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## The first records on the genus *Acalyptris* from the Caribbean (Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae)

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### Abstract

In this paper we describe three new species of *Acalyptris* Meyrick (Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae): *Acalyptris nigrisignum* Remeikis & Stonis, **sp. nov.** from the Country of Curaçao (formerly the Netherlands Antilles), *A. trigonijuxtus* Remeikis & Stonis, **sp. nov.** from British Virgin Islands, and *A. dominicanus* Remeikis & Stonis, **sp. nov.** from Dominica. A pictorial key is provided for two newly established species complexes: *bicornutus* and *tenuijuxtus*. The newly described species are illustrated with photographs of the adults and the genitalia.

**Key words:** *Acalyptris*, Antilles, Caribbean, Nepticulidae, new species

### Introduction

*Acalyptris* Meyrick, 1921 (= *Microcalyptris* Braun, 1925; *Weberia* Müller-Rutz, 1934; *Niepeltia* Strand, 1934; *Weberina* Müller-Rutz, 1934) is a genus of worldwide distribution. The genus is characterized by closed cell in forewing shifted towards wing-base. The forewing pattern is coarsely irrorated, or with patches or dark fasciae formed from scales similar to those that form the irroration. In the male genitalia, lateral rod-like apodemes are developed, arising from inner posterior margin of tegumen and running anteriorly parallel to the margin beneath the valvae (in many, but not all, *Acalyptris* species); posterior extension of ventral plate of vinculum forms a juxta (apomorphy shared by most species); phallus is with well-developed carinae. Female genitalia have rod-like or similarly elaborated sclerites in vestibulum. More features characterizing this genus are provided in Puplesis & Robinson (2000).

In total, 35 species of *Acalyptris* have been recorded from the Neotropical region including species from southern Florida (Davis 1978, Wilkinson 1979), southwestern and southeastern Mexico (Šimkevičiūtė *et al.* 2009, Stonis *et al.* 2013b), Guatemala and Belize (Puplesis & Robinson 2000, Stonis *et al.* 2013a), and Ecuador (Puplesis *et al.* 2002a, 2002b): *A. bicornutus* (Davis, 1978); *A. tenuijuxtus* (Davis, 1978); *A. bipinnatellus* (Wilkinson, 1979); *A. latipennata* (Puplesis & Robinson, 2000); *A. dividua* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. bovicorneus* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. martinheringi* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. fortis* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. hispidus* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. novenarius* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. lascuevella* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. bifidus* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. trifidus* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. unicornis* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. laxibasis* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. platygnathos* Puplesis & Robinson, 2000; *A. species* 29135; *A. species* 29140 (described but unnamed in Puplesis & Robinson 2000); *A. ecuadoriana* Puplesis & Diškus, 2002; *A. onorei* Puplesis & Diškus, 2002; *A. basihastatus* Puplesis & Diškus, 2002; *A. pseudohastatus* Puplesis & Diškus, 2002; *A. articulatus* Puplesis & Diškus, 2002; *A. rotundus* Puplesis & Diškus, 2002; *A. amazonius* Puplesis & Diškus, 2002; *A. insolentis* Puplesis & Diškus, 2002; *A. paravidua* Šimkevičiūtė & Stonis, 2009; *A. terrificus* Šimkevičiūtė & Stonis, 2009; *A. species* 015; *A. species* 016 (described but unnamed in Šimkevičiūtė & Stonis 2009); *A. yucatanus* Remeikis & Stonis, 2013; *A. basicornis* Remeikis & Stonis, 2013; *A. peteni* Diškus & Stonis, 2013; *A. caribbicus* Diškus & Stonis, 2013; and *A. statuarius* Diškus & Stonis, 2013.