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**RECORDS OF FLORIDA DRAGONFLIES—II\***

By C. FRANCIS BYERS

In 1929, the author (Byers '30) finished writing an account of the Dragonflies of Florida which contained all of the pertinent information on that subject known to the writer at the time. In the fall of 1934 (Byers '34), an additional set of records was published. During the year 1935, several new and important records have turned up and two old ones have been brought to the attention of the writer. It is the purpose of this paper to record these new additions. Only those records are listed that are pertinent to an understanding of the occurrence, distribution and life-histories of dragonflies in Florida. The new additions are as follows:

PART I.

\*1. *Dromogomphus armatus* Selys. Northeastern Florida, July, 1935 (1). Originally described and previously recorded from Georgia only. The Florida specimen was recovered from the radiator of an automobile driven from Jacksonville to Gainesville; the body was still soft.

2. *Dromogomphus spinosus* Selys. Alachua County, High Springs, July 1935, (1). This specimen, in a semi-tenereal condition, was collected from low vegetation near the banks of the Santa Fe River. It is the first adult specimen of *D. spinosus* that the writer has seen from Florida. In April 1931, a nymph was received from Collin's Mills, near Milton, Florida, belonging to this genus, but of which species is not known.

3. *Didymops floridensis* Davis. Bradford County, Starke, April 10, 1936, (1). Taken, in almost perfect condition and still alive, from the

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\*Contribution of the Department of Biology, University of Florida.

radiator of an automobile driven on State Highway No. 48 from Kingsley Lake to Starke. Mr. W. T. Davis (Davis '21) described *D. floridensis* from two male specimens taken at Lakeland, Florida, March 28, 1912. No other material has been reported since Mr. Davis' paper was published in 1921. This record, therefore, is of special interest because it is the first one for the female of the species. The taxonomic characters listed by Mr. Davis as distinct for *D. floridensis* apply to the female as well as to the male. The anal appendages of the female of *floridensis* are broader and possess a shorter terminal spine than do those of *D. transversus*, otherwise the genitalia of the two species are the same.

\*4. *Neurocordulia virginensis* Davis. Jackson County, Chipola River, April 1935, (1). Collected by R. E. Bellamy who writes that it was taken, "Along low wooded and slightly marshy region east of the Chipola River above the Tallahassee-Marianna road. In afternoon—still—very cold." This record is of special interest not only because it is the first one for this species from Florida but also because it is the first record of the collecting of the male of the species. Mr. W. T. Davis (Davis '27) described *N. virginensis* from a single female collected in Virginia. No other material has been reported until Mr. Bellamy's find in April 1935. Nymphs of *Neurocordulia* sp.? have been frequently collected in western and central Florida, especially in the Santa Fe and the Chipola River drainage systems (Byers '30). Description and notes are being written by the author.

5. *Brachymesia gravida* (Calvert). Alachua County, Newnan's Lake, Gainesville, May 1935, (4). The four females recorded here were taken emerging, thus giving us our first exact knowledge of the nymph of this species. Description and notes have been published by the writer, (Byers '36).

6. *Sympetrum corruptum* Hagen. Orange County, Winter Park, November 1934, (1). Collected by Mr. E. M. Davis. A southern extension of the range of this northern dragonfly, which has previously been recorded in Florida from Alachua County only.

7. *Pantala hymenea* (Say). Monroe County, Cape Sable, February 1935, (4 nymphs). Taken in a cistern of brackish water near Palmetto, Florida. Mr. E. M. Davis reports having received adults from Florida. *Pantala flavescens* (Fabricius) occurs commonly in Florida, is, in fact, one of the dominant fall species. *P. hymenea* and *P. flavescens* have been collected by the writer in South Carolina flying together. Why *P. hymenea* is so comparatively rare in Florida is an interesting question.

8. *Ischnura kellicotti* Williamson. Orange County, Winter Park, May 1934. Collected by Mr. E. M. Davis. A southern extension of the range of this species, which is beginning to make its appearance in central Florida as a fairly common form.

## PART II.

In this portion of the list are given records taken from literature or from letters addressed to the writer. The author has not seen the specimens indicated.

9. *Libellula jesseana* Williamson. Orange County, Winter Park. Mr. E. M. Davis writes, "A very evident *L. jesseana* was brought to me the other day (circa April 18, 1935) from the east shore of Lake Apopka. It is apparently an old one". Mr. Davis later collected quite a series of this species from the same locality. The Williamson type material (44 ♂ ; 2 ♀) was taken near Enterprise, Florida (Williamson '22); the author has one male taken near Orlando in 1924. So the species has evidently established and maintained itself in the territory over the last fifteen years (Byers '30, p. 263).

\*10. *Sympetrum ambiguum* (Rambur). On a library card, recently found in my files, there is written the following note by the late E. B. Williamson, "In one of large boxes of pinned *Sym. rubicundulum* in museum (University of Michigan) collection is a *Sym. ambiguum* (labeled) 'Alachua Co., Fla., Gainesville, 11-20-22. H. Graves, Coll.'"

\*11. *Miathyria marcella* (Selys). Dr. James G. Needham (Needham '33) records the collection of a nymph of this species about midway between Fort Pierce and Okeechobee, Florida, in a roadside ditch created by the construction of State Highway No. 8. In a letter to the writer dated October 13, 1934, Dr. Needham remarks that he has also received the adult from another collector. This is not only a new state record but also, as Dr. Needham points out, a new record for the United States. The range of *M. marcella* is usually given: Mexico to Argentina and the Greater Antilles.

The species added to the Florida list in the foregoing (\*) bring the total number of species occurring, or said to occur, within the State to 131.

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