

Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Fayette, Gillespie, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Howard, Kendall, Kimble, Limestone, McLennan, Medina, Palo Pinto, San Patricio, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

Enallagma Charpentier, 1840

MALES — Identification of males requires examination of the superior abdominal appendages for an attached tubercle-like structure. The key recognizes the presence of the tubercle only if it forms part of the appendage's lateral profile (Fig. 13 A; Fig. 18 E). Medial projections not detectable in lateral view are not tubercles in this sense, (*E. durum* for example). Tubercles are usually paler in color than the appendage but darken with age.

Stripe patterns in *Enallagma* species are similar between the sexes; however, pale areas are more colorful in adult males than females. Species with blue colors in males are *E. basidens*, *E. civile*, *E. divagans*, *E. durum*, *E. exsulans*, *E. geminatum*, *E. praevarum*, and *E. traviatum*. Purple and blue colors exist in males of *E. novaehispaniae*. Species with yellowish, orange, or reddish colors in the mature males are *E. signatum*, *E. vesperum*, and *E. dubium*, the latter species possessing reddish color. General individuals may differ in color of the pale areas; for example, *E. signatum* is light blue in the immature stage. Such general effects are of short duration, and *Enallagma* species typically change less with age than argians and female ischnurans. Polymorphic variation occurs in the postocular spot patterns of some species (Johnson, 1964).

Body size aids in recognizing species. Body length ranges, grouped from smallest to largest species including both sexes, appear in Table 2. *Teleallagma daeckii* has the general appearance of a pale bluish *Enallagma*; however, it is typically greater than 40 mm in body length.

FEMALES — Identification of females requires study of the prothoracic dorsum, mesostigmal plates, anterior dorsum of the mesothorax, antenodal postquadrangular cell number, and stripe patterns. The middle lobe of the prothorax possesses a pair of shallow pits on its dorsum in several species. This trait requires close attention; for instance, the pits of *E. dubium* occur anteriorly on a black middle lobe and casual observation may miss them. The pits are shallow, rather wide depressions in *E. signatum* and they do not appear pit-like. The mesostigmal plates possess distinctive structural differences for several species and their dorsal view is most useful. The dorsal view of prothoracic pits and mesostigmal plates usually requires a forward flexure of the specimen's head. The dorsum of the mesothorax posterior to the rear margin of the mesostigmal plates possesses, in several species, a pair of elevated knob or ridge-like projections (Fig. 15 B, C). These structures, visible in dorsal view, are most distinct when viewed at an oblique lateral angle. Cross veins between the