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Central nervous system and muscular bundles preserved in a 240 million year old giant bristletail (Archaeognatha: Machilidae)

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Among the incomparably diverse group of insects no cases of central nervous system (CNS) preservation have been so far described in compression fossils. A third of the fossil insects collected from a 240–239 million year old (Ma) level at Monte San Giorgio UNESCO World Heritage (Switzerland-Italy) underwent phosphatization, resulting in the extraordinary preservation of soft tissues. Here we describe *Gigamachilis triassicus* gen. et sp. nov. (Archaeognatha: Machiloidea: Machilidae) that, with an estimated total length of ~80 millimeters, represents the largest apterygote insect ever recorded. The holotype preserves: (i) components of the CNS represented by four abdominal ganglia, optic lobes with neuropils and compound retina; (ii) muscular bundles. Moreover, *G. triassicus*, possessing morphological features that prompt its assignment to the extant archaeognathan ingroup Machilidae, places the origin of modern lineages to Middle Triassic. Interestingly, at Monte San Giorgio, in the same stratigraphic unit the modern morphology of *G. triassicus* co-occurs with the ancient one represented by *Dasyleptus triassicus* (Archaeognatha: †Monura). Comparing these two types of body organization we provide a new reconstruction of the possible character evolution leading towards modern archaeognathan forms, suggesting the acquisition of novel features in a lineage of apterygote insects during the Permian or the Lower Triassic.

The exceptional preservation of soft tissues in compression fossils has been reported only in few occurrences within invertebrates, as in the case of Cambrian arthropods from Chengjiang (e.g., refs 1–5) and Burgess Shale (e.g., refs 6–8). Such soft tissue preservation has been only exceptionally achieved by tissue mineralization, usually involving pyritisation and phosphatization^{9,10} or, in the case of non-mineralized fossils, in the form of kerogenized carbon films¹¹. Phosphatization of organic matter is a process occurring in anoxic conditions and it is usually mediated by bacteria⁹; the diffusion of phosphate released from the decaying animal's tissues to the surrounding media is prevented by a microbial film acting as insulation¹⁰. Approximately one third of the fossil insects collected from the Kalkschieferzone (239.51 ± 0.15 Ma)¹² of Monte San Giorgio (UNESCO World Heritage Site, Switzerland-Italy) are completely or partially phosphatized¹³. In this Lagerstätte, phosphatization has been observed also in crustaceans but, interestingly, never among vertebrates (A.T. pers. obs). Here we describe two completely phosphatized specimens we assign to an extant bristletail group (Insecta: Archaeognatha: Machiloidea: Machilidae). They exhibit giant size, compared to known extinct and extant species (overall organism length of ~80 mm, body plus filum terminale), and extraordinarily preserved internal soft tissues, notably components of the central nervous system (CNS) and muscular bundles.

The fossil record of Archaeognatha (Machiloidea plus †Monura) is sparse and is often represented by fragmentary material. Specimens attributed to archaeognathan lineages span from Late Devonian (~379 Ma)¹⁴ to Miocene (~13 Ma)¹⁵. So far, most of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic samples are representatives of *Dasyleptus*, the

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only ingroup of †Dasyleptidae and †Monura (hence equivalent to these), while most of Cenozoic species are representatives of *Machilis* (Machilidae). The oldest bristletail fossils are fragments that date back to the Devonian Period^{14,16}. A specimen described from Gaspé Bay (390–392 Ma) is a head capsule plus a separate thoracic fragment from the same organism¹⁶. The presence of large but dorsally not converging eyes on the head capsule, a synapomorphic trait of all modern bristletails¹⁷, suggest the assignment of this specimen to the Paleozoic monuran rather than to modern lineages. Findings from the compressed shales of Gilboa (376–379 Ma) are represented by partial tergites plus an eye fragment. The tergites bear coffin-shaped sockets compatible with structures present in extant bristletails, while the eye fragment was “tentatively identified as belonging to machilid insect” by the authors¹⁴. So far, fossils of certain attribution to Machilidae are known only from the Eocene^{18–20}. Complete or almost complete Palaeozoic specimens of clear systematic affiliation have been described only for the extinct genus *Dasyleptus* (†Monura)^{21–27}. Three specimens of *Dasyleptus triassicus* (†Monura) have been recovered from the same stratigraphic unit of our findings²⁸, and many specimens from the German Upper Buntsandstein deposits (Obere Röttonsteine, Early Anisian) in Lower Franconia and Thuringia²⁹. These findings extend the presence of *Dasyleptus* well after the end-Permian mass extinction (252.3 Ma) and demonstrate that these organisms were still quite common in the Middle Triassic. Here we provide an updated reconstruction of character evolution leading towards the modern forms of bristletails based on the comparison between the ancient-type *D. triassicus* and the modern-type represented by the new species described. Furthermore, we provide evidence for the acquisition of a new body organization in a lineage of apterygote insects at the end of the Permian or during the Triassic Period, after the end-Permian mass extinction.

Results

Systematic palaeontology. Euarthropoda sensu Walossek, 1999³⁰; Insecta Linnaeus, 1758; Archaeognatha Börner, 1904; Machiloidea Handlirsch, 1904; Machilidae Grassi, 1888; *Gigamachilis* gen. nov. <http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:58CF94C0-30E8-4102-B4CD-918FDE929C02>

Type species. *Gigamachilis triassicus* new species here designated. <http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:760D7E33-357C-430E-BB93-F71EF36B32DA>

Etymology. *Giga-* (from Greek *gigas*) means giant, referring to the very large size; *-machilis* from Machilidae to which *Gigamachilis* is ascribed; *triassicus* (Latin) refers to the Triassic Period.

Material. The two *G. triassicus* types were recovered at the UNESCO World Heritage Middle Triassic site of Monte San Giorgio (Switzerland) in locality D (Val Mara, Meride) on the uppermost part of the Lower Kalkschieferzone. Detailed information regarding geology, dating of the collecting site and on the fossil assemblage is reported in Supplementary Note 1.

Specimen will be deposited at Museo Cantonale di Storia Naturale di Lugano (MCSN) – Switzerland. MCSN8463 (holotype) is an almost complete specimen (Figs 1, 2 and 3) while MCSN8466 (paratype) preserves only the abdomen and the metathorax (Supplementary Fig. S1).

Taphonomy and preservation. Holotype and paratype are fully phosphatized. The holotype preserves the entire body, including soft tissues, with the exception of the distal part of the body appendages as the maxillary palps, the antennae, the walking legs and the filum terminale. This preservation, including the loss of the delicate appendages, suggests that *G. triassicus* was rapidly transported from its original habitat to the depositional basin by a high-energy event, such as floods caused by heavy rains. The rapid transportation of the specimens to the anoxic condition of the depositional basin represents a requirement to obtain soft tissue preservation through the bacteria-mediated process of phosphatization. Since the body outline of both specimens is preserved, we can infer that underwater currents and bioturbation were absent in the depositional environment.

Diagnosis. Huge machilids, almost twice the size of the largest species of Machilidae known so far. The pattern of coxal vesicles distribution is not congruent with any previously described form, both extinct and extant.

Description. *G. triassicus* is ascribed to Archaeognatha based upon the following characters: large maxillary palps with several elements, abdominal coxopodites with coxopodal vesicles and styli, paired annulated cerci and filum terminale (basal parts preserved). The presence of styli-like structures on the second thoracic leg and of scales on appendages prompts its attribution to the extant group Machilidae.

Here we describe the new taxon based on the almost complete holotype (MCSN8463; Figs 1, 2 and 3); the description of the partially preserved paratype (Supplementary Fig. S1) is provided in the Supplementary Note 1.

General habitus: specimen with head and thorax slightly rotated in the sagittal plane, only visible in ventral view; body length from the apex of the head to the apex of the last abdominal segment, thus excluding filum terminale, of 40 mm; body maximum width of 12.5 mm (second thoracic segment) (Fig. 1). On the base of the ratio between the length of the filum terminale and that of the whole organism in extant taxa, the length of *G. triassicus* was estimated in approximately 80 mm.

Head: eyes very large, developed laterally. Antennae partially preserved, only proximal parts visible: antennal socket, scapus, pedicellus and a portion of the annulated flagella (length 2.9 mm). Mouthparts partially preserved. The terminal element of the right labial palp and the first three elements of the large leg-like maxillary palps are visible; labium prementum, maxillary palpifers and glossae are partially visible.

Thorax: total length 9.8 mm, maximum width at mesothorax 12.5 mm. Impression of lateral rims of pronotum and mesonotum preserved on the right side (respectively 1.8 and of 3.6 mm long; mesonotum thickness 0.6 mm), rim of mesonotum partially preserved on the left side. Procoxae (length: right 3.9 mm, left 3.3 mm), proximal part of protrochanters, mesocoxae (length: right 4.2 mm, left 2.8 mm) and mesotrochanters (length: right 3.5 mm,

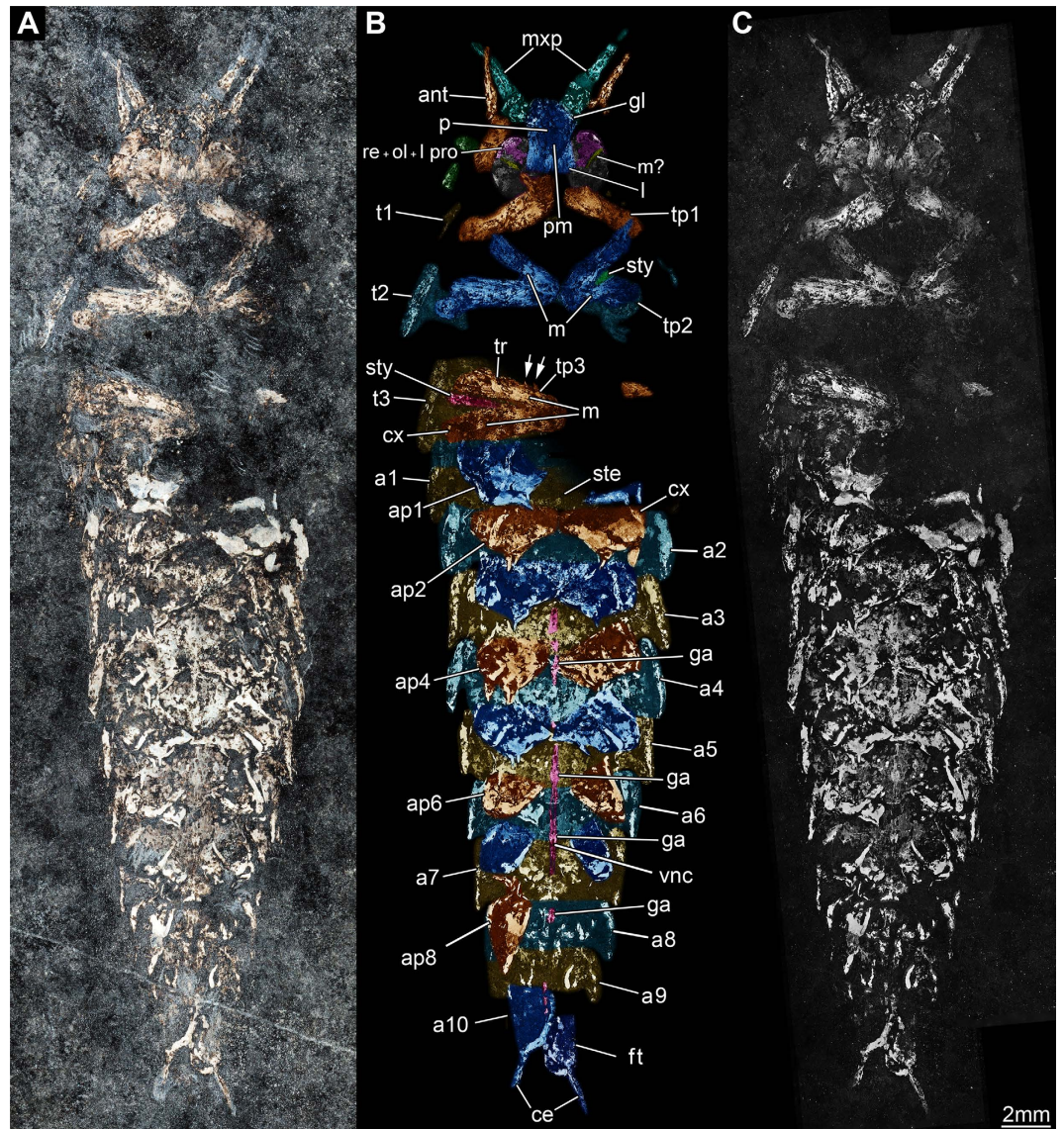


Figure 1. *Gigamachilis triassicus* holotype. (A) Macrophotography under cross-polarized light. Autofluorescence (473 nm, GFP) composite image, (B) color-marked version and (C) original image. Abbreviations: a = abdominal segment; ant = antenna; ap = abdominal appendage; ce = cerci; cx = coxa/coxopodite; ft = filum terminale; ga = ganglion; gl = glossa; l = labium; l pro = lateral protocerebrum; m = muscle; m? = possible muscle; mxp = maxillary palp; ol = optic lobes; p = prementum; pm = postmentum; re = compound retina; ste = sternite; sty = stylus; t = thoracic segment; tp = thoracic appendage; tr = trochanter; vnc = ventral nerve cord. Arrows pointing to spines.

left 4.3 mm) preserved. Left mesocoxa bearing the proximal part of the coxal stylet (length 0.9 mm). Trochanter distally lobe-shaped. Right metacoxa (length 4.7 mm) and metatrochanter preserved (length 9.2 mm), the first bearing coxal stylet (length 4.3 mm), setae (length 0.35 mm) and scales (Figs 1 and 2). Left metatrochanter only partially visible.

Abdomen: composed of 10 visible segments, the first only partially visible on the right side, the last segment bearing the proximal part of the two cerci and of the filum terminale. Total length 26.3 mm, maximum width at abdominal metamere I 10.1 mm. Inferior rim of the tergite and right coxopodite preserved on abdominal metameres I to VIII, whereas in metamere IX these structures are visible but poorly preserved (Fig. 1). Coxopodal vesicles present on abdominal segments I to VII (Figs 1 and 2E–H). Abdominal styli are clearly visible on abdominal appendages II (left) and IV (right). Cerci and filum terminale on segment X partially preserved.

Soft tissue preservation. Notably, in the holotype of *Gigamachilis triassicus* soft tissues are preserved, namely parts of the central nervous system and muscular bundles within legs, abdominal appendages and in the head. The following structures of the central nervous system, are preserved: (i) optic lobes and, possibly, components of the lateral protocerebrum (right side) (Figs 1, 2A,B and 3D–G); (ii) partial ventral nerve cord composed

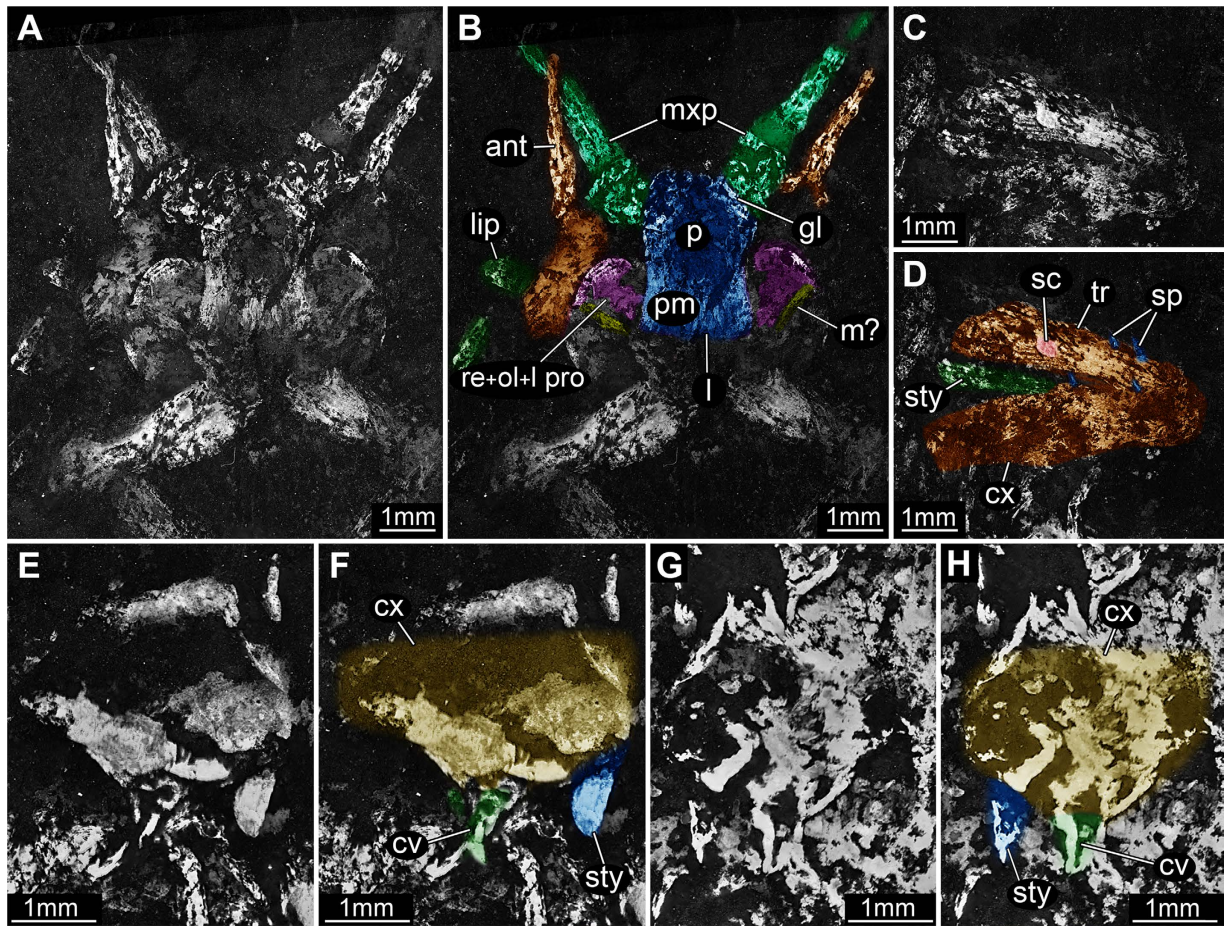


Figure 2. Exomorphological details of *Gigamachilis triassicus*. Head region, original image (A) and color-marked version (B). Third thoracic appendage, original image (C) and color-marked version (D). Second abdominal appendage, original image (E) and color-marked images (F). Fourth abdominal appendage, original image (G) and color-marked version (H). All composite autofluorescence images. Abbreviations as in Fig. 1 with the addition of: cv = coxal vesicle; lip = labial palp; sc = scale; sp = spines.

of four pairs of abdominal ganglia with their connectives (Figs 1 and 3A,B). Symmetrically to the postmentum, two semispherical structures are preserved (Figs 1, 2A,B and 3D–G). Due to their position and to the striated structures they are interpreted as compound retinae (Fig. 3D–G). Posteriorly to the retina the optic lobes are visible (Figs 1, 2A,B, 3D–G). On the right side the outline of the three nested retinotopic neuropils characteristic of the optic lobes of extant archaeognathans (Fig. 3E–G) can be distinguished, namely, from outside to inside: the lamina, the medulla on which it is possible to recognize the Cuccati's bundle (indicated by the arrow in Fig. 3F) and the protobulla. In addition, three other areas, possibly belonging to the lateral protocerebrum are preserved (Fig. 3D–G). A bundle-like feature is visible below the optic lobes; considering its position and its fibrous nature, it might represent segmental cephalic muscular bundles such as those present below the posterior tentorium or as the superimposed muscles of the labial palp (distal part of the labial right palp visible in Fig. 2A,B).

More clearly than in the head region, in four abdominal segments of *G. triassicus* ganglia joined by their paired connectives are visible (Figs 1 and 3A,B). The exceptional preservation of these structures allows the identification of two hemiganglia in three out of the four preserved ones and, possibly, the commissure in ganglion VIIa and VIIa. They are compatible with neuropils within the ganglia (length and width of the ganglia: VIIa ~440 μm , ~320 μm ; VIIa ~580 μm , ~310 μm ; VIIa ~370, ~260 μm).

Muscular bundles, hypothesized as femur-trochanter and adductor muscles are preserved respectively in the mesotrochanter and within the right hind leg in coxa and trochanter (Figs 1B,C and 2C,D). In addition, within abdominal plates I to IV muscles of stylets and of coxal vesicles are visible.

Discussion

Gigamachilis triassicus, with an estimated total length of ~80 millimeters, is known from two phosphatized specimens preserved in ventral view. The exceptional preservation of soft tissues at ultrastructural level observed in *G. triassicus* includes abdominal ganglia, compound retina, optic lobes with the possible presence of the three nested neuropils found in modern archaeognathans, components of the lateral protocerebrum and muscular bundles. This preservation occurred through the microbially mediated taphonomic process of phosphatization⁹ and it has never been reported so far among compression fossils of terrestrial arthropods. A remarkable case of

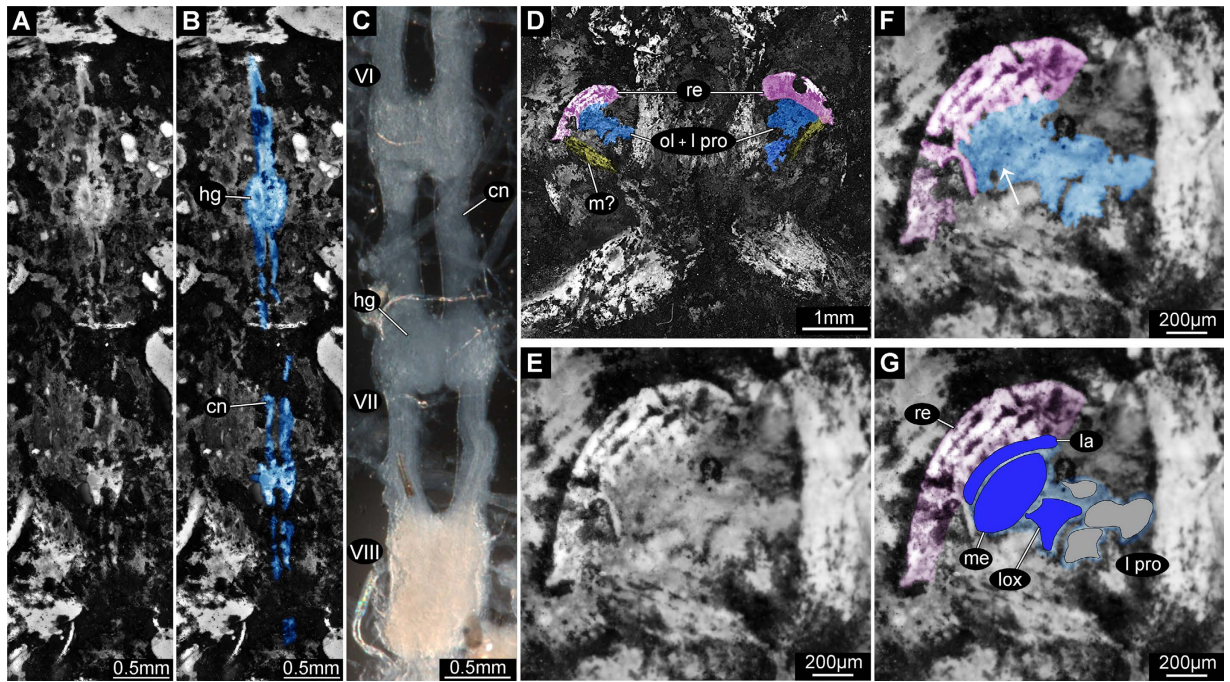


Figure 3. Details of *Gigamachilis triassicus* CNS. (A) Close-up on medio-ventral region of abdominal segments 6–8 and color-marked version (B); in blue, structures of ventral nerve cord, including ganglia with hemiganglia and paired connectives. (C) Abdominal ganglia, VI to VIII, of *Machilis* sp. ventral nerve cord, for structural comparison. (D) Head region highlighting the compound retina (marked purple), the optic lobes and the lateral protocerebrum (CNS structures, marked blue) and the bundle-like features interpreted as possible muscles (marked yellow). Close-up on the right compound retina, optic lobes and components of the lateral protocerebrum (E) and color-marked version (F) with arrow pointing to possible Cuccati's bundle. Colors as in (D). (G) The same region as (E) and (F) with schematic representation of the three nested neuropils within the optic lobe (marked blue) and components of lateral protocerebrum (marked light grey). All but (C) composite autofluorescence; (C) macro-photography under transmitted light. Abbreviations: cn = connective; hg = hemiganglion = la = lamina; lox = lobula complex; me = medulla [insect brain nomenclature as in Ito *et al.*⁴⁶].

such exceptional preservation was previously observed in a specimen of *Mesolimulus walchi* from the Upper Jurassic, where spiral and coccoid bacteria forming a biofilm were preserved in addition to the horseshoe crab musculature³¹. In the Kalkschieferzone of Monte San Giorgio approximately one third of the insects recovered are completely or partially phosphatized¹³. Noteworthy, the phosphatized specimens belong to insect groups such as bristletails and stoneflies (larvae), in which the cross-link between proteins of the exocuticle and quinone occurs only in limited parts of the exoskeleton. In the Kalkschieferzone, phosphatization occurred also in other arthropods (i.e., crustaceans) but not in vertebrates (A.T. pers. obs.). The depositional environment of the Kalkschieferzone, a shallow lagoon adjacent to a carbonate platform^{32,33}, has likely facilitated a rapid process of fossilization, which prevented the consumption of organic matter and allowed the preservation of soft tissues together with their fine structural features. The presence of clay-chips beds, rich in algal film fragments^{32,33}, may be considered as a clue that in the depositional environment of the Kalkschieferzone the conditions for the microbially mediated phosphatization of organic matter were established.

Here, for the first time in compression fossils of terrestrial arthropods, components of the CNS are preserved. The ventral nerve cord exhibits a homonomous metameric pattern, as to be expected. Notably, the ganglia of ventral nerve cord observable in *G. triassicus* highly resemble those of extant Machilidae (Fig. 3C). In the optic lobes, the number and the relative position of the three nested retinotopic neuropils correspond to those of extant bristletails, indicating a phenotypic stability of these structure lasting at least ~240 My (extant archaeognathan optic lobes reported in Sinakevitch *et al.*³⁴ Figure 9D); for an exemplary review on the organization of the optic lobes across crustaceans and insects see Strausfeld³⁵.

The discovery of *G. triassicus*, a representative of Machilidae, besides tracing the origin of this lineage back to the Middle Triassic and extending the range of this group by approximately 200 My, sheds light also on the evolution of archaeognathan body organization. Archaeognatha with a different body organization co-occur in the same stratigraphic unit at Monte San Giorgio: (i) *G. triassicus* representing the new lineage with the presence of well developed cerci and with filum terminale and a large, possibly arched, metathorax supporting jumping capabilities; and (ii) *D. triassicus*, the more ancestral-type, surviving the end-Permian mass extinction (Fig. 4). The latter, according to the fossil record^{28,29}, was near to its extinction while the former was just blooming.

It has been observed that representatives of *Dasyleptus* markedly resemble juveniles of extant species of Machiloidea^{25,36}. Therefore, two hypotheses could be formulated as possible explanations concerning of the

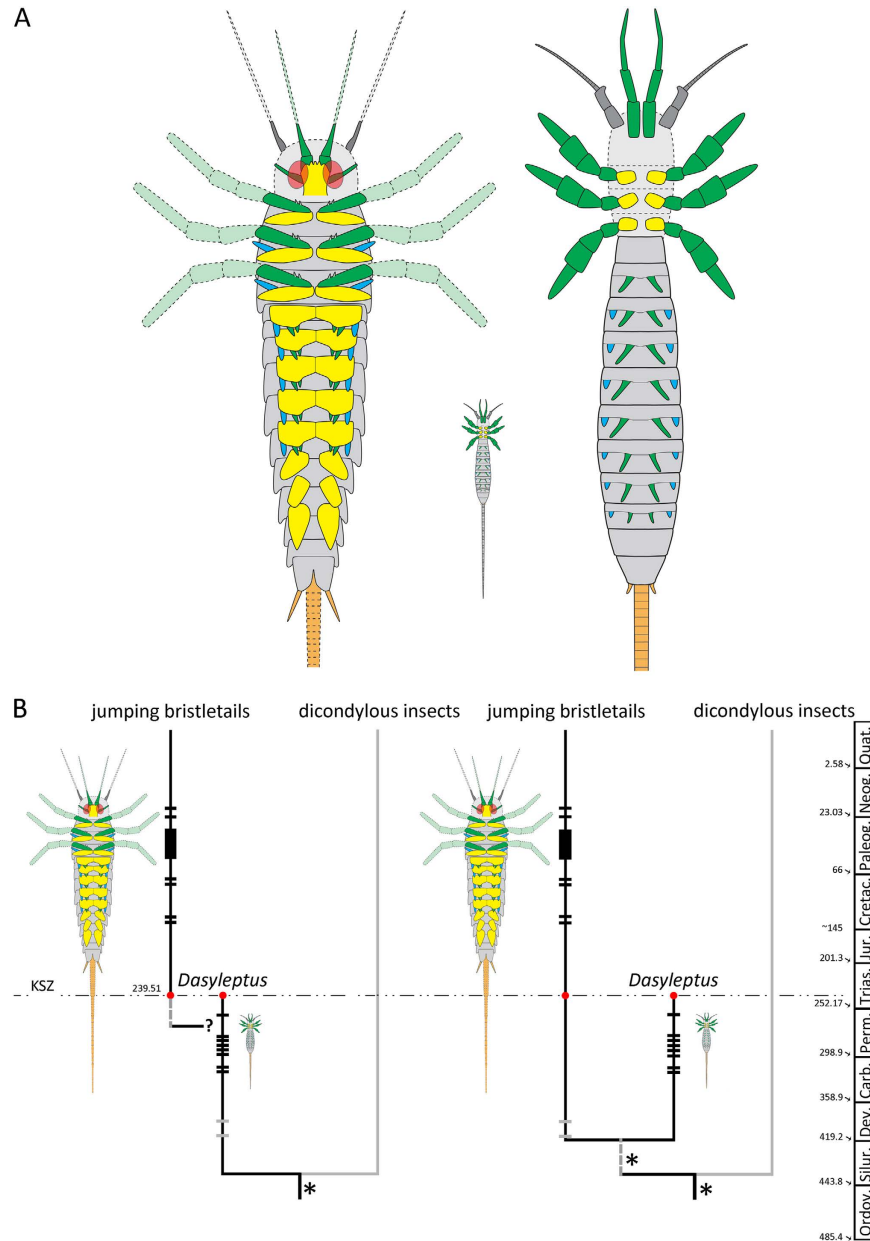


Figure 4. Schematic reconstructions and alternative scenarios of Archaeognatha evolution.

(A) Reconstruction of *Gigamachilis triassicus* and *Dasyleptus triassicus* in ventral view. Coxa or coxopodite (=basipod of Euarthropoda) marked yellow; endopod and derivatives marked green; exopod derivatives in blue. Left: *G. triassicus*. Right: *D. triassicus*, based on information provided by Bechly and Stockar²⁸; two pairs of ventral structures (visible in the original figures) have been reconstructed: the median one originally interpreted as the styli is here re-interpreted as eversible vesicles (due to position correlation; in green), the lateral smaller ones represents the styli (in blue). Middle: *D. triassicus* in the same scale as *G. triassicus* to show the size ratio. (B) Alternative scenarios proposed for the Archaeognatha (Machiloidea and *Dasyleptus*) evolution; left: evolution of modern-type archaeognathans in Permian-Triassic Period from a *Dasyleptus*-like ancestor; right: evolution of modern-type archaeognathans in Silurian Period. Horizontal bars on branches represent the fossil record: in black those of sure attribution to Archaeognatha, in grey the Devonian specimens. KSZ: Kalkschieferzone; *: the most recent common ancestor (MRCA) of insect is dated according to Misof *et al.*⁴⁷, whereas the MRCA of †Monura and extant lineages of Archaeognatha is placed before the fossil from Gaspé Peninsula (Early Devonian)¹⁶; dashed vertical line of the dendrogram is reported when no information on the date of the cladogenetic event is available.

co-occurrence of these two forms: (i) representatives of *Dasyleptus*, including *D. triassicus*, recovered from Upper Carboniferous to Middle Triassic, represent immature stages of Machiloidea; or, (ii) fossils described as *Dasyleptus* are representatives of separate species. Even if the first hypothesis is still debated^{25,36–38}, Rinehart and

colleagues³⁹, identified six instars in *Dasyleptus brongniarti* from Kuznetsk Formation (Middle Permian) and estimated an adult length of 15–20 mm (including the filum terminale). The authors establish that most specimens of *Dasyleptus* should represent adults and their morphology would therefore be an ancestral adult condition for archaeognathans. The morphology of modern archaeognathans, including *G. triassicus*, would then be a derived condition (Fig. 4) representing an example in which ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny (seen in juvenile machilids, hence a case of peramorphosis).

The evolutionary scenario we propose differs from that so far accepted (Fig. 4) since it postpones the divergence between Machiloidea and *Dasyleptus*. The time and the drivers for the evolution of the new body organization in this lineage of apterous insects are currently unknown. Possible causes could include peculiar paleoenvironmental conditions at the end of the Permian and in the Early Triassic. The high temperatures at the P/T boundary and during the Smithian⁴⁰ may have favored the small size of *Dasyleptus*. Conversely, the switch to a cooler climate during the Spathian⁴⁰ in association with the adaptive advantage provided by body size diversification during the biotic recovery following the end-Permian mass extinction⁴¹ could be considered the propulsive forces that led to the evolution of giant bristletails with new body organization and jumping capability. An alternative hypothesis relies on a possible, not yet identified abiotic event or on a series of events having occurred during the Middle Triassic that significantly contributed to the renewal of insect lineages. The last hypothesis is supported also by the high rates of insect lineage turnover, origination and extinction in the Middle Triassic^{42,43}, where some Paleozoic insect lineages become extinct and others have their first occurrence in the same periods. Our findings, associated with the presence of *D. triassicus* on the same stratigraphic unit, support this interpretation of insect evolution. However, the evolution of *G. triassicus* during the Permian, or in earlier period, cannot be ruled out on the basis of currently available data. Studies integrating further fossil evidences and molecular data are required to shed light in the evolution of extant representatives of Machilidae.

Materials and Methods

Specimens collection. The two specimens used in this study were collected during the fieldwork activities carried out between 1997 and 2003 in the Lower Kalkschieferzone (KSZ), the uppermost part of the Meride Limestone, at the Val Mara site D near Meride, on the Swiss side of UNESCO World Heritage site of Monte San Giorgio (Italy-Switzerland). Specimens belonging to *Machilis* sp. were collected in Baggero (CO – Italy) in order to isolate the ventral nerve chord and perform the comparison with that of the fossil *G. triassicus*.

Image acquisition. Direct observations and measurements were performed using a stereomicroscope Leica MS5 with an ocular micrometer. The specimens were photographed under two different settings. First, macrophotography was performed under cross-polarized light with a Canon Rebel T3i with a MP-E 65 mm lens and a Canon Macro Twin Flash MT 24EX, taking several image stacks of adjacent areas to achieve an entirely sharp high-resolution image. The stacks were subsequently fused and stitched with Combine ZM/ZP or Image Analyzer and Adobe Photoshop CS3. Additionally, microphotography using autofluorescence was taken out with a Keyence BZ-9000, again recording image stacks processed in the same way. The autofluorescence of the specimens enhances the contrast against the matrix^{44,45}.

To isolate the ventral nerve chord, dissections of *Machilis* sp were performed under the stereomicroscope Zeiss Axio Zoom V16 and images of ganglia were acquired with the digital camera Zeiss AxioCam 506.

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Author Contributions

M.M., A.T. and L.S. conceived the study. A.T. and M.F. participated in fossil excavations and preparations. M.M., L.S., A.T., J.H. and C.H. analysed the specimens. M.M. wrote the manuscript. All authors discussed the results, commented and revised the manuscript.

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Supplementary Information for

Central nervous system and muscular bundles preserved in 240 million year old giant
bristletail (Archaeognatha, Machilidae)

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This file includes:

- Supporting Notes 1 to 3
- References
- Supplementary Figure 1

17 **Supplementary Note 1. Geology and Stratigraphy of Middle Triassic succession at**
18 **Monte San Giorgio.**

19 *1.1 Geology*

20 Monte San Giorgio (split by the boundary across Italy and Switzerland) is one of the most
21 renowned among the Middle Triassic sites in the world, since it concentrates several
22 marine vertebrate levels in a small area of approximately 20 square km (45). The Swiss
23 side of Monte San Giorgio has been inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List in
24 2003, joined by the Italian side in 2010, for the global significance of its fossil marine
25 fauna.

26 The Monte San Giorgio basin is located at the western termination of the South-Alpine
27 domain situated on a passive continental margin open to the tropical western Neo-Tethys
28 (46), which was progressively submerged by a long-term transgression from the east. Its
29 location resulted in a peculiar sedimentary succession, showing the onsetting, at least
30 temporarily, of severe dysoxic to anoxic bottom water conditions (33, 47). The marine
31 ingressión reached the eastern South-Alpine domain in the Late Permian and the
32 westernmost (i.e. west of Lake Como) South-Alpine domain in the Late Anisian times.

33 The intensive Middle Triassic tectonics made the palaeogeographic scenario more
34 complex, resulting in a structural compartmentalization of the area (48).

35 The east–west extension of the Monte San Giorgio basin is estimated to have been about
36 10 km or up to 20 km if it was located in the same basin as the Perledo–Varenna
37 Formation outcropping to the east of Lake Como (49-50). Basin depths in MSG are
38 regarded as varying between 30 and 130 m and 160–260 m for the Perledo–Varenna
39 Formation (47, 48, 51-53).

40

41 *1.2 Stratigraphy*

42 The Triassic succession at Monte San Giorgio spans from the Olenekian-Middle Anisian
43 to the Norian, possibly the Rhaetian beds being eroded at the end of the Triassic -
44 beginning of Jurassic. The sequence starts with fluvio-deltaic deposits dated possibly to
45 the Lower Triassic Servino Formation and surely to the Middle Anisian Bellano
46 Formation, unconformably overlying a Lower Permian volcanic basement (54).

47 The Bellano Formation Middle Anisian sediments testify the progressive transgression of
48 a shallow sea from the east and the initiation of carbonate platform growth (San Salvatore
49 Dolomite/Esino Limestone). Dolomitized microbial limestones, characterized by
50 stromatolitic lamination, were deposited in a shallow subtidal to intertidal environment
51 (Lower Salvatore Dolomite). The overlying Besano Formation, San Giorgio Dolomite
52 and Meride Limestone, forming an approximately 600 m thick sequence, were deposited
53 from the Late Anisian through most of the Ladinian during the formation of an
54 intraplatform basin with restricted circulation (47, 50, 55).

55 The Kalkschieferzone (KSZ) is the uppermost part of the Meride Limestone. It forms a
56 120 m thick level of thin-bedded, mostly laminated, limestones and marlstones. It
57 represents the latest stage of the intraplatform basin, recording strong seasonal variations
58 of precipitations leading to sudden changes in salinity (32), which was progressively
59 buried by an increasing input of siliciclastic material from the nearby small islands and
60 large emerged land (56).

61 The KSZ has been recently dated (54) to 239.51 ± 0.15 Ma, somewhat older than
62 previously thought.

63 Besides providing new radionuclide dating for the Meride Limestone, Stockar (54) also
64 highlighted how sedimentation rates in that area can be estimated around 180-200 m/Ma,
65 much higher than in surrounding areas (estimated 8 m/Ma for the Buchenstein facies of
66 the Bagolino section in the Brescia area).

67 The depositional environment of the KSZ was that of a shallow lagoon, adjacent to a
68 carbonate platform (S. Salvatore Dolomite). Toward East-Northeast it faced a deeper
69 basin (Perledo-Varenna Formation) and the complex system of carbonate platforms of the
70 Esino Formation further to the East (Grigna Mountain), with somewhat limited
71 connection to the open and deeper sea (32, 33, 56). Sedimentation took place below wave
72 base and with an often anoxic bottom, as indicated by common laminated limestone or
73 marly-limestone layers and the almost general absence of bioturbation (32, 33, 56, 57).

74 Quite common are also clay-chips beds, often rich also in dark algal-film fragments,
75 probably related to storms affecting the shallower part of the basin or the threshold
76 toward the open waters (32, 33).

77 During the deposition of the uppermost Meride Limestone (the Kalkschieferzone
78 Member), the fresh water influence became stronger and stronger: conchostracans and
79 insects point to a quite close land with superficial fresh-water ponds, permanent or
80 seasonal, as suggested by the number of conchostracan-rich surfaces (32, 58).

81

82 **Supplementary Note 2. The fossil assemblages and the paleoenvironment in the Late** 83 **Ladinian of Monte San Giorgio**

84 *2.1 General information*

85 During about 25 years of excavations in the Lower and Middle KSZ, a number of species
86 have been reported from this upper Member of the Calcare di Meride. However, the
87 general biodiversity of this Member is quite low, as apart from about 20 fish species
88 actually subdivided in at least two different assemblages (32, 56, 59-63), among the
89 macroremains, apart from the insects, we recorded only the nothosaurid *Lariosaurus*
90 *valceresii* (57, 64), possibly three crustacean taxa (the mysidiacean *Schimperella* sp. n.,
91 the conchostracan *Laxitextella* sp. n. (58) and one very rare decapods) and a few
92 terrestrial plant remains. On the other hand, if we compare the fossil assemblages in the
93 KSZ with those from the lower Calcare di Meride Cava Inferiore, Cava Superiore and
94 Cassina, we do not see many differences in the number of marine vertebrate and
95 invertebrate species found in each single level (65; 66). Thus, the only major difference is
96 related to the presence of the insects and fresh-water conchostracans in the KSZ.
97 Actually, during the deposition of the Calcare di Meride, the fresh water influence
98 became stronger and stronger and in the KSZ no sure stenohaline organism has been
99 found, leaving apart the nothosaurid *Lariosaurus* and most of the fishes. In fact, many
100 fish genera have been found also in other localities that can be considered surely marine,
101 such as Luoping, in southern China (67, 68) (and A.T. pers. obs.) or Perledo along the
102 eastern coast of the Lario Lake (56, 67) or just the Besano-Formation in this same Monte
103 San Giorgio area (69).
104 Conchostracans and insects point to a quite close land with superficial fresh-water ponds,
105 permanent or seasonal, as suggested by the number of conchostracan-rich surfaces.
106 Tintori (32) and Tintori and Brambilla (56) proposed an alternation between dry and very

107 rainy season, a monsoonal-like climate where heavy rains could suddenly affect the KSZ
108 salted basin causing mass mortality events in the marine fauna, mainly fishes (32, 33).
109 A further support to the fresh water causing mass mortality in a marine basin after
110 flooding the nearby land is given by the assemblage yielding *Dasyleptus triassicus* even
111 if Bechly and Stockar (28) did not interpret correctly what was the taphonomic history of
112 the surface yielding the three specimens of *D. triassicus*. It is clear that having a surface
113 of only two square meters yielding three specimens of this terrestrial insect together with
114 ‘diffuse small land plant remains’ and five fish specimens (28), this must be considered
115 as a mass mortality one, owing to the flooding that brought the insects and the plant
116 remains in the basin and also killed the small fishes. Other than these uncommon peculiar
117 surfaces, the number of fish specimens by square meter is actually very low (32, 33).
118 Actually, Bechly and Stockar (28) did not find any other fossil in the excavation site
119 yielding *D. triassicus* and the small fishes, even if the investigated sequence is over two
120 meters thick, proving that the fossiliferous surface in the whole is strictly related to a
121 flooding that caused also the death of marine fishes. Thus, it is evident that we can
122 consider a mass mortality surface in the KSZ when we have just only one specimen per
123 square meter of a single surface, especially if all are about the same size and they belong
124 mostly to a single species.
125 As already pointed out (32, 33, 56), the major mortality of marine dwellers was
126 concentrated possibly in a single season of the year, possibly the rainy one. Stormy heavy
127 rains could help in bringing insects to the basin from the nearby-emerged land by both
128 running waters and winds.
129

130 2.2 *The insect assemblages*

131 During the fieldwork carried out between 1997 and 2003 in the Lower KSZ at the Val
132 Mara site D near Meride, on the Swiss side of Monte San Giorgio, a remarkably diverse
133 assemblage of 19 insect specimens were collected. They include whole individuals and
134 fragments, adult specimens and larval stages. Some of the specimens have been described
135 to the genus or species level, namely: the ephemeropteran (mayfly) (70) *Tintorina*
136 *meridensis* Krzeminski and Lombardo 2001, two coleopterans (beetles) (13, 70)
137 (*Praedodromeus sangiorgensis*, Strada et al., 2014; *Notocupes* sp., Krzeminski and
138 Lombardo 2001); the archaeognathans (28) *Dasyleptus triassicus* Bechly and Stockar
139 2011 and *Gigamachilis triassicus* (this paper). The remaining specimens are still under
140 study to confirm their assignment to eight different linages (“orders”) (13). Noteworthy,
141 the entomofauna of Monte San Giorgio includes terrestrial groups, with both
142 phytophagous and predatory habits, and aquatic groups, collected both as larvae
143 (?Plecoptera) and as adults (Ephemeroptera, ?Coptoclavidae). Coleoptera are the most
144 common group with six specimens, both whole individuals and fragments.

145

146 **Supplementary Note 3. Description of paratype specimen MCSN8466**

147 Specimen will be deposited at Museo Cantonale di Storia Naturale di Lugano (MCSN) –
148 Switzerland.

149 Habitus (Supplementary Fig. S1 online). Total length ~27.7 mm. Preserved only the
150 thorax (meso- and meta-) and the first six abdominal metameres, specimen visible in
151 ventral view.

152 Thorax. Light impressions of meso- and metathorax preserved. Structures attributable to

153 metatrochanters visible.
154 Abdomen. Abdominal metameres from I to VI visible, coxopodites I and II well
155 preserved, bearing eversible vesicles and styli on the right side. A styli-like appendage
156 presents on the right side of metamere V.

157

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240

241 **Supplementary Figures**

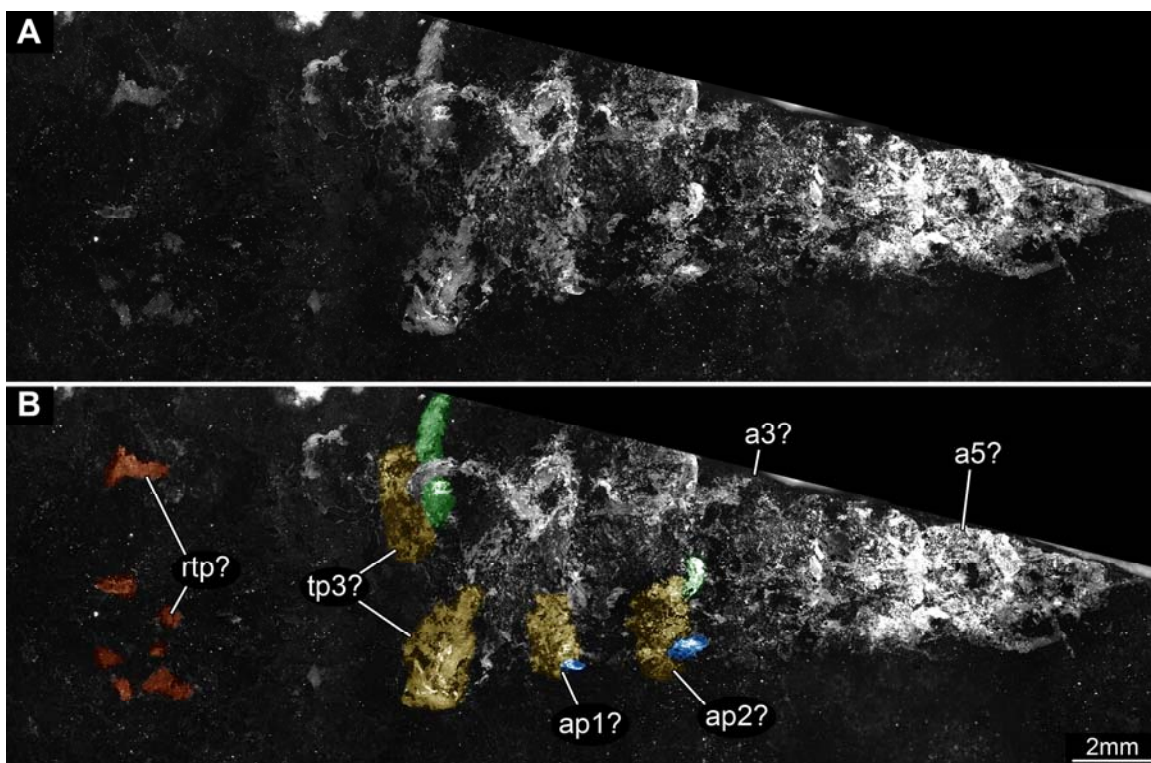
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243 **Supplementary Figure 1. *Gigamachilis triassicus* paratype. (A) Overview. (B) Colour-**
244 **marked version of A; remains of thoracopods in red; coxae and coxopodites in yellow;**

245 derivatives of endopod in green; derivatives of exopod in blue. Abbreviations: a3? =
246 possible third abdominal segment; a5? = possible fifth abdominal segment; ap1? =
247 possible first abdominal appendage; ap2? = possible second abdominal appendage; rtp? =
248 possible remains of anterior thoracopods; tp3? = possible third thoracopod.

249

250 **Figure Supplementary 1.**



251