



Fig. 3. *Babykamenia eskovi* gen. et sp. nov.: (a, b) holotype PIN, no. 4887/32, counterpart and part, $\times 15.8$; (c) forewing venation; (d) reconstruction of forewing; Kuznetsk Basin, Kemerovo region, Babii Kamen' locality, Maltseva Formation.

former genus, R+SC is more arched, and, in the latter, 1A is more branched than in *Archeosmylus*, possibly anticipating the more advanced osmyloids. Riek (1953) considered the Archeosmylidae to be direct descendants of *Permithone*-like forms. The genus *Archeosmylus* is to be restricted to the type species, *A. pectinatus* Riek, 1953, from the terminal Permian of Belmont, Australia, and *A. stigmatus* Riek, 1955, from the Trias-

sic of Mt. Crosby, Australia. The second Triassic species, *A. costalis* Riek, 1955, which was placed in this genus with some reservations, differs considerably from the two former species in its forked veins in the costal area and numerous crossveins and more closely resembles the species of *Mesoberotha* Carpenter, 1991 and *Proberothella* Riek, 1955, which were described from the same locality.

Babykamenia eskovi Ponomarenko et Shcherbakov, sp. nov.

E t y m o l o g y. After arachnologist K. Yu. Eskov, who collected the specimen.

H o l o t y p e. PIN, no. 4887/32, left forewing, incomplete basally and folded along the midline (part and counterpart); Kuznetsk Basin, Kemerovo region, Novokuznetsk district, right bank of the Tom' River 10 km downstream of Ust'-Naryk, Babii Kamen' locality; basal Triassic (?), Maltseva Formation, layer 90.

D e s c r i p t i o n (Fig. 3). The wing is elongate, more than three times as long as it is wide, widest beyond midlength, narrowly rounded apically, with its anterior margin nearly straight, curved in the apical quarter, with a weakly developed tornus in the apical third. A few crossveins. Narrow terminal forks are numerous along posterior margin and few at distal RS branches. The costal area is narrow—in the narrowest place (beyond the wing midlength), no wider than the interradiation space—in the proximal half with simple, weakly inclined SC branches. Trichosors are present (traceable along the posterior margin). Nygmata have not been found. R beyond the junction with SC slightly arched along and gradually converging with the wing margin, nearly reaching the wing apex. The RS origin is just beyond the M_5 base, the subcostal space being widened there. The interradiation space is widened basally, with three crossveins. RS+MA bears 11 principal branches; the sixth branch from the base apparently ends without forking and stops far short of reaching the margin, while the second and third form a common stalk. MA forks somewhat proximally to the next RS branch; the short, inclined MA base joins MA itself. The M_5 base is even shorter, reclined. MP first forks considerably more distal than RS+MA, both its branches forking early and profusely, the anterior one being pectinate and the posterior one forking twice. The CuA base is about three times as long the M_5 base. CuA is pectinate, with four branches, with the posterior one being forking and most of branches having end-twigging. CuP first forks more proximally than CuA, with its anterior branch forking once more. 1A is pectinate, with eight branches. 2A has few branches (two are traceable).

M e a s u r e m e n t s, mm: length of slightly incomplete wing, 11.2.

M a t e r i a l. Holotype.

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