

DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR TEXAS

Hetaerina americana: — Baylor, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brazos, Brewster, Caldwell, Cherokee, Childress, Colorado, Comal, Cooke, Crosby, Dallas, Denton, Fayette, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Gregg, Grimes, Hays, Hill, Jeff Davis, Jim Wells, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Limestone, Llano, Lubbock, Medina, Menard, Palo Pinto, Pecos, Presidio, Randall, Real, Reeves, Robertson, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Sutton, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Williamson, Wilson, and Zavala counties.

Hetaerina titia (and *tricolor*): — Angelina, Bexar, Bosque, Brazos, Caldwell, Colorado, Comal, Dallas, Denton, Fayette, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hays, Jackson, Jim Wells, Kendall, Kimball, McLennan, Polk, Presidio, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Robertson, Travis, Uvalde, Victoria, and Webb counties.

Comments on two questionable species for Texas, *H. sempronina* and *H. vulnerata*, appear in the Discussion.

PROTONEURIDAE

Two genera, *Protoneura* Selys 1857 and *Neoneura* Selys 1860, represent the family in Texas, each genus by one species. Higher diversity characterizes the family in the neotropical region. The key gives characteristic venation and diagnostic traits in male appendages and female mesostigmal plates. The sexes of *P. cara* have similar stripe and color patterns (pale orange colors bordered by bronze stripes). Initially, *P. cara* appears similar to *Enallagma signatum* while in flight. *Neoneura aaroni* males develop a copperish-red thoracic dorsum at maturity, while their females are light brown without distinctive pattern. Immature teneral males and all females of *N. aaroni* are similar to several species while in flight.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

- 1 a) One subquadrangular cell in each wing (Fig. 4 A); well developed dark bronze stripe pattern and light yellow to orange antehumeral areas in both sexes; superior abdominal male appendage in lateral view as long or slightly longer than inferior appendage (Fig. 16 I); females' mesostigmal plates' medial corners raised and curved anteriorly (Fig. 11 N, O); body length 35-37 mm. *Protoneura cara*
- b) Two subquadrangular cells in each wing (Fig. 4 B, x_1 and x_2); mature males with copperish-red on dorsum of mesothorax and anterior of head and face; females light tan with reduced stripe pattern; superior abdominal male appendage in lateral view slightly shorter than inferior appendage (Fig. 16 J); females' mesostigmal plates possessing posteriorly projecting lobes (Fig. 11 M); body length 32-34 mm. *Neoneura aaroni*

Stream habitats are typical for both species. Williamson (1914) described the habitat of *N. aaroni* as ". . . deep pools in small streams with drift or overhanging bushes near at hand."

DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR TEXAS

Neoneura aaroni: — Caldwell, Goliad, Gonzales, Medina, Nueces, San Patricio, and Victoria counties.

Protoneura cara: — Hidalgo, Kendall, Medina, Uvalde, and Val Verde counties.