

not distinctly constricted at the middle. The calli lack the ocelloid-like structure located laterally.

5. *Helopeltis australiae* Kirkaldy, 1908 — Queensland, Australia. *Proc. Lin. Soc. N. S. Wales* 36: 786.

The type of this species is a male and is deposited in the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. The measurements of the holotype are as follows:

Length 6.0 mm, width 1.2 mm. *Head*: condition too poor to be measured correctly. *Antenna*: segment I, length 2.2 mm; II, 3.8 mm; III, 2.8 mm; IV, broken. *Pronotum*: length 0.9 mm, width at base 1.2 mm. *Cuneus*: length 1.00 mm, width at base 0.24 mm. Length of rostrum 1.6 mm, length of scutellar projection 0.80 mm.

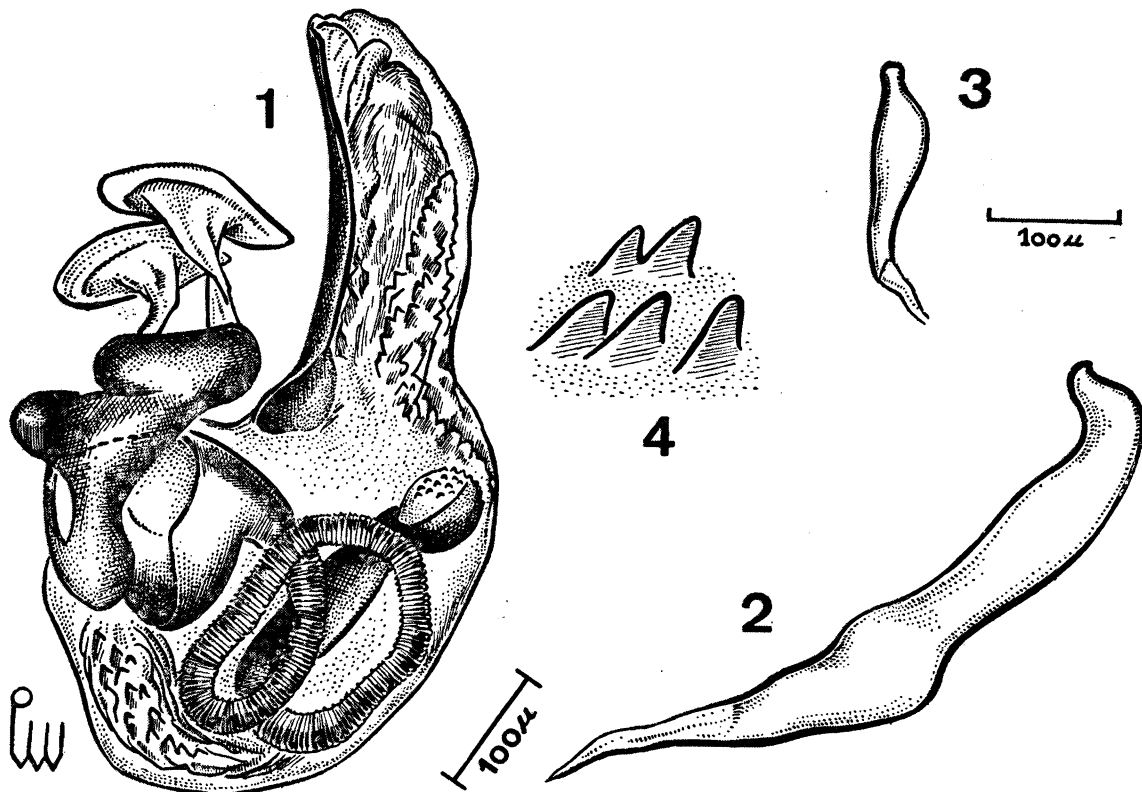
The color is well described by Kirkaldy. The femora are incrassate towards the apex, nodulose, and have black spots. The pronotum is castaneous, the base of the clavus pale yellow, the hemelytra translucent and dark brown with the embolium and scutellar spine or projection darker. The membrane is fuscous.

*Genitalia*: vesica of aedeagus (figs. 1, 4) with a typical secondary gonopore. Left paramere (fig. 2) elongate, pointed apically. Right paramere (fig. 3) small, simple.

As stated by Kirkaldy, the type is in poor condition, with head, legs and antennae broken and glued onto cardboard paper.

6. *Cysterracha cactifera* Kirkaldy, 1907 — Queensland, Australia. *Proc. Linn. Soc.* 32: 785, pl. 43, figs.

The type is a female and is in poor condition. It is deposited in the B. P. Bishop



*Helopeltis australiae* Kirkaldy: Fig. 1 — penis of holotype; Fig. 2 — left paramere; Fig. 3 — right paramere; Fig. 4 — sclerotized teeth of vesica.