

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

(Fig. 5, 9A-H)

Diagnosis. – This species can be recognised by the following combination of characters: body elongate, glossy black to fuscous, metathoracic spiracle visible, mesoscutum prominent and right paramere subtriangular with four teeth along medial margin (Fig. 9D-E). *K. boweri* is distinguished from *K. ngarkati* by the presence of a visible metathoracic spiracle above the peritreme and the presence of four teeth along the medial margin of the right paramere (cf. Fig. 9D-E 13D-E). *K. boweri* is distinguished from *K. rugosa* by the strongly declivent hemelytra.

Description. – Colouration. Head, glossy black; vertex with triangular yellow-brown to orange markings adjacent to eyes. Antennae, AI yellow-brown; AII yellow-brown, apical third fuscous; AIII-AIV fuscous. Pronotum, glossy black. Hemelytra, mostly fuscous, anterior third black; cuneus occasionally reddish-brown. Legs, stramineous; hind femora reddish-orange to reddish-brown, proximal quarter stramineous, apices occasionally stramineous; hind tibiae reddish-orange to reddish-brown, distal third to quarter stramineous. Dorsal texture. Head moderately rugopunctate. Pronotum rugose. Hemelytra moderately rugopunctate, clavus with submarginal row of punctures parallel to claval furrow.

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

Structure. Macropterous, elongate, parallel-sided, hemelytra, posterior third of costal margin weakly convex. Head, postocular margins rectilinear, dorsal surface of head weakly convex; vertex, anterior half weakly convex, posterior half flat with lateral margins foveate. AI much shorter than interocular width. AII longer than basal pronotal width in males and females. AII tapered proximally. Eyes slightly removed from head. Labrum extending to posterior margin of head, labium extending to mesocoxae; first labial segment extending to posterior margin of head. Bucculae not extending beyond antennifers. Pronotum, transverse, campanulate (Fig. 9H); collar thin, depressed; calli moderately developed, depressed medially with pair of small foveae; anterior angles arcuate, explanate; disc strongly convex, posterior margin moderately excavate medially. Meso-

scutum prominent, moderately convex. Scutellum weakly declivent, anterior third flat. Hemelytra strongly declivent caudal of costal fracture, clavus moderately tectiform, lateral margins weakly explanate; costal fracture very weakly developed. Thoracic pleura, proepisternum anteriorly orientated; proepimeron deeply depressed medially; metathoracic external efferent system, peritreme tumid, ovoid, not reaching dorsal margin of evaporative areas; metathoracic spiracle visible. Male genitalia (Fig. 9A-G), pygophore subconical (Fig. 9A) with enlarged, subobovate, ventral process (Fig. 9B); dorsal margin with acute, elongate process (Fig. 9B), acutely positioned, near midline of margin; genital opening large, ovoid. Left paramere (Fig. 9C), lateral margin weakly emarginate, lobe subquadrate with enlarged obtuse process dorsomedially, shaft elongate, with prominent apical hook, coplanar with remainder of shaft, terminating towards lateral margin, with short triangular process basally. Right paramere (Fig. 9D-E), elongate, subtriangular with anterolateral subrectangular process; four teeth rectilinearly on medial margin; orbicular congregation of five teeth medioposteriorly; posterior margin moderately emarginate, large posterolateral hook-like process. Aedeagus (Fig. 9F-G) with multifurcate spiculum, with three primary branches, two of which are bifid, longer bifid branch with eight teeth on one branch; secondary gonopore trough-shaped caudal to base of two minor branches of spiculum, terminating within base of spiculum.

Measurements. 4♂ BL 4.15-4.30, HW 1.05-1.12, IOD 0.54-0.60, HL 0.70-0.85, PL 0.92-0.97, PW 1.23-1.29, AII 1.45-1.62, LL 1.20-1.52; 2♀ BL 4.35-4.55, HW 1.16-1.17, IOD 0.63-0.64, HL 0.79-0.85, PL 0.97-1.01, PW 1.29-1.35, AII 1.60-1.66, LL 1.32-1.38.

Material examined. – Holotype: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 1♂, Point Road, Leeuwin Naturaliste National Park, 34°05'37"S 115°01'27"E, 74m, 3 December 1998, G Cassis, ex *Pimelea sylvestris* [98-L19] (WAM). Paratypes: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 1♂ 2♀ 4 juveniles, same data as holotype; 2♂, Point Road, Leeuwin Naturaliste National Park, 34°05'3"S 115°00'59"E, 50m, 2 December 1998, ex *Pimelea sylvestris*, G Cassis [98-13] (AM); 6♂, Walunga National Park, 40km NE of Perth, [31°42'S 116°09'E], 26-29 October 1987, Mike E Irwin (CAS); 3♂, Walunga National Park, 40km NE of Perth, [31°42'S 116°09'E], 22-24 October 1987, Mike E Irwin (CAS); 1♂, Geraldton, [28°46'S 114°37'E], October 1931, Australian Harvard Expedition Darlington (AMNH); 1♂, Yanchep National Park, [31°33'S 115°41'E], 8 December 1971, ex *Hardenbergia comptoniana* (Andr.), JA Slater (AMNH).