

Thorax small and elongate. Pronotum without a collar and divided by a strong transverse constriction behind the middle into two lobes; the anterior lobe subglobular, posterior more annuliform, inclined towards constriction and vaguely flattened above. Scutellum short, rather tumid, triangular. Hemelytra very reduced, scale or flap like, about same length as pronotum, not clearly differentiated into corium, clavus, cuneus, and membrane. Wings absent. Propleurae and pronotum one integral structure, the pronotum flowing into the propleurae smoothly in an even curve. Mesopleurae large and prominent in front of middle coxae, hind margin directed obliquely forwards and upwards. Metapleurae short, obvious only in front of hind coxae and bearing a prominent scent canal on either side which runs up to end beneath a tumid prominence.

All coxae large and longish. All legs slender and long, hind tibiae conspicuously longer than either fore or middle tibiae. Tarsi with two claws from between whose bases arise a pair of well developed arolia which are strongly convergent at their apices.

Abdomen with first two visible segments (actually II. and III.) strongly narrowed to give a petiole like appearance, then the three succeeding segments (IV., V. and VI.) become successively larger and are followed by the three apical visible segments (VII., VIII. and IX.) which gradually diminish to give a gaster like appearance. Abdomen somewhat laterally compressed so that it is higher than wide; no lateral margin; the dorsal and ventral segments running into one another, forming a depressed area in the region of the junction which may collapse inwards so as to lower the abdomen.

Genotype *MYRMECOROIDES CARINATUS* n. sp.
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♀ Black, eyes grey. Tips of hemelytra, a median band and second antennal segment, the upper margins of true abdominal pleurites IV.–VIII., the small anal segment and the hind margin of the true ventral segment III. luteous. First antennal segment, all rostrum except tip, fore femora and tibiae, the bases and apices of the mid and hind tibiae, and the ovipositor when extended brown. All tarsi, mid femora and head more a piceous black than true black.

General appearance: Almost glabrous with some very fine sparse short white hairs, a little thicker on the edge of the keel on the head and along the tips of the hemelytra. Beneath with some hoary patches.

Length: 5.3–5.5 mms.

Locality: Holotype female, Donnybrook, Victoria, November 22, 1959, coll. J. Ozols, and two paratype females, same locality and collector, November 29, 1959; type and one paratype in the collection of the National Museum, Victoria; the other paratype, No. 120112 in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide.