

# Review of Wing Morphology in Fossil and Modern Species of Humpbacked Flies (Diptera: Phoridae)

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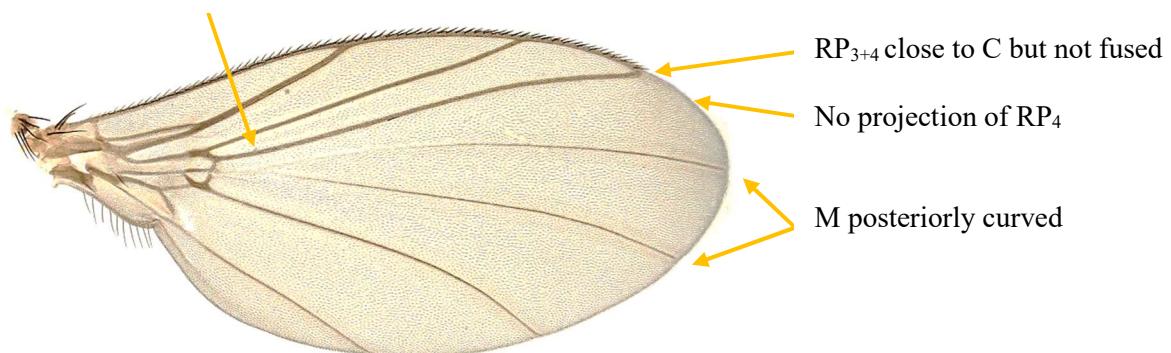
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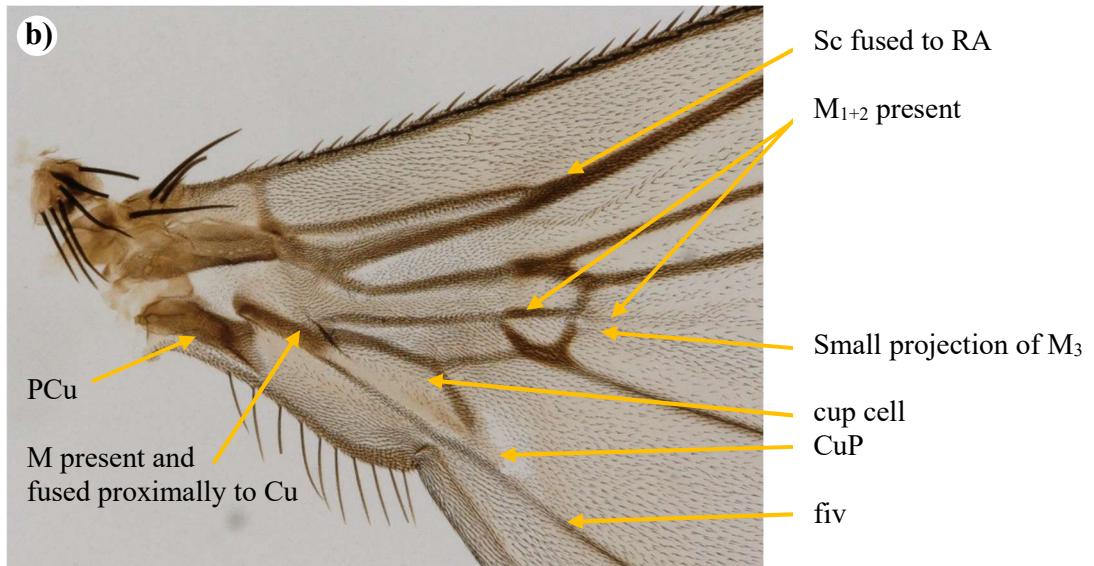
## ADDITIONAL FILE 2 – FIGURES S2

### Complementary Figures of Phoridae

a) M1 and M2 are connected



b)



c)

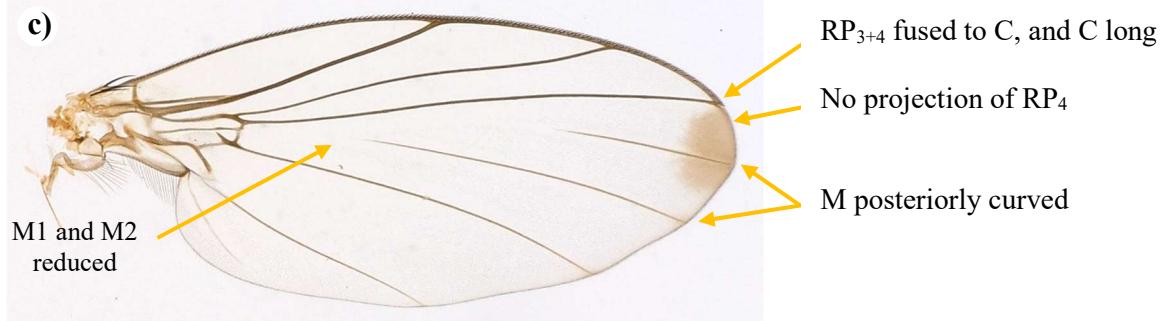
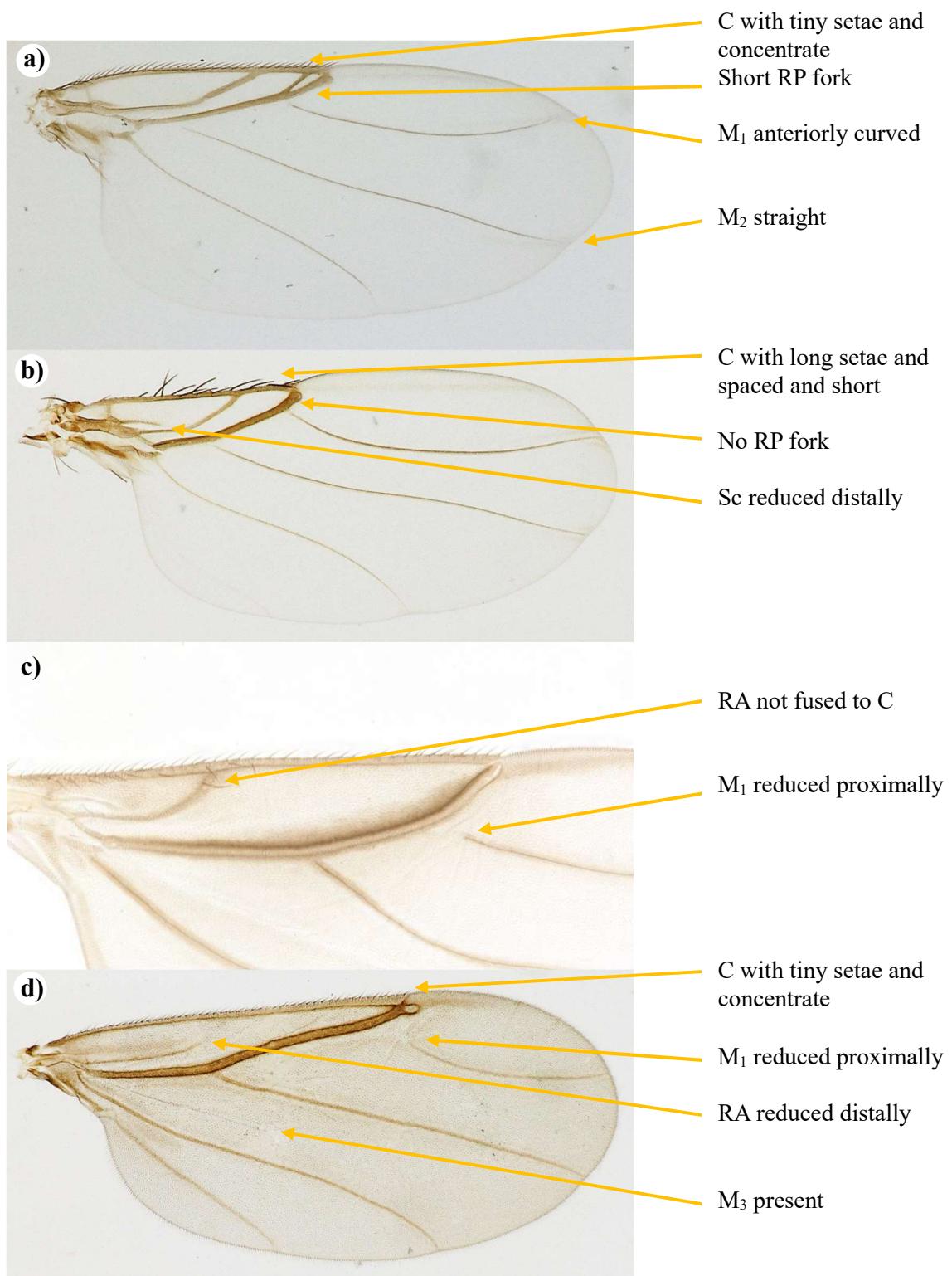


Figure S2.1. Photographs of wings of living specimens with a early model. *Archisciada* sp., LACM no number: a, full wing; b, zoom of basal part; c, *Sciadocera* sp., male, LACM no number



**Figure S2.2. Photographs of wings of Living specimens with a recent model.** a, *Dohrniphora* sp., LACM No number; b, *Conicera* sp., LACM No number; c, *Metopina* sp., LACM No number; d, *Chronocephalus* sp., LACM No number.

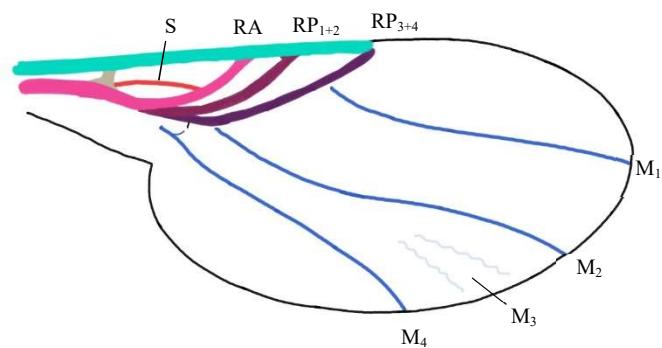
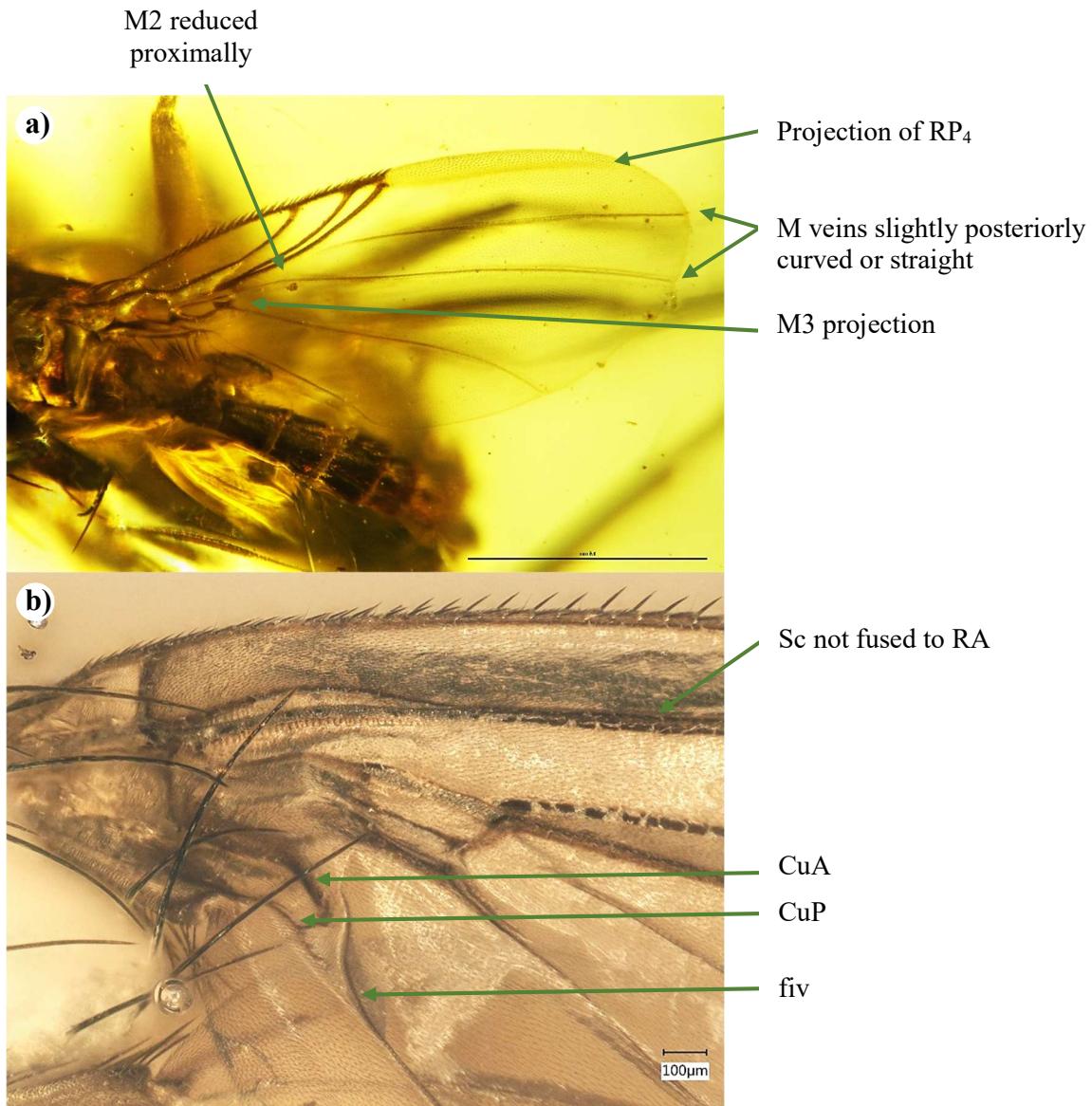


Figure S2.3. *†Agaphora iunior* Mostovski, 1999. Drawing based on figure 7 in Mostovski (1999)



**Figure S2.4. Photographs of wings of fossil specimens with a early model. a, †*Prioriphora* sp. SMF-Be 2381.2 in Burmese amber; b, potentiel †*Ulrichophora* sp. CCHH 4804-3 (LACM) in Baltic amber.**

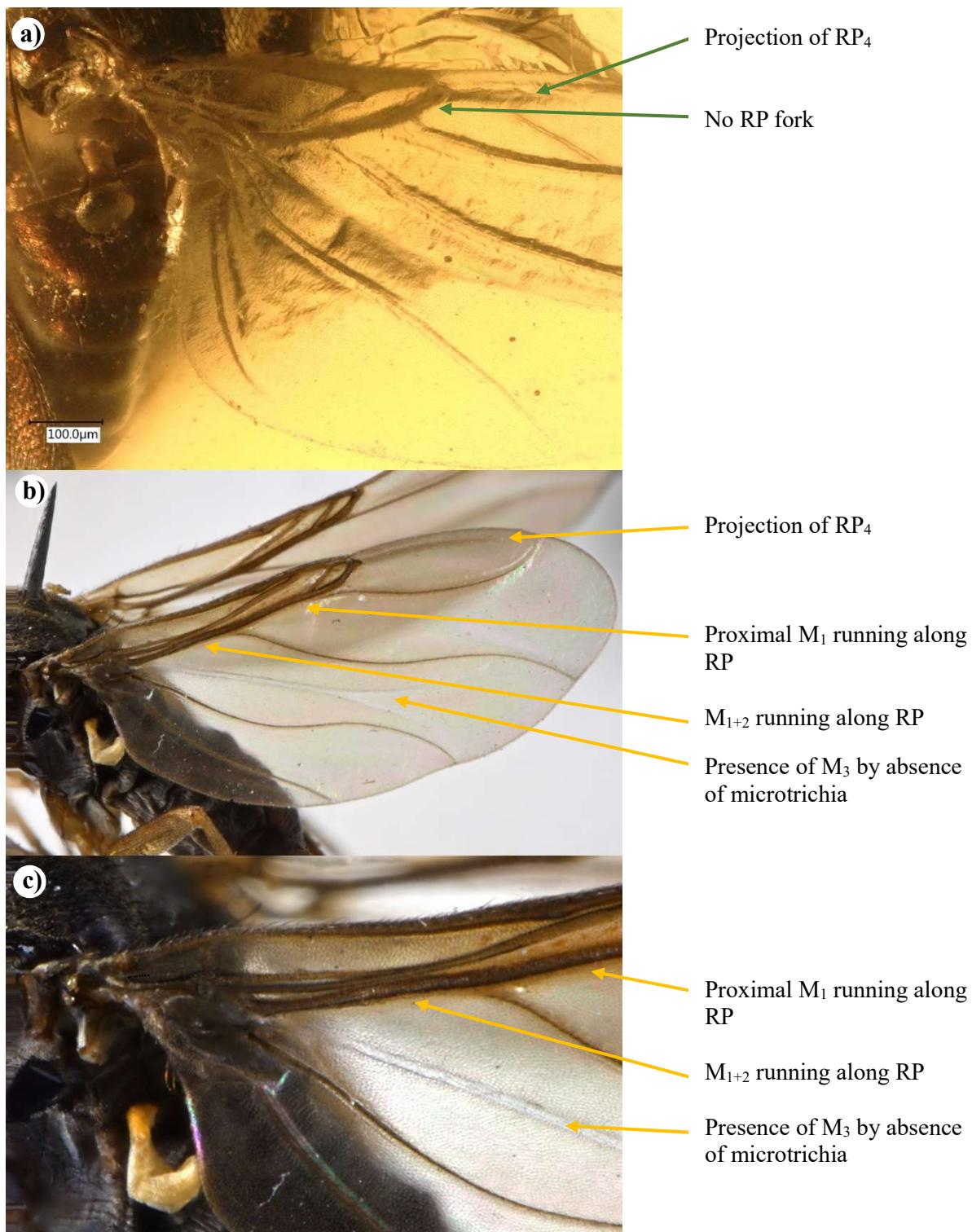
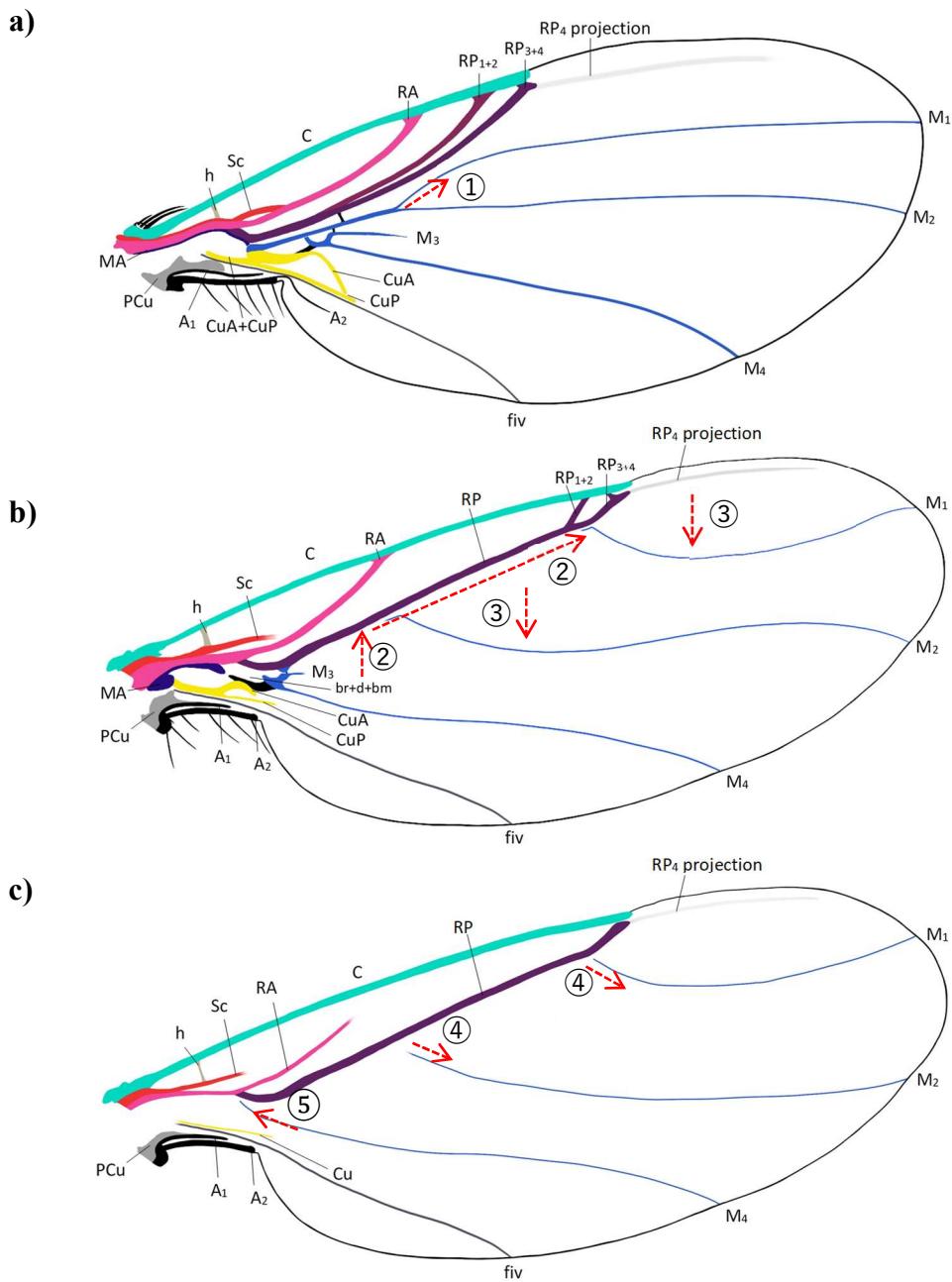


Figure S2.5. Photographs of wings of fossil and extant specimens with a recent model. a, Potentiel †*Aenigmatias* sp. CCHH 1804-1 (LACM), in Baltic amber; b and c, *Gymnophora* sp., MHN no number, living species, full wing and zoom of proximal part, respectfully.



**Figure S2.6. Hypothesis of reduction of Phoridae medial veins.** a, Early wing, M<sub>1</sub> and M<sub>2</sub> are clearly separate from RP, and M<sub>1</sub> is connected to M<sub>2</sub> or reduced proximally ①, and all three proximal cells are present; b, Recent wing, RP fork reduced ②, M<sub>1</sub> and M<sub>2</sub> migrated to the posterior radial system without fused to RP veins ②. Opening of the proximal cells and a change in their orientation from posteriorly curved to sigmoidal ③; c, Wing with an “extreme”

reduction of venation, proximal reduction of  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  ④,  $M_4$  extending proximally ⑤,  
disappearance of the

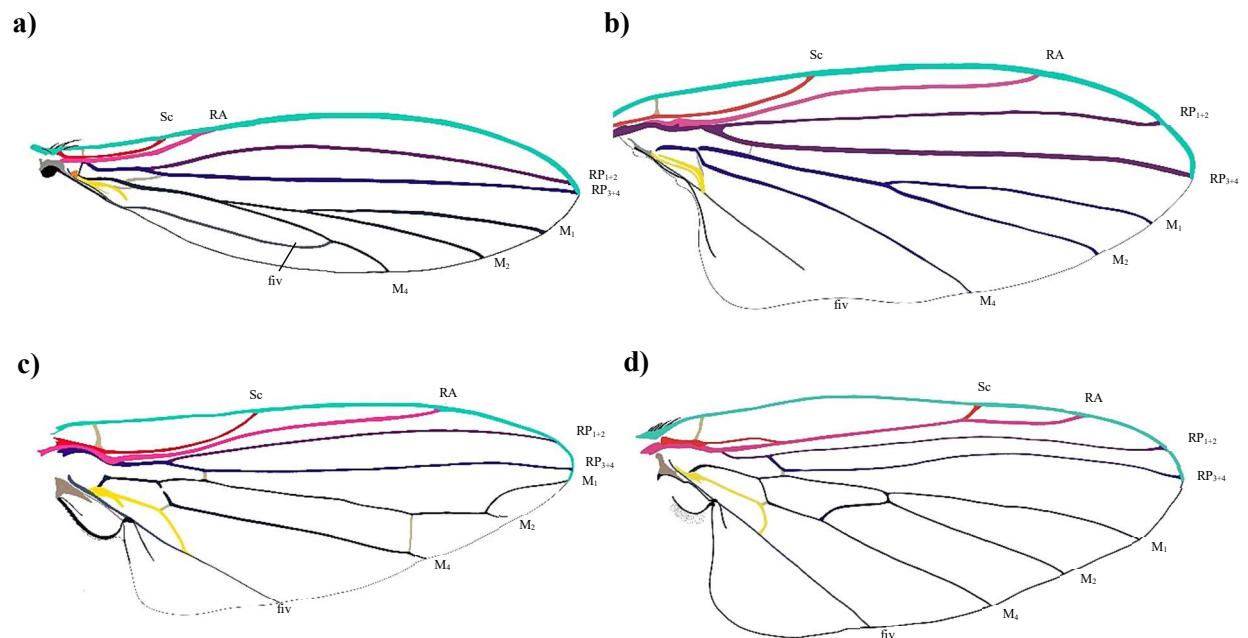


Figure S2.7. Wing patterns. a) Lonchopteridae, b) Opetiidae, c) Platypetizidae, d) Ironomyiidae.