The Stegana (Steganina) biprotrusa species group from the Oriental Region
(Diptera: Drosophilidae)

LIANG WU¹, JIAN-JUN GAO² & HONG-WEI CHEN¹,³
¹Department of Entomology, South China Agricultural University, Tianhe, Guangzhou, 510642 P. R. China
²Laboratory for Conservation and Utilization of Bio-resources, Yunnan University, Cuihubeilu, Kunming, 650091 P. R. China
³Corresponding autho. E-mail: hongwei@scau.edu.cn

Abstract
A new species group, the biprotrusa group, is established within the subgenus Steganina of the genus Stegana, based on the development of the bifurcated plate articulating to the aedeagus and separated from the hypandrium. The group includes two known and four new species, all of which are endemic to the Oriental Region: S. (S.) angulata Chen & Chen, S. (S.) biprotrusa Chen & Aotsuka, S. (S.) acantha sp. nov., S. (S.) ancistrophylla sp. nov., S. (S.) langufoliacea sp. nov. and S. (S.) otocondyloda sp. nov. A key to all species of the group is provided.

Key words: biprotrusa group, new species, Oriental Region, Stegana, taxonomy

Introduction
Up to the present, five species groups have been erected within the subgenus Steganina of the genus Stegana, 1960 of the genus Stegana Meigen, 1830: the coleoptrata group (Laštovka & Máca 1982; Chen & Chen 2008), the nigrolimbata group (Sidorenko 2002; Cao & Chen 2008), the ornatipes group (Cheng et al. 2009), the shirozui group (Chen et al. 2009) and the undulata group (Sidorenko 2002), and they included 51 species. However, 53 species of the subgenus Steganina are still not assigned to any upper group (Brake & Bächli 2008; Chen & Chen 2009a, b). Of ten such ungrouped Oriental Region, S. biprotrusa Chen & Aotsuka, 2004 from Kyushu, Japan and S. angulata Chen & Chen, 2009 from Sabah, Malaysia, are very characteristic in bearing the well developed plate (paramere in Chen & Aotsuka 2004; ventral rod in Bächli et al., 2004) articulating to the aedeagus; thus, a species group is established, the biprotrusa group, based on the above two known and four new species.

Specimens were collected from tree trunks or fallen legs along streams in forest. The type specimens are deposited in the following institutions: Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China (KIZ); Department of Entomology, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China (SCAU). We followed McAlpine (1981) for the morphological terminology and Zhang & Toda (1992), and Chen & Toda (2001) for the definitions of measurements, indices and abbreviations.

Stegana (Steganina) biprotrusa species group

Diagnosis. Articulating-to-aedeagus plate aedeagus developed, bifurcated, separated from hypandrium and mostly sclerotized (Figs 6, 7, 12, 13, 19, 20, 25, 26).

Description. Male: Eyes red. Ocellar triangle black, with a pair of small setae above ocellar setae. Postvertical setae slightly behind vertex ridge. Frons and face rectangular in profile. Frons black, with sporadic minute setulae. Fronto-orbital plate brownish yellow above, black below. Procline orbital setae distinctly nearer to ptinal fissure than to inner vertical setae. First flagellomere black. Face brown on upper 2/3, yellow on lower margin, broadened ventrally; facial carina narrow and developed on upper part like as in Stegana (Steganina) nigrifrons de Meijere, 1991 (Okada 1971, Figs 7, 8). Clypeus dark brown medially, yellow laterally. Palpus yellow, with 4–5 longer setae

Accepted by D. Bickel: 16 Nov. 2010; published: 14 Dec. 2010