

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW RENODAEUS FROM TEXAS (Hemiptera, Miridae).¹

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Renodaeus texanus n. sp.

Distinguished from *ficarius* Dist. by the constricted anterior half of prothorax, the strongly convex basal half of pronotum, and the smaller size; in *ficarius* Dist. the pronotal disk is most strongly convex on anterior half.

♀. Length 2.7 mm., width across apical area of hemelytra 1.02 mm. Head: width .77 mm., vertex .45 mm. Rostrum, length 1.03 mm., reaching to near posterior margins of middle coxae. Antennae: segment I, length .20 mm., thickness .06 mm., pale yellowish, a reddish mark on middle; II, .57 mm., slender, thickness .043 mm., abruptly enlarged at apex to a thickness of .085 mm., brown, darker at base; III, .30 mm., slender at base but much thickened (.071 mm. thick) on apical half, dark brown; IV, .34 mm., fusiform, thickness .095 mm., dark brown; clothed with very fine pale pubescence; thus the thickened antennae suggest a relationship with *Ceratocapsus*. Pronotum: length .71 mm., width at base .81 mm., width at anterior angles .60 mm.; anterior two-fifths of prothorax narrower than head, rather distinctly constricted just before the flaring and strongly convex basal half of pronotal disk, the basal margin convexly arcuate, but distinctly impressed at a point just inside of the line where claval suture meets pronotum, the basal angles thus set off and sharply rounded; as viewed from above the lateral margins of disk strongly concave, appearing constricted at middle and having a diameter slightly less than anterior angles; as viewed in profile the anterior two-fifths of pronotum is about level with base of head, but behind that point very strongly convex, then curving down to basal margin which is on a horizontal plane with the hemelytra, and if projected this plane would strike at a point only a little above middle of eyes. Pronotum and head moderately shining, clothed with pale yellowish simple pubescence. Scutellum small, triangular, flat, smooth or somewhat alutaceous, the mesoscutum and the basal margin of scutellum covered by the abruptly arched basal lobe of pronotum.

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