stramineous marking on the anterior half of the claval commissure on *K. anasillosi*.

Description. – Colouration. Head, mostly glossy black, with triangular yellow-brown to fuscous markings adjoining eyes. Antennae, AI stramineous, AII-AIV fuscous. Pronotum, glossy black. Scutellum glossy black. Hemelytra, mostly fuscous, with stramineous triangular markings on exocorium above the costal fracture. Legs, mostly fuscous, apices of femora stramineous, basal half of tibiae stramineous.

Dorsal texture. Head moderately rugopunctate. Pronotum rugopunctate. Hemelytra, clavus moderately rugose; endocorium weakly rugose.

Vestiture. Body with moderately dense distribution of simple, fine, erect, elongate, pale setae, intermixed with dispersed clumps of dense adpressed, flattened, pale, scale-like setae on anterior half of hemelytra; femora and tibiae with elongate, semi-erect bristles.

Structure. Macropterous, elongate, parallel-sided; hemelytra, costal margin weakly convex. Head, posterior margin rectilinear, vertex, anteriorly weakly convex with lateral margins foveate, posterior half of vertex flat. Antennae, AI much shorter than interocular width. AII slightly larger than width of posterior margin of pronotum in male. AII tapered basally. Eyes contiguous with pronotum. Labrum extending to procoxae, labium extending to base of mesocoxae. Posterior margin of bucculae not extending beyond antennifers. Pronotum, transverse, quadrate (Fig. 7F); collar obsolete; calli absent, moderately convex across, without medial foveae; anterior angles obtuse, very weakly explanate; posterior margin weakly excavate medially. Mesoscutum, prominent and strongly convex. Scutellum, posterior half declivent. Hemelytra moderately declivent posteriorly to costal fracture, clavus weakly tectiform, lateral margins explanate; costal fracture moderately developed. Thoracic pleura, proepisternum anteriorly orientated; proepimeron deeply depressed medially; metathoracic external efferent system, peritreme tumid, reaching dorsal margin of evaporative areas; metathoracic spiracle visible. Male genitalia (Fig. 7A-E), pygophore subconical (Fig. 7A) with enlarged, terminal, transverse, obtuse ventral process (Fig. 7B); genital opening large, ovoid. Left paramere (Fig. 7C), elongate, ventral margin nearly reaching anterior margin of pygophore; lateral margin emarginate; lobe subodval with orbicular congregation of four teeth on dorsal margin, small isolated process on dorsal margin; shaft narrow, elongate with prominent apical hook, coplanar with remainder of shaft, terminating near medial margin. Right paramere (Fig. 7D-E), elongate, subtriangular with mesolateral rectangular process; medial margin obtuse; anterior margin mesially dominated by large obtuse process, five teeth on mesioposterior margin.

Measurements. 1♂ BL 4.0, HW 1.2, IOD 0.69, HL 0.7, PL 0.86, PW 1.02, AII 1.1, LL 1.38.

Material examined. – Holotype: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 1♂, 45km E of Geraldton, [28.77°S 115.07°E], 20-23 August 1987, C Reid, (AM). Paratypes: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 2♂, Watheroo National Park, [30.16°S 115.83°E], 8 September 1990, ex *Acacia* sp., G Cassis, site WA/005/P7 (AM); 1♀, same data as holotype; 1♂, Kalbarri, [27.66°S 114.17°E], 20-23 August 1987, ex *Acacia* sp., C Reid (AM); 1♂, Uberin Rock [31.00°S 116.59°E], 16 September 1984, RP McMillan (WAM).

Host plant. – *Acacia* sp. (Mimosaceae).

Etymology. – The species name is based on the Latin 'anasillos' referring to the clumps of dense adpressed, flattened, scale-like setae on the anterior half of the hemelytra.

Remarks. – *K. anasillosi* is restricted to coastal Western Australia (Fig. 2). *K. anasillosi* and *K. ortholata* have both been collected on *Acacia* flowers in heathland habitats north of Perth. *K. anasillosi* is recognised in this work as being the sister-taxon of the widely distributed species *K. pilosa*. These two species both have a prominent apical hook that is coplanar with the remainder of the shaft, terminating towards the medial margin (cf. Fig. 7C and 16C) and lack an elongate acute process on the dorsal margin of the genital opening (cf. Fig. 7B and 16B). *K. anasillosi* is easily distinguished from *K. pilosa* by scale-like setae being restricted to the anterior half of the hemelytra and the triangular yellow-brown to fuscous markings adjoining the eyes.

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

(Fig. 4, 8A-H)

Diagnosis. – *K. argoantyx* is recognised by the combination of the following characters: body glossy black to fuscous; embolium and lateral edges of corium to R+M vein stramineous, and male genitalic characters. *K. argoantyx* is distin-