

Cretaceous braconid wasps from the Magadan Province of Russia

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The Cretaceous genera of the hymenopteran family Braconidae are discussed. Overall, eight braconid subfamilies, including two only known from this period, and 17 genera together with two having unclear subfamily position, have been recorded in Cretaceous period. Two new genera, *Magadanobracon* gen. nov. (with two species, *Magadanobracon rasnitsyni* sp. nov. and *M. zherikhini* sp. nov.) and *Cretorhyssalus* gen. nov. (with type species *Cretorhyssalus brevis* sp. nov.) are described. The discussed position of the new genera in Protorhyssalinae remains putative owing to a lack of information about multiporous sensillae of the antenna and the poor preservation of the basal half of the hind wing. The earliest recorded thickened hind tibia in the female sex, as a probable apomorphic character of the subfamily Protorhyssalinae, and the evolutionary state of the antefurcal vs. postfurcal positions of the recurrent vein in the fore wing of Braconidae are discussed.

Key words: Insecta, Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Protorhyssalinae, parasitoids, ambers, prints, Cretaceous, Russia.

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