

First record of *Antlemon* LOEW (Diptera: Keroplatidae) in Baltic amber

[Erstnachweis von *Antlemon* LOEW (Diptera: Keroplatidae) im Baltischen Bernstein]

by

Christel HOFFEINS, Hans Werner HOFFEINS and Mathias JASCHHOF

Hamburg (Germany)

Hamburg (Germany)

Müncheberg (Germany)

Abstract	The genus <i>Antlemon</i> LOEW, 1871, containing keroplatid fungus gnats with a strongly elongated proboscis, is recorded from Baltic amber for the first time. The single female specimen found in amber from the Bitterfeld deposits is described and figured, but is not named. Fungus gnat inclusions described by MEUNIER as species of <i>Asindulum</i> LATREILLE, 1805 belong to neither <i>Asindulum</i> nor <i>Antlemon</i> and must be assigned to other genera.
Key words	Sciaroidea, Keroplatidae, <i>Antlemon</i> , <i>Asindulum</i> , fossils, Baltic amber, Bitterfeld amber
Zusammenfassung	Die Gattung <i>Antlemon</i> LOEW, 1871, die Keroplatiden mit stark verlängertem Proboscis enthält, wird erstmalig aus dem Baltischen Bernstein gemeldet. Das einzelne weibliche Exemplar, das in Bernstein von der Bitterfelder Lagerstätte gefunden wurde, wird beschrieben und abgebildet, aber nicht benannt. Pilzmücken-Inklusen, die von MEUNIER als Arten der Gattung <i>Asindulum</i> LATREILLE, 1805 beschrieben wurden, gehören weder zu <i>Asindulum</i> noch zu <i>Antlemon</i> und müssen in andere Gattungen gestellt werden.
Stichwörter	Sciaroidea, Keroplatidae, <i>Antlemon</i> , <i>Asindulum</i> , Fossilien, Baltischer Bernstein, Bitterfelder Bernstein

Introduction

Dipterans are the most common zoological inclusions in Baltic amber, and fungus gnats are among the most frequently found Baltic amber Diptera (WEITSCHAT & WICHARD 1998, HOFFEINS & HOFFEINS 2004). For both the large fungus gnat families, Mycetophilidae and Keroplatidae, this Early Eocene (38–55 MYO) amber is the most prolific source of fossils (EVENHUIS 1994). Baltic amber is regarded here to include the so-called Bitterfeld, or Saxon amber, which is found in brown coal deposits of eastern central Germany (see Discussion).

Most of the descriptive work on Baltic amber Keroplatidae, which comprise a total of 35 species of 9 genera, has been done by Fernand Anatole MEUNIER between 1899 and 1923 (EVENHUIS 1994). Some of MEUNIER's types have later been revised by MATILE (1990). Among MEUNIER's (1904) keroplatids are four species of *Asindulum* LATREILLE, a genus that is remarkable for the unusually long proboscis present in both sexes. Another fossil *Asindulum* species was described by STATZ (1944) from the Upper Oligocene of Rott, Germany. A long proboscis is found also in recent *Asindulum* as well as in other extant Keroplatidae, such as *Antlemon* LOEW (Palearctic), *Cloeophoromyia* MATILE (Afrotropical), *Macrorrhyncha* WINNERTZ (Holarctic/Oriental), *Rhynchorhyncha* MATILE (Australasian/Oceanian), and *Rhynchoplatyura* MEIJERE (Oriental). Adults of extant *Antlemon*, *Asindulum* and *Macrorrhyncha* are known to visit flowers mainly of umbellifers, the carrot family (Umbelliferae, or Apiaceae), which they are presumed to pollinate (BECHEV 2010).