

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

LiFE Lifestyle for Environment

Animal Discoveries

NEW SPECIES NEW RECORDS 2024

Dhriti Banerjee
C. Raghunathan
Anjum N. Rizvi
Jayita Sengupta

सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change

LiFE
Lifestyle for
Environment



Animal DISCOVERIES 2024

New Species | New Records





Dhriti Banerjee
C. Raghunathan
Anjum N. Rizvi
Jayita Sengupta



ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
1916

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Citation

Banerjee, D. Raghunathan, C., Rizvi, A. N. and Sengupta, J. 2025. *Animal Discoveries 2024: New Species and New Records*, 1-396 (Published by the Director, Zool. Surv. India, Kolkata).



Animal DISCOVERIES 2024

New Species | New Records



About the book

"Animal Discoveries 2024- New Species and New Records"

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) is a premier research institute functioning under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), serving to the Nation over 109 years. ZSI has been collecting data on faunal discoveries in India since 2007 and publishing them as a document entitled "Animal Discoveries- New Species and New Records" every year. The present book for the year 2024 deals with 683 new discoveries published by the scientists, faculties and researchers from India which include 459 new species and 224 newly recorded species to India. As a result of it, the faunal diversity of India has been enhanced to 1,05,244 species.

Editors

Dhriti Banerjee
C. Raghunathan
Anjum N. Rizvi
Jayita Sengupta

June 2025

ISBN: 978-81-986987-2-8

© Government of India

Disclaimer

It is hereby claimed that any views or opinions presented in the book are solely those of the authors. The editors or Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) have not independently verified the information gathered or contained in this book, and accordingly expressed no options or makes any representation concerning its accuracy or complete reliability or sufficiency. The ZSI disclaim any and all liability for, or based on or relating to any such information in this book. The ZSI will not accept any liability in respect of such communication, and the authors responsible will be personally liable for any damages or other liability arising.

Contact:

The Director, Zoological Survey of India, M-Block, New Alipore, Kolkata – 700 053, West Bengal, India
Email: director@zsi.gov.in | Website: www.zsi.gov.in

Design and Printed by

Cygnus Advertising (India) Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata - 700 091
Email: cygnus.kolkata@gmail.com
Website: cygnusadvertising.in



Acknowledgements

The Editors are grateful to

1. The authorities of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India for their support to Zoological Survey of India.

2. Contributors of all the new species and new records reproduced in the book.

3. Dr. Suman Das, Mr. Kaiyum Baskh Mollah, Dr. Seepana Rajendra, Ms. Ritika Datta and Ms. Moubanti Das, Zoological Survey of India, for their efforts in formatting of pictures & maps in the book.

4. The editors thank all the journals from which pictures have been reproduced for exclusively scientific purpose and disseminating knowledge to public and the present book is not a priced publication but it will be freely available for public use.

मंत्री
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन
भारत सरकार

सत्यमेव जयते

भूपेन्द्र यादव
BHUPENDER YADAV

LiFE
Lifestyle for Environment

MINISTER
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



MESSAGE

India's rich biodiversity and its extensive ecological resources and geographical variety places it amongst the 17 megadiverse nations globally. Stretching from the snow-covered Himalayas to the Indian Ocean's depths, and encompassing arid deserts, lush tropical forests, and coastal mangroves, India is home to a vast array of ecosystems. India contains four globally acknowledged biodiversity hotspots: the Himalayas, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats, and Sundaland (including the Nicobar Islands). These hotspots are characterized by exceptionally high species richness and endemism which are under considerable threat from habitat destruction, climate change, and human encroachment.

On a global scale, India's biodiversity is not only extensive but also crucial for ecosystem services and conservation efforts. The nation actively engages in international biodiversity initiatives by participating in key conventions and treaties, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

I am delighted to announce the release of the Animal Discoveries 2024: New Species and New Records, an extensive compilation that documents 683 new faunal discoveries made by Indian scientists, which includes 459 species that are new to science and 224 species that have been newly recorded in India. This significant accomplishment raises the total number of known faunal species in India to 1,05,244 affirming India's position as one of the mega biodiversity countries.

The Animal Discoveries 2024 not only expands our scientific understanding but also acts as a call to action for ongoing vigilance and efforts to safeguard our natural heritage.

I compliment the Zoological Survey of India, for remarkable work in discovering new species and documenting India's faunal diversity. This achievement is a testament to unwavering commitment, meticulous research, and deep dedication to the environment.

(Bhupender Yadav)

पर्यावरण भवन, जोर बाग रोड़, नई दिल्ली-110003, फोन : 011-20819190, 011-20819187
Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003, Tel.: 011-20819190, 011-20819187

एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

सत्यमेव जयते

राज्य मंत्री
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन
विदेश मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF STATE
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

कीर्तवर्धन सिंह
KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH



Message

India, globally recognized as one of the most biodiverse nations, boasts an exceptional variety of flora and fauna, attributed to its extensive geographical range, diverse climate, and varied ecosystems. India is home to nearly 8% of the world's documented species and is ranked 17th among the most biodiverse countries worldwide with rich in endemic species. This biodiversity is vital for maintaining ecological balance and supports essential processes such as pollination, soil regeneration, water purification, and climate regulation.

On the international stage, India's efforts in biodiversity conservation hold significant value. The nation actively participates in global agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and prioritizes the sustainable utilization and fair sharing of natural resources. As the world confronts challenges related to climate change and environmental degradation, India's abundant biodiversity and traditional conservation practices provide essential insights into resilience and sustainability. By safeguarding its natural assets, India not only ensures its own environmental security but also contributes meaningfully to global ecological well-being.

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) with its multi-fold objectives, which encompass faunal surveys, taxonomic research, and conservation evaluations, has been crucial in broadening our comprehension of India's biodiversity. In light of the global biodiversity crisis, characterized by significant declines in species populations globally, India's efforts, including afforestation initiatives and thorough wildlife censuses, reflect our dedication to conservation and sustainable development.

I am pleased to announce the release of Animal Discoveries 2024, which catalogues 683 newly identified faunal species and records. This important contribution raises our total known faunal diversity to 1,05,244 species, solidifying our status as a global leader in biodiversity. The inclusion of these new species underscores the wealth of our natural heritage and the necessity for ongoing exploration and documentation.

I appreciate the efforts and achievements of the Zoological Survey of India for bringing out the Animal Discoveries 2024. It is essential that we continue to support scientific research, conservation initiatives, and public awareness programmes. Through our collective efforts, we can safeguard the nation's rich biodiversity for the benefit of current and future generations.

(Kirti Vardhan Singh)

New Delhi
Date: 05.06.2025

कार्यालय: 5वां तल, आकाश विंग, इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोर बाग रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003, दूरभाष: 011-20819418, 011-20819421, फैक्स: 011-20819207, ई-मेल : mos.kvs@gov.in
Office : 5th Floor, Aakash Wing, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003, Tel.: 011-20819418, 011-20819421, Fax : 011-20819207, E-mail : mos.kvs@gov.in
कार्यालय: कमरा नं.141, साउथ ब्लॉक, नई दिल्ली-110001, दूरभाष: 011-23011141, 23014070, 23794337, फैक्स : 011-23011425, ई-मेल : mos.kvs@gov.in
Office : Room No. 141, South Block, New Delhi-110001, Tel. : 011-23011141, 23014070, 23794337, Fax : 011-23011425, E-mail : mos.kvs@gov.in
निवास: 23, बी.आर. मेहता लेन, नई दिल्ली-110001, दूरभाष: 011-23782979
Residence : 23, B.R. Mehta Lane, New Delhi-110001, Tel.: 011-23782979

तन्मय कुमार
TANMAY KUMAR

सत्यमेव जयते

सचिव
भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST
AND CLIMATE CHANGE



MESSAGE

India boasts of one of the most diverse ecosystems globally. As one of the 17 megadiverse countries, India represents nearly 8% of the world's documented species, despite occupying only 2.4% of the Earth's land surface. This remarkable biodiversity encompasses a wide array of ecosystems in its mainland, as well as the islands like Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. This diverse biological landscape not only maintains ecological equilibrium but also supports the livelihoods, cultural heritage, and food security of millions of people in the country.

India's role in global biodiversity conservation is firmly rooted in both its traditional knowledge systems and contemporary scientific practices. On the policy front, the country has developed a robust legal and institutional framework aimed at the conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity. India has designated 1134 Protected Areas, including 106 National Parks, 574 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 309 Community Reserves, and 145 Conservation Reserves, collectively covering approximately 5.69% of its total land area. India's leading conservation initiatives, such as Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' (One Tree in the Name of Mother), Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Project Snow Leopard, and Amrit Dharohar (focused on revitalizing Ramsar wetlands), aim not only to protect vital species but also to conserve vast habitats and support local and indigenous communities, while integrating ecosystem restoration with sustainable economic development.

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, has played a pivotal role in achieving these milestones. Its extensive goals, which encompass faunal exploration, taxonomic research and conservation evaluations, have established a solid groundwork for biodiversity management in India.

The publication of Animal Discoveries 2024, which catalogues 683 newly identified faunal species and records, exemplifies India's steadfast commitment to biodiversity research and conservation. This noteworthy contribution increases our documented faunal diversity to 1,05,244 species, reaffirming India's position as a global leader in biodiversity. The recent introduction of the 'Fauna of India Checklist Portal' developed and published by Zoological Survey of India serves as a vital tool for researchers and policymakers, improving our ability to make informed decisions.

I compliment the Director and the entire team at the Zoological Survey of India on the release of this important publication. This work not only enhances the scientific community but also underscores India's dedication to investigating and recording its extensive biodiversity. The research presented in this publication exemplifies the commitment and quality that ZSI consistently maintains. I extend my best wishes to the organization for continued success in its future pursuits in biodiversity research and conservation.

(Tanmay Kumar)

Place: New Delhi
Dated: June 11, 2025

इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोर बाग रोड़, नई दिल्ली-110 003 फोन : (011)-2081-9408, 2081-9308, फैक्स : (011)-2081-9238
INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAWAN, JOR BAGH ROAD, NEW DELHI-110 003, PH. : 011-2081-9408, 2081-9308, FAX : 011-2081-9238
E-mail : secy-moef@nic.in, Website : moef.gov.in

नमिता प्रसाद
NAMEETA PRASAD



सत्यमेव जयते

संयुक्त सचिव
भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Joint Secretary
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest &
Climate Change

Dated:13th June,2025

FOREWORD

India's biodiversity represents a complex tapestry of diverse life forms and ecological systems, spread across ten unique biogeographic regions. Each region is home to distinct ecosystems, including alpine meadows, coniferous forests, tropical rainforests, grasslands, mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds. India serves as asteward of this biological richness and is emerging as a global frontrunner in biodiversity management and conservation. The country has initiated ground-breaking measures by implementing data-driven and science-based strategies for biodiversity governance.Through a robust organizational set-up, India diligently monitors, documents, and manages its biological assets. A significant component of this initiative is the incorporation of long-term ecological monitoring, which includes the creation of Long-Term Permanent Monitoring Plots (LTPMPs) across various ecosystems. These plotsare instrumental in tracking biodiversity trends over time, evaluating the effects of climate change and informing adaptive conservation strategies.

India is also making significant progress in the National Red Listing process, which is in accordance with the criteria set by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). This initiative strengthens India's position in global species conservation by offering reliable, science-based evaluations of the extinction risks that threaten native plant and animal species. By focusing on endangered species and identifying essential habitats, the national red listing acts as an essential tool for policy development, habitat restoration, and conservation action planning.

The release of Animal Discoveries 2024, which catalogues 683 newly identified faunal species and records, marks a significant milestone in biodiversity research in India. This update elevates our total documented faunal diversity to 1,05,244 species, underscoring the richness of our natural ecosystems. The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) has been pivotal in this success, with its diverse goals encompassing faunal surveys, taxonomic studies, and conservation evaluations, all of which have greatly contributed to our comprehension of India's biodiversity.

I congratulate the Director, Zoological Survey of India, on the release of Animal Discoveries 2024: New Species and New records. This significant work exemplifies the scientific rigor and unwavering dedication of ZSI in investigating and recording the country's abundant biodiversity.

(Nameeta Prasad)

इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोर बाग रोड़, नई दिल्ली-110 003
फोन : 011-20819247, फैक्स : 011-208199391
INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAWAN, JOR BAGH ROAD, NEW DELHI-110 003
Ph : 011-20819247, Fax : 011-208199391 E-mail : nameeta.prasad@gov.in

LiFE Lifestyle for Environment

डॉ. धृति बैनर्जी
निदेशक
Dr. Dhriti Banerjee
Director

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
भारतीय प्राणि सर्वेक्षण
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Government of India
Zoological Survey of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change



PREFACE

It is with great pride and satisfaction that I introduce the publication titled 'Animal Discoveries 2024 – New Species and New Records', which serves as a thorough account of India's latest contributions to both global and national faunal knowledge. This year's edition highlights an impressive total of 683 new discoveries, including 458 new species and 225 records of species that were previously unreported in India. This significant achievement, accomplished by committed scientists, researchers, and taxonomists from various institutions throughout the country, has increased the total number of documented faunal species in India to an extraordinary 104,603. This publication not only showcases the ongoing richness of India's biodiversity but also emphasizes the essential role that systematic research and taxonomic expertise play in the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development. India, recognized as one of the 17 megadiverse countries worldwide, occupies a vital position in the ecological framework of our planet. Despite covering only 2.4% of the Earth's land area, the nation is home to approximately 8% of the world's recorded biodiversity. The diversity present is not solely in the number of species but also in ecosystems, ecological niches, and evolutionary adaptations, rendering India a living laboratory for the study of life in all its manifestations.

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), founded in 1916, serves as the leading national institution dedicated to faunal research and taxonomic documentation. With its primary objectives of exploration, identification, documentation, taxonomic research, and conservation of India's diverse fauna, ZSI has been a pioneer in biodiversity science for over a century. ZSI's impact goes beyond simply discovering new species; it is integral in performing systematic and thorough faunal surveys, cataloguing and detailing species from protected areas, remote ecosystems, wetlands, coastal and marine environments, as well as urban areas. ZSI houses and manages one of the largest collections of zoological specimens in South and Southeast Asia. These carefully preserved and digitized reference collections facilitate high-quality taxonomic verification, DNA barcoding, and comparative morphological research. ZSI also plays an active role in the IUCN Red Listing process, supplying scientific data that aids in evaluating the conservation status of endemic and endangered species in India. In recent years, the institution has adopted a technology-driven, data-centric strategy for managing biodiversity.

I extend my gratitude to all our scientists, research fellows, collaborators, and field personnel whose dedication and enthusiasm have made this publication of Animal Discoveries 2024 a reality. I also express my appreciation for the support from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in facilitating and promoting scientific endeavors in biodiversity. Looking ahead, the ZSI will persist in enhancing its contributions to faunal taxonomy, ecological studies, and conservation science upholding its mission and reinforcing India's role as a leader in global biodiversity. May Animal Discoveries 2024 foster a greater appreciation for the natural world and strengthen our collective commitment to safeguarding the myriad life forms that inhabit our planet.

Dr. Dhriti Banerjee
Kolkata
Dated: 05th June 2025

ABBREVIATIONS

AIMB	ATREE Insect Museum, Bangalore, India.
AMU/ZD/NC	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India.
ATREE	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment Insect Museum, Bengaluru, India.
BAKRZRL	Zoological Research Laboratory, Buchi Anjamma and Kotireddy Degree and PG College, Prakasam District, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh, India
BGSB	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University
BMNH	National History Museum [formerly British Museum (National History)], London, UK.
BNHS	Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
BZL	Biodiversitätszentrum Oberösterreich in Linz, Austria
CAS	Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University.
CATE	Centre for Animal Taxonomy and Ecology, Department of Zoology, Christ College (Autonomous), Irinjalakuda, Kerala, India.
CCS HAU	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University
COF	College of Fisheries
CMLRE	Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology, Kochi, Kerala, India.
CPGSAS	College of Post Graduate Studies in Agricultural Sciences, CAU
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CUMZ	Cluster University Zoological Museum, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir (India).
DOSMB	Department of Ocean Studies and Marine Biology
DKG	Dehra Gali (DKG) forest
DZAMU	Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University
DZUC	Department of Zoology, University of Calicut, Kerala, India
FBRC-ZSI	Freshwater Biology Regional Centre - Zoological Survey of India
FORVSS	Fishery Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Sampada
FRH	Forest Rest House
GKVK	Gandhi Krishi Vigyana Kendra
HARC-ZSI	High Altitude Regional Centre-Zoological Survey of India
HML	Harrison Malayalam Ltd
IARI	Indian Agricultural Research Institute
ICAR-NBAIR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bengaluru, India.
IISc	Indian Institute of Science
KUFOS	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Kochi, India.
KSCSTE	Kerala State Council for Science, Technology & Environment
LFSC ZRC	Department of Life-sciences, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan
MARC-ZSI	Marine Aquarium and Regional Centre - Zoological Survey of India
MHNG	Muséum d'histoire naturelle de la Ville de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
MUMF	Manipur University Museum of Fishes
MWM-ZSM	Museum Witt in the Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Zoologische Staatssammlung München), Munich.

NBAIR	ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bangalore, India.
NBFGR	National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources
NCBS	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru, India.
NCBS-BH	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru
NCBS-NRC-AA	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru
NERC-ZSI	North Eastern Regional Centre-Zoological Survey of India
NFIC-FRI	National Forest Insect Collection- Forest Research Institute
NHM, NHMUK, NHMW	Natural History Museum
NIM	National Insect Museum, ICAR - National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bengaluru, India.
NIM-ICAR-NBAIR	National Insect Museum - National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bengaluru, India.
NPC	National Pusa Collection, Division of Entomology, Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India.
NPC-IARI	National Pusa Collection, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi- 110012, India.
NPC-ICAR	National Pusa Collection -Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
NRC	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru.
NRC-AA	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru
NRC-NCBS	National Centre for Biological Sciences
NZC-ZSI	National Zoological Collection-Zoological Survey of India
NZC-ZSIK	National Zoological Collection- Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre, Kozhikode, Kerala, India.
PUAC	Punjabi University Patiala Ant Collection, Punjab, India.
RMNH	Regional Museum of Natural History
RTA	Retrolateral tibial apophysis
SACON	Sálim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History
SRC-ZSI	Zoological Survey of India, Southern Regional Centre, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.
SSE	Sessa Orchid Sanctuary
UASB	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, India
UNF	ventral side of forewing
UNH	ventral side of hindwing
WII	Wildlife Institute of India
WRC-ZSI	Zoological Survey of India, Western Regional Centre, Pune, Maharashtra, India.
ZCSKC	Zoological Collection Museum of the Department of Biosciences, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, Gujarat, India.
ZDAMU	Insect collections, Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.
ZIN	Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg, Russia
ZSI-ANRC	Zoological Survey of India, Andaman & Nicobar Regional Centre
ZSI-EBRC	Zoological Survey of India, Estuarine Biology Regional Centre
ZSI-HARC	Zoological Survey of India, High Altitude Regional Centre, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India.
ZSI-MBRC	Zoological Survey of India, Marine Biological Research Centre, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.
ZSIK	Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre, Kozhikode, Kerala, India.
ZSI-WGRC	Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre, Kozhikode (Calicut), Kerala, India.



Contents

1 Executive Summary 16

2 Introduction 22

3 New Species 34

3.1 Reptilia 36
3.2 Amphibia 56
3.3 Pisces 60
3.4 Mollusca 73
3.5 Bryozoa 77
3.6 Chilopoda 79
3.7.1 Diptera 81
3.7.2 Lepidoptera 91
3.7.3 Trichoptera 107
3.7.4 Coleoptera 109
3.7.5 Strepsiptera 122
3.7.6 Hymenoptera 124
3.7.7 Hemiptera 186
3.7.8 Thysanoptera 195
3.7.9 Orthoptera 197
3.7.10 Mantodea 200
3.7.11 Blattodea 202
3.7.12 Odonata 204
3.7.13 Zygentoma 208
3.8 Collembola 210
3.9 Crustacea 213
3.10 Arachnida 231
3.11 Annelida 251
3.12 Nematoda 256
3.13 Tardigrada 260
3.14 Platyhelminthes 262
3.15 Cnidaria 264
3.16 Protozoa 266



4 New Records 268

4.1	Reptilia	270
4.2	Amphibia	273
4.3	Pisces	275
4.4	Mollusca	280
4.5.1	Diptera	282
4.5.2	Lepidoptera	291
4.5.3	Trichoptera	308
4.5.4	Coleoptera	310
4.5.5	Hymenoptera	315
4.5.6	Hemiptera	330
4.5.7	Thysanoptera	334
4.5.8	Orthoptera	337
4.5.9	Mantodea	339
4.5.10	Blattodea	341
4.5.11	Odonata	343
4.5.12	Ephemeroptera	345
4.5.13	Neuroptera	347
4.6	Collembola	349
4.7	Crustacea	354
4.8	Arachnida	358
4.9	Annelida	366
4.10	Nematoda	368
4.11	Rotifera	371
4.12	Cnidaria	373
4.13	Protozoa	376



5 Species Index 378

1 Executive Summary



India is one of the recognized mega-diverse countries of the world, harboring nearly 7-8% of the recorded species of the world, and representing 4 of the 34 globally identified biodiversity hotspots (Himalaya, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats and Sri Lanka, Sundaland). India is also a vast repository of traditional knowledge associated with biological resources.

Floral and faunal diversities are progressively updated with new discoveries through in-depth surveys and research. New discoveries are significant because they advance our understanding of the variety of life on Earth and the intricate ecosystems in which these species reside. This knowledge is critical to conservation efforts and preserving the equilibrium of our planet's ecosystems.

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) is a premier research institute functioning under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), serving to the Nation over 109 years. ZSI has been actively engaged in documenting the faunal resources of the country for their effective conservation, management and sustainable utilization. Every year, ZSI publishes the book "Animal Discoveries of India - New species and New Records," which compiles information on newly discovered species and records from India from the published literatures. During the year 2024, Indian scientists, academicians, and researchers have contributed a total of 683 new discoveries (459 new species, 224 new records for India, and 22 new genera). Details provided in Table 1 and these discoveries were published in different journals.

Table 1.

The species under different faunal groups described as new species as well as new record during 2024

Sl. No.	Faunal Group	New Genus	New Species	New Record to India	Total Additions in 2024
1.	Reptilia	2	37	4	41
2.	Amphibia		5	2	7
3.	Pisces		23	11	34
4.	Mollusca		6	3	9
5.	Bryozoa		1		1
6.	Chilopoda		1		1
7.	Diptera		23	24	47
8.	Lepidoptera	1	34	46	80
9.	Trichoptera		1	2	3
10.	Coleoptera	1	24	10	34
11.	Strepsiptera		2		2
12.	Hymenoptera	1	121	44	165
13.	Hemiptera	3	23	8	31
14.	Thysanoptera		2	4	6
15.	Orthoptera		6	1	7
16.	Mantodea		2	1	3
17.	Blattodea		1	1	2
18.	Odonata		7	1	8
19.	Ephemeroptera			3	3
20.	Neuroptera			2	2
21.	Zygentoma		1		1
22.	Collembola		4	10	14
23.	Crustacea	10	50	11	61
24.	Arachnida	4	55	22	77

Sl. No.	Faunal Group	New Genus	New Species	New Record to India	Total Additions in 2024
25.	Annelida		12	1	13
26.	Nematoda		9	5	14
27.	Tardigrada		1		1
28.	Platyhelminthes		2		2
29.	Cnidaria		2	5	7
30.	Rotifera			2	2
31.	Protozoa		4	1	5
	Total	**22**	**459**	**224**	**683**

The book also provides information on the total number of species recorded from India under different faunal groups which forms baseline information for the biodiversity conservation and management plans (Table 2).



Table 2.

Number of Animal species known from India (updated December 2024)

Kingdom	Phylum	Number of species World (approx.)	Number of species India (approx.)	Additions of the Indian Fauna in 2024
Protista	**Phylum Protozoa** (including Chromista)	50,012	3,593	5
Animalia	**Phylum Mesozoa**	122	10	
	Phylum Porifera	8,550	575	
	Phylum Cnidaria	11,99,35	1,479	7
	Phylum Ctenophora	199	20	
	Phylum Platyhelminthes	29,495	1,815	2
	Phylum Rotifera	2200	469	2
	Phylum Gastrotricha	790	164	
	Phylum Kinorhyncha	315	10	
	Phylum Tardigrada	1,381	35	1
	Phylum Nematoda	30,027	3079	14
	Phylum Acanthocephala	1,308	312	
	Phylum Sipuncula	162	41	
	Phylum Echiura	198	47	
	Phylum Annelida	20,006	1,077	13
	Phylum Onychophora	183	1	
	Phylum Arthropoda	12,04,015	78,805	547
	Subphylum Chelicerata	61,592	6,410	77
	Class Arachnida	60,052	6,371	77
	Class Merostomata	200	2	
	Class Pycnogonida	1,340	37	
	Subphylum Crustacea	67,735	4096	61
	Subphylum Hexapoda	1,063,834	67,906	408
	Class Collembola	8,162	358	14
	Class Diplura	975	18	
	Class Protura	816	20	
	Class Insecta	10,53,881	67,510	394
	Subphylum Myriapoda	1,1,155	393	1
	Class Chilopoda	3,112	103	1
	Class Diplopoda	7,839	280	
	Class Symphyla	204	10	
	Phylum Phoronida	12	3	
	Phylum Bryozoa (Ectoprota)	5,434	356	1

Kingdom	Phylum	Number of species World (approx.)	Number of species India (approx.)	Additions of the Indian Fauna in 2024
	Phylum Entoprocta	150	10	
	Phylum Brachiopoda	392	8	
	Phylum Chaetognatha	170	44	
	Phylum Mollusca	85,015	5,282	9
	Phylum Nemertea	1,368	6	
	Phylum Echinodermata	7,551	788	
	Phylum Hemichordata	139	14	
	Phylum Chordata	1,10,394	7,201	82
	Subphylum Cephalochordata	33	6	
	Subphylum Urochordata	2,804	534	
	Subphylum Vertebrata [= Craniata]	1,07,557	6,661	82
	Class Pisces	70,449	3,613	34
	Class Amphibia	8,445	464	7
	Class Reptilia	11,733	799	41
	Class Aves	10,357	1,347	
	Class Mammalia	6,500	438	
	Total (Animalia)	16,29,511	1,01,651	678
	Grand Total (Protista + Animalia)	16,79,523	1,05,244	683

According to the database of ZSI as on 1st January 2025, the faunal diversity of India is 1,05,244 species with the addition of 683 species to the Indian fauna (including 459 new species and 224 new records to India), which accounts to 6.26 % of Global faunal diversity (Table 2).



2

INTRODUCTION



Earth's biodiversity is both astonishingly diverse and fundamental to human well-being, providing essential services like nutrient cycling, disease control, and climate regulation (Mi *et al.,* 2021). Biodiversity refers to the variety and variability of life on Earth, encompassing all forms of living organisms and the ecosystems they inhabit (Uy and Theißen, 2009). It is the result of millions of years of evolutionary processes, and it can be understood through three primary components: genetic diversity, species richness and ecosystem diversity (Adom *et al.,* 2019). However, species diversity is a complex and sometimes contentious ecological measure, with recent advances focused on unifying diversity metrics and standardizing samples to reduce bias, particularly in capturing rare species (Roswell *et al.,* 2021). This diversity raises key scientific questions about species variation, coexistence, and evolution across ecosystems, especially in the face of rapid environmental changes (Mi *et al.,* 2021). Understanding biodiversity requires accurate knowledge of the species that comprise it and identification, classification, and proper placement within a taxonomic hierarchy. It is also important to examine how species interact with their environment (Hooykaas *et al.,* 2019). Species serve as the foundational elements of ecosystems, contributing to essential services and environmental sustainability, from high altitudes to the depths of hydrothermal vents (Sharma *et al.,* 2013).

The total number of species on Earth remains an open question, with estimates varying based on different approaches and methodologies. Some statistical projection used by recent scientists estimated approximately 8.75 million living species, of which only about 1.2 million have been formally described (Mora *et al*., 2011). Which includes an estimated 7.8 million animal species, 298,000 plant species, 611,000 fungi, and 63,900 protists, while prokaryotes, such as bacteria and archaea, are far less numerous, with only about 10,000 and 500 species, respectively, described. However, it is widely believed that a significant portion of Earth's biodiversity remains undiscovered, with over 80% of species, particularly among microorganisms, insects (Arthrpoda phylum), and deep-sea life, yet to be described. Other estimates place the number of species somewhere between 5 and 30 million, with the majority of these undiscovered and likely residing in less-studied habitats (May, 1994). Advances in molecular techniques, such as DNA sequencing, and the ongoing exploration of remote regions continue to reveal new species, highlighting the vast and largely uncharted diversity of life on Earth. As of now, around 1.8 million species have been formally described, but the true scale of biodiversity remains far beyond what we currently understand. (Mora *et al*., 2011; May, 1994).

Every year, world taxonomists describe tens of thousands of new living organisms across the planet. This process involves a detailed and systematic examination of species to determine whether they represent entirely new discoveries or if known species should be reclassified due to new insights into their evolutionary relationships. Some species may be known to local communities but lack scientific recognition, which limits research on their ecology, applications, and conservation. Scientific discovery and naming are crucial for identifying at-risk species and enabling efforts to assess and address their potential extinction (Cheek *et al*., 2020). Taxonomy, the science of identifying, naming, and classifying organisms, plays a foundational role in understanding the vast complexity of life on

Earth. According to the Lord Robert M. May (1990) "*Without taxonomy to give shape to the bricks, and systematics to tell us how to put them together, the house of biological science is a meaningless jumble*" (Braby *et al*., 2024). It provides the essential means for documenting biological diversity, which is critical for prioritizing conservation initiatives aimed at preserving the planet's ecosystems. As E.O. Wilson (1992) emphasizes, taxonomy serves as the cornerstone for discerning the identity and evolutionary relationships of organisms. By accurately classifying species, taxonomy allows us to create comprehensive biological inventories that serve as a starting point for all other biological studies, from ecology to genetics to evolution. It is estimated that 80% of species on Earth are still undiscovered, especially among smaller organisms like insects, microorganisms, and deep-sea life. A significant portion of the world's biodiversity likely remains hidden, especially in less explored ecosystems like the deep ocean, tropical rainforests, or subterranean habitats (Mora *et al*., 2011; Costello *et al*., 2013).

Taxonomic work is not only about discovering new species but also involves re-examining known species to uncover distinct evolutionary lineages that should be classified separately (Padial *et al*., 2010). This reclassification process relies on detailed analyses of genetic data, morphological traits, and behavioral patterns, with a focus on identifying cryptic species organisms genetically distinct but morphologically similar to others (Cháves-González *et al*., 2022). Also, subspecies are often redefined as full species based on genetic divergence and ecological or behavioral differences. These reclassifications are essential for conservation, as they help prioritize protection strategies for species that may be more vulnerable or ecologically unique, emphasizing the critical role of taxonomy in accurately documenting biodiversity (Phillimore and Owens, 2006).

Biology is entering a "new age of discovery," marked by the uncovering of diverse new species and ecosystems, from extremophiles in Yellowstone geysers to ecosystems in Pacific Ocean hydrothermal vents (Ceballos and Ehrlich, 2009). Current era is developing artificial intelligence and we created many platforms to share species diversity measurements through statistical approach and computational method. Although it's impossible to give an exact number of websites dedicated to evaluating species diversity, several prominent platforms and initiatives exist, including Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), iNaturalist, Encyclopedia of Life (EOL), Integrated Digitized Biocollections Portal (iDigBio), Biodiversity Information Serving Our Nation (BISON), The R Project for Statistical Computing, VBioindex and others, aiding in biodiversity assessment and data collection. The advent of new technologies has greatly accelerated the process of species discovery and reclassification. Molecular techniques, such as genetic sequencing and DNA barcoding, have become essential tools for taxonomists, enabling the identification of cryptic species and providing more precise ways of defining species boundaries (Hebert *et al.,* 2003). Also, advances in geospatial tools and remote sensing technologies allow researchers to pinpoint areas with high potential for discovering new species, particularly in remote ecosystems like rainforests and deep-sea environments (Turner *et al.,* 2003; Senf *et al.,* 2022).

The Indian subcontinent, a region of extraordinary biological and ecological diversity, is the seventh-largest country in the world, with an area of 3,287,263 km², and it ranks as the eighth most biodiverse nation among the 17 megadiverse countries (Mittermeier *et al*., 1999). Located in the Indo-Malayan biogeographic region, one of the eight major biogeographic regions globally (Chandra *et al*., 2020), India harbors a multitude of habitats and ecosystems that range from arid deserts to tropical rainforests, temperate woodlands, alpine meadows, wetlands, and marine environments. These varied ecosystems are distributed across the country's land boundary of about 15,200 km and its extensive coastline of 7,516.6 km, influencing the diversity and endemism of its flora and fauna (Chandra and Raghunathan, 2018).

India represents two major biogeographic realms such as the Palearctic and Indo-Malayan realms and is home to five major biomes: Tropical Humid Forests, Tropical Dry or Deciduous Forests, Warm Deserts and Semi-deserts, Coniferous Forests, and Alpine Meadows. Additionally, India encompasses ten distinct biogeographic zones, which include the Trans-Himalayas, the Himalayas, Desert, Semi-arid, Western Ghats, Deccan Peninsula, Gangetic Plain, North-east India, Islands, and Coasts. These zones are further subdivided into 25 biogeographic provinces, with significant implications for species distribution, habitat connectivity, and ecosystem services.

India's biodiversity is notably concentrated in four globally recognized biodiversity hotspots: The Eastern and Western Himalayas, the Western Ghats, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These regions are critical for global conservation priorities, as they contain exceptionally high levels of endemism and support a vast number of species, many of which are yet to be described. The Western Ghats alone, for instance, are home to a unique assemblage of plant and animal species, some of which are endemic to this region, highlighting its role as one of the world's most biologically rich ecosystems (Venkataraman and Sivaperuman, 2018).

Nearly 5.32% of India's total geographical area is officially designated as 1014 protected areas, including 106 national parks, 573 wildlife sanctuaries, 115 Conservation Reserves and 220 community reserves covering a total area of 1,75,169.42 km2 (https://wii.gov.in/nwdc_aboutus). These protected areas are essential for conserving India's diverse ecosystems and offer refuge to numerous threatened and endangered species, many of which face the risk of extinction due to habitat destruction, overexploitation, and climate change.

India's vast array of landscapes ranging from the arid Thar Desert in the west to the lush tropical forests in the northeast, the high-altitude alpine meadows in the Himalayas, and the coastal wetlands and islands covers approximately 23.39% of the country's total geographical area. These biomes not only foster an immense diversity of species but also play crucial roles in the global carbon cycle, water regulation, and ecosystem services. The Indian subcontinent's biological richness is further underscored by the ongoing discovery of new species through systematic surveys and exploration.

The Zoological Survey of India [ZSI] is an organization that has been committed to taxonomical studies of faunal communities for 109 years since it was established in 1916. This institution under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is documenting the faunal resources of India across various diversified ecosystems through the effective execution of periodic surveys. ZSI serves as a custodian of the National Zoological Collections and is a Designated National Repository of Type and voucher specimens under Section 39 of the National Biodiversity Act, 2002 of the Government of India. ZSI is one of the largest faunal repositories globally, and it maintains voucher specimens for reference utilized by taxonomists. ZSI currently holds over 6. 4 million specimens sourced from 46 countries and has been maintaining these since 1810.

The primary objectives of the institute include the exploration, survey, inventorying, and monitoring of faunal diversity in various states, the periodic review of the status of endangered and threatened species, ecosystems, and protected areas in India, bio-ecological studies, training, and identification of local fauna. It also offers advice to the forest department and maintenance and development of National Zoological Collections. The research and collections of ZSI publications offer a foundational overview of the biodiversity profile of the Nation.

The year 2024 recorded a total of 683 new discoveries from India including 459 new species and 224 new country records published in various journals of repute by the scientists, academicians, and researchers. The maximum number of new discoveries has been recorded from invertebrates with 601 species, while vertebrate constitutes 82 species. The trend of new discoveries in different groups remains same like previous years with Arthropoda dominating among invertebrates with 547

species and least with Bryozoa, Chilopoda, Zygentoma and Tardigrada with 1 species each, whereas, Reptiles with 41 species dominated among vertebrates followed by Fishes with 34 species and least with Ampbhibia with 7 species. Diversity of species discoveries in different faunal group during 2024 is represented in Figure 1

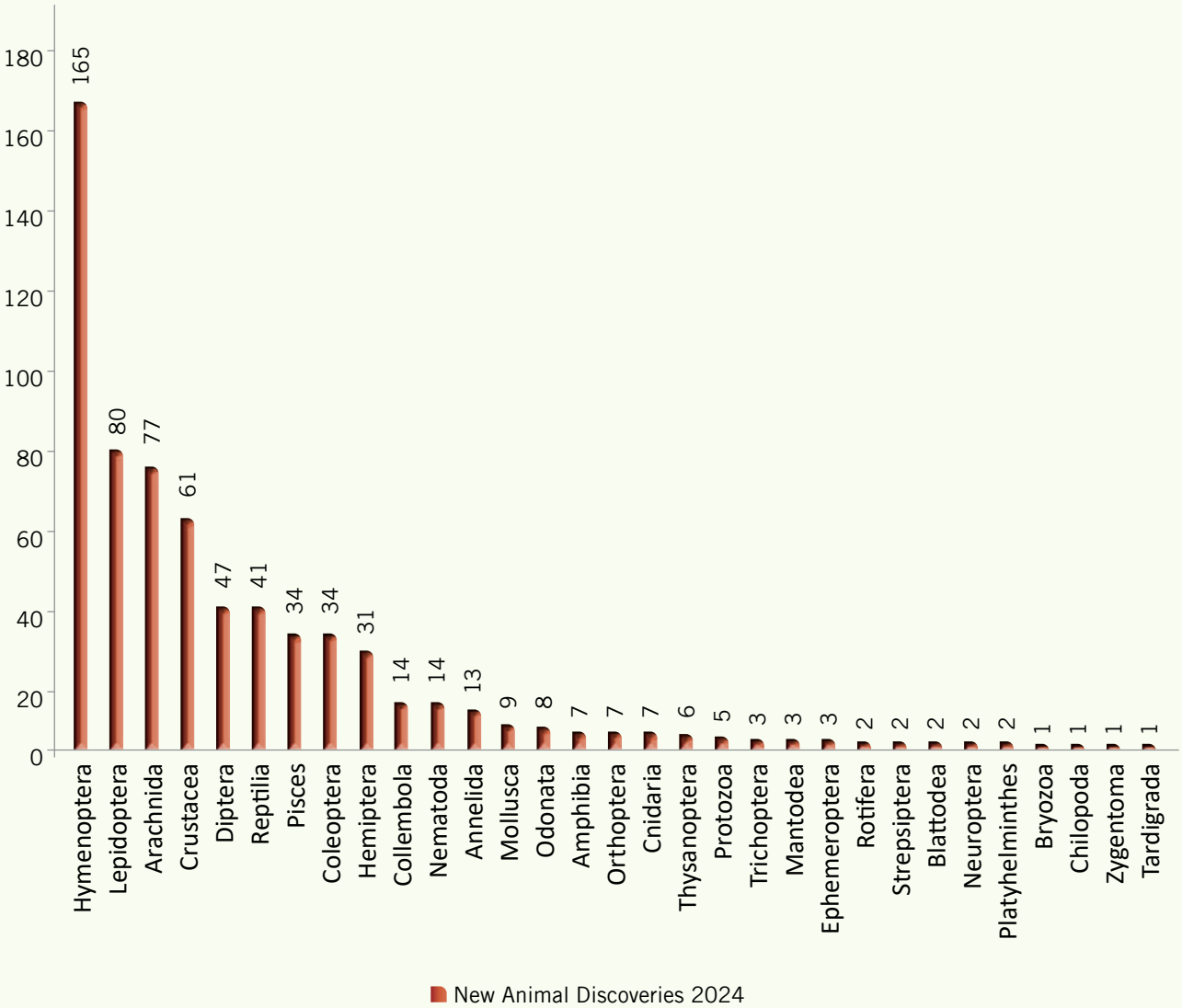


Figure 1: New Discoveries in different Faunal Groups during 2024

The data analysis of last 10 years (2015-2024) reveals that a total of 5,313 species (3,796 new species; 1,517 new records) have been added to the Indian fauna. As regards new species, maximum of 467 species were described in the year 2022 and minimum of 262 species in 2015, whereas, maximum new records are 224 species in 2024 and lowest of 81 species in 2016 (Fig. 2). It is also important to note that scientists of ZSI alone have contributed nearly 30.58% (1161 species) of new species and 53.85% (817 species) of new country records during the last 10 years (Fig. 2).

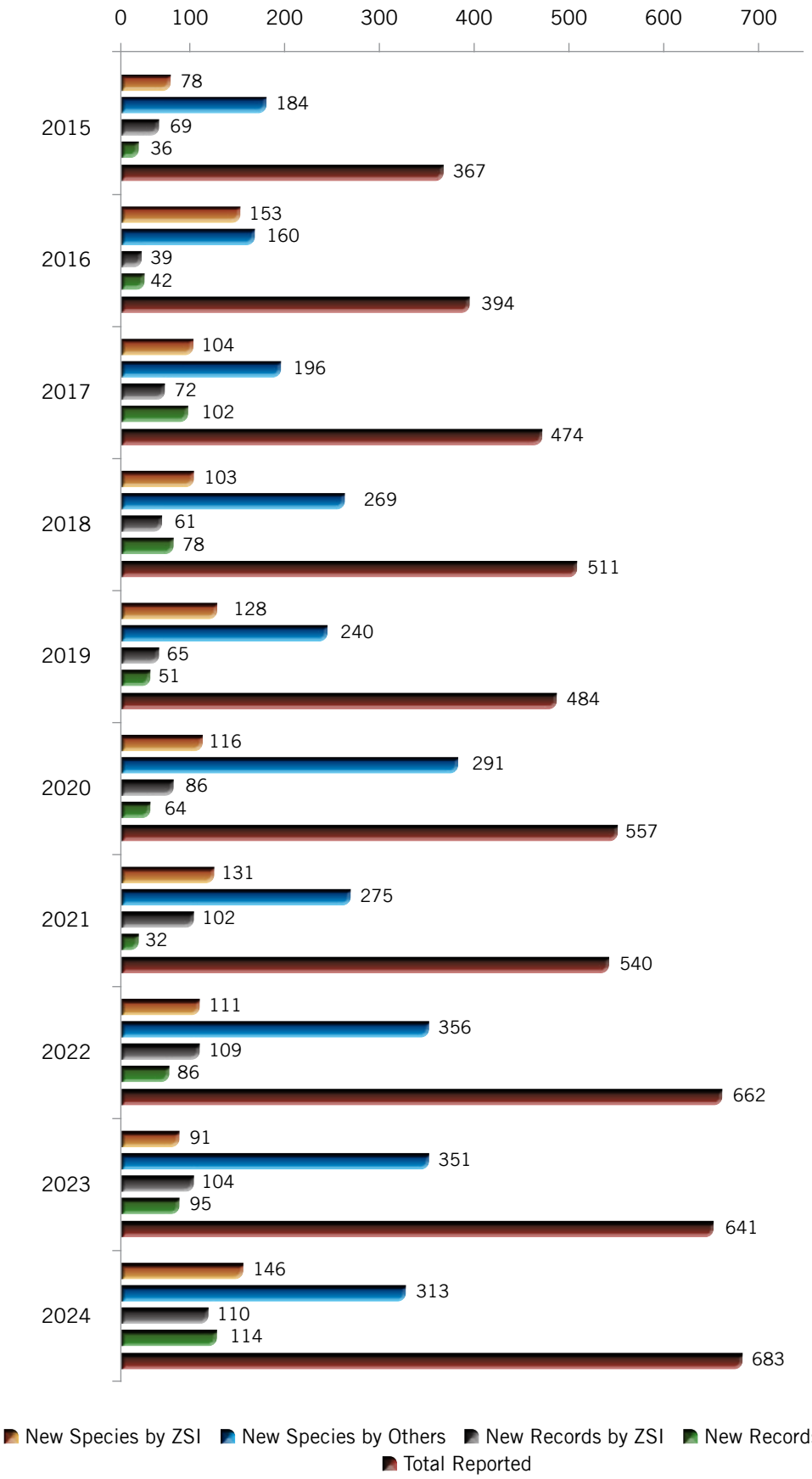


Figure 2: Addition of new species and new records of fauna in India during last 10 years

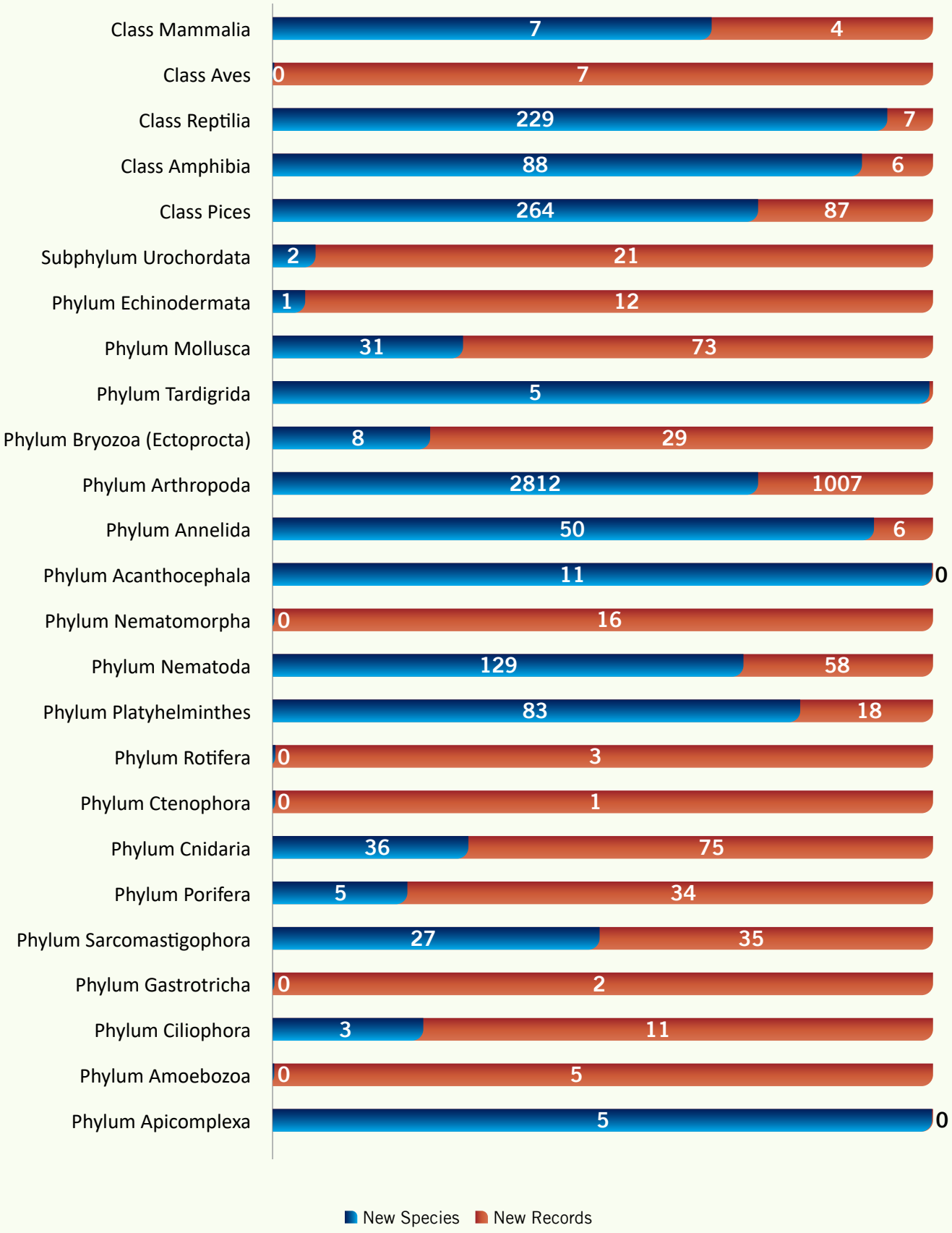


Figure 3: Addition of group-wise new species and new records of fauna in India during last 10 years

The group-wise faunal inventory during the last 10 years (2015-2024) shows that maximum of 2812 species are newly described under the Phylum Arthropoda while only two species is described under the Phyla Urochordata and one species of Echinodermata among the invertebrates. Among the vertebrate maximum of 264 species of fishes and minimum of only 7 species of mammal are described (Fig. 2). Among the new country records, maximum of 1007 species of arthropods are recorded from India (Fig. 3).

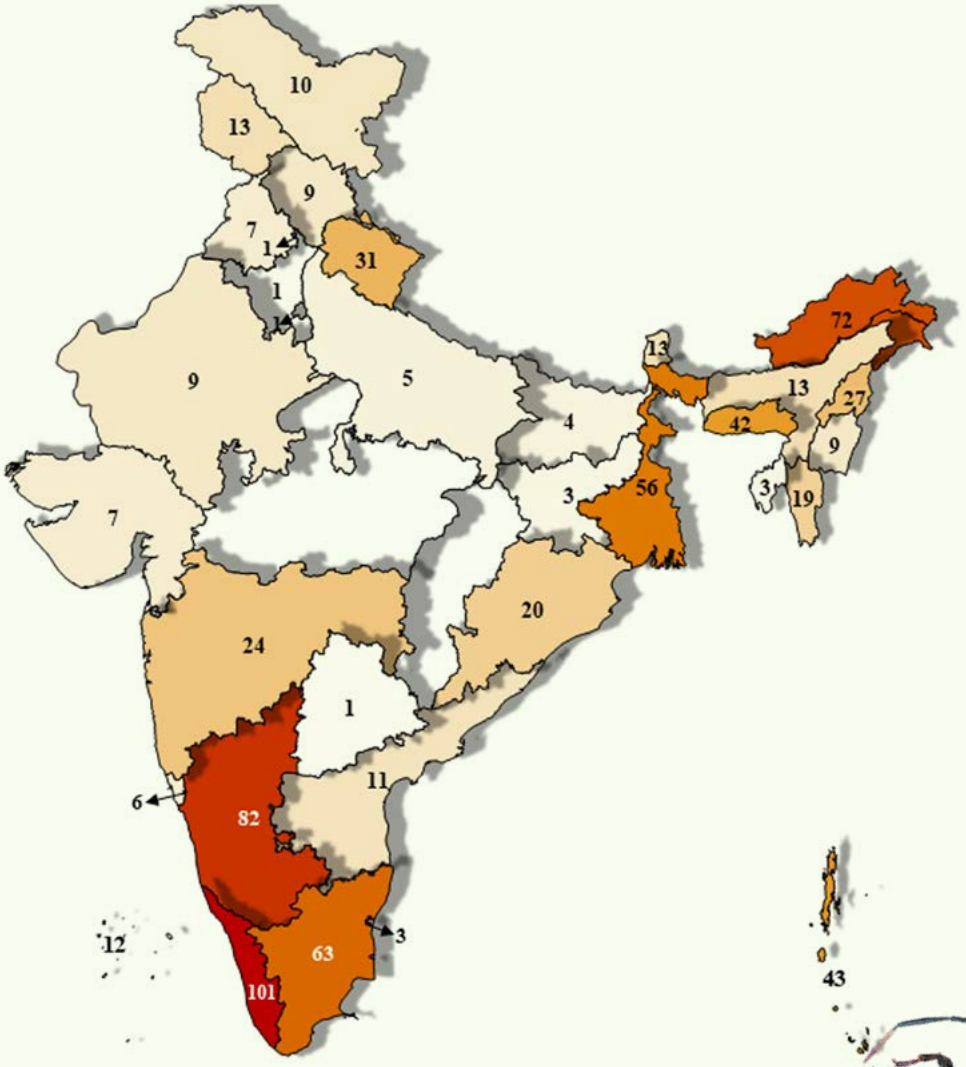




Table 1.

State/Union Territory wise list of new species and new records during 2024

Sl. No.	State & Union Territories	Number of new species	Number of new records	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14	29	43
2	Andhra Pradesh	5	6	11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	42	30	72
4	Assam	8	5	13
5	Bihar	4	-	4
6	Chandigarh	1	-	1
7	Delhi	-	1	1
8	Goa	5	1	6
9	Gujarat	5	2	7
10	Haryana	1	-	1
11	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	9
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5	8	13
13	Jharkhand	1	2	3
14	Karnataka	68	14	82
15	Kerala	80	21	101
16	Ladakh	-	10	10
17	Lakshadweep	4	8	12
18	Maharashtra	22	2	24
19	Manipur	6	3	9
20	Meghalaya	25	17	42
21	Mizoram	9	10	19
22	Nagaland	21	6	27
23	Odisha	11	9	20
24	Puducherry	3	-	3
25	Punjab	4	3	7
26	Rajasthan	6	3	9
27	Sikkim	4	9	13
28	Tamil Nadu	50	13	63
29	Telangana	1	-	1
30	Tripura	2	1	3

Sl. No.	State & Union Territories	Number of new species	Number of new records	Total
31	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	5
32	Uttarakhand	17	14	31
33	West Bengal	25	31	56

It may be concluded that maximum new discoveries are recorded from Kerala- 101 (80 new species; 21 new records) followed by Karnataka- 82 (68; 14); Arunachal Pradesh- 72 (42; 30); Tamil Nadu- 63 (50; 13); West Bengal- 56 (25; 31); Andaman & Nicobar Islands- 43 (14; 29); Meghalaya- 42 (25; 17); Uttarakhand – 31 (17; 14). The lowest number of species are reported from Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana and Telangana. In general, the highest number of species are reported from the southern part of India.



References

1. Adom, D., Umachandran, K., Ziarati, P., Sawicka, B. and Sekyere, P., 2019. The concept of biodiversity and its relevance to mankind: A short review. *Journal of Agriculture and Sustainability*, **12**(2): 219-231.
2. Braby, M.F., Hsu, Y.F. and Lamas, G., 2024. How to describe a new species in zoology and avoid mistakes. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **202**(4): p. zlae043.
3. Ceballos, G. and Ehrlich, P.R., 2009. Discoveries of new mammal species and their implications for conservation and ecosystem services. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, **106**(10): 3841-3846.
4. Chandra, K. and Raghunathan, C., 2018. Faunal diversity of Biogeographic zones: Islands of India: 1-523. (*Published by the Director, Zool. Surv. India, Kolkata*).
5. Chandra, K., Raghunathan, C. and Mondal, T., 2020. Faunal Diversity of Biogeographic Zones: Coasts of India: 1-807. (*Published by the Director, Zool. Surv. India, Kolkata*).
6. Cháves-González, L.E., Morales-Calvo, F., Mora, J., Solano-Barquero, A., Verocai, G.G. and Rojas, A. 2022. What lies behind the curtain: Cryptic diversity in helminth parasites of human and veterinary importance. *Current Research in Parasitology and Vector-Borne Diseases*, **2**: p.100094.
7. Cheek, M., Nic Lughadha, E., Kirk, P., Lindon, H., Carretero, J., Looney, B., Douglas, B., Haelewaters, D., Gaya, E., Llewellyn, T. and Ainsworth, A.M. 2020. New scientific discoveries: Plants and fungi. *Plants, People, Planet*, **2**(5): 371-388.
8. Costello, M. J., et al. (2013). *Global biodiversity census and the implications for conservation. BioScience*, **63**(7), 712-723.



9. Hebert, P.D., Cywinska, A., Ball, S.L. and DeWaard, J.R., 2003. Biological identifications through DNA barcodes. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series B: Biological Sciences*, **270**(1512): 313-321.

10. Hooykaas, M.J., Schilthuizen, M., Aten, C., Hemelaar, E.M., Albers, C.J. and Smeets, I., 2019. Identification skills in biodiversity professionals and laypeople: A gap in species literacy. *Biological Conservation*, **238**: 108202.

11. May, R.M. 1990. Taxonomy as destiny. *Nature 1990*; **347**:129–30. https://doi.org/10.1038/347129a0

12. May, R.M. 1994. *Taxonomy as a Tool for Understanding Biodiversity*. In: *Biodiversity: A Biology of Numbers and Differences* (ed. E.O. Wilson). University of Chicago Press.

13. Mi, X., Feng, G., Hu, Y., Zhang, J., Chen, L., Corlett, R.T., Hughes, A.C., Pimm, S., Schmid, B., Shi, S. and Svenning, J.C., 2021. The global significance of biodiversity science in China: An overview. *National Science Review*, **8**(7): nwab032.

14. Mittermeier, R.A., Myers, N., Mittermeier, C.G. and Robles Gil, P., 1999. Hotspots: Earth's biologically richest and most endangered terrestrial ecoregions. CEMEX, S.A., Agrupación Sierra Madre, S.C. Mexico, 431 pp.

15. Mora, C., Tittensor, D.P., Adl, S., Simpson, A.G. and Worm, B., 2011. How many species are there on Earth and in the ocean?. *PLoS Biology*, **9**(8), p.e1001127.

16. Padial, J.M., Miralles, A., De la Riva, I. and Vences, M., 2010. The integrative future of taxonomy. *Frontiers in zoology*, **7**: 1-14.





17. Phillimore, A.B. and Owens, I.P., 2006. Are subspecies useful in evolutionary and conservation biology?. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **273**(1590): 1049-1053.

18. Roswell, M., Dushoff, J. and Winfree, R., 2021. A conceptual guide to measuring species diversity. *Oikos,* **130**(3): 321-338.

19. Senf, C., 2022. Seeing the system from above: The use and potential of remote sensing for studying ecosystem dynamics. *Ecosystems*, **25**(8):1719-1737.

20. Sharma, A., Bouchard, F., Ryan, S., Parker, D. and Hellmann, J.J., 2013. Species are the building blocks of ecosystem services and environmental sustainability. *Ethics, Policy and Environment*, **16**(1): 29-32.

21. Turner, W., Spector, S., Gardiner, N., Fladeland, M., Sterling, E. and Steininger, M., 2003. Remote sensing for biodiversity science and conservation. *Trends in ecology and evolution*, **18**(6): 306-314.

22. Uy, J.A.C. and Theißen, G., 2009. Evolutionary and Genetic Aspects of Biodiversity. Biodiversity: Structure and Function, **1**: 1-209.

23. Venkataraman, K. and Sivaperuman, C., 2018. Biodiversity hotspots in India. *Indian Hotspots: Vertebrate Faunal Diversity, Conservation and Management*. Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. **1**: 1-27.

24. Wilson, E.O., 1992. The diversity of life. Belknap Press, Cambridge, Mass., USA. 414 pp.

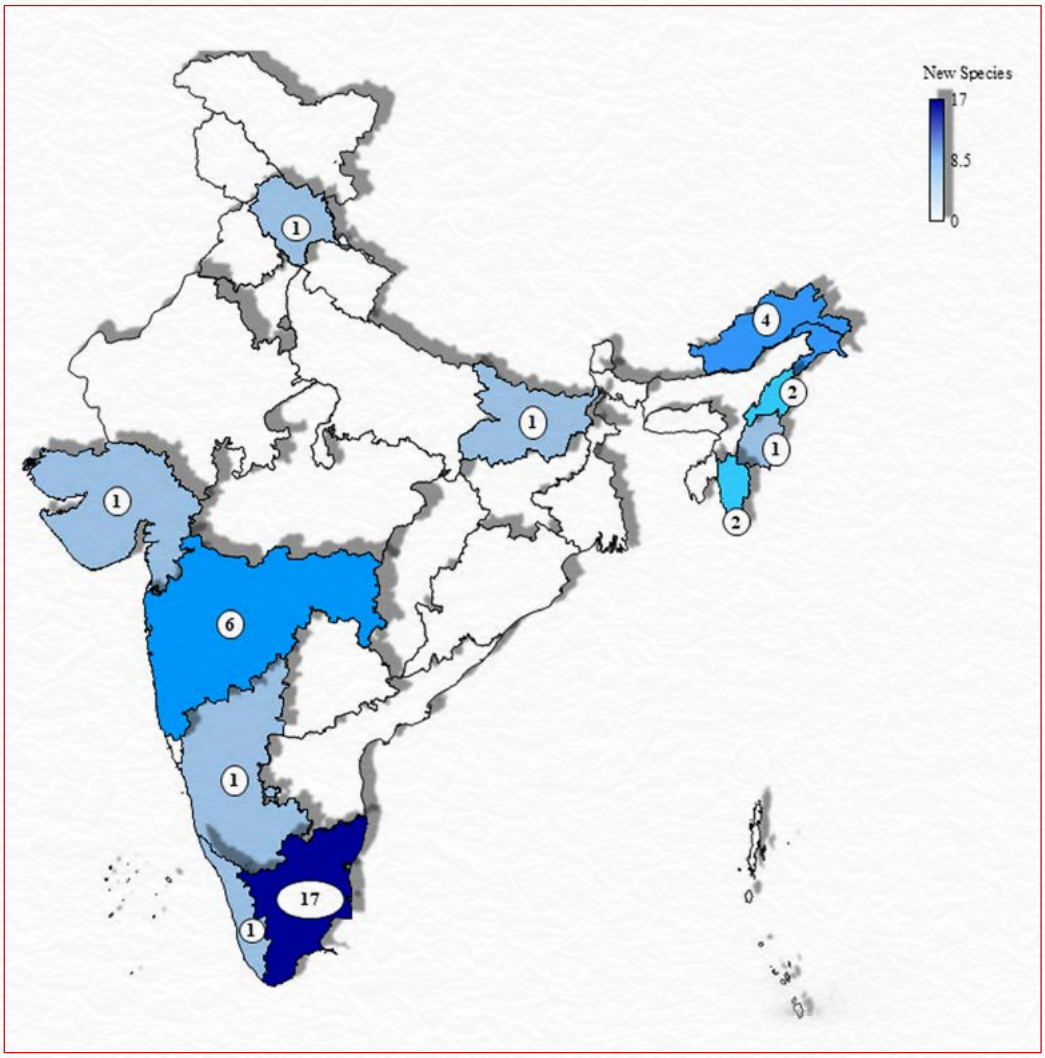
3

NEW SPECIES





3.1. REPTILIA



Reptiles, which first appeared around 250 million years ago during the Mesozoic era, are among the most diverse vertebrates and reptile-like creatures. Since then, they have adapted to a range of environments, and some have become specialized in particular micro-habitats. Chelonians (turtles and tortoises), crocodilians, snakes, lizards, tuatara, and their extinct ancestors are all included in the class Reptilia. 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. This year a total of 37 new species of Reptilia have been described: 17 species from Tamil Nadu, six species from Maharashtra, four species from Arunachal Pradesh, two species each from Mizoram and Nagaland, one species each from Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Manipur.

Class: REPTILIA
Order: SQUAMATA
FAMILY: AGAMIDAE
Genus: *Agasthyagama* Srikanthan, Adhikari, Ganesh, Deuti, Das, Kulkarni, Gowande, & Shanker, 2021

Agasthyagama edge Das, Pal, Narayanan, Subin, Palot, Rajkumar & Deepak, *Vertebrate Zoology,* 74: 151–168, 2024

The species *Agasthyagama edge* was described by Sandeep Das, Saunak Pal, Surya Narayanan, K. Subin, Muhamed Jafer Palot, K.P. Rajkumar and V. Deepak based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from roadside disturbed tropical semi-evergreen forest patch in Kulamavu (9.814150°N, 76.889926°E; 808 m a.s.l), Idukki district, Kerala, India along with three more Paratype collected from similar disturbed forest patch (9.845741°N, 76.942100°E; 856 m a.s.l) on the roadside near to Kuyilimala bus stop, Idukki District, Kerala and three more Paratypes collected from near Uppukunnu Government Tribal School, (9.845061°N, 76.881476°E;636 m), Idukki District. The type specimen has been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The species is named after the Zoological Society of London's EDGE of Existence Program who supported several early career conservation researchers across the globe in their projects on evolutionarily distinct species. EDGE is an acronym for Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered.



Agasthyagama edge Das *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Calotes* Cuvier, 1817

Calotes sinyik Patel, Thackeray, Sheth, Khandekar & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5523 (2): 151–170, 2024

The species *Calotes sinyik* was described by Harshil Patel, Tejas Thackeray, Chintan Sheth, Akshay Khandekar and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from near Lingbuk Riamukh (28.26210°N, 94.15900°E; ca.1270 m asl., for Paratype 28.26868°N, 94.1590°E), Payeng Circle, Upper Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bangalore. The specific epithet is the local name of the Subansiri River in the Tagin language, used as a noun in apposition. The Tagin are one of the major tribes of Arunachal Pradesh and mainly inhabit Upper Subansiri District. Suggested common name is Sinyik or Subansiri dragon lizard.



Calotes sinyik Patel *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Japalura* Gray, 1853

Japalura mictophola Mirza, Gowande, Thackeray, Bhosale, Sawant, Phansalkar & Patel, *TAPROBANICA,* 13(1): 1-8, 2024.

The species *Japalura mictophola* was described by Zeeshan A. Mirza, Gaurang Gowande, Tejas Thackeray, Harshal Bhosale, Mandar Sawant, Pushkar Phansalkar and Harshil Patel based on a Holotype collected from Bomdila (27.262355°N, 92.419441°E, alt. 2,427m a.s.l.), West Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh, India along with one Paratype collected from near Lama Camp (27.161000°N, 92.460500°E, alt. 2,325m a.s.l.), Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, West Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in APRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is a combination of two words, the Greek word miktós 'μικτός' meaning mixed, and the word phola (=scales) referring to the mixed (heterogeneous) scales on the dorsum of the species.



Japalura mictophola Mirza *et al.*, 2024

FAMILY: COLUBRIDAE
Genus: *Ahaetulla* Link, 1807

Ahaetulla longirostris Mirza, Pattekar, Verma, Stuart, Purkayastha, Mohapatra & Patel, *Journal of Asia Pacific Biodiversity,* 17: 696-703, 2024

The species *Ahaetulla longirostris* was described by Zeeshan A. Mirza, Soham Pattekar, Sourabh Verma, Bryan L. Stuart, Jayaditya Purkayastha, Pratyush P. Mohapatra and Harshil Patel based on a Holotype collected from the outskirts of Valmiki Tiger Reserve (27.428139N, 83.908418 E, elevation 133m), West Champaran, Bettiah, Bihar, India along with two Paratypes collected from Baridua area (26.105996, 91.842154, elevation 257 m) near Guwahati, Meghalaya. The type specimen has been deposited in NCBS. The specific epithet is taken from longus (L.) for long and rostrum (L.) for snout in reference to the very long rostral appendage



Ahaetulla longirostris Mirza *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Anguiculus* Mirza, Bhardwaj, Pal, Lalremsanga, Vogel, Campbell & Patel, 2024

NEW GENUS

Anguiculus dicaprioi Mirza, Bhardwaj, Pal, Lalremsanga, Vogel, Campbell & Patel, *Scientific Reports,* 14:24743, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-74271-1.

The species *Anguiculus dicaprioi* was described by Zeeshan A. Mirza, Virender K. Bhardwaj, Saunak Pal, H. T. Lalremsanga, Gernot Vogel, Patrick D. Campbell and Harshil Patel based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected near Thanei Kothi village (32.835467N, 76.119381E, elevation 1864 m), Churah Valley, Chamba District, Himachal Pradesh, India along with one Paratype collected from Shimla. The type specimen has been deposited in NCBS-NRC-AA. The specific epithet "dicaprioi" is a patronym honouring Leonardo DiCaprio, an American actor, film producer, and environmentalist who has been actively involved in creating awareness about global climate change, increased biodiversity loss, and human health issues through pollution.



Anguiculus dicaprioi Mirza *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Smithophis* Giri *et al.* 2019

Smithophis mizoramensis Mirza, Bhardwaj, Lalmuanawma, Choure, Lalremsanga, Vabeiryureilai, Captain, Zagade & Patel, *Diversity,* 16 (8): 480, 2024

The species *Smithophis mizoramensis* was described by Zeeshan A. Mirza, Virender K. Bhardwaj, Jote Chawntual Lalmuanawma, Girish Choure, Hmar Tlawmte Lalremsanga, Mathipi Vabeiryureilai, Ashok Captain, Akshay Zagade and Harshil Patel based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from under boulders in Rawkawn stream (23.936435°N, 92.849410°E, 837 m asl) near Suangpuilawn village, Saitual District Mizoram, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet refers to the Indian state of Mizoram, where the new species was discovered, and that has yielded many notable herpetological discoveries. The type and all other currently known localities of the new species are in Mizoram. This is the first snake to be named after the state.



Smithophis mizoramensis Mirza *et al.*, 2024

FAMILY: ELAPIDAE
Genus: *Ophiophagus* Günther, 1864

Ophiophagus kaalinga Gowri Shankar, Das & Ganesh, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 961: 1–51, 2024

The species *Ophiophagus kaalinga* was described by Indraneil Das, P. Gowri Shankar, Priyanka Swamy, Rhiannon C. Williams, Hmar Tlawmte Lalremsanga, P. Prashanth, Gunanidhi Sahoo,S.P. Vijayakumar, Jacob Höglund, Kartik Shanker, Sushil K. Dutta, S.R. Ganesh and Wolfgang Wüster based on a Holotype collected from Agumbe (13.57° N, 75.10° E), Shivamogga District, Karnataka State, India along with five Paratypes collected from different location of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet kaalinga is derived from Kannada language of Karnataka, India, alluding to the snake's dark colouration ('Kali' / 'Kari' = dark / black), an abbreviated form of 'Kaalinga Havu' /'Sarpa' (see Das 1998), associated with Lord Shiva, as a demigod.



Ophiophagus kaalinga Gowri Shankar *et al.*, 2024

FAMILY: GEKKONIDAE
Genus: *Cnemaspis* Strauch, 1887

Cnemaspis agamalaiensis Khandekar, Thackeray & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5469 (1): 001–070, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis agamalaiensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Agamalai Hills (10.1088°N, 77.4163°E; ca. 1500 m asl.), Theni District, Tamil Nadu, India along with eight more Paratype collected from different location of Agamalai Hills. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for the Agamalai Hills in Theni District of Tamil Nadu, the type and only known locality for this species.



Cnemaspis agamalaiensis Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis anaimalaiensis Khandekar, Thackeray & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5469 (1): 001–070, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis anaimalaiensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Kamatchi Amman Temple (10.3901°N, 76.9970°E; ca. 1410 m asl.), on Pollachi to Valparai road, Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, India along with three Paratype collected from near Kamatchi Amman Temple (10.3823°N, 76.9983°E; ca. 1500 m asl.) and three more Paratypes collected from Pollachi to Valparai road (10.3971°N, 76.9918°E; ca. 1300 m asl.); Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for the Anaimalai Hills, the mountainous landscape that contains the type locality of the new species.



Cnemaspis anaimalaiensis Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis anuradhae Khandekar, Thackeray & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5469 (1): 001–070, 2024.

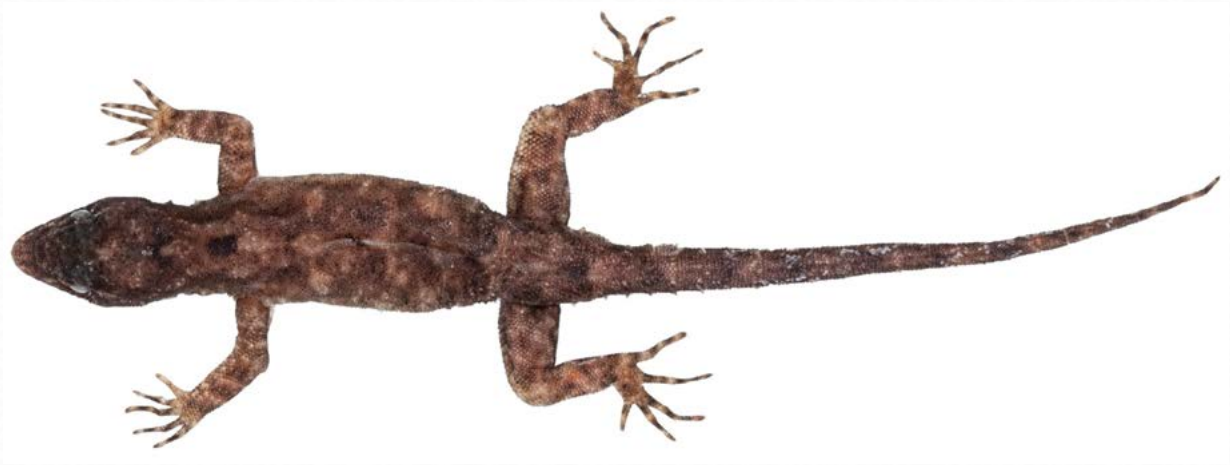
The species *Cnemaspis anuradhae* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Sri Lakshmi Estate (10.3183°N, 77.6565°E; ca. 1400 m asl.), Mangalamkombu in Palani Hills, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu, India along with two Paratype collected from near RASI Plantation and Coffee Farms (10.3119°N, 77.6292°E; ca. 1700 m asl.), Mangalamkombu in Palani Hills and two more Paratypes collected from Kodaikanal Ghat road (10.2569°N, 77.5306°E; ca. 1650 m asl.), Kodaikanal, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a latinized eponym, honouring Anuradha Batabyal for her contributions to studies of behavioural ecology, colour physiology and cognition in Indian lizards, and for constant support and encouragement to the first author.



Cnemaspis anuradhae Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis barkiensis Khandekar, Gaikwad, Thackeray, Gangalmale, & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5429 (1): 001–114, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis barkiensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Sunil M. Gaikwad, Tejas Thackeray, Satpal Gangalmale and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Barki Reserve Forest (16.75280°N, 73.85200°E; 910 m asl.), Kolhapur district, Maharashtra, India along with six Paratypes collected from different location of Kolhapur district, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC. The specific epithet is a toponym for Barki in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra, the type locality for this species.



Cnemaspis barkiensis Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis basalticola Khandekar, Thackeray, Agarwal, Gangalmale, Kininge & Gaikwad 2024, *Zootaxa,* 5463 (4): 451–478, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis basalticola* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray, Ishan Agarwal, Satpal Gangalmale, Saurabh Kininge and Sunil M. Gaikwad based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Ratangad Fort (19.5035°N, 73.7013°E; ca. 1120 m asl.), Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA, NCBS-BH. The specific epithet is an adjective formed from the Latin "*basaltes*" for basalt and the suffix "*-cola*", meaning inhabitant or dweller, as the species inhabits basalt rock formations.



Cnemaspis basalticola Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis chandoliensis Khandekar, Gaikwad, Thackeray, Gangalmale & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5429 (1): 001–114, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis chandoliensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Sunil M. Gaikwad, Tejas Thackeray, Satpal Gangalmale and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Chandel Range (17.14428°N, 73.72563°E; 800 m asl.), Chandoli National Park in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra, India along with three Paratypes collected from Chandel Range (17.12992°N, 73.73504°E; ca. 800 m asl.), Chandoli National Park in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur District, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC. The specific epithet is a toponym for Chandoli National Park in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur district of Maharashtra, the type and only known locality for this species.



Cnemaspis chandoliensis Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis geethaiyerae Agarwal, Thackeray & Khandekar, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (41-44): 1803-1843, 2024

The species *Cnemaspis geethaiyerae* was described by Ishan Agarwal, Tejas Thackeraya and Akshay Khandekar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Aralvaimozhi (8.24420°N, 77.50831°E; ca.,200 m asl), Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu, India along with three more Paratypes collected from near Aralvaimozhi (8.25118°N, 77.51523°E; ca. 170 m asl), Kanyakumari District. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a latinised eponym honouring Dr Geetha Iyer, entomologist and former biology teacher at Rishi Valley School, Andhra Pradesh, India, for her contributions as a teacher – instrumental in helping many children develop and sustain an interest in Nature.



Cnemaspis geethaiyerae Agarwal *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis kalsubaiensis Khandekar, Thackeray, Agarwal, Gangalmale, Kininge & Gaikwad, *Zootaxa,* 5463 (4): 451–478, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis kalsubaiensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray, Ishan Agarwal, Satpal Gangalmale, Saurabh Kininge and Sunil M. Gaikwad based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Kalsubai Mountain (19.6011°N, 73.7101°E; *ca.* 1400 m asl.), Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra, India along with two Paratypes collected from Kalsubai Mountain (19.6013°N, 73.7149°E; ca. 1300 m asl.) and three Paratypes collected from Alang Fort (19.5748°N, 73.6586°E; ca. 1100 m asl.). The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA, NCBS-BH. The specific epithet is a toponym for the type locality of the new species, Kalsubai in Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra, the highest peak of the State at 1646 m asl.



Cnemaspis kalsubaiensis Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis kanyakumariensis Agarwal, Thackeray & Khandekar, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (41-44): 1803-1843, 2024

The species *Cnemaspis kanyakumariensis* was described by Ishan Agarwal, Tejas Thackeraya and Akshay Khandekar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Kadukkarai (8.30224°N, 77.46255°E; ca. 80 m asl), Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu, India along with some other Paratypes collected from different localities of Kanyakumari District. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu State, to which the new species is endemic.



Cnemaspis kanyakumariensis Agarwal *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis maharashtraensis Khandekar, Gaikwad, Thackeray, Gangalmale & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5429 (1): 001–114, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis maharashtraensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Sunil M. Gaikwad, Tejas Thackeray, Satpal Gangalmale and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Rundiv Range, (17.22133°N, 73.72358°E;900 m asl.),Chandoli National Park in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Sangli District, Maharashtra, India along with three Paratypes collected from Kandhar Dhoh (17.24158°N, 73.72755°E; ca. 820 m asl.), Chandoli National Park in, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Sangli district and one more Paratype collected from Rundiv Range, (17.23405°N, 73.71558°E; 900 m asl.), Chandoli National Park in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Sangli district. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC. The specific epithet is a toponym for Maharashtra State, India in which the type locality of the species is located.



Cnemaspis maharashtraensis Khandekar *et al*., 2024

Cnemaspis persephone Khandekar, Thackeray & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5443 (3): 353–386, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis persephone* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Karian Shola (10.47450°N, 76.83503°E; ca. 780 m asl.),Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, India along with three Paratypes collected from near Varagaliyar Elephant Camp (10.41475°N, 76.86493°E; ca. 720 m asl.), Anaimalai Tiger Reserve; with three more Paratypes collected from Perungundru Hill trail (10.42297°N, 76.87189°E; ca. 600 m asl.), Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The species is named for Persephone, the Queen of the Underworld and Goddess of spring in Ancient Greek mythology and religion, who spent half the year in the Underworld and the other half above ground.



Cnemaspis persephone Khandekar *et al*., 2024

Cnemaspis sahyadriensis Khandekar, Gaikwad, Thackeray, Gangalmale & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5429 (1): 001–114, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis sahyadriensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Sunil M. Gaikwad, Tejas Thackeray, Satpal Gangalmale and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Tanali (17.22124°N, 73.81329°E; 1000 m asl.), Vetti Range, Chandoli National Park in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Sangli District, Maharashtra, India along with two Paratypes collected from near Valmiki Plateau (17.22297°N, 73.83487°E;1020 m asl.), Vetti Range, Chandoli National Park in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Sangli district. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC. The specific epithet is a toponym for the type locality, located in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. Sahyadri is also the local name for the Western Ghats.



Cnemaspis sahyadriensis Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis sanctus Khandekar, Thackeray & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5443 (3): 353–386, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis sanctus* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Kaalimala Durgadevi Temple (8.46623°N, 77.22640°E; ca. 520 m asl.), Pathukani, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu, India along with three Paratypes collected from near Kaalimala Hiking point (8.47266°N, 77.22780°E; ca. 400 m asl.) with three more Paratypes collected from near Thekkan Kurusumalai Pilgrim Center (8.469434°N, 77.22132°E; ca. 600 m asl.) and two more Paratypes collected from near AK Plantations (8.46360°N, 77.23465°E; ca. 300 m asl.). The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is the Latin noun sanctus, one who is holy or saintly and alludes to the fact that the type locality has both a temple and a church close together.



Cnemaspis sanctus Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis sathuragiriensis Khandekar, Thackeray & Agarwal, *ZooKeys*, 1196: 209–242, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis sathuragiriensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Sathuragiri entry point (9.7093°N, 77.6307°E; ca 250 m a.s.l.), Sathuragiri, Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu, India along with two more Paratype collected from near Vazhukkuparai Saptur Reserve Forest (9.7174°N, 77.6244°E; ca 400 m a.s.l.), Sathuragiri. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for the type locality of the new species, Sathuragiri mountain in Srivilliputhur-Megamalai Tiger Reserve (SMTR), Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu.



Cnemaspis sathuragiriensis Khandekar *et al*., 2024

Cnemaspis tenkasiensis Khandekar, Thackeray & Agarwal, *Zootaxa*, 5469 (1): 001–070, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis tenkasiensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Ayanadu Estate (9.1156°N, 77.2369°E; ca. 1170 m asl.), Mekkarai, Tenkasi District, Tamil Nadu, India along with three more Paratypes collected from Ayanadu Estate (9.1132°N, 77.2349°E; ca. 1000 m asl.), Mekkarai, Tamil Nadu. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for the Tenkasi District of Tamil Nadu, in which the type locality (Ayanadu Estate) of the new species is located.



Cnemaspis tenkasiensis Khandekar *et al*., 2024

Cnemaspis valparaiensis Khandekar, Thackeray & Agarwal, *Zootaxa,* 5469 (1): 001–070, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis valparaiensis* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Kamatchi Amman Temple (10.3901°N, 76.9970°E; ca.1410 m asl.), on Pollachi to Valparai road, Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, India along with three Paratype collected from Valparai Tea Plantations (10.3400°N, 76.9677°E; ca. 1200 m asl.), Valparai and one more Paratype collected from near Iyerpadi (10.3671°N, 76.9952°E; ca. 1400 m asl.). The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for the Valparai Plateau in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu, which includes the type and only known locality for this species



Cnemaspis valparaiensis Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Cnemaspis vangoghi Khandekar, Thackeray & Agarwal, *ZooKeys,* 1196: 209–242, 2024.

The species *Cnemaspis vangoghi* was described by Akshay Khandekar, Tejas Thackeray and Ishan Agarwal based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Neer Katha Ayyanar Kovil (9.5108°N, 77.4529°E; ca 250 m a.s.l.), Srivilliputhur-Meghamalai Tiger Reserve, Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu, India along with one Paratype collected from Ayyanar Kovil waterfalls (9.5200°N, 77.4478°E; ca 400 m a.s.l.) and three Paratypes collected from Settur Reserve Forest (9.4036°N, 77.3721°E; ca 350 m a.s.l.). The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a patronym for Dutch painter Vincent Van Gogh (1853–1890). The colouration of the new species is reminiscent of one of Van Gogh's most iconic paintings, The Starry Night.



Cnemaspis vangoghi Khandekar *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827

Cyrtodactylus kiphire Boruah, Narayanan, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 74: 453–486, 2024

The species *Cyrtodactylus kiphire* was described by Bitupan Boruah, Surya Narayanan, Neelavar Ananthram Aravind, Samuel Lalronunga, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from trail beside Forest Colony (25.8994°N; 94.7694°E; 1300 m a.s.l.;), Kiphire Forest Division, Kiphire District, Nagaland, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. The specific epithet is derived from Kiphire, a District of Nagaland from where the type series of this species were collected.



Cyrtodactylus kiphire Boruah *et al.*, 2024

Cyrtodactylus barailensis Boruah, Narayanan, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 74: 453–486, 2024

The species *Cyrtodactylus barailensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, Surya Narayanan, Neelavar Ananthram Aravind, Samuel Lalronunga, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype collected from Athibung (25.54199°N; 93.6307°E; elevation 740 m a.s.l.), Peren District, Nagaland, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. The specific epithet is a toponym derived from the name of the hill range "Barail" where the type locality of the species lies.



Cyrtodactylus barailensis Boruah *et al.*, 2024

Cyrtodactylus manipurensis Boruah, Narayanan, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology,* 74: 453–486, 2024

The species *Cyrtodactylus manipurensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, Surya Narayanan, Neelavar Ananthram Aravind, Samuel Lalronunga, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype collected from near Lamdan Kabui village (24.5954°N; 93.7085°E; 1240 m a.s.l.), Churachandpur District, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. This species is named after Manipur state in India.



Cyrtodactylus manipurensis Boruah *et al.*, 2024

Cyrtodactylus ngengpuiensis Boruah, Narayanan, Lalronunga, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology,* 74: 453–486, 2024

The species *Cyrtodactylus ngengpuiensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, Surya Narayanan, Neelavar Ananthram Aravind, Samuel Lalronunga, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary (22.4906°N; 92.7575°E; 160 m a.s.l.), Lawngtlai District, Mizoram, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. The specific epithet is a toponym derived from the name "Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary" of Mizoram state from where the type series of the species were collected.



Cyrtodactylus ngengpuiensis Boruah *et al.*, 2024

Cyrtodactylus namdaphaensis Boruah, Narayanan, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology,* 74: 453–486, 2024

The species *Cyrtodactylus namdaphaensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, Surya Narayanan, Neelavar Ananthram Aravind, Samuel Lalronunga, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Kamala Valley (27.4595°N; 96.4279°E; 650 m a.s.l.), Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Changlang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India along with several other Paratypes colleted from in and around area of Namdapha Tiger Reserve. The type specimen has been deposited in Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. The specific epithet is a toponym named after its type locality Namdapha Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Cyrtodactylus namdaphaensis Boruah *et al.*, 2024

Cyrtodactylus siangensis Boruah, Narayanan, Aravind, Deepak & Das, *Vertebrate Zoology,* 74: 453–486, 2024

The species *Cyrtodactylus siangensis* was described by Bitupan Boruah, Surya Narayanan, Neelavar Ananthram Aravind, Samuel Lalronunga, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das based on a Holotype collected from Kalek stream (28.1711°N; 95.2420°E, 210 m a.s.l.); 1.8 km (aerial distance) northwest from Bodak village, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India along two more Paratypes collected from a hill slope near Kalek stream, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. The type specimen has been deposited in Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. The specific epithet is a toponym derived from the name of the river "Siang". The type locality of this species lies in the Siang valley of Arunachal Pradesh.



Cyrtodactylus siangensis Boruah *et al.*, 2024

FAMILY: LACERTIDAE
Genus: *Ophisops* Ménétries, 1832

Ophisops venustus Patel, Vyas, Thackeray, Pal & Mirza, *TAPROBANICA*,13 (2):69–81, 2024

The species *Ophisops venustus* was described by Harshil Patel, Raju Vyas, Tejas Thackeray, Saunak Pal and Zeeshan A. Mirza based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from a forest patch near Dhulda (20.94941°N, 73.66281°E; 280 m a.s.l.), Dang District, Gujarat, India along with several Paratypes collected from Gujarat and Maharashtra. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet 'venustus' is a Latin first/second-declension adjective in the nominative singular given in masculine, which means 'charming / elegant / beautiful' refers to its elegant body colouration in life.



Ophisops venustus Patel *et al.*, 2024

FAMILY: SCINCIDAE
Genus: *Dravidoseps* Agarwal, Thackeray & Khandekar, 2024

NEW GENUS

Dravidoseps gingeeensis Agarwal, Thackeray & Khandekar *Vertebrate Zoology*, 74:23–83, 2024.



The species *Dravidoseps gingeeensis* was described by Ishan Agarwal, Tejas Thackeray and Akshay Khandekar based on a Holotype collected from Pakkamalai Reserve Forest (12.17224°N, 79.31907°E; elevation ca. 400 m asl.), Gingee Hills, Viluppuram district, Tamil Nadu, India along with one Paratype collected from near Arulmigu Sri Pachaiamman Temple, Vedal (12.37095°N, 79.47239°E; elevation ca. 140 m asl.), Tiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for the Gingee Hills in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu State, the type locality of the new species.

Dravidoseps gingeeensis Agarwal *et al.*, 2024

Dravidoseps jawadhuensis Agarwal, Thackeray & Khandekar *Vertebrate Zoology,* 74:23–83, 2024.

The species *Dravidoseps jawadhuensis* was described by Ishan Agarwal, Tejas Thackeray and Akshay Khandekar based on a Holotype collected from near Beeman falls (12.60174°N, 78.84590°E; elevation ca. 450 m asl.), Jawadhu Hills, Vellore district, Tamil Nadu, India along with one Paratype collected from Beeman falls car parking (12.60513°N, 78.86947°E; elevation ca. 580 m asl), Tamil Nadu India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for the Jawadhu Hills in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu State, the type and currently only known locality for the new species.



Dravidoseps jawadhuensis Agarwal *et al.*, 2024

Dravidoseps kalakadensis Agarwal, Thackeray & Khandekar *Vertebrate Zoology,* 74:23–83, 2024.

The species *Dravidoseps kalakadensis* was described by Ishan Agarwal, Tejas Thackeray and Akshay Khandekar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Wood House, Talayanai road, (8.52200°N,77.50403°E; elevation ca. 200 m asl.), Kalakadu Reserve Forest, Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR), Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, India along with three Paratypes collected from Sengaltheri (8.52824°N, 77.47968°E; elevation ca. 400 m asl.), two Paratypes collected from Therku Viravallanur Reserve Forest (8.57553°N, 77.53916°E; elevation ca. 400 m asl.) and two Paratypes collected from near Kodumudiyaru dam (8.43122°N, 77.52425°E; elevation ca. 400 m asl.), Thirukkurungudi Reserve Forest. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for Kalakad in Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR), Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu State, the type locality of the new species.



Dravidoseps kalakadensis Agarwal *et al.*, 2024

Dravidoseps srivilliputhurensis Agarwal, Thackeray & Khandekar *Vertebrate Zoology,* 74:23–83, 2024.

The species *Dravidoseps srivilliputhurensis* was described by Ishan Agarwal, Tejas Thackeray and Akshay Khandekar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Ayyanar Kovil Falls (9.51294°N, 77.45183°E; elevation ca. 340 m asl.), Srivilliputhur-Megamalai Tiger Reserve (SMTR), Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu, India along with seventeen Paratypes collected from different location and districts of Tamil Nadu state. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for Srivilliputhur in Srivilliputhur-Megamalai Tiger Reserve (SMTR), Virudhunagar District of Tamil Nadu State, the type locality of the new species.



Dravidoseps srivilliputhurensis Agarwal *et al.*, 2024

Dravidoseps tamilnaduensis Agarwal, Thackeray & Khandekar *Vertebrate Zoology,* 74:23–83, 2024.

The species *Dravidoseps tamilnaduensis* was described by Ishan Agarwal, Tejas Thackeray and Akshay Khandekar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from near Kambur, Pachaimalai Hills (11.31677°N, 78.60183°E; elevation ca. 850 m asl.), Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil Nadu India along with nine Paratypes collected from different location and districts of Tamil Nadu state. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a toponym for Tamil Nadu State to which the new species is endemic.



Dravidoseps tamilnaduensis Agarwal *et al.*, 2024

FAMILY: UROPELTIDAE
Genus*: Uropeltis* Cuvier, 1829

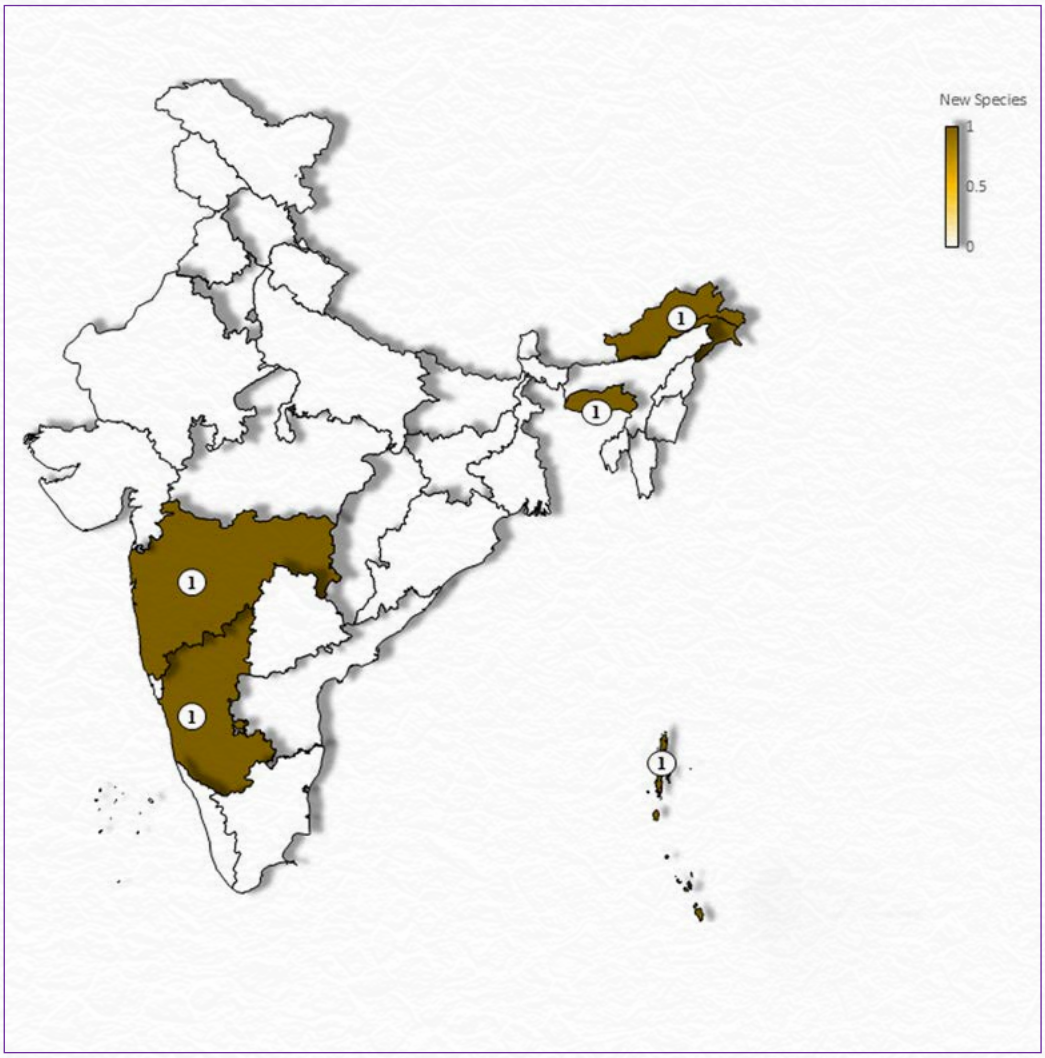
Uropeltis caudomaculata Gower, Das, Deepak, Gerard & Narayanan, *Zootaxa*, 5477 (3):333–357, 2024

The species *Uropeltis caudomaculata* was described by David J. Gower, Sandeep Das, V. Deepak, Jason D. Gerard and Surya Narayanan based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from "High Wavys" (= High Wavy Mountains =Meghamalai), 914–1,524 m, Tamil Nadu, India along with one Paratype collected from Manalar (9.621255° N, 77.340202° E, 1,541m asl), Meghmalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu and two more Paratypes collected from Yellapetty (10.119513° N, 77.206169° E, 1,952 m asl), Munnar, Kerala. The type specimen has been deposited in BMNH. The name of the new species is in reference to the lateral yellow spot on each side of the base of the tail.



Uropeltis caudomaculata Gower *et al.*, 2024

3.2. AMPHIBIA



The term Amphibia literally means “living in two habitats, water and land” and is derived from the Greek words amphi (two or both land and water) and bios (life). An aquatic environment is necessary for the life cycles of these vertebrates. In fact, amphibians originated from fish-like forebears during the Devonian period, approximately 400 million years ago, and thrived during the Carboniferous period. Frogs and toads have become the most adaptable protectors of our crops because of one significant aspect of their feeding behavior. They aid in decreasing the population of blood-feeding insects, which spread fatal diseases. While the larvae of mosquitos and flies are eaten by tadpoles and young froglets, adults actively hunt them. Tadpoles also eat a variety of organic substances that could otherwise contaminate our ponds and rivers, and they occasionally act as scavengers by feeding on carcasses. This year five new species of Amphibia have been described, one species each from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Class: AMPHIBIA
Order: ANURA
Family: DICROGLOSSIDAE
Genus: *Phrynoderma* Fitzinger, 1843

Phrynoderma konkani Yadav, Bhosale, Koli, Gopalan, Kadam, Khandekar & Dinesh, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity,* 17 (2024): 601e610, 2024

The species *Phrynoderma konkani* was described by Omkar Yadav, Amrut Bhosale, Yogesh Koli, Sujith V., Gopalan, Gurunath Kadam, Akshay Khandekar and K.P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Thakurwadi lake, (N 16.010, E73.647; 05 masl; WGS84), Kudal, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is a toponym for the "Konkan" a name given to the coastal region in which new species is found, 'Konkani' is derived from the Marathi language.



Phrynoderma konkani Yadav *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Sphaerotheca* Günther, 1859

Sphaerotheca varshaabhu Deepak, Dinesh, Nag, Ohler, Shanker, D Souza, Prasad & Ashadevi, *Zootaxa,* 5405 (3): 381–410, 2024

The species *Sphaerotheca varshaabhu* was described by P. Deepak, K.P. Dinesh, K.S. Chetan Nag, Annemarie Ohler, Kartik Shanker, Princia D Souza, Vishal Kumar Prasad and J.S. Ashadevi based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from disturbed suburban agro ecosystems of Budumanhalli (N 13.1973; E 77.5328, 850 msl), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is derived from the Sanskrit name 'Varshaabhu', (Varshaa, rain; Bhu, taking birth) signifying the breeding activity of the species only during the rains.



Sphaerotheca varshaabhu Deepak *et al.*, 2024

Family: RANIDAE
Genus: *Hylarana* Tschudi, 1838

Hylarana chozhai Naveen, Chandramouli, Praveenraj & Babu, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity,* 2024, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.japb.2024.10.011.

The species *Hylarana chozhai* was described by Ravi Shanthy Naveen, Sumaithangi Rajagopalan Chandramouli ,Jayasimhan Praveenraj and Santhankrishnan Babu based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from forest stream (7.0022N, 93.8797E; alt 130 m asl.) surrounded by evergreen forests along the East-West road of Great Nicobar Island, India. The type specimens have been deposited in DOSMB. The specific epithet 'chozhai' is intended to honor the Thamizh King Rajendra Chozha of the Chozha dynasty who occupied the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as part of the Chozha kingdom.



Hylarana chozhai Naveen *et al.*, 2024

Family: RHACOPHORIDAE
Genus: *Raorchestes* Biju *et al.*, 2010

Raorchestes asakgrensis Naveen, Chandramouli & Babu, *Herpetozoa,* 37:359-372, 2024.

The species *Raorchestes asakgrensis* was described by R. S. Naveen, S. R. Chandramouli, S. Babu, A. M. Ryndongsngi, P. V. Karunakaran, Honnavalli N. Kumara based on a Holotype and three more Paratypes collected from Eman Asakgre Community Reserve (25.36788°N, 90.54344°E, 174 m), Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in SACON. The species is named after the type locality, Eman Asakgre Community Reserve, to honor the residents who greatly supported the surveys during which the type specimens were collected.



Raorchestes asakgrensis Naveen *et al.*, 2024

Family: MEGOPHRYIDAE
Genus: *Xenophrys* Günther, 1864

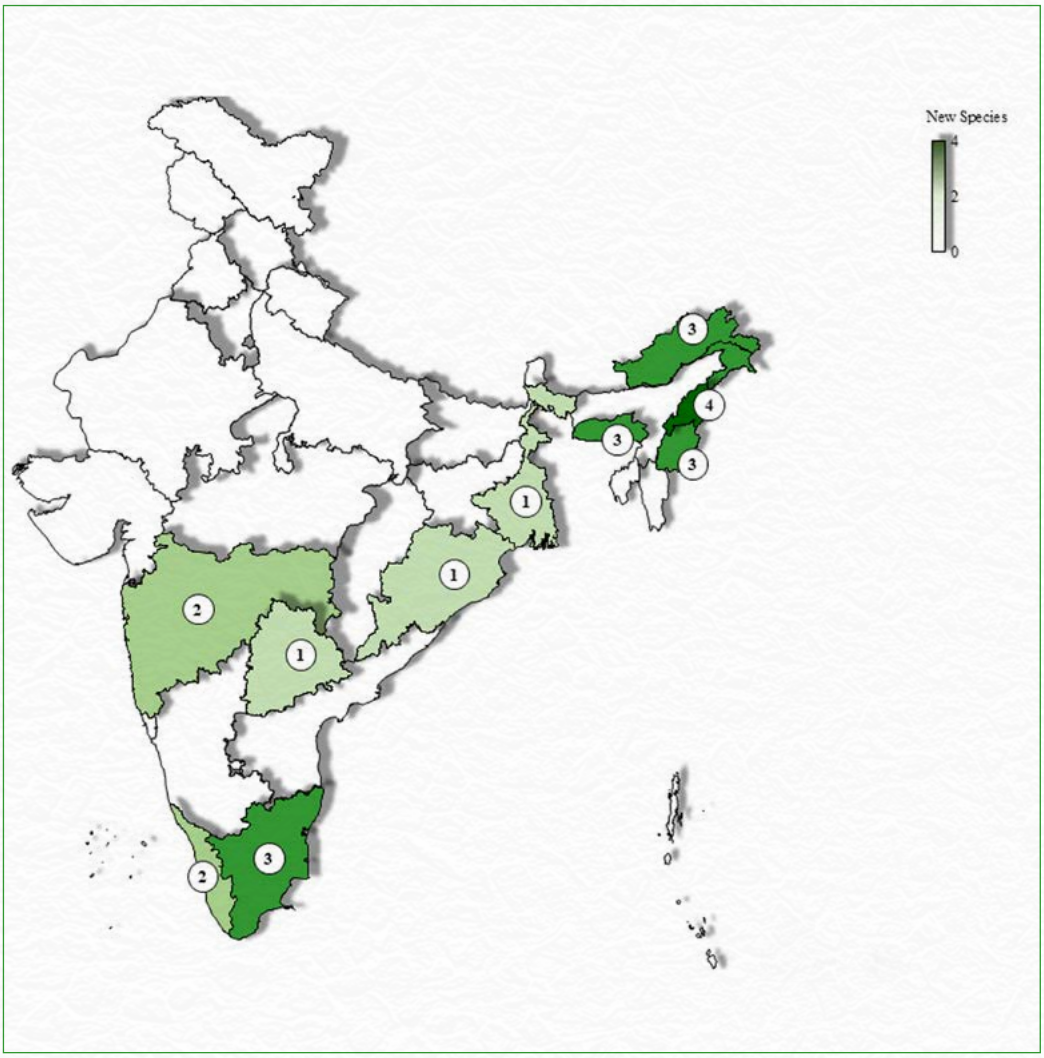
Xenophrys apatani Saikia, Sinha, Shabnam, Kharkongor & Dinesh, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (iS):21-40, 2024

The species *Xenophrys apatani* was described by Bhaskar Saikia, Bikramjit Sinha, A. Shabnam, Ilona Jacinta Kharkongor and K.P. Dinesh based on a Holotype collected from Pange (27.5485 N; 93.8989 E; 1804 m), Tale Wildlife Sanctuary (WLS), Lower Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh, India.The type specimens have been deposited in NERC-ZSI. The specific name is named after the Apatani Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh, which predominantly reside in the Lower Subansiri Valley and in recognition of their ingenuity in conservation of wild flora and fauna.



Xenophrys apatani Saikia *et al.*, 2024

3.3. PISCES



Freshwater Fish: Fish are cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates that use pharyngeal gills to breathe and fins to move and maintain their balance. Fish make up an incredible group among vertebrates, displaying amazing variety in their morphology, habitat, and biology. Fish is an important resource component in the economies of many countries because it provides a basic diet and protein supplement for humans. More than 6% of the annual animal protein supply for people worldwide comes from freshwater fish. Due to their discontinuous distribution and anatomical characteristics, some fish, such as the lungfish, are of zoological significance. They also have a significant role in the aquatic ecosystem. Numerous freshwater fish species are highly valuable for aquaculture. Although the freshwater environment makes up just a tiny portion of the Earth's surface water, it has an excessively huge variety of fish species.

Marine Fishes: Marine fisheries are also 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. At present, approximately 25 million tons of fish are procured from the sea every year, and various kind of ways and means are now being vigorously pursued in many parts of the world and India to increase this yield. This Year a total of 23 species of Pisces has been published, four species from Nagaland, three species each from Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Manipur, two species each from Kerala, Maharashtra and one species each from West Bengal, Telangana and Odisha.

Family: CHEDRINAE
Genus: *Opsarius* McClelland, 1839

Opsarius siangi Kumari, Borah, Nair & Suresh, *Mitochondrial DNA Part A*, 2024. DOI: 10.1080/24701394.2024.2310279.

The species *Opsarius siangi* was described by Kavita Kumari, Simanku Borah, Sangeetha M. Nair and Vettath Raghavan Suresh based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Siang River (28°05′45.2″N and 95°19′22.1″E), Arunachal Pradesh, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named '*siangi*' based on the name of the river 'Siang', the river from which the type specimens were collected.



Opsarius siangi Kumari *et al.*, 2024

Family: CONGRIDAE
Genus: *Ariosoma* Swainson, 1838

Ariosoma gracile Kodeeswaran, Kathirvelpandian, Mohapatra, Kumar & Sarkar, *Zoosyst. Evol*, 100 (1): 119–128, 2024

The species *Ariosoma gracile* was described by Paramasivam Kodeeswaran, Ayyathurai Kathirvelpandian, Dipanjan Ray, Anil Mohapatra, Thipramalai Thangappan Ajith Kumar, Chelladurai Raghunathan and Uttam Kumar Sarkar based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Fishing Harbour, (9°59'N, 76°14'E), off Kerala coast, Arabian Sea, Kalamukku, Kerala, India. Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species is named after the Latin word, 'gracilis - gracile' meaning slender, which denotes the slender-bodied eel.



Ariosoma gracile Kodeeswaran *et al.*, 2024

Ariosoma kannani Kodeeswaran, Kathirvelpandian, Ray, Kumar, Mohapatra & Sarkar, *Zoosyst. Evol,* 100 (1): 119–128, 2024

The species *Ariosoma kannani* was described by Paramasivam Kodeeswaran, Ayyathurai Kathirvelpandian, Dipanjan Ray, Anil Mohapatra, Thipramalai Thangappan Ajith Kumar, Chelladurai Raghunathan and Uttam Kumar Sarkar based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Rameshwaram Fish Landing Centre (9°16'N, 79°18'E), Gulf of Mannar, east coast of India, Bay of Bengal Tamil Nadu, India along with one Paratype coleected from Shankarpur Fish Landing Centre, West Bengal. Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species was named after the late Prof. Dr. L. Kannan, Former Director, CAS in Marine Biology, Annamalai University and Former Vice Chancellor, Thiruvalluvar University for his contribution in Marine Science.



Ariosoma kannani Kodeeswaran *et al*., 2024

Ariosoma thoothukudiense Kodeeswaran, Kathirvelpandian, Mohapatra & Kumar, *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom,* 104 (e51):1–8, 2024

The species *Ariosoma thoothukudiense* was described by Paramasivam Kodeeswaran, A. Kathirvelpandian, Anil Mohapatra and T. T. Ajith Kumar based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Thoothukudi fishing harbour, off Thoothukudi, Bay of Bengal, India. Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species is named for its type specimens collection site Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India.



Ariosoma thoothukudiense Kodeeswaran *et al*., 2024

Family: CYPRINIDAE
Genus: *Garra* Hamilton, 1822

Garra dohjei Marngar, Mawlong & Lokeshwor, *Zootaxa,* 5507 (3): 478–488, 2024

The species *Garra dohjei* was described by Ibansiewdor Marngar, Batngenlang Mawlong and Yumnam Lokeshwor based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Ñiangdai River (25°40′16″N, 91°49′45″E, altitude 837 m asl), near Ñiangdai village (Brahmaputra basin), Ri-bhoi district, Meghalaya, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The specific epithet is derived from 'Doh jei', the local name of Garra in Khasi dialect.



Garra dohjei Marngar *et al.*, 2024

Garra hexagonarostris Nebeshwar, Rameshori & Prabina, *Zootaxa,* 5419 (2): 189–216, 2024

The species *Garra hexagonarostris* was described by Kongbrailatpam Nebeshwar, Yumnam Rameshori and Salam Prabina based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Chakpi River (24°12'05" N, 93°54'47" E; Elevation 801m asl,) (Chindwin River basin) at Chakpikarong, Chandel District, Manipur, India. Type specimens have been deposited in MUMF. The specific epithet is derived from Latin 'hexagonum', meaning 'six-sided figure or shape', and 'rostrum (rostris)', meaning 'beak' or 'bill', referring to the hexagon-shaped proboscis.



Garra hexagonarostris Nebeshwar *et al.*, 2024

Garra magnarostrum Singh, Tudu & Gurumayum, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (3): 219–227, 2024

The species *Garra magnarostrum* was described by Pratima Singh, Asha Kiran Tudu and Shantabala Devi Gurumayum based on a Holotype collected from Ranga River (27°22′20″N; 93°52′18″E), near Lichi Village (Brahmaputra basin), Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species epithet magnarostrum is derived from the Latin magna, meaning large, and rostrum, meaning snout, referring to the large snout.



Garra magnarostrum Singh *et al*., 2024

Garra zubzaensis Tenali, Shangningam, Bhattacharjee, Patel & Kosygin, *Zootaxa,* 5512 (4): 579–589, 2024

The species *Garra zubzaensis* was described by Diamond Rajakumar Tenali, Bungdon Shangningam, Pampa Bhattacharjee, Arun Bhai Patel and Laishram Kosygin based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Zubza River (25°43'19.6"N 94°03'08.2"E) at Khatoi village in Kohima district, Nagaland,India. Type specimens have been deposited in COF. The species is named after its type locality, the Zubza River.



Garra zubzaensis Tenali *et al*., 2024

Genus: *Oreichthys* H. M. Smith, 1933

Oreichthys warjaintia Dann, Dahanukar & Raghavan, *Journal of Fish Biology,* 2024. DOI: 10.1111/jfb.16001.

The species *Oreichthys warjaintia* was described by Lekiningroy Dann, Neelesh Dahanukar and Rajeev Raghavan based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Pyrngang stream (Surma–Meghna basin), (25°09048.700N; 92°09055.200E, 39 m asl), Pynthor near Lakroh village, West Jaintia Hills district, Meghalaya, India. Type specimens have been deposited in KUFOS. The specific epithet comes from 'War-Jaintia', the name of the local tribal community in the West Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya, and the Austroasiatic language spoken by this tribe.



Oreichthys warjaintia Dann *et al.*, 2024

Family: DANIONIDAE
Genus: *Opsarius* McClelland, 1839

Opsarius mujnaiensis Chowdhury, Tudu, Rath & Singh, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (iS): 53–60, 2024

The species *Opsarius mujnaiensis* was described by Basudhara Roy Chowdhury, Asha Kiran Tudu, Shibananda Rath and Pratima Singh based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Mujnai River, (26.53 N, 89.173 E), Falakata, Alipurduar District, West Bengal, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality, the Mujnai River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra drainage from where it was collected.



Opsarius mujnaiensis Chowdhury *et al.*, 2024

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

Indoreonectes amrabad Jadhav, Karuthapandi, Jaiswal, Shankar, Dinesh, Raghunathan & Banerjee, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (1): 11–24, 2024

The species *Indoreonectes amrabad* was described by Shrikant Jadhav, M. Karuthapandi, Deepa Jaiswal, C. Shiva Shankar, K. P. Dinesh, C. Raghunathan and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Stream near Vatavarlapally (16.2513 N; 78.7613 E, 799 m asl), Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Eastern Ghat, Telangana, India along with nine more Paratypes from different location of Telengana. Type specimens have been deposited in FBRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is derived from the name of the type locality, 'Amrabad Tiger Reserve', a protected area in the state of Telangana.



Indoreonectes amrabad Jadhav *et al.*, 2024

Indoreonectes kalsubai Jadhav, Karuthapandi, Jaiswal, Shankar, Dinesh, Raghunathan & Banerjee, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (1): 11–24, 2024

The species *Indoreonectes kalsubai* was described by Shrikant Jadhav, M. Karuthapandi, Deepa Jaiswal, C. Shiva Shankar, K. P. Dinesh, C. Raghunathan and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Stream near Baari Village (19.6090N; 73.7307E, 822 m asl), Kalsubai hills, Western Ghats, Ahmadnagar District, Maharashtra, India. Type specimens have been deposited in FBRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is derived from the name 'Kalsubai', one of the highest mountain peaks in the northern Western Ghats of Maharashtra, which also comprises the type locality.



Indoreonectes kalsubai Jadhav *et al.*, 2024

Indoreonectes radhanagari Jadhav, Karuthapandi, Jaiswal, Shankar, Dinesh, Raghunathan & Banerjee, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (1): 11–24, 2024

The species *Indoreonectes radhanagari* was described by Shrikant Jadhav, M. Karuthapandi, Deepa Jaiswal, C. Shiva Shankar, K. P. Dinesh, C. Raghunathan and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Rautwadi waterfall, (16.4319 N; 73.9550 E, 626 m asl), Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra, India along with three more Paratypes collected from different location of Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary. Type specimens have been deposited in FBRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is named after 'Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary', the type locality for the species and a protected area in Maharashtra.



Indoreonectes radhanagari Jadhav *et al.*, 2024

Family: NEMACHEILIDAE
Genus: *Schistura* McClelland, 1838

Schistura sonarengaensis Khlur, Sarma, Choudhury, Chandran, Das, Singh, Warbah, Sarkar & Sarma, *Journal of Fish Biology,* 2024. https://doi.org/10.1111/jfb.15856.pisces

The species *Schistura sonarengaensis* was described by Dran Khlur B. Mukhim, Kangkan Sarma, Hrishikesh Choudhury, Rejani Chandran, Rajdeep Das, Rajeev K. Singh, Deisakee P. Warbah, Uttam Kumar Sarkar and Dandadhar Sarma based on a Holotype collected from Barak–Surma–Meghna drainage) in the South Garo Hills district of Meghalaya, India.

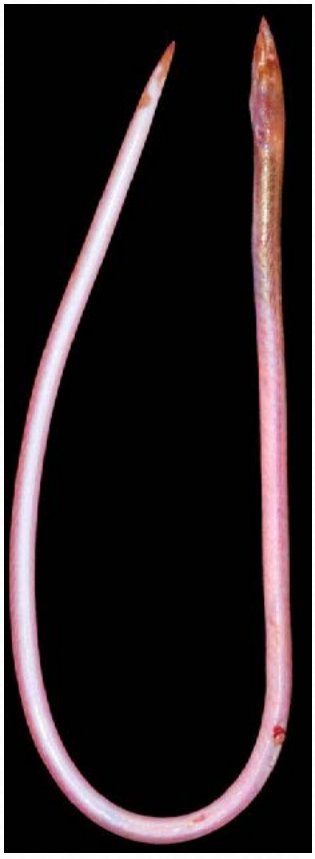


Schistura sonarengaensis Khlur *et al.*, 2024

Family: OPHICHTHIDAE
Genus: *Apterichtus* A. M. C. Duméril, 1806

Apterichtus nanjilnaduensis Kodeeswaran, Ravinesh, Hibino & Saravanane, *Ichthyological Research*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10228-024-01005-8.

The species *Apterichtus nanjilnaduensis* was described by Paramasivam Kodeeswaran, Raveendhiran Ravinesh, Yusuke Hibino and Narayanane Saravanane based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Colachel, Arabian Sea (8°04'00.4"N, 76°46'00.8"E, 102 m depth), India along with one Paratype collected from Sakthikulangara landing centre, India. Type specimens have been deposited in CMLRE. The species epithet "Nanjil Nadu" is derived from the ancient name of Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu State, India, which encompasses the coastal town of Colachel from where the holotype was obtained.



Apterichtus nanjilnaduensis Kodeeswaran *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Ophichthus* Ahl, 1789

Ophichthus suryai Behera, Acharya, Mishra & Mohapatra, *Bull Mar Sci.*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.5343/bms.2023.0084

The species *Ophichthus suryai* was described by Rajesh Kumar Behera, Smrutirekha Acharya, Subhrendu Sekhar Mishra and Anil Mohapatra based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Subarnarekha estuary, Talasari (21.60361111°N, 87.46027778°E), Odisha, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Paradip and Bahuda estuary, Sunapur respectively. Type specimens have been deposited in EBRC-ZSI. The species is named in honor of Surya Kumar Mohanty, former Joint Director of Fisheries, Odisha, and former Fisheries Consultant, Chillika Development Authority for his remarkable contribution towards Odisha fisheries.



Ophichthus suryai Behera *et al.*, 2024

Family: PSILORHYNCHIDAE
Genus: *Psilorhynchus* McClelland, 1838

Psilorhynchus kosygini Shangningam, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (37-40): 1293-1302, 2024

The species *Psilorhynchus kosygini* was described by Bungdon Shangningam based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Tepuiki River (25.564512°N, 93.892251°E, 155 m asl), 5 km from Poilwa village , a tributary of the Barak drainage, Peren district, Nagaland, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after Dr Kosygin Laishram, Scientist E, Zoological Survey of India, for his contribution to the freshwater fish faunal of the Indian region.



Psilorhynchus kosygini Shangningam, 2024

Family: SISORIDAE
Genus: *Exostoma* Blyth,1860

Exostoma sentiyonoae Shangningam & Limatemjen, *Zootaxa,* 5447 (3): 424–432, 2024

The species *Exostoma sentiyonoae* was described by Bungdon Shangningam and Limatemjen based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Dzuleke River, a tributary of the Barak River (Barak-Surma-Meghna drainage) (25.62 ° N 93.95 ° E, 1765m asl), near Dzuleke village, Kohima District, Nagaland, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The name of the species is dedicated to Miss Sentiyono, the daughter of the second author.



Exostoma sentiyonoae Shangningam & Limatemjen, 2024

Genus: *Glyptothorax* Blyth, 1860

Glyptothorax chakpiensis Shangningam & Kosygin, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (3): 229–237, 2024

The species *Glyptothorax chakpiensis* was described by Bungdon Shangningam and Laishram Kosygin based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from headwaters of Chindwin drainage (24˚08' N 94˚00' E), Chakpi River, Chandel district, Manipur, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after the Chakpi River, the type locality.



Glyptothorax chakpiensis Shangningam & Kosygin, 2024

Glyptothorax hymavatiae Tenali, Adak, Chandran, Singh, Sarkar & Banerjee, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (iS): 1–12, 2024

The species *Glyptothorax hymavatiae* was described by Diamond Rajakumar Tenali, M.C. Adak, Rejani Chandran, Rajeev Kumar Singh, Uttam Kumar Sarkar and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Doimukhstream (24°79′74″N 95°35′23″E), a small tributary of Kameng River, Brahmaputra Riverbasin,West Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. Type specimens have been deposited in NBFGR. The species name honors Hymavathi, for their constant support in discovering this new species.



Glyptothorax hymavatiae Tenali *et al*., 2024

Glyptothorax pongoensis Tenali & Singh, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (37-40): 1377–1391, 2024

The species *Glyptothorax pongoensis* was described by Diamond Rajakumar Tenali, Pratima Singh, Gudabandi Vijaya Pratap, Nyamkham Phom, Maka Ratnaraju and Laishram Kosygin based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Brahmaputra River drainage (26.4633°N, 94.9022°E), Yongmon River, Pongo Forest, Longleng district, Nagaland, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality, Pongo Forest, Nagaland, India.



Glyptothorax pongoensis Tenali & Singh, 2024

Glyptothorax zeiladensis Shangningam, Kosygin & Gurumayum, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (2): 113–121, 2024

The species *Glyptothorax zeiladensis* was described by Bungdon Shangningam, Laishram Kosygin and Shantabala Devi Gurumayum based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Maruitistream, (24°54′20.9″N, 93°22′41.16″E), Zeilad Wildlife Sanctuary near Tongtao village (Barak-SurmaMeghna River drainage), Tamenglong District, Manipur, India. Type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after its type locality, the Zeilad Wildlife Sanctuary.



Glyptothorax zeiladensis Shangningam *et al.*, 2024

Family: SQUALIDAE
Genus: *Squalus* Linnaeus, 1758

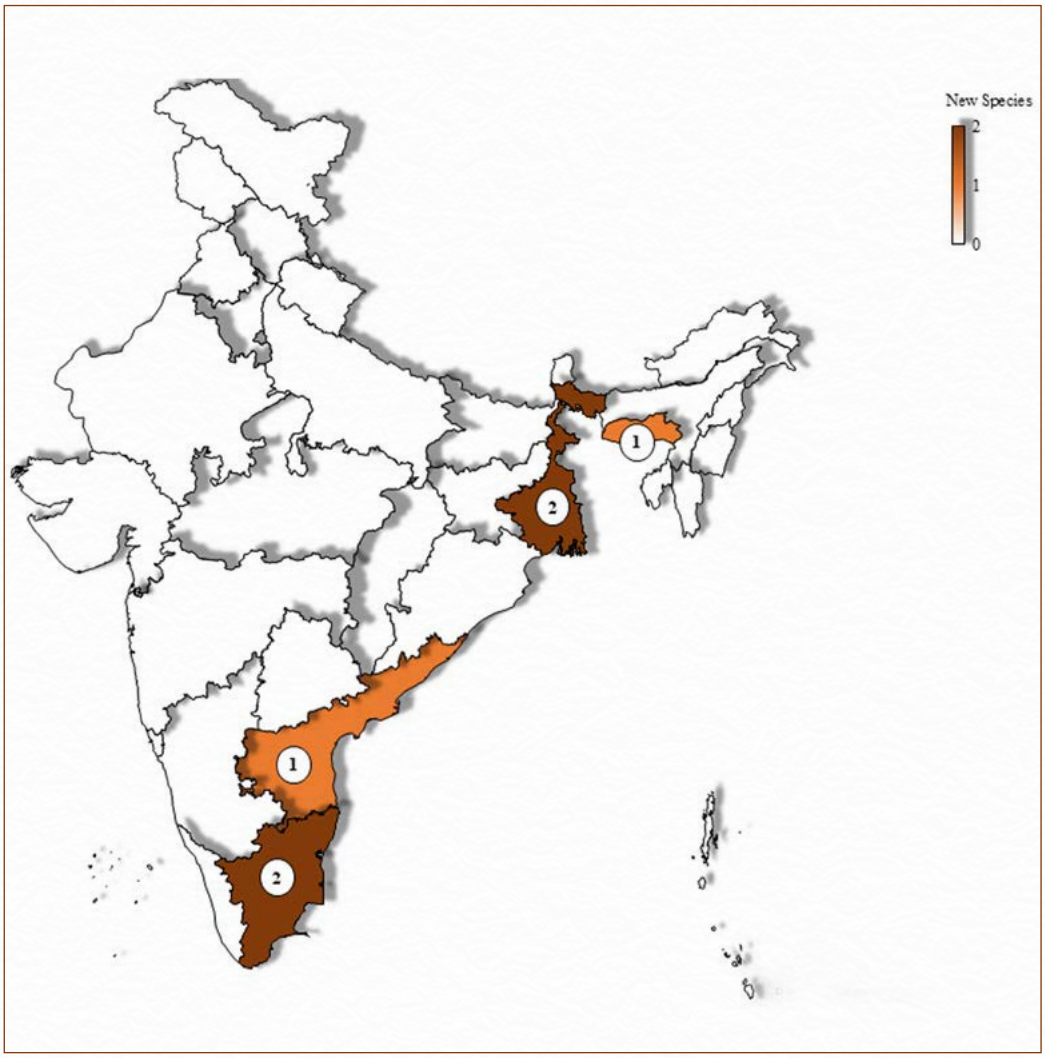
Squalus hima Sweta & Bineesh, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (iS): 61–74, 2024

The species *Squalus hima* was described by Sweta Beura, Bineesh K.K, Moumita Das, S. Swetha and Ranjana Bhaskar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Sakthikulangara (8˚ 55′56″(N), 76˚ 32′28″(E), 300-600 m depth), Kollam, South-West coast of India, Kerala, India. Type specimens have been deposited in MBRCF. This species is named after the second author's daughter.



Squalus hima Sweta & Bineesh, 2024

3.4. MOLLUSCA



India's blue revolution is not limited to finfish fishing; shell fishery also plays an important role in the economy through both domestic use of its products and foreign trade. Molluscs are utilized by people for many different things, and they also provide significant indirect value due to their involvement in food chains and support of secondary production. India has a large food fishery, especially for cephalopods, bivalves, and gastropods, that totals millions of tonnes annually. This year a total of six new species of Mollusca have been described from India, two species each from West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, one species from Meghalaya and one species from Krishna–Godavari Basin of Indian south coastal area.

Family: AGLAJIDAE
Genus: *Melanochlamys* Cheeseman, 1881

Melanochlamys droupadi Tudu & Sajan, *Molluscan Research*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1080/13235818.2024.2315536.

The species *Melanochlamys droupadi* was described by Prasad Chandra Tudu, Sheikh Sajan, Smrutirekha Acharya and Anil Mohapatra based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Intertidal zone of Hospital Ghat (21°37.22'N, 87°31.03'E), Digha, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in MARC-ZSI. The specific name is a noun in apposition. It has been chosen to honour India's 15th and current president, Hon'ble Shrimati Droupadi Murmu. She has been serving in this role since 25 July 2022.



Melanochlamys droupadi Tudu & Sajan, 2024

Family: DIPLOMMATINIDAE
Genus: *Gastroptychia* Kobelt & Möllendorff, 1900

Gastroptychia collicola Chen & Ablett, *Zootaxa*, 5538(1): 79-88, 2024

The species *Gastroptychia collicola* was described by Zhe-Yu Chen and Jonathan D. Ablett based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Shillong, Khasi, low ground [on the box]; Shillong Station, low ground [in the vial].;current geopolitical location: Shillong, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NHMUK. This name comes from the Latin word collis (hill) with the suffix -cola (dweller), as the type locality is famous for its rolling hills.



Gastroptychia collicola Chen & Ablett, 2024

Gastroptychia geoffreyi Chen & Ablett, *Zootaxa*, 5538(1): 79-88, 2024

The species *Gastroptychia geoffreyi* was described by Zhe-Yu Chen and Jonathan D. Ablett based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NHMUK. This new species is named after Geoffrey Nevill (1843–1885), who first recognised this species as new to science.



Gastroptychia geoffreyi Chen & Ablett, 2024

Family: MYTILIDAE
Genus: *Gigantidas* Cosel & B.A. Marshal, 2003

Gigantidas niobengalensis Oliver, Gonsalves, Samuel & Garzia, *Journal of Conchology*, 45(2): 221-233, 2024

The species *Gigantidas niobengalensis* was described by P. Graham Oliver, Maria-Judith Gonsalves, Deepak Samuel and Matteo Garzia based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Krishna–Godavari Basin, (15°42.9281′N, 082°03.8217′E, 1750 m deep), western Bay of Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in National Repository for Marine Flora and Fauna at CSIR—National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula, Goa. The species epithet is a combination of the prefix nio, the abbreviation for the National Institute of Oceanography (India) that collected the species, and *bengalensis*, for the Bay of Bengal where the type locality is located



Gigantidas niobengalensis Oliver et al., 2024

Family: PYRAMIDELLIDAE
Genus: *Turbonilla* Risso, 1826

Turbonilla devakiae Kumar, Ardovini, Rajan, Babu & Singh, *Records of the Zoological Survey of India,* 124(3): 213-218, 2024

The species *Turbonilla devakiae* was described by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardovini, Rajkumar Rajan, Babu R.and Yambem Tenjing Singh based on a Holotype collected from Hare Island, Gulf of Mannar, India. The type specimens have been deposited in MBRC-ZSI. The species is named using the name of first author's late mother, Devaki, who supported him in his professional career.



Turbonilla devakiae Kumar *et al.,* 2024

Family: THYASIRIDAE
Genus: *Ascetoaxinus* P.G. Oliver & Frey, 2014

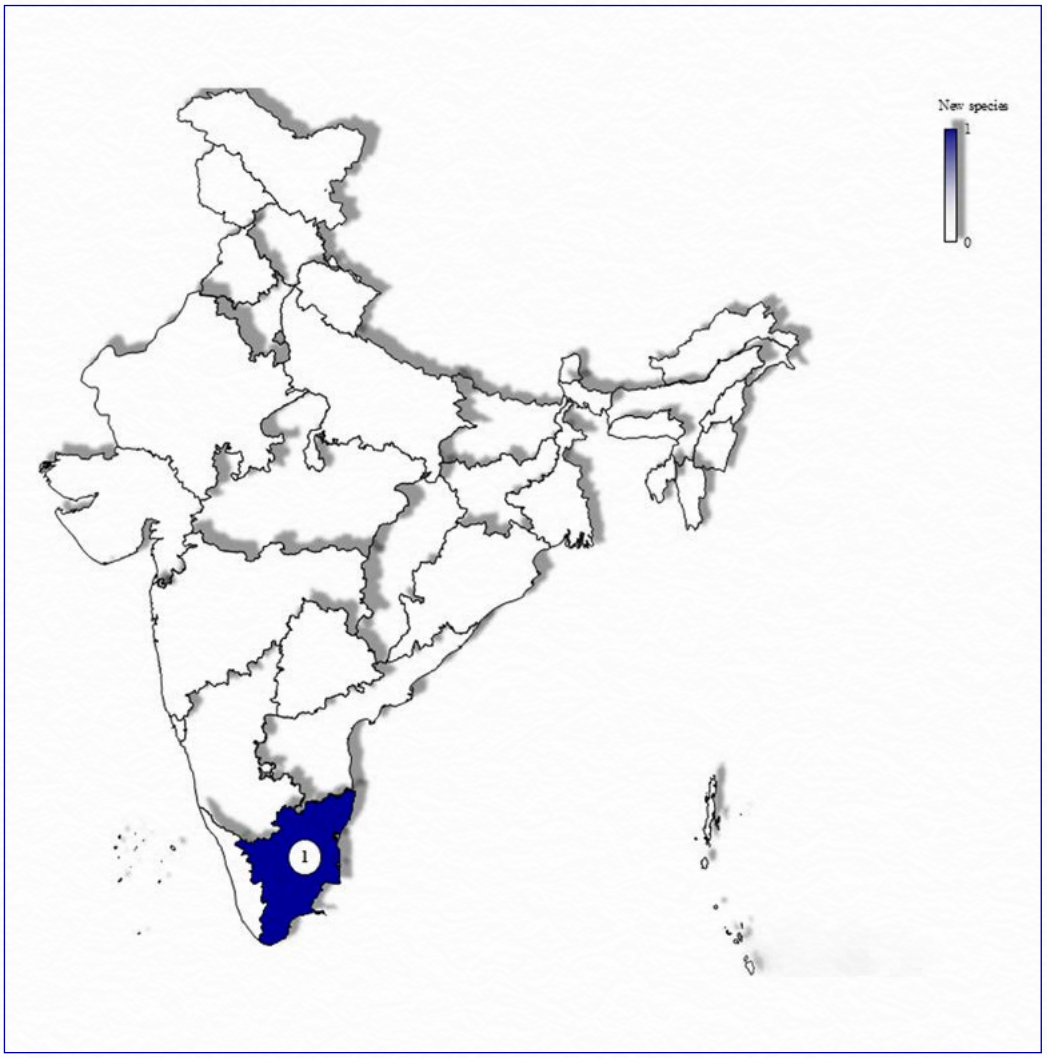
Ascetoaxinus ravichandrani Ravinesh, Oliver & Saravanane, *Journal of Conchology,* 45(1): 125-134, 2024

The species *Ascetoaxinus ravichandrani* was described by R. Ravinesh, P. Graham Oliver and N. Saravanane based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Gulf of Mannar (northern Indian Ocean), off Kanyakumari, (07°24.367′N,076°46.889′E; dredged at 1007–1038 m), Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in CMLRE. The species is named in honour of Dr Muthalagu Ravichandran, Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, India. He is the coordinator of the Deep-Sea Biodiversity Exploration and Conservation program and a renowned physical oceanographer and meteorologist in India.



Ascetoaxinus ravichandrani Ravinesh *et al.,* 2024

3.5. BRYOZOA

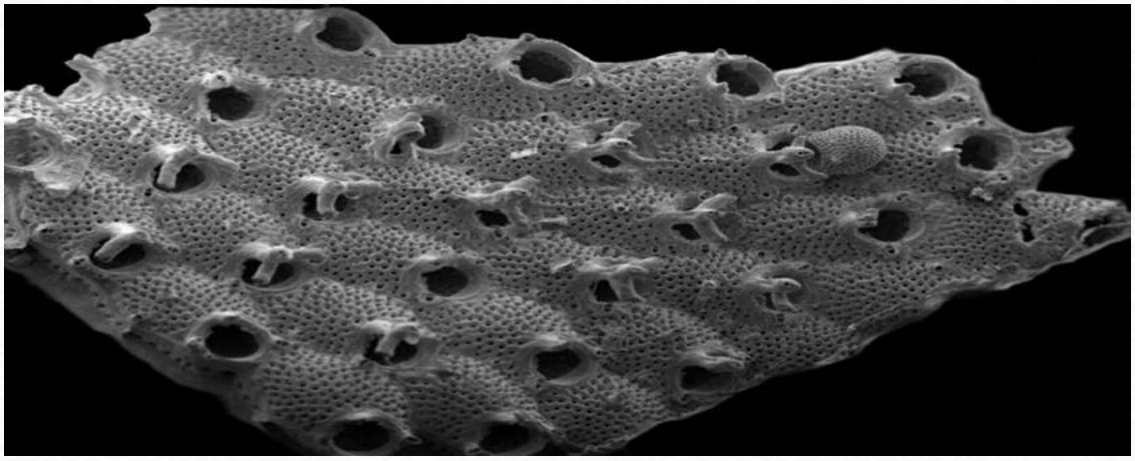


Bryozoans, commonly known as ‘sea moss’ are aquatic invertebrate colonial organisms. The Bryozoa, literally means ~ moss animals~ and refers to the bushy, moss-like colonies of some species. They are defined as microscopic, sessile, colonial coelomates. These groups of animals inhabit both fresh water as well as marine ecosystems. It is considered as a minor-phylum and placed in between the phylum Mollusca and phylum Echinodermata. Bryozoans are biochemically important and have been proved to be a rich source of novel compounds or bioactive agents. Bryostatin-1, a compound produced by Bugula neritina has been in human Phase I clinical trials for the past 2 years and is a promising antitumor agent. B. dentate (Lamouroux) was shown to contain an anti-microbial blue pigment. The calcium carbonate of these animals is in a highly pure form for the utilisation in dentistry. This year only one new species of Bryozoa has been described from Gulf of Mannar.

Phylum: BRYOZOA
Class: GYMNOLAEMATA
Order: CHEILOSTOMATIDA
Family: PETRALIIDAE
Genus: *Mucropetraliella* Stach, 1936

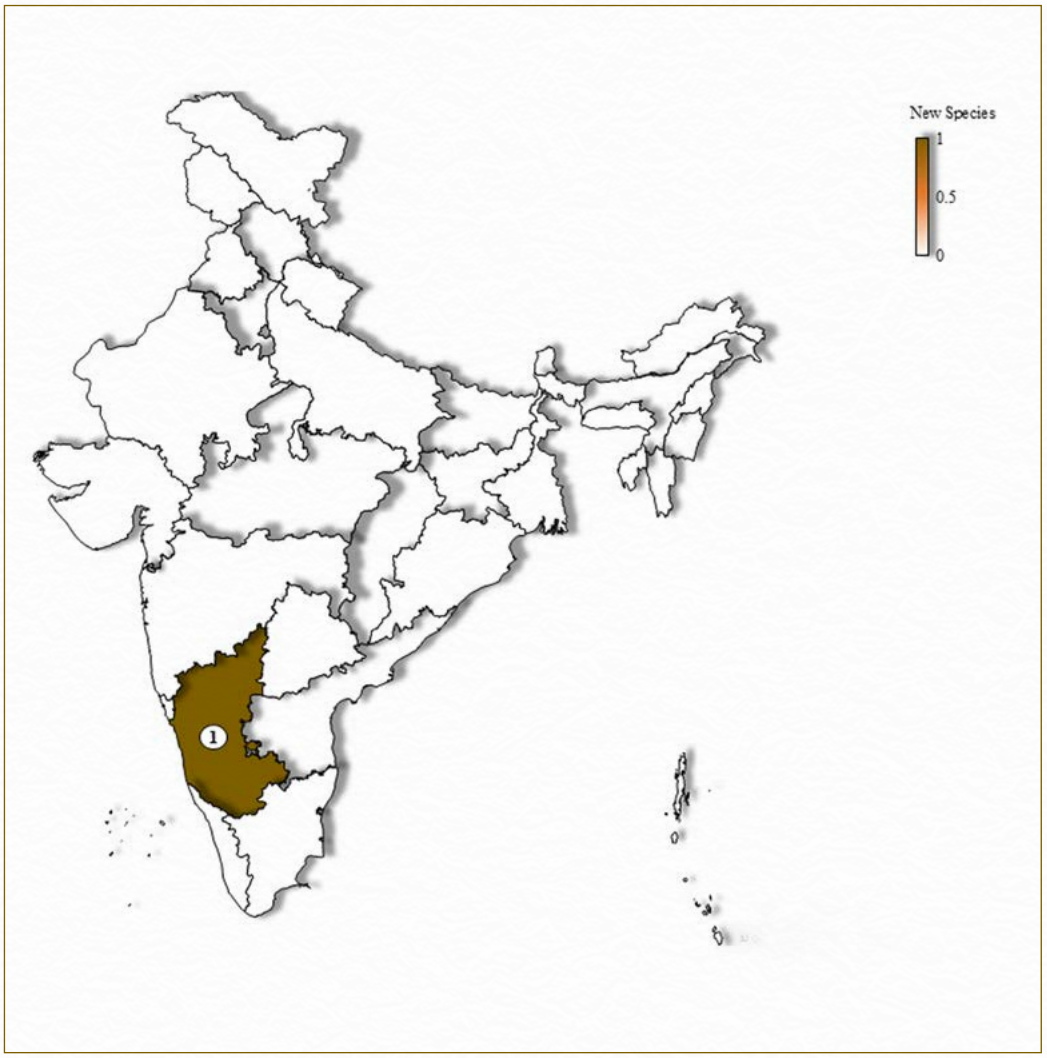
Mucropetraliella stemmatum Sanjay, Venkatraman, Shrinivaasu & Louis, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 124 (Is):41-52, 2024

The species *Mucropetraliella stemmatum* was described by Maria Susan Sanjay, C. Venkatraman, S. Shrinivaasu and Soja Louis based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Manalli putti Island at 4m depth (9°12'50.5"N 79°07'53.7"E) in the Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve on the East coast of India, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI-MBRC. The species is named due to arrangement of the avicularia in a ring like fashion around the orifice like a garland around the neck.



Mucropetraliella stemmatum Sanjay *et al*., 2024

3.6. CHILOPODA



The Chilopoda are a group of predatory arthropods more commonly known as centipedes are major components of soil biodiversity distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world. They are economically important group of arthropods which play valuable roles in the terrestrial ecosystems helping to control noxious insect pests. They are often treated as creatures of nuisance owing to their poisonous and painful bite, particularly of the members of the family Scolopendridae. Centipedes inhabit wet, moist places and the environs below rotten barks, dry foliage, stones and also in cow dung heap. They are soft-bodied and dorsoventrally flattened having one pair of legs in each trunk segment. The number of body segments vary from 15-200 and body size 1 to 30cm. The class Chilopoda is divided into five orders; Geophilomorpha (soil centipedes), Lithobiomorpha (rock or garden centipedes), Scolopendromorpha (tropical or giant centipedes), Scutigeromorpha (house or feather centipedes) and Craterostigmomorpha. Among the four orders of Chilopoda known from India (Scolopendromoprha, Lithobiomorpha, Scutigeromorpha and Geophilomorpha), major studies are undertaken only on Scolopendromorpha. . This year only one new species of Chilopoda has been described from Karnataka.

Family: SCOLOPENDRIDAE
Genus: *Otostigmus* Porat, 1876

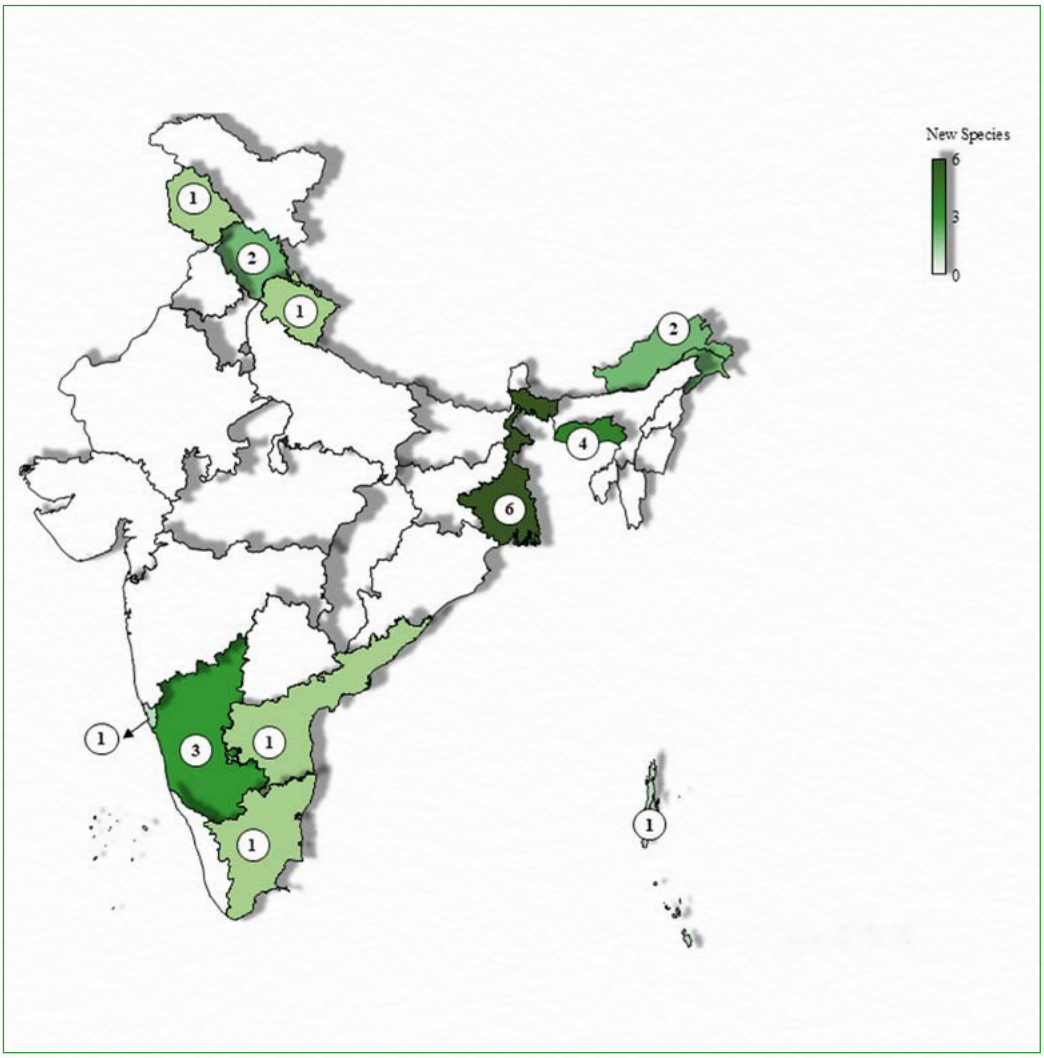
Otostigmus (Otostigmus) coorgensis Kashmeera & Sureshan, *Arthropoda Selecta*, 33(4): 449–452, 2024

The species *Otostigmus (Otostigmus) coorgensis* was described by Neisseril Anirudhan Kashmeera and Pavittu Meethal Sureshan based on a Holotype collected from Mandalpatti (12.5463° N, 75.7000° E, 1227 m a.s.l.), Coorg, Karnataka, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Balehonnur tea estate (13.3490° N, 75.4651° E, 775 m), Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka, and Kodachadri (13.8623° N, 74.8752° E, 1,343m a.s.l.), Shimoga, Karnataka respectively. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC/ZSI. The specific name is a noun that corresponds to the name of the locality from where the holotype was collected.



Otostigmus (Otostigmus) coorgensis Kashmeera & Sureshan, 2024

3.7.1. DIPTERA



The Dipteran fauna commonly referred to as flies is a category of insects characterized by two wings and two halteres. Their vast array of ecosystem services, origins, and distributional variations have collectively rendered these dipteran flies a vital component of any global ecosystem. The group's economic significance is substantial, as they serve as predators and parasitoids of other insects, aid in pest management, and contribute to nutrient cycling, from soil turnover, forensic investigations, and decomposition of biological materials to the blooming of plants; this collection of true flies has provided considerable economic and aesthetic advantages as well as cultural importance to human society.
This year a total of 23 species of Diptera have been described from India, West Bengal (6), Meghalaya (4), Karnataka (3), Arunachal Pradesh (2), Himachal Pradesh (2), Andhra Pradesh (1), Goa (1), Uttarakhand (1), Tamil Nadu (1), Jammu & Kashmir (1) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1).

Family: CECIDOMYIIDAE
Genus: *Asphondylia* Loew, 1850

Asphondylia mangiferi Kolesik & David, *Journal of Asia Pacific Entomology*, 27: 102215, 2024

The species *Asphondylia mangiferi* was described by Peter Kolesik, K.J. David, D.S. Reddy, B.S. Gotyal, and RS Ramya based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Maruvada village (17.39131°N, 82.53448°E), Andhra Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at ICAR-NBAIR. The new species is named after the generic name of its host plant.



Asphondylia mangiferi Kolesik & David, 2024

Genus: *Lasioptera* Meigen 1818

Lasioptera sharma Vasanthakumar, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 16(6): 25465–25469, 2024

The species *Lasioptera sharma* was described by Duraikannu Vasanthakumar, Rajiv Loganathan, and Palanisamy Senthilkumar based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Mollem (15.3777°N; 74.23059°E), Goa, India. The type specimen is deposited at WRC-ZSI. The species is named in the honour of Dr. Radheshyam Muralidhar Sharma, an eminent Indian Cecidologist.

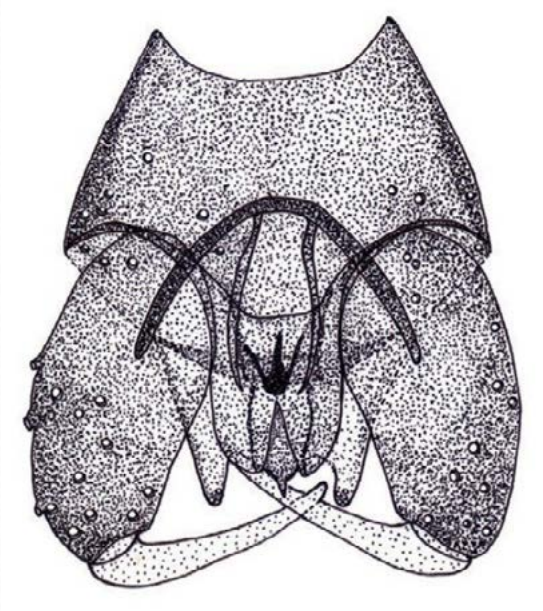


Lasioptera sharma Vasanthakumar, 2024

Family CERATOPOGONIDAE
Genus: *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818

Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) arcuatilis Pal, Ghosh & Hazra, *ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa):*74(4), 695-708, 2024

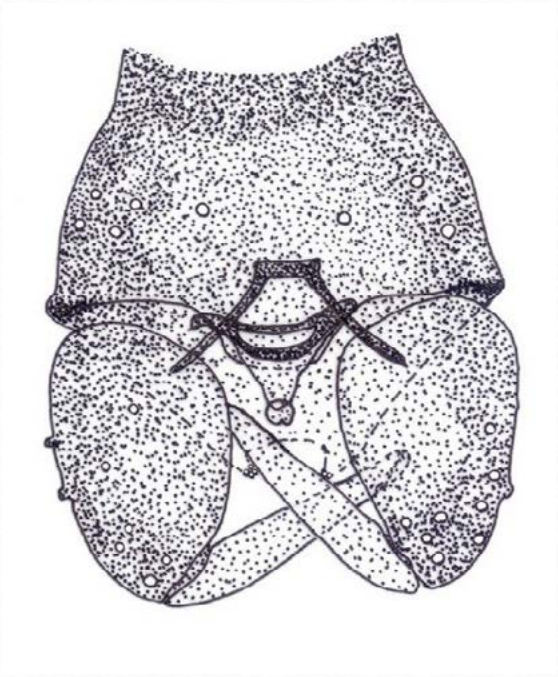
The species *Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) arcuatilis* was described by Gouri Sankar Pal, Lipika Ghosh and Niladri Hazra based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Lepchakha (26.75332°N, 89.59151°E), Alipurduar, West Bengal, India. The type specimen is housed at the Entomological Collection of the Department of Zoology, The University of Burdwan (India). The specific epithet derives from the Latin arcus (= bow) and refers to the "bow-shaped" appearance of the fused lateral process of the parameres.



Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) arcuatilis Pal *et al.*, 2024

Forcipomyia (Saliohelea) sternaspina Pal, Ghosh & Hazra, *ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa):*74(4), 695-708, 2024

The species *Forcipomyia (Saliohelea) sternaspina* was described by Gouri Sankar Pal, Lipika Ghosh and Niladri Hazra based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Lungsel (27.010637°N, 88.633360°E), Kalimpong, West Bengal, India. The type specimen is housed at the Entomological Collection of the Department of Zoology, The University of Burdwan (India). The specific epithet derives from the Latin spina (= spine), referring to the tuft of spines in the sternite IX of males.



Forcipomyia (Saliohelea) sternaspina Pal *et al.*, 2024

Forcipomyia (Lepidohelea) sulcoa Pal & Hazra, *Zootaxa,* 5419(3): 348-360, 2024

The species *Forcipomyia (Lepidohelea) sulcoa* was described by Gouri Sankar Pal and Niladri Hazra based on a collection made from Kalimpong in the Eastern Himalaya, West Bengal, India.

Forcipomyia (Lepidohelea) inflatistyla Pal & Hazra, *Zootaxa,* 5419(3): 348-360, 2024

The species *Forcipomyia (Lepidohelea) inflatistyla* was described by Gouri Sankar Pal and Niladri Hazra based on a collection made from Dooars region (Jayanti, near the Core area of Buxa Tiger Reserve), West Bengal, India.

Forcipomyia (Lepidohelea) ranula Pal & Hazra, *Zootaxa,* 5419(3): 348-360, 2024

The species *Forcipomyia (Lepidohelea) ranula* was described by Gouri Sankar Pal and Niladri Hazra based on a collection made from Kalimpong in the Eastern Himalaya, West Bengal, India.

Family CHIRONOMIDAE
Genus: *Polypedilum* Kieffer, 1912

Polypedilum (Tripodura) prolixus Mukherjee, Ray, Mukherjee, Naskar & Banerjee, *Zootaxa*, 5512 (4): 531–552, 2024

The species *Polypedilum (Tripodura) prolixus* was described by Bindarika Mukherjee, Namrata Ray, Arka Mukherjee, Atanu Naskar and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Kalimpong, (27.0601° N, 88.4666° E), West Bengal, India. The type specimen is deposited at ZSI, Kolkata. The name '*prolixus*', a Latin word, refers to the apically expanded anal point.



Polypedilum (Tripodura) prolixus Mukherjee *et al.*, 2024

Family: SCIOMYZIDAE
Genus: *Ilione* Haliday, 1837

Ilione bindata Vikhrev & Yanbulat, *Amurian Zoological Journal,* XVI (2): 310–325, 2024

The species *Ilione bindata* was described by N. E. Vikhrev and M. O. Yanbulat based on a Holotype collected from walnutoak forest (30.735°N, 78.458°E, 1200 m), Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimen is deposited at ZMUM. The species name is a Latinised adjective derived from 'bindi' — a coloured spot on a forehead often seen in India as a sign of belonging to the Brahmin varna. The characteristic spot on the face of the new species from India strongly resembles the bindi. In Latin 'bindata' means 'with a bindi'.



Ilione bindata Vikhrev & Yanbulat, 2024

Family SYRPHIDAE
Genus: *Paramixogaster Brunetti*, 1923

Paramixogaster kodaiana Sankararaman & Reemer, *ZooKeys*, 1208: 1–48, 2024

The species *Paramixogaster kodaiana* was described by Menno Reemer and Hariharakrishnan Sankararaman based on a Holotype collected from Vattakanal, (10°12'54.03"N, 77°29'07.15"E, 2070 m a.s.l.); Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India along with one Paratype collected much earlier from Pulney Hills (1980 m asl), Kodaikanal, India. The type specimen is deposited at NBAIR. This species is named after the type locality, Kodaikanal (nicknames 'Princess of hill stations'), which is located in upper Palani hills of Tamil Nadu.



Paramixogaster kodaiana Sankararaman & Reemer, 2024

Genus: *Spilomyia* Meigen, 1803

Spilomyia recta van Steenis, Maqbool & Wachkoo, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology*, 27 (2024):102254, 2024

The species *Spilomyia recta* was described by Amir Maqbool, Aijaz Ahmad Wachkoo, Suhaib Firdous Yatoo, Jeffrey H. Skevington and Jeroen van Steenis based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Kitterdajj, (34.27902°N 74.19353°E, 2184 m a.s.l.), Rafiabad, Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir, India along with two Paratypes collected from Srinagar, (34.1456°N 74.8775°E, 1800 m a.s.l), Jammu and Kashmir, India and one more Paratype collected from Vall´ee du Pech (1800–2400 m.), Afghanistan. The type specimen is deposited at CUZM. The specific epithet "*recta*", straight in Latin, is derived from the straight yellow fascia on the abdomen, a character hardly found in any other species of *Spilomyia* and one of the non-genital differences with the otherwise very similar S. *manicata.*



Spilomyia recta van Steenis *et al.*, 2024

Family: TEPHRITIDAE
Genus: *Bactrocera* Macquart, 1835

Bactrocera (Bactrocera) ettinabhuja Abhishek & David, *Zootaxa,* 5486(2): 283-300, 2024

The species *Bactrocera (Bactrocera) ettinabhuja* was described by Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Karamankodu Jacob David and Shivanand Pradeep based on a Holotype collected from Ettinabhuja, Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka, India. The type specimen is deposited at ICAR-NBAIR. The new species is named after its type locality.



Bactrocera (Bactrocera) ettinabhuja Abhishek & David, 2024

Bactrocera (Bactrocera) kyrdemkulai Abhishek & David, *Zootaxa,* 5486(2): 283-300, 2024

The species *Bactrocera (Bactrocera) kyrdemkulai* was described by Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Karamankodu Jacob David and Shivanand Pradeep based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Kyrdemkulai, Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya, India. The type specimen is deposited at NIM. The new species is named after its type locality.



Bactrocera (Bactrocera) kyrdemkulai Abhishek & David, 2024

Genus: *Dacus* Fabricius,1805

Dacus (Mellesis) nagarathnae Abhishek, David & Hancock, *Zootaxa,* 5446 (3): 366–382, 2024

The species *Dacus (Mellesis) nagarathnae* was described by Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Karamankodu Jacob David, David Lawrence Hancock, Shivanand Pradeep, C. M. Kalleshwaraswamy, S. Sridhara and K. M. Satish based on a Holotype collected from Ri Bhoi, Bhoirymbong, Meghalaya, India. The type specimen is deposited at NIM-ICAR. This species is named after Nagarathna, senior author's mother.



Dacus (Mellesis) nagarathnae Abhishek *et al.*, 2024

Dacus (Mellesis) venkateshi Abhishek & David, *Zootaxa,* 5446 (3): 366–382, 2024

The species *Dacus (Mellesis) venkateshi* was described by Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Karamankodu Jacob David, David Lawrence Hancock, Shivanand Pradeep, C. M. Kalleshwaraswamy, S. Sridhara and K. M. Satish based on a Holotype collected from Chikkamagaluru, Etthinabhuja, Karnataka, India. The type specimen is deposited at NIM-ICAR. This species is named after Mr. Venkatesh, senior author's father.



Dacus (Mellesis) venkateshi Abhishek & David, 2024

Genus: *Oedaspis*

Oedaspis nauniensis Maneesh & Hancock, *Zootaxa,* 5514 (5):469-480, 2024

The species *Oedaspis nauniensis* was described by Maneesh Pal Singh, Sneha Sharma, Isha Sharma, Divender Gupta, David Lawrence Hancock and Chandra Shekhar Prabhakar based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Nauni, (30°51'47" N 77°10'7" E.), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at HARC-ZSI. The species is named after its type locality "Nauni" (Himachal Pradesh, India).



Oedaspis nauniensis Maneesh & Hancock, 2024

Genus: *Ptilona*

Ptilona confracta David & Hancock, *Zootaxa,* 5506 (3):301-321, 2024

The species *Ptilona confracta* was described by David, K. J., Hancock, D. L., Salini, S., Ningthoujam, Kennedy, Khemrajji, Hatwar Nikhil, Abhishek, V., Gracy, R. G. and Sushil, S. N based on a Holotype collected from Pasighat, Sika Tode, Sille Oyan Arunachal Pradesh, India along with four Paratypes collected from different location of Arunachal Pradesh. The type specimen is deposited at NIM. The specific name is derived from the Latin word "confractus" meaning irregular; here refers to irregular/uneven hyaline bands, but with a feminine ending to conform with the gender of the genus.



Ptilona confracta David & Hancock, 2024

Genus: *Tritaeniopteron*

Tritaeniopteron obscurum David, Salini & Nikhil, *Zootaxa,* 5506 (3):301-321, 2024

The species *Tritaeniopteron obscurum* was described by David, K. J., Hancock, D. L., Salini, S., Ningthoujam, Kennedy, Khemrajji, Hatwar Nikhil, Abhishek, V., Gracy, R. G. and Sushil, S. N based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from GKVK Botanical Garden, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The type specimen is deposited at NIM. The specific name is derived from the Latin word "obscura" meaning dark; here refers to dark pleura and with a neuter ending to conform with the gender of the genus



Tritaeniopteron obscurum David *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Zeugodacus* Hendel, 1927

Zeugodacus (Parasinodacus) momordicae David & Ajaykumara, *ZooKeys,* 1188: 1–26, 2024

The species *Zeugodacus (Parasinodacus) momordicae* was described by Karamankodu Jacob David, Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Ningthoujam Kennedy, K. M. Ajaykumara, R. G. Gracy and Cheday Bhutia Hissay based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Padu, Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India.The type specimen is deposited at NIM. The species name is derived from the genus name *Momordica* in the genitive case.



Zeugodacus (Parasinodacus) momordicae David & Ajaykumara, 2024

Zeugodacus (Zeugodacus) nasivittatus David & Abhishek, *ZooKeys,* 1188: 1–26, 2024

The species *Zeugodacus (Zeugodacus) nasivittatus* was described by Karamankodu Jacob David, Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Ningthoujam Kennedy, K. M. Ajaykumara, R. G. Gracy and Cheday Bhutia Hissay based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Umiam, Meghalaya, India. The type specimen is deposited at NIM. The species name is derived from Latin words nasi vitta which means nose-shaped vitta.



Zeugodacus (Zeugodacus) nasivittatus David & Abhishek, 2024

Zeugodacus (Sinodacus) sinuvittatus David & Abhishek, *ZooKeys,* 1188: 1–26, 2024

The species *Zeugodacus (Sinodacus) sinuvittatus* was described by Karamankodu Jacob David, Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Ningthoujam Kennedy, K. M. Ajaykumara, R. G. Gracy and Cheday Bhutia Hissay based on a Holotype collected from IARI substation, Totu, Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen is deposited at NIM. The species name is derived from Latin words sine (= without) and vitta (= band), as the species lacks lateral and medial poststurural vitta on scutum.



Zeugodacus (Sinodacus) sinuvittatus David & Abhishek, 2024

Zeugodacus (Zeugodacus) umiam David & Kennedy, *ZooKeys*, 1188: 1–26, 2024

The species *Zeugodacus (Zeugodacus) umiam* was described by Karamankodu Jacob David, Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Ningthoujam Kennedy, K. M. Ajaykumara, R. G. Gracy and Cheday Bhutia Hissay based on a Holotype collected from Umiam, Meghalaya, India along with one Paratype collected from Bhoirymbong, Umiam Meghalaya, India. The type specimen is deposited at NIM. The species name is derived from the type locality of the species.



Zeugodacus (Zeugodacus) umiam David & Kennedy, 2024

Family : XYLOMYIDAE
Genus: *Solva* Walker, 1859

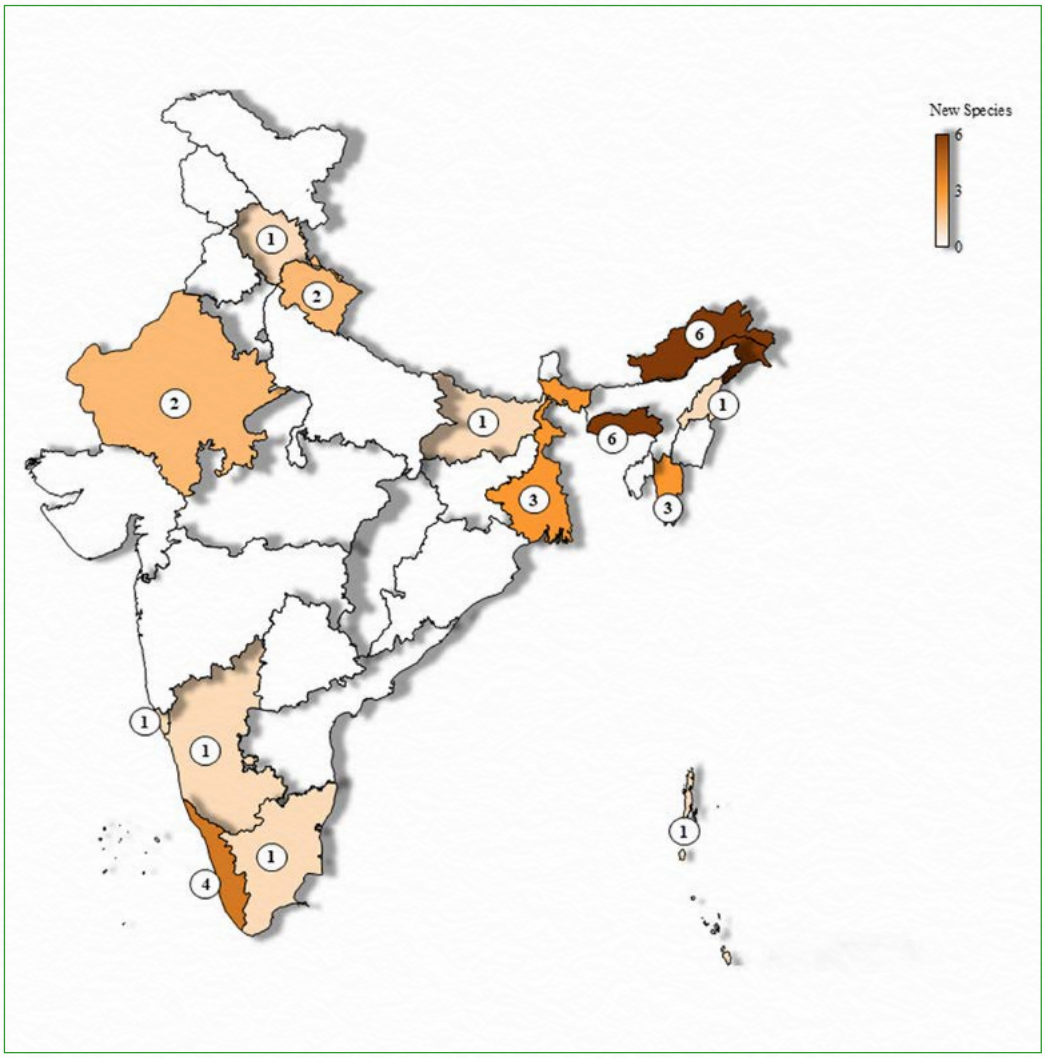
Solva andamanensis Pramanik, Naskar & Banerjee, *Journal of the Entomological Research Society*, 26(1): 53-61, 2024

The species *Solva andamanensis* was described by Debdeep Pramanik, Atanu Naskar and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Sabari Forest (12°29′41.7″ N, 92°53′54.9″ E, 27 m), Bakultala, North & Middle Andaman district, India along with one Paratype collected from Yeratta Forest (12°27′43.31″ N, 92°54′2.59″ E, 32 m), Bakultala, North & Middle Andaman district, India. The type specimen is deposited at ZSI-Kolkata. The species name is based on the location from where it is collected i.e. Andaman Island.



Solva andamanensis Pramanik *et al.*, 2024

3.7.2. LEPIDOPTERA



Lepidoptera is an appealing and intriguing group of insects regarding species diversity and economic significance. It ranks among the most extensive and easily recognized orders of insects globally. Numerous species within this group possess substantial aesthetic value, serve as crucial ecological indicators, function as pollinators, act as biological control agents, are used as model organisms for environmental surveys, monitoring, and conservation policies, have utility in genetic and medical research, are essential components of various food chains and food webs, and are significant pest species of different agricultural crops. A total of 34 new species of Lepidoptera have been described from India this year, for 33 species the holotypes are collected from Meghalaya (6), Arunachal Pradesh (6), Kerala (4), Mizoram (3), West Bengal (3), Rajasthan (2), Uttarakhand (2), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1), Karnataka (1), Himachal Pradesh (1), Tamil Nadu (1), Nagaland (1), Bihar (1), Goa (1) and for one species only paratypes are collected from Indian state of Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal.

Family: COSSIDAE
Genus: *Aroriella* Ahmad, Yakovlev, Joshi, Müller & Singh,2024

NEW GENUS

Aroriella gobardhani Ahmad, Yakovlev, Joshi, Müller & Singh, *Zootaxa,* 5538 (5): 473–478, 2024

The genus *Aroriella* and the species *Aroriella gobardhani* was described by Jalil Ahmad, Roman V. Yakovlev, Rahul Joshi, Günter C. Müller and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Gobardhana (N 27.327497, E 84.309064), Valmiki Tiger Reserve, Bihar, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The name of the new species is epithet of its type locality.



Aroriella gobardhani Ahmad *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Lakshmia* Yakovlev, 2004

Lakshmia narayani Singh, Ahmad, Yakovlev & Joshi, *SHILAP Revista de lepidopterología*, 52 (206): 343-347, 2024

The species *Lakshmia narayani* was described by Navneet Singh, Jalil Ahmad, Roman V. Yakovlev and Rahul Joshi based on a Holotype and one Paratypes collected from Teirei Rest House, (23º43'27.728 N, 92º43'7.143E), Dampa Tiger Reserve, Aizawl, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The new species is named after Vedic deity Narayan (husband of goddess Lakshmi).



Lakshmia narayani Singh *et al.,* 2024

Family: EREBIDAE
Genus: *Arctelene* Kirti & Gill 2008

Arctelene brevisvalva Singh, Bhattacharya, Singh & Kirti, *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 44: 2897-2907, 2024

The species *Arctelene brevisvalva* was described by Santosh Singh, Srishti Bhattacharya, Navneet Singh and Jagbir Singh Kirti based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Ponda, (86m), Goa, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The specifc epithet is derived from the latin word brevis meaning short refers to remarkably short valva in the male genitalia of the new species.



Arctelene brevisvalva Singh *et al.*, 2024

Arctelene rajbanshi Singh, Bhattacharya, Singh & Kirti, *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 44: 2897-2907, 2024

The species *Arctelene rajbanshi* was described by Santosh Singh, Srishti Bhattacharya, Navneet Singh and Jagbir Singh Kirti based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Panijhora, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The specifc epithet is after the major tribe Rajbanshi of the terai region of Northern West Bengal (type locality).



Arctelene rajbanshi Singh *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Chrysorabdia* Butler, 1877

Chrysorabdia falsaviridata Singh, Kirti, Zilli & Singh, *Journal of Asia Pacific Entomology*, 27(2024):102250, 2024

The species *Chrysorabdia falsaviridata* was described by Santosh Singh, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Alberto Zilli and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Rishop, West Bengal, India along with several Paratypes collected from different locality of Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Bangladesh and Myanmar. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The species name is a feminine adjective deriving from the combination of Latin 'falsa' (meaning 'fake') with 'viridata.



Chrysorabdia falsaviridata Singh *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Collitoptyx* Volynkin, 2023

Collitoptyx (Confusoptyx) duplex Volynkin & Černý, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 77:44–68, 2024

The species *Collitoptyx (Confusoptyx) duplex* was described by Anton V. Volynkin and Karel Černý based on a Holotype collected from Nan Thi village, 950 m Myanmar along with two Paratypes collected from Nokrek National Park (25°40'N 91°04'E, 1150m), Garo Hills, Meghalaya, one Paratype from Pemayangtse unterhalb, Rimbi, Sikkim and two more Paratype collected from Gopaldhara (3440–5800m), Darjeeling, West Bengal, India along with several other Paratypes collected from Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. The Paratype specimens have been deposited in MWM-ZSM. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective meaning 'dual' and referring to the presence of two forms having one and two diverticula in the male vesical.



Collitoptyx (Confusoptyx) duplex Volynkin & Černý, 2024

Collitoptyx (Insolitoptyx) meghalaya Volynkin & Černý, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 77:44–68, 2024

The species *Collitoptyx (Insolitoptyx) meghalaya* was described by Anton V. Volynkin and Karel Černý based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Nokrek National Park (25°40'N, 91°04'E,1150 m), Garo Hills, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in MWM-ZSM. The specific epithet is homonymic of the Indian state of Meghalaya, where the new species occurs.



Collitoptyx (Insolitoptyx) meghalaya Volynkin & Černý, 2024

Genus: *Denteilema* Dubatolov, 2012

Denteilema nyishi Singh, Singh, Singh Dutta, & Kirti, *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa)*, 74(1): 129-141, 2024

The species *Denteilema nyishi* was described by Navneet Singh, Santosh Singh, Harvinder Singh Datta and Jagbir Singh Kirti based on a Holotype collected from Kawrthah, Mizoram, India along with fifteen Paratypes collected from different location of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and West Bengal. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The new species is named after Nyishi community, the ethnic group in Arunachal Pradesh.



Denteilema nyishi Singh *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Dolgoma* Moore, 1878

Dolgoma hampsoni Singh, Singh & Kirti, *Oriental Insects*, 59(2):277–285, 2024.

The species *Dolgoma hampsoni* was described by Santosh Singh, Navneet Singh and Jagbir Singh Kirti based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Ziro (27.534755N, 93.820389E,1599 m), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The specific epithet is in honour of an eminent Lepidopterologist Sir G.F. Hampson.



Dolgoma hampsoni Singh *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Lemyra* Walker, 1856

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) apatani Singh, Raha, Kirti & Singh, *Zootaxa*, 5454 (1): 001–069, 2024

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) apatani* was described by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Putu Home Stay, Old Ziro, Lower Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. This new species is named after the Apatani tribe living in the Ziro valley of the Lower Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) apatani Singh *et al.*, 2024

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) adunca Singh, Raha, Kirti & Singh, *Zootaxa,* 5454 (1): 001–069, 2024

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) adunca* was described by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Rishop, Kalimpong district West Bengal, India along with one more Para type collected from Bomdila, West Kameng district Arunachal Pradesh. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. This new species is named due to the characteristic hook like apical 1/3rd length of the uncus in its male genitalia.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) adunca Singh *et al*., 2024

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) densimacula Singh, Raha, Kirti & Singh, *Zootaxa,* 5454 (1): 001–069, 2024

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) densimacula* was described by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Kohima, Kohima district, Nagaland, India along with one paratype collected from Sittong, Darjeeling district, West Bengal. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species is named due to its dense maculation on wings.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) densimacula Singh *et al*., 2024

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) fortiorspina Singh, Raha, Kirti & Singh, *Zootaxa,* 5454 (1): 001–069, 2024

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) fortiorspina* was described by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Tawang, Tawang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The new species is named due to the stronger and longer spines of the spinous patch on its aedeagus vesica which separates it from L. (T.) *rhodophila*.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) fortiorspina Singh *et al*., 2024

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) obsoleta Singh, Raha, Kirti & Singh, *Zootaxa,* 5454 (1): 001–069, 2024

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) obsolete* was described by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Cherrapunji, East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya, India along with several Para type collected from different location of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Uttarakhand. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. This new species is named due to the markings on the forewing being obsolete, which distinguishe L. (T.) *obsoleta* sp. nov. from its closely similar congeners.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) obsoleta Singh *et al*., 2024

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) pinus Singh, Raha, Kirti & Singh, *Zootaxa,* 5454 (1): 001–069, 2024

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) pinus* was described by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype collected from Putu Home Stay, Old Ziro, Lower Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. This new species is named after the large stretches of pine vegetation found in the town of Ziro.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) pinus Singh *et al*., 2024

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) rubripecta Singh, Raha, Kirti & Singh, *Zootaxa,* 5454 (1): 001–069, 2024

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) rubripecta* was described by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh based on a Holotype and two Para types collected from Putu Home Stay, Old Ziro, Lower Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh, India along with one more paratype collected from Forest guest house, (1570 m) Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The new species is named due to its characteristic brilliant red colour of pectus. In Latin, 'rubrum' means red and 'pectus' means chest.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) rubripecta Singh *et al*., 2024

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) usmanii Dar & Jama, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., India, Sect. B Biol. Sci.*, 2024, https://doi.org/10.1007/s40011-024-01590-8.

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) usmanii* was described by Afaq Ahmad Dar and Khowaja Jamal based on a Holotype and one Para type collected from Sajjangarh Biological Park (24°35′29″N, 73°39′09″E), Udaipur District, Rajasthan, India. The type specimens have been deposited in DZAMU. The species is named after is named in honor of Prof. Mohd Kamil Usmani, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) usmanii Dar & Jama, 2024

Genus: *Miltochrista* Hübner, [1819]

Miltochrista coonoorensis Singh, Singh & Kirti, *Zootaxa,* 5537 (2): 288–294, 2024

The species *Miltochrista coonoorensis* was described by Santosh Singh, Navneet Singh and Jagbir Singh Kirti based on a Holotype collected from Coonoor, Tamil Nadu, India along with one Paratype collected from Jog fall, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The specific epithet is derived from the type locality of new species.



Miltochrista coonoorensis Singh *et al.*, 2024

Miltochrista terrarega Singh, Raha & Joshi, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity,* 17 (3): 562-572, 2024

The species *Miltochrista terrarega* was described by Navneet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jalil Ahmad, Suresh Kr. Shah, Purnendu Mishra and Rahul Joshi based on a Holotype and one Para type collected from Palbas (26.750329N, 75.324997 E), Jaipur, Rajasthan, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Oppathavadi (12.5362327 N, 78.395684 E), Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The name of new species is derived from "terra regum", the Latin translation of "the Land of Kings" which is them literal meaning of "Rajasthan", the Indian state from where the holotype was collected.



Miltochrista terrarega Singh *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Pangora* Moore, 1879

Pangora keralaensis Abhilash & Adarsh, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity,*17(3):525-531, 2024

The species *Pangora keralaensis* was described by P.K. Adarsh, Abhilash Peter, A. Shabnam, K.P. Dinesh and Alberto Zilli based on a Holotype collected from Mechal, (9.46N, 76.49'E, 28M), Kottayam district, Kerala, India along with one Paratype collected from Kuttiyadi (11.37N,75.47E, 36m) Kozhikode district, Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kozhikode. The new species is named after its type locality.



Pangora keralaensis Abhilash & Adarsh, 2024

Family: LIMACODIDAE
Genus: *Orthocraspeda* Hampson, (1893)

Orthocraspeda dudgeoni Ahmad, Singh, Solovyev & Joshi, *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science,* 44:2213-2218, 2024

The species *Orthocraspeda dudgeoni* was described by Jalil Ahmad, Navneet Singh, Alexey V. Solovyev and Rahul Joshi based on a Holotype collected from Kangra valley, 4500 ft., Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The new species is named after the collector of the holotype, Mr. G.C. Dudgeon.



Orthocraspeda dudgeoni Ahmad *et al.*, 2024

Family LYCAENIDAE
Genus: *Cigaritis* Donzel, 1847

Cigaritis conjuncta Kunte & Sengupta, *Zootaxa,* 5399 (1): 085–095,2024

The species *Cigaritis conjuncta* was described by Krushnamegh Kunte, Ashok Sengupta, Ujwala Pawar and Viraj Nawge based on a Holotype and eight Para type collected from Honey Valley (12.21512 N, 75.65743 E, approx. 1,300 m asl), Kodagu District, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NCBS. The species is named after the conjoined silver-centred dark yellow or red bands at the end of discal cell on UNF and subbasal bands on UNH, which are two of the most distinctive, unique characters of the species, authors also proposed a english name 'Conjoined Silverline' for this species based on the same conjoined bands on the UNF end of discal cell and UNH subbasal bands.



Cigaritis conjuncta Kunte & Sengupta, 2024

Family: NOCTUIDAE
Genus: *Maikona* Matsumura, 1928

Maikona mayodiana Irungbam & Fric, *Zootaxa,* 5481 (5): 582–590, 2024

The species *Maikona mayodiana* was described by Jatishwor Singh Irungbam and Zdenek Flatynek Fric based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Old Hotel, 65 km Roing road, (1900 m, 28.279717ºN,95.912541ºE), Arunachal Pradesh, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Heliport, (1970 m,28º18'20"N, 95º55'17"E), Mayodia Pass, Arunachal Pradesh. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. This new species is named after its type locality, Mayodia Pass in Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Maikona mayodiana Irungbam & Fric, 2024

Family: NOTODONTIDAE
Genus: *Neopheosia* Matsumura,1920

Neopheosia melaniata Kaleka & Kumar, *ENTOMON*, 49(2): 161-168, 2024

The species *Neopheosia melaniata* was described by Amritpal Singh Kaleka and Rishi Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Hmuifang (23.4488°N,92.7590°E), Mizoram, India along with seven Paratypes collected from Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya & Mizoram, along with one more allotype collected from Sikkim. The type specimens have been deposited in Lepidoptera Lab, Punjabi University, Patiala. The present species has been named due to its darker colouration i.e., melanism.



Neopheosia melaniata Kaleka & Kumar, 2024

Family: NYMPHALIDAE
Genus: *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807

Amathusia travancorica Kunte, *Zootaxa*, 5543 (3):343-367, 2024

The species *Amathusia travancorica* was described by Krushnamegh Kunte and Dipendra Nath Basu based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Thenmala FRH (lat-long: 8.9594 N, 77.0626 E, approx. 90 m asl.), near Shendurney WLS, Kollam District, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NCBS. The species is named after its endemic distributional range in the southern Travancore region of Kerala.



Amathusia travancorica Kunte, 2024

Family: SPILOMELINAE
Genus: *Suhela* Singh, Ranjan, Kirti & Chandra, 2022

Suhela cuneus Rao, Sivaperuman & Mally, *J. Insect Biodiversity*, 56 (1): 008–016, 2024

The species *Suhela cuneus* was described by B. Sumit Kumar Rao, Chandrakasan Sivaperumen and Richard Mally based on a Holotype collected from Diglipur, Andaman Islands, India along with two Paratypes collected from Parnshalla, Rangat, Andaman Islands and one more from Baratang, Rangat, Andaman Islands, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ANRC-ZSI. The species epithet is derived from the Latin word cuneus, based on the cuneiform (wedge-shaped) cornuti of the phallus.



Suhela cuneus Rao *et al.*, 2024

Family: THYRIDIDAE
Genus: *Hypolamprus* Hampson, (1893)

Hypolamprus langualis Katewa & Pathania, *Indian Journal of Ecology,* 51(5):1054-1059, 2024

The species *Hypolamprus langualis* was described by Amit Katewa and P.C. Pathania based on type specimens collected from Mukkali, (560mASL), Dist. Palakkad, Kerala and from Dist. Uttar Kannada., Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Punjabi University, Patiala. The name of the species is proposed as an anagram of its closely allied species i.e., *Hypolamprus angulalis* Moore.



Hypolamprus langualis Katewa & Pathania, 2024

Hypolamprus neostriatalis Katewa & Pathania, *Indian Journal of Ecology,* 51(5):1054-1059, 2024

The species *Hypolamprus neostriatalis* was described by Amit Katewa and P.C. Pathania based on a type specimens collected from Vallakadavu (780mASL), Dist. Idukki, and Mukkali, (560mASL), Dist. Palakkad, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Punjabi University, Patiala. The specific name is derived as being sibling to *Hypolamprus angulalis* Moore.



Hypolamprus neostriatalis Katewa & Pathania, 2024

Family TORTRICIDAE
Genus: *Blastesthia* Obraztsov, 1960

Blastesthia umngotana Naik & Shashank, *Biologia,* 79:3079–3087, 2024

The species *Blastesthia umngotana* was described by Santhosh Naik and Pathour Rajendra Shashank based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from CPGSAS, Umiam, (25°40′42" N, 91°54′42"E, 1520 MS), Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in IARI-NPC.



Blastesthia umngotana Naik & Shashank, 2024

Genus: *Choristoneura* Lederer, 1859

Choristoneura ribhoiensis Shashank & Santhosh, *Zootaxa*, 5492(3):409-420, 2024

The species *Choristoneura ribhoiensis* was described by Santhosh Naik and Shashank P. R. based on a Holotype collected from CPGSAS (25°03'22"N, 91°54'42"E, 1520 MSL), Umiam, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC. The new species is named after the type locality, Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya.



Choristoneura ribhoiensis Shashank & Santhosh, 2024

Genus: *Rhopaltriplasia* Diakonoff, 1973

Rhopaltriplasia umiamensis Naik & Shashank, *Biologia*, 79:3079–3087, 2024

The species *Rhopaltriplasia umiamensis* was described by Santhosh Naik and Pathour Rajendra Shashank based on a Holotype collected from CPGSAS, Umiam, (25°40′42" N, 91°54′42"E, 1520 MSL), Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC. The species is named after the type locality, Umiam, Meghalaya, India.



Rhopaltriplasia umiamensis Naik & Shashank, 2024

Genus: *Terthreutis* Meyrick, 1918

Terthreutis subrectangulus Shashank & Santhosh, *Zootaxa*, 5492(3):409-420, 2024

The species *Terthreutis subrectangulus* was described by Santhosh Naik and Shashank P. R. based on a Holotype collected from CPGSAS, (25°03'22"N, 91°54'42"E, 1520 MSL), Umiam, Meghalaya India along with three Paratypes collected from Kolasib (24°11'51"N,92°41'40"E, 493m) Mizoram, one more Paratype collected from Neri (31°40'56"N, 76°29'15"E, 733 MSL), Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh. The type specimens have been deposited in IARI-NPC. The new species is named after the subrectangular shape of the valva, which is distinct from all other described species of *Terthreutis.*



Terthreutis subrectangulus Shashank & Santhosh, 2024

Genus: *Zeiraphera* Treitschke, 1829

Zeiraphera almoraensis Naik & Shashank, *Biologia*, 79:3079–3087, 2024

The species *Zeiraphera almoraensis* was described by Santhosh Naik and Pathour Rajendra Shashank based on a Holotype collected from Dehradun(29°58′92″N, 79°64′67″E, 640 MSL), Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC. The species is named after the type locality, Almora, Uttarakhand, India.



Zeiraphera almoraensis Naik & Shashank, 2024

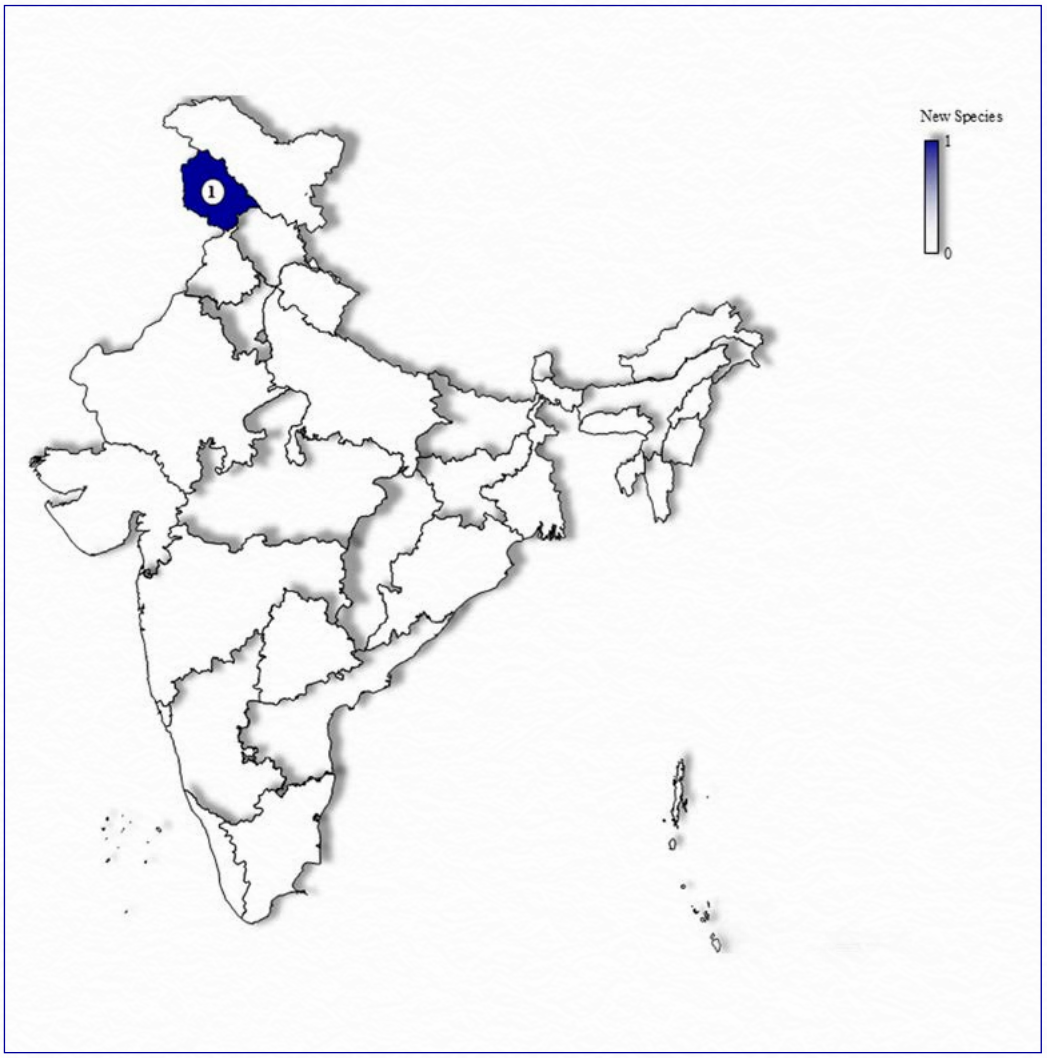
Zeiraphera mussoorieana Naik & Shashank, *Biologia*, 79:3079–3087, 2024

The species *Zeiraphera mussoorieana* was described by Santhosh Naik and Pathour Rajendra Shashank based on a Holotype collected from Dehradun (30°31′65″N, 78°03′22″E, 640 MSL), Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC. The species is named after the hill station near the type locality, Mussoorie, Uttarakhand, India.



Zeiraphera mussoorieana Naik & Shashank, 2024

3.7.3. TRICHOPTERA



Trichoptera (Caddisflies), beingf reshwater insects, rank as the seventh most speciose insect order. These insects undergo holometabolism, exhibiting exclusively aquatic larval forms while the adult flies are terrestrial. Trichoptera fulfill various significant roles within the ecosystem and are plentiful in all kinds of natural freshwater aquatic ecosystems. Their immature stages are apneustic and rely on dissolved oxygen for breathing. They play an essential part in food webs and food chains. They serve as prey for fish and other predators that are of interest to humans. Caddisflies are found on all continents except Antarctica.

This year one species of Trichoptera have been described, from Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Family: RHYACOPHILIDAE
Genus: *Rhyacophila* Pictet, 1834

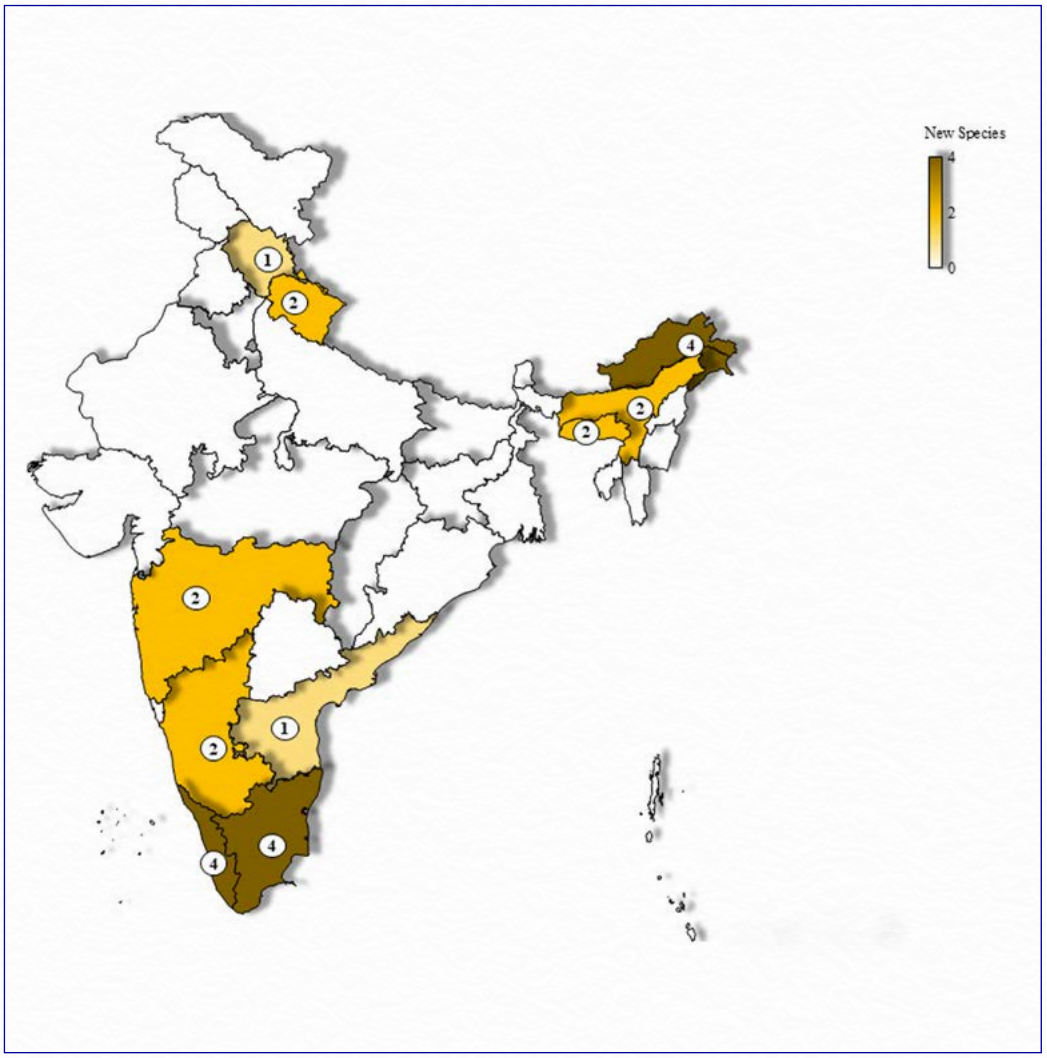
Rhyacophila masudi Ali, Hussain, Majeed, Pandher & Parey, *Contributions to Entomology,* 74 (1): 7–11, 2024

The species *Rhyacophila masudi* was described by Tabraq Ali, Zahid Hussain, Aquib Majeed, Manpreet Singh Pandher and Sajad H. Parey based on a Holotype and two Paratype collected from DKG forest, (33.5937°N, 74.3646°E,1850 m), Buffliaz, Jammu and Kashmir, India along with seven Paratypes from different location of Jammu and Kashmir and four more Paratypes from different location of Himachal Pradesh. The type specimen is deposited in Department of Zoology, BGSB University, Rajouri. This species is named in honor of the late Masud Choudhary, founding Vice Chancellor of Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri, J&K, India, for his great contributions towards making the university a hub of excellence in teaching and research and for his excellent services to improve social and educational opportunities for the people of the Pirpanjal Range of Jammu and Kashmir.



Rhyacophila masudi Ali *et al.*, 2024

3.7.4. COLEOPTERA

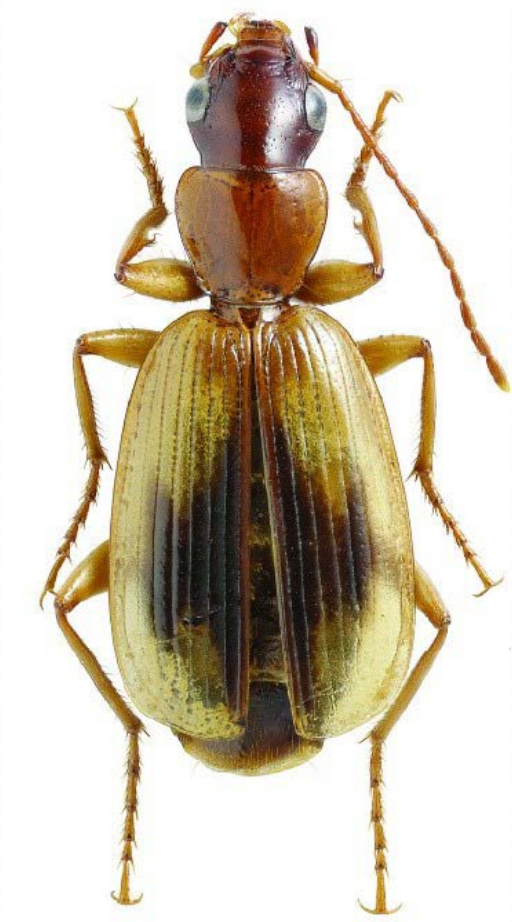


Order Coleoptera is the most prominent order globally. The members of Coleoptera hold substantial economic significance as harmful or storage pests (Bruchidae, Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Chrysomelidae, Coccinellidae, Curcujidae, Curculionidae, Meloidae, Scarabaeidae, etc.), predators (Coccinellidae, Cicindelidae, Carabidae), scavengers (Scarabaeidae, Tenebrionidae, Buprestidae, Hydrophilidae, etc.), and sources of food and medicine. Furthermore, they exhibit remarkably varied adaptations to numerous environmental conditions and habitats and possess both destructive and beneficial economic roles.This year a total of 24 new species of Coleoptera have been discovered from India, Arunachal Pradesh (4), Kerala (4), Tamil Nadu (4), Assam (2), Karnataka (2), Maharashtra (2), Meghalaya (2), Uttarakhand (2), Andhra Pradesh (1) and Himachal Pradesh (1).

Family: CARABIDAE
Genus: *Cymindis* Latreille, 1805

Cymindis (Arrhostus) borkini Kabak, *Far Eastern Entomologist,* 502: 1–7, 2024

The species *Cymindis (Arrhostus) borkini* was described by I. I. Kabak based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from watershed of Indus and Ganges rivers, (31°18'32.3" N, 077°42'09.2" E,2608 m), Shimla District, Sungri Vill., Himachal Pradesh, India along with five more Paratype collected from 2 km ENE Kibber (32°26'22" N, 77°54'33" E, 4300 m), Spiti Valley, Himachal Pradesh. The type specimen has been deposited in ZIN. The new species is named after one of its collectors, Dr. L.J. Borkin (St-Petersburg, Russia).



Cymindis (Arrhostus) borkini Kabak, 2024

Genus: *Ophionea* Klug, 1821

Ophionea vvrei Sudhakar, Anagha & Sabu, *Zootaxa,* 5437 (4): 523–536, 2024

The species *Ophionea vvrei* was described by V. S. Sudhakar Anagha and Thomas K. Sabu based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Chambad (11°52'23.5"N 75°30'24.5"E), Kannur, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named in honor of Professor V. V. Ramamurthy, India, for his contributions to Indian coleopteran taxonomy.



Ophionea vvrei Sudhakar *et al.*, 2024

Family: COCCINELLIDAE
Genus: *Aspidimerus* Mulsant, 1850

Aspidimerus dissimilis Poorani, *Zootaxa,* 5431 (1): 1–89, 2024

The species *Aspidimerus dissimilis* was described by J. Poorani based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Monigong, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NBAIR. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective in reference to its distinctive elytral pattern that separates it from its congeners.



Aspidimerus dissimilis Poorani, 2024

Genus: *Empia* Weise, 1901

Empia indica Czerwiński, Poorani, Thanigairaj & Szawaryn, *ANNALES ZOOLOGICI,* 74(2): 325–336, 2024

The species *Empia indica* was described by Tomasz Czerwiński, J. Poorani, R. Thanigairaj and Karol Szawaryn based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Veerachipatti, (N10°80'09.69" E078°53'02.27"), Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific epithet is in reference to India, the country of origin.



Empia indica Czerwiński *et al.,* 2024

Genus *Scymnomorphus* Weise, 1897

Scymnomorphus ochraceus Poorani, *Insects*, 15 (11): 874. 2024.

The species *Scymnomorphus ochraceus* was described by Janakiraman Poorani based on a Holotype collected from Eravikulam National Park, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective in reference to the yellowish brown/ ochraceous coloration of this species on both sides.



Scymnomorphus ochraceus Poorani, 2024

Genus: *Scymnus* Kugelann, 1794

Scymnus (Pullus) spicatus Poorani, *Zootaxa*, 5419 (4): 525–544, 2024

The species *Scymnus (Pullus) spicatus* was described by J. Poorani, C. Anuradha, R. Thanigairaj and P. Prashina Mol based on a Holotype and Paratypes collected from NCB research farm, (N°1047'20.16", E078°34'29.88"), Podavur, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR– NBAIR). The specific epithet is a latin adjective in reference to the acutely pointed median tooth on the posterior margin of abdominal ventrite 5 in male



Scymnus (Pullus) spicatus Poorani, 2024

Family: CURCULIONIDAE
Genus: *Myllocerus* Schoenherr, 1823

Myllocerus vathalmalaensis Mahendiran, *Journal of Threatened Taxa,* 16(1): 24601-24606, 2024

The species *Myllocerus vathalmalaensis* was described by G. Mahendiran, M. M. Nagaraja and M. Sampathkumar, based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Vathalmalai, (12°02'50N, 78°13'51" E, 1,047 m.), Palsilambu, Tamilnadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species is named after its type locality.



Myllocerus vathalmalaensis Mahendiran, 2024

Myllocerus depressus Mahendiran, *Journal of Threatened Taxa,* 16(1): 24601-24606, 2024

The species *Myllocerus depressus* was described by G. Mahendiran, M. M. Nagaraja and M. Sampathkumar, based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Dowalaiwarum, (12°02'50N, 78°13'51" E, 1,047 m.), Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Telengana. The type specimen has been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species name derived from the verb depress+us denoting it is depressed dorsally.



Myllocerus depressus Mahendiran, 2024

Family: NITIDULIDAE
Genus: *Carpophilus* Stephens, 1829

Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) dhritibanerjeeae Dasgupta, *Zootaxa,* 5514 (3): 294–300, 2024

The species *Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) dhritibanerjeeae* was described by Jhikmik Dasgupta based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Hukanjuri, 36 Km-O-Khonsa, Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI-K. The species is named in honour of Dr. Dhriti Banerjee, Director, Zoological Survey of India for her immense support in the research work.



Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) dhritibanerjeeae Dasgupta, 2024

Family: SCARABAEIDAE
Genus: *Onitis* Fabricius, 1798

Onitis bhomorensis Karimbumkara & Priyadarsanan, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 956: 1–61, 2024

The species *Onitis bhomorensis* was described by Seena Narayanan Karimbumkara and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype collected from bhomora (26°34′56.66″ N, 92°51′52.65″ E; elev. 74 m a.s.l), Kolia, Tezpur, Assam, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NBAIR. The species is named after the bridge "Kolia Bhomora" across Brahmaputra – the widest river in India, near which the type specimen was collected.



Onitis bhomorensis Karimbumkara & Priyadarsanan, 2024

Onitis kethai Karimbumkara & Priyadarsanan, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 956: 1–61, 2024

The species *Onitis kethai* was described by Seena Narayanan Karimbumkara and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype and thirteen Paratypes collected from Honnametti shola (11°54′7.68″ N,77°11′33.84″ E), Biligiri Rangaswamy temple Tiger Reserve, Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NBAIR. The species is named in memory of our field assistant, the late Mr Ketha Gowda who assisted PDR in many of his field trips and helped in sampling dung beetles and other insects.



Onitis kethai Karimbumkara & Priyadarsanan, 2024

Onitis visthara Karimbumkara & Priyadarsanan, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 956: 1–61, 2024

The species *Onitis visthara* was described by Seena Narayanan Karimbumkara and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Hesaraghatta, Bangalore, Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NBAIR. The pronotal and elytral measurements of this species are almost the same, giving it a broader rectangular appearance while comparing with other species, thus the name visthara which means ‘expanse’ in Sanskrit.



Onitis visthara Karimbumkara & Priyadarsanan, 2024

Genus: *Panotrogus* Reitter, 1902

Panotrogus jagbiri Kumar, Pandey & Keith, *J. Entomol. Res. Soc.*, 26(1): 123-128, 2024

The species *Panotrogus jagbiri* was described by Mayank Kumar, Ajay Kumar Pandey and Denis Keith based on a Holotype collected from Hadam, (30.3455°N, 78.3947° E, 1587m), Tehri, Chamba, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimen has been deposited in National Pusa Collection, Delhi. This species is dedicated to MK's grandfather (Jagbir Singh).



Panotrogus jagbiri Kumar *et al.*, 2024

Family: STAPHYLINIDAE
Genus: *Carpelimus* Leach, 1819

Carpelimus (Trogophloeus) mumbaiensis Gildenkov, *Far Eastern Entomologist*, 498: 16-19, 2024

The species *Carpelimus (Trogophloeus) mumbaiensis* was described by M. Yu. Gildenkov based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Matheran (800 m), Maharashtra state, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHM. The species is named for its geographical distribution.



Carpelimus (Trogophloeus) mumbaiensis Gildenkov, 2024

Genus: *Diochus* Erichson, 1839

Diochus cameroni Huang, Janák & Zhou, *Zootaxa,* 5538 (6): 501–545, 2024

The species *Diochus cameroni* was described by Huang Tian, Janák Jiří and Zhou Hong-Zhang based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Nongpoh, 700 m, Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Nepal, Pakistan and Bhutan. The type specimen has been deposited in MHNG. The species is named in honor of Malcolm Cameron (1873–1954), a famous specialist in Staphylinidae, who collected part of the type specimens.



Diochus cameroni Huang *et al.,* 2024

Diochus ceylonicus Huang, Janák & Zhou, *Zootaxa,* 5538 (6): 501–545, 2024

The species *Diochus ceylonicus* was described by Huang Tian, Janák Jiří and Zhou Hong-Zhang based on a Holotype collected from Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka along with one Paratype collected from Près d'Aliyar Dam, 300 m, Anaimalai H., Tamil Nadu, India. The Paratype specimen has been deposited in MHNG. The species epithet is derived from the historical name of Sri Lanka – Ceylon.



Diochus ceylonicus Huang *et al.,* 2024

Diochus emarginatus Huang, Janák & Zhou, *Zootaxa,* 5538 (6): 501–545, 2024

The species *Diochus emarginatus* was described by Huang Tian, Janák Jiří and Zhou Hong-Zhang based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from 20 km au Sud de Chamba, 1150 m, Garhwal, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Nepal and Thailand. The type specimen has been deposited in MHNG. The species epithet is a Latin word, *emarginatus* to indicate the special form of the posterior margin of male sternite VIII.



Diochus emarginatus Huang *et al.,* 2024

Diochus setifer Huang, Janák & Zhou, *Zootaxa,* 5538 (6): 501–545, 2024

The species *Diochus setifer* was described by Huang Tian, Janák Jiří and Zhou Hong-Zhang based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Garo Hills, Songsak, 400 m, Meghalaya, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of Assam, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand. The type specimen has been deposited in MHNG. The name refers to setae on posterior margin of male sternite VIII.



Diochus setifer Huang *et al.,* 2024

Diochus setatus Huang, Janák & Zhou, *Zootaxa,* 5538 (6): 501–545, 2024

The species *Diochus setatus* was described by Huang Tian, Janák Jiří and Zhou Hong-Zhang based on a Holotype collected from Kalaw, Burma, Myanmar, India along with one Paratype collected from Manas, 200 m. Assam, India. The Paratype specimen has been deposited in MHNG. The name refers to dense setae on posterior margin of male sternite VIII.



Diochus setatus Huang *et al.,* 2024

Diochus keralanus Huang, Janák & Zhou, *Zootaxa,* 5538 (6): 501–545, 2024

The species *Diochus keralanus* was described by Huang Tian, Janák Jiří and Zhou Hong-Zhang based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Vallakadavu, (77° 07′ E, 09° 31′ N 1000 m), 10km SW Kumily, Cardamom Hills, Kerala, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of Kerala. The type specimen has been deposited in NHMW. The name refers to the type locality.



Diochus keralanus Huang *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Palposcydmus* Jałoszyński, 2024

NEW GENUS

Palposcydmus yelamalai Jałoszyński, *Zootaxa,* 5428(4): 549–570, 2024

The genus *Palposcydmus* and the species *yelamalai* was described by Paweł Jałoszyński based on a Holotype collected from Kerala, India.

Family: TENEBRIONIDAE
Genus: *Menimus* Sharp, 1876

Menimus (Menimus) arunachalus Schawaller & Bellersheim, *Zootaxa,* 5458 (4): 597-599, 2024

The species *Menimus (Menimus) arunachalus* was described by Wolfgang Schawaller and Aron Bellersheim based on a Holotype collected from Eagles Nest Sanctuary (27°06‘23“N 92°26‘02“E, 2510 m), 11 km SSE Tenga, NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The species is named after the north eastern Indian province Arunachal Pradesh, where the holotype was collected.



Menimus (Menimus) arunachalus Schawaller & Bellersheim, 2024

Genus: *Rhopalobates* Fairmaire, 1897

Rhopalobates pali Hegde, Viswanath & Ruzzier, *ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa),* 74(1): 143-147, 2024

The species *Rhopalobates pali* was described by Vishwanath D. Hegde, Viswanath T.K and Enrico Ruzzier based on a Holotype collected from Namdapha National Park & Tiger Reserve, (27.444246°N, 96.534083°E, 1476 m), Changlang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named after Dr. Tarun Kumar Pal, to honor his contributions in the taxonomy of the Coleoptera of India.



Rhopalobates pali Hegde *et al.,* 2024

Family: TROGIDAE
Genus: *Omorgus* Erichson, 1847

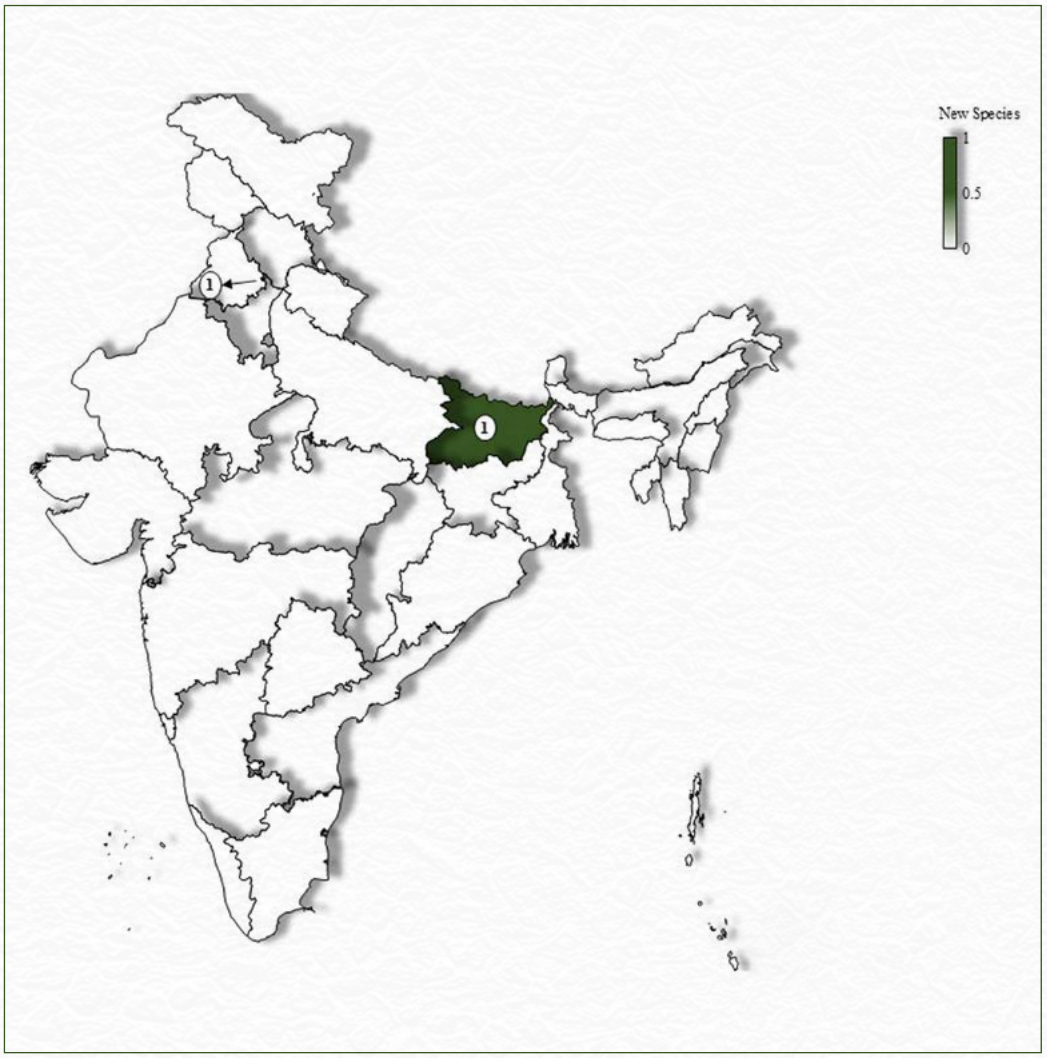
Omorgus (Afromorgus) moreshwar Kalawate & Strümpher, *Zootaxa,* 5437 (1): 021–063, 2024

The species *Omorgus (Afromorgus) moreshwar* was described by Aparna S. Kalawate and Werner P. Strümpher based on a Holotype collected from Morgaon village, (18.277°N 74.316°E, 620 m.), Baramati taluk, Pune district, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is a noun in apposition referring to the Moreshwar Temple (or Shri Mayureshwar), located in the village Morgaon (Pune district, Maharashtra State, India), where this new species was collected.



Omorgus (Afromorgus) moreshwar Kalawate & Strümpher, 2024

3.7.5. STREPSIPTERA

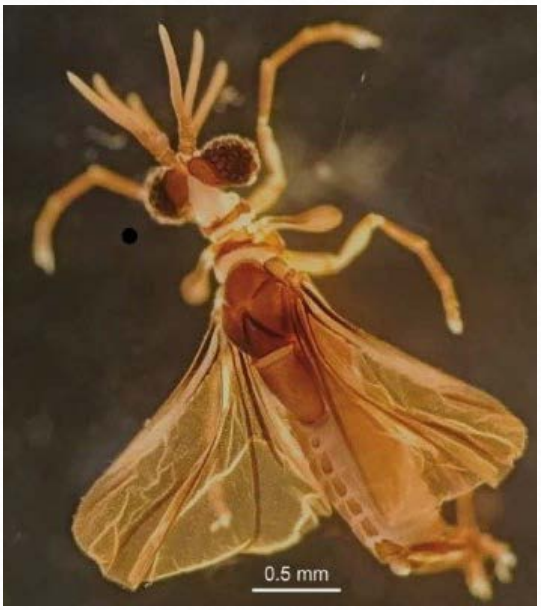


The twisted-winged parasitic group of insects referred to as Strepsiptera comprises both obligatory endoparasitic and entomophagous species. These species display hypermetamorphosis and hemocoelous viviparity, with their primary larvae being free-living, host-seeking stages. This insect group demonstrates a complex life cycle in which females are endoparasitic on the insect host while males exist as free-living individuals. Strepsiptera parasitizes various insect groups from Zygentoma, Polyneoptera, Paraneoptera, and Holometabola and they also castrate their hosts, resulting in reproductive death of the host, either as a direct or indirect consequence of stylopisation. This year two species of Strepsiptera have been described, one species each from Bihar and Chandigarh.

Family: CORIOXENIDAE
Genus: *Dundoxenos* Luna de Carvalho, 1956.

Dundoxenos lanceolatus Hui & Hazra, *Annales de La Société Entomologique de France (N.S.),* 60(6): 639-648, 2024

The species *Dundoxenos lanceolatus* was described by Poulami Hui and Niladri Hazra based on a Holotype and a Paratyype collected from Simultala (24.71°N 86.54°E), Bihar, India. The type specimens have been housed in the Biosystematics and Entomology Division, Department of Zoology, The University of Burdwan, West Bengal, India. The name "*lanceolatus"* refers to the Latinised version of the lancet-shaped tip of the aedeagus.



Dundoxenos lanceolatus Hui & Hazra, 2024

Family: XENIDAE
Genus: *Xenos* Rossius, 1793

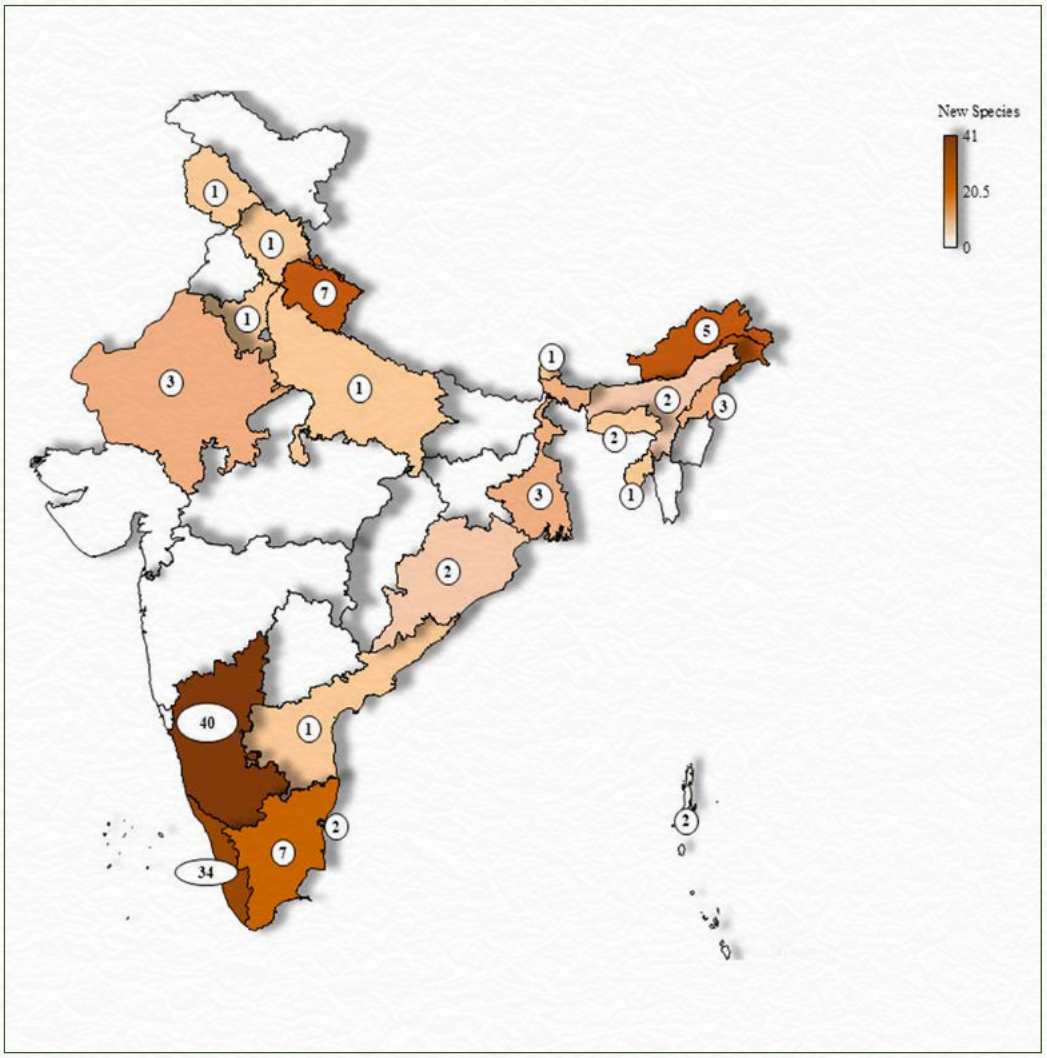
Xenos gadagkari Sen & Nain, *Zootaxa,* 5493(5): 561-576, 2024

The species *Xenos gadagkari* was described by Deepak Nain, Anjali Rana, Rhitoban Raychoudhury and Ruchira Sen based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Panjab University campus (30.7606° N, 76.7653° E), Chandigarh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. *Xenos gadagkari* is named after Prof. Raghavendra Gadagkar, the pioneer of behavioural ecology and wasp biology in India.



Xenos gadagkari Sen & Nain, 2024

3.7.6. HYMENOPTERA



Order Hymenoptera consists of bees, wasps, ants, and sawflies. From a human perspective, the order Hymenoptera is likely the most advantageous group of insects as it encompasses numerous species that serve as valuable parasites or predators of pest insects, and it also includes the key pollinators of plants, the bees. Hymenoptera inhabit almost all terrestrial environments such as soil, leaf litter, and various types of vegetation, while some parasitic species are also present in aquatic ecosystems. They can be phytophagous, entomophagous, or a mix of both. A total of 121 new species of Hymenoptera have been described this year from the various states of India: Karnataka (41), Kerala (34), Tamil Nadu (7), Uttarakhand (7), Arunachal Pradesh (5), Nagaland (3), Rajasthan (3), West Bengal (3), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2), Assam (2), Meghalaya (2), Odisha (2), Puducherry (2), Andhra Pradesh (1), Haryana (1), Himachal Pradesh (1), Jammu & Kashmir (1), Sikkim (1), Tripura (1) and Uttar Pradesh (1).

Family: ANDRENIDAE
Genus: *Andrena* Fabricius, 1775

Andrena (Melandrena) kedarnatha Wood & Gautam, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 948: 1–59, 2024.

The species *Andrena (Melandrena) kedarnatha* was described by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Chaumasi Village (30.6146° N, 79.0695° E; 2250 m a.s.l.), Uttarakhand, India along with one Paratype collected from Gulmarg, Jammu and Kashmir, India and one more Paratype collected from Jumla, Nepal. The type specimens have been deposited in WII,India. The species name is taken from the name of the Kedarnath temple (Uttarakhand) which is found close to the modern sampling localities of this new species.



Andrena (Melandrena) kedarnatha Wood & Gautam, 2024

Andrena (Simandrena) tungnatha Wood & Gautam, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 948: 1–59, 2024.

The species *Andrena (Simandrena) tungnatha* was described by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Hudu Village, (30.4953° N, 79.1559° E; 2098 m a.s.l.), 4.5 km W of Chopta, Uttarakhand, India along with three Paratypes collected from Uttarakhand, India and two more Paratypes collected from Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. The type specimens have been deposited in WII, India. The species name is taken from the name of the Tungnath temple (Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand) which is found close to the modern sampling localities of this new species.

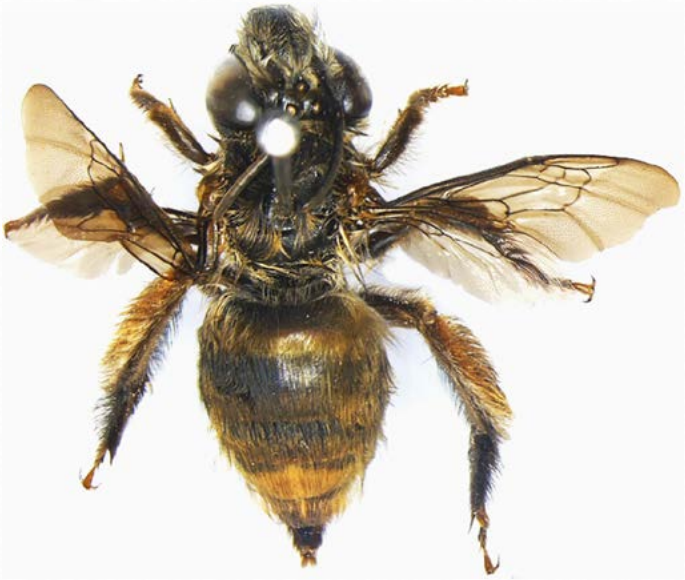


Andrena (Simandrena) tungnatha Wood & Gautam, 2024

Family: APIDAE
Genus: *Tetralonioidella* Strand, 1914

Tetralonioidella meghalayensis Dohling & Dey, *Animal Taxonomy and Ecology,* 70 (2):109–122, 2024

The species *Tetralonioidella meghalayensis* was described by Pynhunlin Nola Kharkrang Dohling and Debjani Dey based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Umiam (25.67778 N, 91.90438 E, ca 1000 m) Botanical Survey of India, Ri Bhoi district, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC-IARI. The new species is named after the Indian state, Meghalaya, from where it was collected.



Tetralonioidella meghalayensis Dohling & Dey, 2024

Family: AULACIDAE
Genus: *Pristaulacus* Kieffer, 1900

Pristaulacus iuliae Turrisi & Nobile, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 930: 1–19, 2024

The species *Pristaulacus iuliae* was described by Giuseppe Fabrizio Turrisi and Vittorio Nobile based on a Holotype collected from Mysore State Balehonnur, Coffee Research Inst., India. The type specimens have been deposited in NHMUK. The specific epithet is a special dedication to V. Nobile's grand-daughter, Giulia Nobile, a noun in the genitive case.



Pristaulacus iuliae Turrisi & Nobile, 2024

Family: BRACONIDAE
Genus: *Atree* Ranjith, Van Achterberg & Priyadarsanan, 2022

Atree indica Singh, Pandey & Ranjith, *Zootaxa,* 5541 (1): 095–100, 2024

The species *Atree indica* was described by Vijay Prakash Pandey, A. P. Ranjith and Sudhir Singh based on a Holotype and few Paratypes collected from Chamba, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NFIC-FRI. The species is named after the country from which this species was collected.



Atree indica Singh *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Conobregma* van Achterberg, 1995

Conobregma embigi Ranjith, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* 27:102213, 2024

The species *Conobregma embigi* was described by A.P. Ranjith, Donald L.J. Quicke, V. Mithun, N.S. Pradeep, Buntika A. Butcher and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Malabar Botanical Garden, (11.143373N, 75.494083 E), Kozhikode, Kerala India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after KSCSTE-Malabar Botanical Garden and Institute for Plant Sciences, Kerala, India in recognition of the outstanding contribution towards the taxonomy and conservation of plants.



Conobregma embigi Ranjith, 2024

Genus: *Leluthia* Cameron, 1887

Leluthia pongamiacola Gupta & Belokobylskij, *Zootaxa,* 5506 (3): 402–427, 2024.

The species *Leluthia pongamiacola* was described by Ankita Gupta, Sergey A. Belokobylskij, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, Gavin R. Broad, R. G. Gracy and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR.



Leluthia pongamiacola Gupta & Belokobylskij, 2024

Genus: *Orionis* Shaw, 1987

Orionis femorator Gupta, van Achterberg & Pattar, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 943: 218–238, 2024

The species *Orionis femorator* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, H.M. Hemanth Kumar and S.N. Sushil based on a Holotype and 1 Paratype collected from 411 m a.s.l, Tamil Nadu, India along with one more Paratype collected from Chettalli, 513 m a.s.l. Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species is named after the comparatively elongate hind femur.



Orionis femorator Gupta *et al.*, 2024

Orionis shillongensis Gupta, van Achterberg & Pattar, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 943: 218–238, 2024

The species *Orionis shillongensis* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, H.M. Hemanth Kumar and S.N. Sushil based on a Holotype and 1 Paratype collected from Shillong, 1525 m a.s.l, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species is named after its type locality.



Orionis shillongensis Gupta *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Paradelius* de Saeger, 1942

Paradelius flavus Ranjith, *Zootaxa,* 5463 (4): 573–580, 2024

The species *Paradelius flavus* was described by A.P. Ranjith and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Malabar Botanical Garden, (11.143373 N, 75.494083 E,), Kozhikode, Kerala India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after the yellow colored body.



Paradelius flavus Ranjith, 2024

Genus: *Paradelius* de Saeger, 1942

Paradelius striatus Ranjith, *Zootaxa,* 5463 (4): 573–580, 2024

The species *Paradelius striatus* was described by A.P. Ranjith and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Malabar Botanical Garden, (11.143373 N, 75.494083 E), Kozhikode, Kerala India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after the striated metapleuron.



Paradelius striatus Ranjith, 2024

Genus: *Promicrogaster* Brues & Richardson, 1913

Promicrogaster constricta Ranjith & Fernandez-Triana, *Zootaxa,* 5403 (3): 357–368, 2024

The species *Promicrogaster constricta* was described A.P. Ranjith, Jose Fernandez-Triana, V. Sushama, K. Rajmohana and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Pasighat, (28°3'54.36" N, 95°10'17.4" E, 217 m. a.s.l.), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after the mediotergite 1 strongly narrowing posteriorly.



Promicrogaster constricta Ranjith & Fernandez-Triana, 2024

Promicrogaster incompleta Ranjith & Fernandez-Triana, *Zootaxa,* 5403 (3): 357–368, 2024

The species *Promicrogaster incompleta* was described A.P. Ranjith, Jose Fernandez-Triana, V. Sushama, K. Rajmohana and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Yemsing, (28°7'39.72" N, 94°57'50.796" E,1258 m.a.s.l.), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after the incomplete sculpture of mediotergite 1.



Promicrogaster incompleta Ranjith & Fernandez-Triana, 2024

Promicrogaster flava Ranjith & Fernandez-Triana, *Zootaxa,* 5403 (3): 357–368, 2024

The species *Promicrogaster flava* was described A.P. Ranjith, Jose Fernandez-Triana, V. Sushama, K. Rajmohana and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype collected from Nimpith, (22°09'21" N, 88°26'08" E, 8 m.a.s.l), West Bengal, India along with two Paratypes collected from Malappuram (10°44'10.64" N, 76°1'44.53" E, 15 m.a.s.l)., Changaramkulam, Kerala,India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after the yellow metasoma.



Promicrogaster flava Ranjith & Fernandez-Triana, 2024

Genus: *Spinaria* Brullé, 1846

Spinaria indica Gupta & van Achterberg, *Zootaxa,* 5399 (4): 347–364,2024

The species *Spinaria indica* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, P. Maheshwara Reddy and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Medziphema, Nagaland India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The new species is named after the India, the country from where it was collected.



Spinaria indica Gupta & van Achterberg, 2024

Genus: *Stenothremma* Shaw, 1984

Stenothremma flavator Gupta & van Achterberg, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 943: 218–238, 2024

The species *Stenothremma flavator* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, H.M. Hemanth Kumar and S.N. Sushil based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Doddaballapura, (880 m a.s.l), Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species is named after the yellowish body colour.



Stenothremma flavator Gupta & van Achterberg, 2024

Genus: *Sycosoter* Picard & Lichtenstein, 1917

Sycosoter ordinarius Gupta & Belokobylskij, *Zootaxa*, 5506 (3): 402–427, 2024.

The species *Sycosoter ordinarius* was described by Ankita Gupta, Sergey A. Belokobylskij, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, Gavin R. Broad, R. G. Gracy and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR.



Sycosoter ordinarius Gupta & Belokobylskij, 2024

Genus: *Syntretus* Foerster, 1862

Syntretus brevidentatus Gupta & van Achterberg, *Zootaxa*, 5437 (1): 131–138, 2024

The species *Syntretus brevidentatus* was described by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, Rohit Pattar, K. M. Ajaykumara and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NBAIR. The species is named after the short inner tooth of the tarsal claws; “brevis” is Latin for short and “dens” is Latin for tooth.



Syntretus brevidentatus Gupta & van Achterberg, 2024

Genus: *Trigastrotheca* Cameron, 1906

Trigastrotheca carinata Ranjith, *ZooKeys,* 1205: 115–167, 2024

The species *Trigastrotheca carinata* was described by Donald L. J. Quicke, Simon Van Noort, Avunjikkattu Parambil Ranjith, Ariel L. L. Friedman, Hans Mejlon and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype collected from Palakkad, Silent Valley, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after the presence of mid-longitudinal carina of frons which will separate the species from other Indian species.



Trigastrotheca carinata Ranjith, 2024

Trigastrotheca flava Ranjith, *ZooKeys,* 1205: 115–167, 2024

The species *Trigastrotheca flava* was described by Donald L. J. Quicke, Simon Van Noort, Avunjikkattu Parambil Ranjith, Ariel L. L. Friedman, Hans Mejlon and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Chintamani, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after the yellow-colored body, flava meaning yellow in Latin.



Trigastrotheca flava Ranjith, 2024

Trigastrotheca freidbergi Quicke & Friedman, *ZooKeys,* 1205: 115–167, 2024

The species *Trigastrotheca freidbergi* was described by Donald L. J. Quicke, Simon Van Noort, Avunjikkattu Parambil Ranjith, Ariel L. L. Friedman, Hans Mejlon and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Nagda Temple, 25 km N Udaipur Lake, Rajasthan, India. The type specimens have been deposited in CUMZ. The species is named after the late Dr Amnon Freidberg of Tel Aviv University, collector and prolific dipterist.



Trigastrotheca freidbergi Quicke & Friedman, 2024

Trigastrotheca similidentata Ranjith, *ZooKeys,* 1205: 115–167, 2024

The species *Trigastrotheca similidentata* was described by Donald L. J. Quicke, Simon Van Noort, Avunjikkattu Parambil Ranjith, Ariel L. L. Friedman, Hans Mejlon and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype collected from scrub jungle (12°01'41.4"N, 77°06'55.1"E), Chamarajanagar, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve, Karnataka, India along with one more Paratype collected from Kadnur, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named from Latin, similis and dentata, in reference to its likeness to T. *tridentata.*



Trigastrotheca similidentata Ranjith, 2024

Genus: *Troporhogas* Cameron, 1905

Troporhogas anamikae Ranjith, *ZooKeys*, 1206: 99–136, 2024

The species *Troporhogas anamikae* was described by Donald L. J. Quicke, A. P. Ranjith, Marisa K. Loncle, Cornelis van Achterberg, Khuat Dang Long and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype collected from Janakikkad (11°37.309'N, 75°47.308'E), Kozhikode, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The author dedicates this species to his friend Ms Anamika Menon, for her constant support and encouragement.



Troporhogas anamikae Ranjith, 2024

Genus: *Yelicones* Cameron, 1887

Yelicones andamanensis Gupta & Pattar, *Zootaxa*, 5512 (1): 035–052, 2024

The species *Yelicones andamanensis* was described by Ankita Gupta, Rohit Pattar, H. M. Hemanth Kumar and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Hutbay (10.594755° N, 92.536248° N), Little Andamans, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. he species epithet '*andamanensis*' is derived from the collection locality 'Little Andamans' which comes under the Andaman & Nicobar group of islands.



Yelicones andamanensis Gupta & Pattar, 2024

Yelicones elaeodendronicus Gupta, *Zootaxa*, 5512 (1): 035–052, 2024

The species *Yelicones elaeodendronicus* was described by Ankita Gupta, Rohit Pattar, H. M. Hemanth Kumar and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Bangalore, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species epithet '*elaeodendronicus*' is derived from the host plant genus *Elaeodendron* on which the caterpillar was feeding before mummification.



Yelicones elaeodendronicus Gupta, 2024

Family: CHALCIDIDAE
Genus: *Brachymeria* Westwood, 1829

Brachymeria swaminathani Binoy, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*, 2024, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.japb.2024.06.008.

The species *Brachymeria swaminathani* was described by C. Binoy, K. Sreejina Sreedharan and M. Nasser based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from paddy field in Muyyoth near Kannavam (11°51' 09.4" N & 75°39' 21.5" E), Kannur district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in entomological collections of Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Malabar Christian College, Calicut. The species' name in masculine gender is in honor of late Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the main architect of the green revolution in India, saving India and Pakistan from certain famine-like conditions in the 1960s.



Brachymeria swaminathani Binoy, 2024

Genus: *Epitranus* Walker, 1834

Epitranus longicaudatus Binoy, *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* 10 (4), 737–745, 2024

The species *Epitranus longicaudatus* was described by C., Binoy, S., Santhosh and M., Nasser based on a Holotype collected from Botanical Garden (11°08'01.6"N, 75°53'26.5"E, 105m above MSL), University of Calicut, Malappuram district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Malabar Christian College, Calicut. The species name is derived from Latin longicauda (long-tail), in reference to the long acuminate gaster of the new species.



Epitranus longicaudatus Binoy, 2024

Family: CRABRONIDAE
Genus: *Arpactophilus* Smith, 1863

Arpactophilus pulawskii Amal & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa,* 5536 (2): 345–350, 2024

The species *Arpactophilus pulawskii* was described by S. Amal, P. Girish Kumar and A. Rameshkumar based on a Holotype collected from Eden Garden (25°31'47" N, 94°07'45" E, 1,842m), Khuzama district, Nagaland, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named in honor of Dr. Wojciech J. Pulawski, California Academy of Sciences, USA for his valuable contribution to the taxonomy of Crabronidae.



Arpactophilus pulawskii Amal & Girish Kumar, 2024

Genus: *Brachystegus* Costa,1859

Bracystegus madhavani Amal & Girish Kumar, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (iS):147-152, 2024

The species *Bracystegus madhavani* was described by S. Amal and P. Girish Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Chamta (21°53'28" N, 88°54'15" E, 19 m), Sundarbans, S–24 Parganas district, West Bengal, India along with one Paratype collected from Burirdabri (22°04'38"N 89°01'52"E, 25 m), Sunderbans, S–24 Parganas district, West Bengal. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The new species is named in honour of Mr. M. Madhavan, Field collector, Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Regional Centre, Kozhikode, for his more than three decades of contribution to the ZSI, WGRC through the collection and preservation of faunal specimens.



Bracystegus madhavani Amal & Girish Kumar, 2024

Genus: *Dasyproctus* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau & Brullé, 1834

Dasyproctus yesudasi Binoy & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa,* 5512 (1): 136–150, 2024.

The species *Dasyproctus yesudasi* was described by C. Binoy and P. Girish Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Madayipara (12°01' N 75°15' E, alt 41m above MSL), Kannur district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre. The species name is a genitive noun from the patronym Yesudas, after one of the greatest and most influential Indian singers, K.J. Yesudas often referred to as Gaanagandharvan (English translation).



Dasyproctus yesudasi Binoy & Girish Kumar, 2024

Genus: *Miscophus* Jurine, 1807

Miscophus prasanthi Girish Kumar, *Zotaxa,* 5418 (5):589-600, 2024

The species *Miscophus prasanthi* was described by P. Girish Kumar, N.V. Ayisha Mawadda, Joshua B. Terine and S. Amal based on a Holotype collected from Kullanadimedu, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named in honour of Dr S. Prasanth Narayanan, Research Associate, Advanced Centre of Environmental Studies and Sustainable Development (ACESSD), Mahatma Gandhi University for his contribution to the natural history studies on earthworms of the Western Ghats of India.



Miscophus prasanthi Girish Kumar, 2024

Miscophus kaleshi Girish Kumar, *Zotaxa,* 5418 (5):589-600, 2024

The species *Miscophus kaleshi* was described by P. Girish Kumar, N.V. Ayisha Mawadda, Joshua B. Terine and S. Amal based on a Holotype collected from Purameri Kozhikode district, Kerala along with several Paratypes collected from different location of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named in honour of Dr Kalesh Sadasivan, Plastic Surgeon for his contribution to the natural history studies on ants, butterflies, odonates, cicadas and mantids of the Western Ghats of India.



Miscophus kaleshi Girish Kumar, 2024

Genus: *Polemistus* de Saussure, 1892

Polemistus jaferi Tessy, Girish Kumar & Sureshan, *Zootaxa,* 5493 (2): 141–152,2024

The species *Polemistus jaferi* was described by Tessy Rajan, P. Girish Kumar, P.M. Sureshan and V.D. Hegde based on a Holotype collected from Shendhurney Wildlife Sanctuary, Kallar, Kollam district, Kerala, India along with one Paratype collected from Ponmudi hills, Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre. The species epithet "jaferi" is derived from the name of Dr. M. Jafer Palot, Scientist-C, Western Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Pune, in recognition of his contribution to the studies on butterflies, odonates, reptiles, birds and mammals of the Western Ghats and for collecting a specimen of this newly identified Species.



Polemistus jaferi Tessy *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Pseudoscolia* Radoszkowski, 1876

Pseudoscolia anuae Saini, *Zotaxa,* 5541 (4):593-600, 2024

The species *Pseudoscolia anuae* was described by Varun Saini based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Hisar (29°08'31" N 75°42'49" E, 231 m a.s.l.), Botanical Garden, Haryana, India. The type specimens have been deposited in CCS HAU. The species is named is in honour of the author's wife, Mrs. Anu for her continuous support and encouragement.



Pseudoscolia anuae Saini, 2024

Genus: *Rhopalum* Stephens, 1829

Rhopalum (Corynopus) chettalicum Saini & Dey, *Zootaxa,* 5507 (3): 467–477, 2024.

The species *Rhopalum (Corynopus) chettalicum* was described by Varun Saini & Debjani Dey based on a Holotype collected from, Chettali, Coorg (= Kodagu), Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC-IARI, New Delhi. The species name is based on the type locality.



Rhopalum (Corynopus) chettalicum Saini & Dey, 2024

Family: CERAPHRONIDAE
Genus: *Ceraphron* Jurine,1807

Ceraphron initium Ghosh, Kumar, kumar & Tyagi, *Zootaxa,* 5506 (1): 122–128, 2024.

The species *Ceraphron initium* was described by Amit Kumar Ghosh, Vikas Kumar, Anandhan Rameshkumar and Kaomud Tyagi based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from, Nagaland University Guest House, Nagaland, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. This species is named *initium* due to first initiation of taxonomic studies of this dark taxon under the project "Morphological and molecular taxonomy of Ceraphronoidea from India".



Ceraphron initium Ghosh *et al.,* 2024

Family: CHRYSIDIDAE
Genus: *Atoposega* Krombein, 1983

Atoposega estherinae Rosa, *Linzer biol. Beitr.*, 56 (1): 253–276, 2024

The species *Atoposega estherinae* was described by Paolo Rosa based on a Holotype collected from 15 km SW of Munnar, (10°02N 76°58E,1250m, Kallar Valley), Kerala, India along with three Paratypes collected from Cinchona (3500 ft), Anamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in BZL. The specific epithet estherinae (feminine noun in genitive) is dedicated to Esther Ockermüller, curator of the Hymenoptera at BZL, who entrusted author in the study of the Chrysididae deposited in the museum collection over the years.



Atoposega estherinae Rosa, 2024

Genus: *Baeosega* Krombein, 1983

Baeosega kimseyae Binoy, Mita & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa,* 5512 (2): 200–208, 2024.

The species *Baeosega kimseyae* was described by C. Binoy, Toshiharu Mita, Wesley D. Colombo and P. Girish Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Lakkidi (10°45'38.4" N, 76°26'03.4" E, 56m), Palakkad district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre. The specific epithet *kimseyae* is named after Lynn S. Kimsey, Professor of Entomology (Retd.) and Director of the Center for Biosystematics and Bohart Museum of Entomology at the University of California (Davis, USA).



Baeosega kimseyae Binoy *et al.*, 2024

Baeosega krombeini Binoy, Mita & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa,* 5512 (2): 200–208, 2024.

The species *Baeosega krombeini* was described by C. Binoy, Toshiharu Mita, Wesley D. Colombo and P. Girish Kumar based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Kanithadam (8°39'42.4" N, 77°08'59.3" E, 602m), Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary, Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre. The specific epithet krombeini is named after Karl V. Krombein for his immense contributions in the taxonomy of amisegine wasps from Sri Lanka.



Baeosega krombeini Binoy *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Chrysis* Linnaeus, 1761

Chrysis cataka Rosa, *Linzer biol. Beitr.,* 56 (1): 253–276, 2024

The species *Chrysis cataka* was described by Paolo Rosa based on a Holotype collected from Karikal [= Karaikal], South India, Pondicherry, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NHMW. The specific epithet cataka derives from the Indian name cātaka (masculine name in apposition), a fabulous bird of the Indian mythology.



Chrysis cataka Rosa, 2024

Chrysis incisatempora Rosa, *Linzer biol. Beitr.*, 56 (1): 253–276, 2024

The species *Chrysis incisatempora* was described by Paolo Rosa based on a Holotype collected from Karaikkal [= Karaikal], Pondicherry, India. The type specimens have been deposited in RMNH. The specific epithet incisatempora is derived from the Latin adjective incisus (= engraved) and the Latin name tempora (plural of tempus, neuter) (= temples) and refers to the elongate incision on temples.



Chrysis incisatempora Rosa, 2024

Chrysis pandyana Rosa, *Linzer biol. Beitr.*, 56 (1): 253–276, 2024

The species *Chrysis pandyana was* described by Paolo Rosa based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Kallar, 500m, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in RMNH. The specific epithet pandyana (adjective) is named after the Pandyan dynasty, an ancient Tamil dynasty who ruled extensive territories in southern India over a period of almost 1800 years.



Chrysis pandyana Rosa, 2024

Family: DIAPRIIDAE
Genus: *Indopria* Theertha & Rajmohana,2024

NEW GENUS

Indopria angulata Theertha & Rajmohana, *Biologia,* 2024, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11756-024-01609-5.

The genus *Indopria* and species *Indopria angulata* was described by P. V. Theertha, K. Rajmohana, Sunita Patra, A. Shabnam and K. P. Dinesh based on a Holotype collected from Paddy ecosystem, Shastri Nagar (6.82549°N, 93.88916°E), Nicobar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India along with several Paratypes collected from different location of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Odisha and West Bengal. The type specimens have been deposited in Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. derivation. The specific epithet *'angulata'* (Latin) is due to the angulate frenal gutter of the forewing.

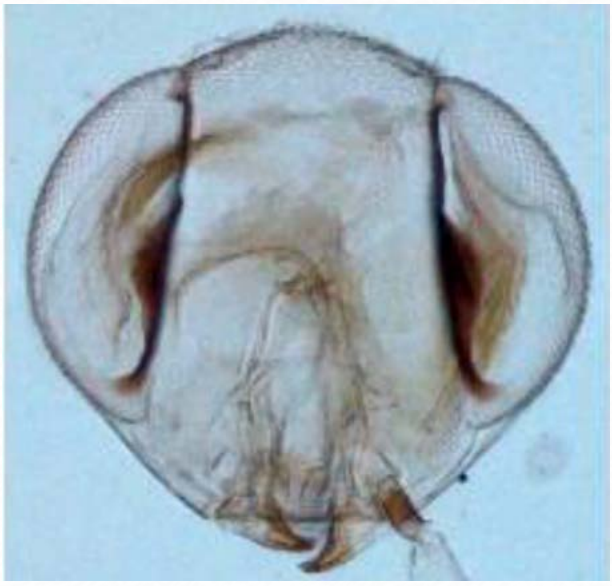


Indopria angulata Theertha & Rajmohana, 2024

Family: ENCYRTIDAE
Genus: *Gyranusoidea* Compere, 1947

Gyranusoidea vasantharaji Zeya, Ashraf & Yadav, *Indian Journal of Entomology*, 2024, Dol.:10.55446/IJE.2024.2142

The species *Gyranusoidea vasantharaji* was described by Ramsha Ashraf, Shahid Bin Zeya and Kavya Yadav G Ab based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Shivamogga, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZDAMU. The species is named after Dr. B. Vasantharaj David, Chennai for his excellent contribution to the taxonomy of Indian Aleyrodidae.



Gyranusoidea vasantharaji Zeya *et al.*, 2024

Family: EULOPHIDAE
Genus: *Achrysocharoides* Girault, 1913

Achrysocharoides pulwamaensis Parveen & Zeya, *Mun. Ent. Zool.*, 19 (1):24-30, 2024

The species *Achrysocharoides pulwamaensis* was described by Neha Parveen, Shahid Bin Zeya, Mukeem Ahamad and Mohd Tanjeem Raza based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Pulwama, Jammu & Kashmir, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZDAMU. The species name is derived from the name of type locality the district 'Pulwama' (Jammu & Kashmir) from where the new species was collected.



Achrysocharoides pulwamaensis Parveen & Zeya, 2024

Genus: *Selitrichodes* Girault, 1913a

Selitrichodes schmidti Ahamad & Zeya, *Mun. Ent. Zool.*, 19 (1):79-87, 2024

The species *Selitrichodes schmidti* was described by Mukeem Ahamad and Shahid Bin Zeya based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZDAMU. This species is named in honour of Dr. Stefan Schmidt, Project leader, Hymenoptera section, The Zoologische Staatssammlung (Bararian State Collection of Zoology, ZSM) Munich, Germany for his excellent contributions to European Aphilinidae.



Selitrichodes schmidti Ahamad & Zeya, 2024

Selitrichodes majuliensis Ahamad & Zeya, *Mun. Ent. Zool.*, 19 (1):79-87, 2024

The species *Selitrichodes majuliensis* was described by Mukeem Ahamad and Shahid Bin Zeya based on a Holotype collected from Majuli, Jorhat, Assam, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZDAMU. The species name is derived from the name of locality, "Majuli" (Jorhat, Assam) from where the holotype was collected.



Selitrichodes majuliensis Ahamad & Zeya, 2024

Family: EURYTOMIDAE
Genus: *Sycophila* Walker, 1871

Sycophila arnottiana Satheesan & Santhosh, *ENTOMON*, 49(3): 381-398, 2024

The species *Sycophila arnottiana* was described by Shilpa K. Satheesan and Shreevihar Santhosh based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Lakkidi (11°30.7962 N, 76°01.0892 E), Wayanad, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named '*arnottiana*' derived from the name of host plant *F. arnottiana*.



Sycophila arnottiana Satheesan & Santhosh, 2024

Sycophila batheri Satheesan & Santhosh, *ENTOMON*, 49(3): 381-398, 2024

The species *Sycophila batheri* was described by Shilpa K. Satheesan and Shreevihar Santhosh based on a Holotype collected from Wayanad (11.7439N 76.2271E), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named '*batheri*' derived from the name of the place of collection of the specimen, Sulthan Bathery.



Sycophila batheri Satheesan & Santhosh, 2024

Sycophila drupacea Satheesan & Santhosh, *ENTOMON*, 49(3): 381-398, 2024

The species *Sycophila drupacea* was described by Shilpa K. Satheesan and Shreevihar Santhosh based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Wayanad (11.82098 N 76.09564 E), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named 'drupacea' derived from the name of host plant *F. drupacea.*



Sycophila drupacea Satheesan & Santhosh, 2024

Sycophila gibbosa Satheesan & Santhosh, *ENTOMON,* 49(3): 381-398, 2024

The species *Sycophila gibbosa* was described by Shilpa K. Satheesan and Shreevihar Santhosh based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Wayanad (N 11° 38.617', E 76° 18.087'), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named '*gibbosa*' derived from the name of the variety gibbose of the host *F. tinctoria*.



Sycophila gibbosa Satheesan & Santhosh, 2024

Sycophila infectoria Satheesan & Santhosh, *ENTOMON,* 49(3): 381-398, 2024

The species *Sycophila infectoria* was described by Shilpa K. Satheesan and Shreevihar Santhosh based on a Holotype collected from Wayanad (11.887N, 76.0687E), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named *'infectoria'* derived from the synonymised name of host *F. arnottiana*.



Sycophila infectoria Satheesan & Santhosh, 2024

Sycophila religiosa Satheesan & Santhosh, *ENTOMON*, 49(3): 381-398, 2024

The species *Sycophila religiosa* was described by Shilpa K. Satheesan and Shreevihar Santhosh based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Wayanad (11.71986N, 76.32443 E), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named '*religiosa*' derived from the name of host plant *F. religiosa*.



Sycophila religiosa Satheesan & Santhosh, 2024

Sycophila tinctoria Satheesan & Santhosh, *ENTOMON*, 49(3): 381-398, 2024

The species *Sycophila tinctoria* was described by Shilpa K. Satheesan and Shreevihar Santhosh based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Wayanad (N 11° 38.617', E 76° 18.087'), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named '*tinctoria*' derived from the name of host plant *F. tinctoria*.



Sycophila tinctoria Satheesan & Santhosh, 2024

Sycophila virens Satheesan & Santhosh, *ENTOMON,* 49(3): 381-398, 2024

The species *Sycophila virens* was described by Shilpa K. Satheesan and Shreevihar Santhosh based on a Holotype collected from Wayanad (11.887N, 76.0687E) Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named '*virens*' derived from the name of host plant *F. virens*.



Sycophila virens Satheesan & Santhosh, 2024

Sycophila wayanadensis Satheesan & Santhosh, *ENTOMON,* 49(3): 381-398, 2024

The species *Sycophila wayanadensis* was described by Shilpa K. Satheesan and Shreevihar Santhosh based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Wayanad (11.887N, 76.0687E), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named '*wayanadensis*' derived from the name of the place of collection of the specimen, Wayanad.



Sycophila wayanadensis Satheesan & Santhosh, 2024

Family: FORMICIDAE
Genus: *Aenictus* Shuckard, 1840

Aenictus kodagura Shakur & Bagchi, *Soil Organisms,* 96(3):209-223, 2024

The species *Aenictus kodagura* was described by Mohammad Abdus Shakur and Sumanta Bagchi based on a Holotype and 40 Paratypes collected from Coorg raga (12.27042°N, 75.75820°E,905 m alt), Teralu, Kodagu district, Karnataka, India along with two more Paratype collected respectively from Arji (12.18166°N, 75.79683°E, 911 m) and Bhetri (12.27026°N, 75.75824°E, 906 m). The type specimens have been deposited in IISC. The species name is the demonym of the type locality Kodagu, in the region's Kodava language.



Aenictus kodagura Shakur & Bagchi, 2024

Aenictus kodaguensis Sahoo, Sahanashree, Priyadarsanan & Datta-Roy, *Asian Myrmecology,* 17: e017005, 2024

The species *Aenictus kodaguensis* was described by Bikash Sahoo, Ramakrishnaiah Sahanashree, Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan and Aniruddha Datta-Roy based on a Holotype and 101 Paratypes collected from Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary, (12.662°N 75.687°E, 1476m), Kodagu, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after its type locality, the district Kodagu in Karnataka state,where Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary is situated.



Aenictus kodaguensis Sahoo *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Crematogaster* Lund, 1831

Crematogaster gadagkari Dhadwal & Bharti, *Journal of the Entomological Research Society,* 26(1): 17-25,2024

The species *Crematogaster gadagkari* was described by Tarun Dhadwal and Himender Bharti based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Namchi (27.16° N, 88.36°E, 1300 m), Sikkim, India along with seven Paratypes collected from Dentam (27.25° N, 88.13° E, 1500 m), Sikkim, India. The type specimens have been deposited in PUAC, Department of Zoology and Environmental Sciences, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India. The species is named in honour of "Prof. Raghavendra Gadagkar" a distinguished Evolutionary biologist based at Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, India.



Crematogaster gadagkari Dhadwal & Bharti, 2024

Genus: *Paraparatrechina* Donisthorpe, 1947

Paraparatrechina neela Sahanashree, Punnath & Priyadarsanan, *ZooKeys,* 1203: 159–172, 2024

The species *Paraparatrechina neela* was described by Ramakrishnaiah Sahanashree, Aswaj Punnath, and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Yingku Village, (28.4606°N, 94.8841°E, 803 m a.s.l.), East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The specific epithet *neela* is a noun in apposition, signifying the color blue in most Indian languages. It is used to describe the unique blue or sapphire color of this species.

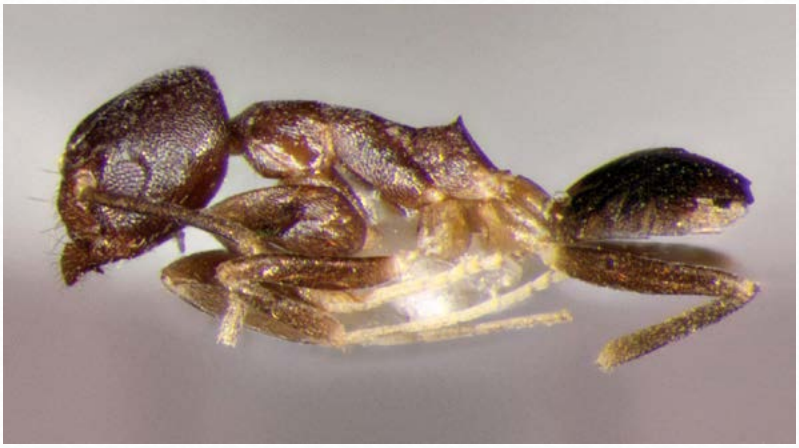


Paraparatrechina neela Sahanashree *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Tapinoma* Foerster, 1850

Tapinoma onaele Shakur, Mangaly, Baidya & Bagchi, *Asian Myrmecology,* 17: 7, e017005, 2024

The species *Tapinoma onaele* was described by Mohammad Abdus Shakur, Paul Mangaly, Pronoy Baidya and Sumanta Bagchi based on a Holotype collected from Virajpet (12.181754°N, 75.814091°E (±10m), 917 m alt), Kodagu district, Karnataka, India along with several Paratypes collected from different location of Karnataka and Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in IISC. The specific epithet "*onaele*" refers to leaf litter in the Kannada language of the type localities, reflecting the nesting habitat of this species. This term is used to draw attention to the importance of maintaining the leaf litter in the coffee plantations, a crucial microhabitat in sustaining the local myrmecofauna.



Tapinoma onaele Shakur *et al.,* 2024

Family: HALICTIDAE
Genus: *Sphecodes* Latreille, 1804

Sphecodes solanensis Falswal & Dey, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity,* 17:497e504, 2024

The species *Sphecodes solanensis* was described by Jyoti Falswal, Debjani Dey and Sarita Kumar based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Solan (30.9084 N, 77.0999 E), Himachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC-ICAR. The species is named after its type locality.



Sphecodes solanensis Falswal & Dey, 2024

Family: ICHNEUMONIDAE
Genus: *Chorinaeus* Holmgren, 1858

Chorinaeus amrithae Ranjith & Butcher, *Zootaxa*, 5463 (2): 283–290, 2024

The species *Chorinaeus amrithae* was described by Avunjikkattu P. Ranjith, and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype collected from Nan Province, (19°12.236' N,101°04.667' E, altitude 1,341 m.a.s.l), Doi Phu ha National Park, Thailand along with one Paratype collected from Vellachy Metty Chamarajanagar, Biligiri Ranga Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve, Karnataka, India. The Holotype specimens have been deposited in CUMZ while the Paratype specimen is deposited in AIMB, India. The first author dedicates this species to his friend Ms Amritha Jaiprekash Kurup, for her outstanding support and encouragements, and especially her strong desire to start taxonomic research.



Chorinaeus amrithae Ranjith & Butcher, 2024

Genus: *Microleptes* Gravenhorst, 1829

Microleptes chiani Ranjith & Humala, *Journal of Hymenoptera Research*, 97: 1257–1284, 2024

The species *Microleptes chiani* was described by Avunjikkattu P. Ranjith, Andrei E. Humala, Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype collected from tropical wet evergreen forest, Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR), Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The new species is named after our field assistant Mr. Thamilselvan, whom we fondly call 'Chian', who contributed much in establishing insect collection from the difficult terrain of KMTR.



Microleptes chiani Ranjith & Humala, 2024

Microleptes gowrishankari Ranjith & Humala, *Journal of Hymenoptera Research*, 97: 1257–1284, 2024

The species *Microleptes gowrishankari* was described by Avunjikkattu P. Ranjith, Andrei E. Humala, Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from evergreen forest (11°54.363'N, 77°11.235'E), Gombekallu, Biligiri Ranganathaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve, Chamarajanagar, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The new species is named after Dr. P. Gowri Shankar, founder director of Kalinga Foundation, Karnataka, India for his exceptional and unparalleled works, contributions to the study of the King Cobra over the past two decades, his contributions towards to the advancement of herpetology and his unwavering support to APR during Siang Expedition 2022.



Microleptes gowrishankari Ranjith & Humala, 2024

Microleptes sandeshkaduri Ranjith & Humala, *Journal of Hymenoptera Research*, 97: 1257–1284, 2024

The species *Microleptes sandeshkaduri* was described by Avunjikkattu P. Ranjith, Andrei E. Humala, Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype collected from, Kuming River side (25°98'78"N, 94°98'04"E, 777 m.a.s.l), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The new species is named after Mr. Sandesh Kadur, Director of Felis Creations, Honorary Fellow of ATREE, Senior Fellow of the International League of Conservation Photographers and a National Geographic Explorer for his outstanding contributions towards the documentation, conservation and protection of the planet's biodiversity.



Microleptes sandeshkaduri Ranjith & Humala, 2024

Microleptes tehriensis Ranjith & Humala, *Journal of Hymenoptera Research*, 97: 1257–1284, 2024

The species *Microleptes tehriensis* was described by Avunjikkattu P. Ranjith, Andrei E. Humala, Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan and Buntika A. Butcher based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Tehri, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The new species is named after the type locality, Tehri.



Microleptes tehriensis Ranjith & Humala, 2024

Genus: *Shortia* Gauld, 1984

Shortia karumban Ranjith, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 921: 158–172, 2024

The species *Shortia karumban* was described by A.P. Ranjith and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype collected from Kozhipara (11°33′62″ N, 76°11′02″ E), Kozhikode, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species name '*karumban*' means 'one with a black coloured body' in the Malayalam language, denoting the black colouration of the scutellum and mesopleuron of the new species. Malayalam is the vernacular language of Kerala State of India, located on the western side of the Western Ghats, from where this species was collected.



Shortia karumban Ranjith, 2024

Shortia manjapulli Ranjith, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 921: 158–172, 2024

The species *Shortia manjapulli* was described by A.P. Ranjith and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype collected from Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species name '*manjapulli*' means 'yellow spots' in the Tamil language due to the presence of four isolated yellow spots on the dorsal side of the head. Tamil is the vernacular language of Tamil Nadu State of India, located on the eastern side of the Western Ghats, where the type locality is situated.



Shortia manjapulli Ranjith, 2024

Family: MEGACHILIDAE
Genus: *Osmia* Panzer, 1806

Osmia (Pyrosmia) muelleri Rameshkumar & Sardar, *Zootaxa,* 5551 (1):186-196, 2024

The species *Osmia (Pyrosmia) muelleri* was described by Sayan Sardar, S. I. Kazmi and A. Rameshkumar based on a Holotype and thirteen Paratypes collected from near Scientist Hostel (30.3378°N, 78.0002°E), Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India along with two Paratypes collected from Wildlife Institute of India, near pond, (30.2855°N, 77.9747°E), Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The species name has been dedicated to Dr. Andreas Müller (ETH Zurich, Switzerland) for his contribution to the taxonomy and ecology of osmiine bees across the world.



Osmia (Pyrosmia) muelleri Rameshkumar & Sardar, 2024

Family: MUTILLIDAE
Genus: *Cephalotilla* Bischoff, 1920

Cephalotilla (Cephalotilla) manikandani Terine, Lelej & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa,* 5399 (2): 190–194, 2024

The species *Cephalotilla (Cephalotilla) manikandani* was described by Joshua B. Terine, Arkady S. Lelej and Girish P. Kumar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Punchakolly, (11.383400°N, 76.377311° E, 117 m), Nilambur, Malappuram district, Kerala, India along with one Paratype collected from Elathur, (76.377311°N, 75.743244°E, 28 m), Kozhikode district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India. This species is named in honor of Mr. V. Manikandan Nair, Western Ghat Regional Centre (WGRC), Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Kozhikode for his years of service in WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode which includes his great efforts to collect various faunal samples.



Cephalotilla (Cephalotilla) manikandani Terine *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Odontomutilla* Ashmead, 1899

Odontomutilla jaferpaloti Terine & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa,* 5405 (1): 131–141, 2024

The species *Odontomutilla jaferpaloti* was described by Joshua B. Terine and Girish P. Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary (14.17°N, 76.39°E, 1031 m), Chitradurga district, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India. The species name is dedicated to Dr. Muhamed Jafer Palot, Scientist B, Western Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Pune for his contributions to the natural-history studies on butterflies, odonates, reptiles, birds and mammals of India, especially on the fauna of Western Ghats.



Odontomutilla jaferpaloti Terine & Girish Kumar, 2024

Odontomutilla vishwanathi Terine & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa,* 5405 (1): 131–141, 2024

The species *Odontomutilla vishwanathi* was described by Joshua B. Terine and Girish P. Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Abbi Falls, (13.70°N, 75.06°E, 592 m), Shimoga district, Karnataka, India. and a Paratype collected from Hulikal Forest Rest House, (13.725153N, 75.010297E, 595 m), Shimoga district, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India. The species name is dedicated to Dr. Vishwanath D. Hegde, Scientist E and Officer-in-Charge, Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode for his contributions to the natural history studies on Dermaptera and Coleoptera (especially on the family Tenebrionidae) of India.



Odontomutilla vishwanathi Terine & Girish Kumar, 2024

Odontomutilla himalayensis Terine & Girish Kumar, *Zootaxa,* 5405 (1): 131–141, 2024

The species *Odontomutilla himalayensis* was described by Joshua B. Terine and Girish P. Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Sahiya, (30.61°N, 77.87°E, 1132 m), Dehradun district, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India. The species name is derived from the name 'Himalayas', a mountain range in Asia, separating the plains of the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan Plateau. The holotype was collected from the Doon Valley within the Siwalik Hills which are part of Himalayan foothills in the Indian state of Uttarakhand.



Odontomutilla himalayensis Terine & Girish Kumar, 2024

Family: ORMYRIDAE
Genus: *Ormyrus* Westwood, 1832

Ormyrus leucotrichophora Rawat & Kumar, *Munis Entomology & Zoology,* 19 (suppl.): 2615-2624, 2024

The species *Ormyrus leucotrichophora* was described by Sangeeta Rawat, Vishal Kumar, Sunaullah Bhat, Suman Upadhyay and Sandeep Kumar based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from Almora, Kasar, Uttarakhand, India. The given name derived from the associated plant *Quercus leucotrichophora.*



Ormyrus leucotrichophora Rawat & Kumar, 2024

Family: PEMPHREDONINAE
Genus: *Ammoplanellus* Gussakovskij, 1931

Ammoplanellus keralaensis Tessy, Girish Kumar & Sureshan, *Zootaxa,* 5477 (1): 073–080,2024

The species *Ammoplanellus keralaensis* was described by Tessy Rajan, P. Girish Kumar, P.M. Sureshan and V.D. Hegde based on a Holotype collected from Kannapuram (11°58' 8.76"N, 75°19'14.88"E, 9 m), Kannur district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India.The specific epithet '*keralaensis*' is derived from the name of the Indian state of Kerala, where the type specimen of this species was collected.



Ammoplanellus keralaensis Tessy *et al.*, 2024

Ammoplanellus smithi Tessy, Girish Kumar & Sureshan, *Zootaxa,* 5477 (1): 073–080,2024

The species *Ammoplanellus smithi* was described by Tessy Rajan, P. Girish Kumar, P.M. Sureshan and V.D. Hegde based on a Holotype collected from Bikaner (28°8'28.32"N,72°53'55.68"E, 242 m), Thar Desert, Bikaner district, Rajasthan, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India. The species is named after Dr. Norman J. Smith, California, USA, for his contributions to the study of the Nearctic *Ammoplanellus*.



Ammoplanellus smithi Tessy *et al*., 2024

Family: PERILAMPIDAE
Genus: *Perilampus* Latreille, 1809

Perilampus gowriae Binoy, *Oriental Insects,* 2024, DOI: 10.1080/00305316.2024.2378510.

The species *Perilampus gowriae* was described by C. Binoy and D. Christopher Darling based on a Holotype collected from, Elathur (11°19'32.5"N 75°44'30.8"E,23.0 m above mean sea level), Kozhikode, Kerala, India along with one Paratype collected from Banasura dam site, Kalpetta, Wayanad, Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode, Kerala. The species name in feminine gender is named after author's niece, Gowri, whose father (first author's brother, Mr. Bijoy C.) helped in the collection of the type specimen while observing the weaver ant colony. Gowri in Sanskrit also translates to bright and shining, aptly depicting the bright iridescent red-part green colour of the mesosoma of the new species.



Perilampus gowriae Binoy, 2024

Family: POMPILIDAE
Genus: *Episyron* Schiødte, 1837

Episyron keralaensis Anju, Girish Kumar & Thejass, *Zotaxa,* 5405 (4): 562-576, 2024

The species *Episyron keralaensis* was described by K. Anju, P. Girish Kumar and P. Thejass based on a Holotype collected from Panamaram (11°44'25"N, 76°04'18"E), Wayanad district, Kerala, India along with several Paratypes collected from different location of Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species name refers to the Indian state of Kerala, where the holotype was collected.



Episyron keralaensis Anju *et al*., 2024

Episyron nigrocalcarius Anju, Girish Kumar & Thejass, *Zotaxa,* 5405 (4): 562-576, 2024

The species *Episyron nigrocalcarius* was described by K. Anju, P. Girish Kumar and P. Thejass based on a Holotype collected from Thondernad (11°46'27"N, 75°50'29"E), Wayanad district, Kerala, India along with several Paratypes collected from different location of Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species epithet is derived from black coloured hind tibia and tibial spur.



Episyron nigrocalcarius Anju *et al*., 2024

Episyron rufotibius Anju, Girish Kumar & Thejass, *Zootaxa*, 5405 (4): 562-576, 2024

The species *Episyron rufotibius* was described by K. Anju, P. Girish Kumar and P. Thejass based on a Holotype collected from Ranipuram (12º25'45"N, 75º21'44"E), Kasaragod district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species epithet is derived from yellowish red coloured hind tibia, all other segments of the legs and body are black in colour.

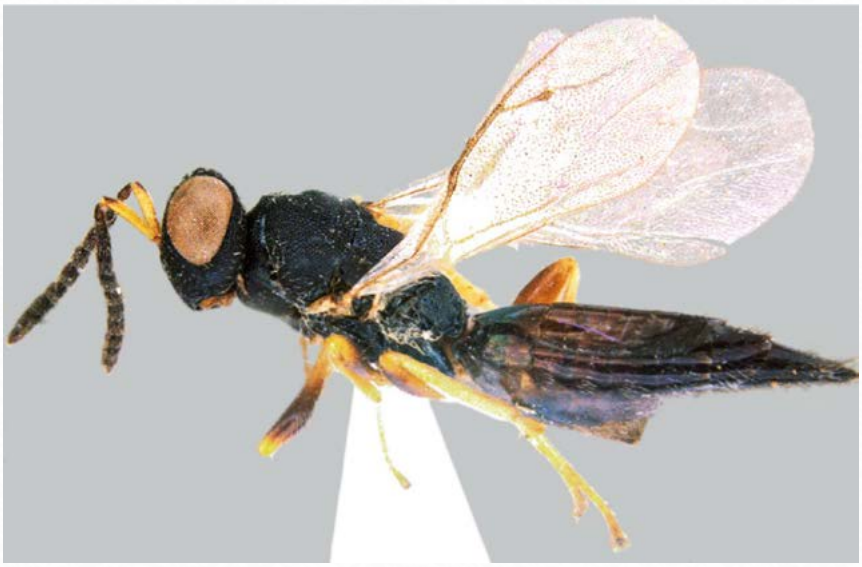


Episyron rufotibius Anju *et al.*, 2024

Family: PTEROMALIDAE
Genus: *Stenomalina* Ghesquière, 1946

Stenomalina kasaragodensis Surya & Sureshan, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 10 (2): 195–205, 2024

The species *Stenomalina kasaragodensis* was described by Kolencheri Suresh Surya and Pavittu Meethal Sureshan based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Ranipuram (11°25'35"N, 75°21'24"E, 1048 m a.s.l.), Kasaragod district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIK. The species is named after Kasaragod, the district in Kerala from where the types were collected.

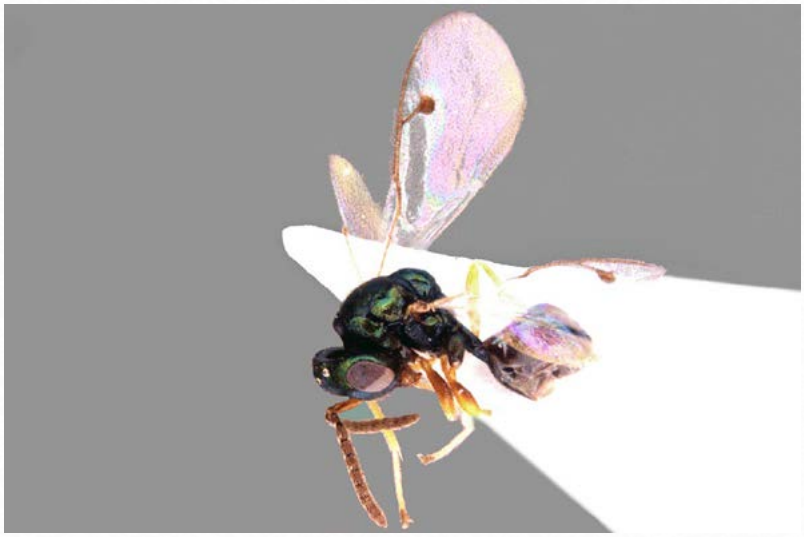


Stenomalina kasaragodensis Surya & Sureshan, 2024

Genus: *Stictomischus* Thomson, 1876

Stictomischus sahyadriensis Surya & Sureshan, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 10 (2):195–205, 2024

The species *Stictomischus sahyadriensis* was described by Kolencheri Suresh Surya and Pavittu Meethal Sureshan based on a Holotype collected from Gavi (9°25'45"N, 77°08'52"E, 1036 m a.s.l.), Pathanamthitta district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIK. The species name is derived from "Sahyadri", the vernacular name for the Western Ghats mountain ranges.



Stictomischus sahyadriensis Surya & Sureshan, 2024

Family: TIPHIIDAE
Genus: *Tiphia* Fabricius, 1775

Tiphia (Tiphia) andhraensis Hanima & Girish Kumar, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 10 (2), 321–326, 2024

The species *Tiphia (Tiphia) andhraensis* was described by Raveendran K.P. Hanima, Puthuvayi Girish Kumar, and Vishwanath D. Hegde based on a Holotype collected from Mudasarlova Reservoir area (17°46'2.1828"N, 83°17'42.6012"E, 72 m a.s.l.), Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India. The species name is derived from 'Andhra Pradesh', where the holotype is collected.



Tiphia (Tiphia) andhraensis Hanima & Girish Kumar, 2024

Family: SCELIONIDAE
Genus: *Calotelea* Westwood, 1837

Calotelea acuta Rajmohana & Debnath, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 968: 200–218, 2024

The species *Calotelea acuta* was described by Rupam Debnath, Keloth Rajmohana and Abhilash Peter based on a Holotype collected from Talakavery wildlife sanctuary (12.4326° N, 75.4555° E; 385 m a.s.l.), Coorg, Karnataka, India along with one Paratype collected from Biligirirangan Hills (11.9988° N, 77.1398° E; 1246 m a.s.l), Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is after the Latin word 'acutus' = 'pointed', due to the shape of the metasomal apex.



Calotelea acuta Rajmohana & Debnath, 2024

Calotelea chitraka Rajmohana & Debnath, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 968: 200–218, 2024

The species *Calotelea chitraka* was described by Rupam Debnath, Keloth Rajmohana and Abhilash Peter based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Biligirirangan Hills (11.9988° N, 77.1398° E; 1246 m a.s.l), Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific name is after the Sanskrit word 'chitraka' = 'spotted', due to the black lateral patches on T2 and T3.



Calotelea chitraka Rajmohana & Debnath, 2024

Calotelea foveata Rajmohana & Debnath, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 968: 200–218, 2024

The species *Calotelea foveata* was described by Rupam Debnath, Keloth Rajmohana and Abhilash Peter based on a Holotype collected from Kasargod (12.3672° N, 75.3733° E; 125 m a.s.l.), Konnakkad, Kerala, India along with one Paratype collected from Periyar Tiger Reserve (9.4631° N, 77.2287° E; 1340 m a.s.l), Mangaladevi, Kerala. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named 'foveata' after its foveolate sulci.



Calotelea foveata Rajmohana & Debnath, 2024

Calotelea fulva Rajmohana & Debnath, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 968: 200–218, 2024

The species *Calotelea fulva* was described by Rupam Debnath, Keloth Rajmohana and Abhilash Peter based on a Holotype collected from Thalakaveri Wildlife Sanctuary (12.4326° N, 75.4555° E; 378 m a.s.l.), Coorg, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is after the Latin word 'fulvus' = 'dark', due to its dark, brown color.



Calotelea fulva Rajmohana & Debnath, 2024

Genus: *Embidobia* Ashmead, 1896

Embidobia agastya Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia agastya* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype and sixteen Paratypes collected from Hesaraghatta (13°08′01″ N, 77°29′27″ E; 859 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with one Paratype from Central Island Agricultural Research Institute (CIARI) (11°36′41″ N, 92°42′56″ E; 56 m) Garacharma, South Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and several other Paratypes from different location of Bengaluru, Karnataka. , The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The species epithet '*agastya*' is in honour of the distinguished sage who composed many verses in the Rig Veda, the oldest text in the Hindu liturgical canon.



Embidobia agastya Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia barbarika Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia barbarika* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from Jarakabande Kaval (13°05′41″ N, 77°32′35″ E; 921 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The species epithet refers to Barbarika, the little known, invincible warrior in the Hindu epic Mahabharatha, who was convinced by the god Krishna to abstain from participating in the war between the Kuru cousins at Kurukshetra.



Embidobia barbarika Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia dooranetra Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia dooranetra* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Annamalai University, Agriculture College (11°23′30″ N,79°42′48″ E; 21 m), Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, India along with five other Paratypes collected from different location of Karnataka, Odisha and Punjab. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The Sanskrit epithet 'dooranetra' means 'eyes set far apart', referring to the placement of the lateral ocelli, which are present far from the orbits.



Embidobia dooranetra Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia gauriputra Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia gauriputra* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Hebbal (13°02′08″ N, 77°35′49″ E; 906 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with two other Paratypes collected from Yercaud, Horticulture Research Station (HRS); (11°47′44″ N, 78°12′42″ E; 1399 m), Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The species is named 'gauriputra' – 'son' ('putra') of Gauri – after the Hindu God Ganesha.



Embidobia gauriputra Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia hiranya Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia hiranya* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences (UAHS); (13°58′24″ N, 7534′36″ E; 614 m), Honnavalli, Shivamogga, Karnataka, India along with one other Paratype collected from Kanapadi (11°07′02″ N, 78°42′55″E; 120 m), Dindigul, Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The Sanskrit epithet 'hiranya' refers to the golden colour of the habitus.



Embidobia hiranya Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia hrdaya Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia hrdaya* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from Mandya (12°33′51″ N, 76°44′01″ E; 749 m), Karnataka, India along with one other Paratype collected from HCRI; (10°07′41″ N, 77°35′59″ E; 297 m), Periyakulam, Theni, Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The Sanskrit epithet 'hrdaya' means 'heart' referring to the shape of the mesoscutellum.



Embidobia hrdaya Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia jatayu Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia jatayu* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from Nandi Hills; (13°37′02″ N, 77°41′34″ E; 1448 m), Chikkaballapur, Karnataka, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after Jatayu, the king of vultures in the Hindu epic Ramayana, who died attempting to rescue Sita (wife of the hero Rama) from Ravana, her abductor. The interantennal process resembles the beak of a bird of prey.



Embidobia jatayu Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia mahabali Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia mahabali* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Hesaraghatta; (13°08′01″ N, 77°29′27″ E; 859 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with one more Paratype collected from Hebbal, Veterinary College; (13°02′08″ N, 77°35′49″ E; 906m) Bengaluru, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after Mahabali, an exemplary king in Hindu mythology, whose increasing popularity and power disconcerted the gods prompting the god Vishnu to deceitfully banish him from this world, nevertheless permitting him to visit his people once every year.



Embidobia mahabali Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia omkara Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia omkara* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype and eighteen Paratypes collected from Mandya (12°33′51″ N, 76°44′01″ E; 749 m), Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after Omkara, the Hindu god of the sacred, invocatory sound 'om', a sonic representation of the divine.



Embidobia omkara Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia procera Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia procera* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from, University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences (UAHS); (13°58′24″ N, 75°34′36″ E; 614 m), Shivamogga, Honnavalli, Karnataka, India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The name of the species derived from Latin, the species epithet refers to its long interantennal process.



Embidobia procera Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia sankirna Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia sankirna* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from National Research Centre for Seed Spices (NRCSS); (26°21′56″N, 74°35′36″ E; 445m) Tabeji, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Lal Tappal; (29°51′15″ N, 77°53′16″ E; 271 m), Roorkee, Uttarakand. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The Sanskrit epithet 'sankirna' means 'narrow' referring to the narrow metasoma.



Embidobia sankirna Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia saroma Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia saroma* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype collected from Hesaraghatta, (13°08′01″ N, 77°29′27″ E; 859 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with one more Paratype collected from ICAR Research complex for NEH region (23°54′50″ N,91°18′58″ E; 49 m), Lembucherra, Agartala, Tripura. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The Sanskrit epithet 'saroma' means 'hairs' referring to the long recumbent setae on the body.



Embidobia saroma Veenakumari, 2024

Embidobia yuyutsu Veenakumari, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 970: 61–101, 2024

The species *Embidobia yuyutsu* was described by Kamalanathan Veenakumari, Sreedevi Kolla, Satya Nand Sushil, Duleep Kumar Samuel, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Mandya (12°33′51″ N, 76°44′01″ E; 749 m), Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The species epithet 'yuyutsu' refers to Yuyutsu, born out of wedlock from the union of king Dhritharashtra and his wife's maid Sugadha, the only one among his sons who survived the Kurukshetra war in the Indian epic Mahabharatha.

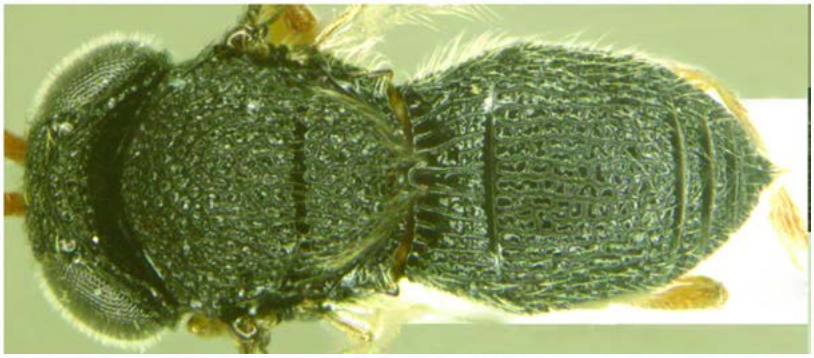


Embidobia yuyutsu Veenakumari, 2024

Genus: *Hadronotus*

Hadronotus altmannae Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48): 2121-2187, 2024

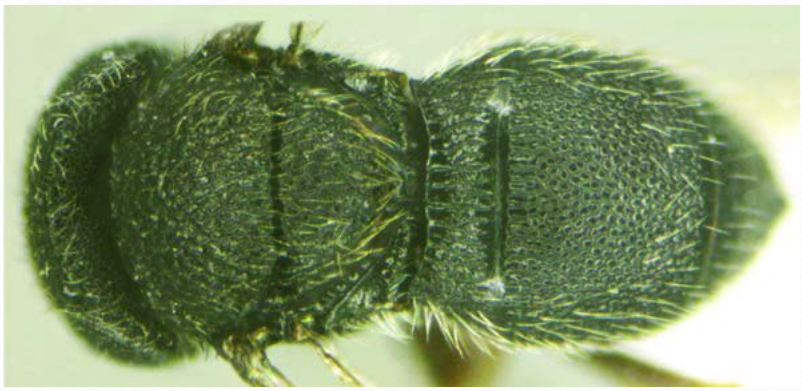
The species *Hadronotus altmannae* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Horticulture College (HC), 13.115°N, 75.632°E, 970 m), Mudigere, Karnataka, India along with several other Paratypes from different location of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after Jeanne Altmann, whose seminal paper in the 1970s laid the groundwork for the conduct of field studies of animal behaviour and who, studying baboons, was among the early primatologists to make females rather than males the focus of animal behaviour studies.



Hadronotus altmannae Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus cookeae Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48): 2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus cookeae* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Assam Agriculture University (26.724°N, 94.193°E, 90 m), Jorhat, Assam, India along with several other Paratypes from different location of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam and Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after Lucy Cooke, a unique combination of a professionally trained biologist cum television producer–director–presenter, and author of bestselling natural history books; who with wit, perspicacity and wisdom has been bringing before the public the findings of cutting-edge science and demolishing many long-held myths in biology from aspects of the lives of organisms like sloths to the Darwinian view of sexual selection with its inherent Victorian biases.



Hadronotus cookeae Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus divergens Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48):2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus divergens* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from TU (23.761°N, 91.263°E, 20 m), Agartala, Tripura, India along with several other Paratypes from different location of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Karnataka, Tripura and Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species epithet '*divergens*' refers to the dorsally diverging orbits on frons.



Hadronotus divergens Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus galdikasae Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48):2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus galdikasae* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype collected from Indian Veterinary Research Institute (13.023°N, 77.584°E, 900 m), Hebbal, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with one Paratype collected from GKVK (13.080°N, 77.578°E, 930 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after the Canadian primatologist Birute Mary Galdikas, one of Louis Leakey's 'Trimates' or angels, whose work on the orangutans of Indonesian Borneo for the first time uncovered the solitary lives of the males of these then least known of the great apes, among many other aspects of their lives in the wild.



Hadronotus galdikasae Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus goodallae Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48):2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus goodallae* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype collected from Dhenkanal (20.650°N, 85.598°E, ca 110 m), Odisha, India along with several other Paratypes from different location of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after the pre-eminent British primatologist Jane Goodall whose work on the chimpanzees of the Gombe stream in Tanzania pioneered new methods of primate field studies and established that chimpanzees too fashioned and used tools, forever obliterating this criterion as a marker distinguishing humans from other animals, and her subsequent studies demolished other such shibboleths.



Hadronotus goodallae Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus gowatyae Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48):2121-2187, 2024

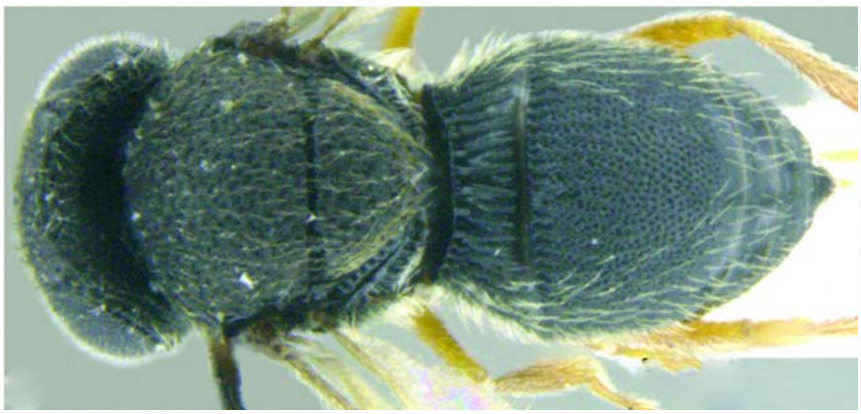
The species *Hadronotus gowatyae* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Kengeri (12.899°N, 77.482°E, 850 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India along with one Paratype collected from Uddanapalli (12.624°N, 77.924°E, 750 m), Hosur, Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after the outstanding American evolutionary biologist Patricia Adair Gowaty, who exploded the myth of sexual fidelity in many female song birds and demonstrated that A.G. Bateman's much quoted, classic study on sexual selection in fruit flies was methodologically flawed, making his conclusions untenable.



Hadronotus gowatyae Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus hrdyae Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48): 2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus hrdyae* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype and thirteen Paratypes collected from UAHS (13.973°N, 75.578°E, 610 m), Naville, Shivamogga, Karnataka, India along with one Paratype collected from Kotda Wakal river basin (24.241°N, 73.105°E, 310 m), Udaipur, Rajasthan. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after Sarah Blaffer Hrdy, the trailblazing primatologist and theoretical biologist whose early studies on the reproductive strategies of langurs in Mount Abu, Western India, propelled her to study the pivotal role that the rearing of children by 'mothers and others' has played in shaping the evolution of our own species.



Hadronotus hrdyae Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus irregularis Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48):2121-2187, 2024

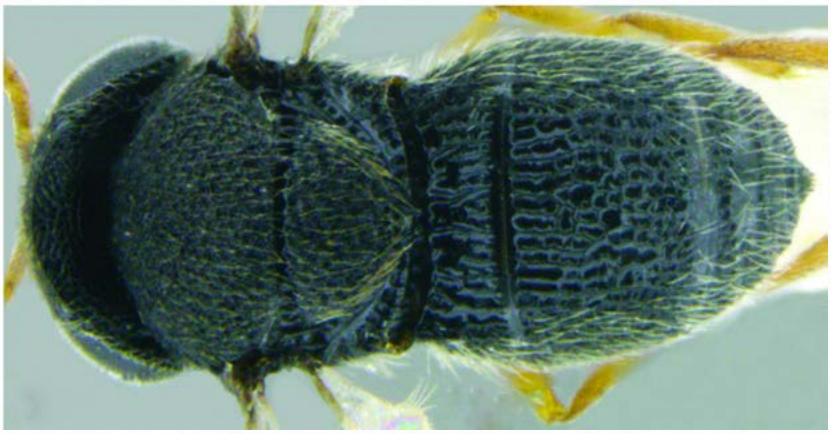
The species *Hadronotus irregularis* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype collected from Thayalur (12.347°N, 78.397°E, 1110 m) Yelagiri, Tamil Nadu, India along with two more Paratypes collected from different location of Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific name 'irregularis' refers to the irregular or uneven nature of the longitudinal costae on T1.



Hadronotus irregularis Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus peludo Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48): 2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus peludo* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Mandya (12.521°N, 76.895°E, 740 m), Karnataka, India along with one Paratype collected from Hut Bay (10.587°N, 92.562°E, 40 m), Little Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific name '*peludo*' in Spanish means hairy, referring to the densely setose metapleuron.



Hadronotus peludo Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus randhra Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48): 2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus randhra* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from UAHS, (13.973° N, 75.578°E, 610 m), Naville, Shivamogga, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The Sanskrit epithet 'randhra' means depressions, referring to the depressions present on the metasoma.



Hadronotus randhra Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus samantara Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48):2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus samantara* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype collected from Attur (13.096°N, 77.566°E, ca 930 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The Sanskrit word 'samantara' means parallel, referring to the parallel transverse carinae in the femoral depression.



Hadronotus samantara Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus stupa Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48): 2121-2187, 2024

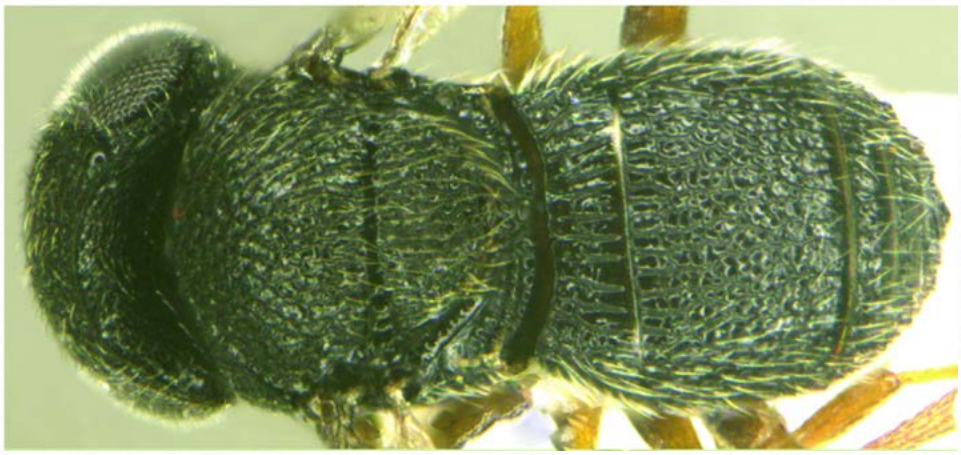
The species *Hadronotus stupa* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype collected from Kaval (13.124°N, 77.548°E, 920 m), Jarakabande, Bengaluru, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific name 'stupa' refers to the arched submedian carina of the frontal depression which resembles the hemispherical stupas or reliquaries containing the remains of Buddhist monks and nuns or artefacts associated with them.



Hadronotus stupa Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus taraka Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48): 2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus taraka* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype collected from Agriculture College (11.390° N 79.714° E, 20 m), Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The species epithet is the name of the goddess 'taraka', consort of the Hindu god Brihaspati.



Hadronotus taraka Veenakumari, 2024

Hadronotus westeberhardae Veenakumari, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (45 - 48):2121-2187, 2024

The species *Hadronotus westeberhardae* was described by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraja based on a Holotype collected from Mandya (12.521°N, 76.895°E, 740 m), Karnataka, India along with five Paratypes collected from Horticulture College, (13.115°N, 75.632°E, 970 m), Mudigere, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named after Mary Jane West-Eberhard, vespologist and theoretical biologist extraordinaire, who studied the evolution of sociality in wasps and was among the first to theorise on the pivotal role of developmental and phenotypic plasticity in evolution.



Hadronotus westeberhardae Veenakumari, 2024

Genus: *Idris* F¨orster,1856

Idris bharati Debnath & Rajmohana, *Zoologischer Anzeiger - A Journal of Comparative Zoology*, 309:66–74,2024

The species *Idris bharati* was described by Rupam Debnath, K. Rajmohana, Souvik Sen, A. Shabnam and K.P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Nandaigajan (22.4031 N, 87.8336 E, 30m a.s.l.), East Midnapore, West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. The specific epithet *'bharati'*, a Sanskrit word for Indian is dedicated to the celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (75 years of India's Independence).



Idris bharati Debnath & Rajmohana, 2024

Idris hirsutus Sunita & Rajmohana, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (1-4):189-203, 2024

The species *Idris hirsutus* was described by Sunita Patra, K. Rajmohana, Rupam Debnath, Souvik Sen, A. Shabnam and K.P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Bamara, Bandhabar reserve forest (22.033°N, 84.397°E, alt. 165 m), Sambalpur, Odisha, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species epithet is hirsutus (= hairy, in Latin), due to the dense pubescence on the head and the mesosoma.



Idris hirsutus Sunita & Rajmohana, 2024

Genus: *Telenomus* Haliday, 1833

Telenomus gregalis Rajmohana, *Journal of Natural History,* 58 (1-4):204-217, 2024

The species *Telenomus gregalis* was described by K. Rajmohana, V. Sushama, Rupam Debnath, Sunita Patra , P. Amina and K. P. Dinesh based on a Holotype and sixteen Paratypes collected from Vellimadukunnu (11.2932°N, 75.8351°E, ~45 m a.s.l.), Calicut, Kerala India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSIK. The specific epithet refers to its gregarious nature of parasitism: in Latin 'gregalis' = 'gregarious'.



Telenomus gregalis Rajmohana, 2024

Family: STEPHANIDAE
Genus: *Parastephanellus* Enderlein, 1906

Parastephanellus binoyi Amal, Girish Kumar, & van Achterberg, *Zootaxa,* 5481 (2): 290–296, 2024

The species *Parastephanellus binoyi* was described by S. Amal, P. Girish Kumar and Cornelis Van Achterberg based on a Holotype collected from Muthuvarachal Section (10.379370° N 76.655765° E 528 m), Ezhupatham Palam, Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, Palakkad district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India. The species is named after Dr C. Binoy for his contributions to our taxonomic knowledge of Indian Stephanidae.



Parastephanellus binoyi Amal *et al.,* 2024

Family: TRIGONALYIDAE
Genus: *Taeniogonalos* Schulz, 1906

Taeniogonalos deepaki Femi & Ranjith, *Zootaxa*, 5419 (2): 265–274, 2024

The species *Taeniogonalos deepaki* was described by Ezhuthupallickal Benny Femi, Avunjikkattu Parambil Ranjith and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype collected from Nipani, (16°2412 N, 74°2242 E, 615 m.a.s.l), Belgaum, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AIMB. The species is named after Dr Deepak Deshpande, a medical doctor and a nature enthusiast who collected the specimen.



Taeniogonalos deepaki Femi & Ranjith, 2024

Family: VESPIDAE
Genus: *Pseumenes* Giordani Soika, 1935

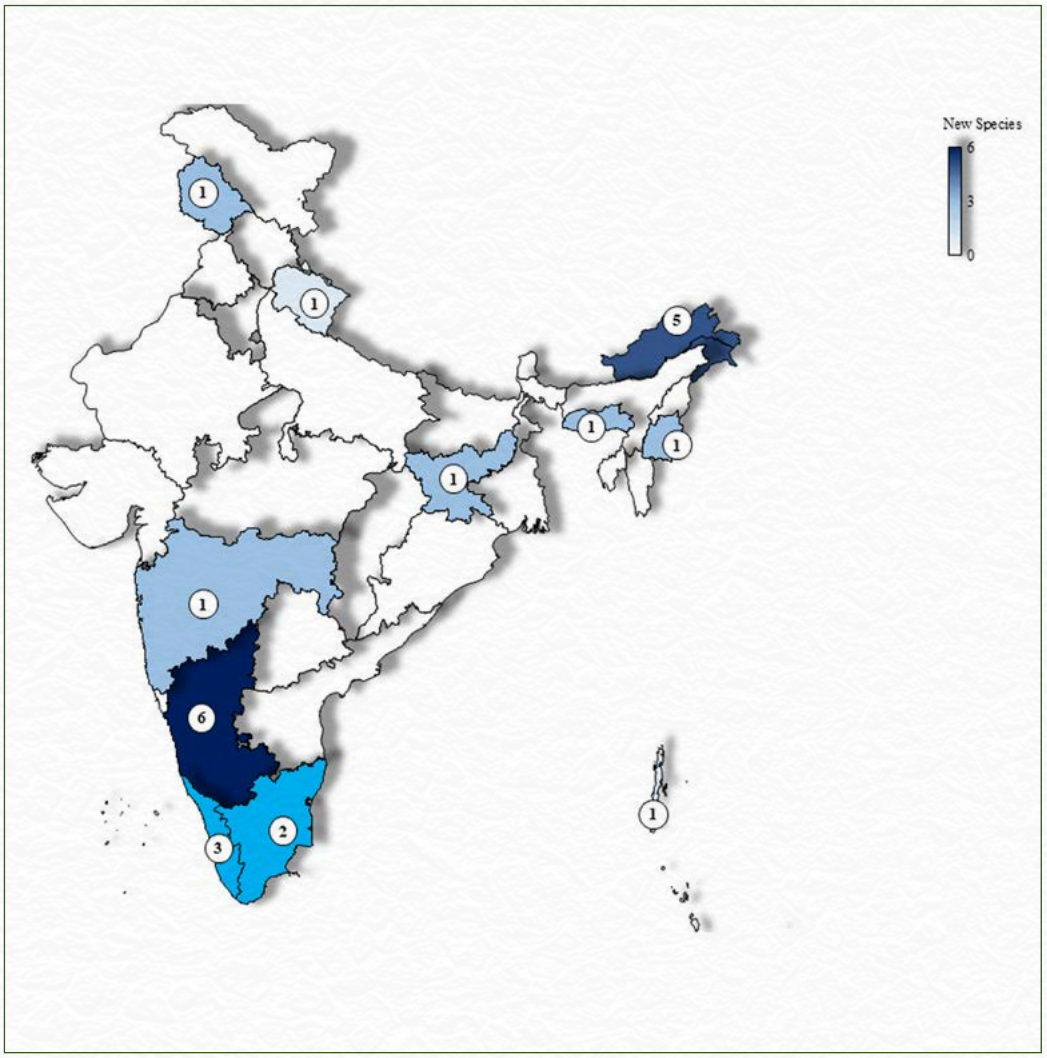
Pseumenes siangensis Femi, Ranjith & Priyadarsanan, *ENTOMON,* 49(3): 465-470, 2024.

The species *Pseumenes siangensis* was described by E. Benny Femi, A. P. Ranjith and D.R. Priyadarsanan based on a Holotype collected from Arpung River, 16°2412 N, 74°2242 E, 615m a.s.l.), Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ATREE Insect Museum, Bengaluru. The specific epithet '*siangensis*' is derived from the Siang Valley in Arunachal Pradesh, India, where the specimen was collected. The name honors the collection locality and highlights the biological richness and ecological significance of this region.



Pseumenes siangensis Femi *et al*., 2024

3.7.7. HEMIPTERA



Hemiptera ranks as the fifth largest order among insects and is recognized as a monophyletic group due to the altered piercing and sucking mouth parts featuring a rostrum made up of interlocked concentric stylets that create the food and salivary canal. Hemipteran insects primarily exhibit a phytophagous diet, targeting various economic staple crops and vegetables, while certain aquatic bugs consume freshly dead invertebrates; additionally, some species from the subfamily Triatominae (Reduviidae) feed on the blood of vertebrates and are regarded as significant vectors of Chagas' disease.A total of 23 new species of Hemiptera have been described this year from India: Karnataka (6), Arunachal Pradesh (5), Kerala (3), Tamil Nadu (2), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1), Jammu & Kashmir (1), Jharkhand (1), Maharashtra (1), Manipur (1), Meghalaya (1) and Uttarakhand (1).

Family: ALEYRODIDAE
Genus: *Cerafilum* Dubey, 2024

NEW GENUS

Cerafilum ochlandrae Dubey, *Zootaxa,* 5453 (2): 271–281, 2024

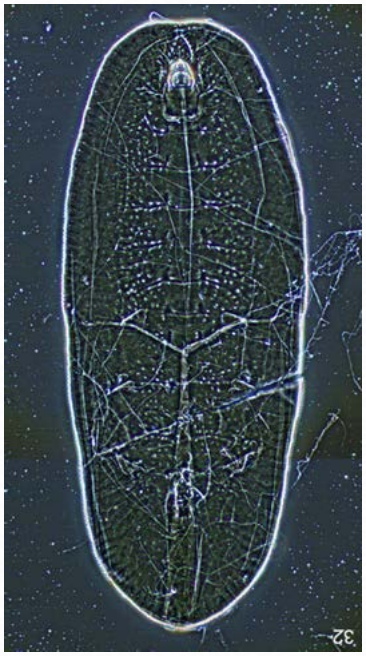
The genus *Cerafilum* and the species *ochlandrae* was described by Anil Kumar Dubey based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Adivaram (11°29′274″N, 76°01′571″E), Kerala, Kozhikode, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the host plant genus, *Ochlandra.*



Cerafilum ochlandrae Dubey, 2024

Cerafilum saddlense Dubey, *Zootaxa,* 5453 (2): 271–281, 2024

The species *Cerafilum saddlense* was described by Anil Kumar Dubey based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Lamiya bay (13°12′285″N, 93°02′401″E, 737-meter altitude), Saddle Peak National Park, Diglipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The species is named after the Saddle Peak N.P. located in the Andaman Islands, type collection from the peak.



Cerafilum saddlense Dubey, 2024

Family: CICADIDAE
Genus: *Becquartina* Kato, 1940

Becquartina bicolor Sarkar, Thangkhiew, Mahapatra, Mohapatra, Nair & Hajong, *Zootaxa,* 5432 (1): 096–108, 2024

The species *Becquartina bicolor* was described by Vivek Sarkar, Rodeson Thangkhiew, Cuckoo Mahapatra, Pratyush P. Mohapatra, Manoj V. Nair and Sudhanya R. Hajong based on a Holotype collected from BNP, S.G.Hills (25°14'46.77"N,90°51'41.83"E / 525 meters asl), Meghalaya India along with several Paratypes collected from different location of Meghalaya. The type specimens have been deposited in NCBS-Bangalore. The species name *bicolor* was used in reference to the fact that there are two distinct colour forms of this species.



Becquartina bicolor Sarkar *et al.*, 2024

Family: CICADELLIDAE
Genus: *Balocha* Distant, 1908

Balocha fuscolinea Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa,* 5462 (1): 1–125, 2024

The species *Balocha fuscolinea* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Jog Falls, 534m, Karnataka, India along with twelve more Partatypes collected from different location of Karnataka and Maharastra. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The specific epithet refers to the brown line (fuscolinea) present on the forewing.



Balocha fuscolinea Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2024

Genus: *Busonia* Distant, 1908

Busonia manipurensis Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa,* 5462 (1): 1–125, 2024

The species *Busonia manipurensis* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Ngaloi Falls (24°19'53.7"N 93°38'47.7"E, 1148m,), Churachandapur, Manipur, India along with twelve more Partatypes collected from different location of Manipur, Meghalaya and West Bengal. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species is named after the state where the holotype was collected.



Busonia manipurensis Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2024

Genus: *Libengaia* Linnavuori, 1969

Libengaia (Nandiana) ramamurthyi Viraktamath, Webb & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa,* 5507(1): 104–122, 2024

The species *Libengaia (Nandiana) ramamurthyi* was described by C.A. Viraktamath, M. D. Webb and H.M. Yeshwanth Based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Kolhan, Jharkhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. This species is named after Dr. V.V. Ramamurthy, President, Entomological Society of India and a well-known insect taxonomist.



Libengaia (Nandiana) ramamurthyi Viraktamath *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Matangia* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2024

NEW GENUS

Matangia kodaiensis Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa,* 5462 (1): 1–125, 2024

The genus *Matangia* and the species *kodaiensis* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Kodaikanal (4000 ft), Madras, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimens have been deposited in BMNH. The species epithet refers to the type locality where the species lives.



Matangia kodaiensis Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2024

Genus: *Metidiocerus* Ossiannilsson, 1981

Metidiocerus gnezdilovi Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa,* 5462 (1): 1–125, 2024

The species *Metidiocerus gnezdilovi* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Pahalgam, Jammu & Kashmir, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. This species is named after well-known Russian Auchenorrhyncha worker Dr Vladimir Gnezdilov in recognition of his excellent work on the group.



Metidiocerus gnezdilovi Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2024

Genus: *Nandigallia* Viraktamath,2011

Nandigallia serratistyla Viraktamath, Yeshwanth & Ajaykumara, *Zootaxa,* 5486 (2): 267–282, 2024

The species *Nandigallia serratistyla* was described by Chandra A Viraktamath, Yeshwanth H. M. and K.M. Ajaykumara based on a Holotype collected from Hunli Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species name refers to the serrated ventral surface of the style inner arm.



Nandigallia serratistyla Viraktamath *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Oncopsis* Burmeister, 1838

Oncopsis (Parasitades) ramanii Viraktamath, Yeshwanth & Ajaykumara, *Zootaxa,* 5486 (2): 267–282, 2024

The species *Oncopsis (Parasitades) ramanii* was described by Chandra A Viraktamath, Yeshwanth H. M. and K.M. Ajaykumara based on a Holotype collected from Monigong, Arunachal Pradesh, India and one Paratype collected from Riga, Arunachal Pradesh. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. The species is named after Dr. S. Ramani (Bengaluru) an eminent Entomologist in recognition of his contributions to the field of Entomology.



Oncopsis (Parasitades) ramanii Viraktamath *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Satsumanus* Ishihara, 1953

Satsumanus robusta Sunil & Meshram, *Zootaxa,* 5418(4): 393–398, 2024

The species *Satsumanus robusta* was described by Sunil Sunil and Naresh M. Meshram Based on a Holotype collected from Nelliyampathy (10.5354° N, 76.6936° E), Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NPC-IARI. The species name " *robusta* " refers to the relatively broad and robust aedeagal shafts.



Satsumanus robusta Sunil & Meshram, 2024

Genus: *Ulavius* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2024

NEW GENUS

Ulavius parvathiae Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa,* 5462 (1): 1–125, 2024



Ulavius parvathiae Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2024

The genus *Ulavius* and the species *parvathiae* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Mudigere, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. This species is named after late Dr. C. Parvathi, an entomologist and also an accomplished artist.

Ulavius poornachandrai Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa,* 5462 (1): 1–125, 2024

The species *Ulavius poornachandrai* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype collected from Makuta (12°04'39" N 75°43 '33" E 909m), Coorg, Karnataka, India along with ten more Partatypes collected from Makuta, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. This species is named after Dr. B. Poornachandra, a well-known Vitreo-Retina Surgeon, working in Narayana Netralaya, Bengaluru.



Ulavius poornachandrai Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2024

Family: DINIDORIDAE
Genus: *Coridius* Illiger, 1807

Ulavius radhamaniae Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, *Zootaxa,* 5462 (1): 1–125, 2024

The species *Ulavius radhamaniae* was described by C.A. Viraktamath and H.M. Yeshwanth based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Navanagere, Sirsi, Karnataka, India along with three more Partatypes collected from Makuta, Karnataka. The type specimens have been deposited in UASB. This species is named after Dr. Radhamani, T.R. who collected the species from Sirsi area.

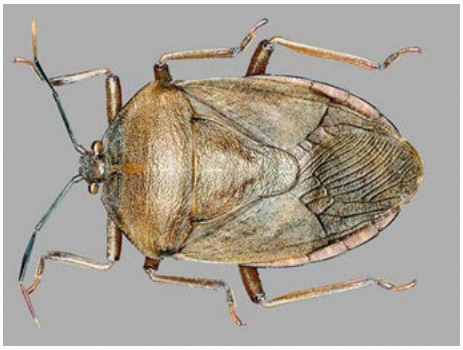


Ulavius radhamaniae Viraktamath & Yeshwanth, 2024

Family: DINIDORIDAE
Genus: *Coridius* Illiger, 1807

Coridius insperatus Boyane, Ghate & Priyadarsanan, *PLoS ONE,* 19(7): e0298176, 2024

The species *Coridius insperatus* was described by Swapnil S. Boyane, Sandeep Sen, Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan, Pavan Kumar Thunga, Nikhil U. Joshi and Hemant V. Ghate based on a Holotype collected from Nirjuli (27.128˚N, 93.742˚E, 139 m), Arunachal Pradesh, India along with 3 more Paratypes collected from different location of Arunachal Pradesh. The species name is the Latin adjective insperatus (meaning 'unexpected' in Latin) because it is an unexpected member of the genus *Coridius* with four segmented antennae.



Coridius insperatus Boyane *et al.*, 2024

Coridius esculentus Boyane, Ghate & Priyadarsanan, *PLoS ONE,* 19(7): e0298176, 2024

The species *Coridius esculentus* was described by Swapnil S. Boyane, Sandeep Sen, Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan, Pavan Kumar Thunga, Nikhil U. Joshi and Hemant V. Ghate based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Nimte (27.231˚N, 93.552˚E, 775 m), Arunachal Pradesh, India. The species name '*esculentus*' is the Latin adjective for edible, denoting its delicacy.



Coridius esculentus Boyane *et al.*, 2024

Coridius adii Boyane, Ghate & Priyadarsanan, *PLoS ONE,* 19(7): e0298176, 2024

The species *Coridius adii* was described by Swapnil S. Boyane, Sandeep Sen, Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan, Pavan Kumar Thunga, Nikhil U. Joshi and Hemant V. Ghate based on a Holotype collected from Rani Village (27.9653˚N, 95.316˚E, 139 m.), Pasighat from Arunachal Pradesh, India. This species is dedicated to the Adi tribe, one of the populous groups of Arunachal Pradesh, inhabiting mainly along the Siang valley, who consume this species for food.



Coridius adii Boyane *et al.*, 2024

Family: HALOVELIIDAE
Genus: *Xenobates* Esaki, 1927

Xenobates indicus Jehamalar, Dash & Samuel, *Zootaxa,* 5410 (1): 145–150, 2024

The species *Xenobates indicus* was described by E. Eyarin Jehamalar, Swetapadma Dash and Amos Shem Samuel based on a Holotype collected from Vellar Estuary (11°29′25.9″ N 79°45′58.8″ E), Parangipettai, Vellar Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, India along with several Paratypes collected from different location of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI, Kolkata. The new species is named after its country of origin.



Xenobates indicus Jehamalar *et al.*, 2024

Family: NAUCORIDAE
Genus: *Heleocoris* Stål (1876)

Heleocoris stephanus Benchamin, Sreejai & Arya, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 16(7): 25584–25589, 2024

The species *Heleocoris stephanus* was described by Dani Benchamin, R. Sreejai and S. Arya based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected Urukunnu station (8.5905°N & 77.0124°E, 45 m), upstream Kallada River, Kollam District, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. This specifc epithet "stephanus" refers to the Institution where this significant research was conducted at the Zoology Research Centre, St. Stephen's College, Pathanapuram.



Heleocoris stephanus Benchamin *et al*., 2024

Family: PENTATOMIDAE
Genus: *Meridindia* Ghauri, 1982

Meridindia magnolia Salini, *Zootaxa*, 5428 (2): 207–234, 2024

The species *Meridindia magnolia* was described by S. Salini, R. G. Gracy and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype collected from Attur, (13°05'59"N 77°34 05"E.), Yelahanka, Bangalore, Karnataka, India along several Paratypes collected from different location of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The specific epithet, '*magnolia*', is based on the name of the tree, on which this species was usually found taking shelter.



Meridindia magnolia Salini, 2024

Genus: *Praetextatus* Distant, 1901

Praetextatus indicus Jahan, Kumar & Kushwaha, *Munis Entomology & Zoology Journal*, 19 (supplement): 3375–3379, 2024

The species *Praetextatus indicus* was described by Sonam Jahan, Hirdesh Kumar and Sandeep Kushwaha based on a Holotype collected from Valley of Flowers (30.70638N: 79.59547E, alt 3216m), Chamoli District, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after the country from where the holotype was collected.



Praetextatus indicus Jahan *et al*., 2024

Family: PSEUDOCOCCIDAE
Genus: *Paraputo* Laing 1929

Paraputo blackmani Joshi, *Zootaxa,* 5443 (4): 567–579, 2024

The species *Paraputo blackmani* was described by Sunil Joshi, B. Amarendra, Viyolla Pavana Mendonce and S.N. Sushil based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Bengaluru Rural, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in National Insect Museum, ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The species is named after the late Dr Roger Blackman, an eminent aphidologist, in recognition of his outstanding contributions and achievements in aphidology and the guidance he provided to the first author; the name is masculine genitive singular, meaning "of Blackman".

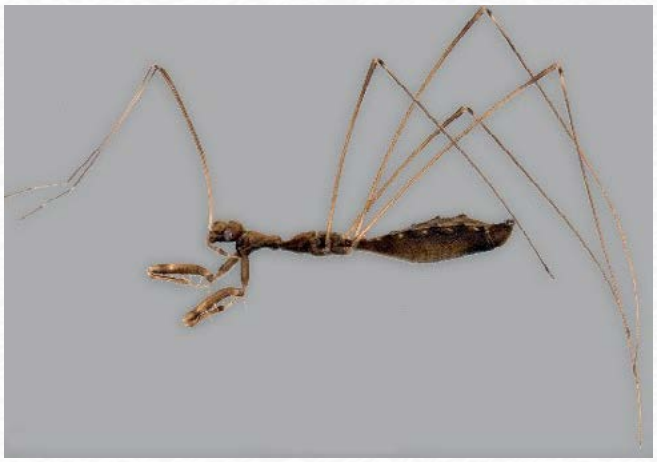


Paraputo blackmani Joshi, 2024

Family: REDUVIIDAE
Genus: *Ploiaria* Scopoli, 1786

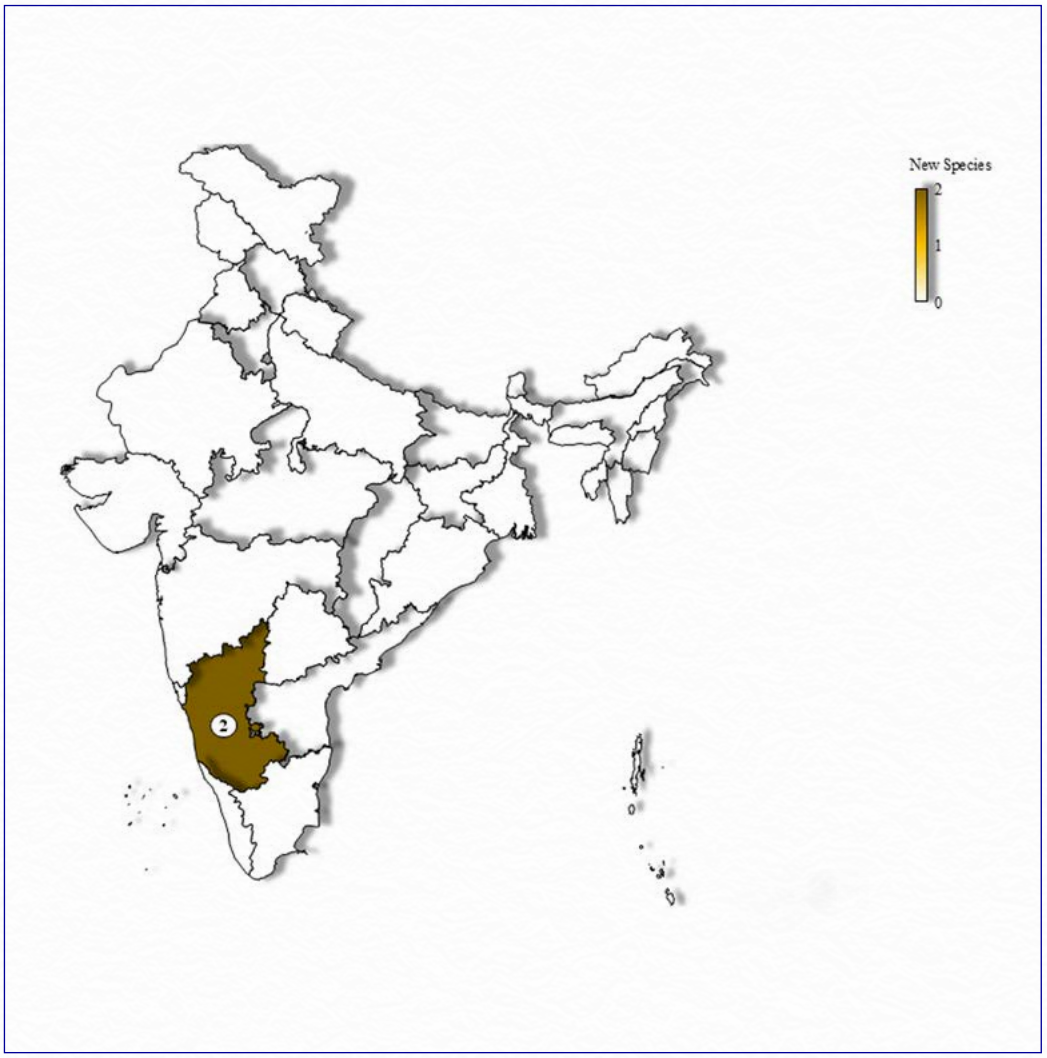
Ploiaria enigmatica Ghate, Boyane, Sarode, Pansare & Redei, *Zootaxa,* 5507 (4): 565–578, 2024

The species *Ploiaria enigmatica* was described by Hemant V. Ghate, Swapnil S. Boyane, Balasaheb V. Sarode, Pratik P. Pansare and Dávid Rédei Based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Lonavala, Pune Distr., Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The species name is the Latin adjective enigmaticus, -a, -um (a spelling variant of aenigmaticus,-a, -um, frequently used in scientific Latin), meaning "enigmatic, puzzling", referring to the unusual morphology of this new species as well as its enigmatic similarity to certain African species rather than any Indomalayan members of *Ploiaria*.



Ploiaria enigmatica Ghate *et al.*, 2024

3.7.8. 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 two new species of Thysanoptera have been described from Karnataka.

Family: THRIPIDAE
Genus: *Scirtothrips* Shull, 1909

Scirtothrips donumdei Rachana, Amarendra, Gracy, Reddy & Sushil, *Zootaxa* 5397 (3): 435–443, 2024

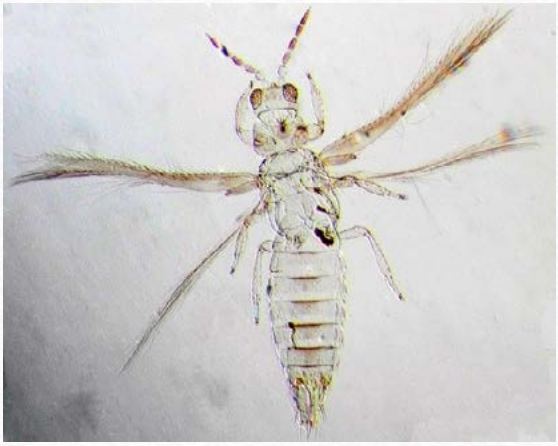
The species *Scirtothrips donumdei* was described by R.R. Rachana, B. Amarendra, R. Gandhi Gracy, K.V.Nagarjuna Reddy and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected on leaves of *Senegalia pennata* (Fabaceae) from Doddaballapura, Ghati, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. The name *donumdei* is derived from atin words donum (gift) and dei (God), and means "gift of God".



Scirtothrips donumdei Rachana *et al.*, 2024

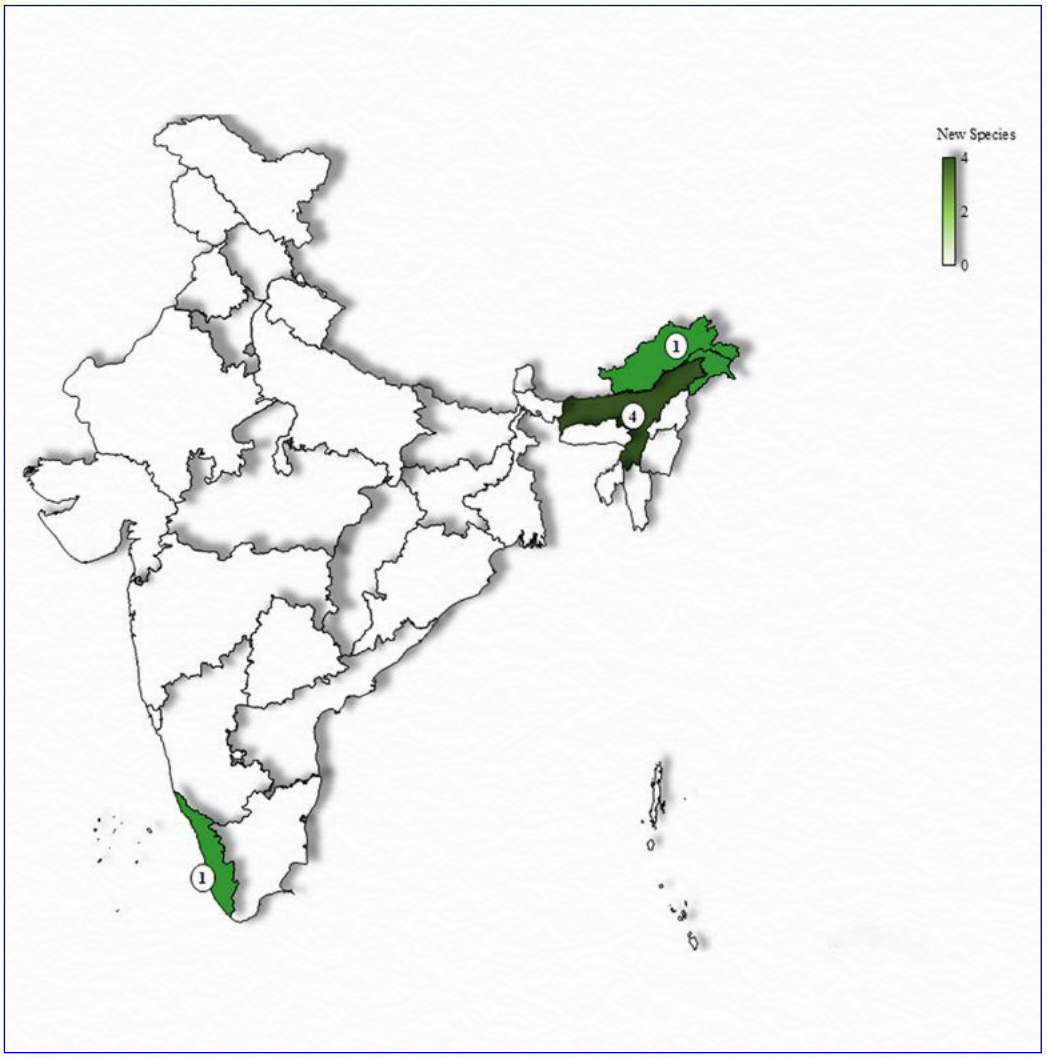
Scirtothrips lami Rachana, Amarendra & Sushil, *Zootaxa*, 5537 (3): 424–430, 2024

The species *Scirtothrips lami* was described by R.R. Rachana, B. Amarendra and S. N. Sushil based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from leaves of unidentified plant (Asteraceae), Kemmanagundi Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ICAR-NBAIR. This species is named in recognition of the contributions of Laurence A. Mound to Thysanoptera taxonomy, and also for celebrating his ninetieth birthday.



Scirtothrips lami Rachana *et al.*, 2024

3.7.9. ORTHOPTERA



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 six new species of Orthoptera have been described from India, four species from Assam, one species each from Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala.

Order: ORTHOPTERA
Family: TETTIGONIIDAE
Genus: *Euconocephalus* (Karny, 1907)

Euconocephalus helleri Tiwari & Diwakar, *Zootaxa*, 5405 (2): 227–245,2024

The species *Euconocephalus helleri* was described by Chandranshu Tiwari and Swati Diwakar based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Hollangapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, Jorhat ~120 m a.s.l., Assam, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Environmental Studies, University of Delhi. The species epithet is in recognition of Dr. Klaus Gerhard Heller, who has made an invaluable contribution in the taxonomy and bioacoustics of Tettigoniidae).



Euconocephalus helleri Tiwari & Diwakar, 2024

Euconocephalus malabaricum Tiwari & Diwakar, *Zootaxa*, 5405 (2): 227–245,2024

The species *Euconocephalus malabaricum* was described by Chandranshu Tiwari and Swati Diwakar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Alleppey. ~2 m a.s.l, Cherthala, Puthanangady, Varnam P.O. Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Environmental Studies, University of Delhi. The species is named after Malabar coast where it was recorded from.



Euconocephalus malabaricum Tiwari & Diwakar, 2024

Euconocephalus latipennis Tiwari & Diwakar, *Zootaxa*, 5405 (2): 227–245,2024

The species *Euconocephalus latipennis* was described by Chandranshu Tiwari and Swati Diwakar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Changlang district ~796 m a.s.l, Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Environmental Studies, University of Delhi. The species epithet refers to the character truncated tegmen. Latin adjective (=wide wing).



Euconocephalus latipennis Tiwari & Diwakar, 2024

Euconocephalus brevicornis Tiwari & Diwakar, *Zootaxa,* 5405 (2): 227–245,2024

The species *Euconocephalus brevicornis* was described by Chandranshu Tiwari and Swati Diwakar based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Hollangapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, Jorhat ~120 m a.s.l., Assam, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Environmental Studies, University of Delhi. The species epithet refers to the character of small fastigium. Latin adjective (=small horned).



Euconocephalus brevicornis Tiwari & Diwakar, 2024

Genus: *Hexacentrus* Serville, 1831

Hexacentrus sylvanus Tiwari & Diwakar, *Zootaxa,* 5405 (2): 227–245,2024

The species *Hexacentrus sylvanus* was described by Chandranshu Tiwari and Swati Diwakar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Hollangapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, Jorhat ~120 m a.s.l., Assam, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Environmental Studies, University of Delhi. The specific epithet reflects habitat of the species. Latin adjective (=of the forest), following *Hexacentrus* in gender.

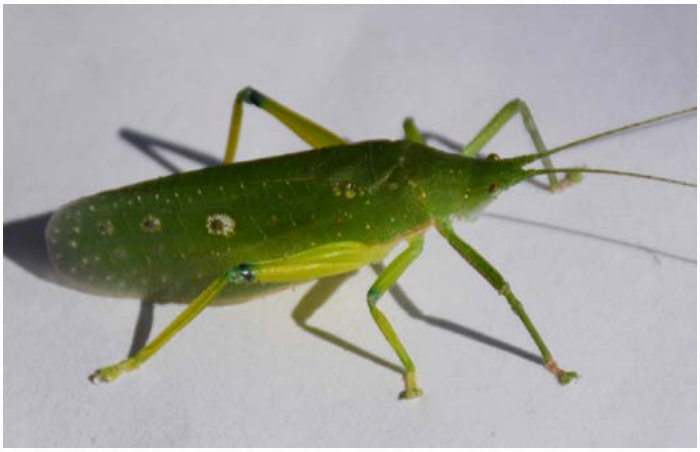


Hexacentrus sylvanus Tiwari & Diwakar, 2024

Genus: *Phyllomimus* (Stål, 1873)

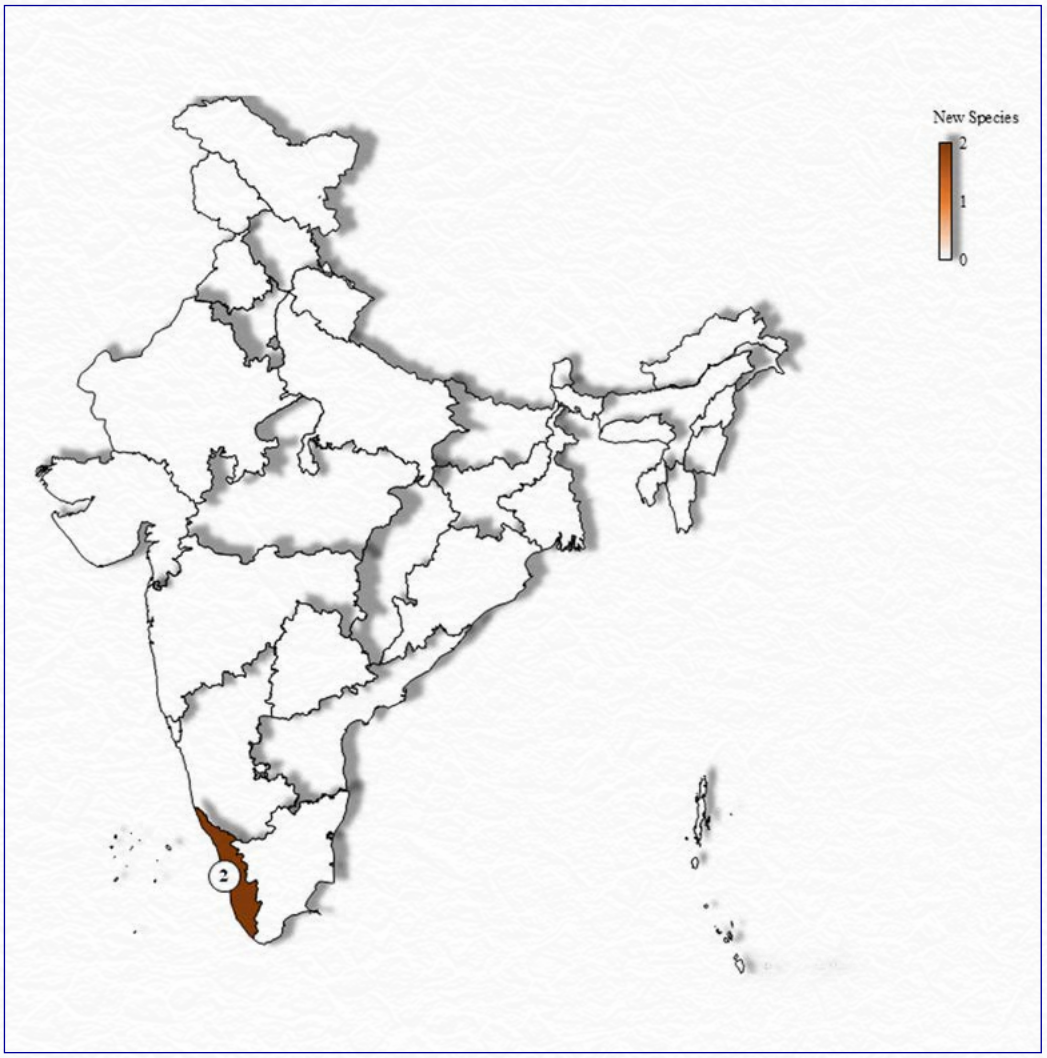
Phyllomimus midoriyae Tiwari & Diwakar, *Zootaxa,* 5405 (2): 227–245,2024

The species *Phyllomimus midoriyae* was described by Chandranshu Tiwari and Swati Diwakar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Hollangapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, Jorhat ~120 m a.s.l., Assam, along with one more Paratype collected from Changlang (571 m a.s.l.), Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Department of Environmental Studies, University of Delhi. The species is named after Izuku Midoriya, the eighth inheritor of One for All and the protagonist in the manga series My Hero Academia (Boku no Hīrō Akademia) by Kōhei Horikoshi. Like its namesake the species is green and difficult to locate in the dense understorey while simultaneously being the most distinct part of the acoustic community (Midori=green).



Phyllomimus midoriyae Tiwari & Diwakar, 2024

3.7.10. MANTODEA

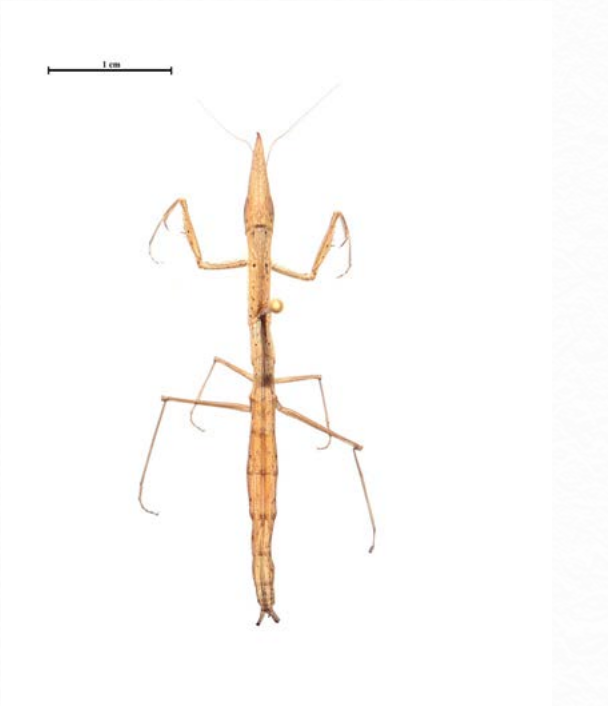


Praying mantids are an interesting group of carnivorous insects belonging to the order Mantodea (Insecta: Mantodea). Mantids are generally large, elongate, rather slow moving insects with bulging compound eyes, triangular head that can be rotated into 180° and raptorial forelegs with sharp spines. They are distributed in both tropical and temperate regions, from deserts to hills. Mantids are the “predatory specialists“ among the insects which prey upon both noxious and beneficial insects and act as a biological control agent. They either camouflage themselves or remain stationary, waiting for the prey to approach, capture and hold them with long, sharp spines on the raptorial legs. Large mantids sometimes eat smaller individuals of their own species as well as small vertebrates such as frogs, lizards and birds. This year two new species of Mantodea have been described from Kerala.

FAMILY: EREMIAPHILIDAE
Genus: *Didymocorypha* Wood-Mason, 1877

Didymocorypha wayanadensis Kamila & Sureshan, *Zootaxa*, 5512 (1): 053–066, 2024

The species *Didymocorypha wayanadensis* was described by A. P. Kamila and P. M. Sureshan based on a Holotype collected from Edavambam (11°42'21.4128"N, 76°20'12.0012"E, elev. 848 m), Muthanga range forest, Wayanad district, Kerala, India and two more Para types collected from Mannavanshola, (10°11'25"N, 77°10'55"E, elev. 1950 m), Idukki district, Kerala and University Campus (30°21'N, 76°27'E), Patiala, Punjab, respectively. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-WGRC. The specific name *wayanadensis* is derived from the place-name Wayanad, where the holotype specimen was collected.



Didymocorypha wayanadensis Kamila & Sureshan, 2024

FAMILY: HYMENOPODIDAE
Genus: *Acromantis* Saussure, 1870

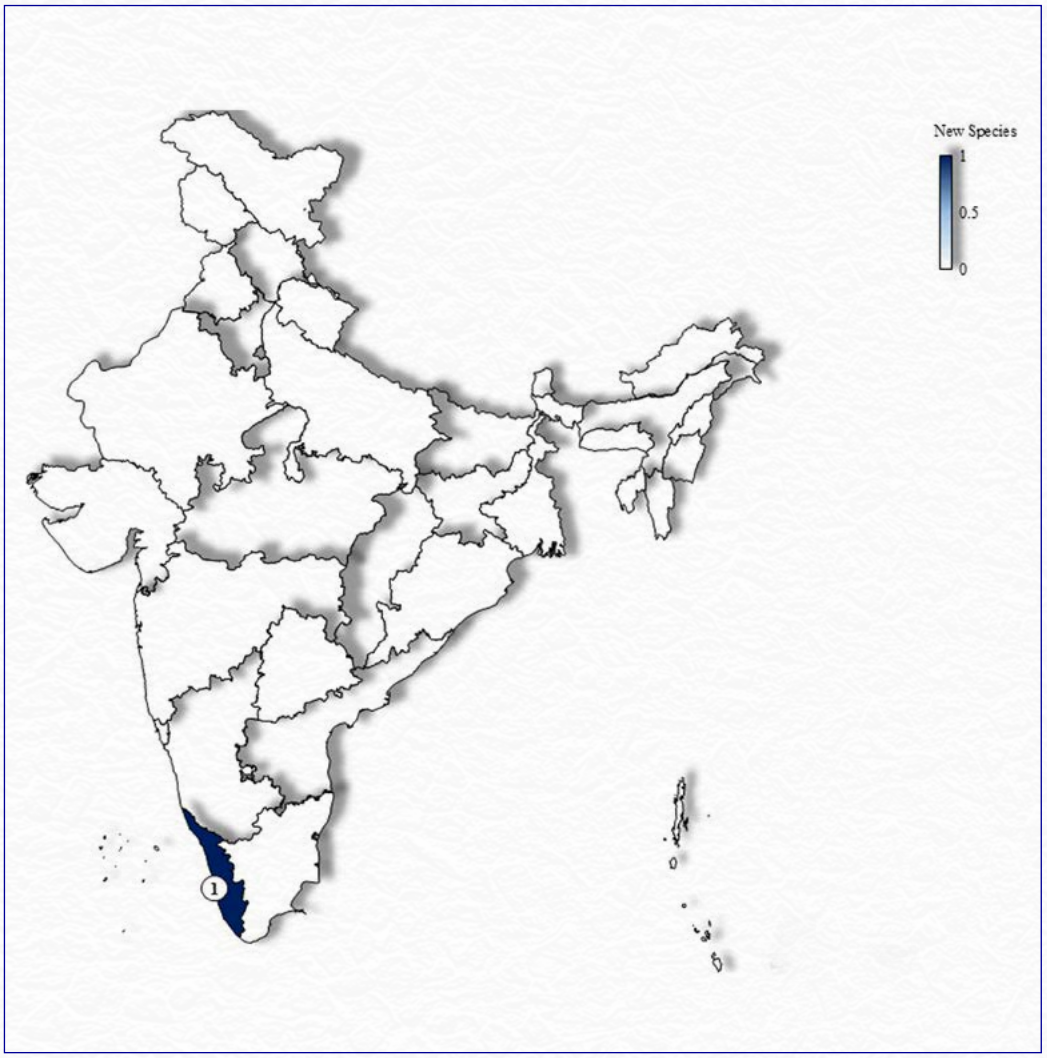
Acromantis lobofemorata Kamila & Sureshan, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 10 (2), 273–284, 2024

The species *Acromantis lobofemorata* was described by Ambayathingal P. Kamila and Pavittu Meethal Sureshan based on a Holotype collected from Civet Valley Road (10°26'13.2"N, 76°46'48"E, 548 m), Sungam Range, Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, Palakkad, Kerala, India along with several Para types collected from different location of Kerala and Karnataka state. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-WGRC. The species name '*lobofemorata*' is formed by the juxtapositioning of the two Latin words 'lobus' (meaning lobe) and 'femora' due to the presence of a median lobe on the upper edge of the fore femora.



Acromantis lobofemorata Kamila & Sureshan, 2024

3.7.11. 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. The importance of cockroaches as vectors of vertebrates is well knownThis year only one new species of Blattodea have been described from Kerala.

Family: TERMITIDAE
Genus: *Ampoulitermes* Mathur & Thapa, 1962

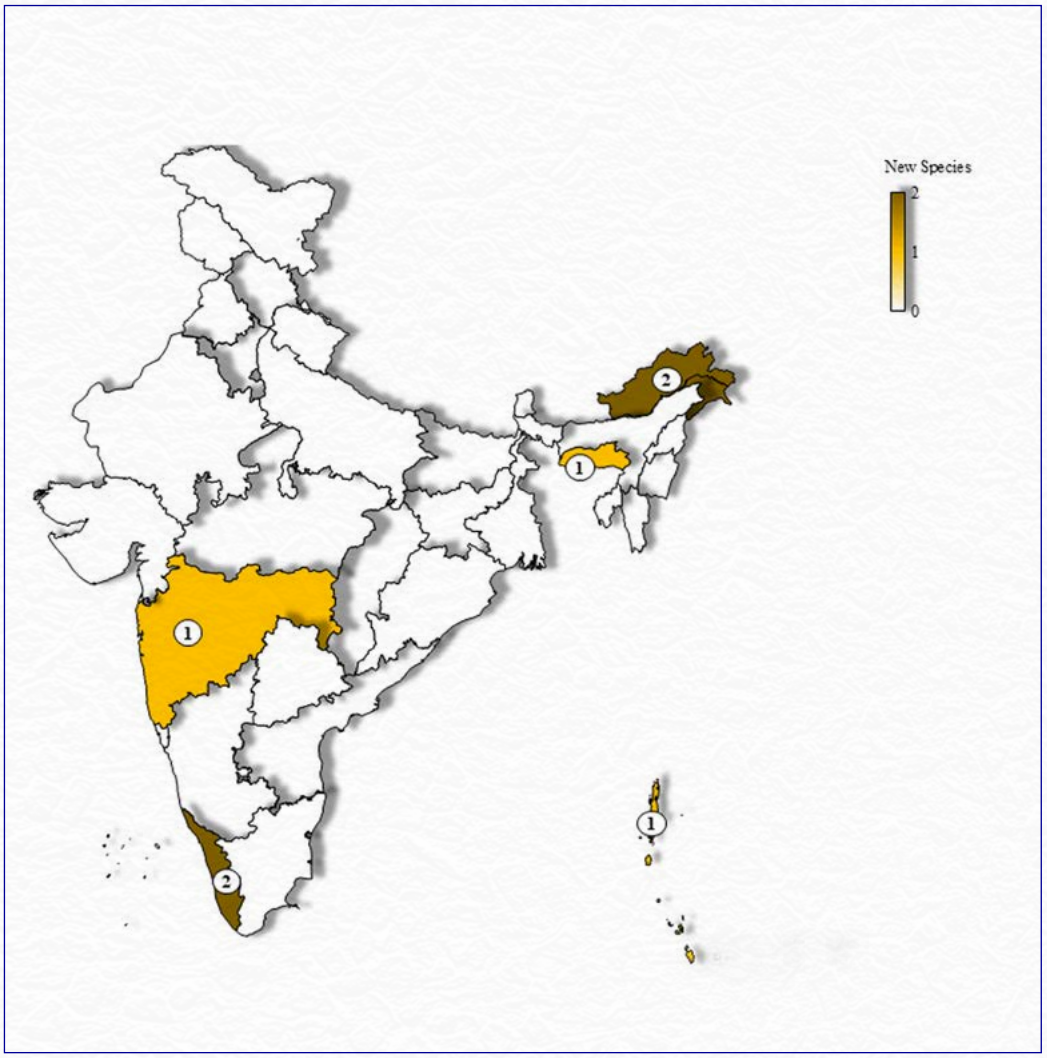
Ampoulitermes zacharia Joseph & Mathew, *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 44: 2857–2862, 2024

The species *Ampoulitermes zacharia* was described by Edwin Joseph, Sony Joseph, V. P. Sandra, M. D. Jerin, Anita Binu, B. Radhika, S. Samyuktha, Liz Merin Renjith and Jobin Mathew based on a Holotype and 15 Paratypes collected from Mamalakandam (10.073299, 76.818103), Idukki, Kerala, India. The name 'zacharia was taken from the name of the first head of the department of Zoology CMS College Kottayam, Late Mr. P.S. Zacharia.



Ampoulitermes zacharia Joseph & Mathew, 2024

3.7.12. 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 seven new species of Odonata have been described from India: Arunachal Pradesh (2), Kerala (2), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1), Maharashtra (1) and Meghalaya (1).

Family: DEVADATTIDAE
Genus: *Devadatta* Kirby, 1890

Devadatta adii Joshi, Sawant & Kunte, *Zootaxa,* 5519 (4): 571–589,2024

The species *Devadatta adii* was described by Dattaprasad Sawant, Shantanu Joshi, Ujwala Pawar, Pratiksha Naik, Fahim Khan, Viraj Nawge and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Ramsing (28.6337 N, 94.9570 E; 1090 m a.s.l.),, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India along with three more Partypes collected from Sirring Nala (28.6642 N, 94.9943 E; 460 m a.s.l.), Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh and one Paratype collected from Yinkiong to Likor Road (28.7639 N, 94.8999 E; 360 m a.s.l.), Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh.

The type specimens deposited in NCBS-Bengaluru. The specific epithet 'adii' honours the indigenous Adi tribe of the Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India and neighbouring areas.



Devadatta adii Joshi *et al.,* 2024

Family: LIBELLULIDAE
Genus: *Lyriothemis* Brauer (1868)

Lyriothemis lucifera Seehausen & Dawn, *Zootaxa*, 5447 (2): 273–281,2024

The species *Lyriothemis lucifera* was described by Malte Seehausen and Prosenjit Dawn based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Long Island, Rangat county, North and Middle Andaman district, Andaman Islands, India along with one more Paratype collected from bloomsdale forest on hill behind C.A.R.I., Port Blair, South Andaman district, Andaman Islands, India. The type specimens deposited in RMNH. The Latin adjective "*lucifera*" means "light-bringing", also in a salutary sense. The name is given representative because to study and photograph dragonflies may lighten gloomy days.

Family: MACROMIIDAE
Genus: *Macromia* Rambur, 1842

Macromia kannharaiensis Dalvi, Koli & Thakur *Zootaxa,* 5447 (2): 239–252,2024

The species *Macromia kannharaiensis* was described by Akshay Dalvi, Yogesh Koli and Rahul Thakur based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Bambarde, (15.91917 N, 74.12139 E, 89 m asl), Dodamarg Taluka, Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra, India. The type specimens deposited in NCBS-Bengaluru. The species name is derived from the freshwater sacred groove (Kannhalachi Devrai). It is the only Myristica swamp in Maharashtra, located in the Bambarde village, Dodamarg taluka, Sindhudurg District. The specific epithet is derived from the combination of two words 'Kannha' and 'Rai'.



Macromia kannharaiensis Dalvi *et al.*, 2024

Family: PLATYCNEMIDIDAE
Genus: *Melanoneura* Fraser, 1922

Melanoneura agasthyamalaica Chandran, Chandran, Jose & Koparde, *International Journal of Odonatology*,27:213-226,2024

The species *Melanoneura agasthyamalaica* was described by A. Vivek Chandran, Reji Chandran, Subin K. Jose,Arajush Payra & Pankaj Koparde based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Aryanad (8.615783°N,77.105825°E, elevation 117 m above MSL), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, India. The type specimens deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species epithet *agasthyamalaica* is derived from the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve of the Western Ghats, the landscape from where this species is first described.



Melanoneura agasthyamalaica Chandran *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Phylloneura* Fraser, 1922

Phylloneura rupestris Chandran, Chandran & Jose, *International Journal of Odonatology*,27:26–36,2024

The species *Phylloneura rupestris* was described by A. Vivek Chandran, Reji Chandran, S. R. Suraj, Subin K. Jose and Pankaj Koparde based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Ponmudi (8.749690° N, 77.127098° E, 850 m above MSL), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India. The type specimens deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species epithet *rupestris* is derived from Latin and signifies "that lives on cliffs or rocks", acknowledging this species' habitat predilection.

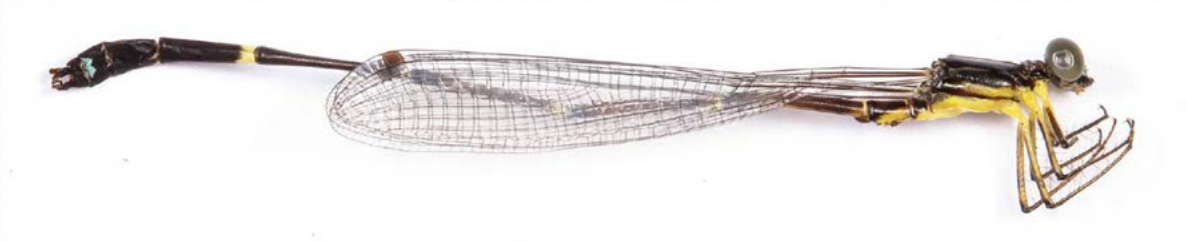


Phylloneura rupestris Chandran *et al.*, 2024

Family: PLATYSTICTIDAE
Genus: *Protosticta* Selys, 1885

Protosticta khasia Joshi & Sarkar, *Zootaxa*,5448 (3):348-370,2024

The species *Protosticta khasia* was described by Shantanu Joshi, Vivek Sarkar, Dattaprasad Sawant, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Maraikaphon, Cherrapunjee (25.2784 N 91.7226 E, 1393 m ASL), East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya, India. The type specimens deposited in NCBS. The species epithet 'khasia' is derived from the noun "Khasi" which refers to members of a Scheduled Tribe from northeastern India and parts of Bangladesh.

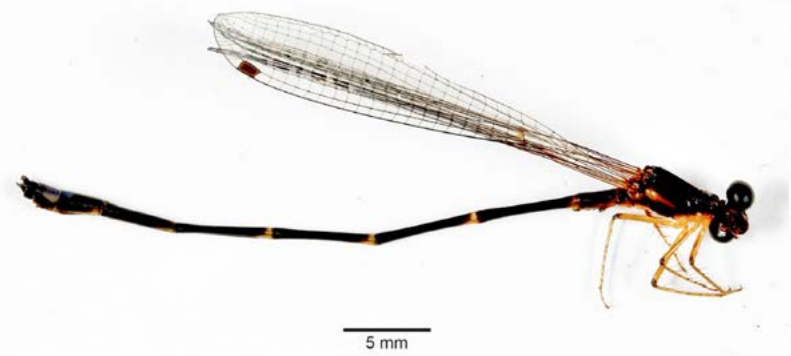


Protosticta khasia Joshi & Sarkar, 2024

Genus: *Yunnanosticta* Dow & Zhang, 2018

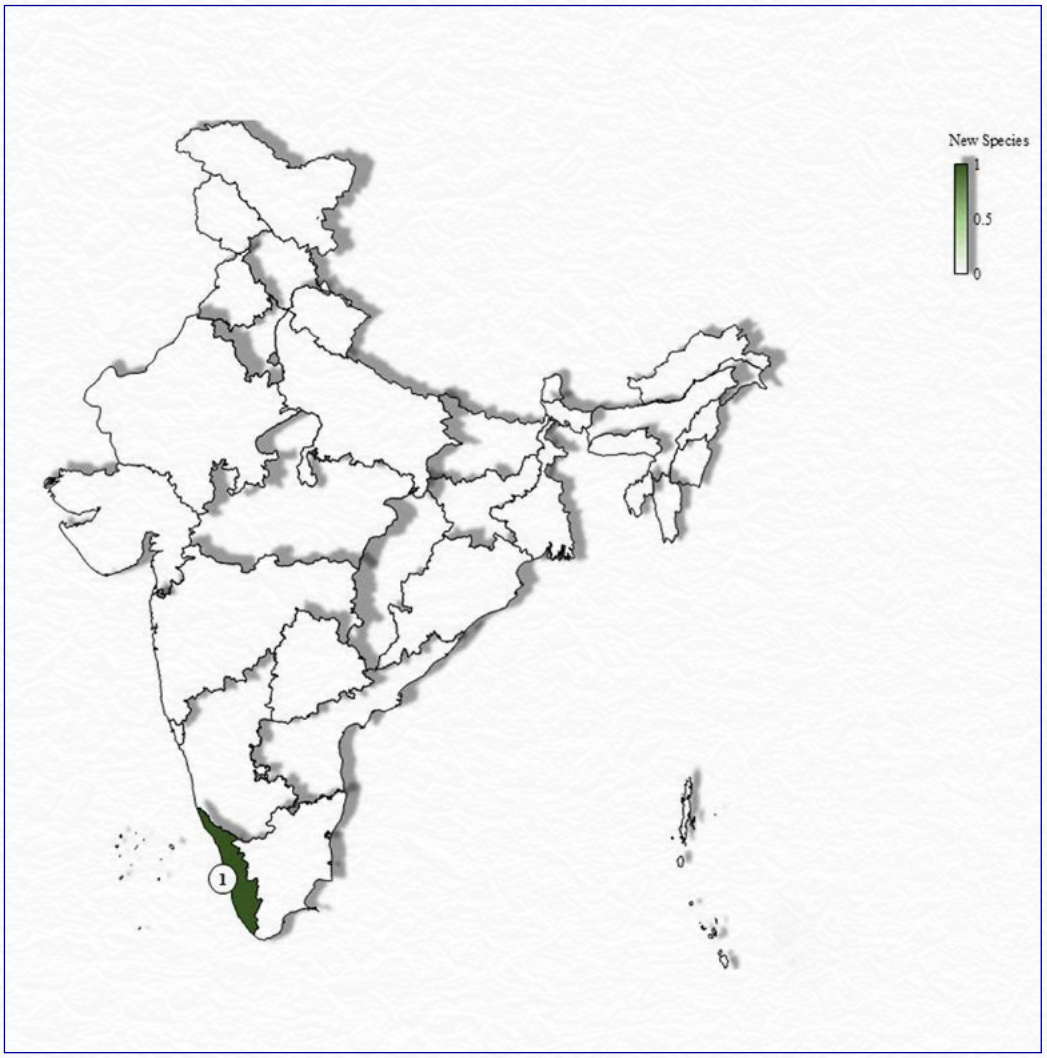
Yunnanosticta siangi Joshi, Sawant & Kunte, *Zootaxa*,5448 (3):348-370,2024

The species *Yunnanosticta siangi* was described by Shantanu Joshi, Vivek Sarkar, Dattaprasad Sawant, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from near Payingdem to Singa road (28.9171 N 95.0375 E, 1293 m ASL), Upper Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India along with two more Paratypes collected from Dusskin Hill (28.5466 N 95.0499 E, 906 m ASL), Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens deposited in NCBS. The species epithet is a noun in the genitive case, referring to the Siang River (also known as Brahmaputra). The river is of great cultural significance, and has been the source of folktales, folksongs, and folklore for the people living along the Siang valley.



Yunnanosticta siangi Joshi *et al.*, 2024

3.7.13. ZYGENTOMA



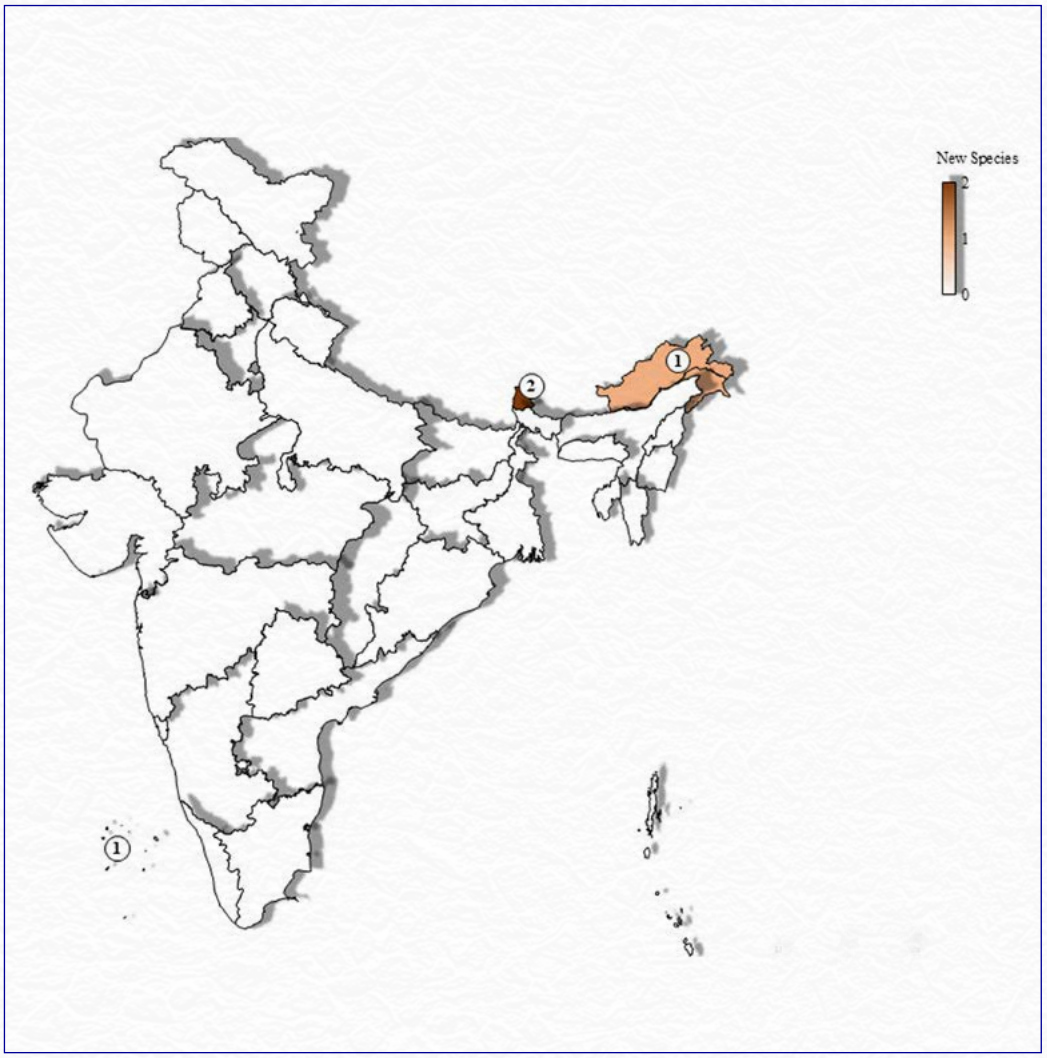
Zygentoma are small, soft bodied, mostly scaled, wingless insects. Due to the silvery scales on their bodies, these are also known as Silverfish and some species are considered as serious house hold and library pest. Their body length is up to 1 centimetre, and they are easily distinguishable from other closely related orders by long, many segmented antennae, 2 anal cerci, a single median telson projecting posterior from the terminal part of abdomen. Zygentoma have thread like long antennae, many segmented, compound eyes present or absent, abdomen 11 segmented ending in 3 long “bristles”. These free-living forms are found in the forest floor, in the nests of ants and termites, under bark of trees, under rocks, wooden furniture, library shelf and books.. This year one new species of Zygentoma has been described from Kerala.

Family: LEPISMATIDAE
Genus: *Thermobia* Bergroth, 1890

Thermobia smithi Raphel, Baltanás, Mitchell & Jose, *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 44: 2371–2380, 2024

The species *Thermobia smithi* was described by Sheeba Raphel, Rafael Molero Baltanás, Andrew Mitchell and Joyce Jose based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from amidst of books and wooden articles present in the library of a secondary school (10.523636°N and 76.216588°E), Wadakkanchery, Thrissur district, Kerala India. The type specimens have been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species is named after Dr. Graeme B Smith (Research Associate at Australian Museum Sydney, Australia) for his contributions to Zygentoma research.

3.8. COLLEMBOLA



Collembola, a wingless, minute (0.2-5 mm), non-insect hexapods, presently regarded as a separate class due to their entognthy. 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. This year a total of four new species of Collembola have been described from India: Arunachal Pradesh (1), Lakshadweep (1) and Sikkim (2).

ORDER: ENTOMOBRYOMORPHA
FAMILY: ENTOMOBRYIDAE
Genus: *Willowsia* Shoebotham, 1917

Willowsia sikkimensis Mandal, Mandal, Suman & Bhattacharya, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 935: 101–121, 2024

The species *Willowsia sikkimensis* was described by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Lachen Village (27°42.565′ N, 88°33.723′ E; 7824.80 ft a.s.l.), North Sikkim District, Sikkim,, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI-K. The specific epithet is given after the type specimen collection state Sikkim (India).



Willowsia sikkimensis Mandal *et al.*, 2024

Willowsia arunachalensis Mandal, Mandal, Suman & Bhattacharya, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 935: 101–121, 2024

The species *Willowsia arunachalensis* was described by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Bomdila Forest Inspection Bungalow (27°15.957′ N, 92°25.520′ E; 8337 ft a.s.l.), Bomdila town, West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI-K. The specific epithet was given after the type collection state Arunachal Pradesh (India).



Willowsia arunachalensis Mandal *et al.*, 2024

FAMILY: TOMOCERIDAE
Genus: *Tomocerus* Nicolet, 1842

Tomocerus (s. str.) sikkimensis Mandal, Kumari & Mandal, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 10 (4), 755–768, 2024

The species *Tomocerus (s. str.) sikkimensis* was described by Guru Pada Mandal, Simran Kumari, Pritha Mandal, Koushik Kumar Roy, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Lachen (27°42'34"N,88°33'43"E, 3248 m a.s.l.), Gangtok district, Sikkim, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZSI-K. The species name is given on its collection state name.



Tomocerus (s. str.) sikkimensis Mandal, Kumari & Mandal, 2024

ORDER: PODUROMORPHA
FAMILY: NEANURIDAE
Genus: *Oudemansia* Schött, 1893

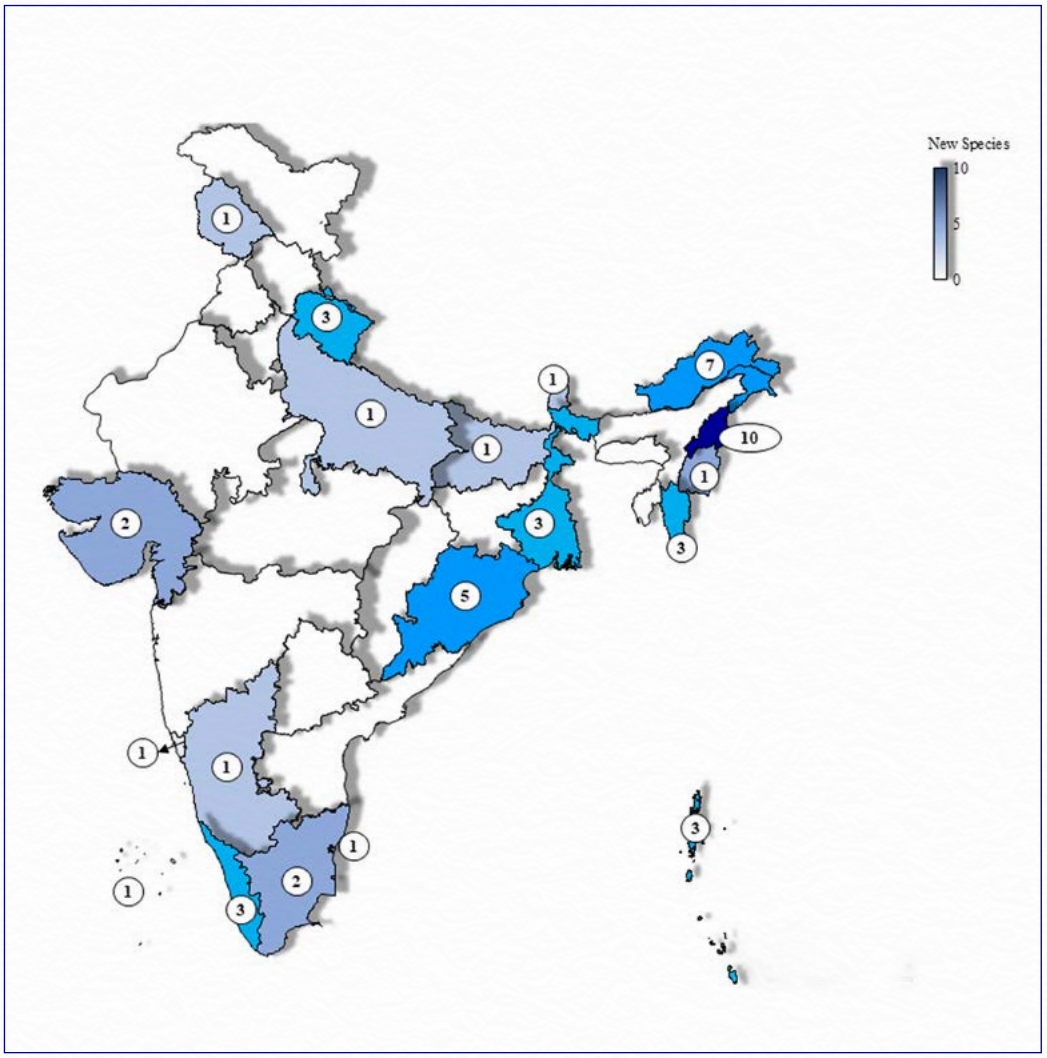
Oudemansia dhritiae Mandal, Mandal, Suman & Bhattacharya, *ENTOMON*, 49(1):25-34, 2024

The species *Oudemansia dhritiae* was described by Guru P. Mandal, Pritha Mandal, Kusumendra K. Suman and Kaushik K. Bhattacharya based on a Holotype and eleven Paratypes collected from near mosque, Agatti Island, (10°51' 98" N;72°11'92"E, 70m above sea level), Kattupallikad, Lakshadweep, India. The type specimens have been deposited in ZSI-K. The species name is dedicated to Dr. Dhriti Banerjee, the first woman Director of Zoological Survey of India, for her contribution towards eminence in entomology and to the knowledge of Dipteran Taxonomy.



Oudemansia dhritiae Mandal *et al.*, 2024

3.9. CRUSTACEA



Crustaceans include prawns, shrimps, crabs, hermit crabs, woodlice, fice-lice, barnacles, lobsters as well as many planktonic forms like cladocerans, copepods, ostracods, mysids, cumaceans, tanaidaeceans, lucifers etc. It is one of the majaor 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. A total of 50 new species of Arachnida have been described from the various states of India: Nagaland (10), Arunachal Pradesh (7), Odisha (5), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (3), Kerala (3), Mizoram (3), Uttarakhand (3), West Bengal (3), Gujarat (2), Tamil Nadu (2), Bihar (1), Goa (1), Jammu & Kashmir (1), Karnataka (1), Lakshadweep (1), Manipur (1), Puducherry (1), Sikkim (1) and Uttar Pradesh (1).

Order: AMPHIPODA
Family: AMPELISCIDAE
Genus: *Byblis* Boeck, 1971

Byblis kachchhensis Thacker, Myers & Trivedi, *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom,* 104:1–5, 2024

The species *Byblis kachchhensis* was described by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers and Jignesh kumar N. Trivedi based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Luni (22°50′09″N, 69°49′40″E, depth 25 m), bottom mud and sand, Gulf of Kachchh, Gujarat, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC.ZRC. This species is named after Kachchh district, India where the type locality of the new species is located.



Byblis kachchhensis Thacker *et al.,* 2024

Family: AORIDAE
Genus: *Grandidierella* Coutière, 1904

Grandidierella rabindranathi Thacker, Myers, Trivedi & Mitra, *Zootaxa,* 5446 (3): 383–404, 2024

The species *Grandidierella rabindranathi* was described by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers, Jigneshkumar N. Trivedi and Santanu Mitra based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Barkuda Island (19°33'12"N, 85°08'07"E), Chilika Lake, Odisha, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC.ZRC. The new species is named in honor of Dr. P. Rabindranath, who worked as a professor at Department of Zoology, N.S. S. College, Changanacherry, Kerala, India and made a significant contribution to Amphipod taxonomy.



Grandidierella rabindranathi Thacker *et al.,* 2024

Family: HYALIDAE
Genus: *Parhyale* Stebbing, 1897

Parhyale kalinga Thacker, Myers, Trivedi & Mitra, *Zootaxa,* 5446 (3): 383–404, 2024

The species *Parhyale kalinga* was described by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers, Jigneshkumar N. Trivedi and Santanu Mitra based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Kalupada Ghat (19°52'27" N, 85°24'26" E), Chilika Lake, Odisha, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC.ZRC. The specific epithet kalinga is derived from the historical name of Bay of Bengal the "Kalinga Sagar".



Parhyale kalinga Thacker *et al.,* 2024

Parhyale odian Patro, Bhoi & Myers, *Zootaxa,* 5410 (3): 376–383, 2024

The species *Parhyale odian* was described by Shesdev Patro, Gitanjali Bhoi, Alan A. Myers and Suchismita Sahu based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from intertidal zone of Chilika Lagoon, Barkul (19°43'01" N, 85°11'41" E), Odisha, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI/EBRC. The species is named after the native language "Odia" of the state of Odisha where the species was collected.



Parhyale odian Patro *et al.,* 2024

Family: MAERIDAE
Genus: *Maera* Leach, 1814

Maera gujaratensis Thacker, Myers & Trivedi, *Zootaxa,* 5474 (5): 563–583, 2024

The species *Maera gujaratensis* was described by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers and Jignesh kumar N. Trivedi based on a Holotype and seven Paratypes collected from Gopnath (22.1985 N 72.1082 E), Gujarat, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC-ZRC. The species is named after Gujarat state, India where the type locality of the new species is located.



Maera gujaratensis Thacker *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Quadrimaera* Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000

Quadrimaera okha Thacker, Myers & Trivedi, *Zootaxa,* 5474 (5): 563–583, 2024

The species *Quadrimaera okha* was described by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers and Jignesh kumar N. Trivedi based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Shivrajpur (22.3312 N 68.9496 E), Uttar Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC-ZRC. The specific epithet "okha" is derived from the "Okha Mandal", a region where the type locality of the new species is located.



Quadrimaera okha Thacker *et al.,* 2024

Family: TALITRIDAE
Genus: *Chilikorchestia* Thacker, Myers, Trivedi & Mitra, 2024

NEW GENUS

Chilikorchestia chiltoni Thacker, Myers, Trivedi & Mitra, *Zootaxa,* 5446 (3): 383–404, 2024

The genus *Chilikorchestia* and the species *chiltoni* was described by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers, Jigneshkumar N. Trivedi and Santanu Mitra based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Honeymoon Island, (19°33'17"N, 85°08'39"E), Chilika Lake Odisha, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC.ZRC. The new species is named in honor of Charles Chilton, who worked as a Professor of Zoology at Canterbury University College, New Zealand and made a significant contribution to crustacean taxonomy. Charles Chilton was also a first researcher to publish a paper on amphipod diversity of Chilika Lake.

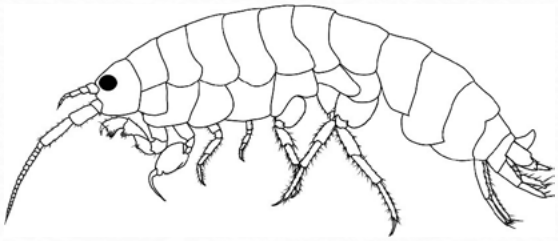


Chilikorchestia chiltoni Thacker *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Floresorchestia* Bousfield, 1984

Floresorchestia odishi Bhoi, Patro & Myers, *Zootaxa,* 5493 (5): 590–598, 2024

The species *Floresorchestia odishi* was described by Gitanjali Bhoi, Alan A. Myers, R. Kiran Kumar and Shesdev Patro based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from intertidal zone of Chilika Lagoon, Rambha (19°30'49.9"N, 85°05'50.4"E), Ganjam, Odisha, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI-EBRC. The species is named based on a classical dance form "Odishi" of Odisha state, where the species is first reported.



Floresorchestia odishi Bhoi *et al.,* 2024

Order: CALANOIDA
Family: DIAPTOMIDAE
Genus: *Arctodiaptomus* Kiefer, 1932

Arctodiaptomus kumaunensis Inaotombi & Sarma, *Journal of Threatened Taxa,* 16(12):26251-26263, 2024

The species *Arctodiaptomus kumaunensis* was described by Shaikhom Inaotombi and Debajit Sarma based on a Holotype, four Paratypes and one Allotype collected from the Maheshwar Kund (5,219 m), a high-alttude lake of Kumaun Himalaya, (30.080 0N, 80.504 0E), Uttarakhand, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSIK. The specifc name "*kumaunensis*" is named after the place "Kumaun Himalaya" of India where the new species is found.



Arctodiaptomus kumaunensis Inaotombi & Sarma, 2024

Order: DECAPODA
Family: GALATHEIDAE
Genus: *Galathea* Fabricius, 1793

Galathea bharata Tiwari, Padate, Cubelio & Osawa, *Zootaxa,* 5501 (2): 291–314,2024

The species *Galathea bharata* was described by Shivam Tiwari, Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masayuki Osawa based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Arabian Sea, off Kanyakumari, FORVSS stn. 39217, (7.42°N, 77.52°E, 113 m depth), Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in CMLRE. The species name is derived from the Sanskrit term "Bharata" denoting ancient India.



Galathea bharata Tiwari *et al.,* 2024

Galathea kalingasagara Tiwari, Padate, Cubelio & Osawa, *Zootaxa,* 5501 (2): 291–314,2024

The species *Galathea kalingasagara* was described by Shivam Tiwari, Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masayuki Osawa based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Bay of Bengal, off Puducherry, (11.99°N, 80.08°E, 56 m depth), India. The type specimen has been deposited in CMLRE. The species name is derived from "Kalinga Ságara", the ancient name of the type locality, Bay of Bengal.



Galathea kalingasagara Tiwari *et al.,* 2024

Galathea quadrangularis Tiwari, Padate, Cubelio & Osawa, *Zootaxa,* 5501 (2): 291–314,2024

The species *Galathea quadrangularis* was described by Shivam Tiwari, Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masayuki Osawa based on a Holotype collected Arabian Sea, off Kollam, Kerala, FORVSS stn. (23615, 8.92°N, 76.08°E, 75 m depth), India along with three Paratypes collected from Arabian Sea, off Kollam, Kerala, FORVSS stn. (23616, 8.90°N, 76.02°E, 95 m depth), India. The type specimen has been deposited in CMLRE. The species name is derived from the Latin "quadrangularis" meaning having four corners, which denotes the quadrangular shape of the carapace of the new species.



Galathea quadrangularis Tiwari *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Nanogalathea* Tirmizi & Javed, 1980

Nanogalathea longispina Tiwari, Padate, Cubelio & Osawa, *Zootaxa,* 5501 (2): 291–314,2024

The species *Nanogalathea longispina* was described by Shivam Tiwari, Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masayuki Osawa based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Arabian Sea, off Kollam, Kerala, FORVSS stn. (23616, 8.90°N, 76.02°E, 95 m depth), India. The type specimen has been deposited in CMLRE The species name is derived from a combination of the Latin, "longus" meaning elongated and "spina" meaning spine, which refers to the distinctly elongated distomesial spine of the antennal peduncle article 1 of the new species.



Nanogalathea longispina Tiwari *et al.,* 2024

Family: GECARCINUCIDAE
Genus: *Ghatiana* Pati & Sharma, 2014

Ghatiana dvirupa Pati, Bajantri & Hedge, *Zootaxa,* 5443 (1): 116–126, 2024

The species *Ghatiana dvirupa* was described by Sameer Kumar Pati, Parashuram Prabhu Bajantri and Gopalkrishna Dattatraya Hegde based on a Holotype and six Paratype collected from the Atle, Castlerock Range (15.419° N, 74.288° E, alt. 746 m), Kali Tiger Reserve, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka,India .The type specimen has been deposited in WRC-ZSI. The species name is derived from the Sanskrit meaning 'having two forms', alluding to the difference in colour between male and female crabs in life.

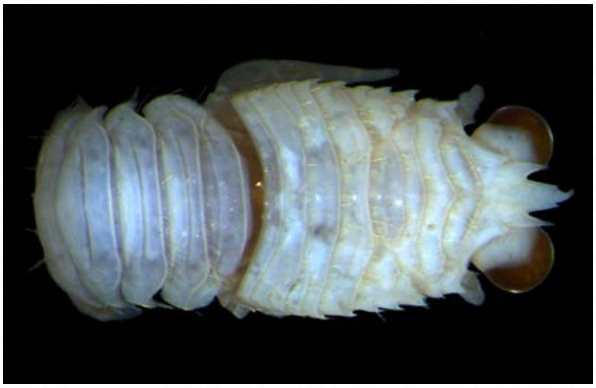


Ghatiana dvirupa Pati *et al.,* 2024

Family: MUNIDIDAE
Genus: *Sadayoshia* Baba, 1969

Sadayoshia brevirostrum Tiwari, Padate, Cubelio & Osawa, *Zootaxa,* 5501 (2): 291–314,2024

The species *Sadayoshia brevirostrum* was described by Shivam Tiwari, Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masayuki Osawa based on a Holotype collected from Andaman Sea, off Car Nicobar Island, Andamans, FORVSS stn. (292II60, 9.28°N, 92.70°E, 50 m depth), India. The type specimen has been deposited in CMLRE The species name is derived from a combination of the Latin, "brevis" meaning short and "rostrum" meaning beak, which denotes the relatively short, wide rostral spine of the new species.

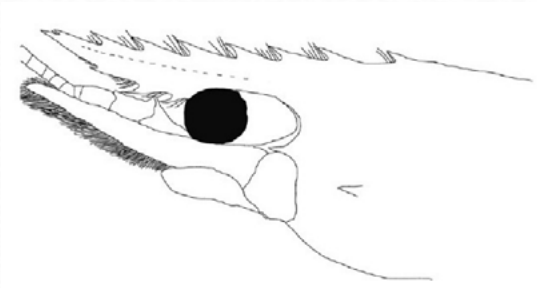


Sadayoshia brevirostrum Tiwari *et al.,* 2024

Family: PALAEMONIDAE
Genus: *Periclimenes* (Costa 1844)

Periclimenes pitti Prakash & Marimuthu, *Thalassas*,2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41208-024-00735-w

The species *Periclimenes pitti* was described by Sanjeevi Prakash and Nithyanandam Marimuthu based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from the Pitti Islet (N10°47′48.9" E72°32′15.4", depth 20 m), Lakshadweep, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSIK. The species is named after the type locality Pitti Islet, Lakshadweep.



Periclimenes pitti Prakash & Marimuthu, 2024

Family: PORCELLANIDAE
Genus: *Raphidopus* Stimpson, 1858

Raphidopus dhritiae Mitra, Chowdhury & Bose, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 124 (iS): 13–20, 2024

The species *Raphidopus dhritiae* was described by Santanu Mitra, Parimita Chowdhury and Madhurima Bose based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from the Matla River bank (22.3112°N, 88.6764°E), Canning Jetty Ghat, Canning town, South 24 Parganas district, West Bengal, India The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. This species is named after the first woman Director of the Zoological Survey of India, Dr. Dhriti Banerjee, to recognize her contribution to the taxonomy and conservation of faunal diversity in India.



Raphidopus dhritiae Mitra *et al.*, 2024

Family: POTAMIDAE
Genus: *Alcomon* Yeo & Ng, 2007

Alcomon rotungense Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 45-46, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The species *Alcomon rotungense* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Rotung village (28°08.597′N/ 95°14.001′E;1997 ft) of East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. This new species is named after the type locality, village Rotung of Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Alcomon rotungense Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Alcomon siangense Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 42-45, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Alcomon siangense* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Siang River at Deki village (28°39.819′N/ 94°59.393′E, 1504 ft), 27 km from Yingkiong, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type species has been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. Specific epithet comes from the type locality, River Siang, of Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Alcomon siangense Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Capitamon* Pati, Mitra & Peter, 2024

NEW GENUS

Capitamon capitatum Pati, Mitra & Peter, *Zoosystema*, 46(23):589-615,2024

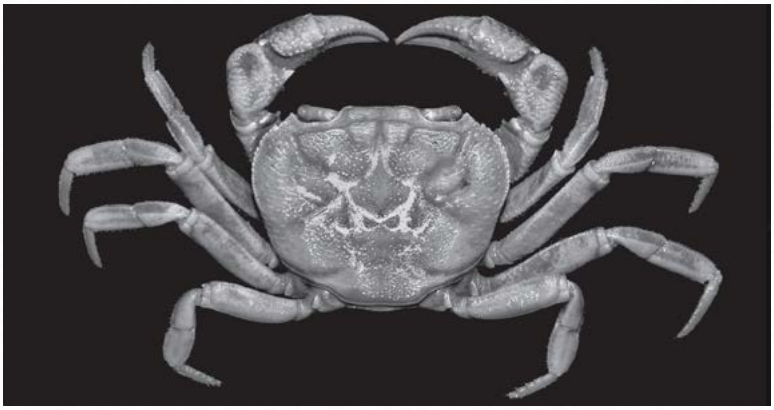
The genus *Capitamon* and the species *Capitamon capitatum* was described by Sameer K. Pati, Santanu Mitra and Peter K. L. NG based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Konya (26°15'36" N, 94°51'35" E; alt. 1660 m), Tuensang district, Nagaland India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI –WRC. The specific epithet is an adjective in the Latin nominative singular meaning having a head, referring the head like ultimate article of the male first gonopod of the type species.



Capitamon capitatum Pati *et al.*, 2024

Capitamon clarki Pati, Mitra & Peter, *Zoosystema*, 46(23):589-615,2024

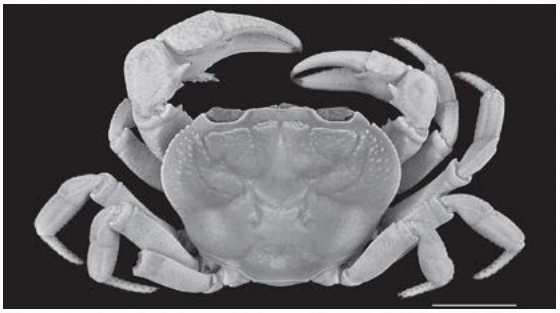
The species *Capitamon clarki* was described by Sameer K. Pati, Santanu Mitra and Peter K. L. NG based on a Holotype collected from Burma" [probably from Nagaland, India]; (26°0'0" N, 95°0'0" E), Nagaland India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI –WRC. The species is named after English carcinologist Dr Paul Clark, the curator of Crustacea in the NHM, whose help with the collections was important in helping the authors solve the confusion with I. *beieri*.



Capitamon clarki Pati *et al.*, 2024

Capitamon meitei Pati, Mitra & Peter, *Zoosystema*, 46(23):589-615,2024

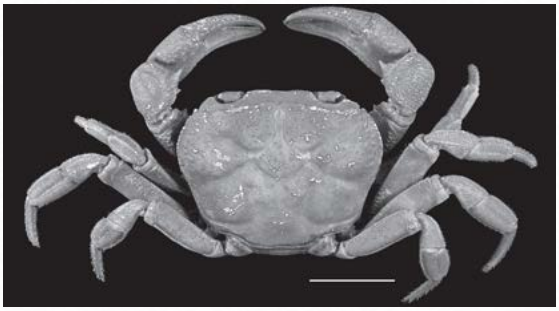
The species *Capitamon meitei* was described by Sameer K. Pati, Santanu Mitra and Peter K. L. NG based on a Holotype collected from Yairipok (24°39'53" N, 94°3'50" E; alt. 784 m); Thoubal district, Manipur state, India. along with two more Paratypes collected from Leimakhong (24°56'31" N, 93°50'27" E; alt. 884 m) Kangpokpi district, Manipur, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI –WRC. The species name, meitei, means Manipuri, the people/language of Manipur.



Capitamon meitei Pati *et al.,* 2024

Capitamon mizoramense Pati, Mitra & Peter, *Zoosystema*, 46(23):589-615,2024

The species *Capitamon mizoramense* was described by Sameer K. Pati, Santanu Mitra and Peter K. L. NG based on a Holotype and eight more Paratypes collected from Zokhawthar, c. 2 km from Indo-Myanmar International Border, collected from small stream connected to Tiau River (23°21'53" N, 93°23'9"E; alt. 728 m), Champhai district, Mizoram, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI –WRC. The specific epithet refers to Mizoram state in northeastern India, where the new species is found.



Capitamon mizoramense Pati *et al.,* 2024

Genus: *Chopramon* Mitra & Khamo, 2023
(late issue published in 2024)

NEW GENUS

Chopramon sinhai Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 21-26, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The genus *Chopramon* and the species *Chopramon sinhai* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Mild Siyak River (28°09.010'N/ 95°23.203'E; 1133 ft), East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named in honour of Dr. Bikramjit Sinha, Scientist E, Zoological Survey of India for his valuable contribution in the faunal diversity of North-East India.



Chopramon sinhai Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Himalayapotamon* Pretzmann 1966

Himalayapotamon jammuense Kour, Langer, Mitra, Sharma, Devi & Narain, Proceedings *of the Indian National Science Academy*, 2024, https://doi.org/10.1007/s43538-024-00261-6.

The species *Himalayapotamon jammuense* was described by Harmeen Kour, Seema Langer, Santanu Mitra, Nipoon Sharma, Kangjam Rekha Devi and Kanwar Narain based on a Holotype collected from 4 km from Poonch (33.77° N 74.1° E), Jammu & Kashmir, India along with several Paratypes collected from different location of Poonch. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI –HARC. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, Jammu province of Jammu and Kashmir state.



Himalayapotamon jammuense Kour *et al.*, 2024

Himalayapotamon jorethangense Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 63-65, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The species *Himalayapotamon jorethangense* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Jorethang (27°13.217′N/ 88°27.818′E, 1056 ft), South Sikkim District of Sikkim, India. The type specimens have been deposited in the Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. Species name derived from the type locality, Jorethang of Sikkim, India.



Himalayapotamon jorethangense Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Himalayapotamon kumaunense Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 65-66, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The species *Himalayapotamon kumaunense* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype collected from Sattal Lake (29°34.831′N/79°53.362′E), Nainital District of Uttarakhand, India. The type species has been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. This new species is named after the type locality Kumaun Himalaya, of Uttarakhand, India.



Himalayapotamon kumaunense Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Himalayapotamon valmiki Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 59-62, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Himalayapotamon valmiki* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Gandak River, Valmiki Nagar, Bihar, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. Specific epithet comes from the type locality, Valmiki Nagar, Bihar, India.



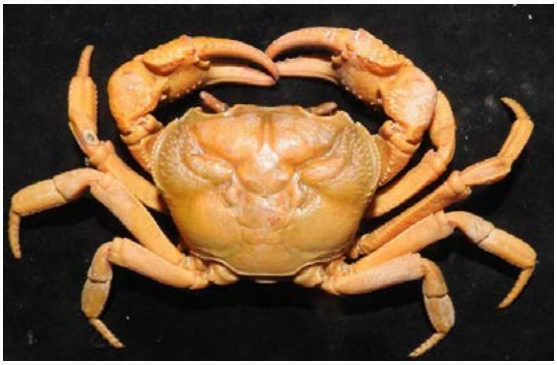
Himalayapotamon valmiki Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Indochinamon* Yeo & Ng, 2007

Indochinamon dampaense Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 121-124, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Indochinamon dampaense* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from a hill stream in a dense bamboo forest area of Village Maquankima (23°41.659'N; 92°25.890'E, 876 ft) just beside the road of Teirei to Dampa-Rengpui, District Mamit, Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. Here the specific epithet refers to the type locality, Dampa Tiger Reserve, the only tiger reserve of Mizoram state.



Indochinamon dampaense Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Indomiscus* Mitra & Khamo, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

NEW GENUS

Indomiscus azadi Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 112-115, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The species *Indomiscus azadi* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from a hill stream in a forested land of Zakhama village of Kohima District, Nagaland, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The species was named to commemorate the 75th years of India's Independence (Azadi), the 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' of our country, used as noun in apposition.



Indomiscus azadi Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Indomiscus pfutsero Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 109-111, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The genus *Indomiscus* and the species *Indomiscus pfutsero* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype collected from a hill stream at Pfutsero village of Phek District, Nagaland, India. The type species has been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The species was named after the type locality Pfutsero village of Nagaland, India.



Indomiscus pfutsero Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Kaushikmon* Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

NEW GENUS

Kaushikmon tuttingense Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 151-155, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The genus *Kaushikmon* and the species *Kaushikmon tuttingense* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Panag village of Tutting town (29°01.900'N; 94°53.670'E, 1808 ft) of Upper Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The genus is named to honour Dr. Kaushik Deuti, renowned taxonomist of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata and the species is named after the Type locality, Tutting of Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Kaushikmon tuttingense Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus *Montusamon* Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

NEW GENUS

Montusamon tawangense Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 92-96, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The genus *Montusamon* and the species *Montusamon tawangense* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from a small hill stream at Lumla village (27.551383°N/ 91.730433°E, 2369 mt.), near Tawang of Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type species has been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The species was named after the type locality Tawang District of Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Montusamon tawangense Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Nagamon* Mitra & Khamo, 2023
(late issue published in 2024)

NEW GENUS

Nagamon kohima Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 129-132, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Nagamon kohima* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from forested area of Zakhama (25.5960°N/ 94.1232°E), of the Kohima District of Nagaland, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The species was named after the type locality, Kohima District of Nagaland, India.



Nagamon kohima Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Nagamon melluri Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 126-129, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Nagamon melluri* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Melluri (25.6128°N/ 94.7088°E), of Phek District of Nagaland, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The species was named after the type locality, Melluri of Nagaland state.



Nagamon melluri Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Potamiscus* Alcock, 1909

Potamiscus chessore Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 82-84, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The species *Potamiscus chessore* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from a hill stream at Chessore village (26.0909°N/ 94.7468°E), Tuensang District of Nagaland. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. Specific epithet comes from the type locality, Chessore village of Nagaland, India.



Potamiscus chessore Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Potamiscus mizoramensis Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 78-81, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The species *Potamiscus mizoramensis* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a paratype collected from a small stream of Lungverh village of Aizawl District of Mizoram, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. This new species is named after the type locality, Mizoram state of India.



Potamiscus mizoramensis Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Potamiscus nagalandi Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 84-86, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Potamiscus nagalandi* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from a hill stream on the forest floor of Zakhama village (25.5960°N/ 94.1232°E), Kohima District of Nagaland. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. This new species is named after the type locality Nagaland state of India.



Potamiscus nagalandi Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Potamiscus noadihing Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 87-88, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Potamiscus noadihing* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype collected from Anamika water falls of Deban village (27°29.603′N/96°22.684′E) at Namdapha National Park, Changlang District of Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. This new species is named after the River Noa-Dihing, which is flowing inside the Namdapha National park and feeds all the streams of the forest.



Potamiscus noadihing Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Punctiomon* Mitra & Khamo, 2023
(late issue published in 2024)

NEW GENUS

Punctiomon brandisi Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 104-105, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The genus *Punctiomon* and the species *Punctiomon brandisi* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype collected from Sureil (5000 ft) of Darjeeling District of West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after eminent Taxonomist Dr. D. Brandis, Kiel University, Germany, for his important and elaborative work on Taxonomy.



Punctiomon brandisi Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Punctiomon naga Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 100-103, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Punctiomon naga* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Chessore ((26.0909°N/ 94.7468°E), of Tuensang District of Nagaland, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The species was named after the type locality, Nagaland state.



Punctiomon naga Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Teretamon* Yeo & Ng, 2007

Teretamon mon Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 138-141, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The species *Teretamon mon* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from semi dried hill stream at Mon village of the Mon District of Nagaland, India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The new species was named after the type locality, Mon District of Nagaland, India.



Teretamon mon Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Teretamon roingi Mitra & Khamo, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 141-143, 2023 (late issue published in 2024)

The species *Teretamon roingi* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Simari River at Roing town of Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. The new species was named after the type locality, Roing town of Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Teretamon roingi Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Genus: *Vellusamon* Mitra & Khamo, 2023
(late issue published in 2024)

NEW GENUS

Vellusamon uttarakhandi Mitra & Khamo, 2024, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. Paper. 415: 15-16, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Vellusamon uttarakhandi* was described by Santanu Mitra and Vinotsole Khamo based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Lohaghat (29°41.410′N/ 80°09.101′E), Champawat district of Uttrakhand state of India. The type specimens have been deposited in Crustacea Division of ZSI-Kolkata. Specific epithet comes from the State Uttarakhand, located in Western Himalayan region of India.



Vellusamon uttarakhandi Mitra & Khamo, 2023 (2024)

Family: SESARMIDAE
Genus: *Nanosesarma* Tweedie, 1950

Nanosesarma gomantaka Trivedi, Padate & Peter, *Zootaxa*, 5433 (2): 289–298, 2024.

The species *Nanosesarma gomantaka* was described by Jignesh kumar N. Trivedi, Vinay P. Padate and Peter K. L. Ng based on a Holotype and seventeen Paratypes collected from Chapora Estuary (15°39'32"N;73°47'31"E), Goa, India. The type specimen has been deposited in LFSC.ZRC. The specific epithet "*gomantaka*" is derived from the ancient Sanskrit name of Goa State, India, which is the type locality of the new species.

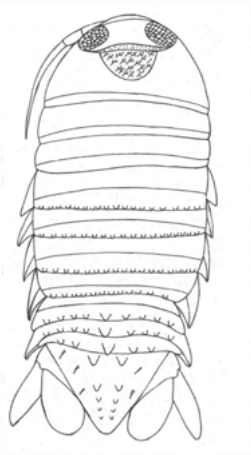


Nanosesarma gomantaka Trivedi *et al*., 2024

Order: ISOPODA
Family: CIROLANIDAE
Genus: *Cirolana* Leach, 1818

Cirolana swaraj Pathan, Bruce & Jayaraj, *Zootaxa,* 5418 (1): 057–071, 2024

The species *Cirolana swaraj* was described by Pathan Anil, Niel L. Bruce and Kadeparambil Arjunan Jayaraj based on a Holotype and nineteen Paratypes collected from middle part of Neil Lagoon (11.9845° N, 92.9508° E), Radhanagar beach, Havelock Island, Andaman Islands, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Zoological Research Laboratory, Buchi Anjamma and Kotireddy Degree and PG College, Prakasam District, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh. The epithet is the Indian name of Havelock Island.



Cirolana swaraj Pathan *et al.,* 2024

Family: CYMOTHOIDAE
Genus: *Ichthyoxenos* Herklots, 1870

Ichthyoxenos aneeshi Mitra & Chowdhury, *Uttar Pradesh Journal of Zoology,* 45 (11): 136–147, 2024

The species *Ichthyoxenos aneeshi was* described by Santanu Mitra and Parimita Chowdhury based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from the oxbow lake adjacent (23.45092° N, 88.32963° E); to River Hooghly at Purbashtali, East Burdwan District, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI-Kolkata. The species is named after Dr. Panakkool Thamban Aneesh, Associate professor at Hiroshima University, Japan; inrecognition of his significant contribution in the taxonomy of fish parasitic isopods, specifically in cymothoidae of the Indian



Ichthyoxenos aneeshi Mitra & Chowdhury, 2024

Genus: *Sandythoa* Aneesh, Bruce, Helna & Kumar, 2024

NEW GENUS

Sandythoa tiranga Aneesh, Bruce, Helna & Kumar, *Syst Parasitol*, 101:50, 2024

The genus *Sandythoa* and the species *tiranga* was described by Panakkool Thamban Aneesh, Niel Bruce, Ameri Kottarathil Helna and Appukuttannair Biju Kumar based on a Holotype collected from Neendakara coast, (08°30.0'N, 76°53.30'E), Kerala along with several Paratypes collected from Kerala and Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI –WGRC. The specifc name 'tiranga', is derived from two Hindi words, Tin and Ranga (originally from the Sanskrit word Tri and Ranga) which colloquially means the tri-colour of India's flag.

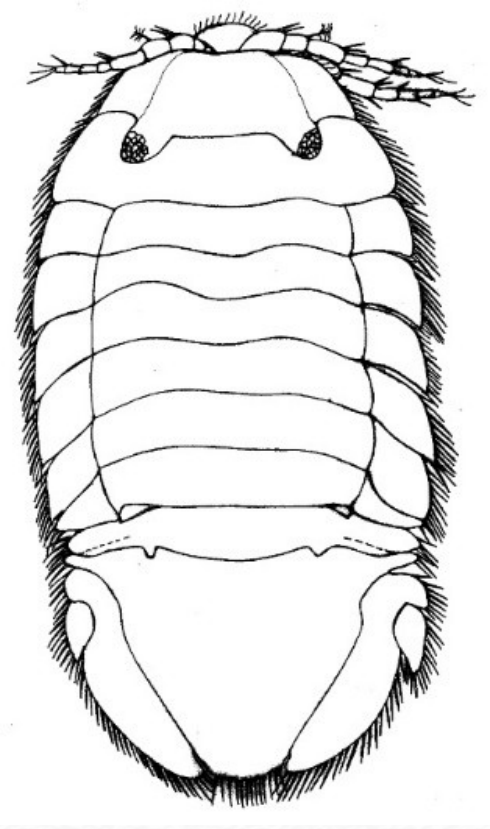


Sandythoa tiranga Aneesh *et al.,* 2024

Family: SPHAEROMATIDAE
Genus: *Cassidinidea* Hansen, 1905

Cassidinidea andamanensis Anil, Bruce, Rokkarukala & Kadeparambil, *Zootaxa,* 5397 (4): 578–588, 2024

The species *Cassidinidea andamanensis* was described by Pathan Anil, Niel L. Bruce, Rokkarukala Samson and Kadeparambil Arjunan Jayaraj based on a Holotype collected from the intertidal habitats on the coast of South Andaman, Andaman Islands, India. The species name is derived from the name of the type locality.



Cassidinidea andamanensis Anil *et al.*, 2024

Order: TANAIDACEA
Family: KALLIAPSEUDIDAE
Genus: *Kalliapseudes* Stebbing, 1910

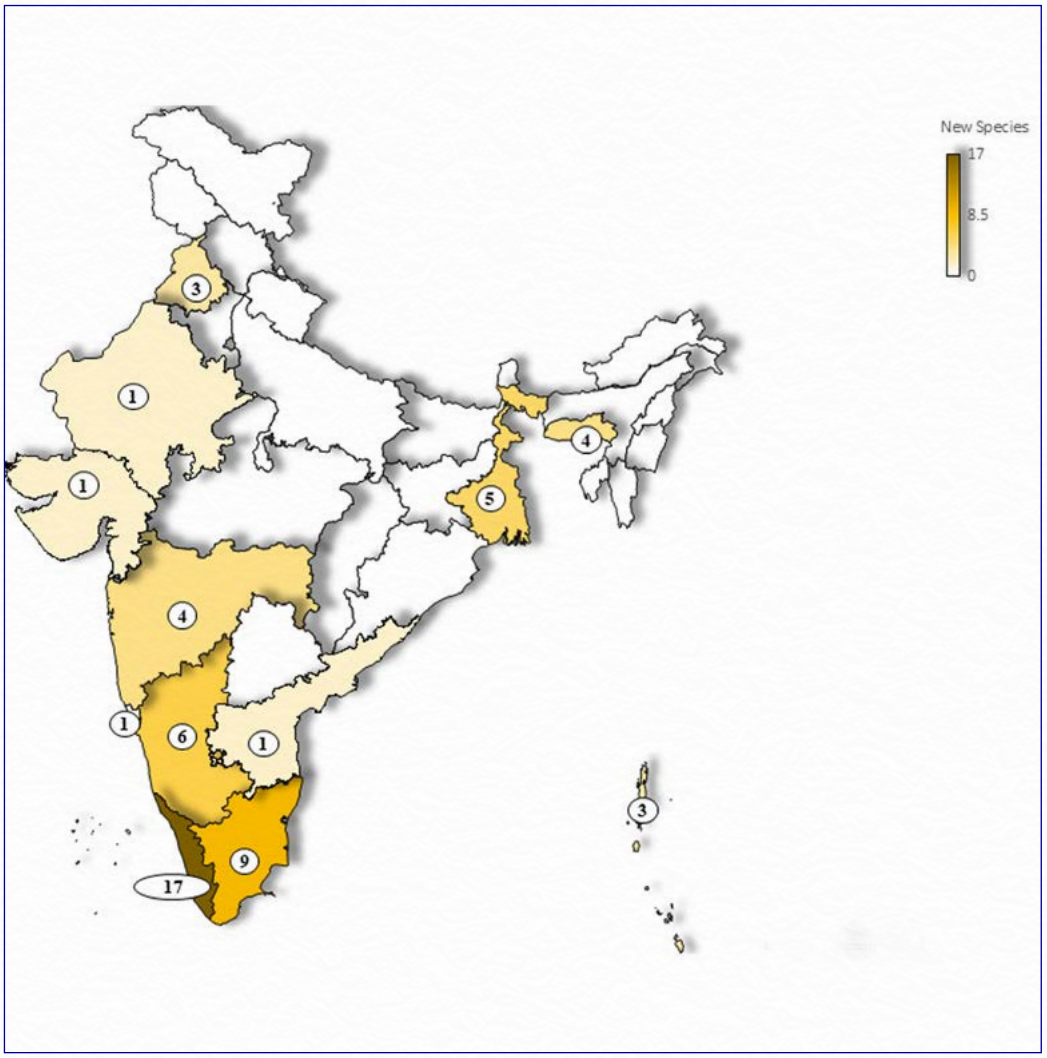
Kalliapseudes kanyakumari Kansunnisa, Padate & Cubelio, *Zootaxa,* 5443 (1): 067–090, 2024

The species *Kalliapseudes Kanyakumari* was described by Kansunnisa V.K, Vinay P. Padate, and Sherine Sonia Cubelio based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from the eastern Arabian Sea, off Kanyakumari, FVSS stn. 23621, (8.05°N,77.35°E, 32 m depth), India along with one more paratype collected from Southeastern Arabian Sea, off Kanyakumari, India, FVSS stn. 26063, (7.45°N, 77.71°E, 108.8 m depth). The type specimen has been deposited in CMLRE. The species name is derived from the name of the type locality, Kanyakumari, India.



Kalliapseudes kanyakumari Kansunnisa *et al.*, 2024

3.10. 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 human's 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. This year a total of 55 new species of Arachnida have been described from the various states of India: Kerala (17), Tamil Nadu (9), Karnataka (6), West Bengal (5), Maharashtra (4), Meghalaya (4), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (3), Punjab (3), Andhra Pradesh (1), Goa (1), Gujarat (1), Rajasthan (1).

Order: ARANEAE
Family: BUTHIDAE
Genus: *Isometrus* Ehrenberg, 1828

Isometrus dnyandeoi Bandgar, Kininge, Bhosale, Bandgar, Bhosale, Suryawanshi & Yadav, *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society,* 2024, Doi: 10.17087/jbnhs/2024/v121/170950.

The species *Isometrus dnyandeoi* was described by Mahesh Bandgar, Saurabh Kininge, Amrut Bhosale, Kranti Bandgar, Devendra Bhosale, Ashutosh Suryawanshi and Omkar Yadav based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Pattan Kodoli, (16.66° N, 74.35° E, 591 m above ms), Kolhapur district, Maharashtra State, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The species is named in honour of Dr Dnyandeo Yashwant Patil for his remarkable contributions to the Indian education system.



Isometrus dnyandeoi Bandgar *et al*., 2024

Family: CORINNIDAE
Genus: *Medmassa* Simon, 1887

Medmassa postica Kadam, Tripathi & Sankaran, *Zootaxa,* 5433 (1): 133–143,2024

The species *Medmassa postica* was described by Pradeep M. Sankaran, Gautam Kadam and Rishikesh Tripathi based on a Holotype collected from near Anjaneyar temple (8°13'33"N, 77°30'24"E; 84 m a.s.l), Thovalai, Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific name is an adjective and referring to the creamy-white posterior part of the opisthosoma of the new species.



Medmassa postica Kadam *et al*., 2024

Medmassa sagax Tripathi, Kadam & Sankaran, *Zootaxa,* 5433 (1): 133–143,2024

The species *Medmassa sagax* was described by Pradeep M. Sankaran, Gautam Kadam and Rishikesh Tripathi based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from HML Rubber estate (9°31'03.9"N, 76°52'44"E; 130 m a.s.l.), Mundakayam, Kanjirappally, Kottayam, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is an adjective and referring to the sharply pointed inner protuberance of the RTA of the new species.



Medmassa sagax Tripathi *et al*., 2024

Family: LYCOSIDAE
Genus: *Wadicosa* Zyuzin, 1985

Wadicosa intermediate Abhijith & Sudhikumar, *Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, 67 (2): 173–181,2024

The species *Wadicosa intermediate* was described by Raveendran Sudha Abhijith and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Kottappara, (10°1. 38' N, 76°58. 11'E; 2194 m a.s.l), Idukki, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in CATE-Christ College, Kerala. The specific epithet refers to the intermediate condition of the epigyne, as it possesses features of both W. *ghatica* and W. *quadrifera*.



Wadicosa intermediate Abhijith & Sudhikumar, 2024

Family: MIMETIDAE
Genus *Mimetus* Hentz, 1832

Mimetus parvulus Sankaran, Sudhin & Sen, *Zootaxa,* 5496 (4): 555–566, 2024.

The species *Mimetus parvulus* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Pradeep M. Sankaran and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype collected from Illithodu (10°11'55.94"N, 76°33'00.57"E; 24 m), Ernakulam, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. . The species epithet is an adjective, derived from the Latin word for small (parvulus) and refers to the short copulatory ducts of the new species.



Mimetus parvulus Sankaran *et al*., 2024

Mimetus spinatus Sudhin, Sankaran & Sen, *Zootaxa,* 5496 (4): 555–566, 2024.

The species *Mimetus spinatus* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Pradeep M. Sankaran and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary (13°42'18.9"N, 75°03'47.7"E; 605 m), Shimoga, Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI-Kolkata. The species epithet is an adjective, derived from the Latin word for spined (spinatus) and refers to the long, flattened spine-like setae on the dorsal opisthosoma of the new species.



Mimetus spinatus Sudhin *et al*., 2024

Family: OXYOPIDAE
Genus *Hamataliwa* Keyserling (1887)

Hamataliwa sagitta Amulya, Sebastian & Sudhikumar, *Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, 67 (2): 235–241, 2024.

The species *Hamataliwa sagittal* was described by Kandampully Baji Amulya, Honey Sebastian, Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Vazhani Dam (10.6412° N, 76.3084°E), Thrissur, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in CATE, Department of Zoology, Christ College (Autonomous), Irinjalakuda, Kerala, India. The noun Sagitta is the Latin word for arrow. The arrangement of the eyes in this species is arrow shaped.



Hamataliwa sagitta Amulya *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Peucetia* Thorell, 1869

Peucetia chhaparajnirvin N. Kumari, V. Kumari, Bodhke & Zafri, *Serket* , 20(2): 73-77, 2024

The species *Peucetia chhaparajnirvin* was described by Nirmala Kumari, Vinod Kumari, Atul Keshaorao Bodhke and Arshad Hussain Zafri based on a Holotype collected from Tal Chhapar Wildlife Sanctuary (27°48′37″N, 74°26′09″E), district Churu, Rajasthan, India. The type specimen has been deposited in University of Rajasthan. Name of species is given on area where this species discovered Tal Chhapar Rajasthan (Research area) and the initials of discoverer Nirmala Kumari & Dr. Vinod Kumari.



Peucetia chhaparajnirvin N. Kumari *et al.*, 2024

Family: PALPIMANIDAE
Genus: *Steriphopus* Simon, 1887

Steriphopus wangala Kadam, Tripathi & Sankaran, *Zootaxa*, 5474 (1): 097–100,2024

The species *Steriphopus wangala* was described by Pradeep M. Sankaran, Rishikesh Tripathi and Gautam Kadam based on a Holotype collected from ground at Baladinggre (25°30'28.0" N 90°17'55.5" E; 1056 m a.s.l.), West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI/WGRC. The specific epithet is a noun in apposition, referring to the harvest festival known as 'the 100 drums festival' among the Garo community of Meghalaya. This festival is held in honour of Saljong, the Sun-God of fertility, marking the end of a period of toil, and indicating the beginning of the winter season.



Steriphopus wangala Kadam *et al.*, 2024

Family: SALTICIDAE
Genus: *Afraflacilla* Berland & Millot, 1941

Afraflacilla goaensis Gawas & Tripathi, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 10 (1):125–132,2024

The species *Afraflacilla goaensis* was described by Vibhuti U. Gawas, Rishikesh Tripathi, Ambaraparambil Vasu Sudhikumar and Nitin S. Sawant based on a Holotype collected from Chorao Island (15.515662° N, 73.869248° E; 3 m a.s.l), Tiswadi, North Goa, Goa, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC. The specific epithet is an adjective, referring to the type locality of the new species.



Afraflacilla goaensis Gawas & Tripathi, 2024

Genus: *Carrhotus* Thorell, 1891

Carrhotus piperus Caleb & Sampathkumar, *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, 10 (4):747–754,2024

The species *Carrhotus piperus* was described by John T.D. Caleb and Muthusamy Sampathkumar based on a Holotype collected from Thadiyankudisai (10°17'33.7"N, 77°42'31.8"E, 1098 m a.s.l.), Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NIM-ICAR-NBAIR. The specific epithet is derived from the generic name of the plant (*Piper nigrum* L.) on which the holotype was collected.



Carrhotus piperus Caleb & Sampathkumar, 2024

Genus: *Ghatippus* Marathe & Maddison,2024

NEW GENUS

Ghatippus paschima Marathe & Maddison, *ZooKeys*, 1191: 89–103,2024

The genus *Ghatippus* and the species *Ghatippus paschima* was described by Kiran Marathe, Wayne P. Maddison and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from Honey Valley area (12.2202°N, 75.6581°E, 1190–1230 m elev.), Yavakapadi, Kodagu, Karnataka India along with several other Paratypes collected from different location of Karnataka state. The type specimen has been deposited in NCBS. The specific epithet *paschima*, a noun in apposition, means “west” in both Sanskrit and Kannada.



Ghatippus paschima Marathe & Maddison, 2024

Genus: *Habrocestum* Simon, 1876

Habrocestum benjamin Jose, Caleb & Sudhikumar, *Zootaxa,* 5448 (2):212-224, 2024

The species *Habrocestum benjamin* was described by Athira Jose, John T.D. Caleb and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Thusharagiri (11°28′20″N, 76°3′9″E, 420 m alt.), Kozhikode, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in CATE. The specific epithet is a patronym in honor of Prof. Suresh P. Benjamin for his remarkable dedication and significant contributions to the field of arachnology.



Habrocestum benjamin Jose *et al*., 2024

Habrocestum sahyadri Asima, Caleb & Prasad, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 932: 252–270, 2024.

The species *Habrocestum sahyadri* was described by Ashraf Asima, John T.D. Caleb and Gopal Prasad based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary (8.827582° N, 77.217172° E; 1235 m a.s.l), Pandimotta, Kulathupuzha, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in museum of the Department of Zoology, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, India (KUDZ). The specific epithet refers to the Sanskrit word for the Western Ghats, from where the species was collected.



Habrocestum sahyadri Asima *et al.,* 2024

Habrocestum swaminathan Jose, Caleb & Sudhikumar, *Zootaxa,* 5448 (2):212-224, 2024

The species *Habrocestum swaminathan* was described by Athira Jose, John T.D. Caleb and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Silent Valley National Park (11°5′40″N, 76°27′3″E, 980 m alt.), Palakkad, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in CATE. The specific epithet is a patronym in honor of the late Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, the father of Indian green revolution, for his efforts, passion and contributions to the society.



Habrocestum swaminathan Jose *et al*., 2024

Genus: *Indopadilla* Caleb & Sankaran, 2019

Indopadilla kanniyakumari Kadam & Tripathi, *Arachnology,* 19 (7): 1025–1028, 2024

The species *Indopadilla kanniyakumari* was described by Gautam Kadam, Ambalaparambil V. Sudhikumar and Rishikesh Tripathi based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Upper Victory Estate (8°21′36″N 77°28′20″E, 897 m), Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a noun and refers to the type locality of the new species.



Indopadilla kanniyakumari Kadam & Tripathi, 2024

Genus: *Irura* Peckham & Peckham, 1901

Irura shendurney Asima, Caleb & Prasad, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 932: 252–270, 2024.

The species *Irura shendurney* was described by Ashraf Asima, John T.D. Caleb and Gopal Prasad based on a Holotype collected from Kerala, Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary (8.913028° N, 77.102833° E;1235 m a.s.l), Kulathoopuzha, Kallar, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in museum of the Department of Zoology, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, India (KUDZ). The specific epithet refers to the Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary from where the species was collected.



Irura shendurney Asima *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Ligdus* Thorell, 1895

Ligdus garvale Caleb, *Zootaxa,* 5448 (3): 446–450, 2024

The species *Ligdus garvale* was described by John T.D. Caleb, A. Divya Shree, Lohith Kumar and A.P.C. Abhijith based on a Holotype collected from Kodagu (12.5658°N, 75.7819°E, 1181 m a.s.l), Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in SRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is taken from the locality "Garvale", which is a small village situated in Kodagu district, Karnataka.



Ligdus garvale Caleb, 2024

Genus *Okinawicius* Prószyński, 2016

Okinawicius tekdi Tripathi & Kulkarni, *Arachnology,* 19 (9):1172–1176, 2024

The species *Okinawicius tekdi* was described by Atharva Kulkarni, Rishikesh Tripathi, Pankaj Koparde and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Baner hill (18°33′32″N 73°47′48″E, 557 m), Pune, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet is a noun apposition, derived from the Marathi word 'tekdi' that translates to 'hill' in English, as a tribute to the geographical origin of the specimen and to highlight the need for conservation of flora and fauna of the unique urban hills of Pune city and similar habitats of tropical countries.



Okinawicius tekdi Tripathi & Kulkarni, 2024

Genus: *Phintella* Strand, 1906

Phintella dentis Sudhin, Caleb & Sen, *Zoosyst. Evol.,* 100 (1):31–48,2024

The species *Phintella dentis* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, John T. D. Caleb and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, (13°42'24"N, 75°3'17"E, 629 m elev.), Shimoga District, Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species name is a noun in apposition originating from the Latin word 'dentis', meaning tooth and referring to the presence of a tooth-like outgrowth on the frontal face of the male chelicerae.



Phintella dentis Sudhin *et al.*, 2024

Phintella handersoni Sen, Sudhin & Caleb, *Zoosyst. Evol.,* 100 (1):31–48,2024

The species *Phintella handersoni* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, John T. D. Caleb and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Anderson Tea Estate, (25°47'42"N, 91°53'03"E,810 m elev), Ri Bhoi District, Meghalaya, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species is named after the late Handerson Syiemlieh, the owner of the tea estate from where the type series was collected.



Phintella handersoni Sen *et al.*, 2024

Phintella luna Sudhin, Sen & Caleb, *Zoosyst. Evol.*, 100 (1):31–48,2024

The species *Phintella luna* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, John T. D. Caleb and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype collected from Kalyani (22°59'6.54"N, 88°26'0.06"E), Nadia District, West Bengal, India along with one Paratype collected from Kittukuru (17°19'16.5"N, 82°2'26.55"E), East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The specific epithet is referring to the curved, crescent-like copulatory ducts ('luna' in Latin for the moon). Authors also take this occasion to mark the successful landing of the spacecraft Chandrayaan- 3 close to the South Pole of the moon for the first time during the third Indian lunar expedition.



Phintella luna Sudhin *et al.*, 2024

Phintella rajbharathi Caleb, Sudhin & Sen, *Zoosyst. Evol.*, 100 (1):31–48,2024

The species *Phintella rajbharathi* was described by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, John T. D. Caleb and Souvik Sen based on a Holotype collected from Coimbatore (10°59'49.71"N, 76°59'8.27"E, 415 m elev.), Tamil Nadu, India The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species is named after the collector of the holotype – Raj Bharathi.



Phintella rajbharathi Caleb *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Stenaelurillus* Simon, 1886

Stenaelurillus feral Tripathi, Kuni & Kadam, *European Journal of Taxonomy*, 930: 124–156, 2024

The species *Stenaelurillus feral* was described by Rishikesh Tripathi, Nikhil Kuni, Gautam Kadam, Keerthana P. Kumaran and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype collected from FERAL Campus (11°58′53.2″ N,79°46′52.3″ E; 42 m alt), Auroville Post, Morattandi, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet refers to the acronym 'FERAL', the Foundation for Ecological Research, Advocacy and Learning campus, from where the specimen was collected.



Stenaelurillus feral Tripathi *et al.*, 2024

Stenaelurillus naldurg Kuni, Kadam & Tripathi, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 930: 124–156, 2024

The species *Stenaelurillus naldurg* was described by Rishikesh Tripathi, Nikhil Kuni , Gautam Kadam , Keerthana P. Kumaran and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Naldurg area (17°47′38.4″ N, 76°17′56.9″ E; 570 m alt), Dharashiv, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet '*naldurg*' is a noun in apposition and refers to the iconic monument 'Naldurg Fort', a revered monument situated in the State of Maharashtra, India, in close proximity to the collection site of the specimens. This epithet is intended to honor the architectural magnificence, cultural significance, and timeless beauty of the Naldurg Fort.



Stenaelurillus naldurg Kuni *et al.*, 2024

Stenaelurillus judithbleisterae Kadam, Tripathi & Kuni, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 930: 124–156, 2024

The species *Stenaelurillus judithbleisterae* was described by Rishikesh Tripathi, Nikhil Kuni, Gautam Kadam, Keerthana P. Kumaran and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Alamaramedu area (11°06′10″ N, 76°47′00″ E; 665 m alt), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet *judithbleisterae* is dedicated to Ms. Judith Bleister, honouring her invaluable support for taxonomic research and the conservation of species.



Stenaelurillus judithbleisterae Kadam *et al.*, 2024

Stenaelurillus solapur Kuni, Tripathi & Kadam, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 930: 124–156, 2024

The species *Stenaelurillus solapur* was described by Rishikesh Tripathi, Nikhil Kuni, Gautam Kadam, Keerthana P. Kumaran and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Solapur, (17°40′12.1″ N, 75°58′08.2″ E; 330 m alt), Mulegaon area, Maharashtra, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NRC-AA. The specific epithet, 'solapur', is derived from the vibrant city located in Maharashtra, India. The specific epithet, 'solapur', is derived from the vibrant city located in Maharashtra, India. This epithet was chosen to honour the geographical significance and unique ecological characteristics of the type locality.



Stenaelurillus solapur Kuni *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Tenkana* Marathe, Maddison & Caleb, 2024

NEW GENUS

Tenkana jayamangali Caleb & Marathe, *ZooKeys*, 1215: 91–106, 2024

The genus *Tenkana* and the species *jayamangali* was described by Kiran Marathe, John T. D. Caleb, Wayne P. Maddison, B. G. Nisha, Chinmay C. Maliye, Y. T. Lohit and Krushnamegh Kunte based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Tumakuru (13.3843°N, 77.2069°E, 987 m a.s.l), Karnataka, India. The type specimen has been deposited in SRC-ZSI. The specific epithet *'jayamangali'*, a noun in apposition, is the name of a river originating in Devarayanadurga, Tumakuru, where this species was observed for the first time.



Tenkana jayamangali Caleb & Marathe, 2024

Family: TETRAGNATHIDAE
Genus: *Dolichognatha* O. Pickard Cambridge, 1869

Dolichognatha chimminiensis Anju, Asha & Sudhikumar, *Zootaxa*, 5523 (1): 146–150, 2024

The species *Dolichognatha chimminiensis* was described by Kuriakkattil Baby Anju, Theresa Joy Asha and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from Chimmini Wildlife Sanctuary, (10°26'52" N 76°27'38" E, 133 m a.s.l), Thrissur, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet refers to Chimmini Wildlife Sanctuary, from where the species was collected.



Dolichognatha chimminiensis Anju *et al.*, 2024

Family: THERAPHOSIDAE
Genus: *Cilantica* Mirza, 2024

NEW GENUS

Cilantica agasthyaensis Mirza, *Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, 67 (2): 183–234,2024

The species *Cilantica agasthyaensis* was described by Zeeshan A. Mirza based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from on the way to Pandipat hut from Bonacaud (8.672863°, 77.150788°, elevation 350m), Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, India along with on more Paratype collected from Ponmudi, (8.760796°, 77.118420°, elevation 860m), Kerala. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The species is named after Agasthyamalai hill range in Southern Western Ghats.



Cilantica agasthyaensis Mirza, 2024

Genus: *Haploclastus* Simon, 1892

Haploclastus bratocolonus Mirza, *Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, 67 (2): 183–234,2024

The species *Haploclastus bratocolonus* was described by Zeeshan A. Mirza based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from near a stream Poochipara (11.112364°, 76.434254°, elevation 917m), Silent Valley National Park, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet is a compound word formed by fusion of two Latin words "brato" which means tree and "colonus" which means dweller implying a tree dwelling species.



Haploclastus bratocolonus Mirza, 2024

Haploclastus montanus Mirza, *Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, 67 (2): 183–234,2024

The species *Haploclastus montanus* was described by Zeeshan A. Mirza based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from shoal patches near Rajamallai (10.10.147262°, 77.038728°, elevation 2055m), Eravikulam National Park, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet refers to 'mountain dwelling' as the new species if found at high elevation shoal forests.



Haploclastus montanus Mirza, 2024

Haploclastus ajithii Mirza, *Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, 67 (2): 183–234,2024

The species *Haploclastus ajithii* was described by Zeeshan A. Mirza based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Valparai (1010.359058°,76.982951°, elevation 1134m), Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in BNHS. The specific epithet is a patronym honoring Dr. Ajith Kumar of Wildlife Conservation Society, India for his support and encouragement to the author.



Haploclastus ajithii Mirza, 2024

Family: THOMISIDAE
Genus *Borboropactus* Simon, 1884

Borboropactus palaniensis Benjamin, *Revue suisse de Zoologie,* 131(2): 267-277, 2024

The species *Borboropactus palaniensis* was described by Suresh P. Benjamin based on a Holotype collected from Palani Hills (on label given as "Palni Hills"), Kodaikanal, 2100 m a.s.l, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in MHNG. The species is named after the hills in which lies the type locality of this species.



Borboropactus palaniensis Benjamin, 2024

Family: ZODARIIDAE
Genus: *Asceua* Thorell, 1887

Asceua tertia Asima, Sankaran & Prasad, *Zootaxa,* 5492 (4): 596–599,2024

The species *Asceua tertia* was described by A. Asima, Pradeep M. Sankaran and Gopal Prasad based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary (8.913028°N 77.102833°E; 780 m a.s.l), Kollam, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet is an adjective, and indicating the third species of *Asceua* from India. Latin tertius =third.



Asceua tertia Asima *et al.,* 2024

Order: BDELLOIDEA
Family: CUNAXIDAE
Genus: *Rubroscirus* Den Heyer, 1979

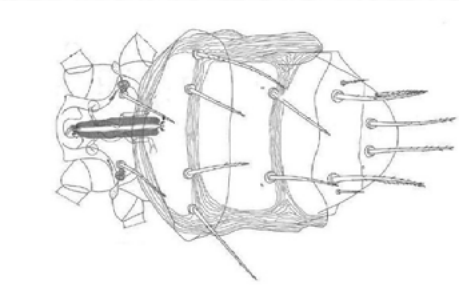
Rubroscirus karnatakaensis Hiremath, Khaustov, Srinivasa, Gowda & Jose, *Systematic and Applied Acarology,* 29(2):324-334, 2024

The species *Rubroscirus karnatakaensis* was described by Renuka Hiremath, Alexander A. Khaustov, N. Srinivasa, Channegowda Chinnamade Gowda and Anna Jose based on a Holotype collected from Eastern dry zone of Karnataka, India. Name of species is given on area where this species discovered.

Order: HETEROSTIGMATA
Family: NEOPYGMEPHORIDAE
Genus: *Parapygmephorus* Cross, 1965

Parapygmephorus indicus Amrutha, Khaustov & James, *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* 29(12): 1661–1672, 2024.

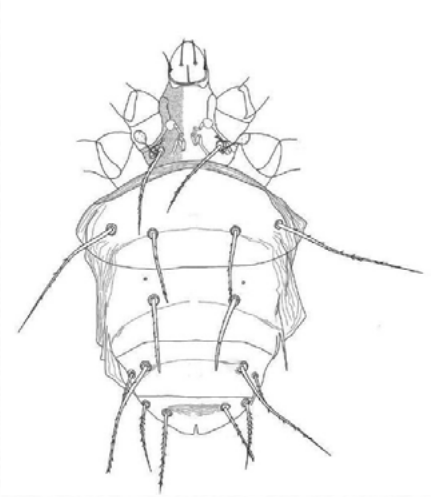
The species *Parapygmephorus indicus* was described by Amrutha N, Alexander A. Khaustov and Sachin P James based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Cherukulam (11.3343485° N, 75.7713062° E), Kozhikode city, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI The species is named after the Country India where it was collected.



Parapygmephorus indicus Amrutha *et al.,* 2024

Parapygmephorus malabarensis Amrutha, Khaustov & James, *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* 29(12): 1661–1672, 2024.

The species *Parapygmephorus malabarensis* was described by Amrutha N, Alexander A. Khaustov and Sachin P James based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from Cherukulam (11.3343485° N, 75.7713062° E), Kozhikode city, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The specific name *malabarensis* refers to Malabar region of Kerala, from which the new species was collected.

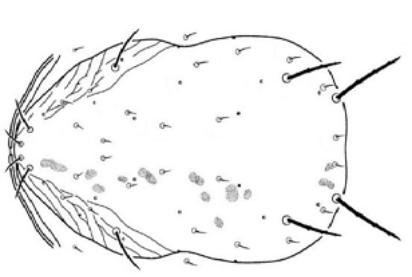


Parapygmephorus malabarensis Amrutha *et al.,* 2024

Order: MESOSTIGMATA
Family: PHYTOSEIIDAE
Genus: *Amblydromalus* Chant & McMurtry, 2005b

Amblydromalus mahasagaricus Karmakar & Biswas, *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* 27 (4): 102331,2024. DOI: 10.1016/j.aspen.2024.102331.https://doi.org/10.1080/01647954.2024.2390993.

The species *Amblydromalus mahasagaricus* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype collected from Radhanagar, Swaraj Dweep (11°59′10″ N 92°57′01″ E, 31 m asl) along with 6 Paratypes females collected from Chidiyatapu Biological Park, Port Blair (11°30′13″ N 92°42′07″ E, 39 m asl), Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The specific name *mahasagaricus* is derived from the Bengali word mahasagar meaning ocean refers to the Indian Ocean which surrounds the type locality Andaman and Nicobar Islands.



Amblydromalus mahasagaricus Karmakar & Biswas, 2024

Genus: *Amblyseiulella* Muma, 1961

Amblyseiulella solanae Karmakar & Biswas, *Biologia*, 79: 863–877, 2024

The species *Amblyseiulella solanae* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas, Krishna Karmakar, Anamika Kar, Manmeet Brar Bhullar and Paramjit Kaur based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from eggplant at Dhar Kalan (32°15′51" N,75°38′31" E, 615 m asl), Pathankot, Punjab, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The specific name solanae refers to the family of Solanaceae for eggplant, *Solanum melongena* L. on which the type specimens have been collected.

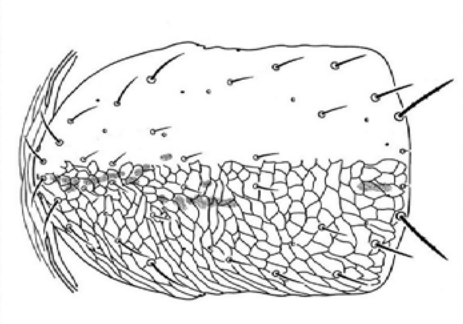


Amblyseiulella solanae Karmakar & Biswas, 2024

Genus: *Euseius* Wainstein, 1962

Euseius jalika Karmakar & Biswas, Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology, 27 (4): 102331,2024.

The species *Euseius jalika* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype collected from Rutland Island (11°26′13″N 92°39′17″E, 224 m asl) along with 8 Paratypes females collected from Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Island (11°40′32″N, 92°45′45″E, 29 m asl). The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The specific name *jalika* is derived from the Bengali word jalika meaning net and refers to the dorsal shield design.

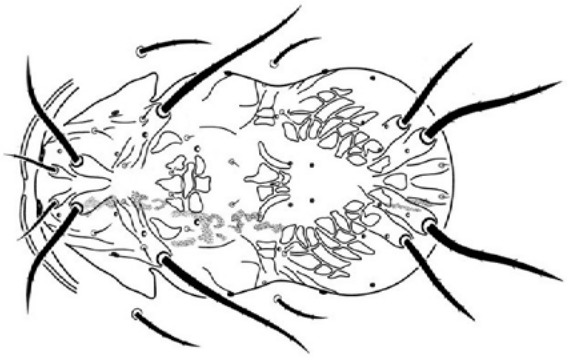


Euseius jalika Karmakar & Biswas, 2024

Genus: *Paraphytoseius* Swirski & Schechter, 1961

Paraphytoseius andamani Karmakar & Biswas, *International Journal of Acarology*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1080/01647954.2024.2390993.

The species *Paraphytoseius andamani* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype collected from RadhaNagar, Swaraj Dweep (11°59'11"N 92°57'01" E, 31 m a.s.l.) along with 6 Paratypes females collected from Mount Harriet National Park, (11°43'13"N, 92°44'00" E, 350 m a.s.l.), Port Blair Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The specific name andamani refers to the Andaman Island group from where the specimens have been collected.



Paraphytoseius andamani Karmakar & Biswas, 2024

Paraphytoseius punjabensis Karmakar & Biswas, *Biologia*, 79: 863–877, 2024

The species *Paraphytoseius punjabensis* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas, Krishna Karmakar, Anamika Kar, Manmeet Brar Bhullar and Paramjit Kaur based on a Holotype collected from Turkey berry at Ballowal Saunkhri (31°05′58" N, 76°23′13" E, 272 m asl), along with 6 Paratypes females collected from bluemink at Dhar Kalan (32°15′51" N, 75°38′31" E, 615 m asl), Pathankot, Punjab, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The specific name *punjabensis* refers to the type locality from where the specimens were collected.



Paraphytoseius punjabensis Karmakar & Biswas, 2024

Genus: *Transeius* Chant & McMurtry, 2004

Transeius uttarbharaticus Karmakar & Biswas, *Biologia*, 79: 863–877, 2024

The species *Transeius uttarbharaticus* was described by Shubhadeep Biswas, Krishna Karmakar, Anamika Kar, Manmeet Brar Bhullar and Paramjit Kaur based on a Holotype collected from Mexican cotton at Entomological Research Farm (30°54′3" N, 75°51′26"E, 246 m asl), Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana along with 9 Paratypes collected from tree cotton at Ballowal Saunkhri (31°05′58"N, 76°23′13" E, 262 m asl), Punjab, India. and several Paratypes The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The specific name *uttarbharaticus* derived from two words "uttar" means north and "Bharat" means India which refers to the type locality from where the specimens were collected.

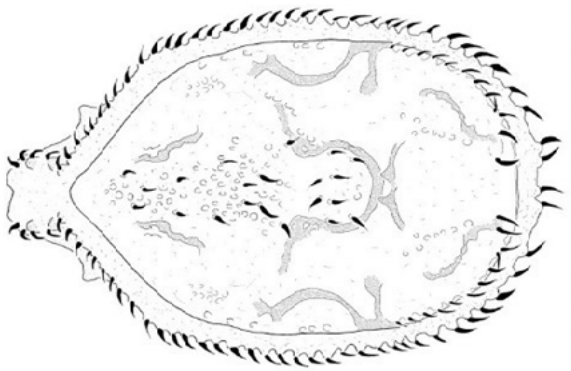


Transeius uttarbharaticus Karmakar & Biswas, 2024

Family: TRACHYUROPODIDAE
Genus: *Bostocktrachys* Hirschmann, 1979

Bostocktrachys wisniewskii Kontschán & Ermilov, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 78: 235-242, 2024

The species *Bostocktrachys wisniewskii* was described by Jenő Kontschán and Sergey G. Ermilov based on a Holotype and tweleve Paratypes collected from Madurai (9°53'21",78°8'11",300m.a.s.l), Tamil Nadu, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Natural History Museum, Geneva. The new species is named after Dr.Jerzy Wiśniewski, on his memory.



Bostocktrachys wisniewskii Kontschán & Ermilov, 2024

Order: PASSERIFORMES
Family: TROUESSARTIIDAE
Genus: *Trouessartia* Canestrini, 1899

Trouessartia thalassina Constantinescu, *Acarologia,* 64(4): 1213-1231, 2024

The species *Trouessartia thalassina* was described by Ioana Cristina Constantinescu, Costică Adam, Gabriel Bogdan Chișamera, Viorel Dumitru Gavril, Rozalia Motoc, D. Khlur B. Mukhim, Doru Simon Dobre and Ioana Cobzaru based on a Holotype and nineteen Paratypes collected from subtropical forest, (25°28′4.74″ N, 92°0′57.86″ E), Kharang, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. The type specimen has been deposited in MGAB. The specific name *thalassina* (L., sea-green), adjective, feminine gender, is derived from the species name of the type host, the adult males of which have azure or light-blue plumage.

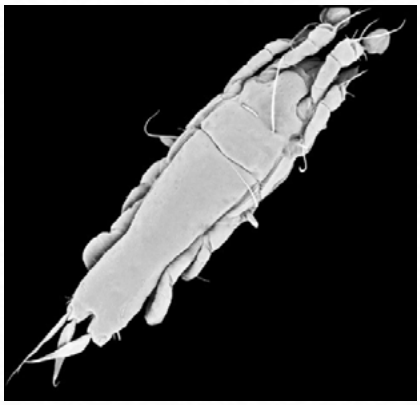


Trouessartia thalassina Constantinescu, 2024

Family: PROCTOPHYLLODIDAE
Genus: *Proterothrix* Gaud, 1968

Proterothrix sibillae Constantinescu, *Acarologia,* 64(4): 1213-1231, 2024

The species *Proterothrix sibillae* was described by Ioana Cristina Constantinescu, Costică Adam , Gabriel Bogdan Chișamera, Viorel Dumitru Gavril , Rozalia Motoc, D. Khlur B. Mukhim , Doru Simon Dobre and Ioana Cobzaru based on a Holotype and nineteen Paratypes collected from subtropical forest, (25°28′4.74″ N, 92°0′57.86″ E), Kharang, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya,India. The type specimen has been deposited in MGAB. The species is named in honor of the German naturalist Maria Sibylla Merian (1647–1717), one of the pioneer women in taxonomy.

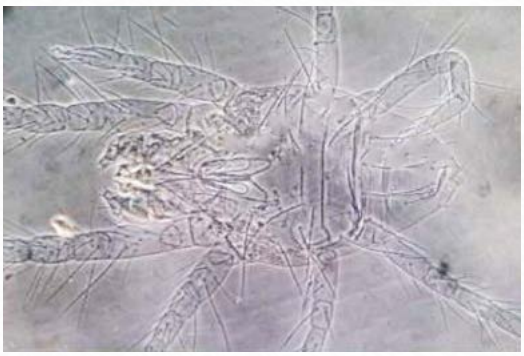


Proterothrix sibillae Constantinescu, 2024

Order: PROSTIGMATA
Family: TETRANYCHIDAE
Genus *Tetranychus* Dufour, 1832

Tetranychus caricae Samanta, Karmakar & Ueckermann, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124(2):103-111, 2024.

The species *Tetranychus caricae* was described by Subhra Samanta, Krishna Karmakar and Edward A. Ueckermann based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from College More (22°53'53.2"N 87°38'58.1" E), Kamarpukur, Hooghly, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The species name "*caricae*" is derived from the host plant, *Ficus caricae (Moraceae).*



Tetranychus caricae Samanta *et al.*, 2024

Order: TROMBIDIFORMES
Family: MICROTROMBIDIIDAE
Genus *Eutrombidium* Verdun, 1909

Eutrombidium keralaensis Amrutha, Šundić & James, *International Journal of Acarology,* 50(5):451-457, 2024

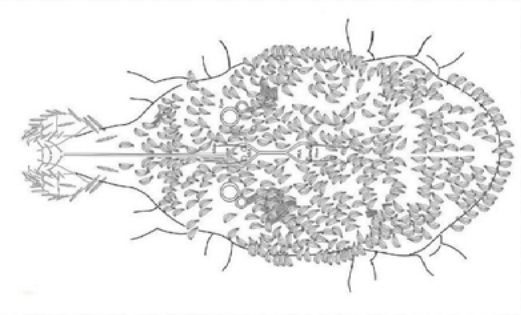
The species *Eutrombidium keralaensis* was described by Amrutha Neeloor, Miloje Šundić and Sachin P. James based on a Holotype collected from Kerala, India. The species is named after the state from where it was collected.

Family: SMARIDIDAE
Genus: *Fessonia* Heyden, 1826

Fessonia indica Martin & James, *Rec. zool. Surv. India:* 123(4):305-312, 2023

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Fessonia indica* was described by Neeraj Martin and Sachin P. James based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Food Corporation of India warehouse,(12° 15' 26.4093" N, 75° 8' 7.278" E) Kasaragod district Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in WGRC-ZSI. The species name is a reference to its native country of origin, India.



Fessonia indica Martin & James, 2024

Family: TARSONEMIDAE
Genus: *Daidalotarsonemus* De Leon, 1956

Daidalotarsonemus kalyanicus Karmakar & Kayal, *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* 29(1): 125–142,2024

The species *Daidalotarsonemus kalyanicus* was described by Sandipan Kayal and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype and ten Paratypes collected from leaf samples of Indian Ber in Kalyani (22°59′31″ N; 88°26′54″ E, 8 m MSL), Nadia, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species name "*kalyanicus*" is based on the type locality of the species concerned, Kalyani, Nadia district, West Bengal, India.

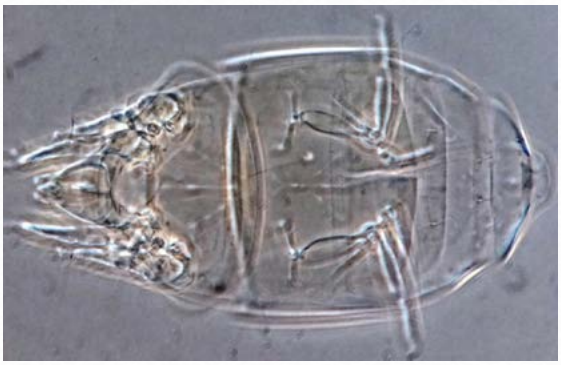


Daidalotarsonemus kalyanicus Karmakar & Kayal, 2024

Genus: *Floridotarsonemus* Attiah, 1970

Floridotarsonemus boroiae Karmakar & Kayal, *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* 29(1): 125-142,2024

The species *Floridotarsonemus boroiae* was described by Sandipan Kayal and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype and eleven Paratypes collected from leaf samples of Indian Ber, in Kalyani (22°59′31″ N; 88°26′54″ E, 8 m MSL), Nadia, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The specific epithet "*boroiae*" is derived from the word "boroi", meaning Ber in Bengali language.

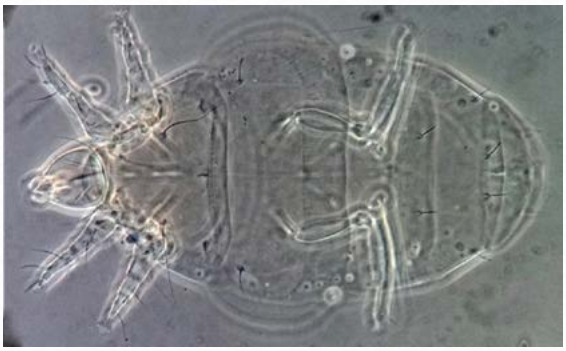


Floridotarsonemus boroiae Karmakar & Kayal, 2024

Genus: *Tarsonemus* Canestrini & Fanzago, 1876

Tarsonemus bengalicus Karmakar & Bera, *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* 29(7): 773–793,2024

The species *Tarsonemus bengalicus* was described by Soumita Bera, Sandipan Kayal and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from leaf samples of Bamboo in Ramnagar (21°40′18″N, 87°33′01″E) Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The species name "*bengalicus*" is derived from the name of the type locality of the species, West Bengal, India.



Tarsonemus bengalicus Karmakar & Bera, 2024

Tarsonemus kajuae Karmakar & Bera, *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* 29(7): 773–793,2024

The species *Tarsonemus kajuae* was described by Soumita Bera, Sandipan Kayal and Krishna Karmakar based on a Holotype and twelve Paratypes collected from leaf samples of Cashew in Ramnagar (21°40′18″N, 87°33′01″E), Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India. The type specimen has been deposited in NZC-ZSI. The specific name is derived from the local name of the host plant called as "*Kaju*" in Bengali language i.e. Cashew, *Anacardium occidentale* L. from which the specimens were collected.



Tarsonemus kajuae Karmakar & Bera, 2024

Order: PSEUDOSCORPIONES
Family: GEOGARYPIDAE
Genus: *Geogaranya* Agnihotri, Singh, Subramanian, Vishwanathan, & Sahni, 2024

NEW GENUS

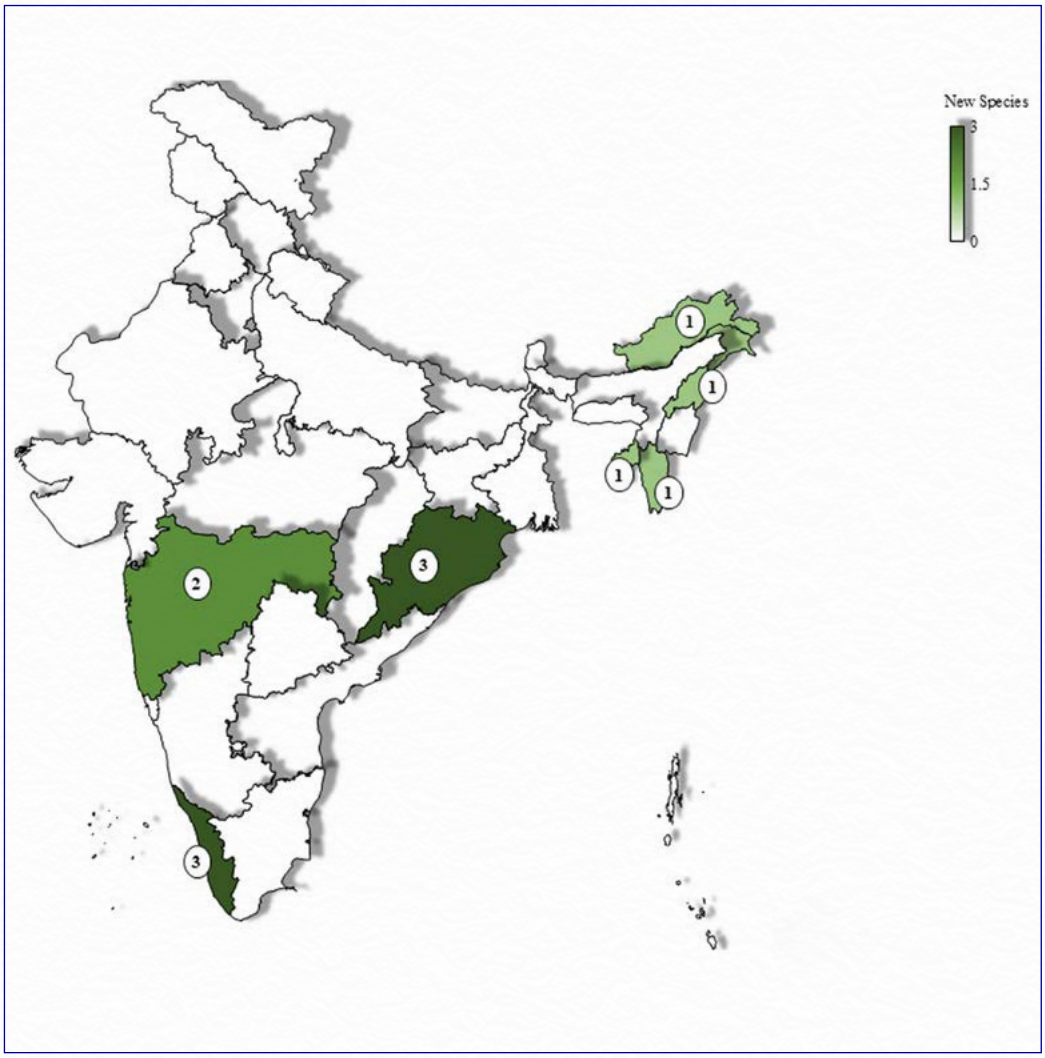
Geogaranya valiyaensis Agnihotri, Singh, Subramanian, Vishwanathan, & Sahni, *Palaeontologia Electronica,* 27(2):a26, 2024

The genus *Geogaranya* and the species *valiyaensis* was described by Priya Agnihotri, Hukam Singh, Kumarapuram A. Subramanian, Jagannadh Vishwanathan, and Ashok Sahni based on a Holotype collected from Valia Lignite Mine, Cambay Basin, Gujarat, India. The type specimen has been deposited in Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, Lucknow repository. Genus name derived from the Indian Geogarypus and Aranya, meaning "wilderness" ' in sanskrit; the specific epithet named after Valia Lignite Mine.



Geogaranya valiyaensis Agnihotri *et al.*, 2024

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 A total of 12 new species of Annelida have been described from the various states of India this year namely Kerala (3), Odisha (3), Maharashtra (2), Arunachal Pradesh (1), Mizoram (1), Nagaland (1) and Tripura (1).

Phylum: ANNELIDA
Order: ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA
Family: HAEMADIPSIDAE
Genus: *Haemadipsa* Tennent, 1859

Haemadipsa gopali Mandal, Hussain, Ghosh & Bhowmik, *Journal of Applied Zoological Researches,* 35 (2):177-183, 2024

The species *Haemadipsa gopali* was described C.K. Mandal, Amjad Hussain, Shyamasree Ghosh, and Rinku Bhowmik based on a Holotype collected from Dzuleke river stream, Kohima district, Nagaland, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the Kolkata-ZSI. The species is named in memory of retired scientist late Gopal Chnadra Ghosh.



Haemadipsa gopali Mandal *et al.*, 2024

Haemadipsa sukhendui Mandal, Ghosh, Mitra & Sinha, *Journal of Applied Zoological Researches,* 35 (2):170-176, 2024

The species *Haemadipsa sukhendui* was described C.K. Mandal, Shyamasree Ghosh, Santunu Mitra and B. Sinha based on a Holotype collected from Itanagar, Arunachal Pradcesh India. The type specimen has been deposited in the Kolkata-ZSI. The species is named in memory of late Sukhendu Mandal, the young son of the first author.



Haemadipsa sukhendui Mandal *et al.*, 2024

Family: HIRUDINIFORMES
Genus: *Poecilobdella* Blanchard, 1893

Poecilobdella sukhendui Mandal, ghosh, Bhattacherjee & Banerjee, *Journal of Applied Zoological Researches,* 35 (2):184-189, 2024

The species *Poecilobdella sukhendui* was described C.K. Mandal, Shyamasree Ghosh, Rashmi Bhattacherjee and Dhriti Banerjee based on a Holotype collected from Mukhhari village (23°50'N, 91°25'E, 26 m a.s.l.),Ghumti Wildlife Sanctuary, South Tripura, Tripura India. The type specimen has been deposited in the Kolkata-ZSI. The species is named in memory of late Sukhendu Mandal, the young son of the first author.



Poecilobdella sukhendui Mandal *et al.*, 2024

Order: OPISTHOPORA
Family MEGASCOLECIDAE
Genus: *Megascolex* Templeton, 1844

Megascolex jamiesoni Narayanan & Paliwal, *Opusc. Zool. Budapest,* 55: 109–121, 2024

The species *Megascolex jamiesoni* was described by S. Prasanth Narayanan, A. Naik, A. Mahata, S.K.Palita, A.P. Thomas and R. Paliwal based on a Holotype and one Paratype collected from Jeypore Ghati (18.83929°N, 82.61730°E, 862 m a.s.l.), around 10 km away from Jeypore town, Koraput District, Odisha, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet '*jamiesoni*' is an eponym, named in honor of Prof. B.G.M. Jamieson, renowned Australian biologist and academician, for his tremendous contributions to the taxonomy and systematics of the earthworms of the world.



Megascolex jamiesoni Narayanan & Paliwal, 2024

Megascolex jeyporeghatiensis Narayanan & Paliwal, *Zootaxa,* 5424(5): 569–580, 2024

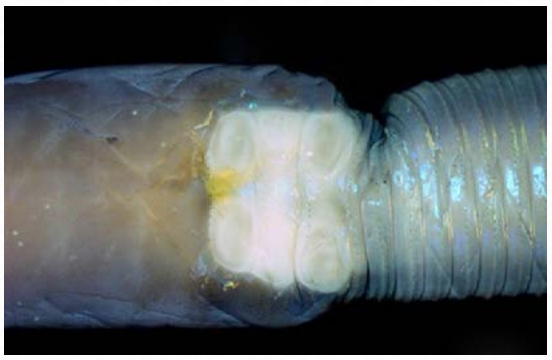
The species *Megascolex jamiesoni* was described by Ayusmita Naik, S. Prasanth Narayanan, Sharat Kumar Palita, A.P. Thomas and R. Paliwal based on a Holotype collected from beneath the leaf litter in a bed of pebbly soil along with roots of Pteridophyte, around 10 m from a non-perennial stream Jeypore Ghati (18.83929°N, 82.61730°E, 862 m a.s.l.,), around 10 km away from Jeypore town, Koraput District, Odisha, India along with three more Paratypes collected from Rani Duduma (18.70984°N, 82.94966°), around 25 km away from Semiliguda town, Koraput District, Odisha. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet ' *jeyporeghatiensis'* is a toponym, named after the type locality—Jeypore Ghati of Koraput District, Odisha.



Megascolex jeyporeghatiensis Narayanan & Paliwal, 2024

Megascolex quadripapillatus Narayanan & Paliwal, *Zootaxa,* 5424(5): 569–580, 2024

The species *Megascolex quadripapillatus* was described by Ayusmita Naik, S. Prasanth Narayanan, Sharat Kumar Palita, A.P. Thomas and R. Paliwal based on a Holotype and a Paratype collected from Rani Duduma (18.55091°N, 82.75661°E, 960 m a.s.l.,), around 25 km away from Semiliguda town, Koraput District, Odisha, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet '*quadripapillatus*' is a morphonym. It is a combination of two Latin words, ' quadri ' and ' papilla '. It refers to the presence of four genital markings of this new species.

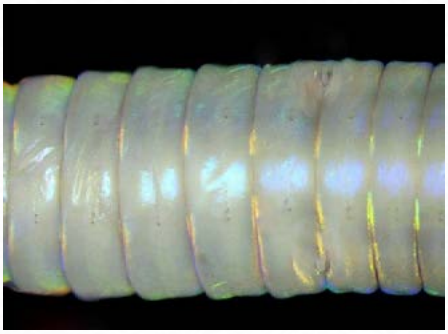


Megascolex quadripapillatus Narayanan & Paliwal, 2024

Order: MONILIGASTRIDA
Family MONILIGASTRIDAE
Genus: *Drawida* Michaelsen, 1900

Drawida jatinderi Narayanan, *Zootaxa*,5541 (4):563-581, 2024

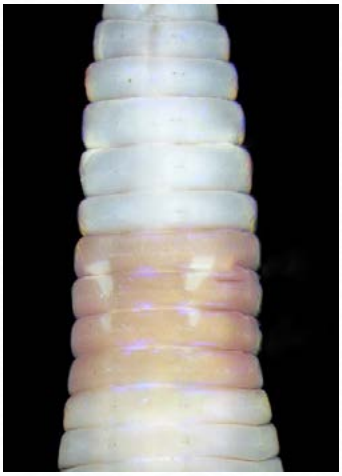
The species *Drawida jatinderi* was described S. Prasanth Narayanan, Divya Jose, Bijoy C, Vijo Thomas Kurien and A.P. Thomas based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Neriamangalam (10.05497222°N, 76.76191667°E,144 m asl), around 2 km west of Neriamangalam town, Ernakulam District, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The species is named in honour of Dr. Jatinder Mohan Julka, Joint Director (retired), Zoological Survey of India, for his tremendous contributions to the taxonomic and ecological studies on the earthworms of the Indian subcontinent.



Drawida jatinderi Narayanan, 2024

Drawida paliwali Narayanan, *Zootaxa*, 5541 (4):563-581, 2024

The species *Drawida paliwali* was described S. Prasanth Narayanan, Divya Jose, Bijoy C, Vijo Thomas Kurien and A.P. Thomas based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Karimala Gopuram Hill in Parambikulam Tiger Reserve (10.36333333°N, 76.75258333°E, 1153 m asl,), around 4 km south of Parambikulam round, Palakkad District, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The Species is named after Dr. Rahul Paliwal (retired scientist, Zoological Survey of India), as a recognition of his significant contributions to the taxonomic studies on the earthworms in India.



Drawida paliwali Narayanan, 2024

Drawida proboscidea Narayanan, *Zootaxa*, 5541 (4):563-581, 2024

The species *Drawida proboscidea* was described S. Prasanth Narayanan, Divya Jose, Bijoy C, Vijo Thomas Kurien and A.P. Thomas based on a Holotype and four Paratypes collected from Peringuzha (9.956126°N, 76.607257°E, 95 m asl), riverbank of Thodupuzhayar, around 7 km south of Muvattupuzha town, Ernakulam District, Kerala, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the WGRC-ZSI. The specific epithet '*proboscidea*' derived from the Latin word "proboscis", meaning 'an elongated tube from the head or connected to the mouth of an animal'. It refers to the presence of everted proboscis-like projection on the peristomium of this new species.



Drawida proboscidea Narayanan, 2024

Order: OPISTHOPORA
Family: ACANTHODRILIDAE
Genus: *Eutyphoeus* Michaelsen, 1900

Eutyphoeus rihnimensis Rodingpuia, Hmar, Julka, Chawngthu, Mathipi, Lalfelpuii, Senthil, Kumar, Gurusubramaniun, Lalchhandama, Vanlalrovi & Chhakchh, *Zootaxa,* 5424(2): 214–224, 2024

The species *Eutyphoeus rihnimensis* was described by Christopher Rodingpuia, Lalthanzara Hmar, Jatinder Julka, Zothansanga Chawngthu, Vabeiryureilai Mathipi, Ruth Lalfelpuii, Nachimuthu Senthil Kumar, Guruswami Gurusubramaniun, Kholhring Lalchhandama, Vanlalrovi and Lalbiakzuala Chhakchhuak based on a Holotype collected from Khawrihnim, Mizoram, India. The specific epithet refers to the type locality from where the species have been collected.

Order: PHYLLODOCIDA
Family NEREIDIDAE
Genus: *Perinereis* Kinberg, 1865

Perinereis malabarensis Prajapat, Villalobos-Guerrero & Vachhrajani, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 935: 256–282, 2024

The species *Perinereis malabarensis* was described by Vaishali Prajapat, Tulio F. Villalobos-Guerrero and Kauresh D. Vachhrajani based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Malabar Hill (18°57′18.0″ N, 72°47′43.0″ E) Mumbai, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, MSUB. The specific epithet refers to the Malabar Hill (Mumbai, India), derived from the type locality where all the specimens were collected.



Perinereis malabarensis Prajapat *et al.*, 2024

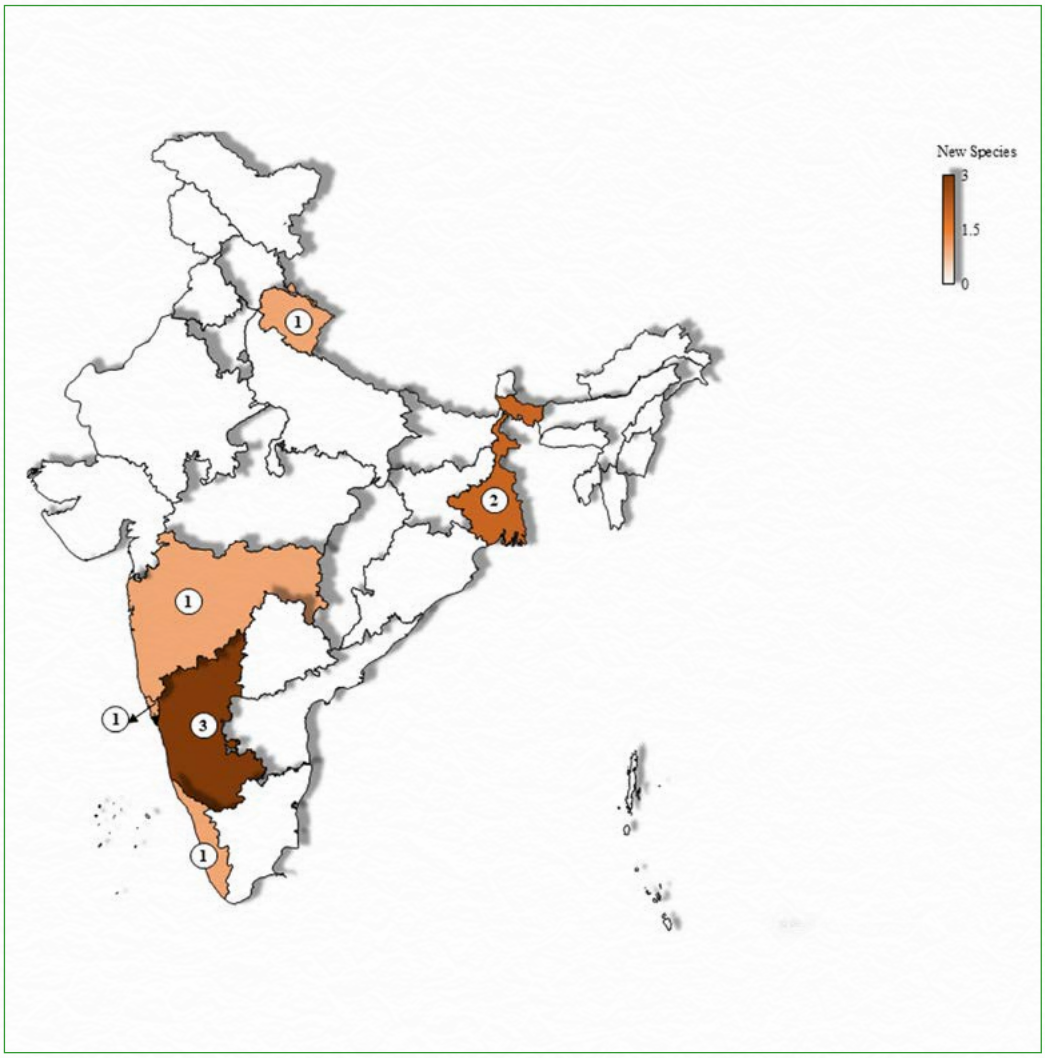
Perinereis misrai Prajapat, Villalobos-Guerrero & Vachhrajani, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 935: 256–282, 2024

The species *Perinereis misrai* was described by Vaishali Prajapat, Tulio F. Villalobos-Guerrero and Kauresh D. Vachhrajani based on a Holotype and several Paratypes collected from Malabar Hill (18°57′18.0″ N, 72°47′43.0″ E) Mumbai, India. The type specimen has been deposited in the Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, MSUB. The new species is named to honour Dr Amales Misra, a renowned Indian researcher from the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), who contributed extensively to the taxonomy and ecology of annelids from India, particularly nereidids.



Perinereis misrai Prajapat *et al.*, 2024

3.12. NEMATODA

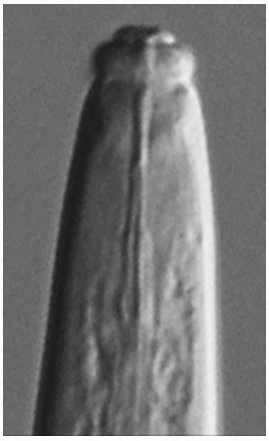


Nematodes are highly diversified lower invertebrates, perhaps the most numerous multicellular animals on earth. Nematodes have been successful in adapting to every ecosystem, from soils to freshwater to marine ecosystem, and they have been reported from polar regions to the tropics and are found from 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. 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. This year nine new species of Nematoda have been described from India: Karnataka (3), West Bengal (2), Goa (1), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (1) and Uttarakhand (1).

Phylum: NEMATODA
ORDER: DORYLAIMIDA
FAMILY: DORYLAIMELLIDAE
Genus: *Dorylaimellus* Cobb, 1913

Dorylaimellus attenuatus Kumar & Ahmad, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 925: 1–45, 2024

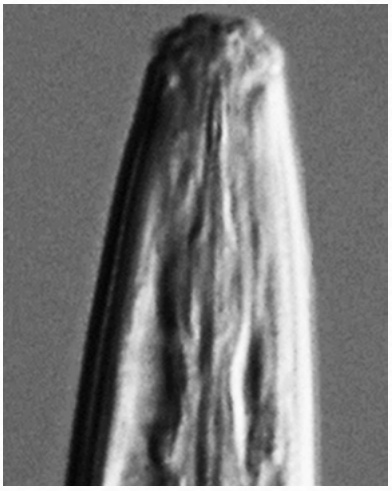
The species *Dorylaimellus attenuatus* was described by Sumit Kumar and Wasim Ahmad based on a Holotype and thirteen Paratypes collected from Agali Forest Range (11°06′4.32″ N, 76°38′50.64″ E; 10–15 cm deep), Palakkad district, Kerala, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU. The new species is named because of its attenuated odontostyle.



Dorylaimellus attenuatus Kumar & Ahmad, 2024

Dorylaimellus cylindricaudatus Kumar & Ahmad, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 925: 1–45, 2024

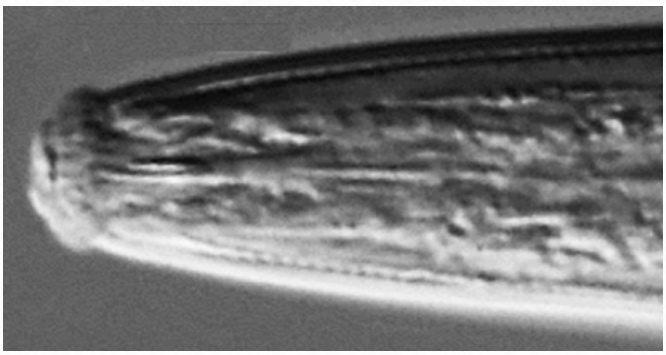
The species *Dorylaimellus cylindricaudatus* was described by Sumit Kumar and Wasim Ahmad based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from village Thirtha (14°07′10.0″ N, 75°03′26.5″ E; 10–15 cm deep), Shimoga district, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU. The new species is named because of its cylindrical tail shape.



Dorylaimellus cylindricaudatus Kumar & Ahmad, 2024

Dorylaimellus karnatakensis Kumar & Ahmad, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 925: 1–45, 2024

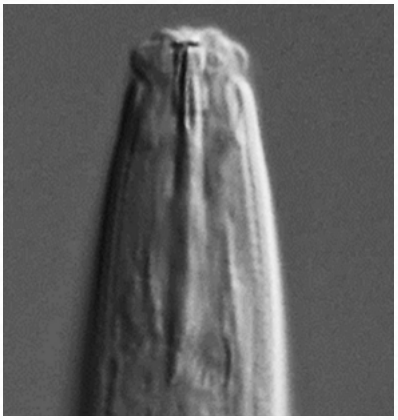
The species *Dorylaimellus karnatakensis* was described by Sumit Kumar and Wasim Ahmad based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Yellapur village (14°58′12″ N, 74°43′12″ E;10–15 cm deep) Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU. The new species is named after its type locality.



Dorylaimellus karnatakensis Kumar & Ahmad, 2024

Dorylaimellus kasplateauensis Kumar & Ahmad, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 925: 1–45, 2024

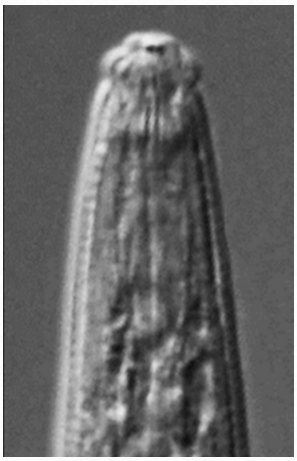
The species *Dorylaimellus kasplateauensis* was described by Sumit Kumar and Wasim Ahmad based on a Holotype and eight Paratypes collected from Kas Plateau Reserve Forest (17°43′12″ N, 73°49′22″ E;10–15 cm deep), Satara district, Maharashtra, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU. The new species is named after its type locality.



Dorylaimellus kasplateauensis Kumar & Ahmad, 2024

Dorylaimellus tropicus Kumar & Ahmad, *European Journal of Taxonomy,* 925: 1–45, 2024

The species *Dorylaimellus tropicus* was described by Sumit Kumar and Wasim Ahmad based on a Holotype and thirteen Paratypes collected from Dummalli village (13°55′53.65″ N, 75°34′4.48″ E;10–15 cm deep), Shimoga district, Karnataka, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU. The new species is named because of its distribution in tropical rain forests.

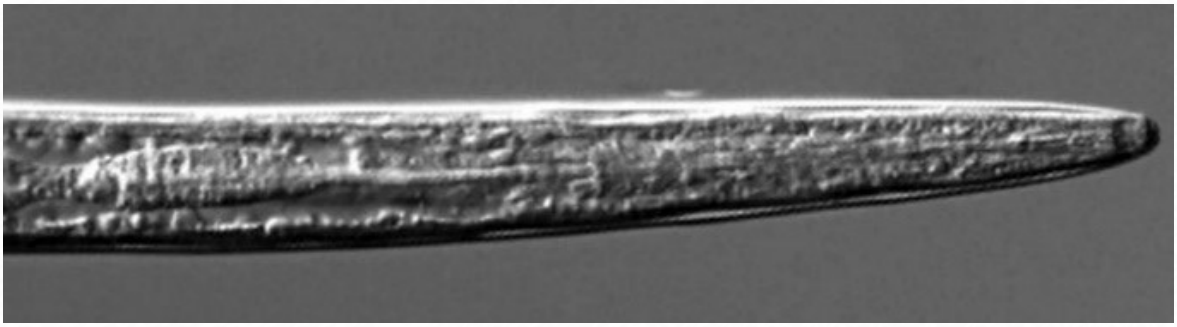


Dorylaimellus tropicus Kumar & Ahmad, 2024

FAMILY: TYLENCHOLAIMIDAE
Genus: *Lawtonema* Siddiqi, 1998

Lawtonema indicum Islam & Ahmad, *Zootaxa,* 5428 (1): 075–090, 2024

The species *Lawtonema indicum* was described by Md Niraul Islam and Wasim Ahmad based on a Holotype and three Paratypes collected from Soil samples from around the roots of shrubs (unidentified) from Balli (15º08'49.9"N 74º01'14.5"E), South Goa district, Goa, India. The type specimens have been deposited in AMU/ZD/NC. The new species is named because of its type locality India.



Lawtonema indicum Islam & Ahmad, 2024

ORDER: RHABDITIDA
FAMILY: MERLINIIDAE
Genus: *Paramecium* Müller, 1773

Paramerlinius shamimi Venkadesh, Kumar, Rawat, Vyshali, Somvanshi & Khan, *Nematology,* 26 (2024): 881-897, 2024

The species *Paramerlinius shamimi* was described by Ganesan Venkadesh, Satya Kumar, Shilpi Rawat, Gandhi Vyshali, Vishal S. Somvanshi and Matiyar R. Khan based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from rhizosphere of potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) crop from Government potato seed farm (30°4'4.9434N,80°14'5.9136E), Tiksen, Munsiari, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand, India. The type specimens have been deposited in IARI. The species is named in remembrance of eminent nematode taxonomist Professor Mohammad Shamim Jairajpuri.

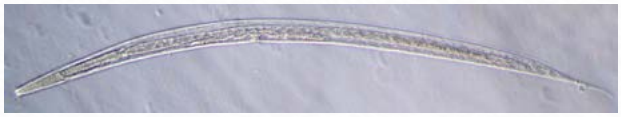


Paramerlinius shamimi Venkadesh *et al.*, 2024

ORDER: TRIPLONCHIDA
FAMILY: TOBRILIDAE
Genus: *Epitobrilus* Tsalolikhin, 1981

Epitobrilus brachystomus Das, Das, Ghosh Jana & Ghosh, *Zoosystematica Rossica,* 33 (2): 156–167, 2024

The species *Epitobrilus brachystomus* was described by T. Das, T. Das, T. Ghosh Jana and G. Ghosh based on a Holotype and six Paratypes collected from 5–6 cm beneath surface, paddy fields, Lalgarh Vill., (22°35′28.5″N, 87°3′15.5″E), Jhargram Distr., West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The specific name is derived from the Ancient Greek words βραχύς (short) and στόμα (stoma, mouth).



Epitobrilus brachystomus Das *et al.*, 2024

Genus: *Eutobrilus* Tsalolikhin, 1981

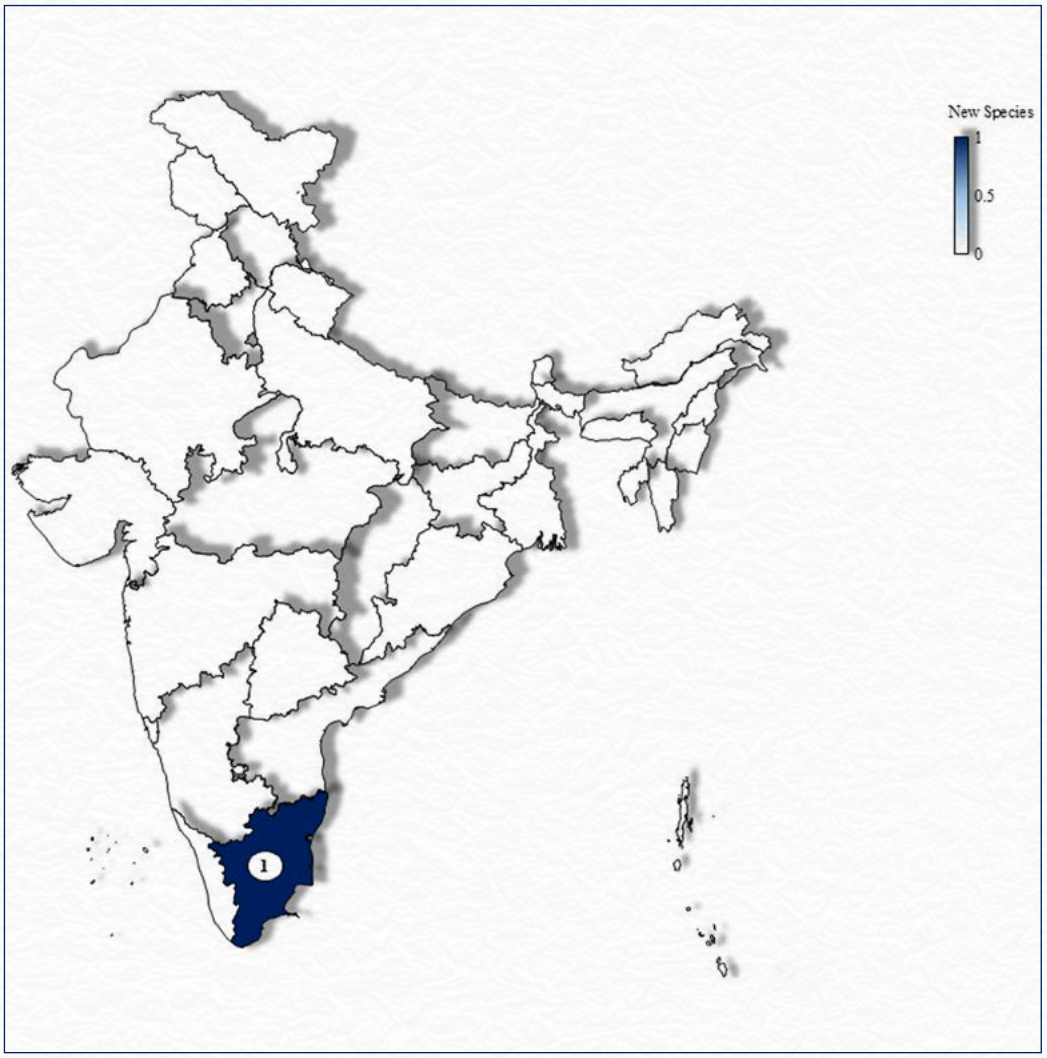
Eutobrilus minutus Das, Das, Ghosh Jana & Ghosh, *Zoosystematica Rossica,* 33 (2): 156–167, 2024

The species *Eutobrilus minutus* was described by T. Das, T. Das, T. Ghosh Jana and G. Ghosh based on a Holotype and five Paratypes collected from 5–6 cm beneath surface, paddy fields, Lalgarh Vill., (22°35′28.5″N, 87°3′15.5″ E), Jhargram Distr., West Bengal, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The specific name is the Latin adjective minutus meaning "very small", "minute".



Eutobrilus minutus Das *et al.*, 2024

3.13. TARDIGRADA

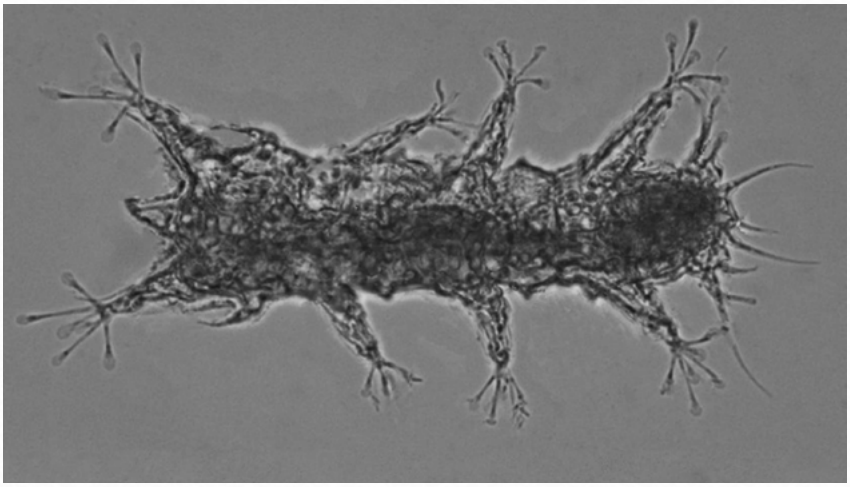


The phylum Tardigrada includes minute (0.1 to 1mm), segmented, eight-legged invertebrates that dwell in a variety of environments from terrestrial to aquatic and in all climatic zones. When in stress tardigrades tend to go into anhydrobiosis and form a 'tun' around themselves, which help them to survive 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. This year only one new species of Tardigrada has been described from Tamil Nadu.

Phylum: TARDIGRADA
Class: HETEROTARDIGRADA
Order: ARTHROTARDIGRADA
Family: BATILLIPEDIDAE
Genus: *Batillipes* Richters, 1909

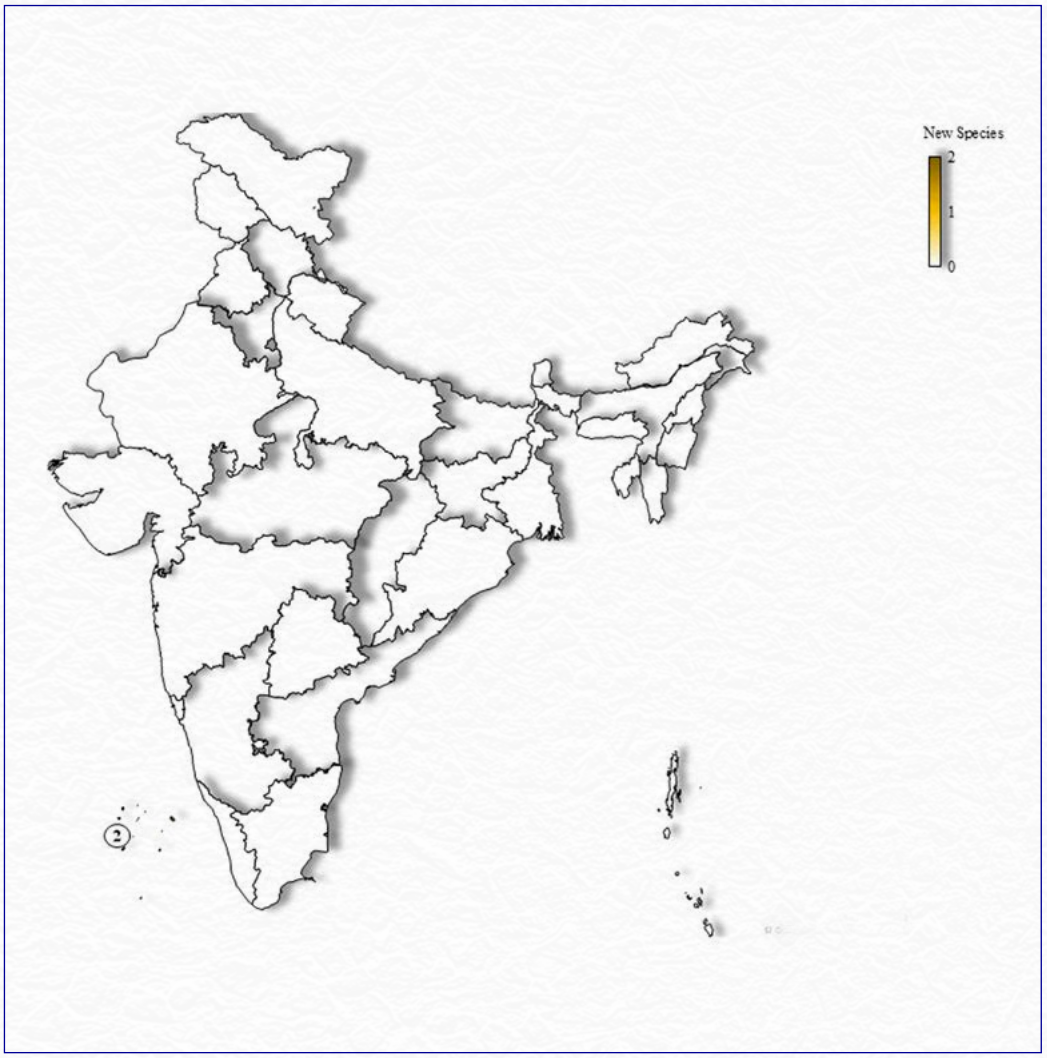
Batillipes chandrayaani Vishnudattan, Rubal & Nandan, *Zootaxa,* 5446(4): 488–498, 2024

The species *Batillipes chandrayaani* was described N. K. Vishnudattan, Marcos Rubal and S. Bijoy Nandan based on a Holotype and nine Paratypes collected from sandy Mini Coral Beach(9°16'18.54"N, 79°7'53.1"E),Mandapam, Maraikayar Pattinam, Tamil Nadu, India. Type specimens were deposited in the CUSAT, India. The species is named in the honour of the Chandrayaan-3 moon mission.



Batillipes chandrayaani Vishnudattan *et al*., 2024

3.14. PLATYHELMINTHES



Platyhelminthes are triploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical, dorsoventrally flattened, acoelomate flatworms with organ grade of construction and 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 form this they have harmful role as blood fukes, lung flukes and intestinal flukes. This year two new species of Platyhelminthes have been described from Lakshadweep.

Phylum: PLATYHELMINTHES
Order: POLYCLADIDA
Family: PLANOCERIDAE
Genus: *Paraplanocera* Laidlaw, 1903

Paraplanocera kalpeniensis Dixit & Sreeraj, *Zootaxa*, 5446 (3): 405–419, 2024

The species *Paraplanocera kalpeniensis* was described by Sudhanshu Dixit and Chemmencheri Ramakrishnan Sreeraj based on a Holotype collected from Kalpeni Island (10° 6'13.16" N, 73°39'5.44" E; Lakshadweep, India along with one Paratype collected from Kalpeni Island (10° 3'37.05" N, 73°38'19.78" E, Lakshadweep.Type specimens were deposited in the WGRC- ZSI. The specific name refers to the type locality, Kalpeni Island in Lakshadweep archipelago, where the type specimens were collected.



Paraplanocera kalpeniensis Dixit & Sreeraj, 2024

Family: PSEUDOCEROTIDAE
Genus: *Pseudoceros* Lang, 1884

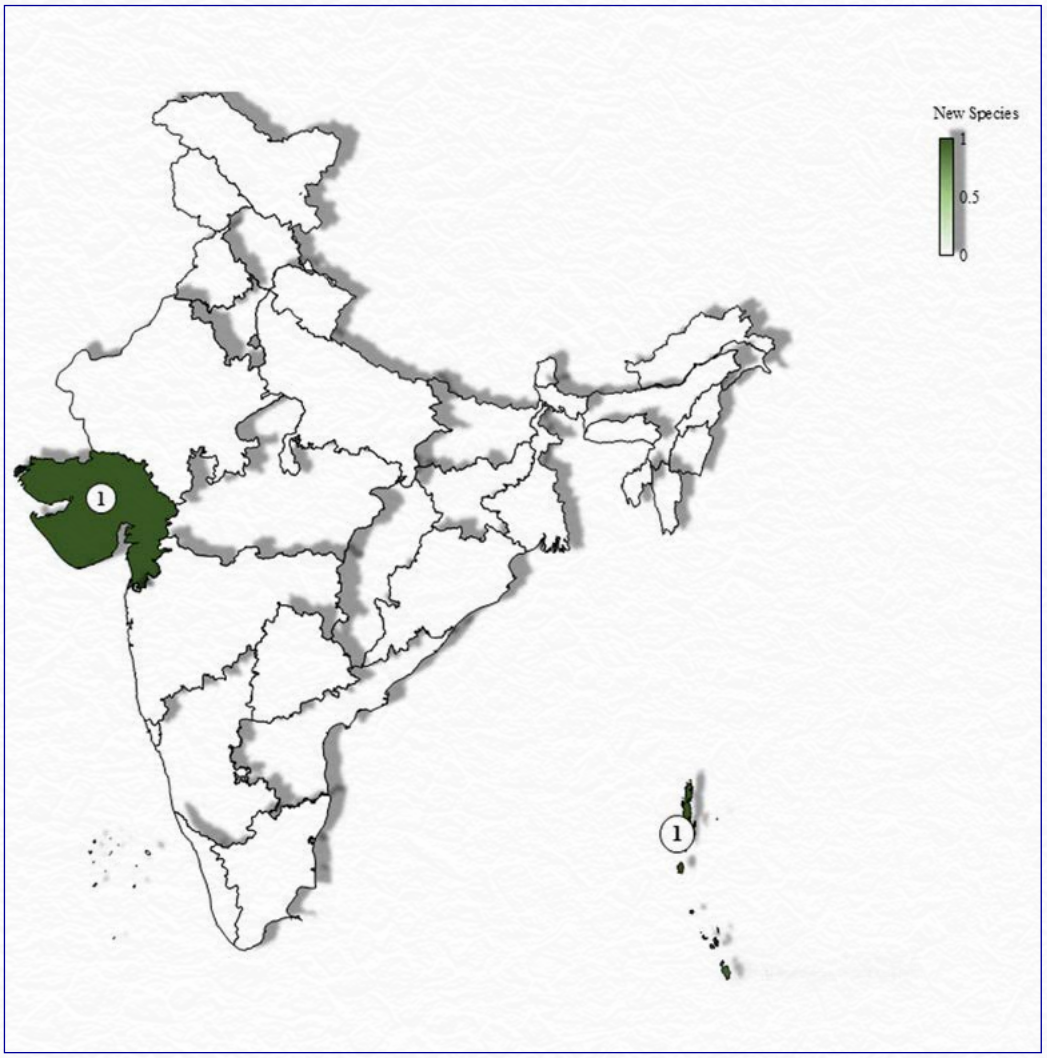
Pseudoceros bifascia Dixit & Sreeraj, *Zootaxa*, 5446 (3): 405–419, 2024

The species *Pseudoceros bifascia* was described by Sudhanshu Dixit and Chemmencheri Ramakrishnan Sreeraj based on a Holotype collected from Agatti Island (10°52'5.79" N, 72°12'12.64" E), Lakshadweep, India Type specimens were deposited in the WGRC- ZSI. The specific name refers to the presence of two-coloured bands (black and orange) on pseudotentacles i.e., two (bi in Latin) and band (fascia in Latin).



Pseudoceros bifascia Dixit & Sreeraj, 2024

3.15. CNIDARIA



The Phylum Cnidaria comprises exclusively aquatic diploblastic fauna communities which are mostly found in marine habitats across the world. These are presently categorized under six classes such as Anthozoa, Cubozoa, Hydrozoa, Myxozoa, Scyphozoa, and Staurozoa whereas hard corals, stony corals, fire corals, soft corals, sea pens, sea whips, sea fans, black corals, sea anemones, jellyfish, sea firs, Portuguese man-of-war, etc. are commonly known names. These groups of animals are seen to represent two forms viz. medusa- free-swimming or floating mode of life and polyp- sessile part of life form. All the species of cnidarians are carnivorous while cnidae and tentacles take active roles in the capture of prey whereas most of the species are dependent on endosymbiotic algae or zooxanthellae to meet their nutritional need, and a few are parasites. Cnidarians are the major building blocks of coral reef ecosystems of the world's oceans especially the complex structure of shallow tropical waters. This year two new species of Cnidaria has been described one species each from Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Gujarat.

Phylum: CNIDARIA
Class: OCTOCORALLIA
Order: MALACALCYONACEA
Family: SARCOPHYTIDAE
Genus: *Lobophytum* Marenzeller, 1886

Lobophytum andamanensis Rajendra & Raghunathan *Thalassas,* 2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41208-024-00669-3

The species *Lobophytum andamanensis* was described by Seepana Rajendra and Chelladurai Raghunathan based on a Holotype collected from coral reef habitat, Ross Island, North Andaman Island, (13°17.545′N; 93°04.110′E, depth of 12 m), India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZSI-ANRC. The specific epithet has been chosen because the species was collected from the Andaman group of islands.



Lobophytum andamanensis Rajendra & Raghunathan, 2024

Class: STAUROZOA
Order: STAUROMEDUSAE
Family: KISHINOUYEIDAE
Genus: *Calvadosia* James-Clark, 1863

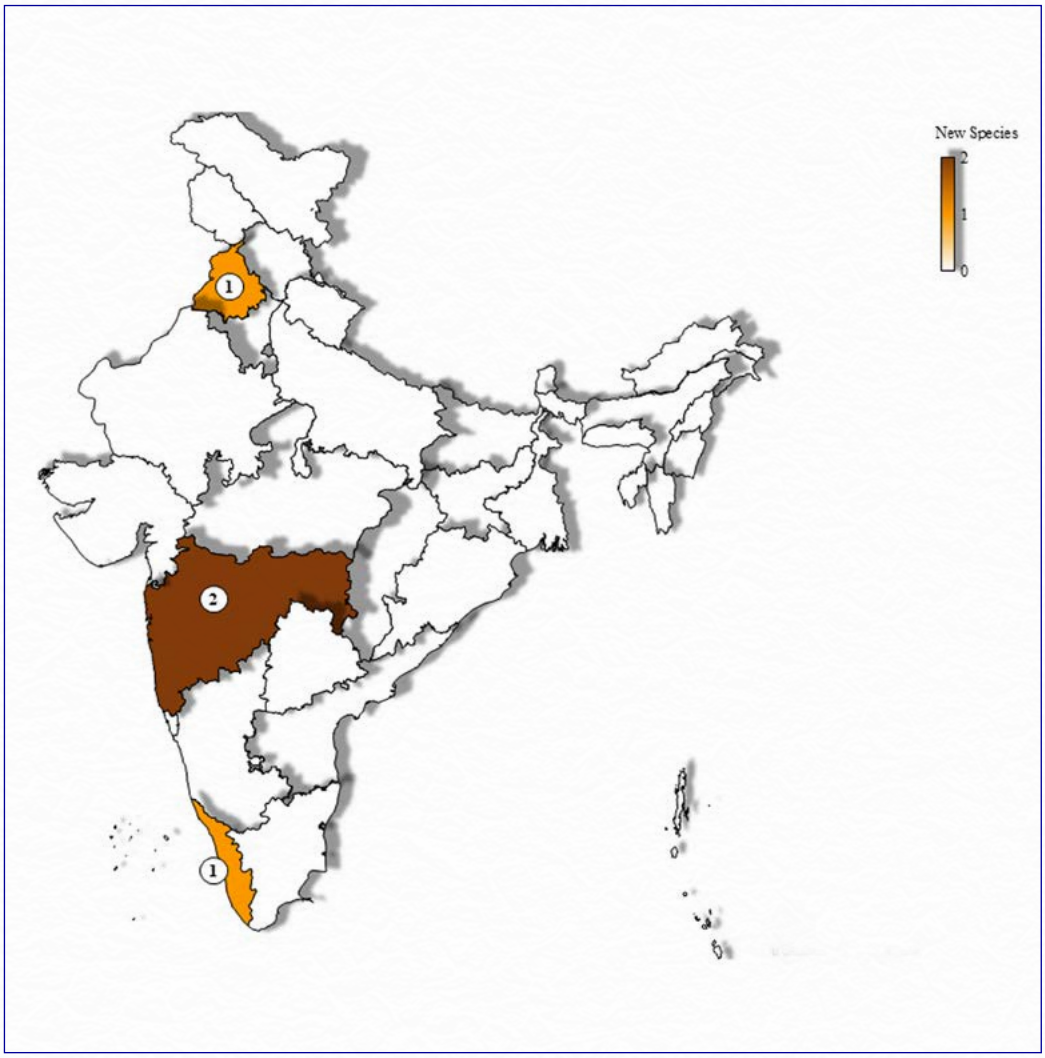
Calvadosia festivala Baroliya, Kundu & Miranda, *Zootaxa,* 5507(2): 356–370, 2024.

The species *Calvadosia festivala* was described by Hitisha Baroliya, Rahul Kundu and Lucilia Souza Miranda based on a Holotype collected from intertidal tidepool, (22° 14’ 30.72 N, 68° 57’ 18.91E), Dwarka, Gujarat, India. The type specimen has been deposited in ZCSKC. The specific epithet “festivala” refers to the word “festival”, in tribute to the several colorful festivals celebrated in Indian culture throughout the year.



Calvadosia festivala Baroliya *et al.*, 2024

3.16. PROTOZOA

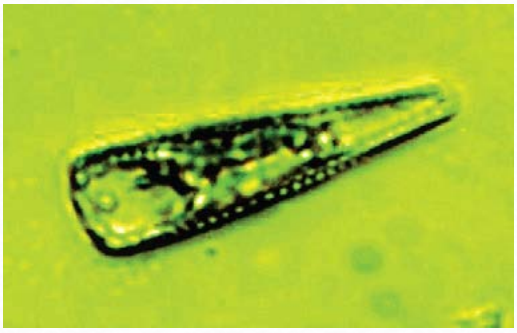


Protists are single-celled eukaryotic microorganisms which colonize and inhabit virtually all environments where eukaryotic life has been found and thus, are one of the most successful groups on the earth. They range in size from 1µm Protozoans are motile and nearly all possess flagella, pseudopodia 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. This year a total of four new species of Protozoa have been described from India: Maharashtra (2), Kerala (1) and Punjab (1).

Phylum: BACILLARIOPHYTA
Class: BACILLARIOPHYCEAE
Order: CYMBELLALES
Family: GOMPHONEMATACEAE
Genus: *Gomphonema* C.G. Ehrenberg, 1832

Gomphonema incrassata Mohan & Prabha, *Journal of Natural History,* 58(25-28):775-783, 2024

The species *Gomphonema incrassata* was described by Bala Mohan and Duraisamy Prabha based on a Holotype collected from Walayar Dam, Palakkad district, Kerala, India. The species is named based on its frustule ornamentation, where the frustule is club-shaped, and thickened in distal endings. *incrassata* is a Latin word that means 'thickened or swollen'.



Gomphonema incrassata Mohan & Prabha, 2024

Phylum: CILIOPHORA
Class: LITOSTOMATEA
Order: DILEPTIDA
Family: DIMACROCARYONIDAE
Genus: *Microdileptus* Vďačný & Foissner 2012

Microdileptus indica Ghosh, Bharti, Pathania & Kumar, *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124(1):01-10, 2024

The species *Microdileptus indica* was described by Arnab Ghosh, Daizy Bharti, Prakash Chand Pathania and Santosh Kumar based on a Holotype and two Paratypes collected from the soil collected from the pulse field of Ayali Kalan village, (30°53'35.2"N, 75°45'32.4"E), Ludhiana, Punjab, India. The type specimens have been deposited in NZC-ZSIK. The species is named after India, the country from where it was first discovered.



Microdileptus indica Ghosh *et al.*, 2024

Phylum: RETARIA
Subphylum: FORAMINIFERA
Genus: *Psammophaga* Arnold, 1982

Psammophaga holzmannae Kaushik, *European Journal of Protistology,* 92:126035, 2024, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejop.2023.126035

The species *Psammophaga holzmannae* was described by Tushar Kaushik, Vaishnavi Dixit and Thirumalai Murugan based on a Holotype collected from Rajapuri Creek, narrow, deep NW–SE entrance of the Arabian Sea, Raigad district, Maharashtra, India.

Psammophaga sinhai Kaushik, *European Journal of Protistology,* 92:126035, 2024, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejop.2023.126035

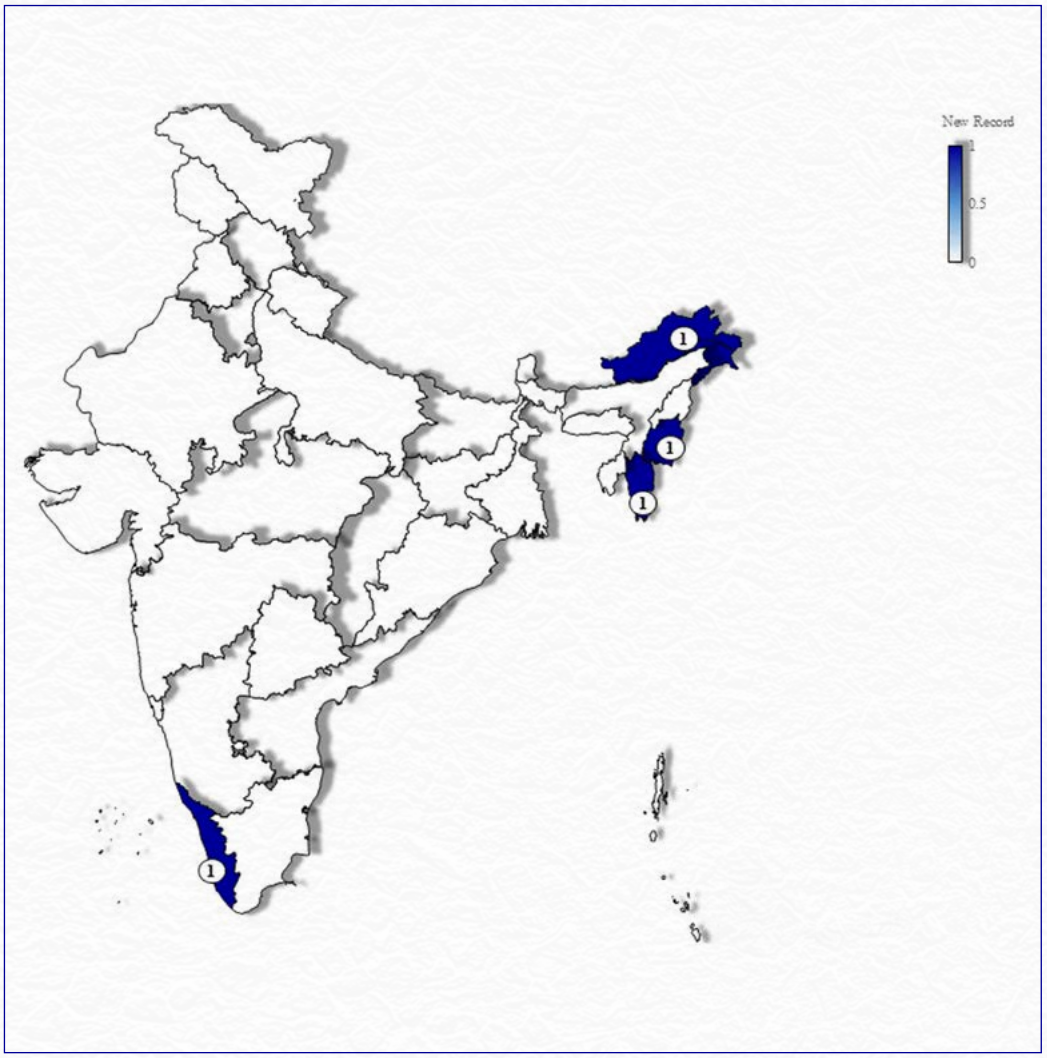
The species *Psammophaga sinhai* was described by Tushar Kaushik, Vaishnavi Dixit and Thirumalai Murugan based on a Holotype collected from Rajapuri Creek, narrow, deep NW–SE entrance of the Arabian Sea, Raigad district, Maharashtra, India.

4 NEW RECORDS





4.1 REPTILIA



This year four species of Reptilia have been recorded for the first time from India, one species each from Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur and Mizoram

Phylum: CHORDATA
Class: REPTILIA
Order: SQUAMATA
Family: ELAPIDAE
Genus: *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803

Bungarus suzhenae Chen, Shi, Vogel, Ding & Shi, 2021

The species *Bungarus suzhenae* Chen, Shi, Vogel, Ding & Shi, 2021 earlier known from China, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jessami–Meluri road (25.63930N, 94.57910E, elevation 599 m), at the Nagaland-Manipur border ca. 6 km from Meluri, Nagaland towards Jessami, Manipur, India. It has been published by Jason Dominic Gerard, Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das in the journal: *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **16**(6): 25385–25399, 2024.



Bungarus suzhenae Chen *et al.*, 2021

Ovophis zayuensis (Jiang, 1977)

The species *Ovophis zayuensis* (Jiang, 1977) earlier known from China, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jessami–Meluri road (25.63930N, 94.57910E, elevation 599 m), at the Dri River bank (28.80560N, 95.93210E, elevation 1,288 m), near Etabe village (~2.5 km north-east from Anini), Dibang Valley district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Jason Dominic Gerard, Bitupan Boruah, V. Deepak and Abhijit Das in the journal: *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **16**(6): 25385–25399, 2024.



Ovophis zayuensis (Jiang, 1977)

Family: SCINCIDAE
Genus: *Lankascincus* Greer, 1991

Lankascincus fallax (Peters, 1860)

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Lankascincus fallax* (Peters,1860) earlier known from Srilanka, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kokkothamangalam Village, Cherthala Taluk, Alappuzha District of Kerala State (9.6784940°N, 76.3752660°E, Alt. 31.51 m asl), India. It has been published by Haree Krishna, Sumidh Ray, S. Arya, Sudheer Kumar Jena, Varadaraju and Pratyush P. Mohapatra in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **123**(4):323-328, 2023.



Lankascincus fallax (Peters, 1860)

Family: VIPERIDAE
Genus: *Trimeresurus* Lacépède, 1804

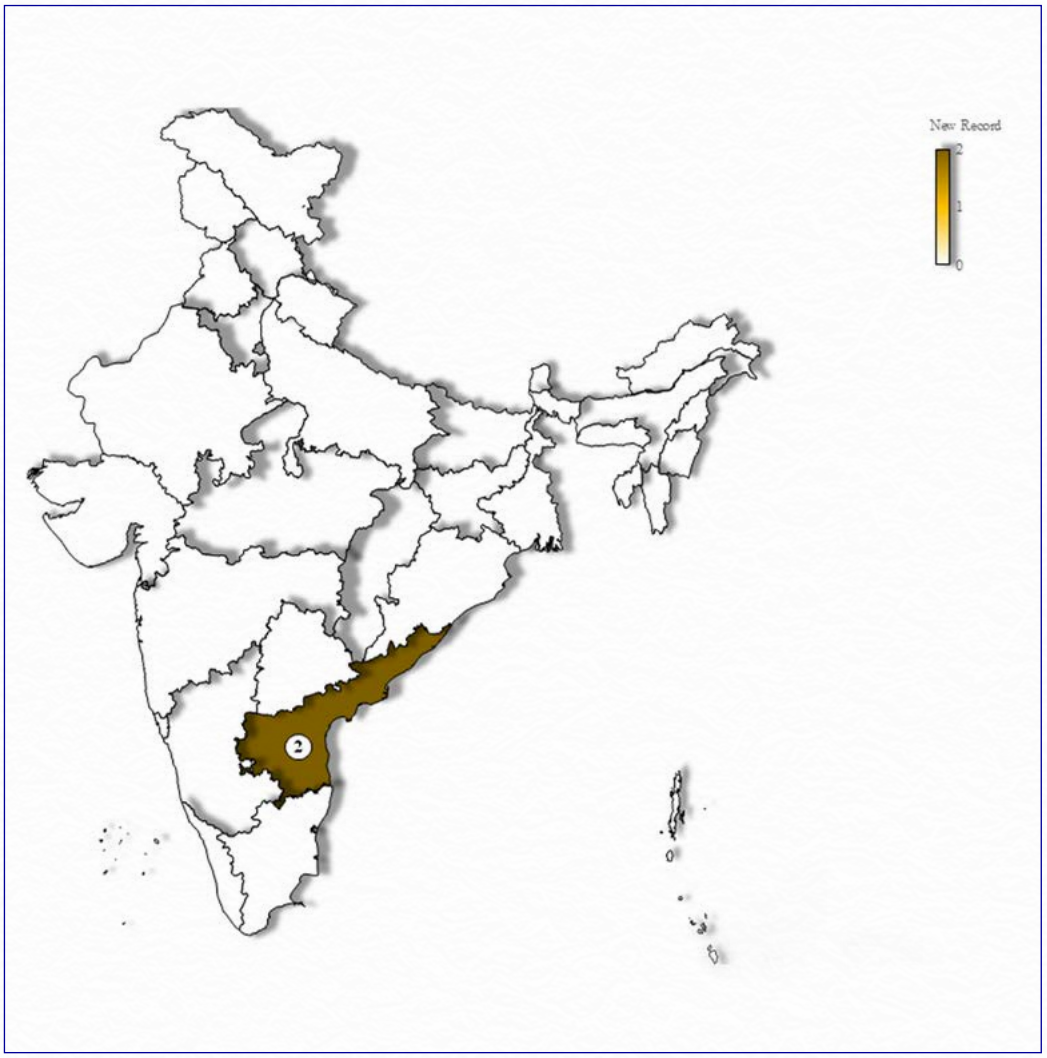
Trimeresurus uetzi Vogel, Nguyen & David, 2023

The species *Trimeresurus uetzi* Vogel, Nguyen & David, 2023 earlier known from central and southern Myanmar, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mizoram University campus (23.7384°N; 92.6642°E; 822 m), Mizoram, India. It has been published by Lal Biakzuala, Lal Muansanga, Fanai Malsawmdawngliana, Lalrinnunga Hmar and Hmar Tlawmte Lalremsanga in the journal: *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **16**(5): 25268–25272, 2024.



Trimeresurus uetzi Vogel, Nguyen & David, 2023

4.2 AMPHIBIA



This year two species of Amphibia have been recorded for the first time from India: Andhra Pradesh.

Phylum: CHORDATA
Class: AMPHIBIA
Order: ANURA
Family: RANIDAE
Genus: *Hylarana* Tschudi, 1838

Hylarana gracilis (Gravenhorst, 1829)

The species *Hylarana gracilis* (Gravenhorst, 1829) earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gounithimmepalle, Koundanya Wildlife Sanctuary (N 12.8705; E 78.5803), Andhra Pradesh, India. It has been published by Bharath. B, K. P. Dinesh, Karuthapandi. M, Kalyani Bai Kunte, A. Shabnam, Deepa Jaiswal and S.S. Jadhavin the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5453** (1): 129–134,2024.



Hylarana gracilis (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Family: RHACOPHORIDAE
Genus: *Pseudophilautus* Laurent, 1943

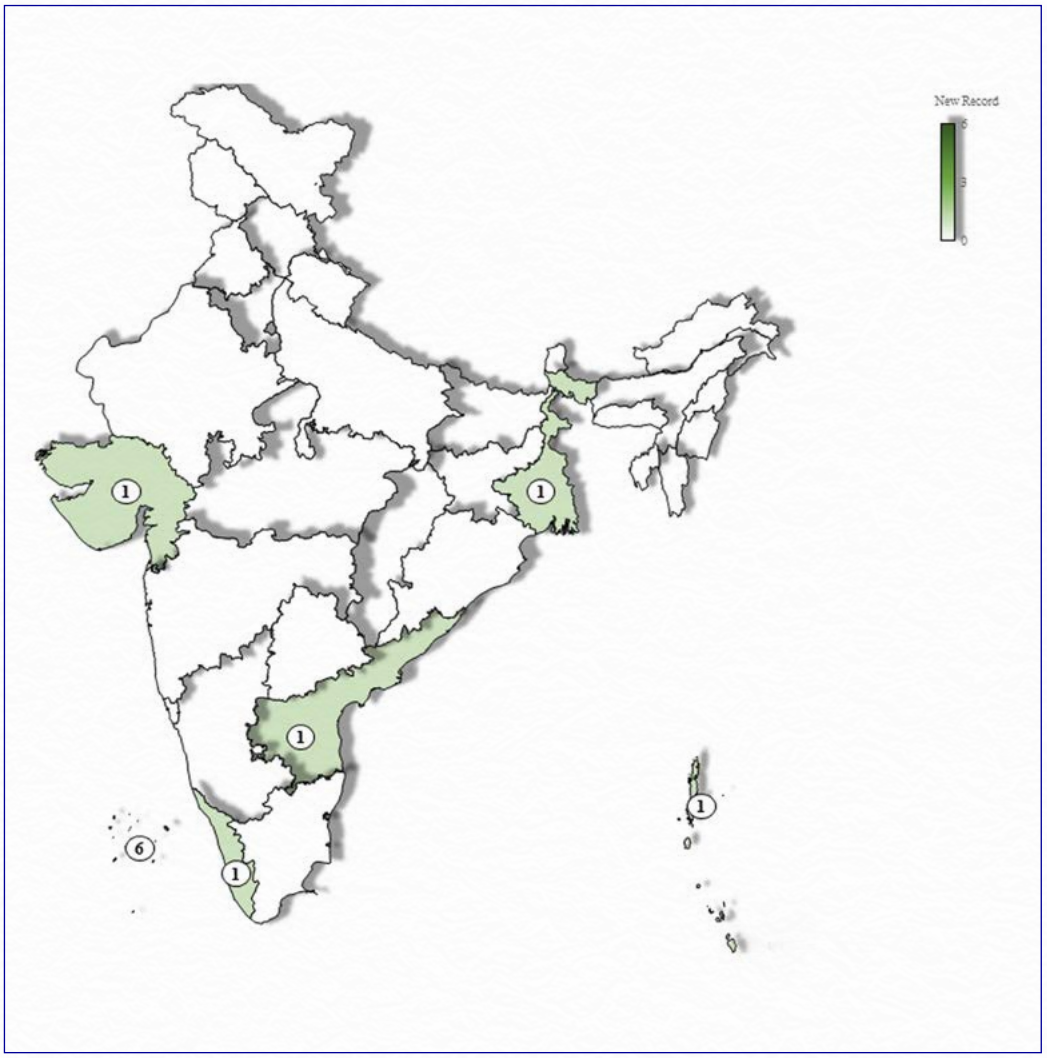
Pseudophilautus regius (Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005)

The species *Pseudophilautus regius* (Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005) earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India. It has been published by Bharath. B, K. P. Dinesh, Karuthapandi. M, Kalyani Bai Kunte, A. Shabnam, Deepa Jaiswal and S.S. Jadhav in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5477**(2): 219–236, 2024.



Pseudophilautus regius (Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005)

4.3. PISCES



This year 11 species of Pisces have been recorded for the first time from India, six species from Lakshadweep and one species each from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal.

Phylum: CHORDATA
Class: PISCES
Order: LABRIFORMES
Family: AMMODYTIDAE
Genus: *Bleekeria* Günther, 1862

Bleekeria nigrilinea Psomadakis, Yoshinaga, Wah et Ida, 2021

The species *Bleekeria nigrilinea* Psomadakis, Yoshinaga, Wah et Ida, 2021 earlier known from Myanmar and Thailand, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shankarpur fishing harbor (021°38′30″ N and 087°34′12″ E), West Bengal, India. It has been published by D. Raya, S. Acharya, and Anil Mohapatra in the journal: *Journal of Ichthyology,* **64**(2):342–347, 2024.



Bleekeria nigrilinea Psomadakis, Yoshinaga, Wah et Ida, 2021

Order: PERCIFORMES
Family: BLENNIDAE
Genus: *Glyptoparus* Smith, 1959

Glyptoparus delicatulus Smith, 1959

The species *Glyptoparus delicatulus* Smith, 1959 earlier known from Indo-Pacific. Indonesia, southern Japan, Mariana Islands, Caroline Islands, New Guinea, Australia, Great Barrier Reef, Vanuatu, Tonga and Tuamotu, Kenya, Mozambique, Reunion, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius and Chagos in the Western Indian Ocean, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from the dead and algal-covered areas of living massive Porites coral colonies at a depth of 0.6m in the Kavaratti lagoon (10°32’47.74” N, 72°37’10.16” E). It has been published by Alvin Anto, Sandra Babu, Miriam Paul Sreeram, Sreenath K. Ramanathan and Ronald Fricke in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom,***104**, e16, 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315424000055, 2024.



Glyptoparus delicatulus Smith, 1959

Family: GOBIIDAE
Genus: *Eviota* O. P. Jenkins, 1903

Eviota cf. teresae Greenfield & Randall, 2016

The species *Eviota cf. teresae* Greenfield & Randall, 2016 earlier known from Seychelles and Maldives, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from rubbles in the Kavaratti lagoon (10°32’51.6” N, 72°37’06.8” E) at a depth of 2.5 m. It has been published by Alvin Anto, Sandra Babu, Miriam Paul Sreeram, Sreenath K. Ramanathan and Ronald Fricke in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom,***104**, e16, 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315424000055, 2024.



Eviota cf. teresae Greenfield & Randall, 2016

Eviota punyit Tornabene, Valdez & Erdmann, 2016

The species *Eviota punyit* Tornabene, Valdez & Erdmann, 2016 earlier known from Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: Oman, Seychelles and Comoros east to Ryukyu Islands (Japan) and eastern Indonesia, south to Queensland (Australia), has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from massive Porites boulder at a depth of 1.1m in the Kavaratti lagoon (10°34'29.4" N, 72°38'00.3"E). It has been published by Alvin Anto, Sandra Babu, Miriam Paul Sreeram, Sreenath K. Ramanathan and Ronald Fricke in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*,**104**, e16,1–9. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315424000055, 2024.



Eviota punyit Tornabene, Valdez & Erdmann, 2016

Family: LABRIDAE
Genus: *Coris* Lacépède, 1801

Coris latifasciata Randall, 2013

The species *Coris latifasciata* Randall, 2013 earlier known from Maldives and Chagos Archipelago, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from rubbles in the Kavaratti lagoon (10°33'59.9" N, 72°37'48.1" E) at a depth of 2.3 m., Indian Ocean. It has been published by Alvin Anto, Sandra Babu, Miriam Paul Sreeram, Sreenath K. Ramanathan and Ronald Fricke in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*,**104**, e16, 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315424000055, 2024.



Coris latifasciata Randall, 2013

Genus: *Pseudocheilinus* Bleeker, 1862

Pseudocheilinus evanidus Jordan & Evermann, 1903

The species *Pseudocheilinus evanidus* Jordan & Evermann, 1903 earlier known from Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), East Africa, Socotra (Yemen), Seychelles, Comoros, Mascarenes, Maldives and Chagos Archipelago east to Midway and Hawaiian Islands (USA), Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands (French Polynesia), north to Kagoshima Prefecture (southern Japan), south to Rowley Shoals (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from the rubble in the reef extension at a depth of 17.8 m on the reef slope on the southern side of Kavaratti Atoll (10°32'21.2"N, 72°36'36.5"E).. It has been published by Alvin Anto, Sandra Babu, Miriam Paul Sreeram,Sreenath K. Ramanathan and Ronald Fricke in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*,**104**,e16, 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315424000055, 2024.



Pseudocheilinus evanidus Jordan & Evermann, 1903

Family: POMACENTRIDAE
Genus: *Pomacentrus* Lacépède, 1802

Pomacentrus xanthocercus Allen, Erdmann & Pertiwi, 2022

The species *Pomacentrus xanthocercus* Allen, Erdmann & Pertiwi, 2022 earlier known from Maldives and Srilanka, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from the outer reef slope of Kavaratti (10°34'30.3" N, 72°37'40.0" E) at a depth of 11.5 m. It has been published by Alvin Anto, Sandra Babu, Miriam Paul Sreeram, Sreenath K. Ramanathan and Ronald Fricke in the journal: *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*,**104**, e16, 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315424000055, 2024.

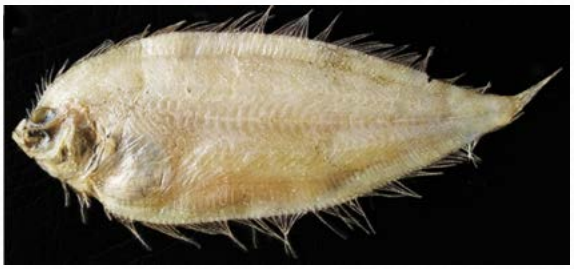


Pomacentrus xanthocercus Allen, Erdmann & Pertiwi, 2022

Order: PLEURONECTIFORMES
Family BOTHIDAE
Genus*: Laeops* Günther, 1880

Laeops parviceps Günther, 1880

The species *Laeops parviceps* Günther, 1880 earlier known from the Western Pacific (Vietnam east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, north to Japan, south to northern Australia) and from Myanmar, Eastern Indian Ocean has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from the Veraval fishing harbour (20°54'27"N 70°23'02"E), India. It has been published by Sivakumar Ragul, H. L. Parmar, Gopalan Mahadevan, and Ronald Fricke in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5538** (3): 290–292,2024.



Laeops parviceps Günther, 1880

Order: SCORPAENIFORMES
Family: DACTYLOPTERIDAE
Genus: *Dactyloptena* D. S. Jordan & R. E. Richardson, 1908

Dactyloptena tiltoni Eschmeyer (1997)

The species *Dactyloptena tiltoni* Eschmeyer (1997) earlier known from Pacific Ocean, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from bycatch landings in a multi-day shrimp trawl fishery at a depth ranging from 300 and 400 m from Sakthikulangara harbor, Kerala, India. It has been published by Davood Nihal, M.P. Rajeeshkumar, Purbali Saha, K.V. Aneesh Kumar and Hashim Manjebrayakath in the journal: *Thalassas*, **40**: 601-606, 2024.



Dactyloptena tiltoni Eschmeyer (1997)

Order: SQUALIFORMES
Family: OXUDERCIDAE
Genus: *Ctenotrypauchen* Steindachner 1867

Ctenotrypauchen chinensis Steindachner 1867

The species *Ctenotrypauchen chinensis* Steindachner 1867 earlier known from China, Sumatra, Indonesia, Arafura Sea, Australia; Carigara Bay and Samar Sea of Philippines, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kakinada fishing harbour, Andhra Pradesh, India. It has been published by Suman Patra, Smrutirekha Acharya1, Rajesh Kumar Behera, K. K. Bineesh and Anil Mohapatrain the journal: *Natl. Acad. Sci. Lett.*, https://doi.org/10.1007/s40009-024-01406-3,2024.



Ctenotrypauchen chinensis Steindachner 1867

Family: SOMNIOSIDAE
Genus: *Scymnodon* Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello 1864

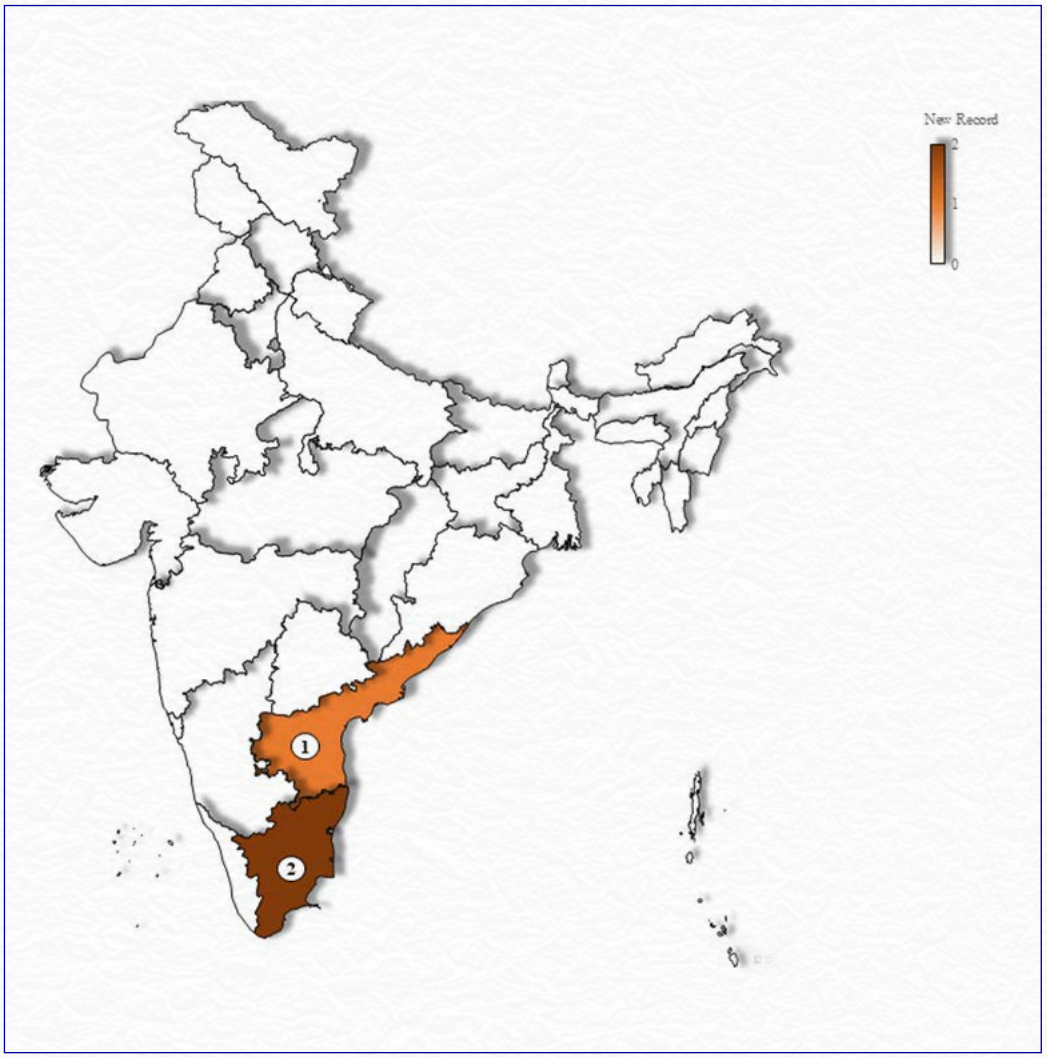
Scymnodon ichiharai Yano & Tanaka 1984

The species *Scymnodon ichiharai* Yano and Tanaka 1984 earlier known from Suruga Bay and the adjacent waters in Japan, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from commercial motorized boat, depth 400 m, Burmanallah fish landing center, Andaman Islands, India. It has been published by Ravi Ranjan Kumar, S. Venu, K. K. Bineesh, K. A. Sajeela, D. A. Ebert, A. Gopalakrishnan and V. S. Basheer in the journal: *Thalassas*, **40**: 1297–1305,2024.



Scymnodon ichiharai Yano & Tanaka 1984

4.4. MOLLUSCA



This year three species of Mollusca have been recorded for the first time from India, two species from Tamil Nadu and one species from Andhra Pradesh

Phylum: Mollusca
Class: BIVALVIA
Family: CRASSATELLIDAE
Genus: *Bathytormus* Stewart, 1930

Bathytormus acuminatus (Kobelt, 1885)

The species *Bathytormus acuminatus* (Kobelt, 1885) earlier known from Singapore has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 30 m off Gangavaram (17.610892N, 83.235212E),, Vishakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh India. It has been published by Md Hafiz, Sheikh Sajan and Tamal Mondal in the journal: *Acta Biologica Turcica,* **37**(4), S3:1-5,2024.



Bathytormus acuminatus (Kobelt, 1885)

Class:GASTROPODA
Family: PYRAMIDELLIDAE
Genus: *Pyrgiscus* Philippi, 1841

Pyrgiscus optivus (Nomura, 1937)

The species *Pyrgiscus optivus* (Nomura, 1937) earlier known from Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hare Island (9°11'55.61"N), India. It has been published by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardovini, Rajkumar Rajan, Babu R. and Yambem Tenjing Singh in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124**(3):213-218, 2024.



Pyrgiscus optivus (Nomura, 1937)

Genus: *Turbonilla* Risso, 1826

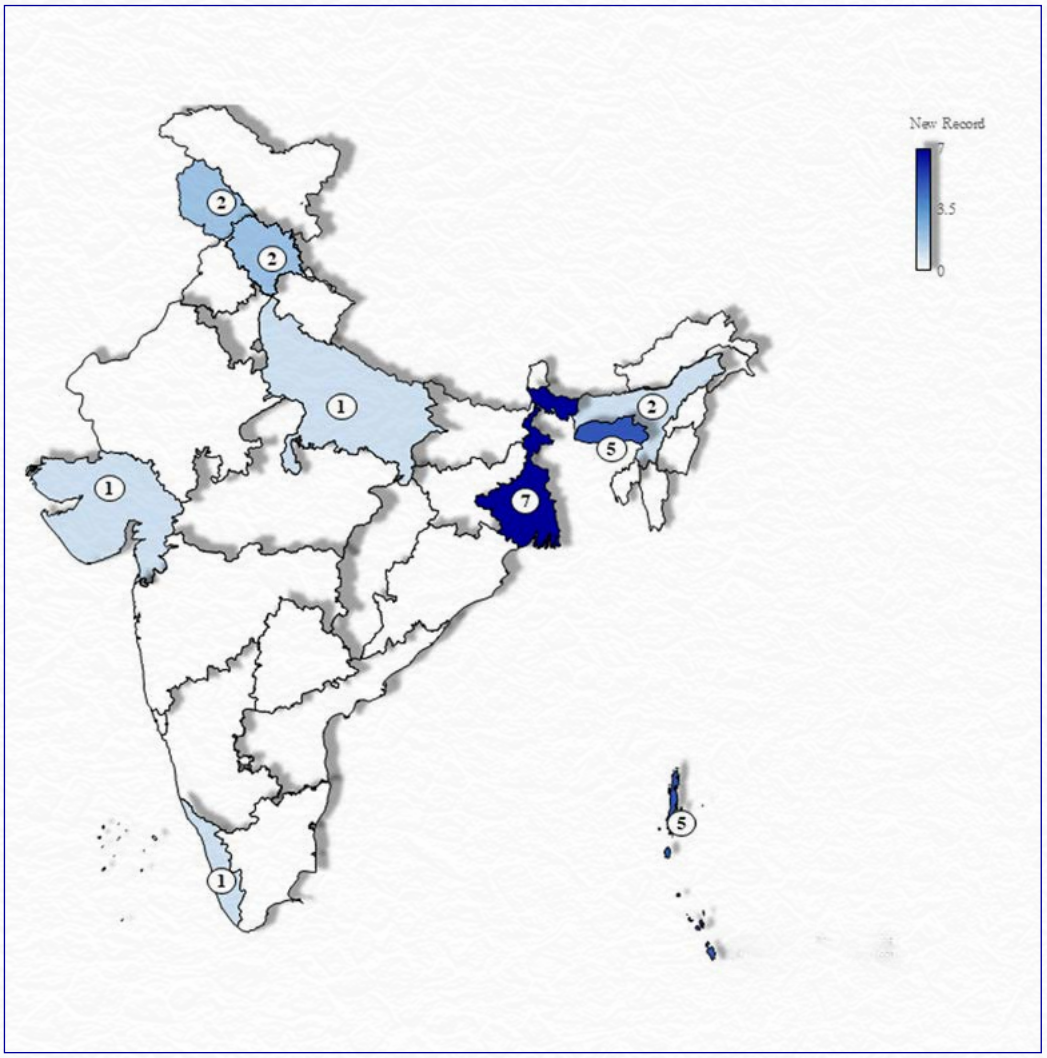
Turbonilla clessiniana Nomura, 1938

The species *Turbonilla clessiniana* Nomura, 1938 earlier known from Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Krusadai Island, (9°14'42.90"N, 79°12'38.36"E), India. It has been published by Rupavath Rajendar Kumar, Roberto Ardovini, Rajkumar Rajan, Babu R. and Yambem Tenjing Singh in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124**(3):213-218, 2024.



Turbonilla clessiniana Nomura, 1938

4.5.1. DIPTERA



This year 24 species of Diptera have been recorded for the first time from India: West Bengal (7), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (5), Meghalaya (5), Himachal Pradesh (2), Jammu & Kashmir (2), Assam (2), Gujarat (1), Kerala (1) and Uttar Pradesh (1). Among these 24 species, one species is reported from three states simultaneously Assam, Meghalaya and Kerala state.

Phylum:ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: DIPTERA
Family: CALLIPHORIDAE
Genus: *Melinda* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Melinda gentilis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

The species *Melinda gentilis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 is earlier known from Australia, Palaearctic region, including North Africa, Europe, China, and Japan, as well as all of the Old World's tropical regions has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Baramulla, (34.08 N°, 75.03 E°, 1721 m a.s.l.), Jammu and Kashmir, India. It has been published by Tanveer Ahmad Dar, Altaf Hussain Mir and Meenakshi Bharti in the journal: *Mun. Ent. Zool.,* **19** (1): 261-266,2024.

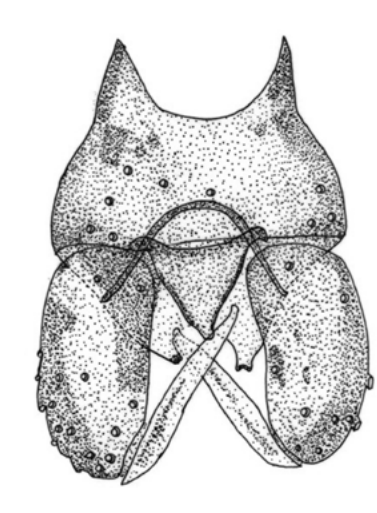


Melinda gentilis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Family: CERATOPOGONIDAE
Genus: *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818

Forcipomyia (Euprojoannisia) aequalis (Skuse, 1889)

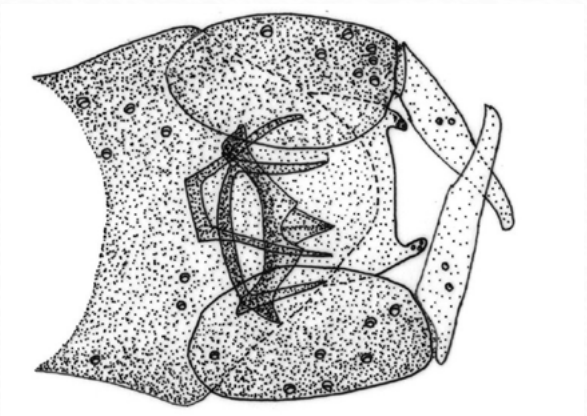
The species *Forcipomyia (Euprojoannisia) aequalis* (Skuse, 1889) is earlier known from Australia, Papua New Guinea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gossaba (Bally) (22.089383°N, 88.760591°E) South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Gouri Sankar Pal, Lipika Ghosh and Niladri Hazra in the journal: *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa),* **74**(4): 695-708,2024.



Forcipomyia (Euprojoannisia) aequalis (Skuse, 1889)

Forcipomyia (Euprojoannisia) bituberculifera Tokunaga, 1959

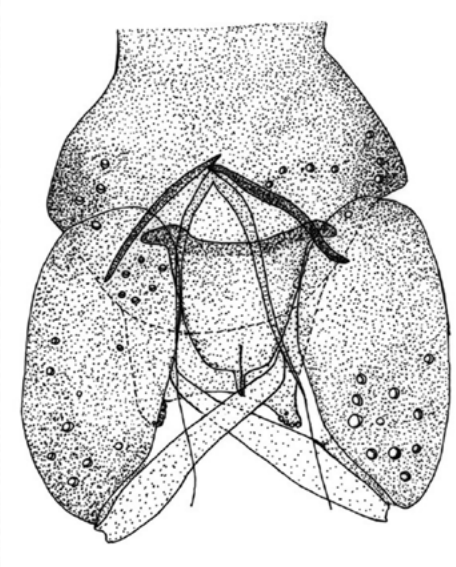
The species *Forcipomyia (Euprojoannisia) bituberculifera* Tokunaga, 1959 is earlier known from Oceania: Micronesia (Palau and Pohnpei) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Burdwan (23.224600°N, 87.859708°E), Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Gouri Sankar Pal, Lipika Ghosh and Niladri Hazra in the journal: *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa),* **74**(4): 695-708,2024.



Forcipomyia (Euprojoannisia) bituberculifera Tokunaga, 1959

Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) conturbatus Liu & Yu, 2001

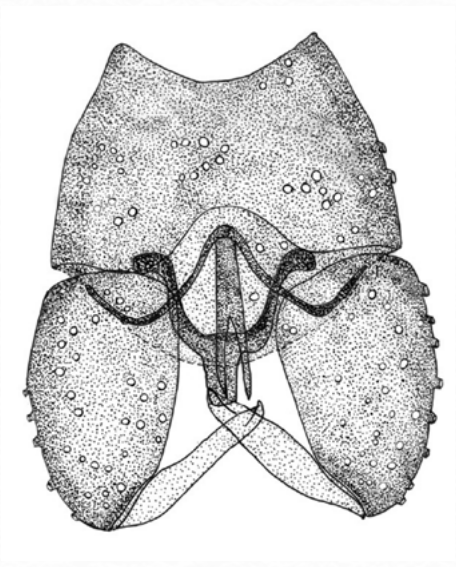
The species *Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) conturbatus* Liu & Yu, 2001 is earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Rocky Island (27.007507°N, 88.804624°E), Kalimpong, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Gouri Sankar Pal, Lipika Ghosh and Niladri Hazra in the journal: *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa),* **74**(4): 695-708,2024.



Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) conturbatus Liu & Yu, 2001

Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) dividus Liu & Yu, 2001

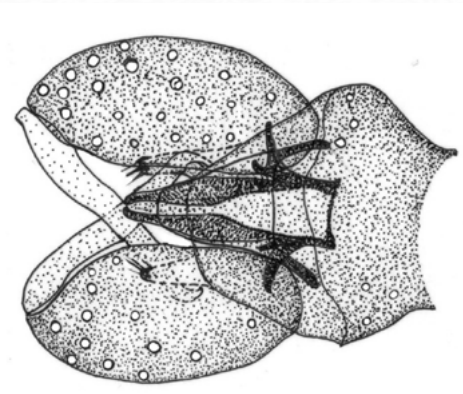
The species *Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) dividus* Liu & Yu, 2001 is earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Lungsel (27.010637°N,88.633360°E), and Paren, Kalimpong, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Gouri Sankar Pal, Lipika Ghosh and Niladri Hazra in the journal: *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa),* **74**(4): 695-708,2024.



Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) dividus Liu & Yu, 2001

Forcipomyia (Pedilohelea) forcipes de Meillon & Wirth, 1980

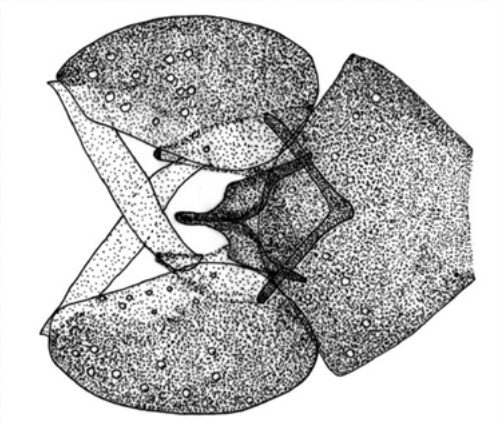
The species *Forcipomyia (Pedilohelea) forcipes* de Meillon and Wirth, 1980 is earlier known from Australia, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Biharinath Hills(23.580490°N,86.948445°E), Bankura, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Gouri Sankar Pal, Lipika Ghosh and Niladri Hazra in the journal: *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa),* **74**(4): 695-708,2024.



Forcipomyia (Pedilohelea) forcipes de Meillon & Wirth, 1980

Forcipomyia (Caloforcipomyia) gibba Debenham, 1987

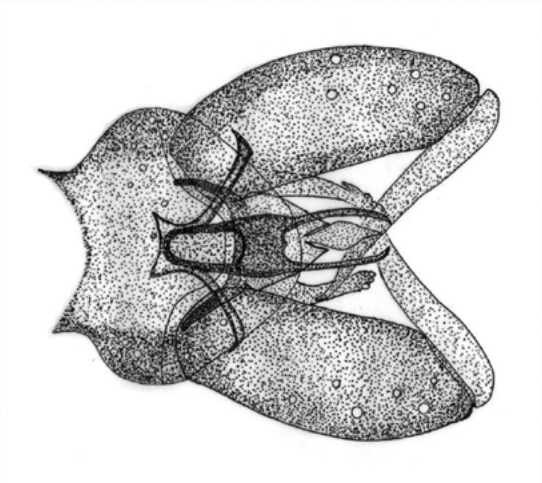
The species *Forcipomyia (Caloforcipomyia) gibba* Debenham, 1987 is earlier known from Australia and Papua New Guinea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Lungsel (27.010637°N,88.633360°E), Kalimpong, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Gouri Sankar Pal, Lipika Ghosh and Niladri Hazra in the journal: *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa),* **74**(4): 695-708,2024.



Forcipomyia (Caloforcipomyia) gibba Debenham, 1987

Forcipomyia (Pedilohelea) haroldi de Meillon & Wirth, 1989

The species *Forcipomyia (Pedilohelea) haroldi* de Meillon and Wirth, 1989 is earlier known from South Africa has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Madarihat (26.689986°N,89.280360°E) Alipurduar, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Gouri Sankar Pal, Lipika Ghosh and Niladri Hazra in the journal: *Annales Zoologici (Warszawa),* **74**(4): 695-708,2024.



Forcipomyia (Pedilohelea) haroldi de Meillon & Wirth, 1989

Family: CHIRONOMIDAE
Genus: *Microchironomus* Kieffer, 1918

Microchironomus deribae (Freeman, 1957)

The species *Microchironomus deribae* (Freeman, 1957) is earlier known from Sudan, Chad, China, France, Germany, Israel, Morocco, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kutch, (23.8066°N, 69.5107°E), Gujrat, India. It has been published by Bindarika Mukherjee, Namrata Ray, Atanu Naskar and Dhriti Banerjee in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (iS): 139-146,2024.



Microchironomus deribae (Freeman, 1957)

Family: PLATYSTOMATIDAE
Genus: *Rivellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Rivellia basilaris (Wiedemann, 1830)

The species *Rivellia basilaris* (Wiedemann, 1830) is earlier known from Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Phillipines, Indonesia and Samoa has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from New Bimblitan (11.571444° N, 92.695139° E, 102m ASL), South Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. It has been published by Debdeep Pramanik, Koustav Mukherjee, Atanu Naskar, Dhriti Banerjee and Chandrakasan Sivaperuman in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (iS):153-160,2024.



Rivellia basilaris (Wiedemann, 1830)

Genus: *Scholastes* Loew, 1873

Scholastes sexvittatus (Walker, 1861)

The species *Scholastes sexvittatus* (Walker, 1861*)* is earlier known from Sulawesi, Cocos Ialnds, Java, Philippines, Simeulue Island, Solomon Islands, Sulawesi and Bismarck Island has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Chhota Balu (cowshed), (11.512944° N, 92.686056° E, 17m ASL), South Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. It has been published by Debdeep Pramanik, Koustav Mukherjee, Atanu Naskar, Dhriti Banerjee and Chandrakasan Sivaperuman in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (iS):153-160,2024.



Scholastes sexvittatus (Walker, 1861)

Scholastes cinctus (Guérin, 1831)

The species *Scholastes cinctus* (Guérin, 1831) is earlier known from Seychelles Island to Samoa has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from ALHW Quarter, (7.000639° N, 93.935889° E, 3m ASL), Great Nicobar Island, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. It has been published by Debdeep Pramanik, Koustav Mukherjee, Atanu Naskar, Dhriti Banerjee and Chandrakasan Sivaperuman In the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (iS):153-160,2024.



Scholastes cinctus (Guérin, 1831)

Family: SYRPHIDAE
Genus: *Melanostoma* Schiner, 1860

Melanostoma scalare (Fabricius, 1794)

The species *Melanostoma scalare* (Fabricius, 1794) is earlier known from most of Europe, the Near East, North Africa and the eastern parts of the Afrotropical realm south to Zimbabwe and throughout the Himalayan realm to New Guinea, Indomalayan regions, Pakistan, has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from urban localities of Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. It has been published by Anmol Singh and Raina Nivedita Samuel in the journal: *Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies*, **12**(5): 33-35,2024.



Melanostoma scalare (Fabricius, 1794)

Genus: *Paragus* Latreille, 1804

Paragus atratus Meijere, 1906

The species *Paragus atratus* Meijere, 1906 is earlier known from Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and New Guinea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Galathea National Park (56 m) and Campbell Bay (7°00'02.3" N, 93°56'09.2" E), Great Nicobar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands,India. It has been published by Koustav Mukherjee, Sudip Mondal, Debdeep Pramanik, Oishik Kar, Atanu Naskar, Dhriti Banerjee and Chandrakasan Sivaperuman in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (iS): 169-178,2024.



Paragus atratus Meijere, 1906

Family: TEPHRITIDAE
Genus: *Acidiostigma* Hendel, 1927

Acidiostigma bomiense Wang, 1998

The species *Acidiostigma bomiense* Wang, 1998 is earlier known from East Asian region has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Maneesh Pal Singh, Sneha Sharma, Isha Sharma, Divender Gupta, David Lawrence Hancock and Chandra Shekhar Prabhakar in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5514** (5): 469–480,2024.



Acidiostigma bomiense Wang, 1998

Genus: *Bactrocera* Macquart,1835

Bactrocera (Parazeugodacus) abbreviata (Hardy, 1974)

The species *Bactrocera (Parazeugodacus) abbreviata* (Hardy, 1974) is earlier known from Philippines, China and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Umiam, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Karamankodu Jacob David, Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Ningthoujam Kennedy, K. M. Ajaykumara, R. G. Gracy and Cheday Bhutia Hissay in the journal: *ZooKeys,***1188**: 1–26,2024.



Bactrocera (Parazeugodacus) abbreviata (Hardy, 1974)

Bactrocera (Bactrocera) wuzhishana Lin & Yang,2006

The species *Bactrocera (Bactrocera) wuzhishana* Lin & Yang,2006 is earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ri Bhoi, Bhoirymbong, Assam, India. It has been published by Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Karamankodu Jacob David and Shivanand Pradeep in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5486** (2): 283–300,2024.



Bactrocera (Bactrocera) wuzhishana Lin & Yang,2006

Genus: *Dacus* Fabricius, 1805

Dacus (Mellesis) vijaysegarani Drew & Hancock, 1998

The species *Dacus (Mellesis) vijaysegarani* Drew & Hancock, 1998 is earlier known from Srilanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Umiam, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Karamankodu Jacob David, Venkateshaiah Abhishek, Ningthoujam Kennedy, K. M. Ajaykumara, R. G. Gracy and Cheday Bhutia Hissay in the journal: *ZooKeys,***1188**: 1–26,2024.



Dacus (Mellesis) vijaysegarani Drew & Hancock, 1998

Genus: *Erectovena*

Erectovena desperata (Hering, 1939)

The species *Erectovena desperata* (Hering, 1939) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made College of P.G. Studies, Umiam, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by K. J. David, D. L. Hancock, S. Salini, Kennedy Ningthoujam, Hatwar Nikhil, Khemrajji, V. Abhishek, R. G. Gracy and S. N. Sushil in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5506** (3): 301–321,2024.



Erectovena desperata (Hering, 1939)

Genus: *Felderimyia*

Felderimyia gombakensis Hancock & Drew, 1995

The species *Felderimyia gombakensis* Hancock & Drew, 1995 is earlier known from Malaysia and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Bongaigaon, Kokoijana, Assam, Kakkavayal, Calicut, Kerala and Dipogiri, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by K. J. David, D. L. Hancock, S. Salini, Kennedy Ningthoujam, Hatwar Nikhil, Khemrajji, V. Abhishek, R. G. Gracy and S. N. Sushil in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5506** (3): 301–321,2024.



Felderimyia gombakensis Hancock & Drew, 1995

Genus: *Goniurellia* Hendel, 1927

Goniurellia lacerata (Becker, 1913)

The species *Goniurellia lacerata* (Becker, 1913) is earlier known from Egypt and Iran has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nauni, (30°51'47" N 77°10'7"), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Maneesh Pal Singh, Sneha Sharma, Isha Sharma, Divender Gupta, David Lawrence Hancock and Chandra Shekhar Prabhakar in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5514** (5): 469-480,2024.



Goniurellia lacerata (Becker, 1913)

Genus: *Hemilea* Loew, 1862

Hemilea hyalina Wang, 1998

The species *Hemilea hyalina* Wang, 1998 is earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hyderpora, (34°02'04" N 74°47'33"E 1,607 m), Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, India. It has been published by Amir Maqbool, Aijaz Ahmad Wachkoo and A. Najitha Banu in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity*, **47** (1): 26–32,2024.



Hemilea hyalina Wang, 1998

Genus: *Phorelliosoma*

Phorelliosoma hilaratum Hering, 1941

The species *Phorelliosoma hilaratum* Hering, 1941 has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Umium and Thangshalai, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by K. J. David, D. L. Hancock, S. Salini, Kennedy Ningthoujam, Hatwar Nikhil, Khemrajji, V. Abhishek, R. G. Gracy and S. N. Sushil in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5506** (3): 301–321,2024.



Phorelliosoma hilaratum Hering, 1941

Family: XYLOMYIDAE
Genus: *Solva* Walker, 1859

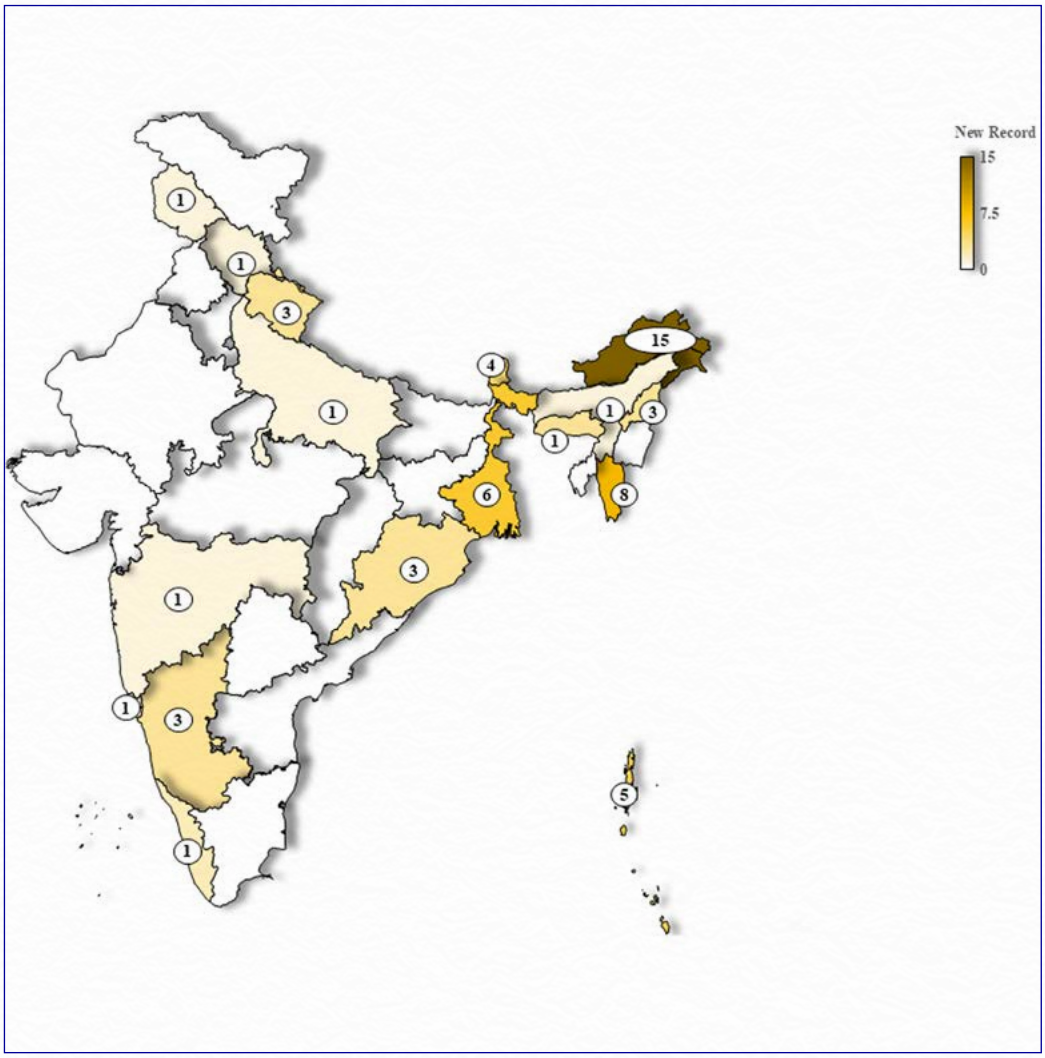
Solva javana (Meijere, 1907)

The species *Solva javana* (Meijere, 1907) is earlier known from Java Island has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sabari Forest (12°29'41.7" N, 92°53'54.9" E, elevation: 27 m), Bakultala, North & Middle Andaman district, India. It has been published by Debdeep Pramanik, Atanu Naskar and Dhriti Banerjee In the journal: *J. Entomol. Res. Soc.*, **26**(1): 53-61,2024.



Solva javana (Meijere, 1907)

4.5.2 LEPIDOPTERA



This year 46 species of Lepidoptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Arunachal Pradesh (15), Mizoram (8), West Bengal (6), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (5), Sikkim (4), Karnataka (3), Meghalaya (3), Nagaland (3), Odisha (3), Uttarakhand (3), Kerala (2), Assam (1), Goa (1), Himachal Pradesh (1), Jammu & Kashmir (1), Maharashtra (1) and Uttar Pradesh (1). Among these 46 species, several species were simultaneously recorded from two or more states : one species from Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, one species from Maharastra and Odisha, one species from Mizoram and Nagaland, one species from Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, one species from Odisha and Mizoram. one species from Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal, one species from Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal simultaneously one species from Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and one species from four localities: Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Meghalaya.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: LEPIDOPTERA
Family: CRAMBIDAE
Genus: *Agrotera* Schrank, 1802

Agrotera longitabulata Chen, Horak & Zhang, 2017

The species *Agrotera longitabulata* Chen, Horak & Zhang, 2017 earlier known from Australia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locality of Great Nicobar Island, as well as from different area of North Andaman and Long Island, Andaman & Nicobar Island, India. It has been published by Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Barla Sumit Kumar Rao in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity,* **17** (2024): 678-681, 2024.



Agrotera longitabulata Chen *et al.*, 2017

Genus: *Bradina* Lederer, 1863

Bradina geminalis Caradja, 1927

The species *Bradina geminalis* Caradja, 1927 earlier known from China, Taiwan, and Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Makahua, Little Nicobar Island, Andaman & Nicobar Island, India. It has been published by Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Barla Sumit Kumar Rao in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity,* **17** (2024): 678-681, 2024.



Bradina geminalis Caradja, 1927

Genus: *Haritalodes* Warren, 1890

Haritalodes annuligeralis (Walker, 1866)

The species *Haritalodes annuligeralis* (Walker, 1866) earlier known from Nepal, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Lombok and Seram Island), Philippines has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Afrabay, Great Nicobar Island, Andaman & Nicobar Island, India. It has been published by Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Barla Sumit Kumar Rao in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity,* **17** (2024): 678-681,2024.



Haritalodes annuligeralis (Walker, 1866)

Genus: *Orphanostigma* Warren, 1890

Orphanostigma angustale Hampson, 1893

The species *Orphanostigma angustale* Hampson, 1893 earlier known from Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Laos,Papua New Guinea and Australia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kudhirampur, and Kalpong Dam, North Andaman, Andaman & Nicobar Island, India. It has been published by Chandrakasan Sivaperuman and Barla Sumit Kumar Rao in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity,* **17** (2024): 678-681,2024.



Orphanostigma angustale Hampson, 1893

Family: DREPANIDAE
Genus: *Paralbara* Watson, 1968

Paralbara watsoni (Holloway, 1976)

The species *Paralbara watsoni* (Holloway, 1976) earlier known from Borneo, Indonesia, Peninsular Malaysia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gobuk, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.,* **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Paralbara watsoni (Holloway, 1976)

Genus: *Tridrepana* Swinhoe, 1895

Tridrepana obscura Watson, 1957

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Tridrepana obscura* Watson, 1957 earlier known from Java, Bali, Sumatra has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locality of Great Niconar Island, India. It has been published by Navneet Singh, Jalil Ahmad and Rahul Joshi in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **123**(4):409-410, 2023.



Tridrepana obscura Watson, 1957

Family: EREBIDAE
Genus: *Artaxa* Walker, 1855

Artaxa kanshireia (Wileman, 1910)

The species *Artaxa kanshireia* (Wileman, 1910) earlier known from China, Taiwan 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 Navneet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jalil Ahmad, Suresh Kr. Shah, Purnendu Mishra and Rahul Joshi in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology*, 2024.DOI: 10.1016/j.japb.2024.04.006.



Artaxa kanshireia (Wileman, 1910)

Genus: *Chrysorabdia* Butler, 1877

Chrysorabdia aurea Kishida, 2018

The species *Chrysorabdia aurea* Kishida, 2018 earlier known from Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Khasia Hills, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Santosh Singh, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Alberto Zilli and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* **27**:102250, 2024.



Chrysorabdia aurea Kishida, 2018

Genus: *Ericeia* Walker, 1858

Ericeia sobria Walker, 1858

The species *Ericeia sobria Walker, 1858* earlier known from Africa (Gambia, Kenya, South Africa), Australia, Indonesia (Kai Islands), Malaysia (Borneo), Papua New Guinea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Maharastra, Odisha, India. It has been published by Navneet Singh , Angshuman Raha , Jalil Ahmad , Suresh Kr. Shah , Purnendu Mishra and Rahul Joshi in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* 2024.DOI: 10.1016/j.japb.2024.04.006.



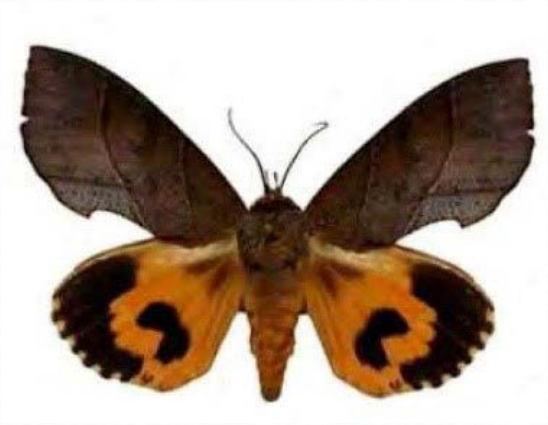
Ericeia sobria Walker, 1858

Genus: *Eudocima* Billberg, 1820

Eudocima srivijayana (Bänziger, 1985)

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Eudocima srivijayana* (Bänziger, 1985) earlier known from Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Nias, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, Timor, Sulawesi, Philippines has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shekha Bird Sanctuary, (27°51′21″N, 78°13′06″E), Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India. It has been published by Shahabab Ahmad Farooqui, Kazi Sabnam Siddiqua, Rahul Joshi and MD. J. Rayhan in the journal: *Entomological News*, **130** (5): 459–462, 2023.



Eudocima srivijayana (Bänziger, 1985)

Genus: *Euproctis* Hübner, 1819

Euproctis cryptosticta Collenette, 1934

The species *Euproctis cryptosticta* Collenette, 1934 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from West Bengal, India. It has been published by Navneet Singh , Angshuman Raha , Jalil Ahmad , Suresh Kr. Shah , Purnendu Mishra and Rahul Joshi in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* 2024.DOI: 10.1016/j.japb.2024.04.006.



Euproctis cryptosticta Collenette, 1934

Genus: *Katha* Moore, 1878

Katha pseudobrevivalva Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016

The species *Katha pseudobrevivalva* Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016 earlier known from Vietnam, Laos has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mizoram, India. It has been published by Navneet Singh, Santosh Singh, Harvinder Singh Datta and Jagbir Singh Kirti in the journal: *ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa)*, **74**(1): 129-141, 2024



Katha pseudobrevivalva Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016

Genus: *Lemyra* Walker, 1856

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) aurantiaca (Fang, 1985)

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) aurantiaca* (Fang, 1985) earlier known from China and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Sikkim, India. It has been published by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5454** (1): 001–069, 2024.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) aurantiaca (Fang, 1985)

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) kaikarisi Saldaitis, Volynkin & Duda, 2019

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) kaikarisi* Saldaitis, Volynkin & Duda, 2019 earlier known from China and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nagaland, India. It has been published by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5454** (1): 001–069, 2024.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) kaikarisi Saldaitis *et al.*, 2019

Lemyra (Thyrgorina) persephone Saldaitis, Volynkin & Dubatolov, 2020

The species *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) persephone* Saldaitis, Volynkin & Dubatolov, 2020 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Sikkim, India. It has been published by Harsimranjeet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jagbir Singh Kirti and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5454** (1): 001–069, 2024.



Lemyra (Thyrgorina) persephone Saldaitis *et al.,* 2020

Genus: *Miltochrista* Hübner, [1819]

Miltochrista aquila (Černý in Černý & Pinratana, 2009)

The species *Miltochrista aquila* (Černý in Černý & Pinratana, 2009) earlier known from Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mizoram and Nagaland, India. It has been published by Santosh Singh, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Rahul Joshi and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Entomological News,* **131**(3): 168-179, 2024.



Miltochrista aquila (Černý in Černý & Pinratana, 2009)

Miltochrista kravchenkoi Volynkin, Saldaitis & Müller, 2022

The species *Miltochrista kravchenkoi* Volynkin, Saldaitis & Müller, 2022 earlier known from Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mizoram, India. It has been published by Santosh Singh, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Rahul Joshi and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Entomological News,* **131**(3): 168-179, 2024.



Miltochrista kravchenkoi Volynkin *et al.*, 2022

Miltochrista weidenhofferi weidenhofferi (Černý, 2012)

The species *Miltochrista weidenhofferi weidenhofferi* (Černý, 2012) earlier known from Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jammu and Kashmir and Mizoram, India. It has been published by Santosh Singh, Jagbir Singh Kirti, Rahul Joshi and Navneet Singh in the journal: *Entomological News,* **131**(3): 168-179, 2024.



Miltochrista weidenhofferi weidenhofferi (Černý, 2012)

Genus: *Mosopia* Walker, (1866)

Mosopia kononenkoi Holloway, 2008

The species *Mosopia kononenkoi* Holloway, 2008 earlier known from Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Borneo has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ramsing, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.,* **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Mosopia kononenkoi Holloway, 2008

Genus: *Nygmia* Hübner, 1822

Nygmia ganesa Kishida, 2020

The species *Nygmia ganesa* Kishida, 2020 earlier known from Laos has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Navneet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jalil Ahmad, Suresh Kr. Shah, Purnendu Mishra and Rahul Joshi in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* 2024.DOI: 10.1016/j.japb.2024.04.006.



Nygmia ganesa Kishida, 2020

Nygmia hanuman Kishida, 2020

The species *Nygmia hanuman* Kishida, 2020 earlier known from Laos has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Assam, India. It has been published by Navneet Singh, Angshuman Raha, Jalil Ahmad, Suresh Kr. Shah, Purnendu Mishra and Rahul Joshi in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* 2024.DOI: 10.1016/j.japb.2024.04.006.



Nygmia hanuman Kishida, 2020

Genus: *Stigmatophora* Staudinger, 1881

Stigmatophora roseivena (Hampson, 1894)

The species *Stigmatophora roseivena* (Hampson, 1894) earlier known from Myanmar, Thailand, China, Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ramsing, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.,* **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Stigmatophora roseivena (Hampson, 1894)

Genus: *Striatella* Volynkin & Huang, 2019

Striatella nigralba (Hampson, 1894)

The species *Striatella nigralba* (Hampson, 1894) earlier known from China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kivikhu, Zunheboto District, Nagaland, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.,* **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Striatella nigralba (Hampson, 1894)

Genus: *Tamba* Walker, 1869

Tamba lala (Swinhoe, 1900)

The species *Tamba lala* (Swinhoe, 1900) earlier known from Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Borneo and Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gobuk, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.,* **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Tamba lala (Swinhoe, 1900)

Family: GEOMETRIDAE
Genus: *Somatina* Guenée, (1858)

Somatina densifasciaria Inoue, 1992

The species *Somatina densifasciaria* Inoue, 1992 earlier known from Thailand and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gobuk, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.*, **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Somatina densifasciaria Inoue, 1992

Genus: *Teinoloba* Yazaki, 1995

Teinoloba perspicillata Yazaki, 1995

(late issue published in 2024)

The species *Teinoloba perspicillata* Yazaki, 1995 earlier known from Nepal and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Arunachal Prdaesh, India. It has been published by Manpreet Singh, Navneet Singh and Jagbir Singh Kirti in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 123(**4**):313-316, 2023.



Teinoloba perspicillata Yazaki, 1995

Family: LIMACODIDAE
Genus: *Monema* Walker, 1855

Monema coralina Dudgeon, 1895

The species *Monema coralina* Dudgeon, 1895 earlier known from Bhutan, China and Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gobuk and Ramsing, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.*, **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Monema coralina Dudgeon, 1895

Genus: *Narosa* Walker, 1855

Narosa erminea Hampson, 1895

The species *Narosa erminea* Hampson, 1895 earlier known from Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Odisha and Mizoram, India. It has been published by Jalil Ahmad, Navneet Singh, Alexey V. Solovyev and Rahul Joshi in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science, 2024.* DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-024-01298-2.



Narosa erminea Hampson, 1895

Genus: *Thespea* Solovyev, 2014

Thespea althea Solovyev, 2014

The species *Thespea althea* Solovyev, 2014 earlier known from Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from West Bengal, India. It has been published by Jalil Ahmad, Navneet Singh, Alexey V. Solovyev and Rahul Joshi in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science, 2024.* DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-024-01298-2.



Thespea althea Solovyev, 2014

Genus: *Thronia* Solovyev, 2014

Thronia xizangensis (Wu & Fang, 2009)

The species *Thronia xizangensis* (Wu & Fang, 2009) earlier known from China and Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sikkim, India. It has been published by Jalil Ahmad, Navneet Singh, Alexey V. Solovyev and Rahul Joshi in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science,* 2024. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/s42690-024-01298-2.



Thronia xizangensis (Wu & Fang, 2009)

Family: NOLIDAE
Genus: *Chloroplaga* Hampson, 1912

Chloroplaga pallida Warren, 1916

The species *Chloroplaga pallida* Warren,1916 earlier known from Borneo has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gobuk and Jengging, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.,* **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Chloroplaga pallida Warren, 1916

Family: NOTODONTIDAE
Genus: *Phalera* Hübner, 1819

Phalera argenteolepis Schintlmeister, 1997

The species *Phalera argenteolepis* Schintlmeister, 1997 earlier known from China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gobuk and Ramsing, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.,* **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Phalera argenteolepis Schintlmeister, 1997

Phalera eminens Schintlmeister, 1997

The species *Phalera eminens* Schintlmeister,1997 earlier known from China, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Yemsing, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Sanjay Sondhi, Rachit Pratap Singh, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES.,* **34**(1): 47-59, 2024.



Phalera eminens Schintlmeister, 1997

Family: NYMPHALIDAE
Genus: *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807

Neptis philyra Ménétriés, 1859

The species *Neptis philyra* Ménétriés, 1859 earlier known from Russia, eastern Siberia, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Central and Southeast China, Tibet, Northwest Yunnan, and Northern and Central Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Atanu Bose, Mahesh Baruah, Abhishek Dutta Choudhury, Anitava Roy and Tarun Karmakar in the journal: *TROP. LEPID. RES,* **34**(1): 66-68, 2024.



Neptis philyra Ménétriés, 1859

Family: PYRALIDAE
Genus: *Lista* Walker, 1859b

Lista furciillatusa Wang, Chen and Wu, 2019

The species *Lista furciillatusa* Wang, Chen and Wu, 2019 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mizoram, India. It has been published by Rahul Ranjan, Navneet Singh and Jagbir Singh Kirti in the journal: *Entomological News,* **131**(1): 09-19, 2024.



Lista furciillatusa Wang, Chen and Wu, 2019

Lista monticola Yamanaka, 2000

The species *Lista monticola Yamanaka, 2000* earlier known from Tibet and Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mizoram, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Rahul Ranjan, Navneet Singh and Jagbir Singh Kirti in the journal: *Entomological News,* **131**(1): 09-19, 2024.



Lista monticola Yamanaka, 2000

Genus: *Peucela* Emile Ragonot, 1981

Peucela acutativalva Qi & Li, 2020

The species *Peucela acutativalva* Qi & Li, 2020 earlier known from Tibet and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by Narendra Singh Lotani and Chandra Singh Negi in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5446**(4): 595-600, 2024.



Peucela acutativalva Qi & Li, 2020

Family: TINEIDAE
Genus: *Edosa* Walker, 1866

Edosa truncatula Yang, Wang & Li, 2014

The species *Edosa truncatula* Yang, Wang & Li, 2014 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from three states namely Kulik WLS FRH, (25.63611N, 88.11916 E, elevation: 73 m), N. Dinajpur, West Bengal along with University guest house, (24.875773 N, 84.895031 E) Gaya Central University of South Bihar, Bihar and Vazhavachanur Agriculture college (12.072333 N, 78.98416 E) Tamil Nadu, India. It has been published by Jalil Ahmad, Rahul Joshi and Kaiyum Baskh Mollah in the journal: *J. Entomol. Res. Soc.,* **26**(3): 423-427, 2024.



Edosa truncatula Yang, Wang & Li, 2014

Family: TORTRICIDAE
Genus: *Clepsis* Guenée, 1845

Clepsis laetornata Wang Li & Wang, 2003

The species *Clepsis laetornata* Wang Li & Wang, 2003 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Meghalaya, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, India. It has been published by Santosh Naik and P.R. Shashank in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5492** (3): 409-420, 2024.



Clepsis laetornata Wang Li & Wang, 2003

Genus: *Diplocalyptis* Diakonoff, 1976

Diplocalyptis ferruginimixta Razowski, 2009

The species *Diplocalyptis ferruginimixta* Razowski, 2009 earlier known from Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Karnataka, India. It has been published by Santosh Naik and P.R. Shashank in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5492** (3): 409-420, 2024.



Diplocalyptis ferruginimixta Razowski, 2009

Diplocalyptis operosa (Meyrick, 1908)

The species *Diplocalyptis operosa* (Meyrick, 1908) earlier known from Srilanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Karnataka, India. It has been published by Santosh Naik and P.R. Shashank in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5492** (3): 409-420, 2024.



Diplocalyptis operosa (Meyrick, 1908)

Genus: *Ophiorrhabda* Diakonoff, 1966

Ophiorrhabda harmonica (Meyrick, 1905)

The species *Ophiorrhabda harmonica* (Meyrick, 1905) earlier known from Indonesia and Srilanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kerala, India. It has been published by Santhosh Naik, Kishore C. Sahoo, Karthik M. Reddy, V. S. Aashiq Poon and Pathour Rajendra Shashank in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science,* **44**: 2315-2326, 2024.



Ophiorrhabda harmonica (Meyrick, 1905)

Ophiorrhabda philocompsa (Meyrick, 1921)

The species *Ophiorrhabda philocompsa* (Meyrick, 1921) earlier known from Indonesia and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Odisha, India. It has been published by Santhosh Naik, Kishore C. Sahoo, Karthik M. Reddy, V. S. Aashiq Poon and Pathour Rajendra Shashank in the journal: *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science,* **44**: 2315-2326, 2024.



Ophiorrhabda philocompsa (Meyrick, 1921)

Genus: *Sorolopha* Lower, 1901

Sorolopha dorsichlora Razowski, 2009

The species *Sorolopha dorsichlora* Razowski, 2009 earlier known from Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from CPGSAS campus (25°40'42"N, 91°54'42"E, 1520m), Umiam, Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Santhosh Naik and P. R. Shashank in the journal: *Hexapoda,* **30&31**: 2–10,2024.



Sorolopha dorsichlora Razowski, 2009

Sorolopha leptochlora Turner, 1916

The species *Sorolopha leptochlora* Turner, 1916 earlier known from Australia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Wildlife Institute of India, (30°18'59"N, 78°10'05"E,447m), Dehradun Uttarakhand India. It has been published by Santhosh Naik and P. R. Shashank in the journal: *Hexapoda,* **30**&**31**: 2–10,2024.



Sorolopha leptochlora Turner, 1916

FAMILY: THYRIDIDAE
Genus: *Hypolamprus* Hampson, 1893

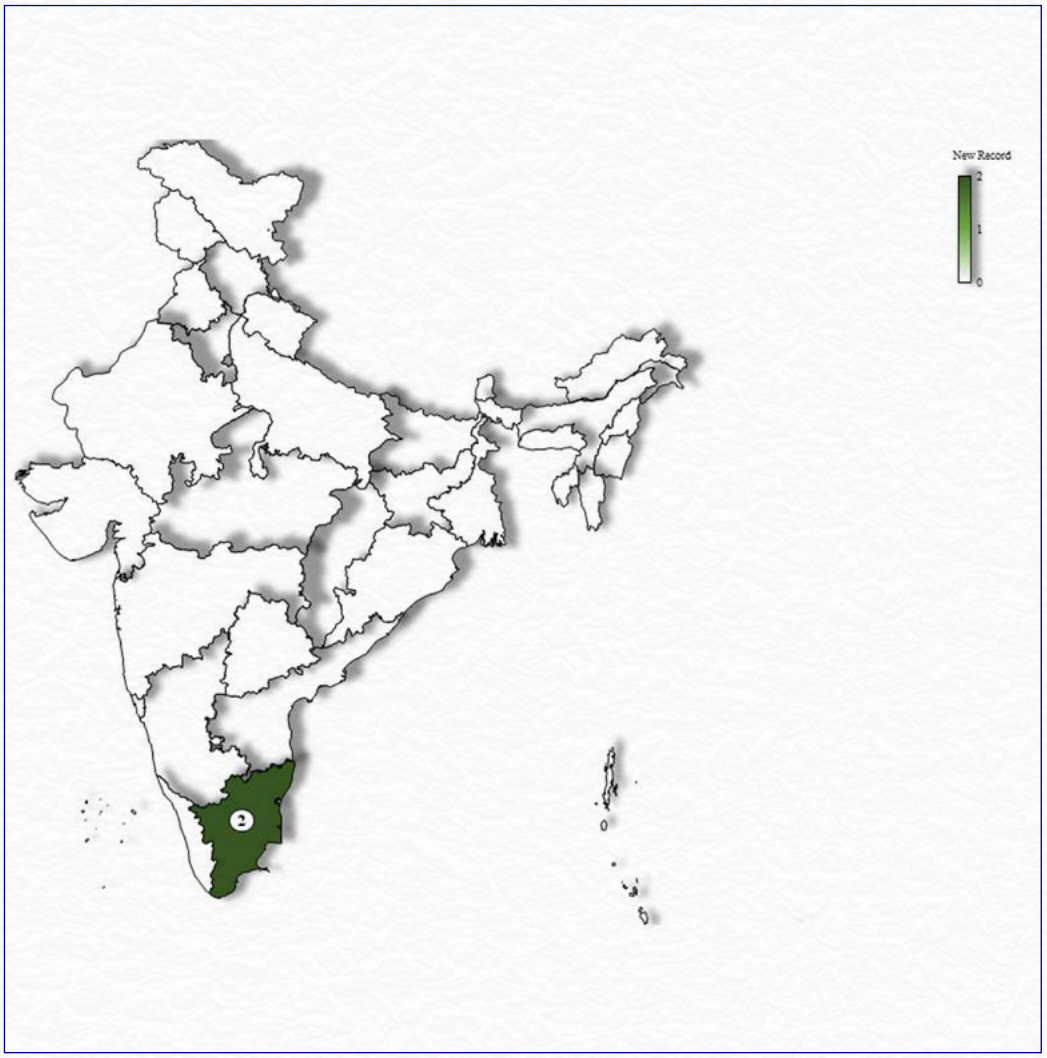
Hypolamprus angulalis (Moore) Hampson, 1892

The species *Hypolamprus angulalis* (Moore) Hampson, 1892 earlier known from Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Goa, India. It has been published by Amit Katewa and P.C. Pathania: *Indian Journal of Ecology,* **51**(5): 1054-1059, 2024.



Hypolamprus angulalis (Moore) Hampson, 1892

4.5.3. TRICHOPTERA

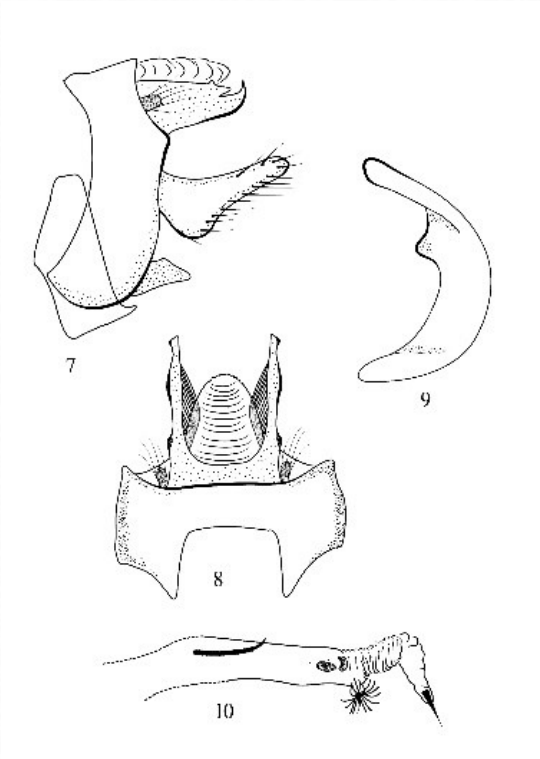


This year two species of Tricoptera have been recorded for the first time from India Tamil Nadu (2).

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: TRICHOPTERA
Family: PHILOPOTAMIDAE
Genus: *Chimarra* Stephens 1829

Chimarra actinifera Schmid, 1958

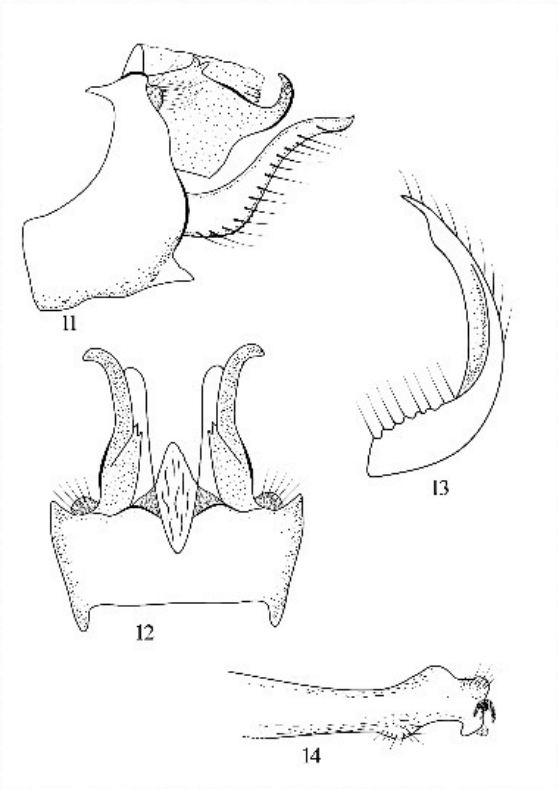
The species *Chimarra actinifera* Schmid, 1958 earlier known from SriLanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Erode, (11°38'14.24" N, 77°19'48.83" E, 746 m), Tamil Nadu, India. It has been published by Manpreet Singh Pandher, Zahid Hussain, Simarjit Kaur, Sajad Hussain Parey and Aquib Majeed in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5555**(2):283-291, 2024.



Chimarra actinifera Schmid, 1958

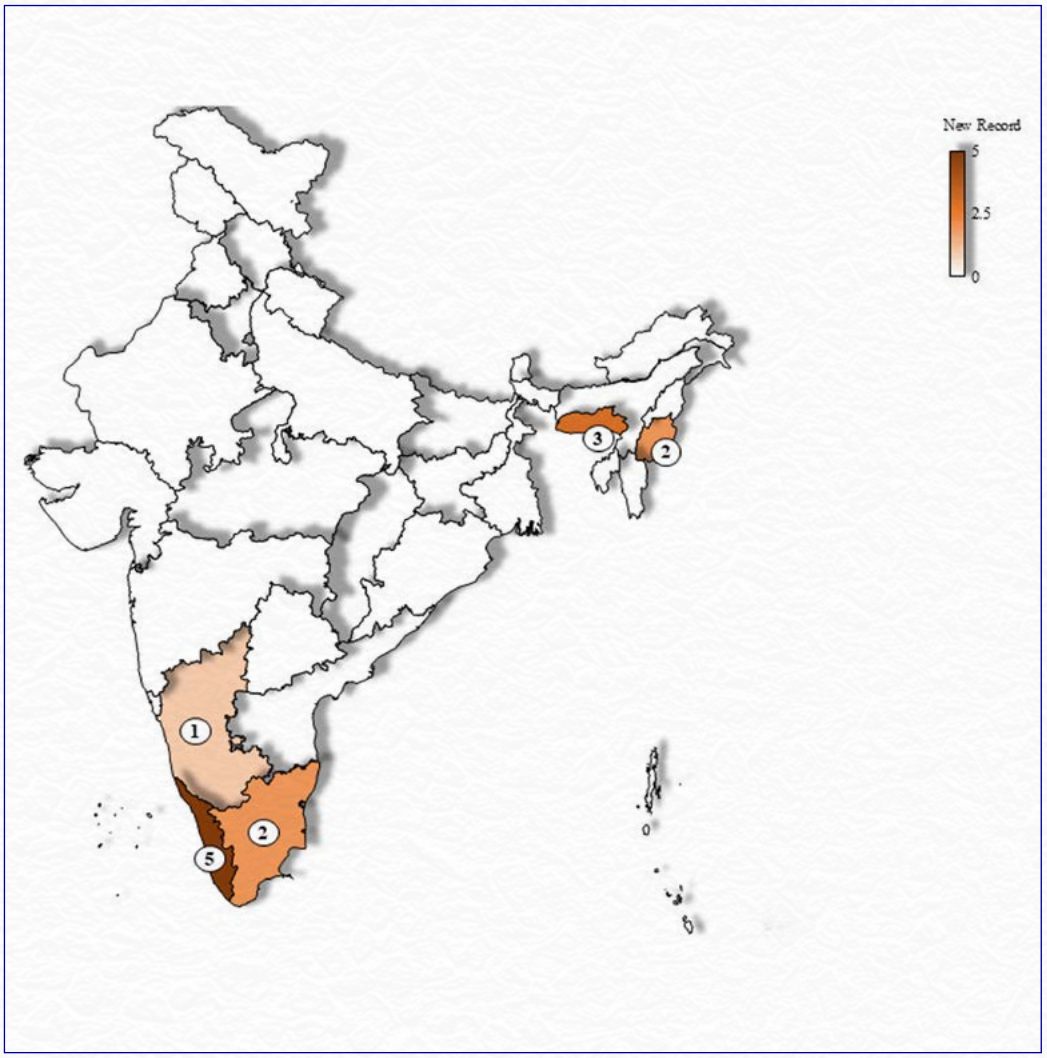
Chimarra godagama Schmid 1958

The species *Chimarra godagama* Schmid 1958 earlier known from SriLanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Erode, (11°38'14.24" N, 77°19'48.83" E, 746 m), Tamil Nadu, India. It has been published by Manpreet Singh Pandher, Zahid Hussain, Simarjit Kaur, Sajad Hussain Parey and Aquib Majeed in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5555**(2):283-291, 2024.



Chimarra godagama Schmid 1958

4.5.4 COLEOPTERA



This year 10 species of Coleoptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Kerala (5), Meghalaya (3), Manipur (2), Tamil Nadu (2) and Karnataka (1). Among these 10 species, one species is reported from both Kerala and Tamil Nadu, one species from both Manipur and Meghalaya and another species reported both from Karnataka and Tamilnadu.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: COLEOPTERA
Family: CARABIDAE
Genus: *Ophionea* Klug, 1821

Ophionea (Ophionea) ceylonica (Baehr, 1996)

The species *Ophionea (Ophionea) ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996) earlier known from Srilanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Chambad, kannur, Kerala, India. It has been published by V. S. Sudhakar Anagha and Thomas K. Sabu, Thomas K in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5437** (4): 523–536, 2024.



Ophionea (Ophionea) ceylonica (Baehr, 1996)

Genus: *Tachys* Dejean, 1821

Tachys plagiatus plagiatus Putzeys, 1875

The species *Tachys plagiatus plagiatus* Putzeys, 1875 earlier known from Australia, Indonesia, Melanesia (Papua New Guinea), Philippines, Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, Kannur, Kerala, India. It has been published by Shigina K and Sabu K Thomas K in the journal: *Indian Journal of Entomology,* **86**(2): 589-591, 2024.



Tachys plagiatus plagiatus Putzeys, 1875

Tachys tropicus Nietner, 1858

The species *Tachys tropicus* Nietner, 1858 earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, Kannur, Kerala, India. It has been published by Shigina K and Sabu K Thomas K in the journal: *Indian Journal of Entomology,* **86**(2): 589-591, 2024.



Tachys tropicus Nietner, 1858

Family: CHRYSOMELIDAE
Genus: *Chaetocnema* Stephens, 1831

Chaetocnema (Udorpes) angustifrons Ruan, Konstantinov & Yang, 2019

The species *Chaetocnema (Udorpes) angustifrons* Ruan, Konstantinov & Yang, 2019 earlier known from Thailand, Cambodia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kerala and Tamil Nadu, India. It has been published by Sandra Maria Mathew and Kaniyarikkal Divakaran Prathapan in the journal: *J. Insect Biodiversity,* **56** (1): 017–025, 2024.



Chaetocnema (Udorpes) angustifrons Ruan *et al*., 2019

Chaetocnema (Chaetocnema) kingpinensis Ruan, Konstantinov & Yang, 2014

The species *Chaetocnema (Chaetocnema) kingpinensis* Ruan, Konstantinov & Yang, 2014 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Manipur and Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Sandra Maria Mathew and Kaniyarikkal Divakaran Prathapan in the journal: *J. Insect Biodiversity,* **56** (1): 017–025, 2024.



Chaetocnema (Chaetocnema) kingpinensis Ruan *et al*., 2014

Chaetocnema (Udorpes) reteimpunctata Ruan, Konstantinov & Yang, 2019

The species *Chaetocnema (Udorpes) reteimpunctata* Ruan, Konstantinov & Yang, 2019 earlier known from Srilanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kerala, India. It has been published by Sandra Maria Mathew and Kaniyarikkal Divakaran Prathapan in the journal: *J. Insect Biodiversity,* **56** (1): 017–025, 2024.



Chaetocnema (Udorpes) reteimpunctata Ruan *et al*., 2019

Chaetocnema (Chaetocnema) yunnanica Heikertinger, 1951

The species *Chaetocnema (Chaetocnema) yunnanica* Heikertinger, 1951 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Manipur, India. It has been published by Sandra Maria Mathew and Kaniyarikkal Divakaran Prathapan in the journal: *J. Insect Biodiversity,* **56** (1): 017–025, 2024.



Chaetocnema (Chaetocnema) yunnanica Heikertinger, 1951

Family: COCCINELLIDAE
Genus: *Scymnus* Kugelann, 1794

Scymnus (Pullus) syoitii Sasaji, 1971

The species *Scymnus (Pullus) syoitii* Sasaji, 1971 earlier known from Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mullikarumbur, Tamil Nadu and Bangalore, Karnataka, India. It has been published by J Poorani, C Anuradha, R Thanigairaj and P Prashina Mol in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5419** (4): 525–544, 2024.



Scymnus (Pullus) syoitii Sasaji, 1971

Family: SCARABAEIDAE
Genus: *Onitis* Fabricius, 1798

Onitis bordati Cambefort, 1988

The species *Onitis bordati* Cambefort, 1988 earlier known from Thailand and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Seena Narayanan Karimbumkara and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **956**: 1–61, 2024.



Onitis bordati Cambefort, 1988

Family: STAPHYLINIDAE
Genus: *Diochus* Erichson, 1839

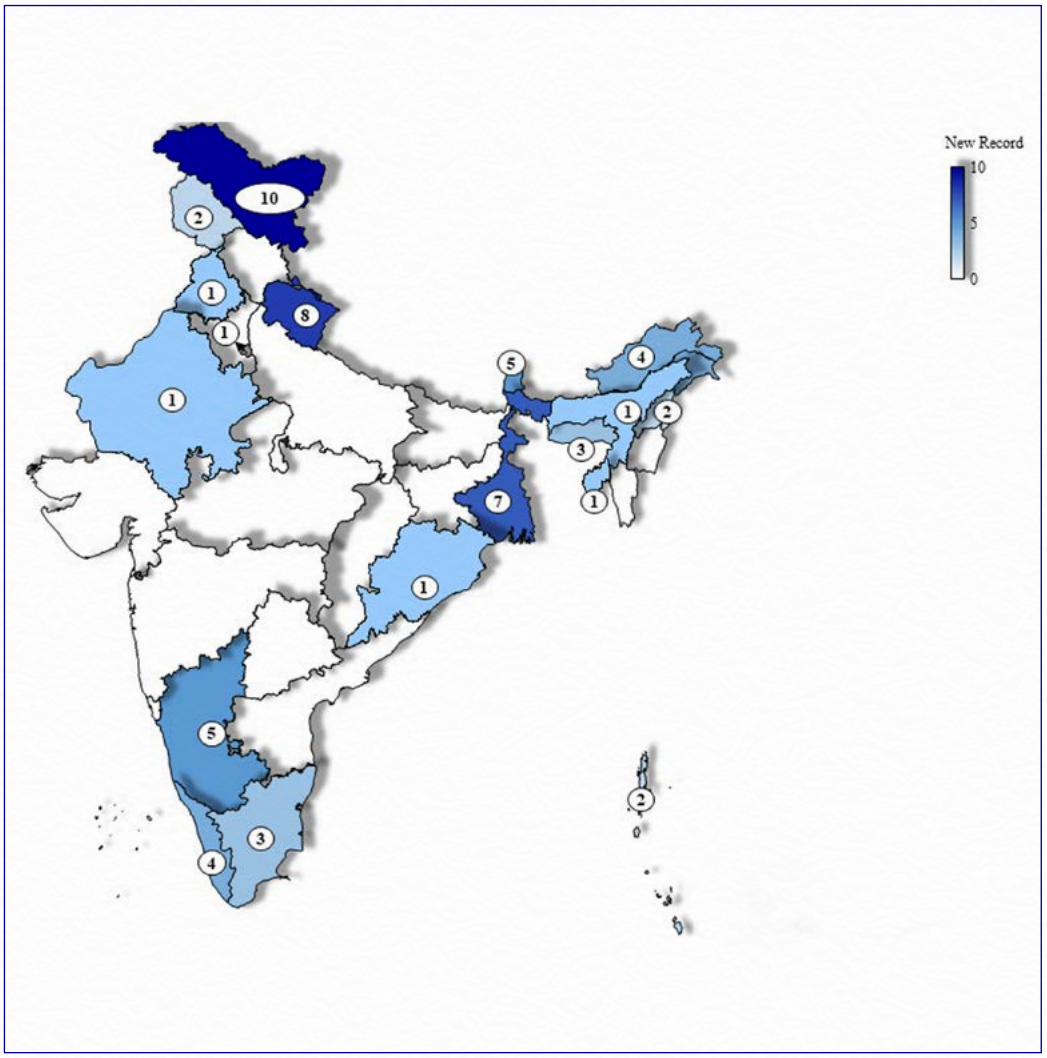
Diochus guizhouensis Shuai, Qi, Nozaki & Liang Tang, 2021

The species *Diochus guizhouensis* Shuai, Qi, Nozaki & Liang Tang, 2021 earlier known from China, Thailand and Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Garo and Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Huang, Tian, Janák, Jiří and Zhou, Hong-Zhang in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5538**(6): 501–545, 2024.



Diochus guizhouensis Shuai *et al.*, 2021

4.5.5. HYMENOPTERA



This year 44 species of Hymenoptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Ladakh (10), Uttarakhand (8), West Bengal (7), Karnataka (5), Sikkim (5), Arunachal Pradesh (4), Kerala (4), Meghalaya (3), Tamil Nadu (3), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2), Jammu & Kashmir (2), Nagaland (2), Assam (1), Delhi (1), Odisha (1), Punjab (1), Rajasthan (1) and Tripura (1). Among these 44 species, many species were simultanooeusly recorded from more than one state: one species from Punjab and Uttarakhand, one species from Sikkim and West Bengal, one species from Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, one species from Odisha and Tamilnadu, one species from Delhi and Rajasthan, one from Andaman & Nicobar and Karnataka, one from Meghalaya and Tripura, two species from Uttarakhand and Sikkim. One species from three localities: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal, one species from four localities: Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Nagaland and Utttarakhand and one species from four states Assam, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: HYMENOPTERA
Family: ANDRENIDAE
Genus: *Andrena* Fabricius, 1775

Andrena (Cnemidandrena) carinigena Wu,1982

The species *Andrena (Cnemidandrena) carinigena* Wu,1982 is so far reported from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hudu Village (30.5044° N, 79.1504° E; 1800 m a.s.l), Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **948**:1–59,2024.

Andrena (Oreomelissa) fani Xu & Tadauchi, 2000

The species *Andrena (Oreomelissa)* fani Xu & Tadauchi, 2000 is so far reported from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locality of Sikkim, India. It has been published by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **948**:1–59,2024.

Andrena (Simandrena) gorkhana Tadauchi & Matsumura, 2007

The species *Andrena (Simandrena) gorkhana* Tadauchi & Matsumura, 2007 is so far reported from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different location of Punjab and Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **948**:1–59,2024.

Andrena (Cnemidandrena) granulitergorum Tadauchi & Xu, 2002

The species *Andrena (Cnemidandrena) granulitergorum* Tadauchi & Xu, 2002 is so far reported from China and Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locality of Sikkim and West Bengal, India. It has been published by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **948**:1–59,2024.

Andrena (Oreomelissa) himalayana Tadauchi & Matsumura, 2007

The species *Andrena (Oreomelissa) himalayana* Tadauchi & Matsumura, 2007 is so far reported from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kumaon, Naini Tal [Nainital]; 2000–2480 m a.s.l.m, Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **948**:1–59,2024.

Andrena (Plastandrena) mongolica Morawitz, 1880

The species *Andrena (Plastandrena) mongolica* Morawitz,1880 is so far reported from Turkey, Azerbaijan, Iran, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Khalatse [Khalsi], 4000–5000 m a.s.l.; West Himalaya, Kashmir [Ladakh], India. It has been published by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **948**:1–59,2024.

Andrena (Micrandrena) semirugosa Cockerell, 1924

The species *Andrena (Micrandrena) semirugosa* Cockerell, 1924 is so far reported from Nepal, China, South Korea, Russia (Far East), Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locality of Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **948**:1–59,2024.

Andrena (Andrena) submediocalens Wu, 1982

The species *Andrena (Andrena) submediocalens* Wu, 1982 is so far reported from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different location of Uttarakhand and Sikkim, India. It has been published by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **948**:1–59,2024.

Andrena (Oreomelissa) submontana Wu, 1982

The species *Andrena (Oreomelissa) submontana* Wu, 1982 is so far reported from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nanu Chatti, (30.61126° N, 79.2013° E; 2440 m a.s.l), Gaundhar, Uttarakhand and Thangu, Sikkim, India. It has been published by R.K. Gautam, V.P. Uniyal and Thomas J. Wood in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **948**:1–59,2024.



Andrena (Oreomelissa) submontana Wu, 1982

Family: APIDAE
Genus: *Bombus* Latreille, 1802

Bombus cryptarum (Fabricius, 1775)

The species *Bombus cryptarum* (Fabricius, 1775) is so far reported from Northern Pakistan, Afghanistan, Central Asia, Mongolia, northern Palaearctic, and Nearctic regions has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gurez Valley, Jammu and Kashmir and Leh, Ladakh, India. It has been published by Rifat Hussain Raina, Keshav Kumar, Aejaz Hussain Parrey, Indu Sharma, Virendra Prasad Uniyal and Malkiat Singh Saini in the journal: *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, **10** (1): 51–58, 2024.



Bombus cryptarum (Fabricius, 1775)

Genus: *Ctenoplectra* Kirby, 1826

Ctenoplectra cornuta Gribodo, 1891

The species *Ctenoplectra cornuta* Gribodo, 1891 is so far reported from China, Myanmar, Taiwan and Bhutan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Tiwari gaon (28.2202° N, 95.79403°E, 1085 m), Lower Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Rameshkumar Anandhan, Sayan Sardar, H. M. Yeshwanth and Sarfrazul Islam Kazmi in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity*, **56** (1): 1–7, 2024.



Ctenoplectra cornuta Gribodo, 1891

Ctenoplectra davidi Vachal, 1903

The species *Ctenoplectra davidi* Vachal, 1903 is so far reported from Bangladesh, China, Russia, Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Tiwari gaon, Arunachal Pradesh, Buxa Tiger Reserve, West Bengal and Sikkim, India. It has been published by Rameshkumar Anandhan, Sayan Sardar, H. M. Yeshwanth and Sarfrazul Islam Kazmi in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity*, **56** (1): 1–7, 2024.



Ctenoplectra davidi Vachal, 1903

Family: BRACONIDAE
Genus: *Spinaria* Brullé, 1846

Spinaria westwoodi Cameron, 1906

The species *Spinaria westwoodi* Cameron,1906 is so far reported from Singapore and Malaysia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Great Nicobar island, India. It has been published by Ankita Gupta, Cornelis Van Achterberg, P. Maheshwara Reddy and S. N. Sushil in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5399**(4):347-364,2024.



Spinaria westwoodi Cameron, 1906

Family: CHRYSIDIDAE
Genus: *Chrysis* Linnaeus, 1761

Chrysis ignifascia Mocsáry, 1893

The species *Chrysis ignifascia* Mocsáry,1893 is so far reported from China and Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different location of Odisha and Tamil Nadu, India. It has been published by Paolo Rosa in the journal: *Linzer biol. Beitr.,***56(1)**: 253-276,2024.



Chrysis ignifascia Mocsáry, 1893

Genus: *Cladobethylus* Kieffer, 1922

Cladobethylus ceylonicus Krombein, 1983

The species *Cladobethylus ceylonicus* Krombein,1983 is so far reported from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Tura peak (25°30'N 90°14'E, 600-1000m), Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Paolo Rosa in the journal: *Linzer biol. Beitr.,***56(1)**: 253-276,2024.



Cladobethylus ceylonicus Krombein, 1983

Genus: *Cleptes* Latreille, 1802

Cleptes asianus Kimsey, 1987

The species *Cleptes asianus* Kimsey, 1987 is so far reported from Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nokrek Nat. Park (25°40N 91°04E), Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Paolo Rosa in the journal: *Linzer biol. Beitr.,***56(1)**: 253-276,2024.



Cleptes asianus Kimsey, 1987

Family: CRABRONIDAE
Genus: *Polemistus* de Saussure, 1892

Polemistus fukuitor Tsuneki, 1992

The species *Polemistus fukuitor* Tsuneki, 1992 is so far reported from China, Laos, Philippines and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Stagbrook tea plantation (9.599250 N and 76.963637 E), Kuttikanam, Idukki district, Kerala, India. It has been published by P. Girish Kumar, Souvik Sen, V. D. Hegde and T. P. Rabeesh in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124**(4):425-427, 2024.



Polemistus fukuitor Tsuneki, 1992

Polemistus sumatrensis (Maidl, 1925)

The species *Polemistus sumatrensis* (Maidl, 1925) is so far reported from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Muthanga and Thalapuzha, Wayanad district, Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, India. It has been published by Tessy Rajan, P. Girish Kumar, P.M. Sureshan and V.D. Hegde in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5493** (2): 141–152, 2024.



Polemistus sumatrensis (Maidl, 1925)

Polemistus tridentatus Tsuneki, 1992

The species *Polemistus tridentatus* Tsuneki, 1992 is so far reported from Philippines has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Vellanikkara, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur district and Kallar, Shendhurney Wildlife Sanctuary, Kollam district, Kerala, India. It has been published by Tessy Rajan, P. Girish Kumar, P.M. Sureshan and V.D. Hegde in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5493** (2): 141–152, 2024.



Polemistus tridentatus Tsuneki, 1992

Family: FORMICIDAE
Genus: *Calyptomyrmex* Emery, 1887

Calyptomyrmex friederikae Kutter 1976

The species *Calyptomyrmex friederikae* Kutter 1976 is so far reported from Bhutan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from East Damanpur Range Watch Tower, (26° 47' 42.72"N, 89° 46' 24.96" E, 232.4 ft), Buxa Tiger Reserve, District Alipurduar, West Bengal, India. It has been published by S. Saroj, A. Mandi, N. Basak and P. Mandal in the journal: *Far Eastern Entomologist*, **503**: 16 -22,2024.



Calyptomyrmex friederikae Kutter 1976

Genus: *Dolichoderus* Lund, 1831

Dolichoderus brevis Santschi, 1920

The species *Dolichoderus brevis* Santschi, 1920 is so far reported from Laos has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from South Jayanti Beat, (26°39'528" N, 089°35'799" E, 383.4 ft), West Bengal, India. It has been published by S. Saroj, A. Mandi, N. Basak and P. Mandal in the journal: *Far Eastern Entomologist*, **503**: 16 -22,2024.



Dolichoderus brevis Santschi, 1920

Genus: *Tetramorium* Mayr, 1855

Tetramorium curtulum Emery, 1895

The species *Tetramorium curtulum* Emery, 1895 is so far reported from Myanmar, China, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Rajabhatkhawa range (West), (26°49'33.96" N, 89°36'31.68" E, 358.3 ft), Buxa Tiger Reserve, District Alipurduar, West Bengal, India. It has been published by S. Saroj, A. Mandi, N. Basak and P. Mandal in the journal: *Far Eastern Entomologist*, **503**: 16 -22,2024.



Tetramorium curtulum Emery, 1895

Family: HALICTIDAE
Genus: *Austronomia* Michener, 1965

Austronomia goniognatha (Cockerell, 1919)

The species *Austronomia goniognatha* (Cockerell, 1919) is so far reported from Cambodia, Indonesia, Southern China, Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya Campus (26°23'60"N, 89°22'48"E), Pundibari, Cooch Behar, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Bhaswati Majumder, Riju Nath, Sarfrazul Islam Kazmi, Sabita Kumar Senapati and Anandhan Rameshkumar in the journal: *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, **10**(4):703–717, 2024.



Austronomia goniognatha (Cockerell, 1919)

Austronomia takauensis (Friese,1910)

The species *Austronomia takauensis* (Friese,1910) is so far reported from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore and Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya Campus (26°23'60"N, 89°22'48"E), Pundibari, Cooch Behar, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Bhaswati Majumder, Riju Nath, Sarfrazul Islam Kazmi, Sabita Kumar Senapati and Anandhan Rameshkumar in the journal: *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.*, **10**(4):703–717, 2024.



Austronomia takauensis (Friese,1910)

Genus: *Sphecodes* Latreille, 1804

Sphecodes binghami Blüthgen 1924

The species *Sphecodes binghami* Blüthgen 1924 is so far reported from Malaysia: Malaya has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from IARI, (28.6331 N,77.1525 E) Delhi and Ajmer, (26.4499 N, 74.6399 E), Rajasthan, India. It has been published by R Jyoti Falswal, Debjani Dey and Sarita Kumar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*, **17**(2024):497-504,2024.



Sphecodes binghami Blüthgen 1924

Sphecodes hakkariensis Warncke, 1992

The species *Sphecodes hakkariensis* Warncke, 1992 is so far reported from Turkey: Hakkari; Tajikistan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by R Jyoti Falswal, Debjani Dey and Sarita Kumar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*, **17**(2024):497-504,2024.



Sphecodes hakkariensis Warncke, 1992

Family: ICHNEUMONIDAE
Genus: *Microleptes* Gravenhorst, 1829

Microleptes xinbinensis Sheng & Sun, 2014

The species *Microleptes xinbinensis* Sheng & Sun, 2014 is so far reported from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Yingku, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Avunjikkattu P. Ranjith, Andrei E. Humala, Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan and Buntika A. Butcher in the journal: *Journal of Hymenoptera Research*,**97**: 1257-1284,2024



Microleptes xinbinensis Sheng & Sun, 2014

Family: MEGACHILIDAE
Genus: *Coelioxys* Latreille, 1809

Coelioxys (Melissoctonia) conoideus (Illiger, 1806)

The species *Coelioxys (Melissoctonia) conoideus* (Illiger, 1806) is so far reported from Europe, Algeria, Morocco, Turkey, Iran, Cyprus, and Russia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kargil (34.5531° N,76.1393° E, 2590 m), Ladakh, India. It has been published by Spalzin Angmo, Sayan Sardar, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan, S.I. Kazmi and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* **27** (2024): 102324,2024.



Coelioxys (Melissoctonia) conoideus (Illiger, 1806)

Coelioxys (Rozeniana) rufescens Lepeletier & Serville, 1825

The species *Coelioxys (Rozeniana) rufescens* Lepeletier and Serville, 1825 is so far reported from Europe, Russia, Northern Africa in Morocco and Algeria, Western Asia, Central Asia in Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, China, Mongolia up to Japan in the far east has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kargil, (34.5483° N,76.1326° E, 2590 m) and Dihar, (34.1367° N; 77.5717° E, 3333 m), Leh, Ladakh, India. It has been published by Spalzin Angmo, Sayan Sardar, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan, S.I. Kazmi and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* **27** (2024): 102324,2024.



Coelioxys (Rozeniana) rufescens Lepeletier & Serville, 1825

Genus: *Megachile* Latreille, 1802

Megachile (Chalicodoma) creutzburgi (Tkalců, 2009)

The species *Megachile (Chalicodoma) creutzburgi* (Tkalců, 2009) is so far reported from Nepal has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Saspol, (34.2442°N, 77.1573°E, 3094 m), Ladakh, Leh, India. It has been published by Spalzin Angmo, Sayan Sardar, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan, S.I. Kazmi and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* **27** (2024): 102324,2024.



Megachile (Chalicodoma) creutzburgi (Tkalců, 2009)

Megachile (Xanthosarus) lagopoda (Linnaeus, 1761)

The species *Megachile (Xanthosarus) lagopoda* (Linnaeus, 1761) is so far reported from Palaearctic region across Europe, Caucasus, Northern Africa, Russia, Israel, Iran, Turkey, Central Asia, China, Japan, South Korea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kargil (34.5483° N,76.1326° E, 2590 m) and Dihar (34.1367° N, 77.5717° E, 3333 m), Liktsey (33.7278° N, 77.9581° E, 3597 m), Ladakh, Leh, India. It has been published by Spalzin Angmo, Sayan Sardar, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan, S.I. Kazmi and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* **27** (2024): 102324,2024.



Megachile (Xanthosarus) lagopoda (Linnaeus, 1761)

Megachile (Eutricharaea) leachella Curtis, 1828

The species *Megachile (Eutricharaea) leachella* Curtis, 1828 is so far reported from Europe, Levant (Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Israel), Libya, Western and Central Asia from Iran to China and Far Eastern Russia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from NISR field (34.1324° N, 77.4813° E, 3218 m) and Dihar (34.1367° N, 77.5717°E, 3333 m), Ladakh, Leh, India. It has been published by Spalzin Angmo, Sayan Sardar, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan, S.I. Kazmi and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* **27** (2024): 102324,2024.



Megachile (Eutricharaea) leachella Curtis, 1828

Megachile (Xanthosarus) maritima (Kirby, 1802)

The species *Megachile (Xanthosarus) maritima* (Kirby, 1802) is so far reported from Europe, Caucasus, Morocco, Algeria, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Turkey, China, South Korea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Leh, (34.1665° N,77.5633° E, 3500 m) and Chuchot, (34.0736° N, 77.6049° E, 3249m), Ladakh, India. It has been published by Spalzin Angmo, Sayan Sardar, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan, S.I. Kazmi and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* **27** (2024): 102324,2024.



Megachile (Xanthosarus) maritima (Kirby, 1802)

Genus: *Stelis* Panzer, 1806

Stellis (Stelis) scutellaris Morawitz, 1894

The species *Stellis (Stelis) scutellaris* Morawitz, 1894 is so far reported from Eastern and south-eastern Europe, through Turkey to the Caucasus region, Iran and Central Asia including Pakistan and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Batalik, (34.6583° N,76.3483° E, 2743 m), Dihar, (34.1367° N, 77.5717° E, 3333 m), and Sakti (33.9917° N, 77.8060° E, 3802 m) Leh, Ladakh, India. It has been published by Spalzin Angmo, Sayan Sardar, Tsering Stobdan, Archana Chauhan, S.I. Kazmi and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology,* **27** (2024): 102324,2024.



Stellis (Stelis) scutellaris Morawitz, 1894

Family: MUTILLIDAE
Genus: *Krombeinidia* Lelej, 1996

Krombeinidia albopunctata (André, 1907)

The species *Krombeinidia albopunctata* (André, 1907) is so far reported from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Malayalli (13.752422 N, 75.047821 E, 697.41 m), Mookambika WLS, Shimoga district, Karnataka, India. It has been published by Terine Joshua Benjamin and Puthuvayi Girish Kumar in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* 124 (iS):101-104, 2024.

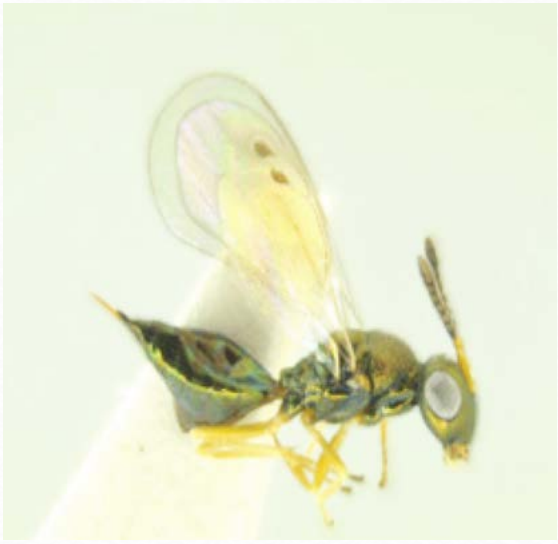


Krombeinidia albopunctata (André, 1907)

Family: PTEROMALIDAE
Genus: *Synedrus* Graham, 1956

Synedrus kasparyani Tselikh, 2013

The species *Synedrus kasparyani* Tselikh, 2013 is so far reported from Russia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hidyal, Jammu & Kashmir, India. It has been published by Mubashir Rashid and Arvind Kumar in the journal: *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **16**(2): 24812 -24815,2024.

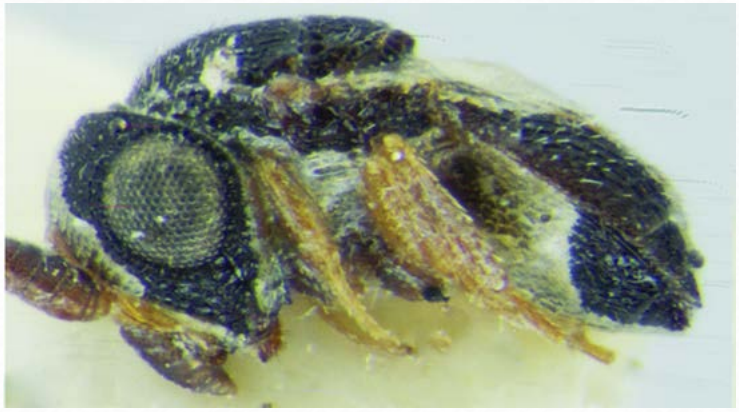


Synedrus kasparyani Tselikh, 2013

Family: SCELIONIDAE
Genus: *Hadronotus* Förster, 1856

Hadronotus circus (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)

The species *Hadronotus circus* (Kozlov and Lê, 1992) is so far reported from Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locality of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Nagaland and Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj in the journal: *Journal of Natural History,* **58** (45-48): 2121-2187,2024.



Hadronotus circus (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)

Hadronotus strongist (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)

The species *Hadronotus strongist* (Kozlov and Lê, 1992) is so far reported from Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locality of Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. It has been published by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj in the journal: *Journal of Natural History,***58** (45-48): 2121-2187,2024.



Hadronotus strongist (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)

Hadronotus urinius (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)

The species *Hadronotus urinius* (Kozlov and Lê, 1992) is so far reported from Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Attur, (13.096°N, 77.566° E, ca 930 m), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. It has been published by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj in the journal: *Journal of Natural History,***58** (45-48): 2121-2187,2024.



Hadronotus urinius (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)

Hadronotus wintes (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)

The species *Hadronotus wintes* (Kozlov and Lê, 1992) is so far reported from Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locality Assam, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka, India. It has been published by Veenakumari Kamalanathan, Sreedevi Kolla, Farmanur Rahman Khan and Prashanth Mohanraj in the journal: *Journal of Natural History,***58** (45-48): 2121-2187,2024.



Hadronotus wintes (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)

Family: SCOLIIDAE
Genus: *Scolia* Fabricius, 1775

Scolia flaviceps quettaensis (Cameron, 1908)

The species *Scolia flaviceps quettaensis* (Cameron, 1908) is so far reported from Iran, Pakistan, Oman and United Arab Emirates has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Megawatt (near police line, Kargil district of Ladakh), (34.5580556°N, 76.1486111°E, 2837m), Kargil, Union Territory of Ladakh, India. It has been published by Ahsan Ali, Neelima R. Kumar, Umesh Bharti and Jean Baptiste Castagnet in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124**(1):33-38,2024.



Scolia flaviceps quettaensis (Cameron, 1908)

Family: TRIGONALIDAE
Genus: *Lycogaster* Shuckard, 1841

Lycogaster rufiventris (Magretti, 1897)

The species *Lycogaster rufiventris* (Magretti, 1897) is so far reported from Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from East Garo Hills, North Garo Hills, Meghalaya and Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary, Tripura, India. It has been published by S. Amal, Cornelis Van Achterberg, A. Rameshkumar and P. Girish Kumar in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5541**(2):241-244, 2024.



Lycogaster rufiventris (Magretti, 1897)

Genus: *Taeniogonalos* Schultz, 1906

Taeniogonalos eurysoma Chen & van Achterberg, 2020

The species *Taeniogonalos eurysoma* Chen & van Achterberg, 2020 is so far reported from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Yemsing (28°7'39.72" N, 94°57'50.8" E 1259 m.a.s.l.), Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Ezhuthupallickal Benny Femi, A. P. Ranjith and Dharma Rajan Priyadarsanan in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5419** (2): 265 -274,2024.



Taeniogonalos eurysoma Chen & van Achterberg, 2020

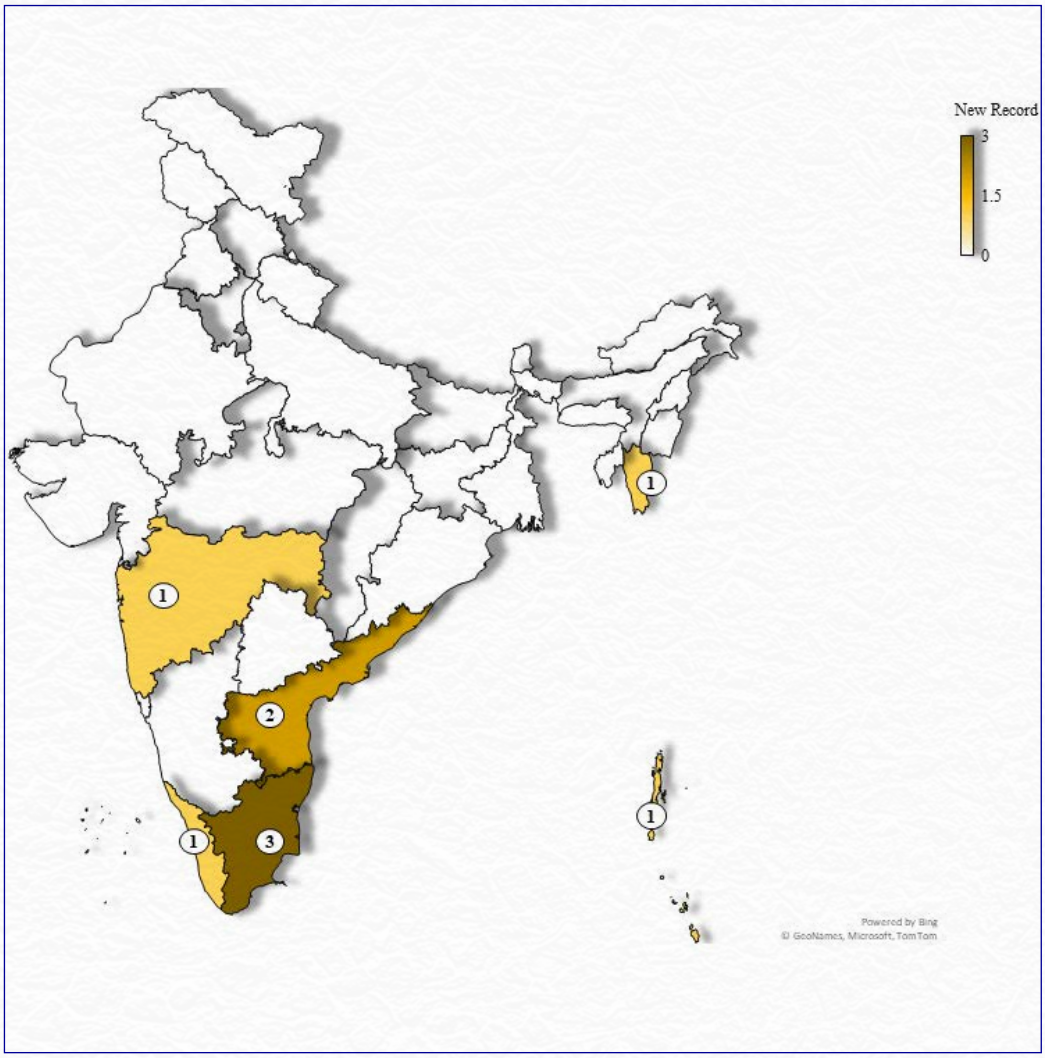
Taeniogonalos taihorina (Bischoff, 1914)

The species *Taeniogonalos taihorina* (Bischoff, 1914) is so far reported from China, Japan, Russia (Far East) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Khonoma Basa (25°38'40.355" N, 94°01'15.887" E, 1556 m), Kohima district, Nagaland, India. It has been published by S. Amal, P. Girish Kumar, C. van Achterberg and A. Rameshkumar in the journal: *Far Eastern Entomologist,* **506**:7-9, 2024.



Taeniogonalos taihorina (Bischoff, 1914)

4.5.6. HEMIPTERA

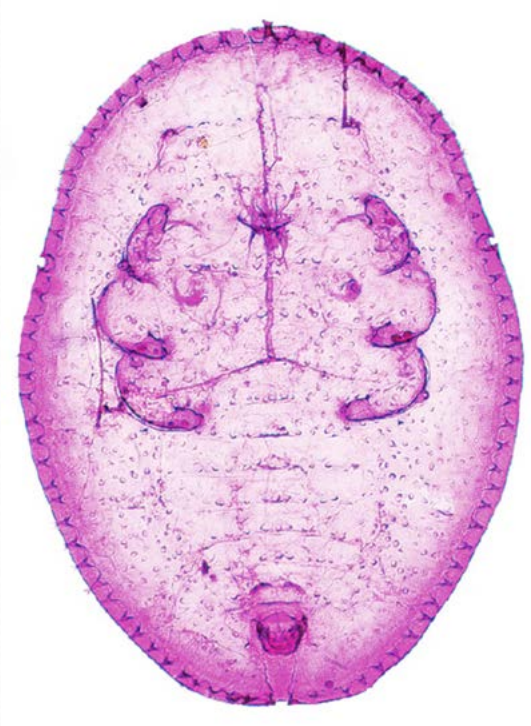


This year eight species of Hemiptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Tamil Nadu (3), Andhra Pradesh (2), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (1) and Mizoram (1). Among these eight species, one species has been recorded simlultaneously from Andhra Pradesh and Maharastra.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: HEMIPTERA
Family: ALEYRODIDAE
Genus: *Aleuroclava* Singh, 1931

Aleuroclava bifurcata (Corbett, 1935)

The species *Aleuroclava bifurcata* (Corbett, 1935) is so far reported from Malaysia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Great Nicobar Island, Chingam. The paper was published by Anil Kumar Dubey, Pratyush Das Sarma and Jwellery Mittra in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (iS)/121-124, 2024.



Aleuroclava bifurcata (Corbett, 1935)

Family: CORIXIDAE
Genus: *Sigara* Fabricius, 1775

Sigara striata (Linnaeus, 1758)

The species *Sigara striata* (Linnaeus, 1758) is so far reported from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, China, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iran, Norway, Netherland, Russia, Sweden has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Papikonda National Park, Andhra Pradesh. The paper was published by Somesh Banerjee, Devadoss Kumar, Deepa Jaiswal, Karuthapandi Madasamy and Sk. Rehanuma Sulthana in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124**(iS):453 -462,2024.



Sigara striata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family: NEPIDAE
Genus: *Ranatra* Fabricius, 1790

Ranatra cardamomensis Zettel, Phauk, Kheam & Freitag, 2017

The species *Ranatra cardamomensis* Zettel, Phauk, Kheam & Freitag, 2017 is so far reported from Cambodia, Indonesia and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mudasarlova, Gambheeram Gadda reservoirs and from a small pond near the village of Rayapudi, Andhra Pradesh and also from Vishnupuri Dam, Maharastra, India. The paper was published by Deepa Jaiswal and Somesh Banerjee in the journal: *Aquatic Insects*, DOI: 10.1080/01650424.2023.2292677, 2024.



Ranatra cardamomensis Zettel *et al.,* 2017

Family: REDUVIIDAE
Genus: *Ademula* McAtee & Malloch, 1926

Ademula contaminata (Distant, 1903)

The species *Ademula contaminata* (Distant, 1903) is so far reported from Srilanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Two males collected from Padappai (12.88 °N, 80.01 °E), Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, India. The paper was published by H. Sankararaman, Tharindu Ranasinghe, Anubhav Agarwal, Amila Sumanapala and Hemant V. Ghate in the journal: *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **16**(9):25791-25950,2024.



Ademula contaminata (Distant, 1903)

Genus: *Bagauda* Bergroth, 1903

Bagauda aelleni Villiers, 1970

The species *Bagauda aelleni* Villiers, 1970 is so far reported from Srilanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Sirumalai (10°10′49.98″N 77°59′22.11″E), Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, India. The paper was published by Tharindu Ranasinghe, H. Sankararaman, Anubhav Agarwal, Amila Sumanapala and Hemant Ghate in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5493** (2): 153–164,2024.



Bagauda aelleni Villiers, 1970

Genus: *Hornylia* Wygodzinsky, 1966

Hornylia nalanda Wygodzinsky, 1966

The species *Hornylia nalanda* Wygodzinsky, 1966 is so far reported from Srilanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Malappuram, Calicut University Botanical Garden, Kerala, India. The paper was published by Swapnil S. Boyane, A.P. Ranjith, and Hemant V. Ghate in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5506**(1): 104–112,2024.



Hornylia nalanda Wygodzinsky, 1966

Genus: *Lutevula* Breddin, 1909

Lutevula hortensia (Distant, 1906)

The species *Lutevula hortensia* (Distant, 1906) is so far reported from Srilanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from the campus of the Christian Medical College, Bagayam, Vellore, Tamil Nadu (Latitude 12.876186 and Longitude 79.130975) India. The paper was published by Vijay Anand Ismavel and Hemant V. Ghate in the journal: *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **16**(5): 25119–25282, 2024.



Lutevula hortensia (Distant, 1906)

Family: TINGIDAE
Genus: *Paracopium* Distant, 1902

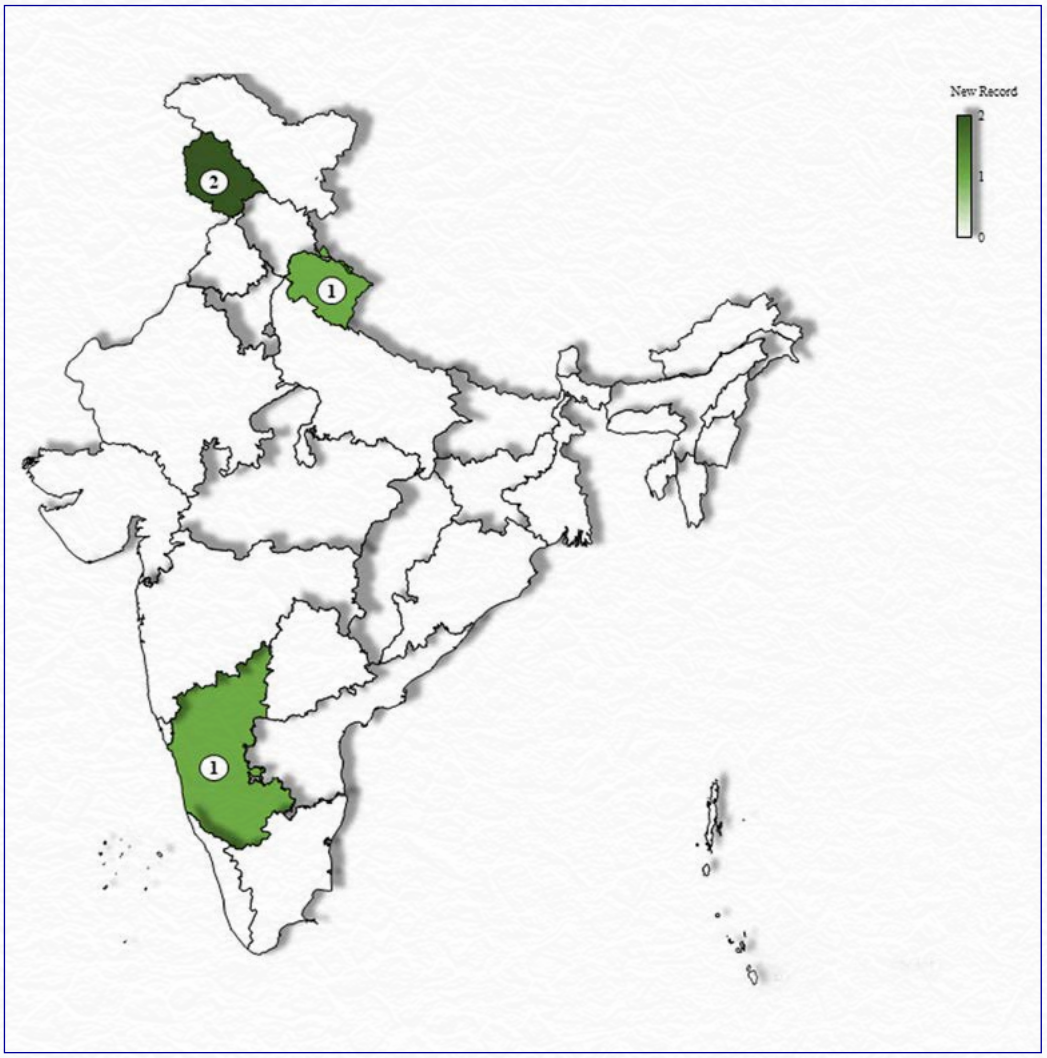
Paracopium lewisi Distant, 1903

The species *Paracopium lewisi* Distant, 1903 is so far reported from Srilanka and Indonesia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizorum, India. The paper was published by Sonam Jahan, Sandeep Kushwaha, Mohammad Salman Akhtar, P.C. Saha and Preeti Khare in the Journal: *Egypt. Acad. J. Biolog. Sci. (A. Entomology)*, **17**(3):125-134, 2024.



Paracopium lewisi Distant, 1903

4.5.7 THYSANOPTERA



This year four species of Thysanoptera have been recorded for the first time from India, Jammu & Kashmir (2), Karnataka (1) and Uttarakhand (1).

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: THYSANOPTERA
Family: PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE
Genus: *Bolothrips* Priesner, 1926

Bolothrips denticeps (Reuter, 1880)

The species *Bolothrips denticeps* (Reuter,1880) earlier known from Europe south of Finland and Norway, North America has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Dachigam National Park, (34°08'13"N 75°02'11"E), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India. It has been published by Shash Pal, Abhishek Ghosh, Vikas Kumar and Kaomud Tyagi in the journal: *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.,* **10** (2), 339–346, 2024.



Bolothrips denticeps (Reuter, 1880)

Genus: *Cephalothrips* Uzel, 1895

Cephalothrips monilicornis Uzel, 1895

The species *Cephalothrips monilicornis* Uzel,1895 earlier known from Europe from Siberia south to Iran and Qatar, also China and North America has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shankaracharya (34°04'41"N 74°50'38"E), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India. It has been published by Shash Pal, Abhishek Ghosh, Vikas Kumar and Kaomud Tyagi in the journal: *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.,* **10** (2), 339–346, 2024.

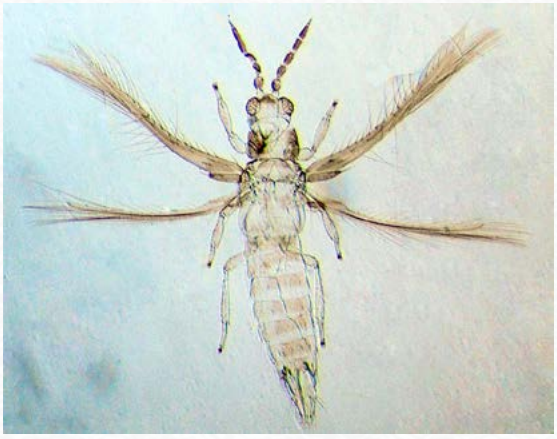


Cephalothrips monilicornis Uzel, 1895

Family: THRIPIDAE
Genus: *Scirtothrips* Shull, 1909

Scirtothrips machili Masumoto & Okajima, 2007

The species *Scirtothrips machili* Masumoto & Okajima, 2007 earlier known from Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kemmanagundi, Karnataka. It has been published by R.R. Rachana, B. Amarendra and S. N. Sushil in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5537**(3), 424-430,2024.



Scirtothrips machili Masumoto & Okajima, 2007

Genus: *Thrips* Linnaeus, 1758

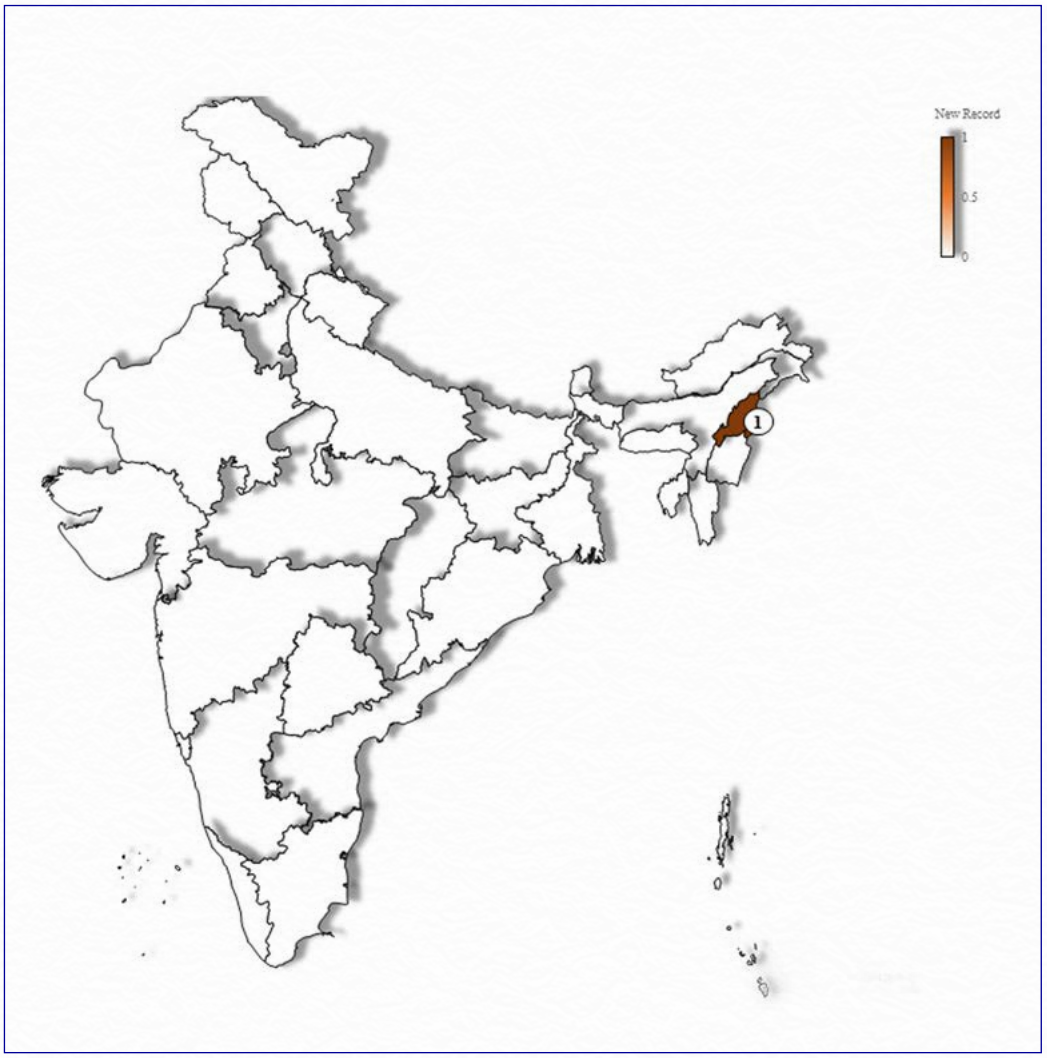
Thrips wedeliae (Priesner,1934)

The species *Thrips wedeliae* (Priesner,1934) earlier known from Taiwan, Java, Indonesia, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor and Guam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by Kaomud Tyagi, Vikas Kumar and Shash Pal in the journal: *Zootaxa*, **5489**(1), 125-128,2024.



Thrips wedeliae (Priesner, 1934)

4.5.8. ORTHOPTERA



This year one species of Orthoptera has been recorded for the first time from India, from Nagaland.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: ORTHOPTERA
Family: ACRIDIDAE
Genus: *Oxytauchira* Ramme, 1941

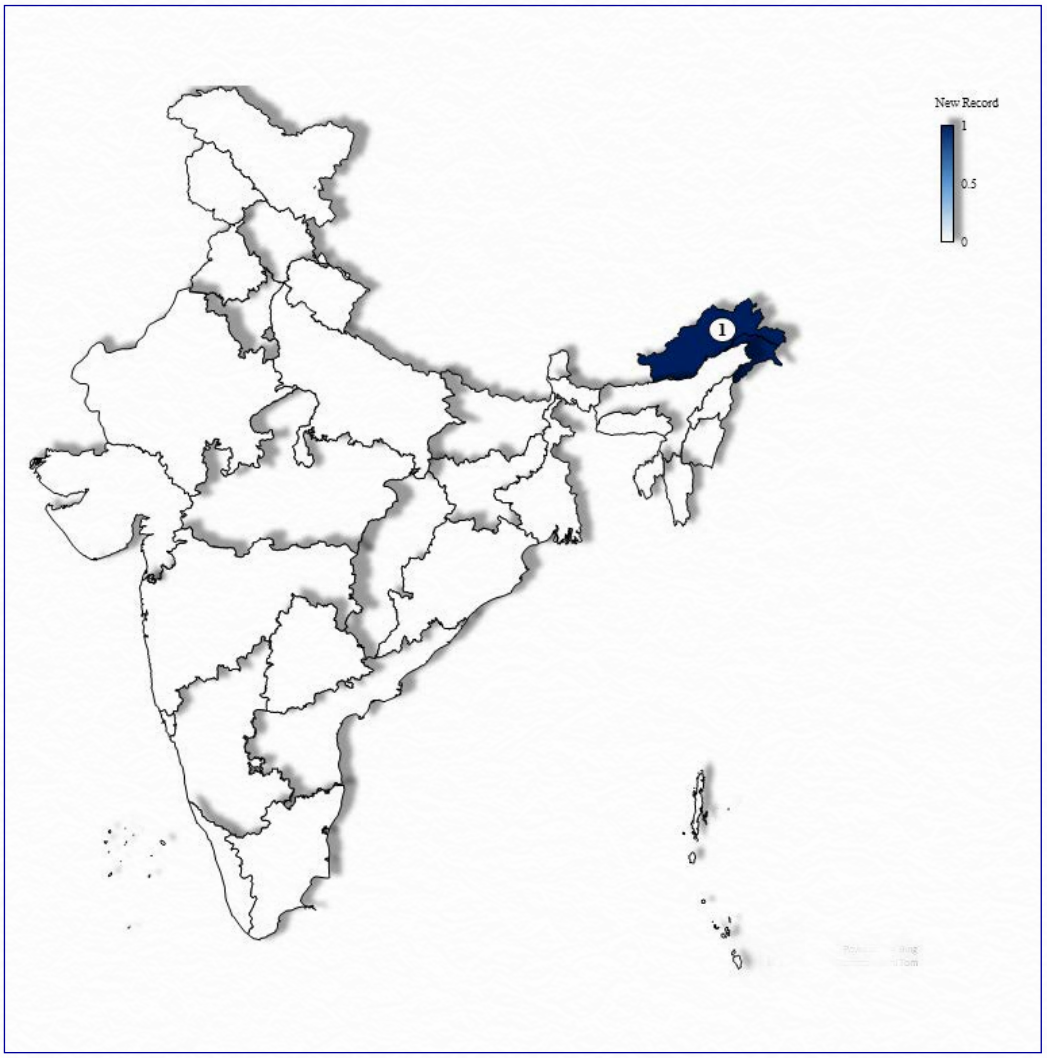
Oxytauchira aurora Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893

The species *Oxytauchira aurora* Brunner von Wattenwyl,1893 earlier known from Myanmar has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kohima (N25.726071, E94.126136), Nagaland, India. It has been published by Hirdesh Kumar, Neikielie-ü Noemi Sote, D. Suresh Chand, Vethselo Doulo and Limatemjen in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124**(4):429-431,2024.



Oxytauchira aurora Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893

4.5.9 MANTODEA



This year only one species of Mantodea has been recorded for the first time from India from Arunachal Pradesh (1).

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: MANTODEA
Family: GONYPETIDAE
Genus: *Tricondylomimus* Chopard, 1930

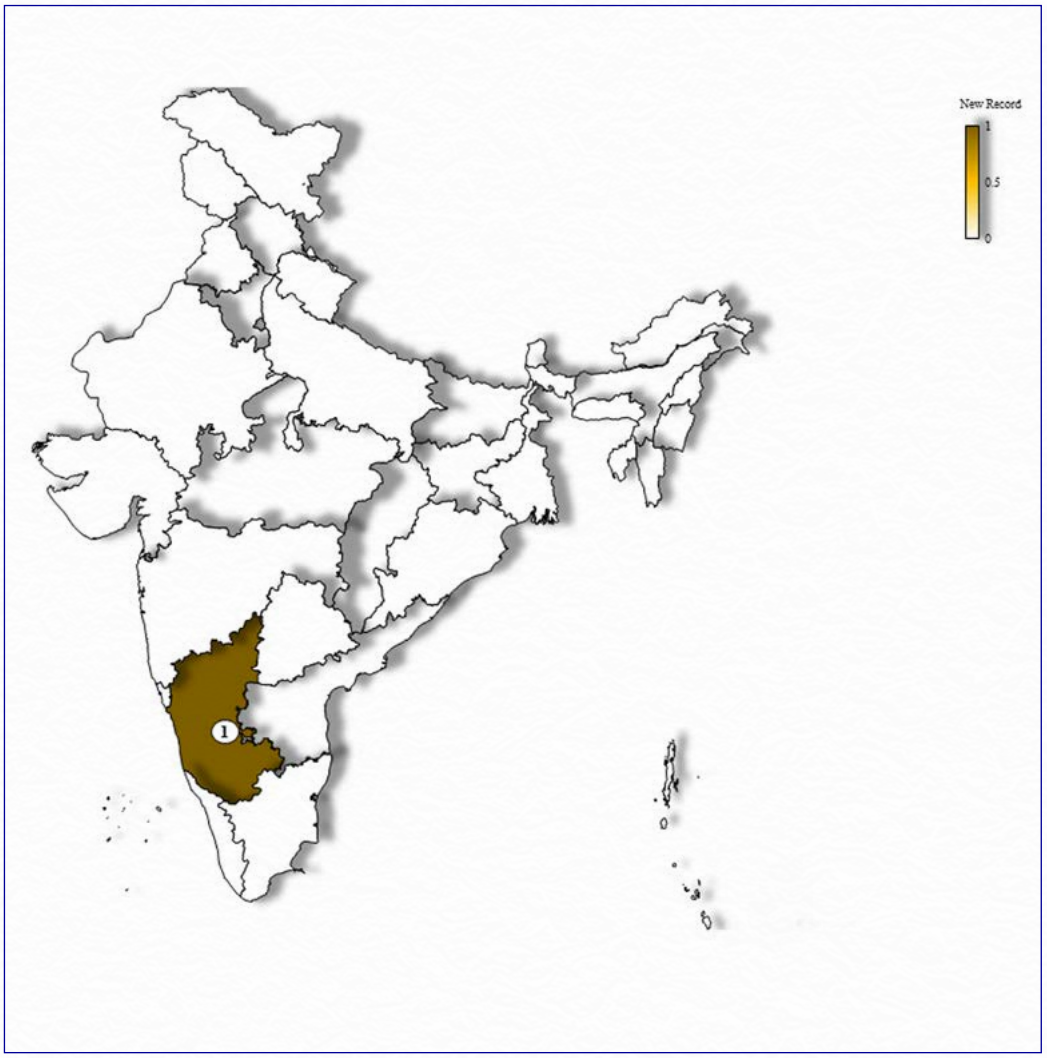
Tricondylomimus coomani Chopard, 1930

The species *Tricondylomimus coomani* Chopard, 1930 earlier known from Vietnam; Lào Cai, Hòa Bình, Vin Phuc, Kon Tum has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Hornbill (27°31'50.16" N, 96°25'19.2" E, Alt. 634 m a.s.l.), Namdapha National Park, Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Ambayathingal P. Kamila and Pavittu M. Sureshan in the journal: *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.,* **10** (1), 43–49, 2024.



Tricondylomimus coomani Chopard, 1930

4.5.10. BLATTODEA



This year only one species of Blattodea has been recorded for the first time from India from Karnataka.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: BLATTODEA
Family: CORYDIIDAE
Genus: *Euthyrrhapha* Burmeister, 1838

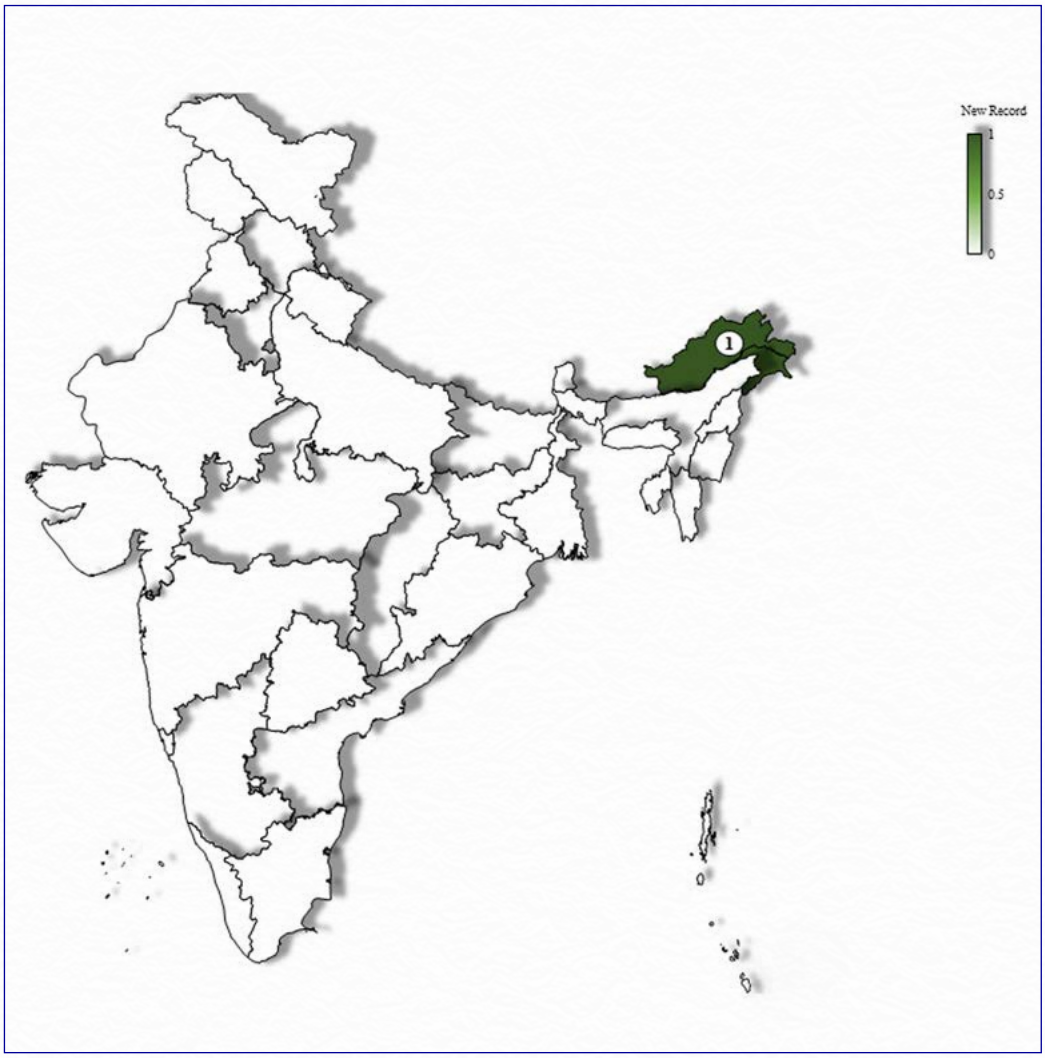
Euthyrrhapha pacifica (Coquebert, 1804)

The species *Euthyrrhapha pacifica* (Coquebert, 1804) earlier known from Congo, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Mozambique and Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Nipani (E 16.400641, N 74.378598, Alt 623m), Belagavi district, Karnataka, India. It has been published by M. Senraj, R. Babu, K. A. Subramanian and Deepak Deshpande in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, **124**(4):341-344, 2024.



Euthyrrhapha pacifica (Coquebert, 1804)

4.5.11. ODONATA



This year only one species of Odonata has been recorded for the first time from India from Arunachal Pradesh.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: ODONATA
Family: PLATYSTICTIDAE
Genus: *Protosticta* Selys, 1885

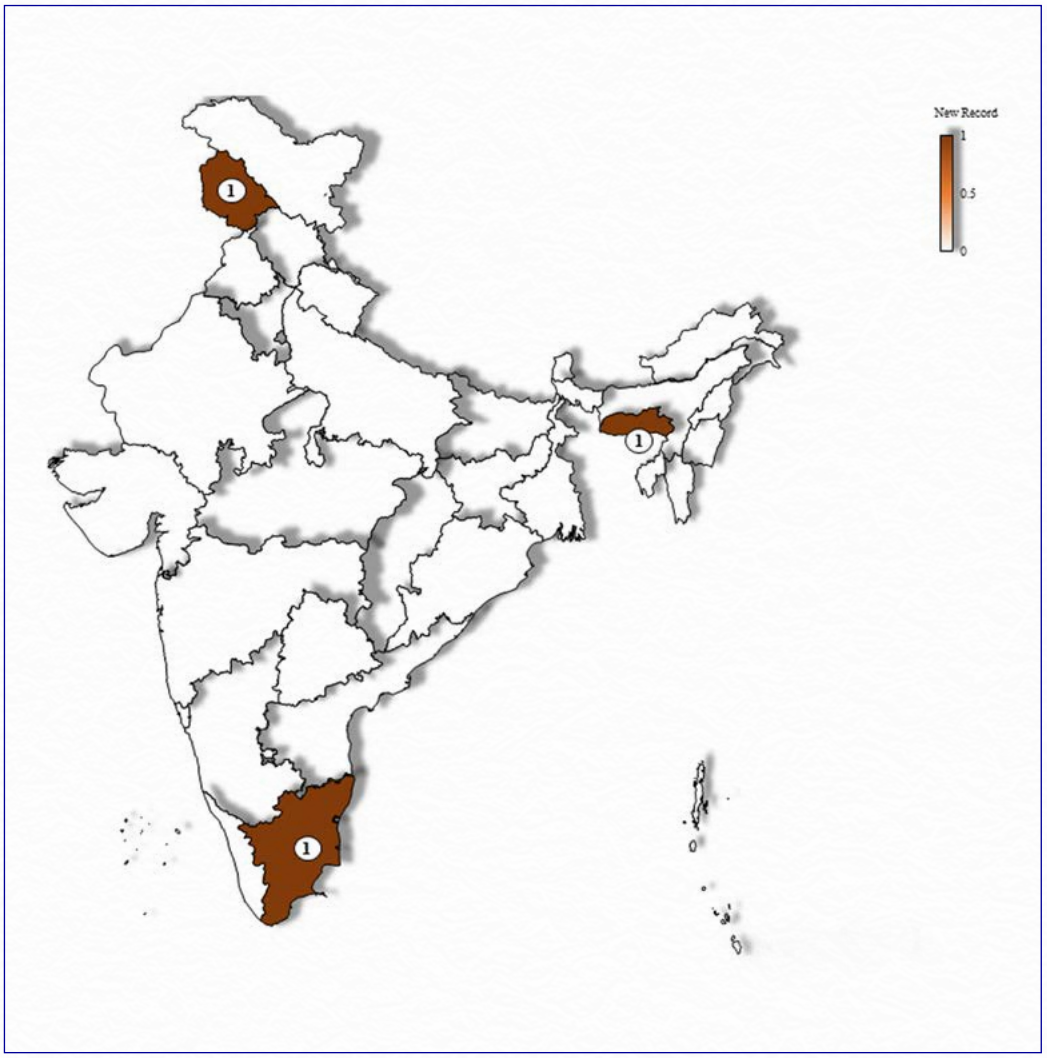
Protosticta samtsensis Gurung & Phan, 2023

The species *Protosticta samtsensis* Gurung & Phan, 2023 earlier known from Bhutan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from East Siang, Upper Siang and West Kameng districts, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Shantanu Joshi, Vivek Sarkar, Dattaprasad Sawant, Ujwala Pawar and Krushnamegh Kunte in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5448** (3): 348–370,2024.



Protosticta samtsensis Gurung & Phan, 2023

4.5.12. EPHEMEROPTERA



This year three species of Ephemeroptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Jammu & Kashmir (1), Meghalaya (1) and Tamil Nadu (1).

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: EPHEMEROPTERA
Family: BAETIDAE
Genus: *Baetiella* Uéno, 1931

Baetiella muchei (Braasch, 1978)

The species *Baetiella muchei* (Braasch, 1978) earlier known from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Bhaderwah (32°57'08"N, 75°43'15"E; 1800 m. a.s.l), Neeru stream, Doda district, Jammu & Kashmir, India. It has been published by Thambiratnam Sivaruban, Asha Sohil, Pandiarajan Srinivasan, Sivaruban Barathy, Neeraj Sharma and Rajasekaran Isack in the journal: *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.,* **10** (2): 311–319, 2024.



Baetiella muchei (Braasch, 1978)

Family: CAENIDAE
Genus: *Caenis* Stephens, 1835

Caenis ulmeriana Malzacher, 2015

The species *Caenis ulmeriana* Malzacher, 2015 earlier known from Java, Sumatra, Thailand, Myanmar and Philippines has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Anai Pillayar Kovil Dam (10°03′07″N, 77°34′02″E; 336 m. a.s.l.), Theni district, Tamil Nadu, India. It has been published by Pandiarajan Srinivasan, Thambiratnam Sivaruban, Sivaruban Barathy and Rajasekaran Isack in the journal: *J. Insect Biodivers. Syst.,* **10** (3):443–451, 2024.



Caenis ulmeriana Malzacher, 2015

Family: POTAMANTHIDAE
Genus: *Rhoenanthus* Eaton, 1881

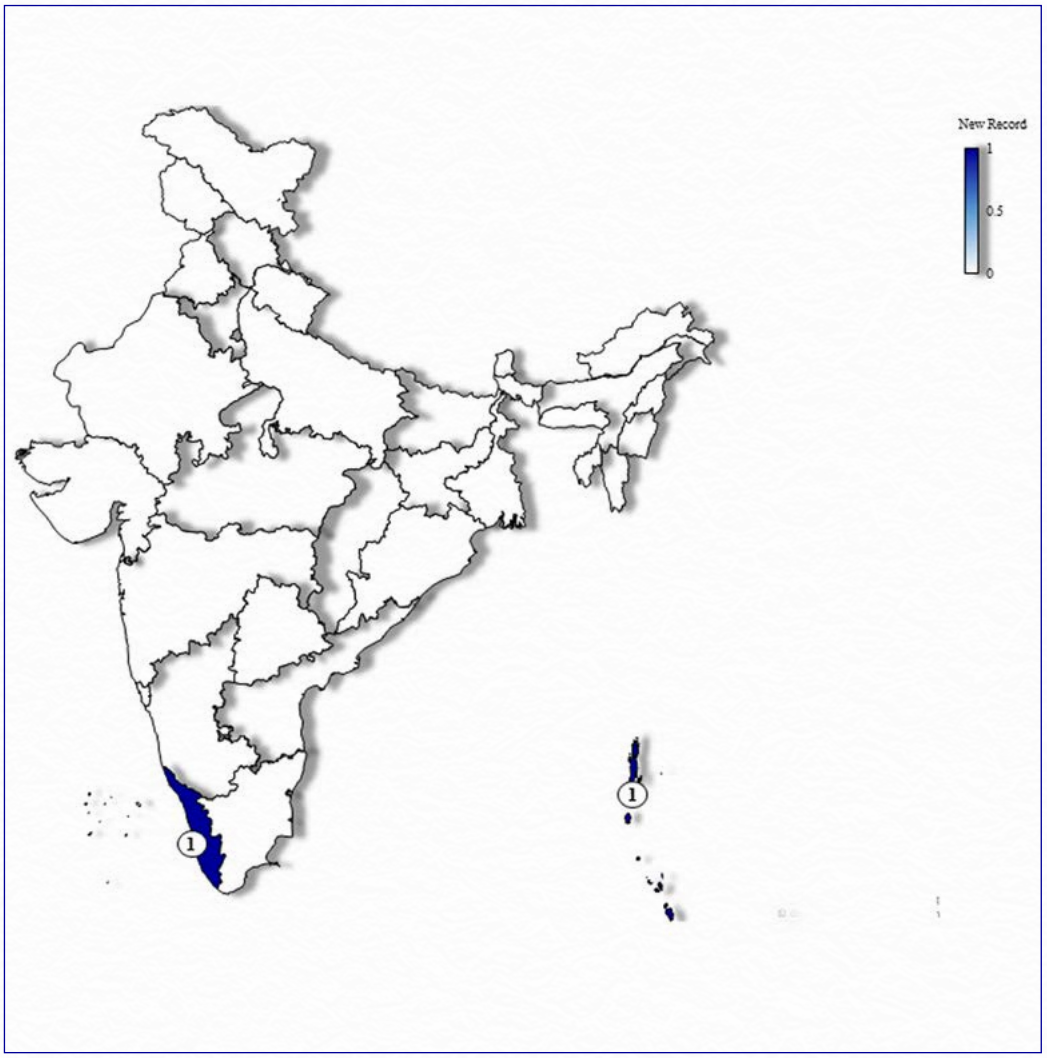
Rhoenanthus (Potamanthindus) sapa Nguyen & Bae, 2004

The species *Rhoenanthus (Potamanthindus) sapa* Nguyen and Bae, 2004 earlier known from Vietnam and China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Wankwar River, (25.32481 N, 91.77519 E, 1658 m), Khrang village, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by M. Vasanth, C. Selvakumar, T. Kubendran and K. A. Subramanian in the journal: *ENTOMON,* **49**(2): 273-276, 2024.



Rhoenanthus (Potamanthindus) sapa Nguyen & Bae, 2004

4.5.13. NEUROPTERA



This year two species of Neuroptera have been recorded for the first time from India: Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1) and Kerala (1).

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: INSECTA
Order: NEUROPTERA
Family: CHRYSOPIDAE
Genus: *Glenochrysa* Esben-Petersen, 1920

Glenochrysa zeylanica (Banks, 1913)

The species *Glenochrysa zeylanica* (Banks, 1913) earlier known from Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different location of Wayanad Disrict, Kerala, India.It has been published Suryanarayanan Thangalazhi Balakrishnan and Bijoy Chenthamarakshan in the journal*: Natura Somogyiensis,* **44**: 115-124, 2024.



Glenochrysa zeylanica (Banks, 1913)

Family: MANTISPIDAE
Genus: *Necyla* Navás, 1913

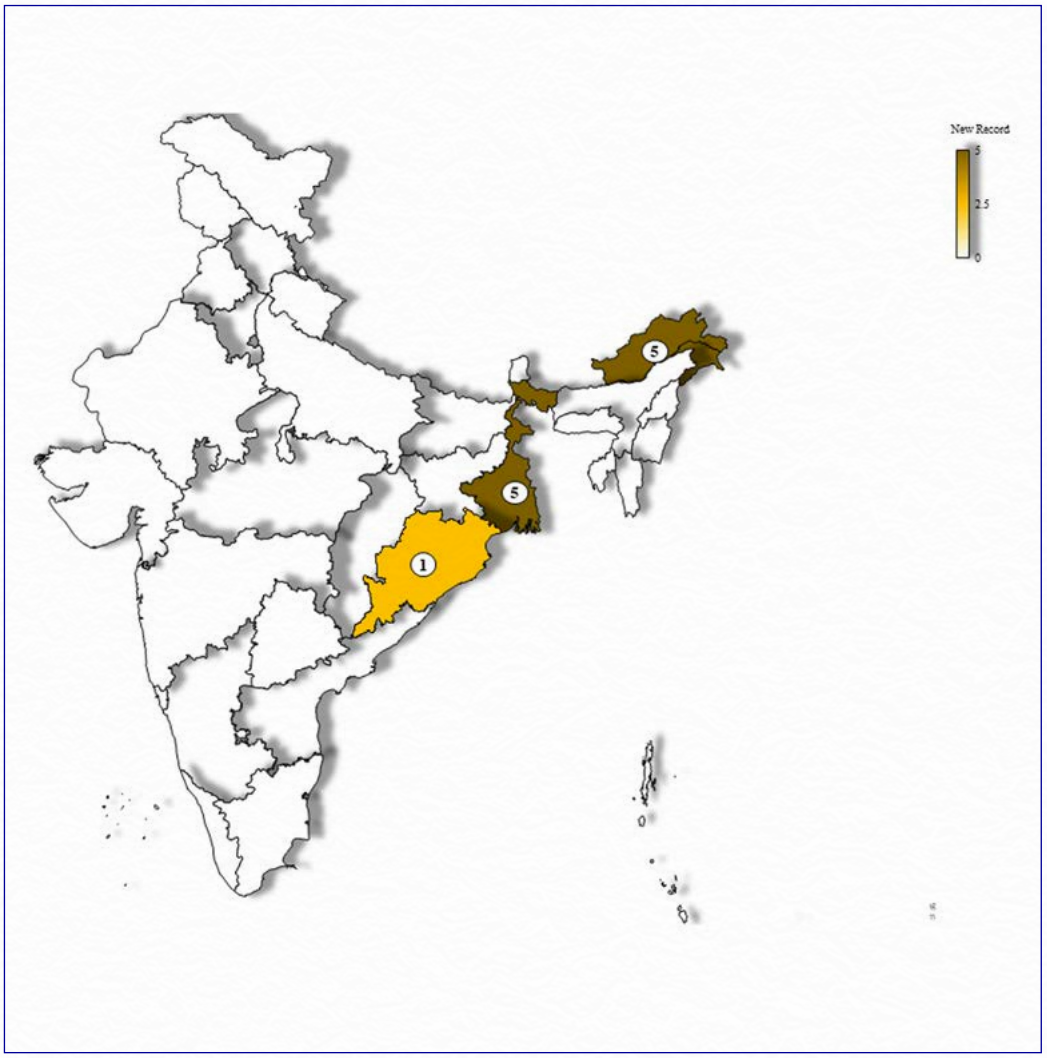
Necyla formosana Okamoto (1910)

The species *Necyla formosana* Okamoto (1910) earlier known from Indonesia (islands: Sulawesi, Sumatra), Eastern China and Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from; Diglipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.It has been published by Simarjit Kaur, Manpreet Singh Pandher and Anil Kumar Dubey in the journal*: Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124**(1): 51-54, 2024.



Necyla formosana Okamoto (1910)

4.6. COLLEMBOLA



This year 10 species of Collembola have been recorded for the first time from India: Arunachal Pradesh (5), West Bengal (5) and Odisha (1). Among these 10 species, one species is reported both from Arunachal Pradesh and Odisha.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: COLLEMBOLA
Order: ENTOMOBRYOMORPHA
Family: ENTOMOBRYIDAE
Genus: *Willowsia* Shoebotham, 1917

Willowsia jacobsoni (Börner, 1913)

The species *Willowsia jacobsoni* (Börner, 1913) earlier known from West Africa, Madagascar, Continental South East Asia, Malaysia, Hawaii, Melanesia & Micronesia, Antillean & South Florida, Caribbean Mainland and Australia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Dhowla Jhora Tea Garden (N26°34'12", E89°41'24", 64.9 m a.s.l), Alipurduar district, West Bengal, India. The specimens are deposited in the NZC-ZSI. It has been published by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman, Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya and Simran Kumari in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* **10** (**2**): 215–229,2024.



Willowsia jacobsoni (Börner, 1913)

Willowsia shiae Pan, Zhang & Chen, 2006

The species *Willowsia shiae* Pan, Zhang & Chen, 2006 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locality of West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya in the journal: *European Journal of Taxonomy,* **935**: 101–121, 2024.



Willowsia shiae Pan *et al*., 2006

Family: ISOTOMIDAE
Genus: *Isotomurus* Boerner, 1903

Isotomurus plumosus Bagnall, 1940

The species *Isotomurus plumosus* Bagnall, 1940 earlier known from Arctic, Sub-arctic, Europe, West & Central Asia, Mediterranean, North America and New Zealand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from leaf litter collection (27°15'31.1"N, E92°24'26.5"E, 2340 m a.s.l.), 2.9 km away from Kunzang choekhor ling Monastery, West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The specimens are deposited in the NZC-ZSI. It has been published by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman, Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya and Simran Kumari in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* **10** (**2**): 215–229,2024.



Isotomurus plumosus Bagnall, 1940

Isotomurus pseudopalustris Carapelli, Frati, Fanciulli & Dallai, 2001

The species *Isotomurus pseudopalustris* Carapelli, Frati, Fanciulli & Dallai, 2001 earlier known from Mediterranean region has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from leaf litter (27°16'01.2"N 92°24'43.2"E, 2561 m a.s.l.), 4 km away from Bomdila towards Pedung, West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The specimens are deposited in the NZC-ZSI. It has been published by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman, Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya and Simran Kumari in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* **10** (**2**): 215–229,2024.



Isotomurus pseudopalustris Carapelli *et al.*, 2001

Family: TOMOCERIDAE
Genus: *Tomocerus* Nicolet, 1842

Tomocerus (Tomocerus) minor (Lubbock, 1862)

The species *Tomocerus (Tomocerus) minor* (Lubbock, 1862) earlier known from Europe has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Darjeeling district, Singalila National park, 1 km North-East from Gairibas WB Govt. Rest House, 27°03'04.54"N, 88°01'59.91E", 2577 m a.s.l., West Bengal, India. It has been published by Guru Pada Mandal, Simran Kumari, Pritha Mandal, Koushik Kumar Roy, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya and in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* **10** (**4**): 755–768,2024.



Tomocerus (Tomocerus) minor (Lubbock, 1862)

Tomocerus (Ocreatomurus) paraspinulus Gong, Qin & Yu, 2018

The species *Tomocerus (Ocreatomurus) paraspinulus* Gong, Qin & Yu, 2018 earlier known from Sino-Japanese region has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Singalila National Park, Gairibas, Red Panda Site, collected from leaf litter, 27°09'3.6"N, 87°13'58.8"E, 909 m a.s.l., Darjeeling district, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Guru Pada Mandal, Simran Kumari, Pritha Mandal, Koushik Kumar Roy, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya and in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* **10** (**4**): 755–768,2024.



Tomocerus (Ocreatomurus) paraspinulus Gong *et al.* 2018

Tomocerus (Ocreatomurus) qinae Yu, Yao & Hu, 2016

The species *Tomocerus (Ocreatomurus) qinae* Yu, Yao & Hu, 2016 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from moss and leaf litter surrounding snowflakes (27°36.918'N, 91°51.913'E, 3417 m a.s.l.), Tawang, Tawang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It has been published by Guru Pada Mandal, Simran Kumari, Pritha Mandal, Koushik Kumar Roy, Kusumendra Kumar Suman and Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya and in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* **10** (**4**): 755–768,2024.



Tomocerus (Ocreatomurus) qinae Yu *et al*., 2016

Family: ORCHESELLIDAE
Genus: *Dicranocentrus* Schött, 1893

Dicranocentrus nepalensis Mari Mutt & Bhattacharjee, 1980

The species *Dicranocentrus nepalensis* Mari Mutt & Bhattacharjee, 1980 earlier known from Himalayan Region has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from leaf litter collection 4 km from Ravangla, (27°16'19.0"N, E88°21'34.4"E, 2218 m a.s.l), South Sikkim district, Sikkim, India along with some more specimen collected from leaf litter (26°57'49.2"N, E88°09'51.4"E, 2179 m a.s.l), 4 km from Mukhia Nursery, Pokhrabong, Darjeeling district, West Bengal, India. The specimens are deposited in the NZC-ZSI. It has been published by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman, Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya and Simran Kumari in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* **10** (**2**): 215–229,2024.



Dicranocentrus nepalensis Mari Mutt & Bhattacharjee, 1980

Order: SYMPHYPLEONA
Family: KATIANNIDAE
Genus: *Sminthurinus* Börner, 1901

Sminthurinus bimaculatus Axelson, 1902

The species *Sminthurinus bimaculatus* Axelson, 1902 earlier known from Arctic and Subarctic region, Europe, West and Central Asia, Mediterranean region has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from 500 m from Cona County Crossing (27°34'34.0"N, 91°52'37.7"E, 2552.7 m a.s.l.) Tawang district, Arunachal Pradesh and Hayarpur, (22°7'22.8"N,85°20'24"E, 2876 m a.s.l), Bolani, Kendujhar district, Odisha, India. It has been published by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman, Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya and Simran Kumari in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* **10** (**2**): 215–229,2024.



Sminthurinus bimaculatus Axelson, 1902

Genus: *Sphyrotheca* Boener, 1906

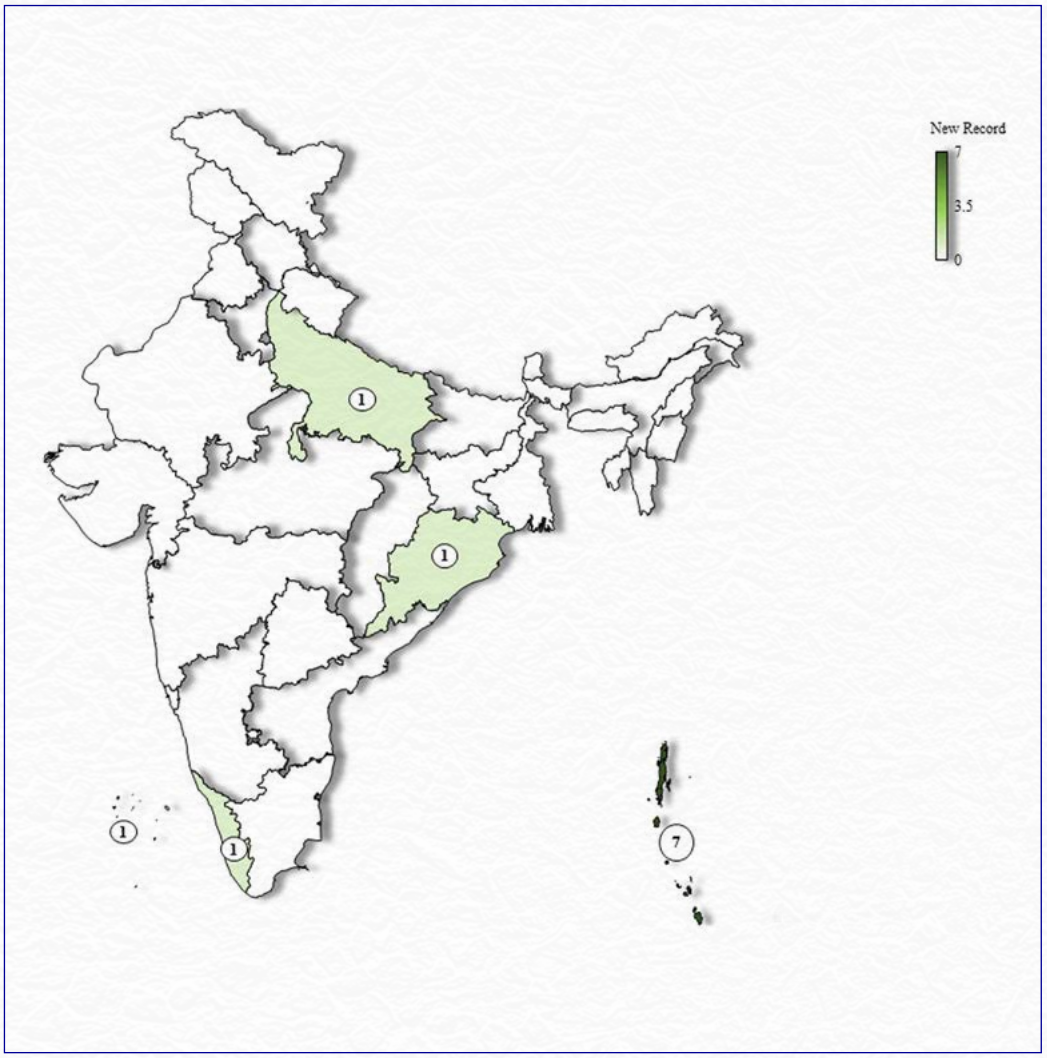
Sphyrotheca multifasciata (Reuter, 1881)

The species *Sphyrotheca multifasciata* (Reuter, 1881) earlier known from North Eurasia, Sino-Japanese, Mediterranean countries, North America, and South-West Australia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Banana garden soil, Torsha river embankment (26°18'15.48"N, 89°26'48.12"E, 32.9 m a.s.l), Coochbehar district, West Bengal, India. The specimens are deposited in the NZC-ZSI. It has been published by Pritha Mandal, Guru Pada Mandal, Kusumendra Kumar Suman, Kaushik Kumar Bhattacharya and Simran Kumari in the journal: *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics,* **10** (**2**): 215–229,2024.



Sphyrotheca multifasciata (Reuter, 1881)

4.7. CRUSTACEA



This year 11 species of Crustacea have been recorded for the first time from India: Andaman & Nicobar Island (7), Kerala (1), Lakshadweep (1), Odisha (1) and Uttar Pradesh (1).

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Order: AMPHIPODA
Family: AORIDAE
Genus: *Grandidierella* Coutière, 1904

Grandidierella halophilus Wongkamhaeng, Pholpunthin & Azman, 2012

The species *Grandidierella halophilus* Wongkamhaeng, Pholpunthin & Azman, 2012 earlier known from Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Haripur creek, east coast, India. It has been published by R. Kiran Kumar, Gitanjali Bhoi and Shesdev Patro in the journal: *Natl. Acad. Sci. Lett.*, **48:**17–19, 2024.

Order: DECAPODA
Family: GONEPLACIDAE
Genus: *Singhaplax* Serène & Soh, 1976

Singhaplax ockelmanni (Serène, 1971)

The species *Singhaplax ockelmanni* (Serène, 1971) earlier known from Andaman Sea coast of Thailand and Philippines has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from FORVSS stn. 38811, west of Tillangchong Island, (8.44°N, 93.59°E, 69 m depth), Nicobars, India. It has been published by Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masatsune Takeda in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5486** (4): 476–498, 2024.



Singhaplax ockelmanni (Serène, 1971)

Family: MAERIDAE
Genus: *Ceradocus* Costa, 1853

Ceradocus (Denticeradocus) alama Myers & Nithyanandan, 2016

The species *Ceradocus (Denticeradocus) alama* Myers & Nithyanandan, 2016 earlier known from Kuwait has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Shivrajpur (22.3312 N, 68.9496 E), Uttar Pradesh, India. It has been published by Dimple Thacker, Alan A. Myers and Jigneshkumar N. Trivedi in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5474**(5):563–583, 2024.



Ceradocus (Denticeradocus) alama Myers & Nithyanandan, 2016

Family: LEUCOSIIDAE
Genus: *Urnalana* Galil, 2005

Urnalana angulata (Rathbun, 1911)

The species *Urnalana angulata* (Rathbun, 1911) earlier known from Seychelles, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Papua and New Guinea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from FORVSS stn. 38818, south of Great Nicobar Island, (6.65°N, 93.83°E, 56 m) Nicobars, India.. It has been published by Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masatsune Takeda in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5486** (4): 476–498, 2024.



Urnalana angulata (Rathbun, 1911)

Family: MUNIDIDAE
Genus: *Trapezionida* Macpherson & Baba, 2022

Trapezionida latior Baba, 2005

The species *Trapezionida latior* Baba, 2005 earlier known from Mauritius, Mozambique, Madagascar and Southeastern Arabian Sea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Southeastern Arabian Sea, southwest of Kannur (11.74°N, 74.68°E, 103 m), Kerala, India. It has been published by Shivam Tiwari, Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masayuki Osawa in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5501**(2); 291-314, 2024.

Family: PALAEMONIDAE
Genus: *Laomenes* (Clark 1919)

Laomenes tigris Marin, 2009

The species *Laomenes tigris* Marin, 2009 earlier known from Indo-Pacific regions such as Maldives, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Fiji and Christmas Island has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Agatti Island, Lakshadweep, India. It has been published by Sanjeevi Prakash and Nithyanandam Marimuthu in the journal: *Thalassas*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41208-024-00735w.



Laomenes tigris Marin, 2009

Family: PARTHENOPIDAE
Genus: *Pseudolambrus* Paulson, 1875

Pseudolambrus confragosus (Calman, 1900)

The species *Pseudolambrus confragosus* (Calman, 1900) earlier known from Torres Straits, Sri Lanka, Australia, Hawaii, Seychelles, Mauritius, Gulf of Aden, Philippines and New Caledonia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from FORVSS stn. 38818, south of Great Nicobar Island, (6.65°N, 93.83°E, 56 m) Nicobars, India. It has been published by Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masatsune Takeda in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5486** (4): 476–498, 2024.



Pseudolambrus confragosus (Calman, 1900)

Family: PORTUNIDAE
Genus: *Cavoportunus* Nguyen & Ng, 2010

Cavoportunus dubius (Laurie, 1906)

The species *Cavoportunus dubius* (Laurie, 1906) earlier known from Sri Lanka, Philippines, Japan, and French Polynesia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from FORVSS stn. 38811, west of Tillangchong Island, (8.44°N, 93.59°E, 69 m depth), Nicobars, India. It has been published by Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masatsune Takeda in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5486** (4): 476–498, 2024.



Cavoportunus dubius (Laurie, 1906)

Family: XANTHIDAE
Genus: *Cyrtocarcinus* Ng & Chia, 1994

Cyrtocarcinus truncatus (Rathbun, 1906)

The species *Cyrtocarcinus truncatus* (Rathbun, 1906) earlier known from Hawaiian Islands, Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia, Ishigaki Island and Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from FORVSS stn. 38811, west of Tillangchong Island, (8.44°N, 93.59°E, 69 m depth), Nicobars, India. It has been published by Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masatsune Takeda in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5486** (4): 476–498, 2024.



Cyrtocarcinus truncatus (Rathbun, 1906)

Genus: *Visayax* Mendoza & Ng, 2008

Visayax osteodictyon Mendoza & Ng, 2008

The species *Visayax osteodictyon* Mendoza & Ng, 2008 earlier known from Bohol Sea, Philippines, Chichi-jima Island and Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from FORVSS stn. 38818, south of Great Nicobar Island (6.65°N, 93.83°E, 56 m depth), Nicobars, India. It has been published by Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masatsune Takeda in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5486** (4): 476–498, 2024.

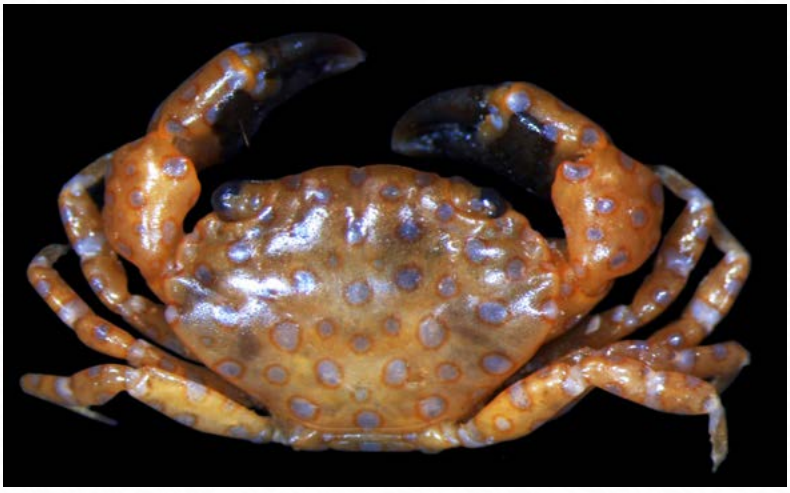


Visayax osteodictyon Mendoza & Ng, 2008

Genus: *Xanthias* Rathbun, 1897

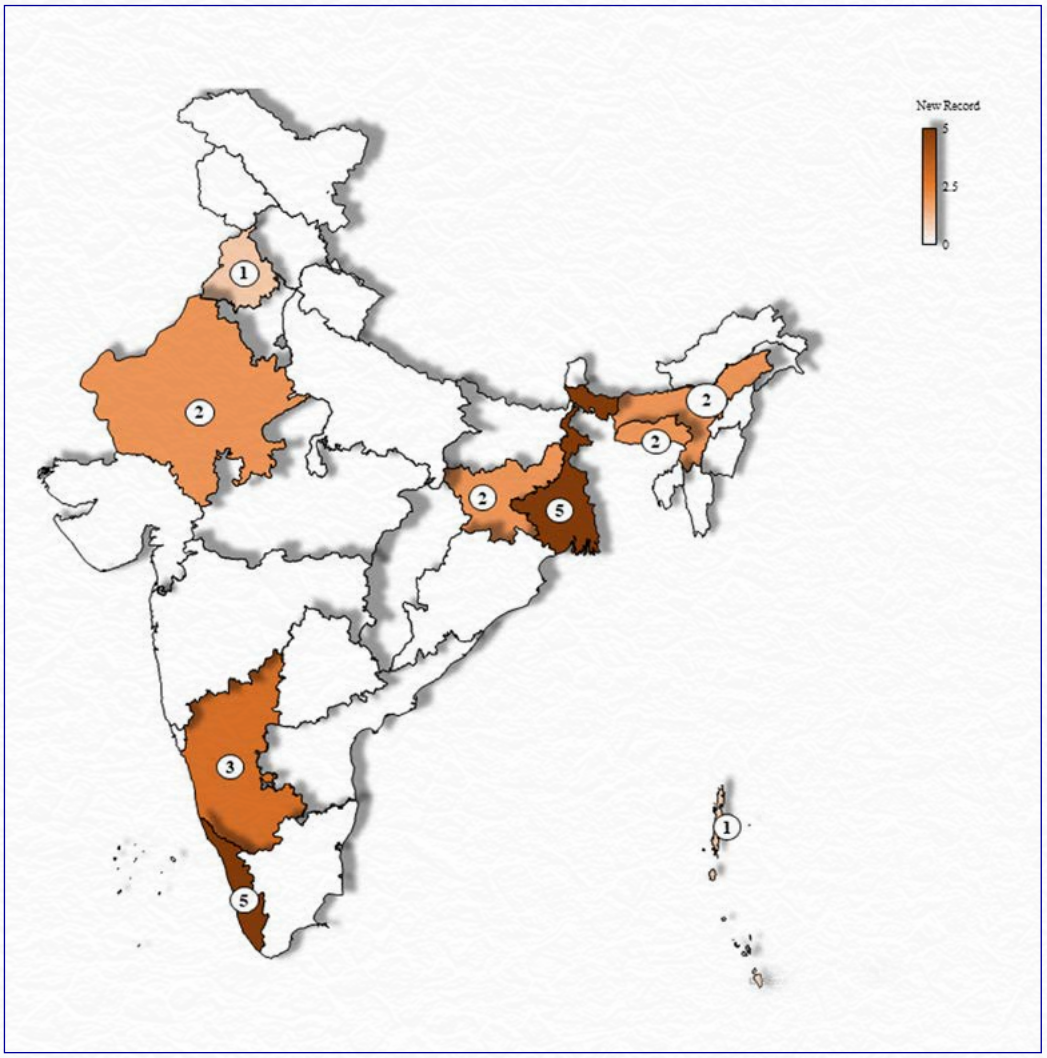
Xanthias joanneae Mendoza, 2013

The species *Xanthias joanneae* Mendoza, 2013 earlier known Bohol Sea, Philippines, Amami-Oshima Island and Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from FORVSS stn. 38818, south of Great Nicobar Island (6.65°N, 93.83°E, 56 m depth), Nicobars, India. It has been published by Vinay P. Padate, Sherine Sonia Cubelio and Masatsune Takeda in the journal: *Zootaxa,* **5486** (4): 476–498, 2024.



Xanthias joanneae Mendoza, 2013

4.8. ARACHNIDA



This year 22 species of Arachnida have been recorded for the first time from India: Kerala (5), West Bengal (5), Karnataka (3), Assam (2), Jharkhand (2), Meghalaya (2), Rajasthan (2), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1) and Punjab (1). Among these 22 species, one species is recorded simultaneously from Karnataka and Punjab.

Phylum: ARTHROPODA
Class: ARACHNIDA
Order: ARANEAE
Family: CHEIRACANTHIIDAE
Genus: *Cheiracanthium* C. L. Koch, 1839

Cheiracanthium iranicum Esyunin & Zamani, 2020

The species *Cheiracanthium iranicum* Esyunin & Zamani, 2020 is earlier known from Iran has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gonpur forest (24°04'23"N 87°40'38"E, 74 m a.s.l.), Birbhum District, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Mrinmoy Kumar Kayal, Arghya Ghosh, Rahul Kumar, Chandan Bera, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin and Souvik Sen in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (iS):337-346,2024.



Cheiracanthium iranicum Esyunin & Zamani, 2020

Family: LYCOSIDAE
Genus: *Pardosa* C. L. Koch, 1847

Pardosa tuberosa Wang & Zhang, 2014

The species *Pardosa tuberosa* Wang & Zhang, 2014 earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Anderson Tea Estate (25°48'03.6" N, 91°53'39.8" E, alt. 825 m), Ri Bhoi district, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Shouvik Mali, Pratyush Das Sarma, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin and Souvik Sen in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (3): 239–241,2024.



Pardosa tuberosa Wang & Zhang, 2014

Family: SALTICIDAE
Genus: *Foliabitus* Zhang et Maddison, 2012

Foliabitus weihangi Lin et Li, 2020

The species *Foliabitus weihangi* Lin et Li, 2020 is earlier known from China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Forest Track, (24.4742 N,92.2890 E, h=44 m), Karimganj District, Assam, India. It has been published by J. T. D. Caleb and V. A. Ismavel in the journal: *Far Eastern Entomologist*, **513:** 10-11,2024.

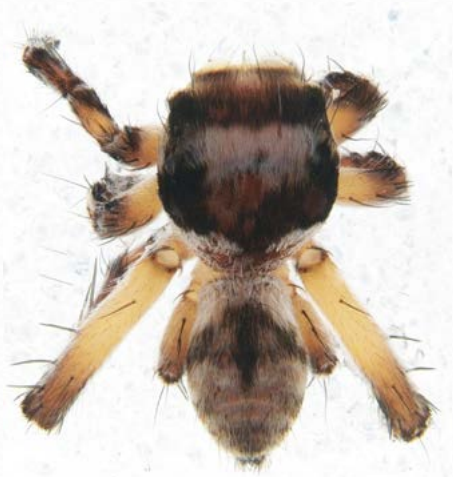


Foliabitus weihangi Lin *et* Li, 2020

Genus: *Iranattus* Prószyński, 1992

Iranattus rectangularis Prószyński, 1992

The species *Iranattus rectangularis* Prószyński, 1992 is earlier known from Iran has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Thar Desert: Desert National Park, Myajlar area, (26.28°N, 70.40°E, 275 m elev), Jaisalmer Rajasthan, India. It has been published by Kiran Marathe, Rishikesh Tripathi, Ambalaparambil V. Sudhikumar and Wayne P. Maddison in the journal: *Zoosyst. Evol.,* **100** (2) :531–542,2024.



Iranattus rectangularis Prószyński, 1992

Genus: *Thiania* C. L. Koch, 1846

Thiania abdominalis Żabka, 1985

The species *Thiania abdominalis* Żabka, 1985 earlier known from China and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya, India. It has been published by Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin and Souvik Sen in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (4): 325–327,2024.



Thiania abdominalis Żabka, 1985

Family: TETRAGNATHIDAE
Genus: *Tetragnatha* Latreille, 1804

Tetragnatha geniculata Karsch, 1892

The species *Tetragnatha geniculata* Karsch, 1892 *earlier* known from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam,China and Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kerala, India. It has been published by Kuriakkattil Baby Anju, Souvik Sen, Theresa Joy Asha, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar and Pedro de Souza Castanheira in the journal: *Arachnology,* **19** (7): 988–997,2024.



Tetragnatha geniculata Karsch, 1892

Tetragnatha jaculator Tullgren, 1910

The species *Tetragnatha jaculator* Tullgren, 1910 earlier known from Africa, South America, Central America, Caribbean, New Guinea, China has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Thrissilery, paddy field (11°50′42″N 76°01′29″E, 773 m), Wayanad district, Kerala, India. It has been published by Kuriakkattil Baby Anju, Souvik Sen, Theresa Joy Asha, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar and Pedro de Souza Castanheira in the journal: *Arachnology,* **19** (7): 988–997,2024.

Tetragnatha serra Doleschall, 1857

The species *Tetragnatha serra* Doleschall, 1857 earlier known from Indonesia, New Guinea, China, Thailand has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Arattuthara, paddy field, (11°37′52″N, 76°16′34″E, 873 m), Wayanad district, Kerala, India. It has been published by Kuriakkattil Baby Anju, Souvik Sen, Theresa Joy Asha, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar and Pedro de Souza Castanheira in the journal: *Arachnology,* **19** (7): 988–997,2024.



Tetragnatha serra Doleschall, 1857

Tetragnatha lauta Yaginuma, 1959

The species *Tetragnatha lauta* Yaginuma, 1959 earlier known from China (Hong Kong), Korea, Laos, Taiwan and Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ranipuram Reserved Forest and Periya Reserved Forest, Kerala, India. It has been published by Kuriakkattil Baby Anju, Souvik Sen, Theresa Joy Asha, Puthoor Pattammal Sudhin, Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar and Pedro de Souza Castanheira in the journal: *Arachnology,* **19** (7): 988–997,2024.



Tetragnatha lauta Yaginuma, 1959

Tetragnatha squamata Karsch, 1879

The species *Tetragnatha squamata* Karsch, 1879 earlier known from Russia (Far East), China, Korea, Taiwan, Japan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Pullu Kole wetlands (10°27'27.04" N, 76°09'08.24" E), Thrissur district, Kerala , India. It has been published by Kuriakkattil Baby Anju, Usha Bhagirathan and Ambalaparambil Vasu Sudhikumar in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (2): 131–137,2024.



Tetragnatha squamata Karsch, 1879

Family: THOMISIDAE
Genus: *Phrynarachne* Thorell, 1869

Phrynarachne decipiens (Forbes 1884)

The species *Phrynarachne decipiens* (Forbes 1884) earlier known from Malaysia, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra) has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Jharbari Reserve Forest, (26.6809 N, 90.2275 E, 90 m a.s.l) and Sonapur locality, Kamrup (Metropolitan) district (26.13111 N, 91.89694 E), Assam, India. It has been published by Sangeeta Das, Jatin Kalita, Nilutpal Mahanta, Dulur Brahma and Paris Basumatary in the journal: *Acta Arachnologica,* **73** (1): 63–66,2024.

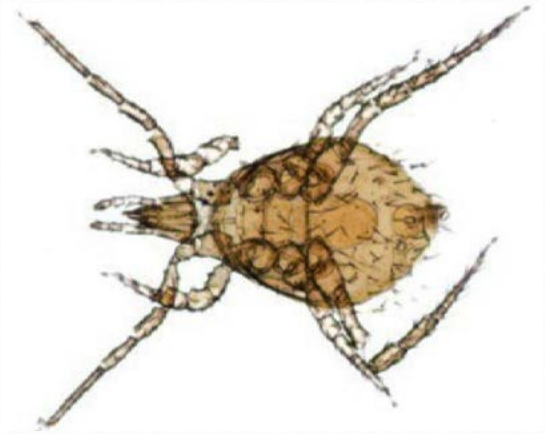


Phrynarachne decipiens (Forbes 1884)

Order: MESOSTIGMATA
Family: LAELAPIDAE
Genus: *Cosmolaelaps* Berlese, 1903

Cosmolaelaps busolii (Moreira, Klompen & Moraes, 2014)

The species *Cosmolaelaps busolii* (Moreira, Klompen and Moraes, 2014) is earlier known from Brazil has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Mirchaiya waterfall, Maromar (23°65.380 N, 84° 23.653 E), Jharkhand, India. It has been published by Dnayneshwer N. Adagale, Shelley Acharya and Tanima Ray in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (iS):179-184,2024.



Cosmolaelaps busolii (Moreira, Klompen & Moraes, 2014)

Genus: *Hypoaspis* G. Canestrini, 1884

Hypoaspis (Gaeolaelaps) blattae Faraji & Halliday, 2009

The species *Hypoaspis (Gaeolaelaps) blattae* Faraji and Halliday, 2009 is earlier known from Australia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Bharwahi compartment III of Betla National park, (23° 75. 841' N, 084° 219 .4' E), Jharkhand, India. It has been published by Dnayneshwer N. Adagale, Shelley Acharya and Tanima Ray in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (iS):179-184,2024.

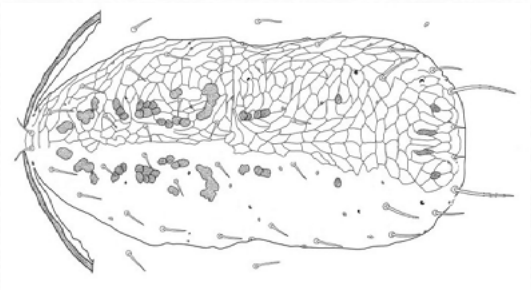


Hypoaspis (Gaeolaelaps) blattae Faraji & Halliday, 2009

Family: PHYTOSEIIDAE
Genus: *Cydnoseius* Muma, 1967

Cydnoseius negevi (Swirski & Amitai, 1961)

The species *Cydnoseius negevi* (Swirski & Amitai, 1961) is earlier known from meditarranean region has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Rajasthan, India. It has been published by Anna Jose, Ismail Döker, Channegowda Chinnamade Gowda, Serge Kreiter, Manmeet Brar Bhullar, Vidya Mulimani in the journal: *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* **29**(10): 1386–1402,2024.

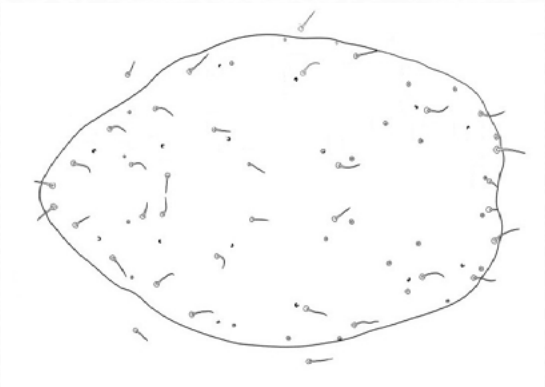


Cydnoseius negevi (Swirski & Amitai, 1961)

Genus: *Gynaeseius* Wainstein, 1962

Gynaeseius liturivorus (Ehara, 1982)

The species *Gynaeseius liturivorus* (Ehara, 1982) is earlier known from Japan, China and Taiwan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Karnataka and Punjab, India. It has been published by Anna Jose, Ismail Döker, Channegowda Chinnamade Gowda, Serge Kreiter, Manmeet Brar Bhullar, Vidya Mulimani in the journal: *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* **29**(10): 1386–1402,2024.

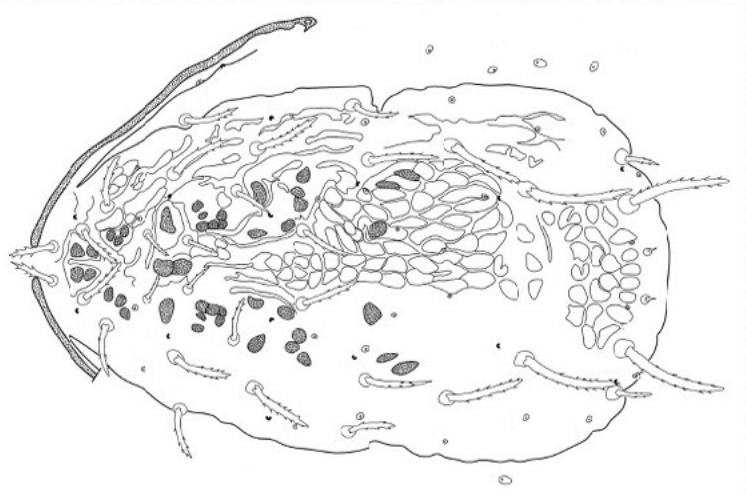


Gynaeseius liturivorus (Ehara, 1982)

Genus: *Okiseius* Ehara, 1967

Okiseius subtropicus Ehara, 1967

The species *Okiseius subtropicus* Ehara, 1967 is earlier known from Japan, China, Taiwan, Russia and Australia has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Karnataka, India. It has been published by Anna Jose, Ismail Döker, Channegowda Chinnamade Gowda, Serge Kreiter, Manmeet Brar Bhullar, Vidya Mulimani in the journal: *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* **29**(10): 1386–1402,2024.



Okiseius subtropicus Ehara, 1967

Genus: *Phytoseius* Ribaga, 1902

Phytoseius haroldi Ueckermann & Kreiter, 2002

The species *Phytoseius haroldi* Ueckermann & Kreiter, 2002 is earlier known from La Réunion Island, Mauritius Island has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Karnataka, India. It has been published by Anna Jose, Ismail Döker, Channegowda Chinnamade Gowda, Serge Kreiter, Manmeet Brar Bhullar, Vidya Mulimani in the journal: *Systematic & Applied Acarology,* **29**(10): 1386–1402,2024.

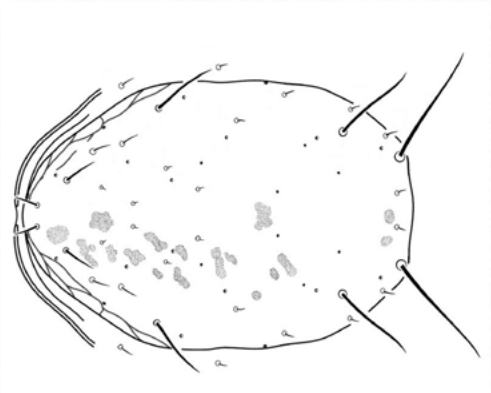


Phytoseius haroldi Ueckermann & Kreiter, 2002

Genus: *Proprioseiopsis* Muma,1961

Proprioseiopsis nemotoi Ehara & Amano, 1998

The species *Proprioseiopsis nemotoi* Ehara and Amano, 1998 is earlier known from Japan and South Korea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. It has been published by Shubhadeep Biswas and Krishna Karmakar in the journal: *Journal of Asia-Pacfic Entomology,* **27** (4):102331,2024.

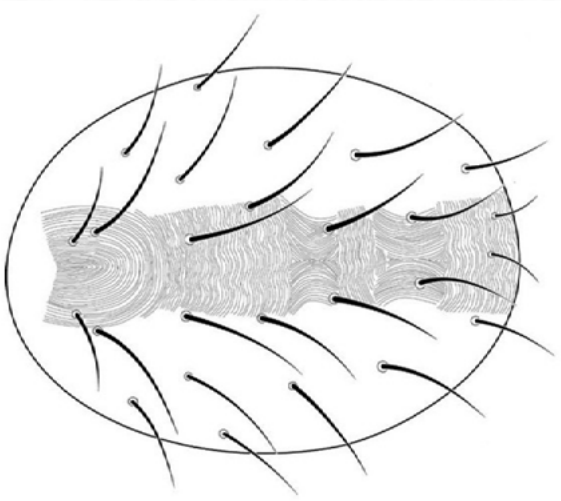


Proprioseiopsis nemotoi Ehara & Amano, 1998

Order: TROMBIDIFORMES
Family: TETRANYCHIDAE
Genus: *Tetranychus* Dufour, 1832

Tetranychus gloveri Banks, 1900

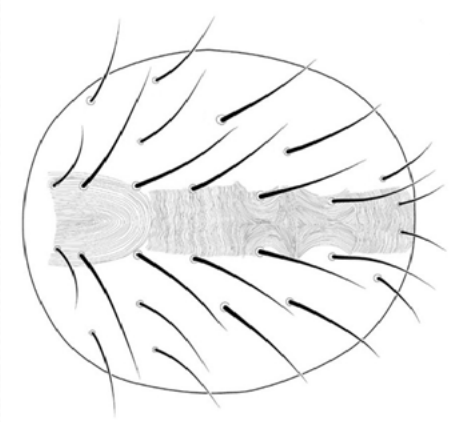
The species *Tetranychus gloveri* Banks, 1900 is earlier known from United States has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Block Seed Farm, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Jaguli (22° 55'36" N, 88° 33' 76" E) Nadia, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Subhra Samanta, Suvash Chandra Bala, Krishna Karmakar and Edward A. Ueckermann in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (4):329-340,2024.



Tetranychus gloveri Banks, 1900

Tetranychus lintearius Dufour 1832

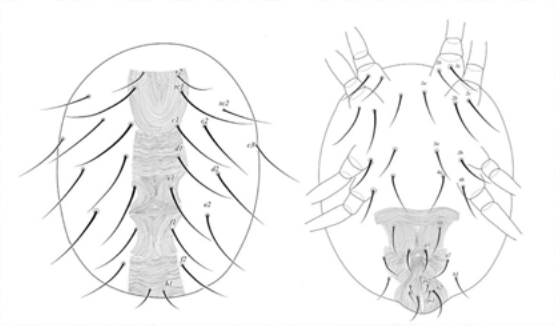
The species *Tetranychus lintearius* Dufour 1832 is earlier known from France has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Block Seed Farm, BCKV, Kalyani (22°58' 30" N, 88° 26' 4" E), Nadia, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Subhra Samanta, Suvash Chandra Bala, Krishna Karmakar and Edward A. Ueckermann in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (4):329-340,2024.



Tetranychus lintearius Dufour 1832

Tetranychus megauncinatus Feres & Flechtmann, 1986

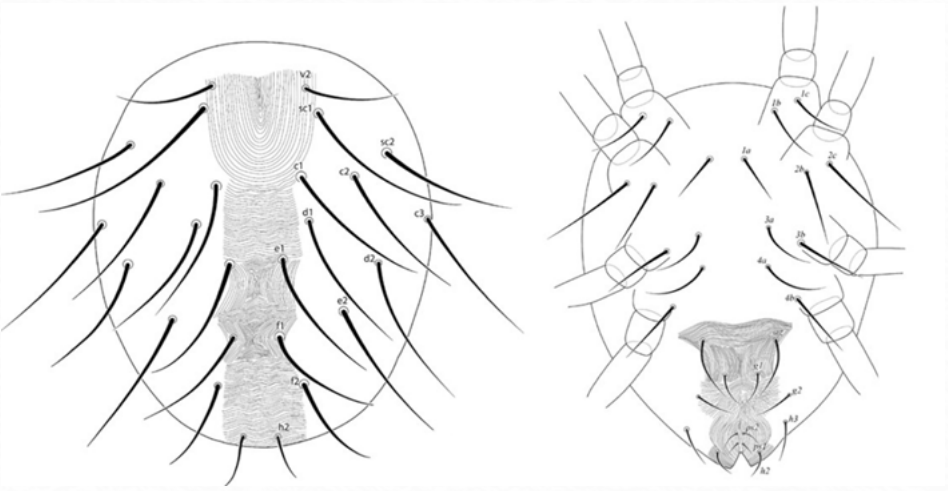
The species *Tetranychus megauncinatus* Feres and Flechtmann, 1986 is earlier known from Brazil has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from BCKV, Kalyani (22°58' 30.3024" N, 88° 26' 4.2324" E) Nadia, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Subhra Samanta, Krishna Karmakar and Edward A. Ueckermann in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (1):25-32,2024.



Tetranychus megauncinatus Feres & Flechtmann, 1986

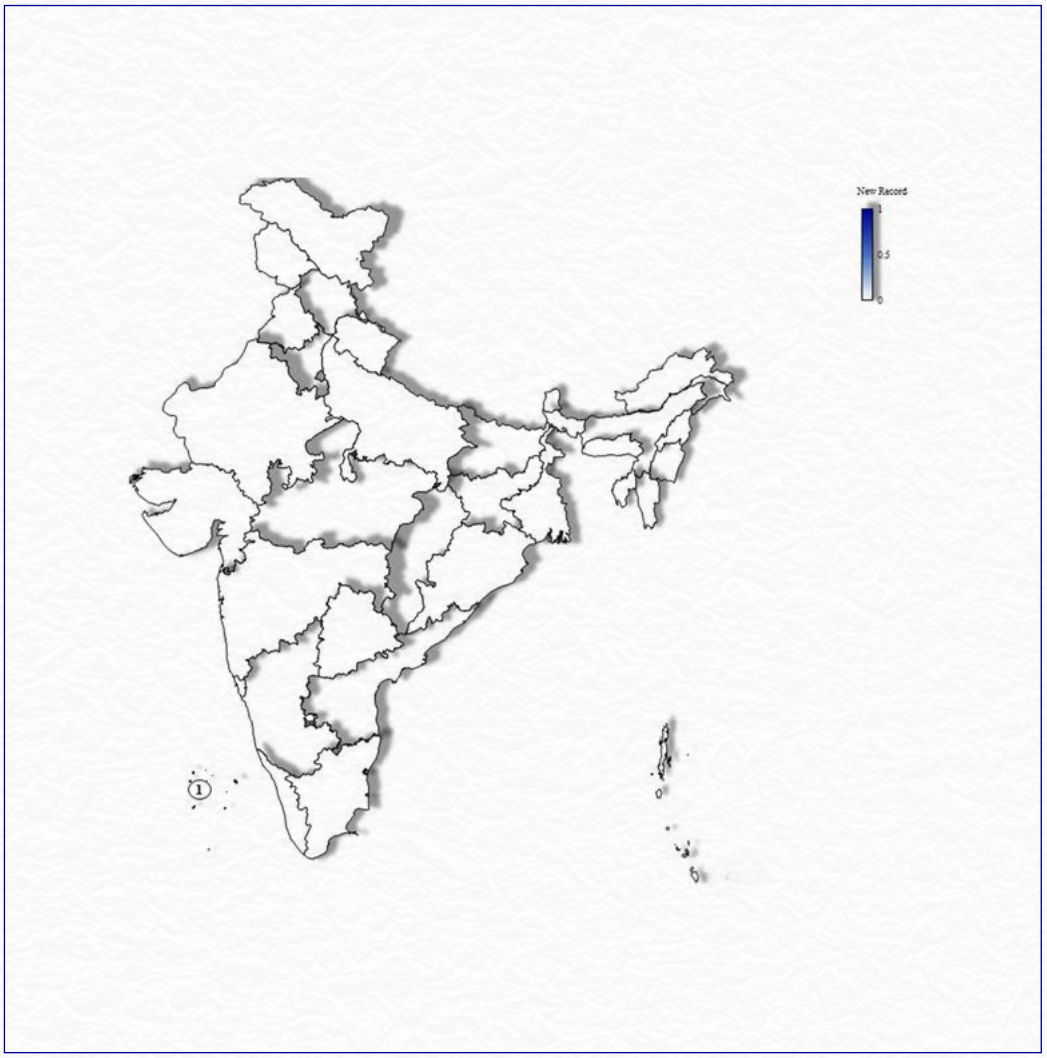
Tetranychus merganser Boudreaux, 1954

The species *Tetranychus merganser* Boudreaux, 1954 is earlier known from United States has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Ramnagar (21° 40' 36" N 87° 31' 14" E, with elevation of 4m asl), Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India. It has been published by Subhra Samanta, Krishna Karmakar and Edward A. Ueckermann in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (1):25-32,2024.



Tetranychus merganser Boudreaux, 1954

4.9 ANNELIDA



This year only one species of Annelida has been recorded for the first time from India: Lakshadweep.

Phylum: ANNELIDA
Order: PHYLLODOCIDA
Family: HESIONIDAE
Genus: *Hesione* Lamarck, 1818

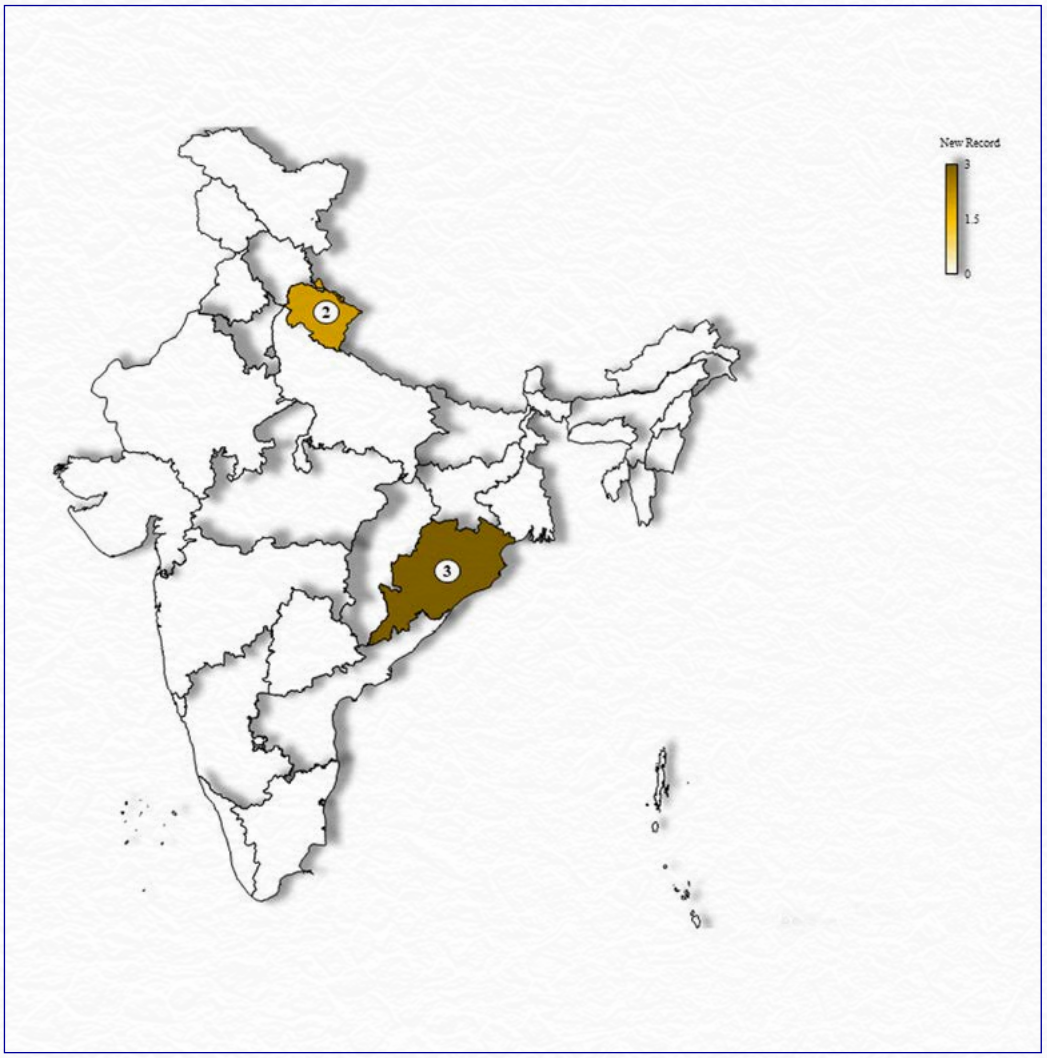
Hesione paulayi Salazar-Vallejo, 2018

The species *Hesione paulayi* Salazar-Vallejo, 2018 earlier known from Papua New, Mariana Islands, Northern Marshall Islands, Philippines, and Australia Salazar-Vallejo has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Kavaravatii, Lakshadweep Island, India. It has been published by Jyoshna Pradhan and Balakrishnan S in the journal: *Species,* **25**: e4s1623.,2024



Hesione paulayi Salazar-Vallejo, 2018

4.10. NEMATODA

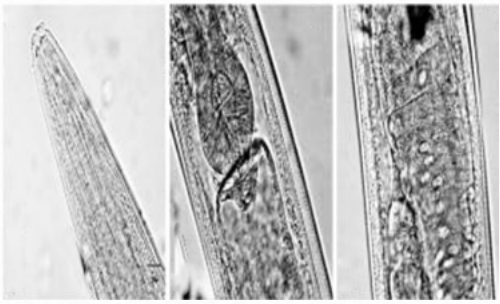


This year five species of Nematoda has been recorded for the first time from India: Odisha (3) and Uttarakhand (2).

Class: CHROMADOREA
Order: PLECTIDA
Family: PLECTIDAE
Genus: *Plectus* Bastian (1865)

Plectus parietinus Bastian, 1865

The species *Plectus parietinus* Bastian, 1865 is so far reported from Germany, Sweden, U.K, Iceland, Romania, Netherlands, South Africa, Antarctica, U.S.A, Faroe Islands, Denmark, Peru, Australia, Korea is reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Gangotri National park (30°56'52.75"N, 79°03'20.26"E, 3847 m), Gaumukh, District Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by Priyanka Kashyap, Anjum Nasreen Rizvi and Virendra Prasad Uniyal in the journal: *International Journal of Zoology and Applied Biosciences*, **9**(**3**):11-15,2024.



Plectus parietinus Bastian, 1865

Class: CHROMADOREA
Order: MONHYSTERIDA
Family: AXONOLAIMIDAE
Genus: *Pseudolella* Cobb, 1920

Pseudolella mangrovi Gagarin & Thanh, 2016

The species *Pseudolella mangrovi* Gagarin and Thanh, 2016 is so far reported from Vietnam is reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Intertidal mudflats of Subarnarekha river estuary (21°35'50" N; 87°27'22" E), Talsari, Odisha, India. It has been published by Amalendu Giri, Santosh Kumar Bera, Sujit Das, Biplab Mandal and Sudipta Kumar Ghorai in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (2): 123-130, 2024.

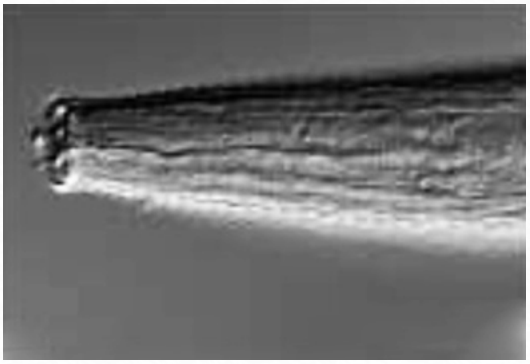


Pseudolella mangrovi Gagarin & Thanh, 2016

Order: RHABDITIDA
Family: CEPHALOBIDAE
Genus: *Stegelletina* (Andrassy, 1984)

Stegelletina devimucronata (Sumenkova, 1964)

The species *Stegelletina devimucronata* (Sumenkova, 1964) is reported previously from Turkey, Portugal, Greece, Albania, Iran is reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Bhojwasa (30°57'08.67" N, 79°03'24.18" E & 4016 m), Gangotri National Park, District Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, India. It has been published by Priyanka Kashyap, Anjum Nasreen Rizvi and Virendra Prasad Uniyal in the journal: *International Journal of Zoology and Applied Biosciences*, **9** (**3**): 11-15,2024.

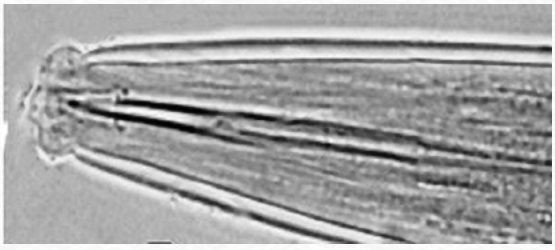


Stegelletina devimucronata (Sumenkova, 1964)

Class: ENOPLEA
Order: DORYLAIMIDA
Family: QUDSIANEMATIDAE
Genus: *Eudorylaimus* Andrassy, 1959

Eudorylaimus centrocercus (De Man, 1880) Andrássy, 1959

The species *Eudorylaimus centrocercus* (De Man, 1880) Andrássy, 1959 is so far reported from Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Hungary, Romania, Spain, France, Russia, Lithuania, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Khzakhastan, Turkmenia, Zaire, Jamaica, Java, Congo, Ivory Coast, Kenya is reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Krishna Prasad Garh, on the bank of Chilika lake, (Lat 19°39.978N and long 085°15.700E) dist. Puri dist., Odisha, India. It has been published by Samprit Deb Roy and Debabrata Sen in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (is): 125-132, 2024.

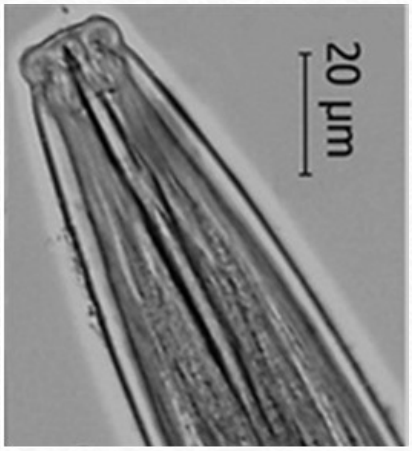


Eudorylaimus centrocercus (De Man, 1880) Andrássy, 1959

Genus: *Labronema* Thorne, 1939

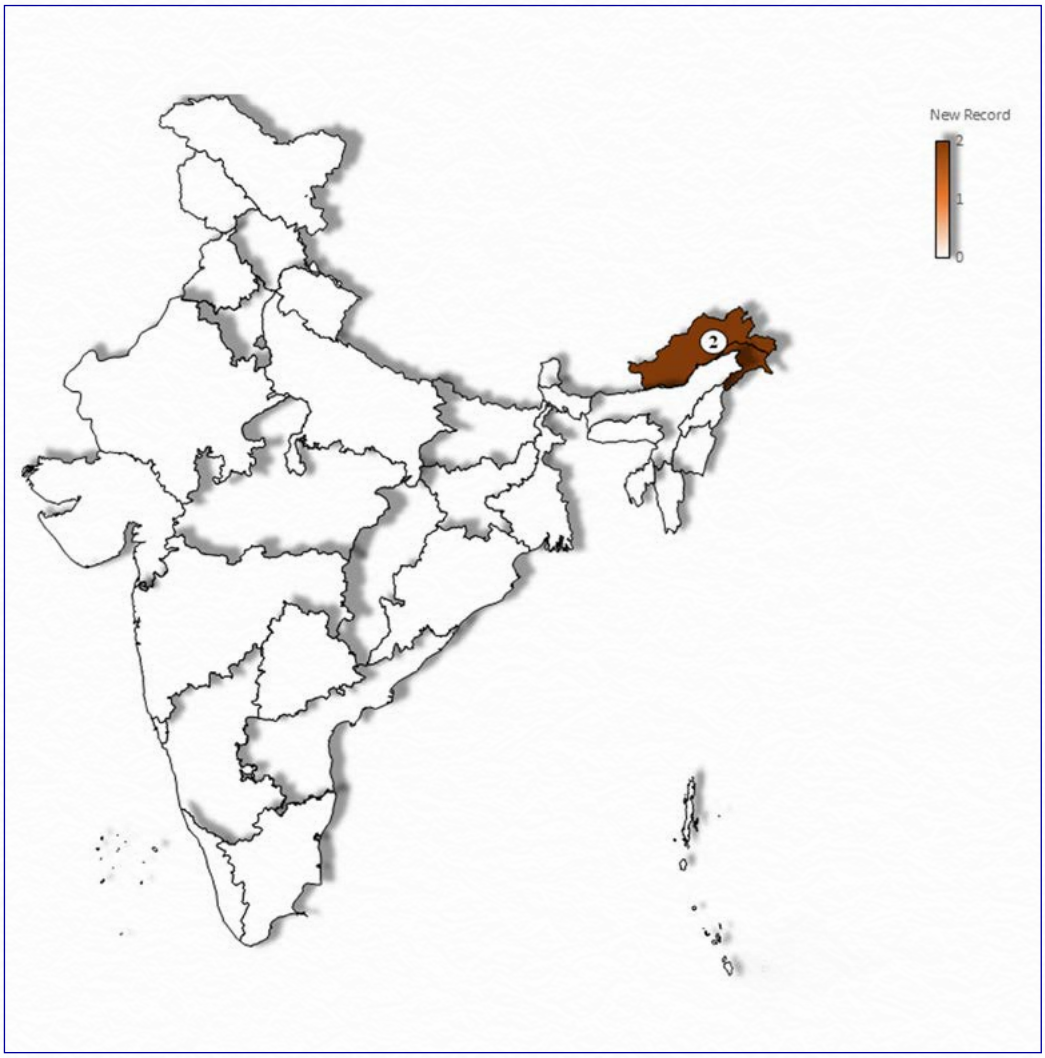
Labronema khazariense (Chesunov, 1985) Andrássy, 1991

The species *Labronema khazariense* (Chesunov, 1985) Andrássy, 1991 is so far reported from Caspian Sea is reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Rambha, on the bank of Chilika lake, (Lat 19°30.852N and long 085°05.743E), Ganjam dist., Odisha, India. It has been published by Samprit Deb Roy and Debabrata Sen in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124** (is): 125-132, 2024.



Labronema khazariense (Chesunov, 1985) Andrássy, 1991

4.11. ROTIFERA



This year two species of rotifera have been recorded for the first time from India Arunachal Pradesh (2).

Order: PLOIMA
Family: BRACHIONIDAE
Genus: *Keratella* Bory de St. Vincent, 1822

Keratella testudo (Ehrenberg, 1832)

The species *Keratella testudo* (Ehrenberg, 1832) earlier known from Afrotropical, Nearctic and Palearctic has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Karing nallah, Talle camp, (27.5341 N, 95.9515 E, 2372 m), TWS, L. Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh, It has been published by Bikramjit Sinha in the book: *Faunal Diversity of Tale Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India: Conservation Area Series,* **77***:* 45-64, 2024.



Keratella testudo (Ehrenberg, 1832)

Order: FLOSCULARIACEAE
Family: TROCHOSPHAERIDAE
Genus: *Filinia* Bory de St. Vincent, 1824

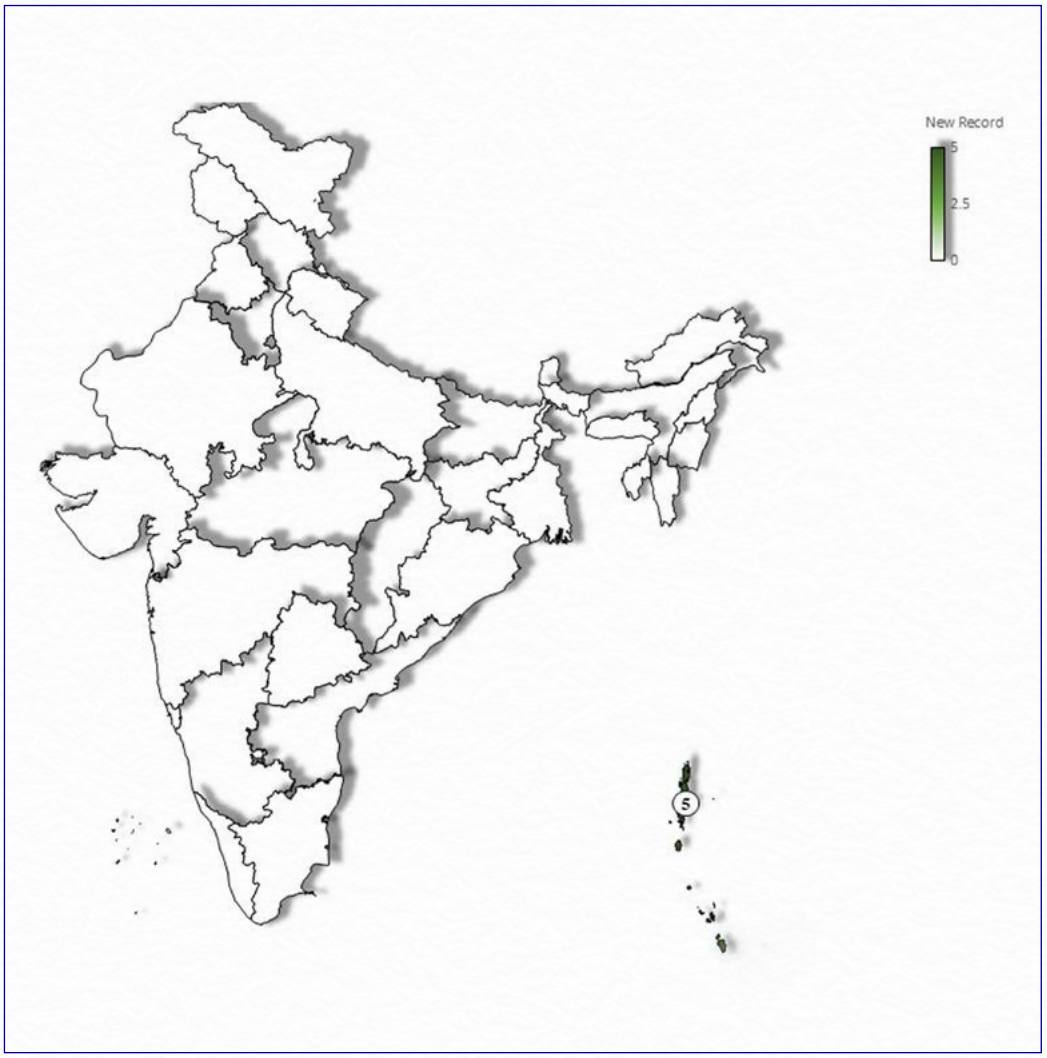
Filinia cf. novaezealandiae Shiel & Sanoamuang, 1993

The species *Filinia cf. novaezealandiae* Shiel & Sanoamuang, 1993 earlier known from Tropicopolitan has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Pond, (27.9741 N,94.6858 E, 533 m, Basar, W. Siang, Arunachal Pradesh. It has been published by Bikramjit Sinha in the book: *Faunal Diversity of Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve: Conservation Area Series,* **76**: 53-74, 2024.



Filinia cf. novaezealandiae Shiel & Sanoamuang, 1993

4.12. CNIDARIA



This year five species of Cnidaria have been recorded for the first time from India from Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Class: ANTHOZOA
Order: MALACALCYONACEA
Family: SARCOPHYTIDAE
Genus: *Lobophytum* Marenzeller, 1886

Lobophytum patulum Tixier-Durivault, 1956

The species *Lobophytum patulum* Tixier-Durivault, 1956 is previously recorded from Madagascar, Seychelles, Sodwana Bay, South Africa, Mauritius, Shundo and Kenya has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from coral reef habitat, (depth of 14 m, 13°12.985'N; 93°03.946'E), Cape price, North Andaman Island, India. It has been published by Seepana Rajendra and Chelladurai Raghunathan in the journal: *Thalassas*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41208-024-00669-3.



Lobophytum patulum Tixier-Durivault, 1956

Genus: *Sarcophyton* Lesson, 1834

Sarcophyton boletiforme Tixier-Durivault, 1958

The species *Sarcophyton boletiforme* Tixier-Durivault, 1958 is previously recorded from Red sea and South China Sea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Round Island, Middle Andaman Island, India. It has been published by Seepana Rajendra and Chelladurai Raghunathan in the journal: *Biodiversity*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1080/14888386.2024.2333302.



Sarcophyton boletiforme Tixier-Durivault, 1958

Sarcophyton cinereum Tixier- Durivault 1946

The species *Sarcophyton cinereum* Tixier-Durivault 1946 is previously recorded from Madagascar, New Caledonia and Vietnam has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locations of Andaman & Nicobar Island, India. It has been published by Seepana Rajendra and Chelladurai Raghunathan in the journal: *Biodiversity*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1080/14888386.2024.2333302.



Sarcophyton cinereum Tixier- Durivault 1946

Sarcophyton turschi Verseveldt, 1976

The species *Sarcophyton turschi* Verseveldt, 1976 is previously recorded from Seychelles and Red sea has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from different locations of Andaman & Nicobar Island, India. It has been published by Seepana Rajendra and Chelladurai Raghunathan in the journal: *Biodiversity*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1080/14888386.2024.2333302.



Sarcophyton turschi Verseveldt, 1976

Class: HEXACORALLIA
Order: SCLERACTINIA
Family: FLABELLIDAE
Genus: *Truncatoflabellum* Cairns, 1989

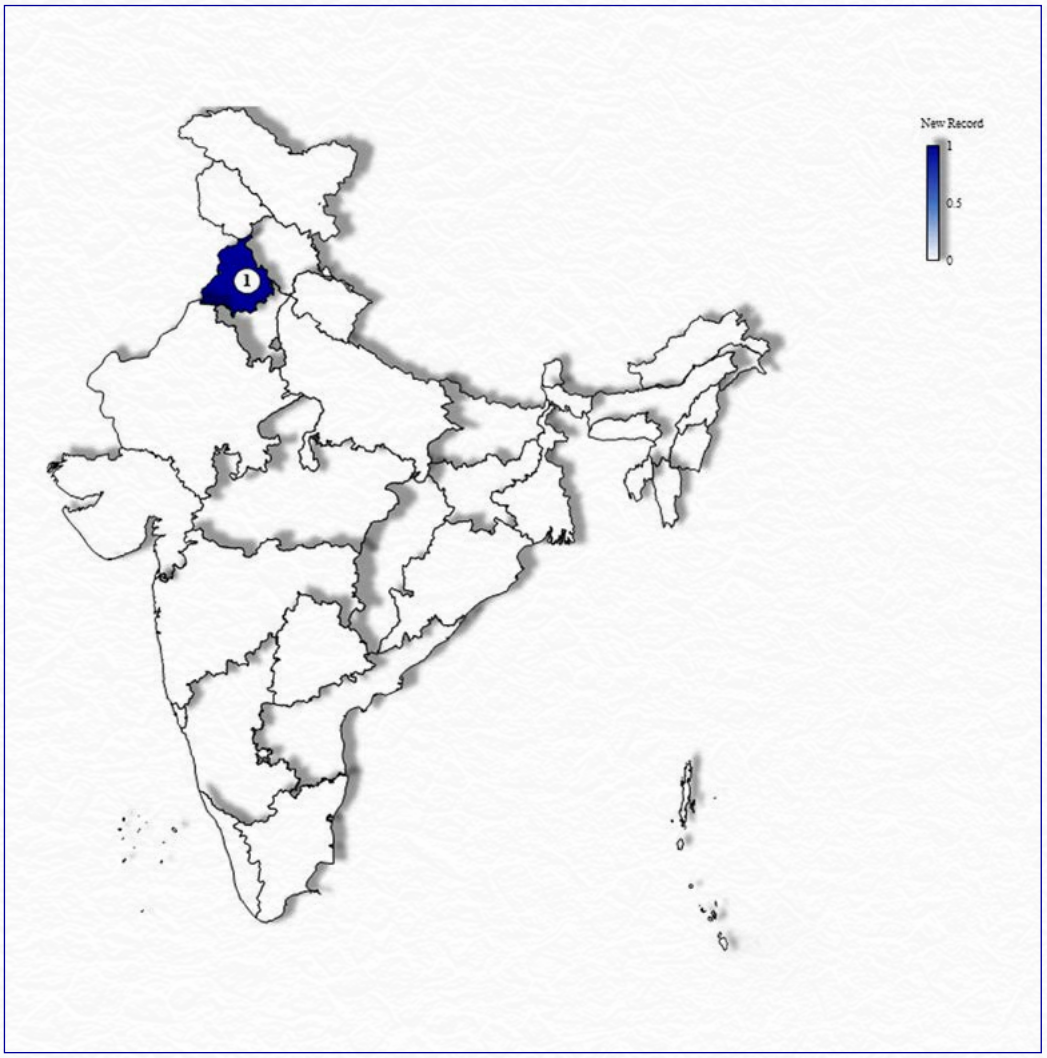
Truncatoflabellum zuluense Cairns & Keller, 1993 (late issue published in 2024)

The species *Truncatoflabellum zuluense* Cairns & Keller, 1993 is previously recorded from South Africa has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from Great Nicobar Island, India. It has been published by Tamal Mondal and Chelladurai Raghunathan in the journal: *Indian Journal of Geo Marine Sciences,* **52** (07): 343-346, 2023.



Truncatoflabellum zuluense Cairns & Keller, 1993

4.13. PROTOZOA



This year only one species of Protozoa have been recorded for the first time from India from Punjab.

Phylum: CILIOPHORA
Family: UROSTYLIDAE
Genus *Bakuella* Agamaliev & Alekperov, 1976

Bakuella (Bakuella) granulifera Foissner *et al.*, 2002

The species *Bakuella (Bakuella) granulifera* Foissner *et al.*, 2002 is so far reported from Namibia, Austria, China and South Korea is reported for the first time from India based on a collection made from citrus field of the village namely Tharike (30°52'37.9"N 75°46'31.1"E), Ludhiana, Punjab, India. It has been published by Arnab Ghosh, Daizy Bharti, Prakash Chand Pathania and Santosh Kumar in the journal: *Rec. zool. Surv. India,* **124**, (1):01-10, 2024.



Bakuella (Bakuella) granulifera Foissner *et al.*, 2002

GLOSSARY

1. *Achrysocharoides pulwamaensis* Parveen & Zeya
2. *Acidiostigma bomiense* Wang, 1998
3. *Acromantis lobofemorata* Kamila & Sureshan
4. *Ademula contaminata* (Distant, 1903)
5. *Aenictus kodaguensis* Sahoo *et al.*
6. *Aenictus kodagura* Shakur & Bagchi
7. *Afraflacilla goaensis* Gawas & Tripathi
8. *Agasthyagama edge* Das *et al.*
9. *Agrotera longitabulata* Chen *et al.,* 2017
10. *Ahaetulla longirostris* Mirza *et al.*
11. *Alcomon rotungense* Mitra & Khamo
12. *Alcomon siangense* Mitra & Khamo
13. *Aleuroclava bifurcata* (Corbett, 1935)
14. *Amathusia travancorica* Kunte
15. *Amblydromalus mahasagaricus* Karmakar & Biswas
16. *Amblyseiulella solanae* Karmakar & Biswas
17. *Ammoplanellus keralaensis* Tessy *et al.*
18. *Ammoplanellus smithi* Tessy *et al.*
19. *Ampoulitermes zacharia* Joseph &Mathew
20. *Andrena (Andrena) submediocalens* Wu, 1982
21. *Andrena (Cnemidandrena) carinigena* Wu, 1982
22. *Andrena (Cnemidandrena) granulitergorum* Tadauchi & Xu, 2002
23. *Andrena (Melandrena) kedarnatha* Wood & Gautam
24. *Andrena (Micrandrena) semirugosa* Cockerell, 1924
25. *Andrena (Oreomelissa) fani* Xu & Tadauchi, 2000
26. *Andrena (Oreomelissa) himalayana* Tadauchi & Matsumura, 2007
27. *Andrena (Oreomelissa) submontana* Wu, 1982
28. *Andrena (Plastandrena) mongolica* Morawitz, 1880
29. *Andrena (Simandrena) gorkhana* Tadauchi & Matsumura, 2007
30. *Andrena (Simandrena) tungnatha* Wood & Gautam
31. *Anguiculus dicaprioi* Mirza *et al.*
32. *Apterichtus nanjilnaduensis* Kodeeswaran *et al.*
33. *Arctelene brevisvalva* Singh *et al.*
34. *Arctelene rajbanshi* Singh *et al.*
35. *Arctodiaptomus kumaunensis* Inaotombi & Sarma
36. *Ariosoma gracile* Kodeeswaran *et al.*
37. *Ariosoma kannani* Kodeeswaran *et al.*
38. *Ariosoma thoothukudiense* Kodeeswaran *et al.*
39. *Aroriella gobardhani* Ahmad *et al.*
40. *Arpactophilus pulawskii* Amal & Girish Kumar
41. *Artaxa kanshireia* (Wileman, 1910)
42. *Ascetoaxinus ravichandrani* Ravinesh, Oliver & Saravanane
43. *Asceua tertia* Asima *et al.*
44. *Asphondylia mangiferi* Kolesik & David
45. *Aspidimerus dissimilis* Poorani
46. *Atoposega estherinae* Rosa
47. *Atree indica* Singh *et al.*
48. *Austronomia goniognatha* (Cockerell, 1919)
49. *Austronomia takauensis* (Friese, 1910)
50. *Bactrocera (Bactrocera) ettinabhuja* Abhishek & David
51. *Bactrocera (Bactrocera) kyrdemkulai* Abhishek & David
52. *Bactrocera (Bactrocera) wuzhishana* Lin & Yang,2006
53. *Bactrocera (Parazeugodacus) abbreviata* (Hardy, 1974)
54. *Baeosega krombeini* Binoy *et al.*
55. *Baeosega kimseyae* Binoy *et al.*
56. *Baetiella muchei* (Braasch, 1978)
57. *Bagauda aelleni* Villiers, 1970
58. *Bakuella (Bakuella) granulifera* Foissner *et al.*, 2002
59. *Balocha fuscolinea* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth
60. *Bathytormus acuminatus* (Kobelt, 1885)
61. *Batillipes chandrayaani* Vishnudattan *et al.*
62. *Becquartina bicolor* Sarkar *et al.*
63. *Blastesthia umngotana* Naik & Shashank
64. *Bleekeria nigrilinea* Psomadakis *et al.,*2021
65. *Bolothrips denticeps* (Reuter, 1880)
66. *Bombus cryptarum* (Fabricius, 1775)
67. *Borboropactus palaniensis* Benjamin

68. *Bostocktrachys wisniewskii* Kontschán & Ermilov
69. *Brachymeria swaminathani* Binoy
70. *Brachystegus madhavani* Amal & Girish Kumar
71. *Bradina geminalis* Caradja, 1927
72. *Bungarus suzhenae* Chen *et al.,* 2021
73. *Busonia manipurensis,* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth
74. *Byblis kachchhensis* Thacker *et al.*
75. *Caenis ulmeriana* Malzacher, 2015
76. *Calotelea acuta* Rajmohana & Debnath
77. *Calotelea chitraka* Rajmohana & Debnath
78. *Calotelea foveata* Rajmohana & Debnath
79. *Calotelea fulva* Rajmohana & Debnath
80. *Calotes sinyik* Patel *et al.*
81. *Calvadosia festivala* Baroliya *et al.*
82. *Calyptomyrmex friederikae* Kutter 1976
83. *Capitamon capitatum* Pati *et al.*
84. *Capitamon clarki* Pati *et al.*
85. *Capitamon meitei* Pati *et al.*
86. *Capitamon mizoramense* Pati *et al.*
87. *Carpelimus* (*Trogophloeus*) *mumbaiensis* Gildenkov
88. *Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) dhritibanerjeeae* Dasgupta
89. *Carrhotus piperus* Caleb & Sampathkumar
90. *Cassidinidea andamanensis* Anil *et al.*
91. *Cavoportunus dubius* (Laurie, 1906)
92. *Cephalothrips monilicornis* Uzel, 1895
93. *Cephalotilla (Cephalotilla) manikandani* Terine *et al.*
94. *Ceradocus (Denticeradocus) alama* Myers & Nithyanandan, 2016
95. *Cerafilum ochlandrae* Dubey
96. *Cerafilum saddlense* Dubey
97. *Ceraphron initium* Ghosh *et al.*
98. *Chaetocnema (Chaetocnema) kingpinensis* Ruan *et al.,* 2014
99. *Chaetocnema(Chaetocnema) reteimpunctata* Ruan *et al.,* 2019
100. *Chaetocnema(Chaetocnema) yunnanica* Heikertinger,1951
101. *Chaetocnema(Udorpes) angustifrons* Ruan *et al.,* 2019
102. *Cheiracanthium iranicum* Esyunin & Zamani, 2020
103. *Chilikorchestia chiltoni* Thacker *et al.*
104. *Chimarra actinifera* Schmid, 1958
105. *Chimarra godagama* Schmid, 1958
106. *Chloroplaga pallida* Warren, 1916
107. *Chopramon sinhai* Mitra & Khamo
108. *Chorinaeus amrithae* Ranjith & Butcher
109. *Choristoneura ribhoiensis* Shashank & Santhosh
110. *Chrysis cataka* Rosa
111. *Chrysis ignifascia* Mocsáry, 1893
112. *Chrysis incisatempora* Rosa
113. *Chrysis pandyana* Rosa
114. *Chrysorabdia aurea* Kishida,2018
115. *Chrysorabdia falsaviridata* Singh *et al.*
116. *Cigaritis conjuncta* Kunte & Sengupta
117. *Cilantica agasthyaensis* Mirza
118. *Cirolana swaraj* Anil *et al.*
119. *Cladobethylus ceylonicus* Krombein, 1980
120. *Clepsis laetornata* (Wang Li & Wang, 2003)
121. *Cleptes asianus* Kimsey, 1987
122. *Cnemaspis agamalaiensis* Khandekar *et al.*
123. *Cnemaspis anaimalaiensis* Khandekar *et al.*
124. *Cnemaspis anuradhae* Khandekar *et al.*
125. *Cnemaspis barkiensis* Khandekar *et al.*
126. *Cnemaspis basalticola* Khandekar *et al.*
127. *Cnemaspis chandoliensis* Khandekar *et al.*
128. *Cnemaspis geethaiyerae* Agarwal *et al.*
129. *Cnemaspis kalsubaiensis* Khandekar *et al.*
130. *Cnemaspis kanyakumariensis* Agarwal *et al.*
131. *Cnemaspis maharashtraensis* Khandekar *et al.*
132. *Cnemaspis persephone* Khandekar *et al.*
133. *Cnemaspis sahyadriensis* Khandekar *et al.*
134. *Cnemaspis sanctus* Khandekar *et al.*
135. *Cnemaspis sathuragiriensis* Khandekar *et al.*
136. *Cnemaspis tenkasiensis* Khandekar *et al.*
137. *Cnemaspis valparaiensis* Khandekar *et al.*
138. *Cnemaspis vangoghi* Khandekar *et al.*
139. *Coelioxys (Melissoctonia) conoideus* (Illiger, 1806)
140. *Coelioxys (Rozeniana) rufescens* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825
141. *Collitoptyx (Confusoptyx) duplex* Volynkin & Karel
142. *Collitoptyx (Insolitoptyx) meghalaya* Volynkin & Karel

143. *Conobregma embigi* Ranjith
144. *Coridius adii* Boyane *et al.*
145. *Coridius esculentus* Boyane *et al.*
146. *Coridius insperatus* Boyane *et al.*
147. *Coris latifasciata* Randall, 2013
148. *Cosmolaelaps busolii* (Moreira *et al.,* 2014)
149. *Crematogaster gadagkari* Dhadwal & Bharti
150. *Ctenoplectra cornuta* Gribodo,1891
151. *Ctenoplectra davidi* Vachal,1903
152. *Ctenotrypauchen chinensis* Steindachner,1867
153. *Cydnoseius negevi* (Swirski & Amitai, 1961)
154. *Cymindis (Arrhostus) borkini* Kabak
155. *Cyrtocarcinus truncatus* (Rathbun,1906)
156. *Cyrtodactylus barailensis* Boruah *et al.*
157. *Cyrtodactylus kiphire* Boruah *et al.*
158. *Cyrtodactylus manipurensis* Boruah *et al.*
159. *Cyrtodactylus namdaphaensis* Boruah *et al.*
160. *Cyrtodactylus ngengpuiensis* Boruah *et al.*
161. *Cyrtodactylus siangensis* Boruah *et al.*
162. *Dactyloptena tiltoni* Eschmeyer (1997)
163. *Dacus (Mellesis) nagarathnae* Abhishek *et al.*
164. *Dacus (Mellesis) venkateshi* Abhishek & David
165. *Dacus (Mellesis) vijaysegarani* Drew & Hancock, 1998
166. *Daidalotarsonemus kalyanicus* Karmakar & Kayal
167. *Dasyproctus yesudasi* Binoy & Kumar
168. *Denteilema nyishi* Singh *et al.*
169. *Devadatta adii* Joshi
170. *Dicranocentrus nepalensis* Mari Mutt & Bhattacharjee,1980
171. *Didymocorypha wayanadensis* Kamila & Sureshan
172. *Diochus cameroni* Huang *et al.*
173. *Diochus ceylonicus* Huang *et al.*
174. *Diochus emarginatus* Huang *et al.*
175. *Diochus guizhouensis* Shuai *et al.,* 2021
176. *Diochus keralanus* Huang *et al.*
177. *Diochus setatus* Huang *et al.*
178. *Diochus setifer* Huang *et al.*
179. *Diplocalyptis ferruginimixta* Razowski, 2009
180. *Diplocalyptis operosa* (Meyrick, 1908)
181. *Dolgoma hampsoni* Singh *et al.*
182. *Dolichoderus brevis* Santschi, 1920
183. *Dolichognatha chimminiensis* Anju *et al.*
184. *Dorylaimellus attenuates* Kumar & Ahmad
185. *Dorylaimellus cylindricaudatus* Kumar & Ahmad
186. *Dorylaimellus karnatakensis* Kumar & Ahmad
187. *Dorylaimellus kasplateauensis* Kumar & Ahmad
188. *Dorylaimellus tropicus* Kumar & Ahmad
189. *Dravidoseps gingeeensis* Agarwal *et al.*
190. *Dravidoseps jawadhuensis* Agarwal *et al.*
191. *Dravidoseps kalakadensis* Agarwal *et al.*
192. *Dravidoseps srivilliputhurensis* Agarwal *et al.*
193. *Dravidoseps tamilnaduensis* Agarwal *et al.*
194. *Drawida paliwali* Narayanan
195. *Drawida proboscidea* Narayanan
196. *Drawida jatinderi* Narayanan
197. *Dundoxenos lanceolatus* Hui &Hazra
198. *Edosa truncatula* Yang *et al.,* 2014
199. *Embidobia agastya* Veenakumari
200. *Embidobia barbarika* Veenakumari
201. *Embidobia dooranetra* Veenakumari
202. *Embidobia gauriputra* Veenakumari
203. *Embidobia hiranya* Veenakumari
204. *Embidobia hrdaya* Veenakumari
205. *Embidobia jatayu* Veenakumari
206. *Embidobia mahabali* Veenakumari
207. *Embidobia omkara* Veenakumari
208. *Embidobia procera* Veenakumari
209. *Embidobia sankirna* Veenakumari
210. *Embidobia saroma* Veenakumari
211. *Embidobia yuyutsu* Veenakumari
212. *Empia indica* Czerwiński *et al.*
213. *Episyron keralaensis* Anju *et al.*
214. *Episyron nigrocalcarius* Anju *et al.*
215. *Episyron rufotibius* Anju *et al.*
216. *Epitobrilus brachystomus* Das *et al.*
217. *Epitranus longicaudatus* Binoy
218. *Erectovena desperata* (Hering, 1939)
219. *Ericeia sobria* Walker, (1858)
220. *Euconocephalus brevicornis* Tiwari & Diwakar
221. *Euconocephalus helleri* Tiwari & Diwakar

222. *Euconocephalus latipennis* Tiwari & Diwakar
223. *Euconocephalus malabaricum* Tiwari & Diwakar
224. *Eudocima srivijayana* (Bänziger, 1985)
225. *Eudorylaimus centrocercus* (De Man, 1880) Andrássy, 1959
226. *Euproctis cryptosticta* Collenette,1934
227. *Euseius jalika* Karmakar & Biswas
228. *Euthyrrhapha pacifica* (Coquebert, 1804)
229. *Eutobrilus minutus* Das *et al*.
230. *Eutrombidium keralaensis* Neeloor, Šundić & James
231. *Eutyphoeus rihnimensis* Rodingpuia *et al.*
232. *Eviota cf. teresae* Greenfield & Randall, 2016
233. *Eviota punyit* Tornabene, Valdez & Erdmann, 2016
234. *Exostoma sentiyonoae* Shangningam & Limatemjen
235. *Felderimyia gombakensis* Hancock & Drew
236. *Fessonia indica* Martin & James
237. *Filinia cf. novaezealandiae* Shiel & Sanoamuang, 1993
238. *Floresorchestia odishi* Bhoi *et al.*
239. *Floridotarsonemus boroiae* Karmakar & Kayal
240. *Foliabitus weihangi* Lin et Li, 2020
241. *Forcipomyia (Caloforcipomyia) gibba* Debenham, 1987
242. *Forcipomyia (Euprojoannisia) aequalis* (Skuse, 1889)
243. *Forcipomyia (Euprojoannisia) bituberculifera* Tokunaga, 1959
244. *Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) arcuatilis* Pal *et al.*
245. *Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) conturbatus* Liu & Yu, 2001
246. *Forcipomyia (Forcipomyia) dividus* Liu & Yu, 2001
247. *Forcipomyia (Lepidohelea) inflatistyla* Pal & Hazra
248. *Forcipomyia (Lepidohelea) ranula* Pal & Hazra
249. *Forcipomyia (Lepidohelea) sulcoa* Pal & Hazra
250. *Forcipomyia (Pedilohelea) forcipes* de Meillon & Wirth, 1980
251. *Forcipomyia (Pedilohelea) haroldi* de Meillon & Wirth, 1989
252. *Forcipomyia (Saliohelea) sternaspina* Pal *et al.*
253. *Galathea bharata* Tiwari *et al*.
254. *Galathea kalingasagara* Tiwari *et al.*
255. *Galathea quadrangularis* Tiwari *et al*.
256. *Garra dohjei* Marngar *et al.*
257. *Garra hexagonarostris* Nebeshwar *et al.*
258. *Garra magnarostrum* Singh *et al.*
259. *Garra zubzaensis* Tenali *et al.*
260. *Gastroptychia collicola* Chen & Ablett
261. *Gastroptychia geoffreyi* Chen & Ablett
262. *Geogaranya valiyaensis* Agnihotri *et al.*
263. *Ghatiana dvirupa* Pati *et al.*
264. *Ghatippus paschima* Marathe & Maddison
265. *Gigantidas niobengalensis* Oliver *et al.*
266. *Glenochrysa zeylanica* (Banks, 1913)
267. *Glyptoparus delicatulus* Smith, 1959
268. *Glyptothorax chakpiensis* Shangningam & Kosygin
269. *Glyptothorax hymavatiae* Tenali *et al.*
270. *Glyptothorax pongoensis* Tenali & Singh
271. *Glyptothorax zeiladensis* Shangningam *et al.*
272. *Gomphonema incrassata* Mohan and Prabha
273. *Goniurellia lacerata* (Becker, 1913)
274. *Grandidierella halophilus* Wongkamhaeng *et al.*,2012
275. *Grandidierella rabindranathi* Thacker *et al.*
276. *Gynaeseius liturivorus* (Ehara,1982)
277. *Gyranusoidea vasantharaji* Zeya *et al.*
278. *Habrocestum benjamin* Jose *et al.*
279. *Habrocestum sahyadri* Asima *et al.*
280. *Habrocestum swaminathan* Jose *et al.*
281. *Hadronotus altmannae* Veenakumari
282. *Hadronotus circus* (Kozlov and Lê)
283. *Hadronotus cookeae* Veenakumari
284. *Hadronotus divergens* Veenakumari
285. *Hadronotus galdikasae* Veenakumari
286. *Hadronotus goodallae* Veenakumari
287. *Hadronotus gowatyae* Veenakumari
288. *Hadronotus hrdyae* Veenakumari
289. *Hadronotus irregularis* Veenakumari
290. *Hadronotus peludo* Veenakumari
291. *Hadronotus randhra* Veenakumari
292. *Hadronotus samantara* Veenakumari
293. *Hadronotus strongist* (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)
294. *Hadronotus stupa* Veenakumari

295. *Hadronotus taraka* Veenakumari
296. *Hadronotus urinius* (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)
297. *Hadronotus westeberhardae* Veenakumari
298. *Hadronotus wintes* (Kozlov & Lê, 1992)
299. *Haemadipsa gopali* Mandal *et al.*
300. *Haemadipsa sukhendui* Mandal *et al.*
301. *Hamataliwa sagitta* Amulya *et al.*
302. *Haploclastus ajithii* Mirza
303. *Haploclastus bratocolonus* Mirza
304. *Haploclastus montanus* Mirza
305. *Haritalodes annuligeralis* (Walker, 1866)
306. *Heleocoris stephanus* Benchamin *et al.*
307. *Hemilea hyalina* Wang, 1998
308. *Hesione paulayi* Salazar-Vallejo, 2018
309. *Hexacentrus sylavanus* Tiwari & Diwakar
310. *Himalayapotamon jammuense* Kour *et al.*
311. *Himalayapotamon jorethangense* Mitra & Khamo
312. *Himalayapotamon kumaunense* Mitra & Khamo
313. *Himalayapotamon valmiki* Mitra & Khamo
314. *Hornylia nalanda* Wygodzinsky, 1966
315. *Hylarana chozhai* Naveen *et al.*
316. *Hylarana gracilis* (Gravenhorst, 1829)
317. *Hypoaspis (Gaeolaelaps) blattae* Faraji & Halliday, 2009
318. *Hypolamprus angulalis* Moore
319. *Hypolamprus langualis* Katewa & Pathania
320. *Hypolamprus neostriatalis* Katewa & Pathania
321. *Ichthyoxenos aneeshi* Mitra & Chowdhury
322. *Idris bharati* Debnath & Rajmohana
323. *Idris hirsutus* Sunita & Rajmohana
324. *Ilione bindata* Vikhrev & Yanbulat
325. *Indochinamon dampaense* Mitra & Khamo
326. *Indomiscus azadi* Mitra & Khamo
327. *Indomiscus pfutsero* Mitra & Khamo
328. *Indopadilla kanniyakumari* Kadam & Tripathi
329. *Indopria angulata* Theertha & Rajmohana
330. *Indoreonectes amrabad* Jadhav *et al.*
331. *Indoreonectes kalsubai* Jadhav *et al.*
332. *Indoreonectes radhanagari* Jadhav *et al.*
333. *Iranattus rectangularis* Prószyński, 1992
334. *Irura shendurney* Asima *et al.*
335. *Isometrus dnyandeoi* Bandgar *et al.*
336. *Isotomurus plumosus* Bagnall, 1940
337. *Isotomurus pseudopalustris* Carapelli *et al.*,2001
338. *Japalura mictophola* Mirza, Gowande *et al.*
339. *Kalliapseudes kanyakumari* Kansunnisa *et al.*
340. *Katha pseudobrevivalva* Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016
341. *Kaushikmon tuttingense* Mitra & Khamo
342. *Keratella testudo* (Ehrenberg, 1832)
343. *Krombeinidia albopunctata* (André, 1907)
344. *Labronema khazariense* (Chesunov, 1985) Andrássy, 1991
345. *Laeops parviceps* Günther, 1880
346. *Lakshmia narayani* Singh *et al.*
347. *Lankascincus fallax* (Peters, 1860)
348. *Laomenes tigris* Marin, 2009
349. *Lasioptera sharma* Vasanthakumar
350. *Lawtonema indicum* Islam & Ahmad
351. *Leluthia pongamiacola* Gupta & Belokobylskij
352. *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) usmanii* Dar & Jamal
353. *Lemyra* (*Thyrgorina) adunca* Singh *et al.*
354. *Lemyra* (*Thyrgorina) apatani* Singh *et al.*
355. *Lemyra* (*Thyrgorina) densimacula* Singh *et al.*
356. *Lemyra* (*Thyrgorina) fortiorspina* Singh *et al.*
357. *Lemyra* (*Thyrgorina) obsoleta* Singh, *et al.*
358. *Lemyra (Thyrgorina) persephone* Saldaitis *et al.*, 2020
359. *Lemyra* (*Thyrgorina) pinus* Singh *et al.*
360. *Lemyra* (*Thyrgorina) rubripecta* Singh *et al.*
361. *Lemyra (Thyrgorina)aurantiaca* (Fang, 1985)
362. *Lemyra (Thyrgorina)kaikarisi* Saldaitis et al., 2019
363. *Libengaia (Nandiana) ramamurthyi,* Viraktamath *et al.*
364. *Ligdus garvale* Caleb
365. *Lista furciillatusa* Wang *et al.*, 2019
366. *Lista monticola* Yamanaka, 2000
367. *Lobophytum andamanensis* Rajendra & Raghunathan
368. *Lobophytum patulum* Tixier-Durivault, 1956
369. *Lutevula hortensia* (Distant,1906)
370. *Lycogaster rufiventris* (Magretti, 1897)
371. *Lyriothemis lucifera* Seehausen & Dawn
372. *Macromia kannharaiensis* Dalvi *et al.*

373. *Maera gujaratensis* Thacker *et al.*
374. *Maikona mayodiana* Irungbam & Fric
375. *Matangia kodaiensis* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth
376. *Medmassa postica* Kadam *et al.*
377. *Medmassa sagax* Tripathi *et al.*
378. *Megachile (Chalicodoma) creutzburgi* (Tkalců, 2009)
379. *Megachile (Eutricharaea) leachella* Curtis, 1828
380. *Megachile (Xanthosarus) lagopoda* (Linnaeus, 1761)
381. *Megachile (Xanthosarus) maritima* (Kirby, 1802)
382. *Megascolex jamiesoni* Narayanan & Paliwal
383. *Megascolex jeyporeghatiensis* Narayanan & Paliwal
384. *Megascolex quadripapillatus* Narayanan & Paliwal
385. *Melanochlamys droupadi* Tudu & Sajan
386. *Melanoneura agasthyamalaica* Chandrana *et al.*
387. *Melanostoma scalare* Fabricius, 1794
388. *Melinda Gentilis* Robineaudesvoidy, 1830
389. *Menimus (Menimus) arunachalus* Schawaller & Bellersheim
390. *Meridindia magnolia* Salini *et al.*
391. *Metidiocerus gnezdilovi* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth
392. *Microchironomus deribae* (Freeman, 1957)
393. *Microdileptus indica* Ghosh *et al.*
394. *Microleptes chiani* Ranjith & Humala
395. *Microleptes gowrishankari* Ranjith & Humala
396. *Microleptes sandeshkaduri* Ranjith & Humala
397. *Microleptes tehriensis* Ranjith & Humala
398. *Microleptes xinbinensis* Sheng & Sun, 2014
399. *Miltochrista aquila* (Černý in Černý & Pinratana, 2009)
400. *Miltochrista coonoorensis* Singh *et al.*
401. *Miltochrista kravchenkoi* Volynkin *et al* 2022
402. *Miltochrista terrarega* Singh *et al.*
403. *Miltochrista weidenhofferi weidenhofferi* (Černý, 2012)
404. *Mimetus parvulus* Sankaran *et al.*
405. *Mimetus spinatus* Sudhin *et al.*
406. *Miscophus prasanthi* Girish Kumar
407. *Miscophus kaleshi* Girish Kumar
408. *Monema coralina* Dudgeon,1895
409. *Montusamon tawangense* Mitra & Khamo
410. *Mosopia kononenkoi* Holloway, 2008
411. *Mucropetraliella Stemmatum* Sanjay *et al.*
412. *Myllocerus depressus* Mahendiran
413. *Myllocerus vathalmalaensis* Mahendiran
414. *Nagamon kohima* Mitra & Khamo
415. *Nagamon melluri Mitra* & Khamo
416. *Nandigallia serratistyla* Viraktamath *et al.*
417. *Nanogalathea longispina* Tiwari *et al.*
418. *Nanosesarma gomantaka,* Trivedi *et al.*
419. *Narosa erminea* Hampson, 1895
420. *Necyla formosana* Okamoto (1910)
421. *Neopheosia melaniata* Kaleka & Kumar
422. *Neptis philyra* Ménétriés, 1859
423. *Nygmia ganesa* Kishida, 2020
424. *Nygmia hanuman* Kishida, 2020
425. *Odontomutilla himalayensis* Terine & Girish Kumar
426. *Odontomutilla jaferpaloti* Terine & Girish Kumar
427. *Odontomutilla vishwanathi* Terine & Girish Kumar
428. *Oedaspis nauniensis* Maneesh & Hancock
429. *Okinawicius tekdi* Tripathi & Kulkarni
430. *Okiseius subtropicus* Ehara,1967
431. *Omorgus* (*Afromorgus*) *moreshwar et al.*
432. *Oncopsis (Parasitades) ramanii* Viraktamath *et al.*
433. *Onitis bhomorensis* Karimbumkara & Priyadarsanan
434. *Onitis bordati* Cambefort, 1988
435. *Onitis kethai* Karimbumkara & Priyadarsanan
436. *Onitis visthara* Karimbumkara & Priyadarsanan
437. *Ophichthus suryai* Behera *et al.*
438. *Ophionea ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996)
439. *Ophionea vvrei* Sudhakar & Sabu
440. *Ophiophagus kaalinga* Gowri Shankar *et al.*
441. *Ophiorrhabda harmonica* (Meyrick, 1905)
442. *Ophiorrhabda philocompsa* (Meyrick, 1921)
443. *Ophisops venustus* Patel *et al.*
444. *Opsarius mujnaiensis* Chowdhury *et al.*
445. *Opsarius siangi* Kumari *et al.*
446. *Oreichthys warjaintia* Dann *et al.*
447. *Orionis femorator* Gupta *et al.*
448. *Orionis shillongensis* Gupta *et al.*
449. *Ormyrus leucotrichophora* Rawat *et al.*
450. *Orphanostigma angustale* Hampson, 1893
451. *Orthocraspeda dudgeoni* Ahmad *et al.*

452. *Osmia (Pyrosmia) muelleri* Rameshkumar & Sardar
453. *Otostigmus (Otostigmus) coorgensis* Kashmeera & Sureshan
454. *Oudemansia dhritiae* Mandal *et al.*
455. *Ovophis zayuensis* (Jiang, 1977)
456. *Oxytauchira aurora* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893
457. *Palposcydmus yelamalai* Jałoszyński
458. *Pangora keralaensis* Abhilash & Adarsh
459. *Panotrogus jagbiri* Kumar *et al.*
460. *Paracopium lewisi* Distant, 1903
461. *Paradelius flavus* Ranjith
462. *Paradelius striatus* Ranjith
463. *Paragus atratus* Meijere, 1906
464. *Paralbara watsoni* (Holloway, 1976)
465. *Paramerlinius shamimi* Venkadesh *et al.*
466. *Paramixogaster kodaiana* Sankararaman & Reemer
467. *Paraparatrechina neela* Sahanashree *et al.*
468. *Paraphytoseius andamani* Karmakar & Biswas
469. *Paraphytoseius punjabensis* Karmakar & Biswas
470. *Paraplanocera kalpeniensis* Dixit & Sreeraj
471. *Paraputo blackmani* Joshi
472. *Parapygmephorus indicus* Neeloor *et al.*
473. *Parapygmephorus malabarensis* Neeloor *et al.*
474. *Parastephanellus binoyi* Amal *et al.*
475. *Pardosa tuberosa* Wang & Zhang, 2014
476. *Parhyale kalinga* Thacker *et al.*
477. *Parhyale odian* Patro *et al.*
478. *Periclimenes pitti* Prakash & Marimuthu
479. *Perilampus gowriae* Binoy
480. *Perinereis malabarensis* Prajapat *et al.*
481. *Perinereis misrai* Prajapat *et al.*
482. *Peucela acutativalva* Qi & Li, 2020
483. *Peucetia chhaparajnirvin* N. Kumari *et al.*
484. *Phalera argenteolepis* Schintlmeister, 1997
485. *Phalera eminens* Schintlmeister, 1997
486. *Phintella dentis* Sudhin *et al.*
487. *Phintella handersoni* Sen *et al.*
488. *Phintella luna* Sudhin, Sen & Caleb,
489. *Phintella rajbharathi* Caleb *et al.*
490. *Phorelliosoma hilaratum* Hering 1941
491. *Phrynarachne decipiens* (Forbes 1884)
492. *Phrynoderma konkani* Yadav *et al.*
493. *Phyllomimus midoriyae* Tiwari & Diwakar
494. *Phylloneura rupestris* Chandran *et al.*
495. *Phytoseius haroldi* Ueckermann & Kreiter,2002
496. *Plectus parietinus* Bastian, 1865
497. *Ploiaria enigmatica* Ghate *et al.*
498. *Poecilobdella sukhendui* Mandal *et al.*
499. *Polemistus fukuitor* Tsuneki, 1992
500. *Polemistus jaferi* Tessy *et al.*
501. *Polemistus sumatrensis* (Maidl, 1925)
502. *Polemistus tridentatus* Tsuneki, 1992
503. *Polypedilum* (*Tripodura*) *prolixus* Mukherjee *et al.*
504. *Pomacentrus xanthocercus* Allen *et al.*,2023
505. *Potamiscus chessore* Mitra & Khamo
506. *Potamiscus mizoramensis* Mitra & Khamo
507. *Potamiscus nagalandi* Mitra & Khamo
508. *Potamiscus noadihing* Mitra & Khamo
509. *Praetextatus indicus* Jahan *et al.*
510. *Pristaulacus iuliae* Turrisi & Nobile
511. *Promicrogaster constricta* Ranjith & Fernandez-Triana
512. *Promicrogaster flava* Ranjith & Fernandez-Triana
513. *Promicrogaster incompleta* Ranjith & Fernandez-Triana
514. *Proprioseiopsis nemotoi* Ehara & Amano, 1998
515. *Proterothrix sibillae* Constantinescu
516. *Protosticta khasia* Joshi & Sarkar
517. *Protosticta samtsensis* Gurung & Phan, 2023
518. *Psammophaga holzmannae* Kaushik
519. *Psammophaga sinhai* Kaushik
520. *Pseudoceros bifascia* Dixit & Sreeraj
521. *Pseudocheilinus evanidus* Jordan & Evermann, 1903
522. *Pseudolambrus confragosus* (Calman, 1900)
523. *Pseudolella mangrovi* Gagarin & Thanh, 2016
524. *Pseudophilautus regius* (Manamendra *et al* 2005)
525. *Pseudoscolia anuae* Saini
526. *Pseumenes siangensis* Femi *et al.*
527. *Psilorhynchus kosygini* Shangningam
528. *Ptilona confracta* David & Hancock
529. *Punctiomon brandisi* Mitra & Khamo

530. *Punctiomon naga* Mitra & Khamo
531. *Pyrgiscus optivus* (Nomura, 1937)
532. *Quadrimaera okha* Thacker *et al.*
533. *Ranatra cardamomensis* Zettel *et al.*,2017
534. *Raorchestes asakgrensis* Naveen, Chandramouli & Babu
535. *Raphidopus dhritiae* Mitra *et al.*
536. *Rhoenanthus (Potamanthindus) sapa* Nguyen & Bae, 2004
537. *Rhopalobates pali* Hegde *et al.*
538. *Rhopaltriplasia umiamensis* Naik & Shashank
539. *Rhopalum (Corynopus) chettalicum* Saini & Dey
540. *Rhyacophila masudi* Ali *et al.*
541. *Rivellia basilaris* (Wiedemann, 1830)
542. *Rubroscirus karnatakaensis* Hiremath *et al.*
543. *Sadayoshia brevirostrum* Tiwari *et al.*
544. *Sandythoa tiranga* Aneesh *et al.*
545. *Sarcophyton boletiforme* Tixier-Durivault, 1958
546. *Sarcophyton cinereum* Tixier- Durivault 1946
547. *Sarcophyton turschi* Verseveldt, 1976
548. *Satsumanus robusta* Sunil and Meshram
549. *Schistura sonarengaensis* Khlur *et al.*
550. *Scholastes cinctus* (Guérin, 1831)
551. *Scholastes sexvittatus* (Walker, 1861)
552. *Scirtothrips donumdei* Rachana *et al.*
553. *Scirtothrips lami* Rachana *et al.*
554. *Scirtothrips machili* Masumoto & Okajima, 2007
555. *Scolia flaviceps* quettaensis, (Cameron, 1908)
556. *Scymnodon ichiharai* Yano & Tanaka 1984
557. *Scymnomorphus ochraceus* Poorani
558. *Scymnus (Pullus) spicatus* Poorani
559. *Scymnus (Pullus) syoitii* Sasaji, 1971
560. *Selitrichodes majuliensis* Ahamad & Zeya
561. *Selitrichodes schmidti* Ahamad & Zeya
562. *Shortia karumban* Ranjith
563. *Shortia manjapulli* Ranjith
564. *Sigara striata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
565. *Singhaplax ockelmanni* (Serène, 1971)
566. *Sminthurinus bimaculatus* Axelson, 1902
567. *Smithophis mizoramensis* Mirza *et al.*
568. *Solva andamanensis* Pramanik *et al.*
569. *Solva javana* (Meijere, 1907)
570. *Somatina densifasciaria* Inoue, 1992
571. *Sorolopha dorsichlora* Razowski, 2009
572. *Sorolopha leptochlora* Turner, 1916
573. *Sphaerotheca varshaabhu* Deepak *et al.*
574. *Sphecodes binghami* Blüthgen 1924
575. *Sphecodes hakkariensis* Warncke, 1992
576. *Sphecodes solanensis* Falswal & Dey
577. *Sphyrotheca multifasciata* (Reuter, 1881)
578. *Spilomyia recta* van Steenis *et al.*
579. *Spinaria indica* Gupta & van Achterberg,
580. *Spinaria westwoodi* Cameron, 1906
581. *Squalus hima* Sweta & Bineesh
582. *Stegelletina devimucronata* (Sumenkova, 1964) Bostrom and De Ley, 1996
583. *Stellis (Stelis) scutellaris* Morawitz, 1894
584. *Stenaelurillus feral* Tripathi *et al.*
585. *Stenaelurillus judithbleisterae* Kadam *et al.*
586. *Stenaelurillus naldurg* Kuni *et al.*
587. *Stenaelurillus solapur* Kuni *et al.*
588. *Stenomalina kasaragodensis* Surya & Sureshan
589. *Stenothremma flavator* Gupta & van Achterberg
590. *Steriphopus wangala* Kadam *et al.*
591. *Stictomischus sahyadriensis* Surya & Sureshan
592. *Stigmatophora roseivena* (Hampson, 1894)
593. *Striatella nigralba* (Hampson, 1894)
594. *Suhela cuneus* Rao *et al.*
595. *Sycophila arnottiana* Satheesan & Santhosh
596. *Sycophila bather* Satheesan & Santhosh
597. *Sycophila drupacea* Satheesan & Santhosh
598. *Sycophila gibbosa* Satheesan & Santhosh
599. *Sycophila infectoria* Satheesan & Santhosh
600. *Sycophila religiosa* Satheesan & Santhosh
601. *Sycophila tinctoria* Satheesan & Santhosh
602. *Sycophila virens* Satheesan & Santhosh
603. *Sycophila wayanadensis* Satheesan & Santhosh
604. *Sycosoter ordinarius* Gupta & Belokobylskij
605. *Synedrus kasparyani* Tselikh, 2013
606. *Syntretus brevidentatus* Gupta & van Achterberg
607. *Tachys (paratachys) plagiatus* Putzeys, 1875

608. *Tachys (paratachys) tropicus* Nietner, 1858
609. *Taeniogonalos deepaki* Femi & Ranjith
610. *Taeniogonalos eurysoma* Chen & van Achterberg, 2020
611. *Taeniogonalos taihorina* (Bischoff, 1914)
612. *Tamba lala* (Swinhoe, 1900)
613. *Tapinoma onaele* Shakur *et al.*
614. *Tarsonemus bengalicus* Karmakar & Bera
615. *Tarsonemus kajuae* Karmakar & Bera
616. *Teinoloba perspicillata* Yazaki, 1995
617. *Telenomus gregalis* Rajmohana
618. *Tenkana jayamangali* Caleb & Marathe
619. *Teretamon mon* Mitra & Khamo
620. *Teretamon roingi* Mitra & Khamo
621. *Terthreutis subrectangulus* Shashank& Santhosh
622. *Tetragnatha geniculata* Karsch, 1892
623. *Tetragnatha jaculator* Tullgren, 1910
624. *Tetragnatha lauta* Yaginuma, 1959
625. *Tetragnatha serra* Doleschall, 1857
626. *Tetragnatha squamata* Karsch, 1879
627. *Tetralonioidella meghalayensis* Dohling & Dey
628. *Tetramorium curtulum* Emery, 1895
629. *Tetranychus caricae* Samanta *et al.*
630. *Tetranychus gloveri* Banks, 1900
631. *Tetranychus lintearius* Dufour, 1832
632. *Tetranychus megauncinatus* Feres and Flechtmann, 1986
633. *Tetranychus merganser* Boudreaux, 1954
634. *Thermobia smithi* Raphel *et al.*
635. *Thespea althea* Solovyev, 2014
636. *Thiania abdominalis* Żabka, 1985
637. *Thrips wedeliae* (Priesner,1934)
638. *Thronia xizangensis* (Wu & Fang, 2009)
639. *Tiphia* (*Tiphia*) *andhraensis* Hanima & Girish Kumar
640. *Tomocerus (Ocreatomurus) paraspinulus* Gong *et al.*,2018
641. *Tomocerus (Ocreatomurus) qinae* Yu *et al.*,2016
642. *Tomocerus (s. str.) sikkimensis* Mandal *et al.*
643. *Tomocerus (Tomocerus) minor* (Lubbock, 1862)
644. *Transeius uttarbharaticus* Karmakar & Biswas
645. *Trapezionida latior* Baba, 2005
646. *Tricondylomimus coomani* Chopard, 1930
647. *Tridrepana obscura* Watson, 1957
648. *Trigastrotheca carinata* Ranjith
649. *Trigastrotheca flava* Ranjith
650. *Trigastrotheca freidbergi* Quicke & Friedman
651. *Trigastrotheca similidentata* Ranjith
652. Trimeresurus uetzi Vogel *et al.,* 2023
653. *Tritaeniopteron obscurum* David *et al.*
654. *Troporhogas anamikae* Ranjith
655. *Trouessartia thalassina* Constantinescu
656. *Truncatoflabellum zuluense* Cairns & Keller, 1993
657. *Turbonilla clessiniana* Nomura, 1938
658. *Turbonilla devakiae* Kumar *et al.*
659. *Ulavius parvathiae* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth
660. *Ulavius poornachandrai* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth
661. *Ulavius radhamaniae* Viraktamath & Yeshwanth
662. *Urnalana angulata* (Rathbun, 1911)
663. *Uropeltis caudomaculata* Gower *et al.*
664. *Vellusamon uttarakhandi* Mitra & Khamo
665. *Visayax osteodictyon* Mendoza & Ng, 2008
666. *Wadicosa intermediate* Abhijith & Sudhikumar
667. *Willowsia arunachalensis* Mandal *et al.*
668. *Willowsia jacobsoni* (Börner, 1913)
669. *Willowsia shiae* Pan *et al.*,2006
670. *Willowsia sikkimensis* Mandal *et al.*
671. *Xanthias joanneae* Mendoza, 2013
672. *Xenobates indicus* Jehamalar *et al.*
673. *Xenophrys apatani* Saikia *et al.*
674. *Xenos gadagkari* Sen & Nain
675. *Yelicones andamanensis* Gupta & Pattar
676. *Yelicones elaeodendronicus* Gupta
677. *Yunnanosticta siangi* Joshi, Sawant & Kunte
678. *Zeiraphera almoraensis* Naik & Shashank
679. *Zeiraphera mussoorieana* Naik & Shashank
680. *Zeugodacus* (*Parasinodacus*) *momordicae* David & Ajaykumara
681. *Zeugodacus (Sinodacus) sinuvittatus* David & Abhishek
682. *Zeugodacus (Zeugodacus) nasivittatus* David & Abhishek
683. *Zeugodacus (Zeugodacus) umiam* David & Kennedy



Zoological Survey of India

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Government of India