

Structure. Macropterous, elongate, parallel-sided. Head, posterior margin rectilinear, vertex weakly convex, posterior lateral margins depressed. Antennae, AI much shorter than interocular width. AII slightly longer than basal pronotal width in males. Eyes slightly removed from posterior margin of head. Labrum extending to anterior margin of procoxae. Labium extending to anterior margin of mesocoxae. Bucculae not extending beyond antennifers. Pronotum, transverse, campanulate (Fig. 15H); collar thin, depressed; calli strongly developed, medially depressed with pair of small foveae; anterior angles arcuate, explanate; disc weakly convex, posterior margin moderately excavate medially. Mesoscutum prominent, moderately convex. Scutellum moderately declivent. Hemelytra, weakly declivent beyond costal fracture, clavus moderately tectiform; costal fracture not developed. Thoracic pleura, proepisternum anteriorly orientated; proepimeron weakly depressed medially; metathoracic external efferent system, peritreme tumid, not reaching dorsal margin of evaporative areas; metathoracic spiracle not visible. Male genitalia (Fig. 15A-G), pygophore subconical (Fig. 15A) with enlarged, transverse, subrectangular ventral process (Fig. 15B); dorsal margin with acute, elongate process (Fig. 15B), acutely positioned near midline of margin, subperpendicular to margin; genital opening large, ovoid. Left paramere (Fig. 15C), lateral margin weakly emarginate; lobe subquadrate, with enlarged, obtuse, dorsomedial process; dorsal margin moderately convex with three conical teeth; shaft elongate, with prominent apical hook, recurved beneath apical region of shaft, terminating towards lateral margin. Right paramere (Fig. 15D-E), subrectangular, with anterolateral subquadrate process; acute, elongate, posterolateral process; orbicular congregation of nine conical teeth medioposteriorly; posterior margin moderately concave with large mesobasal hook-like process. Aedeagus (Fig. 15F-G) with multifurcate spiculum with three primary branches, one of which is apically bifid; secondary gonopore trough-shaped, caudal to base of two minor branches of spiculum, terminating within base of spiculum.

Measurements. 2♂ BL 4.20-4.25, HW 1.09-1.23, IOD 0.59-0.63, HL 0.70-0.73, PL 0.83-0.92, PW 1.20-1.21, AII 1.26-1.29, LL 0.87-1.01.

Material examined. – Holotype: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 1♂, Watheroo National Park, [30.16°S 115.83°E], 8 September 1990, G Cassis, ex *Acacia* sp.

(WA/005/P7) (WAM). Paratype: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 1♂, same data as holotype (AM).

Host plant. – *Acacia* sp.

Etymology. – The species name is based on the Greek 'orthos' and the Latin 'latus' referring to the parallel costal margins of the hemelytra

Remarks. – *K. ortholata* is restricted to Western Australia (Fig. 4) where it has been collected on the flowers of an unidentified species of *Acacia*. *K. ortholata* is the sister-taxon to *K. adunca* + *K. argoantyx* due to the presence of an anteromedial process on the right paramere (cf. Fig. 6D, 8D and 15D) and the spiculum has multiple processes (cf. Fig. 6F-G, 8F-G and 15F-G).

Kirkaldyella pilosa Cassis & Moulds, sp. n.

(Fig. 2, 16A-H, 17)

Diagnosis. – *K. pilosa* is recognised by the following combination of characters: body elongate; head, pronotum and scutellum glossy black, hemelytra gray-brown; body with dense distribution of adpressed, flattened, scale-like setae; AII shorter than basal pronotal width in males and females. *K. pilosa* is distinguished from *K. anasillosi* by the gray-brown colouration on the hemelytra, the presence of stramineous triangular markings on the lateral half of the costal fracture and the stramineous circular marking on the basal third of the claval commissure.

Description. – Colouration. Head, glossy black to fuscous, occasional stramineous to orange fuscous triangular markings on posterior margin of head, contiguous with eyes. Antennae fuscous. Pronotum glossy black. Scutellum black. Hemelytra, gray-brown, lateral margins of basal quarter stramineous, stramineous circular marking on anterior half to third of claval commissure. Stramineous triangular markings on lateral half of costal fracture. Legs mostly fuscous; coxae fuscous to black, apical half occasionally stramineous. Metathoracic external efferent system, peritreme stramineous.

Dorsal texture. Head rugulose. Pronotum rugulose. Hemelytra weakly rugopunctate to impunctate.

Vestiture. Body with moderately dense distribution of simple, fine, erect, elongate, pale setae intermixed with dense distribution of adpressed, flattened, pale, scale-like setae, latter less common