

Family ANTHOMYIIDAE

Members of the Anthomyiidae, commonly called root-maggot flies, occur worldwide and are comprised of approximately 1,100 described species in 50 or so genera. Adults of living species are primarily found in moist or wooded habitats with some species being synanthropic. Some are also found on flowers where they feed on nectar and pollen. Others are predaceous on small flies. Larvae are mostly saprophagous or phytophagous and live in stems, roots, and other living or decaying plant matter. Other larvae are inquilines, commensals, or parasitic on hymenopterous insects, reptiles, and burrowing mammals.

The fossil record of the family includes twelve described species in two genera. All fossil taxa described are of Tertiary origin. The earliest fossil record found thus far is from the Eocene in North America.

Genus ANTHOMYIA Meigen

***ANTHOMYIA** Meigen, 1803: 281. Type species: *Musca pluvialis* Linnaeus, 1758, by subsequent designation of Latreille (1810: 444).

atavella Cockerell, 1913*a*: 295. NE: USA (Oligocene) [C].

atavina Heer, 1849: 248. PA: Croatia (Miocene) [C].

burgessi Scudder, 1877*b*: 274. NE: Canada (Oligocene) [C].

heymani Heyden, 1870: 263. PA: Germany (Oligocene) [C].

inanimata Scudder, 1877*b*: 273. NE: Canada (Oligocene) [C].

laminarum Cockerell, 1917*c*: 21. NE: USA (Oligocene) [C].

latipennis Heer, 1849: 249. PA: Croatia (Miocene) [C].

morio Heer, 1849: 249. PA: Croatia (Miocene) [C].

persepulta Cockerell, 1917*b*: 380. NE: USA (Oligocene) [C].

pulcherrima Meunier, 1915*b*: 13. PA: Baltic Region (Eocene/Oligocene) [A].

winchesteri Cockerell, 1920*a*: 253. NE: USA (Eocene) [C].

Genus MECISTONEURON Melander

MECISTONEURON Melander, 1949: 48. Type species: *Mecistoneuron perpetuum* Melander, 1949, by original designation.

perpetuum Melander, 1949: 48. NE: USA (Oligocene) [C].