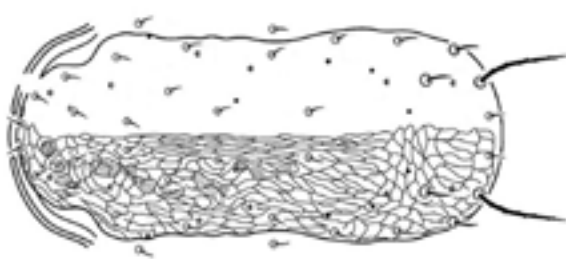


Euseius tamilicus Karmakar & Biswas, 2025

Genus: *Neoseiulus* Hughes 1948

***Neoseiulus dhani* Karmakar & Biswas, International Journal of Acarology, 51(5): 335–347, 2025**

The species *Neoseiulus dhani* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Indo-Gangetic Plains of West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata.



Neoseiulus dhani Karmakar & Biswas, 2025

***Neoseiulus khejurae* Karmakar & Biswas, International Journal of Acarology, 51(5): 335–347, 2025**

The species *Neoseiulus khejurae* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Indo-Gangetic Plains of West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata.



Neoseiulus khejurae Karmakar & Biswas, 2025

Order: TROMBIDIFORMES
Family: ERIOPHYIDAE
Genus: *Bidhanicarus* Mandal, Ghosh, Debnath & Bala, 2025

NEW GENUS

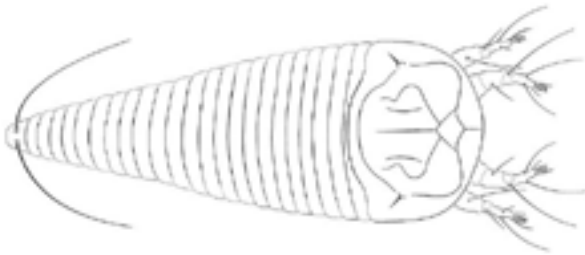
***Bidhanicarus tejpati* Mandal, Ghosh, Debnath & Bala, International Journal of Acarology, 51(4):319–324, 2025**

The genus *Bidhanicarus* and the species *tejpati* was described by Debashis Mandal, Ipsita Ghosh, Pranab Debnath and Suvash Ch. Bala based on a Holotype and twelve Paratypes collected from Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The Genus Named After In Honour of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy Whereas Species Epithet “*Tejpati*” Is Derived From The Common Name Of Its Host Plant, “Tej Patta.”

Genus: *Colopodacus* Keifer, 1960

***Colopodacus roseusa* Mandal Ghosh, Pramanik, Bala & Debnath, Systematic and Applied Acarology, 30(8):1464-1473, 2025**

The species *Colopodacus roseusa* was described by Debashis Mandal, Ipsita Ghosh, Kaushik Pramanik, Suvash Ch. Bala and Pranab Debnath based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Basirhat (22°39'26.6472"N, 88°52'1.8480"E, elevation 6 m), North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BCKV. The species epithet “*roseusa*” is derived from the name of its host plant.

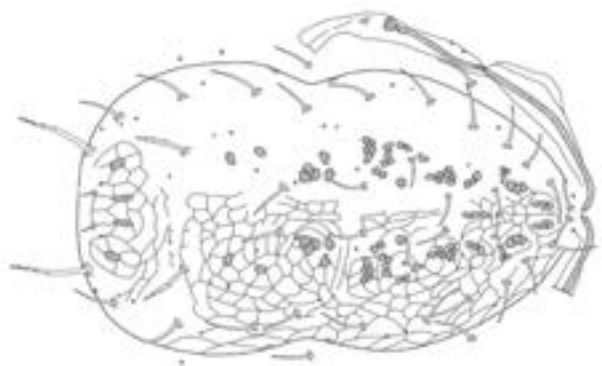


Colopodacus roseusa Mandal et al., 2025

Genus: *Neoseiulella* Muma, 1961

***Neoseiulella pentaporus* Döker, Robin & Kaur, Acarologia, 65(3): 762-770, 2025**

The species *Neoseiulella pentaporus* was described by Robin, Ismail Döker, Paramjit Kaur, Manmeet Brar Bhullar and Channegowda Chinnamade Gowda based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Kukumseri (32°42'03.48"N, 76°41'19.83"E, 2753 m above sea level), Udaipur, Lahaul and Spiti Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in PC Unit Repository, UAS, GKVK, Bangalore. The name of the species is derived from the Greek word “*πέντα*- (*penta*-) + *porus* (pore) due to the presence of five pairs of solenostomes on the dorsal shield.

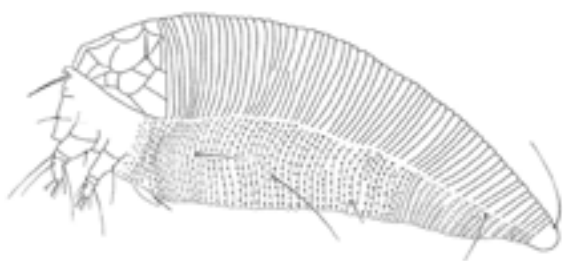


Neoseiulella pentaporus Döker et al., 2025

Genus: *Disella* Newkrik & Keifer, 1975

***Disella jasminae* Dey & Debnath, *Persian J. Acarol.*, 14(4): 140405, 2025**

The species *Disella jasminae* was described by Shamik Dey and Pranab Debnath based on a Holotype and twenty Paratypes collected from Madanpur (23°N, 88°E, 14m above sea level), Nadia, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BCKV, Kalyani, Nadia. The species name “*jasminae*” was derived from scientific name of the host plant *Jasminum officinale*.



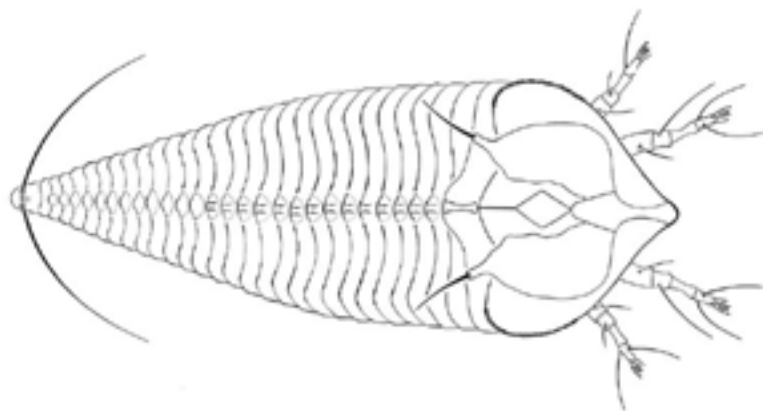
Disella jasminae Dey & Debnath, 2025

Genus: *Neotegophyes* Mandal Ghosh, Pramanik, Bala & Debnath, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Neotegophyes diami* Mandal Ghosh, Pramanik, Bala & Debnath, *Systematic and Applied Acarology*, 30(8):1464-1473, 2025**

The genus name *Neotegophyes* and the species *diami* was described by Debashis Mandal, Ipsita Ghosh, Kaushik Pramanik, Suvash Ch. Bala and Pranab Debnath based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Bardhaman Sadar, Purba Bardhaman (23°15'0"N, 87°51'0"E, elevation 40 m asl), West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BCKV. The genus name derived from the existing genus name *Tegophyes* combined with the Greek prefix “Neo-” (meaning new), indicating its morphological similarity to the original genus while being a distinct new taxon, the species name “*diami*” is derived from the diamond-like pattern on the prodorsal shield, with “*diamas*” being the Latin term for diamond.



Neotegophyes diami Mandal et al., 2025

Genus: *Fujianacarus* Wei, Xue & Hong, 2008

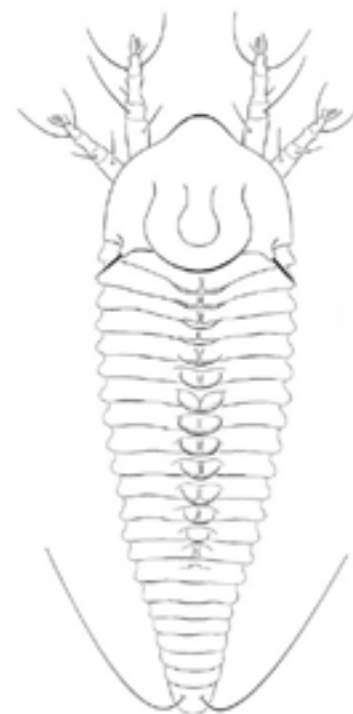
***Fujianacarus bidhani* Mandal, Ghosh, Debnath & Bala, *International Journal of Acarology*, 51(4):319–324, 2025**

The species *Fujianacarus bidhani* was described by Debashis Mandal, Ipsita Ghosh, Pranab Debnath and Suvash Ch. Bala based on a Holotype and twenty six Paratypes collected from Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (22° 94' N, 88° 53 E, 14 m above sea level), Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species name “*bidhani*” is derived from the name of the agricultural university, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, , from where the host plant samples were Collected.

Genus: *Tegolophus*, Keifer, 1961

***Tegolophus kalashae* Mandal Ghosh, Pramanik, Bala & Debnath, *Systematic and Applied Acarology*, 30(8):1464-1473, 2025**

The species *Tegolophus kalashae* was described by Debashis Mandal, Ipsita Ghosh, Kaushik Pramanik, Suvash Ch. Bala and Pranab Debnath based on a Holotype and twelve Paratypes collected from Konnagar (22°42'1.7064"N, 88°19'8.6484"E, 14 m), Hooghly, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BCKV. The species name “*kalashae*” is derived from the prodorsal shield's resemblance to a “*kalash*”, a ceremonial pot or ritual pitcher made of brass or copper, commonly used in Hindu worship ceremonies (pooja) to hold water for offerings.



Tegolophus kalashae Mandal et al., 2025

Family: SPERCHONTIDAE
Genus: *Sperchon* Kramer, 1877

***Sperchon dobriyali* Pešić & Smit, *International Journal of Acarology*, 51(1): 1–6, 2025**

The species *Sperchon dobriyali* was described by Vladimir Pešić, Harry Smit, Neha Sharma, Kumbhlesh Kamal Rana, Pankaj Bahuguna, Emina Kijevčanin and Rajesh Rayal based on a Holotype collected from Ganges River near Byasi (30°03'59.49"N, 78°28'30.04"E), Uttarakhand, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden (RMNH). Named after Prof. A.K. Dobriyal (Former Dean and Head, Department of Zoology and Biotechnology, H.N.B. Garhwal University [A Central University], B.G.R. Campus Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand India) in appreciation of his work on the water mite fauna of Garhwal Himalaya, India.



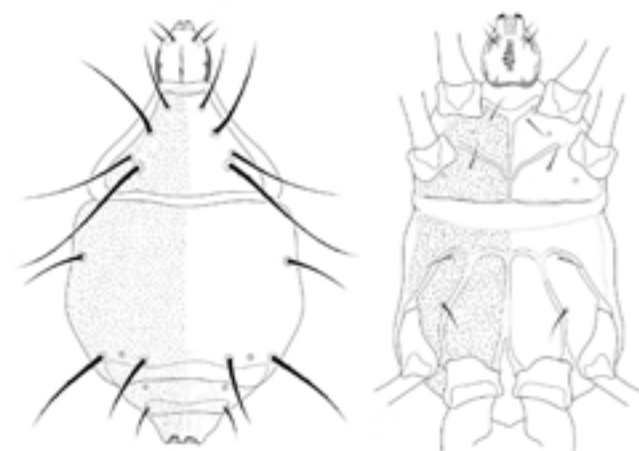
Sperchon dobriyali Pešić & Smit, 2025

Family: TARSONEMIDAE

Genus: *Tarsonemus* Canestrini & Fanzago, 1877

***Tarsonemus parijatae* Karmakar & Kayal, *Systematic and Applied Acarology*, 30(3): 528–543, 2025**

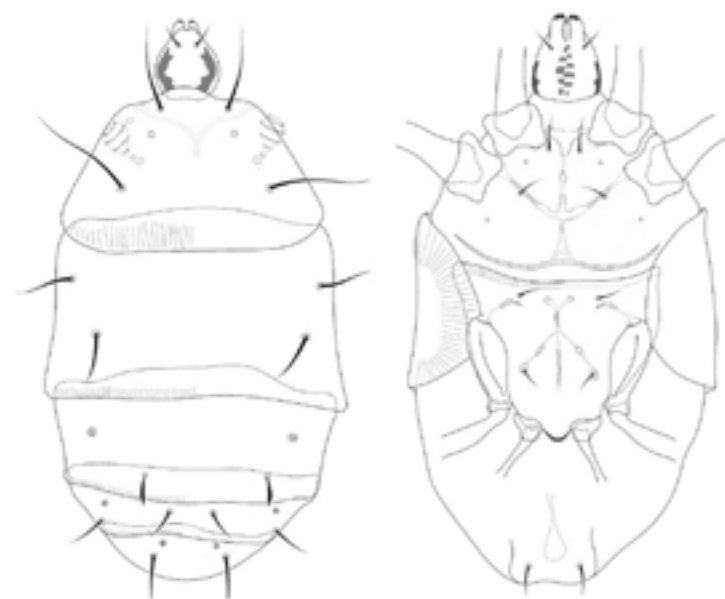
The species *Tarsonemus parijatae* was described by Sandipan Kayal, Soumita Bera and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes along one Allotype collected from Chinsurah (22° 53'N, 88° 23'E), Hooghly district, West Bengal, India along with seven more Paratypes collected from Nadia, West Bengal. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific epithet "*parijatae*" is derived from the word "*parijat*", the name of Night Flowering Jasmine in Bengali language.



Tarsonemus parijatae Karmakar & Kayal, 2025

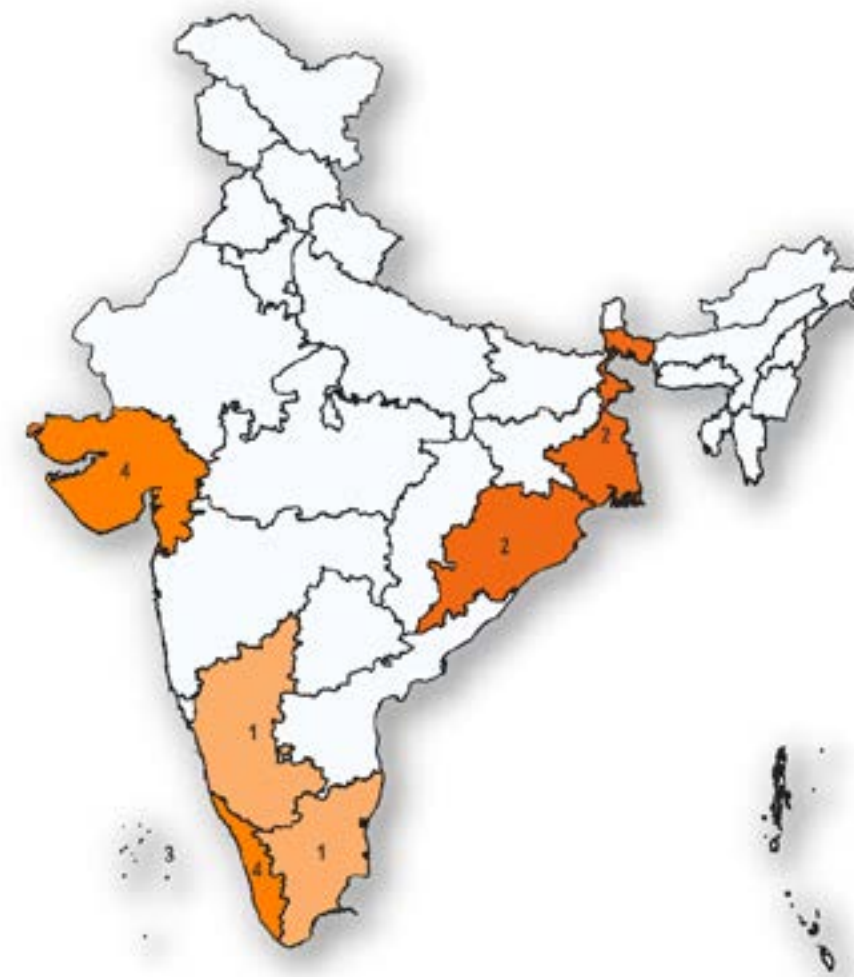
***Tarsonemus parulae* Karmakar & Kayal, *Systematic and Applied Acarology*, 30(3): 528–543, 2025**

The species *Tarsonemus parulae* was described by Sandipan Kayal, Soumita Bera and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Bengaluru (12°58'18" N; 77°35'41" E, 920 m asl), Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species name "*parulae*" is derived from the word "*parul*", the name of host plant (*Spathodea campanulata* P.Beauv.) in Bengali language.



Tarsonemus parulae Karmakar & Kayal, 2025

3.10. CRUSTACEA



Crustaceans include the popularly known animals like prawns, shrimps, crabs, hermit crabs, woodlice, fice-lice, barnacles, lobsters as well as many planktonic forms like cladocerans, copepods, ostracods, mysids, cumaceans, tanaidaaceans, lucifers etc. It is one of the majoar suphylums under phylum Arthropoda with a maximum number of aquatic forms and is more diverse in shape and size. The significance of crustaceans is immense and highly varied. They are ecologically valuable, commercially important, and even used as aesthetic animals, as fish bait and in traditional medicine. Crustaceans are ecologically important in food chain as scavengers and in beach bio-turbation, while most cirripeds act as bio-foulers and bio-indicators of heavy metals. Limnorids and sphaeromatids often cause damage to wooden structures and live mangroves. The Indian diversity is represented by 4119 species. This year a total of 17 new species of Crustacea have been described from India: Gujarat (4), Kerala (4), Lakshadweep (3), Odisha (2), West Bengal (2), Karnataka (1) and Tamil Nadu (1).

Order: AMPHIPODA
Family: AORIDAE
Genus: *Grandidierella* Coutière, 1904



***Grandidierella geetanjalae* Thacker, Patro, Bhoi, Myers, Kumar & Trivedi, *Zootaxa*, 5716 (4):451-482, 2025.**

The species *Grandidierella geetanjalae* was described by Dimple R. Thacker, Shesdev Patro, Gitanjali Bhoi, Alan A. Myers, R. Kiran Kumar and Jigneshkumar N. Trivedi based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Rambha, (19°30'51.4"N, 85°05'50.2"E), Chilika Lagoon, Odisha, India. The type specimen has been deposited in EBRC-ZSI. The species is named in honour of Prof. Geetanjali Dash, Vice-Chancellor of Berhampur University.



Grandidierella geetanjalae Thacker et al., 2025

***Grandidierella khambhatensis* Thacker, Patro, Bhoi, Myers, Kumar & Trivedi, *Zootaxa*, 5716 (4):451-482, 2025.**

The species *Grandidierella khambhatensis* was described by Dimple R. Thacker, Shesdev Patro, Gitanjali Bhoi, Alan A. Myers, R. Kiran Kumar and Jigneshkumar N. Trivedi based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Dandi (20°53'29"N, 72°47'36"E), Gujarat, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC.ZRC. This species is named after its type locality, the Gulf of Khambhat.



Grandidierella khambhatensis Thacker et al., 2025

Family: MELITIDAE
Genus: *Melita* Leach, 1814

***Melita ajmali* Thacker, Myers & Trivedi, *Zootaxa*, 5717 (1):127-137, 2025**

The species *Melita ajmali* was described by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers and Jigneshkumar N. Trivedi based on a Holotype and fourteen Paratypes collected from Zanzmer (21°10'59"N 72°04'32"E), Gujarat, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC.ZRC. This species is named in honour of the eminent carcinologist, the late Professor Syed Ajmal Khan, from the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu State, India for his enormous contribution in taxonomical studies on crustaceans of India.



Melita ajmali Thacker et al., 2025

Family: PHOTIDAE
Genus: *Audulla* Chevreux, 1901

***Audulla sindhu* Thacker, Myers & Trivedi, *Zootaxa*, 5569 (3): 521-530, 2025**

The species *Audulla sindhu* was described by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers and Jigneshkumar N. Trivedi based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Veraval (20°54'35"N 70°21'09"E), Gujarat, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC.ZRC. The specific epithet sindhu is derived from the historical name of Arabian Sea the "Sindhu Sagar".

Family: TALITRIDAE
Genus: *Talorchestia* Dana, 1852

***Talorchestia dandi* Myers, Thacker & Trivedi, *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, 105 (e65,):1-7., 2025**

The species *Talorchestia dandi* was described by Alan Myers, Dimple Thacker and Jigneshkumar Narmadashankar Trivedi based on a Holotype and thirteen Paratypes collected from Dandi (21°20'21"N, 72°37'23"E), Gujarat, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC.ZRC. The specific epithet 'dandi' is taken from the type locality of the species, 'Dandi', which is a small village located in the Gulf of Khambhat of Gujarat State.



Talorchestia dandi Myers et al., 2025

Order: DECAPODA
Family: GECARCINUCIDAE
Genus: *Kasargodia* Raj, Kumar & Peter, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Kasargodia sheebae* Raj, Kumar & Peter, *Journal of Crustacean Biology*, 2025.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/jcbiol/ruaf044>.**

The genus *Kasargodia* and the species *sheebae* was described by Smrithy Raj, Appukuttannair Biju Kumar and Peter K.L. Ng based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from small mountain stream under leaf litter and loose soil (12.42°N, 75.36°E, 800 m asl), Ranipuram, Kasargod district, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Department of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries, University of Kerala (DABFUK). The genus is named after the Kasargod district at the northernmost part of Kerala whereas the species name is derived from Dr. Sheeba Smrithy Raj, the spouse of the first author, and who assisted him during his many field trips.



Kasargodia sheebae Raj et al., 2025

Genus: *Nilgiriana* Pati, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Nilgiriana paloti* Pati, *Zootaxa*, 5634 (1): 001–077, 2025**

The genus *Nilgiriana* and the species *paloti* was described by Sameer Kumar Pati based on a Holotype collected from Tadiandamolbetta, (12.230° N, 75.632° E, 1196 m a.s.l.), Kodagu district, Karnataka, India along with thirteen Paratypes collected from Pilakavu, (11.867° N, 75.985° E, 859 m a.s.l.), Wayanad district, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The genus name is derived from Idukki, a district of Kerala whereas the species name honours Dr. Muhamed Jafer Palot, a zoologist by profession and a naturalist by hobby. His contributions to the taxonomy and conservation of various faunal groups of the Western Ghats are noteworthy. He also helped in collecting this new species.



Nilgiriana paloti Pati, 2025

Genus: *Patithelphusa* Mitra, Rath, Jung, Kim & Kundu, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Patithelphusa yercaudensis* Mitra, Rath, Jung, Kim & Kundu, *ZooKeys*, 1257: 71–90, 2025**

The genus *Patithelphusa* and the species *yercaudensis* was described by Santanu Mitra, Shibananda Rath, Won-Kyo Jung, Hyun-Woo Kim and Shantanu Kundu based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Manjakuttai, (11°49'37.6"N, 78°13'59.3"E; elevation 1504 m), Shevaroy Hills, Yercaud, district. Salem, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Crustacea Section, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. The genus is named after eminent crustacean taxonomist, Dr Sameer Kumar Pati, for his valuable contribution to freshwater crab taxonomy, and this species is named after its type locality, Yercaud, a town and hill station in Salem District in Tamil Nadu, India.

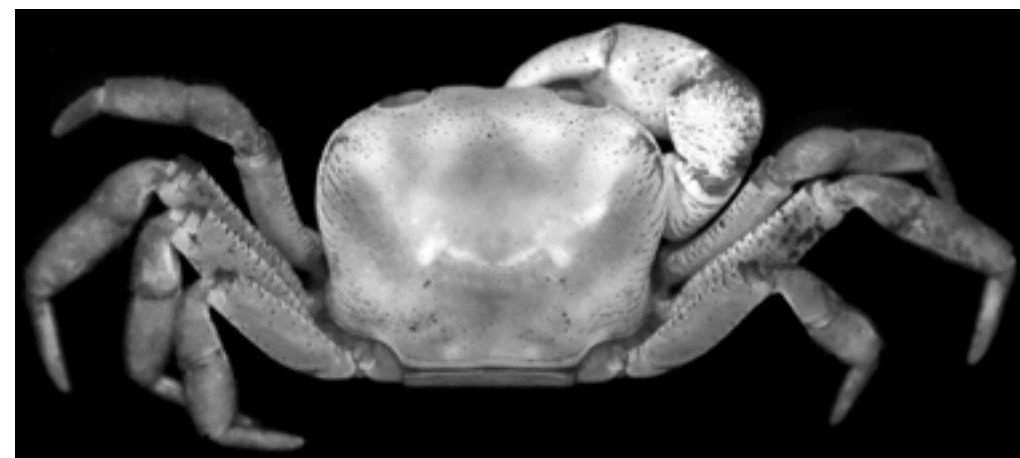


Patithelphusa yercaudensis Mitra et al., 2025

Genus: *Pilarta* Bahir & Yeo, 2007

***Pilarta vaman* Raj, Kumar & Peter, *Zootaxa*, 5642 (5):476–484, 2025**

The species *Pilarta vaman* was described by Smrithy Raj, Appukuttannair Biju Kumar and Peter K. L. Ng based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Gavi (09°23'20.4504"N 77°09'14.8392"E, 1050 m asl), Pathanamthitta district, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in DABFUK. The species name is named after 'Vaman', one of the avatars of Vishnu in Hindu mythology. Vaman is known for his small stature but power, and the name alludes to the small size of the present species.

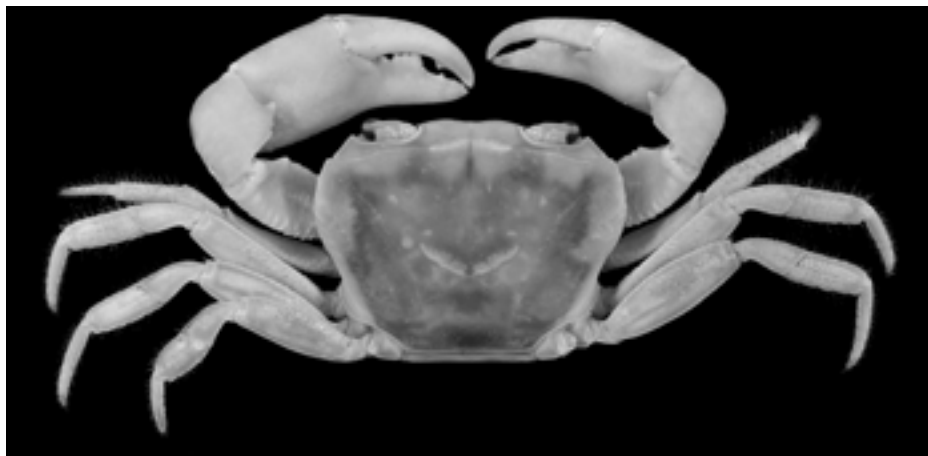


Pilarta vaman Raj et al., 2025

Genus: *Vanni* Bahir & Yeo, 2007

***Vanni gracilis* Pati, *Zootaxa*, 5634 (1): 001–077, 2025**

The species *Vanni gracilis* was described by Sameer Kumar Pati based on a Holotype and nineteen Paratypes collected from Knachery, (10.12275° N, 76.74864° E, elev. 256 m a.s.l.), Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary, Ernakulam district, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species epithet is from the Latin word “*gracilis*”, meaning slender, which alludes to the fact that the slender male first gonopod of the species has the slenderest ultimate article among the known congeners.



Vanni gracilis Pati, 2025

Family: MUNIDIDAE

Genus: *Babamunida* Cabezas, Macpherson & Machordom, 2008

***Babamunida lakshadweepa* Tiwari, Padate & Osawa, *Journal of Natural History*, 60(1-4):1-19, 2025.**

The species *Babamunida lakshadweepa* was described by Shivam Tiwari, Vinay P. Padate, Masayuki Osawa, Anoop V.S. and Wilson Sebastian based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from FORVSS402 stn. (4, 9.39°N, 74.64°E, 283 m depth), Arabian Sea, India. The type specimen has been deposited in CMLRE. The species name is derived from the Sanskrit term ‘*Laksadvīpa*’ meaning hundred thousand ancient name for the Lakshadweep Archipelago, India, which is near the type locality of this species.



Babamunida lakshadweepa Tiwari et al., 2025

Genus: *Trapezionida* Macpherson & Baba, 2022

***Trapezionida aminidivi* Tiwari, Padate & Osawa, *Journal of Natural History*, 60(1-4):1-19, 2025.**

The species *Trapezionida aminidivi* was described by Shivam Tiwari, Vinay P. Padate, Masayuki Osawa, Anoop V.S. and Wilson Sebastian based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Southeastern Arabian Sea (off the coast of Kerala/Lakshadweep), India. The type specimen has been deposited in CMLRE. The species name is derived from the oldest socio-ethnic group of the Lakshadweep Archipelago.



Trapezionida aminidivi Tiwari et al., 2025

Family: PINNOTHERIDAE

Genus: *Viridotheres* Manning, 1996

***Viridotheres indicus* Mitra & Peter, *Crustaceana*, 98(4): 523-533, 2025**

The species *Viridotheres indicus* was described by Santanu Mitra and Peter K.L. Ng based on a Holotype collected from intertidal area, New Digha beach, East Midnapore District, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The species is named after the country from where it has been collected.



Viridotheres indicus Mitra & Peter, 2025

Family: PORCELLANIDAE
Genus: *Petrolisthes* Stimpson, 1858

***Petrolisthes tanmayi* Pahari, Das, Das & Maiti, *Zootaxa*, 5631 (2):369-379, 2025**

The species *Petrolisthes tanmayi* was described by Priti Ranjan Pahari, Shubhrajyoti Das, Mitali Das and Subhadeep Maiti based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from sandy-muddy substratum, under pebbles and bricks, intertidal zone, G-Plot Island (21°38'52.25"N 88°24'53.91"E), Sundarbans, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI. This new species is named after our Teacher, Dr. Tanmay Bhattacharya, former Professor of Zoology, Vidyasagar University for his notable taxonomic contribution and for his constant guidance and support to authors.



Petrolisthes tanmayi Pahari et al., 2025

Family: RHYNCHOCINETIDAE
Genus: *Cinetorhynchus* Holthuis, 1995

***Cinetorhynchus himanshui* Jose, Akash, Chandran, Sarkar & Kumar, *Biologia*, 80 (3):629-639, 2025.**

The species *Cinetorhynchus himanshui* was described by Sheena Jose, Sobitharaj Akash, Rejani Chandran, Uttam Kumar Sarkar and Thippamalai Thangappan Ajith Kumar based on a Holotype collected from under the rocks along the intertidal region, Lakshadweep, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NBFGR. The species is named in honour of Dr. Himanshu Pathak, Secretary of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) and Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). This tribute acknowledges his significant contributions to agricultural research and his support for marine biodiversity conservation.

Order: ISOPODA
Family: CYMOTHOIDAE
Genus: *Lobothorax* Bleeker, 1857

***Lobothorax bharat* Mohapatra, Roy, Seth, Tripathy & Mohapatra, *Zootaxa*, 5594 (2):325-340, 2025**

The species *Lobothorax bharat* was described by Sandeep Kumar Mohapatra, Sanmitra Roy, Jaya Kishor Seth, Basudev Tripathy and Anil Mohapatra based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Gopalpur fish landing centre, Odisha, India along with four more Paratypes collected from Bahabalpur fish landing centre, Chandipur, Odisha. The type specimen has been deposited in EBRC-ZSI. The species epithet Hindi word for India, which is 'Bharat'.

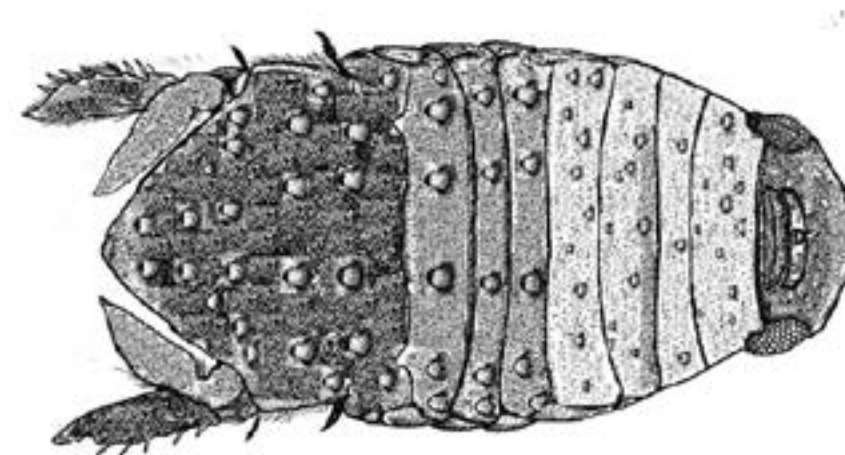


Lobothorax bharat Mohapatra et al., 2025

Family: SPHAEROMATIDAE
Genus: *Sphaeroma* Bosc, 1801

***Sphaeroma taborans* Arya, Biju & Benchamin, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 17(2): 26530–26537, 2025**

The species *Sphaeroma taborans* was described by M.S. Arya, A. Biju and Dani Benchamin based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Munroe Island, (8.996 ON, 76.596 OE, 5 m), Asthamudi Estuary, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. This specific epithet '*taborans*' refers to the Mount Tabor Ashram, the Headquarters of the Institution where this significant research was conducted at the Zoology Research Centre, St. Stephen's College, Pathanapuram.



Sphaeroma taborans Arya et al., 2025

3.11. ANNELIDA



The members of phylum annelid are found in both terrestrial and aquatic (freshwater and marine) habitat, some (leeches) are adapted to parasitism. Generally, they are categorized into two class viz. Polychaeta and Clitellata. The class Clitellata is further divided into two sub class Oligochaeta (earthworms and aquatic Oligochaeta) and Hirudinea (leeches). Except few species, most of the Polychaetes (Bristle worms) are found in marine ecosystems ranging from the intertidal zone to the deep sea. They are an important component of the marine food chain, particularly for benthic fishes and other bottom feeders, and they play a key role in the benthic ecosystem's stability and functioning. Whereas, the members of class Clitellata are adapted to both aquatic and terrestrial environments some are adapted to parasitism. Earthworms are considered terrestrial ecosystem engineers and their feeding and burrowing activities plays an important role in churning and aerating the soil. Hirudinea (Leeches) are considered as derivatives of oligochaetes. The use of leeches for medical purposes can be dated back thousands of years. Recent studies on bioactive anticoagulant and anti-inflammatory substances acquired from leeches have brought them back into the medical stream. Globally the number of known species under the phylum Annelida is estimated at about 20,000 species. The Indian diversity is represented by 1111 species. This year a total of 31 new species of Annelida have been described from India: Manipur (17), Kerala (3), Tamil Nadu (3), Tripura (3), West Bengal (2), Karnataka (1), Madhya Pradesh (1) and Odisha (1).

Phylum: ANNELIDA
Family: ACANTHODRILIDAE
Genus: *Eutyphoeus* Michaelsen, 1900



Eutyphoeus baronongini Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus baronongini* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James, Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Shirui Kashong (Peak), Shiroi National Park (25.1302° N, 94.4202° E; 2106.19 m), Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology acknowledges that the Nongin Humes Bar-tailed Pheasant, the state bird, resides in the Shiroi National Park, which is the original location where this species was first identified.



Eutyphoeus baronongini Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Eutyphoeus kashongensis Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus kashongensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James, Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Shirui Kashong (Peak), (25.1302° N, 94.4202° E; 2106.19 m), Shiroi National Park Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology refers to the fact that it was discovered near the Kashong Peak, specifically in the neighborhood of Shirui Kashong (Peak) in Manipur, India.



Eutyphoeus kashongensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Eutyphoeus kwathensis Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus kwathensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James ,Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary (24.2542° N, 94.2992° E; 418.8 m), Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology denotes a species that is associated with the Kwatha range of Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary in Manipur, which is its type locality.



Eutyphoeus kwathensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Eutyphoeus lamdengensis Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus lamdengensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James ,Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Lamdeng Makhaleikai forest range (24.8376° N, 93.874° E; 844.306 m), Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology is intricately tied to the discovery of the species within the Lamdeng Makhaleikai forest range in Manipur, India.



Eutyphoeus lamdengensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Eutyphoeus morehensis Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus morehensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James, Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Kwatha Range, (24.3238° N, 94.2923° E), Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology refers to the name of Moreh, a small town located within the Tegnoupal district, which is significant as part of the species' habitat. By incorporating '*morehensis*' into its scientific name, this earthworm species pays homage to the geographical region where it was first discovered.



Eutyphoeus morehensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Eutyphoeus shiroensis Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus shiroensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James ,Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype collected from Shirui Kashong (Peak), (25.1302° N, 94.4202° E; 2106.19 m), Shiroi National Park Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology is derived from its discovery in the Shiroi National Park, located in the northeastern state of Manipur.



Eutyphoeus shiroensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Eutyphoeus lokchaensis Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus lokchaensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James, Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Tegnoupal, (24.3831° N, 94.1492° E), Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology refers to its discovery location in the Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary.



Eutyphoeus lokchaensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Eutyphoeus tennoupalensis Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus tennoupalensis* described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James ,Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Tegnoupal (24.3831° N, 94.1492° E), Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary; Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology derived from 'Tegnoupal', the location where this species was discovered, specifically the Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary in Tegnoupal, Manipur.



Eutyphoeus tennoupalensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Eutyphoeus ukhrulensis Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus ukhrulensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James ,Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected Shirui Kashong (Peak), (25.1302° N, 94.4202° E; 2106.19 m), Shiroi National Park Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The species named after the Ukhrul district in the Shirui Kashong Peak area of Shirui National Park, Manipur.



Eutyphoeus ukhrulensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Eutyphoeus unithecus Ahmed & Marimuthu, *Zootaxa*, 5609 (2): 236–248, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus unithecus* was described by Shakoor Ahmed, Dhriti Banerjee and Nithyanandam Marimuthu based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Khowai (24.063905° N; 91.600703°E, 52 m above mean sea level), Khowai district, Tripura, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the NZC-ZSI,Kolkata. The specific name “*unithecus*” is derived from the Latin words “uni” meaning one or single, and “thecae” mean spermathecae which appropriately describes the single spermatheca.



Eutyphoeus unithecus Ahmed & Marimuthu, 2025

Eutyphoeus yangoupokpensis Tiwari & Yadav, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1012: 128–171, 2025

The species *Eutyphoeus yangoupokpensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Pooja Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James, Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected Tengnoupal (24.3831° N, 94.1492° E), Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The species named after the Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary in Tengnoupal, Manipur, where it was discovered.



Eutyphoeus yangoupokpensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Genus: *Priodoscolex* Gates, 1940

Priodoscolex maduraiensis Ahmed & Marimuthu, *Zootaxa*, 5609 (2): 236–248, 2025

The species *Priodoscolex maduraiensis* was described by Shakoor Ahmed, Dhriti Banerjee and Nithyanandam Marimuthu based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Madurai (9.923514°N, 78.108583°E, 133m above mean sea level), Madurai district, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species epithet “*maduraiensis*” is derived from the name of the city, Madurai where the specimens have been collected. The rationale behind the species’ name is the history of the city, Madurai had been recorded by the Greek envoy, Megasthenes as early as the third century BCE (Zvelebil 1992).



Priodoscolex maduraiensis Ahmed & Marimuthu, 2025

Family: HIRUDINIDAE

Genus: *Poecilobdella* Blanchard, 1893

Poecilobdella kananbalaee Mandal, Mridha, Sharma, Bose, Hassan, Sachi & Ghosh, *Uttar Pradesh Journal of Zoology*, 46 (23): 201–210, 2025

The species *Poecilobdella kananbalaee* was described by C. K. Mandal, S. Mridha, P. Sharma, M. Bose, N. Hassan, A. Sachi and S. Ghosh based on a Holotype collected from Ulsoor Lake, Bangalore, Karnataka, (12°58’53.3”N, 77°39’1.7”E, 896 mt), India. The type specimen has been deposited in the NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific name kananbalaee is proposed in honour of Smt. Kananbala Mandal, mother-in-law of Dr. Chandra K. Mandal, Scientist C, ZSI, who was described as kind-hearted and helpful.



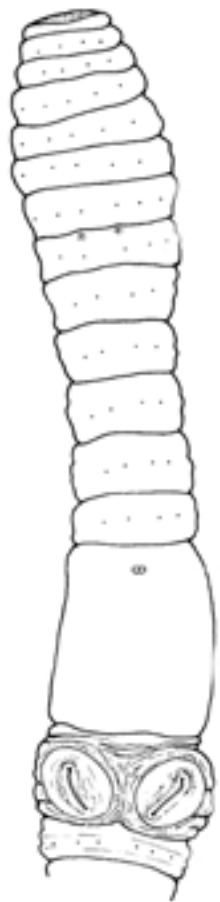
Poecilobdella kananbalaee Mandal et al., 2025

Family: MEGASCOLECIDAE
Genus: *Aiyeriella* Narayanan & Julka, 2025

NEW GENUS

***Aiyeriella longiprostata* Narayanan & Julka, Zootaxa, 5575 (4):520–534, 2025.**

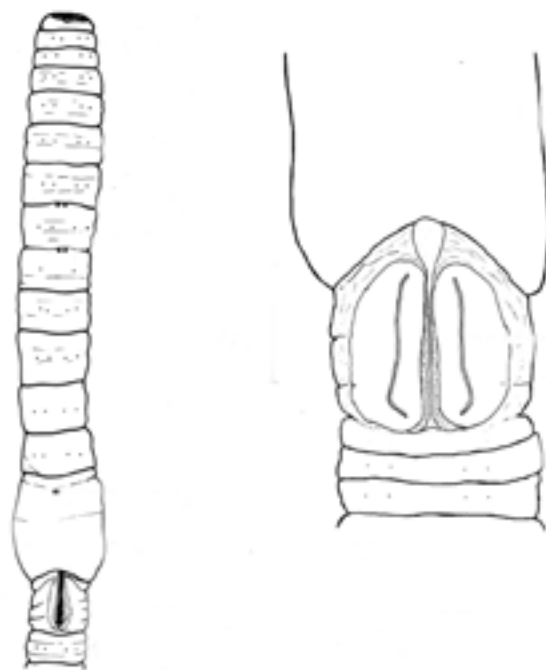
The species *Aiyeriella longiprostata* was described by S. Prasanth Narayanan, A.P. Thomas And J.M. Julka based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from below Muttidichantheri in Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary (8°37'18.8" N, 77°13'14.8" E, 837 m asl), 12 km from Bonacaud and 68 km from Thiruvananthapuram (earlier Trivandrum), Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet '*longiprostata*' derived from two Latin words, '*longus*' and '*prostata*', means "long prostate gland", referring to the long prostate glands in the species.



Aiyeriella longiprostata Narayanan & Julka, 2025

***Aiyeriella quadritheca* Narayanan & Julka, Zootaxa, 5575 (4):520–534, 2025.**

The species *Aiyeriella quadritheca* was described by S. Prasanth Narayanan, A.P. Thomas And J.M. Julka based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Kottavasal (9°4'17.4" N, 77°12'24.5" E, 474 m asl), 13 km from Achankovil and 85 km from Kollam (earlier Quilon), Kollam District,, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet '*quadritheca*' is a combination of two Latin words, '*quadri*' and '*thecae*', which means "four thecae". It denotes the condition of four spermathecae in the species.



Aiyeriella quadritheca Narayanan & Julka, 2025

Genus: *Kanchuria* Julka, 1988

***Kanchuria tripuraensis* Narayanan, Paliwal & Julka, Zootaxa, 5647(2):101–116, 2025**

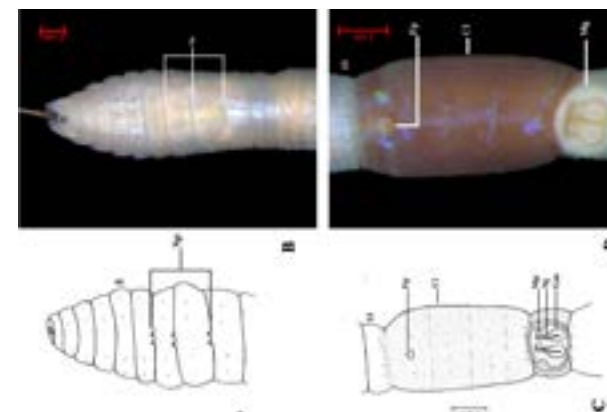
The species *Kanchuria tripuraensis* was described S. Prasanth Narayanan, R. Paliwal, Vijo T. Kurien, Sabyasachi Nath, Animesh Dey, Subhrajit Nandy, Prithwiraj Kar, Sujata Goldar, A.P. Thomas and J.M. Julka based on a Holotype collected from Lankamura (23.8638° N, 91.2461° E), ca. 5 km northwest of Agartala city, West Tripura District, Tripura, India along with few Paratypes collected from different locality of Tripura. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The species is named after the type locality.



Kanchuria tripuraensis Narayanan *et al.*, 2025

***Kanchuria priyasankari* Narayanan, Paliwal & Julka, Zootaxa, 5647(2):101–116, 2025**

The species *Kanchuria priyasankari* was described S. Prasanth Narayanan, R. Paliwal, Vijo T. Kurien, Sabyasachi Nath, Animesh Dey, Subhrajit Nandy, Prithwiraj Kar, Sujata Goldar, A.P. Thomas and J.M. Julka based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Kamalpur (24.1938° N, 91.8172° E), about 2 km southwest of Kamalpur town, Dhalai District, Tripura, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The species is named as a tribute to Prof. Priyasankar Chaudhuri, former Head, Earthworm Research Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Tripura University (a Central University) of North-eastern India, for his tremendous contributions to the biological and ecological studies on the earthworms of the Indian state of Tripura.



Kanchuria priyasankari Narayanan *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Metaphire* Sims & Easton, 1972

***Metaphire churachandpurensis* Tiwari & Yadav, Zootaxa, 5589(1): 166–189, 2025.**

The species *Metaphire churachandpurensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James, Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Churachandpur (24°37'28"N; 93°70'97"E), Manipur, India along with few more Paratypes collected from different locality of Manipur. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The species is named after the type locality of the species.



Metaphire churachandpurensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

***Metaphire manipurensis* Tiwari & Yadav, Zootaxa, 5589(1): 166–189, 2025.**

The species *Metaphire manipurensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James, Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from natural forests, Lamdeng Makhaleikai Forest Range, (24°83'76"N, 93°87'4"E, elevation- 844.306m), Manipur, India along with few more Paratypes collected from different locality of Manipur. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The species is named after the state of Manipur, where the species is widely distributed.



Metaphire manipurensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

***Metaphire thabiensis* Tiwari, Shilpi, James, Gupta & Yadav, Zootaxa, 5589(1): 166–189, 2025.**

The species *Metaphire thabiensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James, Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype collected from Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary (24°38'31"N; 94°14'92"E), Tengnoupal, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The species name derived from one of the zones "Khudengthabi" of the Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary, Manipur the type locality of the species.



Metaphire thabiensis Tiwari et al., 2025

Family: MONILIGASTRIDAE
Genus: *Drawida* Michaelsen, 1900

***Drawida gouri* Tiwari & Yadav, Molecular Biology Reports, 52:869, 2025.**

The species *Drawida gouri* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (23.829° N, 78.7762°E, 599 m), Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology is a tribute to the enduring legacy of Sir Dr. Harisingh Gour (1870–1949). Dr Gour was the distinguished founder of Saugor University.



Drawida gouri Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

***Drawida heingangensis* Tiwari & Yadav, Molecular Biology Reports, 52:869, 2025.**

The species *Drawida heingangensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype collected from paddy fields (24.8359°N, 93.95°E, 815.655 m), close to Imphal river, Heingang district, Manipur, India along with one Paratype collected from Lamdeng Makhaleikai forest range, Manipur. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology is a tribute to the type locality.



Drawida heingangensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

***Drawida karatala* Narayanan, Paliwal & Julka, Opusc. Zool. Budapest, 56(3): 97–109, 2025**

The species *Drawida karatala* was described by S. Prasanth Narayanan, R. Paliwal, V.P. Sylas, A.P. Thomas and J.M. Julka based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Ranipuram (12.4217°N, 75.3540°E, 935 m a.s.l), which lies close to Kerala-Karnataka state border, around 4 km south of Panathur and 48 km east of Kanhangad town in Kasaragod District, Kerala, India along with one more Paratype collected from Ranipuram, Kerala. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet "*karatala*" is a feminine noun derived from the Sanskrit adjective "*karatalam*", meaning 'palm of the hand'. In reference to the spermathecal atrial lobes' superficial resemblance to the closed human palm.



Drawida karatala Narayanan et al., 2025

Genus: *Perionyx* Perrier, 1872

***Perionyx browantlerus* Tiwari & Yadav, Zootaxa, 5589 (1): 155–165, 2025**

The species *Perionyx browantlerus* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Samuel W. James, Neelima Gupta and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype collected from Shirui Kashong (Peak), Shiroi National Park (25.1302° N, 94.4202° E; 2106.19 m), Ukhrul district, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology refers to the brow-antlered deer (*Rucervus eldii*), the state animal of Manipur, India, where the species was discovered.



Perionyx browantlerus Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Drawida laichingensis Tiwari & Yadav,
Molecular Biology Reports, 52:869, 2025.

The species *Drawida laichingensis* was described by Nalini Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype collected from Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary (24.3831°N, 94.1492°E),Tengnoupal District, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology is derived from derived from “Laiching,” the name of the specific zone within the sanctuary. This etymology pays tribute to the unique ecological and cultural characteristics of the Laiching zone within the sanctuary.



Drawida laichingensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Drawida leibiensis Tiwari & Yadav,
Molecular Biology Reports, 52:869, 2025.

The species *Drawida leibiensis* was described by Tiwari, Kaushik Shilpi, Samuel W. James and Shweta Yadav based on a Holotype collected from Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary (24.3831°N, 94.1492°E),Tengnoupal District, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the CZRC-ZSI. The etymology is derived from “Leibi” one of the five zone of the Yangoupokpi- Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary. This etymology serves to honor its connection to the specific zone within the sanctuary, reflecting the ecological diversity and cultural richness of the area.



Drawida leibiensis Tiwari & Yadav, 2025

Family: NEREIDIDAE
Genus: *Namalycastis* Hartman, 1959

Namalycastis solenotognatha Pradhan,
Villalobos-Guerrero & Mohapatra, *Zootaxa*,
5729 (2): 335–348, 2025

The species *Namalycastis solenotognatha* was described by Jyoshna Pradhan, Tulio F. Villalobos-Guerrero and Anil Mohapatra based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Bankiput (21°44’34.6”N 87°50’29.3”E), West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the EBRC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species name *solenotognatha* is a combination of the Greek words solenotos (channelled) and gnatha (jaw), indicating that members of the species have jaws with numerous canals emerging from the pulp cavity.



Namalycastis solenotognatha Pradhan *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Nereis* Linnaeus, 1758

Nereis dhritiae Pradhan, Villalobos-Guerrero & Mohapatra, *Zootaxa*, 5729 (2): 335–348,
2025

The species *Nereis dhritiae* was described by Jyoshna Pradhan, Tulio F. Villalobos-Guerrero and Anil Mohapatra based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Digha, (21°37’15.6”N 87°31’02.1”E), Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the EBRC-ZSI, Kolkata. The specific epithet *dhritiae* is named in honour of Dr. Dhriti Banerjee, the first woman Director of the Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, India, in recognition of her scientific efforts and contributions to animal taxonomy.



Nereis dhritiae Pradhan *et al.*, 2025

Genus: *Moniligaster* Perrier, 1872

Moniligaster gatesi Ahmed & Narayanan,
Zootaxa, 5589 (1): 142–154, 2025

The species *Moniligaster gatesi* was described by S. Prasanth Narayanan, Shakoor Ahmed and A.P. Thomas based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Ooty (= Udhagamandalam or Udhagai) (11.4187°N; 76.7110°E,2350 m a.s.l), Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the ZSI- Kolkata. The species named after the most prominent and highly prolific American earthworm taxonomist Dr Gordon Enoch Gates (14 February 1897–11 June 1987), who described 5 new species of *Moniligaster* in the 20th century.



Moniligaster gatesi Ahmed & Narayanan, 2025

Family: OPHELIIDAE
Genus: *Armandia* Filippi, 1861

***Armandia ramanamurthyi* Gopal, Sivadas & Ramu, *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, 105: e8, 1–9, 2025**

The species *Armandia ramanamurthyi* was described by Aiswarya Gopal, Sanitha K. Sivadas and Karri Ramu based on a Holotype collected from Marakkanam, (12°13.143'N, 80°0.871'E, 7.8m), Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR). The species is named in honour of Dr. M. V. Ramana Murthy, Director, National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Ministry of Earth Sciences, India.



Armandia ramanamurthyi Gopal *et al.*, 2025

Family: PARAONIDAE
Genus: *Aricidea* Webster, 1879

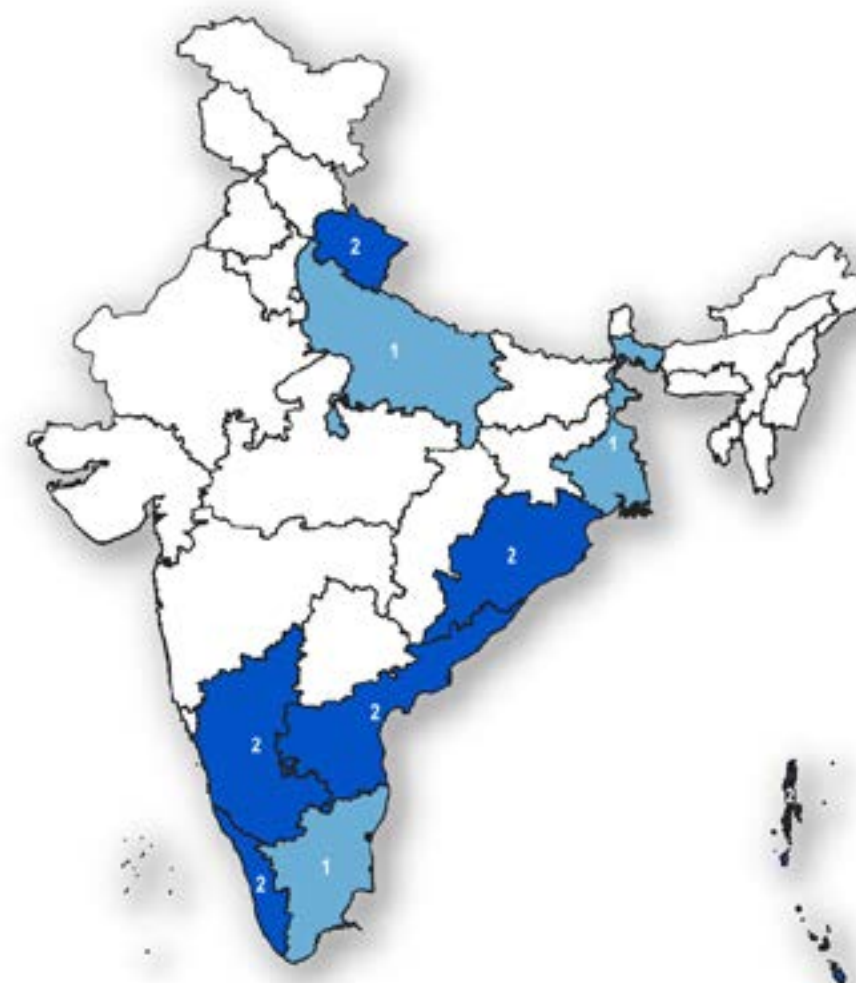
***Aricidea (Acmira) chilikensis* Choudhury, Dutta, Patro & Rastogi, *Journal of Natural History*, 59(1–4): 45–55, 2025**

The species *Aricidea (Acmira) chilikensis* was described by Amita Kumari Choudhury, Joydeep Dutta, Shesdev Patro and Gurdeep Rastogi based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Chilika Lagoon southern sector (19°36'14.16"N, 85°11'33.14"E), Odisha, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the EBRC-ZSI. The species is named after the type locality.



Aricidea (Acmira) chilikensis Choudhury *et al.*, 2025

3.12. NEMATODA



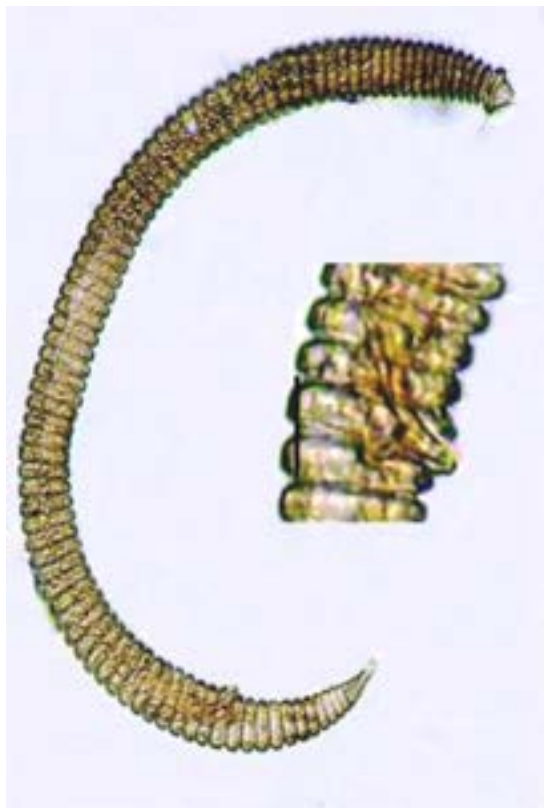
Nematodes are highly diversified lower invertebrates, perhaps the most numerous multicellular animals on earth. Nematodes have been successful in adapting to every ecosystem, from soils to freshwater to marine ecosystem, and they have been reported from polar regions to the tropics and are found from highest to lowest elevations, even in oceanic trenches and also within the earth's lithosphere and recently have reported the viable soil nematodes from the samples of Pleistocene permafrost deposits. Estimated diversity in the world as per the Catalogue of Life is 16760 species, while the number of species reported from India is 3276 species. Nematodes are harmful as causing damage to plants and causing several diseases in animals and humans. On the other hand, they are highly beneficial as biological control agents, Bacterial and fungal feeding nematodes are important soil mineralizers and decomposers, utilized in Long Term Ecological Studies, Climate changes in Antarctica and Model system for studying developmental studies, genetics etc. The Indian diversity is represented by 3098 species. This year a total of 15 new species of Nematoda have been described from various states and union territories of India; Andhra Pradesh (2), Andaman & Nicobar (2), Karnataka (2), Kerala (2), Odisha (2), Uttarakhand (2), Tamil Nadu (1), Uttar Pradesh (1) and West Bengal (1).

Phylum: NEMATODA
ORDER: DESMOSCOLECIDA
FAMILY: DESMOSCOLECIDAE
Genus: *Tricoma* Cobb, 1894



***Tricoma ajmalia* Ansari, Manokaran, Raja & Boufahja, *Journal of Ocean University of China*, 24: 1045–1057, 2025**

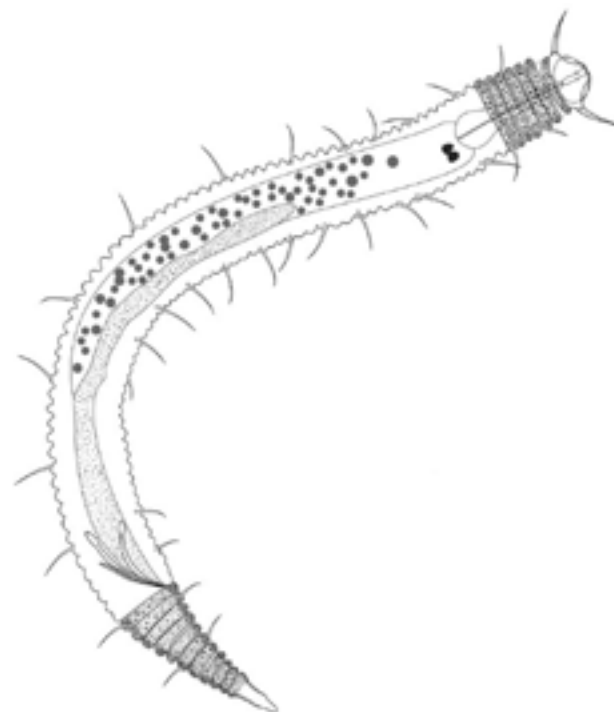
The species *Tricoma ajmalia* was described by Kapuli Gani Mohamed Thameemul Ansari, Seerangan Manokaran, Sanjeeve Raja and Fehmi Boufahja based on a Holotype and three Paratypes along with one Allotype collected from Singarayakonda (15°19.53'N; 80°25.81'S), continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal at depths between 28 m and 78 m, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Marine Biology Museum at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University. The species is named with the honor to professor Syed Ajmal Khan (Centre of Advance Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, India) for his invaluable and seminal contributions to the field of Indian marine biodiversity and ecology.



Tricoma ajmalia Ansari et al., 2025

***Tricoma andamanensis* Afnan & Mohan, *Invertebrate Zoology*, 22(2): 274–287, 2025**

The species *Tricoma andamanensis* was described by N. Mohammed Afnan and P.M. Mohan based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from about 20 m deep subtidal sediments from Burmanala, Andaman, and Nicobar Islands, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Pondicherry University Port Blair Campus, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. The species name “*andamanensis*” is given after their type locality.



Tricoma andamanensis Afnan & Mohan, 2025

***Tricoma longisetosa* Afnan & Mohan, *Invertebrate Zoology*, 22(2): 274–287, 2025**

The species *Tricoma longisetosa* was described by N. Mohammed Afnan and P.M. Mohan based on a Holotype collected from subtidal sediments about 20 m deep from Burmanala, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Pondicherry University Port Blair Campus, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. The species name “*longisetosa*” is given due to the presence of characteristic elongated somatic setae in the tail.



Tricoma longisetosa Afnan & Mohan, 2025

***Tricoma sampadansis* Ansari, Manokaran, Raja & Boufahja, *Journal of Ocean University of China*, 24: 1045–1057, 2025**

The species *Tricoma sampadansis* was described by Kapuli Gani Mohamed Thameemul Ansari, Seerangan Manokaran, Sanjeeve Raja and Fehmi Boufahja based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Singarayakonda (15°19.53'N; 80°25.81'S) of the Bay of Bengal., India. The type specimens have been deposited in Marine Biology Museum at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University. The species name is dedicated to the Indian research vessel ‘Fishery Oceanography Research Vessel Sagar Sampada’ owned by Center for Marine Living Resources and Ecology, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India for more than 25 years of contributions to scientific sampling in and around Indian Ocean.



Tricoma sampadansis Ansari et al., 2025

ORDER: DORYLAIMIDA
FAMILY: APORCELAIMIDAE
Genus: *Makatinus* Heyns, 1965

Makatinus digicaudatus
Sen, Deb Roy & Mandal,
International Journal of Zoology
and Applied Biosciences,
10(1): 43-49, 2025

The species *Makatinus digicaudatus* was described by Debabrata Sen, Samprit Deb Roy and Gurupada Mandal based on a Holotype and few Paratypes collected from Krishna Prasad Garh (19039.978N, 85015.700E), Chilika Lake, Puri district, Odisha, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. The new species has been named after its characteristic digitate tail terminus in female.

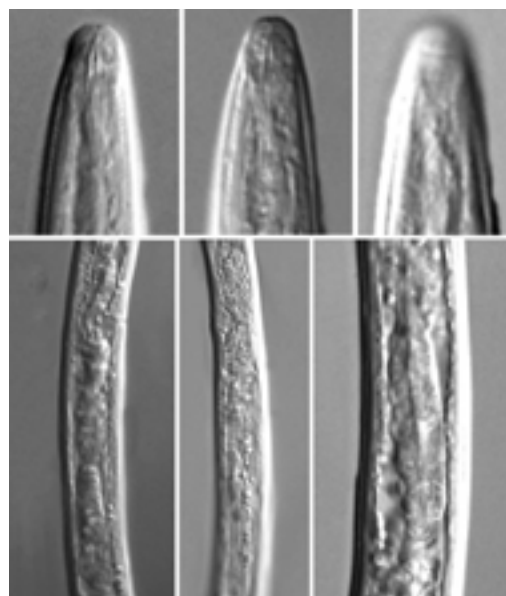


Makatinus digicaudatus Sen et al., 2025

FAMILY: THORNENEMATIDAE
Genus: *Dorylaimoides* Thorne and Swanger, 1936

Dorylaimoides karnatakiensis Islam,
Ahmad, Li & Mahmood, *Annales Zoologici*
***(Warszawa)*, 75(3): 629-645, 2025**

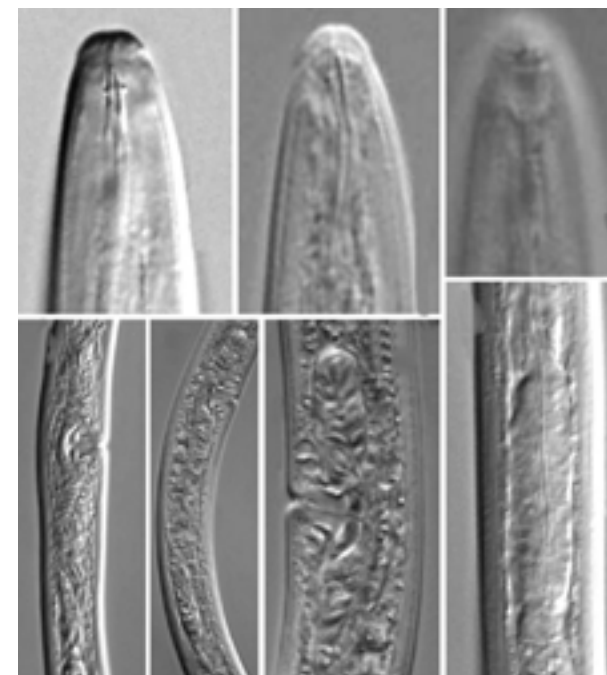
The species *Dorylaimoides karnatakiensis* was described by Md Niraul Islam, Wasim Ahmad, Qi Li and Mohammad Mahmood based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Soil sample from around the roots of shrubs and forest trees from Bhagamandala (12°23'29.1"N 75°31'50.0"E, 5–15cm depth), Kodagu district, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University. The new species is named after its type locality.



Dorylaimoides karnatakiensis Islam et al., 2025

Dorylaimoides keralaensis Islam, Ahmad,
Li & Mahmood, *Annales Zoologici*
***(Warszawa)*, 75(3): 629-645, 2025**

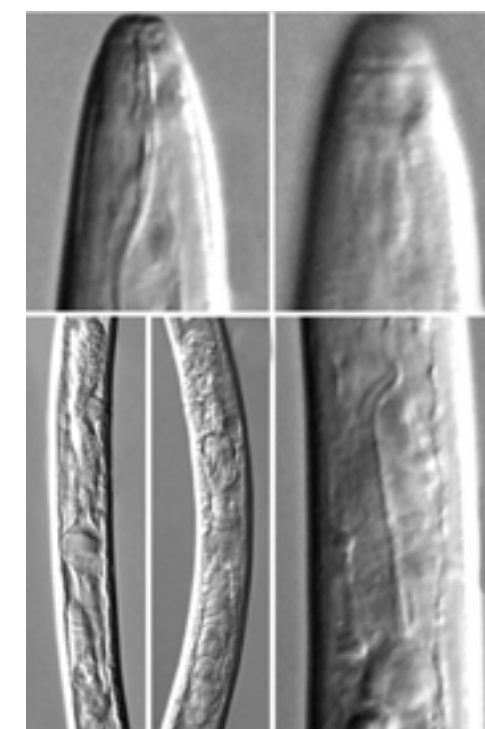
The species *Dorylaimoides keralaensis* was described by Md Niraul Islam, Wasim Ahmad, Qi Li and Mohammad Mahmood based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Soil sample from around the roots of shrubs and forest trees from Ponmudi hill (8°45'36.3"N, 77°07'08.3"E, 5–15cm depth), Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University. The new species is named after its type locality.



Dorylaimoides keralaensis Islam et al., 2025

Dorylaimoides shamimi Islam, Ahmad, Li &
Mahamood, *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa)*,
75(3): 629-645, 2025

The species *Dorylaimoides shamimi* was described by Md Niraul Islam, Wasim Ahmad, Qi Li and Mohammad Mahmood based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Soil sample from around the roots of shrubs and forest trees from Bhagamandala (12°23'29.1"N 75°31'50.0"E; soil depth 5–15 cm), Kodagu district, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University. The new species is named after after late Prof. Mohammad Shamim Jairajpuri in recognition of his contribution to nematode taxonomy.

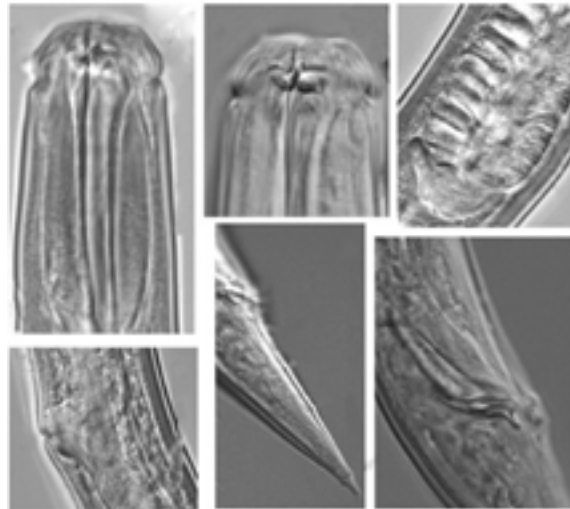


Dorylaimoides shamimi Islam et al., 2025

Order: ENOPLIDA
Family: IRONIDAE
Genus: *Pheronous* Inglis, 1966

***Pheronous jairajpurii* Datta & Rizvi,
Zootaxa, 5636 (2): 341–350, 2025**

The species *Pheronous jairajpurii* was described by Ritika Datta and Anjum Nasreen Rizvi based on a Holotype and eleven Paratypes collected from Intertidal sandy sediment at Kasimedu fishing harbour (13°8.072' N, 80°17.900'E), lying on the east coast of India, Bay of Bengal, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species epithet “jairajpurii” is named in honour of the renowned Nematologist, Prof. M.S. Jairajpuri for his outstanding contributions in the field of Nematology.



Pheronous jairajpurii Datta & Rizvi, 2025

Family: ONCHOLAIMIDAE
Genus: *Admirandus* Belogurov & Belagurova, 1979

***Admirandus odishaensis* Patra, Choudhury & Patro, *Journal of Natural History*, 59 (33 - 36):2133-2141, 2025**

The species *Admirandus odishaensis* was described by Suman Patra, Amita Kumari Choudhury and Shesdev Patro based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from sandy substrate in the outer channel of Chilika Lagoon, (42.534'N, 85°34.501'E), Odisha, India. The type specimens have been deposited in EBRC-ZSI, India. The species epithet is derived from the name of the Indian state 'Odisha', where the specimens are collected.



Admirandus odishaensis Patra et al., 2025

ORDER: MONHYSTERIDA
FAMILY: SPHAEROLAIMIDAE
Genus: *Parasphaerolaimus* Ditlevsen, 1919

***Parasphaerolaimus bengalensis* Manna,
Balakrishnan & Ansari, *Thalassas*, 2025.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s41208-025-00857-9>.**

The species *Parasphaerolaimus bengalensis* was described by Chaiti Manna, Srinivasan Balakrishnan and Kapuli Gani Mohamed Thameemul Ansari based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes along with one Allotype collected from muddy sediment, upper 10cm depth, Northern-east coast of India, Champa estuary (21°38'16.422"N; 87°33'0.3312"E), Bay of Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in MARC-ZSI. The species named after the geographic location where the sample was originally collected, the Bay of Bengal.



Parasphaerolaimus bengalensis Manna et al., 2025

ORDER: RHABDITIDA
FAMILY: DIPLOGASTRIDAE
Genus: *Butlerius* Goodey, 1929

***Butlerius indicus* Mumtaz, Ahmad &
Tahseen, *Journal of Natural History*, 59(1 - 4): 171-193, 2025**

The species *Butlerius indicus* was described by Sabia Mumtaz, Irfan Ahmad and Qudsia Tahseen based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from isolated from rotting bark in Haldwani (29°12'52"N, 79°31'40"E), Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU. The name of the species is based on its country of origin, ie India.

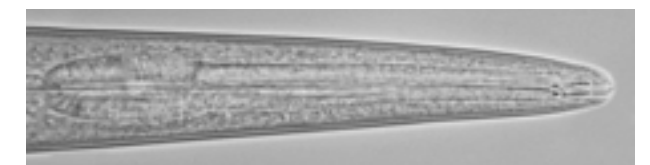


Butlerius indicus Mumtaz et al., 2025

Genus: *Diplogastrellus* Paramonov, 1952

***Diplogastrellus didelphis* Mumtaz, Bashir,
Ahmad & Tahseen, *European Journal of
Taxonomy*, 1008:1–50, 2025**

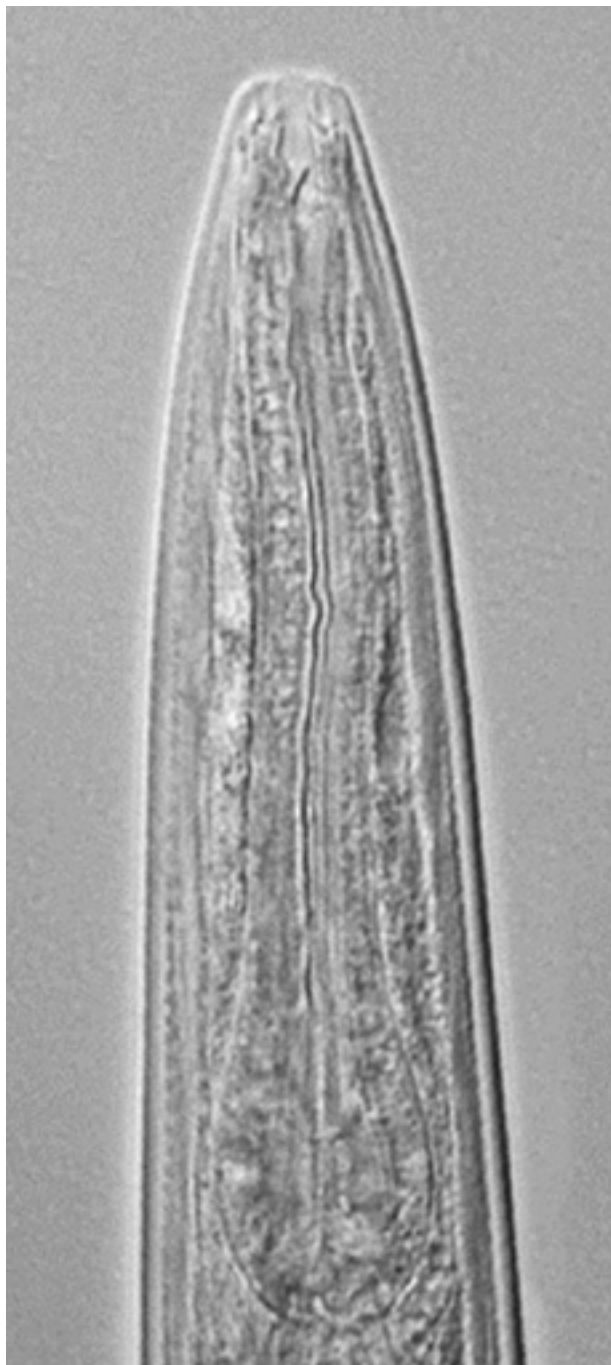
The species *Diplogastrellus didelphis* was described by Sabia Mumtaz, Ishrat Bashir, Irfan Ahmad and Qudsia Tahseen based on a Holotype and nineteen Paratypes collected from isolated from rotting banana rhizome (29°31'27"N, 77°38'38" E), Muzaffarnagar district, Uttar Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU. The name of the species is based on the didelphic-amphidelphic gonad.



Diplogastrellus didelphis Mumtaz et al., 2025

***Diplogastrellus longipharyngis* Mumtaz, Bashir, Ahmad & Tahseen, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1008:1–50, 2025**

The species *Diplogastrellus longipharyngis* was described by Sabia Mumtaz, Ishrat Bashir, Irfan Ahmad and Qudsia Tahseen based on a Holotype and nineteen Paratypes isolated from rotting bark (29°12'52"N, 79°31'40"E), Haldwani district, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU. The name of the species is derived from the long isthmus part of pharynx.



Diplogastrellus longipharyngis Mumtaz et al., 2025

***Diplogastrellus robustus* Mumtaz, Bashir, Ahmad & Tahseen, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 1008:1–50, 2025**

The species *Diplogastrellus robustus* was described by Sabia Mumtaz, Ishrat Bashir, Irfan Ahmad and Qudsia Tahseen based on a Holotype and twenty Paratypes isolated from soil near ginger plantation, (9°35'55" N, 76°30'39" E), Kottayam district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU. The name of the species is based on the robust spicule.



Diplogastrellus robustus Mumtaz et al., 2025

3.13. TARDIGRADA



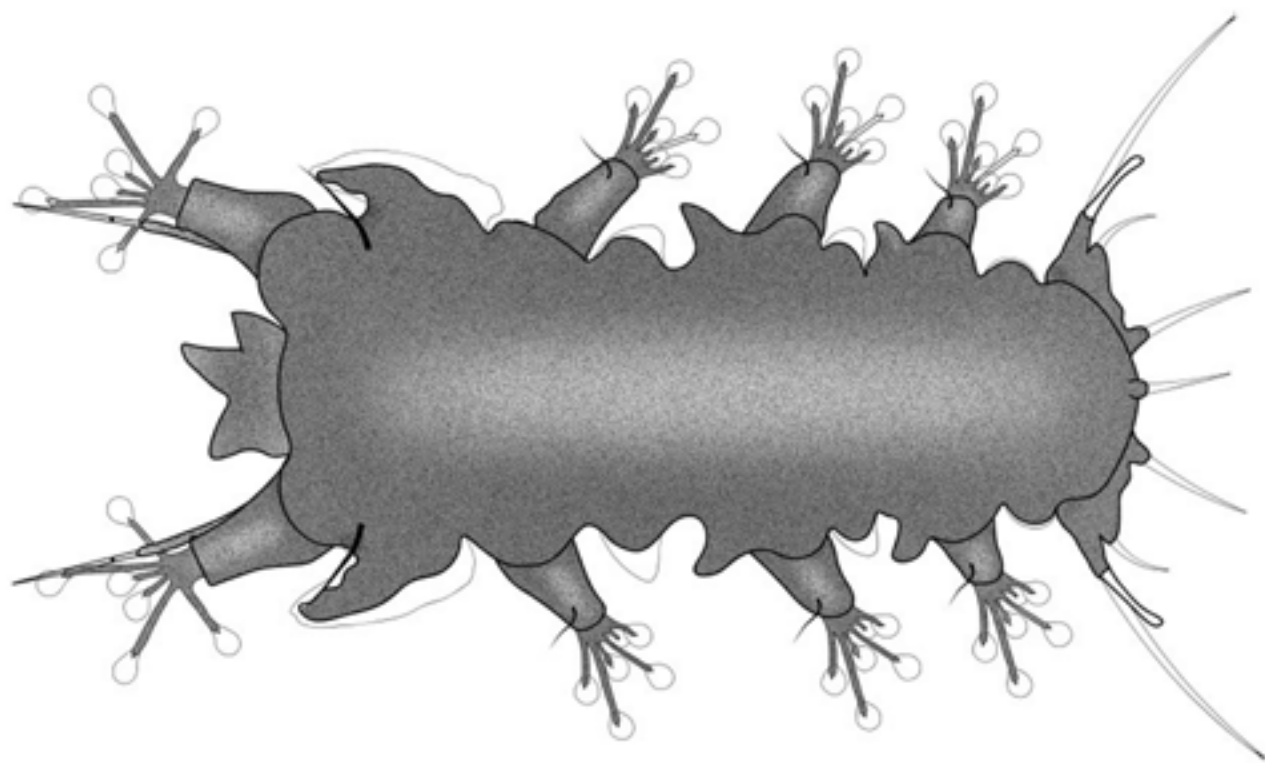
The phylum Tardigrada includes minute (0.1 to 1mm), segmented, eight-legged invertebrates that dwell in a variety of environments from terrestrial to aquatic and in all climatic zones. When in stress tardigrades tend to go into anhydrobiosis and form a ‘tun’ around themselves, which help them to survive severe harsh environment which can be fatal to most of other organisms. This unique ability helps them to survive from severe burst of UV radiation, heavy metal contamination, hydrothermal vents of deep sea and even in space vacuum. In this ‘tun’ state tardigrade can stay alive for up to more than 30 years. Due to this unique capability of survival, tardigrades are now one of the most sought after laboratory models for stress biology, physiology and developmental biology. Tardigrades are nature’s pioneers, colonizing new, potentially harsh environments, providing food for larger creatures that follow. Tardigrades can survive the vacuum of space, zero temperatures and radiation – and their DNA may be the missing link to long-distance space travel. Experts believe the creature’s DNA could be used to genetically modify humans and develop synthetic proteins, allowing them to withstand the deadly effects of spaceflight, specially radiation. These synthetic proteins could be used, for example, to preserve organs needed for transplants, potentially keeping organs viable for longer than is possible by storing them on ice as tardigrades have the ability to shut down temporarily without causing harm to its cells. The Indian diversity is represented by 36 species. This year, one new species of Tardigrada has been described from Odisha, India.

Phylum: TARDIGRADA
Class: HETEROTARDIGRADA
Order: ARTHROTARDIGRADA
Family: BATILLIPEDIDAE
Genus *Batillipes* Richters, 1909



***Batillipes nioensis* Vishnudattan, Rubal & Kalyan De, *Zootaxa*, 5719 (3): 401–412, 2025**

The species *Batillipes nioensis* was described N. K. Vishnudattan, Marcos Rubal and Kalyan De based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Nuagaon coast (~1.5 km off to the Nuagaon beach) (19°20'5.266"N, 85°02'6.4"E, at a depth of 17 m), Ganjam, northeast coast of India, Bay of Bengal Odisha, India. Type specimens were deposited in the CSIR- National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula, Goa. The specific epithet *nioensis* is derived from the acronym NIO (CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography), a premier oceanographic research institute in India. The name honors the institute's longstanding contributions to marine science and biodiversity research in India.



Batillipes nioensis Vishnudattan et al., 2025

3.14. PLATYHELMINTHES



Platyhelminthes are triploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical, dorsoventrally flattened, acoelomate flatworms with organ grade of construction. Platyhelminthes includes such animals as the freshwater planarian, marine flatworms, and parasitic worms that parasitize other organisms including humans. Many flatworms like Planarians and Turbellarians are good biological control agents, while many play role as decomposers. Apart from this they have harmful role as blood fukes, lung flukes and intestinal flukes. The Indian diversity is represented by 1820 species. This year, three new species of Platyhelminthes have been described from India, two species from Maharashtra and single species from Assam.

Phylum: PLATYHELMINTHES
Order: CARYOPHYLLIDEA
Family: LYTOCESTIDAE
Genus: *Djombangia* Bovien, 1926



***Djombangia banksiensi* Keisham, Sharma & Mohilal, *Eco. Env. & Cons.*, 31 (April Suppl. Issue): S198-S204, 2025.**

The species *Djombangia banksiensi* was described by Lebanan Keisham, Kusum Sharma and Mohilal N based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Banskandi Lake (24°802863 N, 92°912543 E), India. Type specimens were deposited in the Manipur University. The species was named after the type locality.



Djombangia banksiensi Keisham et al., 2025

Order: TRICLADIDA
Family: DUGESIIDAE
Genus: *Dugesia* Girard, (1850)

***Dugesia punensis* Chinchalkar & Kshirsagar, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 125(2):89-95, 2025.**

The species *Dugesia punensis* was described by Mithila Chinchalkar and Ravindra Kshirsagar based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Pashan Lake (Latitude 18.5366680, Longitude 73.7850520), Pune, India. Type specimens were deposited in the WRC- ZSI. The specific name refers to the type locality.

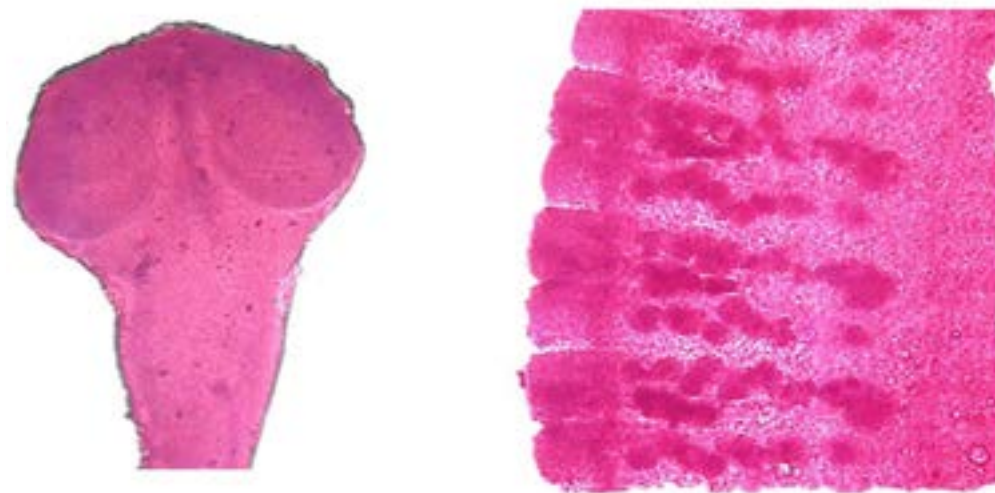


Dugesia punensis Chinchalkar & Kshirsagar, 2025

Order: CYCLOPHYLLIDEA
Family: ANOPOCEPHALIDAE
Genus: *Stilesia* Railliet, 1893

***Stilesia pushpai* Patil & Kalse, *Uttar Pradesh Journal of Zoology*, 46(20):78-83, 2025.**

The species *Stilesia pushpai* was described by Mukesh Patil and Ajit Kalse based on a Holotype and few Paratypes collected from the small intestine of a goat (*Capra hircus*) in Wake, Nashik District, Maharashtra, India. Type specimens were deposited in the N.Y.N.C.College, Chalisgaon Dist-Jalgaon, Maharastra. The specific name in honour of the guides' mother because the aforementioned traits are sufficient to classify these worms as a new species.



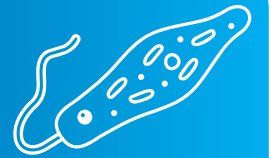
Stilesia pushpai Patil & Kalse, 2025

3.15. PROTOZOA



Protists are single-celled eukaryotic microorganisms which colonize and inhabit virtually all environments where eukaryotic life has been found and thus, are one of the most successful groups on the earth. They range in size from 1µm. Protozoans are motile and nearly all possess flagella, pseudopodia or cilia, in one or more stages of their life. They are common predators on bacteria, testate amoeba, algae, fungi, diatoms and other small organisms, and thus serves as an important link in cycling of nutrients for the benefit of other life forms. Their sensitivity towards any change in the environment (diversity, as well as the structure and functional characteristics) contain immense information to develop and test them as bioindicators for evaluating environmental health. Many protists species can be considered as a highly valuable bioindicators in water quality analysis as well as model laboratory organism for various in-depth studies due to their ability to grow rapidly, having high turnover rates and short generation times allowing them to respond quickly to changing environmental conditions. The Indian diversity is represented by 3603 species. This year, one new species belonging to Protozoa has been described from Delhi, India.

Phylum: CILIOPHORA
Class: SPIROTRICHEA
Order: HYPOTRICHIDA
Family: UROSOMOIDIDAE
Genus: *Hemiurosomoida* Singh & Kamra, 2015



***Hemiurosomoida linea* Naqvi, Bandyopadhyay, Ganta, Ragesh & Hareramadas, *Journal of Applied and Natural Science*, 17(2):767 - 774, 2025**

The species *Hemiurosomoida linea* was described by Ilmas Naqvi, Anannya Bandyopadhyay, Satish Ganta, Ragesh P. R. and Hareramadas B based on a Holotype collected from man-made pond (28°38'26.16"N, 77°14'57.84"E) with a depth of about 2 m at Rajghat in Delhi, India. The species name "*linea*" was given based on the fact that the transverse cirri of this species were observed to be arranged in a linear fashion.



Hemiurosomoida linea Naqvi et al., 2025

4

New Records



4.1. MAMMALIA



This year two species of Mammalia have been recorded for the first time from India, one species each from Mizoram and Uttarakhand.

Phylum: CHORDATA
Class: MAMMALIA
Order: CHIROPTERA
Family: MOLOSSIDAE
Genus: *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814



Tadarida insignis (Blyth, 1862)

The species *Tadarida insignis* (Blyth, 1862) earlier known from China, Taiwan, Korean Peninsula, Eastern Russia, and Japan, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mandal village, Chamoli District, Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by Uttam Saikia, Rohit Chakravarty, Gabor Csorba, Mostaque Ahmed Laskar and Manuel Ruedi in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5644**(1): 001-078, 2025.



Tadarida insignis (Blyth, 1862)

Family: VESPERTILIONIDAE
Genus: *Harpiola* Thomas, 1915

Harpiola isodon Kuo et al., 2006

The species *Harpiola isodon* Kuo et al., 2006 earlier known from Taiwan, China and Vietnam, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hmuifang (23°27'23" N; 92°45'02"E) in Aizawl, Mizoram, India in March 2025. It has been published by Uttam Saikia, Manuel Ruedi, Rohit Chakravarty, Manokaran Kamalakannan, Jennifer Lyngdoh, Amlanjyoti Gautam, Rajib Goswami and Gabor Csorba in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5696**(2): 269-278, 2025.



Harpiola isodon Kuo et al., 2006

4.2. REPTILIA



This year only one species of Reptilia has been recorded for the first time from India, from Manipur.

Phylum: CHORDATA
Class: REPTILIA
Order: TESTUDINES
Family: TRIONYCHIDAE
Genus: *Nilssonia* Gray, 1870



Nilssonia formosa (Gray, 1869)

The species *Nilssonia formosa* (Gray, 1869) earlier known from Yunan, China and Myanmar, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Manipur, India. It has been published by Balázs Farkas and Peter Praschag in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5706**(3): 448-450, 2025.



Nilssonia formosa (Gray, 1869)

4.3.
AMPHIBIA



This year only one species of Amphibia has been recorded for the first time from India, from Arunachal Pradesh.

Phylum: CHORDATA
Class: AMPHIBIA
Order: ANURA
Family: RHACOPHORIDAE
Genus: *Gracixalus* Delorme, Dubois, Grosjean & Ohler, 2005



Gracixalus medogensis (Ye and Hu, 1984)

The species *Gracixalus medogensis* (Ye and Hu, 1984) earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a five adult specimens collected from Tale Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, Lower Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh, India and one adult specimen collected from Tiwarigaon, Lower Dibang Valley district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Tage Tajo, Radhakrishna Upadhyaya K, A. N. Dikshit Akalabya Sarmah, Sonali Garg and S. D. Biju in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5659** (4): 511–535, 2025.



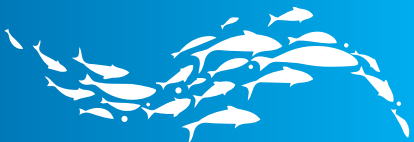
Gracixalus medogensis (Ye and Hu, 1984)

4.4.
PISCES



This year 23 species of Pisces have been recorded for the first time from India: Gujarat (2), Kerala (15), Tamil Nadu (1), West Bengal (2) and one species each from, Gulf of Mannar, Arabian sea and Indian ocean.

Phylum: CHORDATA
Class: TELEOSTEI
Order: ACANTHURIFORMES
Family: CHAETODONTIDAE
Genus: *Chaetodon* Linnaeus, 1758



Chaetodon plebeius Cuvier, 1831

The species *Chaetodon plebeius* Cuvier, 1831 earlier known from Indo-West Pacific region and commonly found in tropical marine waters throughout the Indo-Australian Archipelago, extending north to Japan and east to Fiji. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Vizhinjam, Kerala (8°22'32" N, 76°59'28" E; 8°22'36" N, 76°59'32" E) at a depth of 2 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Chaetodon plebeius Cuvier, 1831

Order: ACROPOMATIFORMES
Family: EPIGONIDAE
Genus: *Epigonus* Rafinesque, 1810

Epigonus thai Prokofiev et Bussarawit, 2012

The species *Epigonus thai* Prokofiev et Bussarawit, 2012 earlier known from Eastern Indian Ocean (off Thailand). This species has been reported for the first time from India based on two specimens collected from Quilon coast, Kerala at a depths ranging from 250 m to 450m. It has been published by N. K. Suyani, E. R. Sangamithra, S. N. Kamalini, B. M. Raj, A. Mohan, G. Kantharajan, A. Kathirvelpandian & T. T. Ajith Kumar in the journal: *Journal of Ichthyology*: **65**: 986-993, 2025.



Epigonus thai Prokofiev et Bussarawit, 2012

Order: ANGUILLIFORMES
Family: COLOCONGRIDAE
Genus: *Coloconger* Alcock, 1889

Coloconger scholesi Chan 1967

The species *Coloconger scholesi* Chan 1967 earlier known from Taiwan, South China Sea, Australia, South Africa, Mozambique, Mayotte, and Madagascar. This species has been reported for the first time from Indian waters based on the examination of single specimen from the 500–600 m depth of Kollam slope area, off Kerala, India. It has been published by Smrutirekha Acharya, Sweta Beura, Praveen Rozario, K. K. Bineesh and Anil Mohapatra in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*: **105**: e53, 1-4, 2025.



Coloconger scholesi Chan 1967

Family: MURAENIDAE
Genus: *Gymnothorax* Bloch, 1795

Gymnothorax sagmacephalus Böhlke, 1997

The species *Gymnothorax sagmacephalus* Böhlke, 1997 earlier known from the North-western Pacific regions: Japan, Taiwan and China, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection of single specimen collected from from Colachel fishing harbour, Tamil Nadu, west coast of India, Arabian Sea (8°10'21" N, 77°15'02" E) by A. Ahamed Rasheeq on 17th August 2024. It has been published by A. A. Rasheeq, P. Kodeeswaran, A. Kathirvelpandian, T. T. Ajith Kumar and U. K. Sarkar in the journal: *Journal of Ichthyology*: **65**:481-487, 2025.



Gymnothorax sagmacephalus Böhlke, 1997

Order: APOGONIFORMES
Family: APOGONIDAE
Genus: *Apogonichthyoides* Smith, 1949

Apogonichthyoides cathetogramma (Tanaka, 1917)

The species *Apogonichthyoides cathetogramma* (Tanaka, 1917) earlier known from China, East China Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Gulf of Eilat, Japan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and the Ryukyu Islands. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Kovalam, Kerala (8°23'34.6" N, 76°58'24.2" E; 8°23'34.4" N, 76°58'21.6" E) at a depth of 2 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Apogonichthyoides cathetogramma (Tanaka, 1917)

Order: BELONIFORMES
Family: EXOCOETIDAE
Genus: *Cheilopogon* Lowe, 1841

Cheilopogon arcticeps (Günther, 1866)

The species *Cheilopogon arcticeps* (Günther, 1866) earlier known from the coasts of southern China, Indonesia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines and Japan, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection of two specimens from Petuaghat fishing harbour (21°47'4.05" N; 87°52'5.99" E) of Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Dipanjan Ray, Sanmitra Roy, Tapan Khatua, Subhrendu Sekhar Mishra and Anil Mohapatra in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*: **105**: e7, 1-3, 2025.



Cheilopogon arcticeps (Günther, 1866)

Order: CALLIONYMIFORMES
Family: CALLIONYMIDAE
Genus: *Callionymus* Linnaeus, 1758

Callionymus gardineri Regan, 1908

The species *Callionymus gardineri* Regan, 1908 earlier known from the Red Sea, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Israel, Gulf of Aden (Yemen), East Africa, South Africa, Comoro Islands, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos, Mauritius, Saya de Malha Bank and Maldives, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection of three specimens from the Veraval Fishing Harbour (20°54'27"N; 70°23'02"E), north-eastern Arabian Sea off Gujarat, India, at depths of 70-110 m. It has been published by Sivakumar Ragul and H. L. Parmar in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*: **105**:e74, 1-6, 2025.



Callionymus gardineri Regan, 1908

Callionymus omanensis Fricke, Jawad & Al-Mamry, 2014

The species *Callionymus omanensis* Fricke, Jawad, and Al-Mamry, 2014 earlier known from the north-western Indian Ocean waters of Oman, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection of five specimens from the Veraval Fishing Harbour (20°54'27"N; 70°23'02"E), north-eastern Arabian Sea off Gujarat, India, at depths of 100-150 m, on 24th September 2024, 14th October and 5th November, 2024. It has been published by Sivakumar Ragul and H. L. Parmar in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*: **105**:e74, 1-6, 2025.



Callionymus omanensis Fricke, Jawad & Al-Mamry, 2014

Order: EUPERCARIA INCERTAE SEDIS
Family: GERREIDAE
Genus: Gerres Quoy & Gaimard, 1824

Gerres microphthalmus Iwatsuki, Kimura & Yoshino, 2002

The species *Gerres microphthalmus* Iwatsuki, Kimura & Yoshino, 2002 earlier known from Northwest Pacific and southern Japan. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Kovalam, Kerala (8°23'34.6" N, 76°58'24.2" E; 8°23'34.4" N, 76°58'21.6" E) at a depth of 2.5 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Gerres microphthalmus Iwatsuki, Kimura & Yoshino, 2002

Family: LABRIDAE
Genus: Diproctacanthus Bleeker, 1862

Diproctacanthus xanthurus (Bleeker, 1856)

The species *Diproctacanthus xanthurus* (Bleeker, 1856) earlier known from the Western Central Pacific, along with regional reports from Philippines, Palau, Indonesia, New Guinea, and the Great Barrier Reef of Australia. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Vizhinjam, Kerala (8°22'32" N to 76°59'28" E and 8°22'36" N to 76°59'32" E) at a depth of 2 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Diproctacanthus xanthurus (Bleeker, 1856)

Genus: Halichoeres Rüppell, 1835

Halichoeres binotopsis (Bleeker, 1849)

The species *Halichoeres binotopsis* (Bleeker, 1849) earlier known from the Western Pacific, including Singapore, West New Guinea, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Kovalam, Kerala (8°23'34.6" N, 76°58'24.2" E to 8°23'34.4" N, 76°58'21.6" E) at a depth of 1.6 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Halichoeres binotopsis (Bleeker, 1849)

Halichoeres leucurus (Walbaum, 1792)

The species *Halichoeres leucurus* (Walbaum, 1792) earlier known from the Western Pacific, from the Philippines to New Guinea, north to the Yaeyama Islands, south to Flores, Indonesia, and Palau in Micronesia. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Vizhinjam, Kerala (8°22'32" N to 76°59'28" E and 8°22'36" N to 76°59'32" E) at a depth of 2 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Halichoeres leucurus (Walbaum, 1792)

Genus: *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775

Scarus collana (Rüppell, 1835)

The species *Scarus collana* (Rüppell, 1835) earlier known from the Red Sea. This species has been reported for the first time from India collected from the reef and paar regions of the Gulf of Mannar. It has been published T. Mohanraj, T. Jebarani Rajathy and T. T. Ajith Kumar in the journal: *Zootaxa*: **5590** (1): 141-145, 2025.



Scarus collana (Rüppell, 1835)

Order: GOBIIFORMES
Family: BUTIDAE
Genus: *Prionobutis* Bleeker, 1874

Prionobutis microps (Weber, 1907)

The species *Prionobutis microps* (Weber, 1907) earlier known from Papua New Guinea, northern Australia, Indonesia, Peninsular Malaysia, and the northern Gulf of Thailand, has been reported for the first time from India based on several collections made from Purba Medinipur, Kolkata, Nadia and South 24 Parganas districts of West Bengal, India. It has been published by P. Chakraborty, S. S. Mishra, S. Ch. Saren, A. Sengupta, D. Das, K. R. Bhattacharya, and S. B. Chakraborty in the journal: *Journal of Ichthyology*: **65**(6):994–1000, 2025.



Family: GOBIIIDAE
Genus: *Oxyurichthys* Bleeker, 1857

Oxyurichthys omanensis Zarei, Al Jufaili & Esmaeili, 2022

The species *Oxyurichthys omanensis* Zarei, Al Jufaili & Esmaeili, 2022 earlier known from the Gulf of Oman. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on collection made from Ashtamudi Lake, Kerala, India It has been published by M.V. Sruthi, Smrithy Raj, A. Biju Kumar and Rajeev Raghavan in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5601** (2):346–356., 2025.



Oxyurichthys omanensis Zarei, Al Jufaili & Esmaeili, 2022

Order: MULLIFORMES
Family: MULLIDAE
Genus: *Upeneus* Cuvier, 1829

Upeneus oligospilus Lachner, 1954

The species *Upeneus oligospilus* Lachner, 1954 earlier known from the Western Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Kovalam, Kerala (8°23'34.6" N, 76°58'24.2" E; 8°23'34.4" N, 76°58'21.6" E) at a depth of 1.6 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Upeneus oligospilus Lachner, 1954

Order: OVALENTARIA *INCERTAE SEDIS*
Family: POMACENTRIDAE
Genus: *Hemiglyphidodon* Bleeker, 1877

Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon (Bleeker, 1852)

The species *Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon* (Bleeker, 1852) earlier known from the Indo-West Pacific, including the Eastern Indian Ocean and Western Pacific. Found in the Andaman Sea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, the Philippines, northern Australia, and New Caledonia. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Kovalam, Kerala (8°23'34.6" N, 76°58'24.2" E; 8°23'34.4" N, 76°58'21.6" E) at a depth of 1.6 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon (Bleeker, 1852)

Genus: *Neoglyphidodon* Allen, 1991

Neoglyphidodon bonang (Bleeker, 1852)

The species *Neoglyphidodon bonang* (Bleeker, 1852) earlier known from the Indo-West Pacific, spans from Sri Lanka to the Indo-Australian Archipelago, including adjacent island ecosystems like Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, and the Solomon Islands. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Vizhinjam, Kerala (8°22'32" N to 76°59'28" E and 8°22'36" N to 76°59'32" E) at a depth of 2 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Neoglyphidodon bonang (Bleeker, 1852)

Order: PERCIFORMES
Family: ANTHIADIDAE
Genus: *Caprodon* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843

Caprodon longimanus (Günther, 1859)

The species *Caprodon longimanus* (Günther, 1859) earlier known from the the eastern and western South Pacific regions. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Vizhinjam, Kerala (8°22'32" N, 76°59'28" E to 8°22'36" N, 76°59'32" E) at a depth of 1 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Caprodon longimanus (Günther, 1859)

Family: SCORPAENIDAE
Genus: *Dendrochirus* Swainson, 1839

Dendrochirus zebra (Cuvier, 1829)

The species *Dendrochirus zebra* (Cuvier, 1829) earlier known from the region of Red Sea, East and South Africa, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Japan and the Ogasawara Islands. It is also found southward to Shark Bay (Western Australia), Lord Howe, and Norfolk Islands. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Kovalam, Kerala (8°23'34.6" N, 76°58'24.2" E to 8°23'34.4" N, 76°58'21.6" E) at a depth of 2 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Dendrochirus zebra (Cuvier, 1829)

Genus: *Parascorpaena* Bleeker, 1876

Parascorpaena picta (Cuvier, 1829)

The species *Parascorpaena picta* (Cuvier, 1829) earlier known from Indo-West Pacific, particularly in Southeast Asia and Australian waters. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Mulloor, Kerala (8°22'04" N, 77°00'11" E to 8°22'02" N, 77°00'12" E) at a depth of 1.5 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Parascorpaena picta (Cuvier, 1829)

Family: URANOSCOPIDAE

Genus: *Xenocephalus* Kaup, 1858

Xenocephalus australiensis (Kishimoto, 1989)

The species *Xenocephalus australiensis* (Kishimoto, 1989) earlier known from the Northwest Australia, Eastern Indian Ocean, Western Indian Ocean. This species has been reported for the first time from India from Southwest coast of India, Arabian sea. It has been published by Teena Jayakumar T. K., T. T. Ajith Kumar and Uttam Kumar Sarkar in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*: **105**: e52, 2025.

Order: TETRAODONTIFORMES

Family: MONACANTHIDAE

Genus: *Cantherhines* Swainson, 1839

Cantherhines sandwichiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

The species *Cantherhines sandwichiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) earlier known from Eastern Central Pacific, primarily in the Hawaiian Islands. This species has been reported for the first time from India based on observation and photography made from the rocky reefs of Kovalam, Kerala (8°23'34.6" N, 76°58'24.2" E to 8°23'34.4" N, 76°58'21.6" E) at a depth of 1.6 m. It has been published by Baiju PT, Benno Pereira FG, Sethu MR, Limna Mol VP, Prabhakaran MP and Jayaprakas V in the journal: *Species*: **26**: e24s3127, 2025.



Cantherhines sandwichiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

4.5. MOLLUSCA



This year 17 species of Mollusca have been recorded for the first time from India: Andaman & Nicobar Island (9), Gujarat(1), Lakshadweep (1) and Tamil Nadu (6).

Phylum: MOLLUSCA
Class: CEPHALOPODA
Family: CHIOTEUTHIDAE
Genus: *Chiroteuthis* d'Orbigny, 1841



Chiroteuthis picteti (Joubin, 1894)

The species *Chiroteuthis picteti* (Joubin, 1894) earlier known from the Pacific and Atlantic oceans has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection of three specimens from the seashore of Corbyn's Cove, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It has been published by Sneha Vargheese, Kurichithara Kunjumony Sajikumar, Ameen Ummath and Basheer V. S. in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, **105**, e87, 2025. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315425100428>

Class: GASTROPODA
Family: CAVOLINIIDAE
Genus: *Diacavolinia* van der Spoel, 1987

Diacavolinia aspina van der Spoel, Bleeker and Kobayasi, 1993

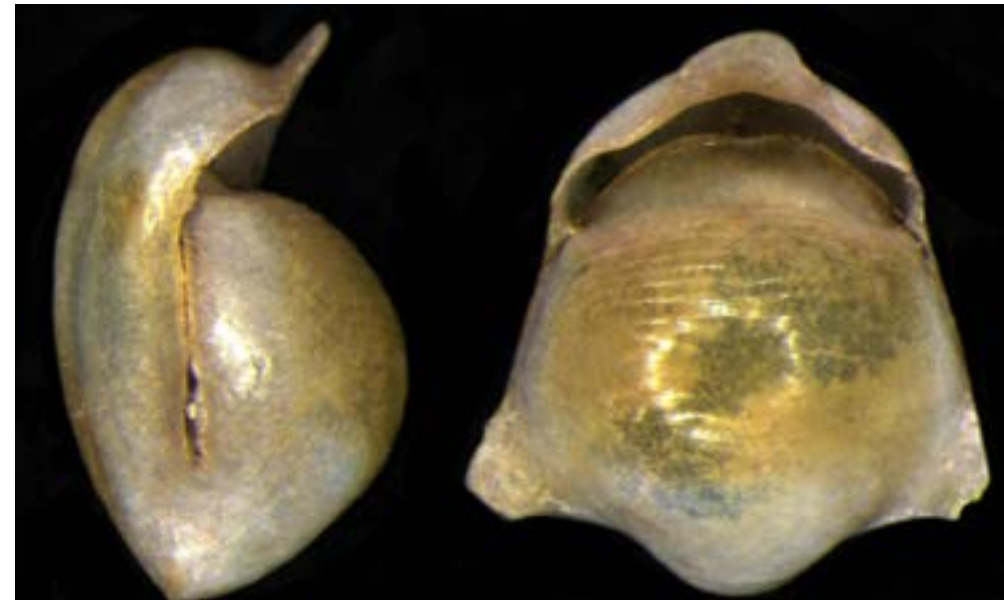
The species *Diacavolinia aspina* van der Spoel, Bleeker and Kobayasi, 1993 earlier known from Mentawai Islands, Indian Ocean has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from eight stations on Andaman sea, Bay of Bengal at various depths of 50 m to 200 m. It has been published by Kiran Shah and P. M. Mohan in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, **105**, e31, 1-11, 2025.



Diacavolinia aspina van der Spoel et al., 1993

Diacavolinia bandaensis van der Spoel, Bleeker and Kobayasi, 1993

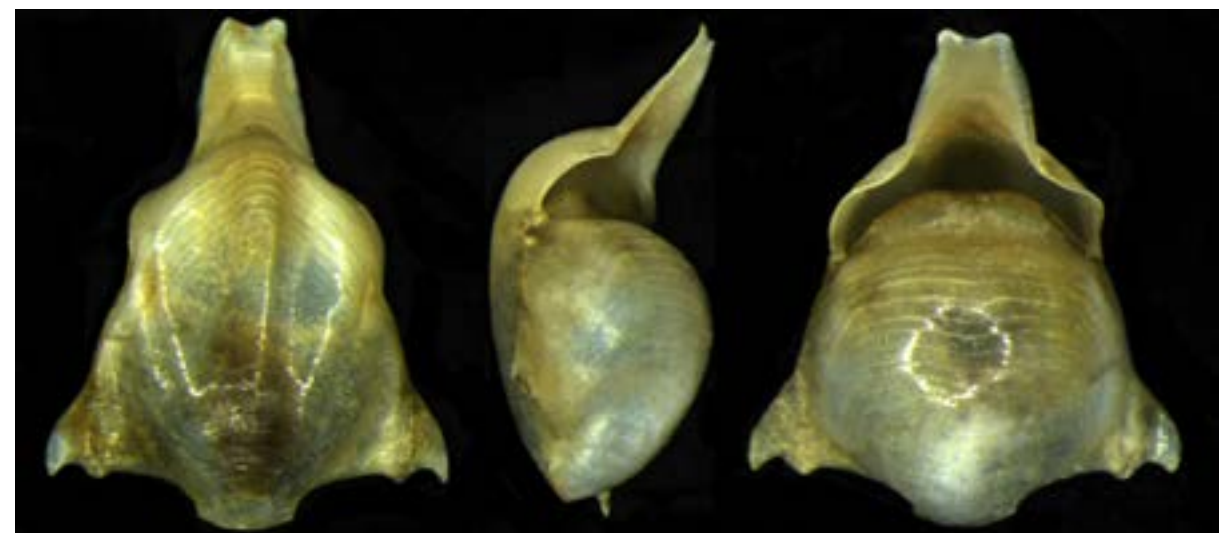
The species *Diacavolinia bandaensis* van der Spoel, Bleeker and Kobayasi, 1993 earlier known from Banda Sea, North-western Taiwan Strait has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from six stations on Andaman sea, Bay of Bengal at various depths of 50 m to 200 m. It has been published by Kiran Shah and P. M. Mohan in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, **105**, e31, 1-11, 2025.



Diacavolinia bandaensis van der Spoel et al., 1993

Diacavolinia deblainvillei van der Spoel, Bleeker and Kobayasi, 1993

The species *Diacavolinia deblainvillei* van der Spoel, Bleeker and Kobayasi, 1993 earlier known from Caribbean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Port Blair, Andaman sea, Bay of Bengal at depth of 200 m. It has been published by Kiran Shah and P. M. Mohan in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, **105**, e31, 1-11, 2025.



Diacavolinia deblainvillei van der Spoel et al., 1993

***Diacavolinia deshayesi* van der Spoel, Bleeker & Kobayasi, 1993**

The species *Diacavolinia deshayesi* van der Spoel, Bleeker & Kobayasi, 1993 earlier known from North Atlantic ocean has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. It has been published by Kiran Shah and P. M. Mohan in the journal: *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **318**, 16 - 22, 2025.

***Diacavolinia grayi* van der Spoel, Bleeker & Kobayasi, 1993**

The species *Diacavolinia grayi* van der Spoel, Bleeker & Kobayasi, 1993 earlier known from Banda Sea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. It has been published by Kiran Shah and P. M. Mohan in the journal: *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **318**, 16 - 22, 2025.

***Diacavolinia mcgowani* van der Spoel, Bleeker & Kobayasi, 1993**

The species *Diacavolinia mcgowani* van der Spoel, Bleeker & Kobayasi, 1993 earlier known from Caribbean Sea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. It has been published by Kiran Shah and P. M. Mohan in the journal: *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **318**, 16 - 22, 2025.

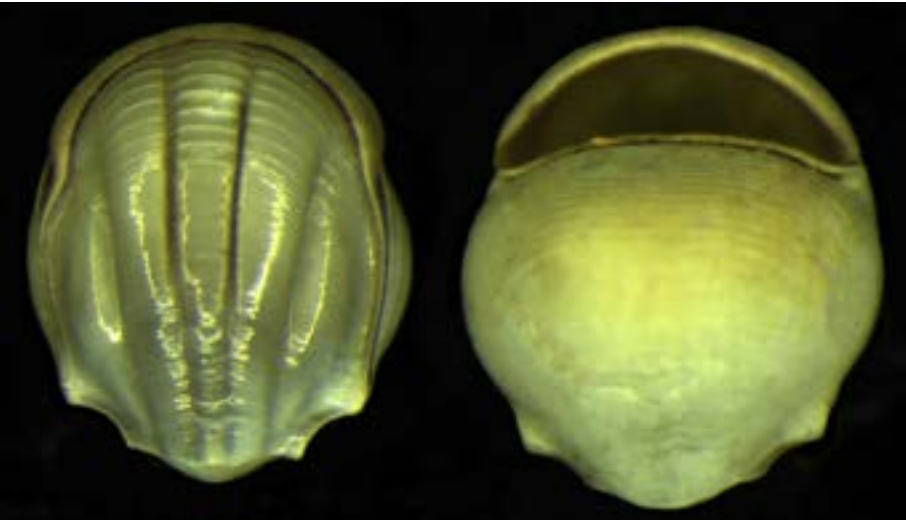
***Diacavolinia strangulata* (Deshayes, 1823)**

The species *Diacavolinia strangulata* (Deshayes, 1823) earlier known from Indo-Pacific ocean has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. It has been published by Kiran Shah and P. M. Mohan in the journal: *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **318**, 16 - 22, 2025.

Genus: *Diacria* J. E. Gray, 1840

***Diacria erythra* van der Spoel, 1971**

The species *Diacria erythra* van der Spoel, 1971 earlier known from Western Indian Ocean has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from twelve stations on Andaman sea, Bay of Bengal at various depths of 50 m to 200 m. It has been published by Kiran Shah and P. M. Mohan in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, **105**, e31, 1-11, 2025.



Diacria erythra van der Spoel, 1971

Family: OXYNOIDAE
Genus: *Lobiger* Krohn, 1847

***Lobiger serradifalci* (Calcara, 1840)**

The species *Lobiger serradifalci* (Calcara, 1840) earlier known from Bay of Palermo, Mediterranean Sea, Turkish coast, Palermo, Messina, Naples, Marseilles, Balearic Islands, southern coast of Turkey, France, Israel, Taranto, Aghios Andreas, Greece and Southeast Italy has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Adri coast (21.60194 ° N, 70.47611 °E), Gujarat, India. It has been published by Dimpal Dodiya and Paresch Poriya in the journal: *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **17**(2): 26553-26557, 2025.



Lobiger serradifalci (Calcara, 1840)

Family: PYRAMIDELLIDAE
Genus: *Miralda* A. Adams, 1863

***Miralda scopulorum* (R. B. Watson, 1886)**

The species *Miralda scopulorum* (R. B. Watson, 1886) earlier known from Solomon Islands, Fiji, and Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on two specimens collected from Kalpeni Island, Lakshadweep Archipelago (10°8'24.00" N; 73°37'55.20" E), India. It has been published by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardevini, Babu R., Praveen K. in the journal: *Species*, **26**(78): e39s3177, 2025. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54905/diss.v26i78.e39s3177>



Miralda scopulorum (R. B. Watson, 1886)

Genus: *Pyrgulina* A. Adams, 1863

Pyrgulina maiae Hornung & Mermod, 1924

The species *Pyrgulina maiae* Hornung & Mermod, 1924 earlier known from Japanese waters, the eastern most part of the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Ethiopia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hare Island, Tamil Nadu, Gulf of Mannar, India. It has been published by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardevini, R. Babu and P. K. Karuppasamy in the journal: *Thalassas: An International Journal of Marine Sciences*, **41**(36), 1-6, 2025.



Pyrgulina maiae Hornung & Mermod, 1924

Genus: *Styloptygma* A. Adams, 1860

Styloptygma aciculina (Souverbie, 1865)

The species *Styloptygma aciculina* (Souverbie, 1865) earlier known from New Caledonia and Marquesas island has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hare Island, Tamil Nadu, Gulf of Mannar, India. It has been published by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardevini, R. Babu, P. K. Karuppasamy in the journal: *Thalassas: An International Journal of Marine Sciences*, **41**(36), 1-6, 2025.

Styloptygma versicolor Melvill & Standen 1897

The species *Styloptygma versicolor* Melvill & Standen 1897 earlier known from Indo-Pacific region, western pacific and Australia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hare Island, Tamil Nadu, Gulf of Mannar, India. It has been published by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardevini, R. Babu, P. K. Karuppasamy in the journal: *Thalassas: An International Journal of Marine Sciences*, **41**(36), 1-6, 2025.



Styloptygma versicolor Melvill & Standen, 1897

Genus: *Turbonilla* Risso, 1826

Turbonilla mumia (A. Adams, 1861)

The species *Turbonilla mumia* (A. Adams, 1861) earlier known from Japanese waters, the eastern most part of the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Ethiopia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hare Island, Tamil Nadu, Gulf of Mannar, India. It has been published by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardevini, R. Babu, P. K. Karuppasamy in the journal: *Thalassas: An International Journal of Marine Sciences*, **41**(36), 1-6, 2025.



Turbonilla mumia (A. Adams, 1861)

Family: SCALIOLIDAE

Genus: *Finella* A. Adams, 1860

Finella pupoides (Adams, 1860)

The species *Finella pupoides* (Adams, 1860) earlier known from Japan, Philippines, Red Sea and Mediterranean has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Appa Island (9°10'03.5"N 78°49'31.1"E), Tamil Nadu, India. It has been published by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardevini, Rajappa Babu, P. Padmanaban and S. Prabakaran in the journal: *Records Zoological Survey of India*, **125**(4), 349-353, 2025.



Finella pupoides (Adams, 1860)

Genus: *Scaliola* A. Adams, 1860

Scaliola elata (Issel, 1869)

The species *Scaliola elata* (Issel, 1869) earlier known from Red Sea, Western Pacific has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Appa Island (9°10'03.5"N 78°49'31.1"E), Tamil Nadu, India. It has been published by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardovini, Rajappa Babu, P. Padmanaban and S. Prabakaran in the journal: *Records Zoological Survey of India*, **125**(4), 349- 353, 2025.



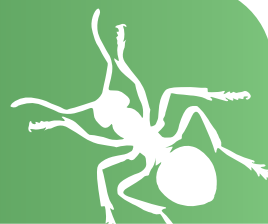
Scaliola elata (Issel, 1869)

4.6.1. HYMENOPTERA



A total of 16 species of Hymenoptera has been recorded for the first time from India: Jammu and Kashmir (5), Karnataka (3), Ladakh (3), Andaman & Nicobar (2), Manipur(1), Himachal Pradesh (1), Tamil Nadu (1), West Bengal (1). One species has been reported from both Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: HYMENOPTERA
Family: APIDAE
Genus: *Bombus* Latreille, 1802



Bombus bohemicus Seidl, 1837

The species *Bombus bohemicus* Seidl, 1837 earlier known from Western Himalaya (Pakistan) spreading into Afghanistan, Mongolia, Central Asia, Northern Palearctic and Nearctic regions has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Overa-Aru Wildlife Sanctuary, Pahalgam, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir (N 34°03'41.00", E 75°16'53.11"), India. It has been published by Rifat H. Raina, Preeti Choudhary, Ishfaq M. Shah and Indu Sharma in the journal: *Entomological News*, **132**(5): 617-621, 2025.



Bombus bohemicus Seidl, 1837

Family: APHELINIDAE
Genus: *Aphelinus* Dalman, 1820

Aphelinus truncaticlavus Chen & Li, 2016

The species *Aphelinus truncaticlavus* Chen & Li, 2016 earlier known from China has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Mao, Okhro ikro, Manipur state, India. It has been published by Ishfaq Ahmed and Shahid Bin Zeya in the journal: *Journal of Natural History*, **59** (13–16): 833–848, 2025.

Family: BRACONIDAE
Genus: *Macrocentrus* Curtis, 1833

Macrocentrus equalis Lyle, 1914

The species *Macrocentrus equalis* Lyle, 1914 earlier known from Belarus, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Korea, Lithuania, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Russia, United Kingdom, Sweden and Turkey has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Jammu and Kashmir, India (33.2778° N, 75.3412° E). It has been published by Fiza Farooq, Ankita Gupta and Altaf Hussain Mir in the journal: *Journal of Biological Control*, **39**(4): 426-429, 2025.



Macrocentrus equalis Lyle, 1914

Family: CHALCIDIDAE
Genus: *Brachymeria* Westwood, 1829

Brachymeria discreta Gahan, 1942

The species *Brachymeria discreta* Gahan, 1942 earlier known from USA, Mexico, Panama, Hawaii has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Thalakavery, Kodagu district, Karnataka state (12.38°N, 75.52°E), India. It has been published by C. Binoy in the journal: *Oriental Insects*, 2025. DOI:10.1080/00305316.2025.2547304.



Brachymeria discreta Gahan, 1942

Family: COLLETIDAE
Genus: *Colletes* Latreille, 1802

Colletes roborovskyi Friese, 1913

The species *Colletes roborovskyi* Friese, 1913 earlier known from Azerbaijan, China (Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang), Georgia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Phey, Leh, Ladakh (34.1324°N, 77.4813°E), India. It has been published by Sayan Sardar, Spalzin Angmo, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Journal of Natural History*, **59**(21-24): 1725–1741 2025.



Colletes roborovskyi Friese, 1913

Colletes splendidus Ferrari *et al.*, 2021

The species *Colletes splendidus* Ferrari *et al.*, 2021 earlier known from China has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Kargil, Ladakh (34.5531°N, 76.1393°E), India. It has been published by Sayan Sardar, Spalzin Angmo, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Journal of Natural History*, **59**(21-24): 1725–1741 2025.



Colletes splendidus Ferrari *et al.*, 2021

Family: CRABRONIDAE
Genus: *Nitela* Latreille, 1809

Nitela domestica Williams, 1928

The species *Nitela domestica* Williams, 1928 earlier known from Japan; Philippines, Taiwan has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from various locations of Kerala state and Palamalai, Govanur, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu state (11°05'11"N, 76°55'22"E), India. It has been published by N.V. Ayisha Mawadda, A.K. Aseeb & P. Girish Kumar in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5706** (2): 214–230, 2025.



Nitela domestica Williams, 1928

Family: EUMENIDAE
Genus: *Allorhynchium* Vecht, 1963

Allorhynchium chinense de Saussure, 1862

The species *Allorhynchium chinense* de Saussure, 1862 earlier known from China, Philippines and Vietnam has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Govind Sagar and Laxmi Nagar of Nicobar district, Andaman and Nicobar, India. It has been published by Girish Kumar and Sureshan in: *The Fauna of India and the Adjacent Countries*, 2025.



Allorhynchium chinense de Saussure, 1862

Family: HALICTIDAE
Genus: *Maculonomia* Wu, 1982

Maculonomia penangensis (Cockerell, 1920)

The species *Maculonomia penangensis* (Cockerell, 1920) earlier known from Cambodia, China (Hong Kong), Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore, Laos and Thailand, China (Yunnan) has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Bali Island, Sunderban, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal state (22°14' 24" N, 88°27'0"E); Sakkyong, Sikkim state (27° 34'12" N, 88° 24'36"E), India. It has been published by Bhaswati Majumder, Silas Bossert, H.M. Yeshwanth and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5637** (1): 126–138 2025.



Maculonomia penangensis (Cockerell, 1920)

Family: HEYDENIIDAE
Genus: *Heydenia* Foerster, 1856

Heydenia gibsoni Sureshan, 2009

The species *Heydenia gibsoni* Sureshan, 2009 earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Doddaballapura, Karnataka state; Gudibande, Chikkaballapur, Karnataka state, India. It has been published by Hemanth Kumar H. M., Ankita Gupta And Adarsh Sharma in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5711**(1): 93-113, 2025.



Heydenia gibsoni Sureshan, 2009

Heydenia testacea Yang, 1996

The species *Heydenia testacea* Yang, 1996 earlier known from China has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Gudibande, Chikkaballapur, Karnataka state; Kailasagiri, Kolar, Karnataka state; Ramanagara, Karnataka state; Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh state, India. It has been published by Hemanth Kumar H. M., Ankita Gupta And Adarsh Sharma in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5711**(1): 93-113, 2025.



Heydenia testacea Yang, 1996

Family: MYMARIDAE
Genus: *Lymaenon* Walker, 1846

Lymaenon gracilentus (Hellén, 1974)

The species *Lymaenon gracilentus* (Hellén, 1974) earlier known from Finland has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Yousmarg, Budgam, Jammu and Kashmir, India. It has been published by Tahmeena Maqsood, Syed Faizan Anayat, Mohd Yousuf and Rabiya Irshad in the journal: *International Journal of Entomology Research*, **10**(12): 80-82, 2025.



Lymaenon gracilentus (Hellén, 1974)

Lymaenon taizensis Zeya & Amer, 2019

The species *Lymaenon taizensis* Zeya & Amer, 2019 earlier known from Yemen has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Yousmarg, Budgam, Jammu and Kashmir; Hillar, Anantanag, Jammu and Kashmir, India. It has been published by Tahmeena Maqsood, Syed Faizan Anayat, Mohd Yousuf and Rabiya Irshad in the journal: *International Journal of Entomology Research*, **10**(12): 80-82, 2025.



Lymaenon taizensis Zeya & Amer, 2019

Lymaenon naiquanlini Aishan & Hu, 2020

The species *Lymaenon naiquanlini* Aishan & Hu, 2020 has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Arigam, Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir, India. It has been published by Tahmeena Maqsood, Syed Faizan Anayat, Mohd Yousuf and Rabiya Irshad in the journal: *International Journal of Entomology Research*, **10**(12): 80-82, 2025.



Lymaenon naiquanlini Aishan & Hu, 2020

Genus: *Mymar* Curtis, 1837

Mymar maritimum
Triapitsyn & Berezovskiy,
2001

The species *Mymar maritimum* Triapitsyn & Berezovskiy, 2001 earlier known from Russia has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Ladakh, India. It has been published by Mohd Irfan, Safeer Ahmed Manhas and Shoeba Binte Anis in the journal: *Munis Entomology & Zoology*, **20**(1): 1752-1759, 2025.



Mymar maritimum Triapitsyn & Berezovskiy, 2001

Family: PLATYGASTRIDAE
Genus: *Iphitrachelus* Haliday, 1836

Iphitrachelus masneri
Buhl, 1997

The species *Iphitrachelus masneri* Buhl, 1997 earlier known from Philippines has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from various places of Karnataka and Campell Bay, Great Nicobar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. It has been published by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Peter Neerup Buhl, P. Girish Kumar, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Farmanur Rahman Khan & Prashanth Mohanraj in the journal: *Syst Parasitol*, **102**: 38, 2025.



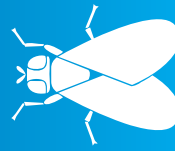
Iphitrachelus masneri Buhl, 1997

4.6.2. DIPTERA



This year, 36 species of Diptera have been recorded for the first time from India from the following states and regions: Andhra Pradesh (2), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (15), Assam (1), Eastern Himalayan Region (1), Himachal Pradesh (1), Jammu & Kashmir (2), Karnataka (1), Maharashtra (1), Meghalaya (7), Northern Himalayan Region (1), Sikkim (1), Union Territory of Ladakh (1), and West Bengal (5). Among these, three species were reported from more than one state during the current year, one from Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal, one from Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal, and the third one from Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: DIPTERA
Family: CALLIPHORIDAE
Genus: *Chrysomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830



Chrysomya pacifica Kurahashi, 1991

The species *Chrysomya pacifica* Kurahashi, 1991 is earlier known from Papua New Guinea, Samoa and New Caledonia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Andaman Islands (11° 37' 24.1572" N and 92° 43' 35.3496 E), India. It has been published by Meenakshi Bharti, Yogesh Kumar, Arun Kumar De in the journal: *Mun. Ent. Zool.* **20**: 2025.



Chrysomya pacifica Kurahashi, 1991

Chrysomya schoenigi Kurahashi & Magpayo, 1987

The species *Chrysomya schoenigi* Kurahashi & Magpayo, 1987 is earlier known only from Philippines has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Andaman Islands (11° 37' 24.1572" N and 92° 43' 35.3496 E), India. It has been published by Meenakshi Bharti, Yogesh Kumar, Arun Kumar De in the journal: *Mun. Ent. Zool.* **20**: 2025.



Chrysomya schoenigi Kurahashi & Magpayo, 1987

Family: CERATOPOGONIDAE
Genus: *Culicoides* Latreille, 1809

Culicoides barnetti Wirth & Hubert, 1959

The species *Culicoides barnetti* Wirth & Hubert, 1959 is earlier known from Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 11 different localities of Great Nicobar of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors.* **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides barnetti Wirth & Hubert, 1959

Culicoides flavipunctatus Kitaoka, 1975

The species *Culicoides flavipunctatus* Kitaoka, 1975 is earlier known from Indonesia, Laos, Timor-Leste, Malaysia, Japan, China, Papua New Guinea and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 6 different localities of Great Nicobar of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors.* **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides flavipunctatus Kitaoka, 1975

Culicoides coronalis Lee & Reye, 1955

The species *Culicoides coronalis* Lee & Reye, 1955 is earlier known from Indonesia, Philippines, Australia and Papua New Guinea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Baludera beach, Middle Andaman (12°08'00.7"N; 92°48'15.2"E), Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors.* **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides coronalis Lee & Reye, 1955

Culicoides flaviscutellaris Wirth & Hubert, 1989

The species *Culicoides flaviscutellaris* Wirth & Hubert, 1989 is earlier known only from Malaysia, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 3 different localities of Great Nicobar of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides flaviscutellaris Wirth & Hubert, 1989

Culicoides gouldi Wirth & Hubert, 1989

The species *Culicoides gouldi* Wirth & Hubert, 1989 is earlier known from Indonesia and Malaysia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 5 different localities of Great Nicobar of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides gouldi Wirth & Hubert, 1989

Culicoides guttifer (de Meijere, 1907)

The species *Culicoides guttifer* (de Meijere, 1907) is earlier known from Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, China, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Thailand and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from two localities, Forest protection camp, Galathea wildlife range (6°49'14.7"N; 93°51'51.9"E), Great Nicobar, and Saddle Peak National Park (13°11'52.1"N; 93°02'11.6"E), North Andaman of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides guttifer (de Meijere, 1907)

Culicoides histrio Johannsen, 1946

The species *Culicoides histrio* Johannsen, 1946 is earlier known from Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 8 different localities of Great Nicobar of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides histrio Johannsen, 1946

Culicoides hui Wirth & Hubert, 1961

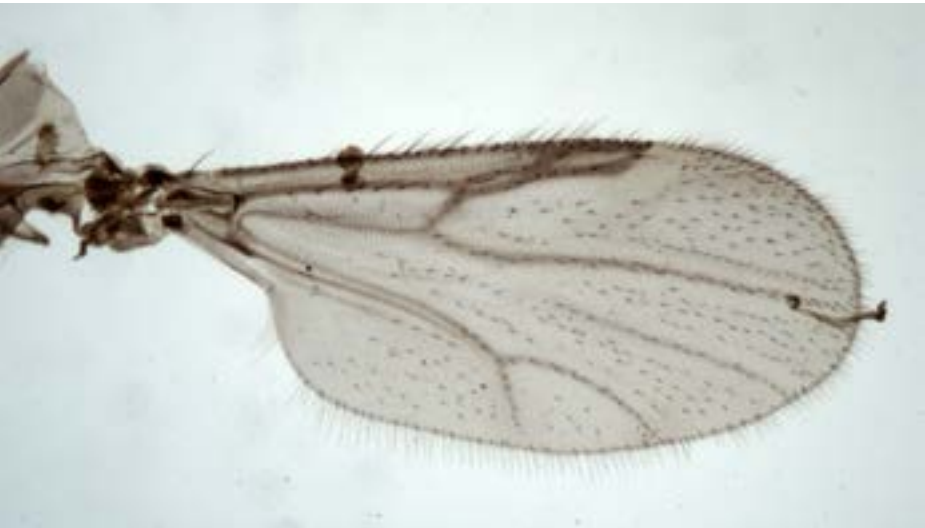
The species *Culicoides hui* Wirth & Hubert, 1961 is earlier known from Indonesia, Laos, Timor-Leste, Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan, China, Japan and Papua New Guinea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 2 different localities of Great Nicobar of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides hui Wirth & Hubert, 1961

Culicoides kusaiensis Tokunaga, 1940

The species *Culicoides kusaiensis* Tokunaga, 1940 is earlier known from Micronesia, China, Seychelles Island, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 3 different localities of Great Nicobar of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides kusaiensis Tokunaga, 1940

Culicoides obscurus Tokunaga & Murachi, 1959

The species *Culicoides obscurus* Tokunaga & Murachi, 1959 is earlier known from Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Australia and Timor-Leste has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 3 localities of Middle Andaman and 1 locality of North Andaman of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides obscurus Tokunaga & Murachi, 1959

Culicoides okinawensis Arnaud, 1956

The species *Culicoides okinawensis* Arnaud, 1956 is earlier known from Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 14 different localities of Great Nicobar of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides okinawensis Arnaud, 1956

Culicoides quatei Wirth & Hubert, 1989

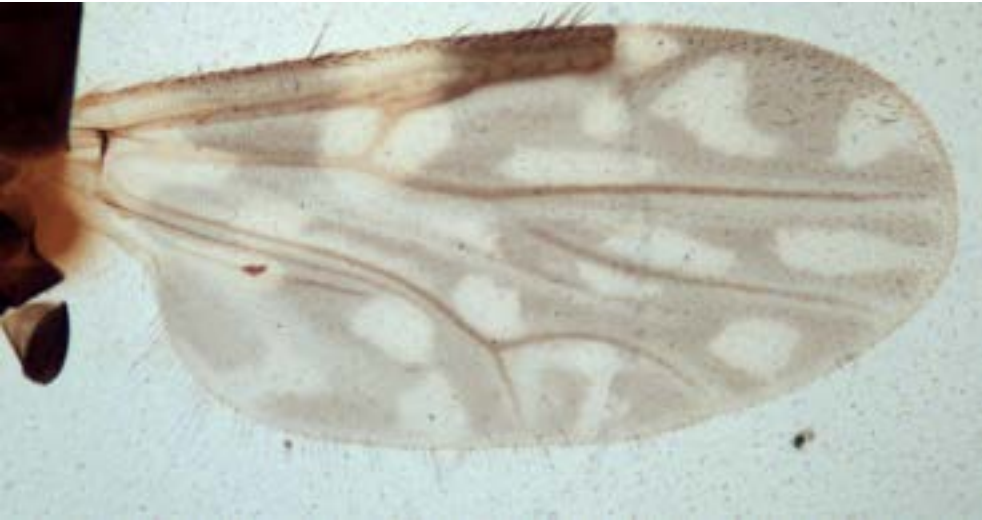
The species *Culicoides quatei* Wirth & Hubert, 1989 is earlier known from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 3 localities of Middle Andaman and 1 locality of North Andaman of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides quatei Wirth & Hubert, 1989

Culicoides perornatus Delfinado, 1961

The species *Culicoides perornatus* Delfinado, 1961 is earlier known from Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 10 different localities of Great Nicobar of Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Surajit Kar, Atanu Naskar, Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Parasites & Vectors*. **18** (15): 1-19, 2025.



Culicoides perornatus Delfinado, 1961

Genus: *Dasyhelea* Kieffer, 1911

Dasyhelea (Dasyhelea) bambusaoris Yu, 2005

The species *Dasyhelea (Dasyhelea) bambusaoris* Yu has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Eastern Himalaya Biodiversity Hotspot of India. It has been published by Shubhranil Brahma, Somnath Chatterjee, Gouri Sankar Pal, Florentina Díaz and Niladri Hazra in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5719** (3): 345-358, 2025.

Family: CHIRONOMIDAE
Genus: *Beckidia* Sæther, 1977

Beckidia hirsti (Freeman, 1957)

The species *Beckidia hirsti* (Freeman, 1957) is earlier known from Sudan and Belgian Congo has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mumbai, Maharashtra (19.2289° N, 72.8691° E, 30 m a.s.l.), India. It has been published by Bindarika Mukherjee, Arka Mukherjee, Atanu Naskar, and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Can Entomol*. **157**: e49, 1-15, 2025. doi:10.4039/tce.2025.10032

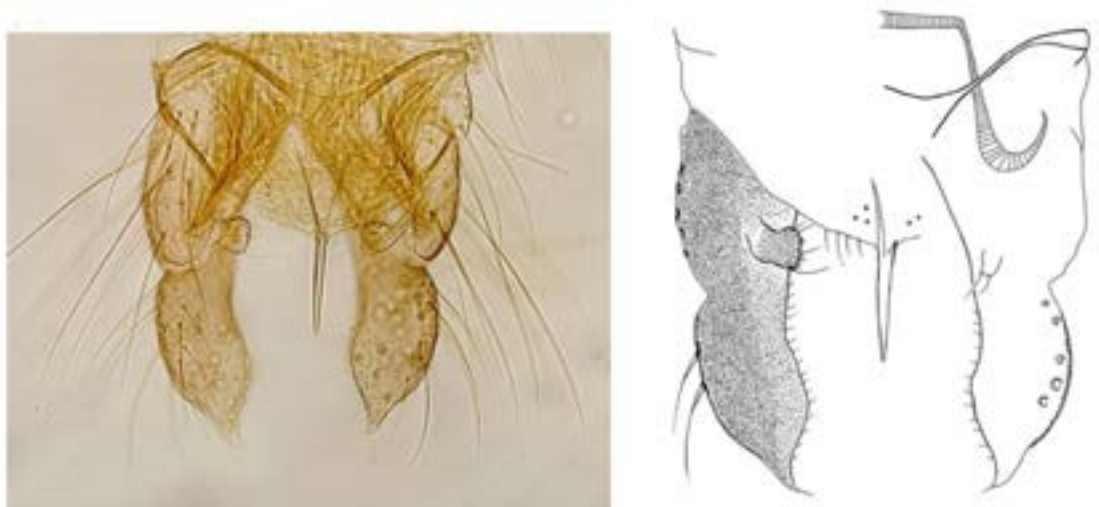


Beckidia hirsti (Freeman, 1957)

Genus: *Cryptochironomus* Kieffer, 1918

Cryptochironomus tamaichimori Sasa in Sasa and Kawai, 1987

The species *Cryptochironomus tamaichimori* Sasa in Sasa and Kawai, 1987 is earlier known from China, Japan and Russian Far East has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kalimpong, West Bengal (27.0601° N, 88.4666° E, 798 m a.s.l.), India. It has been published by Bindarika Mukherjee, Arka Mukherjee, Atanu Naskar, and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Can Entomol.* **157**: e49, 1-15, 2025. doi:10.4039/tce.2025.10032



Cryptochironomus tamaichimori Sasa in Sasa and Kawai, 1987

Genus: *Neozavrelia* Goetghebuer, 1941

Neozavrelia lindbergi Reiss, 1968

The species *Neozavrelia lindbergi* Reiss, 1968 is earlier known from Afghanistan, Tibet and Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kalimpong, Lungsol, (27°00'38.6" N, 88°37'59.4" E, 1150m a.s.l.) and Darjeeling, Bijonbari (27°07' N, 88°19' E, 760m a.s.l.), West Bengal, India. It has been published by A. Mondal, P. Hui and N. Hazra in the journal: *Indian J. Entomol.* **88** (3): 814-822, 2025. DOI: 10.55446/IJE.2025.3098



Neozavrelia lindbergi Reiss, 1968

Family: CULICIDAE
Genus: *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758

Culex (Eumelanomyia) hayashii Yamada, 1917

The species *Culex (Eumelanomyia) hayashii* Yamada, 1917 is earlier known from Japan, Korea, the Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan and the former U.S.S.R has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from a cement tank and stream pools in Mawsmal, East Khasi Hills (25.246460° N; 91.731046° E, 1149 m a.s.l), Meghalaya, India. It has been published by S. Gopalakrishnan, R. Natarajan, A.N. Shriram, Ashwani Kumar and Manju Rahi in the journal: *Zootaxa.* **5706** (3): 337-366, 2025.



Culex (Eumelanomyia) hayashii Yamada, 1917

Culex (Eumelanomyia) macrostylus Sirivanakarn & Ramalingam, 1976

The species *Culex (Eumelanomyia) macrostylus* Sirivanakarn & Ramalingam, 1976 is earlier known from Malaysia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jarain, Jaintia Hills and Mawsmal in the Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by S. Gopalakrishnan, R. Natarajan, A.N. Shriram, Ashwani Kumar and Manju Rahi in the journal: *Zootaxa.* **5706** (3): 337-366, 2025.



Culex (Eumelanomyia) macrostylus Sirivanakarn & Ramalingam, 1976

Culex (Eumelanomyia) malayensis Sirivanakarn, 1972

The species *Culex (Eumelanomyia) malayensis* Sirivanakarn, 1972 is earlier known from Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah has been reported for the first time from India based on a single adult male specimen collected from a rock pool between Shillong and Mawsynram, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by S. Gopalakrishnan, R. Natarajan, A.N. Shriram, Ashwani Kumar and Manju Rahi in the journal: *Zootaxa.* **5706** (3): 337-366, 2025.



Culex (Eumelanomyia) malayensis Sirivanakarn, 1972

Culex (Eumelanomyia) richei Klein, 1970

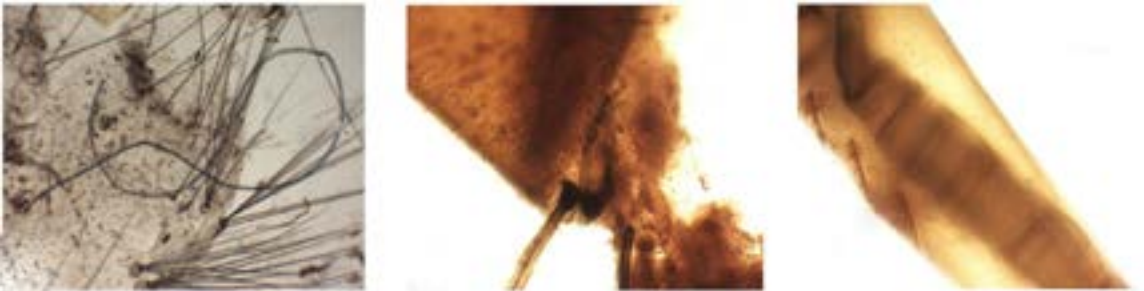
The species *Culex (Eumelanomyia) richei* Klein, 1970 is earlier known from Cambodia and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from a cement tank located between Shillong and Cherrapunji in East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by S. Gopalakrishnan, R. Natarajan, A.N. Shriram, Ashwani Kumar and Manju Rahi in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5706** (3): 337-366, 2025.



Culex (Eumelanomyia) richei Klein, 1970

Culex (Lophoceraomyia) spiculosus Bram & Rattanarithikul, 1967

The species *Culex (Lophoceraomyia) spiculosus* Bram & Rattanarithikul, 1967 is earlier known from Thailand and Malaysia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from a tree hole at at Shillong Peak, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by S. Gopalakrishnan, R. Natarajan, A.N. Shriram, Ashwani Kumar and Manju Rahi in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5706** (3): 337-366, 2025.



Culex (Lophoceraomyia) spiculosus Bram & Rattanarithikul, 1967

Genus: Uranotaenia Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891

Uranotaenia (Pseudoficalbia) sumethi Peyton & Rattanarithikul, 1970

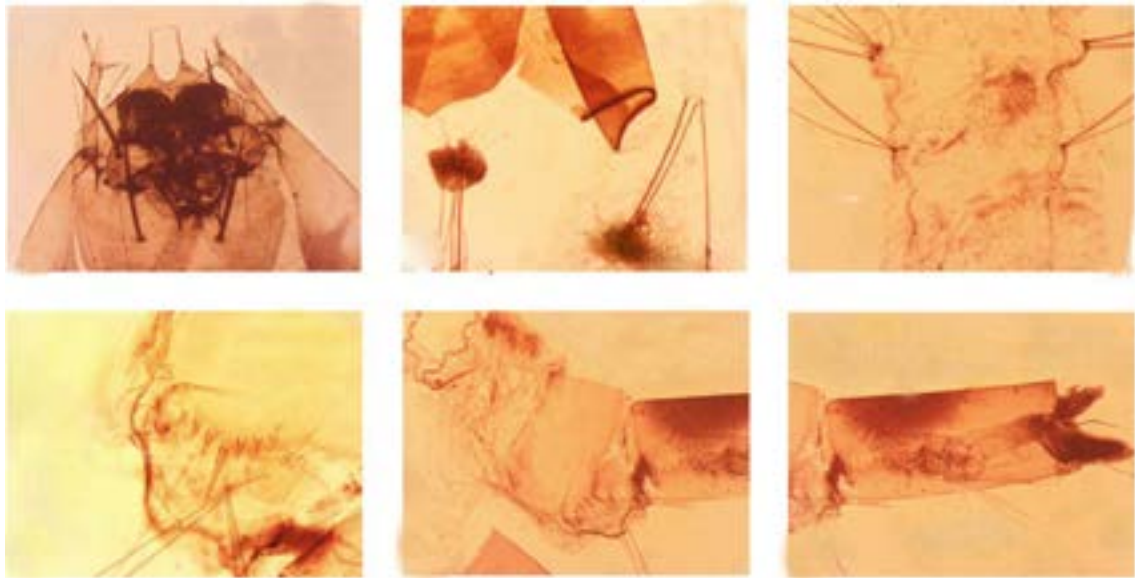
The species *Uranotaenia (Pseudoficalbia) sumethi* Peyton & Rattanarithikul, 1970 is earlier known from Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from crab holes in the Dibru Hills, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by S. Gopalakrishnan, R. Natarajan, A.N. Shriram, Ashwani Kumar and Manju Rahi in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5706** (3): 337-366, 2025.



Uranotaenia (Pseudoficalbia) sumethi Peyton & Rattanarithikul, 1970

Uranotaenia (Uranotaenia) sombooni Peyton & Klein, 1970

The species *Uranotaenia (Uranotaenia) sombooni* Peyton & Klein, 1970 is earlier known from Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from spring pools and stream margins in Baghmara, South Garo Hills and William Nagar, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by S. Gopalakrishnan, R. Natarajan, A.N. Shriram, Ashwani Kumar and Manju Rahi in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5706** (3): 337-366, 2025.



Uranotaenia (Uranotaenia) sombooni Peyton & Klein, 1970

Family: DOLICHOPODIDAE
Genus: Dolichopus Latreille, 1796

Dolichopus howjingleei Olejníček, 2002

The species *Dolichopus howjingleei* Olejníček, 2002 is earlier known only from Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Upper Sittong, Darjeeling, West Bengal, (26.9175°N, 88.3751°E, 122 m a.s.l.) and Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve Upper Siang, Yingkiong, Arunachal Pradesh (28.6325°N, 95.0275°E, 385 m a.s.l.), India. It has been published by Mousumi Chowdhury, Oishik Kar, Atanu Naskar and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *J. Entomol. Res. Soc.* **27** (1): 189-200, 2025.



Dolichopus howjingleei Olejníček, 2002

Family: SYRPHIDAE
Genus: *Ischiodon* Sack, 1913

Ischiodon aegyptius (Wiedemann, 1830)

The species *Ischiodon aegyptius* (Wiedemann, 1830) is earlier known from Egypt, Sudan, Israel, and Southern Europe and Montenegro has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Beldanga, Murshidabad (23.946228°N, 88.273031°E, 20 m a.s.l.), West Bengal, India. It has been published by Bristi Roy, Atanu Naskar, Jayita Sengupta, Guru Pada Mandal and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India*. **125** (3): 227-233, 2025.



Ischiodon aegyptius (Wiedemann, 1830)

Genus: *Merodon* Meigen, 1803

Merodon nigroalatus Vujić, Likov & Radenković, 2023

The species *Merodon nigroalatus* Vujić, Likov & Radenković, 2023 is earlier known only from Pakistan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Koka, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh (31.912121 N°, 76.310035 E°, 957 m a.s.l) and Suri, Birbhum, West Bengal (23.906387°N, 87.528247°E, 20 m a.s.l.), India. It has been published by Bristi Roy, Atanu Naskar, Jayita Sengupta, Guru Pada Mandal, Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *J. Entomol. Res. Soc.* **27**(3): 469-476, 2025.



Merodon nigroalatus Vujić, Likov & Radenković, 2023

Genus: *Paragus* Latreille, 1804

Paragus (Pandasyopthalmus) karnaliensis Claussen & Weipert, 2004

The species *Paragus (Pandasyopthalmus) karnaliensis* Claussen & Weipert, 2004 is earlier known from Nepal and Pakistan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shopian, Rafiabad and Anantnag districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Kargil, Ladakh, India. It has been published by Amir Maqbool, Aijaz Ahmad Wachkoo, A. Najitha Banu, Suhaib Firdous Yatoo & Tamara Tot in the journal: *Integr. Syst.* **8**(2): 67-90, 2025.



Paragus (Pandasyopthalmus) karnaliensis Claussen & Weipert, 2004

Family: TEPHRITIDAE
Genus: *Actinoptera* Winnertz, 1863

Actinoptera reticulata Ito, 1956

The species *Actinoptera reticulata* Ito, 1956 has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Assam, India. It has been published by Shakti Kumar Singh, K. J. David, S. Ramani and K. Sachin in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5607** (1): 001- 071, 2025.

Genus: *Bactrocera* Macquart, 1835

Bactrocera gombokensis Drew & Hancock, 1994

The species *Bactrocera gombokensis* Drew & Hancock, 1994 has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sikkim, India. It has been published by Shakti Kumar Singh, K. J. David, S. Ramani and K. Sachin in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5607** (1): 001- 071, 2025.

Bactrocera venifica (Hering, 1938)

The species *Bactrocera venifica* (Hering, 1938) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Northern Himalayan regions of India. It has been published by Maneesh Pal Singh and David Lawrence Hancock in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5666** (2): 175-194, 2025.

Genus: *Chaetellipsis* Hendel, 1927

Chaetellipsis alternata (Zia, 1963)

The species *Chaetellipsis alternata* (Zia, 1963) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Shakti Kumar Singh, K. J. David, S. Ramani and K. Sachin in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5607** (1): 001- 071, 2025.

Genus: *Goniurellia* Hendel, 1927

Goniurellia persignata Freidberg, 1980

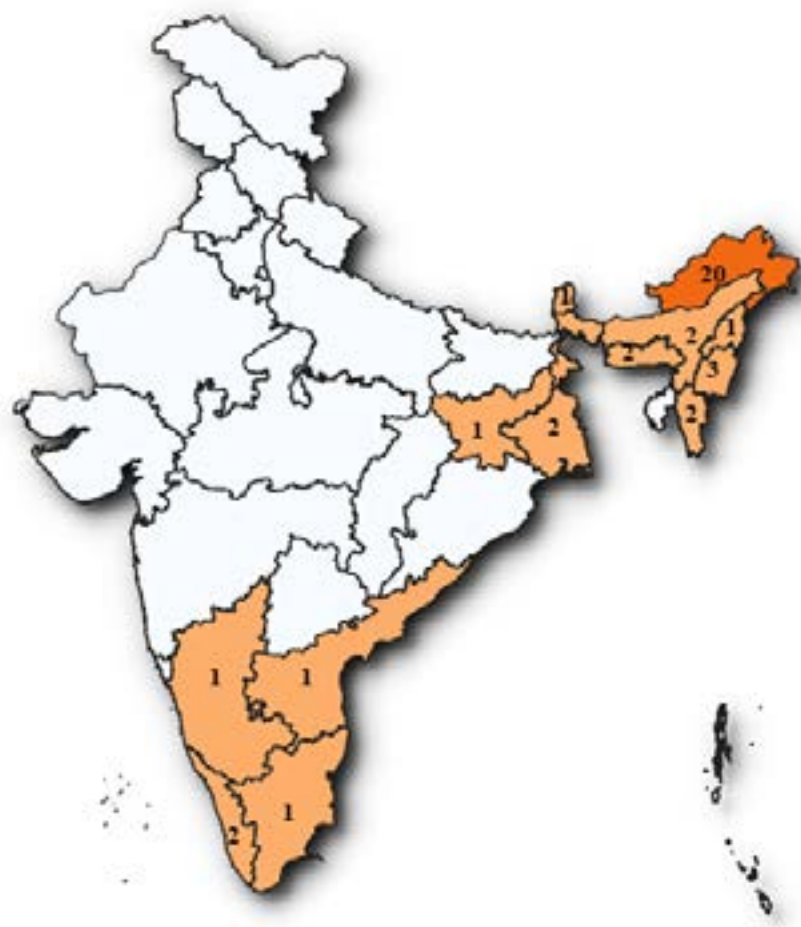
The species *Goniurellia persignata* Freidberg, 1980 has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Karnataka, India. It has been published by Shakti Kumar Singh, K. J. David, S. Ramani and K. Sachin in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5607** (1): 001- 071, 2025.

Genus: *Terellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Terellia serratulae (Linnaeus, 1758)

The species *Terellia serratulae* (Linnaeus, 1758) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jammu & Kashmir, India. It has been published by Shakti Kumar Singh, K. J. David, S. Ramani and K. Sachin in the journal: *Zootaxa*. **5607** (1): 001- 071, 2025.

4.6.3.
LEPIDOPTERA



This year 30 species of Lepidoptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Andhra Pradesh (1), Arunachal Pradesh (20), Assam (2), Jharkhand (1), Karnataka (1), Kerala (2), Manipur (3), Meghalaya (2), Mizoram (2), Nagaland (1), Sikkim (1), Tamil Nadu (1), West Bengal (2). Among these thirty species, several showed wider distribution across multiple states. One species was recorded from Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, and Mizoram; another from Meghalaya, Nagaland, and West Bengal. Additionally, single species were jointly recorded from Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, and Assam and Tamil Nadu.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: LEPIDOPTERA
Family: BOMBYCIDAE
Genus: *Rotunda* Miyata & Kishida, 1990



Rotunda rotundapex (Miyata & Kishida, 1990)

The species *Rotunda rotundapex* (Miyata & Kishida, 1990) earlier known from Mainland China, Taiwan, Korea and Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Rotunda rotundapex (Miyata & Kishida, 1990)

Family: CRAMBIDAE
Genus: *Circobotys* Butler, 1879

Circobotys obscuriptera Wang, 2018

The species *Circobotys obscuriptera* Wang, 2018 earlier known only from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shirui Hill, Ukhrul district (25°7'35.20"N 94°26'8.60"E, 1930 m a.s.l.), Manipur, India. It has been published by Jatishwor Singh Irungbam and Richard Mally in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5653** (4): 524-534, 2025.



Circobotys obscuriptera Wang, 2018

Genus: *Neoanalthes* Yamanaka & Kirpichnikova, 1993

Neoanalthes nebulalis Yamanaka & Kirpichnikova, 1993

The species *Neoanalthes nebulalis* Yamanaka & Kirpichnikova, 1993 earlier known only from Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Imphal West district (24,8449°N, 93,9195°E, 949 m a.s.l.), Manipur, India. It has been published by Jatishwor Singh Irungbam and Richard Mally in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5653** (4): 524-534, 2025.



Neoanalthes nebulalis Yamanaka & Kirpichnikova, 1993

Family: EREBIDAE
Genus: *Mittochrista* Hübner, 1819

Mittochrista quadrata (Holloway, 2001)

The species *Mittochrista quadrata* (Holloway, 2001) earlier known from Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia and South Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nambor Reserve Forest, Garampani, Assam (26°30'N 93°55'E), India. It has been published by Anton V. Volynkin, Santosh Singh, Karel Černý, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Harvinder Singh Datta and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5566** (3): 401-445, 2025.



Mittochrista quadrata (Holloway, 2001)

Genus: *Simplicia* Guenée, 1854

Simplicia simplicissima Wileman & West, 1930

The species *Simplicia simplicissima* Wileman & West, 1930 earlier known from China and Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Araku Valley, Vishakhapatnam (18°16'34.6"N, 82°59'21.8"E, Alt. 1161 m), Andhra Pradesh, India. It has been published by Angshuman Raha, Abesh Kumar Sanyal, Navneet Singh in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5631** (3): 451-474, 2025.



Simplicia simplicissima Wileman & West, 1930

Genus: *Garudinia* Moore, 1878

Garudinia latana (Walker, 1863)

The species *Garudinia latana* (Walker, 1863) earlier known from Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia and Borneo has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Garudinia latana (Walker, 1863)

Genus: *Hepsidera* Swinhoe, 1893

Hepsidera lignea Swinhoe, 1902

The species *Hepsidera lignea* Swinhoe, 1902 earlier known from Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ramsing, Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Hepsidera lignea Swinhoe, 1902

Genus: *Lymantria* Hübner, 1819

***Lymantria (Beatria) hauensteini hauensteini* Schintlmeister, 2004**

The species *Lymantria (Beatria) hauensteini hauensteini* Schintlmeister, 2004 earlier known from North Thailand and Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gobuk, Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Lymantria (Beatria) hauensteini hauensteini Schintlmeister, 2004

***Nudina witti* Spitsyn, Volynkin, Huang & Bolotov, 2021**

The species *Nudina witti* Spitsyn, Volynkin, Huang & Bolotov, 2021 earlier known from Vietnam and Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ramsing, Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Nudina witti Spitsyn, Volynkin, Huang & Bolotov, 2021

Genus: *Nudina* Staudinger, 1887

***Nudina ankistro* Volynkin, Huang, Bolotov & Spitsyn, 2021**

The species *Nudina ankistro* Volynkin, Huang, Bolotov & Spitsyn, 2021 earlier known only from Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ramsing, Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Nudina ankistro Volynkin, Huang, Bolotov & Spitsyn, 2021

Genus: *Ovipennis* Hampson, 1900

***Ovipennis milani* (Cerný, 2009)**

The species *Ovipennis milani* (Cerný, 2009) earlier known from Thailand, Northern Vietnam and Southwestern China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gobuk, Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Ovipennis milani (Caerný, 2009)

Genus: *Sesapa* Walker, 1854

***Sesapa honbaensis* Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2013**

The species *Sesapa honbaensis* Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2013 earlier known from Vietnam, China and Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Damro and Ramsing of Upper Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh and Nongkhylllem WLS, Rhi Bhoi district of Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Sesapa honbaensis Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2013

Genus: *Teulisna* Walker, 1854

***Teulisna maculata* Fang, 2000**

The species *Teulisna maculata* Fang, 2000 earlier known from Thailand, Laos and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Bomdo, Janbo, Jengging of Upper Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Teulisna maculata Fang, 2000

Family: EUTELIIDAE
Genus: *Lophoptera* Guenée, 1852

Lophoptera negretinoides Holloway 1985

The species *Lophoptera negretinoides* Holloway 1985 earlier known from China, Malaysia and Indonesia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Helipad, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Rahul Joshi, Jalil Ahmad and Navneet Singh in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01563-y>



Lophoptera negretinoides Holloway, 1985

Family: LASIOCAMPIDAE
Genus: *Pachypasoides* Bouvier, 1927

Pachypasoides modesta (Lajonquière, 1973)

The species *Pachypasoides modesta* (Lajonquière, 1973) earlier known from China and Tibet has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection of ten specimens from Namti, Anjaw, Arunachal Pradesh (28.1795 N, 97.0288 E; Alt. 1232 m a.s.l.), India. It has been published by Rahul Joshi, Jalil Ahmad and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, **125** (3): 241-244, 2025. DOI: 10.26515/rzsi/v125/i3/2025/172939



Pachypasoides modesta (Lajonquière, 1973)

Family: LIMACODIDAE
Genus: *Altha* Walker, 1862

Altha (Belgoraea) rufescens Swinhoe, 1893

The species *Altha (Belgoraea) rufescens* Swinhoe, 1893 earlier known only from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nameri National Park, Assam (27°20'N, 93°15'E, 150 m a.s.l.) and Shevaroy Hills, Tamil Nadu, India. It has been published by Jalil Ahmad, Jatishwor Singh Irungbam, Alexey V. Solovyev, Alessandro Giusti, Rahul Joshi and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5666** (3): 301-341, 2025.

Genus: *Belippa* Walker, 1863

Belippa ochreata Yoshimoto, 1994

The species *Belippa ochreata* Yoshimoto, 1994 earlier known from Nepal and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jenning and Parsing of Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh and Bakhim of Sikkim, India. It has been published by Jalil Ahmad, Jatishwor Singh Irungbam, Alexey V. Solovyev, Alessandro Giusti, Rahul Joshi and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5666** (3): 301-341, 2025.

Genus: *Iragoides* Hering, 1931

Iragoides peiwangi Wu, Solovyev & Han, 2022

The species *Iragoides peiwangi* Wu, Solovyev & Han, 2022 earlier known only from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, India. It has been published by Jalil Ahmad, Jatishwor Singh Irungbam, Alexey V. Solovyev, Alessandro Giusti, Rahul Joshi and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5666** (3): 301-341, 2025.

Genus: *Prapata* Moore, 1888

Prapata bisinuosa Holloway, 1990

The species *Prapata bisinuosa* Holloway, 1990 earlier known from Indonesia, Sumatra and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hollong, Jaldapara National Park, Alipurduar, West Bengal; Kami view point, Phek, Nagaland; Garo Hills, Nokrek National Park, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Jalil Ahmad, Jatishwor Singh Irungbam, Alexey V. Solovyev, Alessandro Giusti, Rahul Joshi and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5666** (3): 301-341, 2025.

Family: LYCAENIDAE
Genus: *Dacalana* Moore, 1884

Dacalana vui Saito and Inayoshi, 2022

The species *Dacalana vui* Saito and Inayoshi, 2022 earlier known from Thailand and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on photographic documentation of a single individual in the Simong Forest, Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Monsoon Jyoti Gogoi, Rajkamal Goswami, Seena Narayanan Karimbunkara and Agur Litin in the journal: *Entomon*, **50** (3): 253-260, 2025.

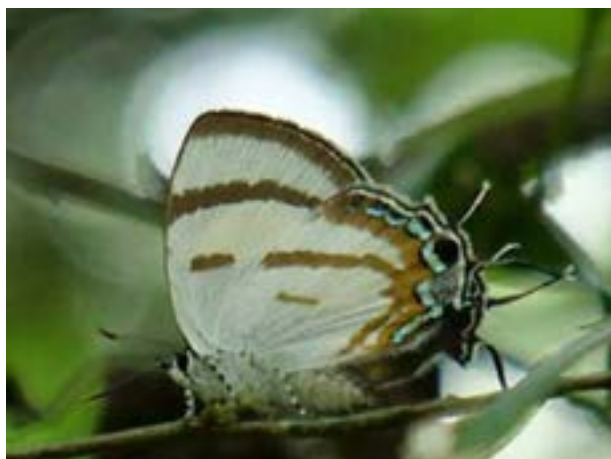


Dacalana vui Saito and Inayoshi, 2022

Genus: *Horaga* Moore, 1881

Horaga takanamii Seki and Saito, 2004

The species *Horaga takanamii* Seki and Saito, 2004 earlier known only from Laos has been reported for the first time from India based on photographic documentation of three individuals observed in the Simong Forest, Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Monsoon Jyoti Gogoi, Rajkamal Goswami, Seena Narayanan Karimbumkara and Agur Litin in the journal: *Entomon*, **50** (3): 253-260, 2025.



Horaga takanamii Seki and Saito, 2004

Family: NYMPHALIDAE
Genus: *Athyma* Westwood, 1850

Athyma yui Huang, 1998

The species *Athyma yui* Huang, 1998 earlier known from southeastern Tibet, northern Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on photographic documentation of a single individual in the Simong Forest, Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Monsoon Jyoti Gogoi, Rajkamal Goswami, Seena Narayanan Karimbumkara and Agur Litin in the journal: *Entomon*, **50** (3): 253-260, 2025.



Athyma yui Huang, 1998

Genus: *Stichopthalma*
Felder & Felder, 1862

Stichopthalma neumogeni renqingduojiei Huang, 1998

The species *Stichopthalma neumogeni renqingduojiei* Huang, 1998 earlier known only from China has been reported for the first time from India based on photographic documentation of a single individual in the Simong Forest, Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Monsoon Jyoti Gogoi, Rajkamal Goswami, Seena Narayanan Karimbumkara and Agur Litin in the journal: *Entomon*, **50** (3): 253-260, 2025.



Stichopthalma neumogeni renqingduojiei Huang, 1998

Family: PYRALIDAE
Genus: *Teliphasa* Moore, 1888

Teliphasa spinosa Li, 2016

The species *Teliphasa spinosa* Li, 2016 earlier known only from Chinese Yunnan Province has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shirui Hill, Ukhrul district (25.1171°N, 94.4456°E, 2190 m a.s.l.), Manipur, India. It has been published by Jatishwor Singh Irungbam and Richard Mally in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5653** (4): 524-534, 2025.



Teliphasa spinosa Li, 2016

Genus: *Euthalia* Hübner, 1819

Euthalia zhaxidunzhui Huang, 1998

The species *Euthalia zhaxidunzhui* Huang, 1998 earlier known from Tibet and Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on photographic documentation of a single individual in the Simong Forest, Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Monsoon Jyoti Gogoi, Rajkamal Goswami, Seena Narayanan Karimbumkara and Agur Litin in the journal: *Entomon*, **50** (3): 253-260, 2025.



Euthalia zhaxidunzhui Huang, 1998

Family: RIODINIDAE
Genus: *Stiboges* Butler, 1876

Stiboges elodinia Fruhstorfer, 1914

The species *Stiboges elodinia* Fruhstorfer, 1914 earlier known from northern Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and China has been reported for the first time from India based on photographic documentation of a single female individual in the Simong Forest, Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Monsoon Jyoti Gogoi, Rajkamal Goswami, Seena Narayanan Karimbumkara and Agur Litin in the journal: *Entomon*, **50** (3): 253-260, 2025.



Stiboges elodinia Fruhstorfer, 1914

Family: SESIIDAE
Genus: *Scoliokona* Hampson, 1910

Scoliokona kalliesi Arita & Riefenstahl, 2004

The species *Scoliokona kalliesi* Arita & Riefenstahl, 2004 earlier known from Indonesia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, South China and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection from Jayanti, Buxa Tiger Reserve, Alipurduar, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Axel Kallies, Rachit Pratap Singh, Arjan Basu Roy and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 28-30, 2025.



Scoliokona kalliesi Arita & Riefenstahl, 2004

Family: THYRIDIDAE
Genus: *Mellea* Walker, 1859

Mellea atristrigulalis (Hampson, 1896)

The species *Mellea atristrigulalis* (Hampson, 1896) earlier known from Bhutan, China and Laos has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gobuk, Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Tropical Lepidoptera Research*, **35** (1): 1-13, 2025.



Mellea atristrigulalis (Hampson, 1896)

Family: TORTRICIDAE
Genus: *Anathamna* Meyrick, 1914

Anathamna megalozona Meyrick, 1916

The species *Anathamna megalozona* Meyrick, 1916 earlier known only from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on collections made from four different states, Kerala, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Mizoram of India. It has been published by V.S. Aashiq Poon, Karthik M. Reddy, Santhosh Naik, S.S. Anooj and Pathour R. Shashank in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*, **18**: 14-20, 2025.



Anathamna megalozona Meyrick, 1916

Genus: *Taiwancylis* Razowski, 2000

Taiwancylis cladodium Razowski, 2000

The species *Taiwancylis cladodium* Razowski, 2000 earlier known only from Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Peruvannamuzhi (19°55'10"N, 83°09'26"E, 46m), and Ambalavayal (11°37'02"N, 76°12'37"E, 930m) of Kerala, India. It has been published by V.S. Aashiq Poon, Karthik M. Reddy, Santhosh Naik, S.S. Anooj and Pathour R. Shashank in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*, **18**: 14-20, 2025.



Taiwancylis cladodium Razowski, 2000

4.6.4.
TRICHOPTERA



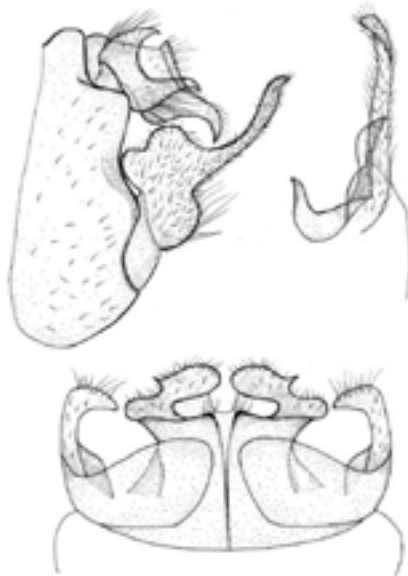
This year 8 species of Trichoptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Arunachal Pradesh (2), Assam (5), Jammu & Kashmir (2), Karnataka (1) and Tamilnadu (1). Out of this 8 species, one species reported simultaneously from both Arunachal Pradesh and Assam and another one at the same time from Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: TRICHOPTERA
Family: CALAMOCERATIDAE
Genus: *Anisocentropus* McLachlan, 1877



Anisocentropus ulmeri Malicky, 1998

The species *Anisocentropus ulmeri* Malicky, 1998 earlier known only from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Manas National Park, Baksa, Assam, India. It has been published by Manpreet Singh Pandher in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, **125** (1): 29-31, 2025.



Anisocentropus ulmeri Malicky, 1998

Family: HYDROPSYCHIDAE
Genus: *Cheumatopsyche* Wallengren, 1891

Cheumatopsyche criseyde Malicky & Chantaramongkol 1997

The species *Cheumatopsyche criseyde* Malicky & Chantaramongkol 1997 earlier known from Nepal, Thailand and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Bangus valley (34°36'43.5"N, 74°04'53.9"E, 2887 m), Jammu & Kashmir, India. It has been published by Aquib Majeed, Zahid Hussain, Tabraq Ali, Manpreet Singh Pandher and Sajad Hussain Parey in the journal: *Orient. Insects*, 1-14, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.2025.2475787>

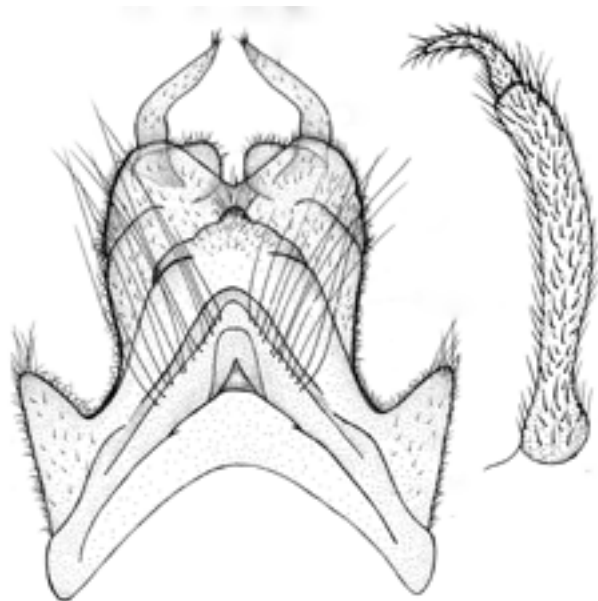


Cheumatopsyche criseyde Malicky & Chantaramongkol, 1997

Genus: *Hydropsyche* Pictet, 1834

Hydropsyche dolosa Banks, 1939

The species *Hydropsyche dolosa* Banks 1939 earlier known from China, Vietnam and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Baksa, Manas National Park (26°39'35.61" N, 91° 0'9.21" E, 176 m), Assam, India. It has been published by Manpreet Singh Pandher, Simarjit Kaur and Sajad Hussain Parey in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5594** (2): 377-386, 2025.

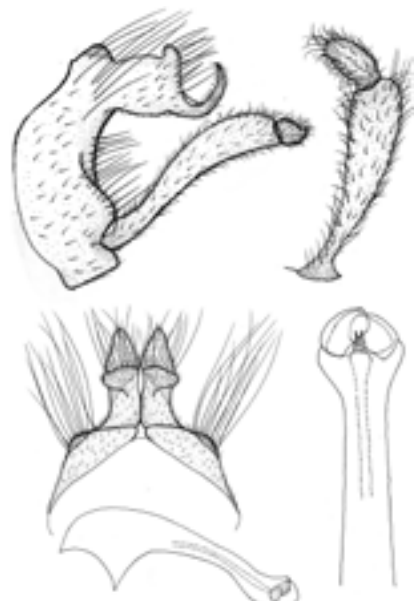


Hydropsyche dolosa Banks, 1939

Genus: *Potamyia* Banks, 1900

Potamyia flavata (Banks, 1934)

The species *Potamyia flavata* (Banks 1934) earlier known from China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Baksa, Manas National Park (26°42'24.24" N, 91° 6'26.77" E, 72 m) Assam, India. It has been published by Manpreet Singh Pandher, Simarjit Kaur and Sajad Hussain Parey in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5594** (2): 377-386, 2025.



Potamyia flavata (Banks, 1934)

Potamyia renatae Malicky, 1997

The species *Potamyia renatae* Malicky 1997 earlier known only from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Baksa, Manas National Park (26°39'35.61" N, 91° 0'9.21" E, 176 m) Assam, India. It has been published by Manpreet Singh Pandher, Simarjit Kaur and Sajad Hussain Parey in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5594** (2): 377-386, 2025.

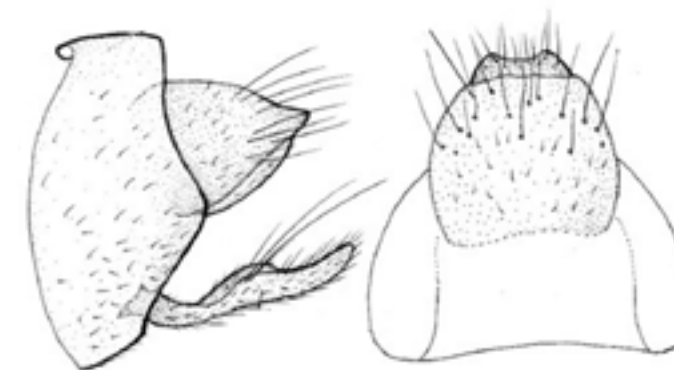


Potamyia renatae Malicky, 1997

Family: LEPTOCERIDAE
Genus: *Oecetis* McLachlan, 1877

Oecetis tripunctata (Fabricius, 1793)

The species *Oecetis tripunctata* (Fabricius, 1793) earlier known from Japan, China, Europe, Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, Taiwan, Australia, Russia, Namibia-Angola, Czech Republic, Germany and Finland has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Guest House, Upper Siang, Dihang- Dibang Biosphere Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh as well as from Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve, Kanyaumari, Tamil Nadu and Gotagodi, Karnataka, India. It has been published by Manpreet Singh Pandher in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, **125** (3): 235-239, 2025.

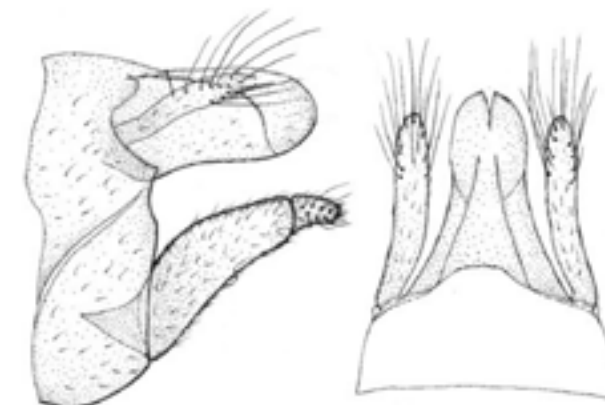


Oecetis tripunctata (Fabricius, 1793)

Family: ODONTOCERIDAE
Genus: *Marilia* Müller, 1880

Marilia sumatrana Ulmer, 1951

The species *Marilia sumatrana* Ulmer, 1951 earlier known only from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Guest House, Upper Siang, Dihang- Dibang Biosphere Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh; and from Manas National Park, Assam, India. It has been published by Manpreet Singh Pandher in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, **125** (3): 235-239, 2025.



Marilia sumatrana Ulmer, 1951

Family: RHYACOPHILIDAE
Genus: *Rhyacophila* Pictet, 1834

Rhyacophila kadphises Schmid, 1959

The species *Rhyacophila kadphises* Schmid, 1959 earlier known only from Pakistan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kousernag, Jammu & Kashmir, India. It has been published by Tabraq Ali, Zahid Hussain, Rifat Hussain Raina, Aquib Majeed, Manpreet Singh Pandher, P. M. Osman Javid and Sajad H. Parey in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5701** (4): 492-500, 2025.



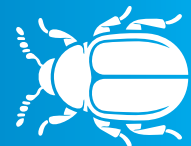
Rhyacophila kadphises Schmid, 1959

4.6.5.
COLEOPTERA



This year nine species of Coleoptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Andhra Pradesh (1), Arunachal Pradesh(1),Delhi(1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Meghalaya (2), and West Bengal (3).

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: COLEOPTERA
Family: CHRYSOMELIDAE
Genus: *Altica* Geoffroy, 1762



Altica aenescens (Weise, 1888)

The species *Altica aenescens* (Weise, 1888) earlier known from Northern and Central Europe, including Belarus, Belgium, Finland, Sweden, and northern Italy has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Shalimar, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir state ((34°8'46.6"N, 74°52'47.2"E), India. It has been published by Madhanram G, Shaheen Gul, Suriya S, Vengateshkumar M and Maheswari S in the journal: *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, **125**(iiS): 371-384, 2025.



Altica aenescens (Weise, 1888)

Family: COCCINELLIDAE
Genus: *Pharoscymnus* Bedel, 1906

Pharoscymnus simmondsi Ahmad, 1970

The species *Pharoscymnus simmondsi* Ahmad, 1970 earlier known from Pakistan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Delhi, India. It has been published by J. Poorani in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5665** (1): 037–057, 2025.



Pharoscymnus simmondsi Ahmad, 1970

Genus: *Plotina* Lewis, 1896

Plotina muelleri Mader, 1955

The species *Plotina muelleri* Mader, 1955 earlier known from China and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shillong peak, Khasi, Meghalaya state (25°32'8"N, 91°52'5"E), India. It has been published by J. Poorani, Jaroslav Větrovec and Karol Szawaryn in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5711**(4): 451-481, 2025.



Plotina muelleri Mader, 1955

Plotina octomaculata Wang & Ren, 2011

The species *Plotina octomaculata* Wang & Ren, 2011 earlier known from China (Tibet) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nokrek NP, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya state (N25°29.6', E90°19.5'), India. It has been published by J. Poorani, Jaroslav Větrovec and Karol Szawaryn in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5711**(4): 451-481, 2025.



Plotina octomaculata Wang & Ren, 2011

Genus: *Scymnus* Kugelann, 1794

Scymnus (Pullus) dicorycus Pang & Huang, 1986

The species *Scymnus (Pullus) dicorycus* Pang & Huang, 1986 earlier known from China and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Manpur, Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal state (22.9444°N 88.5359°E), India. It has been published by Tamoghno Majumder and Kusal Roy in the journal: *The Coleopterists Bulletin*, **79**(4): 640-643, 2025.



Scymnus (Pullus) dicorycus Pang & Huang, 1986

Genus: *Synona* Pope, 1989

Synona melanaria (Mulsant, 1850)

The species *Synona melanaria* (Mulsant, 1850) earlier known from Australia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Java and Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jaguli Instructional Farm, BCKV, Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal state (22.9476°N 88.5391°E), India. It has been published by Tamoghno Majumder and Kusal Roy in the journal: *The Coleopterists Bulletin*, **79**(4): 640-643, 2025



Synona melanaria (Mulsant, 1850)

Family: HYDROPHILIDAE
Genus: *Scoliopsis* Orchymont, 1919

Scoliopsis spinosa d'Orchymont, 1919

The species *Scoliopsis spinosa* d'Orchymont, 1919 earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Tirupati, Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve, Andhra Pradesh state (13°39'34.56"N, 79°16'21.36"E), India. It has been published by Shiva Shankar, Devadoss Kumar, Deepa Jaiswal, Karuthapandi Madasamy and Shrikant Jadhav in the journal: *Aquatic Insects*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/001650424.2025.2522218>.



Scoliopsis spinosa d'Orchymont, 1919

Family: NITIDULIDAE
Genus: *Aethina* Erichson, 1843

Aethina tumida Murray, 1867 (late issue published in 2025)

The species *Aethina tumida* Murray, 1867 earlier known from Nigeria, Philippines, South Korea and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Madhuban apiary, Amdanga, North 24 parganas, West Bengal state (22.8282637°N, 88.5188295°E), India. It has been published by Jhikmik Dasgupta in the journal: *J. Environ. & Sociobiol.*, **21**(2): 203-205, 2024.



Aethina tumida Murray, 1867

Family: SCARABAEIDAE
Genus: *Cyphochilus* Waterhouse, 1867

Cyphochilus tenzingyatsoi Sabatinelli, 2020

The species *Cyphochilus tenzingyatsoi* Sabatinelli, 2020 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hunli, Arunachal Pradesh state (28°19'N, 95°57'E), India. It has been published by Kolla Sreedevi, Kishore Chandra Sahoo, Kattigehalli Math Ajaykumara, Thangavel Boopathi, Satya Nand Sushil and Guido Sabatinelli in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5693**(2): 201-222, 2025.



Cyphochilus tenzingyatsoi Sabatinelli, 2020

4.6.6.
HEMIPTERA



This year six species of Hemiptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Arunachal Pradesh (2), Jammu & Kashmir (1), Manipur (1), and West Bengal (2). Among these five species, one species has been recorded simultaneously from Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: HEMIPTERA
Family: COCCIDAE
Genus: *Pulvinaria* Targioni-Tozzetti, 1867



Pulvinaria aurantii Cockerell, 1896

The species *Pulvinaria aurantii* Cockerell, 1896 earlier known from Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from West Bengal, India. It has been published by Anirban Das, Aniruddha Pramanik and Bijan Kumar Das in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5601**(3): 571-580, 2025.

Family: CICADELLIDAE
Genus: *Petaloccephala* Stål, 1854

Petaloccephala fuscomarginata Cai & Kuoh, 1991

The species *Petaloccephala fuscomarginata* Cai & Kuoh, 1991 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya, Jorhat, Assam and Basar Dist. West Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Viraktamath, C. A., Webb, M. D. and Yeshwanth, H. M. in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5623**(1): 1-71, 2025.



Petaloccephala fuscomarginata Cai & Kuoh, 1991

Genus: *Latycephala* McKamey, 2006

Latycephala viridula (Kuoh, 1984)

The species *Latycephala viridula* (Kuoh, 1984) earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hunli, Arunachal Pradesh and Mong Jang, Siang, Senapati, Manipur, India. It has been published by Viraktamath, C. A., Webb, M. D. and Yeshwanth, H. M. in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5623**(1): 1-71, 2025.



Latycephala viridula (Kuoh, 1984)

Family: MEMBRACIDAE
Genus: *Stictocephala* Stal, 1864

***Stictocephala bisonia* (Kopp & Yonke, 1977)**

The species *Stictocephala bisonia* (Kopp & Yonke, 1977) earlier known from Hungary, Europe, Switzerland, Germany, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland, Russia, Lithuania, China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAST-K), Shalimar, Srinagar (34°8'46.6"N, 74°52'47.2"E), India. It has been published by Madhanram G, Shaheen Gul, Suriya S, Vengateshkumar M and Maheswari S in the journal: *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, **125**: 371-384, 2025.



Stictocephala bisonia (Kopp & Yonke, 1977)

Family: NOTONECTIDAE
Genus: *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758

***Notonecta violacea* Kirkaldy, 1897**

The species *Notonecta violacea* Kirkaldy, 1897 earlier known from Burma and China and has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from tributary of Lohit River, Kaho Village, Anjaw District, Arunachal Pradesh state (28°07'51"N, 97°01'29"E), India. It has been published by Susmita Khanra and Swetapadma Dash in the journal: *Aquatic Insects*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01650424.2024.2445062>.



Notonecta violacea Kirkaldy, 1897

Family: PENTATOMIDAE
Genus: *Ramivena* Fan & Liu, 2010

***Ramivena zhengi* (Rider, 1998)**

The species *Ramivena zhengi* (Rider, 1998) earlier known from China: Yunnan Province (Gaoligong Mt., Kunming City, Lijiang City, Longling County, Yulong Mt.) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Palmajua, Darjeeling district, West Bengal state (27.0720°N, 88.0892°E), India. It has been published by Amartya Pal and Swetapadma Dash in the journal: *Current Science*, **128**(10): 1046-1049, 2025.



Ramivena zhengi (Rider, 1998)

4.6.7. THYSANOPTERA



This year six species of Thysanoptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Karnataka (4), Maharashtra (1) and Punjab (1).

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: THYSANOPTERA
Family: THRIPIDAE
Genus: *Neohydatothrips* John, 1929



Neohydatothrips flavicingulus Mirab-balou, Tong & Yang, 2013

The species *Neohydatothrips flavicingulus* Mirab-balou, Tong & Yang, 2013 earlier known from China has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Keshavnagar, Maharashtra state, India. It has been published by Rachana Rajan Remani, Amarendra Bellapu, Girish K. Siddaraj, Vanitha Kaliaperumal, Sujith Kannasandra Manjunath, Safna Muneer, Gracy Ramasamy Gandhi, Nagarjuna Reddy Katasani Venkata, Jayalaxmi Narayan Hegde, Berin Pathrose and Satya Nand Sushil in the journal: *Oriental Insects*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.2025.2497872>.



Neohydatothrips flavicingulus Mirab-balou, Tong & Yang, 2013

Genus: *Rhamphothrips* Karny, 1913

Rhamphothrips tenuirostris Karny, 1912

The species *Rhamphothrips tenuirostris* Karny, 1912 earlier known from Java, Indonesia has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Puttur, Karnataka state, India. It has been published by K.M. Sujith, R.R. Rachana, J.N. Hegde, and K. Vanitha, in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5719** (1): 126-132, 2025.



Rhamphothrips tenuirostris Karny, 1912

Genus: *Thrips* Linnaeus, 1758

Thrips safrus Mound & Masumoto, 2005

The species *Thrips safrus* Mound & Masumoto, 2005 earlier known from Australia has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Ludhiana, Punjab state, India. It has been published by Kaomud Tyagi, Shash Pal, Madhurima Sarma and Vikas Kumar in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5566** (2): 273-302, 2025.



Thrips safrus Mound & Masumoto, 2005

Thrips razanii Ng, Eow & Mound, 2010

The species *Thrips razanii* Ng, Eow & Mound, 2010 earlier known from Malaysia has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Wayanad, Karnataka state, India. It has been published by Rachana Rajan Remani, Amarendra Bellapu, Girish K. Siddaraj, Vanitha Kaliaperumal, Sujith Kannasandra Manjunath, Safna Muneer, Gracy Ramasamy Gandhi, Nagarjuna Reddy Katasani Venkata, Jayalaxmi Narayan Hegde, Berin Pathrose and Satya Nand Sushil in the journal: *Oriental Insects*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.2025.2497872>

Thrips hanifah Mound & Azidah, 2009

The species *Thrips hanifah* Mound & Azidah, 2009 earlier known from Malaysia has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Puttur, Karnataka state, India. It has been published by Rachana Rajan Remani, Amarendra Bellapu, Girish K. Siddaraj, Vanitha Kaliaperumal, Sujith Kannasandra Manjunath, Safna Muneer, Gracy Ramasamy Gandhi, Nagarjuna Reddy Katasani Venkata, Jayalaxmi Narayan Hegde, Berin Pathrose and Satya Nand Sushil in the journal: *Oriental Insects*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.2025.2497872>.



Thrips hanifah Mound & Azidah, 2009



Thrips razanii Ng, Eow & Mound, 2010

Thrips sumatrensis Priesner, 1934

The species *Thrips sumatrensis* Priesner, 1934 earlier known from Guam, Malaysia, Tahiti, Thailand, Australia and New Caledonia has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Kolar, Karnataka state and Kasaragod, Kerala, India. It has been published by Rachana Rajan Remani, Amarendra Bellapu, Girish K. Siddaraj, Vanitha Kaliaperumal, Sujith Kannasandra Manjunath, Safna Muneer, Gracy Ramasamy Gandhi, Nagarjuna Reddy, Katsani Venkata, Jayalaxmi Narayan Hegde, Berin Pathrose and Satya Nand Sushil in the journal: *Oriental Insects*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.2025.2497872>.



Thrips sumatrensis Priesner, 1934

4.6.8. ORTHOPTERA



This year three species of Orthoptera have been reported for the first time from India: Arunachal Pradesh (1), Assam (2), and West Bengal (1). Among these three species, one species has been recorded simultaneously from Assam and West Bengal.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: ORTHOPTERA
Family: GRYLLIDAE
Genus: *Teleogryllus* Chopard, 1961



Teleogryllus (Macroteleogryllus) derelictus Gorochov, 1985

The species *Teleogryllus (Macroteleogryllus) derelictus* Gorochov, 1985 has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Dibrugarh, Assam state (27°28'21.7"N 94°58'58.1"E); Cachar, Assam state (25°54'13.0"N 93°44'25.0"E), India. It has been published by Monaal, Harsh Gulati and Ranjana Jaiswara in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5604**(3): 350-360, 2025.



Teleogryllus (Macroteleogryllus) derelictus Gorochov, 1985

Family: OECANTHIDAE
Genus: *Euscyrtodes* Gorochov, 1987

Euscyrtodes crassiceps (Saussure, 1878)

The species *Euscyrtodes crassiceps* (Saussure, 1878) earlier known from Malaysia, Java has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Holongpar Gibbon WLS, Jorhat, Assam state; 23-mile watch tower, Buxa Tiger Reserve, Alipurduar, West Bengal state, India. It has been published by Swapan Kumar Das, D. Suresh Chand, Rajdip Chakraborty and Debasis Das in the journal: *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, **125**(1): 25-28, 2025.



Euscyrtodes crassiceps (Saussure, 1878)

Family: TETRIGIDAE
Genus: *Thoradonta* Hancock, 1909

Thoradonta yunnana Zheng, 1983

The species *Thoradonta yunnana* Zheng, 1983 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Chessa Sonajuli village, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh state, India. It has been published by Rajdip Chakraborty, Swapan Kr. Das and D. Suresh Chand in the journal: *Journal of Applied Zoological Researches*, **36**(1): 58-61, 2025.



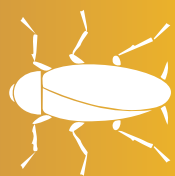
Thoradonta yunnana Zheng, 1983

4.6.9.
BLATTODEA



This year four species of Blattodea have been recorded for the first time from India: Gujarat (1), Maharashtra (2) and West Bengal (2). Among these four species, one species has been recorded simultaneously from Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: BLATTODEA
Family: TERMITIDAE
Genus: *Microcerotermes* Silvestri, 1901



Microcerotermes cylindriceps Wasmann, 1902

The species *Microcerotermes cylindriceps* Wasmann, 1902 earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal state, India. It has been published by Madhumita Roy, Jayati Basak, Sharmistha Das, Balmohan Baraik, Bratati Konar and Keloth Rajmohana in the journal: *Spixiana*, **48**(1): 51-58, 2025.



Microcerotermes cylindriceps Wasmann, 1902

Microcerotermes greeni Holmgren, 1911

The species *Microcerotermes greeni* Holmgren, 1911 earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Puruliya and Jhargram, West Bengal state, India. It has been published by Madhumita Roy, Jayati Basak, Sharmistha Das, Balmohan Baraik, Bratati Konar & Keloth Rajmohana in the journal: *Spixiana*, **48**(1): 51-58, 2025.



Microcerotermes greeni Holmgren, 1911

Genus: *Odontotermes* Holmgren, 1910

Odontotermes annulicornis Xia and Fan, 1982

The species *Odontotermes annulicornis* Xia and Fan, 1982 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Solapur, Maharashtra as well as from different locality of Gujarat state. It has been published by Madhumita Roy, Jayati Basak, Sharmistha Das, Balmohan Baraik, Bratati Konar & Keloth Rajmohana in the journal: *Spixiana*, **48**(1): 51-58, 2025.



Odontotermes annulicornis Xia and Fan, 1982

Odontotermes foveafrons Xia and Fan, 1982

The species *Odontotermes foveafrons* Xia and Fan, 1982 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Chakhan, Maharashtra state, India. It has been published by Madhumita Roy, Jayati Basak, Sharmistha Das, Balmohan Baraik, Bratati Konar & Keloth Rajmohana in the journal: *Spixiana*, **48**(1): 51-58, 2025.



Odontotermes foveafrons Xia and Fan, 1982

4.6.10. ODONATA



This year one species of Odonata has been reported for the first time from India, from Tamil Nadu.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: ODONATA
Family: GOMPHIDAE
Genus: *Cyclogomphus* Selys, 1854



Cyclogomphus gynostylus Fraser, 1926

The species *Cyclogomphus gynostylus* Fraser, 1926 earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from banks of Vaigai river, Madurai, Tamil Nadu state (9.92867°N, 78.12283°E), India. It has been published by C Ganeswari, R Priyatharsini, R Babu, Ranjana and K. A. Subramanian in the journal: *Indian Journal of Entomology*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.55446/IJE.2025.2562>.



Cyclogomphus gynostylus Fraser, 1926

4.6.11. EPHEMEROPTERA



This year two species of Ephemeroptera have been recorded for the first time from India, one each from Nagaland and Tamil Nadu.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: EPHEMEROPTERA
Family: BAETIDAE
Genus: *Labiobaetis* Novikova & Kluge, 1987



Labiobaetis freitagii Kaltenbach, Garces & Gattolliat, 2020

The species *Labiobaetis freitagii* Kaltenbach, Garces & Gattolliat, 2020 earlier known from Philippines has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Manalar River, Megamalai hills, Theni District, Tamil Nadu state (9°69.83'N, 77°40.08'E), India. It has been published by Pandiarajan Srinivasan, T. Sivaruban, S. P. Sruthi, S. Barathy, Rajasekaran Isack and M. S. A. Muthukumar Nadar in the journal: *Aquatic Insects*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01650424.2024.2443449>

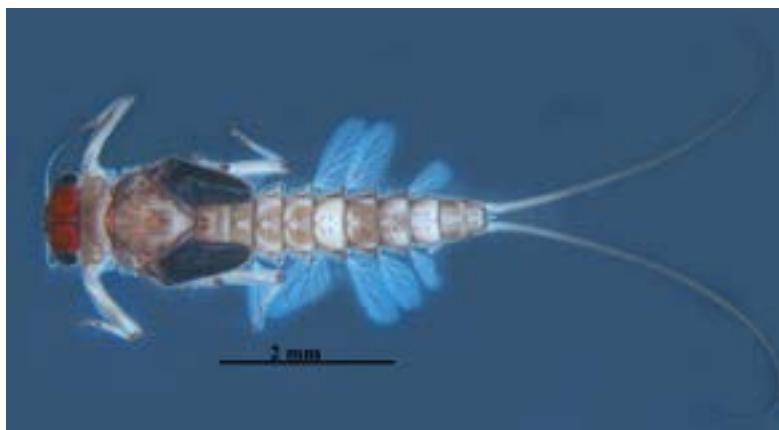


Labiobaetis freitagii Kaltenbach, Garces & Gattolliat, 2020

Genus: *Platybaetis* Müller-Liebenau, 1980

Platybaetis uenoi Müller-Liebenau, 1980

The species *Platybaetis uenoi* Müller-Liebenau, 1980 earlier known from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Teipuki River near Poilwa village, Peren district, Nagaland state (25.54165°N, 93.80529°E), India. It has been published by M. Vasanth, T. Kubendran, K.A. Subramanian, J.-L. Gattolliat, C. Suttinun and Limatemjen in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5570** (3): 511–532, 2025.



Platybaetis uenoi Müller-Liebenau, 1980

4.6.12. ZYGENTOMA



This year one species has been reported for the first time from Kerala, India.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: ZYGENTOMA
Family: LEPISMATIDAE
Genus: *Ctenolepisma* Escherich, 1905



Ctenolepisma rothschildi Silvestri, 1907

The species *Ctenolepisma rothschildi* Silvestri, 1907 has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kerala state, India. It has been published by Sheeba Raphel and Joyce Jose in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5570**(2): 309-324, 2025.

4.7.
COLLEMBOLA



This year 3 species of Collembole have been recorded for the first time from India: Arunachal Pradesh (1), Assam (1) and West Bengal (2). Among these 3 species, one species is reported both from Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: COLLEMBOLA
Order: ENTOMOBRYOMORPHA
Family: ENTOMOBRYIDAE
Genus: *Lepidocyrtus* C. Bourlet, 1839



Lepidocyrtus (Lepidocyrtus) himalayanus Yosii, 1971

The species *Lepidocyrtus (Lepidocyrtus) himalayanus* Yosii, 1971 earlier known from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mayalu golai, Gairibas, Kalimpong district, West Bengal (27° 01'01.7"N 88°52'11.7"E) and also from Rupa, West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh (27°12.715' N 92°23.869' E), India. It has been published by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya in the journal: *Oriental Insects*, 2025.<https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.2025.2486729>.



Lepidocyrtus (Lepidocyrtus) himalayanus Yosii, 1971

Genus: *Willowsia* Shoebbotham, 1917

Willowsia cassagnai Zhang, 2015

The species *Willowsia cassagnai* Zhang, 2015 earlier known from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Rohini Tea Estate, Darjeeling district, (26°49'12.5'N, 88°17'59.3'E) as well as from Jhalong, Gairibas, Kalimpong district, West Bengal state (27° 01'35.8'N, 88°52'07.8'E), India. It has been published by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya in the journal: *Oriental Insects*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.2025.2486729>



Willowsia cassagnai Zhang, 2015

Family: ISOTOMIDAE
Genus: *Isotomurus* Börner, 1903

Isotomurus punctiferus Yosii, 1963

The species *Isotomurus punctiferus* Yosii, 1963 earlier known from Europe, South East Asia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kheerani Beat, Panbari Range, Assam state (26°37'22.8"N, 90°46'48"E), India. It has been published by Souvik Mazumdar, Pritha Mandal and Guru Pada Mandal in the journal: *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, **125**(1): 19-24, 2025.



Isotomurus punctiferus Yosii, 1963

4.8. ARACHNIDA



This year 30 species of Arachnida have been recorded for the first time from India: Andhra Pradesh (1), Delhi (1), Himachal Pradesh (2), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Jharkhand (16), Karnataka (3), Kerala (3), Maharashtra (1), Odisha (1), Tamil Nadu (5), Telangana (1) and West Bengal (1). One species has been reported from both Jharkhand and Maharashtra, another species reported from both Kerala and Tamil Nadu. One species reported from three states: Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka whereas another species reported from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Odisha.

PHYLUM: ARTHROPODA
CLASS: ARACHNIDA
ORDER: ARANEAE
FAMILY: ARANEIDAE
Genus: *Argiope* Audouin, 1826



Argiope cameloides Zhu & Song, 1994

The species *Argiope cameloides* Zhu & Song, 1994 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Bethuadahari, West Bengal state, India. It has been published by Shuvadeep Sen, Md. Reaz Mondal, Arka Kumar Akuli and Somnath Mandal in the journal: *Species*, **26**: e32s3157, 2025.



Argiope cameloides Zhu & Song, 1994

FAMILY: SALTICIDAE
Genus: *Sonoita* G. W. Peckham & E. G. Peckham, 1903

Sonoita cf. lightfooti Peckham & Peckham, 1903

The species *Sonoita cf. lightfooti* Peckham & Peckham, 1903 earlier known from Africa has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Karnataka Tumkuru, Halekote near Deverayandurga Hill, Karnataka state (13.3845° N, 77.2070° E); National Centre for Biological Sciences campus, Bengaluru, Karnataka state (13.0721° N, 77.5802° E), India. It has been published by John T.D. Caleb, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, B.G. Nisha, Chinmay C. Maliye, Rajesh V. Sanap, Gautam Kadam and Souvik Sen in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 2025, **997**: 77–98.



Sonoita cf. lightfooti Peckham & Peckham, 1903

FAMILY: TETRAGNATHIDAE
Genus: *Leucauge* White, 1841

Leucauge rubromaculata Benjamin, 2024

The species *Leucauge rubromaculata* Benjamin, 2024 earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Wayanad district, Periya Reserved Forest, Kerala state (11°46'39"N, 75°50'53"E, 802 m a.s.l.), India. It has been published by Kuriakkattil Baby Anju, Souvik Sen, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar in the journal: *National Academy Science Letters*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40009-025-01645-y>

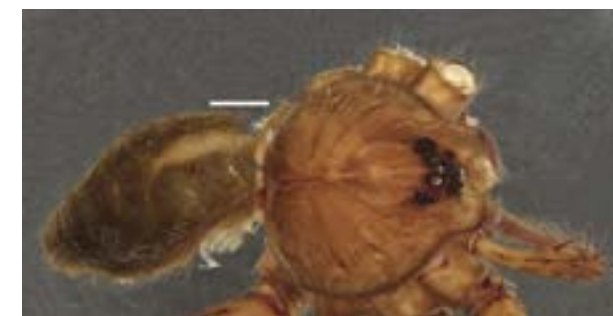


Leucauge rubromaculata Benjamin, 2024

FAMILY: DOLOMEDIDAE
Genus: *Dolomedes* Latreille, 1804

Dolomedes mizhoanus Kishida, 1936

The species *Dolomedes mizhoanus* Kishida, 1936 earlier known from China, Laos and Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Akampadam, Malappuram, Kerala state (11°18'N, 76°12'E); Sirumalai Hills, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu state (10°10'58"N, 77°58'04"E), India. It has been published by Pradeep M. Sankaran and Gautam Kadam in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5594** (2): 258–268, 2025.



Dolomedes mizhoanus Kishida, 1936

FAMILY: HERSILIIDAE
Genus: *Hersilia* Audouin, 1826

Hersilia nepalensis M. Baehr & B. Baehr, 1993

The species *Hersilia nepalensis* M. Baehr & B. Baehr, 1993 earlier known from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sanjay Lake, Delhi (28°36'50.89"N, 77°18'24.07"E), India. It has been published by Diksha, Vikas Kumar Singh, Manju Siliwal & Sanjay Keshari Das in the journal: *Serket*, **20**(4): 427–431, 2025.



Hersilia nepalensis M. Baehr & B. Baehr, 1993

FAMILY: OXYOPIDAE
Genus: *Oxyopes* Latreille, 1804

Oxyopes gyirongensis Hu & Li, 1987

The species *Oxyopes gyirongensis* Hu & Li, 1987 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gumling, Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh state (32.5653° N, 77.0475° E); Lote, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh state (32.6141° N, 76.9047° E), India. It has been published by Shouvik Mali, Praval Govil, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin and Souvik Sen in the journal: *Entomological News*, **132**(3): 440-443, 2025.



Oxyopes gyirongensis Hu & Li, 1987

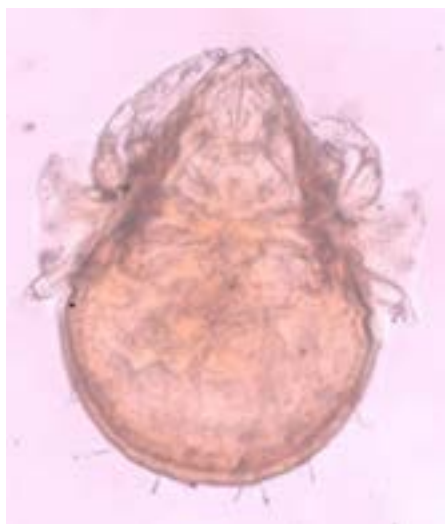
Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: ARACHNIDA
Order: SARCOPTIFORMES
Family: ANDEREMAEIDAE
Genus: *Anderemaeus* Hammer, 1958

Anderemaeus monticola Hammer 1958

The species *Anderemaeus monticola* Hammer 1958 earlier known from Neotropical and Southeast China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jagaldaga Aurang River, Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 23.73731, E 84.57681), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Dendrolycosa robusta (Thorell, 1895)



Anderemaeus monticola Hammer, 1958

FAMILY: PISAURIDAE
Genus: *Dendrolycosa* Doleschall, 1859

Dendrolycosa robusta (Thorell, 1895)

The species *Dendrolycosa robusta* (Thorell, 1895) earlier known from China, Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Sulthan Bathery Range, Wayanad, Kerala state (11°42'09.8"N, 76°20'39.6"E), India. It has been published by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Karunnappilli Shamsudheen Nafin, Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar and Souvik Sen in the journal: *Entomological News*, **132**(2): 184-189, 2025.

FAMILY: BRACHYCHTHONIIDAE
Genus: *Sellnickochthonius* Krivolutsky, 1964

Sellnickochthonius similis (Hammer, 1961)

The species *Sellnickochthonius similis* (Hammer, 1961) earlier known from Neotropic and New Guinea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jagaldaga Auranga river, Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 23.73731, E 84.57680), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Sellnickochthonius similis (Hammer, 1961)

FAMILY: CARABODIDAE
Genus: *Yoshiobodes* Mahunka, 1986

Yoshiobodes (Yoshiobodes) irmayi (Balogh & Mahunka, 1969)

The species *Yoshiobodes (Yoshiobodes) irmayi* (Balogh & Mahunka, 1969) earlier known from Neotropic, southern and eastern U.S.A. has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shivralla, Comp.-I, Betla NP, Palamu, Jharkhand state (N 23.89445, E 84.21607), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Yoshiobodes (Yoshiobodes) irmayi (Balogh & Mahunka, 1969)

Family: CHARASSOBATIDAE
Genus: *Charassobates* Grandjean, 1929

Charassobates tuberosus Balogh & Mahunka, 1981

The species *Charassobates tuberosus* Balogh & Mahunka, 1981 earlier known from Neotropic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Latehar, Near Forest Office, Jharkhand state (N 24.00472, E 84.75888), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



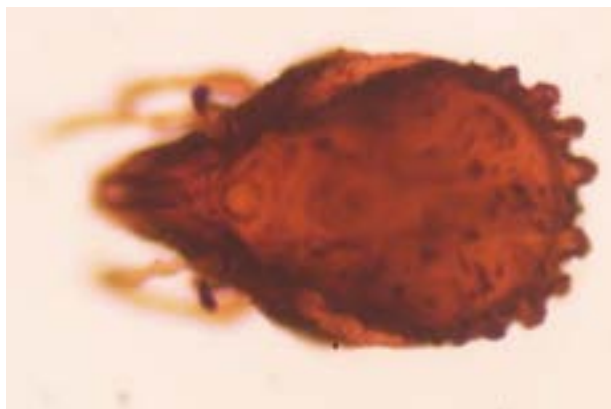
Charassobates tuberosus Balogh & Mahunka, 1981

FAMILY: CYMBAEREMAEIDAE
Genus: *Scapheremaeus* Berlese, 1910

***Scapheremaeus longicuspis* Mahunka, 1984**

The species *Scapheremaeus longicuspis* Mahunka, 1984 earlier known from Paraguay has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nana Banth road, Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 23.88039, E 084.19224); Sidhapath watch Tower, Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 23.85391, E 84.18287); Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 23.00472, E 84.75888); Jagaldaga Auranga river, Latehar, Jharkhand (N 23.73731, E 84.57680), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Scapheremaeus longicuspis Mahunka, 1984

FAMILY: EPILOHMANNIIDAE
Genus: *Epilohmannia* Berlese, 1910

***Epilohmannia (Epilohmannia) minuta* Berlese, 1920**

The species *Epilohmannia (Epilohmannia) minuta* Berlese, 1920 earlier known from Pantropic and subtropic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Chitradurga, Karnataka (N 14.05175, E 76.56371), Oppathavadi, Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu state (N 12.53623, E 78.39568), Kajjari, Haveri, Karnataka state (N 14.66778, E 75.56076), Gangapada, Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Odisha state (N 20.20066, E 85.67322), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Epilohmannia (Epilohmannia) minuta Berlese, 1920

FAMILY: EPACTOZETIDAE
Genus: *Epactozetes* Grandjean, 1930

***Epactozetes setosus* Balogh & Mahunka, 1969**

The species *Epactozetes setosus* Balogh & Mahunka, 1969 earlier known from Neotropic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Navabandh, Road I, Comp I, Beat I, Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 23.88039, E 84.19224), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Epactozetes setosus Balogh & Mahunka, 1969

FAMILY: EUPHTHIRACARIDAE
Genus: *Euphthiracarus* Ewing, 1917

***Euphthiracarus (Pocsia) dubius* (Niedbala & Schatz, 1996)**

The species *Euphthiracarus (Pocsia) dubius* (Niedbala & Schatz, 1996) earlier known from Guatemala has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu state (N 10.99457, E 76.91065), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Euphthiracarus (Pocsia) dubius (Niedbala & Schatz, 1996)

FAMILY: HAPLOZETIDAE
Genus: *Indoribates* Jacot, 1929

***Indoribates triungulatus* (Beck, 1964)**

The species *Indoribates triungulatus* (Beck, 1964) earlier known from Neotropic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sathnadiya (near Garu), Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 24.34694, E 84.55666), Gorewada river bank, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra state (N 22.01111, E 82.01111), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

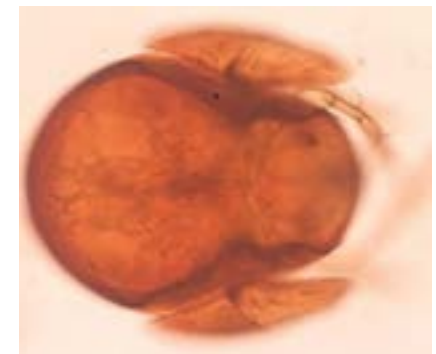
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>

Family: GALUMNIDAE
Genus: *Carinogalumna* Engelbrecht, 1973

***Carinogalumna clericata* (Berlese, 1914)**

The species *Carinogalumna clericata* (Berlese, 1914) earlier known from Neotropic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nunahi Dam, Latehar (N 23.85983, E 84.18626); Latehar, Near Forest Office, Jharkhand (N 24.00472, E 84.75888); Latehar, Near forest Office (N 24.00472, E 84.75888); Salfarni waterfalls, Hazaribagh WLS, Jharkhand state (N 24.36750, E 85.40083), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Carinogalumna clericata (Berlese, 1914)



Indoribates triungulatus (Beck, 1964)

Genus: *Peloribates* Berlese, 1908

Peloribates (Peloribates) disperses Beck, 1964

The species *Peloribates (Peloribates) disperses* Beck, 1964 earlier known from Neotropic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Warangal Fort, Warangal, Telangana state (N 17.57392, E 79.37631), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Peloribates (Peloribates) disperses Beck, 1964

Genus: *Rostrozetes* Sellnick, 1925

Rostrozetes poensis (Mihelčič, 1957)

The species *Rostrozetes poensis* (Mihelčič, 1957) earlier known from Ethiopia, Neotropic, Melanesia (I. Fiji), Philippines and Korea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Navabandh road Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 23.88039, E 84.19224), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Rostrozetes poensis (Mihelčič, 1957)

FAMILY: LOHMANNIIDAE

Genus: *Papillacarus* Kunst, 1959

Papillacarus (Vepracarus) koreanus (Mahunka, 1973)

The species *Papillacarus (Vepracarus) koreanus* (Mahunka, 1973) earlier known from Korea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Oppathavadi, Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu state (N 12.53623, E 78.39568), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



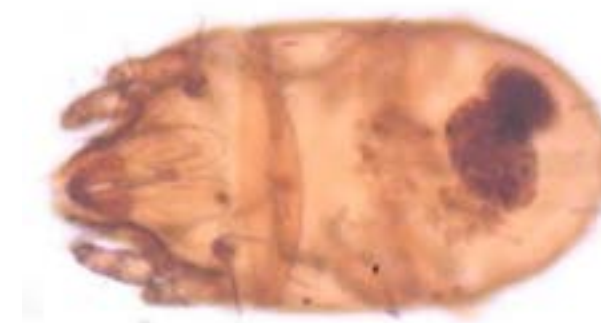
Papillacarus (Vepracarus) koreanus (Mahunka, 1973)

Genus: *Torpacarus* Grandjean, 1950

Torpacarus omittens Grandjean, 1950

The species *Torpacarus omittens* Grandjean, 1950 earlier known from Neotropic and Ehiopia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kurmannapalem, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh state (N 17.68722, E 83.11008), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Torpacarus omittens Grandjean, 1950

PHYLUM: ARTHROPODA

CLASS: ARACHNIDA

ORDER: SARCOPTIFORMES

FAMILY: MALACONOTHRIDAE

Genus: *Tyrphonothrus* Knülle, 1957

Tyrphonothrus (Cristonothrus) hauseri (Mahunka, 1984)

The species *Tyrphonothrus (Cristonothrus) hauseri* (Mahunka, 1984) earlier known from Neotropic and Ethiopia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sathnadiya (near Garu), Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 24.16181, E 84.37806), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Tyrphonothrus (Cristonothrus) hauseri (Mahunka, 1984)

Family: OPPIIDAE

Genus: *Arcoppia* Hammer, 1977

Arcoppia tenuicoma (Hammer 1958)

The species *Arcoppia tenuicoma* (Hammer 1958) earlier known from Neotropic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Salfarni waterfalls, Hazaribagh WLS, Jharkhand state (N 24.36751, E 85.40083), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanim Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Arcoppia tenuicoma (Hammer, 1958)

Family: OPPIIDAE
Genus: *Lanceoppia* Hammer, 1962

***Lanceoppia (Lanceoppia) hexapili* Hammer, 1962**

The species *Lanceoppia (Lanceoppia) hexapili* Hammer, 1962 earlier known from Neotropic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sidhapatch Watch Tower, Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 24.52527, E 84.37972), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Lanceoppia (Lanceoppia) hexapili Hammer, 1962

Family: NOTHRIDAE
Genus: *Nothrus* Koch, 1835

***Nothrus willmanni* Mahunka, 1983**

The species *Nothrus willmanni* Mahunka, 1983 earlier known from Neotropic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shivnalla, Betla NP, Palamu, Jharkhand state (N 23.89445, E 84.21607); Shivnalla, Betla NP, Palamu, Jharkhand state (N 23.89445, E 84.21607); Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 22.74962, E 84.51553); Koel river, Garu, Lohardaga, Jharkhand state (N 23.68161, E 84.23633), Mirchaiya Waterfall, Maromar, Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 23.65380, E 84.23653), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



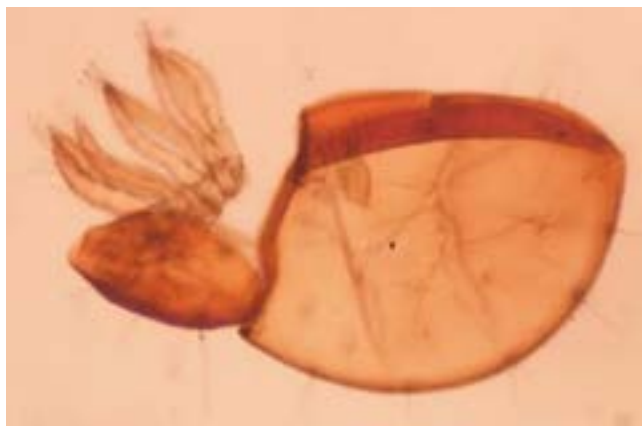
Nothrus willmanni Mahunka, 1983

Family: ORIBOTRITIIDAE
Genus: *Paratritia* Moritz, 1966

***Paratritia baloghi* Moritz, 1966**

The species *Paratritia baloghi* Moritz, 1966 earlier known from Palearctic (southern-central Europe and Iran) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Salfarni Waterfall, Hazaribagh WLS, Jharkhand state (N 24.12603, E 85.39648), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Paratritia baloghi Moritz, 1966

Family: PHTHIRACARIDAE
Genus: *Phthiracarus* Perty, 1841

***Phthiracarus (Archiphthiracarus) globus* Parry, 1979**

The species *Phthiracarus (Archiphthiracarus) globus* Parry, 1979 earlier known from Palearctic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Venkat Nayakanpatti, Tamil Nadu state (N 10.41725, E 78.42492), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Phthiracarus (Archiphthiracarus) globus Parry, 1979

Family: SCHELOBIBATIDAE
Genus: *Schelorbates* Berlese, 1908

***Schelorbates (Schelorbates) pauliensis* Pérez-Íñigo et Baggio, 1980**

The species *Schelorbates (Schelorbates) pauliensis* Pérez-Íñigo et Baggio, 1980 earlier known from Neotropic (Brazil and Argentina) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sathnadiya (near Garu), Latehar, Jharkhand state (N 24.34694, E 84.55666), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Schelorbates (Schelorbates) pauliensis Pérez-Íñigo et Baggio, 1980

Family: SPHAEROCHTHONIIDAE
Genus: *Sphaerochthonius* Berlese, 1910

***Sphaerochthonius splendidus* (Berlese, 1904)**

The species *Sphaerochthonius splendidus* (Berlese, 1904) earlier known from Pantropical: Eastern, Australian (Australia and Polynesia), Neotropical and Ethiopian, and subtropical (southern Holarctic: common) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Salparni water fall, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand state (N 24.12603, E 85.39648), India. It has been published by Shelley Acharya, Tanusri Das, Tanima Roy, D.N. Adagale, Samarpita Gayen in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-025-01701-6>



Sphaerochthonius splendidus (Berlese, 1904)

ORDER: MESOSTIGMATA
FAMILY: PHYTOSEIIDAE
Genus: *Euseius* Wainstein, 1962

Euseius amissibilis Meshkov, 1991

The species *Euseius amissibilis* Meshkov, 1991 earlier known from Belgium, France, Germany, Iran, Italy, Mauritius, Netherlands, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, and Türkiye has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Maghdot, Patnitop, Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory Nandi hills, Ramadevarebetta hills, Bangalore Urban, Karnataka state Bandrol, Kullu, Shimla, Kukumseri, Himachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Ismail Döker, Robin, Anna Jose, Paramjit Kaur, Channegowda Chinnamade Gowda and Manmeet Brar Bhullar in the journal: *Systematic & Applied Acarology*, **30**(7): 1297–1324, 2025.

4.9. CRUSTACEA



This year 6 species of Crustacea have been recorded for the first time from India: Andaman & Nicobar Island (1), Andhra Pradesh (1), Gujarat (2), Tamil Nadu (1) and West Bengal (1).

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: MALACOSTRACA
Order: DECAPODA
Family: ALPHEIDAE
Genus: *Alpheus* Fabricius, 1798



Alpheus longiforceps Hayashi & Nagata, 2002

The species *Alpheus longiforceps* Hayashi & Nagata, 2002 earlier known from Gulf of Thailand, Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mudasalodai landing centre, Tamil Nadu state, India. It has been published by Alex Justin, A. and Thangaraj, M. in the journal: *Uttar Pradesh Journal of Zoology*, **46**(21): 257-265, 2025.



Alpheus longiforceps Hayashi & Nagata, 2002

Family: MUNIDOPSIDAE
Genus: *Munidopsis* Whiteaves, 1874

Munidopsis lauensis Baba and de Saint Laurent, 1992

The species *Munidopsis lauensis* Baba and de Saint Laurent, 1992 earlier known from Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Krishna-Godavari Basin, western Bay of Bengal, off Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh state (15°42.93726'N 82°03.82330'E), India. It has been published by Maria-Judith Gonsalves, Shivam Tiwari, Vinay P. Padate, V. Deepak Samuel and Jigneshkumar Trivedi in the journal: *Nauplius: The Journal of The Brazilian Crustacean Society*, 2025.

<https://doi.org/10.1590/2358-2936e20250543>



Munidopsis lauensis Baba and de Saint Laurent, 1992

Family: LEUCOSIIDAE
Genus: *Leucisca* MacLeay, 1838

Leucisca levigena RW George & M Clark, 1976

The species *Leucisca levigena* RW George & M Clark, 1976 earlier known from Western Australia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Carbyn, South Andaman, Andaman & Nicobar Islands (11°37'45"N, 92°45'03"E); Kodyaghat, South Andaman, Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Lat: 11°31'23"N, 92°43'31"E), India. It has been published by N. Muthu Mohammed Naha and G. Padmavati in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, **105** (e55): 1–6, 2025.



Leucisca levigena RW George & M Clark, 1976

Family: PHOTIDAE
Genus: *Latigammaropsis* Myers, 2009

Latigammaropsis photisimilis (Ruffo, 1969)

The species *Latigammaropsis photisimilis* (Ruffo, 1969) earlier known from Cundabilu Island, Red Sea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Veraval, Gujarat state (20°54'35"N 70°21'09"E), India. It has been published by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers and Jigneshkumar N. Trivedi in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5569**(3): 521-530, 2025.



Latigammaropsis photisimilis (Ruffo, 1969)

Genus: *Leucosia* Weber, 1795

Leucosia rubripalma Galil, 2003

The species *Leucosia rubripalma* Galil, 2003 earlier known from Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sikka reef, Gujarat state (22°26'57.8"N 69°48'26.3"E), India. It has been published by Piyush Vadher, Hitesh Kardani, Ondřej Radosta, Rajkumar Dabhi and Imtiyaz Beleem in the journal: *Thalassas: An International Journal of Marine Sciences*, **41**:181, 2025.

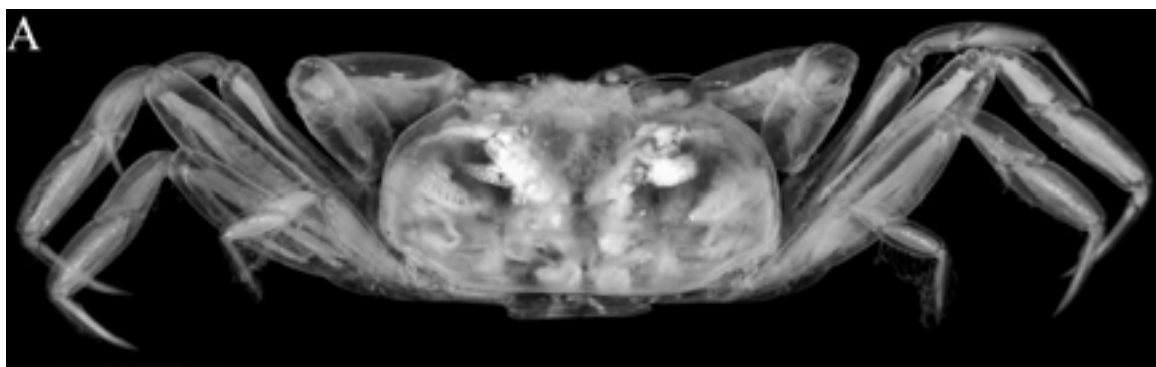


Leucosia rubripalma Galil, 2003

Family: Varunidae
Genus: *Gopkittisak* Naruse & Clark, 2009

Gopkittisak gallardoi (Serène & Soh, 1976)

The species *Gopkittisak gallardoi* (Serène & Soh, 1976) earlier known from Pakistan, Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Digha Mohana coast, East Midnapore District, West Bengal state, India. It has been published by Peter K. L. NG and Santanu Mitra in the journal: *Crustaceana*, **98** (7-8): 737-745, 2025.



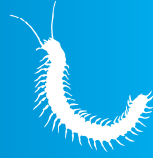
Gopkittisak gallardoi (Serène & Soh, 1976)

4.10. ANNELIDA



This year three species of Annelida have been reported for the first time from India, one each from Maharashtra and Manipur along with one species first time from Indian waters.

Phylum: ANNELIDA
Class: CLITELLATA
Order: RHYNCHOBDELLIDA
Family: GLOSSIPHONIIDAE
Genus: *Helobdella* Blanchard, 1896



Helobdella europaea Kutschera, 1987

The species *Helobdella europaea* Kutschera, 1987 earlier known from USA and Europe has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ganga Ghat, Godavari River, Nasik, Maharashtra State (20.0014°N, 73.7869°E), India. It has been published by Ivan N. Bolotov, Samita D. Sorokhaibam, Mohilal M. Naorem, Tenjing S. Yambem, Bina C. Loukrakpam, Gennady A. Dvoryankin, Mikhail Y. Gofarov, Alexander V. Kondakov and Tatyana A. Eliseeva in the journal: *Ecologica Montenegrina*, **87**: 192-211, 2025.



Helobdella europaea Kutschera, 1987

Helobdella octatestisaca Lai & Chang, 2009

The species *Helobdella octatestisaca* Lai & Chang, 2009 earlier known from Central America, Argentina, China, Portugal, South Africa, Spain Tunisia and the USA has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Karang, Lake Loktak, Bishnupur dist., Manipur state (24.5424° N, 93.8326° E), India. It has been published by Ivan N. Bolotov, Samita D. Sorokhaibam, Mohilal M. Naorem, Tenjing S. Yambem, Bina C. Loukrakpam, Gennady A. Dvoryankin, Mikhail Y. Gofarov, Alexander V. Kondakov and Tatyana A. Eliseeva in the journal: *Ecologica Montenegrina*, **87**: 192-211, 2025.



Helobdella octatestisaca Lai & Chang, 2009

Family: OPHELIIDAE
Genus: *Ophelina* Örsted, 1843

Ophelina arabica Parapar, Al-Kandari, Barroso & Moreira, 2023

The species *Ophelina arabica* Parapar, Al-Kandari, Barroso & Moreira, 2023 earlier known from Kuwait waters has been reported for the first time from the Indian waters. It has been published by Aiswarya Gopal, Sanitha K Sivadas and Karri Ramu in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, **105**: e8, 2025.

4.11. NEMATODA



This year four species of Nematoda have been recorded for the first time from India, two species from Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1), Andhra Pradesh (2), Odisha(1) and West Bengal (1). Out of four species, one species has been reported simultaneously from both Odisha and West Bengal.

Phylum: NEMATODA
Class: CHROMADOREA
Order: CHROMADORIDA
Family: SELACHINEMATIDAE
Genus: *Gammanema* Cobb, 1920



Gammanema fennicum (Gerlach, 1953) Gerlach, 1964

The species *Gammanema fennicum* (Gerlach, 1953) Gerlach, 1964 earlier known from East Baltic Sea and Kandalaksha Bay, White Sea (Northern Russia), has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kakinada, Kakinada Industrial area beach of Andhra Pradesh State (17.00994° N, 82.280903° E), India. It has been published by Ritika Datta, Pavel Dutta and Anjum N. Rizvi in the journal: *Records of Zoological Survey India*, **125** (iiS): 43-52, 2025.



Gammanema fennicum (Gerlach, 1953) Gerlach, 1964

Order: DESMOSCOLECIDA
Family: DESMOSCOLECIDAE
Genus: *Tricoma* Cobb, 1894

Tricoma similis Cobb, 1912

The species *Tricoma similis* Cobb, 1912 earlier known from East Indies, Bermuda, Great Barrier Reeg, Mozambique Channel, White Sea and East Sea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Burmanala, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It has been published by N. Mohammad Afnan and P.M. Mohan in the journal: *Invertebrate Zoology*, **22**(2): 274-287.

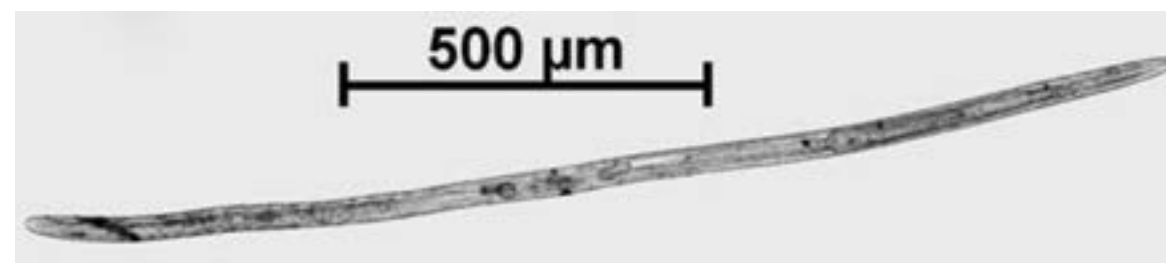


Tricoma similis Cobb, 1912

Class: ENOPLEA
Order: DORYLAIMIDA
Family: NYGOLAIMIDAE
Genus: *Nygolaimus* Cobb, 1913

Nygolaimus brachyuris (de Man, 1880) Thorne, 1930

The species *Nygolaimus brachyuris* (De Man, 1880) Thorne, 1930 earlier known from Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech, Estonia, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Korea, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Guinea, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sardinia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, and Uzbekistan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hope Island, Coringa WLS, East Godavari dist. of Andhra Pradesh State (16°57'27" N, 82°21'30" E), India. It has been published by Samprit Deb Roy, Debabrata Sen and Gurupada Mandal in the journal: *International Journal of Zoology and Applied Biosciences*, **10**(4): 35-42, 2025.

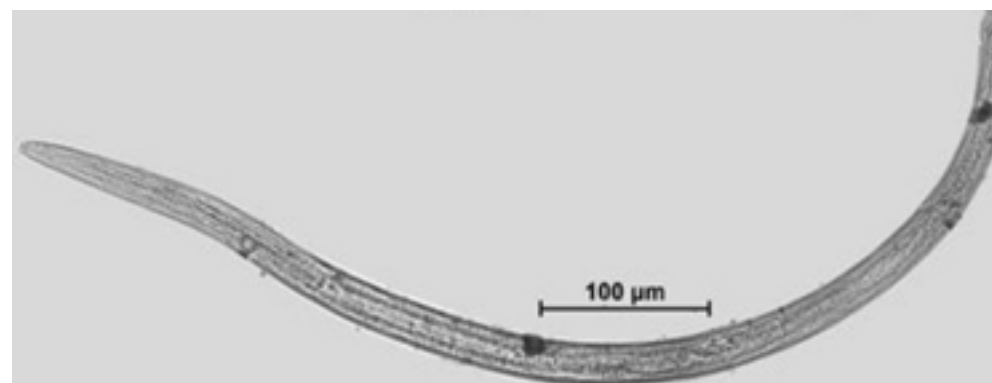


Nygolaimus brachyuris (De Man, 1880) Thorne, 1930

Family: TYLENCHOLAIMIDAE
Genus: *Promuntazium* Siddiqi, 1982

Promuntazium pyxidorum Siddiqi, 1982

The species *Promuntazium pyxidorum* Siddiqi, 1982 earlier known from Columbia, Japan and South Korea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Bharatipura Hills, Keonjhar dist. of Odisha State (21°25'28" N, 85°49'06" E) and Ramnabagan WLS, Bardhaman dist. of West Bengal State (23°15.151 N, 87°51.108 E), India. It has been published by Samprit Deb Roy, Debabrata Sen and Gurupada Mandal in the journal: *Int. J. Zool. Appl. Biosci.*, **10**(4): 35-42, 2025.



Promuntazium pyxidorum Siddiqi, 1982

4.12. PLATYHELMINTHES



This year two species of Platyhelminthes has been recorded for the first time from India, one from Gujarat and one species simultaneously from Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Phylum: PLATYHELMINTHES
Order: DACTYLOGYRIDEA
Family: DACTYLOGYRIDAE
Genus: *Cichlidogyrus* Paperna, 1960



Cichlidogyrus tilapiae Paperna, 1960

The species *Cichlidogyrus tilapiae* Paperna, 1960 earlier known from Lake Malawi in Africa has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Aquarium shops in Lucknow (26.8467°N, 80.9462° E), Uttar Pradesh, New Delhi (28.6139° N, 77.2090° E), and Kolkata (22.5726° N, 88.3639° E), West Bengal, India. It has been published by Amit Tripathi, Chawan Matey, Antoine Pariselle and Maarten P. M. Vanhove in the journal: *Parasite*, **32**(47):1-14, 2025.



Cichlidogyrus tilapiae Paperna, 1960

Order: POLYCLADIDA
Family: CESTOPLANIDAE
Genus: *Cestoplana* Lang, 1884

Cestoplana rubrocincta (Grube, 1840)

The species *Cestoplana rubrocincta* (Grube, 1840) earlier known from Mediterranean, Kenya, Cape Verde, Australia, Japan, Italy, Sri Lanka, British coasts, Caribbean sea, Colombia, Canary Archipelago: El Medano, Tenerife, Tunisia, Cyprus has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Dwarka, Gujarat state (22°14'30"N, 68°57' 18"E), India. It has been published by Hitisha Baroliya, Zalak Sabapara and Rahul Kundu in the journal: *Thalassas: An International Journal of Marine Sciences*, **41**:39, 2025.



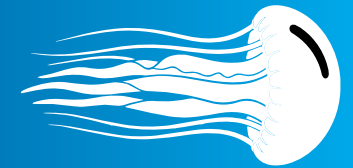
Cestoplana rubrocincta (Grube, 1840)

4.13. CNIDARIA



This year two species of Cnidaria have been recorded for the first time from India: Andaman & Nicobar Island (1) and Goa (1).

Phylum: CNIDARIA
Class: CUBOZOA
Order: CARYBDEIDA
Family: CARUKIIDAE
Genus: *Morbakka* Gershwin, 2008



Morbakka virulenta (Kishinouye, 1910)

The species *Morbakka virulenta* (Kishinouye, 1910) earlier known from Japan, Thailand, Malayasia and Philippines has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from coastal waters of Goa, India. It has been published by Ajay Kumar Jena, R. Amal, S.V. Sandhya, M. Aparna and Biraja Kumar Sahu in the journal: *Regional Studies in Marine Science*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2025.104621>.



Morbakka virulenta (Kishinouye, 1910)

Class: OCTOCORALLIA
Order: MALACALCYONACEA
Family: SARCOPHYTIDAE
Genus: *Lobophytum* von Marenzeller, 1886

Lobophytum cf. cristatum Tixier-Durivault 1970

The species *Lobophytum cf. cristatum* Tixier-Durivault 1970 earlier known from New Caledonia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from South Andaman Island, Rutland Island, Andaman and Nicobar (11°25.112' N; 92°36.535' E), India. It has been published by Seepana Rajendra and Chelladurai Raghunathan in the journal: *Spixiana*, **48**(1): 1-8, 2025.



Lobophytum cf. cristatum Tixier-Durivault, 1970

4.14. PORIFERA



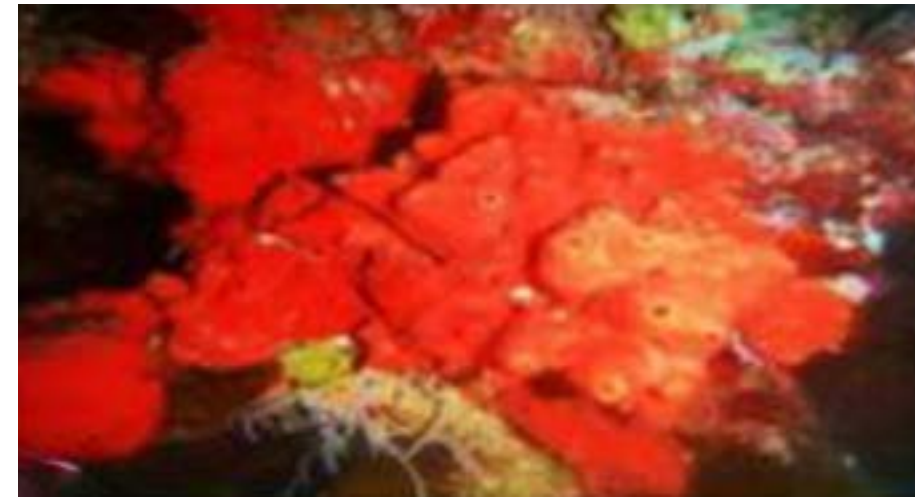
This year only one species of Porifera has been recorded for the first time from India, this species has been reported from Lakshadweep Archipelago.

Phylum: PORIFERA
Class: DEMOSPONGIAE
Order: AXINELLIDA
Family: AXINELLIDAE
Genus: *Dragmacidon* (Hallmann, 1917)



Dragmacidon coccineum (Keller, 1891)

The species *Dragmacidon coccineum* (Keller, 1891) earlier known from Red Sea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Androth Island, Lakshadweep Archipelago (10°49.931'N, 73°41.235'E), Arabian Sea, India. It has been published by G. Sivaleela, Florence Suganya R and Kamaleshwaran E in the journal: *Uttar Pradesh Journal of Zoology*, **46**(16): 29-40, 2025.



Dragmacidon coccineum (Keller, 1891)

4.15.
PROTOZOA



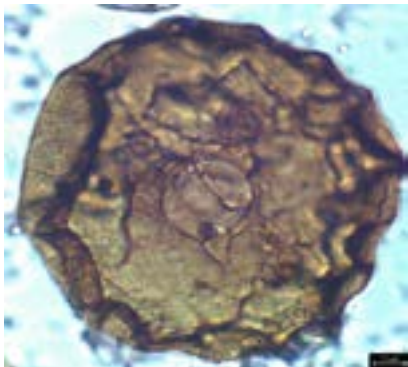
This year nine species of Protozoa have been recorded for the first time from India, four from Kerala, two from West Bengal and one each from Delhi, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.

Phylum: AMOEBOZOA
Class: LOBOSA
Order: ARCELLINIDA
Family: ARCELLIDAE
Genus: *Arcella* Ehrenberg, 1832



Arcella costata Ehrenberg, 1847

The species *Arcella costata* Ehrenberg, 1847 has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Chethalayam, Krichiat range, Wayanad WLS, Kerala state (11.760°N and 76.251°E), India. It has been published by Bindu. L and V. M. Sathish Kumar in the journal: *Asian Journal of Biology*, **21**(4): 71-75, 2025.



Arcella costata Ehrenberg, 1847

Phylum: CERCOZOA
Class: SILICOFILOSEA
Order: EUGLYPHIDA
Family: TRINEMATIDAE
Genus: *Trinema* Dujardin, 1841

Phylum: CILIOPHORA
Class: ARMOPHOREA
Order: SPORADOTRICHIDA
Family: OXYTRICHIDAE
Genus: *Sterkiella* Foissner, Blatterer, Berger, and Kohmann, 1991

Trinema lenticularis Siemensma et Lucow, 2025

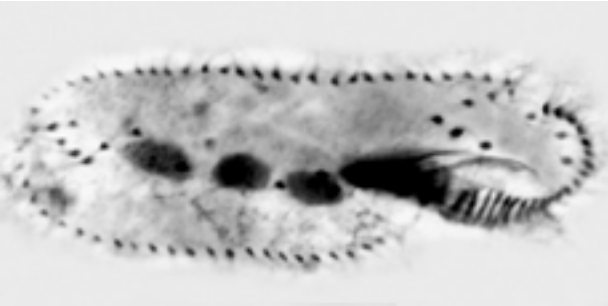
The species *Trinema lenticularis* Siemensma et Lucow, 2025 has been reported from India for the first time based on a collection made from Kuppadi forest station office, Kurichiat range, Wayanad WLS, Kerala state (11.697°N and 76.258°E), India. It has been published by Bindu. L and V. M. Sathish Kumar in the journal: *Asian Journal of Biology*, **21**(4): 71-75, 2025.



Trinema lenticularis Siemensma et Lucow, 2025

Sterkiella multicirrata (Li et al., 2018)

The species *Sterkiella multicirrata* (Li et al., 2018) earlier known from China and South Korea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from various waterbodies of Delhi, India. It has been published by Jeeva S. Abraham, Harpreet Kaur, S. Sripoorna, Santosh Kumar, Ilmas Naqvi, Swati Maurya, Daizy Bharti, Sandeep Antil, Jyoti Dagar, Komal Kamra, Ravi Toteja and Seema Makhija in the journal: *Records of Zoological Survey of India*, **125**(2): 155-168, 2025.



Sterkiella multicirrata (Li et al., 2018)

Class: HYPOTRICHEA
Order: OXYTRICHIDA
Family: OXYTRICHIDAE
Genus: *Notohymena* Blatterer & Foissner, 1988

Notohymena quadrinucleata Foissner, 2016

The species *Notohymena quadrinucleata* Foissner, 2016 earlier known from Galápagos, Colombia and Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Tardaha Kapasati (East Kolkata Wetlands), Kolkata, West Bengal state (22.4920278°N, 88.49775°E), India. It has been published by Arnab Ghosh, Daizy Bharti, Rakesh Bhutiani, Prakash Chand Pathania and Santosh Kumar in the journal: *Journal of Natural History*, **59**(25–28): 1917–1931, 2025.



Notohymena quadrinucleata Foissner, 2016

Class: OLIGOTRICHEA
Order: TINTINNIDA
Family: CODONELLIDAE
Genus: *Codonaria* Kofoid & Campbell, 1939

Codonaria cistellula (Fol, 1883) Kofoid & Campbell, 1939

The species *Codonaria cistellula* (Fol, 1883) Kofoid & Campbell, 1939 earlier known from Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea and the western tropical Pacific Ocean has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from North-Eastern Arabian Sea (NEAS), Indian Ocean, Maharashtra, India. It has been published by I. Anandavelu, C. R. Asha Devi and P. M. Hani in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, **105** (e100): 1–5, 2025.



Codonaria cistellula (Fol, 1883) Kofoid & Campbell, 1939

Phylum: TUBULINEA
Class: CORYCIDA
Order: ARCELLINIDA
Family: CENTROPYXIDAE
Genus: *Centropyxis* Stein, (1857)

Centropyxis bipilata (Bakovic *et al.*, 2019)

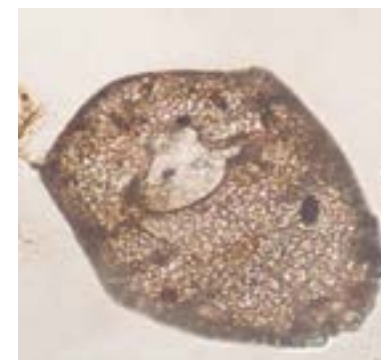
The species *Centropyxis bipilata* (Bakovic *et al.*, 2019) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Taluka, Uttarakhand state (31.0781°N and 78.2454° E), India. It has been published by Bindu, L and Chitra J in the journal: *Asian Journal of Biology*, **21**(7): 29-32, 2025.



Centropyxis bipilata (Bakovic *et al.*, 2019)

Centropyxis lata Jung, 1942

The species *Centropyxis lata* Jung, 1942 has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made Sholayar Forest Reserve, Kerala state (10.572°N and 76.5703°E), India. It has been published by Bindu. L. in the journal: *Bionature*, **45**(1): 10-13, 2025.



Centropyxis lata Jung, 1942

Centropyxis longispina Decloitre, 1979

The species *Centropyxis longispina* Decloitre, 1979 has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Singalila National Park, West Bengal state (27.0653°N and 88.0016°E), India. It has been published by Bindu. L. in the journal: *Bionature*, **45**(1): 10-13, 2025.

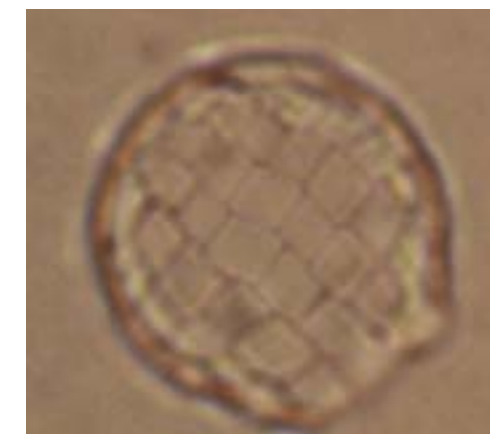


Centropyxis longispina Decloitre, 1979

Family: LESQUEREUSIIDAE
Genus: *Paraquadrula* Deflandre, (1932)

Paraquadrula discoides (Penard, 1893) Deflandre, (1932)

The species *Paraquadrula discoides* (Penard, 1893) Deflandre, (1932) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Anappady, Parambikulam TR, Kerala state (10.4463 N and 76.8129 E), India. It has been published by Bindu, L and Chitra J in the journal: *Asian Journal of Biology*, **21**(7): 29-32, 2025.



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