

(Fig. 16A-H), pygophore subconical (Fig. 16A) with enlarged, transverse, subtriangular ventral process (Fig. 16B); genital opening large, ovoid. Left paramere (Fig. 16C), lateral margin weakly emarginate; lobe enlarged, obovate; elongate, cylindrical process mediodorsally with three to four teeth apically; dorsal margin weakly sinuous, small, acute, elongate process mesodorsally, sometimes with two teeth apically; shaft elongate, with prominent hook, coplanar with shaft, terminating toward medial margin. Right paramere (Fig. 16D-E), subtriangular, elongate; anterior margin strongly convex, with anterobasal triangular process with three teeth, acutely angled to anterior margin; lateral, anterobasal, transverse, triangular process; posterior margin weakly emarginate, small conical process mesobasally. Aedeagus (Fig. 16F-G) with multifurcate spiculum with two to three primary branches, one of which is bifid with five to twelve teeth on a triangular process; secondary gonopore trough-shaped (Fig. 16F), caudal to base of spiculum, terminating outside base of spiculum.

Measurements. 5♂ BL 3.12-3.24, HW 1.03-1.08, IOD 0.60-0.68, HL 0.65-0.74, PL 0.66-0.75, PW 1.03-1.15, AII 0.80-1.08, LL 1.02-1.17; 2♀ BL 3.08-3.96, HW 1.06-1.10, IOD 0.67-0.68, HL 0.61-0.66, PL 0.74-0.78, PW 1.08-1.10, AII 0.80-0.88, LL 1.12-1.20.

Material examined. – Holotype: VICTORIA: 1♂, Little Desert National Park, 14km E on McDonald Highway, [36.14°S 141.14°E], [150m], 4 November 1995, RT Schuh and G Cassis, ex *Pultenaea tenuifolia* (95-52) (AM). Paratypes: VICTORIA: 9♂ 5♀ 1 juvenile, same data as holotype (AM) and (AMNH); 2♀, Little Desert National Park, 5-6km W of McDonald Highway, [36.62°S 141.17°E], [150m], 3 November 1995, RT Schuh and G Cassis, ex *Brachyloma daphnoides* [95-50] (AM) and (AMNH). WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 1 damaged (sex undetermined), Brand Highway 45.9 km S of Dongarra Road, [29.58°S 114.82°E], [100m], 31 October 1996, RT Schuh and G Cassis [96-44] (AM); 1 damaged (sex undetermined), 11km S of Eneabba, Eneabba National Park, [29.90°S 115.24°E], [150m], 1 November 1996, RT Schuh and G Cassis, ex *Allocasuarina campestris* [96-50] (AM); 1♂, 75 km E of Hyden, [32.45°S 119.68°E], 24-27 October 1985, TF Houston, ex *Conospermum stoechadis* (WAM); 1♂, Madfish Bay, William Bay National Park, [35.02°S 117.25°E], [100m], 1 December 1999, RT Schuh, G Cassis & R Silveira (99-54). SOUTH AUSTRALIA: 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 [98-38] (AM).

Host plants. – *Pultenaea tenuifolia* R.Br. ex Sims [Fabaceae], *Allocasuarina campestris* (Diels)

L.A.S. Johnson [Casuarinaceae], *Conospermum stoechadis* Endl. and *Phymatocarpus porphyrocephalus* F. Muell [Myrtaceae].

Etymology. – This species name is based on the Greek 'pilos' referring to the dense distribution of adpressed scale-like setae covering most of the body.

Remarks. – *K. pilosa* is widely distributed across southern Australia (Fig. 2). It has been recorded from coastal Western Australia to the western edges of New South Wales and Victoria on a range of host plants. *K. pilosa* is recognised in this work as being the sister-taxon of *K. anasillosi*. These two species both have a prominent apical hook coplanar with the remainder of the shaft, terminating towards the medial margin (cf. Fig. 7C and 16C) and lack an elongate acute process on the dorsal margin of the genital opening (cf. Fig. 7B and 16B). *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 anterior third of the claval commissure.

Kirkaldyella rugosa Poppius, 1921

(Fig. 1A, C-F, 5, 18A-H, 19)

Kirkaldyella rugosa Poppius 1921: 55; Carvalho 1952: 82 (type species); Carvalho 1958: 137 (catalogue); Cassis & Gross 1995: 191 (catalogue); Schuh 1995: 128 (catalogue).

Diagnosis. – *K. rugosa* is recognised by the following combination of characters: body elongate, parallel-sided; uniformly glossy, mostly black to fuscous, triangular yellow to fuscous markings adjoining eyes. *K. rugosa* is distinguished from *K. schuhi* by the absence of stramineous triangular markings on the exocorium above the cuneus. *K. rugosa* is distinguished from *K. boweri* and *K. ngarkati* by the weakly declivent hemelytra beyond the costal fracture in *K. rugosa*.

Description. – Colouration. Head, posterior of vertex with triangular yellow to fuscous markings adjoining eyes, occasionally joining to form a band across head. Apex of labium and bucculae occasionally red. Antennae, AI-AII mostly stramineous, apical third of AII-AIV fuscous, basal third of AI occasionally fuscous to reddish-orange. Pronotum, glossy black. Hemelytra glossy fuscous. Legs stramineous, basal third of coxae occa-