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Advances in the Systematics of Platygastroidea II builds on many of the subjects of the first issue, including the taxonomy of Cretaceous species, the evolution of ovipositor morphology, and systematics of parasitoids that attack the eggs of invasive pests. Classical taxonomy features prominently, including specieslevel revision of two extant genera, Pulchrisolia and Aleyroctonus (Sceliotrachelinae) and the extinct Proterosceliopsis, now raised to the rank of family. Revision of the latter is the largest to date for fossil platygastroids, reflecting the diversity of the Cretaceous fauna and the excellent preservation afforded by Burmese amber. In contrast with the first issue, molecular data and field studies are featured in six of the nine article and support studies of species with potential as biological control agents. Here, molecular sequences form the basis for phylogenetic inference and forensic analysis of host associations, and provide independent support for morphological diagnoses. Field studies reveal new behaviors, novel host associations, and expanded geographical distributions.

JOURNAL OF HYMENOPTERA RESEARCH </ 73, 2019 ADVANCES IN THE SYSTEMATICS OF PLATYGASTROIDEA II Edited by Elijab Talamas

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