

*Palpi maxillares* compressi, 4-articulati, articulo primo brevi, secundo et quarto elongatis, et inter se ferè æqualibus, tertio mediocri, ultimo ad apicem paulò latiore et truncato.

*Palpi labiales* compressi, triarticulati, articulo primo brevi, secundo et tertio elongatis, hóc ad apicem latiore et truncato.

*Labium* minutum ad apicem bifidum.

*Thorax* ad latera dentibus magnis armatus.

*Pedes* mediocres, femoribus tibiisque compressis; tibiis, nec non femoribus subtùs, spinis minutis confertis armatis.

*Corpus* subelongatum. *Collum* productum.

*Baladeva Walkeri.* (Plate XXI. Fig. 1.)

*B. niger*; pedibus antennisque ad apicem piceis; capite brevi; thorace glabro, dentibus duobus magnis ad latera, nec non angulis posticis acutè productis; elytris irregularitè et crebrè rugosis, lateribus lævioribus lineisque duabus elevatis longitudinalitèr excurrentibus.

Long. corp. 2' 10'; lat. 1' 0½".

Habitat in Indiâ Orientali.

I have named this magnificent insect after the most amiable and zealous Entomologist to whom it belongs. In size it greatly exceeds the *Prionus rostratus* of Fabricius, and is proportionately broader, but agrees with that species in the structure of the antennæ, palpi, and legs; the tarsi however are broader; it moreover has the hinder portion of the head greatly elongated, the large transverse eyes separated above by a narrow space, and the large mandibles which we observe in the insect just mentioned.

The mandibles, which measure eleven lines in length, are rather slender, slightly curved inwards, and pointed; they present a tolerably sharp inner edge, and on the outer side is a small tooth situated about halfway between the base and apex of the mandible; again, between this tooth and the base, numerous very minute denticulations are observable. The length of the head (measuring from the labrum to the thorax) is 9 lines, and its greatest width, which is towards the base, is 6⅔ lines; between the eyes is a central longitudinal groove, and a longitudinal ridge on either side forms the inner margin of the eye; the eyes are large, transverse, and slightly emarginated in front: behind the eyes, the upper surface of the head is smooth, or very nearly so; on the under surface are numerous small, irregular transverse rugæ, the fore part is dilated, and produced on either side into an angle. The prothorax is broader than long, its length being 5¾ lines, and width

(without including the large spines) 9⅔ lines; the anterior and posterior margins are slightly waved, and the fore part is rather broader than the hinder; the lateral margins are each armed with three acutely angular projections, the points of these processes being directed outwards; one is situated in front, one behind, and the third in the middle of the lateral margin; of these the last-mentioned is the largest, and the posterior spine (which may be regarded as a produced hinder angle of the thorax) is the smallest; the upper surface of the thorax is very delicately punctured, but to the naked eye appears smooth. The prosternum is greatly produced downwards on the hinder part, and the fore-legs are joined to this produced portion; between the bases of these legs is a narrow process of the prosternum, which, as it were, folds over the coxæ, its apex (which is obtuse) being directed backwards and upwards. The mesosternum has an obtuse process in front, the point of which is inserted under the process of the prosternum just described. The elytra are broadest at the base, attenuated behind, and very slightly dilated in the middle; the shoulders, or outer anterior angle, is slightly produced, they are covered with numerous minute, irregular rugæ, and these for the most part have a longitudinal direction; on each elytron are two, somewhat indistinct, elevated longitudinal striæ. The antennæ, if extended backwards, would reach rather beyond the middle of the elytra. The legs are moderately long and compressed; and on the underside of each of the femora are two longitudinal rows of minute pointed tubercles; on the four posterior femora, the space between these tubercles is concave, on the anterior femora it is flat. The tibiæ are furnished both on the upper and under sides with thickly-set minute tubercles. The tarsi are rather broad, especially those of the anterior pair of legs. The scutellum is of moderate size, rounded behind, and pointed in front.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE XX.

Fig. 1. *Baladeva Walkeri*, natural size.

1 a. Side view of the head and prothorax.

1 b. The labrum.

1 c. The labium, and portions of the maxillæ, with their palpi.

I now proceed to the second insect,—one whose place in the system I find it difficult to determine. Its somewhat broad form and short antennæ led me at first to suppose it might be allied to some of those genera which in most classifications follow the *Prionidæ*—*Pæcilosoma*, *Megaderus*, &c.—in the structure of its

