In 1975, William Hilsenhoff summarized dragonfly species (Odonata: Anisoptera) known from Wisconsin. There were reports of 90 species at that time, but one was found to be reported in error leaving the state's fauna at 89. To date, an additional 23 species have been reliably reported from the state. This checklist provides a current summary of these 112 dragonfly species with an indication of population and legal status, breeding habitat, and estimates of range and flight period based on records maintained by the Natural Heritage Inventory Program (NHI) of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Five species reported from Wisconsin, but never substantiated as part of the state's fauna, are listed in addition. Many of these new state records added since 1975 have not been published and are included here with the permission of the discoverers.

**SPECIES:** English names are, with one exception, from a website titled "The Odonata of North America"
http://www.ups.edu/biology/museum/NAdragons.html maintained by The Dragonfly Society of the Americas. Species are grouped phylogenetically by family. Species names in each family are arranged in alphabetical order.

**STATUS:** Population status is indicated with the Global and State species ranks as defined below. The Wisconsin DNR's Natural Heritage Inventory Program (NHI) utilizes this species population ranking system for all plant and animal species found in the state. Global ranks are maintained by "NatureServe," an organization stemming from The Nature Conservancy, which collects and develops authoritative information about the plants, animals, and ecological
communities of the Western Hemisphere. State ranks are assigned by NHI. Note, these ranks reflect current knowledge of the population status of each species and are subject to change whenever new information is available. The current biological and legal status of dragonflies as well as other biota in Wisconsin are available on the Endangered Resources Program Webpage http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/.

**Definition of Biological Ranks**

**Global Species Ranks:**

- **Gl** = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer populations or very few remaining individuals) or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extinction.
- **G2** = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 populations or few remaining individuals) or because of some factor(s) makes it very vulnerable to extinction throughout its range.
- **G3** = Vulnerable to extinction throughout its range because it is rare (21 to 100 populations or individuals) and local throughout its range, or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g., a single state, a physiographic region), or because of other factors.
- **G4** = Apparently globally secure, although it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.
- **G5** = Demonstrably secure globally, although it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

**State Species Ranks:**

- **Sl** = Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer populations or very few remaining individuals) or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
- **S2** = Imperiled in the state because of rarity (6 to 20 populations or few remaining individuals) or because of some factor(s) makes it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
- **S3** = Rare or uncommon in the state (21 to 100 populations).
- **S4** = Apparently secure in the state, with many populations.
- **S5** = Demonstrably secure in the state and essentially uneradicable under present conditions.
- **SA** = Accidental in the state, including species recorded once or twice or only at very great intervals, hundreds or even thousands of miles outside of their usual ranges; a few of these species may even have bred on one or two occasions.
- **SH** = Of historical occurrence in the state, perhaps having not been verified in the past 20 years, and suspected to be still extant. A species would become SH without such a 20 year delay if the only known population in the state were destroyed, or if it had been extensively and
unsuccessfully looked for. Upon verification of an extant population, SH ranked species would typically receive a SI rank.

- **SR** = Reported from the state, but without persuasive documentation which would provide a basis for either accepting or rejecting the report. Some of these are very old single records for which the NHI program hasn't yet received first hand information; others are old, obscure reports that are hard to dismiss because the habitat is now destroyed.
- **SRF** = Reported falsely (in error) from the state, but this error persists in the literature. The limits of uncertainty with regard to rank are indicated by a range (e.g., "G1G2" or "S2S3"), and species with a questionable taxonomic assignment are given a "Q" after the Global rank.

**Definition of Legal Status Codes**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and WI DNR legal status is also given as a superscript after the species' name when appropriate as follows:

- 1 = WI Endangered or Threatened
- 2 = WI Special Concern (no protection)
- 3 = Federally Endangered or Threatened
- No number given means there is no legal status.

**BREEDING HABITAT:** Suitable aquatic habitat for the larvae is a primary factor determining odonate presence. Important habitat parameters include substrate, waterbody size, dissolved oxygen content, rate of flow, pH, structure of emergent and submergent vegetation, and water quality. The adjacent terrestrial land use and land cover can also be limiting. Many dragonflies, especially stream species, are apparently limited to waterbodies in largely forested watersheds.

**RANGE:** With a few exceptions, systematic surveys for Wisconsin dragonflies have not been conducted and as a result ranges given here are generalized to broad map units. Wisconsin range delineation's are made using a modified version of Leslie A. Ferge's floristic province divisions from his Checklist of Wisconsin Butterflies, with permission of the author. More detailed range delineations are given when known, based on knowledge of the distribution of suitable habitat or relatively complete surveys. See Figure 1. When records are restricted to a section of a region, its designation is modified to reflect this; e.g., southern section of the Western region = "W(s)." When records appear to be concentrated near a major river, that river's (abbreviated) name follows the region
designation. Lower Wisconsin River = "LWR," Mississippi River = "Miss R," Saint Croix River = "St Cr R." Some species appear to have the Northern portion (or the entirety) of their range limited to the Door County peninsula; this is indicated by "N(Door)". Some species appear to have the Western portion of their range concentrated in the Baraboo Range; this is indicated by "W(Baraboo)." Some records in the Milwaukee area are entirely historical (occurring near the beginning of the 20th century); this group is indicated by "E h." The order of ranges listed reflects the representation of each range in the distribution of records, with the range with the most occurrences listed first, and so on. Map unit abbreviations are as follows:

**Figure 1**

N = Northern Highland  
C = Central Sands  
W = Western Upland (driftless area)  
E = Eastern Ridges and Lowlands

NOTE: Some records appear to fall on the border between two regions; this is indicated by a slash between the designations. For instance, between the Central and Western regions = "C/W."
**FLIGHT PERIOD:** The range of dates given for adult presence begins with the earliest recorded larval emergence (often as evidenced by exuviae) and ends with the latest recorded capture or sighting of an adult. Most species require one to two weeks to become sexually mature after emergence and usually are not seen in their breeding habitat until then. In an attempt to summarize the available data, the authors have used the following convention when indicating the times of the earliest emergence and latest adult records:

- **E (month)** = from the 1st to the 10th day of that month
- **M (month)** = from the 11th to the 21st of that month
- **L (month)** = from the 22nd to the end of that month

Be advised that these flight periods are approximate; for instance, adults may still be flying in the middle of a month even though the latest recorded sighting occurred on the tenth day of that month.

The NHI is actively compiling records of dragonflies on the current Working List at [http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/working_list/taxalists/](http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/working_list/taxalists/). Readers are encouraged to contribute species occurrence records to the senior author. We are especially interested in detailed information on species considered very rare, i.e. State rank of S1, S2, and SH.

**Checklist of 112 Dragonfly Species**

**FAMILY:** [Aeshnidae (Darners); Gomphidae (Clubtails); Cordulegasteridae (Spike-tails); Macromiidae (Cruisers); Corduliidae (Emaralds); Libellulidae (Skimmers); Reported from Wisconsin, but not Substantiated](#)

| SPECIES                                                                 | STATUS | BREEDING HABITAT | RANGE | FLIGHT PERIOD |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------|-------|---------------|
| SUBORDER ANISOPTERA (DRAGONFLIES)                                       |        |                  |       |               |
### FAMILY AESHNIDAE (DARNERS)

| Species                        | Habitat                          | Distribution | Breeding Season |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| *Aeshna canadensis* Walker, 1908 Canada darner | bog or marsh-bordered lakes; sluggish marsh-bordered streams | N C E W-LWR | M June - E Oct |
| *Aeshna clepsydra* Say, 1839 mottled darner | reed-bordered lakes; deep sterile lakes | N E-h | M June - E Sept |
| *Aeshna constricta* Say, 1839 lance-tipped darner | ponds; small lakes; marshes; slow streams in open marshes | E N C W | M July - E Oct |
| *Aeshna eremita* (Scudder, 1866) lake darner | bog- or marsh-bordered ponds and lakes | N | L July - E Oct |
| *Aeshna interrupta* Walker, 1908 variable darner | shallow marsh-bordered bays; bog or beach ponds; slow streams | N | L July - M Sept |
| *Aeshna mutata* Hagen, 1861 spatterdock darner | shallow peaty lakes with abundant floating vegetation | C | E June - L June |
| *Aeshna subarctica* Walker, 1908 subarctic darner | wet sphagnum in muskeg habitat | N (Douglas) | E Sept |
| *Aeshna tuberculifera* Walker, 1908 black-tipped darner | acidic bog ponds; peaty acidic lakes | C N | M Aug - M Sept |
| *Aeshna umbrosa* Walker, 1908 shadow darner | partially- to heavily-shaded cool streams; ditches; and forest ponds | N C W(s) | L June - M Oct |
| *Aeshna verticalis* Hagen, 1861 green-striped darner | wetlands with little open water; marsh-bordered lakes; poor fens | C E N | M June - L Sept |
| *Anax junius* (Drury, 1770) common green darner | still water with emergent or floating leaved aquatics | Statewide | E April - M Oct |
| *Anax longipes* Hagen, 1861 comet darner | fishless ponds; small lakes | C | L June - E July |
| *Basuaeschna janata* (Say, 1839) springtime darner | well-oxygenated ponds; lakes; and warm streams | Statewide | L May - E July |
| *Boyeria vinosa* (Say, 1839) fawn darner | shady edges of cool-warm streams with moderate current | N W-LWR C | M June - M Sept |
| *Epiaeschna heros* (Fabricus, 1798) swamp darner | shady ponds; ditches; sloughs bordering woods | N(Door) E W(s) | E June - L July |
| *Gomphaeschna furcillata* Say, 1839 harlequin darner | sphagnum bogs; alder swamps; wooded swamps | N | Early June |
| Species                                              | Subdivision | London 1  | Distribution                                      | Abundance    |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| *Nasiaeschna pentacantha* (Rambur, 1842) cyrano darter | G5 G3       | swampy warm streams; lake coves & ponds with roots or branches in water | W-LWR E N    | E June - E July                                |
| **FAMILY GOMPHIDAE (CLUBTAILS)**                      |             |           |                                                  |              |
| **Arigomphus cornutus** Tough, 1900 horned clubtail   | G4 G3G4     | sluggish marsh- or bog-bordered streams; muddy ponds | N E-h        | M June - M July                                |
| **Arigomphus furcifer** Hagen, 1878 lilypad clubtail  | G5 G3G4     | marshy ponds; lakes & sluggish streams with abundant floating vegetation | Statewide (local) | L May - E July                                |
| **Arigomphus submedianus** Williamson, 1914 jade clubtail | G5 G3       | backwaters; ponds; sloughs | S            | Early July                                    |
| **Arigomphus villosipes** Selys, 1854 unicorn clubtail | G5 G3G4     | ponds and sluggish streams with little vegetation | E(s)         | Late June                                     |
| **Dromogomphus spinosus** Selys, 1854 balck-shouldered spinyleg | G5 G3G4     | warm fast streams; large lake shores | N C W-StCrR W/C | E June - L July                                |
| **Gomphus (Gomphurus) externus** Hagen, 1858 plains clubtail | G5 G3       | warm rivers with moderate current and turbid water | W C          | E June - L July                                |
| **Gomphus (Gomphurus) fraternus** Say, 1839 midland clubtail | G5 G3       | relatively clean medium-large streams with at least mod. Current; large lakes | W N C E-h E/W | L May - L July                                |
| **Gomphus (Gomphurus) lineatifrons** Clvert, 1921 splendid clubtail | G4 G3       | medium to large fast-flowing streams with good water quality | W-StCrR N C  | L May - L July                                |
| **Gomphus (Gomphurus) vastus** Walsh, 1862 cobra clubtail | G5 G3G4     | medium to large rivers with moderate to rapid current | W N E-Rare   | L May - L July                                |
| **Gomphus (Gomphurus) ventricosus** Walsh, 1863 skillet clubtail | G3G4 G4G3G4 | medium to large warm streams with good water quality | W-StCrR C   | L May - L July                                |
| **Gomphus (Gomphurus) adelphus** (Selys, 1857) moustached clubtail | G4 G3       | small to medium rapid clean cool-warm streams | N C         | L May - L July                                |
| **Gomphus (Gomphurus) viridifrons** (Hine, 1901) green-faced clubtail | G3 G3       | medium to large rapid clean warm streams | N W-StCrR C | E May - M July                                |
| **Gomphus (Phanogomphus) exilis** Selys, 1854 lancet clubtail | G5 G3       | quiet marsh-bordered lakes and streams; marshy corners of rocky streams | N C E       | E June - E July                                |
| Species                                                                 | Generation | Range                      | General Habitat                                                                 | Active Period       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| *Gomphus (Phanogomphus) graslinellus* Walsh, 1862                       | G5 S2      | N(w) E-h                   | ponds; lakes; slow streams                                                         | E June - L July    |
| *Gomphus (Phanogomphus) lividus* Sleys, 1854 ashy clubtail             | G5 S4      | N C                        | trout streams; small to medium fast cold-cool streams; sheltered parts of large lakes | L May - M July     |
| *Gomphus (Phanogomphus) quadricolor* Walsh, 1862 rapids clubtail 2     | G3G4 S4    | N C/W E-h                  | small to large rapid clean warm streams                                           | L May - M July     |
| *Gomphus (Phanogomphus) quadricolor* Walsh, 1862 rapids clubtail 2     | G5 S5      | N C E                      | boggy or marshy lakes and ponds                                                   | L May - M July     |
| *Hagenius brevistylus* Selys, 1854 dragonhunter                         | G5 S4      | N W-StCrR W/C              | protected portions of large lakes; moderate to fast warm forest streams           | E June - M Aug     |
| *Ophiogomphus anomalus* Harvey, 1898 extra-striped snaketail 1         | G3 S1      | N                          | medium to large fast clean warm streams                                           | L May - L June     |
| *Ophiogomphus sp 1 nr aspersus, sand snaketail 2                        | G3 S2      | N/W N C                    | small to medium fast clean sandy warm streams                                     | L May - M June     |
| *Ophiogomphus carolus* Needham, 1897 riffle snaketail 2                | G5 S3      | N                          | small to medium fast warm rocky streams with sand                                 | L May - M Aug      |
| *Ophiogomphus colubrinus* Selys, 1854 boreal snaketail                 | G5 S4      | N N/W                      | clean cool rapid streams; trout streams                                            | M June - M Aug     |
| *Ophiogomphus howei* Bromley, 1924 pygmy snaketail 1                    | G3 S3      | N W-StCrR C                | small to large fast clean warm streams gravel/sand substrate                      | L May - L June     |
| *Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis* Walsh, 1862 rusty snaketail                | G5 S4      | N C W                      | small to large fast warm streams                                                  | L May - M Aug      |
| *Ophiogomphus susbcchica* Vogt & Smith, (1993) St. Croix R. snaketail 1 | G1G2 S1    | N(w) W-StCrR               | moderately large fast clean warm streams with cobble/gravel/sand substrate        | M May - L June     |
| *Progomphus obscurus* Rambur, 1842 common sanddragon                    | G5 S3S4    | N W/C W-LWR E-R            | very sandy warm streams and lakes                                                 | E June - L July    |
| *Stylogomphus albistylus* Hagen, 1878 least clubtail 2                  | G5 S3      | N                          | small fast warm streams with cobble/boulder/gravel substrate                      | M June - E July    |
| Species                                      | Family     | Habitat Description                                                                 | Distribution | Breeding Period  |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| *Stylurus amnicola* Walsh, 1862              | Cordulegastridae | medium to large warm rivers with fast current and sandy substrate                   | W N C        | M June - E Aug   |
| *Stylurus notatus* Rambur, 1842              | Cordulegastridae | medium to warm large rivers with clean depositional sandy areas                     | W C E(s)     | E June - L Sept  |
| *Stylurus plagiatus* Selys, 1854             | Cordulegastridae | medium to large turbid rivers with silty sandy substrate                             | E(s) C       | L June - M Aug   |
| *Stylurus scudderii* Selys, 1873             | Cordulegastridae | small to medium clean cool rapid sandy streams; trout streams                        | Statewide (local E, W) | L May - L July   |
| *Stylurus spiniceps* Walsh, 1862             | Cordulegastridae | sandy depositional zones of relatively clean medium to fast warm streams            | N W-StCr W(c)C | M June - M Aug   |

**FAMILY CORDULEGASTRIDAE (SPIKETAILS)**

| Species                                      | Family     | Habitat Description                                                                 | Distribution | Breeding Period  |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| *Cordulegaster diastatops* Selys, 1854       | Cordulegastridae | seeps; spring runs in clearings or brushy areas                                    | N(e)         | L June - E July  |
| *Cordulegaster maculata* Selys, 1854         | Cordulegastridae | small to medium fast clean cool forest streams; trout streams                      | Statewide (local E, W) | L May - L July   |
| *Cordulegaster obliqua* Say, 1839            | Cordulegastridae | small wooded headwater seeps/streams                                               | W(Baraboo) N E-h | E June - L July   |

**FAMILY MACROMIIDAE (CRUISERS)**

| Species                                      | Family     | Habitat Description                                                                 | Distribution | Breeding Period  |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| *Didymops transversa* Say, 1839              | Macromiidae | sandy forest streams; lakes with wave action                                        | N(e)         | L June - E July  |
| *Macromia illinoiensis* Walsh, 1862          | Macromiidae | small to large fast clean warm streams; exposed shores of large lakes               | N C/W E-h    | L May - M Aug    |
| *Macromia pacifica* Hagen, 1861              | Macromiidae | rapid streams; one old record from Milwaukee River                                | E-h          | Early July       |
| *Macromia taeniolata* Rambur, 1842           | Macromiidae | rocky open shorelines of large southern rivers                                      | W(s) & WI Dells | L June - E Aug   |

**FAMILY CORDULIIDAE (EMARALDS)**

| Species                                      | Family     | Habitat Description                                                                 | Distribution | Breeding Period  |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| *Cordulia shurtleffi* Scudder, 1866         | Corduliidae | quiet marshy, boggy waters; small lakes; sphagnum bog ponds                          | N E C        | L May - M July   |
| *Dorocordulia libera* Selys, 1871            | Corduliidae | bog ponds; bog- or march-bordered lakes                                              | N C E        | E June - E Aug   |
| Species                                                                 | Abundance | Ecological Habitat                                                                 | Distribution | Season                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Epitheca (Epicordulia) princeps (Hagen, 1861) prince baskettail         | G5 S5     | larger lakes; quiet portions of medium to large rivers                               | Statewide    | E June - E Aug                   |
| Epitheca (Tetragonuria) canis McLachlan, 1886 beaverpond baskettail     | G5 S5     | bog ponds; marshy, cool boggy streams                                              | N C          | M May - E July                   |
| Epitheca (Tetragonuria) cynosura Say, 1839 common baskettai             | G5 S5     | marsh-border lakes; bays; slow stream mouths                                        | Statewide    | L May - E July                   |
| Epitheca (Tetragonuria) spinigera Selys, 1871 spiny baskettai           | G5 S5     | marshy borders of lakes and slow streams                                           | N C E        | L May - E July                   |
| Neurocordulia molesta Walsh, 1863 smoky shadowdragon                    | G4 S2S3   | rocky segments of medium to large rivers                                            | W & WI Dells | L May - E July                   |
| Neurocordulia yamaskanensis Provancher, 1875 stygian shadowdragon      | G5 S3     | aerated rocky segments of streams; lakes                                            | W N C E      | E June - M June                  |
| Somatochlora cingulata Selys, 1871 lake emerald                         | G5 S1     | aerated lakes with cobble substrate                                                 | N            | M July                           |
| Somatochlora elongata Scudder, 1861 ski-tailed emerald                  | G5 S2S3   | forest streams with rapids; outlets of lakes and ponds                              | N            | E June - L July                  |
| Somatochlora ensigera Martin, 1906 plains emerald                      | G4 S1     | small streams lined with woods                                                      | E(s)         | Late June                        |
| Somatochlora forcipata Scudder, 1866 forcipate emerald                 | G5 S2S3   | small spring-fed boggy streams                                                      | N            | M June - E Aug                   |
| Somatochlora franklini Selys, 1878 delicate emerald                    | G5 S2S3   | spring-fed sphagnum bogs                                                            | N C          | E June - L June                  |
| Somatochlora hineana Williamson, 1931 Hine's emerald                   | G2G3 S1   | small cool calcareous marshy streams on bedrock                                     | N(Door) E(e) | E July - L July                  |
| Somatochlora incurvata Walker, 1918 incurvate emerald                  | G4 S2     | spring-fed bogs; poor fens                                                          | C N E        | M July - L Aug                   |
| Somatochlora kennedyi Walker, 1925 Kennedy's emerald                   | G5 S3     | slow streams through open bogs or marshes                                           | N C E        | E June - L July                  |
| Somatochlora minor Calvert, 1898 ocellated emerald                     | G5 S4     | clear gently-flowing forest streams                                                 | N C          | L June - M Aug                   |
| Somatochlora tenebrosa Say, 1839 clamp-tipped emerald                  | G5 S2     | small forest streams with intermittent riffles and pools                            | W(Baraboo) C Jefferson Co. | E July - M Aug |
| Somatochlora walshii Scudder, 1866 brush-tipped emerald                | G5 S4     | small headwater streams through conifer swamps and wetlands                         | N E C        | M June - E Aug                   |
| Species                                                                                      | Range   | Habitat                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *Somatochlora williamsoni* Walker, 1907 Williamson's emerald                               | G5 S4   | quiet shady forest streams; small cool marshy streams                   |
| *Williamsonia fletcheri* Williamson, 1923 ebony boghaunter ²                              | G3G4S3S4| sphagnum bog pools                                                      |
| *Williamsonia lintneri*, ringed boghaunter                                                   | G3S2S3  | sphagnum bog pools                                                      |
| **FAMILY LIBELLULIDAE (SKIMMERS)**                                                          |         |                                                                         |
| *Celithemis elisa* Hagen, 1861 calico pennant                                              | G5S5    | marshy ponds or lakes with emergent aquatics                           |
| *Celithemis eponina* Drury, 1773 halloween pennant                                          | G5S4    | ponds; lakes; slow streams                                              |
| *Erythemis simplicicollis* Say, 1839 eastern pondhawk                                       | G5S5    | lakes; ponds; slow streams                                              |
| *Ladona julia* (Uhler, 1857) chalk-fronted skimmer                                         | G5S5    | bog ponds; swampy bays                                                  |
| *Leucorrhinia frigida* Hagen, 1890 frosted whiteface                                         | G5S4    | bog ponds; swampy bays                                                  |
| *Leucorrhinia glacialis* Hagen, 1890 crimson-ringed whiteface                               | G5S4    | bog ponds; bog lakes; especially with floating sphagnum               |
| *Leucorrhinia hudsonica* Selys, 1850 Hudsonian whiteface                                     | G5S4    | bog ponds; bog lakes; marshes                                           |
| *Leucorrhinia intacta* Hagen, 1861 dot-tailed whiteface                                     | G5S5    | cold marshy waters; bog ponds                                           |
| *Leucorrhinia proxima* Clavert, 1890 red-waisted whiteface                                 | G5S4    | marshy bays; ponds; slow streams                                         |
| *Libellula cyanea* Fabricius, 1775 spangled skimmer ²                                       | G5S2    | still marshy or bog waters                                              |
| *Libellula incepta* Hagen, 1861 slaty skimmer ²                                             | G5S2    | marshy ponds near floodplain forests                                    |
| *Libellula luctuosa* Burmeister, 1839 widow skimmer                                        | G5S5    | ponds; small streams; marshes                                            |
| *Libellula pulchella* Drury, 1770 twelve-spotted skimmer                                   | G5S5    | ponds; marshy borders of lakes; bays; slow streams                      |
| *Libellula quadrimaculata* Linnaeus, 1758 four-spotted skimmer                             | G5S5    | still waters in marshy or boggy ground                                  |

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| Species                                | Range     | Habitat                                                                 | Activity            |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| *Libellula semifasciata*               | G5 SH     | forest brooks; marshy bays; ponds                                       | E-h                 |
| **Burmeister, 1839 painted skimmer**  |           |                                                                         | E July - L         |
| *Libellula vibrans* Fabricius, 1793    | G5 SH     | marshes; standing water                                                | E-h                 |
| **great blue skimmer**                 |           |                                                                         | June                |
| *Nannothemis bella* Uhler, 1857        | G4 S3     | floating sphagnum bogs; fens                                            | N E(s)              |
| **elfin skimmer**                      |           |                                                                         | M June - E         |
| *Pachydiplax longipennis*              | G5 S5     | lakes; ponds; marsh-edged streams                                       | W(s) N C            |
| **Burmeister, 1839 blue dasher**       |           |                                                                         | M June - M         |
| *Pantala flavescens* Fabricius, 1798   | G5 S4     | small standing waterbodies; temporary and artificial ponds              | C E W N(Door)       |
| **wandering glider**                   |           |                                                                         | M July - E         |
| *Pantala hymenea* Say, 1839            | G5 S4     | small standing waterbodies; temporary and artificial ponds              | N E W               |
| **spot-winged glider**                 |           |                                                                         | L June - M         |
| *Perithemis tenera* Say, 1839          | G5 S4     | ponds; quiet streams; backwaters                                       | W(s) E              |
| **eastern amberwing**                  |           |                                                                         | E June - L         |
| *Plathemis lydia* (Drury, 1770)        | G5 S5     | ponds; puddles; quiet stream pools; marshes                            | Statewide           |
| **common whitetail**                   |           |                                                                         | L May - M          |
| *Sympetrum corruptum* Hagen, 1861      | G5 S4     | ponds; slow streams in arid, sandy or gravelly areas                    | E N(e)              |
| **variegated meadowhawk**              |           |                                                                         | E July - M         |
| *Sympetrum costiferum* Hagen, 1861     | G5 S4     | reedy marshes bordering sandy, gravelly ponds                          | E N                 |
| **saffron-winged meadowhawk**          |           |                                                                         | E July - M         |
| *Sympetrum danae* Sulzer, 1776         | G5 S3     | marshy ponds, especially bog ponds                                      | N E                 |
| **black meadowhawk**                   |           |                                                                         | L Aug - E          |
| *Sympetrum internum* Montgomery, 1943  | G5 S4     | marshes; ponds; slow shady streams                                      | N(e) E              |
| **cherry-faced meadowhawk**            |           |                                                                         | M June - M         |
| *Sympetrum obstrusum* Hagen, 1867      | G5 S5     | temporary to permanent ponds in fields or pastures; marshes            | N C E               |
| **white-faced meadowhawk**             |           |                                                                         | M June - M         |
| *Sympetrum rubicundulum* Say, 1839     | G5 S4     | ponds; ditches; open marshes; slow streams                             | N E-h               |
| **ruby meadowhawk**                    |           |                                                                         | E June - M         |
| *Sympetrum semicinctum* Say, 1839      | G5 S4     | spring-fed ponds and marshes                                           | N E C               |
| **band-winged meadowhawk**             |           |                                                                         | E July - L         |
| *Sympetrum vicinum* Hagen, 1861        | G5 S5     | marshes; slow streams; permanent ponds                                 | N C E               |
| **yellow-legged meadowhawk**           |           |                                                                         | M Aug - M          |
| Tramea carolina Linnaeus, 1763 Carolina saddlebags | G5 S1S2 | ponds; small lakes; quiet water with firm bottom | E/N | L June |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Tramea lacerata Hagen, 1861 black saddlebags     | G5 S5   | ponds; small lakes; open marshy lagoons and bays | E C N(Door) | E June - E Oct |
| Tramea onusta Hagen, 1861 red saddlebags         | G5 S3   | ponds; small lakes                              | E N(Door) W(local) | M June - L July |

**REPORTED FROM WISCONSIN, BUT NOT SUBSTATIATED:**

**COMMENTS:**

| Celithemis fasciata Kirby, 1889 banded pennant   | G5 SR   | Reported as *C. monomelaena* Williamson, 1910 - which is now a synonym. Likely to be found in southern WI. Habitat: ponds, small lakes. Not included in checklist because authors have not seen primary source or specimen, although a secondary report does exist in the literature. |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Cordulegaster sayi Selys, 1854 Say's spiketail   | GIG2 SRF| Unlikely; possibly *Cordulegaster erronea*, known from Michigan's Upper Peninsula |
| Dorocordulia lepida Hagen, 1871 petite emerald    | G5 SR   | Unlikely; probably *Dorocordulia libera* |
| Dromogomphus spoliatus Hagen, 1858 flag-tailed spiny leg | G4G5 SRF| Likely to be found in southern WI. Habitat: medium streams, small lakes. |
| Neurocordulia obsoleta Say, 1839 umber shadowdragon | G4SR   | Larvae tentatively identified by Bob DuBois from fish stomach contents collected by Matt Berg and students on the St Croix River in 2004. |

1 State endangered or threatened  
2 State special concern  
3 Federally endangered or threatened
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