

A NEW BLATTOID FROM THE CRETACEOUS FORMATION
OF NORTH AMERICA.^a

By ANTON HANDLIRSCH.

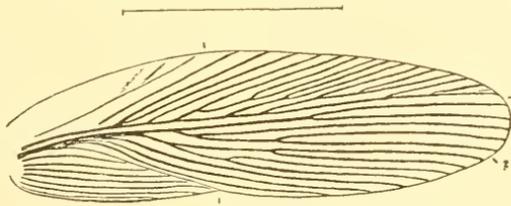
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During the summer of 1903, while members of the U. S. Geological Survey were investigating the Judith River beds of the Upper Cretaceous of Montana, the following very interesting blattoid was discovered:

STANTONIA, new genus.

STANTONIA CRETACEA, new species.

Description.—Front wing 29 mm. long, nearly elliptical, and three and one-third times as long as wide. Costal area reduced, reaching two-fifths the length of the wing, and without distinct veins, lanceet shaped. Radius extending in an almost straight course to the tip of the wing and with its eight more or less compound branches, which



STANTONIA CRETACEA.

are directed obliquely forward, taking up nearly half the surface of the wing. Parallel with the radius runs a second principal vein, from which three simple and two compound branches are sent off backward, part striking the apical border and part the inner margin. I am not in a position to determine whether these veins pertain to the media

^aTranslated from the German by Lucy Peck Bush, librarian and assistant, geological department, Yale University Museum.

and the cubitus or only to the latter; still it seems to me the most probable that the first four veinlets belong to the media and the last six to the cubitus. Or, is it possible that the media has entirely disappeared? The anal area is long and narrow, three and one-half times as long as high, and occupies almost two-fifths the length of the wing; its veins run parallel with the posterior margin, and nearly all end on the suture. The veins are remarkably stout. I was not able to distinguish accessory or cross veins.

This highly specialized blattoid form is the first that has been found in the Cretaceous formation, and may well be regarded as the type of a distinct family.

Holotype.—Cat. No. 35389, U.S.N.M.

Locality.—The genus is named in honor of Dr. T. W. Stanton, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who collected the type specimen in the Judith River beds of the Upper Cretaceous, at Willow Creek, Montana, where it was found associated with the fossil plants described by Dr. F. H. Knowlton in Bulletin No. 257 of the U. S. Geological Survey.