in Jackson County, Oklahoma, adjoining Texas far east of its easternmost Texas county record. Data for *I. barberi* are probably very incomplete. Louisiana records (Bick, 1957) reveal no species west of the Mississippi River not also occurring in Texas. Damselfly distribution in the Mexican states adjacent to the Texas border is not well known.

Most synonyms appeared prior to 1900 and rarely occur in the literature. Synonyms published after 1900 appear in Table 4. Needham and Heywood (1929) placed the genus *Neoneura* in the family Coenagrionidae. The family name Agriidae often appears for Calopterygidae, while Coenagriidae frequently appears for Coenagrionidae. The name Agrionidae has a confusing history representing at different times both Calopterygidae and Coenagrionidae. Minor spelling variations of names occurred with usage (examples, *Lestes inequalis; Ischnura ramburi; Teleallagma daecki;* and *Heterina).*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION. — The wide range of habitats within Texas and its geographic location produce convergence of typically eastern, western, and neotropical faunas. Many species consequently have range limits in the state and the following distributional patterns result.

Statewide distribution, where suitable habitat occurs, exists for the following damselflies. Species occurring across most of the United States, parts of Canada and south into Mexico are *Hetaerina americana, Argia moesta, A. sedula,* and *Enallagma civile. Argia fumipennis violacea* and *Enallagma basidens* occur widely in the east, north, south, and west to at least Arizona. *Telebasis salva* occurs widely in the west, Kansas and Louisiana to the north and east respectively.

The following species have their western limits of distribution within Texas, also occur north or both north and south into Mexico, and have their westernmost Texas county records in parentheses. *Lestes disjunctus* (Jeff Davis), *L. inaequalis* (Angelina), *L. vigilax* (Walker), *Calopteryx dimidiata* (San Jacinto), *C. maculata* (Hemphill), *Hetaerina titia* (Presidio), *Argia apicalis* (Lubbock), *A. bipunctulata* (Wood), *A. tibialis* (Victoria), *Enallagma divagans* (Grayson), *E. dubium* (Harris), *E. durum* (San Patricio), *E. exsulans* (Val Verde); *E. geminatum* (Matagorda), *E. signatum* (Uvalde), *E. traviatum* (Grayson), *E. vesperum* (Wood). *Ischnura kellicotti* (San Jacinto), *I. posita* (Val Verde), *I. prognatha* (San Jacinto), *I. ramburii* (Lubbock). *I. verticalis* (Lubbock), *Anomalagrion hastatum* (Reeves), *Nehalennia integricollis* (Montgomery), and *Teleallagama daeckii* (Montgomery). Three of these eastern species have more western populations than indicated above. Smith and Pritchard (1956) report *I. ramburii* in California. I can trace no confirmation for the California record, and the species is apparently absent in xeric parts of west Texas and the southwest although abundant farther south in Mexico. *Ischnura posita* has apparently reached the Hawaiian Islands yet it has failed to colonize western North America (Zimmerman, 1948). Calvert (1903) gives one record of *I. verticalis* from