

*Argia* Rambur, 1842

MALES.—Reliable species diagnosis in males requires examination of abdominal appendages and the tenth abdominal segment. Diagrams of the terminal abdominal morphology for a typical male appear in Figure 2 A, B. A depressed V or U-shaped area with apex pointing anteriorly and bordered by raised ridges occurs in the dorsal surface of the tenth abdominal segment and forms part of its apical margin. The area is the torifer, tor. The posterior border of the torifer separates into two ridges by an indentation at the midline. These ridges are perpendicular or oblique to the midline, and each ridge bears a pad-like structure, the torus, t. The tori in dorsal view are either circular or elongate structures. The elongate tori are swollen pads or form thin, rim-like borders of the torifer ridges. If the tori are narrow, posterior borders to convex torifer ridges, they are obliquely rather than transversely elongate. Torus shape and transverse distance between medial corners of the two tori are useful in species identification. Torus width refers to its transverse axis, and length is the distance through the pad from front to rear. Tori exist with width and length approximately equal or with width exceeding length. In dorsal view, shape of the tori varies slightly in some species. For example, each transversely elongate torus shown for *A. plana* in Fig. 9 P has the two transverse borders essentially parallel. In other specimens, each torus is slightly ovoid-shaped. Construction of the key takes these variations into consideration. The tori are whitish or similar to the color of the torifer ridge, a change apparently associated with aging. Figures show the tori in solid black.

Between the torus-bearing ridges on the torifer's posterior surface at the midline are two swellings or tubercles, the toreale, to. Description of the torcale generally refers to their shape seen in dorsal view. The toreale project posteriorly, are typically small, and their apical tips may terminate anterior, on line with, or posterior to the rear margin of the tori. The relative length of the toreale measured in this fashion has value in species identification. The toreale of *A. bipunctulata* are disproportionately long, reaching rearward for at least two-thirds length of the superior abdominal appendage, SA. The toreale are whitish or similar to the torifer's color.

The inferior abdominal appendage, I A, in lateral view bears a dorsally-directed superior lobe, SL, and in all but four Texas species (*A. moesta*, *A. lugens*, *A. rhoadsi*, and *A. bipunctulata*) an inferior lobe, IL. The latter lobe arises from the appendage's lower posterior margin, and its shape in lateral view has diagnostic value. It is blunt (deeper than long at its base) or tapers to the apex (as long or longer than depth at base). On the dorsal or dorsolateral surface of the inferior abdominal appendage and just anterior to base of superior lobe, a tooth or blunt prominence occurs in *A. rhoadsi*, *A. hinci*, and *A. tibialis*. In dorsal view, the inferior lobes of *A. sedula* typically curve inward; however, if the appendages are