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Research article

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Systematics of *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. (Lepidoptera: Yponomeutoidea: Heliodinidae) from the Andes of Northern Chile

Héctor A. VARGAS

Departamento de Recursos Ambientales, Facultad de Ciencias Agronómicas,
Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica, Chile.

Email: havargas@academicos.uta.cl; lep Vargas@gmail.com

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5355-3157>

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:F33A83F8-60FF-42F3-AA23-D6A7B64CD183](https://zoobank.org/author:F33A83F8-60FF-42F3-AA23-D6A7B64CD183)

Abstract. The adult stage of *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. (Lepidoptera: Yponomeutoidea: Heliodinidae) is described and illustrated from the arid western slopes of the Andes of northern Chile. The larvae of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. feed as leaf skeletonizers on *Mirabilis acuta* (Reiche) Heimerl (Nyctaginaceae). The mostly gray forewing of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov., ornamented with strongly bulging metallic spots, resembles that of the representatives of the mainly Nearctic *Lithariapteryx* Chambers, 1876. However, the latter lacks CuP in the forewing, has a single bristle in the female frenulum, and lacks a well-developed cornutus. *Helioandesia* gen. nov. clustered as sister to *Neoheliodines* Hsu, 2004 in a cladistic analysis, although no synapomorphies were found for this cluster, while *Lithariapteryx* was sister to *Helioandesia* gen. nov. + *Neoheliodines* based on two synapomorphies. The genetic distance between a DNA barcode sequence of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. and representatives of other genera of Heliodinidae Heinemann, 1877 was 9.0–12.5% (K2P), and a maximum likelihood analysis based on this molecular marker confirmed the placement of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. as a member of this micromoth family. This contribution represents the first confirmed record of Heliodinidae for Chile.

Keywords. Leaf skeletonizer larva, new genus, new species, South America, taxonomy.

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Introduction

The Heliodinidae Heinemann, 1877 (Lepidoptera: Yponomeutoidea) is a family of metallic-colored mostly diurnal micromoths, whose monophyly has been supported by morphological (Hsu & Powell 2004) and molecular (Sohn *et al.* 2013) analyses. Four autapomorphies are recognized for the Heliodinidae: (1) forewing with M two-branched, (2) female genitalia with apophyses anteriores fused into a medial band, (3) male genitalia with tegumen enormously expanded posteriorly, and (4) dorsal and lateral bristles in the pupa (Hsu & Powell 2004). Sixty nine species of this family are currently described (van Nieukerken *et al.* 2011), most of which occur in the New World, while a few occur in the Palearctic and Australian

regions (Hsu & Powell 2004). The larvae of Heliodinidae feed externally as leaf skeletonizers or flower feeders, or internally as leaf miners or stem borers (Harrison & Passoa 1995; Hsu 2002). Larvae of some species can feed on cecidomyiid galls (Walsingham 1897; Hsu & Powell 2004). The main host plant family of Heliodinidae is Nyctaginaceae, although some species are associated with Aizoaceae Martinov, Araliaceae Juss., Amaranthaceae Juss., Onagraceae L., Phytolaccaceae R.Br., Piperaceae Giseke and Portulacaceae Juss. (Hsu & Powell 2004).

Although the Neotropics harbor the largest number of described species of Heliodinidae, a great part of their diversity remains unknown (Heppner 1984, 1987; Heppner & Landry 1994; Becker 1999; Hsu & Powell 2004; Heppner 2008). There are no confirmed records of species of this family in Chile. Clarke (1967) indicated that *Elachista rubella* Blanchard, 1852 (Elachistidae), described from Valdivia, southern Chile, “has the fascies of a heliodinid”, and also mentioned its resemblance to some species of *Phyllocnistis* Zeller, 1848 (Gracillariidae Stainton, 1854) in the shape of the two signa of the female genitalia, but did not find other characters in common with species of this genus. Heppner (1984) listed the species under *Heliodines* Stainton, 1854 (Heliodinidae). However, Hsu & Powell (2004) excluded *E. rubella* from the Heliodinidae based on their updated definition of the family. Currently, the species is again recognized as a member of the Elachistidae Bruand, 1851 (Kaila 2019).

Micromoths fulfilling the four autapomorphies of Heliodinidae listed by Hsu & Powell (2004) were recently reared from leaf skeletonizer larvae collected on a native Nyctaginaceae in the Andes of the northernmost part of Chile. Further examination revealed that these micromoths represent an undescribed species whose morphological peculiarities preclude its inclusion in any of the 13 genera currently recognized in this family of micromoths (Hsu & Powell 2004). Accordingly, the aim of this study is to provide the corresponding description of a new genus and species of Heliodinidae based on adult morphology, and to assess its phylogenetic relationships using morphological characters and DNA sequences.

Material and methods

Sampling, rearing and morphological observations

The sampling site (18°19'45" S, 69°34'56" W) is at 3400 m elevation on the western slopes of the Andes of northern Chile, about 1.5 km northeast of Zapahuira Village, Parinacota Province. The area has a tropical xeric climate, with seasonal rains between December and March (Luebert & Pliscoff 2006). The vegetation cover is seasonal, with higher levels shortly after the rains (Muñoz & Bonacic 2006). Leaf skeletonizer larvae were collected on *Mirabilis acuta* (Reiche) Heimerl (Nyctaginaceae) in April 2018 and March 2019. The collected larvae were placed in plastic vials with leaves of the plant and paper towel at the bottom and brought to the laboratory. The vials were cleaned periodically and fresh leaves of *M. acuta* were provided until the larvae finished feeding. Vials were observed regularly after pupation. One pupa was placed in ethanol 95% at –20°C until DNA extraction. The adults obtained were mounted, their abdomens were removed, cleared in hot KOH 10% for a few minutes, stained with Eosin Y and Chlorazol black and slide-mounted with Euparal. Images were captured with Sony CyberShot DSC-HX200V and Micropublisher ver. 3.3 RTV-QImaging digital cameras attached to a Leica M125 stereo microscope and an Olympus BX51 optical microscope, respectively. Morphological descriptions follow the terminology of Hsu & Powell (2004). The distribution map was generated using SimpleMappr (Shorthouse 2010). Specimens will be deposited in the Colección Entomológica de la Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica, Chile (IDEA).

Cladistic analysis

The phylogenetic relationships of the new taxon were assessed using morphological characters in a cladistic analysis. The morphological characters of the new taxon were coded and included in the

data matrix provided by Hsu & Powell (2004). The data matrix and the resulting trees were edited in the software WINCLADA (Nixon 2002). The cladistic analysis was performed using the software NONA ver. 2.0 (Goloboff 1993). The heuristic search for trees was undertaken under equal weighting, hold*100 000, mult*2000 and hold/100, with all characters treated as unordered and non-additive. Node support was assessed with 200 bootstrap replicates.

DNA extraction and analysis

DNA extraction from one pupa was performed by staff of the Laboratorio de Biología Molecular de Plantas (Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica, Chile) following the procedures described by Huanca-Mamani *et al.* (2015). Genomic DNA was sent to MacroGen Inc. (Seoul, South Korea) for purification, PCR amplification and sequencing of the DNA barcode fragment with the primers LCO-1490 and HCO-2198 (Folmer *et al.* 1994) and the PCR program described in Escobar-Suárez *et al.* (2017). DNA barcode sequences of 658 base pair (bp) length of other genera of Heliodinidae were downloaded from BOLD (Ratnasingham & Hebert 2007). Sequences were aligned with ClustalW, sequence divergence was assessed by the Kimura 2-parameter (K2P) method, and a maximum likelihood (ML) analysis was performed in the software MEGAX (Kumar *et al.* 2018). Sequences of the families Bedelliidae Meyrick, 1880 and Scythropiidae Friese, 1966 were also downloaded and included as outgroups in the ML analysis following the phylogenetic study of Yponomeutoidea Stephens, 1829 of Sohn *et al.* (2013). The nucleotide substitution model (GTR+I) was chosen using the lowest value of Bayesian information criterion (BIC). The statistical support of the nodes was assessed by 1000 bootstrap replicates. The Xia test (Xia *et al.* 2003) was used to assess the presence of phylogenetic signal in the alignment with a substitution saturation analysis in the software DAMBE ver. 7.2.1 (Xia 2018).

Abbreviations for morphological terms used in the text and the figures

1A+2A	=	first anal vein plus second anal vein
A9	=	ninth abdominal segment of the larva
CuA1, CuA2	=	first anterior cubital vein, second anterior cubital vein
CuP	=	posterior cubital vein
M1, M2	=	first medial vein, second medial vein
R	=	radial vein
R1	=	first radial vein
Rs	=	veins of radial sector
Sc	=	subcostal vein
SV	=	subventral seta of the larva

Abbreviations for depositories for the type material

IDEA = Colección Entomológica de la Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica, Chile

Results

Cladistic analysis

The morphological characters were coded for the new genus and species (Table 1) and included in the data matrix of Hsu & Powell (2004). The strict consensus (Fig. 1) of four most parsimonious trees had length=85 steps, consistency index=52 and retention index=75. The new genus and species was clustered with *Neoheliodines* Hsu, 2004, although no synapomorphies were found for this clustering. *Lithariapteryx* Chambers, 1876 was sister to the new genus and species + *Neoheliodines* based on two synapomorphies. High bootstrap support was obtained only for Heliodinidae (81%) and *Aetole* Chambers, 1875 (99%).

Table 1. Character states coded for *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. included in the data matrix of Hsu & Powell (2004) for the cladistic analysis.

Character	State
01 Forewing veins R4 and R5	(0) separate
02 Forewing vein CuA2	(0) present
03 Hindwing vein CuA2	(0) presente
04 Forewing veins M1 and M2	(0) separate
05 Frenulum of female	(1) double, asymmetrical, with one bristle shorter than the other
06 Forewing plane	(0) flat or barely bent at apex
07 Shape of scaling behind eyes	(0) linear, narrow, long, visible externally
08 Shape of antenna	(0) cylindrical filiforme
09 Shape of pleural lobes of A8 in male	(0) weakly sclerotized
10 Condition of tergum of A8 in male	(0) unmodified
11 Anterior margin of tergum of A8 in male	(1) with a pair of triangular processes extending anteriorly beneath A7
12 Male coremata	(0) present, forming pouches or shallow depressions containing scales
13 Length of medial spurs of metatibia	(0) inner spur at least 1.5 X longer than outer one
14 Hind leg posture	(0) not raised
15 Form of signum/signa	(0) not, or shallowly, invaginated, with tiny teeth-like, sclerotized processes on outer surfasse
16 Position and symmetry of signum/signa	(2) present on one side of corpus bursae only
17 Texture of signum/signa	(1) two textures, with the proximal portion coarser than the distal portion
18 Point of origin of ductus seminalis	(0) on ductus bursae
19 Appendix bursae	(1) present
20 Shape of medial band of ventral branches of apophyses anteriores	(0) broad, triangular or somewhat rectangular
21 Base of ductus bursae	(1) heavily sclerotized into a cylinder immediately subtending the ostium bursae
22 Sclerotization of ductus bursae excluding the base	(1) heavy sclerotization on ductus bursae
23 Structure of dorsal side of tegumen	(0) unmodified
24 Basal end of tegumen	(0) unmodified
25 Position of opening of bulbus ejaculatorius on phallobase	(0) basal (anterior) end of phallobase
26 Upcurved hook at distal tip of aedeagus	(0) absent
27 External processes near or at distal end of aedeagus	(0) absent
28 Distal end of saccus	(1) swollen into a spherical club
29 SV setae on A9 of late instar larva	(1) one seta
30 Number of lateral bristles on A2 through A7 of pupa	(0) three
31 Larval feeding behavior. Four states are recognized	(0) external feeding
32 Head scaling	(1) smooth
33 Apophyses anteriores ventral branches	(1) fused into a medial band
34 Pupa dorsal and lateral bristles	(1) present
35 Tegumen	(1) enormously expanded posteriorly
36 Forewing M veins	(1) two-branched

Table 2. DNA barcode sequences used in the molecular analyses.

Species	BOLD accession	GenBank accession	Country
Heliodinidae Heinemann, 1877			
<i>Aetole extraneella</i> (Walsingham, 1881)	LNEL070-06		USA
<i>Embola ionis</i> (Clarke, 1952)	BBLPA771-10	JF841791	Canada
<i>Epicroesa metallifera</i> Meyrick, 1907	LTOL953-08	KF491708	Taiwan
<i>Helioandesia tarregai</i> gen. et sp. nov.		MT782162	Chile
<i>Neoheliodines nyctaginella</i> (Gibson, 1914)	NAMUM309-08	KF492394	USA
Bedelliidae Meyrick, 1880			
<i>Bedellia somnulentella</i> (Zeller, 1847)	AGAKS639-17		Canada
Scythropiidae Friese, 1966			
<i>Scythropia crataegella</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	FBLMT621-09	GU706642	Germany

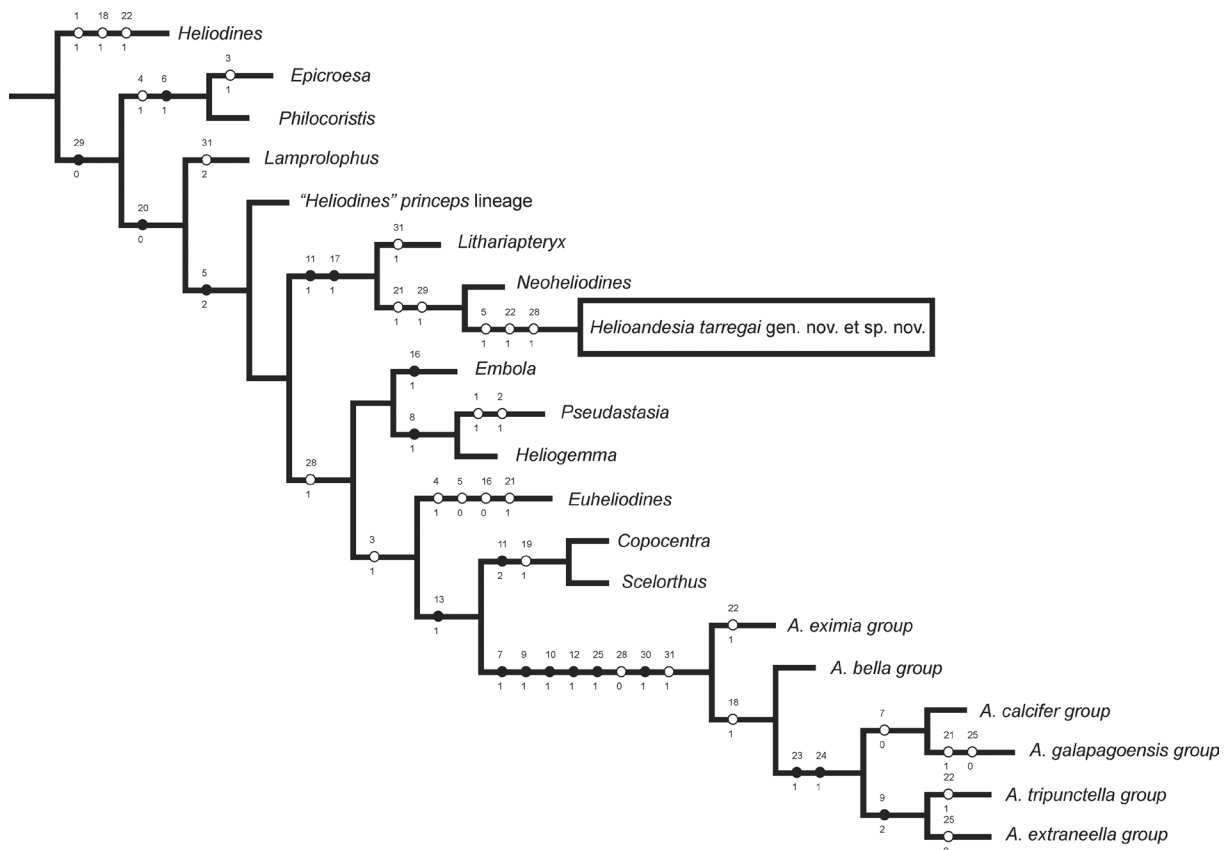


Fig. 1. Strict consensus (85 steps, consistency index 52, retention index 75) of the four most parsimonious trees, showing the phylogenetic relationships of *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. (rectangle) based on the data matrix provided by Hsu & Powell (2004). Only unambiguous changes are shown. Outgroups not shown.

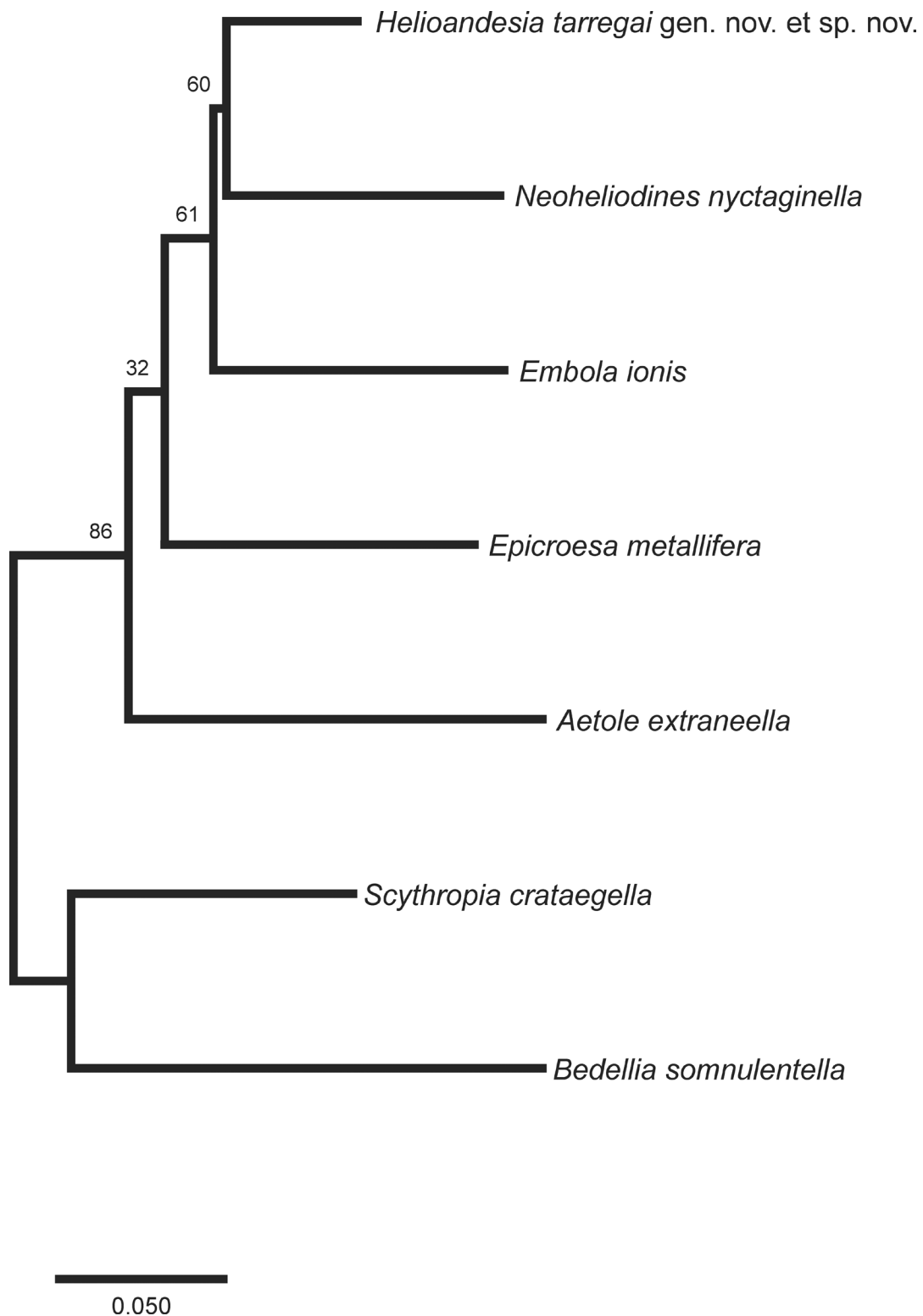


Fig. 2. Maximum likelihood tree of DNA barcode haplotypes of *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. and other genera of Heliodinidae. Sequences of *Bedellia somnulentella* (Zeller, 1847) (Bedelliidae Meyrick, 1880) and *Scythropia crataegella* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Scythropiidae Friese, 1966) were included as outgroups. Numbers indicate bootstrap percentages (1000 replicates).

DNA barcodes

Five DNA barcode sequences of Heliodinidae and two of outgroups (Bedelliidae and Scythropidae) were included in the alignment of 657 bp length with 178 variable sites (Table 2). The genetic distance between the new genus and species (GenBank accession MT782162) and other genera of Heliodinidae was 9.0–12.5% (K2P). No evidence of stop codons and no substitution saturation ($ISS < ISS.C$; $p < 0.001$) were detected in the alignment, indicating that the data set was suitable for phylogenetic analysis. The ML analysis confirmed the monophyly of Heliodinidae and the placement of the new genus and species as a member of this family. Furthermore, although with low support, the ML clustered the new genus and species with *Neoheliodines nyctaginella* (Gibson, 1914), the only representative of *Neoheliodines* Hsu, 2004 in the alignment (Fig. 2).

Taxonomy

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758
 Order Lepidoptera Linnaeus, 1758
 Family Heliodinidae Heinemann, 1877

Helioandesia gen. nov.

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Figs 3–6

Type species

Helioandesia tarregai gen. et sp. nov., designated here.

Diagnosis

Helioandesia gen. nov. can be recognized by the following combination of morphological characters: (1) presence of CuP on forewing of female and male; (2) two bristles of unequal length in the female frenulum; (3) forewing mostly gray, ornamented with strongly bulging metallic spots, (4) two triangular processes on anterior margin of tergum VIII in the male abdomen; (5) sclerotization of the widened proximal part of the ductus bursae not reaching the ostium; (6) signum with proximal portion coarser than distal portion; (7) presence of an appendix bursae; (8) slightly swollen distal end of the saccus; and (9) a well-developed cornutus on the vesica. The mostly gray forewing pattern of *Helioandesia* gen. nov., ornamented with strongly bulging metallic spots, resembles that of the mainly Nearctic *Lithariapteryx*. However, the latter lacks CuP in the forewing of female and male, has a single bristle in the female frenulum, and lacks a well-developed cornutus on the vesica. The female genitalia of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. are very similar to those of the Bolivian *Lithariapteryx loriculata* (Meyrick, 1932) in the shape of the transverse bridge, signum and antrum. However, *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. lacks a V-shaped mark from costa on the forewing, has a sclerotization on the distal part of the ductus bursae and has the signum on the left margin of the corpus bursae, while *L. loriculata* has a V-shaped mark from the costa on the forewing, lacks sclerotization on the distal part of the ductus bursae and has the signum on the middle of the ventral part of the corpus bursae. The male of *L. loriculata* remains unknown, impeding comparison with *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. Two bristles of unequal length in the female frenulum of *Helioandesia* gen. nov. resemble those of *Epicroesa* Meyrick, 1907, *Heliodines*, *Lamprolophus* Busck, 1900 and *Philocoristis* Meyrick, 1927. However, all these genera lack CuP in the forewing.

Etymology

The genus name is derived from the Greek ‘*helios*’ (sun), the root of the family name Heliodinidae, and Andes, in reference to the Andes Range, among whose amazing landscapes the type species of *Helioandesia* gen. nov. was discovered. The name is considered feminine in gender.

Description

Male

HEAD. Frons and vertex with appressed scales; narrow, elongated scales behind compound eyes. Antenna filiform, about 0.7 times as long as forewing, basal five segments of flagellum slightly broadened (Fig. 3C) due to narrow superimposed scales on dorsal side. Labial palpus (Fig. 3B) porrect, with appressed scales.



Fig. 3. *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov., ♂, holotype (IDEA-LEPI-2020-015). **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Head, lateral. **C.** Basal flagellomeres of right antenna. **D.** Three bulging metallic spots on the basal half of forewing. **E.** Hair pencil from base of subcosta, ventral. Scale bar: 1 mm.

THORAX. Covered with appressed scales. Tibial spurs 0-2-4; metatibia with inner spur of proximal pair about twice as long as outer one. Forewing lanceolate (Fig. 4), with strongly bulging metallic spots (Fig. 3A, D); hair pencil (Fig. 3E) from base of subcosta ventrally; 12 veins; five R, all separate; M1 and M2 separate; CuA1 and CuA2 separate, proximal part of latter lost; CuP present as tubular vein near margin; 1A+2A present. Hindwing (Fig. 4) lanceolate, six veins; Sc+R1 and Rs separate; M1 and M2 stalked; CuA1 and CuA2 stalked; frenulum a single bristle.

ABDOMEN. Tergum VIII (Fig. 5C) triangular; anterior margin slightly concave, antero-lateral vertices as small processes slightly extending anteriorly beneath tergum VII; lateral margin widely convex; posterior margin about $\frac{1}{3}$ of anterior margin, with wide rounded notch in middle. Pleural lobe (Fig. 5C) triangular, with slightly sclerotized stripe near posterior margin. Sternum VIII not differentiated. Coremata (Fig. 5G) between pleural lobes and genitalia.

GENITALIA (Fig. 5). Tegumen posteriorly expanded, somewhat conical, narrowing posteriorly. Gnathos absent. Socius (Fig. 5D) narrow, conical, with hair-like setae, apex coincides with that of tegumen. Saccus narrow, rod-shaped, about twice as long as tegumen, slightly broadened near base, distal end slightly swollen. Valva simple, with a few hair-like setae, costal margin broadly concave, ventral margin broadly convex, apex rounded. Phallus cylindrical, elongated, slightly longer than tegumen + saccus, slightly curved ventrally; vesica with prominent, long spine-like cornutus (Fig. 5B, F) slightly smaller than half of phallus, and group of small spine-like cornuti (Fig. 5E); insertion of ductus ejaculatorius near basal third of phallus.

Female

Mainly similar to male, but hindwing with two asymmetrical bristles on frenulum (Fig. 4), and abdominal segment VIII not modified as in male.

GENITALIA (Fig. 6). Papillae anales (Fig. 6B) narrow, elongated, slightly sclerotized, with hair-like setae. Posterior apophysis rod-like, about twice as long as papillae anales. Anterior apophysis rod-like, slightly

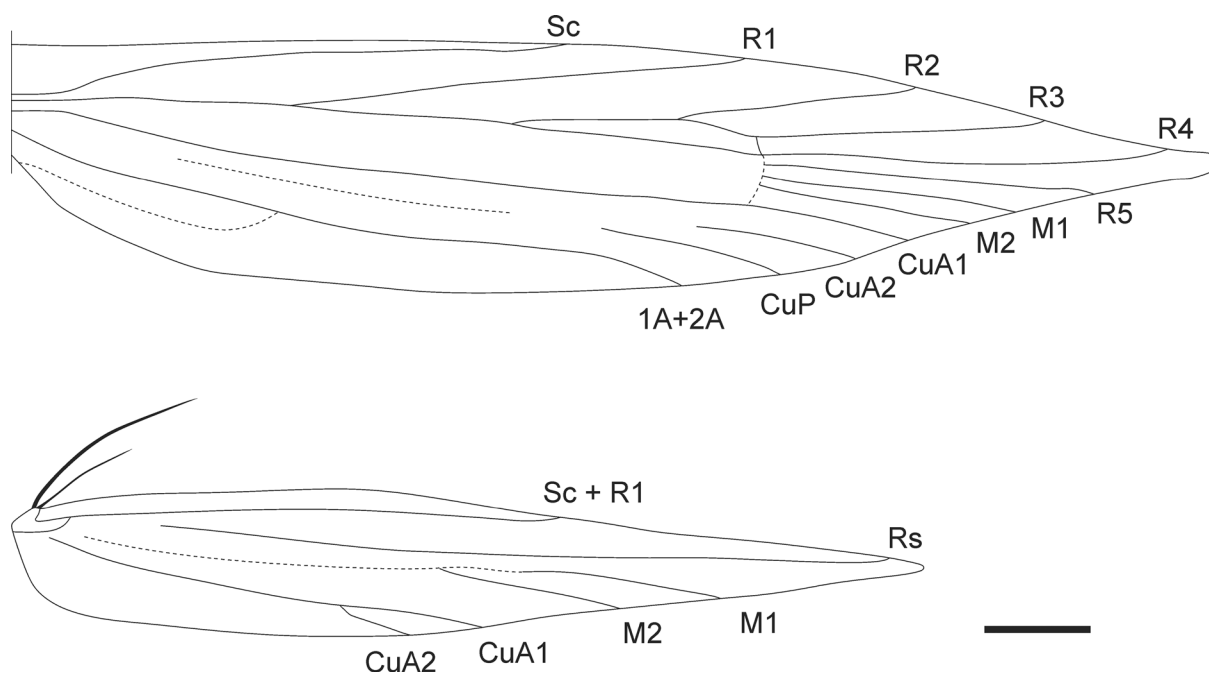


Fig. 4. *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov., ♀, paratype (IDEA-LEPI-2020-024), wing venation showing frenulum with two bristles of unequal length. Scale bar: 1 mm.

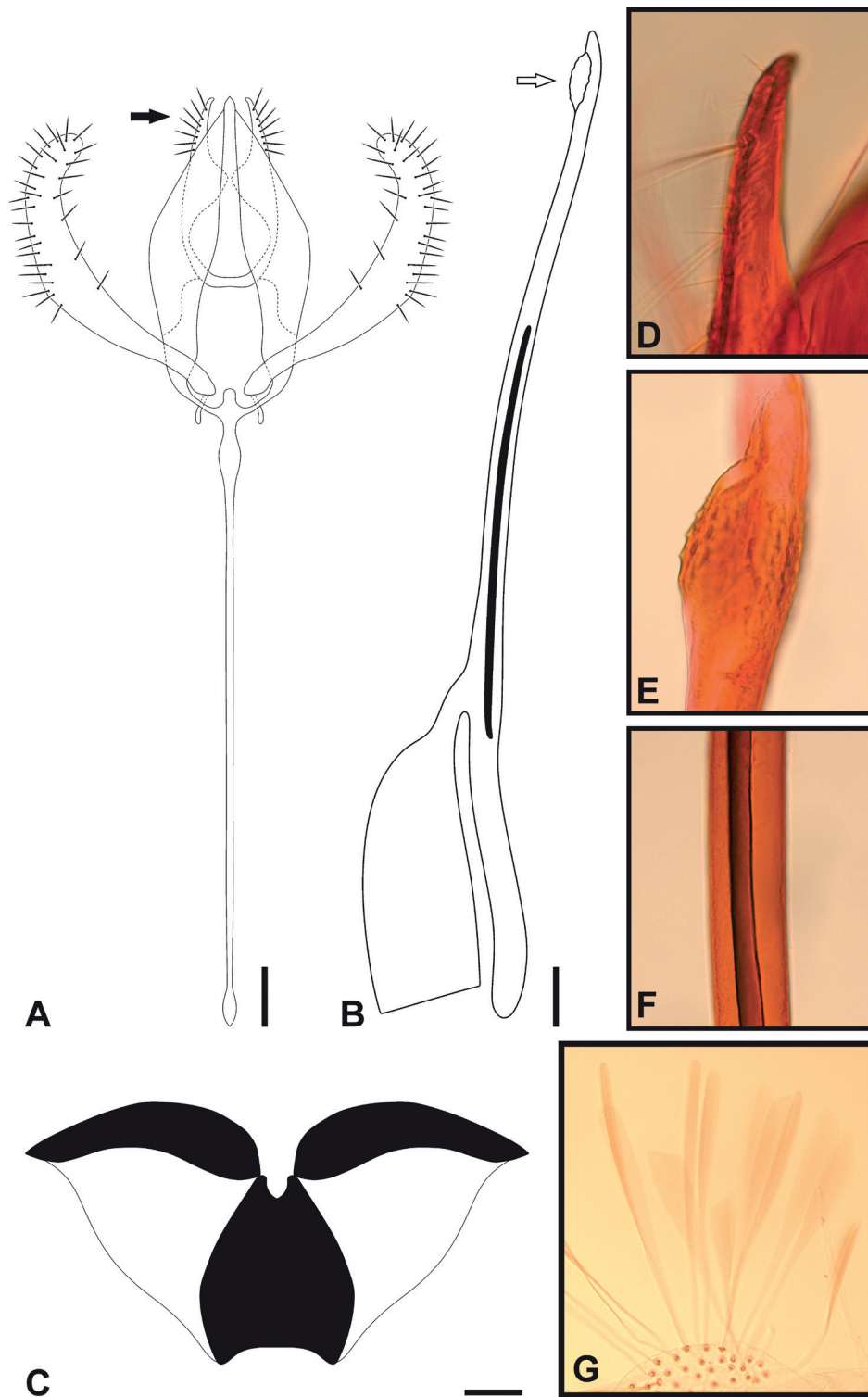


Fig. 5. Male genitalia and eighth segment of *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov., ♂, paratype (IDEA-LEPI-2020-021). **A.** Male genitalia, ventral view, phallus removed. **B.** Phallus, lateral view. **C.** Tergum and pleural lobes of eighth segment. **D.** Socius, closed arrow in A. **E.** Small spine-like cornuti on the vesica, open arrow in A. **F.** Medial part of the cornutus. **G.** Coremata between pleural lobes of segment VIII and genitalia. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

shorter than posterior apophysis. Transverse bridge as rectangular transversal band, anterior vertices fused with posterior end of anterior apophyses. Ostium bursae membranous. Ductus bursae narrow, mainly membranous; proximal fourth widened, with distal half sclerotized; slightly widened and sclerotized near corpus bursae. Ductus seminalis arises on distal fourth of ductus bursae. Corpus bursae mainly membranous, lenticular; signum on left side, narrow, elongated, minutely sculptured, proximal (Fig. 6C) portion coarser than distal (Fig. 6D) portion, slightly invaginate and broadened subapically,

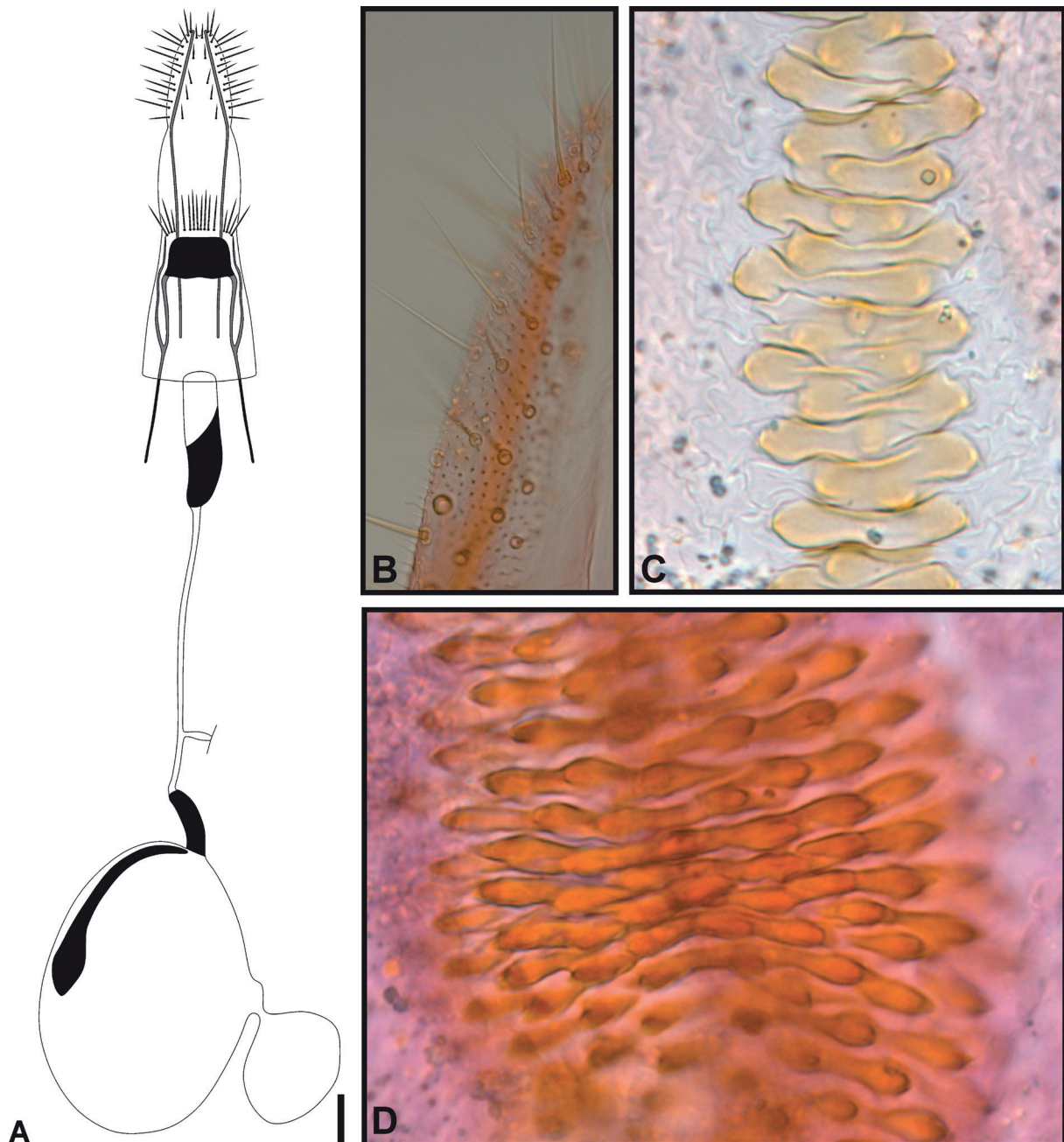


Fig. 6. Female genitalia of *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov., ♀, paratype (IDEA-LEPI-2020-024) A. Female genitalia, ventral view. B. Papillae analis. C. Ornamentation of the proximal part of the signum. D. Ornamentation of the distal part of the signum. Scale bar: 0.1 mm.

length about $\frac{2}{3}$ that of corpus bursae. Appendix bursae spherical, membranous, on the middle of corpus bursae, on the opposite side of signum.

Helioandesia tarregai gen. et sp. nov.

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Figs 3–6, Table 1–2

Diagnosis

As for genus.



Fig. 7. Habitat and host plant of *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. **A.** The type locality near Zapahuira Village at about 3400 m elevation on the western slopes of the Andes of the Parinacota Province, northern Chile. **B.** The host plant *Mirabilis acuta* (Reiche) Heimerl (Nyctaginaceae). **C.** Detail of the damage pattern on a leaf of the host. **D.** Flower of *M. acuta*.

Etymology

Helioandesia tarregai gen. et sp. nov. is named in memory of the eminent Spanish guitarist and composer Francisco Tárrega, for his huge contribution to the repertory of the classical guitar, especially for the wonderful ‘Marieta’.

Material examined

Holotype

CHILE • ♂; Parinacota Province, Zapahuira; 18°19'45" S, 69°34'56" W; 3400 m a.s.l.; emerged Apr. 2019; H.A. Vargas leg.; ex-larva, *Mirabilis acuta* (Reiche) Heimerl; coll. Mar. 2019; “Holotype / *Helioandesia tarregai* / Vargas” [red handwritten label]; genitalia slide HAV-1379; IDEA-LEPI-2020-015.

Paratypes

CHILE • 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for holotype; IDEA-LEPI-2020-016 to IDEA-LEPI-2020-020; genitalia slide HAV-1374 female • 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Parinacota Province, Zapahuira; 18°19'45" S; 69°34'56" W; 3400 m a.s.l.; emerged May 2018; H.A. Vargas leg.; ex-larva *Mirabilis acuta* (Reiche) Heimerl; coll. Apr. 2018; IDEA-LEPI-2020-021 to IDEA-LEPI-2020-024; genitalia slides HAV-1371 male, HAV-1372 female, HAV-1373 male; IDEA.

Description

Male

Forewing length 5.5–6.1 mm. (Fig. 3A–E).

HEAD. Vertex and frons silvery metallic. Pale orange yellow scales behind compound eyes. Antenna with alternate rings of creamy white and brownish gray on basal two third, distal third brownish gray. Labial palpus creamy white on two basal segments; brownish gray scales with creamy white margin on third segment.

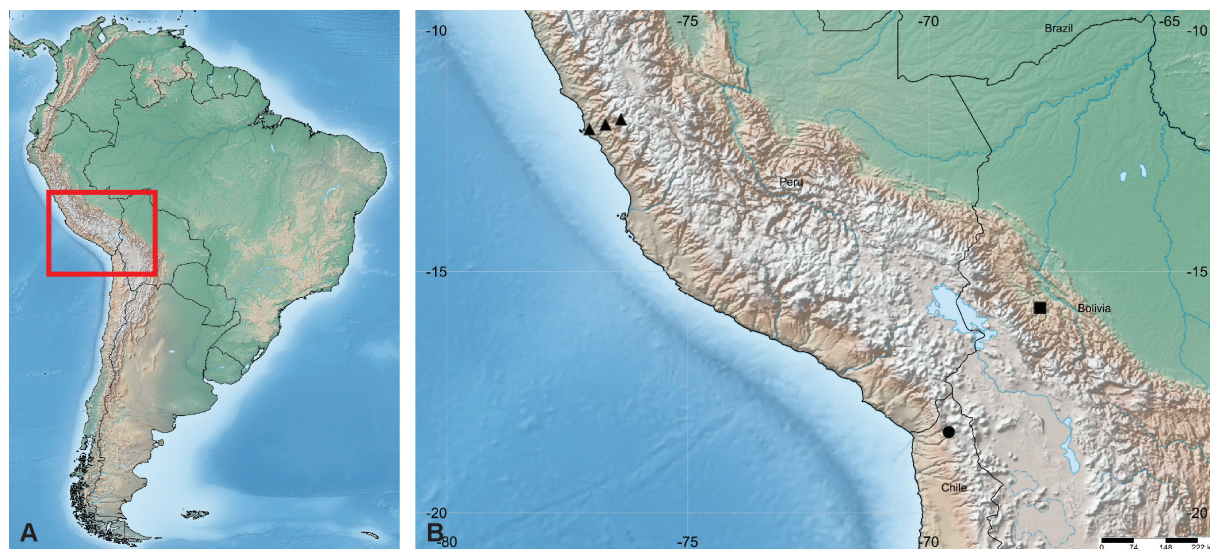


Fig. 8. Geographic distribution of three Neotropical Heliodinidae. Red rectangle on left indicates the location in South America of the area enlarged on right. Circle = type locality of *Helioandesia tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. in northern Chile. Triangles = distribution of *Aetole demarcha* (Meyrick, 1917), the geographically nearest heliodinid species to *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. on the western slopes of the Andes, in Peru. Square = type locality of *Lithariapteryx loriculata* (Meyrick, 1932) on the eastern slopes of the Andes of Bolivia, the morphologically nearest species to *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov.

THORAX. Variable proportion of silvery metallic and brownish gray with creamy white margin scales dorsally, brownish gray scales with wider creamy white margin latero-ventrally. Legs mainly concolorous with latero-ventral side of thorax. Forewing mostly covered by brownish gray with creamy white margin scales; five metallic silvery bulging spots with black proximal margin, three near costal margin, size progressively decreasing from base to apex, two near anal margin; small metallic silvery spot near tegula, slightly differentiated metallic silvery diagonal stripe from about middle of distal margin of discal cell to near costal margin; a few brownish orange scattered scales mainly on distal half; fringe brownish gray. Hindwing brownish gray; fringe concolorous.

ABDOMEN. Mainly brownish gray dorsally, lighter near posterior margin of each segment; scales brownish gray with creamy white margin ventrally.

GENITALIA (Fig. 5). As described for genus.

Female

Similar to male.

GENITALIA (Fig. 6). As described for genus.

Host plant

The only known host plant is the native *Mirabilis acuta* (Nyctaginaceae) (Fig. 7), a Chilean endemic (Rodríguez *et al.* 2018). In the study zone *M. acuta* sprout and flower after the summer rains. The larvae of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. feed externally as leaf skeletonizers, remaining partially covered by a fine silk layer (Fig. 7C).

Distribution

Known only from the type locality (Fig. 8), near Zapahuira, Parinacota Province, at about 3400 m elevation on the western slopes of the Andes of northern Chile.

Discussion

The taxonomic diversity of Yponomeutoidea has been little explored in the Neotropics in recent years (Cepeda 2016; Vargas 2018; Moreira *et al.* 2019). Hsu & Powell (2004) suggested that a great part of the diversity of the Heliodinidae remains unknown in Central and South America. The discovery of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. supports their suggestion, revealing a previously unknown Neotropical lineage of this micromoth family.

Among the morphological characters of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov., the presence of CuP in the forewing is remarkable, as its absence or reduction to a vestigial vein was mentioned as a probable autapomorphy for Heliodinidae (Kyrki 1984). However, the placement of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. in this family, suggested by the presence of the autapomorphies listed by Hsu & Powell (2004), was confirmed in the cladistic analysis. Since CuP is either absent or present in the outgroups used in the analysis, an additional heuristic search was undertaken with the character ‘CuP in forewing: (0) absent, (1) present’ added to the matrix, but *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. remained as a member of Heliodinidae (not shown).

The presence of two bristles of unequal length in the female frenulum of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. resembles the basal lineages of Heliodinidae: *Epicroesa*, *Heliodines*, *Lamprolophus* and *Philocoristis*. However, the cladistic analysis indicated that *Helioandesia* gen. nov. is only distantly related to these four genera. In contrast, *Helioandesia* gen. nov. was clustered as sister to *Neoheliodines*, although this clustering was based on two plesiomorphies: (1) base of ductus bursae heavily sclerotized into a cylinder immediately subtending the ostium bursae (character 21, state 1), and (2) one SV seta on

A9 of late instar larva (character 29, state 1). The two genera can easily be separated, as the latter lacks CuP and the strongly bulging metallic spots on the forewing of female and male, has a single bristle in the female frenulum and the ostium bursae surrounded by a sclerotized ring, and lacks a well-developed cornutus on the vesica. Two synapomorphies were found for the clustering of (*Lithariapteryx* (*Helioandesia* gen. nov. + *Neoheliodines*)): (1) anterior margin of tergum VIII of the male with a pair of triangular processes extending anteriorly beneath tergum VII (character 11, state 1), and (2) signum with the proximal portion coarser than the distal portion (character 17, state 1). However, the low bootstrap support of this cluster suggests that further studies are needed to understand the phylogenetic relationships of *Helioandesia* gen. nov. better.

The sclerotization of the widened proximal part of the ductus bursae not touching the ostium appears to be a distinctive character of *Helioandesia* gen. nov. and could represent an autapomorphy. As shown by Hsu & Powell (1997), the same state is found in *L. loriculata*, the only Neotropical representative of the otherwise Nearctic *Lithariapteryx*, suggesting that this Bolivian species could represent another member of the *Helioandesia* gen. nov. The remarkable similarity in their genitalia suggests that they could be a pair of cryptic allopatric species separated by the Andes range, with one inhabiting the arid high elevation environments on the western slopes and the other the moist low elevation (type locality 750 m) environments on the eastern slopes (Fig. 7). Similar patterns have been described in other families of micromoths (Pereira *et al.* 2017; Silva *et al.* 2018). However, as the current knowledge of *L. loriculata* is based only on the female holotype (Hsu & Powell 1997), an assessment of the phylogenetic relationships of this species should wait until additional specimens are available for examination and analysis of morphological and molecular characters. In the meantime, *Helioandesia* gen. nov. is a monotypic genus.

Although the relationships of the genera of Heliodinidae were not well resolved in the ML analysis based on DNA barcode sequences, this analysis was useful to confirm the placement of *Helioandesia* gen. nov. as a member of this family despite the limited taxon sampling. Additional markers and species of additional genera would be included in further analyses to understand better the phylogenetic relationships of the genera of Heliodinidae using molecular approaches.

The discovery of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. represents the first confirmed record of Heliodinidae for the Chilean fauna. The nearest records of the family west of the Andes are those of *Aetole demarcha* (Meyrick, 1917), a little-known species occurring from near sea level to about 2400 m elevation in the Lima Department, central Peru (Meyrick 1917), about 1000 km northeast of the type locality of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. (Fig. 7). The discovery of *H. tarregai* gen. et sp. nov. highlights the currently overlooked diversity of micromoths harbored by the arid environments of the Andes that deserves further attention (e.g., Farfán *et al.* 2020; Vargas *et al.* 2020). The host plant records of the different genera of Heliodinidae, summarized in detail by Hsu & Powell (2004), can be used as an extremely valuable guide to explore the Neotropical diversity of this family of micromoths. This approach would be valuable to find immature stages, providing a great opportunity to gain insights on their biology and external morphology, two aspects still little-known in the Heliodinidae of South America.

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