



The genus *Megalopinus* Eichelbaum, 1915 in Arunachal Pradesh, India (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Megalopsidiinae)

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Abstract

Five species of the genus *Megalopinus* Eichelbaum, 1915 are reported from the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. Three species are described as new to science: *Megalopinus arunachalensis* Mainda spec. nov., *Megalopinus mithun* Mainda spec. nov., and *Megalopinus micros* Mainda spec. nov. The new species are illustrated and compared with closely related Oriental species. Moreover, new records of *Megalopinus helferi* (Dormitzer, 1851) and *Megalopinus nepalensis* Puthz, 2012 are published. All known records are presented in a map. Finally, habitats of *Megalopinus* species in Arunachal Pradesh are described and figured.

Keywords Coleoptera | rove beetle | *Megalopinus* | new species | faunistics | Oriental Region | Eastern Himalayan broadleaf forests

1 Introduction

The genus *Megalopinus* Eichelbaum, 1915 currently comprises 77 Oriental and Australasian species (Mainda 2025b). Species from these regions were first comprehensively revised by Puthz (2012), who recognized 65 species and described 39 of them as new to science. Since then, 11 additional species have been described, and taxa have been placed in synonymy (Puthz 2013, 2014, 2021; Mainda 2022, 2024, 2025a, 2025b; Mainda et al. 2024).

Despite these advances, the Old World tropics remain markedly underrepresented compared to the New World (Puthz 2012), both in terms of known species and

available material. Recently, Mainda (2025b) reported an efficient collecting method for *Megalopinus* - submerging suitable dead wood in water - which allows specimens to be obtained in large numbers without additional equipment. The application of this method is expected to substantially increase the availability of (Oriental) material and thereby further improve our understanding of the diversity and distribution of the members of this genus in the Old World. However, the results presented below were attained without using this method.

During an expedition to Northeastern India from December 2024 to March 2025, initiated and led by Prof. Dr. Oliver Betz (University of Tübingen, Germany) and hosted by Dr. Hiren Gogoi (Rajiv Gandhi University,



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India), five species of *Megalopinus* were collected while surveying Eastern Himalayan forests for new species of *Stenus* (Puthz 2026). Three of these *Megalopinus* species are new to science and are described below, including the smallest species of the genus known to date. This increases the total number of *Megalopinus* species recorded from the Oriental and Australasian regions to 80. In order to improve our understanding of the distribution and biology of these remarkable beetles, new records are provided for two already described species, and the habitats of the five recently collected species are illustrated.

This paper represents the first summary of *Megalopinus* from Arunachal Pradesh, although the available material remains limited. Given the extensive forest cover of this region, more intensive research will likely result in the discovery of additional species from India's northeasternmost state.

2 Material and methods

Material: The material mentioned below is deposited in the following collections: **cTM** – collection Tobias Mainda, Greifswald, Germany; **ZFMK** – Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany.

Methods: The morphological studies were carried out using a stereoscopic microscope (Euromex DZ 1105) and a compound microscope (Euromex BB.1153.PLI). Habitus images were obtained using a Touptek microscope camera (ToupCam 20MP 1" Sony Exmor CMOS Sensor) attached to the Euromex DZ 1105 with two SN-1 LED segments for illumination. The images of the aedeagi were obtained using a Touptek microscope camera (ToupCam 14MP) attached to the Euromex BB.1153.PLI. Image stacks were captured with ToupView Lite (MacOS), processed using Zerene Stacker and edited with GIMP 3.0.4 software. The images and videos of the living specimens were obtained using an iPhone 13mini in combination with a Carson PocketMicro 20x-60x microscope.

All labels are transcribed verbatim. For each specimen, the complete text of each individual label is enclosed in quotation marks ("); different labels are separated by a single slash (/).

The description of the elytral puncture-rows follows earlier papers of the first author (see above). Only the existing rows are indicated with puncture numbers and no mention is made of the non-existing rows.

The following abbreviations are used: **BL** – length of body (from anterior edge of eyes to tip of abdomen); **dsr** – dorsal row; **EL** – maximum length of elytra; **EW**

– maximum width of elytra; **FBL** – length of forebody (from anterior edge of eyes to posterior margin of elytra); **HW** – maximum head width; **DE** – distance between eyes (in middle of eye length); **IODmin** – minimum interocular distance (shortest distance between inner margins of eyes); **PL** – maximum pronotal length; **PW** – maximum pronotal width; **shr** – subhumeral row; **SL** – sutural length of elytra; **slr** – sublateral row; **ssr-c** – subsutural-complex; **str** – sutural row.

3 Description of new species

Megalopinus arunachalensis Mainda spec. nov.

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(Figs 1, 9, 13)

Type specimen: Holotype ♂: white label 'NE INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Aalo Forest Division, near Pame village, 480m, 28°30'13"N 94°39'3"E, sifting of moist fungal leaf litter in cavity of decaying branch along stream, 21.i.2025, leg. Mainda & Betz' / red label '♂ – HOLOTYPE, *Megalopinus arunachalensis* spec. nov., design. Mainda 2026' (cTM).

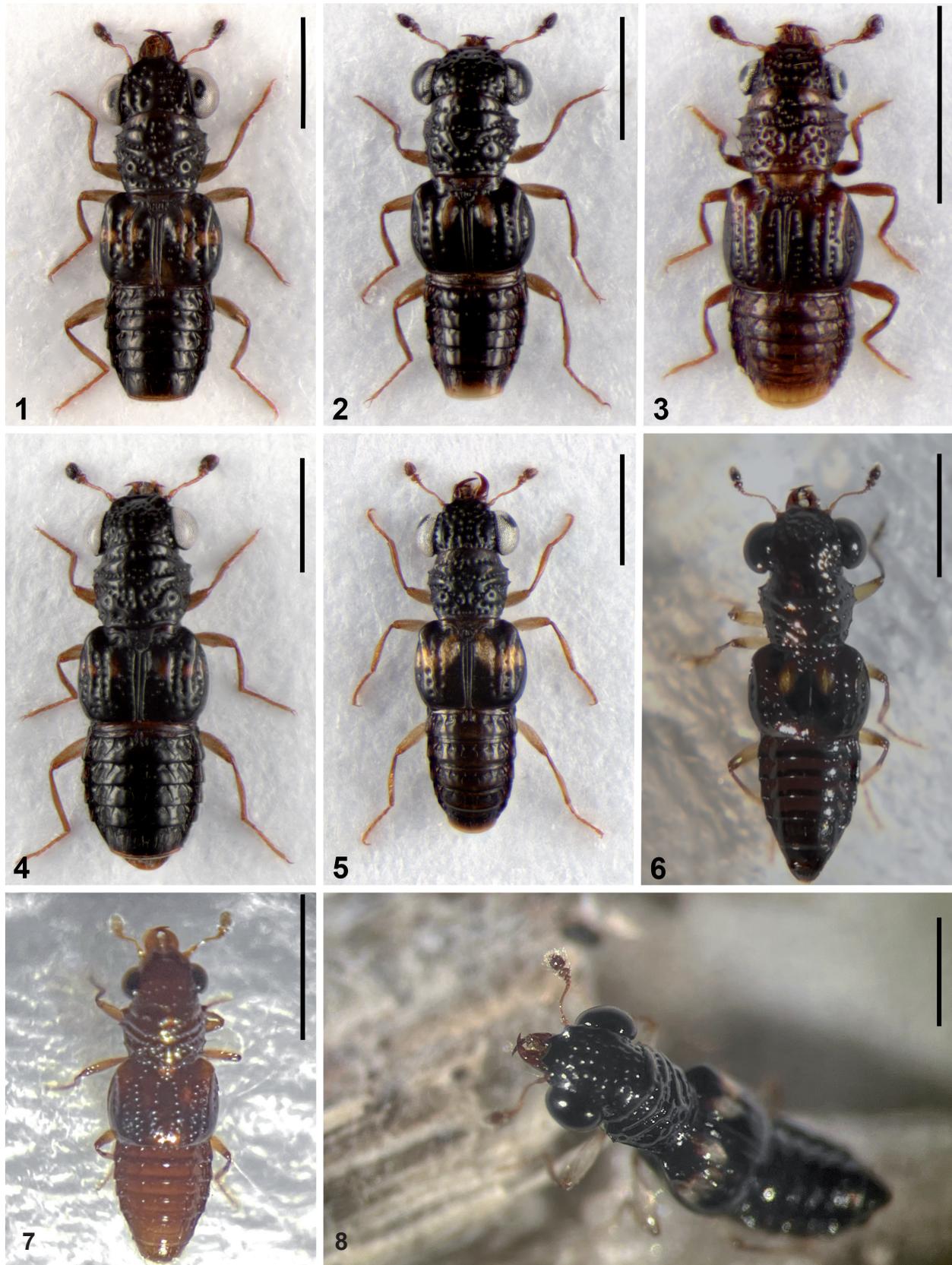
Description of the holotype: Measurements in mm: BL: 3.30, DE: 0.65, EL: 0.87, EW: 1.18, FBL: 1.95, HW: 1.18, IODmin: 0.63, PL: 0.80, PW: 0.93, SL: 0.68.

Habitus as in Fig. 1. Head black; pronotum black with small, brownish, medial area on anterior margin; elytra black, with yellowish pattern consisting of two longitudinal patches slightly offset from suture in anterior half, laterally offset longitudinal patch, laterally adjacent transverse stripe extending to lateral margin of elytra, and additional patch near posterior suture; tergites black; paratergites slightly brownish; legs indistinctly bicolorous; femora yellowish-whitish, indistinctly infusate at tip; tibiae and tarsi yellowish; antennae orange-brownish; antennomeres X-XI darkened; microsculpture absent.

Head as broad as elytra. Frons coarsely punctured; interstices much larger than diameter of punctures.

Pronotum 1.16 times as broad as long, broadest in anterior third, with four coarsely and deeply punctate transverse rows; anterior row medially divided by planar area with four punctures; second and third rows medially divided by shiny, planar carina; punctures always separate. Each side of pronotum with four distinct denticles.

Elytra 1.36 times as broad as long, broadest at middle; humeral calli prominent; each elytron with narrow, longitudinal impression, anteriorly distinct and posteriorly indistinct along entire length adjacent to



Figures 1-8. Habitus of *Megalopinus arunachalensis* spec. nov., holotype (1); *Megalopinus mithun* spec. nov., holotype (2); *Megalopinus micros* spec. nov., holotype (3); *Megalopinus helferi*, collecting site Pakke (4); *Megalopinus nepalensis*, collecting site Tato (5); *Megalopinus mithun* spec. nov., living specimen (6); *Megalopinus micros* spec. nov., living specimen (7); *Megalopinus nepalensis*, living specimen (8); scale = 1mm.

suture; punctures on left elytron: slr (6), shr (10), dsr (6), sss-c (4); punctures on right elytron: slr (6), shr (10), dsr (6), sss-c (3); broadest in middle; lateral margins convexly rounded anteriorly and posteriorly.

Abdomen narrower than head, shiny; with distinct paratergites, indistinctly lighter than tergites, set with few larger punctures; basolateral striae of tergite V extending beyond middle of tergite length, not reaching posterior margin; tergite VII with membranous fringe at posterior margin (metathoracic wings fully developed).

Male: Antennomere XI 2.25 times as long and 1.17 times as wide as antennomere X. Sternite VIII shallowly impressed at posterior margin; tergite VIII broadly impressed at posterior margin; sternite IX spatula-shaped; tergite X shiny, medially indistinctly microsculptured, coarsely and sparsely punctured. Aedeagus (Fig. 9) slender, with two long, falcate internal sclerites; parameres with around ten apical setae.

Female: Unknown.

Comparative notes: *Megalopinus arunachalensis* spec. nov. is related to some larger species of the *acutangulus*-group with a punctate sutural third of the elytra, relatively broad head, and long lateral striae on tergite V. It is distinguished from *Megalopinus indo-chinensis* Mainda, 2025 by slightly larger body size, the different elytral pattern with a yellowish patch near the posterior suture, fewer punctures in the sutural third of the elytra, posteriorly less deeply impressed sternite VIII, and the apically more robust median lobe of the aedeagus with longer internal sclerites. It is separated from *Megalopinus indomalayicus* Bernhauer, 1926 by a more sparsely punctured head with interstices much larger than the diameter of the punctures, a yellowish elytral patch near the posterior suture, shorter striae on tergite V, and by the falcate internal sclerites of the aedeagus. Moreover, the new species can be distinguished from *Megalopinus casuaricus* Mainda, 2024 by the dark body color, and the absence of an epipleural row. From *Megalopinus acutangulus* (Waterhouse, 1883) it is distinguished by the absence of the sutural row, less punctures in the sutural third of the elytra, and by the thinner aedeagus with falcate internal sclerites. *Megalopinus arunachalensis* spec. nov. can be differentiated from *Megalopinus violiniformis* Puthz, 2012 by a sparsely punctured tergite X and by the different shape of the internal sclerites of the aedeagus with one instead of two spines.

Distribution: So far, *M. arunachalensis* spec. nov. is only known from Arunachal Pradesh, India (Fig. 17).

Habitat and collecting method: The only known specimen was collected by sifting moist, fungal leaf litter from a cavity in a decaying branch lying on a shaded, steep streamside slope within remnants of a tropical evergreen forest (Fig. 13).

Etymology: The species epithet '*arunachalensis*' is a toponym referring to the locus typicus, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

***Megalopinus mithun* Mainda spec. nov.**

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(Figs 2, 6, 10, 13)

Type specimens: **Holotype** ♂: white label 'NE INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Aalo Forest Division, near Pame village, 480m, 28°30'13"N 94°39'3"E, sifting of moist fungal leaf litter in cavity of decaying branch along stream, 21.i.2025, leg. Mainda & Betz' / red label '♂ – HOLOTYPE, *Megalopinus mithun* spec. nov., design. Mainda 2026' (cTM); **1 Paratype** ♂: white label 'NE INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, West Kameng District, Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, around 1,270m, next to Hathi Naala, N27°03.1985' E92°24.9610', sifting fungal leaf litter at dead log, 17.ii.2025, leg. Mainda & Betz' / yellow label '♂ – PARATYPE, *Megalopinus mithun* spec. nov., design. Mainda 2026' (cTM).

Description of the holotype: Measurements in mm: BL: 2.88, DE: 0.60, EL: 0.78, EW: 1.00, FBL: 1.73, HW: 0.97, IODmin: 0.53, PL: 0.70, PW: 0.80, SL: 0.63.

Habitus as in Figs 2 and 6. Head blackish; pronotum blackish-brown, anterior margin and posterior margin lighter brownish; elytra dark brown to blackish, with slightly oblique, elongate, indistinctly elevated, yellowish patch laterad inclined in anterior sutural third; abdomen dark brownish; legs unicolorous, yellowish; antennae yellowish-brownish, antennomeres X-XI darkened; microsculpture absent.

Head slightly narrower than elytra. Frons coarsely punctured; interstices much larger than diameter of punctures.

Pronotum 1.14 times as broad as long, broadest in anterior third, with four finely and deeply punctate transverse rows; medially between second and third rows with impunctate Y-shaped carina dividing third row; punctures always separate; one large puncture in posteriolateral third on each side. Each side of pronotum with four distinct denticles.

Elytra 1.28 times as broad as long, broadest at middle; humeral calli prominent; each elytron with narrow, longitudinal impression along entire length adjacent to suture; punctures on left elytron: slr (3), shr (6), dsr (6); punctures on right elytron: slr (4), shr (7), dsr (5); lateral margins convexly rounded anteriorly and posteriorly.

Abdomen narrower than head, shiny, with distinct paratergites; basolateral striae of tergite V short, confined to anterior third, not reaching mid-length of tergite; tergite VII with membranous fringe at posterior margin (metathoracic wings fully developed).

Male: Antennomere XI 2.89 times as long and 1.23 times as wide as antennomere X; sternite VIII shallowly impressed at posterior margin; sternite IX spatula-shaped; tergite X shiny, finely and densely punctured; aedeagus (Fig. 10) slender, apex of median lobe thin, with two long, very gracile, apically falcate internal sclerites; parameres with two strong subapical, and around six long, thin apical setae.

Female: Unknown.

Variation: BL: 2.80-2.88, DE: 0.57-0.60, EL: 0.75-0.78, EW: 0.95-1.00, FBL: 1.70-1.73, HW: 0.93-0.97, IODmin: 0.54-0.57, PL: 0.68-0.70, PW: 0.78-0.80, SL: 0.60-0.63. Punctures on left elytron: slr (3-4), shr (5-6), dsr (4-6); punctures on right elytron: slr (4), shr (7), dsr (5-7). Coloration: Yellowish color pattern slightly elevated, oblique yellowish elytral patch less distinct in paratype, with an indistinct laterally adjacent patch.

Comparative notes: *Megalopinus mithun* spec. nov. is related to some smaller species of the *acutangulus*-group with an impunctate sutural third of the elytra, a relatively broad head, and short lateral striae on tergite V. It is distinguished from *Megalopinus seideli* Mainda, 2025 by its larger body size, wider head, absence of a medially planar area with eight punctures in the anterior half of the pronotum, the different elytral pattern with only an oblique yellowish patch in the anterior third (instead of a yellowish crossband), and by the apically thinner median lobe of the aedeagus with slightly longer and distinctly more gracile internal sclerites. It is separated from

Megalopinus brancuccii Puthz, 2021 by the narrower head, absence of a yellowish elytral crossband and of patch near the posterior suture, and by the more gracile, falcate internal sclerites of the aedeagus. Moreover, the new species differs from *Megalopinus hirashimai* Naomi, 1986 and *Megalopinus nepalensis* Puthz, 2012 by the shorter lateral striae on tergite V, the different elytral pattern, and by the aedeagus.

Distribution: So far, *M. mithun* spec. nov. is only known from two localities in Arunachal Pradesh, India (Fig. 17).

Habitat and collecting method: The holotype was collected by sifting moist, fungal leaf litter from a cavity in a decaying branch lying on a shaded, steep streamside slope within remnants of a tropical evergreen forest (Fig. 13). The paratype was collected by sifting fungal leaf litter at the base of a dead tree trunk in a tropical evergreen forest within Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary.

Etymology: The species epithet 'mithun' refers to the semi-domesticated cattle *Bos frontalis* Lambert, 1804, locally known as Mithun in Arunachal Pradesh. During our expedition in the tropical evergreen and subtropical broadleaf forests of the southern slopes of the Himalayas in Arunachal, we encountered these impressive animals quite frequently, as they live semi-wild in these forests and only occasionally return to the villages. In addition, the Mithun has a central role in the culture of Arunachal's ethnic groups, and so the species epithet further refers to the origin of this new species.



Figures 9–12. Aedeagi of *Megalopinus arunachalensis* spec. nov., holotype (9); *Megalopinus mithun* spec. nov., holotype (10); *Megalopinus helferi*, Laos (11); *Megalopinus nepalensis*, Tato (12); without scale.



Figures 13–16. Collecting sites in Arunachal Pradesh of *Megalopinus arunachalensis* Mainda spec. nov. and *Megalopinus mithun* Mainda spec. nov., Siang District, decaying branch with cavity (13); *Megalopinus micros* Mainda spec. nov., Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary (14); *Megalopinus helferi*, Pakke Tiger Reserve (15); *Megalopinus nepalensis*, Menchukha valley, swamp with *Musa* (16).

A video of a living *Megalopinus mithun* spec. nov. can be viewed at the following link: <https://youtube.com/shorts/bUUI0JGIJOE?feature=share>

***Megalopinus micros* Mainda spec. nov.**

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(Figs 3, 7, 14)

Type specimen: Holotype ♀: white label ‘NE INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, West Kameng District, Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Khellong, Lama trail, 738m, 27°0’57”N 92°25’0”E, sifting fungal leaf litter at logs in primary forest, 18.ii.2025, leg. Mainda & Betz’ / red label ‘♀ – HOLOTYPE, *Megalopinus micros* spec. nov., design. Mainda 2026’ (cTM).

Description of the holotype: Measurements in mm: BL: 1.90, DE: 0.38, EL: 0.55, EW: 0.72, FBL: 1.16, HW: 0.55, IODmin: 0.35, PL: 0.46, PW: 0.57, SL: 0.45.

Habitus as in Figs 3 and 7. Head, pronotum and abdomen unicolorous brown; elytra light brown in anterior half and posterior sutural third, darker brown in posterior half; legs unicolorous orange; antennae orange-brownish, antennomeres X-XI indistinctly darkened; microsculpture absent.

Head 1.30 times narrower than elytra. Frons coarsely punctured; interstices much larger than diameter of punctures.

Pronotum 1.24 times as broad as long, broadest in anterior third, with four punctate transverse rows;

anterior row medially divided by planar area of four punctures; medially between second and third rows with impunctate Y-shaped carina dividing third row; punctures always separate. Each side of pronotum with two larger, distinct denticles in anterior third, and two smaller, indistinct denticles in posterior half, each denticle bearing long, erect seta.

Elytra 1.30 times as broad as long, broadest at middle; humeral calli prominent; punctures on left elytron: slr (4), shr (11), dsr (12), sss-c (8), str (2); punctures on right elytron: slr (4), shr (10), dsr (11), sss-c (7), str (2); lateral margins convexly rounded anteriorly and posteriorly; sss-c arranged as row but offset from suture; str consisting of indistinct punctures, one at midlength and one in posterior third.

Abdomen broader than head, shiny, with distinct paratergites; basolateral striae of tergite V long, reaching posterior third of tergite; tergite VII with membranous fringe at posterior margin (metathoracic wings fully developed).

Male: Unknown.

Female: Antennomere XI 2.00 times as long and 1.25 times as wide as antennomere X. Tergite X indistinctly microsculptured, coarsely and sparsely punctured.

Comparative notes: *Megalopinus micros* spec. nov. is separated from most species of the genus by its exceptionally small body length of only 1.90 mm. From species of the *peplodes*-group, it is directly differentiated by irregularly punctate pronotum with transverse rows and a head with larger eyes. Within the *acutangulus*-group, *M. micros* spec. nov. is related to some smaller,

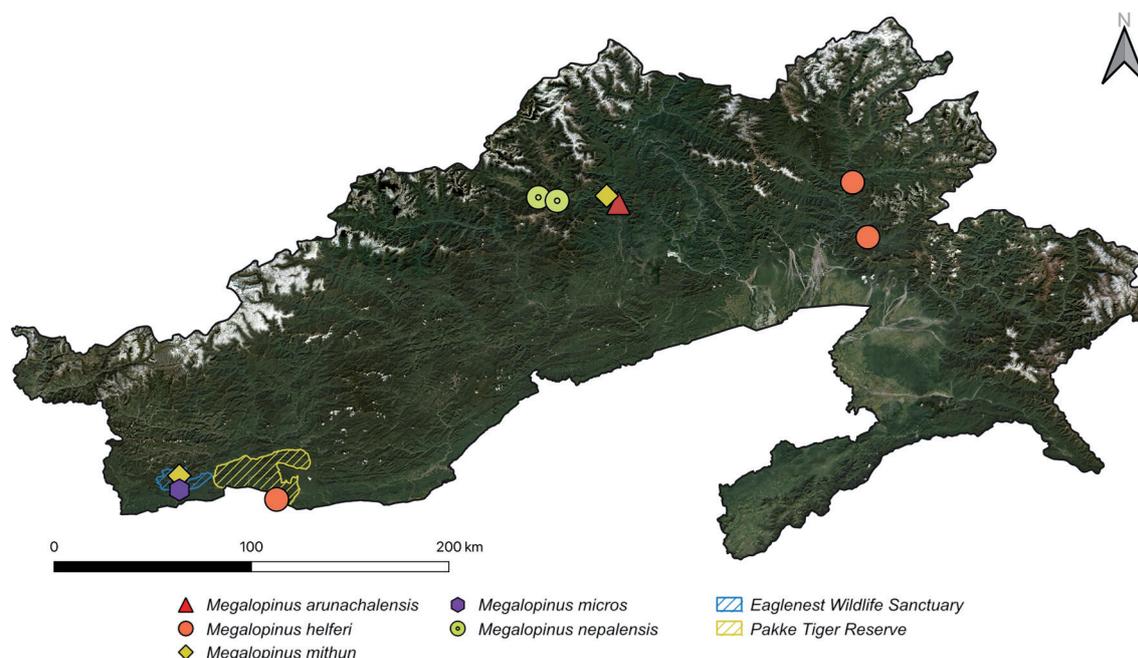


Figure 17. Map of Arunachal Pradesh with known distribution of the genus *Megalopinus*. Satellite imagery provided by the European Space Agency (2024).

unicolored brown species with a punctate sutural third of the elytra and long lateral striae on tergite V. The species is distinguished from *Megalopinus alcoides* Puthz, 2012 and *Megalopinus angustihamus* Puthz, 2012 by the unicolored metafemora and a smaller body length. It can be separated from *Megalopinus sabahnus* Puthz, 2012 and *Megalopinus indifferens* Puthz, 2012 by the absence of a reddish elytral marking in the anterior third (*M. sabahnus*) or anteriorly light brown half of the elytra (elytra entirely darkened in *M. indifferens*), by the presence of a sutural row instead of a subsutural-complex, and the smaller body length.

Distribution: So far, *M. micros* spec. nov. is only known from tropical evergreen forest at ca. 740 m elevation in the Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India (Fig. 17).

Habitat and collecting method: The only known specimen was collected by sifting fungal leaf litter and rotten wood from thin, shaded trunks in a tropical evergreen forest within Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary (Fig. 14).

Etymology: The specific epithet '*micros*' (from gr. μικρός = small) refers to the exceptionally small size of this new species.

Discussion: The discovery of *M. micros* spec. nov. indicates that the species diversity of the genus *Megalopinus* is still incompletely documented. The smallest species known from the New World, *Megalopinus pumilio* Puthz, 2012 of the *peploides*-group from Venezuela, has a body length of 1.90 mm and a forebody length of 1.25 mm. *Megalopinus usambarensis* (Eichelbaum, 1913), belonging to the *acutangulus*-group, represents the smallest of the only eight African species currently known, with a body length ranging from 2.30 to 2.80 mm (Eichelbaum 1913, Puthz 1977). Among the fourteen Malagasy species described to date, *Megalopinus perneri* Puthz, 2012 is the smallest, with a body length of 2.30 mm and a forebody length of only 1.40 mm.

Among the Oriental species, *Megalopinus malayanus* Puthz, 2012 (body length: 1.90–2.50 mm, forebody length: 1.20–1.30 mm) of the *acutangulus*-group from Malayasia and Singapore is one of the smallest species of this region. Since forebody length can generally be measured more precisely in staphylinids, particular emphasis should be placed of this character when comparing the body length among species. With a forebody length of only 1.16 mm, *Megalopinus micros* spec. nov. is slightly smaller than all species mentioned above. At present, it must be regarded as the smallest, or at least one of the smallest, representatives of the genus *Megalopinus*.

A video of a living *Megalopinus micros* spec. nov. can be viewed at the following link: https://youtube.com/shorts/58YHn_QrPek?feature=share

4 New records

Megalopinus helferi (Dormitzer, 1851)

Megalops helferi Dormitzer, 1851: 61.

= *Megalopinus subfasciatus* (Champion, 1923) (Figs 4, 11, 15)

Specimens studied: 1 ♀: 'NE INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Pakke Tiger Reserve, 130m, primary forest, 26°58'2"N 92°55'1"E, sifting fungal leaf litter on decaying log along small stream, 12.ii.2025, leg. Mainda & Betz' (cTM); 1 ♂: 'NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR, HUNLI vicinity, 1300±100m, 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, FIT (flight intercept trap), L. Dembický leg., 26.v.-1.vi.2012' (ZFMK).

Habitat and collecting method: One female specimen of *M. helferi* (Fig. 4) was sifted from dead wood lying in a small, shaded stream valley in a tropical evergreen lowland forest within Pakke Tiger Reserve (Fig. 15). The other examined specimen was collected using a flight intercept trap in Dibang Valley District, an area that is likewise extensively forested. Recently, Mainda (2025b) reported additional records of this species from Laos, where it was collected from dead wood in a stream valley of a tropical evergreen forest. The aedeagus of this species is figured in Fig. 11.

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in Southeast Asia and also occurs in Northern India (Mainda 2025b). Puthz (2012) reported records from Assam (Dima Hasao district = North Cachar Hills district), Meghalaya (Garo Hills) and Uttarakhand (Almora district). With a record from Arunachal Pradesh (Dibang Valley district), Puthz (2014) published the first confirmation of this genus for the state. The record from the lowlands of western Arunachal reduces the distribution gap to Uttarakhand. An occurrence in Sikkim, West Bengal, and also in Bhutan can be expected.

Megalopinus nepalensis Puthz, 2012

Megalopinus nepalensis Puthz, 2012: 1388.

(Figs. 5, 8, 12, 16)

Specimens studied: 2 ♂: 'NE INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Shi Yomi District, Menchukha valley, 1,600m, 28°31'54"N 94°15'48"E, sifting fungal leaf litter at decaying logs, moist dark stream valley with *Musa* sp., leg. Mainda & Betz', dates 17.i.2025 and 08.iii.2025; 1 ♂: 'NE INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Shi Yomi District, Tato, 1,400m, 28°30'51.6"N 94°21'36.0"E, sifting moist fungal leaf litter and decaying logs in primary forest with *Musa* sp., 19.i.2025, leg. Mainda & Betz' (all cTM).

Habitat and collecting method: Two specimens of *M. nepalensis* (Fig. 5, 8) were collected by sifting fungal

leaf litter at a decaying log in a small, steep stream valley (Fig. 16). The stream bed was reduced to a swampy area, along whose banks numerous *Musa* plants were growing. The aedeagus of this species is figured in Fig. 12.

Distribution: Puthz (2012) described this species from eastern Nepal and Meghalaya (Khasi Hills). An occurrence in Arunachal Pradesh was therefore expected. The species may also occur in adjacent regions of Assam, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nagaland, and possibly Myanmar.

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Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Tobias Mainda.

Funding acquisition: Oliver Betz.

Data curation: Tobias Mainda.

Field work: Oliver Betz, Tobias Mainda, Hiren Gogoi, Tagam Dobiam, Sonu Singh.

Taxonomy: Tobias Mainda.

Visualization: Tobias Mainda.

Writing: Tobias Mainda.

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