

- red in males, black, brown or nonpigmented in females ..... Calopterygidae
- b) Two antenodal and no quadrangle cross veins; wings petiolate (Fig. 3 B, C; Fig. 4 A, B); wings nonpigmented or with translucent brown or amber.....2
- 2 (1) a) Vein  $M_3$  separating from  $M_{1-2}$  nearer the arculus than nodus (Fig. 3 B); stigma nearly twice as long as wide ..... Lestidae
- b) Vein  $M_3$  separating from  $M_{1-2}$  nearer the nodus than the arculus (Fig. 3 C; Fig. 4 A, B); stigma not twice as long as wide ..... 3
- 3 (2) a) Vein  $Cu_2$  absent or rudimentary; vein  $Cu_1$  short forming anterior border to only 3 (rarely 4) cells distal to arculus (Fig. 4 A, B) ..... Protoneuridae
- b) Vein  $Cu_2$  and  $Cu_1$  well developed, both enclosing several cells distal to arculus (Fig. 3 C).....Coenagrionidae

LESTIDAE

Two genera represent the family in Texas, *Archilestes* and *Lestes*. One species of *Archilestes* exists in the state, with other species occurring west and south into Mexico. *Lestes* occurs in both eastern and western hemispheres, and six (possibly seven) species inhabit Texas.

Lestids are characteristic about lake margins, ponds, or slow streams in frequently isolated colonies. They fly rather slowly and perch on emergent vegetation or trees with half-spread wings. The latter habit is typical of lestids, while other perched damselflies usually fold the wings together over the body if not engaged in a behavioral display. Clear petiolated wings separate lestids from calopterygids, and large body size together with the spread-wing perching trait distinguish the group from most coenagrionids. The long slender coenagrionid, *Teleallagma daeckii*, has nonlestid perching habits and pale bluish or tan body color.

KEY TO THE GENERA

- 1 a) Vein  $M_2$  branches from  $M_1$  one cell (occasionally 1.5 to 2 cells) distal to the nodus; hind wing length greater than 33 mm ..... *Archilestes grandis*
- b) Vein  $M_2$  branches from  $M_1$  several cells distal to the nodus (Fig. 3 B); hind wing length less than 33 mm ..... *Lestes*

*Archilestes* Selys, 1862

*Archilestes grandis* is the largest damselfly in the Texas fauna (59-64 mm in body length), and the above key identifies both sexes. Figure 5 A illustrates the male abdominal appendages. The species occurs in association with both streams and ponds, otherwise its biology is unknown. Kennedy (1915) described behavior and habitat for the western species, *A. californica*.