* Aphytis is a genus of parasitic wasps from the Aphelinidae family and the Chalcidoiedea superfamily. It belongs to the hymenoptera order in the insect class.
* Many (around 30% of) Aphytis species are uniparental
* Occasionally, males are produced by uniparental Aphytis. They have not been found to perform any reproductive function and are thought to be genetic mistakes.
* Male production can be increased in some species by exposing females to high temperatures.
* Complete parthenogenesis poses a major problem for taxonomy because each sister lineage is completely isolated from the other → case per case criteria; if no morphological difference is visible, they should be considered a collective species. If an irreversible chromosomal event has occurred from the parent sexual species, it should be considered a separate species even with slight morphological differences.

Terminology:

* Uniparental species: species reproducing by parthenogenesis
* Sibling species: Two species that are morphologically identical, but not cross-fertile. Probably diverged very recently.
* Morphological species: Species characterized by morphological differences. Useful when gene flow is unkown.
* Biological species: Members of a population that are capable of interbreeding. Does not account for morphological traits.
* Semi-species: Group of organisms that are taxonomically intermediate between a race and a species. Reduced outbreeding and geneflow (incomplete reproductive isolation mechanisms).
* Thelytokous parthenogeny: Females produce female progeny without fertilization by males.
* Cyclical parthenogenesis: facultative parthenogenesis where there is a cyclic (often season dependant) sexual reproduction