

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 weakly convex. Head, posterior margin weakly convex; vertex, posterior half weakly concave with lateral margins foveate. Antennae, AI much shorter than interocular distance. AII slightly shorter than basal pronotal width. AIII weakly tapered basally. AIV mildly fusiform. Bucculae short, posterior margin extending to mid-length of gular. Eyes slightly removed from posterior margin of head. Labium extending to anterior margin of mesocoxae. Pronotum transverse, narrowly campanulate (Fig. 14H); collar thin, depressed; calli moderately developed, weakly depressed medially with pair of small foveae; anterior angles arcuate, weakly explanate; disc moderately convex, posterior margin weakly rectilinear, medially. Mesoscutum small. Scutellum weakly declivent near posterior margin. Hemelytra, flat beyond costal fracture, clavus moderately tectiform; costal fracture moderately developed. Thoracic pleura, proepisternum anteriorly orientated; proepimeron deeply depressed medially; metathoracic external efferent system, peritreme tumid, not reaching dorsal margin of evaporative areas; metathoracic spiracle visible. Male genitalia (Fig. 14A-G), pygophore subconical (Fig. 14A) with enlarged, subobovate, ventral process (Fig. 14B); genital opening large, ovoid; dorsal margin with acute elongate process (Fig. 14B), near midline of margin, subperpendicular to margin. Left paramere (Fig. 14C), lateral margin moderately emarginate; lobe subquadrate, with enlarged obtuse process dorsomedially, small process on dorsal margin of lobe; shaft elongate, with prominent apical hook, coplanar with remainder of shaft, terminating towards lateral margin, with short triangular process basally. Right paramere (Fig. 14D-E), elongate, subquadrate, with anterolateral subrectangular process; three teeth on anterior margin; orbicular congregation of four conical teeth medially, large posterolateral hook-like process. Aedeagus (Fig. 14F-G) with multifurcate spiculum with three primary branches, two of which are bifid; secondary gonopore trough-shaped caudal to base of two minor branches of spiculum, terminating within base of spiculum.

Measurements. ♂ holotype BL 3.88, HW 1.01, IOD 0.53, HL 0.72, PL 0.87, PW 1.06, AII 0.98, LL 1.16.

Material examined. – Holotype: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 1♂, near Gnarabup Beach, [33.99°S 114.99°E], 20m, 3 December 1998, G Cassis, ex *Scaevola nitida* (WA98-21) (AM).

Host plant. – *Scaevola nitida*. R. Br. [Goodeniaceae].

Etymology. – The name of this species is based on the Latin 'nota' and 'aurantium' referring to the orange markings on the hemelytra.

Remarks. – *K. notaurantia* is restricted to coastal south-western Western Australia (Fig. 5) where it has been collected on *Scaevola nitida*. This species is unfortunately based on a single specimen but it is clearly differentiated from all other species on external and male genitalic characters. *K. notaurantia* is closely related to *K. rugosa* and *K. schuhi*, as it resembles both species in the structure of the male genitalia (cf. Fig. 14B-G, 18B-G and 20B-G).

Kirkaldyella ortholata Cassis & Moulds, sp. n.

(Fig. 4, 15A-H)

Diagnosis. – *K. ortholata* is recognised by the following combination of characters: body elongate, parallel-sided; glossy black to fuscous; proepimeron weakly depressed medially; metathoracic spiracle not visible; mesoscutum prominent. *K. ortholata* is distinguished from *K. rugosa* and *K. adunca* by the parallel sides of the body and the right paramere (cf. Fig. 15D-E and 18D-E). *K. ortholata* is distinguished from *K. boweri* and *K. ngarkati* by the absence of yellow-brown to orange triangular markings adjoining the eyes.

Description. – Colouration. Head, mostly glossy black, indistinct fuscous band along posterior margin of head, fuscous markings between antennal insertion and eyes. Antennae, AI brown to fuscous, AII mostly fuscous, apical third black, AIII fuscous with black terminations, AIV black. Pronotum, glossy black. Scutellum black. Hemelytra fuscous. Legs stramineous, basal third of coxae fuscous.

Dorsal texture. Head weakly rugose. Pronotum rugose. Hemelytra moderately rugopunctate, clavus with submarginal row of punctures parallel to claval furrow.

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