

icana by Calvert (1901-1908), the *Catalogue of the Odonata of North America* by Muttkowski (1910), and the *Handbook of Dragonflies of North America* by Needham and Heywood (1929). The following regional studies for the state supplement these contributions. Williamson (1914) reported on collections in central and south Texas, while Tucker (1908), Ferguson (1940, 1942), and Harwell (1951) provided distributional notes from north-central and east Texas. Tinkham (1934) and Gloyd (1958) reported on the Texas fauna occurring west of the Pecos River. Gloyd's paper also includes important taxonomic revisions and is essential to any student of the area. Shorter references to Texas species appeared in Calvert (1893), Gloyd (1932), Johnson (1961, 1962, 1963), and Donnelly (1964). Isolated data on Texas material also exist in taxonomic works such as Williamson (1912, 1917). These studies present an incomplete list of the state's fauna and are long out-of-print.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Data in this report represent collective efforts of many students and records from numerous collections. Thomas Donnelly contributed unpublished state records of *Enallagma dubium*, *Ischnura kellicotti*, *I. prognatha*, and *Nehalennia integricollis*, in addition to other distribution data. Leonora K. Gloyd provided the unpublished state record for *Argia rhoadsi*, distribution data from the Williamson Collection at the University of Michigan, and several smaller collections. Her invaluable comments on the genus *Argia* deserve special mention. Dennis R. Paulson, George H. Bick, and Claron Bjork contributed distribution data from private collections. Lois O'Brian, Horace C. Burke, Kenneth W. Stewart, and James Sublette supplied collections for study from Texas Technological, Texas A. and M., North Texas State, and Eastern New Mexico Universities respectively. B. Elwood Montgomery assisted with early literature citations and usage of taxonomic categories. Oliver S. Flint, Jr. answered questions on material at the U. S. National Museum, and Minter J. Westfall, Jr. provided data from the Florida State Collection of Arthropods. A state-wide treatment of Texas damselflies would have been impossible without the collective assistance of all the above.

METHODS

The paper's principal objective provides an identification guide for Texas damselflies. Text discussions compare species characters with a view to reducing confusion in determinations rather than giving descriptions in formal monograph style. The order of families follows Fraser (1954) where lepidoptera represent a primitive stock and two lines of descent include (1) calopterygids, and (2) protoneurids and coenagrionids.

A statement on geographical range and group characteristics precedes each genus and species key. The keys require a basic familiarity with numerous structures and veins. Correct orientation of dorsal and lateral views for structural characters is essential, and the required orientation appears throughout