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Cover: *Gomphus australis*. Photo by Giff Beaton

The Distribution of Dragonflies And Damselflies (Odonata) in Georgia

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Abstract

We present a list of 173 odonate taxa (170 species) from Georgia. Four taxa are newly added to the state list: *Calopteryx amata*, *Argia fumipennis violacea*, *Enallagma coecum*, and *Gomphus australis*. Several species listed in recent publications are removed from the list: *Lestes forcipatus*, *Gomphus crassus*, *Gomphus septima*, *Cordulegaster diastatops*, *Epithea spinigera*, *Erythrodiplax umbrata*, *Ladona exusta*, and *Libellula jesseana*. Synonyms and unsupportable older species records are discussed.

Introduction

A comprehensive distributional study of Georgia dragonflies and damselflies (Odonata) is presented. Listed are 173 taxa comprising 170 species, including 51 species (53 taxa) of Zygoptera and 120 taxa representing 119 species of Anisoptera. Data were derived from both authors' field studies throughout Georgia between 1995 and 2004, examination of specimen data in several museums, field notes of others, and from literature.

In 1995 a Georgia Dragonfly Survey was organized. A number of field trips were organized to cover many of Georgia's counties to discover new records. Several Dragonfly Society of the Americas (DSA) regional meetings were held to assist with the survey. The junior author, a resident of Georgia, criss-crossed the state with both net and camera in hand, accumulating over 1500 new records during the study period. Meanwhile the senior author inventoried the collections at the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia; the Florida State collection of Arthropods (FSCA) in Gainesville, Florida, and the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) in Washington, D.C. Data was also compiled from a number of researchers and an extensive literature review was performed.

A study of references from surrounding states has helped to formulate a better understanding of the distribution of Odonata species within Georgia. References to doubtful records were researched and are presented and a list of species expected in Georgia is discussed. The extensive bibliography includes references from Georgia, as well as those from surrounding states of Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and northern Florida. The results of this 10-year study have helped fill quite a few distributional gaps within Georgia. The Georgia list is now comparable with other eastern states such as Alabama, 173 (Tennessee *et al.* 1995); Florida, 162 (Dunkle 1992); New Jersey, 172

(May & Carle 1996); New York 175 (Donnelly 1992); and Ohio, 156 (Glotzhofer 1995). It is hoped that this list will stimulate continuing studies within Georgia.

Two web sites (<<http://www.afn.org/~iori/galist.htm>> and <<http://www.giffbeaton.com/dragonflies.htm>>) were established in conjunction with this survey. Both will continue to be maintained in order to provide a vehicle for new records to be posted. Also, an annual summary will be posted in ARGIA, the newsletter of Dragonfly Society of the Americas.

Historical review

An extensive study of literature records was performed by the senior author. The historical study of Georgia Odonata has some interesting turns and twists. Several species which were listed during the 19th century have been either synonymized or removed to doubtful status. The earliest records found include four taxa listed by Burmeister (1839). During the next 50 years, Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), Rambur (1842) and Selys (1850, 1853, 1854a, 1854b, 1858, 1862, 1876, 1878a, 1876b, 1879) added 71 more taxa and four were removed due to synonymy, resulting in 71 taxa on the list by mid-1890. Many of these early records were based on one or only a few specimens. Some of these records have been cited multiple times over the years leading one to believe that there were many early Georgia records. Several of the doubtful taxa that we have removed in this report refer to a single record made during this period.

Between mid-1890 and 1923, Bradley (1914), Calvert (1893, 1902, 1913), Davis (1911), Kirby (1890), Martin (1906) Muttowski (1910, 1915), Ris (1910, 1911) and Williamson (1923a, 1923b) added 19 taxa and removed one taxon bringing the total to 88. This cumulative total was increased to 99 by the addition of 11 species by Root (1924). By 1954 the total increased to 111 as a result of additions by Byers (1927b, 1931,

1937), Montgomery (1947) Needham & Heywood (1929), Pritchard (1935), Walker (1925, 1952), Westfall (1943, 1953) and Williamson (1932, 1934). Six were removed during this period.

In 1955, Needham & Westfall added 11 Anisoptera and listed a total 77 Anisoptera from Georgia. The cumulative total of Odonata stood at 122 species. By 1995 the list had grown to 149 with additions from Bick (1978, 1990), Carle (1979, 1980, 1982), Donnelly (1973), Dunkle (1975, 1983), Garrison (1994a), Gloyd (1968), Kormondy (1960) and Louton (1982). Bennefield (1965), Johnson (1973b) and Westfall and Tennessen (1979) removed three species from the list.

During the Georgia Dragonfly Survey period, which began in 1995, 32 additional records were published by Bick (1997), Caldwell (1999), Mauffray (1998, 2003, 2004), Needham *et al.* (1996) and Westfall and May (2000). The senior author, who assisted with the distributional data for both of those publications, provided most of the records in the latter two. One species was removed by Bick (2003). The total was 180 prior to this publication.

Four new taxa are added here: *Calopteryx amata*, *Argia fumipennis violacea*, *Enallagma coecum*, *Gomphus australis*; and 11 species are removed from the list due to various reasons. With these adjustments the final list stands at 173 taxa representing 170 species. Zygoptera total 53 taxa representing the families: Calopterygidae, Lestidae, Coenagrionidae; and

Anisoptera total 80 taxa, including the families Petaluridae, Aeshnidae, Gomphidae, Cordulegastridae, Corduliidae, and Libellulidae.

Physiography of Georgia, and Distribution of Odonata

For several reasons, Georgia is ideally located to have a large and diverse odonate fauna. In addition to being the largest state east of the Mississippi (58,910 square miles), its location allows for a unique mix of northern and southern species. Following the scheme of Hodler and Schretter (1986), Georgia has five major physiographic regions or provinces based on a combination of topography, elevation, underlying soils, and predominant vegetation (Fig. 1). The Blue Ridge Mountains reach into the northeast corner of the state, and the Cumberland, or Appalachian, Plateau just brushes the northwest corner. In between the two is the Ridge and Valley Province. The southern border of all three is the Piedmont region, which covers the area south to the Fall Line. The line forms the boundary between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain covers the remainder of the state, which is almost 40% of the total area of Georgia.

The Blue Ridge Province, which contains all of Georgia's highest mountains and supports the most northern odonate fauna, is a group of mountains, ridges, and basins. This is the highest part of the state, ranging from 480–1410 m (1600–4700 ft), and is the coldest section in Georgia. This region also receives the highest rainfall in Georgia. The habi-

tat consists of high elevation ponds and lakes and associated marshland, and fast cold streams with medium to high gradients. Not surprisingly, this region is the extreme southern terminus for many odonate species' ranges in eastern North America. Two northern species of Zygoptera, *Calopteryx amata* and *Enallagma hageni*, occur in Georgia only in the Blue Ridge and there is only one record of each so far. *Lestes eurinus* is almost restricted to this region, although there are several North Carolina records from the Cumberland Plateau. *Archilestes grandis* has been found in Georgia

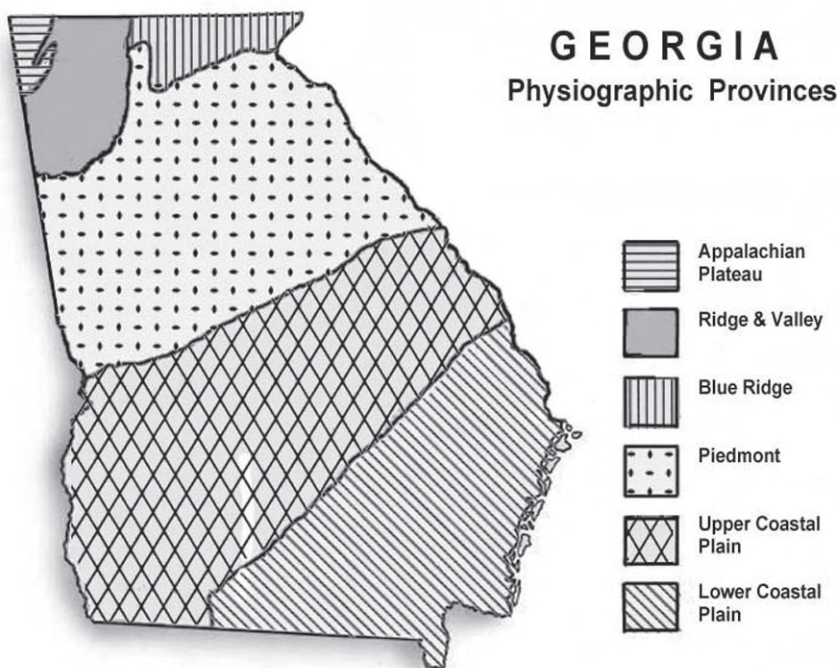


Fig. 1. Physiographic regions of Georgia, modified from a map at <<http://museum.nhm.uga.edu/gawild-life/gawwregions.html>>

only three times outside this region. Within the Anisoptera, the following species are found in Georgia only in the Blue Ridge: *Gomphus* (*Hylogomphus*) *adelphus*, *Gomphus* (*Gomphus*) *quadricolor*, *Lanthus vernalis*, *Ophiogomphus edmunds*, *O. mainensis*, *Stylurus scudderi*, *S. spiniceps*, and *Somatochlora elongata*. Several of these species are known from only one or two specimens, as would be expected at the limit of their range. Three other species extend barely west into the northern Ridge and Valley or Cumberland Plateau, but also reach the southwestern limit of their range: *Boyeria grafiana*, *Sympetrum semicinctum* and *S. rubicundulum*.

The Cumberland Plateau, in the extreme northwest corner of the state, is a fairly high and flat plateau dominated in Georgia by the Lookout and Sand Mountain areas, where elevations range from 240–550 m (800–1800 ft). This is the remnant of a sandstone plateau, with a limestone valley between the two. This area isn't as unique in the south as the Blue Ridge, but several species of odonates barely reach the state in this region (or barely into the western edge of the Ridge and Valley). They are *Arigomphus villosipes*, *Dromogomphus spoliatus*, *Gomphus* (*Gomphurus*) *lineatifrons*, and *Stylurus notatus* (one historical record).

The Ridge and Valley Province is situated between these two highland areas. From the edge of the Cumberland Plateau it extends to the east and south from the Tennessee border south to about Cartersville, east to about highway US 411, and west to the Alabama border below the Cumberland Plateau. As the name implies, this is an area of alternating narrow parallel ridges and wide valleys, and is the least "mountain-like" area in the extreme northern part of Georgia. It is also the lowest at 240–480 m (700–1600 ft), although most of it is on the lower elevation end of that range. In some ways the Ridge and Valley is similar to the first two provinces but in many other ways it more closely resembles the Piedmont to the south. No species are found only in the Ridge and Valley of Georgia, but there are several species that occur only across these three northern regions, which comprise about 15% of the land area of the state. Damselfly species that occur only in these three regions, most of which are at their most southern distribution, are *Calopteryx angustipennis*, *Chromagrion conditum* (also a few records in northern Piedmont), and *Enallagma aspersum*. Anisopterans found only in this northern section are *Gomphus* (*Gomphurus*) *consanguis*, *Cordulegaster erronea*, and *Helocordulia uhleri*. Although their ranges are poorly known, three species of River Cruisers may belong to this group in Georgia: *Macromia alleghaniensis*, *M. illinoiensis*, and *M. margarita*.

The Piedmont Region is the next region to the south, and stretches from the Alabama border in the west to the South Carolina border in the east and south to the Fall Line. The

term Piedmont comes from an Italian word meaning "Foot of the Mountain," which describes the northern edge of the Piedmont. The Fall Line is named after the line where rivers passing from the higher elevation of the Piedmont to the lower, flatter Coastal Plain have waterfalls and rapids. This line marks the southern boundary of the Piedmont, and numerous major cities are built along it, including Columbus, Macon, Milledgeville, and Augusta. The Piedmont has some northern features but some southern features also; it is characterized by rolling topography and larger rivers than those in areas to the north, plus a few isolated monadnocks (isolated mountain remnants). Elevations are mostly lower, ranging from 150 m (500 ft) at the Fall Line to 967 m (3173 ft) at Mount Yonah, the tallest monadnock. The average elevation on the northern edge of the Piedmont is 360 m (1200 ft). Temperatures are intermediate for Georgia.

A number of species reach their southernmost distribution in the Piedmont, the most notable of which are *Aeshna umbrosa*, *Gomphus* (*Gomphurus*) *rogersi*, *Gomphus* (*Hylogomphus*) *parvidens*, *Ophiogomphus incurvatus*, *Stylogomphus albistylus*, *Stylurus laurae*, and *Somatochlora tenebrosa*. The latter two species have been found south of the Piedmont in nearby states, and we expect to find a few in south Georgia as well. Many species also reach their most northern or western limit in the Piedmont, which in many cases is the farthest inland they reach anywhere in their range. These include *Gomphaeschna antilope*, *Aphylla williamsoni*, and *Orthemis ferruginea* (the latter two species extending their ranges into the southern Piedmont in recent years).

Along much of the Fall Line is a series of deep sand ridges forming the Fall Line Sandhills. This area is the border between the lower elevation, marine sediments making up the Coastal Plain and the rockier, older Piedmont; it was the ocean shoreline during the Mesozoic Era. One species found only in the Sandhills so far is *Enallagma davisii*; we do not expect it to be found anywhere else in the state. A couple of other species may be mostly restricted to this region also: *Gomphus* (*Gomphus*) *diminutus* (only one record near Augusta, at the western most limit of its range) and *Nannothemis bella*. Also in this restricted habitat (only in Taylor County so far) is a puzzling group of *Gomphus* (*Hylogomphus*) *geminatus* records, well away from its known range on the Gulf Coast. Further study is planned to search for records of this species in between these two areas.

South of the Fall Line lies the Coastal Plain Region, bordered by Alabama on the west, Florida to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean or the Savannah River next to South Carolina on the eastern border. The Coastal Plain is fairly flat and warm, ranging from sea level to 150 m (500 ft), and has larger rivers with attendant wide areas of floodplain. Several clubtails are found most commonly along these rivers, such as *Gomphus*

(*Gomphurus*) *dilatatus* and *G. hybridus*. There are actually two slightly different coastal plains in Georgia: the Atlantic Coastal Plain includes all river basins emptying into the Atlantic, and the Gulf Coastal Plain includes all river basins emptying into the Gulf of Mexico (mostly southwestern Georgia). The Okefenokee divides the two, with rivers flowing from it in both directions. Most of the species of interest in this region are those that reach their northernmost points here, and many of these have a mostly Florida range. Some barely reach Georgia at all, such as *Enallagma coecum*, *E. pollutum*, and *Gynacantha nervosa*. Other notable odonate examples include *Enallagma pallidum*, *Triacanthagyna trifida*, *Arigomphus pallidus*, *Gomphus australis*, *Epithea semiaqua*, *E. sepia*, *E. stella*, *Celithemis amanda* and *Miathyria marcella*. Two species are found either immediately along the coast (*Erythrodiplex berenice*) or along the coast and slightly inland (*Libellula needhami*).

Acknowledgements

George and the late Juanda Bick inventoried the FSCA collection and provided personal data, moral support, and the foundation and motivation to undergo this study. Nancy Adams assisted in inventorying the NMNH collection. Cecil Smith provided access to the University of Georgia collection in Athens, Georgia. The late Dr. Minter J. Westfall Jr. provided additional moral support as well as specimens from several counties. Additional specimen, dates and photographic records were provided by many others during the study including but not limited to: Peter Allen, Robert Behrstock, Thomas Donnelly, Sid Dunkle, Jerrell Daigle, Sandy Garrett, Alan Harvey, Steve and Mary Jane Krotzer, Steve Parrish, Dennis Paulson, David Small, Dirk Stevenson, Ken Tennessen, Linden Trial, Michael Veit, Minter J. Westfall Jr., and especially Marion Dobbs; plus excellent photographic data from James Flynn, Francis Michael Stiteler, Rusty Trump and others who attended the DSA gatherings. Thanks to Ken Tennessen for reviewing the final draft and making some valuable suggestions. Special recognition to Esther Mauffray, the senior author's wife who was very patient during the final writing of this study, and to Becky Beaton, wife of the junior author and highly tolerant and supportive during many years of studying Georgia Odonates.

The List

The families are listed after Garrison (1997–2004) and all matters of nomenclature are based on his 2004 revision. We differ only by not differentiating the two subspecies of *Epithea* (*Epicordulia*) *princeps*. The species are listed in alphabetical order followed by the common name adopted by the Dragonfly Society of the Americas (DSA). The first record is marked with an asterisk (*). Previous “state only” records are listed first in chronological order. These include

literature references that list only Georgia with no county or locality records. If Georgia is included in a range description (*i.e.* Florida to Maryland) the reference is not cited. If Georgia is named in the range description (*i.e.* Georgia to Maryland) then the record is included. If a range map covered a portion of Georgia, the reference is not included; however if the map is a dot map, such as Louton (1982) or Donnelly (2004a, 2004b, 2004c), and shows explicit Georgia records, then it is considered a valid reference for the state. To save space the following citations are abbreviated: Georgia Water Quality Control Board (1971) is GWQ (1971), Needham and Westfall (1955) is N&W (1955); Needham, Westfall & May (2000) is NW&M (2000) and Westfall and May (1996) is W&M (1996).

County records follow and are listed alphabetically, each with codes (see legend below) and/or literature references. A county map is provided (Fig. 2). Records from multiple sources are listed. In some cases a multiple-record reference may refer to the same specimen which was cited in the literature and then again in a particular collection. The authors collected many of the specimens upon which the FSCA, IORI, and NMNH records are based. Multiple references better support the validity of records, especially if one or more of the records was a sight record. In some cases sources referenced a river that forms a boundary between two counties; these are indicated with a slash (/) (*e.g.* “Taylor/Upson”). A brief note about the species habitat with regards to Georgia is included followed by the earliest and latest recorded or known dates for adults enclosed in brackets.

Legend: codes within parentheses ().

* = first published record
pers. comm. = personal communication

AH1 = Alan Harvey, pers. comm. (GDS 2001 notes)
AH2 = Alan Harvey, pers. comm. (GDS 2002 notes)
AH3 = Alan Harvey, pers. comm. (GDS 2003 notes)
BB = Bob Barber, pers. comm.
DB42 = Borrer 1942
Br14 = Bradley 1914
Bu39 = Burmeister 1839
By27c = Byers 1927c
By31 = Byers 1931
By39 = Byers 1939
Ca04 = Calvert 1904
Ca12 = Calvert 1912
Ca13 = Calvert 1913
Ca79 = Carle 1979
Ca80 = Carle 1980
Ca82 = Carle 1982
Ca83 = Carle 1983
Ca98 = Calvert 1898

Ca99 = Caldwell 1999
 CC89c = Cook 1989c
 CJ72 = Johnson 1972
 CJ73a = Johnson 1973a
 CJ73b = Johnson 1973b
 CJ74 = Johnson 1974
 Cr55b = Cross 1955b

Dal1 = Davis 1911
 DC89b = Cuyler 1989b
 DP = Dennis Paulson, pers. comm.
 DG = David Gottlieb, pers. comm.
 DG40 = Gloyd 1940
 DG68 = Gloyd 1968
 DS = Dirk Stevenson, pers. comm.



Fig. 2. County map of Georgia, from <http://ftp2.census.gov/geo/maps/general_ref/stco_outline/cen2k_pgsz/stco_GA.pdf>

DS2 = Dirk Stevenson, 2002 records
 DT94 = Donnelly & Tennessen 1994
 ET = Eran Tomer, photo 2004
 FS2 = Francis Michael Stiteler, photos with data 2002
 FSCA = FSCA/IORI collections, Gainesville, Florida
 GB = Giff Beaton, photos and data 2000 and earlier
 GB1 = Giff Beaton, photos and data from 2001
 GB2 = Giff Beaton, photos and data from 2002
 GB3 = Giff Beaton, photos and data from 2003
 GB4 = Giff Beaton, photos and data from 2004
 GB5 = Giff Beaton, photos and data from 2005
 GBi = Bick, pers. comm.
 GBi03 = Bick 2003
 GBi78 = Bick 1978
 GBi83b = Bick 1983b
 GBi90 = Bick 1990
 GBi97 = Bick 1997
 GDS3 = Gerogia Dragonfly survey SE DSA Meeting,
 22–24 May 2003.
 GWQ71 = Georgia Water Quality Board 1971
 Ha61 = Hagen 1861
 Ha63 = Hagen 1863
 Ha74 = Hagen 1874
 Ha75 = Hagen 1875
 JB3 = Jeff Biller, pers. comm. 2003
 JD = Jerrell Daigle, pers. comm.
 JD92b = Daigle 1992b
 JF = James Flynn, photos with data 2002 and earlier
 JF3 = James Flynn, photos and data from 2003
 Ko60 = Kormondy 1960
 KP87 = Kondratieff & Pyott 1987
 KT = Ken Tennessen, pers. comm.
 KT77 = Tennessen 1977
 KT98 = Tennessen 1998
 Lo82 = Louton 1982
 LT = Linden Trial, pers. comm. 2004
 MD3 = Marion Dobbs, photos and data from 2003
 MD4 = Marion Dobbs, photos and data from 2004
 Mu15 = Muttkowski 1915
 MV3 = Michael Veit, pers. comm. 2003
 MW41 = Westfall 1941
 MW43 = Westfall 1943
 MW9 = Westfall, Coll in 1997–1998, specimens in FSCA
 OO = Odes of Okefenokee (web site); Dave Small, 2003
 PA = Peter Allen, pers. comm., 1993–95 records
 Pr35 = Prichard 1935
 RB3 = Robert Behrstock, pers. comm. 2003
 RB = Robert Behrstock, pers. comm. 1998
 RG94a = Garrison 1994a
 RG94b = Garrison 1994b
 Ro24 = Root 1924
 RT = Rusty Trump, photos from 2002
 RW67 = Roback & Westfall 1967
 SD = Sid Dunkle, pers. comm.

SD00 = Dunkle 2000
 SD75 = Dunkle 1975
 SD83 = Dunkle 1983
 Se53 = Selys 1853
 Se62 = Selys 1862
 Se76 = Selys 1876
 SG3 = Sandy Garrett, pers. comm. 2003
 Sh30 = Shortess 1930
 SK = Steve & Mary Jane Krotzer, pers. comm..
 SK3 = Steve Krotzer, pers. comm. 2003
 SK4 = Steve Krotzer, pers. comm. 2004
 SP = Steve Parrish, pers. comm. 2004
 SR = Steven Roble, pers. comm.
 Ta67 = Tai 1967
 TD = Thomas Donnelly, pers. comm.
 TD73 = Donnelly 1973
 UG = University of Georgia Collection, Athens, Georgia.
 UN = US Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.
 Wa25 = Walker 1925
 Wa52 = Walker 1952
 Wi14 = Williamson 1914
 Wi23a = Williamson 1923a
 Wi23b = Williamson 1923b
 Wi32 = Williamson 1932
 Wi34 = Williamson 1934
 WM03 = Mauffray 2003
 WM04 = Mauffray 2004
 WM95 = Westfall & Mauffray 1995
 WM95a = Mauffray 1995a
 WM98 = Mauffray 1998
 WMC = Mauffray collection (many now in FSCA, IORI,
 LSU, and NMNH)

ZYGOPTERA

Calopterygidae

Calopteryx amata (Hagen 1889). Superb Jewelwing. State: Donnelly (2004c)*.

Union (SD).

The Union County record is: Toccoa River at Forest Road 69, female, 22 Aug 1985, Sid Dunkle. [Only date recorded: Aug 22].

Calopteryx angustipennis (Selys 1853). Appalachian Jewelwing. State: Selys (1853*, 1854a, 1859, 1879a) also as *elegans*, Hagen (1861, 1863, also as *C. splendens*, 1874, 1875, 1889), Kirby (1890) as *Agrion elegans*, Banks (1892), Montgomery (1947), Johnson (1974), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), W&M (1996), Tennessen (1998), Donnelly (2004c).

Dade (GDS3), Gilmer? (Se53* type), Murray (UG, UN, KT, SK, KT98, WMC, GB4), Walker (GDS3).

All records prior to 1996 refer to the single Selys (1853) type specimen record. Johnson (1974) discussed the locality data from Selys' specimen (collected by John Abbot in the 1700s). Johnson concluded the specimen was from either Burke or Screven County, since there is a "Brier" Creek running through those counties. The Delorme Georgia Atlas & Gazetteer (1998) lists a "Brier Creek" which begins near Thompson, Georgia and runs southeasterly through Burke and Screven Counties into the Savannah River about 30 miles upstream from Savannah, Georgia. Williamson (1932) describes Brier Creek in detail (see *Stylurus laurae*); this area contains unlikely habitat for this species. Johnson (1974) says its range "correlates largely with mountain or up-land type streams." Hagen (1861) listed it from "Brier Creek" but Hagen (1863, 1874, 1875, 1889) listed it from "Briar Creek." To further confuse the issue, Selys (1879a) lists it from "Brien" Creek. Delorme (1998) also lists "Briar Creek" in Gilmer County south of Cherry Log off of highway US 76. It is more likely that the specimen came from this area. It is uncommon in cold streams in far north Georgia [18 Apr–26 Jun].

Calopteryx dimidiata Burmeister 1839. Sparking Jewelwing. State: Selys (1854a*), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875, 1889), Banks (1892), Calvert (1906), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Bartow (CJ73b, UG), Berrien (GB3), Bibb (CJ73b), Brantley (CJ73b), Burke (By31, CJ73b, UN, Wi34 as *apicale*), Charlton (Br14 as *apicale*), Chatham (GB), Clarke (UG), Clinch (WMC), Coffee (CJ73b), Colquitt (CJ73b), Crawford (UG, UN), Decatur (CJ73b), Dooly (By31), Echols (WMC), Effingham (UG), Elbert (GB), Evans (DP), Floyd (MD4), Gordon (UN), Gwinnett (By31, CJ73b), Haralson (MD4), Harris (UG), Houston (UG), Jefferson (CJ73b, Wi34 as *apicale*), Lee (CJ73b), Lowndes (CJ73b), Morgan (UG, UN), Peach (UG), Pickens (UG), Pierce (CJ73b), Rabun (MD4), Randolph (GB2), Schley (GB3, UG), Sumter (UG), Taliaferro (GB), Tattall (DS), Taylor (JD, RB3, UG), Telfair (DP), Tift (GB3), Walton (UG), Ware (CJ73b), Wayne (By31, CJ73b), Whitfield (UG), Wilkinson (DP).

Fairly common in sandy streams; uncommon in small rivers statewide. It is more common below the Fall Line but rare in the northern parts of the state. [3 Apr–22 Sep].

Calopteryx maculata (Beauvois 1805). Ebony Jewelwing. Selys (1854a*), Hagen (1863, 1874, 1875, 1889), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Atkinson (DP), Bartow (GB, UG, WMC), Burke (Wi34), Butts (MD4), Calhoun (MV3), Catoosa (GB2), Charlton (Br14, OO), Chattooga (GB, UG), Cherokee (GB2), Clarke (CJ74, UG), Cobb (GB), Coffee (DP), Columbia (UN), Dade (GB2), Decatur (UG), Dooly (By31, CJ74), Echols (WMC), Elbert (GB), Fannin (GB), Floyd (UG), Forsyth (UN), Franklin (WMC), Fulton (HS4), Gilmer (MD4), Gordon (UG, UN), Habersham (GBi), Haralson (GB2), Harris (GB1, UG), Heard (GB2), Houston (UG), Jackson (UG), Jasper (GB2), Jefferson (By31, CJ74, Wi34), Jones (WMC), Lamar (UG), Lee (CJ74, Ro24), Lowndes (UG), McDuffie (Wi34), Meriwether (MD4), Mitchell (JF4), Murray (GB, KT, UN, WMC), Newton (LT), Oconee (MD3), Oglethorpe (UG), Paulding (GB), Pickens (GB), Pike (MD4), Polk (UG, UN), Rabun (CJ74), Richmond (UN), Rockdale (GB), Sumter (UG, UN), Talbot (GB2), Taliaferro (GB), Taylor (JD, RB3), Tift (UG), Towns (UG), Union (UG), Upson (GB1, GB2), Walker (GDS3), Wayne (By31, CJ74), Webster (UG), White (KT, Wi34), Whitfield (Ha61, UN), Wilkes (Wi34), Wilkinson (DP).

Common statewide, mostly in small streams but can be found in almost any habitat. [8 Apr–22 Oct].

Hetaerina americana (Fabricius 1798). American Rubyspot. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Bartow (CJ73a*, UG), Carroll (GB), Catoosa (GB), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB2), Coweta (GB), Dade (GB2), Floyd (GB2), Fulton (HS4), Gordon (MD4), Laurens (GB), Madison (CJ73a*), Monroe (CJ73a*), Oconee (UG), Paulding (MD4), Pike (CJ73a, UG), Polk (GB2), Rockdale (CJ73a*, UG), Talbot (GB2), Towns (GB4), Upson (GB1, GB2), Walton (CJ73a*, UG).

Uncommon in streams above the Fall Line. [19 May–2 Oct].

Hetaerina titia (Drury 1773). Smoky Rubyspot. Selys (1853*, 1854a), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875) and Banks (1892) as *H. septentrionalis* and *H. tricolor*, Kirby (1890) as *H. septentrionalis*, Calvert (1893, 1906) as *H. tricolor*, Muttowski (1910) also as *H. limbata* and *H. septentrionalis*, W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Bibb (CJ73a), Brantley (CJ73a), Burke (CJ73a, UN, Wi34), Charlton (Br14, also as *tricolor*), Clinch (UG), Coweta (GB2), Decatur (CJ73a, UG), Early (GB4), Emanuel (MD4), Floyd (By31, CJ73a), Gilmer (GB3), Gordon (MD4), Haralson (GB2), Heard (GB2), Houston (GB3), Jeff Davis (MD4), Laurens (GB3), Lee (GB2), Long (GB4), McDuffie (CJ73a, Wi34), Montgomery (MD4), Paulding (MD4), Pierce (CJ73a), Sch-

ley (GB4), Tattall (GB1), Telfair (MD3), Twiggs (GB3), Union (CJ73a, Wi34).

Uncommon throughout the state, in moving water, medium-sized streams to large rivers. [14 May–4 Nov].

Lestidae

Archilestes grandis (Rambur 1842) Great Spreadwing. State: Donnelly (2004c).

Clarke (UG), DeKalb (ET), Fulton (DG, HS4), Hall (Ca99*), Rabun (GB3), White (Dana Denson per. comm.).

Rare, recorded only in the northeast part of the state, near streams. [10 Aug–3 Nov].

Lestes australis Walker 1952. Southern Spreadwing. Previously known as *L. disjunctus australis* (Donnelly, 2003). State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Baldwin (UG), Bibb (UG), Bulloch (DP), Camden (UN), Clarke (UG), Clinch (GB3), Cook (WA52*), Dade (GDS3), Dooly (GB2), Dougherty (UG), Echols (GB3), Evans (WMC, KT), Floyd (MD4), Glynn (WMC), Houston (WA52*), Lamar (UG), Laurens (GB2, GB3), Long (GB3, WMC), Murray (WMC), Paulding (GB, GB1), Tattall (WMC), Telfair (WMC), Tift (UG, WA52*), Toombs (KT), Walker (GDS3), Wheeler (DP).

Common at ponds, lakes and marshes throughout the state. [1 Apr–13 Nov].

Lestes eurinus Say 1839. Amber-winged Spreadwing. State: Donnelly (2004c).

Dade (WM04*).

So far known from only the one pond record in extreme northwest Georgia: Trenton, Cloudland Canyon State Park, pond, 34°49.58'N 85°28.61'W, 23 May 2003, 1 male. Coll. G. Beaton [Only date recorded: May 23].

Lestes inaequalis Walsh 1862. Elegant Spreadwing. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Clarke (UG), Early (MV3), Habersham (J), Morgan (MV3, DP), Murray (GB3), Richmond (UN), Wayne (DP), Wilcox (GB2).

Uncommon to rare, scattered throughout the state in marshes [11 Apr–2 Sep].

Lestes rectangularis Say 1839. Slender Spreadwing. State: Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Montgomery (1948), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Catoosa (H), Chatham (Ha61*, Ha63, Se62), Dade (GDS3), Floyd (MD4), Gilmer (GB3), Lee (Ro24), McDuffie (Wi34), Paulding (GB, GB1), Tattall (UN) Toombs (UN), Towns (KT), Wayne (DP), White (SD83), Whitfield (Ha74).

Uncommon to rare, scattered throughout the state in ponds, marshes, and slow streams. [6 May–28 Sep].

Lestes vidua Hagen 1861. Carolina Spreadwing. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Bibb (UG), Early (GB3), Gwinnett (GB2), Laurens (GB2), Wheeler (FSCA).

Rare throughout state at ponds except absent from north Georgia, perhaps overlooked. [14 Mar–4 Oct].

Lestes vigilax Hagen in Selys 1862. Swamp Spreadwing. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Atkinson (MD4, DP), Bartow (MD4), Bulloch (DP), Burke (UN, Wi34), Carroll (GB3), Catoosa (GB2), Charlton (UG, PA), Chattooga (MD4), Colquitt (MD4), Dade (GDS3, GB2), DeKalb (UG), Emanuel (GB4), Floyd (MD4), Gordon (MD4), Gwinnett (PA), Habersham (GBi), Jones (WMC), Laurens (GB1, GB4, PA, WMC), Lee (Ro24*), Long (DP), Lumpkin (WMC), McDuffie (UN, Wi34), Morgan (MD4), Murray (WMC), Oglethorpe (UG), Rabun (GB3), Sumter (GB2, RB), Taliaferro (GB2), Taylor (GB3), Thomas (UN), Towns (KT), Treutlen (MD4), Walker (GDS3), Ware (RB, UG), Wayne (DP).

Fairly common throughout the state at marshes, ponds, and lakes. [4 Apr–15 Nov]

Coenagrionidae

Amphiagrion saucium (Burmeister 1839). Eastern Red Damsel. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Bartow (GB1), Burke (GB3), Lumpkin (UG), Meriwether (UG), Murray (SK), Richmond (FSCA), Talbot (JD).

Uncommon in very small streams and seeps above the Fall Line. [13 Apr–13 May]

Argia apicalis (Say 1839). Blue-fronted Dancer. State:

W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Appling (CJ72), Baldwin (UN), Bartow (GB1, UN), Ben Hill (GB1), Bibb (UG), Brantley (CJ72), Brooks (GB1), Burke (By31), Carroll (GB, UN, WMC), Catoosa (GB), Charlton (UG), Clarke (UG), Cook (GB1), Coweta (GB), Crisp (GB2), Dade (GDS3), Decatur (UG, UN), Dooly (By31), Dougherty (RW67), Douglas (GB), Early (GB3, SK4), Emanuel (GB1), Fannin (UN), Fayette (KT), Floyd (GB, GB1, By31), Fulton (UG), Gilmer (GB3), Gordon (GB2), Grady (GB1), Greene (MD4), Habersham (GBi, GB1, UN), Harris (GB), Heard (GB2), Jeff Davis (MD4), Jefferson (UN), Jones (GBi), Lamar (GB), Laurens (By31, GB1, UN), Lee (CJ72, Ro24), Lowndes (CJ72), McDuffie (Wi34), Meriwether (GB1), Miller (GB), Mitchell (CJ72, UN), Monroe (MD3), Montgomery (GB1, GB2), Morgan (MV3), Paulding (GB2), Pickens (MD4), Pierce (WMC), Polk (GB, GB2), Putnam (CJ72, UG, WMC), Rabun (GBi), Richmond (UN), Screven (CJ72), Stephens (GBi, GB2, UN), Sumter (RB), Tattall (UN), Telfair (DP), Toombs (UN), Treutlen (GB1), Twiggs (GB3), Washington (MD4), Wheeler (GB1), White (GB1), Whitfield (UG).

Common across the state at rivers and large streams, rarely at lakes. [21 Apr–2 Oct]

Argia bipunctulata (Hagen 1861). Seepage Dancer. State: Hagen (1861 type*, 1863, 1874), Selys (1865), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Burke (GB3, Wi34), Cobb (GB), Crawford (UG), Habersham (GBi, UN), Jefferson (By31), Lee (Ro24), Paulding (GB2), Richmond (UG), Taylor (GB3).

Uncommon, local; scattered across the state at seeps, marshy edges and wet grassy areas [16 May–26 Sep]

Argia fumipennis atra Gloyd 1968. Black Dancer. State: Donnelly (2004c).

Charlton (DG68*).

Rare in extreme southeast Georgia at lakes, ponds and rivers. [No date information].

Argia f. fumipennis (Burmeister 1839). Smoky-winged Dancer. State: Hagen (1863*, 1874), Selys (1865), Banks (1892), Calvert (1902), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), Gloyd (1968), Donnelly (2004c).

Appling (UG), Baker (UN), Bibb (UG), Bryan (UN), Burke (GB2, UN, Wi34), Carroll (GB, WMC), Charlton (UG), Chattahoochee (DP), Chattooga (GDS3),

Cherokee (GB2), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB), Coffee (DP), Coweta (GB2, UG), Crawford (GB, UG, UN), Dade (GDS3), DeKalb (UG, UN), Dooly (By31), Early (GB2, UG), Elbert (GB), Fayette (KT), Franklin (WMC), Fulton (HS4), Gordon (GB2), Grady (UN), Gwinnett (By31, GB), Habersham (GBi, UN), Haralson (WMC), Harris (GB1), Houston (UG, UN), Jasper (GB2), Jefferson (UG, Wi34), Jenkins (UG), Jones (WMC), Laurens (GB1), Lee (Ro24), Lowndes (UG), Marion (JF3), McDuffie (UN, Wi34), Meriwether (GB1, GB2), Monroe (GBi), Morgan (UG), Oglethorpe (UG), Paulding (GB2), Peach (UG), Pickens (GB), Polk (GB2), Pulaski (UN), Rabun (GB3), Richmond (GBi, UG, UN), Rockdale (GB), Schley (GB3), Stephens (GB2), Sumter (MD4, RB), Taliaferro (GB2), Tattall (UG, WMC), Taylor (GB3, RB3, SG3, UG, UN), Telfair (DP, UG), Thomas (UG), Tift (GBi), Troup (GB), Walker (GDS3), Washington (UG), Wayne (DP), Wilkinson (DP).

Common below the middle Piedmont at lakes, ponds and rivers. Gloyd (1968) found one from Charlton intermediate with *A. f. atra*. [11 Apr–27 Oct]

Argia f. violacea (Hagen 1861)* Violet Dancer. State: Donnelly (2004c).

Bartow (UG, UN), Catoosa (MD4), Chattooga (GDS3), Clarke (UG), Dawson (GB4, MMW9), Fannin (UN), Floyd (MD4), Gilmer (GB3), Gordon (UN), Habersham (GB1), Hall (FSCA, MMW9), Murray (JD, UN), Paulding (GB1), Polk (GB2), Union (GB1, GB3), Walker (GDS3), White (GB1), Whitfield (GB2, UG).

All published records list this as a species; we follow Gloyd's (1968) assignment as a subspecies. It is common from the middle Piedmont north, at lakes, ponds and rivers. Intermediates with *A. f. fumipennis* are uncommon throughout north Georgia. [17 May–8 Oct]

Argia moesta (Hagen 1861). Powdered Dancer. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Appling (GB2), Bartow (GB1, MD4), Brantley (DP), Brooks (GB1), Burke (GB2, Wi34), Butts (WMC), Carroll (GB), Catoosa (GB), Chattahoochee (UG), Cherokee (UG), Clinch (WMC), Cobb (GB2), Dade (GB2), Decatur (UG, UN), DeKalb (UN), Dooly (By31), Dougherty (RW67), Early (SK4, MD4), Echols (GB4, MD4), Effingham (GB2), Floyd (GB1), Gilmer (GB), Gordon (GB2, UG), Grady (GB1, UG), Gwinnett (By31), Habersham (UN), Haralson (GB2, MD4), Harris (UG), Heard (GB2), Houston (UN), Jeff Davis (MD4), Jefferson (GB2), Lee (GB2, Ro24*), Long (GB4), Lowndes (MD4), Macon (GB2), McDuffie

(Wi34), Mitchell (GB2), Monroe (MD3), Montgomery (GB1, GB2), Murray (UN), Paulding (GB1), Peach (UG), Pierce (JF4), Polk (GB2), Quitman (GB2), Randolph (GB2), Richmond (UN), Screven (DP), Sumter (GB2), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Tattnall (DS, GB4), Telfair (DP), Terrell (UG), Twiggs (GB3), Upson (GB1), Walker (GDS3), Walton (UG), Ware (RB), Wayne (DP), Wheeler (GB1), Whitfield (MD3), Wilcox (GB2).

Common throughout the state at rivers and large streams, uncommon at smaller streams. [11 May–3 Nov]

Argia sedula (Hagen 1861). Blue-ringed Dancer. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Bartow (GB2), Berrien (GB3), Butts (WMC), Catoosa (GB), Cherokee (GB2), Clarke (UG), Coffee (GB3), Coweta (UG), Dade (GB2), Decatur (UG, UN), DeKalb (UN), Early (GB2, GB3), Fayette (KT), Floyd (GB2), Gordon (GB2), Habersham (UN), Haralson (GB2), Heard (GB2), Jackson (UN), Jeff Davis (MD4), Jones (GBi), Lee (GB2, Ro24*), Long (GB4), McDuffie (Wi34), Monroe (GB3, MD3), Montgomery (GB1), Morgan (DP), Paulding (GB2), Polk (GB2), Screven (DP), Sumter (RB), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Tattnall (GB4), Telfair (GB3, MD3), Tift (GB3), Walker (GDS3), Wheeler (GB1), Whitfield (MD3).

Common at rivers and streams throughout the state except uncommon in the eastern coastal plain, and rare at ponds. [18 Apr–11 Oct]

Argia tibialis (Rambur 1842). Blue-tipped Dancer. Hagen (1863*) as *A. fontium*, (1874), Selys (1865), (Banks (1892), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Atkinson (WMC), Baker (MV3), Bartow (GB1, UN), Berrien (GB3), Bibb (UG), Brantley (BB, DP), Brooks (GB1), Burke (By31, Wi34), Butts (WMC), Calhoun (UG), Catoosa (GB2), Charlton (DP), Chatham (GB), Cherokee (GB2), Clarke (UG), Clay (GB2), Clayton (UG), Clinch (TD, WMC), Cobb (GB, GB1), Coffee (DP), Columbia (UN), Cook (GB1), Coweta (GB2), Crawford (UG), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Decatur (UG, UN), DeKalb (UG), Dooly (By31), Dougherty (GB2), Early (GB3, SK4), Echols (WMC), Effingham (GB2), Emanuel (GB1, GB4), Floyd (By31), Franklin (UG, WMC), Fulton (UG), Gilmer (GB2), Grady (UN), Haralson (GB2), Harris (UG), Houston (UG, UN), Jackson (UN), Jefferson (By31, GB2, UG, Wi34), Jones (WMC), Lanier (UG, UN), Laurens (By31, UN, WMC), Lee (Ro24), Lowndes (UG, WMC), Macon (GB2), McDuffie (Wi34), Mitchell (GB2), Morgan (MV3), Newton (UG), Paulding (GB2), Pulaski (UN, WMC),

Quitman (GB2), Schley (RB3, UG, UN), Screven (DP), Sumter (RB, UG, UN), Taylor (GB3, RB3, UG, UN), Telfair (WMC), Terrell (UG), Thomas (UG, UN), Tift (GB3), Treutlen (GB1), Walker (GDS3), Wayne (DP), Whitfield (MD3, UG), Worth (UN).

Fairly common across the state, mostly at rivers and streams. [26 Mar–13 Oct]

Argia translata Hagen in Selys 1865. Dusky Dancer. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Catoosa (GB), Cobb (GB2), Dade (GB2), Floyd (GB2), Habersham (UN), Haralson (GB2), Heard (GB2), Madison (RG94a*), Meriwether (MD4), Murray (GB2), Pickens (MD4, UG), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Whitfield (UG).

Fairly common on streams and rivers above the Fall Line; rare south of there, and more common in the northwestern part of the state. [13 Jun–19 Sep]

Chromagrion conditum (Selys 1876). Aurora Damsel. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Bartow (GB1), Clarke (UG), Crawford (UG), DeKalb (UG), Fannin (UG), Gilmer (WMC), Murray (KT, SK), Rabun (FSCA), Talbot (JD), Walker (GDS3), Whitfield (UG).

Uncommon above the Fall Line but fairly common in the upper Piedmont and mountains in the marshy edges of ponds and small streams. [2 May–18 Jun]

Enallagma aspersum (Hagen 1861). Azure Bluet. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Catoosa (UN), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Dawson (MMW9), Floyd (MD3), Gilmer (GB2), Jasper (GB2), Rabun (GBi), Union (FSCA), Walker (GDS3), Whitfield (GB2).

Uncommon in the mountains and upper Piedmont, mostly at shallow ponds. [14 May–29 Aug]

Enallagma basidens Calvert 1902. Double-striped Bluet. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Bartow (UG), Ben Hill (WMC), Carroll (GB2), Chattooga (MD4), Clarke (FSCA, UG), Dade (GDS3), Decatur (FSCA), Floyd (MD4), Franklin (WMC), Gwinnett (PA), Hall (FSCA, MW9), Haralson (GB2), Irwin (GB3), Jones (WMC), Lanier (MD4), Long (GB3), Monroe (GB3), Morgan (MV3), Murray (UG), Paulding (GB2), Polk (GB2), Rabun (FSCA), Screven (FSCA), Taliaferro

(FSCA), Walker (GB2, MD3), Wilcox (GB2).

Common above the Fall Line, uncommon below, and rare in the extreme southeast at slow streams, ponds, and lakes. [19 Apr–23 Oct]

Enallagma civile (Hagen 1861). Familiar Bluet. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Baker (GB2), Berrien (MD4), Catoosa (UN), Cherokee (GB3), Clarke (UG), Clay (GB3), Clinch (GB3), Coffee (RB), Crisp (GB2, GB4), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Dawson (MW9), Floyd (MD3), Gilmer (GB3), Glynn (GB2, GB4), Laurens (GB3), Lee (RB), McDuffie (Wi34*), Meriwether (GB2), Morgan (MV3), Murray (KT), Paulding (GB2), Rabun (GB4), Richmond (GB1), Union (FSCA), Walker (GDS3), White (GB3), Whitefield (GB2).

Common throughout the state at any water habitat, especially ponds. [3 Apr–29 Nov]

Enallagma coecum (Hagen 1861)*. Purple Bluet. State: Donnelly (2004c).

Atkinson (GB4, MD4), Clinch (TD*), Early (GB4).

Rare in extreme south Georgia where it reaches its northern range limit. Prefers tannic slow streams. The Clinch County record is: Suwanee R. at Fargo, 30°41.0'N 82°33.6'W, 2 Apr 2002, 1 pr tandem. Coll. T. Donnelly. The Early County record is on a small unnamed stream with numerous males found in both 2004 and early 2005. Dunkle (1992) reports it across northern Florida, so it should be found in additional counties in southern Georgia. [2 Apr–23 Oct]

Enallagma concisum Williamson 1922. Cherry Bluet. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Ben Hill (WMC), Bulloch (DP), Charlton (UG), Fayette (UG), McDuffie (UN, Wi34*), Telfair (GB4, MD4), Treutlen (MD4), Ware (MV3, UG), Wheeler (DP).

Uncommon to rare in southeastern Georgia; rare just above the Fall Line, in shallow ponds. [4 Apr–27 Sep]

Enallagma daeckii (Calvert 1903). Attenuated Bluet. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Charlton (UG), Coffee (DP), Colquitt (UG), Crawford (UN), Early (MV3), Lee (Ro24*), Lowndes (WMC), Morgan (DP), Murray (MD4), Taylor (MD4), Telfair (GB4, DP), Towns (MD4), Wayne (DP), Wheeler (DP).

Uncommon below the Fall Line at ponds and lakes; rare above the Fall Line. [11 Apr–10 Sep]

Enallagma davisii Westfall 1943. Sandhill Bluet. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Taylor (FSCA, GB3), Telfair (GB 2005).

Should be rare at sandy lakes and their outflows in the Fall Line Sandhills or elsewhere in the coastal plain. It is known from only two counties so far. Dunkle (1992) reports it as “uncommon at sand bottomed lakes across north Florida”. [14 Mar–27 Apr]

Enallagma divagans Selys 1876. Turquoise Bluet. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Banks (GB1), Charlton (FSCA), Chatham (UG), Chattooga (GB2), Clarke (UG), Clayton (UG), Crawford (UG), Dade (GDS3), Dawson (MW9), Fayette (UG), Floyd (MD4), Franklin (WMC), Gilmer (WMC), Greene (UG), Haralson (WMC), Jones (MV3, WMC), Monroe (MV3), Morgan (MV3, UN), Peach (UG), Rabun (FSCA), Richmond (UN), Talbot (JD), Taylor (RB3, UG), Walker (GDS3), Walton (UG).

Uncommon at streams above the Fall Line, and very rare below. [18 Apr–6 Jul].

Enallagma doubledayi (Selys 1850). Atlantic Bluet. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Baker (FSCA), Berrien (FS2), Clarke (UG), Clinch (GB3), Dooly (By31), Early (GB4), Effingham (UN), Gwinnett (PA), Laurens (GB2), Lee (Ro24*), Long (GB3, WMC), McDuffie (Wi34), Montgomery (MD4), Morgan (DP), Tattnall (GB4), Wheeler (DP).

Fairly common south of the upper Piedmont at ponds, lakes and slow rivers. It has probably been overlooked. [8 Apr–29 Oct]

Enallagma dubium Root, 1924. Burgundy Bluet. State: N&H (1929), Byers (1930), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Bacon (MW41), Ben Hill (WMC), Charlton (UG), Crawford (UG), Dade (GDS3), Dooly (UG), Lee (Ro24*), Lowndes (MD4), McDuffie (UN, Wi34), Richmond (UN), Tattnall (GB4), Taylor (GB3), Treutlen (GB3), Walker (GDS3), Wayne (DP).

Uncommon at lakes and ponds below the Fall Line, rare above. [4 Apr–28 Sep]

Enallagma durum (Hagen 1861). Big Bluet. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Baker (FSCA).

Should be in more counties in extreme southeast near coast, but known only from one county in the southwest. Dunkle (1992) reports it from south of Tallahassee, Florida to north of Jacksonville in brackish habitat. [No date information].

Enallagma exulans (Hagen 1861). Stream Bluet. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Chattooga (GDS3), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Floyd (MD3), Gordon (UN), Haralson (GB2), Harris (GB1), Polk (GB2), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Walker (GDS3).

A Clinch County record previously reported (Donnelly 2004c) was actually a juvenile *E. weewa* (Donnelly, pers. comm.) Fairly common in streams and rivers to just below the Fall Line. [29 Apr–11 Sep]

Enallagma geminatum Kellicott 1895. Skimming Bluet. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Bartow (UG, UN), Ben Hill (GB2), Bulloch (DP), Burke (GB3, Wi34), Carroll (GB2), Coffee (DP), Crawford (UN), Dade (GDS3), Dawson (MW9), Early (GB3), Emanuel (GB4, KT), Floyd (MD4), Franklin (WMC), Gordon (MD4), Haralson (GB2), Houston (UG, UN), Jones (WMC), Laurens (WMC), Lee (Ro24*), McDuffie (Wi34), Paulding (GB3), Polk (GB1), Richmond (UN), Tattall (WM95a, JD), Taylor (GB3), Walker (GB2), Wheeler (DP), White (GB4).

Fairly common throughout the state at lakes and ponds; rare below the Fall Line in slow streams. [17 Mar–3 Oct].

Enallagma hageni (Walsh 1863). Hagen's Bluet. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Rabun (FSCA).

Known only from the extreme northeast part of Georgia: Rabun County, pond 1.1 mi. E of Satolah. In the FSCA there are 23 males and 1 female from the same locality collected in 1972. This common northern species probably reaches its southern limit in north Georgia. [12 Jun–10 Aug].

Enallagma pallidum Root 1923. Pale Bluet. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Appling (FSCA), Coffee (DP), Echols (WMC), Effingham (GB2), Emanuel (GB1), Tattall (GB4).

Rare in the eastern coastal plain at lakes and ponds; very rarely found in slow streams. [11 May–13 Jun].

Enallagma pollutum (Hagen 1861). Florida Bluet. State: W&M (1996*), Donnelly (2004c).

Charlton (DP).

It is known only from one record in southeast Georgia, but since Byers (1927c, 1930) reports it from Leon County Florida, it should be found in southwest Georgia also. [No date information].

Enallagma signatum (Hagen 1861). Orange Bluet. State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Muttkowski (1910), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Atkinson (DP), Bartow (MD4), Ben Hill (GB2, WMC), Brantley (GB4), Brooks (GB1), Burke (Wi34), Butts (WMC), Carroll (GB2, WMC), Catoosa (GB2), Charlton (DP), Clay (GB3), Cook (GB1, GB2), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Decatur (By27c), Early (GB3, MV3), Emanuel (GB1), Fannin (GB4), Fayette (KT), Floyd (MD4), Franklin (WMC), Fulton (HS4), Gilmer (GB3), Hancock (MD4), Harris (GB1, GB3, MV3), Irwin (GB3), Jeff Davis (JF3), Jones (MV3), Lanier (MD4), Laurens (By31), Lee (Ro24), Long (GB3, DP), Lowndes (MD4), Lumpkin (GB1, MV3), McDuffie (Wi34), Meriwether (GB2), Monroe (GBi, GB2, GB3), Montgomery (GB2), Morgan (UG), Murray (SR), Newton (UG), Paulding (GB), Polk (GB), Rabun (GBi), Richmond (UN), Sumter (RB), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Taliaferro (GB2), Tattall (GB1), Taylor (GB3), Tift (MD3), Toombs (GB1), Treutlen (GB1), Union (GB3), Walker (GDS3, GB2), Ware (MV3), Washington (MD4), Wayne (GB3, DP).

Common throughout the state at ponds, lakes and streams; uncommon at larger rivers. [3 Apr–4 Nov].

Enallagma traviatum traviatum Selys 1876. Slender Bluet. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Ben Hill (WMC), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB3), Crawford (UG), Dade (GDS3), Fannin (GB4), Floyd (MD4), Franklin (WMC), Gilmer (GB2, GB3), Jones (WMC), Monroe (GB3, MD3), Montgomery (GB2), Rabun (TD73*), Union (GB3), Walker (GDS3), Wilkinson (DP).

Uncommon throughout the state at lakes and ponds, but rare or absent from the deep south and near the coast. [15 May–15 Aug].

Enallagma vesperum Calvert 1919. Vesper Bluet. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Brantley (DP), Brooks (GB1), Bulloch (DP), Early (MV3), Floyd (MD4), Harris (GB1), Long (GB3), Lowndes (GB4, MD4), McDuffie (Wi34*), Richmond (UG, UN), Tattnall (KT, SK, JD, WM95a), Taylor (GB3).

Uncommon throughout state at ponds and lakes with lily pads, but probably overlooked due to its crepuscular habits. [1 Apr–3 Nov].

Enallagma weewa Byers 1927. Blackwater Bluet. State: Byers (1927b*, 1930), N&H (1929), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Atkinson (GB4), Berrien (GB3), Brantley (GB4, DP), Charlton (DP, UG), Clinch (TD), Coffee (GB3), Crawford (UG), Evans (DP), Greene (MD4), Lanier (UG, UN), Macon (By27c), McDuffie (UN, Wi34), Oglethorpe (By27c), Richmond (GBi, UN), Tift (GB3), Wayne (DP).

Uncommon below the Fall Line in tannic rivers and streams. [15 May–4 Nov]

Ischnura hastata (Say 1839). (*Anomalagrion hastatum* of some authors). Citrine Forktail. State: Hagen (1874), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Atkinson (DP), Bartow (UG), Brantley (BB), Brooks (FSCA, GB1), Bulloch (DP), Burke (Wi34), Calhoun (MV3), Camden (UN), Carroll (GB, GB2), Charlton (Br14, PA, WMC), Chatham (Ha61*), Chattooga (GDS3), Cherokee (GB), Clarke (UG), Clinch (GB3, WMC), Cobb (GB), Coffee (GB3, GB4), Columbia (UN), Cook (MD3), Crawford (UG), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Dawson (WMC), Decatur (UG), Early (MV3), Echols (GB4), Emanuel (GB1), Fannin (GB3), Floyd (MD4), Franklin (UG, WMC), Gilmer (GB3), Glynn (WMC), Gwinnett (By31, PA), Habersham (UG), Haralson (WMC), Harris (MV3), Irwin (RB), Jones (WMC), Laurens (GB1, WMC), Lee (Ro24, RB3, UG), Long (WMC), Lowndes (UG, WMC), Lumpkin (GB1), McDuffie (UN, Wi34), McIntosh (MV3, DP, UG), Meriwether (GB2), Montgomery (GB1), Morgan (DP), Murray (GB3, SK), Polk (GB), Rabun (GB3), Richmond (UN), Stephens (GB2), Tattnall (MV3, WMC), Taylor (GB3, UG, UN), Telfair (WMC), Toombs (KT), Towns (KT), Walker (GDS3, GB2), Wayne (OO, DP), Wheeler (GB1, WMC), Wilcox (GB2), Worth (WMC).

Common throughout the state in grassy areas along ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers. [13 Mar–6 Jan].

Ischnura kellicotti Williamson 1898. Lilypad Forktail. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Atkinson (RB), Berrien (GB1), Brooks (GB1), Bryan (GB1), Burke (Wi34*), Butts (MD4), Charlton (OO), Chatham (GB2), Colquitt (MD4), Cook (GB3), Dodge (GB4), Early (GB2), Echols (WMC), Jeff Davis (MD4), Long (DP), Lowndes (GB4, MD3), Meriwether (MD4), Montgomery (GB1), Screven (DP), Sumter (GB2), Tattnall (KT, WM95a), Tift (RB), Treutlen (MD4), Turner (GB3), Wayne (OO), Wheeler (WMC), Wilkinson (GB3).

Fairly common at ponds and lakes with lily pads below the Fall Line. [21 Mar–3 Nov].

Ischnura posita (Hagen 1861). Fragile Forktail. State: Hagen (1874), Banks (1892) as *Nehalennia posita*, Calvert (1893), Muttkowski (1910), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Appling (GB), Bartow (GB1, UG), Brantley (BB), Brooks (GB1), Bulloch (DP), Burke (Wi34), Butts (MD4), Calhoun (MV3), Candler (GB1), Carroll (GB2, WMC), Catoosa (GB), Chatham (Ha61*, Ha63, Se76), Chattooga (GB, SR), Clarke (UG), Clayton (GB), Cobb (GB), Coffee (DP), Cook (GB1, GB2), Crawford (UG), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Dawson (WMC), Dooly (By31), Douglas (GB), Early (MV3), Echols (GB4), Effingham (GB2), Emanuel (GB1), Fayette (KT, UG), Floyd (GB1), Franklin (UG, WMC), Fulton (HS4), Gilmer (WMC), Grady (GB1), Gwinnett (GB, GB2, PA), Habersham (GBi, UN), Haralson (WMC), Harris (MV3), Irwin (GB1), Jasper (GB2), Jeff Davis (MD4), Jones (MV3, WMC), Lanier (MD4), Laurens (GB1), Lee (Ro24, UG), Liberty (UN), Long (DP), Lowndes (UG), Lumpkin (GB1), McDuffie (Wi34), McIntosh (MV3), Meriwether (GB1), Monroe (GB2), Montgomery (GB1), Morgan (MV3, DP, UG), Murray (SK, SR, WMC), Newton (UG), Oglethorpe (UG), Paulding (GB), Polk (GB), Pulaski (MD4), Putnam (UG), Rabun (GBi), Richmond (UG, UN), Rockdale (GB), Stephens (GB2), Sumter (RB), Tattnall (GB4, MV3, WMC), Taylor (UG, UN), Telfair (WMC), Thomas (GB1), Tift (RB), Toombs (GB1, WMC), Truetlen (GB1), Turner (GB3), Walker (GDS3, GB2), Ware (UG), Wayne (DP), Wheeler (GB1, WMC), White (GB3, GB4), Whitfield (Ha61*, Ha63, Se76), Wilcox (GB2), Wilkinson (DP), Worth (WMC).

Common throughout the state near ponds and lakes, and uncommon along streams and rivers. [1 Mar–6 Jan].

Ischnura prognata (Hagen 1861). Furtive Forktail. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Glynn (GB3), Lee (Ro24*), Liberty (DS), Long (DS), Tattnall (WM95a), Telfair (WMC), Toombs (WMC), Wayne (DP).

Rare in the southern and eastern coastal plain in seeps and swampy areas. [14 Mar–7 Sep].

Ischnura ramburii (Selys 1850). Rambur's Forktail. State: Hagen (1874), Cuyler (1989b), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Appling (GB4), Baker (MV3), Ben Hill (GB2, GB4), Berrien (FS2), Bibb (UG), Brooks (GB1), Bryan (GB, GB1, UN), Carroll (WMC), Charlton (OO, DP), Chatham (GB), Clinch (TD, WMC), Coffee (GB3, RB), Colquitt (MD3), Crisp (GB2, GB4), DeKalb (UG), Effingham (GB2, UN), Evans (GB1), Floyd (MD4), Glynn (GB1, GB4), Grady (GB1), Greene (GB), Gwinnett (PA), Haralson (WMC, GB2), Irwin (GB3, RB), Jasper (GB2), Jefferson (GB2), Jeff Davis (MD4), Lanier (GB3, MD4), Laurens (GB1), Lee (Ro24, RB), Liberty (UG), Long (GB3, BB), Lowndes (MD4), McDuffie (Wi34), McIntosh (MV3, UG), Montgomery (GB1, GB2), Muscogee (GB), Polk (GB), Seminole (GB), Stewart (GB), Taliaferro (GB2), Tattnall (GB4, WMC), Telfair (WMC), Tift (RB), Toombs (GB1), Treutlen (MD4), Turner (WMC), Union (GB1), Walker (GDS3, MD4), Ware (MV3), Wheeler (DP), Whitfield (Ha61*, Ha63), Worth (WMC).

Common throughout the state at lakes, rivers, and streams; often abundant at ponds. [21 Mar–22 Dec].

Ischnura verticalis (Say 1839). Eastern Forktail. State: Selys (1876*), Calvert (1893, 1903a), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Burke (By31), Chattooga (GDS3), Clarke (UG), Clayton (UG), Dade (GB2), Dawson (MW9), DeKalb (UG), Franklin (WMC), Newton (UG), Rabun (GBi, GB4), Stephens (UN), Union (GB3), Walker (GDS3).

Uncommon in north Georgia at lakes; fairly common at shallow ponds; and rare at the same habitats in the Piedmont. [23 May–24 Sep].

Nehalennia gracilis Morse 1895. Sphagnum Sprite. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Long (GB3), White (SD83*).

Only known from two records but at opposite ends of the state; possibly rare throughout in small ponds. Donnelly (2004c) shows it from scattered localities across northern Florida, central Alabama, and western North Carolina, so we expect it to be found in more localities in Georgia. [8 May–25 May 25].

Nehalennia integricollis Calvert 1913. Southern Sprite. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Charlton (DP, UN), Clinch (WMC), Coweta (FSCA), Early (FSCA), Fannin (GB3), Laurens (GB4), Lee (Ro24), McDuffie (Wi34), Morgan (DP), Rabun (FSCA), Richmond (SD), Screven (DP), Telfair (MD4), Thomas (Ca13*; type locality: Thomasville), Walker (MD3), Ware (RB, UG), Wheeler (DP).

Uncommon throughout the state in marshy or grassy pond and lake edges. [5 Apr–28 Sep].

Telebasis byersi Westfall 1957. Duckweed Firetail. State: W&M (1996), Donnelly (2004c).

Appling (GB), Bryan (DS), McIntosh (GBi90*).

Rare in eastern coastal plain in slow margins of rivers, probably overlooked. [9 Jul–31 Jul].

ANISOPTERA

Petaluridae

Tachopteryx thoreyi (Hagen in Selys 1858). Gray Petaltail. State: Louton (1982), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB1, WMC), Butts (WMC), Carroll (GB2), Cherokee (UG), Clarke (UG), Dawson (GB4), Floyd (MD4), Forsyth (RT), Franklin (WMC), Jackson (UG), Jefferson (UG), Long (GB3), Lumpkin (UG), McIntosh (UG), Monroe (GB4), Morgan (FSCA), Murray (WMC), Paulding (GB), Rabun (Dal1*, UG), Talbot (JD), Walker (MD4), Wayne (DS, GB3), White (UG).

Fairly common at seeps and associated rivers and streams above the Fall Line and scattered below, probably due to a paucity of suitable habitat. [12 Apr–18 Jul].

Aeshnidae

Aeshna umbrosa umbrosa Walker 1908. Shadow Darner. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Cobb (GB, GB2), Fannin (SD83*, UG), Floyd (GB2), Fulton (UG), Glascock (JF), Hall (D8), Jackson (UG), Murray (GB3), Oconee (UG), Pickens (UN), Towns (D8, UG).

Uncommon from the middle Piedmont north in or near streams and small rivers, rare at ponds. [21 Aug–7 Dec].

Anax junius (Drury 1770). Common Green Darner. Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875, 1890a), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bacon (GB1), Baker (GB2), Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB1), Berrien (MD4), Bibb (UG), Brantley (BB), Calhoun (MV3), Camden (GB), Carroll (GB), Charlton (OO, PA), Chattooga (GB2, SR), Cherokee (GB), Clarke (UG), Clayton (GB), Clinch (UG), Cobb (GB), Coffee (GB3), Colquitt (MD4), Coweta (GB), Dade (GDS3), Decatur (UG), DeKalb (GB, UG), Early (MV3), Emanuel (UG), Evans (WMC), Fannin (JB3), Floyd (MD3), Forsyth (GB), Glynn (WMC), Gwinnett (PA), Harris (MV3), Johnson (SD), Jones (MV3), Lamar (GB), Laurens (GB, PA), Lee (Ro24, RB3), Lincoln (UG), Long (WMC), Lumpkin (MV3), McDuffie (Wi34), McIntosh (GB, MV3), Meriwether (GB2, MV3), Mitchell (UG), Monroe (MV3), Morgan (MV3), Murray (SK), Newton (MV3), Ogleshorpe (UG), Paulding (GB), Peach (GB, UN), Rabun (GBi, UN), Richmond (SD, UN), Rockdale (FS2), Seminole (GB), Stewart (GB), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Tattnall (MV3, WMC), Taylor (S), Tift (LT), Toombs (SD), Union (SD), Walker (GB2), Ware (MV3, RB), Wayne (OO), White (S, WMC), Wilcox (GB2), Wilkes (UG).

Common statewide at ponds, lakes, and marshes, but can be found almost anywhere, including along the coast as a migrant. It probably flies year round in warm winters. [28 Jan–6 Jan 6].

Anax longipes Hagen 1861. Comet Darner. State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1866, 1874, 1875, 1890a), Banks (1892), Calvert (1906), Muttkowski (1910) as *concolor*, Needham & Westfall (1955), Ries & Cruden (1966), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB), Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB1), Bibb (UG), Bryan (DS), Bulloch (AH1, AH3), Burke (DS), Chattooga (GB2), Cobb (GB3), DeKalb (GB), Floyd (MD4), Laurens (GB3), Lee (Ro24) Liberty (UG), Long (DS), Rockdale (FS2), Talbot (GB1), Tattnall (DS), Walker (GDS3), Wheeler (DP).

Uncommon across the state at small ponds and sterile shallow pits. [27 Mar–4 Sep].

Basiaeschna janata (Say 1839). Springtime Darner. State: Hagen (1863*, 1874), Montgomery (1947), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bartow (GB2, UG, UN), Burke (UG), Chattooga (SR), Fannin (MV3), Floyd (MD4), Gordon (SR), Harris (MV3), Jones (MV3), Meriwether (MV3), Monroe (MV3), Morgan (MV3), Murray (Lo82, SR, UN,

WMC), Paulding (GB3), Richmond (FSCA), Taylor (GB4), Toombs (WMC), White (GB4).

Uncommon to fairly common at streams above the Fall Line, rare below the Fall Line or above the Fall Line along large rivers and ponds near streams. [20 Mar–16 May].

Boyeria grafiana Williamson 1907. Ocellated Darner. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Lumpkin (SD83*), Murray (GB3, GB4), White (D8, JD).

Rare at fast cold streams in the northeast corner of the state. [31 Jul–23 Sep].

Boyeria vinosa (Say 1839). Fawn Darner. State: Hagen (1863*, 1874) as *Aeschna quadriguttata*, (1875), Banks (1892) as *Neuraeschna vinosa*, N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bibb (UG), Brantley (DP), Burke (By31, Wi34), Carroll (GB), Chattooga (GB4, UG), Cherokee (GB2, Lo82, SK, UN), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB1, GB2, GWQ71), Columbia (Lo82), Coweta (GB, GWQ71), Emanuel (GB4), Fannin (JB3), Floyd (GB2), Forsyth (GWQ71), Fulton (GWQ71, UG), Gilmer (Lo82, UN), Gordon (GB2), Gwinnett (GWQ71), Habersham (GWQ71), Haralson (GB2), Heard (GB2), Houston (SD), Jefferson (SD, Wi34), Lumpkin (GWQ71), McDuffie (Wi34), Meriwether (SD), Murray (GB3, Lo82), Muscogee/Chattahoochee (GWQ71), Ogleshorpe (MD4), Paulding (MD4), Polk (GB2), Quitman (GWQ71), Rabun (SD), Richmond (Lo82), Rockdale (FS2), Toombs/Tattnall (Lo82), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Troup (GWQ71), Union (SD, JD, Wi34), White (GWQ71, Wi34).

Mostly uncommon at streams and rivers, but fairly common above the Fall Line. [22 May–4 Oct].

Coryphaeschna ingens (Rambur 1842). Regal Darner. State: Hagen (1874*) as *Aeschna abboti*, (1875), Kirby (1890). Banks (1892) as *Aeshna ingens*, Calvert (1903b, 1906), Williamson (1903a), Martin (1908), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (By31), Calhoun (MV3), Charlton (SD, UN), Clinch (DP, UG), Early (GB2), Glynn (By31), Lee (Ro24) McIntosh (MV3, UG), Monroe (MV3), Wheeler (DP).

Uncommon to rare below the Fall Line; very rare above, at ponds and lakes. [6 Apr–23 Sep].

Epiaeschna heros (Fabricius 1798). Swamp Darner. State: Hagen (1874*, 1875), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB2), Baker (MV3), Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB2), Bibb (UG), Brantley (BB), Burke (By31), Calhoun (MV3), Charlton (Br14, OO, UG), Cherokee (GB3), Clarke (UG), Clinch (UG), Cobb (GB1), Coffee (GB3), Dade (GDS3), DeKalb (UG), Dooly (GB2), Dougherty (UG), Early (GB3), Evans (GB), Fulton (AH2, UG, UN), Glynn (By31, GB4), Gwinnett (PA), Heard (GB1), Jones (MV3), Laurens (GB2), Liberty (UG), Long (GB3, WMC), Lowndes (WMC), Lumpkin (MV3), McIntosh (GB, MV3), Meriwether (MV3), Monroe (MV3), Morgan (MV3), Murray (GB2, KT, WMC), Pike (UN), Putnam (MV3), Rockdale (FS2), Tattall (MV3, WMC), Toombs (WMC), Walker (GDS3), Ware (MV3), Wayne (OO), White (SD), Wilkinson (DP).

Common throughout the state in forested habitat along rivers and streams; uncommon at forested or swampy ponds. [21 Mar–2 Nov].

Gomphaeschna antilope (Hagen 1874). Taper-tailed Darner. State: Hagen (1874*), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bibb (UG), Camden (DG40), Charlton (DG40, OO), Clarke (UG), Coffee (GB3), Coweta (FSCA), DeKalb (DG40, UN), Elbert (GB3), Evans (KT), Fulton (UG), Jones (FSCA), Liberty (UG), Lincoln (GB3), McIntosh (UG), Taylor (SD).

Rare throughout the state near streams, rivers, or swamps but absent from extreme north. [21 Mar–15 May].

Gomphaeschna furcillata (Say 1839). Harlequin Darner. State: Hagen (1874*, 1875), Banks (1892), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bibb (UG), Brantley (BB), Burke (GB3), Cobb (GB1), Coffee (GB3), Crawford/Bibb (SD), Early (GB4), Effingham (GB4), Harris (MV3), Pierce (UN), Thomas (DG40).

Rare throughout the state at or near swamps. [17 Mar–15 Apr].

Gynacantha nervosa Rambur 1842. Twilight Darner. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Charlton (GB4, UG), Glynn (UG), Thomas (Ko60*).

Rare in the extreme southeast near small ponds along forested rivers. [Only date recorded: 4 Nov].

Nasiaeschna pentacantha (Rambur 1842). Cyrano Darner. State: N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (UG), Charlton (UN), Coffee (DP), Glynn (By31*), Habersham (GBi), Hancock (SD), Jasper (GB2), Laurens (GB1), Lowndes (WMC), Toombs (KT), Wayne (By31).

Scattered records across the state; probably uncommon, along slow rivers and streams. [1 Apr–31 Jul]

Triacanthagyna trifida (Rambur 1842). Phantom Darner. State: N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Camden (GB4), Charlton (SD, GB4, Wi23a*), Glynn (UG, Wi23a*), Liberty (DS2, GB3), Ware (WMC).

Fairly common in the southeast and along the coast; easily overlooked due to crepuscular nature; near small ponds along forested rivers. [11 Oct–14 Dec].

Gomphidae

Aphylla williamsoni (Gloyd 1936). Two-striped Forceptail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Berrien (GB), Bryan (GB1), Bulloch (AH1), Grady (GB1), Crisp (GB2), Dodge (GB1), Harris (GB), Jasper (GB2), Lamar (GB), Laurens (GB), Liberty (DS), Long (DS), Miller (GB), Rockdale (FS2), Seminole (GB), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Wilcox (GB2).

Recently discovered in Georgia, this species is common at ponds and lakes below the Fall Line; rare but slowly expanding north of the Fall Line into the middle Piedmont. [3 Jul–4 Oct].

Arigomphus pallidus (Rambur 1842). Gray-green Clubtail. State: Selys (1858*), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), also as *G. pilipes*, Banks (1892), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (UG), Bryan (DS), Clinch (WMC), Coffee (MD4), Early (FSCA, GB2), Lanier (GB3), Long (DS), Lowndes (MD4, WMC), Tattall (DS), Thomas (Wi14).

Fairly common in the southern and eastern coastal plain at ponds, lakes, and the slow edges of streams and rivers. [27 Apr–24 Jul].

Arigomphus villosipes (Selys 1854). Unicorn Clubtail. State: Donnelly (2004b).

Dade (WM04*), Walker (MD4 photo).

Very rare in the extreme northwestern section of the state; two records at ponds. The Dade County record is: Trenton, Cloudland Canyon State Park, pond, 34° 49.58'N 85° 28.61'W, 23 May 2003, 1 male, coll. Mike Thomas [23 May–4 Jul].

Dromogomphus armatus Selys 1854. Southeastern Spinyleg. State: Selys (1878a*), Banks (1892), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), N&W (1955), Louton (1982), Westfall & Tennesen (1979), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Burke (By31, Wi34), Early (SK4), Jefferson (FSCA).

Rare below the Fall Line at forested mucky seeps or nearby. Dunkle (1992) reported scattered records across north Florida, so it should be found at additional Georgia locations. [19 Aug–17 Sep].

Dromogomphus spinosus Selys 1854. Black-shouldered Spinyleg. State: Selys (1858*), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), N&W (1955), Westfall & Tennesen (1979), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (JF4), Baldwin (SD, SP), Burke (SD), Calhoun (UG), Catoosa (GB, Lo82, UN), Cherokee (GB2), Cobb (GB2), Crawford (GB), Crisp (GB2), Dade (Lo82, UN), Decatur (UG), Douglas (GB), Early (GB3, GB4), Emanuel (SD, GB1), Floyd (By31, GB1), Gilmer (GB3), Gwinnett (GB, JF), Hancock/Warren (SD), Haralson (GB2), Jefferson (GB1), Laurens (By31), Lee (GBi), McDuffie/Warren (SD), Monroe (GB3), Murray (Lo82), Paulding (GB2), Polk (GB), Randolph (JF4), Rockdale (FS2), Stephens (GB2), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Tattnell (GB1), Telfair (MD3), Truetlen (GB1), Whitfield (MD3), Wilkinson (By31).

Common throughout the state along streams and rivers except rare at lakes or along the coast. [19 May–20 Sep].

Dromogomphus spoliatus (Hagen in Selys 1858). Flag-tailed Spinyleg. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Chattooga (GB2), Catoosa (GB), Floyd (GB, MD3).

Rare at rivers in the extreme northwestern section of the state; very rarely at ponds. It was originally reported by Montgomery (1947), which was based on a misidentified specimen (Tennesen, 1979). [20 Jun–21 Sep].

Erpetogomphus designatus Hagen in Selys 1858. Eastern Ringtail. State: N&W (1955*), Louton (1982), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Chattooga (UG), Clarke (UG), Decatur (UG), Houston (SD, RG94b, JD, UN), Laurens (GB3), Long (GB3), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Tattnell (DS, GB3), Toombs (GB1), Twiggs (JD).

Uncommon on large rivers throughout the state, except absent from the immediate coastline. [13 Jun–27 Oct].

Gomphus (Gomphurus) consanguis (Selys 1879). Cherokee Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Chattooga (GBi03, GDS3, GB2), Floyd (GB4), Walker (GBi83b*, GBi03, SD83*, GDS3).

Rare to locally uncommon on small streams, often spring-fed, in the northwestern section of Georgia. [23 May–20 Jun].

Gomphus (Gomphurus) dilatatus Rambur 1842. Blackwater Clubtail. State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Muttkowski (1910), Calvert (1921, 1922), N&H (1929), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), Westfall (1974), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bryan (DS), Decatur (FSCA), Early (GB3), Echols (UN), Hall (UN), Houston (SD), Monroe (GB3, MV3), Murray (Lo82), Newton (MV3), Schley (UG), Tattnell (DS), Telfair (MD3), Upson (UG).

Uncommon along rivers and streams below the Fall Line, rare above. [11 Apr–13 Jul].

Gomphus (Gomphurus) hybridus Williamson 1902. Cocoa Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Crawford/Taylor (SD), Gilmer (Lo82), Jeff Davis (Lo82*, UN), Laurens (GB4), Long (GB3), Monroe (SD), Montgomery (Lo82*, UN), Murray (SD), Tattnell (KT, WM95a), Taylor/Upson (SD), Toombs (KT, SK, WMC), Twiggs (GB4), Wayne (GB3).

Rare along larger rivers and streams across the state. It should be found in the southwestern part of the state, since Westfall (1953) reports it from nearby Liberty and Gadsden Counties in Florida. [1 Apr–15 May].

Gomphus (Gomphurus) lineatifrons Calvert 1921. Splendid Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Chattooga (GDS3), Cherokee (Lo82*), Dade (GDS3,

Lo82*, UN). Floyd (MD3), Gilmer (Lo82*), Walker (GDS3), Whitfield (MD4).

Uncommon to rare along rivers and large streams in the extreme northwestern corner of the state. [23 May–26 Jun].

Gomphus (Gomphurus) rogersi (Gloyd 1936). Sable Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Fannin (SD, GB3), Gilmer (SD83, Lo82*, UN, WMC), Habersham (JD), Lumpkin (SD83), Murray (GB2, KT), Taylor (SD), White (GB3, KT).

Uncommon in mountains and rare in Piedmont in fast clean streams. [15 May–23 Jun].

Gomphus (Gomphurus) vastus Walsh 1862. Cobra Clubtail. State: N&W (1955*), Westfall (1974), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB1, GB2), Burke (Cr55b, GB2), Cobb (GB), Emanuel (GB1), Meriwether (MV3), Monroe (GB3, MV3), Newton (MV3), Rockdale (FS2), Toombs (GB2), Treutlen (GB1, GB2), Upson (GB1).

Uncommon to locally common along rivers and streams south of the mountains. [11 Apr–30 Jun].

Gomphus (Gomphus) australis Needham 1897. Clearlake Clubtail. State: Donnelly (2004b).

Taylor (SD), Telfair (MD4, GB4)

Very rare at sand-bottomed lakes in the coastal plain. The Taylor County record is: Patsiligia Reservoir at Rt 19, 4 mi. N of Butler, 2 May 1987, 4 males. Collected and determined by Sid Dunkle. The Telfair County record is: Cedarpark, 8.5 mi SSE of McRae, “Brewer’s Pond”, photos and capture/release, 23 Apr & 28 Apr 2004, males, Marion Dobbs & Giff Beaton. Cross (1955a, 1956) reports it from Lake Bedford and Dog Lake in Leon County, Florida. Dunkle(1989) reports it at scattered locations across northern Florida, so it should be found at more locations across extreme southern Georgia. [23 Apr–2 May].

Gomphus (Gomphus) diminutus Needham 1950. Diminutive Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Richmond (WM98*, GBi03).

The three cited records all refer to a single collection on a small stream in the eastern part of the state. The locality is: Richmond Co., South Prong of Spirit Creek at US Hwy 1,

16 miles N. of Wrens, about noon, 5 May 1985; collected and determined by Jerrell J. Daigle. On 13 Apr 2005 Giff Beaton found and photographed two more specimens in Richmond Co. on Ft Gordon. The female was at Boggy Gut Creek, and the male was near Brier Creek along an unnamed sandy road. Bick (1983b) reports it from Moore County, North Carolina and Chesterfield County, South Carolina. [13 Apr–5 May].

Gomphus (Gomphus) exilis Selys 1854. Lancet Clubtail. State: Montgomery (1947*), Louton (1982), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Atkinson (MD4), Baldwin (SP, UN, WMC), Bartow (GB1, UG), Bibb (SD), Butts (WMC), Carroll (GB2), Chattooga (GDS3, SG3), Clarke (FSCA), Cobb (GB), Colquitt (MV3), Cook (MV3), Coweta (GB2), Crawford (SD), Dade (GDS3), Dawson (MW9), Early (GB4), Emanuel (GB4), Fannin (GB3, GB4), Floyd (MD3), Forsyth (RT), Gilmer (GB2, GB3, WMC), Gwinnett (GB), Habersham (SD, FSCA, JD), Harris (SD, GB3, MV3), Heard (GB4), Houston (UG), Jackson (FSCA, UG), Jones (GB3, MV3, WMC), Lanier (MD4), Lumpkin (SD, MV3), Meriwether (MV3), Monroe (SD, MV3), Morgan (FSCA, MV3), Murray (SD, GB2, KT98, WMC), Putnam (UG), Richmond (SD, UN), Rockdale (FS2), Stewart (MV3), Talbot (SD, GB1), Taliaferro (FSCA, UG), Taylor (SD, GB3), Telfair (MD4), Union (FSCA, KT), Walker (GDS3), White (SD, FSCA, KT), Wilkinson (DP).

Common throughout the state except for the extreme southeast at ponds and lakes; rare along streams. [17 Mar–4 Jul].

Gomphus (Gomphus) lividus Selys 1854. Ashy Clubtail. State: N&W (1955*), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB2, GB), Bleckley (MD4), Chattooga (GDS3, SR), Cherokee (GB1), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB), Coweta (GB2, UN), Crawford (SD), Crawford/Bibb (SD), Dade (GDS3), Dawson (WMC), Floyd (MD3), Franklin (WMC), Greene (FSCA), Habersham (SD, FSCA, JD), Harris (SD), Jones (MV3), Lumpkin (MV3), Marion (SD), Meriwether (MV3), Monroe (SD, MV3), Murray (KT98, WMC), Rabun (UN), Richmond (FSCA), Rockdale (FS2), Seminole (SD), Stewart (MV3), Talbot (SD), Taylor/Schley (SD), Towns (GB2), Treutlen (GB2), Union (KT), Walker (SD, GDS3, SR), White (GB4), Whitfield (GB2, Lo82, UN).

Common above the Fall Line, uncommon below in the northern coastal plain; occurs at all sizes of streams and rivers and rarely at lakes and ponds. [17 Mar–2 Jun].

Gomphus (Gomphus) minutus Rambur 1842. Cypress Clubtail. State: Selys (1854b*, 1858), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), Kirby (1890), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Ben Hill (WMC), Brantley (BB, DC89b), Bryan (UN), Burke (Lo82, UN), Calhoun (MV3), Candler (Lo82, UN), Charlton (SD, KT, OO, WMC), Clinch (TD, WMC), Echols (WMC), Emanuel (SD, FSCA, GB1, KT), Evans (KT, WMC), Gwinnett (PA), Houston (UG), Jasper (MV3), Laurens (GB1), Long (GB3, KT), Lowndes (WMC), Pierce (SD), Tattall (JD, KT, SK, WM95a, WMC), Telfair (SD, GB4, WMC), Toombs (KT, SK, WMC), Twiggs (GB4), Wayne (DS, DP), Whitfield (Lo82).

Fairly common below the Fall Line; uncommon to rare above at slower rivers, lakes and ponds. [26 Mar–18 Jun].

Gomphus (Gomphus) quadricolor Walsh 1862. Rapids Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000*), Donnelly (2004b).

Murray (SK)

Known from only one record in far north Georgia on a clean fast stream: Murray Co., Conasauga R, Alaculsy Valley, 5 mi E of Cisco on old hwy 2, 1000 ft., 1 female, 16 May 1998, coll. S. Krotzer. It should occur across the northern ten percent of the state. [Only date recorded: 16 May].

Gomphus (Hylogomphus) adelphus Selys 1854. Mustached Clubtail. State: Donnelly (2004b).

Murray: (WM03*).

The single female specimen was collected and photographed by Giff Beaton in northwestern Georgia. The record is: Murray Co., Lake Conasauga Songbird Mgmt. Area, shallow beaver pond and feeder streams, 34° 51.73' N 84° 39.83' W, 9 Jun 2002, coll. G. Beaton. This is the southern-most record for this species. [Only date recorded: 9 Jun].

Gomphus (Hylogomphus) apomyius Donnelly 1966. Banner Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bryan/Evans (GB), Crawford/Bibb (SD), Meriwether (MV3), Monroe (SD, GB3, MV3), Putnam (MV3), Richmond (WM98*), Talbot (SD, JD, WM98*), Tattall (DS), Upson (SD).

Rare or local at riffles on rivers in the central part of the state; possibly overlooked due to early flight season. [7 Apr–12 May].

Gomphus (Hylogomphus) geminatus Carle 1979. Twin-striped Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Decatur (Ca79*); Taylor (JD, SK, GB3).

Very rare in extreme southwest Georgia, plus a cluster of records in the western Fall Line Sandhills. It is interesting to note that the Taylor County records are possibly an isolated population. Additional collecting is needed to determine if this is indeed a disjunct population. In Florida Dunkle (1992) reports it only west of Tallahassee. [25 May–30 May].

Gomphus (Hylogomphus) parvidens Currie 1917. Piedmont Clubtail. State: Bick (1983b), Dunkle (2000), NW&M (2000) as *G. p. carolinus*, Donnelly (2004b).

Fannin (SD), Gilmer (Lo82*, UN), Lumpkin (SD), Rabun (SK3), Richmond (SD83, KT, JD, UN), Taylor/Schley (SD), White (GB4).

Rare in the northern half of the state to just below the Fall Line at rivers and streams. [12 May–6 Jun].

Hagenius brevistylus Selys 1854. Dragonhunter. State: N&W (1955*), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (GB1), Bryan (DS), Burke (Wi34), Butts (MD4), Carroll (GB3), Catoosa (Lo82), Cherokee (GB2), Dade (GB2, Lo82, UN), DeKalb (UG), Evans (DS), Floyd (GB2), Gilmer (GB3), Gordon (SD), Habersham (SD), Hancock/Warren (SD), Haralson (GB2), Murray (GB2, MD4), Oglethorpe (GBi) Polk (GB2), Rabun (SK3), Rockdale (FS2), Tattall (DS), Union (GB3).

Fairly common above the Fall Line and in the eastern coastal plain except absent from the southernmost part, on streams and rivers. [6 Jun–28 Sep].

Lanthus vernalis Carle 1980. Southern Pygmy Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Fannin (GB5), Gilmer (Lo82), Lumpkin (WMC), Murray (SR), Union (SD, GB4), White (Ca80*; SD, JD, WMC).

Rare to uncommon in the Blue Ridge region along or near trickles and streams. It reaches its southern limit in Georgia, mostly on the eastern side of the Appalachians. [17 May–28 May].

Ophiogomphus edmundo Needham 1950. Edmund's Snaketail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Murray (WM98*, KT98, GBi03, GB4), White (WM98*, KT98, GBi03).

Very rare in the Blue Ridge region on fast clean forested streams with exposed rocks. It was discovered in North Carolina in the early 1900s and was reported by Bick (1983b) as “probably extinct.” Rediscovered in North Carolina in 1994, it is rare in collections, since the adults probably forage in treetops and typically only drop down momentarily to mate over small rock strewn riffle streams. In 1998 the senior author stood for some time in the shade, watching a rock at the head of riffles in a partial sunny situation and waiting for males of *edmunds* to swoop down out of the treetops and land momentarily on the rock. With net poised to strike, he caught only a few. In 2004 the junior author found several males at a different location perching on the same rocks for over an hour. [24 Apr–25 May].

Ophiogomphus incurvatus incurvatus Carle 1982. Appalachian Snaketail. State: Bick (1983b), Donnelly (1987), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Talbot (SD), White (Ca82*).

Very rare above the Fall Line in clean streams; known only from two records. On 6 Apr 2005 Giff Beaton collected an adult male near an unnamed stream in Early Co. that shows characters of both *O. incurvatus incurvatus* and *O. incurvatus alleghaniensis*. [No date information].

Ophiogomphus mainensis Packard 1863. Maine Snaketail. State: Donnelly (2004b).

Murray (WM98*, KT98), Rabun (SK3).

Donnelly (1987) also reports it from Oconee Co., South Carolina, adjacent to Rabun County. It is very rare in the Blue Ridge region in clean fast streams, known only from these two records. It reaches its southern limit in Georgia. [Only date recorded: 17 May].

Progomphus obscurus (Rambur 1842). Common Sanddragon. State: Hagen (1874*, 1875) and Selys (1878a) as *P. borealis*, Banks (1892), Calvert (1901, 1906), Kennedy (1917), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Banks (UN), Berrien (GB3), Bryan (UN), Bulloch (GB2), Burke (GB2), Butts (WMC), Chattooga (MD4), Cherokee (Lo82), Clay (GB2), Coffee (DP), Columbia (UN), Cook (MD3), Coweta (UG), Dawson (GB4), DeKalb (UG, UN), Early (MD4), Echols (MD4), Elbert (GB), Emanuel (GB1, GB4), Evans (DS), Fayette (KT), Franklin (WMC), Fulton (GWQ71), Grady (GB1, UG), Gwinnett (UG), Habersham (SD),

Hall (MW9), Hancock/Warren (SD), Haralson (MD4), Houston (SD, GB3, JD), Jackson (UN), Johnson (By31, By39), Lowndes (UG), Macon (GB2), McDuffie / Warren (SD), Monroe (MD3), Montgomery (GB2), Oconee (MD3), Oglethorpe (MD3), Paulding (GB2), Pickens (GB), Pierce (JF4), Putnam (GB2), Richmond (Lo82), Rockdale (FS2), Talbot (SD), Tattall (DS, GB1), Taylor (GB3), Telfair (DP), Thomas (UG), Tift (GB3), Treutlen (GB1), Troup (GWQ71), Twigg (GB3), Ware (RB, UN), Wayne (By31, By39), White (GB3).

Common statewide in sandy rivers and streams, more numerous below the Fall Line. [9 May–23 Aug].

Stylogomphus albistylus (Hagen in Selys 1878). Eastern Least Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Chattooga (MD4), Cherokee (Lo82*), Coweta (GWQ71), Floyd (MD3), Gilmer (Lo82*), Greene (Lo82*), Gwinnett (GWQ71), Habersham (SD), Murray (Lo82*, KT, KT98), Pickens (GB4), Rabun (SK3), Towns (UG), Walker (SD, GDS3), White (GB3).

Uncommon in the northern half of the Piedmont and mountain regions in riffle areas of clean streams of almost any size. [23 May–17 Jul].

Stylurus amnicola (Walsh 1862). Riverine Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Houston (SD83*).

Known only from one location on a large sandy river near the Fall Line. It has not been located there in recent years in spite of intensive searching. [21 Jun–3 Jul].

Stylurus ivae (Williamson 1932) Shining Clubtail. State: N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Brantley (DP), Bryan (DS), Burke (Wi32*, Wi34), Lee (Wi32*), Toombs/Tattall (Lo82).

The type locality is Brier Creek in Burke County, which is described as a “20–30 foot wide flowing stream mostly 2–3 feet deep with some 8–10 foot holes. It meanders through a swamp forest in a bed of sand and muck, full of logs and tree tops.” It is uncommon to rare on smaller sandy rivers and streams below the Fall Line, and it is probably overlooked due to its late flight season. [3 Sep–12 Oct].

Stylurus laurae (Williamson 1932). Laura’s Clubtail. State: Montgomery (1947), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Dade (Lo82, UN), Gilmer (Lo82), White (Wi32*, Wi34).

Known only from three records above the Fall Line in clean streams. However, Westfall (1953) reports it from Gadsden County, Florida, so it should be found in the south also. Williamson (1932) reported it at "Baggs Creek, which flows in rock, sand and mud, 10–15 feet wide swift and shallow with frequent low rapids. The 2 males were taken on a short stretch where vegetation afforded some shade to the creek." [Only date recorded: 25 Sep].

Stylurus notatus (Rambur 1842). Elusive Clubtail. State: Louton (1982), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Floyd (Ko60*).

Only one record from the northwest corner of Georgia, and at the southern limit of the species' range. It occurs at rivers and lakes. [Only date recorded: 13 Jul].

Stylurus plagiatus (Selys 1854). Russett-tipped Clubtail. State: N&H (1929*), N&W (1955), Louton (1982), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (DS), Baldwin (SP), Bryan (DS), Burke (Wi34), Carroll (GB3), Charlton (SD), Cherokee (GB2, UN), Clarke (UG), Clay (SD), DeKalb (UG), Dougherty (RW67), Early (SD, GB4), Floyd (By31, GB2), Fulton (UN), Greene (MD3), Heard (GB2), Houston (SD), Lee (GB2), Macon (GB2), Meriwether (SD), Tattnall (DS, GB1), Telfair (MD3).

Fairly common on faster stretches of rivers and streams statewide; more common below the Fall Line; rare in the mountains. [10 Jul–5 Nov].

Stylurus scudderi (Selys 1873). Zebra Clubtail. State: N&W (1955), Louton (1982), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

White (Wi23b*, Wi34).

Known only from one record in the extreme northeast. It occurs in clean streams. This is the southernmost record for this widespread northern and midwestern species. [Only date recorded: 25 Sep].

Stylurus spiniceps (Walsh 1862). Arrow Clubtail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Cherokee (Lo82), Rabun (Ko60*), Union (SD).

Known only from three records primarily in the northeast section of the state but including one from the Piedmont,

on sandy rivers. [Only date recorded: 18 Sep].

Cordulegastridae

Cordulegaster bilineata (Carle 1983). (*Zoraena* of some authors). Brown Spiketail. State: N&W (1955) as *diastatops*, NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Burke (DS, GB3), Dawson (Lo82 as *diastatops*), Habersham (Ca83*, SD, KT), Murray (Ca83*, KT, SK), Richmond (Cr55b as *C. diastatops*, KP87, Ca83*), Union (Ca83*, SD, KT), Walker (GDS3), White (WMC)

Uncommon to rare and local above the Fall Line, except uncommon in the northeast section of the state, at or near sandy seeps and small forest streams. [4 Apr–17 Jun].

Cordulegaster erronea Hagen in Selys 1878. (*Kalyptogaster* of some authors). Tiger Spiketail. State: Carle (1983), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Chattooga (MD4), Floyd (MD4), Gilmer (Lo82), Habersham (GBi78*), Lumpkin (SD), Murray (GB3, MD4), Rabun (SD), Towns (SD00, KT), Union (SD, JD, UN), Walker (MD4), White (SD, JD, KT).

Uncommon across the far northern section of the state at large rocky seeps and small forest streams. [26 Jun–4 Sep].

Cordulegaster maculata Selys 1854. (*Pangaeagaster* of some authors). Twin-spotted Spiketail. State: Selys (1854b*, 1858, 1878a), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), N&W (1955), Carle (1983), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bartow (GB2), Burke (DS), Chattooga (MD4), Cherokee (Lo82), Clarke (UG, WMC), Cobb (GB, UN), Early (GB4), Emanuel (DS), Evans (DS), Fannin (GB2), Gilmer (Lo82), Greene (Lo82), Habersham (SD), Hall (FSCA), Murray (SD, FSCA, SK, Lo82, WMC), Paulding (WMC), Rabun (SK3), Rockdale (FS2), Tattnall (SK), Union (GB1), White (WMC), Whitfield (Lo82, UN).

Fairly common above the Fall Line, uncommon in the eastern coastal plain, in streams ranging from tiny to fairly large. [17 Mar–20 Jun].

Cordulegaster obliqua fasciata Rambur 1842. Southern Arrowhead Spiketail. State: Selys (1854b*, 1858, 1878a as *fasciata*), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Byers (1930), Carle (1983), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000) as *C. o. fasciata* and *C. o. obliqua*, Donnelly (2004b).

Coffee (DS), Emanuel (DS), Grady (DS2), Long (DS), Murray (JD, WMC), Sumter (RB), Talbot (SD).

Rare statewide at seeps and small forest streams. [16 May–24 Jul].

Cordulegaster obliqua obliqua (Say 1839). Northern Arrowhead Spiketail. State: NW&M, 2000*).

Floyd (MD4), Murray (FSCA).

The single published record is based on a female in the FSCA, collected in Murray County: Eton, CCC Camp Rd @ Tom Terry Road, 34° 48.9' N 84° 44.3' W, female, 16 May 1998, coll. Bill Mauffray. The Floyd County record is: Berry College, 4 Jul 2004, photo by Nelson Dobbs. The dot in Donnelly (2004b) for *C. obliqua* at Murray County refers to both subspecies. This subspecies is rare in extreme northern Georgia. [16 May–4 Jul].

Cordulegaster sayi Selys 1854. Say's Spiketail. State: Selys (1854b*, 1858, 1869), Hagen (1861), Hagen (1863, 1874, 1875) "near Ogeechee River" Banks (1892), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), N&W (1955), Dunkle & Westfall (1982), Louton (1982), Carle (1983), Dunkle (1989, 1995, 2000), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Candler (DS), Coffee (GBi03, DS), Emanuel (GBi03, DS), Evans (GBi03, DS, GB1, JD, KT, WM95, WMC, UN), Liberty (GBi03, DS), Tattnall (GBi03, JD, KT, SK, WM95, 1995b, WMC), Thomas (Ca04, GBi83b, WM95), Toombs (GBi03, DS), Wayne (GBi03, DS).

The Thomas County specimen is the type according to Bick (1983b). Uncommon and local in turkey oak seep systems of the eastern coastal plain. [8 Mar–4 Apr].

Corduliidae–Macromiinae

Didymops transversa (Say 1839). Stream Cruiser. State: Hagen (1863*, 1874, 1875), Selys (1871), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB2, UG), Bleckley (MD4), Brooks (SD), Charlton (WMC), Chattooga (SR), Cobb (GB), Cook (SD), Coweta (FSCA), Crawford (SD), Decatur (UG), DeKalb (UG), Effingham (SD, FSCA), Emanuel (KT), Evans (WMC), Fannin (MV3), Habersham (SD, UG), Harris (SD, MV3), Jackson (UG), Lee (UG, UN), Long (GB3), Lumpkin (SD, MV3), Meriwether (MV3, UG), Monroe (GB3, MV3), Morgan (MV3), Murray (SD, KT, Lo82, SR), Muscogee/Chattahoochee (GWQ71), Newton (MV3), Rabun

(UG), Rockdale (FS2, UG), Tattnall (SK, WMC), Taylor/Upson (SD), Thomas (UG), Toombs (KT, WMC), Towns (GB2), Union (KT).

Fairly common above the Fall Line, uncommon below; at streams and small rivers. [13 Mar–12 Jun].

Macromia alleghaniensis Williamson 1909. Allegheny River Cruiser. State: N&W (1955*), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Dade (Lo82, UN), Troup (GWQ71).

The Dade records are based on a reared male collected at Lookout Creek and CR 201, 10 May 1980, emerged 14 June 1980; and two females from Lookout Creek, one mile downstream from Easley Cemetery 18 Aug 1980. It is very rare at rivers in extreme western Georgia; but since Donnelly (1989) reports it from Caldwell County, North Carolina and also from northwest South Carolina (Donnelly, 2004b), it should be found farther east in northern Georgia. [14 Jun–18 Aug].

Macromia illinoiensis georgina (Selys 1878). (*Macromia georgina* of some authors). Georgia River Cruiser. State: Selys (1878b*), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Martin (1906), Muttkowski (1910), Needham & Heywood (1929), Montgomery (1945), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB2), Baldwin (SD, SP), Burke (CC89c, DT94, UN), Clay (SD), Clinch (WMC), Dade (DT94, Lo82), Decatur (UG), Early (SK4), Floyd (GB), Haralson (GB2), Houston (SD, GB3), Laurens (By31), Lee (DT94), Madison (UG), Meriwether (DT94, SD), Monroe (GB3), Montgomery (GB1), Murray (MD4), Muscogee/Chattahoochee (GWQ71), Pierce (DT94), Rockdale (FS2), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Telfair (MD3), Twiggs (GB3), Wilkes (UG), Wilkinson (SD).

Fairly common statewide on larger streams and rivers. [11 May 11–22 Sep].

Macromia margarita Westfall 1947. Mountain River Cruiser. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Lumpkin (GBi03, Ko60*).

Very rare at rivers in extreme northeast Georgia; known from only one record. Bick (2003) and Donnelly (2004b) summarize its distribution ranging from northwest Alabama northward into Tennessee and eastward into North and South Carolina. Based on this range it should occur in the upper fifteen percent of the state. [Only date recorded: 2 Jul].

Macromia taeniolata Rambur 1842. Royal River Cruiser. State: Hagen (1863*, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Martin (1906), N&W (1955), Louton (1982), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (CC89c), Bartow (CC89c), Burke (By31, Wi34), Decatur (UG), Emanuel (GB4), Houston, (CC89c), Laurens (CC89c), Lee (Ro24, CC89c), Long (GB3), Lowndes (CC89c), Sumter (UG), Tattnall (GB, GB1), Taylor (CC89c), Telfair (DP), Wilkes (CC89c), Wilkinson (DP).

Fairly common at rivers below the Fall Line, uncommon above. [15 May–21 Sep].

Corduliidae–Corduliinae

Epithec* (*Epicordulia*) *princeps (Hagen 1861). Prince Baskettail (includes all references to *E. regina*) State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875), Selys (1871), Kirby (1890), Calvert (1893), Martin (1906), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SD, SP), Bibb (UG), Brooks (GB1), Carroll (GB2), Catoosa (GB), Cobb (GB), Cook (GB1), Decatur (UG), Dougherty (RW67), Douglas (GB), Early (SK4), Fayette (KT), Floyd (GB1), Gordon (GB2), Habersham (GBi), Hall (MW9), Hancock/Warren (SD), Jasper (GB2), Laurens (By31, as regina, GB), Lee (Ro24, RB), Long (GB4), Meriwether (GB1), Monroe (GB3, MD3), Pickens (GB), Polk (GB), Putnam (GB2), Rabun (GBi), Rockdale (FS2), Stephens (GB2), Sumter (UG), Taliaferro (JF4), Tattnall (DS), Union (SD), Upson (GB1), Walker (GDS3).

Common statewide except uncommon in the southeast at ponds, lakes, and rivers. [2 May–24 Sep].

Epithec* (*Tetragoneuria*) *costalis (Selys 1871). Stripe-winged Baskettail. State: Hagen (1861*, 1874, 1875), Selys (1871), Kirby (1890), Banks (1892), Martin (1906), Muttkowski (1910), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Brantley (BB), Chattooga (GDS3), Clinch (KT77), Cobb (GB3), Crawford/Bibb (SD), Dade (GDS3), Long (KT, WMC), Lowndes (MD4), Murray (SK), Tattnall (JD, KT, SK, WM95a), Walker (GDS3).

Locally uncommon to rare statewide at ponds and lakes. It may be overlooked. [26 Mar–20 Jun].

Epithec* (*Tetragoneuria*) *cynosura (Say 1839). Common Baskettail. State: Hagen (1863*, 1874) as *Cordulia lateralis*,

(1875), Banks (1892), Muttkowski (1915), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bacon (GB1), Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB2), Bibb (UG), Brantley (BB), Brooks (UG), Bulloch (DP), Calhoun (MV3), Carroll (GB2), Charlton (OO), Chatham (UG), Chattooga (MD4, GDS3), Cherokee (GB1), Clarke (UG), Clinch (KT), Cobb (GB), Coffee (GB3), Colquitt (MV3), Columbia (UN), Cook (MV3), Coweta (GWQ71, UG), Dade (GDS3), Dawson (MW9), DeKalb (UG), Early (GB3, GB4, MV3), Effingham (GB4), Emanuel (KT), Evans (KT), Floyd (MD4), Fulton (UG), Gilmer (WMC), Gwinnett (PA), Haralson (WMC), Harris (MV3, UG), Heard (GB4), Houston (UG, UN), Jackson (UG), Johnson (UG), Jones (MV3, WMC), Laurens (GB3), Long (KT, WMC), Lowndes (MD4), Lumpkin (MV3), McIntosh (MV3), Meriwether (MV3), Monroe (MV3), Morgan (MV3, UG), Murray (KT, SR, WMC), Newton (MV3), Oconee (UG), Paulding (GB, GB3), Rabun (GBi), Richmond (UN), Rockdale (FS2), Taliaferro (UG), Tattnall (KT, SK, MV3, WM95a), Taylor (GB3), Telfair (UN), Toombs (KT), Union (GB1, KT), Walker (GDS3), Ware (MV3), Wayne (DP), Wheeler (GB1), White (KT)

Common statewide at marshes, ponds, and lakes, and uncommon at slow streams and rivers. [13 Mar–4 Jul].

Epithec* (*Tetragoneuria*) *semiaquea (Burmeister 1839). Mantled Baskettail. State: Hagen (1863, 1873, 1874), Selys (1871), Banks (1892), Muttkowski (1911a), Davis (1933) as *calverti*, N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Charlton (OO, DP), Chatham (Bu39*, Ca98, Ha61, Ha75), Clinch (TD, UG), Emanuel (KT), Evans (KT, WMC), Houston (UG), Long (JD, KT, WMC), Richmond (UN), Tattnall (JD, SK, WMC, WM95a); Thomas (Da33, Mu15), Toombs (KT), Wayne (DP).

It was first published as *Libellula semiaquea* from the type locality of “Savannah” Burmeister (1839). Uncommon to locally common at ponds and lakes in the eastern coastal plain. [18 Mar–13 Apr].

Epithec* (*Tetragoneuria*) *sepia Gloyd 1933. Sepia Baskettail. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Tattnall (WM95a), Taylor (SK3), Ware (GBi90*), Wayne (DP).

Rare in the coastal plain at ponds, lakes and slow streams and rivers; mostly active at dusk. It may be overlooked. [25 May–8 Jul].

Epitheca (Tetragoneuria) spinosa (Hagen in Selys 1878). Robust Baskettail. State: Selys (1878b*) Banks (1892), Martin (1906), Muttkowski (1910, 1915), N&H (1929), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bick (1983a) reports a specimen from Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Dunkle (1989) reports only one record from north Florida in the panhandle. Kondratieff & Pyott (1987) report it from Savannah River Plant just across the border in South Carolina. All the Georgia records refer to the original Selys (1878b) record. Although there are no modern records, its range according to Donnelly (2004b) would seem to indicate that it should continue to occur in Georgia. [No date information].

Epitheca (Tetragoneuria) stella Williamson in Muttkowski 1911. Florida Baskettail. State: Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Lee (UG), Wayne (By31), Thomas (Mul5*).

Rare in southern coastal plain at ponds, and also may be overlooked. [Only date recorded: 16 Mar].

Helocordulia selysii (Hagen in Selys 1878). Selys' Sundragon. State: Selys (1878b*), Kirby (1890), Banks (1892), Martin (1906), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Lumpkin (MV3), Monroe (MV3), Morgan (MV3), Paulding (GB3), Rockdale (FS2), Taylor (GB3).

Rare to uncommon in the Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain at sandy streams. [17 Mar–1 May].

Helocordulia uhleri (Selys 1871). Uhler's Sundragon. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bartow (GB2, GB4), Floyd (MD4), Murray (WM98*, GB4).

Rare to uncommon in the northwestern portion of the state at clean streams and rivers. [6 Apr–25 May].

Neurocordulia alabamensis Hodges in Needham & Westfall 1955. Alabama Shadowdragon. N&W (1955*), Dunkle (1989), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

N&W55 report the type locality as Alabama, but also list it from Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. Louton (1982) reports it from Aiken County, South Carolina just across the river from Georgia. Donnelly (2004b) shows scattered records across the Gulf and Atlantic coastal plains. Because it, along with the other species of this genus, is active only

at dusk, it is uncommon in collections. [No date information].

Neurocordulia molesta (Walsh 1863). Smoky Shadowdragon. State: Westfall (1953*) "Savannah River", N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bartow (Lo82), Jeff Davis/Montgomery (Lo82), Seminole (GWQ71). Long (GB5), Telfair/Jeff Davis (GB5)

Rare and probably overlooked throughout the state at rivers, it is known from only five records. Louton (1982) also reports it from a few counties in South Carolina along the Savannah River. [Exuviae records 15 May–16 May].

Neurocordulia obsoleta (Say 1839). Umber Shadowdragon. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Morgan (MV3). Toombs (WM98*)

The Morgan County record is: Rutledge, Hard Labor Creek State Park, Hard Labor Creek, 23 Apr 2003, coll. by Michael Veit. The Toombs County record is: Cobb Cr., Hwy. 147, 1 Apr 95, 1 female, coll. K.J. Tennesen. Williamson (1903b) reports a larval record from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Based on its range (Donnelly, 2004b), it probably occurs throughout most of the state, but it is very rare. [No date information].

Neurocordulia virginensis Davis 1927. Cinnamon Shadowdragon. State (Byers 1937*), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Dougherty (RW67), Early (SK).

The Dougherty County records are nymphs. The Early County record is of two males collected by Steve Krotzer on 2 May 1999 from the west bank of the Chattahoochee River out over the river, which is in Georgia (per. comm.) Byers' (1937) holotype was from Jackson County, Florida. Louton (1982) reports it from the Conasagua River in Tennessee and in a couple of counties along the Savannah River near Aiken, South Carolina. It is widespread, but rare, in clean rivers. [No date information].

Somatoclora elongata (Scudder 1866). Ski-tailed Emerald. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

White (SD83*).

It reaches the southern most extreme of its range in northeast Georgia. It is very rare at slow streams and marshes. [No date information].

Somatochlora filosa (Hagen 1861). Fine-lined Emerald. State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875), Selys (1871), Kirby (1890), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Martin (1906), Walker (1925), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Brantley (DP), Charlton (GBi, SD, GB4, UN), Clarke (UG), Clinch (SD).

Uncommon to rare in Georgia, mostly below the Fall Line, near rivers but breeding habitat unknown. [8 Sep–4 Nov].

Somatochlora georgiana Walker 1925. Coppery Emerald. State: N&H (1929), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Lee (Wa25*, JD92b), Telfair (JD92b, DP).

The type locality is in Lee County. It is rare in the coastal plain at small forest streams. [No date information].

Somatochlora linearis (Hagen 1861). Mocha Emerald. State: Hagen (1874*), Selys (1878b), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Montgomery (1945), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bibb (UG), Burke (By31, Wi34), Clinch (DP), Dodge (UN), Emanuel (SD), Floyd (By31, GB2), Houston (SD, GB3), Jefferson (Wi34), Lee (Ro24, Wa25), Long (DS), Polk (GB2), Twiggs (GB3), Wheeler (SD).

Fairly common statewide at small forest streams; found in greatest density as the streams are drying up in late summer. [13 Jun–14 Sep].

Somatochlora provocans Calvert 1903. Treetop Emerald. State: N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Lee (Ro24*, Wa25)

Very rare in coastal plain. It is known from only one record. It occurs at forest seeps and trickles. [Only recorded date: 7 Jul].

Somatochlora tenebrosa (Say 1839). Clamp-tipped Emerald. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Chattooga (GB3), Cobb (GB3), Dade (WM98*, UG, UN), Floyd (GB2), Fulton (WM98*, UG), Murray (GB3, GB4), Rabun (GB3, JD, WM98*), Union (GB3), White (SD).

Fairly common at forest seeps and streams in the northern half of the Piedmont and mountains, but should also

be found in southwestern Georgia since there are several records near Tallahassee, Florida (Donnelly 2004b). [20 Jun–10 Sep].

Libellulidae

Brachymesia gravida (Calvert 1890). (*Cannacria gravida* of various authors) Four-spotted Pennant. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (GB2), Ben Hill (GB2), Berrien (GB), Brantley (SD75*), Brooks (GB1), Bulloch (AH1, AH2), Chatham (GB), Coffee (RB), Colquitt (GB, MD3), Crisp (GB2), Dodge (GB1), Emanuel (GB1), Evans (GB), Glynn (GB2), Grady (GB1), Irwin (SD75*, KT), Jasper (GB2), Jeff Davis (GB), Laurens (GB), Lee (RB), Liberty (DS, GB), Lowndes (GB), McIntosh (GB), Miller (GB), Montgomery (GB1), Pierce (JF4), Putnam (GB2), Seminole (GB), Sumter (RB), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Tattall (DS), Tift (RB), Toombs (GB1), Wilcox (GB2).

Common at ponds and lakes in the coastal plain, especially those with cattail edges, and rare in the lower Piedmont. [8 May–11 Nov].

Celithemis amanda (Hagen 1861). Amanda's Pennant. State: Hagen (1863, 1874, 1890b), Kirby (1890), Banks (1892), Williamson (1922c), N&H (1929), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Brantley (UG), Bulloch (DP), Charlton (UN), Chatham (Ha61*), Clinch (UG), Glynn (UN), Irwin (SD), Lanier (GB4, UG), Laurens (GB1), McDuffie (Wi34), Richmond (UG), Taylor (GB4), Thomas (UN), Treutlen (MD4).

Uncommon to rare at ponds and small lakes in the eastern coastal plain. [29 Mar–28 Sep].

Celithemis bertha Williamson 1922. (as *leonora*) Red-veined Pennant. State: N&W (1955*) also as *leonora*, NW&M (2000) as *C. b. bertha* and *C. b. leonora*, Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB4), Baker (GB2), Baldwin (SP), Bulloch (AH2), Coffee (MD4, RB), Cook (MD4), Decatur (FSCA), Dodge (MD4), Floyd (MD3), Glynn (UN), Grady (GB1), Irwin (FSCA), Laurens (GB1), Lee (RB), Rabun (GB3), Stephens (GB2), Tattall (GB1).

Uncommon to fairly common at shallow ponds and lakes with barely emergent shoreline vegetation in the coastal plain, and occasionally on rivers and lakes above the Fall Line throughout the Piedmont. [2 May–17 Oct].

Celithemis elisa (Hagen 1861). Calico Pennant. State: Hagen (1863*, 1874, 1875, 1890b), Calvert (1893), Ris (1912), Williamson (1922c), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB4), Atkinson (MD4), Baker (GB2, UG), Baldwin (MD4, SP), Bartow (UG), Ben Hill (GB2, WMC), Bulloch (DP), Butts (MD4), Camden (UG), Carroll (GB), Chattooga (GB2), Clarke (UG), Clay (GB3), Cobb (GB), Coffee (RB), Cook (UG, UN), Coweta (GB2), Crawford (UN), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Decatur (UG, UN), Douglas (GB), Echols (SD), Elbert (GB), Emanuel (GB1), Fannin (GB3), Floyd (MD4), Franklin (GB, UG), Gordon (MD4), Grady (GB1), Gwinnett (UG), Habersham (GBi), Haralson (WMC, GB2), Harris (GB1, UG), Irwin (SD, GB3), Jones (MV3), Lamar (GB), Laurens (GB, GB1), Lee (Ro24, RB), Long (GB3), Lumpkin (SD), McDuffie (Wi34), Meriwether (GB1), Miller (GB), Mitchell (UG), Montgomery (GB1, GB2), Morgan (GB), Murray (GB2, UG), Paulding (GB), Peach (GB), Pickens (GB), Pierce (SD), Pike (UG), Polk (GB), Rabun (GBi, SD, GB3), Richmond (SD, UN), Rockdale (FS2, GB), Stephens (GB2), Talbot (GB1), Taylor (GB4, MD4), Toombs (GB1), Union (GB3, KT), Upson (UG), Walker (GDS3, GB2), Wayne (UG, UN), Wheeler (WMC), Wilcox (GB2), Worth (WMC).

Common statewide at ponds and lakes, often with grassy or vegetated edges. [3 Apr–21 Nov].

Celithemis eponina (Drury 1773). Halloween Pennant. State: Rambur (1842*) as *Libellula camilla*, Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), Ris (1912), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB), Ben Hill (GB2), Berrien (GB, MD4), Brooks (GB1), Bulloch (AH1, AH2), Burke (GB2, Wi34), Butts (MD4), Camden (UN), Catoosa (GB), Charlton (Br14), Chattooga (GB2), Clarke (UG), Clayton (GB), Cobb (GB), Coffee (RB), Colquitt (GB, MD4), Crisp (GBi), Decatur (UG), DeKalb (UG), Douglas (GB), Early (GB4), Evans (GB), Floyd (GB), Franklin (GB), Fulton (UG), Gwinnett (GB), Haralson (GB2), Houston (UG), Irwin (SD, RB), Jasper (GB2), Jeff Davis (GB), Lee (Ro24), Lowndes (GB, UN), Meriwether (GB2), Mitchell (UG, UN), Montgomery (GB1), Paulding (GB2), Polk (GB), Putnam (UG), Rockdale (FS2), Seminole (GB), Sumter (RB), Talbot (MD4), Telfair (DP), Tift (RB), Toombs (GB1), Wheeler (DP).

Common statewide but may be local at marshes, ponds and lakes. [29 May–28 Nov].

Celithemis fasciata Kirby 1889. Banded Pennant. State: Kirby (1890), Hagen (1890b), Banks (1892), Williamson (1910, 1922c), Ris (1912, 1916), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Atkinson (SD, MD4), Baker (UG), Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB1), Bibb (UG), Bulloch (AH1, AH2), Butts (MD4), Carroll (GB2), Charlton (Br14), Chattooga (GB2), Clarke (UG), Clinch (GBi), Cobb (GB, UG), Coffee (RB), Crawford (UN), Dade (GB2), DeKalb (UG), Early (SK4), Elbert (GB), Fannin (GB3), Floyd (GB), Franklin (UG), Glascock (JF3), Gwinnett (GB, JF), Habersham (GBi, SD), Hall (MW9), Hancock (MD4), Haralson (WMC), Houston (UG), Irwin (SD), Jasper (GB2), Jeff Davis (GB), Lanier (UG), Laurens (GB1), Lee (RB), Lowndes (UN), Lumpkin (SD), Macon (SD, UG), McDuffie (Wi34), McIntosh (GB), Meriwether (JF3), Murray (MD4), Peach (UG), Pickens (GB, GB2), Putnam (GB2, UG), Rabun (GBi, SD), Richmond (UG, UN), Rockdale (FS2, GB), Stephens (GB2), Taliaferro (JF4), Taylor (UG), Telfair (MD4), Toombs (GB1), Union (SD), Upson (UG), Walker (GDS3, GB2), Wheeler (DP).

Fairly common statewide, may be locally common, at ponds and lakes. [15 May–5 Nov].

Celithemis ornata (Rambur 1842). Faded Pennant. State: Hagen (1874*), Ris (1912), Williamson (1922c), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (UG), Ben Hill (WMC), Bibb (UG), Camden (GB), Charlton (SD, UG), Crawford (UG), Echols (WMC), Evans (WMC), Glynn (UG), Laurens (GB4), Lee (Ro24, UG), Lowndes (WMC), McDuffie (Wi34), Pierce (SD, FSCA), Richmond (SD), Taylor (UG), Telfair (MD4), Wheeler (DP).

Uncommon in the coastal plain at ponds and lakes with emergent shoreline vegetation. [25 Mar–5 Nov].

Celithemis verna Pritchard 1935. Double-ringed Pennant. State: N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (UG), Cook (Pr35*), DeKalb (UN), Evans (UN), Lee (Pr35*), Monroe (GB3), Taylor (GB3), Telfair (MD4), Walker (GDS3), Wheeler (DP, UN), White (SD).

Rare statewide at ponds and lakes with emergent shoreline vegetation. [23 Apr–6 Aug].

Dythemis velox Hagen 1861. Swift Setwing. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bartow (MD4), Butts (MD4), Carroll (GB), Catoosa (GB), Chattooga (GB2), Cherokee (GB2), Clarke (UG), Clayton (WMC), Early (SK4), Floyd (GB, GB1), Forsyth (RT), Franklin (MD3), Fulton (UG), Gordon (MD4), Gwinnett (GB, JF), Habersham (GBi, SD), Hall (MW9), Harris (SD), Lee (Ko60*), Meriwether (SD, GB1), Monroe (GB3), Paulding (GB2), Polk (GB), Rockdale (FS2, GB), Stephens (GBi), Sumter (MD4, RB), Whitfield (MD3), Wilkinson (SD).

Fairly common to uncommon above the Fall Line and uncommon to rare in the western coastal plain at streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. [20 May–16 Oct].

Erythemis simplicicollis (Say 1839). Eastern Pondhawk State: Hagen (1863, 1874, 1875), Ris (1911), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB1), Atkinson (WMC), Baker (MV3, UG, UN), Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB, GB2, UG), Ben Hill (UG, WMC), Berrien (GB, GB3), Bibb (GB, UG), Brantley (UG), Brooks (UG), Bryan (GB, UN), Bulloch (AH1), Burke (UN, Wi34), Butts (MD4), Calhoun (MV3, UG), Carroll (GB), Catoosa (GB), Charlton (OO, PA, UG, UN), Chatham (GB, Ha61*), Chattooga (GDS3, GB, GB2, SG3), Cherokee (GB), Clarke (UG), Clay (GB2), Clayton (GB), Clinch (GBi, WMC), Cobb (GB, UG), Coffee (RB), Colquitt (GB, MD4), Coweta (GB), Crawford (SD, UN), Crisp (GBi), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Dawson (JF), Decatur (GBi, UN), DeKalb (UG, UN), Dodge (GB1), Dooly (GB2), Dougherty (UG), Douglas (GB), Early (GB2, SK4, UG), Echols (WMC), Effingham (GB2, UG), Elbert (GB), Emanuel (GB1, GB4), Evans (GB), Floyd (GB), Forsyth (GB, JF), Franklin (GB, UG, WMC), Fulton (UG, HS4), Gilmer (GB3), Glynn (GB, UG, UN), Gordon (UG), Grady (GB1), Greene (GB), Gwinnett (By31, JF, PA), Habersham (GBi, SD), Hall (MW9), Haralson (WMC, GB2), Heard (GB2), Henry (UG), Houston (UG), Irwin (SD, GB3, RB, UG), Jasper (GB2), Jeff Davis (GB), Jefferson (GB2), Jenkins (UG), Johnson (SD), Jones (WMC), Lamar (GB, UG), Lanier (UG), Laurens (By31, GB, PA), Lee (Ro24, RB), Liberty (UG), Lowndes (UG, UN, WMC), Macon (GB2), McDuffie (Wi34), McIntosh (GB, MV3, UG), Meriwether (GB1), Miller (GB), Mitchell (UG, UN), Monroe (GB), Montgomery (GB1, GB2), Morgan (MV3), Murray (GB, KT, UN), Newton (MV3), Paulding (GB), Peach (UG), Pierce (SD), Polk (GB), Pulaski (WMC), Putnam (GB2, UG), Rabun (GBi), Randolph (JF4), Richmond (UG, UN), Rockdale (FS2, GB, JF), Seminole (GB), Stephens (UN), Stewart (GB, MV3), Sumter (RB, UG), Taliaferro (UG), Tattnall (WMC), Taylor (SD, UG), Telfair (UG, WMC), Thomas (UG), Tift (GB3, RB), Toombs (GB1), Treutlen (GB1),

Turner (WMC), Twigg (GB3), Upson (UG), Walker (GDS3), Ware (MV3, RB, UG, UN), Washington (UG), Wayne (OO, UG, UN), Wheeler (WMC), White (DP), Whitfield (GB2), Wilcox (GB2), Wilkinson (DP), Worth (WMC).

Very common statewide at marshes, ponds and lakes, especially those with lily pads. [5 Mar–21 Nov].

Erythrodiplax berenice berenice (Drury 1770). Seaside Dragonlet. State: Ris (1911*), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bryan (UN), Camden (SD, GB), Charlton (Br14), Chatham (GB), Glynn (Ca12, SD, SH30, GB1, UG), McIntosh (UG).

Uncommon along the immediate coast at brackish or salt marshes and wet grassy areas. [14 Jun–6 Oct].

Erythrodiplax minuscule (Rambur 1842). Little Blue Dragonet. State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Williamson (1899), Calvert (1906), Ris (1911), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Paulson (2003), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB4, UG), Atkinson (DP), Bacon (DB42), Baker (UG), Baldwin (SP), Ben Hill (GB2), Berrien (FS2, GB1), Brantley (BB, UG), Brooks (GB1), Bryan (UN), Burke (Wi34, DB42), Camden (UN), Charlton (Br14, OO, PA, UG, WMC), Chatham (GB), Chattooga (MD4), Clarke (UG), Clinch (GB3, UG), Coffee (DP), Cook (MD4, UN), Crawford (UG, UN), Decatur (DB42, UN), Dougherty (UG), Early (GB3, SK4, UN), Echols (GB3, WMC), Effingham (UN), Emanuel (GB1, GB4), Glynn (UG), Grady (GB1), Gwinnett (GB, JF), Irwin (RB), Jefferson (DB42, By31), Jeff Davis (GB, UG), Lanier (GB3, UG), Laurens (GB1, GB2, WMC), Lee (DB42, Ro24, RB3, UG, UN), Long (DS, GB3, WMC), Lowndes (DB42, UG, UN, WMC), McDuffie (UN, Wi34, DB42), McIntosh (GB, GB4, MV3), Mitchell (UG, UN), Montgomery (GB1), Rabun (GB3), Richmond (UG, UN), Rockdale (FS2, GB, UG), Schley (UG), Screven (DP), Seminole (GB), Stephens (UN), Sumter (MD4), Tattnall (DS, WMC), Taylor (UG, UN), Telfair (UG, UN), Tift (MD4), Toombs (GB1, WMC), Treutlen (MD4), Twigg (GB3), Ware (DB42), Wayne (DB42, By31, OO, UG, UN), Wheeler (DP), Wilcox (GB2), Wilkinson (By31, DB42), Worth (WMC).

Prior to Paulson (2003), this species was called *Erythrodiplax connata minuscule*. It is uncommon above the Fall Line, very common below. It is found at marshes, ponds, lakes, and slow rivers. [26 Mar–8 Dec].

Ladona deplanata Rambur 1842. (*Libellula* of some authors). Blue Corporal. State: Hagen (1861*, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Ris (1910), N&H (1929), N&W (1955), Cuyler (1989b), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (MV3, UG), Baldwin (MD4, SP), Bartow (UG, GB2, UN), Berrien (GB1), Bibb (UG), Brantley (BB), Brooks (SD), Bulloch (AH3), Burke (GB3), Butts (WMC), Charlton (FSCA, GB2, OO, UG), Cherokee (GB1), Clarke (UG), Clinch (UG), Cobb (GB), Colquitt (MV3), Cook (GB1, MV3), Crawford (UG), Crawford/Bibb (SD), Dade (GDS3), Early (GB3, GB4), Effingham (FSCA), Evans (WMC), Floyd (MD3), Fulton (UG), Gwinnett (GB, PA), Habersham (SD), Harris (GB3), Heard (GB4), Houston (UG, UN), Jasper (MV3), Jones (MV3, WMC), Laurens (GB2), Liberty (UG), Long (GB3, WMC), Lowndes (MD4), Lumpkin (MV3), McIntosh (UG), Mitchell (UG), Montgomery (GB1), Morgan (MV3), Murray (GB2, KT), Paulding (GB3), Pulaski (MD4), Rockdale (FS2), Stewart (MV3), Tattall (GB4), Taylor (GB3, GB4), Telfair (GB4, MD4), Toombs (GB1), Walker (GDS3), Walton (UG), Ware (MV3), Wayne (UG), Wheeler (GB1), White (FSCA, KT).

Common statewide at ponds and lakes. [4 Mar–18 Jun].

Libellula auripennis Burmeister 1839. Golden-winged Skimmer. Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), Ris (1910), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB, GB4), Atkinson (WMC), Bacon (MW43), Baldwin (SP), Bartow (UN), Berrien (GB), Bibb (UG, UN), Bryan (UN), Bulloch (AH1), Charlton (FS2, GB, PA, UN, MW43), Chatham (Bu39*, Ca98, Br14, MW43), Clarke (UG), Clinch (SD, GB3, WMC), Cobb (GB), Crawford (UN), Dawson (JF), Decatur (UG, MW43), Dodge (MD4), Early (GB4, UN), Echols (GB3), Evans (GB, UN), Fannin (GB3, UN), Floyd (GB), Glynn (By31, GB, UG, MW43), Grady (GB1), Gwinnett (PA), Irwin (RB), Jeff Davis (GB), Jefferson (By31, UN, MW43), Lanier (UG, UN), Laurens (GB1, WMC), Lee (Ro24, RB, UG, MW43), Lowndes (GB), McDuffie (Wi34, MW43), McIntosh (GB, MV3), Mitchell (UN), Murray (GB2), Randolph (JF4), Richmond (UN), Rockdale (FS2), Schley (RB3), Seminole (GB), Sumter (MD4), Tattall (GB4), Taylor (MD4), Telfair (MD4), Tift (RB), Treutlen (MD4), Walker (GDS3), Ware (RB, UG), Wayne (UN).

Common below the Fall Line, uncommon above, at marshes, ponds, and lakes. [19 Apr–23 Oct].

Libellula axilena Westwood 1837. Bar-winged Skimmer. State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Ris (1910), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Atkinson (WMC), Brantley (UG), Burke (UG), Camden (UG), Charlton (Br14, UG, UN), Chattahoochee (UG), Chattooga (GB4), Clinch (GB3, UG, WMC), Cobb (GB3), DeKalb (UG), Early (GB3), Echols (GB3, WMC), Glynn (By31), Harris (UG), Lanier (UG, UN), Laurens (GB3), Lee (Ro24, RB3), Lowndes (UG, UN), McIntosh (UG), Thomas (GB1), Treutlen (GB3), Walker (GDS3), Ware (RB, UN), Wayne (By31), Wheeler (WMC).

Uncommon below the Fall Line and uncommon to rare above at ponds and temporary pools in fields and forests. [8 May–7 Aug].

Libellula cyanea Fabricius 1775. Spangled Skimmer. State: Muttkowski (1910*), N&H (1929), Montgomery (1945), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SD, SP), Banks (UG), Bartow (UG, UN), Bibb (UG), Burke (GB2), Carroll (GB2, WMC), Chattooga (GB2), Clarke (UG), Clay (GB2), Cobb (GB, UG, UN), Coweta (GB2), Crawford/Bibb (SD), Dade (GDS3), Dawson (GB, WMC, MW9), Early (GB2), Elbert (GB), Fannin (GB3), Floyd (GB1), Franklin (UG, WMC), Fulton (UG), Gilmer (GB3), Gordon (SD), Greene (MD3), Gwinnett (PA), Habersham (FSCA, GB1, JD, UN), Haralson (WMC), Harris (GB), Henry (UG, UN), Houston (SD), Jasper (GB, GB2), Jones (WMC), Lamar (UG), Lee (Ro24), Lumpkin (SD), Meriwether (GB1), Monroe (MD3), Morgan (UG), Murray (GB3), Paulding (GB, GB1), Pickens (GB), Polk (GB, UG), Putnam (GB2), Rabun (GBi, GB3), Rockdale (FS2, UN), Schley (GB3, RB3), Spalding (UG), Stephens (UN), Talbot/Marion (SD), Taliaferro (GB), Taylor (SD), Union (SD), Walker (SD, GDS3), Walton (UG), Washington (SD), White (SD, GB1, GB4, KT, WMC).

Common above the Fall Line becoming uncommon below and absent from most of the eastern and central coastal plain at ponds and marshes. [10 Apr–2 Sep].

Libellula flavida Rambur 1842. Yellow-sided Skimmer. State: Hagen (1863*, 1874) and Banks (1892) as *L. plumbea*, Calvert (1907), Ris (1910), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bartow (GB1), Bibb (UG), Bryan (UN), Burke (By31, GB3, UN, Wi34), Carroll (UN), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB), DeKalb (UG), Early (GB3), Emanuel (SD, GB4),

Fannin (GB3, UN), Floyd (GB2), Fulton (UG), Gordon (SD), Habersham (UN), Macon (SD), McDuffie (Wi34), Morgan (MV3), Murray (KT), Oglethorpe (UG), Rabun (Dal1, SD), Richmond (SD, UG), Rockdale (FS2, UG), Schley (GB3), Sumter (RB), Taylor (SD), Union (SD).

Uncommon throughout the state but mostly absent from the southernmost portion; in seeps and very small streams. [21 Apr–11 Oct].

Libellula incesta Hagen 1861. Slaty Skimmer. State: Hagen (1874*), Ris (1910), Byers (1927a), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB, GB1), Baker (UG), Baldwin (SP, UG), Bartow (GB, UG), Ben Hill (UG), Berrien (GB, GB3), Bibb (UG), Brooks (GB1, UN), Bryan (UN), Bulloch (AH1), Burke (By31, Wi34), Butts (MD3), Calhoun (UG), Catoosa (GB), Charlton (Br14, PA), Chatham (GB), Chattooga (GB, GB2), Cherokee (GB), Clarke (JF, UG), Clay (GB2), Clayton (GB), Clinch (UG), Cobb (GB), Coffee (RB), Colquitt (GB), Columbia (UN), Cook (MD3), Crawford (UG), Crisp (GB2), Dade (GB2), Decatur (UG, UN), DeKalb (UG), Dooly (By31), Douglas (GB), Early (GB2, SK4, UG), Elbert (GB), Emanuel (SD, GB1, GB4), Fayette (KT), Floyd (GB), Forsyth (JF), Franklin (MD3), Gilmer (GB3), Glynn (By31), Gordon (MD4), Grady (GB1), Greene (GB), Gwinnett (GB, PA), Habersham (GBi, SD), Hall (MW9), Harris (GB, GB1), Henry (UG), Irwin (GBi, RB), Jasper (GB), Jeff Davis (GB), Jenkins (JF, UG), Johnson (SD), Lanier (UG), Laurens (By31, PA), Lee (Ro24, RB, UG), Lowndes (UN), Lumpkin (SD), Macon (GB, GB2), McDuffie (Wi34), McIntosh (MV3), Meriwether (GB2), Miller (GB), Mitchell (UG), Montgomery (GB1), Morgan (MD4), Murray (GB2), Paulding (GB), Pierce (JF4), Polk (GB), Rabun (GBi), Randolph (GB2), Richmond (UG, UN), Rockdale (FS2, GB), Schley (RB3), Seminole (GB), Sumter (RB), Talbot (SD), Taliaferro (JF4), Taylor (UG, UN), Telfair (MD4), Tift (GBi, GB3), Toombs (GB1), Treutlen (GB1), Troup (GB), Twiggs (GB3), Walker (GB2), Ware (RB), Wayne (By31), Wheeler (SD, WMC), White (SD, JF), Whitfield (MD3), Wilcox (GB2), Wilkinson (SD).

Very common statewide in puddles, ponds, lakes, and slower stretches of rivers and streams. [6 May–7 Nov].

Libellula luctuosa Burmeister 1839. Widow Skimmer. State: N&W (1955*), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB, UG, UN), Burke (GB2), Butts (MD4), Catoosa (GB), Chattooga (GB, GB2,

UN), Clarke (UG), Clayton (GB), Cobb (GB), Dade (GB2), Dawson (GB), DeKalb (UG, UN), Douglas (GB), Elbert (GB), Fannin (GB3), Floyd (GB, UG), Forsyth (GB, JF), Franklin (UG, WMC), Fulton (UG, HS4), Gilmer (GB3), Glascock (MD3), Greene (GB), Gwinnett (GB), Habersham (SD, UG), Hall (MW9), Harris (GB), Henry (UG, UN), Houston (SD), Jasper (GB), Laurens (GB1), Lee (RB), Lumpkin (SD), Meriwether (GB1), Morgan (UG), Newton (RT), Paulding (GB), Pickens (GB), Polk (GB), Putnam (GB2), Rabun (GBi, SD, UG), Richmond (UG), Rockdale (FS2, GB), Stephens (UN), Sumter (RB), Talbot (GB1), Taliaferro (JF4), Union (JD), Walker (SD, GDS3, GB), White (SD), Whitfield (MD4).

Very common above the Fall Line, uncommon below in the western coastal plain and absent from the central and eastern coastal plain, at marshes, ponds, and lakes. [18 May–2 Nov].

Libellula needhami Westfall 1943. Needham's Skimmer. State: N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Camden (GB), Coffee (GB4), Glynn (GB3, MW43*), Ware (UN).

Uncommon and local along the immediate coast in freshwater marshes, salt marshes and ponds. [22 Mar–3 Oct].

Libellula pulchella Drury 1773. Twelve-spotted Skimmer. State: Hagen (1863, 1874, 1875), Calvert (1893), Ris (1910), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (GB2), Baldwin (SP), Carroll (GB), Chatham (Bu39*, Ca98), Chattooga (GDS3), Cherokee (GB), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB), Crawford/Bibb (SD), Dade (GB2), DeKalb (UN), Douglas (GB), Fannin (JB3), Floyd (GB), Lamar (GB), Laurens (GB), Lee (Ro24), McDuffie (Wi34), Rabun (SD), Richmond (AH2), Rockdale (GB), Walker (GDS3), Walton (UG).

Uncommon to fairly common above the Fall Line, uncommon below in the western coastal plain and absent otherwise, in marshes, ponds, and lakes. [24 Apr–22 Oct].

Libellula semifasciata Burmeister 1839. Painted Skimmer. State: Hagen (1863, 1874, 1875), Ris (1910), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (UG), Baldwin (SP), Bibb (UG), Brantley (JF4), Bryan (UN), Calhoun (MV3), Carroll (GB2), Charlton (OO), Chatham (Ha61*, Ca98 as *L. bifasciata*), Chattooga (GB4), Clinch (WMC), Cobb (GB1, UG), Coffee (GB3), DeKalb (UG), Early (GB4, MD4), Echols

(WMC), Emanuel (KT, UG), Evans (WMC), Floyd (MD4), Glynn (By31), Gordon (SD), Habersham (UN), Laurens (MD4), Lee (Ro24), Long (WMC), Morgan (MV3), Murray (SD, GB3, KT), Pierce (SD, UG), Pike (UG), Rabun (UN), Rockdale (FS2), Schley (RB3), Talbot/Marion (SD), Tattnall (WMC), Taylor (SD), Telfair (WMC), Toombs (WMC), Walker (GDS3), Ware (UG), Wayne (OO), White (GB4).

Uncommon statewide in marshes, grassy wet areas, and ponds, more common below the Fall Line. [21 Mar–30 Jul].

Libellula vibrans Fabricius 1793. Great Blue Skimmer. State: Ris (1910*), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bibb (UG), Brooks (GB1), Bryan (UN), Bulloch (AH1), Burke (By31, UN, Wi34), Butts (MD4), Calhoun (UG), Camden (UG), Charlton (Br14, OO), Chatham (GB), Cherokee (GB2), Clarke (UG), Clinch (GB, UG), Colquitt (GB), Crisp (GB2), Decatur (UG, UN), DeKalb (UG), Dooly (UG, UN), Dougherty (GB2), Early (SK4, UG), Echols (WMC), Effingham (UN), Emanuel (GB4), Evans (UN), Floyd (GB), Fulton (UG), Glynn (By31, UG), Henry (UG), Houston (SD), Irwin (GBi, RB), Jackson (UN), Jefferson (UG), Jeff Davis (MD4), Johnson (SD), Lanier (UG, UN), Laurens (By31), Lee (Ro24), Liberty (UG), Long (GB), Lowndes (UN), McIntosh (GB, UG), Miller (GB), Montgomery (GB2), Murray (GB2), Paulding (GB2), Peach (UG), Rockdale (FS2), Seminole (GB), Sumter (RB, UG), Taliaferro (JF4), Tattnall (GB1), Terrell (UG), Thomas (UN), Twiggs (GB3), Walker (GDS3, SG3), Ware (RB), Wayne (OO), White (KT), Wilcox (GB2).

Fairly common statewide at ponds, forest pools, and slow streams. [8 Apr–19 Sep].

MIATHYRIA marcella (Selys in Sagra 1857). Hyacinth Glider. State: NW&M (2000*), Donnelly (2004b).

Camden (GB), Chatham (GB), Crisp (GB2), Lanier (FSCA, GB4), Laurens (GB), Lowndes (MD4), Seminole (GB), Sumter (GB2).

Uncommon in the coastal plain, but can be locally abundant; at lakes and ponds with water hyacinth or swarming nearby. [21 Apr–5 Nov].

Nannothemis bella (Uhler 1857). Elfin Skimmer. State: Hagen (1863*, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893), Ris (1911), Muttkowski (1910), N&H (1929), Byers (1930). N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bulloch (UN), Columbia (FSCA), Richmond (SD, UN), Talbot/Marion (SD), Taylor (SD, GB4, MD4), Taylor/Schley (SD).

Rare and local in bogs and marshes in the coastal plain, so far mostly near the Fall Line. [5 Mar–17 May].

Orthemis ferruginea (Fabricius 1775). Roseate Skimmer. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB), Atkinson (MD4), Baker (GB1, GB2), Berrien (GB), Bryan (DS), Bulloch (AH1), Charlton (PA), Chatham (FSCA, GBi97*), Cobb (GB), Colquitt (GB), Crisp (GB2, GB4), Dougherty (SK), Early (GB4, SK4), Floyd (MD3), Glynn (GB), Jeff Davis (MD4), Laurens (GB), McIntosh (GB), Meriwether (MD3), Miller (GB), Montgomery (MD4), Muscogee (GB), Peach (GB), Seminole (GB2), Stewart (GB), Sumter (RB), Tattnall (GB1, GB3), Tift (MD4), Wilcox (GB2).

Common in the coastal plain, rare above but expanding slowly; at marshes, ponds, and a few at lakes. [17 May–7 Dec].

Pachydiplax longipennis (Burmeister 1839). Blue Dasher. State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875), Ris (1911), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB), Atkinson (RB, WMC), Baker (MV3, UG, UN), Baldwin (SP), Bartow (GB, UG), Ben Hill (WMC), Berrien (GB), Bibb (GB, UG), Brantley (BB, UG), Brooks (UG), Bryan (GB, UN), Bulloch (AH2, UN), Burke (By31, Wi34), Butts (MD4), Calhoun (MV3), Camden (UG), Catoosa (GB), Charlton (Br14, GB4, OO, PA, UG, UN), Chatham (GB, H, UG, WMC), Chatahoochee (UG), Chattooga (GB, GB2), Cherokee (GB), Clarke (UG), Clay (GB2), Clayton (GB), Clinch (SD, UG, WMC), Cobb (GB), Coffee (RB), Colquitt (GB), Cook (UG, UN), Coweta (GB), Crawford (UG), Crisp (GB2), Dade (GB2), Dawson (GB), Decatur (UG, UN), DeKalb (UG, UN), Dodge (GB1), Dooly (By31, UN), Dougherty (GB2), Douglas (GB), Early (GB2, SK4, UG, UN), Echols (WMC), Effingham (GB2, UN), Elbert (GB), Emanuel (GB1), Evans (GB), Fannin (JB3), Floyd (GB, UG), Forsyth (GB, JF), Franklin (GB, WMC), Fulton (UG), Gilmer (GB3), Glynn (By31, GB, UG, UN, WMC), Gordon (MD4), Grady (UG), Gwinnett (By31), Habersham (UN), Hall (MW9), Haralson (GB2), Harris (GB1), Heard (GB2), Henry (UG, UN), Houston (UG), Irwin (GB3, RB), Jasper (GB2), Jeff Davis (GB), Jenkins (JF), Johnson (SD), Jones (WMC), Lamar (GB), Lanier (UG, UN), Laurens (GB, PA), Lee (Ro24, RB, RB3, UG), Liberty (GB, UG, UN), Long (GB), Lowndes (MD4, UG, UN, WMC), Lumpkin (SD), Macon (GB, GB2),

McDuffie (JF4), McIntosh (GB, MV3, UG), Meriwether (GB1), Miller (GB), Mitchell (UG), Montgomery (GB1), Morgan (MV3), Murray (UN), Newton (MV3), Paulding (GB), Pickens (GB), Pierce (SD), Polk (GB), Putnam (GB2, UG), Richmond (UG, UN), Rockdale (FS2, GB), Seminole (GB), Stephens (UN), Stewart (GB), Sumter (RB, UG), Tattnall (WMC), Taylor (SD, RB3, UG), Telfair (MD4, WMC), Thomas (GB1, UG, UN), Tift (RB), Toombs (WMC), Treutlen (MD4), Troup (GB, UG), Turner (GB3, WMC), Twiggs (GB3), Upson (UG), Walker (SD, GDS3, GB, GB2), Walton (UG), Ware (MV3, RB, UG), Wayne (OO, UN), Wheeler (WMC), White (SD, KT), Whitfield (GB2, H), Wilcox (GB2), Wilkinson (GB3), Worth (WMC).

Very common throughout the state at puddles, marshes, ponds and lakes. [21 Mar–11 Nov].

Pantala flavescens (Fabricius 1798). Wandering Glider. State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875), Calvert (1893), Ris (1913), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Bulloch (AH1), Carroll (GB), Chattahoochee (UG), Clarke (UG), Clayton (AH2), Cobb (GB), Coffee (GB4, RB), Colquitt (GB), Dade (GB2), Dodge (MD4), Early (SK4), Floyd (GB, GB2), Fulton (UG), Glynn (UG, WMC), Lanier (MD4), Lee (Ro24), Macon (GB), McDuffie (Wi34), Miller (GB), Montgomery (MD4), Peach (GB), Rockdale (FS2), Stewart (GB), Sumter (MD4), Union (Wi34), Wilcox (GB2).

Fairly common statewide at any still water habitat including puddles, uncommon at rivers. Often seen in parking lots, highway intersections and sports fields, especially in the fall. [22 Apr–29 Dec].

Pantala hymenaea (Say 1839). Spot-winged Glider. State: N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Bulloch (AH1), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB, GB3, GWQ71), Early (GB4), Floyd (MD3), Fulton (GWQ71), Irwin (RB), Lee (Ro24*), Madison (UG), McDuffie (Wi34), Taylor (SD), Union (Wi34), Walker (GDS3).

Uncommon statewide at puddles and shallow ponds, and rarely at rivers. [11 May–12 Oct].

Perithemis tenera (Say 1839). Eastern Amberwing. Includes *seminole*; State: Hagen (1875) and as *P. domitia*, Calvert (1906), Ris (1910), Byers (1930), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000) as *P. t. seminole*, Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB, GB1), Baker (GB2), Baldwin (SP, UG), Bartow (GB), Ben Hill (GB2, WMC), Berrien (GB,

GB3), Bibb (UG), Brooks (GB1), Bulloch (AH1, AH2), Burke (Ha63*, Ha74 as *P. domitia*, By31), Butts (MD4), Carroll (GB2, WMC), Catoosa (GB), Chatham (GB, UG), Chattooga (GB, GB2), Clarke (JF, UG), Clayton (GB), Clinch (UG), Cobb (GB), Colquitt (GB, MD4, UG), Cook (UN), Crawford (UN), Crisp (GB2), Dade (GB2), Dawson (GB), Decatur (UG), DeKalb (UG), Dodge (GB1), Dougherty (GB2), Douglas (GB), Early (GB2, SK4), Elbert (GB), Emanuel (GB1), Fayette (KT), Floyd (GB), Forsyth (GB, JF), Franklin (UG, WMC), Fulton (UG), Gilmer (GB3), Glynn (GB2, UG), Gordon (GB2), Grady (UG, UN), Gwinnett (GBi, PA), Habersham (GBi, SD), Hall (MW9), Hancock (MD4), Harris (GB), Henry (UG), Houston (UG), Irwin (SD, GB3), Jasper (GB2), Jeff Davis (GB), Johnson (SD), Jones (WMC), Lamar (GB), Laurens (GB), Lee (RB, UG), Liberty (GB), Lowndes (GB, UN), Lumpkin (GB1), McDuffie (Wi34), McIntosh (GB, MV3), Meriwether (GB1), Miller (GB), Montgomery (GB2), Morgan (UG), Paulding (GB), Peach (GB), Pickens (GB), Pierce (JF4), Polk (GB), Putnam (UG), Rabun (GBi), Richmond (UN), Rockdale (FS2, GB), Seminole (GB), Stephens (GB2), Sumter (RB, UG), Talbot/Upson (GB2), Taliaferro (GB2), Tattnall (UN), Telfair (MD4), Thomas (UG), Tift (GB3, UG), Toombs (GB1), Treutlen (MD4), Troup (GB), Twiggs (GB3), Walker (GDS3, GB2), Ware (MV3), Washington (MD4), Wayne (By31), Whitfield (GB2), Wilcox (GB2).

Common across the state at marshes, ponds, and lakes, and along slower stretches of large streams and rivers. [6 Apr–3 Nov].

Plathemis lydia (Drury 1770). Common Whitetail. (*Libellula* of some authors). State: Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875) and Ris (1910) also as *Libellula trimaculata*, N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB), Baker (UG), Baldwin (SP), Banks (GB1), Bartow (GB2, UN), Berrien (GB), Bibb (GB), Bulloch (AH2), Butts (MD3), Calhoun (MV3), Camden (UG), Carroll (UG), Catoosa (GB, UN), Charlton (UG), Chatham (Bu39* as *L. trimaculata*, Ca98), Chattooga (GB), Cherokee (GB), Clarke (UG), Clay (GB2), Clayton (GB), Clinch (UG), Cobb (GB), Colquitt (GB, MV3), Cook (MV3, UG), Coweta (UG), Crawford (UG), Crisp (GB2), Dade (GDS3, GB2, UG), Dawson (GB, WMC, MW9), Decatur (GBi), DeKalb (UG), Dooly (GB2), Early (GB4, SK4), Echols (WMC), Effingham (UG), Elbert (GB), Emanuel (MD4), Fannin (JB3), Fayette (KT), Floyd (By31, GB), Forsyth (JF, RT), Franklin (WMC), Fulton (UG), Gilmer (GB3, WMC), Glynn (UG), Gordon (SD), Grady (UG), Greene (GB), Gwinnett (By31, JF, UG), Habersham (SD, UG), Hall (MD3),

Haralson (GB2), Harris (GB, MV3), Houston (UG), Jasper (GB), Jeff Davis (UG), Jefferson (UG), Jones (MV3, WMC), Lamar (GB, UG), Lanier (UG), Laurens (By31, GB), Lee (Ro24, RB, UG), Liberty (UG), Long (WMC), Lowndes (UG), Lumpkin (SD, UG), Macon (GB), McDuffie (Wi34), McIntosh (MV3, UG), Meriwether (MV3, UG), Miller (GB), Mitchell (UG), Monroe (UG), Montgomery (MD4), Morgan (MV3), Murray (SD, SR, WMC), Newton (MV3), Oconee (UG), Paulding (GB), Peach (GB), Pickens (GB), Pierce (SD), Pike (UG), Polk (GB), Pulaski (WMC), Putnam (GB2, UG), Rabun (GBi, UN), Richmond (UG, UN), Rockdale (FS2), Stephens (UG), Stewart (GB), Sumter (RB, UG), Talbot (GB1), Taliaferro (GB2, UG), Tattnall (WMC), Taylor (SD, UG), Thomas (UG), Tift (GBi, UG), Toombs (WMC), Troup (UG), Twiggs (GB3), Union (SD), Upson (SD), Walker (GDS3, GB2, SR), Walton (UG), White (SD), Whitfield (MD4), Wilcox (GB2), Worth (UG),

Abundant and conspicuous statewide at any standing water, found uncommonly at slow streams. [17 Mar–3 Nov].

Sympetrum ambiguum (Rambur 1842). Blue-faced Meadowhawk. State: Selys & Hagen (1850*), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875) and Banks (1892) as *Diplax albifrons*, Muttkowski (1910), Ris (1911), N&H (1929), Montgomery (1945), N&W (1955), Carle (1993), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Barrow (UG), Burke (GB2, Wi34; Ta67), Carroll (GB3), Chattooga (UG), Clarke (Ta67, UN), Cobb (GB), DeKalb (UG), Dougherty (UG), Floyd (GB2, MD3), Forsyth (JF), Franklin (UG), Fulton (UG), Gordon (GB2), Gwinnett (PA), Laurens (GB4), Lee (Ro24, Ta67), Lowndes (Ta67), Meriwether (SD), Monroe (GB4), Paulding (GB), Rockdale (FS2, GB), Toombs (UG), Wheeler (SD). Rambur Type from Georgia.

Fairly common above the Fall Line, and uncommon in the northern section of the coastal plain, at marshes and ponds. [24 Apr–14 Nov].

Sympetrum corruptum (Hagen 1861). (*Tarnetrum* of some authors). Variegated Meadowhawk. State: Ris (1911*), Tai (1967), Carle (1993), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Clarke (UG), Glynn (WMC).

This species is common in the western United States but rare in Georgia as well as in other eastern states. [No date information]

Sympetrum rubicundulum (Say 1839). Ruby Meadowhawk. State: Carle (1993), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Rabun (SD83*), Towns (KT), Union (SD), White (D8)

Rare in the extreme northern part of the state at marshes and ponds. It is known only from four records. [7 Jun–29 Aug].

Sympetrum semicinctum (Say 1839). Band-winged Meadowhawk. State: NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Towns (GBi90*, KT), Walker (GDS3).

Rare in the extreme northern part of the state in shallow flowing marshy areas. It is known only from two records. [24 May–7 Aug].

Sympetrum vicinum (Hagen 1861). Autumn Meadowhawk. State: Ris (1911*), N&W (1955), Carle (1993), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baldwin (SP), Burke (Wi34), Carroll (GB), Catoosa (GB2), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB2), DeKalb (UG), Fannin (GB3), Floyd (GB2), Greene (GB), Heard (GB2), Lumpkin (SD), Murray (GB3), Oconee (UG), Paulding (GB2), Rabun (SD, GB3), Troup (JF4), Union (SD), Walker (MD3), Washington (SD), White (UG).

Fairly common but scattered at marshes and ponds above the Fall Line, rare just below the Fall Line. [7 Jun–28 Nov].

Tramea carolina (Linnaeus 1763). Carolina Saddlebags. State: Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875), Ris (1913), Cuyler (1989b), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Appling (GB4, UG), Atkinson (MD4), Baker (GB1, MV3, UG), Baldwin (SP), Bartow (UG), Brantley (BB), Bryan (GB1, UN), Bulloch (AH1, AH3), Burke (MD4), Calhoun (MV3), Charlton (OO, PA, UG, UN), Chatham (GB, UG), Chattooga (GB2), Clinch (UG, WMC), Coffee (GB3, UG), Cook (UG, UN), Crawford (UG, UN), Crisp (GB2), Dade (GDS3, GB2), Decatur (UN), DeKalb (GB, UG), Effingham (UN), Emanuel (KT), Fannin (GB3), Floyd (GB), Forsyth (GB), Fulton (HS4), Glynn (By31, GB, UG), Gwinnett (GB, PA), Hancock (MD4), Harris (MV3), Houston (SD), Irwin (SD), Jasper (GB2), Jeff Davis (UG), Johnson (UG), Lanier (GB3, UG, UN), Laurens (GB), Lee (Ro24, RB, RB3), Liberty (UG), Long (GB4, WMC), Lowndes (UG, UN, WMC), McIntosh (MV3), Meriwether (MV3), Mitchell (UG, UN), Monroe (MV3), Morgan (MV3), Newton (MV3), Pierce (SD), Putnam (GB2), Richmond (UN),

Rockdale (FS2), Seminole (GB), Talbot (GB1), Tattall (GB1, WMC), Taylor (SD, UG), Tift (UG), Toombs (WMC), Walker (GB2), Ware (MV3, UG, UN), Wayne (By31, OO), Wheeler (WMC), White (SD), Whitfield (GB2).

Common statewide at marshes, ponds and lakes or as coastal migrants. [11 Mar–7 Dec].

Tramea lacerata Hagen 1861. Black Saddlebags. State: N&W (1955*), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Baker (MV3), Baldwin (SP), Berrien (GB), Bulloch (AH1, A3), Carroll (GB2), Catoosa (GB), Chattooga (GB2), Clarke (UG), Cobb (GB), Coffee (RB), Colquitt (MD4), Crisp (GBi), Dade (GB2), DeKalb (UN), Early (GB2, UG), Floyd (GB), Franklin (WMC), Glynn (WMC), Greene (GB), Jasper (GB2), Lamar (GB), Laurens (GB), Lee (RB), Lumpkin (GB1), Macon (GB), McDuffie (Wi34), McIntosh (GB4, MV3), Miller (GB), Monroe (MV3), Morgan (MV3), Newton (MV3), Paulding (GB1), Peach (GB), Polk (GB), Putnam (GB2), Rabun (GBi), Rockdale (FS2), Seminole (GB), Sumter (RB), Tift (MD4), Walker (GDS3).

Common to fairly common statewide at marshes, ponds and lakes or as coastal migrants. [24 Mar–15 Nov].

Tramea onusta Hagen 1861. Red Saddlebags. State: Ris (1916), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), Donnelly (2004b).

Charlton (Br14, UN)

There are eight specimens at NMNH that could not be located for verification. The counties listed are: Appling, Fulton, Jeff Davis & Sumter. Rare vagrant south of the mountains, known only from few records at marshes, ponds, or lakes. [No date information]

Doubtful Records and Synonyms

Previously published Georgia records of the following are removed because of one or more of the following reasons: misidentification, synonymy, indefinite locality, no recent collections, vagrants, and/or out of known range.

Calopteryx apicale Burmeister 1839. It was listed for Burke County (Williamson 1934) and Charlton County (Bradley 1914). Hagen (1889) speculated on its synonymy, and Johnson (1973b) concluded that it as a synonym of *C. dimidiata*.

Calopteryx splendens (Harris 1776). It was listed for the state by Hagen (1875), who mentioned “a male in the Zur-

ich Museum labeled Georgia, Abbot, probably erroneous.” Hagen (1889) “could not find specimen collected by Abbot from Georgia in the Escher Zollikofer coll.” Kirby (1890) said that it was a female *C. angustipennis*. *C. splendens* is a European species highly unlikely to be found in Georgia.

Calopteryx tricolor Burmeister 1839 (= *Hetaerina tricolor*). It was listed for the state by Selys (1853*, 1854a), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), Banks (1892), Calvert (1893, 1906). It was listed for Charlton County by Bradley, (1914; as *H. tricolor*). Byers (1930) lists it as a synonym of *Hetaerina titia*. We consider it a synonym of *H. titia*.

Calopteryx virginica Selys 1853. It was listed for the state by Hagen (1861*, 1863). Hagen (1874) stated that it is a synonym of *C. aequabilis*. This was probably *C. dimidiata*, since the nearest records for *aequabilis* are Ohio and Pennsylvania (Westfall & May (2000)).

Hetaerina limbata Selys 1853. This was listed for the state by Muttowski (1910). Byers (1930) considered *H. limbata* a subspecies of *H. titia*. Garrison (1990) referred to it as a “race”. It is here considered synonymous with *H. titia*.

Hetaerina septentrionalis Selys 1853. It was listed for the state by Selys (1853*, 1854a), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), and Muttowski (1910). Kirby (1890) synonymized it with *H. titia*.

Sylphus elegans Hagen in Selys 1853 (= *Calopteryx elegans*). It was listed for the state by Selys (1854a*, 1859, 1879a). Selys (1879a) further states that the female type specimen is probably a synonym of *Calopteryx angustipennis*.

Lestes forcipatus Rambur 1842. It was listed for the state by Selys (1862*), Hagen (1863), Banks (1892), Muttowski (1910), N&H (1929), Byers (1931), Bryan (UN), and Glynn (UN), and for Lee County (Root 1924). T.W. Donnelly examined the two NMNH specimens and found them to be *L. australis* (pers. comm.) He said he would not “trust” the Root record from Lee County. He further stated, “Lee County is in southwest Georgia. I would expect that this was *L. australis* also.” Montgomery (1941) discussed confusion between *forcipatus* and *disjunctus* in Indiana. Walker (1952) said that the earlier records should be *Lestes d. australis*. W&M (1996) listed it as “GA?” based on the senior author’s preliminary list. It has been found near northern Georgia (see also under expected species); but until a valid record is found, it is removed.

Lestes hamatus Hagen 1861. It was listed for the state by Hagen (1874). This is a synonym of *Lestes forcipatus*. See discussion under that species.

Lestes uncatus Kirby 1890 (= *Lestes dryas*). It was listed for the state by Calvert (1893). Cowley (1935) designated *L. dryas* as the senior name to *L. uncatus*. *L. dryas* is listed in W&M (1996) as “GA?” based on preliminary data provided by the senior author. It is now designated as doubtful.

Agrion fontium Hagen 1861. It was listed for the state by Hagen (1863*). Hagen (1874) synonymized it with *Argia tibialis*.

Aeshna abboti Hagen 1874. It was listed for the state by Hagen (1874*). Hagen (1875) synonymized it with *Coryphaeschna ingens*.

Aeshna quadriguttata Burmeister 1839. It was listed for the state by Hagen (1863*, 1874). Hagen (1875) synonymized it with *Boyeria vinosa*.

Aeshna virens Rambur 1842 (= *Coryphaeschna viriditas* Calvert, 1952). It was listed for the state by Hagen (1874, 1875), Banks 1892, Calvert (1903b, 1906), Kirby (1890), Martin (1908), Muttkowski (1910), and N&H (1929). Hagen (1874) implies that this record is unverified, but states, “their occurrence in Georgia would not be exceptional.” Hagen (1875) doubts the earlier records. Needham & Heywood (1929) echoed the original record and list it as “Georgia.” It may have been a vagrant, but since there are no records within the last century, we remove it.

Anax concolor Brauer 1865. This is listed in Muttkowski (1910) explicitly for “Ga.” Muttkowski also lists *longipes* as “Mass. & Ohio to Fla.”, strongly implying that both taxa occur in Georgia. This citation is mysterious; Martin (1908) considered *concolor* only a race of *longipes*, whereas Muttkowski, written immediately afterwards, elevated it to a species without explanation. Modern workers consider that North American citations of *concolor* refer to *longipes*, possibly in a spotted juvenile coloration. NW&M (2000) considers it to be either a subspecies or synonym of *Anax longipes*. The status of true tropical *concolor* is contentious. Garrison (1991–2004) considers it a separate species, but the *concolor* form is tropical. We consider that Georgia records of *concolor* should be attributed to *longipes*.

Cordulegaster diastatops (Selys 1854). This was listed for the state by N&W (1955). When Carle (1983) described *C. bilineata*, he placed all of the Georgia records into that species. According to Donnelly (2004a), the nearest records of *diastatops* are from the highlands of West Virginia.

Gomphus pilipes Hagen in Selys 1858. This was listed for the state Selys (1858*), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875). This has been synonymized with *Arigomphus pallidus* (Muttkowski 1910).

Gomphus (Gomphurus) crassus Hagen in Selys 1878. This was listed for the state by Louton (1982) and NW&M (2000). Louton (1982) shows a dot in northwestern Georgia, but there is no reference to it in his text. This may have been an error. Donnelly (2004a) does not show it in Georgia. Even though it is likely to occur in Georgia (see “Expected Species”), it is removed from the list until a voucher specimen is secured.

Gomphus septima Westfall 1956. This was listed for the state by NW&M (2000). The source of the NW&M data is uncertain. The senior author edited the distribution list in that publication and it was not included on this list. Bick (2003) indicated that it was an error. It may occur in Georgia, but no voucher specimen could be located. See also under “Expected Species.”

Progomphus borealis McLachlan in Selys 1873. This was listed for the state by Hagen (1874, 1875). Selys (1878a) states that this record is that of *P. obscurus*.

Cordulia lateralis Burmeister 1839. This was listed for the state by Hagen (1863*, 1874). Hagen (1875) synonymized it with *Epitheca cynosura*.

Epitheca calverti Muttkowski 1915. Muttkowski (1915) described it from a specimen collected at Thomasville, Georgia. According to Davis (1933), the specimen was destroyed, but he thought it was *E. semiaquea*.

Epitheca spinigera (Selys 1871). This was listed for the state by Selys (1874*), Banks (1892), Martin (1906), Muttkowski (1910), and N&H (1929). The source of the original record is unclear, but according to Donnelly (2004b), the nearest records are southern Illinois, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is removed from the list.

Somatochlora semicircularis (Selys 1871). Martin (1906) listed it for the state, but subsequently there have been no references to this record, which was probably an error.

Celithemis leonora Westfall 1952. This was listed for the state by N&W (1955*), NW&M (2000), and Donnelly (2004b). It is removed due to synonymy with *C. bertha* (Garrison 1991, 2004).

Diplax albrifrons Charpentier 1840. This was listed for the state by Selys & Hagen (1850*), Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875) and Banks (1892). Ris (1911) synonymized it with *Sympetrum ambiguum*.

Erythemis haematogastra (Burmeister 1839). This was listed for the state by Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874). Hagen (1874) quotes a communication from Abbot: “. . . saw a male

in the coll of Mr. Escher Zollikofer in the Zurich Museum.” Hagen (1875) stated: “one male by Abbot; locality still doubtful.” Kirby (1890), Muttkowski (1910) and Ris (1910), repeated Hagen’s statement. Kennedy (1923) stated in a footnote that Williamson, in a personal communication, doubts the Georgia record. NW&M (2000) mentioned the original Hagen record and stated “it has not been reported subsequently from the state of Georgia.” The species ranges from Cuba, Jamaica, and Mexico south to Paraguay. We remove it from the list.

Erythrodiplax umbrata (Linnaeus 1758). Band-winged Dragonet. This was listed for the state by Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1868, 1875), Banks (1892), Calvert (1906), Muttkowski (1910), Ris (1911), N&H (1929), Byers (1930), Borror (1942), N&W (1955), NW&M (2000), and Donnelly (2004b). All of these refer to one male of unknown locality recorded by Abbot in the early 19th century. Dunkle (1989) reports no records north of Highlands County in Florida.

Ladona exusta (Say 1839). This was listed for the state by Calvert (1893*), Ris (1910), N&W (1955). Prior to Bennefield (1965) coloration was the primary means of identifying the species of *Ladona*, thus some misidentifications probably occurred. This species is northern in range [see range maps of Bennefield (1965), Dunkle (2000), and Donnelly (2004b).] A Georgia record would be unlikely. This record probably refers to *L. deplanata*.

Libellula bifasciata Fabricius 1772. This was mistakenly synonymized with *Libellula pulchella* by Calvert (1898). According to NW&M (2000) it is really a synonym of *L. semifasciata*. Garrison (1991–2004) also comments about this.

Libellula camilla Rambur 1842. This was synonymized with *Celithemis eponina* (Hagen 1861).

Libellula jesseana Williamson 1922. Westfall (1943) reports specimens at Emory University Collection. The senior author after many e-mails and phone calls could not locate them. There were no more references to these specimens even by Needham & Westfall (1955). There is a likelihood that *L. jesseana* is in Georgia (see expected species), but until a voucher specimen is found it is removed from the list.

Libellula plumbea Uhler 1857. This was listed for the state by Hagen (1863*, 1874) and Banks (1892). Byers (1930) listed it as a synonym of *Libellula flavida*.

Libellula trimaculata DeGeer 1773. This was listed for the state by Hagen (1861, 1863, 1874, 1875), and Ris (1910), and for Chatham County (Burmeister 1939*). Byers (1930) listed it as a synonym of *Plathemis lydia*.

Nannophya maculosa Hagen 1861 (= *Erythrodiplax maculosa*). This was listed for the state by Hagen (1861*, 1863, 1874, 1875), Brauer (1868), Karsch (1889), Kirby (1890), Banks (1892) as *Nannothemis maculosa*, and by Muttkowski (1910), Ris (1911). This is a South American species. It resembles *Nannothemis bella*, which is probably what the Georgia specimen was. Borror (1942) states, “The source locality ‘Georgia’ given by Hagen *et al.* is incorrect.”

Perithemis domitia Drury 1773 and ***P. seminole*** Calvert 1907. These taxa are discussed together since along with *P. tenera*, their names have been used interchangeably since their introduction. This was listed for the state by Hagen (1875), and for Burke County (Hagen 1863*, 1874). Prior to Calvert’s (1906) description of *P. domitia seminole*, many of the *Perithemis* records from Georgia were named *P. domitia*. Ris (1911) raised *P. seminole* to specific rank. Byers (1930) could not find any difference between the larva of *P. domitia* and that of *P. seminole*. N&W (1955) listed *P. seminole* and *P. tenera* as distinct, but commented that no difference could be found between the larvae (based on reared specimens). NW&M (2000) listed it as a subspecies of *P. tenera*. We incorporate all of these references into *P. tenera*.

Expected Species:

This category is presented here to assist future researchers with locating new records. These species have a reasonable probability of occurring in Georgia, based on verified records from Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Tennessee, within 100 miles of the Georgia border. Some of the species on this list are also included in the doubtful records list, due to lack of a verified record.

Lestes congener Hagen 1861. Spotted Spreadwing. Tennesen *et al.* (1995) report it from Madison County in north central Alabama, and Marion and Tuscaloosa counties in west central Alabama. They also report that the habitat is usually small ponds, especially those formed from surface mining. Donnelly (2004c) shows dots in northeastern Alabama, as well as eastern Tennessee. All of these records are on the western side of the mountain divide. The dates in Alabama ranged from 10 May–6 Nov. We expect it could be found in extreme northwestern Georgia.

Lestes forcipatus Rambur 1842. Sweetflag Spreadwing. This species is discussed under “Doubtful Records”. Currently there are no valid records from Georgia. Bick (1983a) reported a specimen in the FSCA from Madison County, Alabama, which is about 60 miles west of Northwest Georgia. Tennesen *et al.* (1995) listed it also from Madison, coll. Aug 24. Byers (1931) reported it from Macon, North Carolina. Walker (1952) reported it from Nashville and Cumberland Counties, Tennessee. Look for it across northern Georgia

since the southern border of its range according to Donnelly (2003c) extends along an east–west plane just north of the Georgia border into North Carolina.

Enallagma sulcatum Williamson 1922. Golden Bluet. Bick (1983a) reported a specimen in the FSCA from Covington County, Alabama. This is about 90 miles west of southwest Georgia. Dunkle (1989) reported it from Florida to Mississippi. Dunkle (1992) listed scattered records from Leon to Clay Counties in northern Florida. Williamson (1922a), reported it also from South Carolina. Tennesen *et al.* (1995) reported the habitat as sand-bottomed lakes and ponds with emergent vegetation along the edges with a flight season of 1 Jun to 31 Aug. If one can find the right habitat in southern Georgia, *E. sulcatum* could be there.

Nehalennia irene (Hagen 1861). Sedge Sprite. White *et al.* (1983) reported it from Greenville and Pickens Counties in northwestern South Carolina. These records are a few hundred miles south of the contiguous range of this species but it may occur in northeastern Georgia.

Aeshna constricta Say 1839. Lance-tipped Darner. Brimley (1908) reported it from Highlands, North Carolina, which is less than ten miles from the northeast corner of Georgia. This location is about 100 miles south of the contiguous range of this species but it could occur in extreme northern Georgia.

Aeshna tuberculifera Walker 1908. Black-tipped Darner. Another common northeastern species with two western North Carolina records displayed by Donnelly (2004a). This one and the next one might turn up in extreme northern Georgia.

Aeshna verticalis Hagen 1861. Green-striped Darner. Like the previous one, this common northern species has two western North Carolina records (Donnelly 2004a).

Arigomphus submedianus (Williamson, 1914). Jade Clubtail. Tennesen *et al.* (1995) listed it from Jackson Co. Alabama, coll. 7 July. This county is adjacent to the northwest corner of Georgia. This species has a central United States range, but might show up in northwest Georgia.

Gomphus (Gomphurus) fraternus (Say 1839). Midland Clubtail. Donnelly (2004a) displayed dot-map records across southern Tennessee just north of Alabama and also in south central North Carolina. It may show up in northern Georgia.

Gomphus (Gomphurus) crassus Hagen in Selys 1878. Handsome Clubtail. Tennesen *et al.* (1995) listed it from Jackson County, Alabama, about 30 miles from northwest

Georgia. Tennesen & Louton (1984) listed it from Bedford County and Coffee Counties, Tennessee, locations that are about 50 miles from the northwest tip of Georgia. Specimens were collected between early May and early July. There is a likelihood of it occurring in northwestern Georgia.

Gomphus (Gomphurus) septima Westfall 1956. Septima's Clubtail. Bick (1983b) reported it from Bibb and Tuscaloosa Counties in Alabama, and Chatham County, North Carolina. In 2003 he reported it from a number of localities across North Carolina. Krotzer (2003) reported a collection date of 5 May, so it probably has a mid-spring flight season. Donnelly (2004a) displayed its known records, which would indicate that there is a gap in its distribution that runs just above the Fall Line through Georgia. Its habitat is medium to large rocky rivers.

Gomphus (Gomphus) cavillaris Needham 1902. Sandhill Clubtail. Dunkle (1989, 1992) summarized its distribution, which includes records across the northern part of Florida. Donnelly (2004a) displayed its records which include extreme southern Alabama, all of northern Florida with a number of records just south of the Georgia border and a few in southeastern North Carolina. According to Tennesen *et al.* (1995), it has been collected in clean sand-bottomed lakes.

Gomphus (Gomphus) descriptus Banks 1896. Harpoon Clubtail. There are two western North Carolina records, which are the southernmost for this species. It could possibly be found in extreme northern Georgia.

Gomphus (Gomphus) hodgesi Needham 1950. Hodges' Clubtail. Donnelly (2004a) showed its range based on collections from southeast Louisiana eastward through the panhandle of Florida to just east of the Tallahassee area. Look for it in extreme southwest Georgia in clean sandy streams.

Gomphus (Gomphus) sandrius Tennesen 1983. Tennessee Clubtail. Tennesen (1983) reported it from Shelbyville, Bedford Co, Tennessee, which is about 50 miles northwest of Georgia. The habitat is a shallow bedrock stream about 25 meters wide.

Gomphus (Hylogomphus) abbreviatus Hagen in Selys 1878. Spine-crowned Clubtail. Montgomery (1940) reported it from Oconee County, South Carolina at Clemson, 17–28 April. This is very near the northeast border of Georgia.

Gomphus (Hylogomphus) viridifrons Hine 1901. Green-faced Clubtail. Louton (1982) reported it from Tennessee just about 50 miles north of the Georgia border along the eastern border of Tennessee. Tennesen *et al.* (1995) found it south of Birmingham, Alabama between 24 April and 2

May. According to Donnelly (2004a) all of these records are on the west slope of the Appalachian ridge; look for it in extreme northwestern Georgia.

Ophiogomphus aspersus Morse 1895. Brook Snaketail. Donnelly (2004a) showed its southernmost record in southwest North Carolina. It could turn up in northern Georgia.

Ophiogomphus howei Bromley 1924. Pygmy Snaketail. Tennessen (1993a) discussed a record from Monroe County, Tennessee, Tellico River, which is about 25 miles north of the northwestern Georgia border. He also reported it from Sparta in northern North Carolina on the east side of mountains. These are the southernmost records according to Donnelly (2004a), but it could extend across the border in north Georgia.

Ophiogomphus incurvatus alleghaniensis Carle 1982. Alleghany Snaketail. Carle (1982) reported it from Tuscaloosa, Alabama and Blount County, Tennessee. Based on Donnelly (2004a) dot map data, it could occur on the west slope of the mountains in northwest Georgia.

Progomphus alachuensis Byers 1940. Tawny Sanddragon. Dunkle (1989, 1992) summarized its distribution in Florida with the nearest record being from Baker County, which is adjacent to the southeast border of Georgia. The senior author has collected it in Florida on sand-bottom lakes with emergent vegetation along the shoreline.

Progomphus belli Knopf & Tennessen 1980. Belle's Sanddragon. Bick (1983b and 2003) summarized its distribution in the panhandle and Tallahassee area of Florida. One record is within ten miles of the southwestern border of Georgia. In Florida the senior author found it in small sandy streams as well as sandy lakes and ponds.

Stylurus potulentus (Needham 1942). Yellow-sided Clubtail. Donnelly (2004a) showed the dot map records extending along the coast from southwestern Mississippi to just west of Tallahassee Florida. It could occur in extreme southwestern Georgia. The senior author found it in shallow, medium sized, sand bottomed, tannic stained streams with lots of overhanging vegetation along the shoreline.

Stylurus townesi (Gloyd 1936). Townes' Clubtail. Donnelly (2004a) summarized its distribution in dot map fashion with records in North Carolina, South Carolina, the western panhandle of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Gloyd (1936), Montgomery (1940), and Bick (2003) reported the South Carolina record from Greenville on 22 August. The senior author collected it at the same locality described above for *S. potulentus* in southeast Mississippi in late July. If one could

find suitable habitat below the Fall Line, then both these species might be found.

Didymops floridensis Davis 1921. Florida Cruiser. Dunkle (1989, 1992) and Donnelly (2004b) summarized its distribution across northern and central Florida, with some records less than 25 miles from the southern Georgia border. According to Dunkle (1989) the usual habitat is sand-bottomed lakes margined with maiden cane and often bald cypress.

Macromia illinoiensis illinoiensis Walsh 1895. Illinois River Cruiser. Although the dot map (Donnelly 2004b) appears to show it in northern Georgia, the raw data provided by Donnelly (pers. comm.) do not show any records within Georgia, but it has been collected very close to the northwestern Georgia border. Some workers do not delineate the two subspecies of *M. illinoiensis*. It may have been collected in Georgia already but not differentiated.

Neurocordulia yamaskanensis (Provancher 1875). Stygian Shadowdragon. Although the range of this species only extends to about 100 miles to the north and west of the northern Georgia border (Donnelly 2004b), there is a remote possibility of it occurring in northern Georgia. Tennessen *et al.* (1995) stated it inhabits large rivers and reservoirs.

Somatochlora calverti Williamson & Gloyd 1933. Calvert's Emerald. Donnelly (2004b) showed it in scattered locations in Florida, especially in the Tallahassee area just south of southwest Georgia, plus a single collection site in the Aiken South Carolina area near the Georgia border at Augusta. It should be in Georgia below the Fall Line between these two populations. Collection dates were late summer.

Somatochlora hineana Williamson 1931. Hine's Emerald. This rare mid-western species is listed as "Threatened or Endangered." There is one disjunct record in northeastern Alabama (Tennessen 1994b) in Jackson County, Robinson Spring, 6.75 mi. N of Scottsboro on 11 July. It is unlikely but possible in Georgia based on this Alabama record.

Crocothemis servilia (Drury 1770). Scarlet Skimmer. Sprandel (1996) reported this Asian species from Gadsden County, Florida, near Tallahassee, so it has spread northward since its first discovery in south Florida in the mid-1970s. This is a very aggressive competitor that can survive in less than perfect habitat.

Ladona julia (Uhler 1857). Chalk-fronted Corporal. Mark Cantrell (pers. comm.) reported it from Jackson County, South Carolina, "only 11 miles from the Georgia border." He stated that the specimen was verified by Michael May in 2003.

Libellula jesseana Williamson 1932. Purple Skimmer. Dunkle (1989, 1992) summarized its distribution. Washington and Clay Counties are the closest records to south-central Georgia. It inhabits sand-bottom lakes with moderate vegetation along the shores. Westfall (1943) reported specimens from Charlton and Macon Counties, Georgia, at the Emory University Museum, but did not report these records again in any future publications. The specimens could not be located.

Macrodiplax balteata (Hagen 1861). Marl Pennant. Byers (1934) reported it from St. John's County, Florida. Sprandel (1996) reported a Gadsden County, Florida record. This species breeds in slightly brackish permanent pools along the coast (NW&M, 2000) from the Barrier Island of North Carolina along the coast all the way to Brownsville, Texas (Donnelly, 2004b). In the west it inhabits marl ponds with high salinity. This type of habitat is absent from Georgia but it could occur in the brackish areas along the Atlantic coast.

Sympetrum internum Montgomery 1943. Cherry-faced Meadowhawk. The single dot within North Carolina (Donnelly 2004b), based on raw data (pers. comm.) is from Macon County, which is just north of the northeast corner of Georgia.

Tramea calverti Muttikowski 1910. Striped Saddlebags. This Neotropical species has been found throughout the eastern United States probably as late summer vagrants (NW&M, 2000). There are single records from northeastern Florida, coastal South Carolina and north central North Carolina (Donnelly 2004b). The South Carolina record was previously reported as *Tramea cophysa* by Cuyler (1968), Needham & Westfall (1955), White *et al.* (1980) and NW&M (2000). It may turn up in Georgia.

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