

A Checklist of North American Odonata

Including English Name, Etymology, Type Locality, and Distribution

Dennis R. Paulson and Sidney W. Dunkle



2021 Edition

(updated 12 February 2021)

A Checklist of North American Odonata

Including English Name, Etymology, Type Locality, and Distribution

2021 Edition

(updated 12 February 2021)

Dennis R. Paulson¹ and Sidney W. Dunkle²

Originally published as Occasional Paper No. 56, Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, June 1999; completely revised March 2009; updated February 2011, February 2012, October 2016, November 2018, and February 2021.

Copyright © 2021 Dennis R. Paulson and Sidney W. Dunkle

2009, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2018, and 2021 editions published by Jim Johnson

Cover photo: Male *Calopteryx aequabilis*, River Jewelwing, from Crab Creek, Grant County, Washington, 27 May 2020. Photo by Netta Smith.

¹ 1724 NE 98th Street, Seattle, WA 98115

² 8030 Lakeside Parkway, Apt. 8208, Tucson, AZ 85730

ABSTRACT

The checklist includes all 471 species of North American Odonata (Canada and the continental United States) considered valid at this time. For each species the original citation, English name, type locality, etymology of both scientific and English names, and approximate distribution are given. Literature citations for original descriptions of all species are given in the appended list of references.

INTRODUCTION

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 Muttkowski (1910) and Needham and Heywood (1929) are long out of date.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

The 471 species of Odonata that are known to occur in North America north of Mexico through 2020 are listed below. The list includes *Crocothemis servilia*, accidentally introduced to Florida from Asia; it is surprising that so few species of Odonata have extended their ranges by human introductions.

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

The rate of description of new species had steadily decreased through the present century through the 1970s (Fig. 1); however, there was a resurgence in alpha taxonomy of North American dragonflies late in the 20th Century, with 26 species described since 1981. A majority of recently described species are in the Gomphidae, with its many species of restricted range and flight season, but other families are represented as well (Table 2). The new techniques of molecular systematics, increasingly applied to Odonata, are ushering in a greater understanding of both alpha taxonomy and higher systematics and phylogeny.

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

Family	Genera	Species
Lestidae	2	19
Platystictidae	1	1
Calopterygidae	2	9
Coenagrionidae	16	110
ZYGOPTERA	21	139
Petaluridae	2	2
Aeshnidae	13	44
Gomphidae	14	103
Cordulegastridae	1	10
Macromiidae	2	9
Corduliidae	7	50
Libellulidae	29	114
ANISOPTERA	68	332
Total	90	471

Historically, odonates have been recognized by their scientific (Latin or Greek) names, entirely adequate for professional odonatologists. However, three decades ago we felt the time was at hand for standardized English names, primarily to encourage a greater interest in the group by lay persons when dragonfly field guides were published. English names have also long been required for the designation of species of special conservation concern. Thus we coined English names for all the species of North American Odonata in 1987 (unpublished). Subsequent revisions led to a list that was then submitted to the membership of the Dragonfly Society of the Americas (DSA) in 1996. For some species members submitted alternate names, which were then put to a vote.

The list given herein is a result of that final action and was published by the society as a supplement to ARGIA 8(2), 1996. Some of these names have been changed by committee action in the ensuing years. We also furnish English names for genera, which were not included in the published list. All such matters of taxonomy, inclu-

Table 2. North American Odonata described from 1981–2020.

Family	No. Species
Lestidae	0
Calopterygidae	1
Coenagrionidae	5
Petaluridae	0
Aeshnidae	1
Gomphidae	14
Cordulegastridae	3
Corduliidae	1
Libellulidae	1

sion in the North American fauna, and common name choices are now the purview of the Checklist Committee of the DSA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4) (Sci Name). The derivation of the scientific name is given, with the simple translation of the name and its allusion if not clear from the translation. No derivations were given by the authors for the majority of North American species, and for these species we have furnished translations and allusions that seem most reasonable to us. However, some defy understanding. In particular, Hermann Hagen applied unusual names to many of his species, and to our knowledge his allusions

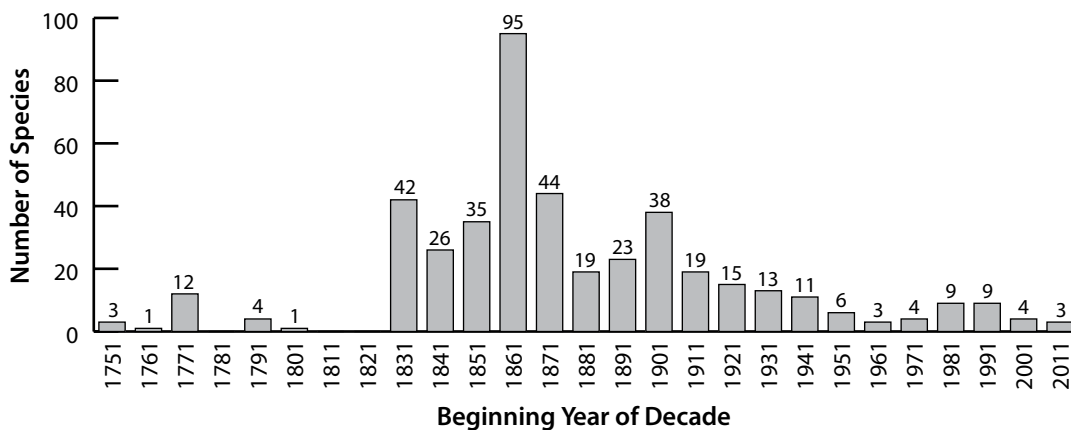


Figure 1. North American Odonata described by decade.

were never revealed; some of them seem to indicate a rather peculiar mindset. Note that names that indicate some sort of behavior or habitat may be misleading, as many of the taxonomists of early days never saw their species in nature.

In 2019, Heinrich Fliedner and Ian Endersby published *The Scientific Names of North American Dragonflies* (Fliedner & Endersby 2020), and many of our original derivations have been updated from that publication. Dr. Fliedner had provided some derivations in earlier editions.

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

6) (Range). A broad characterization of the geographic range of each species is given, typically from the northern extent of the range, from west to east, to the southern extent, from west to east. We have used states and provinces to denote ranges rather than physiographic or biogeographic regions. This statement is based primarily on published records, those in the United

States and Canada from a series of dot maps by T. W. Donnelly (2004a, b, c) and the maps subsequently maintained by OdonataCentral (<http://www.odonata-central.org/>). Two field guides show species ranges for the West and East (Paulson 2009, 2011), but with the great amount of amateur odonate enthusiasts at present, those ranges are going out of date as the distribution of species is getting better known over time, and many of those records are published in Odonata Central. The extent of the range outside the boundaries of the checklist is also given, by state in Mexico and by country elsewhere; some of this information has not been published. Range limits do not include isolated records well outside the primary range, but these are mentioned in most cases.

References. 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

Thanks to George and Juanda Bick for reading an earlier version of this list and all members of the Dragonfly Society of the Americas who took part in the choice of English names for the species. We thank Jan van Tol for helping us with information about type localities and derivation of patronyms from original descriptions we were unable to obtain and Ethan Bright and Steven Gordon for pointing out errors. Finally, we especially appreciate Jim Johnson's work in publishing this paper in a downloadable PDF file, helping to update geographic ranges, providing ideas for improvement, and carefully proofreading each version.

CHECKLIST OF NORTH AMERICAN ODONATA

Suborder ZYGOPTERA

LESTIDAE—Spreadwings

***Archilestes Selys*—Stream Spreadwings**

Archilestes Selys, 1862: 294

Sci Name: first or chief + *Lestes*, may refer to primitive position in family or large size

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: British Columbia and Idaho south to Baja California Sur and Chihuahua; isolated records in Texas

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

Lestes grandis Rambur, 1842: 244

TL: Colombia

Sci Name: grand or great, refers to large size

Eng Name: largest North American spreadwing

Range: California, Montana, Minnesota, Ontario and Connecticut south to Venezuela, Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia

***Lestes* Leach—Pond Spreadwings**

Lestes Leach, 1815: 137

Sci Name: a robber, perhaps referring to predatory nature (but all odonates are predators)

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, lively, quick, etc., allusion unknown

Eng Name: occurs mostly in upland areas

Range: Utah, Colorado and Arkansas 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: Wyoming, Minnesota, Ontario and Connecticut south to New Mexico, Texas and Florida

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

Lestes congener Hagen, 1861: 67

Type Series: New York; Texas

Sci Name: of same kind, probably refers to similarity to *L. stultus* described previously

Eng Name: dark spots on underside of thorax

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Nebraska, Alabama, and North Carolina

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

Lestes disjuncta Selys, 1862: 302

Type Series: Nova Scotia; Maine; Illinois, Chicago

Sci Name: disjunct, probably because it was considered a North American representative of *L. sponsa*

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

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

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

Lestes dryas Kirby, 1890: 160

TL: Europe

Sci Name: a wood nymph, perhaps because it was a replacement name for *L. nympha*

Eng Name: thoracic dorsum emerald green

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kentucky and Maryland; also widespread in temperate Eurasia

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

Lestes eurinus Say, 1839: 36

TL: Massachusetts, Milton

Sci Name: eastern, perhaps because it was the easternmost of several species of *Lestes* described in the same paper

Eng Name: wings yellow-tinted

Range: Minnesota, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Oklahoma, Tennessee and South Carolina

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

Lestes forcipata Rambur, 1842: 246

TL: Amerique septentrionale [North America]

Sci Name: bearing forceps, referring to male cerci

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

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

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

Lestes forficula Rambur, 1842: 247

TL: not indicated

Sci Name: little scissors, probably referring to male paraprocts

Eng Name: typically occurs at tiny ponds in rainy season

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

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

Lestes inaequalis Walsh, 1862: 385

TL: Illinois

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

Eng Name: refers to impressive size and appearance

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

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

Lestes rectangularis Say, 1839: 34

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts

Sci Name: rectangular, perhaps referring to shape of male cerci in lateral view

Eng Name: refers to relatively long abdomen

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

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

Lestes sigma Calvert, 1901: 49

TL: Mexico, Guerrero, Iguala

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

Eng Name: adults become extensively pruinose white

Range: Arizona and Oklahoma south to Costa Rica

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

Lestes spumaria Hagen in Selys, 1862: 309

TL: Puerto Rico

Sci Name: foamy, apparently referring to interalar 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: Southern Oregon and California

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

Lestes tenuata Rambur, 1842: 245

TL: Martinique

Sci Name: slender, referring to slenderness of the species

Eng Name: refers to vivid blue thoracic stripes

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

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

Lestes unguiculata Hagen, 1861: 70

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

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

Eng Name: male paraprocts lyre-shaped

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

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

Lestes vidua Hagen, 1861: 69

TL: [Louisiana], New Orleans

Sci Name: widow, perhaps referring to overall dark color

Eng Name: range centered around Carolinas

Range: Alabama and Virginia south to Florida

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

Lestes vigilax Hagen in Selys, 1862: 306

TL: New Jersey

Sci Name: watchful, allusion unknown

Eng Name: wooded swamps typical habitat

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

PLATYSTICTIDAE—Shadowdamsels

***Palaemnema Selys*—Shadowdamsels**

Palaemnema Selys, 1860: 434

Sci Name: old memory, alluding to his memory of his ancestors

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: she who rules, probably given in the tradition of honoring females in naming odonates

Eng Name: inhabits streams in arid country

Range: Arizona south to Nicaragua

CALOPTERYGIDAE—Broad-winged Damsels

***Calopteryx Leach*—Jewelwings**

Calopteryx Leach, 1815: 137

Sci Name: beautiful wing

Eng Name: many species have iridescent wings

Generotype: *Libellula virgo* Linnaeus, 1758

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

Calepteryx [sic] *aquabilis* Say, 1839: 33

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: equal, probably referring to the cerci being of almost equal in diameter for their entire length

Eng Name: typically inhabits larger rivers than other members of genus

Range: British Columbia and Northwest Territories to Newfoundland, south to California, Colorado, Indiana and Virginia

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

Calopteryx amata Hagen, 1889: 244

TL: New Hampshire, Dublin, near Thorndike Pond, 1300 ft. above sea level

Sci Name: beloved, perhaps referring to the beauty of the species (*Calopteryx* are “demoiselles” in French)

Eng Name: large size and bright coloration

Range: Quebec and Nova Scotia 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, perhaps 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, referring to white pterostigma of female

Eng Name: wings entirely black

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

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

Hetaerina Hagen in Selys, 1853: 30

Sci Name: companion or courtesan, carrying out tradition of giving female names to odonates; also perhaps referring to red arm bands of Greek courtesans

Eng Name: males of all species have red wing bases

Generotype: *Libellula caja* Drury, 1773

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

Agrion americanum Fabricius, 1798: 287

TL: North America

Sci Name: American, referring to type locality

Eng Name: most widespread North American species of genus

Range: Oregon, Montana, Minnesota and New Brunswick south to Honduras (needs confirmation) and Florida

***Hetaerina calverti* Vega-Sánchez, Mendoza-Cuenca & González-Soriano—Cryptic Rubyspot**

Hetaerina calverti Vega-Sánchez, Mendoza-Cuenca & González-Soriano, 2020: 489

TL: Mexico, Veracruz, tributary stream of Los Pescados River in Apazapam

Sci Name: after Philip P. Calvert, American odonatologist

Eng Name: confused with *H. americana* for over two centuries

Range: Texas to Honduras

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

Libellula titia Drury, 1773: 83

Type Series: Texas; Mexico; Honduras

Sci Name: probably a female name from Roman antiquity

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

Range: Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ontario and Pennsylvania south through Texas to Panama and Florida; old Arizona records probably incorrect

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

Hetaerina vulnerata Hagen in Selys, 1853: 40

Type Series: Brazil; Colombia; Mexico

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

Eng Name: canyon streams typical habitat

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

COENAGRIONIDAE—Pond Damsels

***Acanthagrion* Selys—Wedgetails**

Acanthagrion Selys, 1876: 304

Sci Name: spiny + *Agrion*, referring to an acute spine beneath segment 8 of female abdomen

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: from Amphion in Greek mythology and *Agrion* (a word for damselfly); named because the species *amphion* (now a synonym of *Ischnura verticalis*) was thought to be in this 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: short, from short abdomen

Eng Name: distribution primarily in western North America

Range: British Columbia and Saskatchewan, south to Baja California, New Mexico and Oklahoma; perhaps separate population in Minnesota and Wisconsin

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

Agrion saucium Burmeister, 1839: 819

TL: South Carolina

Sci Name: wounded, referring to a blood-red line on the abdomen

Eng Name: restricted to eastern North America

Range: Michigan, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Mississippi and Georgia; still confusion about identity of Minnesota and Wisconsin populations

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

Apanisagrion Kennedy, 1920: 86

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

Eng Name: overall body color

Generotype: *Nehalennia lais* Selys, 1876

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

Nehalennia lais 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: no apparent meaning, but perhaps a choice of a name similar to *Agrion*, with which it was compared

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: allusion unknown, perhaps similar to *Agrion*, a damselfly genus at the time

Eng Name: large part of distribution in California

Range: Oregon and Idaho south to Baja California and Arizona

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

Argia alberta Kennedy, 1918: 257

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

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

Eng Name: after Paiute Indians of Great Basin

Range: Oregon, Montana, North Dakota and Iowa south to California, Sonora, Chihuahua and Texas; isolated population in Ohio

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

Argia anceps Garrison, 1996: 33

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

Sci Name: two-headed or double, intended to indicate close relationships to the more southerly *A. fissa*

Eng Name: brilliant blue body color

Range: Arizona south to Costa Rica

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

Agrion apicalis Say, 1839: 40

TL: United States

Sci Name: concerning the extreme end, from bright blue abdomen tip of male

Eng Name: front of thorax entirely blue

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

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

Argia barretti Calvert, 1902: 87

TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Linares

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

Eng Name: after Comanche Indians of southern plains

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

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

Agrion bipunctulatum Hagen, 1861: 90

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: marked with two small spots, referring to abdominal segment 2

Eng Name: occurs in boggy seeps

Range: Kansas, Ohio and Pennsylvania 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: Arizona south to Oaxaca

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

Agrion cupreum Hagen, 1861: 96

Type Series: Mexico, Cordova; Venezuela

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

Range: Central Texas south to Guatemala

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

Argia emma Kennedy, 1915: 271

TL: Washington, Yakima County, Satus Creek

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

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

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

Agrion extraneum Hagen, 1861: 92

TL: Mexico, [Tamaulipas], Tampico

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

Eng Name: paraprocts have a long, spinelike extension

Range: Arizona and New Mexico south to southern Mexico

***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: Arizona, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Hidalgo and Florida

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

Argia harknessi Calvert, 1899: 400

TL: Mexico

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

Range: Arizona south to Guerrero

***Argia binei* Kennedy—Lavender Dancer**

Argia binei 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, Utah and Texas south to Guanajuato

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

Agrion immundum Hagen, 1861: 93

TL: Mexico, [Tamaulipas], Tampico

Sci Name: unclean, impure, allusion unknown but Hagen often used such names

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 but also similar to other Hagen names implying sadness

Eng Name: widespread in Sierra Madre

Range: Arizona south to Guerrero and Veracruz

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

Argia leonorae Garrison, 1994: 315

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

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

Range: New Mexico and Texas south to Nuevo León; isolated population in southern Oklahoma

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

Agrion lugens Hagen, 1861: 95

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: in mourning, perhaps referring to dark coloration but similar to other psychologically disturbing names by Hagen

Eng Name: males all blackish

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

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

Agrion moestum Hagen, 1861: 94

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: sorrowful, allusion unknown but similar to other Hagen names implying sadness

Eng Name: mature males extensively covered with pruinosity

Range: California, Nevada, Montana, Manitoba 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* (dirty)

Eng Name: after Apache Indians of Arizona

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Guanajuato 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 Nahuatlan family of Indian tribes of region

Eng Name: after Aztec Indians of Mexican Plateau

Range: Oregon and Nebraska south to Oaxaca

***Argia oculata* Hagen in Selys—Oculate Dancer**

Argia oculata Hagen in Selys, 1865: 409

TL: Brazil, La Guayra [La Guaira, Vargas, Venezuela]

Sci Name: oculate, allusion unknown unless perhaps to large postocular spots

Eng Name: from scientific name, referring to prominent postocular spots

Range: Sonora and Tamaulipas (vagrant to Arizona) south to Bolivia and Brazil

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

Argia oenea Hagen in Selys, 1865: 407

TL: Mexico, [Veracruz], Cordova

Sci Name: wine-colored, presumably 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, Sonora and Chihuahua

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

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

TL: Mexico, Guerrero, Sierra de las Aguas Escondidas

Sci Name: flat, clear, distinct, perhaps in allusion to distinctiveness of taxon

Eng Name: often occurs at springs

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

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

Argia rhoadsi Calvert, 1902: 92

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

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

Eng Name: wings yellow-tinged

Range: Texas south to Colima, Puebla and Veracruz

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

Argia sabino Garrison, 1994: 329

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

Sci & Eng Names: after Sabino Canyon, type locality

Range: Arizona south to Jalisco

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

Agrion sedulum Hagen, 1861: 94

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

Sci Name: persistent, busy, attentive, allusion unknown

Eng Name: narrow blue rings on male abdomen

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

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

Argia tarascana Calvert, 1902: 90

TL: Mexico, Guanajuato, Acambaro

Sci & Eng Names: after Tarascos Indian tribe of Guerrero

Range: Southern Arizona south to Oaxaca

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

Argia tezpi Calvert, 1902: 77

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

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

Range: Baja California, Arizona and New Mexico south to Costa Rica; isolated record in Oklahoma

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

Platynemis tibialis Rambur, 1842: 241

TL: Amerique septentrionale [North America]

Sci Name: referring to tibia, only species with front of tibia black in his *Platynemis* species

Eng Name: only tip of abdomen blue in males

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

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

Argia tonto Calvert, 1902: 89

TL: Arizona, [Cochise County], Tombstone

Sci & Eng Names: after Tonto Indians of Arizona

Range: Arizona and New Mexico south to Morelos

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

Argia translata Hagen in Selys, 1865: 410

TL: Venezuela

Sci Name: transformed, referring to the changes from teneral to adult male color pattern

Eng Name: mature males almost entirely dark

Range: Arizona, Kansas, Ontario and Maine south to Argentina, Suriname, Mississippi and Georgia

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

Argia vivida Hagen in Selys, 1865: 406

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

Sci Name: lively, vivid, presumably because of bright blue color

Eng Name: males very bright blue

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

***Chromagrion* Needham—Aurora Damsel**

Chromagrion Needham, 1903: 236

Sci Name: colored + *Agrion*, probably referring to coloration separating it from other species considered in *Erythromma* at the time

Eng Name: yellow spot on side of thorax suggests sunrise

Generotype: *Erythromma conditum* Selys, 1876

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

Erythromma? *conditum* Selys, 1876: 1305

Type Series: Maryland; Washington

Sci Name: put together, perhaps referring to its showing features of two genera, *Erythromma* and *Pyrrosoma*

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Manitoba and Quebec south to Arkansas and Georgia

***Coenagrion* Kirby—Eurasian Bluets**

Coenagrion Kirby, 1890: 148

Sci Name: together or common + *Agrion*, perhaps referring to commonness or even ovipositing in tandem

Eng Name: dominant blue damselflies in Eurasia

Generotype: *Libellula puella* Linnaeus, 1758

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

Coenagrion angulatum Walker, 1912: 256

TL: Saskatchewan, Carnduff

Sci Name: angled, referring to shape of male cerci

Eng Name: widespread across northern prairies

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

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

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

TL: Saskatchewan

Sci Name: questioned, perhaps referring to taxonomic status

Eng Name: much of range at very high latitude

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland south to Washington, Montana, Wisconsin and Vermont

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

Agrion resolutum Selys, 1876: 1263

TL: [Northwest Territories], Fort Resolution

Sci Name: after type locality

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

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Iowa, Ohio and Connecticut

***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

Generotype: *Agrion cyathigerum* Charpentier, 1840

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

Enallagma anna Williamson, 1900: 455

TL: Wyoming, Albany County, Sheep Creek

Sci Name: after Anna Tribolet, E. B. Williamson's wife

Eng Name: after typical habitat

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

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

Agrion annexum Hagen, 1861

TL: North America

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

Eng Name: distributed across northern America

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to Baja California Norte, New Mexico, Iowa and West Virginia

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

Agrion antennata Say, 1839: 39

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: from distinctive basal segments of antennae

Eng Name: more colors than other *Enallagma* species

Range: Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec south to Colorado, northern Texas, Illinois and New York; isolated records in Tennessee

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

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

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

Sci Name: sprinkled, probably referring to black spots on abdomen

Eng Name: extensive blue coloration

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

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

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

TL: Newfoundland, White Bay

Sci & Eng Names: boreal, referring to northern distribution

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

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

Enallagma cardenium Hagen in Selys, 1876: 530

TL: Cuba, rivers near Havana

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

Eng Name: male coloration dark blue-violet

Range: Alabama and Georgia south through Florida; also Cuba

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

Enallagma carunculatum Morse, 1895: 208

TL: Nevada, Washoe County, Franktown

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

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

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

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

Agrion civile Hagen, 1861: 88

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

Sci Name: civil, of citizens, allusion unknown

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

Range: Oregon, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland south to Venezuela and Florida; also Bahamas, Greater Antilles and Curaçao; introduced to Hawaii; British Columbia record may be in error

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

Enallagma clausum Morse, 1895: 209

TL: Nevada, Washoe County, Franktown

Sci Name: closed, referring to male cerci meeting at midline

Eng Name: characteristic of alkaline lakes in West

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

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

Enallagma concisum Williamson, 1922: 117

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

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

Eng Name: pale markings cherry-red in male

Range: Louisiana and North Carolina south to Florida

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

Telagrion? daeckii Calvert, 1903: 36

Type Series: Florida, Enterprise; New Jersey, Manumuskin

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

Eng Name: very elongate abdomen

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

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

Enallagma davisii Westfall, 1943: 103

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

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

Eng Name: common in shallow sandhill lakes of Carolinas

Range: Mississippi and North Carolina south to Florida

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

Enallagma divagans Selys, 1876: 521

TL: Massachusetts, [Norfolk County], Dedham

Sci Name: wandering, perhaps because of similarity to *E. exsulans*, name of which means “in exile”

Eng Name: blue coloration

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

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

Agrion doubledayi Selys, 1850: 209

TL: Florida, St. Johns Bluff

Sci Name: after Edward Doubleday, English entomologist

Eng Name: common on Atlantic Coastal Plain

Range: Oklahoma, Tennessee and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida; also Cuba and isolated record in Ohio

***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, Tennessee 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, rough, allusion unknown

Eng Name: largest bluet in North America

Range: Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee 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, but similar to many other troubling names by Hagen

Eng Name: common in marshy lakes

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

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

Enallagma eiseni Calvert, 1895: 486

TL: Baja California

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

Eng Name: almost confined to Baja California

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

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

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

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

Sci Name: exiled, allusion unknown

Eng Name: restricted to stream habitats

Range: North Dakota, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Hidalgo and Georgia

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

Enallagma geminata Kellicott, 1895: 239

TL: Ohio

Sci Name: twin, referring to its great similarity to *E. divagans*

Eng Name: flies very low over water surface

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

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

Agrion hageni Walsh, 1863: 234

TL: North America

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

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Quebec south to Colorado, Missouri and Maryland, south in Appalachians to Georgia

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

Enallagma laterale Morse, 1895: 274

TL: Massachusetts, [Norfolk County], Wellesley

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

Eng Name: range almost confined to New England

Range: Maine to Pennsylvania and New Jersey

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

Enallagma minusculum Morse, 1895: 207

TL: Massachusetts, [Middlesex County], Sherborn

Sci Name: rather small, referring to size

Eng Name: very small species of genus

Range: Maine and New Brunswick south to New York and Connecticut, isolated records in New Jersey and 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 Argentina

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

Enallagma pallidum Root, 1923: 202

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

Sci & Eng Names: pallid, from overall coloration

Range: Delaware south along Coastal Plain to Mississippi and Florida

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

Enallagma pictum Morse, 1895: 307

TL: Massachusetts, [Middlesex County], Sherborn

Sci Name: painted, from contrasty coloration

Eng Name: bright scarlet coloration of male

Range: New Brunswick south to New Jersey

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

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

TL: Florida

Sci Name: polluted, soiled, allusion unknown unless perhaps referring to dark coloration of specimen

Eng Name: large part of range in Florida

Range: Mississippi and South Carolina south through Florida

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

Agrion praevarum Hagen, 1861: 88

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: unsteady, irregular, allusion unknown, perhaps referring to excised border of prothorax

Eng Name: often found in desert arroyo streams

Range: California, Montana and North Dakota south to Oaxaca

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

Enallagma recurvatum Davis, 1913: 15

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

Sci Name: recurved, from shape of male cerci

Eng Name: typical coastal habitat

Range: Southern Maine south to New Jersey

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

Enallagma semicirculare Selys, 1876: 517

Type Locality: Mexico

Sci Name: semicircular, from shape of male cerci

Eng Name: curved male cerci like pair of claws

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

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

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

Type Series: Georgia; Louisiana

Sci Name: marked, probably alluding to varied color pattern

Eng Name: orange coloration

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

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

Enallagma sulcatum Williamson, 1922: 114

TL: Florida, [Volusia County], Enterprise

Sci Name: cleaved, referring to grooved mesostigmal laminae of female

Eng Name: bright yellow thorax

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

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

Enallagma traviatum Selys, 1876: 519

TL: Massachusetts, [Norfolk County], Dedham

Sci Name: gone astray, perhaps referring to close relationship to *E. divagans*

Eng Name: one of the more slender *Enallagma*

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

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

Enallagma vernale Gloyd, 1943: 1

TL: Michigan, Schoolcraft County, Seney Refuge

Sci & Eng Names: vernal refers to spring flight season

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

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

Enallagma vesperum Calvert, 1919: 380

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

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

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

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

Enallagma weewa Byers, 1927: 385

TL: Florida, Gulf County, Wewahitchka, Chipola Lake

Sci Name: after type locality

Eng Name: typical habitat blackwater streams

Range: Rhode Island south and west to Louisiana and Florida

***Hesperagrion* Calvert—Painted Damsel**

Hesperagrion Calvert, 1902: 103

Sci Name: western + *Agrion*, 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: of different opinion, perhaps referring to unusual male cerci

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Arizona 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 south to Baja California Sur, Sinaloa and Texas

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

Ischnura cervula Selys, 1876: 262

TL: California

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

Eng Name: most common *Ischnura* on Pacific Coast

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

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

Ischnura damula Calvert, 1902: 126

TL: New Mexico, [McKinley County], Zuni

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

Eng Name: much of range encompasses Great Plains

Range: Alberta and Manitoba south to Guanajuato; isolated records in British Columbia

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

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

TL: Mexico, Morelia [Morelia in Michoacan?]

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

Eng Name: characteristic species of Mexican Plateau

Range: Nevada, Colorado and Kansas south to Michoacan

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

Agrion denticolle Burmeister, 1839: 819

TL: Mexico

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

Eng Name: thoracic dorsum entirely black

Range: Oregon, Utah and Kansas south to Guatemala

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

Ischnura? *erratica* Calvert, 1895: 491

Type Series: California, Mendocino County; Washington, Olympia

Sci Name: erratic, referring to lack of spine on female segment 8 unusual in *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, referring to abdominal spots of male

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

Range: California, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ontario and Maine south to Colombia and French

Guiana; also Bermuda, West Indies, Galápagos and Azores

***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

TL: Georgia, Dalton, Savannah; Washington

Sci Name: placed, situated, allusion unknown

Eng Name: very small, slender species

Range: Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Belize and Florida; isolated record in Newfoundland and 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: born, descended, allusion unknown

Eng Name: difficult to see in dim swamp habitat

Range: Arkansas, 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: California, Kansas, Ohio and Maine south to Florida, then to Ecuador and Guianas (perhaps Brazil); also Bermuda, Bahamas and West Indies; introduced to Hawaii

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

Agrion verticalis Say, 1839: 37

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: concerning the vertex, probably referring to its black color

Eng Name: restricted to eastern North America

Range: Saskatchewan, Ontario and Newfoundland south to New Mexico, Arkansas 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: Florida and Veracruz south 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: Texas and Sinaloa south to Oaxaca

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

Leptobasis vacillans Hagen in Selys, 1877: 101

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: to stagger or be weak, perhaps referring to extreme slenderness

Eng Name: male abdomen tip red-orange

Range: 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 Rhine, allusion unknown but goes along with many odonate names referring to females

Eng Name: species are tiny and difficult to detect

Generotype: *Agrion speciosum* Charpentier, 1840

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

Nehalennia gracilis Morse, 1895: 274

TL: Massachusetts, [Norfolk County], Wellesley

Sci Name: slender, referring to abdomen shape

Eng Name: typically found in sphagnum bogs

Range: Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Texas 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

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

Range: Oklahoma, Tennessee and New Hampshire 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: the Greek goddess of peace or perhaps an unknown woman

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

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

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

Trichocnemis minuta Selys in Sagra, 1857: 464

TL: Calisco, Cuba

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

Eng Name: most tropical species of genus

Range: Florida, Mexico and Greater Antilles south to Brazil

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

Nehalennia pallidula Calvert, 1913: 373

TL: Florida, [Dade County], Haulover

Sci Name: somewhat 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; isolated record in Texas

***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* (Selys)—Caribbean Yellowface**

Enallagma cultellatum, Selys, 1876: 524

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: with a little knife, referring to shape of male cerci

Eng Name: distribution primarily around Caribbean

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

***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 threadtails
Generotype: *Neoneura bilinearis* Selys, 1860

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

Neoneura aaroni Calvert, 1903: 139
TL: Texas
Sci Name: named after probable collector, S. F. Aaron
Eng Name: front of thorax coral-red
Range: Texas south to Nuevo León

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

Neoneura amelia Calvert, 1903: 138
TL: Guatemala, Vera Paz, Cubilguitz
Sci and Eng Names: after Amelia Calvert, describer’s wife
Range: Texas south to Panama

***Protoneura* Selys—Slender Threadtails**

Protoneura [sic] Selys, 1857: 470
Sci Name: first nerve (= vein), probably referring to primitive nature of wing venation
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: precious, beloved, presumably refers to damselflies as lovable
Eng Name: orange stripes on thorax
Range: Arizona and Texas south to Nicaragua

***Telebasis* Selys—Firetails**

Telebasis Selys, 1865: 378
Sci Name: far apart base, referring to long petiolation of wings
Eng Name: red abdomen of males of most species
Generotype: *Agrion salvum* Hagen, 1861

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

Telebasis byersi Westfall, 1957: 20
TL: Florida, Alachua County, near Gainesville, Bivin’s Arm [Biven’s Arm, now in Gainesville]
Sci Name: after C. Francis Byers, Florida odonatologist
Eng Name: typically inhabits duckweed (*Lemna*)-covered ponds
Range: Oklahoma, Illinois and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida

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

Telebasis digiticollis Calvert, 1902: 118
TL: Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico
Sci Name: finger neck, alluding to projections on prothorax
Eng Name: often in grassy marshes
Range: Texas south to Panama

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

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

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: unharmed, probably comparing it to *T. vulnerata* (wounded)

Eng Name: often on desert streams

Range: California, Utah and Kansas south to Venezuela

***Zoniagrion Kennedy*—Exclamation Damsel**

Zoniagrion Kennedy, 1917: 488

Sci Name: girdled + *Agrion*, 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

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, New York and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida

***Tanypteryx Kennedy*—Dark Petaltails**

Tanypteryx Kennedy, 1917: 507

Sci Name: long-winged, although Kennedy intended it to have the 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 and Nevada

***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: water clock, a device for measuring time by amount of water discharged from a vessel through a small aperture; perhaps refers to hourglass shape of male abdomen base

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, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Oregon, Nevada, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia; isolated records in New Mexico and Arkansas

***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, Nunavut and Labrador south to Washington, Utah, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan and New York

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

Aeshna interrupta Walker, 1908: 381

TL: Ontario, Nipigon

Sci Name: interrupted, referring to thoracic stripes

Eng Name: thoracic pattern varies geographically

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Newfoundland south to California, New Mexico, Iowa and New Jersey

***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, Nunavut and Labrador south to Oregon, New Mexico, Manitoba, Michigan and New Hampshire; also widely in Eurasia

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

Aeshna palmata Hagen, 1856: 369

TL: [Russia], Kamtchatka [= Kamchatka]

Sci Name: palmate, referring to shape of male cerci

Eng Name: male cerci paddle-shaped

Range: Alaska, Yukon 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 New Mexico south to Nayarit and Mexico state

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

Aeshna septentrionalis Burmeister, 1839: 839

TL: Labrador

Sci Name: northern, referring to geographic distribution

Eng Name: blue occupies more of abdomen than in congeners

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

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

Aeshna sitchensis Hagen, 1861: 119

TL: Alaska, Sitka

Sci Name: after type locality

Eng Name: characteristic thoracic stripes

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to Oregon, Colorado, Michigan and New York

***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 Labrador south to Oregon, Montana, Wisconsin and New Jersey; also Eurasia

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

Aeshna tuberculifera Walker, 1908: 385

TL: Maine, [Waldo County], Isleboro

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

Eng Name: male with tenth abdominal segment entirely black

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to Oregon, Montana, Minnesota, Ohio 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/or late-afternoon flight

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

Range: Yukon, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland south to California, New Mexico, Arkansas and Georgia

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

Aeshna verticalis Hagen, 1861: 122

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

Sci Name: presumably referring to vertex, allusion unknown

Eng Name: thoracic stripes more green than blue

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

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

Aeshna walkeri Kennedy, 1917: 588

TL: California, Santa Clara County, San Francisquito Creek

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

Range: Washington south to Baja California Norte

***Anax* Leach—Green Darners**

Anax Leach, 1815: 137

Sci Name: lord of the house, perhaps referring to bulk or dominant behavior of *A. imperator*

Eng Name: many species of genus with entirely green thorax

Generotype: *Anax imperator* Leach, 1815

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

Aeshna amazili Burmeister, 1839: 841

TL: South America

Sci Name: presumably after an Inca heroine named Amazili

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, because frons, thorax and first two abdominal segments a matching yellow-green

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

Range: Texas and West Indies south to Argentina

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

Libellula junia Drury, 1773: 47

TL: none designated

Sci Name: originally *junia*, presumably refers to female member of the family of Marcus Junius Brutus, founder of the Roman Republic

Eng Name: abundance and green thorax

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and St. Pierre and Miquelon south to Honduras; also Bermuda, Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Hawaii; isolated records in Alaska, Yukon, eastern Asia and Tahiti

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

Anax longipes Hagen, 1861: 118

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: long-footed, referring to long legs

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

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario 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 Grey, Sixth Baron of 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 + *Aeschna*, refers to the often free basal space in the genus

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: allusion unknown, as not a Latin or Greek word

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Saskatchewan, Quebec and New Brunswick 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: Minnesota, Ontario and Quebec south in uplands to Georgia

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

Aeshna vinosa Say, 1839: 13

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: full of wine, may refer to coloration or at times irregular flight

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

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

***Coryphaeschna* Williamson—Pilot Darners**

Coryphaeschna Williamson, 1903: 2

Sci Name: tip + *Aeschna*, perhaps referring to location of supplementary sector near wing tip

Eng Name: alluding to high foraging flights

Generotype: *Aeshna ingens* Rambur, 1842

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

Aeschna adnexa Hagen, 1861: 127

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: bound to, allusion unknown

Eng Name: only species of genus with bright blue face

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

***Coryphaeschna aepora* Paulson—Icarus Darner**

Coryphaeschna aepora Paulson, 1994: 380

TL: Costa Rica, Heredia, La Selva

Sci Name: flying on high

Eng Name: refers to the mythological Icarus, who flew too close to the sun

Range: Texas to Costa Rica; also Cuba

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

Aeschna ingens Rambur, 1842: 192

TL: not stated

Sci Name: huge, referring to large size

Eng Name: large size and high flights

Range: Oklahoma to 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: Texas and Florida south to Paraguay; also Greater Antilles

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

***Epiaeschna Hagen*—Swamp Darner**

Epiaeschna Hagen, 1875: 86

Sci Name: added or superior + *Aeschna*, alluding either to its being an additional genus or to its size larger than *Aeshna*

Eng Name: commonly occurs in swamps

Generotype: *Aeschna heros* Fabricius, 1798

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

Aeschna heros Fabricius, 1798: 285

TL: America boreali [North America]

Sci Name: a hero, probably referring to large size

Eng Name: as genus

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

***Gomphaeschna Selys*—Pygmy Darners**

Gomphaeschna Selys, 1871: 413

Sci Name: *Gomphus* + *Aeschna*, refers to male epiproct looking like that of a *Gomphus*

Eng Name: smallest darners in North America

Generotype: *Aeschna furcillata* Say, 1839

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

Aeschna antilope Hagen, 1874: 354

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

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

Eng Name: tapered abdomen shape of male

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

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

Aeschna furcillata Say, 1839: 14

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: with a little fork, referring to shape of male epiproct

Eng Name: complex markings

Range: Minnesota and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

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

Gynacantha Rambur, 1842: 209

Sci Name: spined female, referring to spines on female 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: rich in veins, referring to dense wing venation

Eng Name: characteristic foraging flight time

Range: Alabama, Georgia and Florida (vagrant to Oklahoma and Delaware) south through Mexico and West Indies to Bolivia and Brazil

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

Nasiaeschna Selys in Förster, 1900: 93

Sci Name: nose + *Aeschna*, referring to projection of frons

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

Generotype: *Aeshna pentacantha* Rambur 1842

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

Aeschna pentacantha Rambur, 1842: 208

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

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

Eng Name: as genus

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

***Oplonaeschna* Selys—Riffle Darners**

Oplonaeschna Selys, 1883: 735

Sci Name: armed + *Aeschna*, from projection on tenth abdominal segment of male

Eng Name: often flies over riffles

Generotype: *Aeschna armata* Hagen, 1861

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

Aeschna armata Hagen, 1861: 124

TL: Mexico, Trogés del Oro

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

Eng Name: as genus

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

***Remartinia* Navás—Malachite Darners**

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 Nuevo León south to Argentina

***Remartinia secreta* (Calvert)—Secretive Darner**

Coryphaeschna secreta Calvert, 1952: 262

TL: Cuba, San Diego de los Baños

Sci & Eng Names: secretive, found only after long exploration of Cuba

Range: Texas south to Colima and Quintana Roo; also Cuba

***Rhionaeschna* Förster—Neotropical Darners**

Rhionaeschna Förster, 1909: 220

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

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

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**

Aeschna 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 and New Mexico 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 many aeshnids]

Eng Name: male with bright blue eyes

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

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

Aeschna mutata Hagen, 1861: 124

TL: North America

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

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

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

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

Aeschna psilus Calvert, 1947: 4

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

Sci Name: a soldier 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 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 southern and eastern sides of the Caribbean

Range: Texas south to Bolivia and Brazil; also Lesser Antilles

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

Gynacantha septima Selys in Sagra, 1857: 460

TL: Cuba

Sci Name: probably a female name, allusion unknown

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

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

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

Gynacantha trifida Rambur, 1842: 210

TL: Cuba

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

Eng Name: barely detectable in crepuscular flights

Range: North Carolina to Florida and west to Louisiana; also West Indies

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 to Mississippi south to Costa Rica

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

Cyclophylla protracta Selys, 1859: 546

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

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

Eng Name: pale lateral thoracic stripes narrow

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Costa Rica

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

Gomphoides williamsoni Gloyd, 1936: 9

TL: Florida, Madison County, Logan Lake

Sci Name: after Edward B. Williamson, American odonatologist

Eng Name: two wide pale lateral thoracic stripes

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

***Arigomphus* Needham—Pond Clubtails**

Arigomphus Needham, 1897: 181

Sci Name: 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 or provided with antlers, refers to shape of male cerci

Eng Name: spines on female vertex

Range: Montana, Manitoba and Quebec south to Colorado, Indiana and New York

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

Gomphus furcifer Hagen in Selys, 1878: 458

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

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

Eng Name: commonly perches on water-lily leaves

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south to Illinois 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: rather slow, perhaps referring to habitat or flight characteristics

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Kansas and Indiana south to Texas and Mississippi

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

Gomphus maxwelli Ferguson, 1950: 93

TL: Texas, Hardin County

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

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Oklahoma and Illinois south to Texas and Alabama

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

Gomphus pallidus Rambur, 1842: 163

TL: North America

Sci Name: pale, referring to overall pale coloration

Eng Name: thoracic coloration

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

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

Gomphus submedianus Williamson, 1914: 54

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

Sci Name: near the middle, perhaps referring to submedian thoracic stripes

Eng Name: color of thorax

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

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

Gomphus villosipes Selys, 1854: 53

TL: United States

Sci Name: hairy-legged, describing the femora

Eng Name: occipital crest with medial point

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south to Mississippi and South Carolina; isolated records in Minnesota and Arkansas

***Dromogomphus* Selys—Spinylegs**

Dromogomphus Selys, 1854: 58

Sci Name: running + *Gomphus*, probably 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, 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, a reference to long spines of metafemur

Eng Name: fused antehumeral and humeral black stripes

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

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

Gomphus spoliatus Hagen in Selys, 1858: 669

TL: Texas, Peros [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: bare, perhaps referring to absence of black band across face

Eng Name: abdominal club vertically flattened

Range: Colorado, Iowa and Ontario south to San Luis Potosí and Georgia

***Erpetogomphus* Selys—Ringtails**

Erpetogomphus Selys, 1858: 329

Sci Name: reptile + *Gomphus*, probably from similarity to *Ophiogomphus*

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

Sci Name: composite, allusion unknown

Eng Name: white midlateral thoracic stripe

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

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

Ophiogomphus crotalinus Hagen in Selys, 1854: 40

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: from rattlesnake genus *Crotalus*

Eng Name: yellow outer surfaces of tibiae

Range: Arizona and New Mexico south to Guerrero

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

Erpetogomphus designatus Hagen in Selys, 1858: 661

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

Sci Name: marked, probably referring to bright markings of abdomen

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 *Micrurus*

Eng Name: male cerci straight and tubular

Range: Arizona and Tamaulipas south to Guatemala

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

Erpetogomphus eutainia Calvert, 1905: 162

TL: Mexico, Guerrero, Rio Papagaio

Sci Name: former name for garter snake genus *Thamnophis*

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: from 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: from kingsnake genus

Eng Name: snakelike banding on abdomen

Range: California and Texas south to Durango

***Erpetogomphus molossus* Bailowitz, Danforth & Upson—Black-tailed Ringtail**

Erpetogomphus molossus Bailowitz, Danforth & Upson, 2013: 559

TL: Rancho Trigo Colón, 10 km S Hwy 16, Km 296, Yécora Municipio, Sonora, Mexico

Sci Name: from *Crotalus molossus*, Black-tailed Rattlesnake

Eng Name: from mostly dark abdomen

Range: Far southern Arizona and Sonora

***Gomphurus* Needham—Majestic Clubtails**

Gomphurus Needham, 1901: 446

Sci Name: *Gomphus* + tail, referring to wide club of all species

Eng Name: expanded posterior abdomen, largest species among related genera

Generotype: *Gomphus vastus* Walsh, 1862

***Gomphurus crassus* (Hagen in Selys)—Handsome Clubtail**

Gomphus crassus Hagen in Selys, 1878: 453

TL: Kentucky, Beespring

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

Eng Name: attractive, well-defined color pattern

Range: Indiana and Ohio south to Alabama

***Gomphurus dilatatus* (Rambur)—Blackwater Clubtail**

Gomphus dilatatus Rambur, 1842: 155

TL: North America

Sci Name: dilated, from widened abdominal club

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

Range: Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia south to Florida

***Gomphurus externus* (Hagen in Selys)—Plains Clubtail**

Gomphus externus Hagen in Selys, 1858: 671

TL: Texas, Peros [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: external, referring to distinctive features of the outside of the legs

Eng Name: geographic range and usual habitat

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

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

Aeshna fraternus Say, 1839: 16

TL: United States

Sci Name: brotherly, referring to a close relationship with *Gomphus vulgatissimus*

Eng Name: range primarily in midcontinent

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

***Gomphurus gonzalezi* (Dunkle)—Tamaulipan Clubtail**

Gomphus (Gomphurus) gonzalezi Dunkle, 1992: 79

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

Sci Name: after Enrique González Soriano, Mexican odonatologist

Eng Name: distribution centered in Tamaulipan region of Mexico

Range: Texas south to San Luis Potosí

***Gomphurus hybridus* (Williamson)—Cocoa Clubtail**

Gomphus hybridus Williamson, 1902: 47

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

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

Eng Name: coloration mostly brown

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

***Gomphurus 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

***Gomphurus 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 south to Nevada; isolated record in New Mexico

***Gomphurus 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

***Gomphurus 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

***Gomphurus septima* (Westfall)—Septima’s Clubtail**

Gomphus septima Westfall, 1956: 253

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

Sci & Eng Names: after Septima Smith, American odonatologist

Range: New York southwest to South Carolina, also Alabama

***Gomphurus 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: Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Gomphurus ventricosus* (Walsh)—Skillet Clubtail**

Gomphus ventricosus Walsh, 1863: 249

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

Sci Name: a remarkable paunch, probably a reference to wide abdominal club

Eng Name: thin abdomen with wide club resembles frying pan

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

***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, Quebec and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida

***Hylogomphus Needham, Westfall & May*—Bantam Clubtails**

Hylogomphus Needham, Westfall & May, 2000: 332

Sci Name: woodland + *Gomphus*, presumably referring to woodland habitat

Eng Name: expanded posterior abdomen, smallest species among related genera

Generotype: *Gomphus adelphus* Selys, 1858

***Hylogomphus abbreviatus* (Hagen in Selys)—Spine-crowned Clubtail**

Gomphus abbreviatus Hagen in Selys, 1878: 464

Type Series: Maine, Orono; Massachusetts, Provincetown

Sci Name: short, because of similarity to *H. brevis* (now *adelphus*)

Eng Name: spines on vertex of female

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

***Hylogomphus adelphus* (Selys)—Mustached Clubtail**

Gomphus adelphus Selys, 1858: 673

TL: New York

Sci Name: kinsman, refers to assumed relationship to *Gomphus fraternus*

Eng Name: black facial markings mustachelike

Range: Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick south to Tennessee and Georgia

***Hylogomphus 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: Oklahoma, Tennessee and New Jersey south to Texas and Georgia

***Hylogomphus geminatus* (Carle)—Twin-striped Clubtail**

Gomphus geminatus Carle, 1979: 423

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

Sci Name: twinned, from two lateral thoracic stripes

Eng Name: two dark lateral thoracic stripes

Range: Mississippi and Georgia south to Florida

***Hylogomphus 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 other species

Eng Name: primary geographic range in Appalachian Piedmont

Range: Alabama east and north to Tennessee and Maryland

***Hylogomphus viridifrons* (Hine)—Green-faced Clubtail**

Gomphus viridifrons Hine, 1901: 60

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

Sci Name: green-fronted, from green face

Eng Name: face unmarked green

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

***Lanthus Needham*—Pygmy Clubtails**

Lanthus Needham, 1897: 166

Sci Name: to escape notice, 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: very small, referring to size

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

Range: Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Kentucky and Virginia

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

Lanthus vernalis Carle, 1980: 175

TL: Virginia, Craig County, Cove Branch

Sci Name: vernal, referring to spring flight season

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

Range: Ohio and New Brunswick southwest to Tennessee and Georgia

***Octogomphus Selys*—Grappletail**

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: like a mirror, perhaps speculation as to its correct genus

Eng Name: as genus

Range: British Columbia south to Baja California Sur

***Ophiogomphus* Selys—Snaketails**

Ophiogomphus Selys, 1854: 39

Sci Name: snake + *Gomphus*, referring to ringed snakelike 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 male epiproct

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

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

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

Ophiogomphus arizonicus Kennedy, 1917: 538

TL: Arizona, Huachuca Mountains

Sci & Eng Names: after type locality

Range: 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: sprinkled, probably referring to abdominal spots

Eng Name: typical habitat

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

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

Ophiogomphus australis Carle, 1992: 142

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

Sci Name: southern, referring to distribution

Eng Name: southern distribution

Range: Gulf Coast from southeastern Louisiana to southwestern Georgia

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

Ophiogomphus bison Selys, 1873: 496

TL: California

Sci & Eng Names: female occipital spines resemble bison horns

Range: Oregon to California; isolated record in Nevada

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

Ophiogomphus carolus Needham, 1897: 183

TL: New York, [Tompkins County], Ithaca

Sci Name: perhaps a woman's name or referring to Carolus Linnaeus

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Manitoba and New Brunswick south to Wisconsin, Ohio and Virginia

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

Ophiogomphus colubrinus Selys, 1854: 40

TL: Hudson Bay Territory

Sci Name: snakelike, referring to similarity to *O. serpentinus* (now *O. cecilia*)

Eng Name: northern geographic range

Range: British Columbia to Newfoundland, south in East to Minnesota and New York

***Ophiogomphus edundo* Needham—Edmund's Snaketail**

Ophiogomphus edundo Needham, 1951: 41

TL: North Carolina

Sci & Eng Names: after describer's grandson Edmund

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

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

Ophiogomphus howei Bromley, 1924: 343

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

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

Eng Name: very small size

Range: Minnesota and Wisconsin, separate range from New Brunswick southwest to Tennessee and North Carolina; one Michigan record

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

Ophiogomphus incurvatus Carle, 1982: 335

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

Sci Name: male cerci incurved

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Pennsylvania southwest to Alabama

***Ophiogomphus mainensis* Packard—Maine Snaketail**

Ophiogomphus mainensis Packard in Walsh, 1863: 255

TL: Maine [implied]

Sci & Eng Names: after type locality

Range: Quebec and New Brunswick southwest to Tennessee and Georgia

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

Ophiogomphus morrisoni Selys, 1879: 45

TL: Nevada

Sci Name: after Herbert K. Morrison, American entomologist

Eng Name: range in Great Basin

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

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

Ophiogomphus occidentis Hagen, 1885: 259

TL: Oregon, [Umatilla County], Umatilla

Sci Name: western, referring to geographic range

Eng Name: antehumeral dark thoracic stripe undulate

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

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

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

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

Sci Name: rocky island, referring to type locality

Eng Name: markings on abdominal club rusty brown

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

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

Ophiogomphus severus Hagen in Hayden, 1874: 591

Type Series: Colorado, Montana and Wyoming

Sci Name: severe, sober, austere; allusion unknown

Eng Name: coloration pale

Range: British Columbia and Saskatchewan south to California, 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: Minnesota, 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; isolated records in Iowa

***Phanogomphus* Carle—American Clubtails**

Phanogomphus Carle, 1986: 296

Sci Name: lantern + *Gomphus*; name alludes to a subdued lantern, referring to relatively narrow club

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

Generotype: *Gomphus minutus* Rambur, 1842

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

Arigomphus australis Needham, 1897: 184

TL: Florida, Orange County, Gotha

Sci Name: southern, referring to geographic range

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Louisiana and North Carolina south to Florida

***Phanogomphus borealis* (Needham in Needham and Betten)—Beaverpond Clubtail**

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

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

Sci Name: northern, referring to geographic range

Eng Name: common habitat

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

***Phanogomphus cavillaris* (Needham)—Sandhill Clubtail**

Gomphus cavillaris Needham, 1902: 276

TL: [Florida, Seminole County], Fort Reed

Sci Name: pertaining to jesting, allusion unknown

Eng Name: inhabits lakes in sandhills region

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

***Phanogomphus 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 New Brunswick south to Kentucky and North Carolina

***Phanogomphus diminutus* (Needham)—Diminutive Clubtail**

Gomphus diminutus Needham, 1950: 6

TL: North Carolina, [Moore County], Aberdeen

Sci & Eng Names: small size

Range: North Carolina to Georgia

***Phanogomphus 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 bladeliike cerci

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

***Phanogomphus 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 to Ontario, south to Washington, Colorado, Texas, Arkansas and Kentucky

***Phanogomphus hodgesi* (Needham)—Hodges's Clubtail**

Gomphus hodgesi Needham, 1950: 8

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

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

Range: Louisiana to Florida

***Phanogomphus kurilis* (Hagen in Selys)—Pacific Clubtail**

Gomphus kurilis Hagen in Selys, 1858: 392

TL: unknown [Kurile Islands of Siberia in error]

Sci Name: for type locality

Eng Name: geographic range along Pacific coast

Range: Washington and Idaho south to California

***Phanogomphus 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

***Phanogomphus militaris* (Hagen in Selys)—Sulphur-tipped Clubtail**

Gomphus militaris Hagen in Selys, 1858: 676

TL: Texas, Peros [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: military, allusion unknown but perhaps collected on a military expedition

Eng Name: abdominal club bright yellow

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

***Phanogomphus minutus* (Rambur)—Cypress Clubtail**

Gomphus minutus Rambur, 1842: 161

TL: unknown

Sci Name: minute, referring to small size

Eng Name: commonly associated with bald-cypress trees

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

***Phanogomphus 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 Texas east through Arkansas and Louisiana

***Phanogomphus quadricolor* (Walsh)—Rapids Clubtail**

Gomphus quadricolor Walsh, 1863: 246

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

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

Eng Name: associated with swift currents

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

***Phanogomphus sandrius* (Tennessee)—Tennessee Clubtail**

Gomphus sandrius Tennessee, 1983: 743

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

Sci Name: after Sandra Tennessee, wife of describer

Eng Name: described and known only from Tennessee

Range: Tennessee

***Phanogomphus spicatus* (Hagen in Selys)—Dusky Clubtail**

Gomphus spicatus Hagen in Selys, 1854: 54

TL: New York

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

Eng Name: dull coloration

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

***Phanogomphus 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

***Phyllocycla* Calvert—Lesser Forceptails**

Phyllocycla Calvert, 1948: 62

Sci Name: reversal 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 along Caribbean Mexico to Costa Rica

***Phyllogomphoides* Belle—Leaftails**

Phyllogomphoides Belle, 1970: 112

Sci Name: leaf + *Gomphoides*, referring to abdominal flanges

Eng Name: lateral flanges on eighth abdominal segment leaflike

Generotype: *Gomphoides fuliginosa* Hagen in Selys, 1854

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

Gomphoides albrighti Needham, 1950: 1

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

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

Eng Name: five dark lateral thoracic stripes

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

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

Phyllogomphoides nayaritensis Belle, 1987: 11

TL: Mexico, Nayarit, Acaponeta

Sci Name: of Nayarit

Eng Name: known only from western side of Mexico

Range: Sonora south to Nayarit; vagrant to New Mexico

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

Aeshna stigmata Say, 1839: 17

TL: unknown

Sci Name: stigmat, referring to large pterostigma

Eng Name: four dark lateral thoracic stripes

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

***Progomphus* Selys—Sanddragons**

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, Florida, and North Carolina

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

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

TL: Oregon

Sci Name: distribution northerly for a *Progomphus*

Eng Name: sides of thorax gray

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

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

Diastatomma obscura Rambur, 1842: 170

TL: North America

Sci Name: obscure, dark; probably refers to subdued coloration

Eng Name: most widespread North American *Progomphus*

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

***Stenogomphurus Carle*—Appalachian Clubtails**

Stenogomphurus Carle, 1986: 296

Sci Name: narrow + *Gomphurus*, similar to *Gomphurus* but without the large club

Eng Name: expanded posterior abdomen, restricted to Appalachians

Generotype: *Gomphus consanguis* Selys, 1879

***Stenogomphurus consanguis* (Selys)—Cherokee Clubtail**

Gomphus consanguis Selys, 1879: 66

TL: North Carolina

Sci Name: related by blood, continuing a tradition in other *Gomphus* of expressing close relationships

Eng Name: after Cherokee Indians of region

Range: Virginia and North Carolina to Alabama

***Stenogomphurus rogersi* (Gloyd)—Sable Clubtail**

Gomphus rogersi Gloyd, 1936: 1

TL: Tennessee, Fentress County, Long Creek

Sci Name: after J. Speed Rogers, American entomologist

Eng Name: sable-black abdomen

Range: Pennsylvania and New York to Alabama and Georgia

***Stylogomphus Fraser*—Least Clubtails**

Stylogomphus Fraser, 1922: 69

Sci Name: style + *Gomphus*, referring to 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: New Brunswick and Quebec west to Minnesota and south to Mississippi and Georgia

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

Stylogomphus sigmastylus Cook & Lauder milk, 2004: 5

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

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

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Kansas, Indiana and Kentucky south to Oklahoma, Arkansas and Alabama

***Stylurus* Needham—Hanging Clubtails**

Stylurus Needham, 1897: 166

Sci Name: style-tailed, referring to elongate ninth abdominal segment of larva

Eng Name: most species hang with abdomen down when perched

Generotype: *Gomphus plagiatus* Selys, 1854

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

Gomphus amnicola Walsh, 1862: 396

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

Sci Name: river-inhabiting, referring to habitat

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Nebraska, Manitoba and Quebec south to Kansas, Kentucky and North Carolina; isolated records in Mississippi River drainage farther south, also South Carolina and Georgia

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

Gomphus intricatus Hagen in Selys, 1858: 678

TL: Texas, Pecos [= Pecos] River

Sci Name: intricate, complex, probably a reference to similarity to other species

Eng Name: overall yellow coloration and high temperature of habitat

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

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

Stylurus ivae Williamson, 1932: 12

TL: Georgia, Burke County, Brier Creek near Keysville

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

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

Range: Alabama and North Carolina south to 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 to Maryland south to Texas and Florida

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

Gomphus notatus Rambur, 1842: 162

TL: unknown

Sci Name: marked, perhaps referring to distinct yellow markings on front of thorax

Eng Name: species seldom seen

Range: Saskatchewan and Quebec south to Nebraska, Missouri, Alabama, Georgia and Maryland

***Stylurus olivaceus* (Selys)—Olive Clubtail**

Gomphus olivaceus Selys, 1873: 749

TL: California

Sci Name: olivaceous, referring to olive-green coloration

Eng Name: coloration olive-green

Range: British Columbia and Montana south to California and Utah

***Stylurus plagiatus* (Selys)—Russet-tipped Clubtail**

Gomphus plagiatus Selys, 1854: 57

TL: United States

Sci Name: transverse or oblique, probably referring to position of stripes on thorax

Eng Name: abdominal club orange-brown in most populations

Range: South Dakota, Minnesota and New York south to Nuevo León and Florida, west to California and Nevada

***Stylurus potulentus* Needham—Yellow-sided Clubtail**

Gomphus (Stylurus) potulentus Needham, 1942: 71
TL: Mississippi, [Greene County], Whisky Creek near Leaf
Sci Name: tipsy, probably referring to creek name
Eng Name: sides of thorax greenish yellow
Range: Mississippi to Florida

***Stylurus scudderi* (Selys)—Zebra Clubtail**

Gomphus scudderi Selys, 1873: 752
TL: United States
Sci Name: after Samuel H. Scudder, American entomologist
Eng Name: marked with alternate black and pale areas like a zebra
Range: Minnesota, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Kentucky and Georgia; isolated record in Indiana

***Stylurus spiniceps* (Walsh)—Arrow Clubtail**

Macrogomphus? [sic] *spiniceps* Walsh, 1862: 389
TL: Illinois, [Rock Island County], Rock Island
Sci Name: spine-headed, referring to spines on female vertex
Eng Name: elongate body and rapid flight
Range: Minnesota, Quebec and New Hampshire south to Arkansas and Georgia

***Stylurus townesi* Gloyd—Townes's Clubtail**

Stylurus townesi Gloyd, 1936: 5
TL: South Carolina, [Pickens County], South Saluda River near Greenville, a few miles downstream from reservoir at Table Rock Mountain
Sci & Eng Names: after Henry K. Townes, Jr., American entomologist and collector of holotype
Range: North and South Carolina, also Mississippi to Florida

CORDULEGASTRIDAE—Spiketails

***Cordulegaster* Leach—Spiketails**

Cordulegaster Leach, 1815: 139
Sci Name: club + belly, referring to clubbed abdomen
Eng Name: straight, pointed ovipositor
Generotype: *Libellula boltonii* Donovan, 1807

***Cordulegaster bilineata* (Carle)—Brown Spiketail**

Zoraena bilineata Carle, 1983: 61
TL: Virginia, Tazewell County, small tributary of Cove Creek along Rt. 662
Sci Name: two narrow yellow lateral thoracic stripes
Eng Name: brown background coloration
Range: Michigan and Pennsylvania south to Louisiana and Georgia

***Cordulegaster diadema* Selys—Apache Spiketail**

Cordulegaster diadema Selys, 1868: 68
Type Series: Orizaba [Veracruz] and Cuernavaca [Morelos]
Sci Name: band around a crown, probably referring to yellow frons surrounded by black
Eng Name: after Apache Indians of region
Range: Utah and New Mexico south to Panama

***Cordulegaster diastatops* (Selys)—Delta-spotted Spiketail**

Thecaphora diastatops Selys, 1854: 101

TL: Colombia, in error

Sci Name: separated eyes

Eng Name: yellow abdominal spots triangular

Range: Michigan, Ontario and Quebec south to Illinois, West Virginia and Delaware

***Cordulegaster dorsalis* Hagen in Selys—Pacific Spiketail**

Cordulegaster dorsalis Hagen in Selys, 1858: 607

TL: Alaska, Sitka

Sci Name: dorsal, referring to yellow abdominal spots

Eng Name: far western geographic range

Range: British Columbia and Montana south to Baja California Norte, Arizona and New Mexico; historic record from Alaska

***Cordulegaster erronea* Hagen in Selys—Tiger Spiketail**

Cordulegaster erroneus Hagen in Selys, 1878: 688

Type Series: Kentucky, Beespring; North Carolina, Marganton [probably = Morgantown]

Sci Name: straying or erroneous, allusion unknown

Eng Name: yellow-and-black-banded color pattern

Range: Michigan and Vermont south to Louisiana and Georgia

***Cordulegaster maculata* Selys—Twin-spotted Spiketail**

Cordulegaster maculatus Selys, 1854: 105

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: spotted, referring to abdominal spots

Eng Name: yellow abdominal spots in pairs

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to Texas and Florida

***Cordulegaster obliqua* (Say)—Arrowhead Spiketail**

Aeshna obliqua Say, 1839: 15

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: oblique, referring to yellow frontal thoracic stripes

Eng Name: pale dorsal abdominal spots arrowhead-shaped

Range: Minnesota and Quebec 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: Texas and 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

Range: Oklahoma and Arkansas

***Didymops* Rambur—Brown Cruisers**

Didymops Rambur, 1842: 142

Sci Name: double-eyed, referring to posterior process on each eye looking like a second 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, perhaps referring to pale band anterior to or between wings

Eng Name: typical habitat

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

***Macromia* Rambur—River Cruisers**

Macromia Rambur, 1842: 137

Sci Name: equally long, perhaps referring to the species he described being as large as other large dragonflies

Eng Name: habitat and long male sexual patrols

Generotype: *Macromia cingulata* Rambur, 1842

***Macromia alleghaniensis* Williamson—Allegheny River Cruiser**

Macromia alleghaniensis Williamson, 1909: 376

TL: Pennsylvania, [Fayette County], Ohio pyle [Youghiogheny River]

Sci & Eng Names: type locality and primary distribution

Range: Illinois, Michigan and Rhode Island south to Oklahoma, Mississippi and Florida

***Macromia annulata* Hagen—Bronzed River Cruiser**

Macromia annulata Hagen, 1861: 133

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: ringed, 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, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Macromia magnifica* McLachlan in Selys—Western River Cruiser**

Macromia magnifica MacLachlan (sic) in Selys, 1874: 22

TL: California

Sci Name: magnificent, probably referring to large size

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: British Columbia and Utah south to Sonora and Hidalgo

***Macromia margarita* Westfall—Mountain River Cruiser**

Macromia margarita Westfall, 1947: 32

TL: North Carolina, [Transylvania County], Little River near Brevard

Sci Name: after Margaret S. Westfall, wife of describer

Eng Name: range in uplands

Range: Tennessee and Virginia south to Alabama and South Carolina

***Macromia pacifica* Hagen—Gilded River Cruiser**

Macromia pacifica Hagen, 1861: 134

TL: North America at latitude 38 deg.

Sci Name: holotype collected on a Pacific Railroad survey

Eng Name: extensive yellow markings

Range: Iowa and Ohio southwest to Texas and Tennessee; isolated records in Montana

***Macromia taeniolata* Rambur—Royal River Cruiser**

Macromia taeniolata Rambur, 1842: 139

TL: North America

Sci Name: little band or ribbon, probably referring to pale midlateral thoracic band

Eng Name: size large relative to other *Macromia*

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and Delaware south to Texas and Florida

CORDULIIDAE—Emeralds

***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 shurtleffii* Scudder—American Emerald**

Cordulia shurtleffii 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 to Labrador and south to California, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and North Carolina

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

Dorocordulia Needham in Needham and Betten, 1901: 504

Sci Name: leather bag + *Cordulia*, allusion unknown

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: pleasant, charming, one of many references to how dragonflies are loved

Eng Name: small size

Range: New York, Maine 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, referring to uncrossed discoidal triangles in wings

Eng Name: abdomen shaped something like tennis racket

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Minnesota, Indiana and New Jersey

***Epitheca* Burmeister—Baskettails**

Epitheca Burmeister, 1839: 845

Sci Name: a cover, referring to the female subgenital plate

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; isolated record in Indiana; 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: Kansas, Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida

***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; or possibly refers to hairiness, although not particularly hairy

Eng Name: most common *Epitheca* where it occurs

Range: Wyoming, Manitoba, Quebec 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: Wyoming and South Dakota south to New Mexico, Coahuila and Louisiana

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

Epitheca princeps Hagen, 1861: 134

Type Series: Georgia; Maryland; Texas, Pecos River

Sci & Eng Names: first or chief, referring to large size relative to other *Epitheca*

Range: New Mexico, South Dakota, Manitoba and Nova Scotia south to Tamaulipas and Florida

***Epitheca semiaquea* (Burmeister)—Mantled Baskettail**

Libellula semiaquea Burmeister, 1839: 858

TL: [Georgia, Chatham County], Savannah

Sci Name: half water, perhaps alludes to half of hindwing as clear as water or forewings clear in contrast with hindwings

Eng Name: brown basal half of wings resemble covering for body

Range: Nova Scotia to Florida on Atlantic coastal plain, also Kansas to Texas and Louisiana; isolated possibly incorrect records in Kentucky and Tennessee

***Epitheca sepia* (Gloyd)—Sepia Baskettail**

Tetragoneuria sepia Gloyd, 1933: 2

TL: Florida, Madison County, Aucilla River near Pettis Springs 6 mi W of Greenville

Sci & Eng Names: extensive sepia-brown color, darker than other species

Range: Alabama, Georgia and Florida

***Epitheca spinigera* (Selys)—Spiny Baskettail**

Cordulia spinigera Selys, 1871: 269

TL: Canada

Sci Name: spine-bearing, referring to male cerci

Eng Name: spines on male cerci

Range: British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to California, Montana, Nebraska, Michigan and New Jersey; isolated records in Illinois but absent from western Great Plains

***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 sparse records south to Florida and west to Oklahoma and Texas

***Epitheca stella* (Williamson in Muttkowski)—Florida Baskettail**

Tetragoneuria stella Williamson in Muttkowski, 1911: 96

TL: Florida, [Palm Beach County], West Palm Beach

Sci Name: after Stella M. Deam, Indiana collector

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Georgia and Florida; isolated records in Louisiana

***Helocordulia Needham in Needham and Betten*—Sundragons**

Helocordulia Needham in Needham and Betten, 1901: 495

Sci Name: marsh meadow/backwater + *Cordulia*, allusion unknown

Eng Name: typically fly in sunshine

Generotype: *Cordulia uhleri* Selys, 1871

***Helocordulia selysii* (Hagen in Selys)—Selys's Sundragon**

Cordulia? [sic] *selysii* Hagen in Selys, 1878: 189

TL: Georgia

Sci & Eng Names: after Michel Edmond De Selys-Longchamps, Belgian odonatologist

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

***Helocordulia uhleri* (Selys)—Uhler's Sundragon**

Cordulia uhleri Selys, 1871: 274

Type Series: Maine; New Jersey

Sci & Eng Names: after Philip R. Uhler, American entomologist

Range: Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to Oklahoma, Alabama and North Carolina

***Neurocordulia Selys*—Shadowdragons**

(*Neurocordulia*) [sic] Selys, 1871: 278

Sci Name: nerve (vein) + *Cordulia*, referring to small vein in the basal space

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: North Carolina south to Florida and west to Texas

***Neurocordulia michaeli* Brunelle—Broad-tailed Shadowdragon**

Neurocordulia michaeli Brunelle, 2000: 39

TL: New Brunswick, Charlotte County, Canoose Stream at Hwy 175

Sci Name: after Michael Brunelle, son of describer

Eng Name: abdomen of gravid females very broad

Range: Ontario, Quebec, Maine and New Brunswick; isolated records in New York

***Neurocordulia molesta* (Walsh)—Smoky Shadowdragon**

C.? [sic] *molesta* Walsh, 1863: 254 [as *Cordulia* on p. 257]

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

Sci Name: troublesome, annoying, refers to author's doubt in assigning it to genus

Eng Name: smoky gray wings

Range: South Dakota, Minnesota, 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: obsolete, faded; certain wing spots obsolete in some individuals

Eng Name: overall dark brown coloration

Range: Illinois, Ohio, Maine and New Brunswick south to Louisiana and Florida; records away from Atlantic states very sparsely distributed

***Neurocordulia virginienensis* Davis—Cinnamon Shadowdragon**

Neurocordulia virginienensis Davis, 1927: 156

TL: Virginia, Buckingham County, near the James River at Wingina

Sci Name: type locality

Eng Name: orange-brown overall coloration

Range: Oklahoma, Kentucky and Virginia south to Mississippi and Florida

***Neurocordulia xanthosoma* (Williamson)—Orange Shadowdragon**

Platycordulia xanthosoma Williamson, 1908: 432

TL: Oklahoma, [Le Flore County], Wister

Sci Name: yellow-bodied, referring to yellow-orange coloration

Eng Name: yellow-orange overall coloration of male

Range: Kansas and Illinois southwest to New Mexico and Texas

***Neurocordulia yamaskanensis* (Provancher)—Stygian Shadowdragon**

Aeschna yamaskanensis Provancher, 1875: 248

TL: Canada

Sci Name: type locality

Eng Name: dark overall coloration

Range: Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick south to Arkansas, Alabama and North Carolina

***Somatochlora Selys*—Striped Emeralds**

Somatochlora Selys, 1871: 279

Sci Name: green bodied, referring to green metallic coloration of some species

Eng Name: pale lateral thoracic stripes in many species and bright green eyes

Generotype: *Libellula metallica* Vander Linden, 1825

***Somatochlora albicincta* (Burmeister)—Ringed Emerald**

Epopthalmia albicincta Burmeister, 1839: 847

TL: Labrador

Sci Name: white-ringed

Eng Name: pale intersegmental abdominal rings

Range: Alaska to Labrador, south to California, Montana, Minnesota, Ontario and New Hampshire

***Somatochlora brevicincta* Robert—Quebec Emerald**

Somatochlora brevicincta Robert, 1954: 419

TL: Quebec, Nouveau Quebec, 1 mi N of post office at the extreme SW end of Lake Mistassini in a peat bog, 73.55° W, 50.25° N

Sci Name: short-ringed, referring to short or reduced rings between some abdominal segments

Eng Name: described from Quebec

Range: Quebec and Newfoundland south to Maine and Nova Scotia, also Minnesota and British Columbia

***Somatochlora calverti* Williamson & Gloyd—Calvert's Emerald**

Somatochlora calverti Williamson & Gloyd, 1933: 1

TL: Florida, Liberty County, 7 mi N of Bristol

Sci & Eng Names: after Philip P. Calvert, American odonatologist

Range: South Carolina, 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, Saskatchewan and Labrador south to Wisconsin and New York; isolated record in Wyoming may be incorrect

***Somatochlora elongata* (Scudder)—Ski-tipped Emerald**

Cordulia elongata Scudder, 1866: 218

TL: New Hampshire, White Mountains

Sci Name: elongate, a reference either to elongate metathoracic stripe or relatively long abdomen

Eng Name: long male abdomen with upcurled cercal tips shaped like skis

Range: Minnesota, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Michigan and Georgia

***Somatochlora ensigera* Martin—Plains Emerald**

Somatochlora ensigera Martin, 1906: 29

TL: Montana

Sci Name: sword-bearing, referring to female ovipositor

Eng Name: range primarily in Great Plains

Range: Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario south to Colorado, Iowa and Ohio

***Somatochlora filosa* (Hagen)—Fine-lined Emerald**

Cordulia filosa Hagen, 1861: 136

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: abounding with threads, probably referring to narrow thoracic stripes

Eng Name: narrow pale lateral thoracic stripes

Range: Missouri, Kentucky and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida

***Somatochlora forcipata* (Scudder)—Forcipate Emerald**

Cordulia forcipata Scudder, 1866: 216

TL: New Hampshire, White Mountains, The Glen

Sci & Eng Names: forceps-like male cerci

Range: Northwest Territories and Labrador south to British Columbia, Minnesota and West Virginia

***Somatochlora franklini* (Selys)—Delicate Emerald**

Epitheca franklini Selys, 1878: 195

TL: [Northwest Territories], Fort Resolution

Sci Name: named after Sir John Franklin, Arctic explorer

Eng Name: small size and long, slender abdomen

Range: Alaska to 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: Southern New Hampshire south to Florida, west to Texas

***Somatochlora bineana* Williamson—Hine's Emerald**

Somatochlora bineana Williamson, 1931: 2

TL: Ohio, Logan County, North Fork Little Miami River near Indian Lake

Sci & Eng Names: after James S. Hine, American entomologist

Range: Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ontario; formerly Ohio and Alabama

***Somatochlora hudsonica* (Hagen in Selys)—Hudsonian Emerald**

Epitheca hudsonica Hagen in Selys, 1871: 301

TL: [Northwest Territories], Fort Resolution

Sci Name: refers to Hudson Bay Territory [but note that Fort Resolution is on Great Slave Lake]

Eng Name: occurs in Hudsonian Life Zone

Range: Alaska and British Columbia east to Ontario, south to Utah and Colorado

***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 New Brunswick south to Ohio and Pennsylvania

***Somatochlora kennedyi* Walker—Kennedy's Emerald**

Somatochlora kennedyi Walker, 1918: 371

TL: Maine, [Penobscot County], Orono

Sci & Eng Names: after Clarence H. Kennedy, American odonatologist

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and New Brunswick south to British Columbia, Minnesota, Ohio and New Jersey

***Somatochlora linearis* (Hagen)—Mocha Emerald**

Cordulia linearis Hagen, 1861: 137

TL: [Missouri, St. Louis County], St. Louis

Sci Name: linear, probably for long and slender abdomen

Eng Name: overall brown coloration

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

***Somatochlora margarita* Donnelly—Texas Emerald**

Somatochlora margarita Donnelly, 1962: 235

TL: Texas, San Jacinto County, Big Creek 5 mi SSE of Double Lake

Sci Name: after Margaret Stevenson, collecting companion

Eng Name: from type locality

Range: Oklahoma, Texas and northern Louisiana

***Somatochlora minor* Calvert in Harvey—Ocellated Emerald**

Somatochlora elongata var. *minor* Calvert in Harvey, 1898: 86

Type Series: Maine, Bradley; New Hampshire, Franconia; Quebec, Sherbrooke [latter doubtfully identified]

Sci Name: small size

Eng Name: eyelike lateral thoracic spots

Range: Yukon east to Labrador, south to Oregon, Colorado, Wisconsin and Massachusetts; isolated record in Alaska

***Somatochlora ozarkensis* Bird—Ozark Emerald**

Somatochlora ozarkensis Bird, 1933: 1

TL: Oklahoma, Latimer County, 2.5 mi NW Wilberton on Cunneotubby Creek

Sci & Eng Names: geographic range

Range: Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas

***Somatochlora provocans* Calvert—Treetop Emerald**

Somatochlora provocans Calvert, 1903: 39

Type Series: New Jersey, Atlantic County, Da Costa and Cape May County, Formosa Bog N of Mt. Pleasant R.R. Station

Sci Name: provoking, referring to difficulty of capture

Eng Name: typically flies high

Range: Missouri, Kentucky and New Jersey south to Louisiana and Florida

***Somatochlora sahlbergi* Trybom—Treeline Emerald**

Somatochlora sahlbergi Trybom, 1889: 7

TL: Siberia, Plachino on the Yenisei River 68°55'N

Sci Name: after Johan R. Sahlberg, Finnish entomologist

Eng Name: habitat at northern edge of taiga

Range: Alaska to Northwest Territories, also Eurasia

***Somatochlora semicircularis* (Selys)—Mountain Emerald**

Epithea semicircularis Selys, 1871: 295

TL: [British Columbia], Gulf [= Strait] of Georgia

Sci Name: semicircular, referring to outline of male cerci in dorsal view

Eng Name: typically in mountains

Range: Alaska and Northwest Territories south to California and New Mexico

***Somatochlora septentrionalis* (Hagen)—Muskeg Emerald**

Cordulia septentrionalis Hagen, 1861: 139

TL: Labrador

Sci Name: northern, referring to geographic range

Eng Name: typical bog habitat

Range: Northwest Territories and British Columbia to Alberta plus Manitoba to Labrador, Newfoundland 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 cerci

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida

***Somatochlora walshii* (Scudder)—Brush-tipped Emerald**

Cordulia walshii Scudder, 1866: 217

TL: New Hampshire, White Mountains, The Glen

Sci Name: after Benjamin D. Walsh, American entomologist

Eng Name: refers to hairy tips of male cerci

Range: British Columbia to Newfoundland, south to Oregon, Montana, Wisconsin, Ohio and New Jersey

***Somatochlora whitehousei* Walker—Whitehouse's Emerald**

Somatochlora whitehousei Walker, 1925: 154

TL: Alberta, Banff

Sci & Eng Names: after Francis C. Whitehouse, Canadian odonatologist

Range: Yukon and British Columbia east to Labrador, south to Washington and Montana

***Somatochlora williamsoni* Walker—Williamson's Emerald**

Somatochlora williamsoni Walker, 1907: 69

Type Series: Michigan, Oden; New York, Saranac Inn, Bone Pond; Ontario, Temagami, Toronto and Lake Simcoe, DeGrassi Point

Sci & Eng Names: after Edward B. Williamson, American odonatologist

Range: Saskatchewan to Nova Scotia, south to Minnesota, West Virginia and New Jersey

***Williamsonia* Davis—Boghaunters**

Williamsonia Davis, 1913: 95

Sci Name: after Edward B. Williamson, American odonatologist

Eng Name: typical habitat

Generotype: *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 and Minnesota east to New Brunswick 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, allusion unknown

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 either to male epiproct or female subgenital plate

Eng Name: red abdomen of mature male

Range: California, Nevada, Texas and Georgia south to Argentina; also West Indies

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

Leptthemis gravida (Hagen mss.) Calvert, 1890: 35

Type Series: Florida; Texas, Nueces River at Corpus Christi

Sci Name: full of eggs, probably refers to swollen base of abdomen

Eng Name: dark nodal spot on each wing

Range: Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New York south to Texas and Florida

***Brachymesia herbida* (Gundlach)—Tawny Pennant**

Libellula herbida Gundlach, 1889: 261

TL: Cuba, Cardenas

Sci Name: grassy or green, probably referring to coloration

Eng Name: overall yellow-brown coloration

Range: New Mexico, Texas and Florida south to Argentina, also West Indies; vagrant to Nebraska and Oklahoma

***Brechmorhoga Kirby*—Clubsimmers**

Brechmorhoga Kirby, 1894: 264

Sci Name: cleft head, referring to the bifid frontal tubercle

Eng Name: refers to clubbed abdomen and skimming flight

Generotype: *Brechmorhoga grenadensis* Kirby, 1894

***Brechmorhoga mendax* (Hagen)—Pale-faced Clubskimmer**

Dythemis mendax Hagen, 1861: 164

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: deceptive or elusive, allusion unknown

Eng Name: refers to pale frons

Range: California, Utah and South Dakota south to Baja California Sur, Nayarit and Tamaulipas

***Brechmorhoga pertinax* (Hagen)—Masked Clubskimmer**

Dythemis pertinax Hagen, 1861: 166

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: very persistent, allusion unknown

Eng Name: refers to dark frons

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Bolivia

***Brechmorhoga praecox* (Hagen)—Slender Clubskimmer**

Dythemis praecox Hagen, 1861: 164

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: precocious, allusion unknown

Eng Name: more slender than other North American clubsimmers

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Peru and Brazil

***Cannaphila Kirby*—Convict Skimmers**

Cannaphila Kirby, 1889: 305

Sci Name: reed-loving, allusion unknown

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

TL: Haiti

Sci Name: pertaining to island, presumably referring to Haiti (also specimens from 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: spot + *Themis*, for wing color patches in the first described species and the goddess of order, used as the second element in numerous generic names

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 Virginia 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: Colorado, Manitoba 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, Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south to Coahuila and Florida, west to Arizona; also Bahamas and Cuba

***Celithemis fasciata* Kirby—Banded Pennant**

Celithemis fasciata Kirby, 1889: 326

TL: Georgia

Sci Name: banded, referring to wing bands

Eng Name: dark wing bands

Range: New Mexico, Kansas, Michigan, Ontario 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: Maine and Nova Scotia south to Virginia

***Celithemis ornata* (Rambur)—Ornate Pennant**

Libellula ornata Rambur, 1842: 96

TL: North America

Sci & Eng Name: ornate, probably referring to complicated markings of wings and body

Range: Texas and Arkansas east through Florida and north to New Jersey

***Celithemis verna* Pritchard—Double-ringed Pennant**

Celithemis verna Pritchard, 1935: 6

TL: Oklahoma, [Pittsburg County], Quinton

Sci Name: spring, referring to flight season

Eng Name: two yellow rings on base of abdomen

Range: Kansas, Indiana and New York south to Texas and Florida

***Crocothemis Brauer*—Scarlet Skimmers**

Crocothemis Brauer, 1868: 367

Sci Name: saffron + *Themis*, probably refers to yellow-orange color of females and the goddess of order, the second element in numerous generic names

Eng Name: coloration of mature males and skimming flight

Generotype: *Libellula erythraea* Brullé, 1832

***Crocothemis servilia* (Drury)—Scarlet Skimmer**

Libellula servilia Drury, 1773: 112

TL: China

Sci Name: named after Servilia, Brutus's mother and Julius Caesar's mistress

Eng Name: as genus

Range: native to tropical Asia and Australasia, now established in Hawaii, Florida and Greater Antilles

***Dythemis Hagen*—Setwings**

Dythemis Hagen, 1861: 162

Sci Name: two + *Themis*, possibly for the bituberculated female tenth abdominal segment and the goddess of order, the second element in numerous generic names

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, allusion unknown

Eng Name: spotted abdomen

Range: Arizona, Nebraska and Illinois south to Coahuila and Tamaulipas

***Dythemis maya* Calvert—Mayan Setwing**

Dythemis maya Calvert, 1906

TL: Guatemala, Vera Paz, San Gerónimo

Sci & Eng Names: Mayan, after Indian tribe of region

Range: Arizona and Texas south to El Salvador

***Dythemis nigrescens* Calvert—Black Setwing**

Dythemis velox Hagen, var.(?) *nigrescens* Calvert, 1899: 390

TL: Mexico, [Nayarit], Tepic

Sci Name: to become black, referring to male coloration

Eng Name: overall black coloration of mature male

Range: Arizona and Oklahoma south to Baja California Sur and Oaxaca

***Dythemis velox* Hagen—Swift Setwing**

Dythemis velox Hagen, 1861: 163

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: swift, allusion unknown

Eng Name: swift flight

Range: Arizona, Missouri, Ohio and Virginia south to Durango, Tamaulipas and northwestern Florida; isolated records in Colorado and southern Florida

***Erythemis* Hagen—Pondhawks**

Erythemis Hagen, 1861: 168

Sci Name: red + *Themis*, for the coloration of the first described species and the goddess of order, used as the second element in numerous generic names

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, probably a proper name

Eng Name: black color of mature adults

Range: Texas south to Argentina, also West Indies; isolated records in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Alabama

***Erythemis collocata* (Hagen)—Western Pondhawk**

Mesothemis collocata Hagen, 1861: 171

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: placed together, perhaps alluding to close relationship to *E. simplicicollis*

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: British Columbia, Montana, Colorado and Texas south to Baja California Sur and Tlaxcala

***Erythemis mithroides* (Brauer)—Claret Pondhawk**

Mesothemis mithroides Brauer, 1900: 266

TL: Colombia

Sci Name: similar to *Erythemis mithra* (now *E. 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 south to Argentina; vagrant to Texas

***Erythemis plebeja* (Burmeister)—Pin-tailed Pondhawk**

Libellula plebeja Burmeister, 1839: 856

TL: South America

Sci Name: plebeian, perhaps refers to its being common or ordinary

Eng Name: very slender abdomen

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

***Erythemis simplicicollis* (Say)—Eastern Pondhawk**

Libellula simplicicollis Say, 1839: 28

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts

Sci Name: simple neck, allusion unknown

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Montana, North Dakota, Ontario and Maine south to Costa Rica; also Bahamas and Greater Antilles, stray(?) to Arizona

***Erythemis vesiculosa* (Fabricius)—Great Pondhawk**

Libellula vesiculosa Fabricius, 1775: 421

TL: America

Sci Name: with a little blister, probably referring to the prominent ocelli

Eng Name: largest member of genus and one of largest libellulids

Range: Southern California, Colorado, Oklahoma and Florida, south to Argentina and West Indies; isolated records in Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee

***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

Genotype: *Libellula plebeia* Rambur, 1842 (= *Erythemis corallina* Brauer, 1865)

***Erythrodiplax basifusca* (Calvert)—Plateau Dragonlet**

Trithemis basifusca Calvert, 1895: 536

TL: Mexico, Baja California

Sci Name: fuscous at base, referring to wings

Eng Name: distribution on Mexican Plateau

Range: California, Arizona and Texas south to Oaxaca; isolated record in Oklahoma

***Erythrodiplax berenice* (Drury)—Seaside Dragonlet**

Libellula berenice Drury, 1773: 48

Type Series: Maryland; New York; Virginia

Sci Name: female name from Roman antiquity, not certain to whom it refers

Eng Name: coastal breeding habitat

Range: Nova Scotia to Venezuela and Trinidad along Atlantic, Gulf and Caribbean coasts, inland to Oklahoma and New Mexico; also Pacific coast of Mexico, Bahamas, Greater Antilles and some Lesser Antillean islands; isolated records in interior Georgia, New York and Quebec.

***Erythrodiplax fervida* (Erichson)—Red-mantled Dragonlet**

Libellula fervida Erichson, 1848: 584

TL: Central & South America

Sci Name: fervid, fiery, presumably referring to bright coloration on the body

Eng Name: large red patches at wing bases

Range: Northern Mexico south to Ecuador, Venezuela, the Guianas and Trinidad; also Greater Antilles and southern Lesser Antilles; vagrant to Texas

***Erythrodiplax funerea* (Hagen)—Black-winged Dragonlet**

Libellula funerea Hagen, 1861: 158

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: funereal, probably referring to black body and mostly black wings

Eng Name: mostly black wings

Range: Northern Mexico south to Ecuador; vagrant to Arizona and Texas, possibly California

***Erythrodiplax fusca* (Rambur)—Red-faced Dragonlet**

Libellula fusca Rambur, 1842: 78

TL: Cayenne

Sci Name: dusky, probably referring to coloration of type specimen

Eng Name: entirely red face of mature male

Range: Texas south to Argentina and north into Lesser Antilles from South America

***Erythrodiplax minuscula* (Rambur)—Little Blue Dragonlet**

Libellula minuscula Rambur 1842: 115

TL: Amerique septentrionale [North America]

Sci Name: minuscule, referring to small size

Eng Name: small size and blue abdomen of mature male

Range: Oklahoma, Illinois and Pennsylvania south to Texas and Florida; isolated record in New York

***Erythrodiplax umbrata* (Linnaeus)—Band-winged Dragonlet**

Libellula umbrata Linnaeus, 1758: 545

TL: America

Sci Name: shady, perhaps referring to black wing bands

Eng Name: black wing bands

Range: New Mexico, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan south to Argentina, also West Indies; most northern records may represent vagrancy

***Idiataphe Cowley*—Metallic Pennants**

Idiataphe Cowley, 1934: 243

Sci Name: anagram of original name *Ephidatia* (a name for nymphs in antiquity), found to be preoccupied

Eng Name: metallic brown coloration and habit of perching flaglike on vertical plant tips

Generotype: *Erythemis longipes* Hagen, 1861

***Idiataphe cubensis* (Scudder)—Metallic Pennant**

Macromia cubensis Scudder, 1866: 190

TL: Cuba [probably Isle of Pines], Santa Fe

Sci Name: type locality

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Texas and Florida south to Venezuela and Greater Antilles

***Ladona Needham*—Corporals**

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, probably referring to abdomen shape or similarity to *Libellula depressa*, with which it was compared

Eng Name: blue abdomen in male

Range: Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida

***Ladona exusta* (Say)—White Corporal**

Libellula exusta Say, 1839: 29

TL: Massachusetts

Sci Name: burned up, referring to ashy abdominal pruinosity

Eng Name: white abdomen in male

Range: New York, 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: probably a female from Roman antiquity, several possibilities

Eng Name: pruinose white front of thorax of mature male

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island south to California, Idaho, Minnesota, Indiana and West Virginia; absent from Great Plains

***Leucorrhinia Brittinger*—Whitefaces**

Leucorrhinia Brittinger, 1850: 333

Sci Name: white nose, referring to white face

Eng Name: white face

Genotype: *Libellula albifrons* Burmeister, 1839

***Leucorrhinia borealis* Hagen—Boreal Whiteface**

Leucorrhinia [sic] *borealis* Hagen, 1890: 231

Type Series: [Northwest Territories], Fort Resolution; Saskatchewan River

Sci Name: northern, referring to distribution

Eng Name: northern distribution

Range: Alaska and Northwest Territories south to Washington, Utah, New Mexico, North Dakota and western Ontario

***Leucorrhinia frigida* Hagen—Frosted Whiteface**

Leucorrhinia [sic] *frigida* Hagen, 1890: 231

Type Series: Dakota; Massachusetts; Ontario; Canada, N. Red River

Sci Name: frigid, probably referring to northern range

Eng Name: white frostlike pruinosity of adult males

Range: Manitoba and New Brunswick south to Minnesota, Indiana and West Virginia; isolated record in North Dakota

***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 range

Eng Name: from red abdominal base of mature male

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, Colorado, Wisconsin and West Virginia; absent from Great Plains

***Leucorrhinia hudsonica* (Selys)—Hudsonian Whiteface**

Libellula hudsonica Selys, 1850: 53

Type Series: Hudson Bay; New Brunswick

Sci Name: Hudsonian, probably referring to Hudson Bay

Eng Name: inhabits Hudsonian Life Zone

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Wisconsin and West Virginia; absent from most of Great Plains

***Leucorrhinia intacta* (Hagen)—Dot-tailed Whiteface**

Diplax intacta Hagen, 1861: 179

Type Series: [Illinois], Chicago; Massachusetts; Ohio; Wisconsin

Sci Name: untouched, allusion unknown

Eng Name: yellow spots on seventh abdominal segment

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick south to California, New Mexico, Iowa, Kentucky and Virginia

***Leucorrhinia patricia* Walker—Canada Whiteface**

Leucorrhinia patricia Walker, 1940: 12

TL: Ontario, Kenora District, Borthwick Lake

Sci Name: after Patricia region of Kenora District

Eng Name: distribution restricted to Canada

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Nova Scotia south to British Columbia and Maine

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

Leucorrhinia [sic] *proxima* (Hagen mss.) Calvert, 1890: 38

Type Series: Maine, Kennebec County, Manchester; Nova Scotia, Pictou

Sci Name: near, possibly alluding to similarity to other *Leucorrhinia*; or might be “next *Leucorrhinia* in my collection”

Eng Name: pale basal abdominal segments of male form “belt”

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, Colorado, Wisconsin and West Virginia; absent from most of Great Plains

***Libellula* Linnaeus—King Skimmers**

Libellula Linnaeus, 1758: 543

Sci Name: diminutive of *libella*, a mason’s level, shaped like an inverted T

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, Arkansas, Tennessee, New York and Massachusetts south to Texas and Florida; vagrant farther north to Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan

***Libellula axilena* Westwood—Bar-winged Skimmer**

Libellula axilena Westwood, 1837: 96

TL: Southern States

Sci Name: pertaining to axilla (probably misspelled), referring to dark marking at wing base

Eng Name: dark bar between nodus and stigma

Range: Arkansas, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts south to Texas and Florida; two isolated records in Colorado

***Libellula comanche* Calvert—Comanche Skimmer**

Libellula comanche Calvert, 1907: 201

Type Series: California, Ontario; Mexico, Chihuahua, Santa Rosalia Springs; Montana; Texas, Dallas, Pecos River, Round Mountain, Waco; Yellowstone

Sci & Eng Names: after Comanche tribes of same area

Range: Oregon, Idaho and Kansas south to Sonora and Coahuila

***Libellula composita* (Hagen)—Bleached Skimmer**

Mesothemis composita Hagen, 1873: 728

TL: Yellowstone

Sci Name: put together, possibly from similarity to several other species or grouping it with species just described from Yellowstone

Eng Name: overall pale coloration produced by thin layer of white pruinosity

Range: Oregon, Colorado and Kansas south to Sonora and Coahuila

***Libellula croceipennis* Selys—Neon Skimmer**

Libellula croceipennis Selys, 1868: 67

Type Series: Orizaba [Veracruz], Veracruz [Veracruz] and Guatemala

Sci Name: saffron-winged, referring to orange markings at base of wings of male

Eng Name: bright red abdomen of mature male glows like neon gas

Range: California, Utah and Oklahoma south to Colombia

***Libellula cyanea* Fabricius—Spangled Skimmer**

Libellula cyanea Fabricius, 1775: 424

TL: America

Sci Name: blue, referring to body color of mature male

Eng Name: largely white pterostigmata glitter in flight

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

***Libellula flavida* Rambur—Yellow-sided Skimmer**

Libellula flavida Rambur, 1842: 58

TL: unknown

Sci Name: yellowish, probably referring to overall yellow coloration

Eng Name: yellow sides of thorax

Range: Kansas, Ohio and New York south to Texas and Florida

***Libellula forensis* Hagen—Eight-spotted Skimmer**

Libellula forensis Hagen, 1861: 154

TL: California

Sci Name: numerous meetings including public, foreign, forensic; 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: extensive red coloration in wing bases

Range: Texas (vagrant) and Veracruz south through eastern Mexico to Guatemala; record from Sinaloa

***Libellula incesta* Hagen—Slaty Skimmer**

Libellula incesta Hagen, 1861: 155

TL: Carolina

Sci Name: unclean, polluted, sinful; allusion unknown

Eng Name: slaty-black coloration of mature males

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and New Brunswick south to Texas and Florida; isolated record in Minnesota

***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 and/or black body

Eng Name: alluding to wearing black

Range: Washington, Utah, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Baja California Norte, Chihuahua and Florida; absent from Great Basin and northern Rocky Mountains

***Libellula needhami* Westfall—Needham's Skimmer**

Libellula (Holotania) needhami Westfall, 1943: 22

TL: Florida, [Palm Beach County], Canal Point

Sci & Eng Names: after James G. Needham, American odonatologist

Range: Maine south along Atlantic coastal plain to Florida, then to Coahuila and Quintana Roo; also Jalisco, Bahamas and Cuba

***Libellula nodisticta* Hagen—Hoary Skimmer**

Libellula nodisticta Hagen, 1861: 151

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: spotted knot, referring to small brown nodal wing spots

Eng Name: thin white pruinosity of mature adults like hoarfrost

Range: Oregon, Utah and Colorado south to Michoacan and Puebla

***Libellula pulchella* Drury—Twelve-spotted Skimmer**

Libellula pulchella Drury, 1773: 48

TL: New York

Sci Name: pretty, referring to mature male's color pattern or possibly first dragonfly name celebrating the beauty of the group

Eng Name: total of twelve dark wing spots

Range: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick south to California, Sonora, Coahuila and Florida

***Libellula quadrimaculata* Linnaeus—Four-spotted Skimmer**

Libellula 4-maculata Linnaeus, 1758: 543

TL: Europe

Sci Name: four-spotted, referring to nodal wing spots

Eng Name: four brown nodal wing spots

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Nebraska, Illinois and West Virginia; also widely in Eurasia

***Libellula saturata* Uhler—Flame Skimmer**

Libellula saturata Uhler, 1857: 88

TL: San Diego trip of T. H. Webb

Sci Name: saturated, referring to reddish-yellow wing bases

Eng Name: orange-red coloration of mature males

Range: Washington, Montana and South Dakota south to Oaxaca

***Libellula semifasciata* Burmeister—Painted Skimmer**

Libellula semifasciata Burmeister, 1839: 862

TL: North America

Sci Name: half 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: flashy, glittering; allusion unknown

Eng Name: large size and blue color of mature male

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and New Hampshire south to Texas and Florida; isolated records in Colorado, Minnesota and Michigan

***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, perhaps referring to ringed abdomen of female

Eng Name: as genus

Range: California, Nevada and Oklahoma south to Venezuela, then coastal from Louisiana to Virginia; also Bahamas and Greater Antilles

***Macrothemis* Hagen—Sylphs**

Macrothemis Hagen, 1868: 281

Sci Name: libellulid similar to *Macromia* because of similar tarsal claws

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, as the describer considered it very similar to *Micrathyria didyma*, although in fact the two are very different

Eng Name: ivory-white markings on sides of thorax

Range: Texas south through eastern Mexico 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 rounded tips of 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, unlike most *Macrothemis*

Eng Name: pale green stripes on sides of thorax

Range: Baja California and Texas south to Venezuela

***Macrothemis pseudimitans* Calvert—White-tailed Sylph**

Macrothemis pseudimitans Calvert, 1898: 319

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: false *imitans*, originally thought to be *M. imitans*

Eng Name: many males have end of abdomen covered with white pruinosity

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Ecuador and Brazil

***Miathyria* Kirby—Hyacinth Gliders**

Miathyria Kirby, 1889: 269

Sci Name: one door or entrance, perhaps referring to large subtriangular space 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 or a fourth-century saint

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Kansas, Arkansas and South Carolina south to Argentina; also West Indies

***Micrathyria* Kirby—Speckled Dashers**

Micrathyria Kirby, 1889: 303

Sci Name: small door or entrance, allusion unknown

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, Matamoras

Sci Name: equal, perhaps referring to similar coloration all over

Eng Name: pale spots on male seventh abdominal segment

Range: Texas and Florida (vagrant to Arizona) south to French Guiana and West Indies

***Micrathyria didyma* (Selys in Sagra)—Three-striped Dasher**

Libellula didyma Selys in Sagra, 1857: 453

Type Series: Cuba; [Mexico], Campeche

Sci Name: doubled, referring to pair of pale spots on seventh abdominal segment

Eng Name: three black lateral thoracic stripes

Range: Texas and Florida (vagrant to Arizona) south to French Guiana and West Indies

***Micrathyria dissocians* Calvert—Caribbean Dasher**

Micrathyria dissocians Calvert, 1906: 222

Type Locality: Atoyac, Veracruz [Mexico]

Sci Name: disjoined, referring to diverging tips of male cerci

Eng Name: distributed around the Caribbean

Range: Texas south to Guatemala and Belize, Greater Antilles

***Micrathyria hagenii* Kirby—Thornbush Dasher**

Micrathyria hagenii Kirby, 1890: 41

Type Series: Cuba, Mexico

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

Eng Name: common at temporary pools in arid country

Range: New Mexico and Oklahoma south to Panama, also Greater Antilles; vagrant to Arizona, Arkansas and Tennessee

***Nannothemis* Brauer—Elfin Skimmer**

Nannothemis Brauer, 1868: 369

Sci Name: dwarf + *Themis*, for its small size and the goddess of order, used as the second element in numerous generic names

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*, for the straight first sector of the triangle and the goddess of order, used as the second element in numerous generic names

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: not of the same color, perhaps referring to sexual dichromatism

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: rust-colored, referring to orange-brown abdomen of females and immature males

Eng Name: as genus

Range: California, Colorado, Arkansas and Maryland south to Costa Rica and Florida; introduced to Hawaii

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

Although similar in appearance to *Orthemis schmidti* Buchholz, described from Peru and known to occur north to Central America, this species differs genetically and is apparently undescribed.

Range: Florida, Greater Antilles, perhaps Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and elsewhere around Caribbean

***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, in contrast with relatively short female abdomen

Eng Name: as genus

Range: British Columbia, Colorado, Manitoba and New Brunswick south to Baja California Sur, Michoacan and Yucatan; also Bermuda and Bahamas

***Paltothemis* Karsch—Rock Skimmers**

Paltothemis Karsch, 1890: 362

Sci Name: dart + *Themis*, apparently for the simple, unbranched hamules and the goddess of order, used as the second element in numerous generic names

Eng Name: typical perch site and skimming flight

Generotype: *Paltothemis lineatipes* Karsch, 1890

***Paltothemis lineatipes* Karsch—Red Rock Skimmer**

Paltothemis lineatipes Karsch, 1890: 362

TL: Brazil [in error]

Sci Name: lined feet, referring to striped legs

Eng Name: red coloration of mature male

Range: Oregon, Colorado and Oklahoma south to Panama

***Pantala* Hagen—Rainpool Gliders**

Pantala Hagen, 1861: 141

Sci Name: wandering or roaming without home, alluding to worldwide distribution

Eng Name: typical habitat and gliding flight

Generotype: *Libellula flavescens* Fabricius, 1798

***Pantala flavescens* (Fabricius)—Wandering Glider**

Libellula flavescens Fabricius, 1798: 285

TL: India

Sci Name: yellowish, referring to yellow overall color

Eng Name: extensive migratory behavior

Range: Oregon, Nebraska, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia (vagrant farther north to Washington, Alberta, Quebec and Newfoundland) south to Argentina, Galápagos and West Indies, also Old World tropics and subtropics

***Pantala hymenaea* (Say)—Spot-winged Glider**

Libellula hymenaea Say, 1839: 18

TL: Indiana

Sci Name: concerning a membrane, referring to white membranule in hindwings

Eng Name: brown spot at base of hindwing

Range: Washington, Colorado, South Dakota, Michigan, Ontario and New Brunswick (vagrant farther north to Alaska, Manitoba and Newfoundland) south to Argentina; also Bermuda, West Indies and Galapagos

***Perithemis* Hagen—Amberwings**

Perithemis Hagen, 1861: 185

Sci Name: around + *Themis*, probably refers to the narrow abdomen base and the goddess of order, used as the second element in numerous generic names

Eng Name: yellow-orange wings of males

Generotype: *Libellula tenera* Say, 1839

***Perithemis domitia* (Drury)—Slough Amberwing**

Libellula domitia Drury, 1773: 45

TL: Antilles

Sci Name: probably after Domitia Longina, wife of Roman emperor Domitian

Eng Name: typical breeding habitat

Range: Arizona and Texas south to Ecuador and Brazil; also Greater Antilles

***Perithemis intensa* Kirby—Mexican Amberwing**

Perithemis intensa Kirby, 1889: 326

TL: Mexico

Sci Name: intense, referring to yellow wings and/or red-orange pterostigma

Eng Name: principal geographic range

Range: California, Utah and Texas south to Baja California Sur and Guerrero

***Perithemis tenera* (Say)—Eastern Amberwing**

Libellula tenera Say, 1839: 31

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts; Pennsylvania

Sci Name: delicate, referring to small size

Eng Name: geographic range

Range: Arizona, Minnesota, Ontario and Maine south throughout mainland tropics to Argentina; isolated record in Montana

***Planiplax* Muttkowski—Scarlet-tails**

Planiplax Muttkowski, 1910: 169

Sci Name: flat + *plax*, referring to flattened frons, especially in males, and contraction of *Diplax*, commonly used name in libellulids

Eng Name: all species have bright red abdomens

Generotype: *Platyplax erythropygga* Karsch, 1891

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

Planiplax sanguiventris Calvert, 1907: 327

TL: Mexico, Tamaulipas, Altamira

Sci Name: blood-bellied, referring to bright red abdomen

Eng Name: only *Planiplax* in Mexico

Range: Texas south to Costa Rica

***Plathemis* Hagen—Whitetails**

Plathemis Hagen, 1861: 149

Sci Name: flat + *Themis*, referring to the flattened abdomen and the goddess of order, used as the second element in numerous generic names

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, probably from Roman antiquity

Eng Name: an abundant and widespread species

Range: British Columbia to Nova Scotia and south to California, Sonora, Nuevo León and Florida

***Plathemis subornata* Hagen—Desert Whitetail**

Plathemis subornata Hagen, 1861: 149

TL: Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: decorated beneath, referring to yellow spots on underside of abdomen

Eng Name: typical habitat

Range: Oregon, Wyoming 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: California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas south to Costa Rica; isolated records in Utah, Colorado and Oklahoma

***Sympetrum Newman*—Meadowhawks**

Sympetrum Newman, 1833: 511

Sci Name: compressed abdomen, referring to abdomen shape

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, referring to origin of holotype

Eng Name: blue frons of mature adults

Range: Kansas, Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey south to Texas and Florida; isolated records in New Mexico, Nebraska and Minnesota

***Sympetrum corruptum* (Hagen)—Variegated Meadowhawk**

Mesothemis corrupta Hagen, 1861: 171

Type Series: Illinois; Mexico, Matamoras; Texas, Pecos River; Ajan, Sea of Ochotsk

Sci Name: corrupted, allusion unknown

Eng Name: complex color pattern

Range: British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to Honduras and Florida; isolated record in Siberia

***Sympetrum costiferum* (Hagen)—Saffron-winged Meadowhawk**

Diplax costifera Hagen, 1861: 175

Type Series: Massachusetts; New York

Sci Name: costa-bearing, referring to costal wing stripe

Eng Name: yellow-tinged wings, especially costal stripe

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Newfoundland south to California, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Ohio and New Jersey

***Sympetrum danae* (Sulzer)—Black Meadowhawk**

Libellula danae Sulzer, 1776: 169

TL: Holarctic

Sci Name: Danaë was a princess locked in an underground room but visited by Zeus in the form of golden rain; allusion is to yellow spots of immature individuals

Eng Name: coloration of mature male

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Labrador south to California, New Mexico, Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey; also widespread in northern Eurasia

***Sympetrum illotum* (Hagen)—Cardinal Meadowhawk**

Mesothemis illota Hagen, 1861: 172

Type Series: North California; Mexico

Sci Name: dirty, allusion unknown

Eng Name: male bright red like male cardinal

Range: British Columbia south to California, east to Texas, then south to Panama; isolated record in Oklahoma

***Sympetrum internum* Montgomery—Cherry-faced Meadowhawk**

Sympetrum internum Montgomery, 1943: 57 [named but not described by Hagen, 1875: 79]

TL: Saskatchewan, southern Lake Winnipeg [but latter in Manitoba]

Sci Name: internal, referring to primarily interior geographic distribution

Eng Name: red frons of mature males in much of range

Range: Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Newfoundland south to California, Oklahoma and North Carolina

***Sympetrum madidum* (Hagen)—Red-veined Meadowhawk**

Diplax madida Hagen, 1861: 174

TL: "Upper Missouri" [river valley]

Sci Name: moist, allusion unknown

Eng Name: red wing veins of mature male

Range: Yukon and Manitoba south to California and Colorado

***Sympetrum obtrusum* (Hagen)—White-faced Meadowhawk**

Diplax obtrusa Hagen, 1867: 95

TL: [Illinois], Chicago

Sci Name: obtruded, allusion unknown

Eng Name: white face

Range: British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec and Prince Edward Island south to California, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kentucky and North Carolina

***Sympetrum pallipes* (Hagen)—Striped Meadowhawk**

Diplax pallipes Hagen, 1874: 589

TL: Colorado, "Foot-hills"

Sci Name: pale-footed, referring to pale legs characteristic of some populations

Eng Name: white thoracic stripes

Range: British Columbia and Saskatchewan south to California and New Mexico; isolated record in Texas

***Sympetrum rubicundulum* (Say)—Ruby Meadowhawk**

Libellula rubicundula Say, 1839: 26

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts

Sci Name: somewhat red, referring to coloration of mature adults

Eng Name: red coloration of mature adults

Range: Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec south to Colorado, Missouri and Georgia; isolated records in Montana and Wyoming

***Sympetrum semicinctum* (Say)—Band-winged Meadowhawk**

Libellula semicincta Say, 1839: 27

Type Series: Indiana; Massachusetts

Sci Name: half girdled, referring to basal wing bands

Eng Name: basal wing markings

Range: British Columbia to Nova Scotia, south to California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alabama and North Carolina

***Sympetrum signiferum* Cunnings & Garrison—Spot-winged Meadowhawk**

Sympetrum signiferum Cunnings & Garrison, 1991: 474

TL: Mexico, Durango, El Salto, 4.4 mi. NE

Sci Name: sign-bearing, 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, Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island south to California, Texas and Florida; scarce in or absent from most of northern Great Plains, Rocky Mountains and Great Basin; isolated record in Arizona

***Tauriphila Kirby*—Pasture Gliders**

Tauriphila Kirby, 1889: 268

Sci Name: bull-loving, allusion unknown, as Kirby would not have known it in life

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, but not West Indies) south to Costa Rica

***Tholymis Hagen*—Evening Skimmers**

Tholymis Hagen, 1867: 221

Sci Name: meaning unknown

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: lemon-colored, probably referring to round yellow spots on hindwing

Eng Name: as genus

Range: Texas south to Chile, also Florida and West Indies; vagrant to Arizona and Oklahoma

***Tramea Hagen*—Saddlebags**

Tramea Hagen, 1861: 143

Sci Name: meaning unknown

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: concerning the abdomen, allusion unknown

Eng Name: red abdomen of mature adults

Range: Texas south to Argentina; also southern Florida, Bermuda, West Indies and introduced to Hawaii

***Tramea binotata* (Rambur)—Sooty Saddlebags**

Libellula binotata Rambur, 1842: 36

TL: Brazil

Sci Name: two-marked, probably referring to hindwing spots

Eng Name: black overall coloration

Range: Northern Mexico and Greater Antilles south to Argentina; vagrant to Arizona and Florida

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

Libellula carolina Linnaeus, 1763: 411

TL: Carolina

Sci & Eng Names: type locality

Range: Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida, also Bermuda; isolated record in Minnesota

***Tramea darwini* Kirby—Striped Saddlebags**

Tramea darwini Kirby, 1889: 315

TL: Galápagos

Sci Name: after Charles Darwin, first evolutionary biologist

Eng Name: pale thoracic stripes

Range: California, Arizona, Oklahoma and Florida south to Argentina, also West Indies; records of vagrants scattered across North America north to Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Massachusetts

***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, referring to ragged edges of hindwing spots

Eng Name: black coloration

Range: British Columbia, Idaho, Colorado, South Dakota, Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Baja California Sur, Yucatan and Florida; also Bermuda, Bahamas, Cuba and Hawaii; isolated record in Montana

***Tramea onusta* Hagen—Red Saddlebags**

Tramea onusta Hagen, 1861: 144

Type Series: Mexico, Matamoras; Texas, Pecos River

Sci Name: burdened, probably referring to large hindwing spots

Eng Name: red coloration

Range: Oregon, Utah, South Dakota, Michigan and Ontario south to Venezuela; also Greater Antilles

LITERATURE CITED

- Bridges, C. A. 1993. Catalogue of the family-group, genus-group and species-group names of the Odonata of the world (second edition). Charles A. Bridges, Urbana, Illinois.
- Davies, D. A. L. & P. Tobin. 1984. The dragonflies of the world: a systematic list of the extant species of Odonata. Vol. 1. Zygoptera, Anisozygoptera. Soc. Int. Odonat. Rapid Comm. (Suppl.) No. 3.
- Davies, D. A. L. & P. Tobin. 1985. The dragonflies of the world: a systematic list of the extant species of Odonata. Vol. 2. Anisoptera. Soc. Int. Odonat. Rapid Comm. (Suppl.) No. 5.
- Dijkstra, K-D. B., V. J. Kalkman, R. A. Dow, F. R. Stokvis & J. van Tol. 2014. Redefining the damselfly families: a comprehensive molecular phylogeny of Zygoptera (Odonata). *Systematic Entomology* 39: 68-96.
- Donnelly, T. W. 2004a. Distribution of North American Odonata, Part I: Aeshnidae, Petaluridae, Gomphidae, Cordulegastridae. *Bulletin of American Odonatology* 7: 61-90.
- Donnelly, T. W. 2004b. Distribution of North American Odonata, Part II: Macromiidae, Corduliidae and Libellulidae. *Bulletin of American Odonatology* 8: 1-32.
- Donnelly, T. W. 2004c. Distribution of North American Odonata, Part III: Calopterygidae, Lestidae, Coenagrionidae, Protoneuridae, Platystictidae, with data sources and bibliography, parts I-III. *Bulletin of American Odonatology* 8: 33-99.
- Fliedner, H. and I. Endersby. 2019. *The Scientific Names of North American Dragonflies*. Busybird Publishing, Victoria, Australia.
- Garrison, R. W. 1991. A synonymic list of the New World Odonata. *ARGIA* 3: 1-30.
- Muttkowski, R. A. 1910. Catalogue of the Odonata of North America. *Bull. Publ. Mus. Milwaukee* 1: 1-207.
- Needham, J. G. and H. B. Heywood. 1929. *A handbook of the dragonflies of North America*. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield.
- Needham, J. G. M. J. Westfall, Jr., and M. L. May. 2014. *Dragonflies of North America, Third Edition*. Scientific Publishers, Gainesville, Florida.
- Paulson, D. 2009. *Dragonflies and Damselflies of the West*. Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- Paulson, D. 2011. *Dragonflies and Damselflies of the East*. Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- Westfall, M. J., Jr., and M. L. May. 2006. *Damselflies of North America*. Scientific Publishers, Gainesville, Florida.

ANNOTATED REFERENCES FOR SPECIES DESCRIPTIONS

- Abbott, J. C. and T. D. Hibbitts. 2011. *Cordulegaster sarracenia*, n. sp. (Odonata: Cordulegastridae) from east Texas and western Louisiana, with a key to adult Cordulegastridae of the New World. *Zootaxa* 2899: 60-68. (*Cordulegaster sarracenia*)
- Bailowitz, R., D. Danforth & S. Upson. 2013. *Erpetogomphus molossus*, a new species from Sonora, Mexico. *Zootaxa* 3734(5): 559-570. (*Erpetogomphus molossus*)
- Banks, N. 1896. A new species of *Gomphus*. *J. New York Ent. Soc.* 4: 193-195. (*Phanogomphus descriptus*)
- Beauvois, A. 1805. Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amérique dans les royaumes d'Oware, a Saint-Dominique et dans les états-unis pendant les années 1781-1797. Paris, Levrault. (*Calopteryx maculata*)
- Belle, J. 1970. Studies on South American Gomphidae (Odonata) with special reference to the species from Surinam. *Stud. Fauna Suriname* 11(55): 1-158. (*Phyllogomphoides*)
- Belle, J. 1975. Two new species of *Phyllocycla* Calvert, 1948 from Central America (Anisoptera: Gomphidae). *Odonatologica* 4: 65-71. (*Phyllocycla breviphylla*)

- Belle, J. 1987. *Phyllogomphoides nayaritensis*, eine neue Libellenart aus Mexico (Odonata: Gomphidae). Ent. Zeitschr. mit Insektenbörse 97: 11–13. (*Phyllogomphoides nayaritensis*)
- Bird, R. D. 1933. *Somatochlora ozarkensis*, a new species from Oklahoma (Odonata–Cordulinae). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 261: 1–7. (*Somatochlora ozarkensis*)
- Brauer, F. M. 1865. Dritter Bericht über die auf der Weltfahrt der kais. Fregatte Novara gesammelten Libellulinen. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 15: 501–512. (*Anax concolor*)
- Brauer, F. M. 1868. Verzeichnis der bis jetzt bekannten Neuropteren im Sinne Linné's. Erster Abschnitt. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 18: 359–416. (*Crocothemis*, *Erythrodiplax*, *Macrodiplax*, *Nannothemis*, *Pachydiplax*)
- Brauer, F. 1900. Odonates décrits en 1900 par le Brauer. In: Von ihrer Königl. Hoheit der Prinzessin Therese von Bayern auf einer Reise in Süd-Amerika gesammelte Insekten. Berlin Entomologische Zeitschrift 45: 253–268. (*Erythemis mithroides*)
- Brittinger, C. 1850. Die Libelluliden des Kaiserreichs Österreich. Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien. 4: 328–336. (*Leucorrhinia*)
- Bromley, S. W. 1924. A new *Ophiogomphus* (Aeschnidae: Odonata) from Massachusetts. Ent. News. 35: 343–334. (*Ophiogomphus howei*)
- Brunelle, P.-M. 2000. A new species of *Neurocordulia* (Odonata: Anisoptera: Corduliidae) from eastern North America. Canadian Ent. 132: 39–48. (*Neurocordulia michaeli*)
- Burmeister, H. 1839. Handbuch der entomologie. T. C. Friedr. Enslin, Berlin. pp. 757–1050. (*Aeshna septentrionalis*, *Amphiagrion saucium*, *Anax amazili*, *Argia fumipennis*, *Calopteryx dimidiata*, *Epithea*, *E. semiaquea*, *Erythemis plebeja*, *Ischnura denticollis*, *Libellula auripennis*, *L. luctuosa*, *L. semifasciata*, *Orthemis discolor*, *Pachydiplax longipennis*, *Somatochlora albicincta*)
- Byers, C. F. 1927. *Enallagma* and *Telagrion* from western Florida, with a description of a new species. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 20: 385–392. (*Enallagma weewa*)
- Byers, C. F. 1939. A study of the dragonflies of the genus *Progomphus* (*Gomphoides*) with a description of a new species. Proc. Fla. Acad. Sci. 4: 19–85. (*Progomphusalachuensis*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1890. Notes on some North American Odonata with descriptions of three new species. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 17: 33–40. (*Brachymesia gravida*, *Leucorrhinia proxima*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1895. The Odonata of Baja California, Mexico. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. (2) 4: 463–558. (*Argia agrioides*, *Enallagma eiseni*, *Erythrodiplax basifusca*, *Ischnura erratica*, *Macrothemis inequiunguis*, *Rhionaeschna californica*, also actual description of *Tramea calverti* as *T. longicauda* Brauer? var.)
- Calvert, P. P. 1898. The odonate genus *Macrothemis* and its allies. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 28: 301–332. (*Macrothemis inacuta*, *M. pseudimitans*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1899. Odonata from Tepic, Mexico, with supplementary notes on those of Baja California. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. 1: 371–418. (*Argia harknessi*, *Dythemis nigrescens*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1903. Additions to the Odonata of New Jersey, with descriptions of two new species. Ent. News 14: 33–41. (*Enallagma daeckii*, *Somatochlora provocans*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1901–1908. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Odonata. (*Argia barretti*, *A. munda*, *A. nahuana*, *A. pallens*, *A. plana*, *A. rhoadsi*, *A. tarascana*, *A. tezpi*, *A. tonto*, *Dythemis maya*, *Enallagma basidens*, *E. novaehispaniae*, *Erpetogomphus eutainia*, *Hesperagrion*, *Ischnura damula*, *Lestes sigma*, *Micrathyria dissocians*, *Neoneura aaroni*, *N. amelia*, *Palaemnema domina*, *Planiplax sanguiniventris*, *Protoneura cara*, *Rhionaeschna dugesi*, *Tauriphila azteca*, *Telebasis digiticollis*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1907. The differentials of three North American species of *Libellula*. Ent. News 18: 201–204. (*Libellula comanche*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1913. The species of *Nehalennia* (Odonata). Ent. News 24: 310–316. (*Nehalennia integricollis*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1913. The true male of *Nehalennia integricollis* and *N. pallidula*, n. sp. (Odon.). Ent. News 24:

- 373–374. (*Nehalennia pallidula*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1919. Gundlach's work on the Odonata of Cuba: a critical study. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 45: 335–396. (*Enallagma vesperum*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1921. *Gomphus dilatatus*, *vastus*, and a new species, *lineatifrons* (Odonata). Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 47: 221–232. (*Gomphurus lineatifrons*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1947. *Aeshna psilus*, a new species of the group of *Ae. cornigera* Brauer (Odonata: Aeshnidae). Notul. Natur. 194: 1–11. (*Rbionaeschna psilus*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1948. Odonata (dragonflies) of Kartabo, Bartica District, British Guiana. Zoologica 33: 47–87. (*Phyllocycla*)
- Calvert, P. P. 1952. New taxonomic entities in Neotropical *Aeshnas* (Odonata: Aeshnidae). Ent. News 63: 253–264. (*Coryphaeschna viriditas*, *Remartinia secreta*)
- Cannings, R. A. and R. W. Garrison. 1991. *Sympetrum signiferum*, a new species of dragonfly (Odonata: Libellulidae) from western Mexico and Arizona. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 84: 474–479. (*Sympetrum signiferum*)
- Carle, F. L. 1979. Two new *Gomphus* (Odonata: Gomphidae) from eastern North America with adult keys to the subgenus *Hylogomphus*. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 72: 418–426. (*Hylogomphus geminatus*)
- Carle, F. L. 1980. A new *Lanthus* (Odonata: Gomphidae) from eastern North America with adult and nymphal keys to American Octogomphines. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 73: 172–179. (*Lanthus vernalis*)
- Carle, F. L. 1981. A new species of *Ophiogomphus* from eastern North America, with a key to the regional species (Anisoptera: Gomphidae). Odonatologica 10: 271–278. (*Ophiogomphus acuminatus*)
- Carle, F. L. 1982. *Ophiogomphus incurvatus*: a new name for *Ophiogomphus carolinus* Hagen (Odonata: Gomphidae). Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 75: 335–339. (*Ophiogomphus incurvatus*)
- Carle, F. L. 1983. A new *Zoraena* (Odonata: Cordulegastridae) from eastern North America, with a key to the adult Cordulegastridae of America. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 76: 61–68. (*Cordulegaster bilineata*)
- Carle, F. L. 1992. *Ophiogomphus* (*Ophionurus*) *australis* spec. nov. from the Gulf coast of Louisiana, with larval and adult keys to American *Ophiogomphus* (Anisoptera: Gomphidae). Odonatologica 21: 141–152. (*Ophiogomphus australis*)
- Carle, F. L. and M. L. May. 1987. *Gomphus* (*Phanogomphus*) *westfalli* spec. nov. from the gulf coast of Florida (Anisoptera: Gomphidae). Odonatologica 16: 67–75. (*Phanogomphus westfalli*)
- Charpentier, T. de. 1840. Libellulinae Europaeae Descriptae et Depictae. Lipsiae, Voss. (*Enallagma*, *Ischnura*)
- Cook, C. and J. J. Daigle. 1985. *Ophiogomphus westfalli* spec. nov. from the Ozark region of Arkansas and Missouri, with a key to the *Ophiogomphus* species of eastern North America (Anisoptera: Gomphidae). Odonatologica 14: 89–99. (*Ophiogomphus westfalli*)
- Cook, C. and E. L. Lauder milk. 2004. *Stylogomphus sigmastylus* sp. nov., a new North American dragonfly previously confused with *S. albistylus* (Odonata: Gomphidae). International Journal of Odonatology 7: 3–24. (*Stylogomphus sigmastylus*)
- Cowley, J. 1934. Notes on some generic names of Odonata. Ent. mon. Mag. 70: 240–247. (*Idiataphe*)
- Currie, B. P. 1917. *Gomphus parvidens*, a new species of dragonfly from Maryland. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 53: 223–226. (*Hylogomphus parvidens*)
- Currie, R. P. 1903. The Odonata collected by Messrs. Schwarz and Barber in Arizona and New Mexico. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 5: 298–303. (*Ischnura barberi*)
- Daigle, J. J. 1995. *Argia carlcooki* spec. nov. from Mexico (Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae). Odonatologica 24: 467–471. (*Argia carlcooki*)
- Davis, W. T. 1913. Dragonflies of the vicinity of New York City with a description of a new species. J. New York Ent. Soc. 21: 11–29. (*Enallagma recurvatum*)

- Davis, W. T. 1913. *Williamsonia*, a new genus of dragonflies from North America. Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 8: 93–96. (*Williamsonia*)
- Davis, W. T. 1921. A new dragonfly from Florida. Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 16: 109–111. (*Didymops floridensis*)
- Davis, W. T. 1927. A new dragonfly from Virginia. Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 22: 155–156. (*Neurocordulia virginienensis*)
- Donnelly, T. W. 1961. *Aeshna persephone*, a new species of dragonfly from Arizona, with notes on *Aeshna arida* Kennedy. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 63: 193–202. (*Aeshna persephone*)
- Donnelly, T. W. 1962. *Somatochlora margarita*, a new species of dragonfly from eastern Texas. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 64: 235–240. (*Somatochlora margarita*)
- Donnelly, T. W. 1966. A new gomphine dragonfly from eastern Texas (Odonata: Gomphidae). Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 68: 102–105. (*Hylogomphus apomyius*)
- Donnelly, T. W. 1967. The discovery of *Chrysobasis* in Central America, with the description of a new species (Odonata: Coenagrionidae). Fla. Ent. 50: 47–52. (*Chrysobasis lucifer*)
- Drury, D. 1773. Illustrations of Natural History. 2. London, White. (*Anax junius*, *Celithemis eponina*, *Crocothemis servilia*, *Erythrodiplax berenice*, *Hetaerina titia*, *Libellula pulchella*, *Perithemis domitia*, *Plathemis lydia*)
- Dunkle, S. W. 1992. *Gomphus (Gomphurus) gonzalezi* spec. nov., a new dragonfly from Texas and Mexico. Odonatologica 21: 79–84. (*Gomphurus gonzalezi*)
- Erichson, W. F. 1848. Die Insecta. Pp. 533–617 in Schomburgk, Reisen in British Guiana. Leipzig, Weber. (*Erythrodiplax fervida*)
- Fabricius, J. C. 1775. Systema Entomologiae. Flensburg and Leipzig, Library Kortii. (*Aeshna*, *Erythemis vesiculosa*, *Libellula cyanea*, *Orthemis ferruginea*)
- Fabricius, J. C. 1793. Entomologia systematica, Emendata et Aucta. Vol. 2. Copenhagen, C. G. Proft. (*Libellula vibrans*)
- Fabricius, J. C. 1798. Entomologia systematica, Emendata et Aucta. Supplement. Copenhagen, C. G. Proft. (*Epiaeschna heros*, *Hetaerina americana*, *Pantala flavescens*)
- Ferguson, A. 1950. *Gomphus maxwelli*, a new species of dragonfly from Texas (Odonata: Gomphinae, group *Arigomphus*). Field & Lab. 18: 93–96. (*Arigomphus maxwelli*)
- Förster, F. 1900. Odonaten aus New-Guinea. Termes. Füzetek 23: 81–108. (*Nasiaeschna Selys*)
- Förster, F. 1909. Beiträge zu den Gattungen und Arten der Libellen. Nassauischer Verein für Naturkunde, Wiesbaden, 62: 211–235. (*Rhionaeschna*)
- Fraser, F. C. 1922. New and rare Indian Odonata in the Pusa Collection. Mem. Dep. Agric. India Ent. Ser. 7: 1–81. (*Stylogomphus*)
- Garrison, R. W. 1986. The genus *Aphylla* in Mexico and Central America, with a description of a new species, *Aphylla angustifolia* (Odonata: Gomphidae). Ann. Ent. Soc. Am. 79: 938–944. (*Aphylla angustifolia*)
- Garrison, R. W. 1994. A revision of the New World genus *Erpetogomphus* Hagen in Selys (Odonata: Gomphidae). Tijds. v. Ent. 137: 173–269. (*Erpetogomphus heterodon*)
- Garrison, R. W. 1994. A synopsis of the genus *Argia* of the United States with keys and descriptions of new species, *Argia sabino*, *A. leonora*, and *A. pima* (Odonata: Coenagrionidae). Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 120: 287–368. (*Argia leonora*, *A. pima*, *A. sabino*)
- Gloyd, L. K. 1933. A new Corduline dragonfly, *Tetragoneuria sepia*, from Florida (Odonata). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 274: 1–5. (*Epithea sepia*)
- Gloyd, L. K. 1936. Three new North American species of Gomphinae (Odonata). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 326: 1–18. (*Aphylla williamsoni*, *Stenogomphurus rogersi*, *Stylurus townesi*)
- Gloyd, L. K. 1938. A new species of the genus *Libellula* from Yucatan. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., No.

- 377: 1–4. (*Libellula gaigei*)
- Gloyd, L. K. 1943. *Enallagma vernale*, a new species of Odonata from Michigan. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., No. 479: 1–8. (*Enallagma vernale*)
- González Soriano, E. 2002. *Leptobasis melinogaster* spec. nov., a new species from Mexico (Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae). Odonatologica 31: 181–185. (*Leptobasis melinogaster*)
- Gundlach, J. 1888. Contribucion á la entomologia Cubana. Neurópteros, Tomo 2: 189–281. (*Brachymesia herbida*)
- Hagen, H. 1856. Die Odonaten-Fauna des russischen Reichs. Stett. Ent. Ztg 17: 363–381. (*Aeshna palmata*)
- Hagen, H. 1861. Synopsis of the Neuroptera of North America, with a list of the South American species. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Inst. (*Aeshna sitchensis*, *A. verticalis*, *Anax longipes*, *Argia bipunctulata*, *A. cuprea*, *A. extranea*, *A. immunda*, *A. lacrimans*, *A. lugens*, *A. moesta*, *A. sedula*, *Brachymesia furcata*, *Brechmorhoga mendax*, *B. pertinax*, *B. praecox*, *Celithemis*, *C. amanda*, *C. elisa*, *Coryphaeschna adnexa*, *Dythemis*, *D. fugax*, *D. velox*, *Enallagma annexum*, *E. aspersum*, *E. civile*, *E. durum*, *E. ebrium*, *E. exsulans*, *E. pollutum*, *E. praevarum*, *E. signatum*, *Epitheca princeps*, *Erythemis*, *E. collocata*, *Erythrodiplax funerea*, *Ischnura demorsa*, *I. posita*, *I. prognata*, *Lestes alacer*, *L. congener*, *L. stultus*, *L. unguiculatus*, *L. vidua*, *Leucorrhinia intacta*, *Libellula forensis*, *L. incesta*, *L. nodisticta*, *Macrodiplax balteata*, *Macromia annulata*, *M. pacifica*, *Micrathyria aequalis*, *Nehalennia irene*, *Oplonaeschna armata*, *Orthemis*, *Pantala*, *Perithemis*, *Plathemis*, *P. subornata*, *Pseudoleon superbus*, *Rhionaeschna multicolor*, *R. mutata*, *Somatochlora filosa*, *S. linearis*, *S. septentrionalis*, *Sympetrum corruptum*, *S. costiferum*, *S. illotum*, *S. madidum*, *S. vicinum*, *Telebasis salva*, *Tamea*, *T. insularis*, *T. lacerata*, *T. onusta*)
- Hagen, H. 1867. Revision der von Herrn Uhler beschriebenen Odonaten. Stett. Ent. Ztg. 28: 87–95. (*Sympetrum obtrusum*)
- Hagen, H. 1867. Die Neuroptera der Insel Cuba. Stett. Ent. Ztg. 28: 215–232. (*Tauriphila australis*, *Tholymis*, *T. citrina*)
- Hagen, H. A. 1868. Odonaten Cubas. Stett. Ent. Ztg. 29: 274–287. (*Macrothemis*)
- Hagen, H. A. 1869. Zur Odonaten-Fauna von Neu-Granada nach Lindig's Sammlungen. Stett. Ent. Ztg. 30: 256–263. (*Tauriphila argo*)
- Hagen, H. 1873. Odonata from the Yellowstone. Rep. U. S. geol. Surv. Territ. 6: 727–729. (*Libellula composita*)
- Hagen, H. A. 1874. The odonate fauna of Georgia, from original drawings now in possession of Dr. J. LeConte, and in the British Museum. Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist. 16: 349–365. (*Gomphaeschna antilope*)
- Hagen, H. A. 1874. Report on the Pseudo-Neuroptera and Neuroptera collected by Lieut. W. L. Carpenter in 1873 in Colorado. Rep. U. S. geol. Surv. Territ. 7: 571–606. (*Ophiogomphus severus*, *Sympetrum pallipes*)
- Hagen, H. A. 1875. Synopsis of the Odonata of America. Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist. 18: 20–96. (*Epiaeschna*)
- Hagen, H. A. 1885. Monograph of the earlier stages of the Odonata. Sub-families Gomphina and Cordulegastriina. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 12: 249–291. (*Ophiogomphus occidentis*)
- Hagen, H. A. 1889. Synopsis of the Odonata of N. America. Psyche 5: 241–250. (*Calopteryx amata*)
- Hagen, H. A. 1890. A synopsis of the Odonat genus *Leucorrhinia* Britt. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 17: 229–236. (*Leucorrhinia borealis*, *L. frigida*, *L. glacialis*)
- Harvey, F. L. 1898. Contributions to the Odonata of Maine. III. Ent. News. 9: 59–64, 85–88. (*Ophiogomphus anomalus*, *Somatochlora minor* Calvert)
- Hine, J. S. 1901. A new species of *Gomphus* and its near relatives. Ohio Naturalist 1: 60–61. (*Hylogomphus viridifrons*)
- Karsch, F. 1890. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Arten und Gattungen der Libellulinen. Berl. Ent. Z. 33: 347–392. (*Macrothemis imitans*, *Paltothemis*, *P. lineatipes*)
- Kellicott, D. S. 1895. Odonata—a note and a description. Ent. News 6: 239. (*Enallagma geminatum*)
- Kennedy, C. H. 1915. Notes on the life history and ecology of the dragonflies (Odonata) of Washington and

- Oregon. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 49: 259–345. (*Argia emma*)
- Kennedy, C. H. 1917. Notes on the life history and ecology of the dragonflies (Odonata) of Central California and Nevada. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 52: 483–635. (*Aeshna walkeri*, *Ischnura gemina*, *Ophiogomphus arizonicus*, *Tanypteryx*, *Zoniagrion*)
- Kennedy, C. H. 1918. New species of Odonata from the southwestern United States. Part I. Three new *Argias*. Can. Ent. 50: 256–260. (*Argia alberta*, *A. hinei*)
- Kennedy, C. H. 1918. New species of Odonata from the southwestern United States. Part II. Can. Ent. 50: 297–299. (*Erpetogomphus lampropeltis*)
- Kennedy, C. H. 1920. Forty-two hitherto unrecognized genera and subgenera of Zygoptera. Ohio J. Sci. 21: 83–88. (*Apanisagrion*, *Neoerythromma*)
- Kirby, W. F. 1889. A revision of the subfamily Libellulinae, with descriptions of new genera and species. Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 12: 249–348. (*Brachymesia*, *Cannaphila*, *C. insularis*, *Celithemis fasciata*, *Miathyria*, *Micrathyria*, *Perithemis intensa*, *Pseudoleon*, *Tauriphila*, *Tramea darwini*)
- Kirby, W. F. 1890. A synonymic catalogue of Neuroptera Odonata or dragonflies, with an appendix of fossil species. London, Gurney & Jackson. (*Coenagrion*, *Lestes dryas*, *Micrathyria hagenii*)
- Kirby, W. F. 1894. On some small collections of Odonata (dragonflies) recently received from the West Indies. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. 14: 261–269. (*Brechmorhoga*)
- Knopf, K. W. and K. J. Tennessen. 1980. A new species of *Progomphus* Selys, 1854 from North America (Anisoptera: Gomphidae). Odonatologica 9: 247–252. (*Progomphus bellei*)
- Leach, W. E. 1815. Entomology. In Brewster, D., The Edinburgh Encyclopedia, 9: 57–172. (*Anax*, *Calopteryx*, *Cordulegaster*, *Cordulia*, *Lestes*)
- Linnaeus, C. 1758. Systema naturae. (Edition 10) 1 (Animalia). Holmiae, Laurentii Salvii. (*Aeshna juncea*, *Erythrodiplax umbrata*, *Libellula*, *L. quadrimaculata*)
- Linnaeus, C. 1763. Centuria insectorum. Proposuit Boas Johansson, Amoen acad. 6: 384–415. (*Tramea carolina*)
- Martin, R. 1907. Cordulines. Collections zoologiques du Baron Edm. de Selys Longchamps. Fasc. 17: 1–94. (*Somatochlora ensigera*)
- McLachlan, R. 1883. Two new species of *Anax*, with notes on other dragonflies of the same genus. Ent. mon. Mag. 20: 127–131. (*Anax walsinghami*)
- McLachlan, R. 1886. Two new species of Cordulina. Ent. mon. Mag. 23: 104–105. (*Epitheca canis*)
- McLachlan, R. 1895. Some new species of Odonata of the “Légion” *Lestes*, with notes. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 16: 19–28. (*Archilestes californicus*)
- McLachlan, R. 1896. On some Odonata of the subfamily Aeschnina. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 17: 409–425. (*Boyeria*)
- Montgomery, B. E. 1943. *Sympetrum internum*, new name for *Sympetrum decisum* auct., nec Hagen (Odonata, Libellulidae). Can. Ent. 75: 57–58. (*Sympetrum internum*)
- Morse, A. P. 1895. New North American Odonata. Psyche 7: 207–211. (*Enallagma carunculatum*, *E. clausum*, *E. laterale*, *E. minusculum*, *E. pictum*, *Nehalennia gracilis*, *Ophiogomphus aspersus*)
- Muttkowski, R. A. 1910. Catalogue of the Odonata of North America. Bull. Publ. Mus. Milwaukee 1: 1–207. (*Planiplax*)
- Muttkowski, R. A. 1911. Studies in *Tetragoneuria* (Odonata). Bull. Wisconsin nat. Hist. Soc. 9: 91–134. (*Epitheca petechialis*, *E. stella* Williamson)
- Navás, R. P. L. 1911. Neuropteros do Brasil. Revista do Museu Paulista 8: 476–481. (*Remartinia*)
- Needham, J. G. 1897. Preliminary studies of N. American Gomphinae. Can. Ent. 29: 164–168, 182–186. (*Argomphus*, *Lanthus*, *Ophiogomphus carolus*, *Phanogomphus australis*, *Stylurus*)

- Needham, J. G. 1897. *Libellula deplanata* of Rambur. Can. Ent. 29: 144–146. (*Ladona*)
- Needham, J. G. 1902. Three new Gomphines. Can. Ent. 34: 275–278. (*Arigomphus lentulus*, *Phanogomphus cavillaris*)
- Needham, J. G. 1903. Life histories of Odonata, suborder Zygoptera. Part 3. In Aquatic insects of New York state, E. P. Felt, ed. Bull. New York State Mus. 68: 218–278. (*Chromagrion*)
- Needham, J. G. 1942. Two new species of dragonflies collected by Mrs. Alice L. Dietrich in Mississippi. Can. Ent. 74: 71–73. (*Gomphurus modestus*, *Stylurus potulentus*)
- Needham, J. G. 1950. Three new species of North American dragonflies with notes on related species. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 76: 1–12. (*Phanogomphus diminutus*, *P. hodgesi*, *Phyllogomphoides albrighti*)
- Needham, J. G. 1951. A new species of *Ophiogomphus* (Odonata). Ent. News 62: 41–43. (*Ophiogomphus edmundo*)
- Needham, J. G. and C. Betten. 1901. Aquatic insects in the Adirondacks. Bull. New York State Mus. 47: 383–612. (*Dorocordulia*, *Helocordulia*, *Phanogomphus borealis*)
- Needham, J. G. and M. J. Westfall, Jr. 1955. A manual of the dragonflies of North America (Anisoptera) including the Greater Antilles and the provinces of the Mexican border. Berkeley, Univ. Calif. Press. (*Neurocordulia alabamensis* Hodges)
- Newman, E. 1833. The Entomologica Magazine. London, Westley. (*Sympetrum*)
- Paulson, D. R. 1983. A new species of dragonfly, *Gomphus* (*Gomphurus*) *lynnae* spec. nov., from the Yakima River, Washington, with notes on pruinosity in Gomphidae (Anisoptera). Odonatologica 12: 59–70. (*Gomphurus lynnae*)
- Paulson, D. R. 1994. Two new species of *Coryphaeschna* from Middle America, and a discussion of the red species of the genus (Anisoptera: Aeshnidae). Odonatologica 23: 379–398. (*Coryphaeschna apeora*)
- Pritchard, A. E. 1935. Two new dragonflies from Oklahoma. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 319: 1–10. (*Celithemis verna*, *Phanogomphus oklahomensis*)
- Provancher, L. 1875. Description de plusieurs insectes nouveaux. Naturaliste Canadien 7: 247–251. (*Neurocordulia yamaskanensis*)
- Rambur, J. P. 1842. Histoire naturelle des insectes. Névroptères. Paris, Roret. (*Archilestes grandis*, *Argia*, *A. tibialis*, *Arigomphus pallidus*, *Celithemis ornata*, *Coryphaeschna ingens*, *Didymops*, *Erythrodiplax minuscula*, *Gomphurus dilatatus*, *Gynacantha*, *G. nervosa*, *Erythemis peruviana*, *Erythrodiplax fusca*, *Ladona deplanata*, *Lestes forcipatus*, *L. forcifula*, *L. tenuatus*, *Libellula flavida*, *Macromia*, *M. taeniolata*, *Nasiaeschna pentacantha*, *Phanogomphus minutus*, *Progomphus obscurus*, *Stylurus notatus*, *Sympetrum ambiguum*, *Tramea abdominalis*, *T. binotata*, *Triacanthagyna trifida*; also original description of *Coryphaeschna viriditas* as *C. virens*)
- Robert, A. 1954. Un nouveau *Somatochlora* subarctique (Odonates, Corduliidae). Can. Ent. 86: 419–422. (*Somatochlora brevicincta*)
- Root, F. M. 1923. Notes on Zygoptera (Odonata) from Maryland, with a description of *Enallagma pallidum*, n. sp. Ent. News 34: 200–204. (*Enallagma pallidum*)
- Root, F. M. 1924. Notes on dragonflies (Odonata) from Lee County, Georgia, with a description of *Enallagma dubium*, new species. Ent. News 35: 317–324. (*Enallagma dubium*)
- Say, T. 1839. Descriptions of new North American neuropterous insects, and observations on some already described. J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. 8: 9–46. (*Aeshna clepsydra*, *A. constricta*, *Argia apicalis*, *Basiaeschna janata*, *Boyeria vinosa*, *Calopteryx aquabilis*, *Cordulegaster obliqua*, *Didymops transversa*, *Enallagma antennatum*, *Epitheca cynosura*, *Erythemis simplicicollis*, *Gomphaeschna furcillata*, *Gomphurus fraternus*, *Ischnura hastata*, *I. verticalis*, *Ladona exusta*, *Lestes eurinus*, *L. rectangularis*, *Neurocordulia obsoleta*, *Pantala hymenaea*, *Perithemis tenera*, *Phyllogomphoides stigmatus*, *Somatochlora tenebrosa*, *Sympetrum rubicundulum*, *S. semicinctum*)
- Scudder, S. H. 1866. Notes upon some Odonata from the Isle of Pines. Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist. 10: 187–198. (*Idiataphe cubensis*)

- Scudder, S. H. 1866. Notes on some Odonata from the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist. 10: 211–222. (*Aeshna eremita*, *Cordulia shurtleffi*, *Somatochlora elongata*, *S. forcipata*, *S. walshii*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1850. Revue des odonates ou libellules d'Europe. Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège (*Enallagma doubledayi*, *Ischnura ramburii*, *Leucorrhinia hudsonica*, *Nehalennia*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1853. Synopsis des Caloptérygines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. 20, Annexe: 1–73. (*Calopteryx angustipennis*, *Hetaerina*, *H. vulnerata* Hagen)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1854. Synopsis des Gomphines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. 21: 23–112. (*Aphylla*, *Arigomphus villosipes*, *Cordulegaster diastatops*, *C. maculata*, *C. sayi*, *Dromogomphus*, *D. armatus*, *D. spinosus*, *Erpetogomphus crotalinus* Hagen, *Gomphus exilis*, *G. lividus*, *G. spicatus* Hagen, *Hagenius*, *H. brevistylus*, *Lanthus parvulus*, *Ophiogomphus*, *O. colubrinus*, *Progomphus*, *Stylurus plagiatu*s)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1857. Neuroptères de l'isle de Cuba. In R. de la Sagra, Histoire physique, politique, et naturelle de l'île de Cuba. Animaux articulés 7: 435–473. (*Erythemis attala*, *Miathyria marcella*, *Micrathyria didyma*, *Nehalennia minuta*, *Protoneura*, *Triacanthagyna septima*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1858. Monographie des Gomphines. Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 11: 257–720. (*Cordulegaster dorsalis* Hagen, *Dromogomphus spoliatus* Hagen, *Erpetogomphus compositus* Hagen, *E. designatus* Hagen, *E. elaps*, *Gomphurus externus* Hagen, *Hylogomphus adelphus*, *Phanogomphus kurilis* Hagen, *P. militaris* Hagen, *Stylurus intricatus* Hagen, *Tachopteryx thoreyi* Hagen)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1859. Additions au synopsis des Gomphines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 7: 530–552. (*Aphylla protracta*, *Octogomphus specularis* Hagen, *Tachopteryx*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1860. Synopsis des Agrionines, Dernière légion: *Protonevra*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 10: 431–462. (*Neoneura*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1862. Synopsis des Agrionines, Seconde légion: *Lestes*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 13: 288–338. (*Archilestes*, *Lestes disjunctus*, *L. spumarius* Hagen, *L. vigilax* Hagen)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1865. Synopsis des Agrionines, 5me légion: *Agrion*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 20: 375–417. (*Argia oculata* Hagen, *A. oenea* Hagen, *A. translata* Hagen, *A. vivida* Hagen, *Telebasis*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1868. Communication sur quelques Odonates du Mexique. C. r. Soc. Ent. Belg. 11: 66–71. (*Gynacantha mexicana*, *Cordulegaster diadema*, *Hesperagrion heterodoxum*, *Libellula croceipennis*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1871. Synopsis des Cordulines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 31: 238–316, 519–565. (*Dorocordulia lepida* Hagen, *D. libera*, *Epithea costalis*, *E. spinigera*, *Helocordulia uhleri*, *Neurocordulia*, *Somatochlora*, *S. cingulata*, *S. hudsonica* Hagen, *S. semicircularis*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1871. Aperçu statistique sur les Névroptères Odonates. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 19: 409–416. (*Gomphaeschna*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1873. Troisièmes additions au synopsis des Gomphines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 35: 732–774. (*Octogomphus*, *Progomphus borealis* McLachlan, *Stylurus olivaceus*, *S. scudderi*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1873. Appendices aux troisièmes additions et liste des Gomphines, décrites dans le synopsis et ses trois additions. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 36: 492–531. (*Ophiogomphus bison*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1874. Additions au synopsis des Cordulines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 37: 16–34. (*Macromia magnifica* McLachlan)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1875. Notes on Odonata from Newfoundland, collected in 1874 by Mr. John Milne. Ent. mon. Mag. 11: 241–243. (*Enallagma boreale*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1876. Synopsis des Agrionines, 5me légion: *Agrion* (suite). Le genre *Agrion*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 41: 247–322, 496–539, 1233–1309. (*Acanthagrion*, *A. quadratum*, *Amphiagrion*, *A. abbreviatum*, *Chromagrion conditum* Hagen, *Coenagrion interrogatum* Hagen, *C. resolutum* Hagen, *Enallagma cardenium* Hagen, *E. divagans*, *E. semicircularare*, *E. traviatum*, *Ischnura cervula*, *I. perparva*, *Neoerythromma cullellatum* Hagen, *Zoniagrion exclamationis*)

- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1876. Synopsis des Agrionines, 5me légion: *Agrion* (suite). Le genre *Agrion*. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 42: 490-531, 952-991. (*Apanisagrion lais*)
- Selys Longchamps, E. de. 1877. Synopsis des agrionines, 5me legion: *Agrion* (suite et fin). Les genres *Telebasis*, *Argiocnemis* et *Hemiphlebia*. Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) 43: 97-159. (*Leptobasis*, *Leptobasis vacillans*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1878. Secondes additions au synopsis des Cordulines. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2) 45: 183-222. (*Epitheca spinosa* Hagen, *Helocordulia selysii* Hagen, *Somatochlora franklini*, *Williamsonia lintneri* Hagen)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1878. Quatriemes additions au synopsis des Gomphines. Bull. r. Acad. Belg. (2) 46: 408-471. (*Arigomphus furcifer* Hagen, *Cordulegaster erronea* Hagen, *Gomphurus crassus* Hagen, *Hylogomphus abbreviatus* Hagen, *Stylogomphus albistylus* Hagen)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1879. Revision des *Ophiogomphus* et descriptions de quatre nouvelle Gomphines américaines. C. r. Soc. Ent. Belg. 22: 62-70. (*Ophiogomphus morrisoni*, *Stenogomphurus consanguis*, *Tanypteryx hageni*)
- Selys-Longchamps, M. E. de. 1883. Synopsis des Aeschnines, Première partie: Classification. Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (3) 5: 712-748. (*Basiaeschna*, *Oplonaeschna*, *Triacanthagyna*)
- Sulzer, J. H. 1776. Abgekürzte Geschichte der Insekten nach dem Linnaischen System. 1. Winterthur, H. Steiner & County (*Sympetrum danae*)
- Tennessee, K. J. 1983. A new species of *Gomphus* from Tennessee (Odonata: Gomphidae). Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 76: 743-746. (*Phanogomphus sandrius*)
- Tennessee, K. J. 2004. *Cordulegaster talaria*, n. sp. (Odonata: Cordulegasteridae) from west-central Arkansas. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 106: 830-839. (*Cordulegaster talaria*)
- Tennessee, K. J. and T. E. Vogt. 2004. *Ophiogomphus smithi* n. sp. (Odonata: Gomphidae) from Wisconsin and Iowa. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 106: 540-546. (*Ophiogomphus smithi*)
- Tough, J. 1900. A new species of *Gomphus*. Occ. Mem. Chicago Ent. Soc. 1: 17-18. (*Arigomphus cornutus*)
- Trybom, F. 1889. Trollsländer (Odonater) insamlade under Svenska expeditionen till Jenisei, 1876. Bih. K. svenska VetenskAcad. Handl. 15: 1-21. (*Somatochlora sahlbergi*)
- Uhler, P. R. 1857. Contributions to the neuropterology of the United States. (Libellula). Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. 9: 87-88. (*Ladona julia*, *Libellula saturata*, *Nannothemis bella*)
- Vega-Sánchez, Y. M., L. F. Mendoza-Cuenca and A. González-Rodríguez. 2020. *Hetaerina calverti* (Odonata: Zygoptera: Calopterygidae) sp. nov., a new cryptic species of the American Rubyspot complex. Zootaxa 4766 (3): 485-497. (*Hetaerina calverti*)
- Vogt, T. E. and W. A. Smith. 1993. *Ophiogomphus susbehcha* spec. nov. from north central United States. Odonatologica 22: 503-509. (*Ophiogomphus susbehcha*)
- Walker, E. M. 1907. A new *Somatochlora*, with a note on the species known from Ontario. Can. Ent. 39: 69-74. (*Somatochlora williamsoni*)
- Walker, E. M. 1908. A key to the North American species of *Aeshna* found north of Mexico. Can. Ent. 40: 377-391, 450-451. (*Aeshna canadensis*, *A. interrupta*, *A. subarctica*, *A. tuberculifera*, *A. umbrosa*)
- Walker, E. M. 1912. The Odonata of the prairie provinces of Canada. Can. Ent. 44: 253-266. (*Coenagrion angulatum*)
- Walker, E. M. 1918. On the American representatives of *Somatochlora arctica* with descriptions of two new species (Odonata). Can. Ent. 50: 365-375. (*Somatochlora incurvata*, *S. kennedyi*)
- Walker, E. M. 1925. The North American dragonflies of the genus *Somatochlora*. Univ. Toronto Stud. biol. Ser. 26: 1-202. (*Somatochlora georgiana*, *S. whitehousei*)
- Walker, E. M. 1940. Odonata from the Patricia portion of the Kenora District of Ontario with description of a new species of *Leucorrhinia*. Can. Ent. 72: 4-15. (*Leucorrhinia patricia*)

- Walker, E. M. 1952. The *Lestes disjunctus* and *forcipatus* complex (Odonata: Lestidae). Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 78: 59–74. (*Lestes australis*)
- Walsh, B. D. 1862. List of the Pseudoneuroptera of Illinois contained in the cabinet of the writer, with descriptions of over forty new species, and notes on their structural affinities. Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. 14: 361–402. (*Gomphurus vastus*, *Lestes inaequalis*, *Macromia illinoensis*, *Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis*, *Stylurus amnicola*, *S. spiniceps*)
- Walsh, B. D. 1863. Notes on Odonata. Pp. 207–271 in Observations on certain N. A. Neuroptera, by H. Hagen, M.D., of Koenigsberg, Prussia; translated from the original French MS., and published by permission of the author, with notes and descriptions of about twenty new N. A. species of Pseudoneuroptera. Proc. Ent. Soc. Philad. 2: 167–272. (*Enallagma hageni*, *Gomphurus ventricosus*, *Neurocordulia molesta*, *Ophiogomphus mainensis*, *Phanogomphus graslinellus*, *P. quadricolor*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1943. The synonymy of *Libellula auripennis* Burmeister and *Libellula jesseana* Williamson, and a description of a new species, *Libellula needhami* (Odonata). Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 69: 17–31. (*Libellula needhami*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1943. *Enallagma davisii*, a new species from Florida (Odonata). Ent. News 54: 103–108. (*Enallagma davisii*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1947. A new *Macromia* from North Carolina. J. Elisha Mitchell scient. Soc. 63: 32–36. (*Macromia margarita*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1956. A new species of *Gomphus* from Alabama (Odonata). Quart. J. Fla. Acad. Sci. 19: 251–258. (*Gomphurus septima*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1957. A new species of *Telebasis* from Florida (Odonata: Zygoptera). Florida Entomologist 40: 19–27. (*Telebasis byersi*)
- Westfall, M. J., Jr. 1975. A new species of *Gomphus* from Arkansas (Odonata: Gomphidae). Florida Entomologist 58: 91–95. (*Gomphurus ozarkensis*)
- Westwood, J. O. 1837. Illustrations of exotic entomology by Dru Drury. A new edition brought down to the present state of the science. London. (*Libellula axilena*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1898. A new species of *Ischnura* (Order Odonata). Ent. News 9: 209–211. (*Ischnura kelicotti*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1900. Notes on a few Wyoming dragonflies (Order Odonata). Ent. News 11: 453–458. (*Enallagma anna*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1902. A new species of *Gomphus* (Odonata) related to *G. fraternus*. Ent. News 13: 47–49. (*Gomphurus hybridus*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1903. A proposed new genus of Odonata (dragonflies) of the subfamily Aeschninae, group *Aeschna*. Ent. News 14: 2–8. (*Coryphaeschna*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1907. Two new North American dragonflies. Ent. News 18: 1–7. (*Boyeria grafiana*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1908. A new dragonfly (Odonata) belonging to the Cordulinae, and a revision of the classification of the subfamily. Ent. News 19: 428–434. (*Neurocordulia xanthosoma*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1909. The North American dragonflies (Odonata) of the genus *Macromia*. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 37: 369–398. (*Macromia alleghaniensis*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1914. *Gomphus pallidus* and two new related species. Ent. News 25: 49–58. (*Arigomphus submedianus*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1922. Notes on *Celithemis* with descriptions of two new species (Odonata). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 108: 1–22. (*Celithemis berthia*, *C. martha*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1922. *Libellulas* collected in Florida by Jesse H. Williamson, with description of a new species (Odonata). Ent. News 33: 13–19. (*Libellula jesseana*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1922. *Enallagmas* collected in Florida and South Carolina by Jesse H. Williamson with descrip-

- tions of two new species (Odonata, Agrionidae). Ent. News 33: 114–118, 138–144. (*Enallagma concisum*, *E. sulcatum*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1923. Notes on American species of *Triacanthagyna* and *Gynacantha*. Univ. Michigan Mus. Zool., Misc. Publ. No. 9: 1–80. (*Triacanthagyna caribbea*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1923. A new species of *Williamsonia* (Odonata–Corduliinae). Can. Ent. 55: 96–98. (*Williamsonia fletcheri*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1931. A new North American *Somatochlora* (Odonata–Cordulinae). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 225: 1–8. (*Somatochlora hineana*)
- Williamson, E. B. 1932. Two new species of *Stylurus* (Odonata–Gomphinae). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 247: 1–18. (*Stylurus ivae*, *S. laurae*)
- Williamson, E. B. and L. K. Gloyd. 1933. A new *Somatochlora* from Florida (Odonata–Cordulinae). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 262: 1–7. (*Somatochlora calverti*)

Appendix 1. Changes in each edition of *A Checklist of North American Odonata*, compared with the previous edition. Compiled by Jim Johnson.

2021

Additions

Hetaerina calverti Vega-Sánchez, Mendoza-Cuenca & González-Soriano—Cryptic Rubyspot

Argia oculata Hagen in Selys—Oculate Dancer

Erpetogomphus molossus Bailowitz, Danforth & Upson—Black-tailed Ringtail

Name Change

Tramea calverti Muttkowski to *Tramea darwini* Kirby

2018

Additions

Coryphaeschna apeora Paulson—Icarus Darner

Remartinia secreta (Calvert)—Secretive Darner

Taxonomic Revisions

Gomphus Leach split into *Gomphurus* Needham, *Hylogomphus* Needham, Westfall & May, *Phanogomphus* Carle, and *Stenogomphurus* Carle; *Gomphus* Leach now restricted to Eurasia

Name Changes

Gomphus abbreviatus Hagen in Selys to *Hylogomphus abbreviatus* (Hagen in Selys)

Gomphus adelphus Selys to *Hylogomphus adelphus* (Selys)

Gomphus apomyioides Donnelly to *Hylogomphus apomyioides* (Donnelly)

Gomphus australis (Needham) to *Phanogomphus australis* (Needham)

Gomphus borealis Needham in Needham and Betten

to *Phanogomphus borealis* (Needham in Needham and Betten)

Gomphus cavillaris Needham to *Phanogomphus cavillaris* (Needham)

Gomphus consanguis Selys to *Stenogomphurus consanguis* (Selys)

Gomphus crassus Hagen in Selys to *Gomphurus crassus* (Hagen in Selys)

Gomphus descriptus Banks to *Phanogomphus descriptus* (Banks)

Gomphus dilatatus Rambur to *Gomphurus dilatatus* (Rambur)

Gomphus diminutus Needham to *Phanogomphus diminutus* (Needham)

Gomphus exilis Selys to *Phanogomphus exilis* (Selys)

Gomphus externus Hagen in Selys to *Gomphurus externus* (Hagen in Selys)

Gomphus fraternus Say to *Gomphurus fraternus* (Say)

Gomphus geminatus Carle to *Hylogomphus geminatus* (Carle)

Gomphus gonzalezi Dunkle to *Gomphurus gonzalezi* (Dunkle)

Gomphus graslinellus Walsh to *Phanogomphus graslinellus* (Walsh)

Gomphus hodgesi Needham to *Phanogomphus hodgesi* (Needham)

Gomphus hybridus Williamson to *Gomphurus hybridus* (Williamson)

Gomphus kurilis Hagen in Selys to *Phanogomphus kurilis* (Hagen in Selys)

Gomphus lineatifrons Calvert to *Gomphurus lineatifrons* (Calvert)

Gomphus lividus Selys to *Phanogomphus lividus* (Selys)

Gomphus lynnae Paulson to *Gomphurus lynnae* (Paulson)

Gomphus militaris Hagen in Selys to *Phanogomphus militaris* (Hagen in Selys)

Gomphus minutus Rambur to *Phanogomphus minutus* (Rambur)

Gomphus modestus Needham to *Gomphurus modestus* (Needham)

Gomphus oklahomensis Pritchard to *Phanogomphus oklahomensis* (Pritchard)

Gomphus ozarkensis Westfall to *Gomphurus ozarkensis* (Westfall)

Gomphus parvidens Currie to *Hylogomphus parvidens* (Currie)

Gomphus quadricolor Walsh to *Phanogomphus quadricolor* (Walsh)

Appendix 1 continued next page. . .

Appendix 1 continued . . .

<i>Gomphus rogersi</i> Gloyd	to <i>Stenogomphurus rogersi</i> (Gloyd)
<i>Gomphus sandrius</i> Tennessen	to <i>Phanogomphus sandrius</i> (Tennessen)
<i>Gomphus septima</i> Westfall	to <i>Gomphurus septima</i> (Westfall)
<i>Gomphus spicatus</i> Hagen in Selys	to <i>Phanogomphus spicatus</i> (Hagen in Selys)
<i>Gomphus vastus</i> Walsh	to <i>Gomphurus vastus</i> (Walsh)
<i>Gomphus ventricosus</i> Walsh	to <i>Gomphurus ventricosus</i> (Walsh)
<i>Gomphus viridifrons</i> Hine	to <i>Hylogomphus viridifrons</i> (Hine)
<i>Gomphus westfalli</i> Carle & May	to <i>Phanogomphus westfalli</i> (Carle & May)

2016

Additions

Argia anceps Garrison—Cerulean Dancer
Phyllogomphoides nayaritensis Belle—West Mexican Leaf-tail
Erythrodiplax fervida (Erichson)—Red-mantled Dragonlet

Taxonomic Revisions

Protoneuridae removed; species placed in Coenagrionidae
Order of Zygoptera families revised

2012

Additions

Cordulegaster sarracenia Abbott & Hibbitts—Sarracenia Spiketail

2011

Additions

Leptobasis vacillans Hagen in Selys—Red-tipped Swampdamselfly
Telebasis digiticollis Calvert—Marsh Firetail
Libellula gaigei Gloyd—Red-mantled Skimmer
Micrathyria dissocians Calvert—Caribbean Dasher

Taxonomic Revisions/Name Changes

Chrysobasis rácenis reclassified as *Leptobasis* Selys
Chrysobasis lucifer Donnelly—Lucifer Damselfly to *Leptobasis lucifer* (Donnelly)—Lucifer Swampdamselfly

2009

Additions

Lestes australis Walker—Southern Spreadwing (formerly considered conspecific with *L. disjunctus*)
Argia carlcooki Daigle—Yaqui Dancer
Argia harknessi Calvert—Harkness's Dancer
Chrysobasis lucifer Donnelly—Lucifer Damselfly (see 2011)
Enallagma annexum (Hagen)—Northern Bluetail (formerly considered conspecific with *E. cyathigerum*)
Enallagma cardenium Hagen—Purple Bluetail (formerly considered conspecific with *E. coecum*)
Enallagma eiseni Calvert—Baja Bluetail
Enallagma vernale Gloyd—Vernal Bluetail (formerly considered conspecific with *E. annexum*)
Leptobasis melinogaster González Soriano—Cream-tipped Swampdamselfly
Nehalennia minuta (Selys in Sagra)—Tropical Sprite
Anax concolor Brauer—Blue-spotted Comet Darner
Rhionaeschna Förster (formerly synonymized with *Aeschna* Fabricius)
Triacanthagyna caribbea Williamson—Caribbean Darner
Triacanthagyna septima (Selys in Sagra)—Pale-green Darner

Appendix 1 continued next page. . .

Erpetogomphus elaps Selys—Straight-tipped Ringtail
Ophiogomphus smithi Tennessen & Vogt—Sioux Snaketail
Phyllocycla breviphylla Belle—Ringed Forceptail
Stylogomphus sigmastylus Cook & Lauder milk—Interior Least Clubtail
Cordulegaster talaria Tennessen—Ouachita Spiketail
Neurocordulia michaeli Brunelle—Broad-tailed Shadowdragon
Brechmorhoga praecox (Hagen)—Slender Clubskimmer
Erythemis mithroides (Brauer)—Claret Pondhawk
Erythemis peruwiana (Rambur)—Flame-tailed Pondhawk
Ladona Needham (formerly synonymized with *Libellula* Linnaeus)
Macrothemis pseudimitans Calvert—White-tailed Sylph
Orthemis sp.—“Antillean Skimmer”
Planilax sanguiniventris Calvert—Mexican Scarlet-tail
Plathemis Hagen (formerly synonymized with *Libellula* Linnaeus)
Tauriphila argo (Hagen)—Arch-tipped Glider

Removals

Enallagma cyathigerum (Charpentier) Northern Bluet (restricted to Eurasia)
Enallagma coecum (Hagen)—Purple Bluet (restricted to Greater Antilles)
Sympetrum janeae Carle—Jane’s Meadowhawk (synonymized with *S. internum*)
Sympetrum occidentale Bartenev—Western Meadowhawk (synonymized with *S. semicinctum*)

Name Changes

<i>Archilestes californica</i> McLachlan	to <i>Archilestes californicus</i> McLachlan
Common Spreadwing	to Northern Spreadwing
Desert Dancer	to California Dancer (error in 1999 edition)
<i>Aeshna californica</i> Calvert	to <i>Rhionaeschna californica</i> (Calvert)
<i>Aeshna dugesi</i> Calvert	to <i>Rhionaeschna dugesi</i> (Calvert)
<i>Aeshna multicolor</i> Hagen	to <i>Rhionaeschna multicolor</i> (Hagen)
<i>Aeshna mutata</i> Hagen	to <i>Rhionaeschna mutata</i> (Hagen)
<i>Aeshna psilus</i> Calvert	to <i>Rhionaeschna psilus</i> (Calvert)
<i>Coryphaeschna luteipennis</i> (Burmeister)	to <i>Remartinia luteipennis</i> (Burmeister)
Wisconsin Snaketail	to St. Croix Snaketail
Least Clubtail	to Eastern Least Clubtail
Illinois River Cruiser	to Swift River Cruiser
Stripe-winged Baskettail	to Slender Baskettail
Ski-tailed Emerald	to Ski-tipped Emerald
Narrow-winged Skimmer	to Gray-waisted Skimmer
Faded Pennant	to Ornate Pennant
Red-waisted Whiteface	to Belted Whiteface
<i>Libellula deplanata</i> Rambur	to <i>Ladona deplanata</i> (Rambur)
<i>Libellula exusta</i> Say	to <i>Ladona exusta</i> (Say)
<i>Libellula julia</i> Uhler	to <i>Ladona julia</i> (Uhler)
<i>Libellula lydia</i> Drury	to <i>Plathemis lydia</i> (Drury)
<i>Libellula subornata</i> (Hagen)	to <i>Plathemis subornata</i> Hagen
Orange-bellied Skimmer	to Carmine Skimmer
Yellow-legged Meadowhawk	to Autumn Meadowhawk

