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A NEW SUBGENUS AND SPECIES OF STEGANA MEIGEN
(DIPTERA: DROSOPHILIDAE)

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The genus *Stegana* was established by Meigen (1830:79) for the two new European species, *hypoleuca* and *nigra*. Neither of these species was designated as the type of the genus, and each of them was later shown to be synonymous, *hypoleuca* being a later name for *Musca coleoptrata* Scopoli 1763, and *nigra* being a synonym of *Drosophila curvipennis* Fallén 1823.

All recent literature gives the type species of *Stegana* as *coleoptrata* Scopoli, the type selection being credited to Westwood (1840:153) who, in his *Synopsis of the Genera of British Insects*, vol. 2, listed the single species, *S. annulata* Haliday, which is a synonym of *hypoleuca* Meigen and of *coleoptrata* Scopoli.

It seems clear, however, that Westwood did not, in fact, designate the type species, writing only: "STEGANA *Meig.* Drosophila p. *Fall.* 1 sp. *annulata* Hal. Meig. pl. 58, f. 22." This was followed by a brief description. *Stegana annulata* Haliday was not an originally included nominal species, and Westwood made no reference to either of Meigen's species, the plate and figure reference being to a generalized figure of an antenna and arista which is not identified with either *hypoleuca* or *nigra*.

On the assumption that *coleoptrata* was the type of *Stegana*, Hendel (1920) restricted the genus to those species with horizontally elongated eyes and broad cheeks, and erected the new genus *Protostegana*, with *Drosophila curvipennis* Fallén as the type, for those species with vertically elongated eyes and narrower cheeks. Separation along these lines has been followed by later authors, sometimes treating *Protostegana* as a genus, sometimes as a subgenus.

The first unequivocal reference to a type species of *Stegana* is that of Zetterstedt (1844: 2577) who wrote: "*Typus* generis: *St. nigra.*" This was clearly a valid selection of the type and, due to the synonymy mentioned above, *Drosophila curvipennis* Fallén becomes the currently valid name of the type species of *Stegana*. *Protostegana* is therefore a synonym of *Stegana* since both have the same type species. This has the unfortunate, but unavoidable, effect of placing in *Stegana s.s.* all of those species which were formerly considered to belong to *Protostegana*, while there is now no applicable group name for those species formerly classed as *Stegana*. I am therefore proposing the name *Steganina* for this group of species, and since I do not feel that the two groups are generically distinct, I am proposing it as a subgenus.

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Stegana, subgenus **Steganina**, new subgenus

The type species of this subgenus is the Holarctic species, *Musca coleoptrata* Scopoli 1763. In addition, the following species are known to belong to this subgenus: *antica* Curran, *atrifrons* Malloch, *dorsolineata* Duda, *magnifica* Hendel, *mehadiae* Duda, *minor* Duda, *nigrifrons* de Meijere, *nigrolimbata* Duda, *nigromarginata* Duda, *planifacies* Malloch, *schildi* Malloch, *scutellata* de Meijere, *strobli* Mik, *uniformis* Malloch, and the new species described below.

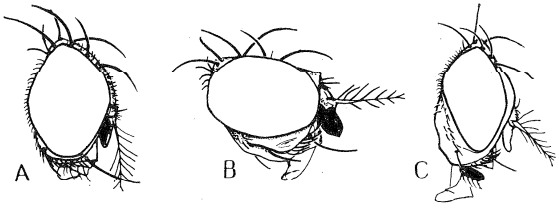

Fig. 1: Profile views of the heads of three species of *Stegana*, representing three subgenera. A, *S.* (*Orthostegana*) *acutangula* Hendel; B, *S.* (*Steganina*) *coleoptrata* Scopoli; C, *S.* (*Stegana*) *vittata* Coquillett.

The characteristics of the subgenus *Steganina* are those formerly associated with the name *Stegana* (as contrasted with *Protostegana*). The most distinctive feature is the shape of the head; this is shown in Figure 1, for *S.* (*Steganina*) *coleoptrata*, with similar views of *S.* (*Stegana*) *vittata* and *S.* (*Orthostegana*) *acutangula* for comparison. In *Steganina* the eye is elongated, the horizontal axis being noticeably greater than the vertical axis. The cheeks are quite broad and elongated, and are typically whitish pruinose. The front is relatively broader than in the other subgenera, is usually shiny, and has a fairly evident transverse depression behind the postlunular hump. The anterior margin of the front is usually straight except at the extreme corners. Many species have two stout humeral bristles. As far as is known, the front tarsi of males are never greatly flattened and modified in shape.

Of the three known Nearctic species of *Stegana*, one (*vittata*) belongs to the subgenus *Stegana* while the other two belong to *Steganina;* they are: *coleoptrata* Scopoli and the following new species.

Stegana (Steganina) antigua, new species

Male and female.—Front subshining, tan, a little darker around ocelli. Second antennal segment tan, third blackish and rather long; arista pale at base, darker apically, with 8-10 dorsal and 5-6 ventral branches in addition to the poorly-defined apical fork. Proboscis, palpi, clypeus and lower half of face pale yellow; upper face, including the low carina, brown to black. Cheek broad, pale whitish.

Mesonotum and scutellum tan with a slight reddish cast, with poorly-defined yellow longitudinal stripes, variable in intensity; narrow yellow stripe of midline continued over disc of scutellum as a distinct stripe. Pleura with a strong brown to black longitudinal stripe from anterior spiracle to base of haltere, below this stripe wholly pale yellowish. Halteres pale. Legs mostly pale, the middle femora and tibiae sometimes faintly discolored on the apical and basal halves, respectively.

Abdomen dark chestnut brown, subshining. Wings brown, more intensely so over anterior half.

Body length, ♂, about 3.0 mm.; ♀ about 4.0 mm.

Types.—Known only from five specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection. Holotype male, Dead Run, Va., July 15, 1915, R. C. Shannon collector. Allotype, Plummers Island, Md., June 20, 1912, H. Barber; three paratypes: Plummers Island, Md., June 1912; Dead Run, Va., June 1916; and S. Wales, N. Y., September 1911.

There is a strong possibility that this species is now extinct; it will be noted that all five specimens were collected between 1911 and 1916. In view of the large amount of collecting that has been done in the environs of the District of Columbia, it is certainly remarkable that not a single specimen is known to have been captured since 1916.

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