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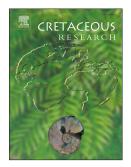
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1	Earwig nymphs (Dermaptera) from the mid-Cretaceous amber of Myanmar
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13	Abstract
14	Abstract
15	Four new fossil earwig nymphs, Hirtidiplatys cardiophyllus gen. et sp. nov.,
16	Acanthodiplatys leptocercus gen. et sp. nov., and Tytthodiplatys ortholabis sp. nov. in
17	Diplatyidae, Robustipygia calvata gen. et sp. nov. in Pygidicranidae, and one
18	specimen unassigned to a genus which might belong to Anisolabididae, are described
19	and figured from the mid-Cretaceous amber of Myanmar. <i>Hirtidiplatys cardiophyllus</i>
20	gen. et sp. nov. and A. leptocercus gen. et sp. nov. represent the second and third
21	earliest records of Diplatyidae, and are distinguished from other recorded nymphs in
22	Cretaceous amber and modern lineages by the structure of their antennae and legs.
23	ereance and amount amount amount of anon amount and regar
24	Keywords: Neodermaptera, Diplatyidae, Anisolabididae, Pygidicranidae,
25	Cenomanian.
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27	1. Introduction
28	
29	Dermaptera, commonly called earwigs, are certainly one of the small orders of
30	insects, including about 2,000 described species (Grimaldi & Engel, 2005). Earwigs
31	can be easily recognized by their forcep-like cerci. Although the earliest earwig
32	fossils are from the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic of England and Australia
33	(Jarzembowski, 1999; Wappler et al. 2005; Kelly et al. 2018). Recently, the record of
34	Dermaptera preserved in amber has grown rapidly (e.g., Ross & Engel, 2013; Engel &
35	Perrichot, 2014; Engel et al. 2011, 2015; Engel 2016, 2017), but most especially from
36	the mid-Cretaceous of Myanmar (Cockerell 1920; Engel & Grimaldi 2004, 2014;
37	Engel 2011; Ren et al. 2017). Up to date, 16 Cretaceous amber species of Dermaptera,
38	including seven nymphs, have been described (summary of nymphs provided in Table
39	1). As with many fossils of nymphal earwigs, it is challenging to determine the
40	taxonomic identity of such fossils with considerable confidence. Nonetheless, some

nymphs have been assigned to their respective families when pertinent characters

have presented themselves, particularly in later-stage instars, such as Gallinympha

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