

Attending the Palaeoentomology Meeting and collection analysis

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I am a PhD student at Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, where I develop my thesis focused on the taxonomy, paleobiogeography and biostratigraphy of fossil insects, with emphasis on Dictyopterans. For the research development, I have the support and advisement of Prof.em.Dr.rer.nat.habil. Jörg W. Schneider. During the year of 2019, I was able to come to



Fig. 1: Presentation on Palaeoentomological Meeting, at Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum.

Germany for advisement and analysis of the specimens housed in the Germans collections. The investigation aims the revision of several Dictyoptera taxa, comparing the Gondwanic and Euroamerican Paleozoic faunas. The Germanic institutions have the largest collections in the world regarding Anthracoblattina cockrochoids specimens, so the

visit and analysis in several collections became vital for this research development.

The Palaeoentomology Meeting is an event framed for sharing of researches development regarding fossil insect. At 2019, it was held on the Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum in Frankfurt am Main, from 25 to 27 of October. The presentation on the event provide a good opportunity for the divulgation of our ongoing researches. Thus, we submitted a presentation entitled “The



Fig. 2: View from the Messel Pit observation tower.



Fig. 3: Analysis of the fossils at Tübingen Paläontologische collection.

Paleozoic palaeoentomology from South America: updated summary and future perspectives” (Fig. 1), In addition, the participation on such specific meetings permits a good experience exchange, which provides part of the needed background for scientific development. During the event, the Senckenberg team organized the visitation of the Messel Pit

UNESCO World Heritage site (Fig. 2). A posterior visit on it fossil insect collection provided a global perception of the excavation and curatorial procedures regarding its fossil content. Also, the visit to the Senckenberg exposition was possible on 28 of October.

In the sequence from the Palaeoentomology Meeting, the next step was the Tübingen Paläontologische Sammlung, held on 29 of October. Among its precious fossils, Tübingen collections houses rare specimens from Kashmir, India. Among *Glossopteris* and *Gangamopteris* leaves, the wing fragment of one Early Permian cockroachoid was preserved. This wing fragment, together with the *Gondwanoblatta reticulata*, compounds the single Gondwanic Paleozoic cockroachoid held in a collection from Germany. Thus, its study was very important for the thesis investigation, once our objective is also to analyze the relations among the Dictyoptera faunas through the world (Fig. 3).

The third procedure, on 31 of October, was on Museum für Naturkunde collection, in Berlin. After one day travel from Tübingen to Berlin, the type



Fig. 4: Analysis of the fossils at Museum für Naturkunde collection.

specimen of *Anthracoblattina lebachensis* and others cockroachoids specimens from

Manebach, Wettin, Crock, Stockhein, Lebach and Breitembach were analyzed (Fig. 4). *Anthracoblattina lebachensis* represent one of the first erected specie for the genus *Anthracoblattina*. Together with the other specimens, it compounds the diverse fauna from the German basins, which will compound a great base for comparison with the specimens worldwide.

Returning to Freiberg, a presentation reporting of our ongoing research and previous results where presented on the Stullenseminar at the T.U. Bergakademie Freiberg Geological Institut, at day 12 of November.