

**Rediscovery of the Oriental *Foenobethylus gracilis* with discussion of allied genus**  
(Hymenoptera: Bethyliidae)

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**Abstract:** The holotype of the type species of the genus *Foenobethylus* Kieffer (Pristocerinae), *F. gracilis* Kieffer, from the Philippines is redescribed, and the diagnosis of the genus is revised. This genus has the metanotum well developed medially with median and paramedian foveae, the prosternum elongated neck-like, the basal vein is reaching the costal vein far from stigma, the fore femur being enlarged and the hind femur enlarged with one spine and denticulate line. The mandible of *F. gracilis* is bearing five apical teeth, the median clypeal lobe is subangulate, the antennal scrobe carinate, the mesopleuron with subtegular groove elongate, the hind trochanter not spinose, the hind femur with basal spine and series of close and small teeth, and the aedeagus with apex curved ventrad. A new key for *Foenobethylus* is provided.

**Key words:** Hymenoptera, Bethyliidae, *Foenobethylus*, *Parascleroderma*, *Afgoiogfa*

### Introduction

*Foenobethylus* was originally described by KIEFFER (1913) as a monotypic genus of Bethyliidae based on one specimen from the Philippines. KIEFFER (1914) established five tribes in Bethylinae (Bethyliidae today) and included *Foenobethylus* in the Epyrini, which was considered by BERLAND (1928) as subfamily of Bethyliidae. Curiously, GORDH and MÓCZÁR (1990) considered the placement of the genus as uncertain (*incertae sedis*) in Bethyliidae.