

hook, coplanar with remainder of shaft, terminating toward lateral margin, with short triangular process basally. Right paramere (Fig. 18 D-E), elongate, subtriangular, with anterolateral rectangular process; four teeth along anterior margin; orbicular congregation of four conical teeth medially; large posterolateral hook-like process. Aedeagus (Fig. 18F-G) with multifurcate spiculum with three primary branches, two of which are bifid; secondary gonopore trough-shaped caudal to base of two minor branches of spiculum, terminating within base of spiculum.

Measurements. 5♂ BL 3.88-4.70, HW 1.01-1.04, IOD 0.51-0.58, HL 0.60-0.69, PL 0.83-0.90, PW 1.13-1.20, AII 1.21-1.41, LL 1.26-1.86; 5♀ BL 3.9-4.7, HW 1.04-1.15, IOD 0.55-0.60, HL 0.62-0.84, PL 0.91-0.96, PW 1.20-1.29, AII 1.14-1.26, LL 1.62-1.70.

Syntypes. – MNH ♂, UZMH ♂ (not examined).

Material examined. – NEW SOUTH WALES: 27♂ 24♀ 10 damaged (sex undetermined), Brogo River, Pacific Highway 15km N of Bega, 36°37'S 149°50'E, 50m, 10 November 1995, RT Schuh and G Cassis, site 95-65, ex *Lomandra longifolia* (AM) and (AMNH); 9♂ 5♀, Myall Lakes National Park, Paperbark Flat, Big Gibber, [32°30'S 152°21'E], [nr sea level], 19 October 1995, RT Schuh and G Cassis, ex *Lomandra longifolia* site 95-4 (AM) and (AMNH); 1♂, Sydney, [33.86°S 151.19°E], Dec 1934, D and KK Spence, compared with type by Carvalho 1972, K78885 (AM); 2♂ 1♀, 43 km SE of Braidwood, Deua National Park, [35°43'S 150°07'E], [100 m], 10 November 1995, RT Schuh and G Cassis, ex *Lomandra longifolia*, site 95-68 (AM) and (AMNH); 1♂, Royal National Park, picnic area, [34°10'S 150°10'E], 15 October 1993, G Cassis (AM). SOUTH AUSTRALIA: 2♀ 1 damaged (sex undetermined), Mount Lofty, [34.98°S 138.70°E], 28 December 1973 to 6 January 1974, Boy Scout Jamboree (SAMA).

Host plant. – *Lomandra longifolia* Labill [Lomandraceae].

Remarks. – *K. rugosa* is restricted to south-eastern Australia. It has been recorded from coastal South Australia and New South Wales (Fig. 5) on the monotypic species *Lomandra longifolia*, which is also the host plant of *K. schuhi*. These two species are similar in external appearance but are clearly distinguished by differences of the parameres (cf. Fig. 18C-E, 20C-E) and spiculum (cf. Fig. 18G, 20G). *K. rugosa* is recognised in this work as the sister-taxon to *K. schuhi*. *K. rugosa* is externally very similar to *K. boweri* and *K. ngarkati* but can be distinguished by the weakly declivent hemelytra beyond the costal fracture in *K. rugosa* and the differences of the male genitalia.

***Kirkaldyella schuhi* Cassis & Moulds, sp. n.**

(Fig. 5, 20A-H)

Diagnosis. – *K. schuhi* is recognised by the following set of characters: body elongate, parallel-sided; mostly glossy black to fuscous, stramineous triangular markings on exocorium above the costal fracture. The latter markings on the exocorium of *K. schuhi* distinguish it from *K. rugosa*.

Description. – Colouration. Head, posterior of vertex with triangular yellow to fuscous markings adjoining eyes, occasionally forming a band across head. Antennae, AI yellow with basal apices brown, AII stramineous, apical third fuscous, AIII-AIV fuscous. Pronotum, mostly glossy black, fuscous basally. Hemelytra, mostly fuscous, stramineous triangular markings on exocorium above the costal fracture. Legs, mostly stramineous, apical third of hind femora reddish-yellow with stramineous apices, basal half of tibiae with red and fuscous markings.

Dorsal texture. Head weakly punctate. Pronotum rugopunctate. Hemelytra, clavus moderately rugopunctate with submarginal row of punctures parallel to claval furrow, endocorium weakly rugopunctate.

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

Structure. Macropterous, elongate, parallel-sided, posterior half of corium weakly convex. Head, posterior margin rectilinear, vertex, anterior half weakly convex with lateral margins foveate, foveae can extend laterally into posterior half. Antennae, AI much shorter than interocular width. AII slightly larger than width of posterior margin of pronotum in males, smaller in females. Eyes slightly removed from head. Labrum extending to procoxae, labium extending to metacoxae. Bucculae not extending beyond antennifers. Pronotum, transverse, campanulate (Fig. 20H); collar thin, depressed; calli moderately developed, medially depressed with pair of small foveae; anterior angles arcuate, explanate; disc moderately convex, posterior margin medially rectilinear. Mesoscutum small, strongly declivent. Scutellum flat, posterior third weakly declivent. Hemelytra, moderately declivent beyond costal fracture, clavus weakly tectiform, lateral margins explanate, costal fracture moderately developed. Thoracic pleura, proepisternum anteriorly orientated; proepimeron