

A Checklist of North American Odonata

Including English Name, Etymology, Type Locality, and Distribution

Dennis R. Paulson and Sidney W. Dunkle



2012 Edition

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ABSTRACT

The checklist includes all 462 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

Before the first edition of this checklist there was no recent checklist of North American Odonata. Muttkowski (1910) and Needham and Heywood (1929) are long out of date. The Zygoptera and Anisoptera were covered by Westfall and May (2006) and Needham, Westfall, and May (2000), respectively, but some changes in nomenclature have been made subsequently. 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 462 species of Odonata that are known to occur in North America north of Mexico through 2011 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. Eleven Neotropical species (*Anax amazili*, *A. concolor*, *Erypetogomphus elaps*, *Brechmorhoga praecox*, *Erythemis attala*, *E. mithroides*, *E. peruviana*, *Libellula gaigei*, *Macrothemis pseudimitans*, *Tauriphila azteca*, and *Tramea binotata*) that have been recorded in the United States may not be established breeders, and this may be true for some of the other Neotropical species at the edge of their range in Florida and/or Texas.

A taxonomic breakdown of the North American odonate fauna is given in Table 1. Twenty-nine percent of the species are damselflies (Zygoptera). The three dominant families—Coenagrionidae, Gomphidae, and Libellulidae—each comprise 22–24% 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 has been a resurgence in alpha taxonomy of North American dragonflies late in the 20th Century, with 22 species described in the last three decades. A majority of recently described species are in the Gomphidae, with its many species of restrict-

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

Family	Genera	Species
Calopterygidae	2	8
Lestidae	2	19
Coenagrionidae	15	105
Platystictidae	1	1
Protoneuridae	2	3
ZYGOPTERA	22	136
Petaluridae	2	2
Aeshnidae	13	42
Gomphidae	14	101
Cordulegastridae	1	10
Macromiidae	2	9
Corduliidae	7	50
Libellulidae	29	112
ANISOPTERA	68	326
Total	90	462

ed range and flight season, but other families are represented, including new coenagrionids and libellulids in the past few years (Table 2). The new techniques of molecular systematics, increasingly applied to Odonata in recent years, should usher in a greater understanding of both alpha taxonomy and higher systematics and phylogeny.

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 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 23 species. Only Calvert and Say were Americans among them. Half of the species were described by 1868, and the most active period occurred over about 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

Table 2. North American Odonata described from 1951–2011.

Family	No. Species
Calopterygidae	0
Lestidae	0
Protoneuridae	0
Coenagrionidae	6
Petaluridae	0
Aeshnidae	2*
Gomphidae	20*
Cordulegastridae	3
Corduliidae	4
Libellulidae	1

* includes one renaming of a known species

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, and these taxa are listed in Appendix 1. We recognize no taxonomic entities if variation in populations appears to be clinal. Unfortunately, many species are poorly enough known so that we cannot distinguish valid subspecies among names applied to some of their populations. Our current thinking on synonymy is given in Appendix 1.

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, we feel the time is at hand for standardized English names, primarily to encourage a greater interest in the group by lay persons when dragonfly field guides are published. English names are also being 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. 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. Since the rules of zoological nomenclature state that the species

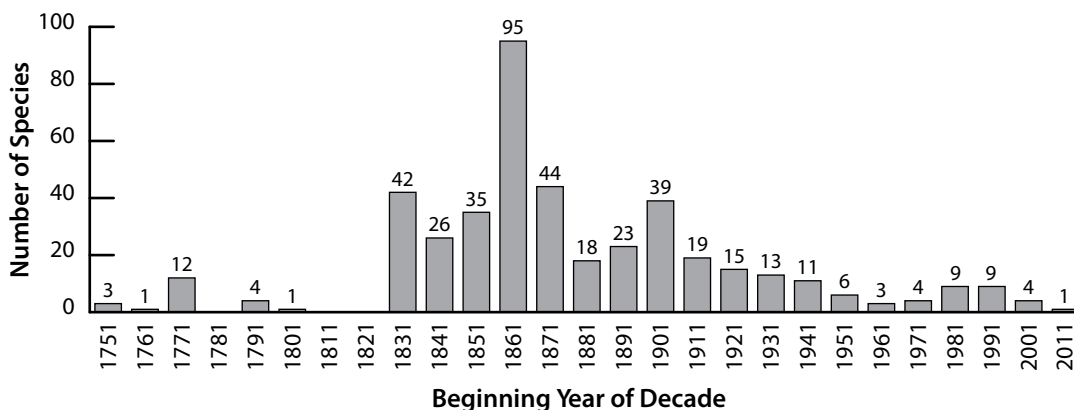


Figure 1. North American Odonata described by decade.

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*.

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 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 most of his species, and to our knowledge his allusions were never revealed; some of them seem to indicate a rather peculiar mind set.

5) (Eng Name). The derivation of our English names is given.

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. This statement is based primarily on published records, those in North America especially in a series of dot maps by T. W. Donnelly (2004a, b, c) and the maps maintained by OdonataCentral (<http://www.odonatacentral.org/>). For detailed ranges, see these resources. We have used both published and unpublished records to denote the southern extent of the range in Middle or South America. States and provinces are used rather than physiographic or biogeographic areas. The extent of the range outside the boundaries of the checklist is also given, by state in Mexico and by country elsewhere. Range limits do not include isolated records well outside the primary range, but these are mentioned in most cases.

We have also included scientific and English-name derivations under the generic entries, as well as the genotype of each genus.

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

CALOPTERYGIDAE—Broad-winged Damselflies

***Calopteryx* Leach—Jewelwings**

Calopteryx Leach, 1815: 137

Sci Name: beautiful wing

Eng Name: many species have iridescent wings

Generotype: *Libellula virgo* Linnaeus, 1758

***Calopteryx aequabilis* Say—River Jewelwing**

Calepteryx [sic] *aequabilis* 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 Saskatchewan to Newfoundland, south to California, Colorado, Illinois and New Jersey

***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**

Sylphis angustipennis Selys, 1853: 9

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: narrow-winged

Eng Name: distribution virtually restricted to Appalachian chain

Range: Kentucky 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: Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

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

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, Ontario and Maine 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: Nebraska, Wisconsin and Ontario south through Texas to Costa Rica and Florida

***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: Utah and New Mexico south to Guatemala

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 south through California, east through southern Arizona and New Mexico to Baja California and Sonora

***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 Vermont 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 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: Nebraska, 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 metepimera

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Labrador 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 throughout United States

***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 and Virginia

***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: Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Missouri and North 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 and Nova Scotia south to Oregon, Colorado, Missouri, Alabama and Georgia

***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: western Florida along Gulf Coast to Texas and 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: Minnesota, 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, Arkansas 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: 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 to 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

***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, Arkansas, 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 and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

COENAGRIONIDAE—Pond Damsels

***Acanthagrion* Selys—Wedgetails**

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: Texas south to Nicaragua

***Amphiagrion* Selys—Red Damsels**

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 Manitoba, south to Baja California, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Missouri

***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, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Mississippi and Georgia

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

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**

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 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, Arizona and New Mexico

***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 Maine 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: Texas south to Puebla

***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, Michigan and New Hampshire 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: 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, Montana and South Dakota south to California and Nebraska

***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: Arizona 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: Montana, 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 Coahuila

***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: Arizona south to 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 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: Oregon and South Dakota south to Chiapas

***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 Durango and San Luis Potosí

***Argia nabuana* Calvert—Aztec Dancer**

Argia agrioides var. *nabuana* 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: 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 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 south to Sonora

***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 and 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 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, Wyoming, Ontario and Vermont south to 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: 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: Colorado, Minnesota and Ontario 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: Nevada, Kansas, Ontario and Massachusetts south to Peru, Suriname 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, South Dakota and Iowa south to Baja California and New Mexico

***Chromagrion* Needham—Aurora Damsel**

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 Nova Scotia south to Arkansas, Mississippi and Georgia

***Coenagrion* Kirby—Eurasian Bluets**

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: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Ontario south to Montana and Iowa

***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, Wisconsin 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, Kansas, Ohio and Massachusetts

***Enallagma* Charpentier—American Bluets**

Enallagma Charpentier, 1840: 21

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

Eng Name: dominant blue damselflies in North America

Genotype: *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 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, New Mexico, Nebraska, Indiana and Virginia

***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: Montana and Quebec south to Colorado, Oklahoma and West Virginia

***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

***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: California, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Ontario south to 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 Newfoundland south to Durango, Missouri 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: Alabama south to 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, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Maryland

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

Agrion civile Hagen, 1861: 88

Type Series: Maryland; Mexico, Matamoras [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 and Greater Antilles; 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 and Quebec south to California, New Mexico and Iowa

***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: Alabama 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: 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, Mississippi, New York and Maine 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

***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 and Nova Scotia south to Nuevo León 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 Maine 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, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Colorado, Missouri and 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 Nova Scotia to New York and Connecticut, also 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: Arizona and Texas south to Peru

***Enallagma pallidum* Root—Pallid 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: New York and Massachusetts 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 Georgia south to 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: New York and Massachusetts 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 south to Chiapas

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

Agriion (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: South Dakota, Ontario and Maine south to Texas 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: Alabama and Maryland south to Florida

***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 Massachusetts 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, New York and Massachusetts

***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, Wisconsin, 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 New York south to Florida

***Hesperagrion* Calvert—Painted Damsel**

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, Colorado and Texas south to Oaxaca

***Ischnura* Charpentier—Forktails**

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: Oregon, Utah and Nebraska to Arizona 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 Alberta south to Baja California, 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: British Columbia and Manitoba south to Arizona and Texas

***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: Utah 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 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: 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: California

***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, Colorado, Wisconsin and Maine south to Venezuela; also Bermuda, Bahamas, Greater Antilles 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: 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: Indiana and Massachusetts south to Texas and Florida

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

Agrion ramburii Selys, 1850: 186

TL: l'île d'Yucatan

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

Range: Arizona, Oklahoma, Illinois and Maine south to Chile and Florida; 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: Montana, Manitoba and Newfoundland south to New Mexico and Georgia

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

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: 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 and South Carolina

***Nehalennia minuta* (Selys in Sagra, 1857)—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 and West Indies 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: Florida

***Neoerythromma* Kennedy—Yellowfaces**

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: Florida and Texas south to Venezuela; also Greater Antilles

***Telebasis* Selys—Firetails**

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: Illinois and Virginia south to Texas and Florida

***Telebasis digitcollis* Calvert—Marsh Firetail**

Telebasis digitcollis 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**

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 Damsel**

Agrion exclamationis Selys, 1876: 1251

TL: California

Sci & Names: antehumeral thoracic stripe forms exclamation mark

Range: California

PLATYSTICTIDAE—Shadowdamsels

***Palaemnema Selys*—Shadowdamsels**

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 Honduras

PROTONEURIDAE—Threadtails

***Neoneura Selys*—Robust Threadtails**

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 protoneurids

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 and possibly Guatemala

***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**

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 Guatemala

Suborder ANISOPTERA

PETALURIDAE—Petalails

***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 and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida

***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: British Columbia south to California

AESHNIDAE—Darners

***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 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 vessel through 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, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Nevada, Colorado, Tennessee and Virginia

***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, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland 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, Arkansas, Michigan and Pennsylvania

***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 and Newfoundland south to Oregon, New Mexico, Manitoba, Michigan and New Hampshire; also 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: Alaska and 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

***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, Manitoba 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: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland south to Oregon, Montana, Wisconsin and New York; 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, 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: Alaska, Manitoba and Newfoundland south to California, Texas and Georgia

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

Aeshna verticalis Hagen, 1861: 122

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

Sci Name: referring to vertex, allusion unknown

Eng Name: thoracic stripes more green than blue

Range: Manitoba and Nova Scotia 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: Oregon south to Baja California

***Anax* Leach—Green Darners**

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: Texas south to Argentina, also West Indies

***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: Alaska, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island south to Honduras; also Bermuda, Bahamas, Antilles, Hawaii, Tahiti and eastern Asia

***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, Ontario, New York 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**

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: Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***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 Nova Scotia 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, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to Texas and Florida

***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: 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: Arkansas 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

***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, Wisconsin, Quebec and Maine south to Texas and Florida

***Gomphaeschna Selys*—Pygmy Darners**

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: Michigan, New York and Massachusetts south to Louisiana and Florida

***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: Wisconsin and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

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

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: 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**

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, Wisconsin and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Oplonaeschna Selys*—Riffle Darners**

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

***Remartinia Navás*—Malachite Darners**

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: Arizona and northern Mexico south to Argentina

***Rhionaeschna Förster*—Neotropical Darners**

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

***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 Iowa south to Michoacan

***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: Wisconsin, 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**

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: 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: Texas and West Indies south to Bolivia and Brazil; perhaps only vagrant to Florida

***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 Yucatan Peninsula

GOMPHIDAE—Clubtails

***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 to Guatemala

***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: Texas (vagrant to Arizona) 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, Arkansas, 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 Wyoming, 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: Wisconsin, Quebec 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 Kentucky

***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: Arkansas 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: Alabama and North Carolina south to Florida, also 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: Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana south to Texas and Mississippi

***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: Wisconsin and Maine south to Arkansas, Alabama and North Carolina

***Dromogomphus* Selys—Spinylegs**

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, Pecos [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: plundered, allusion unknown

Eng Name: abdominal club vertically flattened

Range: Iowa, Michigan and West Virginia south to Nuevo León and Georgia

***Erpetogomphus* Selys—Ringtails**

Erpetogomphus Selys, 1858: 329

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

Eng Name: pale abdominal rings

Generotype: *Ophiogomphus crotalinus* Hagen in Selys, 1854

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

Erpetogomphus compositus Hagen in Selys, 1858: 660

TL: Texas, Pecos [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: composite, possibly because of diverse colors

Eng Name: white midlateral thoracic stripe

Range: Washington, Utah and Texas south to Baja California and Sonora

***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, Pecos [= Pecos] River

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: Sonora and Tamaulipas south to Guatemala; vagrant to Arizona

***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**

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

***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 and Nova Scotia south to Tennessee and Georgia

***Gomphus apomyius* Donnelly—Banner Clubtail**

Gomphus apomyius 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: Arkansas 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, Mississippi 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 Nova Scotia south in mountains to 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: North Carolina and Alabama to Florida

***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 southwest 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 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 and North Carolina 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 south 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 bladelikey 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, Pecos [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: external, allusion unknown

Eng Name: geographic range and usual habitat

Range: Idaho, Manitoba and Ohio south to Utah, Texas and Kentucky

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

Aeshna fraterna 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 Iowa, 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: Alabama and Georgia to Florida

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

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

TL: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, Nacimiento del Río 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 graslinellus* Walsh—Pronghorn Clubtail**

Gomphus graslinellus 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, Manitoba and Ontario south to Washington, Texas and Kentucky

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

Gomphus hodgei Needham, 1950: 8

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

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

Range: Louisiana east to 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: Arkansas, Indiana and North Carolina 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 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: Washington and Oregon

***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 and Iowa south to New Mexico and Texas

***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: South Carolina to Florida

***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 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 and Georgia

***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: Kentucky and New York south 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: 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: Alabama northeast through North Carolina to New York

***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: Minnesota, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Wisconsin, 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 Nova Scotia 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 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: Florida

Hagenius Selys—Dragonhunter

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 and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Lanthus* Needham—Pygmy Clubtails**

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 south to Tennessee and Georgia

***Octogomphus* Selys—Grappletail**

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: British Columbia south to Baja California

***Ophiogomphus* Selys—Snaketails**

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: Kentucky to 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 Nova Scotia south to Wisconsin and New Jersey

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

Ophiogomphus arizonicus Kennedy, 1917: 538
TL: Arizona, Huachuca Mountains
Sci & Eng Names: after type locality
Range: Arizona and 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: Ontario to Nova Scotia south to Pennsylvania, 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: Louisiana and Mississippi

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

Ophiogomphus bison Selys, 1873: 496
TL: California
Sci & Eng Names: female occipital spines resemble bison horns
Range: Oregon, California and Nevada

***Ophiogomphus carolus* Needham—Rifle Snaketail**

Ophiogomphus carolus Needham, 1897: 183
TL: New York, [Tompkins County], Ithaca
Sci Name: perhaps a woman's name
Eng Name: typical habitat
Range: Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Minnesota 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 edmundo* Needham—Edmund's Snaketail**

Ophiogomphus edmundo Needham, 1951: 41
TL: North Carolina
Sci & Eng Names: after describer's grandson Edmund
Range: Tennessee and North Carolina south to Georgia

***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 south 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 and Maryland south to Alabama and Georgia

***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 south to 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, California and Nevada

***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: British Columbia and Montana south to California and 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 Nova Scotia south to Iowa, Tennessee and Virginia

***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: Iowa and 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: Minnesota and 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: Missouri and Arkansas

***Phyllocycla* Calvert—Lesser Forceptails**

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: Texas south to Veracruz

***Phyllogomphoides* Belle—Leaftails**

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: New Mexico and Texas south to San Luis Potosí

***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 Nuevo León

***Progomphus* Selys—Sanddragons**

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: 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: Alabama and Florida, also 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, Idaho and Texas south to Michoacan

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

Diastatomma 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**

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

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

Stylogomphus signastylus 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: Kansas and Kentucky south to Arkansas and Alabama

***Stylurus* Needham—Hanging Clubtails**

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, Minnesota and Quebec south to Kansas, Kentucky and North Carolina

***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 Texas; also Alberta and Saskatchewan

***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: North Carolina southwest to Alabama and 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 and Maryland south to Texas and Florida

***Stylurus notatus* (Rambur)—Elusive Clubtail**

Gomphus notatus Rambur, 1842: 162

TL: unknown

Sci Name: marked, allusion unknown

Eng Name: species seldom seen

Range: Manitoba and Quebec south to Nebraska, Missouri and Georgia

***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 Idaho 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: Mississippi, Alabama and 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: Ontario and Nova Scotia south in uplands to Georgia

***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 Carolina southwest to Florida and Mississippi

CORDULEGASTRIDAE—Spiketails

***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 Delaware 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: Utah and 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: Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Wisconsin, 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: Alaska and Montana south to California, Arizona and New Mexico

***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: Ontario 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: Kansas, 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: east Texas and west Louisiana

***Cordulegaster sayi* Selys—Say's Spiketail**

Cordulegaster sayi Selys, 1854: 104

TL: Georgia

Sci & Eng Names: after Thomas Say, American entomologist

Range: Georgia and 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 of Arkansas

Range: southeast Oklahoma and southwest Arkansas

MACROMIIDAE—Cruisers

***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: 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 and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Macromia Rambur*—River Cruisers**

Macromia Rambur, 1842: 137

Sci Name: equally great, probably referring to forks of claws

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, [Youghiogheny River]

Sci & Eng Names: type locality and primary distribution

Range: Missouri and New Jersey south to Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina

***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: 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 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: British Columbia and Utah south to 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: Montana, Kansas and Ohio south to Texas and Arkansas

***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 and Delaware south to Texas and Florida

***Cordulia* Leach—Common Emeralds**

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 and Newfoundland south to California, Colorado, Minnesota and North Carolina

***Dorocordulia* Needham in Needham and Betten—Little Emeralds**

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 Nova Scotia 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: Minnesota and Nova Scotia south to Indiana and New Jersey

***Epitheca* Burmeister—Baskettails**

Epitheca Burmeister, 1839: 845
Sci Name: upon a case, reference unknown
Eng Name: females carry egg ball with subgenital plate
Generotype: *Libellula bimaculata* Charpentier, 1825

***Epitheca 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; also
British Columbia to California

***Epitheca 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: Colorado, Illinois and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida (western records may be in error)

***Epitheca 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 *Epitheca* where it occurs

Range: South Dakota, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Epitheca petechialis* (Muttkowski)—Dot-winged Baskettail**

Tetragoneuria petechialis Muttkowski, 1911: 10

TL: Texas, Blanco County, Round Mountain

Sci Name: spotted, referring to dark spots on wing

Eng Name: dark spots on wing

Range: Colorado and Nebraska to New Mexico and Texas

***Epitheca princeps* Hagen—Prince Baskettail**

Epitheca 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 *Epitheca*

Range: Nebraska, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Texas 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 Oklahoma and Texas

***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 and Nova Scotia south to California, Montana, Nebraska, Wisconsin 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 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: Georgia and Florida

***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: Arkansas and Virginia 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 and Nova Scotia south to Arkansas, Alabama and North Carolina

***Neurocordulia* Selys—Shadowdragons**

(*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

***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: Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ohio and North Carolina 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 and Maine south to Louisiana and Florida

***Neurocordulia virginensis* Davis—Cinnamon Shadowdragon**

Neurocordulia virginensis 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 Alabama 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 south 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 and New Brunswick south to Missouri, Alabama and North Carolina

***Somatochlora Selys*—Striped Emeralds**

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**

Ephthalma albicincta Burmeister, 1839: 847

TL: Labrador

Sci Name: white-ringed

Eng Name: pale intersegmental abdominal rings

Range: Alaska and Newfoundland south to California, Montana, Ontario and New York

***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 Minnesota to Newfoundland and Maine, also 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: South Carolina south to Alabama and 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 to Labrador, south to Wisconsin and New York

***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 and Nova Scotia 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: Alberta and Ontario south to Colorado 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 and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida

***Somatochlora forcipata* (Scudder)—Forcinate 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: New Hampshire south to Florida and Alabama

***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 and Illinois; 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 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 Nova Scotia south to 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: Yukon, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Wisconsin and New York

***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 Massachusetts 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: Texas and 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 and Newfoundland south to Oregon, Colorado, Wisconsin and Massachusetts

***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 and Missouri south to 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 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 east to 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 Alberta 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: Yukon and British Columbia 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 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 and Newfoundland south to Oregon 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 Newfoundland south to Washington, Montana and Quebec

***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: Alberta and Nova Scotia south to Minnesota, Ontario and New Jersey

***Williamsonia* Davis—Boghaunters**

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 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

LIBELLULIDAE—Skimmers

***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, Texas and Florida south to Argentina; also West Indies

***Brachymesia gravida* (Calvert)—Four-spotted Pennant**

Leptemis 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, Arkansas and New Jersey 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: Texas (vagrant to New Mexico) and Florida south to Argentina; also West Indies

***Brechmorhoga* Kirby—Clubskimmers**

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 and Kansas south to Guerrero

***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 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 clubskimmers

Range: Texas south to Peru and Brazil

***Cannaphila* Kirby—Convict Skimmers**

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: New Mexico and Texas south to Panama; also Greater Antilles

***Celithemis* Hagen—Small Pennants**

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 berthia* Williamson—Red-veined Pennant**

Celithemis berthia 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: Minnesota and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***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, Manitoba and Maine south to Nuevo León and Florida; 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, Michigan and Massachusetts south to 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: 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: New Jersey south along coastal plain to Florida and Texas

***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 Jersey south to Texas and Florida

***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 Florida and Greater Antilles

***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 and Nebraska south to 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: Arizona and Texas south to Guatemala

***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 Texas south to 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, Kansas, Indiana and Virginia south to Durango and Veracruz; absent from most of Florida

***Erythemis* Hagen—Pondhawks**

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

***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: British Columbia and Wyoming south to 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: 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

***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: Arizona, North Dakota, Ontario and Maine south to Costa Rica; also Bahamas and Greater Antilles

***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: Arizona to Kansas, south to Argentina; also Florida and West Indies

***Erythrodiplax* Brauer—Dragonlets**

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

Generotype: *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 Texas 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, mostly along coast and Pecos River drainage in New Mexico and Texas; also Pacific coast of Mexico, Bahamas and Greater Antilles

***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

***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: Illinois and New Jersey 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: Kansas and Ohio south to Argentina, also West Indies

***Idiataphe Cowley*—Metallic Pennants**

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 Honduras and Greater Antilles

***Ladona Needham*—Corporals**

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, Ohio 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 and Nova Scotia south to California, Montana, Minnesota and West Virginia

***Leucorrhinia* Brittinger—Whitefaces**

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, Colorado, North Dakota and 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 Nova Scotia south to Minnesota, Indiana and New Jersey

***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 and Labrador south to California, Wyoming, Minnesota 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 and Newfoundland south to California, Colorado, 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 and Nova Scotia south to California, New Mexico, 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 and Nova Scotia south to British Columbia and Maine

***Leucorrhinia proxima* Calvert—Belted Whiteface**

Leucorhinia [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 and Newfoundland south to California, Colorado, Wisconsin and New Jersey

***Libellula* Linnaeus—King Skimmers**

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, Ohio and Massachusetts south to Texas and Florida; vagrant to Nebraska and Iowa

***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 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 Indians of same area

Range: Oregon, Utah and Kansas south to Chihuahua

***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, Coahuila and Texas

***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 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, Wisconsin 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 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: 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 (probably 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 and Nova Scotia 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, New Mexico, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to California, 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 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 and Colorado south to Tlaxcala

***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, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to California, Texas 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 and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Illinois and West Virginia

***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: Oregon, 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, Illinois, Ontario and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida

***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, Nevada, Texas and North Carolina south to Venezuela; also Bahamas and Greater Antilles

***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: 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 south to Ecuador and Brazil

***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**

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: Arizona, Texas and Florida 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, 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: Arizona and Texas south to Costa Rica, also Greater Antilles

***Nannothemis Brauer*—Elfin Skimmer**

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, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Mississippi and Florida

***Orthemis* Hagen—Tropical King Skimmers**

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, Utah, Kansas and Virginia south to Costa Rica and Florida

***Orthemis* sp.—“Antillean Skimmer”**

Not yet established whether this species is undescribed or may be the same as *Orthemis schmidti* Buchholz, described from Peru

Range: Florida, West Indies, Mexico to Costa Rica

***Pachydiplax* Brauer—Blue Dasher**

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 Michoacan; also Bermuda and Bahamas

***Paltothemis* Karsch—Rock Skimmers**

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, Utah and Oklahoma south to Costa Rica

***Pantala* Hagen—Rainpool Gliders**

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, Minnesota, Ontario and Nova Scotia (vagrant farther north) 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: British Columbia, Nebraska, Michigan and Nova Scotia (vagrant farther north) south to Argentina; also Bermuda, West Indies and Galapagos

***Perithemis* Hagen—Amberwings**

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 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 and New Mexico south to 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

***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 erythrogya* Karsch, 1891

***Planiplax sanguiniventris* Calvert—Mexican Scarlet-tail**

Planiplax sanguiniventris 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

***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, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to California, 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 and Nebraska south to Jalisco

***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: Arizona and Texas south to Costa Rica

***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

***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 Nova Scotia south to Honduras; also 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: Northwest Territories and Newfoundland south to California, New Mexico, Missouri 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 and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Wisconsin and New York; also 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: British Columbia south to California, east to Texas, then south to Panama

***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 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: Northwest Territories, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to California, New Mexico 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, Saskatchewan and North Dakota 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: South Dakota, Ontario and Nova Scotia 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, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Illinois, 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: 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: British Columbia, Colorado, Minnesota and Nova Scotia south to California, New Mexico and Florida

***Tauriphila* Kirby)—Pasture Gliders**

Tauriphila Kirby, 1889: 268

Sci Name: bull-loving, probably referring to feeding near cattle

Eng Name: common feeding habitat and gliding flight

Generotype: *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: 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) south to Costa Rica

***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: Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas south to Chile, also Florida and West Indies

***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: northern Mexico (vagrant to Texas) and Florida south to Argentina; also 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 (vagrant to Florida) south to Argentina

***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: Arizona, Texas and Florida south to Argentina; also West Indies; records of vagrants scattered across North America north to California, Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan and Massachusetts

***Tramea carolina* (Linnaeus)—Carolina Saddlebags**

Libellula carolina Linnaeus, 1763: 411

TL: Carolina

Sci & Eng Names: type locality

Range: Kansas, Illinois and Massachusetts 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: 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: British Columbia, South Dakota, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Baja California, 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: California, South Dakota and Ontario south to Venezuela; also West Indies

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- 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)
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- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1878. Secondes additions au synopsis des Cordulines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 45: 183–222. (*Epithea spinosa* Hagen, *Helocordulia selysii* Hagen, *Somatochlora franklini*, *Williamsonia lintneri* Hagen)

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- 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*)
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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 (2000). Most of them were cited in Garrison (1991). Some of the synonymized taxa are well-defined subspecies, which we have not included in the checklist. 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>	= subspecies of <i>Aeshna interrupta</i>
<i>Aeshna lineata</i>	= subspecies of <i>Aeshna interrupta</i>
<i>Aeshna nevadensis</i>	= <i>Aeshna interrupta</i>
<i>Aeshna occidentalis</i>	= subspecies of <i>Aeshna umbrosa</i>
<i>Aphylla ambigua</i>	= <i>Aphylla protracta</i>
<i>Archegaster</i>	= subgenus of <i>Cordulegaster</i>
<i>Argia violacea</i>	= subspecies of <i>Argia fumipennis</i>
<i>Argiallagma</i>	= <i>Nehalennia</i>
<i>Belonia</i>	= subgenus of <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>	= subspecies of <i>Enallagma traviatum</i>
<i>Epicordulia</i>	= subgenus of <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>	= subspecies of <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>	= subspecies of <i>Erythrodiplax berenice</i>
<i>Gomphurus</i>	= subgenus of <i>Gomphus</i>
<i>Gomphus brevis</i>	= <i>Gomphus adelphus</i>
<i>Gomphus brimleyi</i>	= subspecies of <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>	= subgenus of <i>Gomphus</i>
<i>Kalyptogaster</i>	= subgenus of <i>Cordulegaster</i>

<i>Lauragaster</i>	= subgenus of <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>	= subspecies of <i>Macromia illinoiensis</i>
<i>Macromia rickeri</i>	= subspecies of <i>Macromia magnifica</i>
<i>Macromia wabashensis</i>	= <i>Macromia pacifica</i> × <i>M. taeniolata</i>
<i>Macrothemis leucozona</i>	= subspecies of <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>	= subspecies of <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>	= subgenus of <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>	= subgenus of <i>Gomphus</i>
<i>Sympetrum assimilatum</i>	= <i>Sympetrum rubicundulum</i>
<i>Sympetrum atripes</i>	= <i>Sympetrum costiferum</i>
<i>Sympetrum californicum</i>	= subspecies of <i>Sympetrum semicinctum</i>
<i>Sympetrum fasciatum</i>	= subspecies of <i>Sympetrum semicinctum</i>
<i>Sympetrum janeae</i>	= synonym of <i>Sympetrum internum</i>
<i>Sympetrum occidentale</i>	= subspecies of <i>Sympetrum semicinctum</i>
<i>Taeniogaster</i>	= subgenus of <i>Cordulegaster</i>
<i>Tarnetrum</i>	= subgenus of <i>Sympetrum</i>
<i>Tetragoneuria</i>	= subgenus of <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>	= subgenus of <i>Cordulegaster</i>

