

AN AFRICAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS *STEGANA*, MEIGEN
(DIPT. DROSOPHILIDAE)

By JOHN R. MALLOCH.

The genus *Stegana*, Meigen, is widely distributed, occurring in Europe, Asia and southward to some of the islands in the Indian Ocean, and in both North and South America, apparently attaining its greatest number of species in Central America. Below I describe the first species I have seen from Africa.

✓ *Stegana africana*, sp. n.

A small brownish-yellow species, with blackish brown abdomen, the wings infuscated, more deeply so along the costa and with the tips whitish hyaline, legs yellow, apex of third antennal segment and the palpi black.

Length, 1.5 mm.

Head brownish-yellow, the frons entirely shining, ocellar spot fuscous, gena slightly darkened below eye, apical third of third antennal segment and the palpi except their extreme bases deep black. Frons at upper angles of eyes fully half as wide as its length in centre, gradually narrowed to anterior margin, the surface almost glossy, vertex sharp, the posterior ocelli close against the upper edge, with a pair of minute hairs between the posterior pair that are divergent and another similar pair below edge of vertex that are convergent, ocellar, vertical, and orbital bristles all distinct, the proclinate orbital longer than the reclinate, and above middle of frons, the three in a straight line, the anterior one of the latter not shorter than the posterior. Face concave, with very slight central carina. Eye about 1.5 times as high as long, bare. Gena almost linear, vibrissa single. Antennae of average size, second segment with a rather long bristly hair above; arista with about 11 long free hairs, four below. Palpi broad and leaf-like.

Thorax shining brownish-yellow, badly injured by the pin but apparently with a darker central vitta and lateral margins to mesonotum and the upper part of pleura also darkened. Mesonotum with the central bristles confined to extreme posterior margin where there is a long bristle near the lateral angle and between these a series of about six much finer bristles, the central pair longest, the surface irregularly and rather closely short-haired; scutellum of the usual shape, the apical pair of bristles distinctly shorter than the basal pair.

Legs entirely yellow. Fore femur with four or five posteroventral bristles that become much longer apically; fore tarsus slightly compressed, basal segment as long as the next three together, fifth twice as long as fourth.

Wings ovate, the costa arched, the tip narrow and rather pointed, infuscated on entire extent except a small part at tips that is whitish hyaline, the dark colour deepest along costa, especially in the marginal cell. Second section of costa fully twice as long as third; inner cross-vein slightly proximad of middle of discal cell; first posterior cell narrowed to base and to apex from level of outer cross-vein, at apex distinctly narrower than at base; penultimate section of fourth vein less than half as long as ultimate one; about half a dozen small black warts on the costal vein beyond apex of second vein.

Abdomen brownish-black, rather narrow.

Halteres brown.

Holotype, S. RHODESIA: Bindura, March 1932 (*A. Cuthbertson*), S. Rhodesia Dept. Agric.

Type specimen deposited in the British Museum.

This species is readily distinguished from the two European representatives that I have seen by the lack of dark pleural vittae, the presence of a very evident whitish hyaline apex to the wings, the partly black third antennal segment, and the narrower frons.

SOME NEW EXOTIC TRICHOPTERA

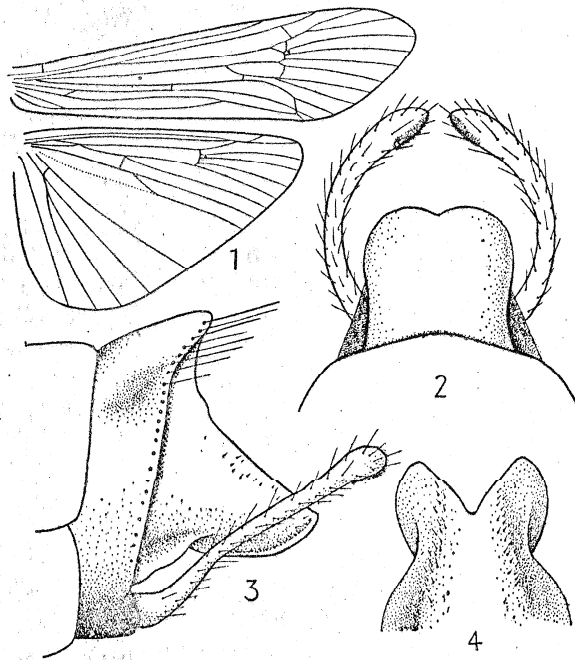
By MARTIN E. MOSELY, F.R.E.S.

THE four new species described in this paper are, as to three, amongst the accessions of the British Museum, whilst the fourth, *Cyrmellus zernyi*, belongs to a collection made by Dr. H. Zerny in Brazil and sent to the British Museum for determination and description where necessary.

Circumstances render it more convenient to deal with a few of these accessions at a time, but it is hoped that it may be possible at some future date to publish a paper dealing with Dr. Zerny's collection as a whole.

Macronema immaculata, sp. n. Figs. 1-4.

Head and thorax reddish-fuscous; at the vertex of the head are two large rectangular raised plates lying between the inner margins of the oculi and the bases of the antennae;



FIGS. 1-4.—*Macronema immaculata*, sp. n. ♂. 1. Wings; 2. genitalia from above; 3. from the side; 4. upper penis-cover.

between these plates and close to and between the bases of the antennae is a rounded reddish wart; *antennae* reddish-fuscous annulated with somewhat darker rings; wings pale reddish-ochraceous with no markings of any kind, neuration as shown in the figure; *legs* of the same colour as the head and thorax; *abdomen* dark reddish-fuscous above, paler beneath.

Genitalia. ♂. Terminal dorsal segment much produced, from above appearing rectangular with the apical margin slightly excised; upper penis-cover wide with a wide excision at

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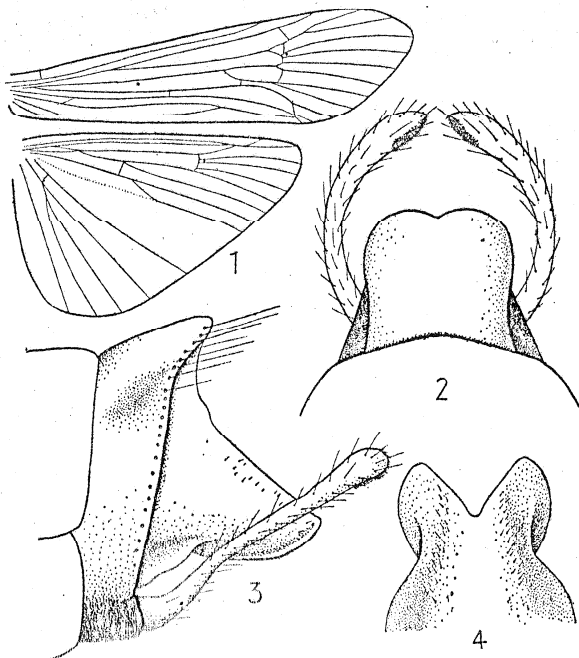
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