

under the stigma, st. Specific cells are the discoidal cell or quadrangle, Q; antenodal postquadrangular cells, ANC; and median space, MS. Subquadrangle cells, X_1 and X_2 , just posterior to the quadrangle, Q, form their longitudinal margins by veins Cu_1 , Cu_2 , and the wing's posterior margin, PM. Where Cu_2 is absent in some protoneurids, X_2 is also absent. The contour of the wing base is narrow in all Texas damselflies other than calopterygids, and the slender stalk is the petiole, P. The following reference points identify the above veins. The arculus, A, forming the distal margin of the medial space, MS, and the notch-like nodus, N, on the anterior wing margin are distinct structures. Counting four longitudinal veins (including C) from the anterior wing margin rearward at a level just distal to A identifies M_{1-3} in all Texas Zygoptera with petiolate wings. M_3 is the first branch of the medial vein separating from the M_{1-3} stem distal to the arculus. The quadrangle, Q, has as its basal (nearest the body) side the posterior portion of A, and M_4 is, completely or in part, the forward margin.

Color patterns of the pterothorax and abdomen are alternating dark and pale stripes or bands. Pale areas occur in a wide range of colors; the dark stripes, rings, or bands are usually brown, black or metallic bronze. Pale areas are largely absent in some species, and the dark pattern then consists of metallic greens, blues or bronze. A pale antehumeral stripe borders the mid-dorsal thoracic stripe on each side. A dark humeral stripe borders each antehumeral stripe laterally. The basic pattern in dorsal view appears in Figure 2 E. An additional dark stripe often occurs on each metapleural suture. The middle abdominal segments are predominantly pale or dark, with narrow dark apical or pale basal transverse rings or bands on each segment. Pale segments may possess only a dark stripe on each dorsolateral side. These stripes may be constricted about midsegment and, if the constriction is complete, two elongate spots result; the postbasal and apical spots. The terminal abdominal segments of many males are distinct with extensive, pale dorsolateral surfaces. The head pattern typically consists of a pair of pale postocular spots, PS, often a pale postoccipital bar, PB, and a variable facial pattern (Fig. 1 C). Much variation exists on these basic patterns, and texts for specific keys give, where needed, additional explanation. Color characters require recognition of teneral and mature specimens. A recently emerged, winged adult is a teneral specimen, and its exocuticle is still soft and the wings are fragile. Sexual maturity develops after a variable period depending on the species, and frequently involves a change in color. See Walker (1953) for an introduction to odonate morphology.

Distributional data represent collective contributions of all sources listed in the Acknowledgements, acceptable published records, and material collected by the author. Each record of doubtful validity was omitted. Specimens available for confirmation or determinations by an authority constitute the locality records. Specific cases of questionable data appear in the Discussion. Distribution data by county for each species follow their respective keys and a cross-listing for records appears in the Appendix. This shows the parts of Texas where additional data are necessary.

KEY TO THE FAMILIES

- 1 a) Numerous antenodal and several quadrangle cross veins; wings not petiolate (Fig. 3 A); wings pigmented with some black, brown or