placed by Carvalho (1952a). Two species of *Pseudoxenetus* are known from the eastern United States.

Renodaeus Distant, 1893.

Although the general facies of *Renodaeus* are very much like those of *Pilophorus*, the male genitalia (see Carvalho and Becker, 1959) confirm that the genus belongs to the Orthotylini and is a member of the *Sericophanes* group. Three species are known from Texas, Guatemala, and Guyana.

Distant (1893) described *Renodaeus ficarius* from two female specimens. I have designated as the lectotype a specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) bearing the labels: "Cerro Zunil, 4–5,000 ft., Champion"; "sp. figured"; "*Renodaeus ficarius* Dist."; and "LECTOTYPE *Renodaeus ficarius* Distant, det. R.T. Schuh."

Schaffneria Knight, 1966, see discussion under *Sericophanes* group.

One species is known from Texas.

* *Semium* Reuter, 1876a, see Phylini.

Sericophanes Reuter, 1876a.

Kelton (1959b) confirmed the relationship of *Sericophanes* to the Orthotylinae on the basis of the male genitalia which he considered as related to *Ceratocapsus*. I have examined the female genitalia of *S. heidemanni* Poppius, which has well developed K-structures; therefore the genus must be placed in the Orthotylini (see also discussion under *Sericophanes* group). *Sericophanes* presently includes 20 species, all from the New World, and shows its greatest radiation in the tropics (Maldonado, 1970).

Sericophanoides Carvalho and Fonseca, 1965, pp. 53–57.

Although placed in the Pilophorini by Carvalho and Fonseca (1965), *Sericophanoides* is closely related to *Sericophanes* by the general facies, and the form of the male genitalia and belongs to the Orthotylini. Two species are known from South America.

Slaterocoris Wagner, 1956, pp. 277–281.

Primarily on characters of the female genitalia, Wagner (1956) recognized the distinctive nature of the North American species previously placed in *Strongylocoris*. He erected for them the new genus *Slaterocoris*, belonging to the Orthotylini. This was the first taxonomic use of the K-structure, the importance of which was pointed out by Slater (1950).

Sulamita Kirkaldy, 1902a, see *Falconia* group discussion.