Hemelytra with embolar margins sinuate, slightly constricted on basal half; corium longitudinally convex, the clavus more nearly flat, the membrane short, scarcely covering apex of abdomen; color fusco-brownish, inner apical angles of corium darker, cuneus dark brown, shining; clavus and corium set with many erect, black bristle-like hairs, the length of many equal to width of scutellum, with two bristles at least on base of scutellum, the cuneus clothed only with recumbent, golden yellow pubescence; apical margin of corium and extending across to near apex of clavus provided with a band composed of thickly set silvery scales, also with two short bands or spots of similar scales on basal half of corium, set between radial vein and the much narrowed embolium; clavus with a V-shaped silvery band at middle, the base of the "V" placed against claval commissure, and a second silvery spot set at a point half way toward apex of clavus; membrane fusco-brownish, rather strongly shining bordering cuneus and apex of corium. Sternum brownish translucent, shining; ostiolar peritreme white, projecting more strongly than in the genus *Pilophorus*. Legs broken; coxae pale although more or less brownish at base and apex. Venter reddish to dark brown, shining, more reddish on basal half, broader apically, the ovipositor occupying about two-thirds the length of abdomen.

Holotype: ♀, Brownsville, Texas; Cornell University collection.

The genus *Renodaeus* was originally described by Distant (Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het. I, p. 461, 1893) as an aberrant genus of the family Pyrrhocoridae. My attention was first directed to this genus by Mr. W. E. China, of the British Museum, and Dr. R. F. Hussey, who found that *Renodaeus* belongs to the family Miridae. I am also indebted to Mr. China for sketches and notes which he made of the genotype, *Renodaeus ficarius* Dist., with the aid of which I am able to recognize the present new species from Texas. For some time I had regarded this unusual Mirid as representing an undescribed genus, but fortunately my attention was directed to *Renodaeus* Dist. before I got to the point of describing it. *Renodaeus* has the thickened antennae of a *Ceratocapsus* but with the head and hemelytra of a *Pilophorus*. Since I am unable to place it in either the *Ceratocapsini* or *Pilophorini*, I propose to make the genus *Renodaeus* Dist. the type of a new tribe which may be known as the *Renodaeini* in the subfamily Orthotylinae. Although I am unable to examine the arolia due to the broken legs, I have no doubt but they are similar to those of *Pilophorous* and *Ceratocapsus*.