Remarks. – *K. carotarhani* is restricted to coastal regions of south-eastern Queensland and eastern New South Wales (Fig. 3) with several records from the Sydney region. Single specimens have been collected from the flowers of *Elaeocarpus obovatus* and by pyrethrum knockdown from *Eucalyptus crebra*.

K. carotarhani is recognised as the sister-taxon of *K. mcalpinei* from which it is easily distinguished by the presence of large, orange to stramineous, lachryform markings on the hemelytra.

Kirkaldyella mcalpinei Cassis & Moulds, sp. n.

(Fig. 3, 11A-F)

Diagnosis. – *K. mcalpinei* is recognised by the following combination of characters: body mostly glossy fuscous, scutellum orange to yellow-brown; vertex weakly concave; bucculae elongate; AI equal to interocular distance. *K. mcalpinei* is distinguished from *K. carotarhani* by the absence of stramineous to orange lachryform markings on the hemelytra and the longer bucculae.

Description. – Colouration. Head, mostly fuscous, yellow markings on lateral margins of frons adjoining eyes. Antennae, AI darkly stramineous, red near basal third; AII-AIV fuscous. Pronotum glossy black to fuscous. Scutellum orange to yellow-brown. Hemelytra, mostly fuscous, cuneus reddish-brown. Legs, mostly stramineous; apical quarter of hind femora with red annulation.

Dorsal texture. Head weakly rugose. Pronotum weakly rugose. Hemelytra, clavus weakly rugose with submarginal row of punctures parallel to claval furrow.

Vestiture. Body with moderately dense distribution of simple, fine, erect, elongate, pale setae, corium sparsely distributed; femora and tibiae with elongate, semi-erect bristles.

Structure. Macropterous, elongate, parallel-sided. Head, narrow, posterior margin rectilinear; vertex, weakly concave. Antennae, AI equal with interocular width. AII longer than basal pronotal width in males. AII apices weakly incrassate. Eyes slightly removed from pronotum. Labium extending to anterior margin of procoxae. Bucculae not extending beyond antennifers. Pronotum, transverse, trapeziform (Fig. 11F); collar thin, depressed; calli weakly developed, medially depressed with pair of small foveae; anterior angles obtuse, weakly explanate; disc strongly convex, posterior margin rectilinear medially. Mesoscutum prominent. Scutellum, anterior third flat, remainder weakly declivent. Hemelytra, weakly declivent beyond costal fracture, clavus moderately tectiform; costal fracture weakly developed. Thoracic pleura, proepisternum anteriorly orientated; proepimeron deeply depressed medially; metathoracic external efferent system, peritreme small, tumid, not reaching dorsal margin of evaporative areas; metathoracic spiracle visible. Male genitalia (Fig. 11A-E), pygophore subconical (Fig. 11A) with enlarged, terminal, transverse, obtuse ventral process (Fig. 11B); lateral dorsal margin with acute, elongate process (Fig. 11B), subperpendicular to dorsomedial margin; genital opening large, ovoid. Left paramere (Fig. 11C), lateral margin strongly emarginate; lobe subquadrate, enlarged obtuse processes mediodorsally and laterodorsally; dorsal margin weakly emarginate; shaft elongate with prominent apical hook, recurved beneath subapical region of shaft, terminating towards lateral margin. Right paramere (Fig. 11D-E), elongate, subtriangular, medial margin moderately emarginate, enlarged obtuse process mediposteriorly, orbicular congregation of six teeth anteriomedially; small acute process mesoposteriorly.

Measurements. 2♂ BL 4.0-4.7, HW 0.98-0.99 IOD 0.38-0.40, HL 0.64, PL 0.86-0.97, PW 1.36-1.38, AII 1.70-1.72, LL 1.21-1.22.

Material examined. – Holotype: NEW SOUTH WALES: 1♂, Ashfield, [33.88°S 151.11°E], 12 December 1980, DA Doolan (AM). Paratype: NEW SOUTH WALES: 1♂, Otford [34.21°S 151.00°E], 30 October 1965, DK McAlpine (AM).

Host plant. – Unknown.

Etymology. – This species is named in honour of the original collector David McAlpine.

Remarks. – *K. mcalpinei* is restricted to the Sydney region of New South Wales (Fig. 3). This work establishes *K. mcalpinei* and *K. carotarhani* as sister-taxa due to the presence of two processes on the dorsal surface of the genital opening (cf. Fig. 10B and 11B).

Kirkaldyella mcmillani Cassis & Moulds, sp. n.

(Fig. 2, 12A)

Diagnosis. – *K. mcmillani* is recognised by the following combination of characters: body elongate, parallel-sided; glossy black; and, hemelytra