NEPA GRANDIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum inflexum.

Antennæ breves.

Alæ quatuor cruciato-complicatæ: antèrius coriaceæ.

Pedes anteriores cheliformes; reliqui quatuor ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2120.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

NEPA testacea, scutello lævi, alis albis maculis venisque flavis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 713.

NEPA ecaudata testacea flavo maculata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2120.

NEPA Surinamensis.

Degeer. inf. 3. p. 379.

Congenerum qui hætenus physicis innotuerunt
species proculdubio maxima est cujus naturalem
magni-

magnitudinem et colores ostendit tabula. In America australi generatur: primaque eam depinxisse videtur celeberrima Domina Merian in historia insectorum Surinamensium. Aquas incolit dulces, et insecta prædatur minora. Major interdum est quam in tabula ostenditur.

THE
G R E A T N E P A .

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Beak inflected.

Antennæ short.

Wings four; closing in a crossed direction; coriaceous on their upper part.

Feet anterior cheliform; the remaining four formed for walking.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

NEPA with brown wings variegated with yellow.

The great brown NEPA or Water-Scorpion.

The great Surinam NEPA.

This insect, which the plate represents in its natural size, is by far the largest species yet discovered. It is a native of South America, and seems to have been first figured by the celebrated Madam Merian, who has introduced it into her History of Surinam insects. It is an inhabitant of fresh waters, and lives by preying on the smaller water insects, &c. In size it sometimes exceeds the figures here represented.

Shaw, George. 1799. "The Great Nepa, *Nepa grandis* [Pl. 370]." *The Naturalist's Miscellany* 10(CXIV), <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.304552>.

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