

# **A Checklist of North American Odonata**

**Including English Name, Etymology, Type Locality, and Distribution**

**Dennis R. Paulson and Sidney W. Dunkle**



**2016 Edition**



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**Cover photo:** *Libellula jesseana* (Purple Skimmer) male, pond just S Fla. 20 on  
Enfinger Road, Bay County, Florida, 12 July 2009, Dennis Paulson.

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## ABSTRACT

The checklist includes all 466 species of North American Odonata considered valid at this time. For each species the original citation, English name, type locality, etymology of both scientific and English names, and approximate distribution are given. Literature citations for original descriptions of all species are given in the appended list of references.

## INTRODUCTION

We publish this as the most comprehensive checklist of all of the North American Odonata. Muttkowski (1910) and Needham and Heywood (1929) are long out of date. The Anisoptera and Zygoptera were covered by Needham, Westfall, and May (2014) and Westfall and May (2006), respectively. Davies and Tobin (1984, 1985) listed the world odonate fauna but did not include type localities or details of distribution. This paper includes that information and, in addition, English names and etymologies for scientific names. Our genus and species names and their citations are essentially but not completely identical to those of Garrison (1991) and Bridges (1993).

The 466 species of Odonata that are known to occur in North America north of Mexico through 2015 are listed below. The list includes *Crocothemis servilia*, accidentally introduced to Florida from Asia; it is surprising that so few species of Odonata have extended their ranges by human introductions.

A taxonomic breakdown of the North American odonate fauna is given in Table 1. Note that the family Protoneuridae is gone; it has been lumped into the Coenagrionidae. The order of damselfly families has also changed a bit, the result of a new zygopteran phylogeny by Dijkstra et al. (2014). Twenty-nine percent of the species are damselflies (Zygoptera). The three dominant families—Coenagrionidae, Gomphidae, and Libellulidae—each comprise 22–25% of the fauna, but the Libellulidae has twice the number of genera compared with either of the others.

The rate of description of new species had steadily decreased through the present century through the 1970s (Fig. 1); however, there was a resurgence in alpha taxonomy of North American dragonflies late in the 20th Century, with 23 species described since 1981. A majority of recently described species are in the Gomphidae, with its many species of restricted range and flight season, but other families are represented as well (Table 2). The new techniques of molecular systematics, increasingly applied to Odonata, are ushering in a greater understanding of both alpha taxonomy and higher systematics and phylogeny.

Table 1. The families of North American Odonata, with number of species.

Family	Genera	Species
Lestidae	2	19
Platystictidae	1	1
Calopterygidae	2	8
Coenagrionidae	16	109
<b>ZYGOPTERA</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>137</b>
Petaluridae	2	2
Aeshnidae	13	42
Gomphidae	14	102
Cordulegastridae	1	10
Macromiidae	2	9
Corduliidae	7	50
Libellulidae	29	114
<b>ANISOPTERA</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>329</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>466</b>

The valid genera and species of North American Odonata have been described by 72 authors in 191 separate publications. By far the most prolific author of new North American species was Hagen, who described 114 species (25% of the fauna) now considered valid. He is followed by Selys with 51 species, Calvert with 44 species, Say with 25 species, and Rambur with 24 species. Only Calvert and Say were Americans among them. Half of the species were described by 1868, and the most active period occurred over a little more than two decades (1839–1861), when 38% of the species were described.

In preparing this checklist, we encountered the usual problems of determining species limits. We have tried to take a middle ground, neither consistently splitting nor consistently lumping. If closely related allopatric named populations vary among one another only in size or coloration but are well characterized, we regard them as subspecies. But there is not complete agreement among American odonatologists which of these subspecies should be recognized as valid, thus we do

Table 2. North American Odonata described from 1981–2016.

Family	No. Species
Lestidae	0
Calopterygidae	0
Coenagrionidae	5
Petaluridae	0
Aeshnidae	0
Gomphidae	13
Cordulegastridae	3
Corduliidae	1
Libellulidae	1

not treat them in the text but list them in Appendix 1. We recognize no taxonomic entities if variation in populations appears to be clinal.

A second problem is the use of English names for the North American species of Odonata. Some professional odonatologists have not felt the need to learn a second set of species names. However, almost three decades ago we felt the time was at hand for standardized English names, primarily to encourage a greater interest in the group by lay persons when dragonfly field guides were published. English names have also long been required for the designation of species of special conservation concern. Thus we coined English names for all the species of North American Odonata in 1987 (unpublished). Subsequent revisions led to a list that was then submitted to the membership of the Dragonfly Society of the Americas (DSA) in 1996. For some species members submitted alternate names, which were then put to a vote.

The list given herein is a result of that final action and was published by the society as a supplement to ARGIA

8(2), 1996. Some of these names have been changed by committee action in the ensuing years. We also furnish English names for genera, which were not included in the published list. All such matters of taxonomy, inclusion in the North American fauna, and common name choices are now the purview of the Checklist Committee of the DSA.

We have included the derivation of these names to make them perhaps easier to learn. For the same reason, we have included the etymology for the scientific names, although the significance of the choice of the name by the original author remains obscure in many cases.

The original list has been modified by not only additions to the fauna but also taxonomic changes and a few changes in existing English names. These changes were made by the Common Names Committee and then the Checklist Committee in the following numbers of the news journal of the DSA, ARGIA: 8(3):23; 8(4):19; 10(1):7,8; 10(3):24; 10(4):32; 11(2):12; 12(1):12; 12(3):41; 14(4):3,22; 15(3):17; 16(2):11; 16(3):16,18,29; 17(3):26,38; 18(3):7,23; 18(4):6; 19(2):24; 19(3):8,29; 20(2):17,19; 20(3):21,26; 20(4):22; 21(3)17,20.

Each species entry in the checklist is a paragraph including the following lines:

- 1) Scientific name, author of the original description, date of publication, the page on which the description begins, and English name. The author, year, and page serve as an abbreviated literature reference. As the rules of zoological nomenclature state that the species name must agree in gender with the genus name, several species names have been changed since the original description. Thus, for example, *Cordulegaster erroneus* becomes *C. erronea*.

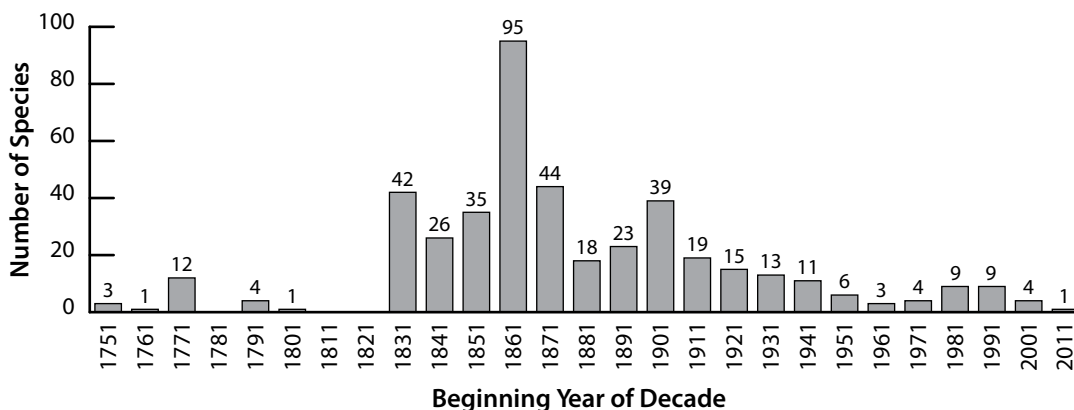


Figure 1. North American Odonata described by decade.

2) The name used in the original description, exactly as it was proposed, is given in the line below the species name. If the species was originally described in a different genus, the author's name in the first line is enclosed in parentheses. Additional information added by us is given in brackets.

3) (TL). The type locality is given with the country, state or province, county, and nearest town or aquatic habitat, in that sequence. Where a holotype was designated or only one locality was given, we have added information in brackets as necessary to more precisely define the type locality. Where a series of specimens were described without designation of a holotype, we have listed the localities for those specimens in alphabetical order but have not usually added further data.

4) (Sci Name). The derivation of the scientific name is given, with the simple translation of the name and its allusion if not clear from the translation. No derivations were given by the authors for the majority of North American species, and for these species we have furnished translations and allusions that seem most reasonable to us. However, some defy understanding. In particular, Hermann Hagen applied unusual names to many of his species, and to our knowledge his allusions were never revealed; some of them seem to indicate a rather peculiar mindset.

5) (Eng Name). The derivation of our English names is given. We have also included scientific- and English-name derivations under the generic entries, as well as generotype of each genus.

6) (Range). A broad characterization of the geographic range of each species is given, typically from the northern extent of the range, from west to east, to the southern extent, from west to east. We have used states and provinces to denote ranges rather than physiographic or biogeographic regions. This statement is based primarily on published records, those in the United States and Canada from a series of dot maps by T. W. Donnelly (2004a, b, c) and the maps subsequently maintained by OdonataCentral (<http://www.odonatacentral.org/>). Two field guides show species ranges for the West and East (Paulson 2009, 2011), and with the great amount of amateur odonate enthusiasts at present, those ranges are becoming better known over time. The extent of the range outside the boundaries of the checklist is also given, by state in Mexico and by country elsewhere; some of this information has not been published previously. Range limits do not include isolated records well outside the primary range, but these are mentioned in most cases.

Following each entry in the annotated references is a list of the genera and species described in that paper, in alphabetical order. Because of these lists, we have not distinguished papers by the same author published in the same year in the checklist citations. In cases in which an author different from that of the paper actually described the species, we have included that author's name with the species.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# CHECKLIST OF NORTH AMERICAN ODONATA

## Suborder ZYGOPTERA

### LESTIDAE—Spreadwings

#### ***Archilestes Selys*—Stream Spreadwings**

*Archilestes* Selys, 1862: 294

Sci Name: ancient *Lestes*, refers to primitive position in family

Eng Name: rest with outspread wings, most species at streams

Generotype: *Lestes grandis* Rambur, 1842

#### ***Archilestes californicus* McLachlan—California Spreadwing**

*Archilestes californica* McLachlan, 1895: 20

TL: California

Sci & Eng Names: from type locality and largest segment of range

Range: Washington and Idaho south to Baja California Sur and Chihuahua; isolated record in north Texas

#### ***Archilestes grandis* (Rambur)—Great Spreadwing**

*Lestes grandis* Rambur, 1842: 244

TL: Colombia

Sci Name: grand, refers to large size

Eng Name: largest North American spreadwing

Range: California, Nebraska, Minnesota, Ontario and Connecticut south to Venezuela, Alabama and South Carolina

#### ***Lestes* Leach—Pond Spreadwings**

*Lestes* Leach, 1815: 137

Sci Name: a robber, perhaps referring to predatory nature

Eng Name: rest with outspread wings, most species at ponds

Generotype: *Lestes nympha* Stevens, 1835 (= *Lestes sponsa* [Hansemann], 1823)

#### ***Lestes alacer* Hagen—Plateau Spreadwing**

*Lestes alacer* Hagen, 1861: 67

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: active, allusion unknown

Eng Name: occurs mostly in upland areas

Range: Arizona, Colorado and Oklahoma south to Costa Rica

#### ***Lestes australis* Walker—Southern Spreadwing**

*Lestes disjunctus australis* Walker, 1952

TL: Vaneman Swamp, Bluffton, Wells County, Indiana

Sci & Eng Names: southern, referring to distribution south of *L. disjunctus*

Range: South Dakota, Ontario and Connecticut south to Arizona, Texas and Florida

#### ***Lestes congener* Hagen—Spotted Spreadwing**

*Lestes congener* Hagen, 1861: 67

Type Series: New York; Texas

Sci Name: of same kind, perhaps inclusion with other members of genus

Eng Name: dark spots on underside of thorax

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland south to California, New Mexico, Nebraska and Alabama



***Lestes disjunctus* Selys—Northern Spreadwing**

*Lestes disjuncta* Selys, 1862: 302

Type Series: Nova Scotia; Maine; Illinois, Chicago

Sci Name: disjunct, perhaps because of its separation from related *Lestes sponsa*

Eng Name: distinguishes species from southern relative *Lestes australis*

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, Kansas, West Virginia and New Jersey

***Lestes dryas* Kirby—Emerald Spreadwing**

*Lestes dryas* Kirby, 1890: 160

TL: Europe

Sci Name: a wood nymph, probably referring to habitat

Eng Name: thoracic dorsum emerald green

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Nova Scotia south to California, New Mexico, Nebraska, Virginia and New Jersey; also widespread in temperate Eurasia

***Lestes eurinus* Say—Amber-winged Spreadwing**

*Lestes eurinus* Say, 1839: 36

TL: Massachusetts, Milton

Sci Name: the east wind, allusion unknown

Eng Name: wings yellow-tinted

Range: Minnesota and Nova Scotia south to Oklahoma and South Carolina

***Lestes forcipatus* Rambur—Sweetflag Spreadwing**

*Lestes forcipata* Rambur, 1842: 246

TL: Amerique septentrionale [North America]

Sci Name: bearing forceps, referring to male cerci

Eng Name: often associated with sweetflag plants (*Acorus*)

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia south to Oregon, Colorado, Oklahoma, Alabama and North Carolina

***Lestes forficula* Rambur—Rainpool Spreadwing**

*Lestes forficula* Rambur, 1842: 247

TL: not indicated

Sci Name: little scissors, probably referring to male cerci

Eng Name: typically occurs at tiny ponds in rainy season

Range: Texas and Mississippi south to Brazil; also West Indies

***Lestes inaequalis* Walsh—Elegant Spreadwing**

*Lestes inaequalis* Walsh, 1862: 385

TL: Illinois

Sci Name: unequal, referring to male paraprocts longer than cerci

Eng Name: refers to impressive size and appearance

Range: Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Lestes rectangularis* Say—Slender Spreadwing**

*Lestes rectangularis* Say, 1839: 34

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts

Sci Name: rectangular, perhaps referring to shape of male cerci from above

Eng Name: refers to relatively long abdomen

Range: Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Colorado, Mississippi and Florida

***Lestes sigma* Calvert—Chalky Spreadwing**

*Lestes sigma* Calvert, 1901: 49

TL: Mexico, Guerrero, Iguala

Sci Name: the Greek letter “S,” referring to shape of male paraprocts

Eng Name: adults become extensively pruinose white

Range: Arizona and Oklahoma south to Costa Rica

***Lestes spumarius* Hagen in Selys—Antillean Spreadwing**

*Lestes spumaria* Hagen in Selys, 1862: 309

TL: Puerto Rico

Sci Name: foamy, perhaps referring to its pruinosity

Eng Name: widespread in the Antilles

Range: Florida Keys, Bahamas and Greater Antilles

***Lestes stultus* Hagen—Black Spreadwing**

*Lestes stulta* Hagen, 1861: 67

TL: California

Sci Name: foolish, perhaps referring to type’s lacking its abdomen

Eng Name: darkest of North American *Lestes*

Range: Oregon and California

***Lestes tenuatus* Rambur—Blue-striped Spreadwing**

*Lestes tenuata* Rambur, 1842: 245

TL: Martinique

Sci Name: slender, referring to abdomen

Eng Name: refers to vivid blue thoracic stripes

Range: Texas, Florida and West Indies south to Ecuador and Suriname

***Lestes unguiculatus* Hagen—Lyre-tipped Spreadwing**

*Lestes unguiculata* Hagen, 1861: 70

Type Series: Illinois, Chicago; New Jersey, Bergen Hill; New York; St. Louis; Wisconsin

Sci Name: small-clawed, perhaps referring to curved male paraprocts

Eng Name: male paraprocts lyre-shaped

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to California, Colorado, Texas, Tennessee and Maryland

***Lestes vidua* Hagen—Carolina Spreadwing**

*Lestes vidua* Hagen, 1861: 69

TL: [Louisiana], New Orleans

Sci Name: widow, allusion unknown

Eng Name: range centered around Carolinas

Range: Alabama and Virginia south to Florida

***Lestes vigilax* Hagen in Selys—Swamp Spreadwing**

*Lestes vigilax* Hagen in Selys, 1862: 306

TL: New Jersey

Sci Name: watchful, allusion unknown

Eng Name: wooded swamps typical habitat

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

**PLATYSTICTIDAE—Shadowdamsels**

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***Palaemnema* Selys—Shadowdamsels**

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*Palaemnema* Selys, 1860: 434  
Sci Name: old memory, allusion unknown  
Eng Name: adults inhabit dense shade  
Generotype: *Libellula paulina* Drury, 1773

***Palaemnema domina* Calvert—Desert Shadowdamsel**

*Palaemnema domina* Calvert, 1903: 137  
TL: Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico  
Sci Name: ruler or god, allusion unknown  
Eng Name: inhabits streams in arid country  
Range: Arizona south to Nicaragua

**CALOPTERYGIDAE—Broad-winged Damsels**

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***Calopteryx* Leach—Jewelwings**

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*Calopteryx* Leach, 1815: 137  
Sci Name: beautiful wing  
Eng Name: many species have iridescent wings  
Generotype: *Libellula virgo* Linnaeus, 1758

***Calopteryx aquabilis* Say—River Jewelwing**

*Calopteryx* [sic] *aquabilis* Say, 1839: 33  
TL: Massachusetts  
Sci Name: equal, perhaps referring to black half of hind wing  
Eng Name: typically inhabits larger rivers than other members of genus  
Range: Far southern British Columbia and Alberta to Newfoundland, south to California, Colorado, Indiana and Virginia

***Calopteryx amata* Hagen—Superb Jewelwing**

*Calopteryx amata* Hagen, 1889: 244  
TL: New Hampshire, Dublin, near Thorndike Pond, 1300 ft. above sea level  
Sci Name: together, perhaps referring to inclusion with others of genus  
Eng Name: large size and bright coloration  
Range: Quebec and New Brunswick southwest to Tennessee and Georgia

***Calopteryx angustipennis* (Selys)—Appalachian Jewelwing**

*Sylphs angustipennis* Selys, 1853: 9  
TL: Georgia  
Sci Name: narrow-winged  
Eng Name: distribution virtually restricted to Appalachian chain  
Range: Indiana and Pennsylvania south to Alabama and Georgia

***Calopteryx dimidiata* Burmeister—Sparkling Jewelwing**

*Calopteryx dimidiata* Burmeister, 1839: 829  
TL: Kentucky  
Sci Name: divided, probably referring to partly black wings  
Eng Name: contrasting black wing tips sparkle in flight  
Range: Kentucky and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida

***Calopteryx maculata* (Palisot de Beauvois)—Ebony Jewelwing**

*Agrion maculatum* Palisot de Beauvois, 1805: 85

TL: North America

Sci Name: spotted, perhaps referring to white pterostigma of female

Eng Name: wings entirely black

Range: Wyoming, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Hetaerina Hagen in Selys—Rubyspots***

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*Hetaerina* Hagen in Selys, 1853: 30

Sci Name: little companion, perhaps referring to red arm bands of Greek courtesans

Eng Name: males of all species have red wing bases

Generotype: *Libellula caja* Drury, 1773

***Hetaerina americana* (Fabricius)—American Rubyspot**

*Agrion americanum* Fabricius, 1798: 287

TL: North America

Sci Name: American, referring to type locality

Eng Name: most widespread North American species of genus

Range: Oregon, Montana, Minnesota and New Brunswick south to Honduras and Florida

***Hetaerina titia* (Drury)—Smoky Rubyspot**

*Libellula titia* Drury, 1773: 83

Type Series: Texas; Mexico; Honduras

Sci Name: having a reddish-brown color, probably male wings

Eng Name: darkest species of genus, often with much black in wings

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and New York south through Texas to Costa Rica and Florida; old Arizona records probably incorrect

***Hetaerina vulnerata* Hagen in Selys—Canyon Rubyspot**

*Hetaerina vulnerata* Hagen in Selys, 1853: 40

Type Series: Brazil; Colombia; Mexico

Sci Name: wounded, probably referring to blood-red wing spots in male

Eng Name: canyon streams typical habitat

Range: Nevada, Utah and New Mexico south to Guatemala; old Texas record probably incorrect

**COENAGRIONIDAE—Pond Damsels**

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***Acanthagrion Selys—Wedgetails***

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*Acanthagrion* Selys, 1876: 304

Sci Name: spiny *Agrion* (a word for damselfly), perhaps referring to expanded tip of male tenth abdominal segment

Eng Name: end of male abdomen wedge-shaped in side view in most species

Generotype: *Agrion gracile* Rambur, 1842

***Acanthagrion quadratum* Selys—Mexican Wedgetail**

*Acanthagrion gracile*, var. *quadratum* Selys, 1876: 309

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: square, referring to distinctive spot on first abdominal segment of male

Eng Name: primary distribution in Mexico

Range: South Texas south to Nicaragua

***Amphiagrion* Selys—Red Damsels**

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*Amphiagrion* Selys, 1876: 284

Sci Name: both *Agrion* (a word for damselfly), perhaps alluding to two species in genus

Eng Name: males almost entirely red

Generotype: *Agrion discolor* Burmeister, 1839 (= *Agrion saucium* Burmeister, 1839)

***Amphiagrion abbreviatum* (Selys)—Western Red Damsel**

*Pyrrhosoma abbreviatum* Selys, 1876: 1299

TL: California

Sci Name: abbreviated, from short abdomen

Eng Name: restricted to western North America

Range: British Columbia to Saskatchewan and Minnesota, south to Baja California, New Mexico and Oklahoma

***Amphiagrion saucium* (Burmeister)—Eastern Red Damsel**

*Agrion saucium* Burmeister, 1839: 819

TL: South Carolina

Sci Name: weakened, probably referring to small size (smallest species known to Burmeister)

Eng Name: restricted to eastern North America

Range: Wisconsin, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Mississippi and Georgia

***Apanisagrion* Kennedy—Black-and-white Damsel**

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*Apanisagrion* Kennedy, 1920: 86

Sci Name: away from *Anisagrion*, referring to differences from that genus

Eng Name: overall body color

Generotype: *Nehalennia lais* Selys, 1876

***Apanisagrion lais* (Brauer in Selys)—Black-and-white Damsel**

*Nehalennia lais* Brauer in Selys, 1876: 990

Type Series: [Mexico, Morelos], Cuernavaca; [Mexico, Distrito Federal], Mexico

Sci Name: superficial similarity of male wingtip to calopterygid genus *Lais* (= *Mnesarete*)

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Arizona south to Honduras

***Argia* Rambur—Dancers**

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*Argia* Rambur, 1842: 254

Sci Name: laziness, allusion unknown

Eng Name: from bouncy flight style

Generotype: *Agrion fumipenne* Burmeister, 1839

***Argia agrioides* Calvert—California Dancer**

*Argia agrioides* (Selys MS) Calvert, 1895: 476

TL: Mexico, Baja California, Baja Purisima

Sci Name: similar to *Agrion*, a word for damselfly

Eng Name: large part of distribution in California

Range: Oregon and Idaho south to Baja California and Arizona

***Argia alberta* Kennedy—Paiute Dancer**

*Argia alberta* Kennedy, 1918: 257

TL: California, [Inyo County], Owen's [= Owens] Valley, Laws

Sci Name: after Albert H. Kennedy, describer's father

Eng Name: after Paiute Indians of Great Basin

Range: Oregon, Montana and Iowa south to California, Sonora, Chihuahua and Texas

***Argia anceps* Garrison—Cerulean Dancer**

*Argia anceps* Garrison, 1996: 33

TL: San Pedro, San José Prov., Costa Rica

Sci Name: twin, indicating close relationships to the more southerly *A. fissa*

Eng Name: brilliant blue body color

Range: Southern Arizona south to central Costa Rica

***Argia apicalis* (Say)—Blue-fronted Dancer**

*Agrion apicalis* Say, 1839: 40

TL: United States

Sci Name: tipped, from bright blue abdomen tip of male

Eng Name: front of thorax entirely blue

Range: Montana, North Dakota, Ontario and Vermont south to Nuevo León and Florida

***Argia barretti* Calvert—Comanche Dancer**

*Argia barretti* Calvert, 1902: 87

TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Linares

Sci Name: after O. W. Barrett, collector of holotype

Eng Name: after Comanche Indians of southern plains

Range: Central Texas south to Puebla; vagrant to east-central New Mexico

***Argia bipunctulata* (Hagen)—Seepage Dancer**

*Agrion bipunctulatum* Hagen, 1861: 90

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: two small spots, allusion unknown

Eng Name: occurs in boggy seeps

Range: Kansas, Ohio and Maryland south to Texas and Florida

***Argia carlcooki* Daigle—Yaqui Dancer**

*Argia carlcooki* Daigle, 1995: 467

TL: Mexico, Morelos, Tehuixtla, rte 6, Rio Amacuzac tributary SE of Balneario Los Palma

Sci Name: named after Carl Cook, American odonatologist

Eng Name: after Yaqui Indians of northern Mexico

Range: Far southern Arizona south to Oaxaca

***Argia cuprea* (Hagen)—Coppery Dancer**

*Agrion cupreum* Hagen, 1861: 96

Type Series: Mexico, Cordova; Venezuela

Sci & Eng Names: coppery, referring to male's thoracic dorsum

Range: Central Texas south to Guatemala

***Argia emma* Kennedy—Emma's Dancer**

*Argia emma* Kennedy, 1915: 271

TL: Washington, Yakima County, Satus Creek

Sci & Eng Names: named after describer's mother, Emma Kennedy

Range: British Columbia and North Dakota south to California and Nebraska; isolated Iowa record

***Argia extranea* (Hagen)—Spine-tipped Dancer**

*Agrion extraneum* Hagen, 1861: 92

TL: Mexico, [Tamaulipas], Tampico

Sci Name: strange or foreign, perhaps referring to occurrence just outside U.S.

Eng Name: paraprocts have a long, spinelike extension

Range: Southern Arizona and New Mexico south to Panama

***Argia fumipennis* (Burmeister)—Variable Dancer**

*Agrion fumipenne* Burmeister, 1839: 819

TL: Kentucky

Sci Name: smoky-winged, referring to dark wing color of southern populations

Eng Name: marked geographic variation

Range: Far southern Saskatchewan, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Hidalgo and Florida

***Argia harknessi* Calvert—Harkness's Dancer**

*Argia harknessi* Calvert, 1899: 400

TL: Mexico

Sci & Eng names: after H. W. Harkness, past president of the California Academy of Sciences, sponsor of the expeditions on which this and many other species were collected

Range: Southern Arizona south to Guerrero

***Argia hinei* Kennedy—Lavender Dancer**

*Argia hinei* Kennedy, 1918: 258

TL: California, Ventura County, Fillmore

Sci Name: after James S. Hine, American entomologist

Eng Name: pale bluish-violet coloration of males

Range: California, Nevada and Texas south to Guanajuato; isolated records in Montana and Wyoming

***Argia immunda* (Hagen)—Kiowa Dancer**

*Agrion immundum* Hagen, 1861: 93

TL: Mexico, [Tamaulipas], Tampico

Sci Name: unclean, allusion unknown

Eng Name: after Kiowa Comanche Indians of southern plains

Range: California, Nevada and Oklahoma (isolated populations in Montana and South Dakota) south to Colima and Belize

***Argia lacrimans* (Hagen)—Sierra Madre Dancer**

*Agrion lacrimans* Hagen, 1861: 95

TL: Mexico [Veracruz], Córdoba

Sci Name: shedding tears, perhaps referring to teardrop-shaped abdominal spots

Eng Name: widespread in Sierra Madre

Range: Southern Arizona and New Mexico south to Guerrero and Veracruz

***Argia leonorae* Garrison—Leonora's Dancer**

*Argia leonorae* Garrison, 1994: 315

TL: Mexico, Nuevo León, Municipio de Garcia, Parque Turistico Nacataz

Sci & Eng Names: after Leonora K. Gloyd, American odonatologist

Range: Texas (vagrant to Oklahoma) south to Nuevo León

***Argia lugens* (Hagen)—Sooty Dancer**

*Agrion lugens* Hagen, 1861: 95

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: mourning, perhaps referring to dark coloration

Eng Name: males all blackish

Range: Southern Oregon and Colorado south to Chiapas; isolated population in South Dakota

***Argia moesta* (Hagen)—Powdered Dancer**

*Agrion moestum* Hagen, 1861: 94

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: sorrowful, perhaps referring to pruinose male appearing to be covered with ash, as mourners in some human cultures

Eng Name: mature males extensively covered with pruinosity

Range: California, Nevada, Montana, Minnesota and Nova Scotia south to Michoacan and Florida

***Argia munda* Calvert—Apache Dancer**

*Argia vivida* var. *munda* (Hagen, MS) Calvert, 1902: 96

TL: Arizona

Sci Name: clean or neat, perhaps in apposition to *immunda*

Eng Name: after Apache Indians of Arizona

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Guanajuato and San Luis Potosí

***Argia nahuana* Calvert—Aztec Dancer**

*Argia agrioides* var. *nahuana* Calvert, 1902: 99

TL: [Mexico, Distrito Federal], Mexico City

Sci Name: after Nahuatl group of Indians of region

Eng Name: after Aztec Indians of Mexican Plateau

Range: Southern Oregon and Nebraska south to Michoacan

***Argia oenea* Hagen in Selys—Fiery-eyed Dancer**

*Argia oenea* Hagen in Selys, 1865: 407

TL: Mexico, [Veracruz], Cordova

Sci Name: wine-colored, from thoracic dorsum of male

Eng Name: male with red eyes

Range: Baja California, Arizona and west Texas south to Panama

***Argia pallens* Calvert—Amethyst Dancer**

*Argia violacea* var. *pallens* Calvert 1902: 98

TL: Arizona, [Pima County], Tucson

Sci Name: pale, from overall coloration

Eng Name: pale violet coloration of amethyst

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Guatemala

***Argia pima* Garrison—Pima Dancer**

*Argia pima* Garrison, 1994: 323

TL: Arizona; Pima County: Upper Sabino Canyon, about 3 mi N of visitor center, NE of Tucson

Sci & Eng Names: after Pima Indians of region

Range: Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua

***Argia plana* Calvert—Springwater Dancer**

*Argia vivida* var. *plana* (Hagen, MS) Calvert, 1902: 96

TL: Mexico, Guerrero, Sierra de las Aguas Escondidas

Sci Name: flat (or wandering), allusion unknown

Eng Name: often occurs at springs

Range: Arizona, South Dakota and Wisconsin south to Guatemala; isolated record in northern Alabama



***Argia rhoadsi* Calvert—Golden-winged Dancer**

*Argia rhoadsi* Calvert, 1902: 92

TL: Mexico, Nuevo León, Monterey [= Monterrey]

Sci Name: after S. N. Rhoads, collector of holotype

Eng Name: wings yellow-tinged

Range: Texas south to Colima, Puebla and Veracruz

***Argia sabino* Garrison—Sabino Dancer**

*Argia sabino* Garrison, 1994: 329

TL: Arizona: Pima County: Upper Sabino Canyon, about 3 mi N of visitor center, NE of Tucson

Sci & Eng Names: after Sabino Canyon, type locality

Range: Arizona south to Jalisco

***Argia sedula* (Hagen)—Blue-ringed Dancer**

*Agrion sedulum* Hagen, 1861: 94

Type Series: Texas, Pecos River; Virginia, Berkeley Springs [now part of West Virginia]

Sci Name: persistent, allusion unknown

Eng Name: narrow blue rings on male abdomen

Range: California, Nebraska, Ontario and New Jersey south to Baja California Norte, Sonora, Puebla and Florida

***Argia tarascana* Calvert—Tarascan Dancer**

*Argia tarascana* Calvert, 1902: 90

TL: Mexico, Guanajuato, Acambaro

Sci & Eng Names: after Tarascos Indian tribe of Guerrero

Range: Southern Arizona south to Oaxaca

***Argia tezpi* Calvert—Tezpi Dancer**

*Argia tezpi* Calvert, 1902: 77

TL: [Mexico], Baja California, San José del Cabo

Sci & Eng Names: derived from Tezpi, legendary “Noah” of Michoacan

Range: Baja California, Arizona and New Mexico south to Costa Rica

***Argia tibialis* (Rambur)—Blue-tipped Dancer**

*Platycnemis tibialis* Rambur, 1842: 241

TL: Amerique septentrionale [North America]

Sci Name: referring to tibia, perhaps because tibiae not flattened as usual in *Platycnemis*

Eng Name: only tip of abdomen blue in males

Range: Nebraska, Minnesota, Ontario and New York south to Texas and Florida

***Argia tonto* Calvert—Tonto Dancer**

*Argia tonto* Calvert, 1902: 89

TL: Arizona, [Cochise County], Tombstone

Sci & Eng Names: after Tonto Indians of Arizona

Range: Arizona and New Mexico south to Morelos

***Argia translata* Hagen in Selys—Dusky Dancer**

*Argia translata* Hagen in Selys, 1865: 410

TL: Venezuela

Sci Name: changed, allusion unknown

Eng Name: mature males almost entirely dark

Range: Arizona, Kansas, Ontario and Massachusetts south to Peru, Suriname, Mississippi and Georgia

***Argia vivida* Hagen in Selys—Vivid Dancer**

*Argia vivida* Hagen in Selys, 1865: 406

TL: [Mexico, Baja California], Cabo San Lucas

Sci Name: living or vivid, presumably because of bright color

Eng Name: males very bright blue

Range: British Columbia, Alberta and South Dakota south to Baja California and New Mexico

***Chromagrion Needham*—Aurora Damsel**

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*Chromagrion* Needham, 1903: 236

Sci Name: colored *Agrion* (a word for damselfly), probably referring to bright blue and yellow markings on thorax

Eng Name: yellow spot on side of thorax suggests sunrise

Generotype: *Erythromma conditum* Selys, 1876

***Chromagrion conditum* (Hagen in Selys)—Aurora Damsel**

*Erythromma? conditum* Hagen in Selys, 1876: 1305

Type Series: Maryland; Washington

Sci Name: hidden, allusion unknown

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Manitoba and Quebec south to Arkansas and Georgia

***Coenagrion Kirby*—Eurasian Bluets**

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*Coenagrion* Kirby, 1890: 148

Sci Name: together *Agrion* (a word for damselfly), perhaps referring to ovipositing in tandem

Eng Name: dominant blue damselflies in Eurasia

Generotype: *Libellula puella* Linnaeus, 1758

***Coenagrion angulatum* Walker—Prairie Bluet**

*Coenagrion angulatum* Walker, 1912: 256

TL: Saskatchewan, Carnduff

Sci Name: angled, referring to shape of male cerci

Eng Name: widespread across northern prairies

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Ontario south to Montana and Iowa; isolated record in Alaska

***Coenagrion interrogatum* (Hagen in Selys)—Subarctic Bluet**

*Agrion concinnum* race? *interrogatum* Hagen in Selys, 1876: 1254

TL: Saskatchewan

Sci Name: questioned, perhaps referring to taxonomic status

Eng Name: much of range at very high latitude

Range: Yukon, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland south to Montana, Minnesota and Vermont

***Coenagrion resolutum* (Hagen in Selys)—Taiga Bluet**

*Agrion resolutum* Hagen in Selys, 1876: 1263

TL: [Northwest Territories], Fort Resolution

Sci Name: after type locality

Eng Name: common all across North American boreal forest (taiga)

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts

***Enallagma* Charpentier—American Bluets**

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*Enallagma* Charpentier, 1840: 21

Sci Name: differing, probably referring to difference from *Coenagrion*

Eng Name: dominant blue damselflies in North America

Generotype: *Agrion cyathigerum* Charpentier, 1840

***Enallagma anna* Williamson—River Bluet**

*Enallagma anna* Williamson, 1900: 455

TL: Wyoming, Albany County, Sheep Creek

Sci Name: after Anna Tribolet, relationship to describer unknown

Eng Name: after typical habitat

Range: Oregon, Alberta, Minnesota and Ontario south to California, New Mexico, Illinois and Pennsylvania

***Enallagma annexum* (Hagen)—Northern Bluet**

*Agrion annexum* Hagen, 1861

TL: North America

Sci Name: annexed, perhaps from similarity to Eurasian *E. cyathigerum*

Eng Name: distributed across northern America

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland south to Baja California Norte, New Mexico, Nebraska, Indiana, West Virginia and New Jersey

***Enallagma antennatum* (Say)—Rainbow Bluet**

*Agrion antennata* Say, 1839: 39

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: from elongation of basal segment of antennae

Eng Name: more colors than other *Enallagma* species

Range: Southern Saskatchewan, Minnesota and Quebec south to Colorado, north Texas, Tennessee and New York

***Enallagma aspersum* (Hagen)—Azure Bluet**

*Agrion* (subgenus *Agrion*) *aspersum* Hagen, 1861: 97

Type Series: Chicago; New Jersey, Bergen Hill; New York

Sci Name: spotted, allusion unknown

Eng Name: extensive blue coloration

Range: Nebraska, Wisconsin, Quebec and Maine south to Texas, Mississippi and Georgia; isolated records in Montana may be incorrect

***Enallagma basidens* Calvert—Double-striped Bluet**

*Enallagma basidens* Calvert, 1902: 114

TL: Texas

Sci Name: basal tooth, referring to male cerci

Eng Name: double black humeral stripe

Range: Nevada, Wyoming, Wisconsin and Ontario south to Baja California Norte, San Luis Potosí and Florida

***Enallagma boreale* Selys—Boreal Bluet**

*Aenallagma* [sic] *boreale* Selys, 1875: 242

TL: Newfoundland, White Bay

Sci & Eng Names: boreal, referring to northern distribution

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to Durango, Iowa and West Virginia

***Enallagma cardenium* Hagen—Purple Bluet**

*Enallagma cardenium* Hagen in Selys, 1876: 530

TL: Cuba, rivers near Havana

Sci Name: probably refers to Cárdenas, a city near Havana where early collections were made

Eng Name: male coloration dark blue-violet

Range: Southern Alabama and Georgia south through Florida; also Cuba

***Enallagma carunculatum* Morse—Tule Bluet**

*Enallagma carunculatum* Morse, 1895: 208

TL: Nevada, Washoe County, Franktown

Sci Name: warty, referring to apical tubercle on male cerci

Eng Name: common in tall *Scirpus* marshes (tules) in West

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Baja California Norte, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Maryland

***Enallagma civile* (Hagen)—Familiar Bluet**

*Agrion civile* Hagen, 1861: 88

Type Series: Maryland; Mexico, Matamoros [Matamoros]; New York; Texas, Pecos River; Washington

Sci Name: civil, perhaps referring to abundance

Eng Name: most common and widespread species of genus in North America

Range: Oregon, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland south to Venezuela and Florida; also Bahamas, Greater Antilles and Curaçao; introduced to Hawaii

***Enallagma clausum* Morse—Alkali Bluet**

*Enallagma clausum* Morse, 1895: 209

TL: Nevada, Washoe County, Franktown

Sci Name: closed, perhaps alluding to male cerci meeting at midline

Eng Name: characteristic of alkaline lakes in West

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Minnesota south to California, New Mexico and Iowa; scattered records in Ontario and Quebec

***Enallagma concisum* Williamson—Cherry Bluet**

*Enallagma concisum* Williamson, 1922: 117

TL: Florida, Volusia County, Enterprise, Buckeye Homestead Pond

Sci Name: concise, referring to short mesostigmal lamina in female

Eng Name: pale markings cherry-red in male

Range: Louisiana and North Carolina south to Florida

***Enallagma daeckii* (Calvert)—Attenuated Bluet**

*Telagrion? daeckii* Calvert, 1903: 36

Type Series: Florida, Enterprise; New Jersey, Manumuskin

Sci Name: after E. Daecke, collector of one of types

Eng Name: very elongate abdomen

Range: Oklahoma, Indiana and Massachusetts south to Texas and Florida

***Enallagma davisii* Westfall—Sandhill Bluet**

*Enallagma davisii* Westfall, 1943: 103

TL: Florida, [Seminole County], small grassy-edged lake about five miles north of Winter Park

Sci Name: after Edward M. Davis, friend of describer

Eng Name: common in shallow sandhill lakes of Carolinas

Range: Mississippi and North Carolina south to Florida

***Enallagma divagans* Selys—Turquoise Bluet**

*Enallagma divagans* Selys, 1876: 521

TL: Massachusetts, [Norfolk County], Dedham

Sci Name: wandering, allusion unknown

Eng Name: blue coloration

Range: Kansas, Michigan and Maine south to Texas and Florida

***Enallagma doubledayi* (Selys)—Atlantic Bluet**

*Agrion doubledayi* Selys, 1850: 209

TL: Florida, St. Johns Bluff

Sci Name: after Edward Doubleday, English entomologist

Eng Name: common on Atlantic Coastal Plain

Range: Oklahoma, Ohio and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida; also Cuba and Jamaica

***Enallagma dubium* Root—Burgundy Bluet**

*Enallagma dubium* Root, 1924: 321

TL: Georgia, Lee County, Leesburg

Sci Name: dubious, based on description from single specimen and similarity to other species of its group

Eng Name: pale markings burgundy-red in male

Range: Oklahoma and Delaware south to Texas and Florida

***Enallagma durum* (Hagen)—Big Bluet**

*Agrion durum* Hagen, 1861: 87

Type Series: Florida; Louisiana; Maryland

Sci Name: hard, allusion unknown

Eng Name: largest bluet in North America

Range: Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Vermont south to Tamaulipas and Florida

***Enallagma ebrium* (Hagen)—Marsh Bluet**

*Agrion ebrium* Hagen, 1861: 89

Type Series: Chicago; New Orleans (doubtful); North America

Sci Name: drunken, allusion unknown

Eng Name: common in marshy lakes

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and Newfoundland south to Washington, Utah, Nebraska, Tennessee and Maryland; southernmost records mostly isolated

***Enallagma eiseni* Calvert—Baja Bluet**

*Enallagma eiseni* Calvert, 1895: 486

TL: Baja California

Sci Name: named after Gustav Eisen, German earthworm researcher who collected much of the material upon which this species was based

Eng Name: almost confined to Baja California

Range: Southwest Arizona, northern Sonora and most of Baja California; vagrant to southern California

***Enallagma exsulans* (Hagen)—Stream Bluet**

*Agrion* (subgenus *Ischnura*) *exsulans* Hagen, 1861: 82

Type Series: Philadelphia; Texas, Pecos River; Virginia, Berkeley Springs [now part of West Virginia]

Sci Name: exiled, allusion unknown

Eng Name: restricted to stream habitats

Range: North Dakota, Ontario and New Brunswick south to Hidalgo and Georgia

***Enallagma geminatum* Kellicott—Skimming Bluet**

*Enallagma geminata* Kellicott, 1895: 239

TL: Ohio

Sci Name: twin, allusion unknown

Eng Name: flies very low over water surface

Range: Nebraska, Minnesota, Ontario and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Enallagma hageni* (Walsh)—Hagen's Bluet**

*Agrion hageni* Walsh, 1863: 234

TL: North America

Sci & Eng Names: after Hermann A. Hagen, German-American odonatologist

Range: British Columbia, southern Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Quebec south to

Colorado, Missouri and Maryland, south in Appalachians to Georgia

***Enallagma laterale* Morse—New England Bluet**

*Enallagma laterale* Morse, 1895: 274

TL: Massachusetts, [Norfolk County], Wellesley

Sci Name: lateral, from lateral stripe on eighth abdominal segment

Eng Name: range almost confined to New England

Range: New York and Maine to Pennsylvania and New Jersey

***Enallagma minusculum* Morse—Little Bluet**

*Enallagma minusculum* Morse, 1895: 207

TL: Massachusetts, [Middlesex County], Sherborn

Sci Name: very small, referring to size

Eng Name: very small species of genus

Range: Maine and New Brunswick south to New York and Connecticut, isolated record in North Carolina

***Enallagma novaehispaniae* Calvert—Neotropical Bluet**

*Enallagma coecum* subspecies *novae-hispaniae* Calvert, 1907: 381

TL: Mexico, Veracruz, Atoyac

Sci Name: of New Spain, from Latin American distribution

Eng Name: only widespread Neotropical species of genus

Range: Texas south to Argentina; isolated record in Arizona

***Enallagma pallidum* Root—Pale Bluet**

*Enallagma pallidum* Root, 1923: 202

TL: Maryland, [Wicomico County], north of Salisbury, large pond of the Electric Light and Power Company

Sci & Eng Names: pallid, from overall coloration

Range: Mississippi and Delaware south to Florida

***Enallagma pictum* Morse—Scarlet Bluet**

*Enallagma pictum* Morse, 1895: 307

TL: Massachusetts, [Middlesex County], Sherborn

Sci Name: painted, from contrasty red and black coloration

Eng Name: bright scarlet coloration of male

Range: Extreme southern New Brunswick south to New Jersey

***Enallagma pollutum* (Hagen)—Florida Bluet**

*Agrion* (subgenus *Ischnura*) *pollutum* Hagen, 1861: 83

TL: Florida

Sci Name: polluted, allusion unknown

Eng Name: large part of range in Florida

Range: Mississippi and South Carolina south through Florida

***Enallagma praevarum* (Hagen)—Arroyo Bluet**

*Agrion praevarum* Hagen, 1861: 88

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: unsteady, allusion unknown

Eng Name: often found in desert arroyo streams

Range: California, Montana and North Dakota south to Oaxaca

***Enallagma recurvatum* Davis—Pine Barrens Bluet**

*Enallagma recurvatum* Davis, 1913: 15

TL: New York, Long Island, [Suffolk County], Wyandanch

Sci Name: recurved, from shape of male cerci

Eng Name: typical coastal habitat

Range: Southern Maine south to New Jersey

***Enallagma semicirculare* Selys—Claw-tipped Bluet**

*Enallagma semicirculare* Selys, 1876: 517

Type Locality: Mexico

Sci Name: semicircular, from shape of male cerci

Eng Name: curved male cerci like pair of claws

Range: Arizona, New Mexico and southern Texas south to Chiapas

***Enallagma signatum* (Hagen)—Orange Bluet**

*Agrion* (subgenus *Ischnura*) *signatum* Hagen, 1861: 84

Type Series: Georgia; Louisiana

Sci Name: marked, possibly alluding to black and orange coloration

Eng Name: orange coloration

Range: Colorado, Minnesota and New Brunswick south to Tamaulipas and Florida

***Enallagma sulcatum* Williamson—Golden Bluet**

*Enallagma sulcatum* Williamson, 1922: 114

TL: Florida, [Volusia County], Enterprise

Sci Name: furrowed, allusion probably to groove between exterior and interior parts of male cerci

Eng Name: bright yellow thorax

Range: Southern Alabama and Florida; isolated record in southern North Carolina

***Enallagma traviatum* Selys—Slender Bluet**

*Enallagma traviatum* Selys, 1876: 519

TL: Massachusetts, [Norfolk County], Dedham

Sci Name: derivation unknown

Eng Name: one of the more slender *Enallagma*

Range: Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ontario and New Hampshire south to Texas and Georgia

***Enallagma vernale* Gloyd—Vernal Bluet**

*Enallagma vernale* Gloyd, 1943: 1

TL: Michigan, Schoolcraft County, Seney Refuge

Sci & Eng Names: vernal refers to spring flight season

Range: Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Wisconsin and New York

***Enallagma vesperum* Calvert—Vesper Bluet**

*Enallagma vesperum* Calvert, 1919: 380

TL: Maine, [Penobscot County], Bradley, Chemo Stream

Sci & Eng Names: of the evening, referring to late flight activity

Range: Colorado, Minnesota, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Enallagma weewa* Byers—Blackwater Bluet**

*Enallagma weewa* Byers, 1927: 385

TL: Florida, Gulf County, Wewahitchka, Chipola Lake

Sci Name: after type locality

Eng Name: typical habitat blackwater streams

Range: Louisiana and Rhode Island south to Florida

***Hesperagrion Calvert*—Painted Damsel**

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*Hesperagrion* Calvert, 1902: 103

Sci Name: western *Agrion* (a word for damselfly), referring to geographic range

Eng Name: mature male with bright and varied color pattern

Generotype: *Agrion heterodoxum* Selys, 1868

***Hesperagrion heterodoxum* (Selys)—Painted Damsel**

*Agrion heterodoxum* Selys, 1868: 69

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: different opinion, perhaps referring to unusual male cerci

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Arizona and New Mexico south to Oaxaca

***Ischnura Charpentier*—Forktails**

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*Ischnura* Charpentier, 1840: 20

Sci Name: slender-tailed, referring to slender abdomen

Eng Name: males of most have forked projection on tenth segment

Generotype: *Agrion elegans* Vander Linden, 1823

***Ischnura barberi* Currie—Desert Forktail**

*Ischnura barberi* Currie, 1903: 302

TL: Arizona, Yavapai County, Hot Springs

Sci Name: after H. S. Barber, one of collectors of type

Eng Name: typical of desert streams

Range: Southern Oregon, Utah and Nebraska south to Baja California Sur, Sonora and Texas

***Ischnura cervula* Selys—Pacific Forktail**

*Ischnura cervula* Selys, 1876: 262

TL: California

Sci Name: little deer, alluding to antler-like forked apex of tenth segment of male abdomen

Eng Name: most common *Ischnura* on Pacific Coast

Range: British Columbia and Saskatchewan south to Baja California Sur, Sonora and New Mexico

***Ischnura damula* Calvert—Plains Forktail**

*Ischnura damula* Calvert, 1902: 126

TL: New Mexico, [McKinley County], Zuni

Sci Name: little deer, alluding to forked apex of tenth segment of male abdomen

Eng Name: much of range encompasses Great Plains

Range: Alberta and Manitoba south to Guanajuato and Texas; isolated record in northern British Columbia

***Ischnura demorsa* (Hagen)—Mexican Forktail**

*Agrion* (subgenus *Ischnura*) *demorsum* Hagen, 1861: 81

TL: Mexico, Morelia [Morelia in Michoacan?]

Sci Name: bitten off, perhaps referring to damaged female specimen

Eng Name: characteristic species of Mexican Plateau

Range: Southern Nevada, Colorado and Kansas south to Michoacan



***Ischnura denticollis* (Burmeister)—Black-fronted Forktail**

*Agrion denticolle* Burmeister, 1839: 819

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: tooth-necked, referring to projection on female prothorax

Eng Name: thoracic dorsum entirely black

Range: Oregon, Utah and Kansas south to Guatemala

***Ischnura erratica* Calvert—Swift Forktail**

*Ischnura? erratica* Calvert, 1895: 491

Type Series: California, Mendocino County; Washington, Olympia

Sci Name: erratic, referring to differences from other *Ischnura*

Eng Name: swift, direct flight in contrast with other *Ischnura*

Range: Southern British Columbia south to California

***Ischnura gemina* (Kennedy)—San Francisco Forktail**

*Celaenura gemina* Kennedy, 1917: 497

TL: California, Santa Clara County, San Jose, Coyote Creek

Sci Name: twin, for similarity to *Ischnura denticollis*

Eng Name: most populations in San Francisco area

Range: Central California coast

***Ischnura hastata* (Say)—Citrine Forktail**

*Agrion hastata* Say, 1839: 38

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: spear-shaped, perhaps referring to pterostigmata of male forewing

Eng Name: both sexes colored largely orange or yellow as citrus fruits

Range: California, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Maine south to Venezuela; also Bermuda, West Indies and Galapagos Islands

***Ischnura kellicotti* Williamson—Lilypad Forktail**

*Ischnura kellicotti* Williamson, 1898: 209

TL: Indiana, Whitley County, Round and Shiner Lakes

Sci Name: after David S. Kellicott, American entomologist

Eng Name: typically rests on water-lily leaves

Range: Oklahoma, Wisconsin and Maine south to Texas and Florida

***Ischnura perparva* McLachlan in Selys—Western Forktail**

*Ischnura perparva* McLachlan in Selys, 1876: 263

TL: Texas, western [not subsequently found there]

Sci Name: thoroughly small, referring to size

Eng Name: common throughout most of West

Range: British Columbia and Manitoba south to California, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Iowa

***Ischnura posita* (Hagen)—Fragile Forktail**

*Agrion* (subgenus *Ischnura*) *positum* Hagen, 1861: 77

Type Series: Georgia, Dalton, Savannah; Washington

Sci Name: positive, alluding to exclamation-point markings on male thorax

Eng Name: very small, slender species

Range: Southern Manitoba and Newfoundland south to Belize and Florida; introduced to Hawaii

***Ischnura prognata* (Hagen)—Furtive Forktail**

*Agrion* (subgenus *Ischnura*) *prognatum* Hagen, 1861: 83

TL: Virginia, Berkeley Springs [now part of West Virginia]

Sci Name: a descendant of, allusion unknown

Eng Name: difficult to see in dim swamp habitat

Range: Missouri, Indiana and Connecticut south to Texas and Florida

***Ischnura ramburii* (Selys)—Rambur's Forktail**

*Agrion ramburii* Selys, 1850: 186

TL: P'ile d'Yucatan

Sci & Eng Names: after Jules Pierre Rambur, early French entomologist

Range: California, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Maine south to Florida, then to northern South America; also Bermuda, Bahamas and West Indies; introduced to Hawaii

***Ischnura verticalis* (Say)—Eastern Forktail**

*Agrion verticalis* Say, 1839: 37

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: the vertex, allusion unknown

Eng Name: restricted to eastern North America

Range: Saskatchewan and Newfoundland south to New Mexico, Louisiana and Georgia

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***Leptobasis* Selys—Swampdamsels**

*Leptobasis* Selys, 1877: 99

Sci Name: slender base, referring to narrow-based wings

Eng Name: most species live in swamps, wooded wetlands

Generotype: *Leptobasis vacillans* Selys, 1877

***Leptobasis lucifer* (Donnelly)—Lucifer Swampdamsel**

*Chrysobasis lucifer* Donnelly, 1967: 47

Type Locality: Guatemala, Izabal, Tenedores

Sci & Eng Name: light-bearing, referring to the bright abdomen tip

Range: Southern Florida and southern Mexico to Costa Rica

***Leptobasis melinogaster* González Soriano—Cream-tipped Swampdamsel**

*Leptobasis melinogaster* González Soriano, 2002: 181

TL: Mexico, Jalisco, Estación de Biología Chamela

Sci Name: honey-bellied, referring to creamed-honey color of abdomen tip

Eng Name: male abdomen tip the color of creamed honey

Range: South Texas, Jalisco and Oaxaca, presumably occurs in between

***Leptobasis vacillans* Hagen in Selys—Red-tipped Swampdamsel**

*Leptobasis vacillans* Hagen in Selys, 1877: 101

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: to sway to and fro, allusion unknown

Eng Name: male abdomen tip red-orange

Range: South Texas and Sinaloa south to Peru and Guianas; also throughout West Indies

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***Nehalennia* Selys—Sprites**

*Nehalennia* Selys, 1850: 172

Sci Name: a river goddess of the Rhein, allusion unknown

Eng Name: species are tiny and difficult to detect

Generotype: *Agrion speciosum* Charpentier, 1840

***Nehalennia gracilis* Morse—Sphagnum Sprite**

*Nehalennia gracilis* Morse, 1895: 274

TL: Massachusetts, [Norfolk County], Wellesley

Sci Name: slender, referring to abdomen shape

Eng Name: typically found in sphagnum bogs

Range: Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to Texas, Mississippi and Florida

***Nehalennia integricollis* Calvert—Southern Sprite**

*Nehalennia integricollis* Calvert, 1913: 312

TL: Florida, [Volusia County], Enterprise

Sci Name: whole-necked, referring to lack of emargination on prothorax characteristic of some other *Nehalennia*

Eng Name: most southerly distributed of the widespread North American species of the genus

Range: Oklahoma, Alabama and Rhode Island south to Texas and Florida

***Nehalennia irene* (Hagen)—Sedge Sprite**

*Agrion* (subgenus *Nehalennia*) *irene* Hagen, 1861: 74

Type Series: [Illinois], Chicago and Florida; Wisconsin and Illinois; New Jersey; Maine

Sci Name: a proper name, source unknown

Eng Name: often in dense sedge (*Carex*) beds

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland south to California, Nebraska, Kentucky and Virginia; isolated record in Alaska

***Nehalennia minuta* (Selys in Sagra)—Tropical Sprite**

*Trichocnemis minuta* Selys in Sagra, 1857: 464

TL: Calisco, Cuba

Sci Name: small, referring to size in comparison with most coenagrionids

Eng Name: most tropical species of genus

Range: Florida Keys, northern Mexico and Greater Antilles south to Brazil

***Nehalennia pallidula* Calvert—Everglades Sprite**

*Nehalennia pallidula* Calvert, 1913: 373

TL: Florida, [Dade County], Haulover

Sci Name: little pale, referring to greater extent of pale color on sides of thorax than other *Nehalennia*

Eng Name: best known from Everglades of Florida

Range: Throughout Florida; isolated record in southeast Texas

***Neoerythromma* Kennedy—Yellowfaces**

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*Neoerythromma* Kennedy, 1920: 86

Sci Name: new *Erythromma*, probably referring to New World distribution

Eng Name: male with bright yellow frons

Generotype: *Enallagma cultellatum* Selys, 1876

***Neoerythromma cultellatum* (Hagen in Selys)—Caribbean Yellowface**

*Enallagma cultellatum*, Hagen in Selys, 1876: 524

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: knifelike, perhaps referring to male cerci

Eng Name: distribution primarily around Caribbean

Range: South Florida and south Texas south to Venezuela; also Greater Antilles

***Neoneura* Selys—Robust Threadtails**

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*Neoneura* [sic] Selys, 1860: 459 [subgenus of *Protoneura*]

Sci Name: new nerve (= vein), more probably “new *Protoneura*”

Eng Name: members of this genus heavier-bodied than most threadtails

Generotype: *Neoneura bilinearis* Selys, 1860

***Neoneura aaroni* Calvert—Coral-fronted Threadtail**

*Neoneura aaroni* Calvert, 1903: 139

TL: Texas

Sci Name: named after probable collector, S. F. Aaron

Eng Name: front of thorax coral-red

Range: Texas south to Nuevo León

***Neoneura amelia* Calvert—Amelia's Threadtail**

*Neoneura amelia* Calvert, 1903: 138

TL: Guatemala, Vera Paz, Cubilguitz

Sci and Eng Names: after Amelia Calvert, describer's wife

Range: Texas south to Costa Rica

***Protoneura Selys*—Slender Threadtails**

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*Protoneura* [sic] Selys, 1857: 470

Sci Name: first nerve (= vein), probably referring to joining of sectors of arculus for a short distance

Eng Name: abdomen slender and threadlike

Generotype: *Agrion capillaris* Rambur, 1842

***Protoneura cara* Calvert—Orange-striped Threadtail**

*Protoneura cara* Calvert, 1903: 143

TL: Mexico, Guerrero, Iguala

Sci Name: refers to mesothoracic processes of female, perhaps alluding to their carina-like nature

Eng Name: orange stripes on thorax

Range: Texas south to Nicaragua

***Telebasis Selys*—Firetails**

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*Telebasis* Selys, 1865: 378

Sci Name: distant base, referring to long petiolation of wings

Eng Name: red abdomen of males of most species

Generotype: *Agrion salvum* Hagen, 1861

***Telebasis byersi* Westfall—Duckweed Firetail**

*Telebasis byersi* Westfall, 1957: 20

TL: Florida, Alachua County, near Gainesville, Bivin's Arm [Biven's Arm, now in Gainesville]

Sci Name: after C. Francis Byers, Florida odonatologist

Eng Name: typically inhabits duckweed (*Lemna*)-covered ponds

Range: Oklahoma, Illinois and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida

***Telebasis digiticollis* Calvert—Marsh Firetail**

*Telebasis digiticollis* Calvert, 1902: 118

TL: Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico

Sci Name: finger neck, alluding to projections on prothorax

Eng Name: often in grassy marshes

Range: South Texas south to Panama

***Telebasis salva* (Hagen)—Desert Firetail**

*Agrion* (subgenus *Pyrrhosoma*) *salvum* Hagen, 1861: 85

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: whole, allusion unknown

Eng Name: often on desert streams

Range: California, Utah, Kansas and Missouri south to Venezuela

***Zoniagrion Kennedy*—Exclamation Damsel**

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*Zoniagrion* Kennedy, 1917: 488

Sci Name: girdled *Agrion* (a word for damselfly), for banded lamellae of larva

Eng Name: antehumeral thoracic stripe forms exclamation mark

Generotype: *Agrion exclamationis* Selys, 1876

***Zoniagrion exclamationis* (Selys)—Exclamation Damselfly**

*Agrion exclamationis* Selys, 1876: 1251

TL: California

Sci & Names: antehumeral thoracic stripe forms exclamation mark

Range: California

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**Suborder ANISOPTERA**

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**PETALURIDAE—Petaltailed Damselflies**

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***Tachopteryx* Uhler in Selys—Gray Petaltail**

*Tachopteryx* Uhler in Selys, 1859: 551

Sci Name: swift-winged

Eng Name: petal-like cerci of male

Generotype: *Uropetala thoreyi* Hagen in Selys, 1858

***Tachopteryx thoreyi* (Hagen in Selys)—Gray Petaltail**

*Uropetala thoreyi* Hagen in Selys, 1858: 633

TL: North America?

Sci Name: after M. Thorey of Hambourg [Germany], donor of holotype

Eng Name: gray coloration

Range: Kansas, Michigan, New York and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida

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***Tanypteryx* Kennedy—Dark Petaltails**

*Tanypteryx* Kennedy, 1917: 507

Sci Name: swift-winged, same meaning as *Tachopteryx*, in which *hageni* originally described

Eng Name: primarily dark coloration

Generotype: *Tachopteryx hageni* Selys, 1879

***Tanypteryx hageni* (Selys)—Black Petaltail**

*Tachopteryx hageni* Selys, 1879: 68

TL: Nevada

Sci Name: after Hermann A. Hagen, German-American odonatologist

Eng Name: black coloration

Range: Southwestern British Columbia south to central California

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**AESHNIDAE—Darners**

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***Aeshna* Fabricius—Mosaic Darners**

*Aeshna* Fabricius, 1775: 424

Sci Name: derivation unknown (much published speculation)

Eng Name: light markings on body form mosaic patterns

Generotype: *Libellula grandis* Linnaeus, 1758

***Aeshna canadensis* Walker—Canada Darner**

*Aeshna canadensis* Walker, 1908: 384

TL: Ontario, De Grassi Point

Sci & Eng Names: of Canada

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and Newfoundland south to northern California, Montana, Nebraska and West Virginia

***Aeshna clepsydra* Say—Mottled Darner**

*Aeshna clepsydra* Say, 1839: 12

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: a device for measuring time by amount of water discharged from a vessel through a small aperture, probably refers to shape of anterior lateral thoracic stripe

Eng Name: thoracic pattern more mottled than striped

Range: Wisconsin to Nova Scotia, south to Indiana and New Jersey

***Aeshna constricta* Say—Lance-tipped Darner**

*Aeshna constricta* Say, 1839: 11

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: abdomen constricted at base

Eng Name: female cerci large and lancelike

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Tennessee and Virginia; isolated record in New Mexico

***Aeshna eremita* Scudder—Lake Darner**

*Aeshna eremita* Scudder, 1866: 213

TL: New Hampshire, [Coos County], Hermit Lake

Sci Name: hermit, named after type locality

Eng Name: characteristic of large lakes

Range: Alaska, Yukon, Nunavut and Labrador south to Washington, Utah, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan and New York

***Aeshna interrupta* Walker—Variable Darner**

*Aeshna interrupta* Walker, 1908: 381

TL: Ontario, Nipigon

Sci Name: interrupted, referring to thoracic stripes

Eng Name: thoracic pattern varies geographically

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Newfoundland south to California, New Mexico, Michigan and Pennsylvania; isolated records in Arkansas and West Virginia

***Aeshna juncea* (Linnaeus)—Sedge Darner**

*Libellula juncea* Linnaeus, 1758: 544

TL: Europe

Sci Name: of rushes (*Juncus*), plants of typical habitat

Eng Name: more typically associated with sedges (*Carex*)

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Labrador south to Oregon, New Mexico, Manitoba, Michigan and New Hampshire; also widely in Eurasia

***Aeshna palmata* Hagen—Paddle-tailed Darner**

*Aeshna palmata* Hagen, 1856: 369

TL: [Russia], Kamtchatka [= Kamchatka]

Sci Name: palmate, referring to shape of male cerci

Eng Name: male cerci paddle-shaped

Range: Southern Alaska, Yukon and southern Saskatchewan south to California, New Mexico and Nebraska; also eastern Siberia

***Aeshna persephone* Donnelly—Persephone's Darner**

*Aeshna persephone* Donnelly, 1961: 193

TL: Arizona, Cochise County, near Portal, on Cave Creek, Herb Martyr Dam

Sci & Eng Names: after Persephone, queen of Hades, who was allowed to visit the surface part of the time, alluding to moving between shadowy canyons and sunny slopes

Range: Utah and Colorado south to Nayarit and Mexico state

***Aeshna septentrionalis* Burmeister—Azure Darner**

*Aeshna septentrionalis* Burmeister, 1839: 839

TL: Labrador

Sci Name: northern, referring to geographic distribution

Eng Name: blue occupies more of abdomen than in congeners

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Ontario and Labrador south to British Columbia, Quebec and Newfoundland

***Aeshna sitchensis* Hagen—Zigzag Darner**

*Aeshna sitchensis* Hagen, 1861: 119

TL: Alaska, Sitka

Sci Name: after type locality

Eng Name: characteristic thoracic stripes

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to Oregon, Utah, Minnesota and New Hampshire

***Aeshna subarctica* Walker—Subarctic Darner**

*Aeshna subarctica* Walker, 1908: 385

TL: Ontario, Nipigon

Sci & Eng Names: referring to northerly distribution

Range: Southern Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to Oregon, Montana, Minnesota and New Jersey; also Eurasia

***Aeshna tuberculifera* Walker—Black-tipped Darner**

*Aeshna tuberculifera* Walker, 1908: 385

TL: Maine, [Waldo County], Isleboro

Sci Name: tubercle-bearing, referring to tubercle on base of male cerci

Eng Name: male with tenth abdominal segment entirely black

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to Oregon, Indiana and North Carolina

***Aeshna umbrosa* Walker—Shadow Darner**

*Aeshna umbrosa* Walker, 1908: 380

TL: Ontario, De Grassi Point

Sci Name: shadowy, referring to dark color and late-afternoon flight

Eng Name: referring to males often patrolling in shade and late afternoon

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and Newfoundland south to California, New Mexico and Georgia

***Aeshna verticalis* Hagen—Green-striped Darner**

*Aeshna verticalis* Hagen, 1861: 122

Type Series: New York; [District of Columbia], Washington

Sci Name: presumably referring to vertex, allusion unknown

Eng Name: thoracic stripes more green than blue

Range: Southern Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick south to Iowa, Kentucky and North Carolina

***Aeshna walkeri* Kennedy—Walker's Darner**

*Aeshna walkeri* Kennedy, 1917: 588

TL: California, Santa Clara County, San Francisquito Creek

Sci & Eng Names: after Edmund M. Walker, Canadian odonatologist

Range: Southern Washington south to Baja California Norte

### ***Anax* Leach—Green Darners**

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*Anax* Leach, 1815: 137

Sci Name: a ruler, perhaps referring to bulk of *A. imperator*

Eng Name: many species of genus with entirely green thorax

Generotype: *Anax imperator* Leach, 1815

#### ***Anax amazili* (Burmeister)—Amazon Darner**

*Aeschna amazili* Burmeister, 1839: 841

TL: South America

Sci Name: a proper name, perhaps referring to Amazon basin

Eng Name: only member of genus in Amazon basin

Range: Texas and Florida south through Mexico and West Indies to Argentina

#### ***Anax concolor* Brauer—Blue-spotted Comet Darner**

*Anax concolor* Brauer, 1865: 508

TL: Brazil

Sci Name: concolored, allusion unknown

Eng Name: like Comet Darner but abdomen dark with blue spots

Range: South Texas and West Indies south to Argentina

#### ***Anax junius* (Drury)—Common Green Darner**

*Libellula junia* Drury, 1773: 47

TL: none designated

Sci Name: presumably refers to Lucius Junius Brutus, founder of the Roman Republic

Eng Name: abundance and green thorax

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to Honduras; also Bermuda, Bahamas, Antilles, and Hawaii; isolated records in Alaska, Yukon, eastern Asia and Tahiti

#### ***Anax longipes* Hagen—Comet Darner**

*Anax longipes* Hagen, 1861: 118

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: long-footed, referring to long legs

Eng Name: fiery-red abdomen of male simulates comet's tail

Range: Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Ontario, Maine and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

#### ***Anax walsinghami* McLachlan—Giant Darner**

*Anax walsinghami* McLachlan, 1883: 127

TL: North California

Sci Name: after Thomas de Gey, Sixth Baron Walsingham, English lepidopterist

Eng Name: very large size

Range: California, Utah and Texas south to Guerrero

### ***Basiaeschna* Selys—Springtime Darner**

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*Basiaeschna* Selys, 1883: 735

Sci Name: basal *Aeshna*, perhaps referring to primitive characteristics

Eng Name: flight season early in spring

Generotype: *Aeschna janata* Say, 1839

#### ***Basiaeschna janata* (Say)—Springtime Darner**

*Aeshna janata* Say, 1839: 13

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: perhaps from Janus, Roman god of beginnings, alluding to early spring flight

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Saskatchewan, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida



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***Boyeria* McLachlan—Spotted Darners**

*Boyeria* McLachlan, 1896: 424

Sci Name: after E. L. J. H. Boyer de Fonscolombe, French entomologist

Eng Name: prominent light spots on sides of thorax

Generotype: *Aeschna irene* Fonscolombe, 1838

***Boyeria grafiana* Williamson—Ocellated Darner**

*Boyeria grafiana* Williamson, 1907: 1

TL: Ontario, Searchmont

Sci Name: after J. L. Graf, a local naturalist

Eng Name: spots on side of thorax

Range: Ontario and Quebec south to Georgia

***Boyeria vinosa* (Say)—Fawn Darner**

*Aeshna vinosa* Say, 1839: 13

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: pertaining to wine, perhaps referring to wing coloration

Eng Name: brown with pale spots, like a deer fawn

Range: Nebraska, Manitoba and Quebec south to Texas and Florida

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***Coryphaeschna* Williamson—Pilot Darners**

*Coryphaeschna* Williamson, 1903: 2

Sci Name: apical *Aeshna*, perhaps referring to location of supplementary sector near wing tip

Eng Name: alluding to high foraging flights

Generotype: *Aeshna ingens* Rambur, 1842

***Coryphaeschna adnexa* (Hagen)—Blue-faced Darner**

*Aeschna adnexa* Hagen, 1861: 127

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: bound to, allusion unknown

Eng Name: only species of genus with bright blue face

Range: Arizona, Texas and Florida south to Argentina; also Greater Antilles

***Coryphaeschna ingens* (Rambur)—Regal Darner**

*Aeschna ingens* Rambur, 1842: 192

TL: not stated

Sci Name: great, referring to large size

Eng Name: large size and high flights

Range: Oklahoma, Mississippi and Virginia south to Texas and Florida; also Cuba and Bahamas

***Coryphaeschna viriditas* Calvert—Mangrove Darner**

*Coryphaeschna viriditas* Calvert, 1952: 264

TL: Bolivia, Santa Cruz

Sci Name: greenness, referring to overall coloration

Eng Name: breeds in mangroves in parts of range

Range: Florida, northern Mexico and Greater Antilles south to Paraguay

Note: New name for *Coryphaeschna virens* Rambur, 1842

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***Epiaeschna* Hagen—Swamp Darner**

*Epiaeschna* Hagen, 1875: 86

Sci Name: upon *Aeshna*, perhaps alluding to size larger than *Aeshna*

Eng Name: commonly occurs in swamps

Generotype: *Aeschna heros* Fabricius, 1798

***Epiaeschna heros* (Fabricius)—Swamp Darner**

*Aeschna heros* Fabricius, 1798: 285

TL: America boreali [North America]

Sci Name: a hero, probably referring to large size

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Kansas, Minnesota, Quebec and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Gomphaeschna Selys*—Pygmy Darners**

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*Gomphaeschna* Selys, 1871: 413

Sci Name: probably refers to male epiproct looking like that of a *Gomphus*

Eng Name: smallest darners in North America

Generotype: *Aeschna furcillata* Say, 1839

***Gomphaeschna antilope* (Hagen)—Taper-tailed Darner**

*Aeschna antilope* Hagen, 1874: 354

TL: Maryland, [Baltimore County], near Baltimore, Druid Hill

Sci Name: antelope, referring to male epiproct shaped like pair of horns

Eng Name: tapered abdomen shape of male

Range: Ohio, New York and Massachusetts southwest to Louisiana and Florida; isolated record in Michigan

***Gomphaeschna furcillata* (Say)—Harlequin Darner**

*Aeschna furcillata* Say, 1839: 14

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: forked, referring to shape of male epiproct

Eng Name: complex markings

Range: Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Maine and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Gynacantha Rambur*—Two-spined Darners**

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*Gynacantha* Rambur, 1842: 209

Sci Name: spined female, referring to spines on tenth abdominal segment

Eng Name: females with two spines on tenth abdominal segment

Generotype: *Gynacantha nervosa* Rambur, 1842

***Gynacantha mexicana* Selys—Bar-sided Darner**

*Gynacantha mexicana* Selys, 1868: 69

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: of Mexico

Eng Name: dark bar on each side of thorax

Range: South Texas south to Brazil

***Gynacantha nervosa* Rambur—Twilight Darner**

*Gynacantha nervosa* Rambur, 1842: 213

TL: Bolivia, Santa Cruz

Sci Name: nervose, referring to dense wing venation

Eng Name: characteristic foraging flight time

Range: Alabama, Georgia and Florida (vagrant to Oklahoma and Delaware); also northern Mexico and West Indies south to Bolivia

***Nasiaeschna Selys in Förster*—Cyrano Darner**

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*Nasiaeschna* Selys in Förster, 1900: 93

Sci Name: nasal *Aeshna*, referring to projection of frons

Eng Name: alluding to Cyrano de Bergerac's nose because of projecting frons

Generotype: *Aeshna pentacantha* Rambur 1842

***Nasiaeschna pentacantha* (Rambur)—Cyrano Darner**

*Aeschna pentacantha* Rambur, 1842: 208

TL: [Louisiana, Orleans Par.], New Orleans

Sci Name: five-spined, from patch of spines under female's tenth segment

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Nebraska, Minnesota and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Oplonaeschna Selys*—Riffle Darners**

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*Oplonaeschna* Selys, 1883: 735

Sci Name: armed *Aeshna*, referring to projection on tenth abdominal segment of male

Eng Name: often flies over riffles

Generotype: *Aeschna armata* Hagen, 1861

***Oplonaeschna armata* (Hagen)—Riffle Darner**

*Aeschna armata* Hagen, 1861: 124

TL: Mexico, Trogés del Oro

Sci Name: armed, referring to projection on tenth abdominal segment of male

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Utah and New Mexico south to El Salvador; isolated record in California

***Remartinia Navás*—Malachite Darners**

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*Remartinia* Navás, 1911: 479

Sci Name: after René Martin, early monographer of Aeshnidae

Eng Name: from common and widespread species

Generotype: *Remartinia barbiellina* Navás, 1911 (= *R. luteipennis*)

***Remartinia luteipennis* (Burmeister)—Malachite Darner**

*Aeschna luteipennis* Burmeister, 1839: 837

TL: Brazil

Sci Name: yellow-winged, probably referring to colored wings of old individuals

Eng Name: light markings malachite green

Range: Southern Arizona and northern Mexico south to Argentina

***Rhionaeschna Förster*—Neotropical Darners**

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*Rhionaeschna* Förster, 1909: 220

Sci Name: peaked *Aeshna*, referring to the prominent vertex in the type species

Eng Name: includes most neotropical species formerly in *Aeshna*

Generotype: *Rhionaeschna maita* Förster, 1909

***Rhionaeschna californica* (Calvert)—California Darner**

*Aeschna californica* (Hagen MS) Calvert, 1895: 504

Type Series: California, Mt. Tamalpais and San Bernardino; Utah, Salt Lake City

Sci & Eng Names: of California, type locality

Range: British Columbia, Montana and South Dakota south to California and Colorado; isolated, probably incorrect, record in Arizona

***Rhionaeschna dugesi* (Calvert)—Arroyo Darner**

*Aeshna dugesi* Calvert, 1905: 184

TL: Mexico, Guanajuato, Guanajuato

Sci Name: A. Dugès collected type specimen

Eng Name: often found in desert arroyo streams

Range: Arizona, New Mexico and Texas south to Oaxaca

***Rhionaeschna multicolor* (Hagen)—Blue-eyed Darner**

*Aeschna multicolor* Hagen, 1861: 121

Type Series: [Mexico, Veracruz], Cordova; Mexico [Distrito Federal]; Texas, Pecos River; Upper Missouri

Sci Name: many-colored [inappropriate, as fewer colors than most *Aeschna*]

Eng Name: male with bright blue eyes

Range: British Columbia, Alberta and Wisconsin south to Michoacan; isolated record in Massachusetts

***Rhionaeschna mutata* (Hagen)—Spatterdock Darner**

*Aeschna mutata* Hagen, 1861: 124

TL: North America

Sci Name: changed, perhaps alluding to the species being like a mutant of *A. multicolor*

Eng Name: often associated with spatterdock plants (*Nuphar*)

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south to Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia

***Rhionaeschna psilus* (Calvert)—Turquoise-tipped Darner**

*Aeschna psilus* Calvert, 1947: 4

TL: Costa Rica, [Cartago Prov.], Cachi

Sci Name: soldiers without heavy armor, referring to short spine on anterior lamina

Eng Name: bright blue under last two abdominal segments of male

Range: Arizona (vagrant to California) and Texas south through Central America and western South America to Peru; also West Indies

***Triacanthagyna Selys*—Three-spined Darners**

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*Triacanthagyna Selys*, 1883: 745

Sci Name: three-spined female, referring to spines on tenth abdominal segment

Eng Name: females with three spines on tenth abdominal segment

Generotype: *Gynacantha trifida* Rambur, 1842

***Triacanthagyna caribbea* Williamson—Caribbean Darner**

*Triacanthagyna caribbea* Williamson, 1923: 22

TL: Palma Sola, Venezuela

Sci & Eng Names: distributed around the south and east sides of the Caribbean

Range: South Texas south to Bolivia and Brazil

***Triacanthagyna septima* (Selys in Sagra)—Pale-green Darner**

*Gynacantha septima* Selys in Sagra, 1857: 460

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: partitioned, allusion unknown

Eng Name: thorax plain pale green, most lightly marked of genus

Range: South Texas and south Florida through West Indies south to Bolivia and Brazil

***Triacanthagyna trifida* (Rambur)—Phantom Darner**

*Gynacantha trifida* Rambur, 1842: 210

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: three-parted, referring to spines on female tenth abdominal segment

Eng Name: barely detectable in crepuscular flights

Range: North Carolina to Florida; also West Indies and perhaps Yucatan Peninsula

***Aphylla* Selys—Greater Forceptails**

*Aphylla* Selys 1854: 78

Sci Name: without leaf, referring to reduced flanges on subterminal abdominal segments

Eng Name: male cerci forcepslike

Generotype: *Aphylla brevipes* Selys, 1854

***Aphylla angustifolia* Garrison—Broad-striped Forceptail**

*Aphylla angustifolia* Garrison, 1986: 19

TL: Mexico, Veracruz, Motel Playa Azul, by Lago Catemaco, Catemaco

Sci Name: narrow-leafed, referring to slight expansion of abdomen

Eng Name: pale lateral thoracic stripes wide

Range: Texas and Louisiana south to Costa Rica

***Aphylla protracta* (Selys)—Narrow-striped Forceptail**

*Cyclophylla protracta* Selys, 1859: 546

Type Series: Texas; Matamoras [Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico]

Sci Name: lengthened, referring to posterolateral extensions of male abdominal segment 10

Eng Name: pale lateral thoracic stripes narrow

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Costa Rica

***Aphylla williamsoni* (Gloyd)—Two-striped Forceptail**

*Gomphoides williamsoni* Gloyd, 1936: 9

TL: Florida, Madison County, Logan Lake

Sci Name: after Edward B. Williamson, American odonatologist

Eng Name: two wide pale lateral thoracic stripes

Range: Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia south to Texas and Florida

***Arigomphus* Needham—Pond Clubtails**

*Arigomphus* Needham, 1897: 181

Sci Name: an excellent *Gomphus*

Eng Name: pond habitat and clubbed abdomen

Generotype: *Gomphus pallidus* Rambur, 1842

***Arigomphus cornutus* (Tough)—Horned Clubtail**

*Gomphus cornutus* Tough, 1900: 17

TL: Illinois, DuPage County, Glen Ellyn

Sci Name: horned, probably refers to shape of male terminal abdominal appendages

Eng Name: spines on female vertex

Range: Montana, Manitoba and Quebec south to Colorado, Iowa and Indiana

***Arigomphus furcifer* (Hagen in Selys)—Lilypad Clubtail**

*Gomphus furcifer* Hagen in Selys, 1878: 458

Type Series: Massachusetts, Natick; Michigan, Lansing [= Lansing]

Sci Name: fork-bearing, probably referring to branched male cerci

Eng Name: commonly perches on water-lily leaves

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south to Illinois, Ohio and Virginia

***Arigomphus lentulus* (Needham)—Stillwater Clubtail**

*Gomphus lentulus* Needham, 1902: 275

TL: Illinois, [Clay County], Flora, 5 mi NE on Little Wabash River

Sci Name: little lake, referring to habitat

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Kansas and Indiana south to Texas and Mississippi

***Arigomphus maxwelli* (Ferguson)—Bayou Clubtail**

*Gomphus maxwelli* Ferguson, 1950: 93

TL: Texas, Hardin County

Sci Name: after Richard E. Maxwell, collector of holotype

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Oklahoma and Illinois south to Texas and Alabama

***Arigomphus pallidus* (Rambur)—Gray-green Clubtail**

*Gomphus pallidus* Rambur, 1842: 163

TL: North America

Sci Name: pale, referring to lack of distinct dark stripes on thorax

Eng Name: thoracic coloration

Range: Southern Alabama and North Carolina south through Florida; many old records from Kentucky

***Arigomphus submedianus* (Williamson)—Jade Clubtail**

*Gomphus submedianus* Williamson, 1914: 54

TL: Texas, [Matagorda County], Bay City, pools along railroad to Brownsville

Sci Name: submedian, perhaps referring to submedian thoracic stripes

Eng Name: color of thorax

Range: South Dakota, Minnesota and Indiana south to Texas and Alabama

***Arigomphus villosipes* (Selys)—Unicorn Clubtail**

*Gomphus villosipes* Selys, 1854: 53

TL: United States

Sci Name: hairy-legged

Eng Name: occipital crest with medial point

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south to Arkansas, Alabama and South Carolina

***Dromogomphus* Selys—Spinylegs**

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*Dromogomphus* Selys, 1854: 58

Sci Name: running *Gomphus*, perhaps a reference to long legs

Eng Name: hind femur long-spined

Generotype: *Dromogomphus spinosus* Selys, 1854

***Dromogomphus armatus* Selys—Southeastern Spinyleg**

*Dromogomphus armatus* Selys, 1854: 59

TL: North America? [sic]

Sci Name: armed, probably a reference to long spines of metafemur

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Louisiana and North Carolina south to Florida

***Dromogomphus spinosus* Selys—Black-shouldered Spinyleg**

*Dromogomphus spinosus* Selys, 1854: 59

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: spined, probably a reference to long spines of metafemur

Eng Name: fused antehumeral and humeral black stripes

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Dromogomphus spoliatus* (Hagen in Selys)—Flag-tailed Spinyleg**

*Gomphus spoliatus* Hagen in Selys, 1858: 669

TL: Texas, Peros [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: plundered, allusion unknown

Eng Name: abdominal club vertically flattened

Range: New Mexico, Nebraska, Illinois and Ontario south to San Luis Potosí and Georgia

***Erpetogomphus* Selys—Ringtails**

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*Erpetogomphus* Selys, 1858: 329

Sci Name: reptile *Gomphus*, probably referring to color pattern

Eng Name: pale abdominal rings

Genotype: *Ophiogomphus crotalinus* Hagen in Selys, 1854

***Erpetogomphus compositus* Hagen in Selys—White-belted Ringtail**

*Erpetogomphus compositus* Hagen in Selys, 1858: 660

TL: Texas, Peros [= Pecos] River; restricted to near Roswell, Chaves Co., New Mexico, by Garrison (1994)

Sci Name: composite, possibly because of diverse colors

Eng Name: white midlateral thoracic stripe

Range: Washington, Utah and Texas south to Baja California Sur and Chihuahua

***Erpetogomphus crotalinus* (Hagen in Selys)—Yellow-legged Ringtail**

*Ophiogomphus crotalinus* Hagen in Selys, 1854: 40

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: rattlesnake genus

Eng Name: yellow outer surfaces of tibiae

Range: Arizona and New Mexico south to Guerrero

***Erpetogomphus designatus* Hagen in Selys—Eastern Ringtail**

*Erpetogomphus designatus* Hagen in Selys, 1858: 661

TL: Texas, Peros [= Pecos] River; restricted to near Roswell, Chaves Co., New Mexico, by Garrison (1994)

Sci Name: marked, perhaps referring to bright markings

Eng Name: easternmost member of genus in U. S.

Range: Montana, South Dakota, Illinois and Maryland south to Durango and Florida; isolated records in Nevada and Arizona

***Erpetogomphus elaps* Selys—Straight-tipped Ringtail**

*Erpetogomphus elaps* Selys, 1858: 330

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: former name of coral snake genus

Eng Name: male cerci straight and tubular

Range: Arizona and Tamaulipas south to Guatemala

***Erpetogomphus eutainia* Calvert—Blue-faced Ringtail**

*Erpetogomphus eutainia* Calvert, 1905: 162

TL: Mexico, Guerrero, Rio Papagaio

Sci Name: former name for garter snake genus

Eng Name: blue color of frons

Range: Texas south to Costa Rica

***Erpetogomphus heterodon* Garrison—Dashed Ringtail**

*Erpetogomphus heterodon* Garrison, 1994: 230

TL: New Mexico, Catron County, Tularosa River just E of Aragon on N. Mex. 12

Sci Name: hognose snake genus

Eng Name: markings on thorax mostly short lines

Range: New Mexico and Texas south to Chihuahua

***Erpetogomphus lampropeltis* Kennedy—Serpent Ringtail**

*Erpetogomphus lampropeltis* Kennedy, 1918: 297

TL: California, Ventura County, Sespe Creek at Fillmore

Sci Name: kingsnake genus

Eng Name: snakelike banding on abdomen

Range: California and Texas south to Durango

***Gomphus* Leach—Common Clubtails**

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*Gomphus* Leach, 1815: 137

Sci Name: crossbow bolt, perhaps referring to expanded posterior abdomen of many species

Eng Name: expanded posterior abdomen, largest group of North American clubtails

Generotype: *Libellula vulgatissimus* Linnaeus, 1758

***Gomphus abbreviatus* Hagen in Selys—Spine-crowned Clubtail**

*Gomphus abbreviatus* Hagen in Selys, 1878: 464

Type Series: Maine, Orono; Massachusetts, Provincetown

Sci Name: short, probably because small species

Eng Name: spines on vertex of female

Range: New York and New Brunswick south to South Carolina; isolated record in Ohio

***Gomphus adelphus* Selys—Mustached Clubtail**

*Gomphus adelphus* Selys, 1858: 673

TL: New York

Sci Name: kinsman, probably refers to relationship with other *Gomphus*

Eng Name: black facial markings mustachelike

Range: Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Tennessee and Georgia

***Gomphus apomyioides* Donnelly—Banner Clubtail**

*Gomphus apomyioides* Donnelly, 1966: 102

TL: Texas, San Jacinto County, Big Creek 2 mi W of Shepherd on TX 150

Sci Name: one who drives away flies, alluding to aggressive nature of males

Eng Name: males patrolling over water hold abdominal club high, flaglike

Range: Oklahoma, Tennessee and New Jersey south to Texas and Georgia

***Gomphus australis* (Needham)—Clearlake Clubtail**

*Arigomphus australis* Needham, 1897: 184

TL: Florida, Orange County, Gotha

Sci Name: southern, referring to geographic range

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Louisiana and North Carolina south to Florida

***Gomphus borealis* Needham in Needham and Betten—Beaverpond Clubtail**

*Gomphus descriptus borealis* Needham in Needham and Betten, 1901: 453

Type Series: New Hampshire, Franconia; New York, Saranac Inn at Otisville Road, Little Clear Pond and Bone Pond and Town of Saranac Lake at Colby Pond

Sci Name: northern, referring to geographic range

Eng Name: common habitat

Range: Ontario and New Brunswick south to Pennsylvania; isolated records in Virginia and North Carolina

***Gomphus cavillaris* Needham—Sandhill Clubtail**

*Gomphus cavillaris* Needham, 1902: 276

TL: [Florida, Seminole County], Fort Reed

Sci Name: jester, allusion unknown

Eng Name: inhabits lakes in sandhills region

Range: Alabama and Georgia south to Florida; isolated records in North Carolina



***Gomphus consanguis* Selys—Cherokee Clubtail**

*Gomphus consanguis* Selys, 1879: 66

TL: North Carolina

Sci Name: sharing blood, perhaps alluding to a relationship to other *Gomphus*

Eng Name: after Cherokee Indians of region

Range: Virginia and North Carolina southwest in uplands to Alabama

***Gomphus crassus* Hagen in Selys—Handsome Clubtail**

*Gomphus crassus* Hagen in Selys, 1878: 453

TL: Kentucky, Beespring

Sci Name: stout, probably intended in comparison with *Gomphus externus*

Eng Name: attractive, well-defined color pattern

Range: Indiana and Ohio south to Alabama

***Gomphus descriptus* Banks—Harpoon Clubtail**

*Gomphus descriptus* Banks, 1896: 194

TL: New York, [Tompkins County], Ithaca

Sci Name: described, allusion unknown

Eng Name: male abdomen long, tipped with barbed cerci

Range: Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Kentucky and North Carolina

***Gomphus dilatatus* Rambur—Blackwater Clubtail**

*Gomphus dilatatus* Rambur, 1842: 155

TL: North America

Sci Name: dilated, from widened abdominal club

Eng Name: usual habitat with dark, tannic-acid-stained water

Range: Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia south to Florida

***Gomphus diminutus* Needham—Diminutive Clubtail**

*Gomphus diminutus* Needham, 1950: 6

TL: North Carolina, [Moore County], Aberdeen

Sci & Eng Names: small size

Range: North Carolina southwest to Georgia

***Gomphus exilis* Selys—Lancet Clubtail**

*Gomphus exilis* Selys, 1854: 55

TL: United States

Sci Name: slender, referring to abdomen

Eng Name: male abdomen long, tipped with bladelike cerci

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Louisiana and Florida

***Gomphus externus* Hagen in Selys—Plains Clubtail**

*Gomphus externus* Hagen in Selys, 1858: 671

TL: Texas, Peros [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: external, allusion unknown

Eng Name: geographic range and usual habitat

Range: Montana, Manitoba and Ohio south to Utah, New Mexico, Texas and Kentucky

***Gomphus fraternus* (Say)—Midland Clubtail**

*Aeshna fraternus* Say, 1839: 16

TL: United States

Sci Name: brotherly, perhaps referring to a close relationship with another gomphid

Eng Name: range primarily in midcontinent

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Maine south to South Dakota, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina

***Gomphus geminatus* Carle—Twin-striped Clubtail**

*Gomphus geminatus* Carle, 1979: 423

TL: Florida, Santa Rosa County, Pond Creek at Rt 191

Sci Name: twin, from two lateral thoracic stripes

Eng Name: two dark lateral thoracic stripes

Range: Mississippi and Georgia south to northwestern Florida

***Gomphus gonzalezi* Dunkle—Tamaulipan Clubtail**

*Gomphus (Gomphurus) gonzalezi* Dunkle, 1992: 79

TL: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, Nacimiento del Rio Coy, ca. 25 km S Ciudad de Valles on Hwy 85

Sci Name: after Enrique González Soriano, Mexican odonatologist

Eng Name: distribution centered in Tamaulipan region of Mexico

Range: Texas south to San Luis Potosí

***Gomphus grasilinellus* Walsh—Pronghorn Clubtail**

*Gomphus grasilinellus* Walsh, 1862: 394

TL: Illinois, either Rock Island County or Cook County

Sci Name: a little *graslini*, for similarity to *Gomphus graslini* Rambur of Europe, named after Adolphe-Hercule de Graslin, French entomologist

Eng Name: male cerci resemble shape of pronghorn horns

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Quebec south to Washington, Colorado, Texas, Arkansas and Kentucky

***Gomphus hodgesi* Needham—Hodges's Clubtail**

*Gomphus hodgesi* Needham, 1950: 8

TL: Alabama, Baldwin County, 1 mi S of Old Spanish Fort

Sci & Eng Names: after Robert S. Hodges, American odonatologist

Range: Along Gulf Coast from eastern Louisiana to northwestern Florida

***Gomphus hybridus* Williamson—Cocoa Clubtail**

*Gomphus hybridus* Williamson, 1902: 47

TL: Tennessee, [Davidson County], Nashville, Cumberland River or Stone River

Sci Name: male similar to *Gomphus fraternus* and female to *G. externus*

Eng Name: coloration mostly brown

Range: Oklahoma, Indiana and Virginia south to Texas and Florida

***Gomphus kurilis* Hagen in Selys—Pacific Clubtail**

*Gomphus kurilis* Hagen in Selys, 1858: 392

TL: unknown [Kurile Islands of Siberia in error]

Sci Name: for type locality

Eng Name: geographic range along Pacific coast

Range: Washington and Idaho south to California

***Gomphus lineatifrons* Calvert—Splendid Clubtail**

*Gomphus lineatifrons* Calvert, 1921: 222

TL: Pennsylvania, Perry County, Weaver

Sci Name: line-fronted, for black line bordering anterior frons

Eng Name: large size and bright markings

Range: Minnesota and Pennsylvania south to Missouri, Alabama and North Carolina

***Gomphus lividus* Selys—Ashy Clubtail**

*Gomphus lividus* Selys, 1854: 53

TL: United States

Sci Name: lead-colored, a reference to dull coloration

Eng Name: gray-brown coloration

Range: Manitoba and Quebec south to Texas and Florida

***Gomphus lynnae* Paulson—Columbia Clubtail**

*Gomphus lynnae* Paulson, 1983: 60

TL: Washington, Benton County, Yakima River 9 mi N of Benton City

Sci Name: after Lynn Erckmann, original collector

Eng Name: known distribution Columbia River basin

Range: Eastern Washington south to northwestern Nevada; isolated record in southwestern New Mexico

***Gomphus militaris* Hagen in Selys—Sulphur-tipped Clubtail**

*Gomphus militaris* Hagen in Selys, 1858: 676

TL: Texas, Pecos [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: military, collected on an expedition supported by military

Eng Name: abdominal club bright yellow

Range: Colorado, Nebraska and Illinois south to New Mexico, Nuevo León and Louisiana

***Gomphus minutus* Rambur—Cypress Clubtail**

*Gomphus minutus* Rambur, 1842: 161

TL: unknown

Sci Name: minute, referring to small size

Eng Name: commonly associated with bald-cypress trees

Range: Georgia and Florida, barely into southeastern Alabama and southern South Carolina

***Gomphus modestus* Needham—Gulf Coast Clubtail**

*Gomphus modestus* Needham, 1942: 72

TL: Mississippi, [George County], Lucedale

Sci Name: modest, possibly alluding to modesty of collector, Alice L. Dietrich, in not describing species herself

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Arkansas and Tennessee south to Texas and Florida

***Gomphus oklahomensis* Pritchard—Oklahoma Clubtail**

*Gomphus oklahomensis* Pritchard, 1935: 1

TL: Oklahoma, [Latimer County], Fourche Moline Creek 8 mi N of Wilburton

Sci & Eng Names: for type locality

Range: Oklahoma and Arkansas south to Texas and Louisiana

***Gomphus ozarkensis* Westfall—Ozark Clubtail**

*Gomphus ozarkensis* Westfall, 1975: 91

TL: Arkansas, Washington County, Devil's Den State Park

Sci & Eng Names: main geographic range

Range: Kansas and Missouri south to Oklahoma and Arkansas

***Gomphus parvidens* Currie—Piedmont Clubtail**

*Gomphus parvidens* Currie, 1917: 223

TL: Maryland, Prince Georges County, Lakeland, near the Anacostia River

Sci Name: small tooth, probably alludes to smaller spine on male cerci relative to species compared with it

Eng Name: primary geographic range in Appalachian Piedmont

Range: Alabama east and north to Tennessee and Maryland

***Gomphus quadricolor* Walsh—Rapids Clubtail**

*Gomphus quadricolor* Walsh, 1863: 246

TL: Illinois, [Rock Island County], Rock Island

Sci Name: adult four-colored: lilac, black, green and yellow

Eng Name: associated with swift currents

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south to Arkansas, Alabama and North Carolina

***Gomphus rogersi* Gloyd—Sable Clubtail**

*Gomphus rogersi* Gloyd, 1936: 1

TL: Tennessee, Fentress County, Long Creek

Sci Name: after J. Speed Rogers, American entomologist

Eng Name: sable-black abdomen

Range: Pennsylvania and New York southwest to Alabama and Georgia

***Gomphus sandrius* Tennesen—Tennessee Clubtail**

*Gomphus sandrius* Tennesen, 1983: 743

TL: Tennessee, Bedford County, Fall Creek at Ben Williams Road, 10 km NW of Shelbyville

Sci Name: after Sandra Tennesen, wife of describer

Eng Name: described and known only from Tennessee

Range: Central Tennessee

***Gomphus septima* Westfall—Septima's Clubtail**

*Gomphus septima* Westfall, 1956: 253

TL: Alabama, Tuscaloosa County, Warrior River upstream from Blue Creek

Sci & Eng Names: after Septima Smith, American odonatologist

Range: New York southwest to South Carolina, also central Alabama

***Gomphus spicatus* Hagen in Selys—Dusky Clubtail**

*Gomphus spicatus* Hagen in Selys, 1854: 54

TL: New York

Sci Name: spined, probably a reference to spines on male cerci

Eng Name: dull coloration

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey

***Gomphus vastus* Walsh—Cobra Clubtail**

*Gomphus vastus* Walsh, 1862: 391

TL: Illinois, [Rock Island County], Rock Island

Sci Name: large, probably a reference to wide abdominal club

Eng Name: wide abdominal club resembles spread hood of cobra (*Naja*)

Range: Minnesota and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Gomphus ventricosus* Walsh—Skillet Clubtail**

*Gomphus ventricosus* Walsh, 1863: 249

TL: Illinois, [Rock Island County], Rock Island

Sci Name: of the belly, probably a reference to wide abdominal club

Eng Name: thin abdomen with wide club resembles frying pan

Range: Minnesota, Quebec and New Brunswick south to Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina

***Gomphus viridifrons* Hine—Green-faced Clubtail**

*Gomphus viridifrons* Hine, 1901: 60

Type Series: Ohio, Loudonville; Pennsylvania, Ohio Pile [= Ohiopyle]

Sci Name: green-fronted, from green face

Eng Name: face unmarked green

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and New York south to Alabama and Virginia

***Gomphus westfalli* Carle & May—Westfall's Clubtail**

*Gomphus westfalli* Carle & May, 1987: 68

TL: Florida, Santa Rosa County, Blackwater State Forest, Ates Creek at Carr Lake dam site near state fish hatchery at Holt

Sci & Eng Names: after Minter J. Westfall, Jr., American odonatologist

Range: Northwestern Florida

### ***Hagenius* Selys—Dragonhunter**

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*Hagenius* Selys, 1854: 82

Sci Name: after Hermann A. Hagen, German-American odonatologist

Eng Name: commonly preys on other Odonata

Generotype: *Hagenius brevistylus* Selys, 1854

### ***Hagenius brevistylus* Selys—Dragonhunter**

*Hagenius brevistylus* Selys, 1854: 82

TL: Colombia [South America], in error

Sci Name: short-styled, probably refers to short cerci

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

### ***Lanthus* Needham—Pygmy Clubtails**

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*Lanthus* Needham, 1897: 166

Sci Name: hidden, referring to secretive habits

Eng Name: small size and clubbed abdomen

Generotype: *Gomphus parvulus* Selys, 1854

### ***Lanthus parvulus* (Selys)—Northern Pygmy Clubtail**

*Gomphus parvulus* Selys, 1854: 56

TL: Nova Scotia

Sci Name: small size

Eng Name: more northerly range than *L. vernalis*

Range: Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Kentucky and Virginia

### ***Lanthus vernalis* Carle—Southern Pygmy Clubtail**

*Lanthus vernalis* Carle, 1980: 175

TL: Virginia, Craig County, Cove Branch

Sci Name: vernal, referring to spring flight season

Eng Name: more southerly range than *L. parvulus*

Range: Ohio and New Brunswick southwest to Tennessee and Georgia

### ***Octogomphus* Selys—Grappletail**

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*Octogomphus* Selys, 1873: 759

Sci Name: eight *Gomphus*, referring to eight-branched male abdominal appendages

Eng Name: large, hooked male cerci and epiproct

Generotype: *Neogomphus specularis* Hagen in Selys, 1859

### ***Octogomphus specularis* (Hagen in Selys)—Grappletail**

*Neogomphus?* [sic] *specularis* Hagen in Selys, 1859: 544

TL: California

Sci Name: mirrored, or perhaps speculation as to its correct genus

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Southwestern British Columbia south to Baja California Sur

### ***Ophiogomphus* Selys—Snaketails**

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*Ophiogomphus* Selys, 1854: 39

Sci Name: snake *Gomphus*, referring to abdominal pattern

Eng Name: abdomen with snakelike markings

Generotype: *Aeschna serpentina* Charpentier, 1825

***Ophiogomphus acuminatus* Carle—Acuminate Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus acuminatus* Carle, 1981: 272

TL: Tennessee, Lewis County, Jacks Branch 12 km N of U.S. 64 along Natchez Trace

Sci & Eng Names: pointed, referring to male cerci

Range: Southcentral Kentucky to northwest Alabama

***Ophiogomphus anomalus* Harvey—Extra-striped Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus anomalus* Harvey, 1898: 60

TL: Maine, [Penobscot County], Orono

Sci Name: anomalous, referring to unusual thoracic pattern

Eng Name: dark midlateral thoracic stripe not present in other North American *Ophiogomphus*

Range: Ontario and Minnesota east to New Brunswick and New Jersey

***Ophiogomphus arizonicus* Kennedy—Arizona Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus arizonicus* Kennedy, 1917: 538

TL: Arizona, Huachuca Mountains

Sci & Eng Names: after type locality

Range: Eastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico

***Ophiogomphus aspersus* Morse—Brook Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus aspersus* Morse, 1895: 209

TL: Massachusetts, [Norfolk County], Wellesley; possibly Ohio, Indiana or Illinois [but not known from those states]

Sci Name: spotted, probably referring to abdominal spots

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, also Kentucky to North Carolina

***Ophiogomphus australis* Carle—Southern Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus australis* Carle, 1992: 142

TL: Louisiana, Tangipahoa Par., Tangipahoa R. at Rt. 38, 5 km E of Kentwood

Sci Name: southern, referring to distribution

Eng Name: southern distribution

Range: Gulf Coast from southeastern Louisiana to northwestern Florida

***Ophiogomphus bison* Selys—Bison Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus bison* Selys, 1873: 496

TL: California

Sci & Eng Names: female occipital spines resemble bison horns

Range: Southwestern Oregon to southern California; isolated record in western Nevada

***Ophiogomphus carolus* Needham—Riffle Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus carolus* Needham, 1897: 183

TL: New York, [Tompkins County], Ithaca

Sci Name: perhaps a woman's name

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Wisconsin and Virginia

***Ophiogomphus colubrinus* Selys—Boreal Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus colubrinus* Selys, 1854: 40

TL: Hudson Bay Territory

Sci Name: snakelike, referring to abdominal color pattern

Eng Name: northern geographic range

Range: Northwest Territories and Newfoundland south to British Columbia, Minnesota and New York

***Ophiogomphus edmodo* Needham—Edmund’s Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus edmodo* Needham, 1951: 41

TL: North Carolina

Sci & Eng Names: after describer’s grandson Edmund

Range: Tennessee and North Carolina south to Georgia and South Carolina

***Ophiogomphus howei* Bromley—Pygmy Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus howei* Bromley, 1924: 343

TL: Massachusetts, [Hampshire County], Amherst, campus of Massachusetts Agricultural College

Sci Name: after R. Heber Howe, Jr., American odonatologist

Eng Name: very small size

Range: New Brunswick southwest to Tennessee and North Carolina, also Minnesota and Wisconsin

***Ophiogomphus incurvatus* Carle—Appalachian Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus incurvatus* Carle, 1982: 335

TL: Virginia, Charlotte County, Spring Creek at Rt 654

Sci Name: male cerci incurved

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Pennsylvania southwest to Alabama

***Ophiogomphus mainensis* Packard in Walsh—Maine Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus mainensis* Packard in Walsh, 1863: 255

TL: Maine [implied]

Sci & Eng Names: after type locality

Range: Quebec and New Brunswick southwest to Tennessee and Georgia

***Ophiogomphus morrisoni* Selys—Great Basin Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus morrisoni* Selys, 1879: 45

TL: Nevada

Sci Name: after Herbert K. Morrison, American entomologist

Eng Name: range in Great Basin

Range: Oregon south to California, east to Nevada and Utah

***Ophiogomphus occidentis* Hagen—Sinuous Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus occidentis* Hagen, 1885: 259

TL: Oregon, [Umatilla County], Umatilla

Sci Name: western, referring to geographic range

Eng Name: antehumeral dark thoracic stripe undulate

Range: Southern British Columbia and Montana south to California and western Nevada; isolated record in Utah

***Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis* (Walsh)—Rusty Snaketail**

*Erpetogomphus?* [sic] *rupinsulensis* Walsh, 1862: 388

TL: Illinois, [Rock Island County], Rock Island

Sci Name: rocky island, referring to type locality

Eng Name: markings on abdominal club rusty brown

Range: Saskatchewan and New Brunswick south to Iowa, Tennessee and North Carolina

***Ophiogomphus severus* Hagen—Pale Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus severus* Hagen, 1874: 591

Type Series: Colorado, Montana and Wyoming

Sci Name: severe, possibly referring to arid habitat

Eng Name: coloration pale

Range: British Columbia and Saskatchewan south to Nevada, New Mexico and Kansas

***Ophiogomphus smithi* Tennessen & Vogt—Sioux Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus smithi* Tennessen & Vogt, 2004: 540

TL: Wisconsin, Eau Claire County, confluence of South Fork Eau Claire River and Horse Creek

Sci Name: named after William A. Smith, North American entomologist

Eng Name: range corresponds in part to Sioux Indian tribe

Range: Eastern Minnesota and Iowa, western Wisconsin

***Ophiogomphus susbehcha* Vogt & Smith—St. Croix Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus susbehcha* Vogt & Smith, 1993: 503

Type Locality: Wisconsin, Burnett County, County O Boat Landing, T37N, R20W, Sec. 20, Saint Croix River

Sci Name: dragonfly in Lakota Sioux

Eng Name: described from St. Croix River

Range: Eastern Minnesota and western Wisconsin

***Ophiogomphus westfalli* Cook & Daigle—Westfall's Snaketail**

*Ophiogomphus westfalli* Cook & Daigle, 1985: 90

TL: Arkansas, Montgomery County, Norman, Caddo River at Rt. 177

Sci & Eng Names: after Minter J. Westfall, Jr., American odonatologist

Range: Southern Missouri and Arkansas; isolated record in Iowa

***Phyllocycla* Calvert—Lesser Forceptails**

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*Phyllocycla* Calvert, 1948: 62

Sci Name: anagram of older name *Cyclophylla*, round-leaved, referring to rounded leaflike flanges on sides of abdominal club

Eng Name: smaller than greater forceptails *Aphylla*, with similar forceps-like male cerci

Generotype: *Cyclophylla signata* Hagen, 1854

***Phyllocycla breviphylla* Belle—Ringed Forceptail**

*Phyllocycla breviphylla* Belle, 1975: 65

TL: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, El Salto

Sci Name: short-leaved, referring to leaflike flanges on sides of abdominal club

Eng Name: abdomen prominently pale-ringed

Range: South Texas south along Caribbean Mexico to Costa Rica

***Phyllogomphoides* Belle—Leaftails**

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*Phyllogomphoides* Belle, 1970: 112

Sci Name: leafed *Gomphoides*, referring to abdominal flanges

Eng Name: lateral flanges on eighth abdominal segment leaflike

Generotype: *Gomphoides fuliginosa* Hagen in Selys, 1854

***Phyllogomphoides albrighti* (Needham)—Five-striped Leaftail**

*Gomphoides albrighti* Needham, 1950: 1

TL: Texas, Bexar County, San Antonio River near Berg's Mill

Sci Name: after Paul [= Philip] N. Albright, collector of holotype

Eng Name: five dark lateral thoracic stripes

Range: Texas south to Hidalgo and Veracruz; isolated record in southwestern New Mexico

***Phyllogomphoides nayaritensis* Belle—West Mexican Leaftail**

*Phyllogomphoides nayaritensis* Belle, 1987: 11

TL: Mexico, Nayarit, Acaponeta

Sci Name: of Nayarit

Eng Name: known only from western side of Mexico

Range: New Mexico (vagrant?) and Sonora south to Nayarit



***Phyllogomphoides stigmatus* (Say)—Four-striped Leaftail**

*Aeshna stigmata* Say, 1839: 17

TL: unknown

Sci Name: stigmat, referring to large pterostigma

Eng Name: four dark lateral thoracic stripes

Range: New Mexico and Oklahoma south to Coahuila and Nuevo León

***Progomphus Selys*—Sanddragons**

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*Progomphus* Selys, 1854: 69

Sci Name: first *Gomphus*, probably referring to primitive position of genus

Eng Name: sandy larval habitat

Generotype: *Progomphus gracilis* Hagen in Selys, 1854

***Progomphus alachuensis* Byers—Tawny Sanddragon**

*Progomphus alachuensis* Byers, 1939: 50

TL: Florida, Alachua County, Newnan's Lake, 4 mi E of Gainesville

Sci Name: after type locality

Eng Name: overall coloration yellow-brown

Range: Southeastern Georgia and Florida

***Progomphus bellei* Knopf & Tennessen—Belle's Sanddragon**

*Progomphus bellei* Knopf & Tennessen, 1980: 247

TL: Florida, Calhoun County, Juniper Creek at Rt 20

Sci & Eng Names: after Jean Belle, Dutch odonatologist

Range: Southern Alabama and northwestern Florida, also southern North Carolina

***Progomphus borealis* McLachlan in Selys—Gray Sanddragon**

*Progomphus borealis* MacLachlan [sic] in Selys, 1873: 764

TL: Oregon

Sci Name: distribution northerly for a *Progomphus*

Eng Name: sides of thorax gray

Range: California and southern Idaho east to Texas, south to Baja California Norte and Michoacan

***Progomphus obscurus* (Rambur)—Common Sanddragon**

*Diastomma obscura* Rambur, 1842: 170

TL: North America

Sci Name: probably refers to subdued coloration

Eng Name: most widespread North American *Progomphus*

Range: Colorado, Wisconsin and Maine south to New Mexico, Texas and Florida

***Stylogomphus Fraser*—Least Clubtails**

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*Stylogomphus* Fraser, 1922: 69

Sci Name: *Gomphus* with styles (attenuate male cerci)

Eng Name: small size and clubbed abdomen

Generotype: *Stylogomphus inglisi* Fraser, 1922

***Stylogomphus albistylus* (Hagen in Selys)—Eastern Least Clubtail**

*Gomphus albistylus* Hagen in Selys, 1878: 460

TL: Maine

Sci Name: white-styled, referring to white cerci

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Nova Scotia south only in upland regions to Mississippi and Georgia

***Stylogomphus sigmastylus* Cook & Lauder milk—Interior Least Clubtail**

*Stylogomphus sigmastylus* Cook & Lauder milk, 2004: 5

TL: Tennessee, Lewis County, Big Swan Creek near Gordonsburg Church of Christ

Sci Name: sigma-styled, referring to somewhat S-shaped male cerci

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Southeastern Kansas, southern Indiana and Kentucky south to Oklahoma, Arkansas and Alabama; isolated records (perhaps incorrect) in Virginia and North Carolina

***Stylurus Needham*—Hanging Clubtails**

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*Stylurus Needham*, 1897: 166

Sci Name: style-tailed, probably referring to elongate abdomen

Eng Name: most species hang with abdomen down when perched

Generotype: *Gomphus plagiatus* Selys, 1854

***Stylurus amnicola* (Walsh)—Riverine Clubtail**

*Gomphus amnicola* Walsh, 1862: 396

TL: Illinois, [Rock Island County], Rock Island

Sci Name: river-inhabiting, referring to habitat

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Nebraska, Manitoba and Quebec south to Kansas, Tennessee and South Carolina; isolated records in Louisiana and Georgia

***Stylurus intricatus* (Hagen in Selys)—Brimstone Clubtail**

*Gomphus intricatus* Hagen in Selys, 1858: 678

TL: Texas, Pecos [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: intricate, probably a reference to color pattern

Eng Name: overall yellow coloration and high temperature of habitat

Range: California east to Iowa and Missouri, south to Chihuahua and western Texas; also Alberta and Saskatchewan to Montana

***Stylurus ivae* Williamson—Shining Clubtail**

*Stylurus ivae* Williamson, 1932: 12

TL: Georgia, Burke County, Brier Creek near Keysville

Sci Name: after Ivy Ditzler, member of party that collected holotype

Eng Name: thorax and abdominal club of patrolling males appear as two white shining spots

Range: Alabama and South Carolina south to northern Florida

***Stylurus laurae* Williamson—Laura's Clubtail**

*Stylurus laurae* Williamson, 1932: 3

TL: South Carolina, Greenville County, North Saluda River on U.S. 25

Sci & Eng Names: after Laura Ditzler, member of group that collected holotype

Range: Michigan south to eastern Texas and northwestern Florida

***Stylurus notatus* (Rambur)—Elusive Clubtail**

*Gomphus notatus* Rambur, 1842: 162

TL: unknown

Sci Name: marked, allusion unknown

Eng Name: species seldom seen

Range: Saskatchewan and Quebec south to Nebraska, Missouri, Alabama, Georgia and Maryland

***Stylurus olivaceus* (Selys)—Olive Clubtail**

*Gomphus olivaceus* Selys, 1873: 749

TL: California

Sci Name: olivaceous, referring to olive-green coloration

Eng Name: coloration olive-green

Range: British Columbia and western Montana south to California and Utah

***Stylurus plagiatus* (Selys)—Russet-tipped Clubtail**

*Gomphus plagiatus* Selys, 1854: 57

TL: United States

Sci Name: a thief, perhaps referring to predatory habits

Eng Name: abdominal club orange-brown in most populations

Range: California, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Wisconsin and New York south to Nuevo León and Florida

***Stylurus potulentus* Needham—Yellow-sided Clubtail**

*Gomphus (Stylurus) potulentus* Needham, 1942: 71

TL: Mississippi, [Greene County], Whiskey Creek near Leaf

Sci Name: derivation unknown, possibly refers to slow stream habitat

Eng Name: sides of thorax greenish yellow

Range: Gulf Coast from Mississippi to northwestern Florida

***Stylurus scudderi* (Selys)—Zebra Clubtail**

*Gomphus scudderi* Selys, 1873: 752

TL: United States

Sci Name: after Samuel H. Scudder, American entomologist

Eng Name: marked with alternate black and pale areas like a zebra

Range: Minnesota, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia south in uplands to Georgia; isolated record in Indiana

***Stylurus spiniceps* (Walsh)—Arrow Clubtail**

*Macrogomphus?* [sic] *spiniceps* Walsh, 1862: 389

TL: Illinois, [Rock Island County], Rock Island

Sci Name: spine-headed, referring to spines on female vertex

Eng Name: elongate body and rapid flight

Range: Minnesota and Quebec south to Arkansas and Georgia

***Stylurus townesi* Gloyd—Townes's Clubtail**

*Stylurus townesi* Gloyd, 1936: 5

TL: South Carolina, [Pickens County], South Saluda River near Greenville, a few miles downstream from reservoir at Table Rock Mountain

Sci & Eng Names: after Henry K. Townes, Jr., American entomologist and collector of holotype

Range: North and South Carolina, also southern Mississippi to northwestern Florida

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**CORDULEGASTRIDAE—Spiketails**

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***Cordulegaster* Leach—Spiketails**

*Cordulegaster* Leach, 1815: 139

Sci Name: clubbed abdomen

Eng Name: straight, pointed ovipositor

Generotype: *Libellula boltonii* Donovan, 1807

***Cordulegaster bilineata* (Carle)—Brown Spiketail**

*Zoraena bilineata* Carle, 1983: 61

TL: Virginia, Tazewell County, small tributary of Cove Creek along Rt. 662

Sci Name: two narrow yellow lateral thoracic stripes

Eng Name: brown background coloration

Range: Michigan and Pennsylvania south to Louisiana and Georgia

***Cordulegaster diadema* Selys—Apache Spiketail**

*Cordulegaster diadema* Selys, 1868: 68

Type Series: Orizaba [Veracruz] and Cuernavaca [Morelos]

Sci Name: crowned, probably referring to distinctive occiput color

Eng Name: after Apache Indians of region

Range: Southwestern Utah and southwestern New Mexico south to Morelos

***Cordulegaster diastatops* (Selys)—Delta-spotted Spiketail**

*Thecaphora diastatops* Selys, 1854: 101

TL: Colombia, in error

Sci Name: separated eyes

Eng Name: yellow abdominal spots triangular

Range: Michigan, Ontario and Quebec south to Illinois, West Virginia and Maryland

***Cordulegaster dorsalis* Hagen in Selys—Pacific Spiketail**

*Cordulegaster dorsalis* Hagen in Selys, 1858: 607

TL: Alaska, Sitka

Sci Name: dorsal, probably referring to yellow abdominal spots

Eng Name: far western geographic range

Range: Southern British Columbia and Montana south to Baja California Norte, Arizona and New Mexico; historic record from southern Alaska

***Cordulegaster erronea* Hagen in Selys—Tiger Spiketail**

*Cordulegaster erroneus* Hagen in Selys, 1878: 688

Type Series: Kentucky, Beespring; North Carolina, Marganton [probably = Morgantown]

Sci Name: wandering or erroneous, allusion unknown

Eng Name: yellow-and-black-banded color pattern

Range: Michigan and Massachusetts south to Louisiana and Georgia

***Cordulegaster maculata* Selys—Twin-spotted Spiketail**

*Cordulegaster maculatus* Selys, 1854: 105

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: spotted, referring to abdominal spots

Eng Name: yellow abdominal spots in pairs

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to Texas and Florida

***Cordulegaster obliqua* (Say)—Arrowhead Spiketail**

*Aeshna obliqua* Say, 1839: 15

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: oblique, probably referring to pale lateral thoracic stripes

Eng Name: pale dorsal abdominal spots arrowhead-shaped

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south to Texas and Florida

***Cordulegaster sarracenia* Abbott & Hibbitts—Sarracenia Spiketail**

*Cordulegaster sarracenia* Abbott & Hibbitts, 2011: 61

TL: Texas, Angelina County, Angelina National Forest, 0.8 mi N Boykin Springs Recreation Area

Sci & Eng Name: after *Sarracenia*, a genus of pitcher plants

Range: Eastern Texas and western Louisiana

***Cordulegaster sayi* Selys—Say's Spiketail**

*Cordulegaster sayi* Selys, 1854: 104

TL: Georgia

Sci & Eng Names: after Thomas Say, American entomologist

Range: Southern Georgia and northern Florida

***Cordulegaster talaria* Tennessen—Ouachita Spiketail**

*Cordulegaster talaria* Tennessen, 2004: 830

TL: Arkansas, Montgomery County, first-order tributary of Caddo River, Caddo Gap

Sci Name: wings about the ankles, referring to low flight of males in sexual patrol

Eng Name: restricted to Ouachita Mountains

Range: Southeastern Oklahoma and southwestern Arkansas

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**MACROMIIDAE—Cruisers**

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***Didymops Rambur*—Brown Cruisers**

*Didymops* Rambur, 1842: 142

Sci Name: double eye, probably referring to posterior bump on each eye

Eng Name: brown coloration and long male sexual patrols

Generotype: *Didymops servillei* Rambur, 1842 (= *Libellula transversa* Say, 1839)

***Didymops floridensis* Davis—Florida Cruiser**

*Didymops floridensis* Davis, 1921: 110

TL: Florida, [Polk County], Lakeland

Sci & Eng Names: geographic range

Range: Southern Alabama and Florida

***Didymops transversa* (Say)—Stream Cruiser**

*Libellula transversa* Say, 1839: 18

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: transverse, probably referring to pale midlateral thoracic band

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

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***Macromia Rambur*—River Cruisers**

*Macromia* Rambur, 1842: 137

Sci Name: equally long, perhaps referring to the species he described being as large as other large dragonflies

Eng Name: habitat and long male sexual patrols

Generotype: *Macromia cingulata* Rambur, 1842

***Macromia alleghaniensis* Williamson—Allegheny River Cruiser**

*Macromia alleghaniensis* Williamson, 1909: 376

TL: Pennsylvania, [Fayette County], Ohio pyle [Youghiogheny River]

Sci & Eng Names: type locality and primary distribution

Range: Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania south to Oklahoma, Mississippi and Florida

***Macromia annulata* Hagen—Bronzed River Cruiser**

*Macromia annulata* Hagen, 1861: 133

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: ringed, probably for pale ring on second abdominal segment

Eng Name: general coloration

Range: Eastern New Mexico and Texas south to San Luis Potosí

***Macromia illinoensis* Walsh—Swift River Cruiser**

*Macromia illinoensis* Walsh, 1862: 397

TL: Illinois, [Rock Island County], Rock Island

Sci Name: type locality

Eng Name: swift flight (as in all other river cruisers)

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Macromia magnifica* McLachlan in Selys—Western River Cruiser**

*Macromia magnifica* MacLachlan (sic) in Selys, 1874: 22

TL: California

Sci Name: magnificent, probably referring to large size

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Southern British Columbia and Utah south to Sonora and Hidalgo

***Macromia margarita* Westfall—Mountain River Cruiser**

*Macromia margarita* Westfall, 1947: 32

TL: North Carolina, [Transylvania County], Little River near Brevard

Sci Name: after Margaret S. Westfall, wife of describer

Eng Name: range in uplands

Range: Tennessee and Virginia south to Alabama and South Carolina

***Macromia pacifica* Hagen—Gilded River Cruiser**

*Macromia pacifica* Hagen, 1861: 134

TL: North America at latitude 38 deg.

Sci Name: holotype collected on a Pacific Railroad survey

Eng Name: extensive yellow markings

Range: Kansas, Iowa and Ohio south to Texas and Tennessee; also southeastern Montana

***Macromia taeniolata* Rambur—Royal River Cruiser**

*Macromia taeniolata* Rambur, 1842: 139

TL: North America

Sci Name: small ribbon, probably referring to pale midlateral thoracic band

Eng Name: size large relative to other *Macromia*

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and Delaware south to Texas and Florida

**CORDULIIDAE—Emeralds**

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***Cordulia* Leach—Common Emeralds**

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*Cordulia* Leach, 1815: 137

Sci Name: club, for expanded male abdomen

Eng Name: bright green, jewellike eyes

Generotype: *Libellula aenea* Linnaeus, 1758

***Cordulia shurtleffi* Scudder—American Emerald**

*Cordulia shurtleffi* Scudder, 1866: 217

TL: New Hampshire, [Coos County], White Mountains, Hermit Lake at mouth of Tucker-  
man's Ravine

Sci Name: after C. A. Shurtleff, friend of describer

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, Colorado and Wisconsin, south in highlands to North Carolina

***Dorocordulia* Needham in Needham and Betten—Little Emeralds**

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*Dorocordulia* Needham in Needham and Betten, 1901: 504

Sci Name: bottle *Cordulia*, alluding to male abdomen shape

Eng Name: small size and bright green eyes

Generotype: *Cordulia libera* Selys, 1871

***Dorocordulia lepida* (Hagen in Selys)—Petite Emerald**

*Cordulia lepida* Hagen in Selys, 1871: 264

Type Series: Maryland; Massachusetts; New Jersey; New York, Albany

Sci Name: graceful, referring to slender and symmetrical appearance

Eng Name: small size

Range: New York and Prince Edward Island south to West Virginia and New Jersey

***Dorocordulia libera* (Selys)—Racket-tailed Emerald**

*Cordulia libera* Selys, 1871: 263

TL: Canada

Sci Name: free, allusion unknown

Eng Name: abdomen shaped something like tennis racket

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Indiana and New Jersey

***Epiptera* Burmeister—Baskettails**

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*Epiptera* Burmeister, 1839: 845

Sci Name: upon a case, reference unknown

Eng Name: females carry egg ball with subgenital plate

Generotype: *Libellula bimaculata* Charpentier, 1825

***Epiptera canis* (McLachlan)—Beaverpond Baskettail**

*Tetragoneuria canis* McLachlan, 1886: 104

TL: Washington Territory [Washington state]

Sci Name: a dog, male cerci resemble a dog's head in profile

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia south to Minnesota, West Virginia and New Jersey; isolated record in Indiana; also British Columbia to California

***Epiptera costalis* (Selys)—Slender Baskettail**

*Cordulia costalis* Selys, 1871: 39 (reprint)

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: some females with brown costal wing stripe

Eng Name: abdomen a bit slenderer than in other baskettails

Range: Kansas, Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida

***Epiptera cynosura* (Say)—Common Baskettail**

*Libellula cynosura* Say, 1839: 30

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: dog tail, allusion perhaps to divergent male cerci looking like end points of dog's tail wag in dorsal view

Eng Name: most common *Epiptera* where it occurs

Range: South Dakota, Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Epiptera petechialis* (Muttikowski)—Dot-winged Baskettail**

*Tetragoneuria petechialis* Muttikowski, 1911: 10

TL: Texas, Blanco County, Round Mountain

Sci Name: spotted, referring to dark spots on wing

Eng Name: dark spots on wing

Range: Wyoming and South Dakota south to New Mexico and Coahuila

***Epiptera princeps* Hagen—Prince Baskettail**

*Epiptera princeps* Hagen, 1861: 134

Type Series: Georgia; Maryland; Texas, Pecos River

Sci & Eng Names: chief or royal leader, referring to large size relative to other *Epiptera*

Range: South Dakota, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Tamaulipas and Florida

***Epitheca semiaquea* (Burmeister)—Mantled Baskettail**

*Libellula semiaquea* Burmeister, 1839: 858

TL: [Georgia, Chatham County], Savannah

Sci Name: partly water, perhaps alludes to half of hindwing as clear as water

Eng Name: brown basal half of wings resemble covering for body

Range: Nova Scotia to Florida on Atlantic coastal plain, also Kansas to Texas; isolated records in Kentucky and Tennessee

***Epitheca sepia* (Gloyd)—Sepia Baskettail**

*Tetragoneuria sepia* Gloyd, 1933: 2

TL: Florida, Madison County, Aucilla River near Pettis Springs 6 mi W of Greenville

Sci & Eng Names: sepia-brown color of mesepisterna

Range: Alabama, Georgia and Florida

***Epitheca spinigera* (Selys)—Spiny Baskettail**

*Cordulia spinigera* Selys, 1871: 269

TL: Canada

Sci Name: spine-bearing, referring to male cerci

Eng Name: spines on male cerci

Range: British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to California, Montana, Nebraska, Illinois and New Jersey

***Epitheca spinosa* (Hagen in Selys)—Robust Baskettail**

*Cordulia spinosa* Hagen in Selys, 1878: 188

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: spiny, referring to spines on male cerci

Eng Name: body robust

Range: New Jersey south to North Carolina, very scattered south to Florida and west to Oklahoma and Texas

***Epitheca stella* (Williamson in Muttkowski)—Florida Baskettail**

*Tetragoneuria stella* Williamson in Muttkowski, 1911: 96

TL: Florida, [Palm Beach County], West Palm Beach

Sci Name: after Stella M. Deam, Indiana collector

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Southern Georgia and Florida; isolated records in Louisiana and northern Georgia

***Helocordulia* Needham in Needham and Betten—Sundragons**

*Helocordulia Needham* in Needham and Betten, 1901: 495

Sci Name: sun *Cordulia*, referring to activity in sunlight

Eng Name: typically fly in sunshine

Generotype: *Cordulia uhleri* Selys, 1871

***Helocordulia selysii* (Hagen in Selys)—Selys's Sundragon**

*Cordulia?* [sic] *selysii* Hagen in Selys, 1878: 189

TL: Georgia

Sci & Eng Names: after Michel Edmond De Selys-Longchamps, Belgian odonatologist

Range: Oklahoma, Tennessee and Delaware south to Texas and Florida

***Helocordulia uhleri* (Selys)—Uhler's Sundragon**

*Cordulia uhleri* Selys, 1871: 274

Type Series: Maine; New Jersey

Sci & Eng Names: after Philip R. Uhler, American entomologist

Range: Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Oklahoma, Alabama and North Carolina



### ***Neurocordulia Selys*—Shadowdragons**

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(*Neurocordulia*) [sic] Selys, 1871: 278

Sci Name: nerved *Cordulia*, referring to densely veined wings

Eng Name: crepuscular habits

Generotype: *Libellula obsoleta* Say, 1839

#### ***Neurocordulia alabamensis* Hodges in Needham and Westfall—Alabama Shadowdragon**

*Neurocordulia alabamensis* Hodges in Needham and Westfall, 1955: 356

Type Series: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina

Sci & Eng Names: Alabama, where first discovered

Range: Texas and North Carolina south to Florida

#### ***Neurocordulia michaeli* Brunelle—Broad-tailed Shadowdragon**

*Neurocordulia michaeli* Brunelle, 2000: 39

TL: New Brunswick, Charlotte County, Canoose Stream at Hwy 175

Sci Name: after Michael Brunelle, son of describer

Eng Name: abdomen of gravid females very broad

Range: Ontario, Quebec, Maine and New Brunswick; isolated records in New York

#### ***Neurocordulia molesta* (Walsh)—Smoky Shadowdragon**

*C.*? [sic] *molesta* Walsh, 1863: 254 [as *Cordulia* on p. 257]

TL: Illinois, [Rock Island County], Rock Island

Sci Name: disturbed, reference unknown

Eng Name: smoky gray wings

Range: South Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio and Virginia south to Texas and Florida

#### ***Neurocordulia obsoleta* (Say)—Umber Shadowdragon**

*Libellula obsoleta* Say, 1839: 28

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts

Sci Name: certain wing spots obsolete in some specimens

Eng Name: overall dark brown coloration

Range: Illinois, Ohio, Maine and New Brunswick south to Louisiana and Florida

#### ***Neurocordulia virginienensis* Davis—Cinnamon Shadowdragon**

*Neurocordulia virginienensis* Davis, 1927: 156

TL: Virginia, Buckingham County, near the James River at Wingina

Sci Name: type locality

Eng Name: orange-brown overall coloration

Range: Oklahoma, Kentucky and Virginia south to Mississippi and Florida

#### ***Neurocordulia xanthosoma* (Williamson)—Orange Shadowdragon**

*Platycordulia xanthosoma* Williamson, 1908: 432

TL: Oklahoma, [Le Flore County], Wister

Sci Name: yellow-bodied, referring to yellow-orange coloration

Eng Name: yellow-orange overall coloration of male

Range: Kansas and Illinois southwest to New Mexico and Texas

#### ***Neurocordulia yamaskanensis* (Provancher)—Stygian Shadowdragon**

*Aeschna yamaskanensis* Provancher, 1875: 248

TL: Canada

Sci Name: type locality

Eng Name: dark overall coloration

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick south to Arkansas, Alabama and North Carolina

***Somatochlora Selys*—Striped Emeralds**

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*Somatochlora Selys*, 1871: 279

Sci Name: green bodied, referring to iridescence of some species

Eng Name: pale lateral thoracic stripes in many species and bright green eyes

Generotype: *Libellula metallica* Vander Linden, 1825

***Somatochlora albicincta* (Burmeister)—Ringed Emerald**

*Epopthalmia albicincta* Burmeister, 1839: 847

TL: Labrador

Sci Name: white-ringed

Eng Name: pale intersegmental abdominal rings

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, Montana, Minnesota, Ontario and New Hampshire

***Somatochlora brevicincta* Robert—Quebec Emerald**

*Somatochlora brevicincta* Robert, 1954: 419

TL: Quebec, Nouveau Quebec, 1 mi N of post office at the extreme SW end of Lake Mistassini in a peat bog, 73.55W, 50.25N

Sci Name: short-ringed, referring to partial pale rings between some abdominal segments

Eng Name: described from Quebec

Range: Quebec and Newfoundland south to Maine and Nova Scotia, also northern Minnesota and British Columbia

***Somatochlora calverti* Williamson & Gloyd—Calvert's Emerald**

*Somatochlora calverti* Williamson & Gloyd, 1933: 1

TL: Florida, Liberty County, 7 mi N of Bristol

Sci & Eng Names: after Philip P. Calvert, American odonatologist

Range: Southern South Carolina, southern Alabama and northwestern Florida

***Somatochlora cingulata* (Selys)—Lake Emerald**

*Epithea cingulata* Selys, 1871: 302

TL: New World

Sci Name: belted, referring to pale abdominal rings

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Labrador south to Wisconsin and New York; isolated record in eastern Wyoming may be incorrect

***Somatochlora elongata* (Scudder)—Ski-tipped Emerald**

*Cordulia elongata* Scudder, 1866: 218

TL: New Hampshire, White Mountains

Sci Name: elongate, probably a reference to length of metathoracic stripe

Eng Name: long male abdomen with upcurled cercal tips shaped like skis

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south in highlands to Georgia

***Somatochlora ensigera* Martin—Plains Emerald**

*Somatochlora ensigera* Martin, 1906: 29

TL: Montana

Sci Name: sword-bearing, referring to female ovipositor

Eng Name: range primarily in Great Plains

Range: Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario south to Colorado, Iowa and Ohio

***Somatochlora filosa* (Hagen)—Fine-lined Emerald**

*Cordulia filosa* Hagen, 1861: 136

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: threadlike, probably referring to narrow thoracic stripes

Eng Name: narrow pale lateral thoracic stripes

Range: Missouri, Kentucky and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida

***Somatochlora forcipata* (Scudder)—Forcipate Emerald**

*Cordulia forcipata* Scudder, 1866: 216

TL: New Hampshire, White Mountains, The Glen

Sci & Eng Names: forcepslike male cerci

Range: Northwest Territories and Labrador south to British Columbia, Minnesota and West Virginia

***Somatochlora franklini* (Selys)—Delicate Emerald**

*Epithea franklini* Selys, 1878: 195

TL: [Northwest Territories], Fort Resolution

Sci Name: presumably a person's name, source unknown

Eng Name: small size and long, slender abdomen

Range: Alaska and Labrador south to Washington, Wisconsin and Maine

***Somatochlora georgiana* Walker—Coppery Emerald**

*Somatochlora georgiana* Walker, 1925: 98

TL: Georgia, [Lee County], Leesburg

Sci Name: type locality

Eng Name: metallic orange-brown overall coloration

Range: Massachusetts south to Florida, west to Texas

***Somatochlora bineana* Williamson—Hine's Emerald**

*Somatochlora bineana* Williamson, 1931: 2

TL: Ohio, Logan County, North Fork Little Miami River near Indian Lake

Sci & Eng Names: after James S. Hine, American entomologist

Range: Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Ontario; formerly Ohio and Alabama

***Somatochlora hudsonica* (Hagen in Selys)—Hudsonian Emerald**

*Epithea hudsonica* Hagen in Selys, 1871: 301

TL: [Northwest Territories], Fort Resolution

Sci Name: refers to Hudson Bay Territory [but note that Fort Resolution is on Great Slave Lake]

Eng Name: occurs in Hudsonian Life Zone

Range: Alaska and British Columbia east to Ontario, south to Utah and Colorado in mountains

***Somatochlora incurvata* Walker—Incurvate Emerald**

*Somatochlora incurvata* Walker, 1918: 365

TL: Michigan, Chippewa County, Whitefish Point

Sci & Eng Names: incurved male cerci

Range: Wisconsin, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to Ohio and Pennsylvania

***Somatochlora kennedyi* Walker—Kennedy's Emerald**

*Somatochlora kennedyi* Walker, 1918: 371

TL: Maine, [Penobscot County], Orono

Sci & Eng Names: after Clarence H. Kennedy, American odonatologist

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to British Columbia, Minnesota, Ohio and New Jersey

***Somatochlora linearis* (Hagen)—Mocha Emerald**

*Cordulia linearis* Hagen, 1861: 137

TL: [Missouri, St. Louis County], St. Louis

Sci Name: linear, possibly for long body

Eng Name: overall brown coloration

Range: Kansas, Michigan and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida

***Somatochlora margarita* Donnelly—Texas Emerald**

*Somatochlora margarita* Donnelly, 1962: 235

TL: Texas, San Jacinto County, Big Creek 5 mi SSE of Double Lake

Sci Name: after Margaret Stevenson, collecting companion

Eng Name: from type locality

Range: Eastern Texas and northern Louisiana

***Somatochlora minor* Calvert in Harvey—Ocellated Emerald**

*Somatochlora elongata* var. *minor* Calvert in Harvey, 1898: 86

Type Series: Maine, Bradley; New Hampshire, Franconia; Quebec, Sherbrooke [latter doubtfully identified]

Sci Name: small size

Eng Name: eyelike lateral thoracic spots

Range: Yukon, Manitoba and Labrador south to Oregon, Colorado, Wisconsin and Massachusetts; isolated record in Alaska

***Somatochlora ozarkensis* Bird—Ozark Emerald**

*Somatochlora ozarkensis* Bird, 1933: 1

TL: Oklahoma, Latimer County, 2.5 mi NW Wilberton on Cunneotubby Creek

Sci & Eng Names: geographic range

Range: Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas

***Somatochlora provocans* Calvert—Treetop Emerald**

*Somatochlora provocans* Calvert, 1903: 39

Type Series: New Jersey, Atlantic County, Da Costa and Cape May County, Formosa Bog N of Mt. Pleasant R.R. Station

Sci Name: provoking, referring to difficulty of capture

Eng Name: typically flies high

Range: Missouri, Kentucky and New Jersey south to Louisiana and Florida

***Somatochlora sahlbergi* Trybom—Treeline Emerald**

*Somatochlora sahlbergi* Trybom, 1889: 7

TL: Siberia, Plachino on the Yenisei River 68°55'N

Sci Name: after Johan R. Sahlberg, Finnish entomologist

Eng Name: habitat at northern edge of taiga

Range: Alaska to northwestern Northwest Territories, also northern Eurasia

***Somatochlora semicircularis* (Selys)—Mountain Emerald**

*Epithea semicircularis* Selys, 1871: 295

TL: [British Columbia], Gulf [= Strait] of Georgia

Sci Name: semicircular, referring to outline of male cerci in dorsal view

Eng Name: typically in mountains

Range: Alaska and Northwest Territories south to California and New Mexico

***Somatochlora septentrionalis* (Hagen)—Muskeg Emerald**

*Cordulia septentrionalis* Hagen, 1861: 139

TL: Labrador

Sci Name: northern, referring to geographic range

Eng Name: typical bog habitat

Range: British Columbia and Northwest Territories east to Labrador and Nova Scotia

***Somatochlora tenebrosa* (Say)—Clamp-tipped Emerald**

*Libellula tenebrosa* Say, 1839: 19

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: dark, referring to overall coloration

Eng Name: large, clamplike male terminal abdominal appendages

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Somatochlora walshii* (Scudder)—Brush-tipped Emerald**

*Cordulia walshii* Scudder, 1866: 217

TL: New Hampshire, White Mountains, The Glen

Sci Name: after Benjamin D. Walsh, American entomologist

Eng Name: refers to hairy tips of male cerci

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Newfoundland south to Oregon, Montana, Wisconsin and New Jersey

***Somatochlora whitehousei* Walker—Whitehouse's Emerald**

*Somatochlora whitehousei* Walker, 1925: 154

TL: Alberta, Banff

Sci & Eng Names: after Francis C. Whitehouse, Canadian odonatologist

Range: Yukon and British Columbia east to Labrador, south in mountains to Washington and Montana

***Somatochlora williamsoni* Walker—Williamson's Emerald**

*Somatochlora williamsoni* Walker, 1907: 69

Type Series: Michigan, Oden; New York, Saranac Inn, Bone Pond; Ontario, Temagami, Toronto and Lake Simcoe, DeGrassi Point

Sci & Eng Names: after Edward B. Williamson, American odonatologist

Range: Saskatchewan, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to Minnesota, West Virginia and New Jersey

***Williamsonia* Davis—Boghaunters**

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*Williamsonia* Davis, 1913: 95

Sci Name: after Edward B. Williamson, American odonatologist

Eng Name: typical habitat

Genotype: *Cordulia lintneri* Hagen in Selys, 1878

***Williamsonia fletcheri* Williamson—Ebony Boghaunter**

*Williamsonia fletcheri* Williamson, 1923: 96

TL: Ontario, Ottawa, Mer Bleue bog

Sci Name: after James Fletcher, Canadian entomologist

Eng Name: overall ebony black coloration

Range: Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Wisconsin, New York and Massachusetts

***Williamsonia lintneri* (Hagen in Selys)—Ringed Boghaunter**

*Cordulia lintneri* Hagen in Selys, 1878: 187

TL: New York, mountains

Sci Name: after Joseph A. Lintner, American entomologist

Eng Name: pale abdominal rings

Range: New York and Maine south to New Jersey, also Wisconsin and Michigan

***Brachymesia* Kirby—Tropical Pennants**

*Brachymesia* Kirby, 1889: 280

Sci Name: short middle, perhaps referring to short inflated basal section of abdomen

Eng Name: tropical distribution and habit of perching flaglike on vertical stem tips

Generotype: *Brachymesia australis* Kirby, 1889 (= *Erythemis furcata* Hagen, 1861)

***Brachymesia furcata* (Hagen)—Red-tailed Pennant**

*Erythemis furcata* Hagen, 1861: 169

Type Series: Brazil, Bahia; Cuba; Mexico, Tampico

Sci Name: forked, referring to male epiproct

Eng Name: red abdomen of mature male

Range: California, Nevada, Texas and Georgia south to Argentina; also West Indies

***Brachymesia gravida* (Calvert)—Four-spotted Pennant**

*Leptthemis gravida* (Hagen mss.) Calvert, 1890: 35

Type Series: Florida; Texas, Nueces River at Corpus Christi

Sci Name: full of eggs, probably refers to swollen base of abdomen

Eng Name: dark nodal spot on each wing

Range: Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New York south to Texas and Florida

***Brachymesia herbida* (Gundlach)—Tawny Pennant**

*Libellula herbida* Gundlach, 1889: 261

TL: Cuba, Cardenas

Sci Name: grassy, perhaps referring to habitat

Eng Name: overall yellow-brown coloration

Range: New Mexico, Texas (vagrant to Nebraska) and Florida south to Argentina; also West Indies

***Brechmorhoga* Kirby—Clubsimmers**

*Brechmorhoga* Kirby, 1894: 264

Sci Name: cleft head, allusion unknown

Eng Name: refers to clubbed abdomen and skimming flight

Generotype: *Brechmorhoga grenadensis* Kirby, 1894

***Brechmorhoga mendax* (Hagen)—Pale-faced Clubskimmer**

*Dythemis mendax* Hagen, 1861: 164

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: deceptive or elusive, allusion unknown

Eng Name: refers to pale frons

Range: California, Utah and South Dakota south to Nayarit and Tamaulipas

***Brechmorhoga pertinax* (Hagen)—Masked Clubskimmer**

*Dythemis pertinax* Hagen, 1861: 166

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: very persistent, allusion unknown

Eng Name: refers to dark frons

Range: Arizona and West Texas south to Bolivia

***Brechmorhoga praecox* (Hagen)—Slender Clubskimmer**

*Dythemis praecox* Hagen, 1861: 164

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: precocious, allusion unknown

Eng Name: more slender than other North American clubsimmers

Range: Southern Arizona and southern Texas south to Peru and Brazil

### ***Cannaphila* Kirby—Convict Skimmers**

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*Cannaphila* Kirby, 1889: 305

Sci Name: reed-loving

Eng Name: striped thorax like a convict's uniform

Generotype: *Cannaphila insularis* Kirby, 1889

### ***Cannaphila insularis* Kirby—Gray-waisted Skimmer**

*Cannaphila insularis* Kirby, 1889: 306

Type Series: Guatemala; Jamaica

Sci Name: island, probably referring to Jamaica

Eng Name: gray pruinosity at base of abdomen in mature male

Range: Southeastern New Mexico and Texas south to Panama; also Greater Antilles

### ***Celithemis* Hagen—Small Pennants**

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*Celithemis* Hagen, 1861: 147

Sci Name: spotted *Themis*, for wing spots of most species and a word meaning order that was probably intended to reflect classification

Eng Name: flaglike perching on vertical stems and small size of most species

Generotype: *Libellula eponina* Drury, 1773

### ***Celithemis amanda* (Hagen)—Amanda's Pennant**

*Diplax amanda* Hagen, 1861: 183

TL: Georgia, [Chatham County], Savannah

Sci & Eng Names: after an unknown woman

Range: Arkansas and North Carolina south to Texas and Florida

### ***Celithemis bertha* Williamson—Red-veined Pennant**

*Celithemis bertha* Williamson, 1922: 8

TL: Florida, [Volusia County], Enterprise, Buckeye Homestead Pond

Sci Name: after Bertha P. Currie, American entomologist

Eng Name: red wing veins of mature males

Range: Louisiana and North Carolina south to Florida

### ***Celithemis elisa* (Hagen)—Calico Pennant**

*Diplax elisa* Hagen, 1861: 182

Type Series: Chicago; New Jersey, Bergen Hill; New York

Sci Name: after Johanna Maria Elise Gerhards, Hagen's wife

Eng Name: ornate color pattern of wings

Range: Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to Texas and Florida, west to Colorado

### ***Celithemis eponina* (Drury)—Halloween Pennant**

*Libellula eponina* Drury, 1773: 86

TL: North America

Sci Name: after Eponina, a faithful wife in a Roman tale

Eng Name: overall orange and black coloration, traditional of Halloween

Range: Colorado, Minnesota and Maine south to Coahuila and Florida, west to southeastern Arizona; also Bahamas and Cuba

### ***Celithemis fasciata* Kirby—Banded Pennant**

*Celithemis fasciata* Kirby, 1889: 326

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: banded, referring to wing bands

Eng Name: dark wing bands

Range: New Mexico, Kansas, Michigan and Massachusetts south to New Mexico, Texas and Florida

***Celithemis martha* Williamson—Martha's Pennant**

*Celithemis martha* Williamson, 1922: 4

TL: New York, [Suffolk County], Long Island, Wyandanch

Sci & Eng Names: after Mattie Wadsworth, Maine collector

Range: Maine and Nova Scotia south to Virginia

***Celithemis ornata* (Rambur)—Ornate Pennant**

*Libellula ornata* Rambur, 1842: 96

TL: North America

Sci & Eng Name: ornate, referring to complicated markings of wings and body

Range: Texas and Arkansas east through Florida and north to New Jersey

***Celithemis verna* Pritchard—Double-ringed Pennant**

*Celithemis verna* Pritchard, 1935: 6

TL: Oklahoma, [Pittsburg County], Quinton

Sci Name: spring, referring to flight season

Eng Name: two yellow rings on base of abdomen

Range: Kansas, Indiana and New York south to Texas and Florida

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***Crocothemis Brauer*—Scarlet Skimmers**

*Crocothemis* Brauer, 1868: 367

Sci Name: saffron *Themis*, probably refers to yellow-orange color of females and a word meaning order that was probably intended to reflect classification

Eng Name: coloration of mature males and skimming flight

Generotype: *Libellula erythraea* Brullé, 1832

***Crocothemis servilia* (Drury)—Scarlet Skimmer**

*Libellula servilia* Drury, 1773: 112

TL: China

Sci Name: named after Servilia, Brutus's mother and Julius Caesar's mistress

Eng Name: as genus

Range: native to tropical Asia and Australasia, now established in Hawaii, Florida and Greater Antilles

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***Dythemis Hagen*—Setwings**

*Dythemis* Hagen, 1861: 162

Sci Name: two *Themis*, perhaps two female styli and a word meaning order that was probably intended to reflect classification

Eng Name: often perch with wings down and abdomen up, like a human sprinter in "get set" position

Generotype: *Libellula rufinervis* Burmeister, 1839

***Dythemis fugax* Hagen—Checkered Setwing**

*Dythemis fugax* Hagen, 1861: 163

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: flighty, presumably referring to behavior

Eng Name: spotted abdomen

Range: Arizona, Nebraska and Illinois south to Coahuila and Tamaulipas

***Dythemis maya* Calvert—Mayan Setwing**

*Dythemis maya* Calvert, 1906

TL: Guatemala, Vera Paz, San Gerónimo

Sci & Eng Names: Mayan, after Indian tribe of region

Range: Southern Arizona and western Texas south to El Salvador



***Dythemis nigrescens* Calvert—Black Setwing**

*Dythemis velox* Hagen, var.(?) *nigrescens* Calvert, 1899: 390

TL: Mexico, [Nayarit], Tepic

Sci Name: blackish, referring to male coloration

Eng Name: overall black coloration of mature male

Range: Arizona and Oklahoma south to Baja California Sur and Oaxaca

***Dythemis velox* Hagen—Swift Setwing**

*Dythemis velox* Hagen, 1861: 163

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: swift, presumably referring to flight

Eng Name: swift flight

Range: Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Ohio and Virginia south to Durango and Tamaulipas; absent from most of Florida

***Erythemis* Hagen—Pondhawks**

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*Erythemis* Hagen, 1861: 168

Sci Name: red *Themis*, for red coloration of some species and a word meaning order that was probably intended to reflect classification

Eng Name: pond habitat and ability to take large prey

Generotype: *Libellula peruviana* Rambur, 1842

***Erythemis attala* (Selys in Sagra)—Black Pondhawk**

*Libellula attala* Selys in Sagra, 1857: 445

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: derivation unknown

Eng Name: black color of mature adults

Range: Texas south to Argentina, also West Indies; isolated records in New Mexico and Alabama

***Erythemis collocata* (Hagen)—Western Pondhawk**

*Mesothemis collocata* Hagen, 1861: 171

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: placed together, perhaps alluding to close relationship to *E. simplicicollis*

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Southern British Columbia and Montana south to Baja California Sur, Texas and Tlaxcala

***Erythemis mithroides* (Brauer)—Claret Pondhawk**

*Mesothemis mithroides* Brauer, 1900: 266

TL: Colombia

Sci Name: similar to [*Erythemis*] *mithra*, synonym of *Erythemis attala*

Eng Name: an intensely red color, like the dragonfly

Range: Southern Texas south to Argentina

***Erythemis peruviana* (Rambur)—Flame-tailed Pondhawk**

*Libellula peruviana* Rambur, 1842: 81

TL: Peru

Sci Name: of Peru

Eng Name: brilliant red abdomen contrasts with dark thorax

Range: northern Mexico (vagrant to Texas) south to Argentina

***Erythemis plebeja* (Burmeister)—Pin-tailed Pondhawk**

*Libellula plebeja* Burmeister, 1839: 856

TL: South America

Sci Name: plebeian, perhaps refers to its being common or ordinary

Eng Name: very slender abdomen

Range: Texas south to Argentina, also Florida and Greater Antilles; isolated record in Arizona

***Erythemis simplicicollis* (Say)—Eastern Pondhawk**

*Libellula simplicicollis* Say, 1839: 28

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts

Sci Name: simple neck, allusion unknown

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Montana, North Dakota, Ontario and Maine south to Costa Rica; also Bahamas and Greater Antilles, stray(?) to southeast Arizona

***Erythemis vesiculosa* (Fabricius)—Great Pondhawk**

*Libellula vesiculosa* Fabricius, 1775: 421

TL: America

Sci Name: with a bladder, probably referring to swollen base of abdomen

Eng Name: largest member of genus and one of largest libellulids

Range: California, Colorado, Missouri and Tennessee, south to Argentina, northerly records very scattered and perhaps many of them vagrants; also Florida and West Indies

***Erythrodiplax* Brauer—Dragonlets**

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*Erythrodiplax* Brauer, 1868: 368

Sci Name: red *Diplax*, for red coloration of some species and a former libellulid genus [*Diplax* means twice-flattened, a description of the prothorax]

Eng Name: mostly small dragonflies

Genotype: *Libellula plebeia* Rambur, 1842 (= *Erythemis corallina* Brauer, 1865)

***Erythrodiplax basifusca* (Calvert)—Plateau Dragonlet**

*Trithemis basifusca* Calvert, 1895: 536

TL: Mexico, Baja California

Sci Name: fuscous at base, referring to wings

Eng Name: distribution on Mexican Plateau

Range: California, Arizona and Oklahoma south to Oaxaca

***Erythrodiplax berenice* (Drury)—Seaside Dragonlet**

*Libellula berenice* Drury, 1773: 48

Type Series: Maryland; New York; Virginia

Sci Name: probably the daughter of Salome I, sister of Herod the Great

Eng Name: coastal breeding habitat

Range: Nova Scotia to Venezuela and Trinidad along Atlantic, Gulf and Caribbean coasts and Pecos River drainage inland to New Mexico; also Pacific coast of Mexico, Bahamas, Greater Antilles and some Lesser Antillean islands; isolated records in interior Oklahoma, Georgia and New York.

***Erythrodiplax fervida* (Erichson)—Red-mantled Dragonlet**

*Libellula fervida* Erichson, 1848: 584

TL: Central & South America

Sci Name: fervid, perhaps referring to the bright coloration in the wings

Eng Name: large red patches at wing bases

Range: northern Mexico south to Ecuador, Venezuela, the Guianas and Trinidad; also Greater Antilles and southern Lesser Antilles; vagrant to Texas

***Erythrodiplax funerea* (Hagen)—Black-winged Dragonlet**

*Libellula funerea* Hagen, 1861: 158

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: funereal, probably referring to mostly black wings

Eng Name: mostly black wings

Range: northern Mexico south to Ecuador; vagrant to Arizona and Texas

***Erythrodiplax fusca* (Rambur)—Red-faced Dragonlet**

*Libellula fusca* Rambur, 1842: 78

TL: Cayenne

Sci Name: dusky, probably referring to coloration of type specimen

Eng Name: entirely red face of mature male

Range: Texas south to Argentina and north into Lesser Antilles from South America

***Erythrodiplax minuscula* (Rambur)—Little Blue Dragonlet**

*Libellula minuscula* Rambur 1842: 115

TL: Amerique septentrionale [North America]

Sci Name: minuscule, referring to small size

Eng Name: small size and blue abdomen of mature male

Range: Oklahoma, Illinois and Pennsylvania south to Texas and Florida

***Erythrodiplax umbrata* (Linnaeus)—Band-winged Dragonlet**

*Libellula umbrata* Linnaeus, 1758: 545

TL: America

Sci Name: shady, probably referring to black wing band

Eng Name: black wing band

Range: New Mexico, Kansas, Illinois and Ohio south to Argentina, also West Indies

***Idiataphe* Cowley—Metallic Pennants**

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*Idiataphe* Cowley, 1934: 243

Sci Name: anagram of original name *Ephidatia* Kirby 1889, found to be preoccupied

Eng Name: metallic brown coloration and habit of perching flaglike on vertical plant tips

Generotype: *Erythemis longipes* Hagen, 1861

***Idiataphe cubensis* (Scudder)—Metallic Pennant**

*Macromia cubensis* Scudder, 1866: 190

TL: Cuba [probably Isle of Pines], Santa Fe

Sci Name: type locality

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Texas and Florida south to Venezuela and Greater Antilles

***Ladona* Needham—Corporals**

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*Ladona* Needham, 1897: 146

Sci Name: meaning unknown

Eng Name: white lines on thorax like two stripes for corporal rank in US military

Generotype: *Libellula exusta* Say, 1839

***Ladona deplanata* (Rambur)—Blue Corporal**

*Libellula deplanata* Rambur, 1842: 75

TL: North America

Sci Name: flattened or expanded, probably referring to abdomen shape

Eng Name: blue abdomen in male

Range: Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida

***Ladona exusta* (Say)—White Corporal**

*Libellula exusta* Say, 1839: 29

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: burned up, possibly referring to ashy abdominal pruinosity

Eng Name: white abdomen in male

Range: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia south to Maryland

***Ladona julia* (Uhler)—Chalk-fronted Corporal**

*Libellula julia* Uhler, 1857: 88

TL: [Washington, Pierce County], Fort Steilacoom

Sci Name: downy, perhaps referring to white pruinosity

Eng Name: pruinose white front of thorax of mature male

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island south to California, Idaho, Minnesota, Indiana and West Virginia; absent from Great Plains

***Leucorrhinia Brittinger*—Whitefaces**

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*Leucorrhinia* Brittinger, 1850: 333

Sci Name: white nose, referring to white face

Eng Name: white face

Genotype: *Libellula albifrons* Burmeister, 1839

***Leucorrhinia borealis* Hagen—Boreal Whiteface**

*Leucorrhinia* [sic] *borealis* Hagen, 1890: 231

Type Series: [Northwest Territories], Fort Resolution; Saskatchewan River

Sci Name: northern, referring to distribution

Eng Name: northern distribution

Range: Alaska and Northwest Territories south to Washington, Utah, New Mexico, North Dakota and western Ontario

***Leucorrhinia frigida* Hagen—Frosted Whiteface**

*Leucorrhinia* [sic] *frigida* Hagen, 1890: 231

Type Series: Dakota; Massachusetts; Ontario; Canada, N. Red River

Sci Name: frigid, perhaps referring to “frost” on abdomen or northerly range

Eng Name: white frostlike pruinosity of adult males

Range: Manitoba and New Brunswick south to Minnesota, Indiana and West Virginia

***Leucorrhinia glacialis* Hagen—Crimson-ringed Whiteface**

*Leucorrhinia* [sic] *glacialis* Hagen, 1890: 234

Type Series: Massachusetts; Michipicoten on Lake Superior; Nevada, Reno; Nova Scotia, Cape Breton; Ontario, London

Sci Name: glacial, probably referring to northern geographic range

Eng Name: from red abdominal base of mature male

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, Colorado, Wisconsin and West Virginia

***Leucorrhinia hudsonica* (Selys)—Hudsonian Whiteface**

*Libellula hudsonica* Selys, 1850: 53

Type Series: Hudson Bay; New Brunswick

Sci Name: Hudsonian, probably referring to Hudson Bay

Eng Name: inhabits Hudsonian Life Zone

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Wisconsin and West Virginia

***Leucorrhinia intacta* (Hagen)—Dot-tailed Whiteface**

*Diplax intacta* Hagen, 1861: 179

Type Series: [Illinois], Chicago; Massachusetts; Ohio; Wisconsin

Sci Name: untouched, allusion unknown

Eng Name: yellow spots on seventh abdominal segment

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick south to California, New Mexico, Iowa, Kentucky and Virginia

***Leucorrhinia patricia* Walker—Canada Whiteface**

*Leucorrhinia patricia* Walker, 1940: 12

TL: Ontario, Kenora District, Borthwick Lake

Sci Name: after Patricia region of Kenora District

Eng Name: distribution restricted to Canada

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to British Columbia and Maine

***Leucorrhinia proxima* Calvert—Belted Whiteface**

*Leucorrhinia* [sic] *proxima* (Hagen mss.) Calvert, 1890: 38

Type Series: Maine, Kennebec County, Manchester; Nova Scotia, Pictou

Sci Name: near, probably alluding to similarity to other *Leucorrhinia*

Eng Name: pale basal abdominal segments of male form “belt”

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, Colorado, Wisconsin and West Virginia

***Libellula* Linnaeus—King Skimmers**

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*Libellula* Linnaeus, 1758: 543

Sci Name: a little book, perhaps a reference to wings folding like pages of a book

Eng Name: large size and skimming flight

Generotype: *Libellula depressa* Linnaeus, 1758

***Libellula auripennis* Burmeister—Golden-winged Skimmer**

*Libellula auripennis* Burmeister, 1839: 861

TL: [Georgia, Chatham County], Savannah

Sci Name & Eng Name: golden wing, referring to orange-yellow wings

Range: Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia and Massachusetts south to Texas and Florida; vagrant farther north to Nebraska, Iowa and Michigan

***Libellula axilena* Westwood—Bar-winged Skimmer**

*Libellula axilena* Westwood, 1837: 96

TL: Southern States

Sci Name: pertaining to axilla (probably misspelled), referring to dark marking at wing base

Eng Name: dark bar between nodus and stigma

Range: Arkansas, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts south to Texas and Florida

***Libellula comanche* Calvert—Comanche Skimmer**

*Libellula comanche* Calvert, 1907: 201

Type Series: California, Ontario; Mexico, Chihuahua, Santa Rosalia Springs; Montana; Texas, Dallas, Pecos River, Round Mountain, Waco; Yellowstone

Sci & Eng Names: after Comanche tribes of same area

Range: Oregon, Idaho and Kansas south to Sonora and Coahuila

***Libellula composita* (Hagen)—Bleached Skimmer**

*Mesothemis composita* Hagen, 1873: 728

TL: Yellowstone

Sci Name: put together, possibly from similarity to several other species

Eng Name: overall pale coloration produced by thin layer of white pruinosity

Range: Oregon and Kansas south to Sonora and Coahuila

***Libellula croceipennis* Selys—Neon Skimmer**

*Libellula croceipennis* Selys, 1868: 67

Type Series: Orizaba [Veracruz], Veracruz [Veracruz] and Guatemala

Sci Name: saffron-winged, referring to orange markings at base of wings of male

Eng Name: bright red abdomen of mature male glows like neon gas

Range: California, Utah and Oklahoma south to Colombia

***Libellula cyanea* Fabricius—Spangled Skimmer**

*Libellula cyanea* Fabricius, 1775: 424

TL: America

Sci Name: blue body of mature male

Eng Name: largely white pterostigmata glitter in flight

Range: Kansas, Michigan and Maine south to Texas and Georgia

***Libellula flavida* Rambur—Yellow-sided Skimmer**

*Libellula flavida* Rambur, 1842: 58

TL: unknown

Sci Name: yellow, probably referring to yellow wings

Eng Name: yellow sides of thorax

Range: Kansas, Kentucky and New York south to Texas and Florida

***Libellula forensis* Hagen—Eight-spotted Skimmer**

*Libellula forensis* Hagen, 1861: 154

TL: California

Sci Name: public, allusion unknown

Eng Name: total of eight dark wing spots

Range: Southern British Columbia and South Dakota south to California and New Mexico

***Libellula gaigei* Gloyd—Red-mantled Skimmer**

*Libellula gaigei* Gloyd, 1938: 2

TL: Chichén Itzá, Yucatan, Mexico

Sci Name: after Frederick M. Gaige, biologist at University of Michigan

Eng Name: red wing bases

Range: Texas (vagrant) and Veracruz to Guatemala, also Sinaloa

***Libellula incesta* Hagen—Slaty Skimmer**

*Libellula incesta* Hagen, 1861: 155

TL: Carolina

Sci Name: incestuous, perhaps alluding to looking like a hybrid between other closely related species

Eng Name: slaty-black coloration of mature males

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Libellula jesseana* Williamson—Purple Skimmer**

*Libellula jesseana* Williamson, 1922: 13

TL: Florida, [Volusia County], Enterprise, Figure 8 Pond, 2.5 mi. N of Enterprise and 0.5 mi. N of Buckeye Homestead Pond

Sci Name: after Jesse H. Williamson, collector of type series

Eng Name: purple body of mature male

Range: Florida

***Libellula luctuosa* Burmeister—Widow Skimmer**

*Libellula luctuosa* Burmeister, 1839: 861

TL: Pennsylvania

Sci Name: mournful, referring to black cloaklike wing bases

Eng Name: alluding to wearing black

Range: Washington, Utah, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Baja California Norte, Chihuahua and Georgia

***Libellula needhami* Westfall—Needham's Skimmer**

*Libellula (Holotania) needhami* Westfall, 1943: 22

TL: Florida, [Palm Beach County], Canal Point

Sci & Eng Names: after James G. Needham, American odonatologist

Range: Maine south along Atlantic coastal plain to Florida, then to Coahuila and Quintana Roo; also Jalisco, Bahamas and Cuba

***Libellula nodisticta* Hagen—Hoary Skimmer**

*Libellula nodisticta* Hagen, 1861: 151

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: nodal spot, referring to small brown nodal wing spots

Eng Name: thin white pruinosity of mature adults like hoarfrost

Range: Oregon, Utah and Colorado south to Michoacan and Puebla

***Libellula pulchella* Drury—Twelve-spotted Skimmer**

*Libellula pulchella* Drury, 1773: 48

TL: New York

Sci Name: pretty, referring to mature male's color pattern

Eng Name: total of twelve dark wing spots

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick south to California, Sonora, Coahuila and Florida

***Libellula quadrimaculata* Linnaeus—Four-spotted Skimmer**

*Libellula 4-maculata* Linnaeus, 1758: 543

TL: Europe

Sci Name: four-spotted, referring to nodal wing spots

Eng Name: four brown nodal wing spots

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Nebraska, Illinois and West Virginia; also widely in Eurasia

***Libellula saturata* Uhler—Flame Skimmer**

*Libellula saturata* Uhler, 1857: 88

TL: San Diego trip of T. H. Webb

Sci Name: saturated, referring to reddish-yellow wing bases

Eng Name: orange-red coloration of mature males

Range: Washington, Montana and South Dakota south to Oaxaca

***Libellula semifasciata* Burmeister—Painted Skimmer**

*Libellula semifasciata* Burmeister, 1839: 862

TL: North America

Sci Name: partly banded, referring to partial wing bands

Eng Name: several bright colors in color pattern

Range: Kansas, Michigan, Ontario and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Libellula vibrans* Fabricius—Great Blue Skimmer**

*Libellula vibrans* Fabricius, 1793: 380

TL: unknown

Sci Name: fluttering, allusion unknown

Eng Name: large size and blue color of mature male

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida

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**Macrodiplax Brauer—Marl Pennants**

*Macrodiplax* Brauer, 1868: 366

Sci Name: large *Diplax*, referring to large size in relationship to dragonflies in the old libellulid genus *Diplax*

Eng Name: coastal marl-bottomed pond habitat and flaglike perching habit

Generotype: *Diplax cora* Brauer, 1867

**Macrodiplax balteata (Hagen)—Marl Pennant**

*Tetragoneuria balteata* Hagen, 1861: 140

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: girdled, probably referring to ringed abdomen of female

Eng Name: as genus

Range: California, Oklahoma and North Carolina south to Venezuela; also Bahamas and Greater Antilles

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**Macrothemis Hagen—Sylphs**

*Macrothemis* Hagen, 1868: 281

Sci Name: large *Themis*, from size and a word meaning order that was probably intended to reflect classification

Eng Name: fairylike spirit of the air

Generotype: *Libellula celeno* Selys, 1857

**Macrothemis imitans Karsch—Ivory-striped Sylph**

*Macrothemis imitans* Karsch, 1890: 367

TL: Brazil, S. Catharina, Theresopolis

Sci Name: imitating, referring to its resemblance to *Micrathyria didyma*

Eng Name: ivory-white markings on sides of thorax

Range: Texas south to Argentina

**Macrothemis inacuta Calvert—Straw-colored Sylph**

*Macrothemis inacuta* Calvert, 1898: 317 (key), 328

Type Series: Tepic, Acapulco and Tehuantepec in Mexico; Guatemala

Sci Name: blunt, referring to male cerci

Eng Name: abdomen mostly dull straw-yellow

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Argentina and Brazil

**Macrothemis inequiunguis Calvert—Jade-striped Sylph**

*Macrothemis inequiunguis* Calvert, 1895: 533

Type Series: Baja California

Sci Name: unequal claw, referring to short tooth of tarsal claw

Eng Name: pale green stripes on sides of thorax

Range: Baja California and Texas south to Venezuela

**Macrothemis pseudimitans Calvert—White-tailed Sylph**

*Macrothemis pseudimitans* Calvert, 1898: 319

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: false *imitans*, referring to similarity to *Macrothemis imitans*

Eng Name: many males have end of abdomen covered with white pruinosity

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Ecuador and Brazil

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**Miathyria Kirby—Hyacinth Gliders**

*Miathyria* Kirby, 1889: 269

Sci Name: my windows, perhaps referring to large cells in wings

Eng Name: larval habitat in water hyacinths and gliding flight

Generotype: *Libellula simplex* Rambur, 1842



***Miathyria marcella* (Selys in Sagra)—Hyacinth Glider**

*Libellula marcella* Selys in Sagra, 1857: 452

Type Series: Brazil; Cuba

Sci Name: after an unknown woman

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Kansas, Arkansas and South Carolina south to Argentina; also Greater Antilles

***Micrathyria Kirby*—Speckled Dashers**

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*Micrathyria Kirby*, 1889: 303

Sci Name: small windows, perhaps referring to small cells in wings relative to *Miathyria*

Eng Name: spotted abdomen and rapid flight

Generotype: *Libellula didyma* Selys, 1857

***Micrathyria aequalis* (Hagen)—Spot-tailed Dasher**

*Dythemis aequalis* Hagen, 1861: 167

Type Series: Cuba; Mexico, Matamoros

Sci Name: equal, allusion unknown

Eng Name: pale spots on male seventh abdominal segment

Range: Texas and Florida (vagrant to Arizona) south to French Guiana and West Indies

***Micrathyria didyma* (Selys in Sagra)—Three-striped Dasher**

*Libellula didyma* Selys in Sagra, 1857: 453

Type Series: Cuba; [Mexico], Campeche

Sci Name: doubled, probably referring to pairs of pale abdominal spots

Eng Name: three black lateral thoracic stripes

Range: Texas and Florida south to French Guiana and West Indies

***Micrathyria dissocians* Calvert—Caribbean Dasher**

*Micrathyria dissocians* Calvert, 1906: 222

Type Locality: Atoyac, Veracruz [Mexico]

Sci Name: dissociated, allusion obscure

Eng Name: distributed around the Caribbean

Range: South Texas south to Guatemala and Belize, Greater Antilles

***Micrathyria hagenii* Kirby—Thornbush Dasher**

*Micrathyria hagenii* Kirby, 1890: 41

Type Series: Cuba, Mexico

Sci Name: after Hermann A. Hagen, German-American odonatologist

Eng Name: common at temporary pools in arid country

Range: Oklahoma south to Panama, also Greater Antilles; vagrant to Arizona, Arkansas and Tennessee

***Nannothemis Brauer*—Elfin Skimmer**

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*Nannothemis Brauer*, 1868: 369

Sci Name: very small *Themis*, from size and a word meaning order that was probably intended to reflect classification

Eng Name: small size and skimming flight

Generotype: *Nannophya bella* Uhler, 1857

***Nannothemis bella* (Uhler)—Elfin Skimmer**

*Nannophya bella* Uhler, 1857: 87

TL: [Maryland, Baltimore County], Baltimore

Sci Name: pretty

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Minnesota, southern Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Mississippi and Florida; isolated record in northern Ontario

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***Orthemis* Hagen—Tropical King Skimmers**

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*Orthemis* Hagen, 1861: 160

Sci Name: straight *Themis*, probably referring to straight “first sector of triangle” and a word meaning order that was probably intended to reflect classification

Eng Name: replacing similar King Skimmers in the Tropics

Generotype: *Libellula ferruginea* Fabricius, 1775

***Orthemis discolor* (Burmeister)—Carmine Skimmer**

*Libellula discolor* Burmeister, 1839: 856

TL: Brasil

Sci Name: discolored, allusion unknown

Eng Name: venter of thorax yellow to orange

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Argentina

***Orthemis ferruginea* (Fabricius)—Roseate Skimmer**

*Libellula ferruginea* Fabricius, 1775: 423

TL: America

Sci Name: rusty, referring to orange-brown abdomen of females and immature males

Eng Name: as genus

Range: California, Colorado, Arkansas and Maryland south to Costa Rica and Florida; introduced to Hawaii

***Orthemis* sp.—“Antillean Skimmer”**

Although similar in appearance to *Orthemis schmidti* Buchholz, described from Peru and known to occur north to Central America, this species differs genetically and is apparently undescribed.

Range: South Florida, Greater Antilles, perhaps Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and elsewhere around Caribbean

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***Pachydiplax* Brauer—Blue Dasher**

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*Pachydiplax* Brauer, 1868: 368

Sci Name: thick *Diplax*, referring to stout female abdomen in comparison with members of the old libellulid genus *Diplax*

Eng Name: blue coloration of mature male and rapid flight

Generotype: *Libellula longipennis* Burmeister, 1839

***Pachydiplax longipennis* (Burmeister)—Blue Dasher**

*Libellula longipennis* Burmeister, 1839: 850

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: long wings, referring to relatively short female abdomen

Eng Name: as genus

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick south to Baja California Sur, Michoacan and Yucatan; also Bermuda and Bahamas

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***Paltothemis* Karsch—Rock Skimmers**

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*Paltothemis* Karsch, 1890: 362

Sci Name: dart *Themis*, perhaps referring to flight style and a word meaning order that was probably intended to reflect classification

Eng Name: typical perch site and skimming flight

Generotype: *Paltothemis lineatipes* Karsch, 1890

***Paltothemis lineatipes* Karsch—Red Rock Skimmer**

*Paltothemis lineatipes* Karsch, 1890: 362

TL: Brazil [in error]

Sci Name: lined feet, referring to striped legs

Eng Name: red coloration of mature male

Range: Oregon, Colorado and Oklahoma south to Costa Rica

***Pantala Hagen—Rainpool Gliders***

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*Pantala Hagen*, 1861: 141

Sci Name: all wing, probably referring to long, wide wings

Eng Name: typical habitat and gliding flight

Generotype: *Libellula flavescens* Fabricius, 1798

***Pantala flavescens* (Fabricius)—Wandering Glider**

*Libellula flavescens* Fabricius, 1798: 285

TL: India

Sci Name: yellowish, referring to yellow overall color

Eng Name: extensive migratory behavior

Range: Oregon, Nebraska, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia (vagrant farther north to Alberta, Quebec and Newfoundland) south to Argentina, Galapagos and West Indies, also Old World tropics and subtropics

***Pantala hymenaea* (Say)—Spot-winged Glider**

*Libellula hymenaea* Say, 1839: 18

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: membrane, perhaps referring to white membranule or to expanse of wing surface

Eng Name: brown spot at base of hindwing

Range: Washington, Colorado, South Dakota, Michigan, Ontario and New Brunswick (vagrant farther north to Alaska and Manitoba) south to Argentina; also Bermuda, West Indies and Galapagos

***Perithemis Hagen—Amberwings***

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*Perithemis Hagen*, 1861: 185

Sci Name: near *Themis*, presumably referring to relationships with other libellulids and a word meaning order that was probably intended to reflect classification

Eng Name: yellow-orange wings of males

Generotype: *Libellula tenera* Say, 1839

***Perithemis domitia* (Drury)—Slough Amberwing**

*Libellula domitia* Drury, 1773: 45

TL: Antilles

Sci Name: probably after Domitia Longina, wife of Roman emperor Domitian

Eng Name: typical breeding habitat

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Ecuador and Brazil; also Greater Antilles

***Perithemis intensa* Kirby—Mexican Amberwing**

*Perithemis intensa* Kirby, 1889: 326

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: intense, referring to intensely yellow wings

Eng Name: principal geographic range

Range: California, Utah and Texas south to Baja California Sur and Guerrero

***Perithemis tenera* (Say)—Eastern Amberwing**

*Libellula tenera* Say, 1839: 31

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts; Pennsylvania

Sci Name: delicate, referring to small size

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Arizona, Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south to Durango; isolated record in Montana

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***Planiplax* Muttkowski—Scarlet-tails**

*Planiplax* Muttkowski, 1910: 169

Sci Name: flat-*plax*, probably contraction of *Diplax*, referring to flattened abdomen and similarity to many other libellulids bearing that suffix

Eng Name: all species have bright red abdomens

Generotype: *Platyplax erythropygia* Karsch, 1891

***Planiplax sanguiventris* Calvert—Mexican Scarlet-tail**

*Planiplax sanguiventris* Calvert, 1907: 327

TL: Mexico, Tamaulipas, Altamira

Sci Name: blood-bellied, referring to bright red abdomen

Eng Name: only *Planiplax* in Mexico

Range: Texas south to El Salvador

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***Plathemis* Hagen—Whitetails**

*Plathemis* Hagen, 1861: 149

Sci Name: flat *Themis*, presumably referring to relationships with other libellulids and the flattened abdomen

Eng Name: pruinose white abdomen of mature males

Generotype: *Libellula lydia* Drury, 1773

***Plathemis lydia* (Drury)—Common Whitetail**

*Libellula lydia* Drury, 1773: 47

TL: Virginia

Sci Name: after an unknown woman, possibly from ancient history

Eng Name: an abundant and widespread species

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to California, Sonora, Nuevo León and Florida

***Plathemis subornata* Hagen—Desert Whitetail**

*Plathemis subornata* Hagen, 1861: 149

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: ornate beneath, possibly referring to yellow spots on underside of abdomen

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Oregon, Wyoming and Nebraska south to Jalisco

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***Pseudoleon* Kirby—Filigree Skimmer**

*Pseudoleon* Kirby, 1889: 274

Sci Name: false lion, referring to a wing pattern like that of some antlions

Eng Name: intricate wing pattern and skimming flight

Generotype: *Celithemis superba* Hagen, 1861

***Pseudoleon superbus* (Hagen)—Filigree Skimmer**

*Celithemis superba* Hagen, 1861: 148

Type Series: Mexico, Oaxaca, Tampico

Sci Name: superb, probably referring to color pattern

Eng Name: as genus

Range: California, Colorado and Oklahoma south to Costa Rica

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***Sympetrum* Newman—Meadowhawks**

*Sympetrum* Newman, 1833: 511

Sci Name: together with stones, probably referring to perch sites

Eng Name: most species fly over moist meadows

Generotype: *Libellula vulgata* Linnaeus, 1758

***Sympetrum ambiguum* (Rambur)—Blue-faced Meadowhawk**

*Libellula ambigua* Rambur, 1842: 106

TL: unknown

Sci Name: unknown, probably referring to origin of holotype

Eng Name: blue frons of mature adults

Range: Kansas, Michigan and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida; isolated records in New Mexico, Nebraska and Minnesota

***Sympetrum corruptum* (Hagen)—Variegated Meadowhawk**

*Mesothemis corrupta* Hagen, 1861: 171

Type Series: Illinois; Mexico, Matamoras; Texas, Pecos River; Ajan, Sea of Ochotsk

Sci Name: corrupted, allusion unknown

Eng Name: complex color pattern

Range: British Columbia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to Honduras and Florida; isolated record in Siberia

***Sympetrum costiferum* (Hagen)—Saffron-winged Meadowhawk**

*Diplax costifera* Hagen, 1861: 175

Type Series: Massachusetts; New York

Sci Name: costa-bearing, referring to costal wing stripe

Eng Name: yellow-tinged wings, especially costal stripe

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Newfoundland south to California, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Ohio and New Jersey

***Sympetrum danae* (Sulzer)—Black Meadowhawk**

*Libellula danae* Sulzer, 1776: 169

TL: Holarctic

Sci Name: Danaë was a princess locked in an underground room but visited by Zeus in the form of golden rain; allusion is to yellow spots of immature individuals

Eng Name: coloration of mature male

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey; also widespread in northern Eurasia

***Sympetrum illotum* (Hagen)—Cardinal Meadowhawk**

*Mesothemis illota* Hagen, 1861: 172

Type Series: North California; Mexico

Sci Name: dirty, allusion unknown

Eng Name: male bright red like male cardinal

Range: Southwest British Columbia south to California, east to Texas, then south to Panama; isolated record in Oklahoma

***Sympetrum internum* Montgomery—Cherry-faced Meadowhawk**

*Sympetrum internum* Montgomery, 1943: 57 [named but not described by Hagen, 1875: 79]

TL: Saskatchewan, southern Lake Winnipeg [but latter in Manitoba]

Sci Name: internal, referring to primarily interior geographic distribution

Eng Name: red frons of mature males in much of range

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Newfoundland south to California, Oklahoma and North Carolina

***Sympetrum madidum* (Hagen)—Red-veined Meadowhawk**

*Diplax madida* Hagen, 1861: 174

TL: "Upper Missouri" [river valley]

Sci Name: moist, allusion unknown

Eng Name: red wing veins of mature male

Range: Yukon and Manitoba south to California and Colorado

***Sympetrum obtrusum* (Hagen)—White-faced Meadowhawk**

*Diplax obtrusa* Hagen, 1867: 95

TL: [Illinois], Chicago

Sci Name: obtrusive, allusion unknown

Eng Name: white face

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to California, New Mexico, Missouri and North Carolina

***Sympetrum pallipes* (Hagen)—Striped Meadowhawk**

*Diplax pallipes* Hagen, 1874: 589

TL: Colorado, "Foot-hills"

Sci Name: pale-footed, referring to pale legs characteristic of some populations

Eng Name: white thoracic stripes

Range: British Columbia and Saskatchewan south to California, New Mexico and Texas

***Sympetrum rubicundulum* (Say)—Ruby Meadowhawk**

*Libellula rubicundula* Say, 1839: 26

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts

Sci Name: red, referring to coloration of mature adults

Eng Name: red coloration of mature adults

Range: Montana, Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to Colorado, Missouri and Georgia

***Sympetrum semicinctum* (Say)—Band-winged Meadowhawk**

*Libellula semicincta* Say, 1839: 27

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts

Sci Name: partially banded, referring to basal wing markings

Eng Name: basal wing markings

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alabama and North Carolina

***Sympetrum signiferum* Cunnings & Garrison—Spot-winged Meadowhawk**

*Sympetrum signiferum* Cunnings & Garrison, 1991: 474

TL: Mexico, Durango, El Salto, 4.4 mi. NE

Sci Name: spot-winged, from dark spot at wing base

Eng Name: dark spot at hindwing base

Range: Southeastern Arizona south to Nayarit

***Sympetrum vicinum* (Hagen)—Autumn Meadowhawk**

*Diplax vicina* Hagen, 1861: 175

Type Series: New Jersey, Bergen Hill; Pennsylvania; Washington

Sci Name: near, referring to similarity to *S. costiferum* described just before it

Eng Name: autumn flight period, later than most other dragonflies

Range: Southern British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to California, Texas and Florida; scarce or absent in most of northern Great Plains, Rocky Mountains and Great Basin

***Tauriphila* Kirby—Pasture Gliders**

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*Tauriphila* Kirby, 1889: 268

Sci Name: bull-loving, probably referring to feeding near cattle

Eng Name: common feeding habitat and gliding flight

Genotype: *Tramea iphigenia* Hagen, 1867 (= *australis*)

***Tauriphila argo* (Hagen)—Arch-tipped Glider**

*Tramea argo* Hagen, 1869: 263

TL: Central & South America

Sci Name: bright or swift-footed; allusion unknown

Eng Name: male cerci arched

Range: South Texas south to Argentina

***Tauriphila australis* (Hagen)—Garnet Glider**

*Tramea australis* Hagen, 1867: 229

Type Series: Cuba, Cardenas; St. Fe de Bogota

Sci Name: southern, referring to geographic range

Eng Name: red abdomen of mature male

Range: San Luis Potosí and Florida south to Paraguay; also Greater Antilles

***Tauriphila azteca* Calvert)—Aztec Glider**

*Tauriphila azteca* Calvert, 1906: 296

TL: Mexico, [Jalisco], Guadalajara

Sci & Eng Names: after Aztec Indians of Mexican Plateau

Range: northern Mexico (vagrant to Texas and Florida, but not West Indies) south to Costa Rica

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***Tholymis* Hagen)—Evening Skimmers**

*Tholymis* Hagen, 1867: 221

Sci Name: conical hat, probably referring to conical abdomen

Eng Name: typical flight time and skimming flight

Generotype: *Libellula tillarga* Fabricius, 1798

***Tholymis citrina* Hagen)—Evening Skimmer**

*Tholymis citrina* Hagen, 1867: 218

TL: Cuba, Cardenas

Sci Name: citrine or orange, probably referring to round yellow spots on hindwing

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Texas south to Chile, also Florida and West Indies; vagrant to Arizona and Oklahoma

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***Tramea* Hagen)—Saddlebags**

*Tramea* Hagen, 1861: 143

Sci Name: perineum, perhaps alludes to ventral carina on abdominal segment 9 of female

Eng Name: from dark markings at wing bases

Generotype: *Libellula carolina* Linnaeus, 1763

***Tramea abdominalis* (Rambur)—Vermilion Saddlebags**

*Libellula abdominalis* Rambur, 1842: 37

Type Series: Cuba; Guadeloupe; North America

Sci Name: abdomen, perhaps alluding to bright red abdomen of mature male

Eng Name: red abdomen of mature adults

Range: South Texas south to Argentina; also south Florida, Bermuda, West Indies and introduced to Hawaii

***Tramea binotata* (Rambur)—Sooty Saddlebags**

*Libellula binotata* Rambur, 1842: 36

TL: Brazil

Sci Name: two-marked, probably referring to hindwing spots

Eng Name: black overall coloration

Range: northern Mexico and Greater Antilles south to Argentina; vagrant to Arizona and Florida

***Tramea calverti* Muttkowski—Striped Saddlebags**

*Tramea calverti* Muttkowski, 1910: 179 [actual description is in Calvert 1895: 514 as *Tramea longicauda* Brauer?, var.]

TL: [Mexico, Baja California Sur], San Jose del Cabo

Sci Name: after Philip P. Calvert, American odonatologist

Eng Name: pale thoracic stripes

Range: Southern California, Arizona, Texas and Florida south to Argentina; also West Indies; records of vagrants scattered across North America north to Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, New York and Massachusetts

***Tramea carolina* (Linnaeus)—Carolina Saddlebags**

*Libellula carolina* Linnaeus, 1763: 411

TL: Carolina

Sci & Eng Names: type locality

Range: Kansas, Minnesota, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida; also Bermuda

***Tramea insularis* Hagen—Antillean Saddlebags**

*Tramea insularis* Hagen, 1861: 146

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: island, referring to Cuba

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Southeast Arizona and Texas south on Caribbean coast to Belize, also Florida and West Indies

***Tramea lacerata* Hagen—Black Saddlebags**

*Tramea lacerata* Hagen, 1861: 145

Type Series: Maryland; Mexico, Matamoras; Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: lacerated, probably referring to ragged edges of hindwing spots

Eng Name: black coloration

Range: Southwestern British Columbia, Colorado, South Dakota, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Baja California Sur, Yucatan and Florida; also Bermuda, Bahamas, Cuba and Hawaii

***Tramea onusta* Hagen—Red Saddlebags**

*Tramea onusta* Hagen, 1861: 144

Type Series: Mexico, Matamoras; Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: burdened, probably referring to large hindwing spots

Eng Name: red coloration

Range: Oregon, Utah, South Dakota, Michigan and Ontario south to Venezuela; also West Indies



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- Root, F. M. 1924. Notes on dragonflies (Odonata) from Lee County, Georgia, with a description of *Enallagma dubium*, new species. *Ent. News* 35: 317–324. (*Enallagma dubium*)
- Say, T. 1839. Descriptions of new North American neuropterous insects, and observations on some already described. *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 8: 9–46. (*Aeshna clepsydra*, *A. constricta*, *Argia apicalis*, *Basiaeschna janata*, *Boyeria vinosa*, *Calopteryx aequabilis*, *Cordulegaster obliqua*, *Didymops transversa*, *Enallagma antennatum*, *Epitheca cynosura*, *Erythemis simplicicollis*, *Gomphaeschna furcillata*, *Gomphus fraternus*, *Ischnura hastata*, *I. verticalis*, *Ladona exusta*, *Lestes eurinus*, *L. rectangularis*, *Neurocordulia obsoleta*, *Pantala hymenaea*, *Perithemis tenera*, *Phyllogomphoides stigmatus*, *Somatochlora tenebrosa*, *Sympetrum rubicundulum*, *S. semicinctum*)
- Scudder, S. H. 1866. Notes upon some Odonata from the Isle of Pines. *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* 10: 187–198. (*Idiataphe cubensis*)
- Scudder, S. H. 1866. Notes on some Odonata from the White Mountains of New Hampshire. *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* 10: 211–222. (*Aeshna eremita*, *Cordulia shurtleffi*, *Somatochlora elongata*, *S. forcipata*, *S. walshii*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1850. Revue des odonates ou libellules d'Europe. *Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège* (*Enallagma doubledayi*, *Ischnura ramburii*, *Leucorrhinia hudsonica*, *Nehalennia*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1853. Synopsis des Caloptérygines. *Bull. Acad. r. Belg.* 20, Annexe: 1–73. (*Calopteryx angustipennis*, *Hetaerina*, *H. vulnerata* Hagen)

- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1854. Synopsis des Gomphines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. 21: 23–112. (*Aphylla*, *Arigomphus villosipes*, *Cordulegaster diastatops*, *C. maculata*, *C. sayi*, *Dromogomphus*, *D. armatus*, *D. spinosus*, *Erpetogomphus crotalinus* Hagen, *Gomphus exilis*, *G. lividus*, *G. spicatus* Hagen, *Hagenius*, *H. brevistylus*, *Lanthus parvulus*, *Ophiogomphus*, *O. colubrinus*, *Progomphus*, *Stylurus plagiatius*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1857. Neuroptères de l'isle de Cuba. In R. de la Sagra, Histoire physique, politique, et naturelle de l'île de Cuba. Animaux articulés 7: 435–473. (*Erythemis attala*, *Miathyria marcella*, *Micrathyria didyma*, *Nehalennia minuta*, *Protoneura*, *Triacanthagyna septima*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1858. Monographie des Gomphines. Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 11: 257–720. (*Cordulegaster dorsalis* Hagen, *Dromogomphus spoliatus* Hagen, *Erpetogomphus compositus* Hagen, *E. designatus* Hagen, *Erpetogomphus elaps*, *Gomphus externus* Hagen, *Gomphus adelphus*, *G. kurilis* Hagen, *G. militaris* Hagen, *Stylurus intricatus* Hagen, *Tachopteryx thoreyi* Hagen)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1859. Additions au synopsis des Gomphines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 7: 530–552. (*Aphylla protracta*, *Octogomphus specularis* Hagen, *Tachopteryx*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1860. Synopsis des Agrionines, Dernière légion: *Protonevra*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 10: 431–462. (*Neoneura*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1862. Synopsis des Agrionines, Seconde légion: *Lestes*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 13: 288–338. (*Archilestes*, *Lestes disjunctus*, *L. spumarius* Hagen, *L. vigilax* Hagen)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1865. Synopsis des Agrionines, 5me légion: *Agrion*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 20: 375–417. (*Argia oenea* Hagen, *A. translata* Hagen, *A. vivida* Hagen, *Telebasis*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1868. Communication sur quelques Odonates du Mexique. C. r. Soc. Ent. Belg. 11: 66–71. (*Gynacantha mexicana*, *Cordulegaster diadema*, *Hesperagrion heterodoxum*, *Libellula croceipennis*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1871. Synopsis des Cordulines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 31: 238–316, 519–565. (*Dorocordulia lepida* Hagen, *D. libera*, *Epitheca costalis*, *E. spinigera*, *Helocordulia uhleri*, *Neurocordulia*, *Somatochlora*, *S. singulata*, *S. hudsonica* Hagen, *S. semicircularis*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1871. Aperçu statistique sur les Névroptères Odonates. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 19: 409–416. (*Gomphaeschna*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1873. Troisièmes additions au synopsis des Gomphines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 35: 732–774. (*Octogomphus*, *Progomphus borealis* McLachlan, *Stylurus olivaceus*, *S. scudderi*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1873. Appendices aux troisièmes additions et liste des Gomphines, décrites dans le synopsis et ses trois additions. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 36: 492–531. (*Ophiogomphus bison*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1874. Additions au synopsis des Cordulines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 37: 16–34. (*Macromia magnifica* McLachlan)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1875. Notes on Odonata from Newfoundland, collected in 1874 by Mr. John Milne. Ent. mon. Mag. 11: 241–243. (*Enallagma boreale*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1876. Synopsis des Agrionines, 5me légion: *Agrion* (suite). Le genre *Agrion*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 41: 247–322, 496–539, 1233–1309. (*Acanthagrion*, *A. quadratum*, *Amphiagrion*, *A. abbreviatum*, *Chromagrion conditum* Hagen, *Coenagrion interrogatum* Hagen, *C. resolutum* Hagen, *Enallagma cardenium* Hagen, *E. divagans*, *E. semicircularis*, *E. traviatum*, *Ischnura cervula*, *I. perparva*, *Neoerythromma culicellatum* Hagen, *Zoniagrion exclamationis*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1876. Synopsis des Agrionines, 5me légion: *Agrion* (suite). Le genre *Agrion*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 42: 490–531, 952–991. (*Apanisagrion* lais Brauer)
- Selys Longchamps, E. de. 1877. Synopsis des agrionines, 5me légion: *Agrion* (suite et fin). Les genres *Telebasis*, *Argiocnemis* et *Hemiplebia*. Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) 43: 97–159. (*Leptobasis*, *Leptobasis vacillans*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1878. Secondes additions au synopsis des Cordulines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 45: 183–222. (*Epitheca spinosa* Hagen, *Helocordulia selysii* Hagen, *Somatochlora franklini*, *Williamsonia lintneri* Hagen)



- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1878. Quatriemes additions au synopsis des Gomphines. Bull. r. Acad. Belg. (2) 46: 408–471. (*Arigomphus furcifer* Hagen, *Cordulegaster erronea* Hagen, *Gomphus crassus* Hagen, *Gomphus abbreviatus* Hagen, *Stylogomphus albistylus* Hagen)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1879. Revision des *Ophiogomphus* et descriptions de quatre nouvelle Gomphines américaines. C. r. Soc. Ent. Belg. 22: 62–70. (*Ophiogomphus morrisoni*, *Gomphus consanguis*, *Tanypteryx hageni*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1883. Synopsis des Aeschnines, Première partie: Classification. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (3) 5: 712–748. (*Basiaeschna*, *Oplonaeschna*, *Triacanthagyna*)
- Sulzer, J. H. 1776. Abgekürzte Geschichte der Insekten nach dem Linnæischen System. 1. Winterthur, H. Steiner & County (*Sympetrum danae*)
- Tennessen, K. J. 1983. A new species of *Gomphus* from Tennessee (Odonata: Gomphidae). Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 76: 743–746. (*Gomphus sandrius*)
- Tennessen, K. J. 2004. *Cordulegaster talaria*, n. sp. (Odonata: Cordulegastridae) from west-central Arkansas. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 106: 830–839. (*Cordulegaster talaria*)
- Tennessen, K. J. and T. E. Vogt. 2004. *Ophiogomphus smithi* n. sp. (Odonata: Gomphidae) from Wisconsin and Iowa. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 106: 540–546. (*Ophiogomphus smithi*)
- Tough, J. 1900. A new species of *Gomphus*. Occ. Mem. Chicago Ent. Soc. 1: 17–18. (*Arigomphus cornutus*)
- Trybom, F. 1889. Trollsländer (Odonater) insamlade under Svenska expeditionen till Jenisei, 1876. Bih. K. svenska VetenskAcad. Handl. 15: 1–21. (*Somatochlora sahlbergi*)
- Uhler, P. R. 1857. Contributions to the neuropterology of the United States. (Libellula). Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. 9: 87–88. (*Ladona julia*, *Libellula saturata*, *Nannothemis bella*)
- Vogt, T. E. and W. A. Smith. 1993. *Ophiogomphus susbehcha* spec. nov. from north central United States. Odonatologica 22: 503–509. (*Ophiogomphus susbehcha*)
- Walker, E. M. 1907. A new *Somatochlora*, with a note on the species known from Ontario. Can. Ent. 39: 69–74. (*Somatochlora williamsoni*)
- Walker, E. M. 1908. A key to the North American species of *Aeshna* found north of Mexico. Can. Ent. 40: 377–391, 450–451. (*Aeshna canadensis*, *A. interrupta*, *A. subarctica*, *A. tuberculifera*, *A. umbrosa*)
- Walker, E. M. 1912. The Odonata of the prairie provinces of Canada. Can. Ent. 44: 253–266. (*Coenagrion angulatum*)
- Walker, E. M. 1918. On the American representatives of *Somatochlora arctica* with descriptions of two new species (Odonata). Can. Ent. 50: 365–375. (*Somatochlora incurvata*, *S. kennedyi*)
- Walker, E. M. 1925. The North American dragonflies of the genus *Somatochlora*. Univ. Toronto Stud. biol. Ser. 26: 1–202. (*Somatochlora georgiana*, *S. whitehousei*)
- Walker, E. M. 1940. Odonata from the Patricia portion of the Kenora District of Ontario with description of a new species of *Leucorrhinia*. Can. Ent. 72: 4–15. (*Leucorrhinia patricia*)
- Walker, E. M. 1952. The *Lestes disjunctus* and *forcipatus* complex (Odonata: Lestidae). Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 78: 59–74. (*Lestes australis*)
- Walsh, B. D. 1862. List of the Pseudoneuroptera of Illinois contained in the cabinet of the writer, with descriptions of over forty new species, and notes on their structural affinities. Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. 14: 361–402. (*Gomphus vastus*, *Lestes inaequalis*, *Macromia illinoiensis*, *Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis*, *Stylurus amnicola*, *S. spiniceps*)
- Walsh, B. D. 1863. Notes on Odonata. Pp. 207–271 in Observations on certain N. A. Neuroptera, by H. Hagen, M.D., of Koenigsberg, Prussia; translated from the original French MS., and published by permission of the author, with notes and descriptions of about twenty new N. A. species of Pseudoneuroptera. Proc. Ent. Soc. Philad. 2: 167–272. (*Enallagma hageni*, *Gomphus ventricosus*, *Gomphus graslinellus*, *G. quadricolor*, *Neurocordulia molesta*, *Ophiogomphus mainensis*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1943. The synonymy of *Libellula auripennis* Burmeister and *Libellula jesseana* Williamson, and a

- description of a new species, *Libellula needhami* (Odonata). Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 69: 17–31. (*Libellula needhami*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1943. *Enallagma davisii*, a new species from Florida (Odonata). Ent. News 54: 103–108. (*Enallagma davisii*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1947. A new *Macromia* from North Carolina. J. Elisha Mitchell scient. Soc. 63: 32–36. (*Macromia margarita*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1956. A new species of *Gomphus* from Alabama (Odonata). Quart. J. Fla. Acad. Sci. 19: 251–258. (*Gomphus septima*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1957. A new species of *Telebasis* from Florida (Odonata: Zygoptera). Florida Entomologist 40: 19–27. (*Telebasis byersi*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1975. A new species of *Gomphus* from Arkansas (Odonata: Gomphidae). Florida Entomologist 58: 91–95. (*Gomphus ozarkensis*)
- Westwood, J. O. 1837. Illustrations of exotic entomology by Dru Drury. A new edition brought down to the present state of the science. London. (*Libellula axilena*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1898. A new species of *Ischnura* (Order Odonata). Ent. News 9: 209–211. (*Ischnura kelicotti*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1900. Notes on a few Wyoming dragonflies (Order Odonata). Ent. News 11: 453–458. (*Enallagma anna*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1902. A new species of *Gomphus* (Odonata) related to *G. fraternus*. Ent. News 13: 47–49. (*Gomphus hybridus*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1903. A proposed new genus of Odonata (dragonflies) of the subfamily Aeschninae, group *Aeschna*. Ent. News 14: 2–8. (*Coryphaeschna*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1907. Two new North American dragonflies. Ent. News 18: 1–7. (*Boyeria grafiana*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1908. A new dragonfly (Odonata) belonging to the Cordulinae, and a revision of the classification of the subfamily. Ent. News 19: 428–434. (*Neurocordulia xanthosoma*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1909. The North American dragonflies (Odonata) of the genus *Macromia*. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 37: 369–398. (*Macromia alleghaniensis*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1914. *Gomphus pallidus* and two new related species. Ent. News 25: 49–58. (*Arigomphus submedianus*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1922. Notes on *Celithemis* with descriptions of two new species (Odonata). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 108: 1–22. (*Celithemis berthia*, *C. martha*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1922. *Libellulas* collected in Florida by Jesse H. Williamson, with description of a new species (Odonata). Ent. News 33: 13–19. (*Libellula jesseana*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1922. *Enallagmas* collected in Florida and South Carolina by Jesse H. Williamson with descriptions of two new species (Odonata, Agrionidae). Ent. News 33: 114–118, 138–144. (*Enallagma concisum*, *E. sulcatum*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1923. Notes on American species of *Triacanthagyna* and *Gynacantha*. Univ. Michigan Mus. Zool., Misc. Publ. No. 9: 1–80. (*Triacanthagyna caribbea*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1923. A new species of *Williamsonia* (Odonata–Corduliinae). Can. Ent. 55: 96–98. (*Williamsonia fletcheri*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1931. A new North American *Somatochlora* (Odonata–Cordulinae). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 225: 1–8. (*Somatochlora hineana*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1932. Two new species of *Stylurus* (Odonata–Gomphinae). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 247: 1–18. (*Stylurus ivae*, *S. laurae*)
- Williamson, E. B. and L. K. Gloyd. 1933. A new *Somatochlora* from Florida (Odonata–Cordulinae). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 262: 1–7. (*Somatochlora calverti*)

Appendix 1. List of some synonyms of North American Odonata.

This is not a full-fledged checklist, as it lacks a list of synonyms under the genera and species that possess such synonyms. Instead, the synonyms here are selected particularly to show changes in about the last half-century, although those in Zygoptera are covered by Westfall and May (2006) and those in Anisoptera by Needham, Westfall and May (2014). Most of them were cited in Garrison (1991). Some of the synonymized taxa have been considered well-defined subspecies and subgenera, which we have not included in the checklist. We are not judging the validity of these taxa, just recognizing them in the synonymy. In a few of these cases, the rationale for the synonymies has never been discussed in print.

<i>Anomalagrion</i>	= <i>Ischnura</i>
<i>Aeshna arida</i>	= <i>Aeshna palmata</i>
<i>Aeshna interna</i>	= <i>Aeshna interrupta</i>
<i>Aeshna lineata</i>	= <i>Aeshna interrupta</i>
<i>Aeshna nevadensis</i>	= <i>Aeshna interrupta</i>
<i>Aeshna occidentalis</i>	= <i>Aeshna umbrosa</i>
<i>Aphylla ambigua</i>	= <i>Aphylla protracta</i>
<i>Archegaster</i>	= <i>Cordulegaster</i>
<i>Argia violacea</i>	= <i>Argia fumipennis</i>
<i>Argiallagma</i>	= <i>Nehalennia</i>
<i>Belonia</i>	= <i>Libellula</i>
<i>Cannacria</i>	= <i>Brachymesia</i>
<i>Cannaphila funerea</i>	= <i>Cannaphila insularis</i>
<i>Celithemis monomelaena</i>	= <i>Celithemis fasciata</i>
<i>Celithemis leonora</i>	= <i>Celithemis berthia</i>
<i>Chrysobasis</i>	= <i>Leptobasis</i>
<i>Cordulegaster deserticola</i>	= <i>Cordulegaster dorsalis</i>
<i>Cordulegaster fasciata</i>	= <i>Cordulegaster obliqua</i>
<i>Coryphaeschna guyanensis</i>	= <i>Coryphaeschna adnexa</i>
<i>Coryphaeschna virens</i>	= <i>Coryphaeschna viriditas</i>
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i> (part)	= <i>Enallagma annexum</i>
<i>Enallagma westfalli</i>	= <i>Enallagma traviatum</i>
<i>Epicordulia</i>	= <i>Epitheca</i>
<i>Epicordulia regina</i>	= <i>Epitheca princeps</i>
<i>Erpetogomphus coluber</i>	= <i>Erpetogomphus compositus</i>
<i>Erpetogomphus diadophis</i>	= <i>Erpetogomphus eutainia</i>
<i>Erpetogomphus natrix</i>	= <i>Erpetogomphus lampropeltis</i>
<i>Erythrodiplax connata connata</i> (part)	= <i>Erythrodiplax basifusca</i>
<i>Erythrodiplax connata fusca</i>	= <i>Erythrodiplax fusca</i>
<i>Erythrodiplax connata minuscula</i>	= <i>Erythrodiplax minuscula</i>
<i>Erythrodiplax naeva</i>	= <i>Erythrodiplax berenice</i>
<i>Gomphurus</i>	= <i>Gomphus</i>
<i>Gomphus brevis</i>	= <i>Gomphus adelphus</i>
<i>Gomphus brimleyi</i>	= <i>Gomphus cavillaris</i>
<i>Gomphus carolinus</i>	= <i>Gomphus parvidens</i>
<i>Gomphus confraternus</i>	= <i>Gomphus kurilis</i>
<i>Gomphus flavocaudatus</i>	= <i>Gomphus exilis</i>
<i>Hylogomphus</i>	= <i>Gomphus</i>

Appendix 1 continued . . .

<i>Kalyptogaster</i>	= <i>Cordulegaster</i>
<i>Lauragaster</i>	= <i>Cordulegaster</i>
<i>Leptthemis</i>	= <i>Erythemis</i>
<i>Libellula odiosa</i>	= <i>Libellula luctuosa</i>
<i>Macromia caderita</i>	= <i>Macromia annulata</i>
<i>Macromia georgina</i>	= <i>Macromia illinoiensis</i>
<i>Macromia rickeri</i>	= <i>Macromia magnifica</i>
<i>Macromia wabashensis</i>	= <i>Macromia pacifica</i> × <i>M. taeniolata</i>
<i>Macrothemis leucozona</i>	= <i>Macrothemis imitans</i>
<i>Macrothemis tessellata</i> (part)	= <i>Macrothemis inequiunguis</i>
<i>Neurocordulia clara</i>	= <i>Neurocordulia molesta</i>
<i>Ophiogomphus alleghaniensis</i>	= <i>Ophiogomphus incurvatus</i>
<i>Ophiogomphus bouchardi</i>	= <i>Ophiogomphus acuminatus</i>
<i>Ophiogomphus carolinus</i>	= <i>Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis</i>
<i>Ophiogomphus montanus</i>	= <i>Ophiogomphus severus</i>
<i>Ophiogomphus nevadensis</i>	= <i>Ophiogomphus morrisoni</i>
<i>Pangaeagaster</i>	= <i>Cordulegaster</i>
<i>Perithemis seminole</i>	= <i>Perithemis tenera</i>
<i>Phanogomphus</i>	= <i>Gomphus</i>
<i>Platycordulia</i>	= <i>Neurocordulia</i>
<i>Stenogomphurus</i>	= <i>Gomphus</i>
<i>Sympetrum assimilatum</i>	= <i>Sympetrum rubicundulum</i>
<i>Sympetrum atripes</i>	= <i>Sympetrum costiferum</i>
<i>Sympetrum californicum</i>	= <i>Sympetrum semicinatum</i>
<i>Sympetrum fasciatum</i>	= <i>Sympetrum semicinatum</i>
<i>Sympetrum janeae</i>	= <i>Sympetrum internum</i>
<i>Sympetrum occidentale</i>	= <i>Sympetrum semicinatum</i>
<i>Taeniogaster</i>	= <i>Cordulegaster</i>
<i>Tarnetrum</i>	= <i>Sympetrum</i>
<i>Tetragoneuria</i>	= <i>Epitheca</i>
<i>Tetragoneuria morio</i>	= <i>Epitheca cynosura</i>
<i>Tetragoneuria williamsoni</i>	= <i>Epitheca costalis</i>
<i>Tramea walkeri</i>	= <i>Tramea binotata</i>
<i>Trapezostigma</i>	= <i>Tramea</i>
<i>Zoraena</i>	= <i>Cordulegaster</i>

Appendix 2. Changes in each edition of *A Checklist of North American Odonata*, compared with the previous edition. Compiled by Jim Johnson.

## **2016**

### **Additions**

*Argia anceps* Garrison—Cerulean Dancer  
*Phyllogomphoides nayaritensis* Belle—West Mexican Leaf-tail  
*Erythrodiplax fervida* (Erichson)—Red-mantled Dragonlet

### **Taxonomic Revisions**

Protoneuridae removed; species placed in Coenagrionidae  
Order of Zygoptera families revised

## **2012**

### **Additions**

*Cordulegaster sarracenia* Abbott & Hibbitts—Sarracenia Spiketail

## **2011**

### **Additions**

*Leptobasis vacillans* Hagen in Selys—Red-tipped Swampdamselfly  
*Telebasis digiticollis* Calvert—Marsh Firetail  
*Libellula gaigei* Gloyd—Red-mantled Skimmer  
*Micrathyria dissocians* Calvert—Caribbean Dasher

### **Taxonomic Revisions/Name Changes**

*Chrysobasis rácenis* reclassified as *Leptobasis* Selys  
*Chrysobasis lucifer* Donnelly—Lucifer Damselfly to *Leptobasis lucifer* (Donnelly)—Lucifer Swampdamselfly

## **2009**

### **Additions**

*Lestes australis* Walker—Southern Spreadwing (formerly considered conspecific with *L. disjunctus*)  
*Argia carlcooki* Daigle—Yaqui Dancer  
*Argia harknessi* Calvert—Harkness's Dancer  
*Chrysobasis lucifer* Donnelly—Lucifer Damselfly (see 2011)  
*Enallagma annexum* (Hagen)—Northern Bluetail (formerly considered conspecific with *E. cyathigerum*)  
*Enallagma cardenium* Hagen—Purple Bluetail (formerly considered conspecific with *E. coecum*)  
*Enallagma eiseni* Calvert—Baja Bluetail  
*Enallagma vernale* Gloyd—Vernal Bluetail (formerly considered conspecific with *E. annexum*)  
*Leptobasis melinogaster* González Soriano—Cream-tipped Swampdamselfly  
*Nehalennia minuta* (Selys in Sagra)—Tropical Sprite  
*Anax concolor* Brauer—Blue-spotted Comet Darner  
*Rhionaeschna* Förster (formerly synonymized with *Aeshna* Fabricius)  
*Triacanthagyna caribbea* Williamson—Caribbean Darner  
*Triacanthagyna septima* (Selys in Sagra)—Pale-green Darner  
*Erpetogomphus elaps* Selys—Straight-tipped Ringtail  
*Ophiogomphus smithi* Tennessen & Vogt—Sioux Snaketail  
*Phyllocycla breviphylla* Belle—Ringed Forceptail  
*Stylogomphus sigmastylus* Cook & Lauder milk—Interior Least Clubtail  
*Cordulegaster talaria* Tennessen—Ouachita Spiketail  
*Neurocordulia michaeli* Brunelle—Broad-tailed Shadowdragon  
*Brechmorhoga praecox* (Hagen)—Slender Clubskimmer  
*Erythemis mithroides* (Brauer)—Claret Pondhawk  
*Erythemis peruwiana* (Rambur)—Flame-tailed Pondhawk

*Ladona* Needham (formerly synonymized with *Libellula* Linnaeus)  
*Macrothemis pseudimitans* Calvert—White-tailed Sylph  
*Orthemis* sp.—“Antillean Skimmer”  
*Planiplax sanguiniventris* Calvert—Mexican Scarlet-tail  
*Plathemis* Hagen (formerly synonymized with *Libellula* Linnaeus)  
*Tauriphila argo* (Hagen)—Arch-tipped Glider

### Removals

*Enallagma cyathigerum* (Charpentier) Northern Bluet (restricted to Eurasia)  
*Enallagma coecum* (Hagen)—Purple Bluet (restricted to Greater Antilles)  
*Sympetrum janeae* Carle—Jane’s Meadowhawk (synonymized with *S. internum*)  
*Sympetrum occidentale* Bartenev—Western Meadowhawk (synonymized with *S. semicinctum*)

### Name Changes

<i>Archilestes californica</i> McLachlan	to <i>Archilestes californicus</i> McLachlan
Common Spreadwing	to Northern Spreadwing
Desert Dancer	to California Dancer (error in 1999 edition)
<i>Aeshna californica</i> Calvert	to <i>Rhionaeschna californica</i> (Calvert)
<i>Aeshna dugesi</i> Calvert	to <i>Rhionaeschna dugesi</i> (Calvert)
<i>Aeshna multicolor</i> Hagen	to <i>Rhionaeschna multicolor</i> (Hagen)
<i>Aeshna mutata</i> Hagen	to <i>Rhionaeschna mutata</i> (Hagen)
<i>Aeshna psilus</i> Calvert	to <i>Rhionaeschna psilus</i> (Calvert)
<i>Coryphaeschna luteipennis</i> (Burmeister)	to <i>Remartinia luteipennis</i> (Burmeister)
Wisconsin Snaketail	to St. Croix Snaketail
Least Clubtail	to Eastern Least Clubtail
Illinois River Cruiser	to Swift River Cruiser
Stripe-winged Baskettail	to Slender Baskettail
Ski-tailed Emerald	to Ski-tipped Emerald
Narrow-winged Skimmer	to Gray-waisted Skimmer
Faded Pennant	to Ornate Pennant
Red-waisted Whiteface	to Belted Whiteface
<i>Libellula deplanata</i> Rambur	to <i>Ladona deplanata</i> (Rambur)
<i>Libellula exusta</i> Say	to <i>Ladona exusta</i> (Say)
<i>Libellula julia</i> Uhler	to <i>Ladona julia</i> (Uhler)
<i>Libellula lydia</i> Drury	to <i>Plathemis lydia</i> (Drury)
<i>Libellula subornata</i> (Hagen)	to <i>Plathemis subornata</i> Hagen
Orange-bellied Skimmer	to Carmine Skimmer
Yellow-legged Meadowhawk	to Autumn Meadowhawk



