



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4044.4.7>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:ED86A61D-8A5E-472C-B4F1-A5AEE50DC3BE>

***Eonandeva* gen. nov., a new distinctive genus from Eocene Baltic amber (Diptera: Chironomidae)**

MARTA ZAKRZEWSKA & WOJCIECH GIŁKA¹

Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Parasitology, University of Gdańsk, Wita Stwosza 59, 80–308 Gdańsk, Poland

¹*Corresponding author. E-mail: wojciech.gilka@biol.ug.edu.pl*

Abstract

A new fossil genus, *Eonandeva* **gen. nov.**, with two new species: *E. helva* **sp. nov.** (type for the genus) and *E. latistyla* **sp. nov.**, is described from Eocene Baltic amber (~45–40 Ma). Adult males of both new species show the wing venation pattern, shape and chaetotaxy typical for the tribe Tanytarsini. The characters defined as prior apomorphies for the new genus—the gonostylus with a subapical flattened lobe and the stout, strongly elongated superior volsella—separate *Eonandeva* from the closely related extant genus *Nandeva* Wiedenbrug, Reiss *et* Fittkau, 1998.

Key words: Diptera, Chironomidae, Tanytarsini, new genus, new species, Baltic amber

Introduction

The tribe Tanytarsini is a monophyletic taxon within the chironomid subfamily Chironominae, which also includes the tribes Pseudochironomini and Chironomini, the latter traditionally treated as the sister group for the tribes Pseudochironomini + Tanytarsini (e.g. Sæther 1977), with suggestions for refining this concept by Cranston *et al.* (2012). In line with the current systematic division, based on morphological characters, the oldest known Eocene Tanytarsini are represented by genera, most of which are classified among both extant subtribes: Tanytarsina and Zavreliina, except for those with an unexplained subtribal position, herein treated as the stem group: the extinct—*Archistempellina* Giłka *et* Zakrzewska, 2013 and *Corneliola* Giłka *et* Zakrzewska, 2013 (Giłka *et al.* 2013, Zakrzewska & Giłka 2014), as well as the extant—*Nandeva* Wiedenbrug, Reiss *et* Fittkau, 1998 (Andersen *et al.* 2011). In this study two interesting species are described and assigned to a new genus that forms a possible common group with *Nandeva*. The two genera are thus recognized as a presumable part of the Tanytarsini or as a sister group to this tribe.

Material and methods

The specimens examined are adult male chironomids found in Baltic amber (Eocene, ~45–40 Ma). The amber was cut into small pieces, ground and polished manually (Figs. 1A, 3A). Measurements of specimens are in μm , except for the total length (in mm, rounded off to the first decimal digit). The body length was measured from the antennal pedicel to the end of the gonostylus, and the wing from the arculus to the tip. Lengths of leg segments and palpomeres were rounded off to the nearest 5 and 1 μm , respectively. The antennal, leg and venarum ratios (AR, LR, VR) were calculated to the second decimal place. The morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Sæther (1980). The photographs were taken using the classic microscope PZO Biolar SK14 and Helicon Focus 6 image stacking software. The spatial greyscale illustrations were made using the technique by Giłka (2008). Both the specimens described in this manuscript are part of the private amber inclusions collection of Christel and Hans Werner Hoffeins (Hamburg), and are booked to be deposited at the Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany.