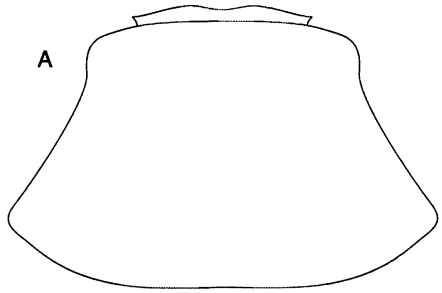

Figure 12. *Kirkaldyella mcmillani*: (A) pronotum and collar.

strongly declivent posteriorly to costal fracture. *K. mcmillani* is distinguished from *K. rugosa* by the absence of foveae on the pronotum and the bucculae in *K. mcmillani* extending to the gular while in *K. rugosa* the bucculae are short.

Description. – Colouration. Head, mostly glossy black, posterior of vertex with indistinct, triangular, fuscous markings adjoining eyes; bucculae red. Antennae, AI fuscous, black annulation basally; AII-AIII black. Pronotum, glossy black. Hemelytra, glossy black to fuscous. Legs, stramineous to fuscous; tibiae mostly fuscous, apical third stramineous; coxae mostly stramineous, basal third fuscous.

Dorsal texture. Head weakly asperous. Pronotum rugopunctate and weakly asperous. Hemelytra rugopunctate.

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

Structure. Macropterous, elongate, parallel-sided. Head, posterior margin slightly convex; vertex, anterior half moderately convex, posterior half flat. Antennae, AI much shorter than interocular width. AII is shorter than basal pronotal width in males. Eyes slightly removed from head. Labrum extending to middle of procoxae, labium extending to anterior margin of mesocoxae. Bucculae extending to ventral margin of head. Pronotum, transverse, trapeziform (Fig. 12); collar thin, depressed; calli very weakly developed; anterior angles arcuate, explanate; disc strongly convex, posterior margin rectilinear. Mesoscutum moderately declivent, partially obscured by pronotum. Scutellum weakly convex. Hemelytra, strongly declivent beyond costal fracture, clavus very weakly tectiform, lateral margins weakly explanate; costal fracture weakly emarginate. Thoracic pleura, proepisternum anteriorly orientated; proepimeron deeply depressed medially; metathoracic external efferent system, peritreme indistinct, ovoid, not reaching dorsal margin of evaporative areas; metathoracic spiracle visible.

Measurements. 1♂ BL 3.36, HW 1.03, IOD 0.52, HL 0.6, PL 0.78, PW 1.24, AII 1.06, LL 1.12.

Material examined. – Holotype: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 1♂, Queen Victoria Rock, [31°18'S 120°56'E], 19 October 1988, R. P. McMillan (WAM).

Host plant. – Unknown.

Etymology. – This species is named in honour of the original collector R. P. McMillan.

Remarks. – *K. mcmillani* is restricted to southern central Western Australia (Fig. 2). *K. mcmillani* is recognised as the sister-taxon to *K. anasillosi* and *K. pilosa*, with all three species lacking foveae on the pronotum. *K. mcmillani* was not dissected in this work and superficially resembles *K. rugosa*, but is distinguished by the absence of foveae on the pronotum. The bucculae in *K. mcmillani* extend to the ventral margin of the head while in *K. rugosa* the bucculae are short.

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

(Fig. 5, 13A-H)

Diagnosis. – *K. ngarkati* is recognised by the following combination of characters: body elongate, glossy black, metathoracic spiracle not visible; right paramere subrectangular with three teeth along the medial margin (Fig. 13D-E). *K. ngarkati* is distinguished from *K. boweri* by the recessed