

NEW SPECIES OF TRICHOPTERA FROM THE ANTILLES

OLIVER S. FLINT, JR.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

ABSTRACT

Three new species of Trichoptera from the Greater Antilles are described and figured: *Atopsyche cubana* (Cuba), *Chimarra* (*C.*) *spinulifera* (Haiti), and *Ochrotrichia* (*O.*) *verda* (Puerto Rico).

During the course of recent studies on the Trichoptera of the West Indies, several new species were discovered whose descriptions did not logically belong in papers then in preparation. These species, which are herein described, represent the first species of *Atopsyche* from Cuba, the first *Chimarra* of the subgenus *Chimarra* from Hispaniola, and the fifth species of *Ochrotrichia* from Puerto Rico. The holotypes of the first two species are in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, and that of the last species is in the U.S. National Museum.

Atopsyche cubana new species

Fig. 1-3

This species is related to *A. batesi* Bks. from Haiti and *A. brachycerca* Flint from Jamaica. The long filicercus is different from the very short ones of the aforementioned species, as are the narrow, cristate paracercus, the truncate, expanded apex of the clasper, and the short dorsal rod of the aedeagus.

ADULT. Length of forewing, 7mm. Specimen denuded; forewing membrane brown, costal margin darker, with a transverse white line at anastomosis. Sixth sternum with apicomeral process about 5/7 length of sternum; seventh sternal process about 1/6 length of sternum. Male genitalia; Tenth tergum mostly membranous, with oblique lateral sclerite. Paracercus short, narrow, with sub-apical dorsal point and apical ventrolateral points. Cercus short, spatulate. Filicercus long, filamentous. Basal clasper segment 2 1/2 times as long as broad, with a terete, partially erect, apicomeral process; apical segment 3/5 length of basal segment, apex truncate and abruptly widened. Aedeagus with a long slender internal rod articulating basally with a short dorsomesal rod; dorsal process forked basally, apex shallowly divided, much shorter than aedeagus; basal half of main body enlarged and rounded basally, with ventral process articulating with base of claspers, apical half narrow, tips slightly upturned and flared laterad.

HOLOTYPE, MALE. Cuba, Ch. Wright. Collection M.C.Z.

Chimarra (*C.*) *spinulifera* new species

Fig. 4-7

This extremely distinctive Antillean species is probably related to *C. puertoricensis* Flint and *C. jamaicensis* Flint. The eighth tergum is unmodified, which distinguishes *spinulifera* from *puertoricensis*, and the tenth tergum bears numerous spines which are lacking on *jamaicensis*.

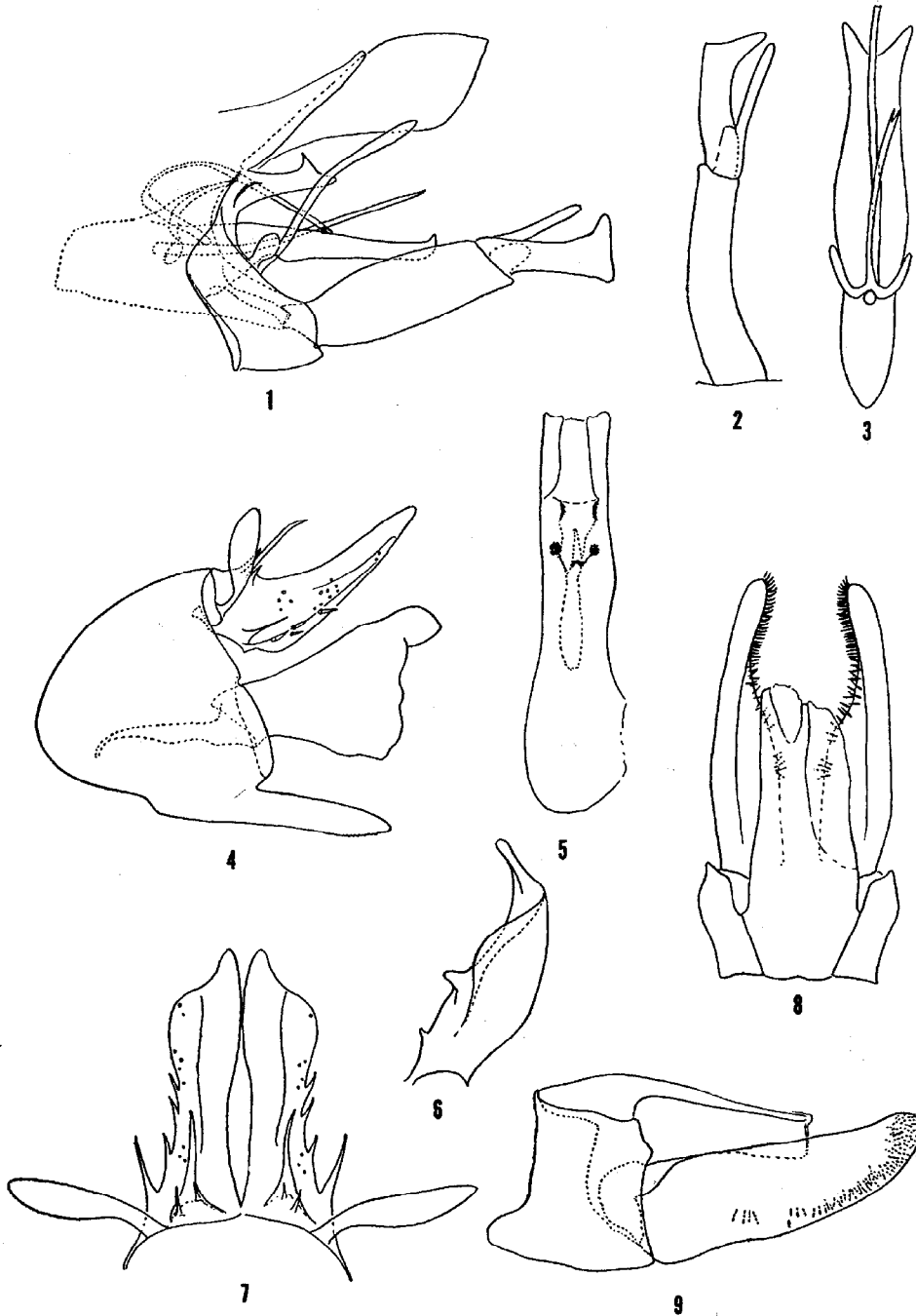


Fig. 1-3. *Atopsyche cubana* new species. 1. male genitalia, lateral view. 2. clasper, ventromesal view. 3. aedeagus, dorsal view. Fig. 4-7 *Chimarra* (*C.*) *spinulifera* new species. 4. male genitalia, lateral view. 5. aedeagus, dorsal view. 6. clasper, ventral view. 7. tenth tergum and cerci, dorsal view. Fig. 8-9. *Ochrotrichia* (*O.*) *verda* new species. 8. male genitalia, dorsal view. 9. male genitalia, lateral view.

ADULT. Length of forewing, 3.5mm. Color fuscus. Male genitalia: Eighth tergum unmodified. Ninth segment rounded anteriorly, with a long terete ventromesal process. Tenth tergite with a long basodorsal spine with several small basal spines, a large basolateral spine, and with lateral margin bearing several smaller spines; lateral portion heavily sclerotized, mesally more membranous. Cercus large, clavate. Clasper trianguloid in lateral aspect, with apicordorsal process broad in lateral but thin in ventral aspect. Aedeagus with a pair of apicolateral plates, and a complex of internal structures.

HOLOTYPE, MALE. Haiti, Roche Croix, Mt. La Hotte, 4000 ft., 14 Oct. 1934, Darlington. Collection M.C.Z.

Ochrotrichia (O.) verda new species

Fig. 8-9

This species seems to be related to the Puerto Rican *O. gurneyi* Flint, but differs in possessing shorter claspers, and a totally different structure of the tenth tergum.

ADULT. Length of forewing, 2.5mm. Completely cleared and in alcohol; color now brown. Seventh sternum with a ventromesal point. Male genitalia: Ninth segment with ventral margin produced anteriorly, incomplete dorsally. Tenth tergum elongate with left side in dorsal aspect sclerotized, right side membranous, with a slender sclerotized apicomesal band. Clasper elongate, tapering uniformly, with a ventromesal row of black, peglike setae. Aedeagus tubular, with a conically expanded base, subapically appearing to bear a short, spinelike ventral point.

HOLOTYPE, MALE. Puerto Rico, el Verde, 7-8 March 1966, S.S.&W.D. Duckworth. Collection U.S.N.M., type 70069.