

black to fuscous; anterior quarter black. Legs, mostly stramineous; femora stramineous, apical half to third fuscous; tibiae fuscous; coxae stramineous, basal third fuscous.

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

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

Structure. Macropterous, elongate, parallel-sided, costal margin slightly convex. Head, posterior margin rectilinear; vertex, anterior half weakly convex, posterior half flat with lateral margins foveate. Antennae, AI much shorter than interocular width. AII slightly longer than basal pronotal width in males and females. Eyes slightly removed from head. Labrum extending to posterior margin of head, labium extending to mesocoxae. Posterior margin of bucculae not extending beyond antennifers. Pronotum, transverse, campanulate (Fig. 13H); collar thin, flat; calli moderately developed, medially depressed with pair of small foveae; anterior angles arcuate, explanate; disc strongly convex, posterior margin medially rectilinear. Mesoscutum prominent, moderately convex. Scutellum moderately declivent, anterior third flat. Hemelytra, strongly declivent beyond costal fracture, clavus moderately tectiform, lateral margins weakly explanate; costal fracture 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 not visible. Male genitalia (Fig. 13A-G), pygophore subconical (Fig. 13A) with enlarged, subobovate, ventral process (Fig. 13B); genital opening large, ovoid; dorsal margin of opening with acute elongate process (Fig. 13B), near midline of margin, subperpendicular. Left paramere (Fig. 13C), 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, short triangular process basally. Right paramere (Fig. 13D-E), elongate, subrectangular, with anterolateral rectangular process; medial margin with three conical teeth rectilinearly; orbicular congregation of five teeth medioposteriorly, large posterolateral hook-like process.

Aedeagus (Fig. 13F-G) with multifurcate spiculum with three primary branches, two of which are bifid, longest branch with three teeth on one termination; secondary gonopore trough-shaped caudal to base of two minor branches of spiculum, terminating within base of spiculum.

Measurements. 2♂ BL 3.60-3.64, HW 0.98-1.01, IOD 0.50-0.52, HL 0.70-0.72, PL 0.80-0.83, PW 1.06-1.16, AII 1.08-1.20, LL 1.08-1.09; 1♀ BL 4.0, HW 1.12, IOD 0.62, HL 0.74, PL 0.88, PW 1.3, AII 1.34, LL 1.14.

Material examined. – Holotype: SOUTH AUSTRALIA: 1♂, 18km E of Coffin Bay, [34.37°S 135.40°E], 29 November 1992, I Naumann and J Cardale (ANIC). Paratypes: SOUTH AUSTRALIA: 1♂, 18km S of Bews, Ngarkat Conservation Park, 35°39'35"S 140°26'56"E, 90m, 9 November 1998, RT Schuh, G Cassis & R Silveira, ex *Eucalyptus calycogona*, site 98-38 (AM); 1♀, 38.1km S of Bews, Ngarkat Conservation Park, 35°39'35"S 140°26'56"E, 90m, 9 November 1998, RT Schuh, G Cassis & R Silveira, ex *Senecio latus dissectifolius*, site 98-38 (AM).

Host plants. – *Eucalyptus calycogona* Turcz [Myrtaceae]; *Senecio latus* G. Forster ex Willd. ssp. *dissectifolius* Ali [Asteraceae].

Etymology. – This species is named after the Ngarkat Conservation Park in South Australia.

Remarks. – *K. ngarkati* is restricted to southern South Australia (Fig. 5) and has been collected on *Eucalyptus calycogona* and *Senecio latus*. Both host plants are represented by single specimen collections and are considered to be tentative host association records.

This work recognises *K. ngarkati* as the sister-taxon of the Western Australian species *K. boweri*. Although externally similar these two species can be distinguished by the differing numbers of processes on the medial margin of the right paramere (cf. Fig. 9E and 13E) and the spiculi (cf. Fig. 9G and 13G).

Kirkaldyella notaurantia

Cassis & Moulds, sp. n.

(Fig. 5, 14A-H)

Diagnosis. – *K. notaurantia* is recognised by the following combination of characters: body elongate, parallel-sided; uniformly glossy black to fuscous, yellow-orange triangular markings on exocorium above the cuneus. *K. notaurantia* is distinguished from *K. schuhi* and *K. rugosa* by the yellow-orange markings on the hemelytra.