

STUDIES ON CARBONIFEROUS INSECTS FROM
COMMENTRY, FRANCE: PART V.
THE GENUS *DIAPHANOPTERA* AND THE ORDER
DIAPHANOPTERODEA

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This is the fifth in a series of studies based on the Carboniferous insects from the Commentry Basin, France.¹ It consists of an analysis of the genus *Diaphanoptera* Brongniart and a discussion of the Order Diaphanopteroidea, which was erected by Handlirsch in 1919 to receive the genus. In more recent years, there have been described other Carboniferous and Permian genera which, although previously placed in the Order Megasecoptera, now appear to belong to the Diaphanopteroidea. This group of insects, apparently having a combination of palaeopterous and neopterous characteristics, presents one of the most intriguing and puzzling problems in the geological history of the insects. Our unsatisfactory knowledge of the Commentry fossils has added to the difficulties.

Survey of Commentry Species

Diaphanoptera was established by Brongniart in 1893 to include two species, *D. munieri* Brongniart and *D. vetusta* Brongniart, both from the Commentry shales. The specimen of one (*munieri*) consists of a complete wing, and of the other (*vetusta*), of the apical half of a wing. The genus was placed by Brongniart in the group of fossils he termed the "Megasecopterida", including *Aspidothorax*, *Sphecoptera*, *Psilothorax*, etc. In the same publication, Brongniart described a fossil, consisting of a whole but poorly preserved specimen with very long cerci, as *Anthracothremma scudderi*, placing it in another "family", the "Protephemerides", along with *Triplosoba* and *Homaloneura*. In his 1906 treatise, Handlirsch followed Brongniart's treatment of *Diaphanoptera*, but he removed *scudderi* from *Anthracothremma*, placing it in a new genus, *Pseudanthracothremma*, which he allocated to an *incertae sedis* category, the ordinal position being uncertain.

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Shortly after this, Meunier described (1908) as *Diaphanoptera superba*, a specimen which showed all four wings held back over the abdomen; the venation was very clear but virtually no body parts were preserved. Meunier recognized that the affinities of this fossil were with Brongniart's species of *Diaphanoptera*, but he made no comments in his paper on the wings being flexed over the abdomen. Lameere, who examined the Brongniart and Meunier specimens in Paris, noted (1917) that *Pseudanthracothremma scudderi* is very close to, if not the same species as, *Diaphanoptera superba*, reaching this conclusion because of the general similarity of size and form of the two fossils, and the nature of the fragmentary venation known in *scudderi*; and that in both specimens of *superba* and *scudderi* the wings rest obliquely along the abdomen (i.e., neopterous-like), not perpendicular to the body (i.e., palaeopterous-like), as in all other Megasecoptera then known. Nevertheless, he continued to place *Diaphanoptera* in the Megasecoptera. Handlirsch, in his superficial revision of Palaeozoic insects (1919), established a new genus, *Diaphanopterites*, and a new family, Diaphanopteritidae, for Meunier's *superba*. Unfortunately, he did not see the fossil itself and his interpretation of it was based entirely on Meunier's incorrect drawing and on a small, published photograph. The flexed position of the wings led Handlirsch to remove these diaphanopterids from the Megasecoptera and to establish a new order, Diaphanopteroidea, for their reception.

As a result of my examination of the fossils mentioned above, I propose the following classification of the Diaphanopteridae from the Commeny shales.

Order Diaphanopteroidea Handlirsch

Family Diaphanopteridae Handlirsch (synonym: Diaphanopteritidae Handlirsch)

Genus *Diaphanoptera* Brongniart (synonyms: *Diaphanopterites* Handlirsch; *Pseudanthracothremma* Handlirsch)
munieri Brongniart (type-species)

vetusta Brongniart

scudderi (Brongniart)

superba Meunier

The family Diaphanopteridae is also represented in Upper Carboniferous strata of the Soviet Union; other families apparently belonging to the Order Diaphanopteroidea have been found in Upper Carboniferous and Permian beds of the Soviet Union and the United States. A discussion of the characteristics and relationships of the Diaphanopteroidea will follow the detailed account of the Commeny fossils.

Family Diaphanopteridae Handlirsch

Diaphanopteridae Handlirsch, 1906, Foss. Ins.:313

[= Diaphanopteritidae Handlirsch, 1919; Denks., Akad. Wiss. Wien, 96:65]

Fore and hind wings similar; Sc terminating on R₁ slightly beyond mid-wing; MA diverging away from MP immediately after its origin and just touching or very nearly touching R_s before continuing as an independent, convex vein; CuA coalesced with the base of M. Several large, thickened, circular spots on membrane of both wings. Body



Text figure 1. *Diaphanoptera scudderi* (Brongniart), after Brongniart, 1893.

structure little known; thorax and abdomen combined about as long as wings; abdomen slender; cerci very long, about twice as long as wings.

There seems to me no basis for accepting Handlirsch's family Diaphanopteritidae, which was erected for *Diaphanoptera superba* Meunier. The diagnosis given by Handlirsch for the family is very vague and his interpretation of the venation of *superba*, based entirely on Meunier's published photograph, is inaccurate.

In addition to the Genus *Diaphanoptera*, which is now known only from the Commeny shales, the family Diaphanopteridae is represented in the Upper Carboniferous strata of the Kuznetsk Basin (Asian RSFSR), Soviet Union, by *Philiaptilon maculosum* Zalesky (1931). Although only the distal half of a wing of this insect is known, its affinities with *Diaphanoptera* are obvious; two circular spots on the wing membrane correspond approximately in position to spots in *Diaphanoptera*.

The nature of the circular, cuticular thickenings on the wings of *Diaphanoptera* is by no means clear. Forbes (1943) identifies them as nygmata,² and, incidentally, considers *Diaphanoptera* to be a true neuropteran, closely related to the living genus *Corydalis*. However, cuticular thickenings occur in certain families of Palaeozoic insects which can hardly be regarded as endopterygotes, e.g., the Mischopteridae of the Megasecoptera, which are clearly Palaeoptera, and the Cacurgidae of the Protorthoptera, to cite only two examples. The spots in all these Palaeozoic forms are much larger than the nygmata of the endopterygote insects and there is certainly no reason to regard them as homologous structures. Forbes' figure of *Diaphanoptera* (1943) represents the spots as very small, like nygmata, although they are actually large (see plate 28).

Genus *Diaphanoptera* Brongniart

Diaphanoptera Brongniart, 1893, Recherches Hist. Ins. Foss.:308; Handlirsch, 1906, Foss. Ins.: 313; Lameere, 1917, Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., Bull. 23:148. *Pseudanthracothremma* Handlirsch, 1906, Foss. Ins.:324; Lameere, 1917, Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., Bull. 23:148.

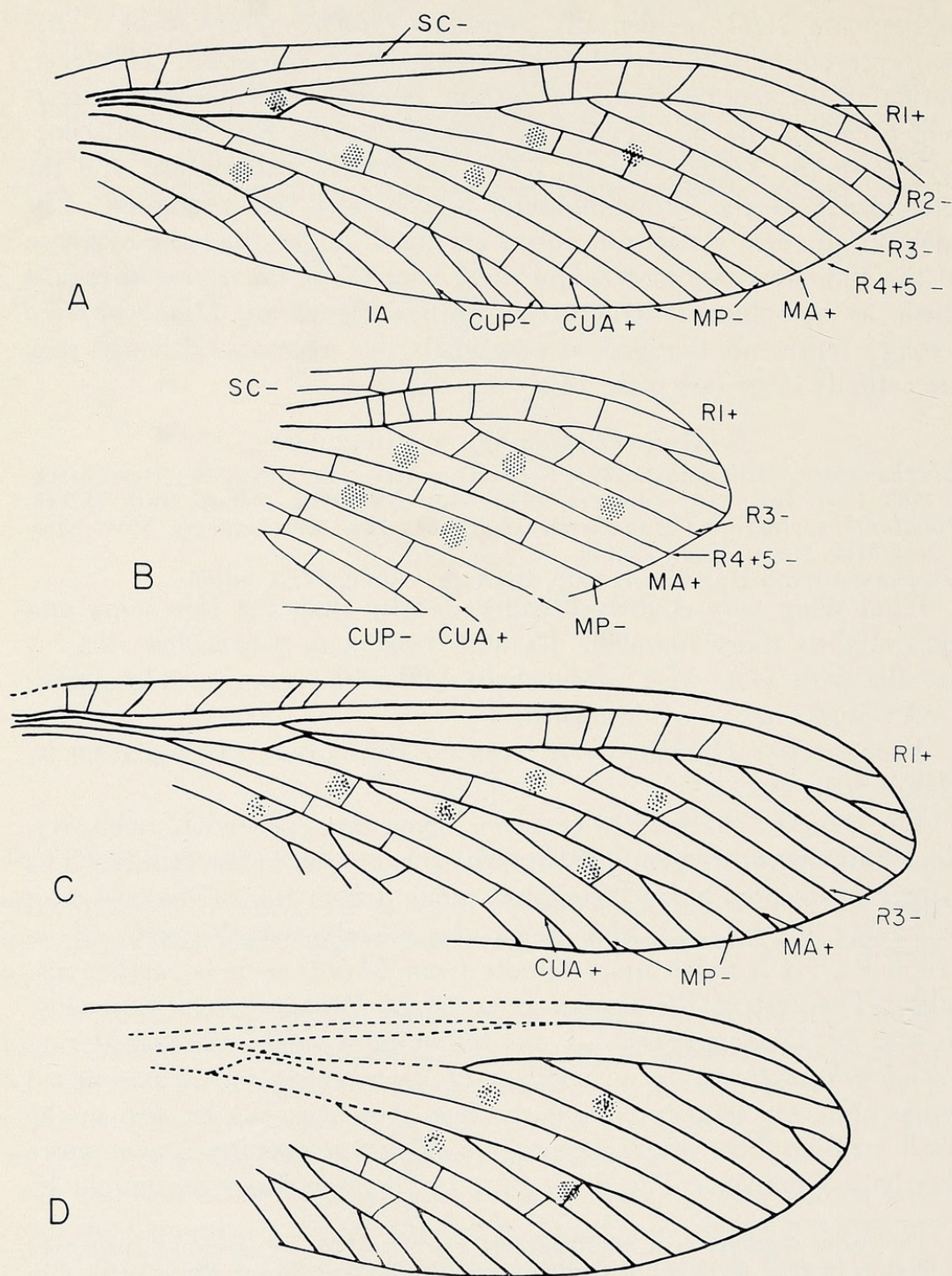
Diaphanopterites Handlirsch, 1919, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. 96:66.

Hind wing very slightly broader distally than the fore wing and apex slightly more rounded. Rs with from 5 to 7 branches; $R_4 + 5$ parallel with MA; MA unbranched; MP with from 4 to 5 branches; CuA unbranched; CuP branched.

Type-species: *Diaphanoptera munieri* Brongniart [Designation by Handlirsch, 1922].

The generic characteristics given above are somewhat arbitrary, since only one other genus, *Philasptilon*, is known in the family. The latter, represented by an incomplete wing, differs from *Diaphanoptera* in having $R_4 + 5$ and MA converging distally; at the point of its origin $R_4 + 5$ is much more remote from MA than it is further distally. The rest of the known venation of *Philasptilon* is very close to that of *Diaphanoptera*. I am following Lameere in considering *Pseudanthracothremma* a synonym of *Diaphanoptera*; it has flexed wings and very long cerci, and the few veins that can be seen in the fossil are like those of *Diaphanoptera*. *Diaphanopterites* is even more clearly a synonym. The distinguishing characteristics attributed by

²The term nygmata is a modification (Forbes, 1924) of "nigmas" proposed by Navas in 1917 for small cuticular spots which occur on the wings of certain Trichoptera, Neuroptera and related Endopterygota and which grade into similar spots in other insects. Very little is known of their structure and nothing of their function. Martynov (1925) has published the only account of their histology, Martynova (1949) has investigated their presence and distribution in Permian Mecoptera, and Jolivet (1955) has studied the external structure of a variety of types. They have been regarded as probably either glandular or sensory structures.



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Handlirsch to the genus do not exist; Sc, for example, was described as extending to the wing apex, but it actually terminates just beyond mid-wing, as in *Diaphanoptera*.

Diaphanoptera munieri Brongniart

Plate 28, A

Diaphanoptera munieri Brongniart, 1893, Recherches Hist. Ins. Foss.:309, pl. 17, fig. 10; Handlirsch, 1906, Foss. Ins.:313, pl. 32, fig. 8; Lameere, 1917, Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., Bull. 23:149.

This species was based on a single, well-preserved wing, 38 mm. long and 11 mm. wide; on the basis of the shape, I assume it is a hind wing. Its venation is shown in plate 32, fig. A, which is drawn directly from the type specimen in the Laboratoire de Paléontologie. All main veins are clearly preserved and their convexities or concavities distinct. Brongniart's figure of the wing, although very small, correctly represents the venation except in two areas: (1) The proximal parts of Sc and R₁ are distinctly bent, as in other primitive Diaphanopterodea; and the stems of R and M are independent, not in contact, as suggested in Brongniart's drawing. (2) MA, distinctly convex, arises from M at about the level of origin of Rs and then diverges abruptly towards Rs. These two veins do not, however, quite coalesce, as is shown in Brongniart's figure; there is, in fact, a narrow space between them, even at the point of closest association. Handlirsch's figure of *C. munieri* (1906), crudely copied from Brongniart's work, shows the basal piece of MA as very weak and nearly transverse. This illustration, which is definitely incorrect, has been reproduced in various publications on wing venation and fossil insects (e.g., Comstock, 1918; Rohdendorf, 1962). Forbes' figure (1943), although based on Brongniart's, is somewhat altered, depicting a broader, more oval wing, and representing the base of MA by a broken line. Actually, the basal origin of MA and its divergence to and away from Rs are clearly preserved in the fossil.

Like the other diaphanopterids, *munieri* shows several large spots on the wing. Brongniart indicated six of these in his figure and I find this number in the fossil; but I believe he included one which is actu-

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 28

DIAPHANOPTERA

- A. Fore wing of *D. munieri* Brongniart (type).
- B. Distal part of fore wing of *D. vetusta* Brongniart (type).
- C. Fore wing of *D. superba* Meunier (type).
- D. Hind wing of *D. superba* Brongniart (type).

All drawings original, based on specimens in Laboratoire de Paleontologie, Paris. Sc, subcosta; R₁ radius; R₂, R₃, R₄+5, branches of radial sector; MA, anterior media; MP, posterior media; CuA anterior cubitus; CuP, posterior cubitus; +, convex veins; —, concave veins.

ally not present and that he omitted one. The one which he omitted is located between CuP and 1A; the one which he shows most distally is, I believe, only an irregularity in the rock, not part of the wing; its appearance is very different from that of the others.

Diaphanoptera vetusta Brongniart

Plate 28, B

Diaphanoptera vetusta Brongniart, 1893, Recherches Hist. Ins. Fiss.:311; pl. 17, fig. 9; Lameere, 1917, Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., Bull. 23:147.

This species was based on a well-preserved specimen, consisting of about the distal third of the wing, 20 mm. long and 10 mm. wide; the shape of the apex suggests a fore wing. Brongniart's drawing is essentially correct, except that the first branch of Rs has an additional fork, which he did not show. The species is probably distinct from *munieri* on the basis of the reduced (i.e., forked) MP and the less extensive Rs. Of particular interest are the wing spots, some of which differ in location from those of *munieri*: there are two between R₃ and R₄+5 and two between MP₁ and MP₂, instead of only one, as in *munieri*.

Diaphanoptera scudderi (Brongniart)

Text figure 1

Anthracothelemma scudderi Brongniart, 1893, Hist. Ins. Foss.:329; pl. 18, fig. 10.

Pseudanthracothremma scudderi Handlirsch, 1906, Foss. Ins.:324.

Diaphanoptera scudderi Lameere, 1917, Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., Bull. 23:149.

This species was based on a poorly preserved fossil, representing a whole insect, the wings (33 mm. long and 11 mm. wide) resting obliquely along the abdomen and the cerci extending fully twice the length of the body; suggestions of the thorax and two legs are present but are too vague to have morphological meaning. Brongniart's figure is essentially correct. The wing venation is so obscure that no satisfactory description or drawing of it can be made; however, the pattern, so far as it can be seen, is consistent with that of *Diaphanoptera*. There are faint indications of the wing spots but their disposition is not clear because of the confused venation.

Brongniart, not recognizing the affinities of this fossil with his *Diaphanoptera*, placed it in Scudder's genus *Anthracothelemma*, which had been established for an "orthopteroid" species from North America. Brongniart assigned *Anthracothelemma* to the "protephemerides", along with *Triplosoba*. Handlirsch (1906) correctly removed *scudderi* from *Anthracothelemma*, erecting a new genus, *Pseudanthracothremma*, which he placed (1922) in *Insecta incertae sedis*. In the meantime, however, Lameere (1917), during his examination of the Commeny fossils in Paris, had noted the similarity of the specimen

of *scudderi* to the type of Meunier's *Diaphanoptera superba* and even considered it a possible synonym of *superba*.

The significance of the specimen is that it shows that *Diaphanoptera* had very long cerci, similar to those subsequently found in other Diaphanopterodea.

Diaphanoptera superba Meunier

Plate 28, C, D; Plate 29

Diaphanoptera superba Meunier, 1908, Ann. Soc. Scient. Brux., 32:155; 1908, Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., Bull. 14:173; 1909, Ann. Paleont. 4:141, pl. 2, fig. 4; Lameere, 1917, Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., Bull. 23:148.

Diaphanopterites superbus Handlirsch, 1919, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. 96:66.

The type and only known specimen of this species consists of a whole specimen, shown in ventral view (counterpart not preserved), the wings resting obliquely along the abdomen. The structure of the thorax and abdomen is only vaguely indicated; cerci, as well as other appendages and the head, are not preserved. The wings, however, are very clearly shown and except for the parts covered by the abdomen the venation can readily be worked out. Convexities and concavities are distinct. No satisfactory drawing of this fossil has been published. Meunier's bears little resemblance to the actual fossil, having subpetiolate wings and complete absence of Sc in the hind wing. Handlirsch's figure, based entirely on Meunier's very small published photograph, is misleading in almost all respects, showing anal lobes on the hind wings. This specimen is the most important of all those known in *Diaphanoptera*. The drawing in the accompanying figure includes only what can clearly be seen of the venation in the fossil, with some restored parts indicated by dotted lines. The specimen shows the basal curvature of Sc and R₁, as well as the characteristically radiating arrangement of the costal cross veins. In most respects the venation is close to that of *munieri*, although CuP is less branched in the latter. The wing spots are somewhat different; *superba* lacks the one at the origin of Rs but has an extra one in the area between MP₃ and R₄ + 5; so far as they are preserved, the spots in the hind wing of *superba* are placed like those of the fore wing. There are no cerci visible in the specimen of *superba*. At the end of the abdomen there is a short projection or extension, which might be part of an ovipositor.

*The Order Diaphanopterodea*³

Handlirsch erected this order in 1919 for the family Diaphanopteridae. He gave two reasons for the ordinal separation of this family

³Handlirsch's spelling of the ordinal name, Diaphanopterodea, is unsatisfactory since the suffix "odea" is ordinarily used for subordinal names. I have accordingly followed Rohdendorf's altered version (1962).

from the Megasecoptera, to which he had previously assigned it: first, the resting position of the wings (along the abdomen, as shown in the type of *superba*); and second, the presence of an anal lobe on the hind wing. The latter characteristic does not actually exist in the fossil — Handlirsch simply incorrectly interpreted the photograph of *superba* published by Meunier. But as to the resting position of the wings, there can be no question.⁴

The Order Diaphanopteroidea has not generally been accepted by students of fossil insects, the Diaphanopteridae being placed in the Order Megasecoptera, as previously. In recent years, however, several families apparently related to the Diaphanopteridae have been described from Upper Carboniferous strata of the Soviet Union and North America. These fossils, which have in the past been included in the Megasecoptera along with *Diaphanoptera*, furnish evidence which supports the validity of the Order Diaphanopteroidea. In 1961, during my visit to the Institute of Paleozoology at Moscow, I discussed the question of the Diaphanopteroidea with the staff of the Institute (Drs. Rohdendorf, Martynova, Sharov, and their associates) and learned that they also were convinced of the validity of the Order Diaphanopteroidea. In their subsequent publication, Osnoy (1962), the order is treated as consisting of twelve families. However, since this work includes no discussion of the reasons for recognizing the order or of the general question of its relationships, I am presenting here my own views on the order and an account of the puzzling morphological features of the insects in this group.

The following are the families which now appear to belong to the Diaphanopteroidea, in addition to Diaphanopteridae:

1. Prochoropteridae Handlirsch, 1911 (emend. Carpenter, 1940) [Upper Carboniferous, North America]. The genus *Prochoroptera* Handlirsch is based on a single specimen showing the wings held over the abdomen, as in *Diaphanoptera*, and indicating vague outlines of the abdomen, which bears what appears to be the basal part of a large ovipositor. It was placed by him in the Megasecoptera in 1911 and again in 1919, although the Order Diaphanopteroidea was therein erected for *Diaphanoptera* on the wing position. Haupt (1941) established the Order Palaeohymenoptera for *Prochoroptera* but gave no reasons for connecting the genus with the hymenopterous line of insects; like Handlirsch, he did not associate it with the Diaphanop-

⁴Handlirsch (1919) treated this difference in wing position as ordinal only and not as indicating a major development in the evolution of insects. Martynov (1923) and Crampton (1924) were the first to propose independently the concept of the Palaeoptera and Neoptera (Archipterygota and Neopterygota of Crampton).

teridae. A second prochopterid, *Euchoroptera* Carpenter from Kansas (Stanton formation), was based on a single, whole specimen, the wings resting along the abdomen; in addition there is clear preservation of a rostrum (details not discernible), a large ovipositor and a pair of very long cerci, about twice the length of the insect's body.

2. Asthenohymenidae Tillyard, 1924 (emend. Carpenter, 1939) [Lower Permian, Kansas]. This was placed by Tillyard, along with the family Protohymenidae, in a new order, the Protohymenoptera, but was later transferred to the Megasecoptera. Additional material from Kansas (Carpenter, 1931, 1939) belonging to both these families showed that although the Protohymenidae were palaeopterous (their wings always being preserved in the outspread position), the asthenohymenids clearly rested with their wings over the abdomen, in an apparently neopterous position. These additional fossils also showed that the asthenomymenids possessed a well developed ovipositor, a pair of very long cerci, and a prominent beak.

3. Martynoviidae Tillyard, 1932 (emend. Carpenter, 1943) [Lower Permian, Kansas, Okla.]. Tillyard placed this family in the sialoid Neuroptera, although he noted some features suggesting the Protohymenoptera. Additional material, including the hind wings, showed that the martynoviids were close to the Prochoropteridae and Asthenohymenidae (Carpenter, 1947). The body structure and the resting position of the wings are unknown.

4. Elmoidae Tillyard, 1937 (emend. Carpenter, 1943, 1947) [Lower Permian, Kansas, Okla.]. This was assigned by Tillyard to the Neuroptera, although he recognized a possible relationship to the Protohymenidae and Asthenomymenidae. Additional genera, belonging to this family (Carpenter, 1947) from Lower Permian beds of Oklahoma, made the relationship to the Asthenohymenidae and Martynoviidae more clear. The body structure of the Elmoidae is unknown, but a whole specimen shows that the wings were held over the abdomen at rest.

Using as a basis the features of the five families considered above, we are able to assign the following characteristics to the members of the Order Diaphanopteroidea: Fore and hind wings homonomous or nearly so, the hind wing at most slightly broader than the fore wing, never with an anal lobe; wings held over or along the sides of the abdomen at rest; head with a prominent beak or rostrum, the detailed structure unknown; cerci very long, fully twice the length of the body. The combination of the rostrum, flexed wings, and very long cerci is a unique one and certainly justifies ordinal distinction.

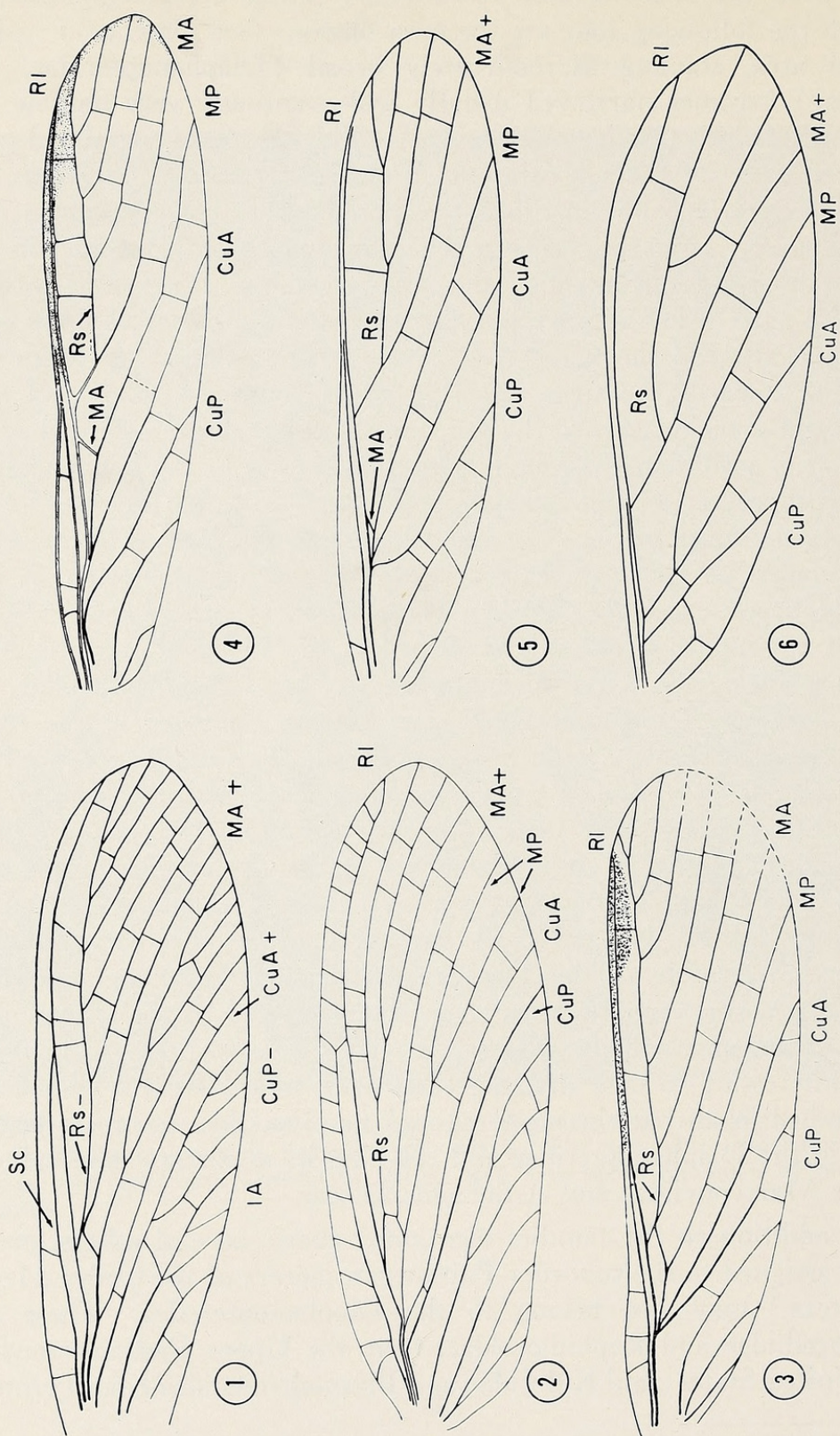


Photograph of *Diaphanoptera superba* Meunier, type specimen (original, $\times 6$), in Laboratoire de Paleontologie, Paris. The fine white spots visible on wings and body are mineral in nature and also occur on much of the rock surface.

Within the order several evolutionary trends are recognizable, of which the following four are the most obvious (see plate 30): 1. The costal area, starting as moderately broad (*Diaphanopteridae*, *Elmoidae*) becomes narrowed distally and eventually very narrow for its entire length (*Asthenohymenidae*). This change is correlated with the reduction of the subcosta, which clearly terminates on R₁ in the *Diaphanopteridae* but in other families tends to end vaguely in the costal space. The cross veins in the costal space also disappear; in the *Diaphanopteridae*, *Elmoidae*, and *Martynoviidae*, these veins form a definite pattern in the proximal part of the wing, the more basal ones slanting towards the wing base, and the immediate ones following slanting towards the apex. Finally, the membrane between R₁ and the costal margin tends to thicken, forming a weak pterostigmal area; this is not visible in the *Diaphanopteridae* but is in the *martynoviids*, the *prochoropterids*, and *asthenohymenids*. 2. The anastomosis of MA and R_s increases greatly. In the *Elmoidae* the anastomosis between these veins has not even started, but in the *Diaphanopteridae* it has clearly begun, and the *Martynoviidae* show a progressive increase which eventually leads to the near loss of the basal part of MA (*Phaneroneura*) and the ultimate loss in the *Asthenohymenidae*. 3. The stems of R, M and CuA have become coalesced in the more specialized members of the order. In even the most generalized of these families, the base of CuA has anastomosed with the stem of M, but this compound stem is free from the stem of R (*Diaphanopteridae*, *Elmoidae*); in the *Martynoviidae* and *Asthenohymenidae*, these two stems have fused. In the process of this change, a definite pattern of separation of R, M, and CuA has taken place, this pattern being already discernible in the *Diaphanopteridae*: R diverges anteriorly from CuA, the angle between them being bisected by the stem of M. This arrangement finally disappears with the loss of the stem of M. It is interesting to note that the basal parts of Sc, R, and M + CuA are arched in all but the most reduced families, this curvature beginning in the *Diaphanopteridae* and reaching its maximum development in the *Martynoviidae* and *Asthenohymenidae*.

In addition to the families mentioned above, several others, previously assigned to the suborder *Paramegaseoptera* of the Order *Megaseoptera*,⁵ may also belong to the *Diaphanopteroidea*. These are *Parabrodiidae* and *Raphidiopsidae*, from the Upper Carboniferous of the United States; and *Kulojidae* and *Biarmohymenidae* from Permian

⁵The suborder *Paramegaseoptera* Carpenter was established (1954) for those *Megaseoptera* which rested with their wings held back over or along the abdomen.



beds in the Soviet Union. At present not enough is known about the structure of the members of these families to permit more definite assignment. The Permian family Kaltanelmoidae (Soviet Union), placed in the Diaphanopteroidea by Rohdendorf (1962), is so little known and its known structure so peculiar that I doubt that it has affinities with the Diaphanopteroidea. The Carboniferous family Sypharopteridae (United States), which is also placed in the Diaphanopteroidea by Rohdendorf, definitely belongs to another section of the Insecta. Among its other peculiarities is the complete absence of MA, which occurs as a prominent convex vein in the Diaphanopteroidea.

Relationships of the Diaphanopteroidea

In my account of the Megasecoptera of the Wellington formation in Oklahoma (1947), I discussed in some detail the question of the possible relationships of this order, and in particular of those families in the diaphanopterid-asthenohymenid group. Much of what was presented there now pertains to the relationships of the Diaphanopteroidea. However, two questions now arise in a different form. *First*, there is the question of the relationship between the Diaphanopteroidea and the Megasecoptera (s.s.). Tillyard (1936) found it impossible to conceive of the separation of the Asthenohymenidae from the Protohymenoptera on an ordinal level. However, the evidence now strongly indicates that the similarities between these two families are entirely a matter of convergence. The coalescence of MA with Rs and of the stem of CuA with M is certainly in this category: a similar coalescence occurs in several unrelated orders of insects and a great many families within them. What is more important is the distinctive evolutionary trend within the Megasecoptera. The tendency for petiolation of the wings, for extreme and uniform narrowing of the costal space, the loss of costal cross veins, persistence of setae on the costal margin, the straightness of the stems of Sc, R, and CuA + M — all of these represent significant trends in the Megasecoptera not present in

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 30 FOREWINGS OF DIAPHANOPTEROIDEA (original drawings)

1. *Diaphanoptera munieri* Brongniart, U. Carb., France.
2. *Parelmoea revelata* Carpenter, L. Perm., Okla.
3. *Martynovia insignis* Tillyard, L. Perm., Kans.
4. *Eumartynovia raaschi* Carpenter, L. Perm., Okla.
5. *Phaneroneura martynovae* Carpenter, L. Perm., Okla.
6. *Asthenohymen apicalis* Carpenter, L. Perm., Okla.

the Diaphanopterodea. These, added to the difference in the resting position of the wings, require, in my opinion, ordinal separation.

Second, there is the more fundamental question of whether the *Diaphanopterodea* belong to the Neoptera or Palaeoptera, which for the purpose of this discussion are being regarded as monophyletic groups. Unfortunately, we do not know, and probably never will know, whether or not the mechanism of wing flexing in the Diaphanopterodea is the same as that in the Neoptera. One possibility, therefore, is that the Diaphanopterodea are true Neoptera. In this case, because of the long cerci and complete venation (including convex MA), they should be primitive members of the Neoptera — more primitive, in fact, than any other known order in the series (Protorthoptera, Perlaria, etc.). The difficulty with this theory is the presence of a definite rostrum in the Diaphanopterodea. It is hardly conceivable that the mandibulate trophi of the primitive Neoptera (Perlaria, etc.) were derived from such a specialized type. If the Diaphanopterodea were to be regarded as Neoptera, it would be necessary to assume that they were a specialized derivative of even more generalized Neoptera having mandibulate trophi.

A much more appealing view is that the Diaphanopterodea are direct derivatives of the Palaeodictyoptera and that they developed the wing flexing mechanism independently of the true Neoptera. The venation of the Diaphanopteridae could readily be derived from that of the Palaeodictyoptera and what is more important, the rostrum of the Diaphanopterodea is like that of the Palaeodictyoptera. Actually, the rostrum of *Stenodictya* (Laurentiaux, 1952), which I was able to study in Paris in 1963, is remarkably similar to that of the Asthenohymenidae.

Until evidence to the contrary is found, therefore, my view of the Diaphanopterodea is that they are phylogenetically members of the Palaeoptera which have developed a type of wing flexing independently of that of the true Neoptera; and that their closest relatives are the Palaeodictyoptera, from which they were probably directly derived.

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