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CHECKLIST OF WISCONSIN DRAGONFLIES

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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 bad been extensively and

unsuccessfully looked for. Upon verification of an extant population, SH ranked species would typically receive a Sl 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:

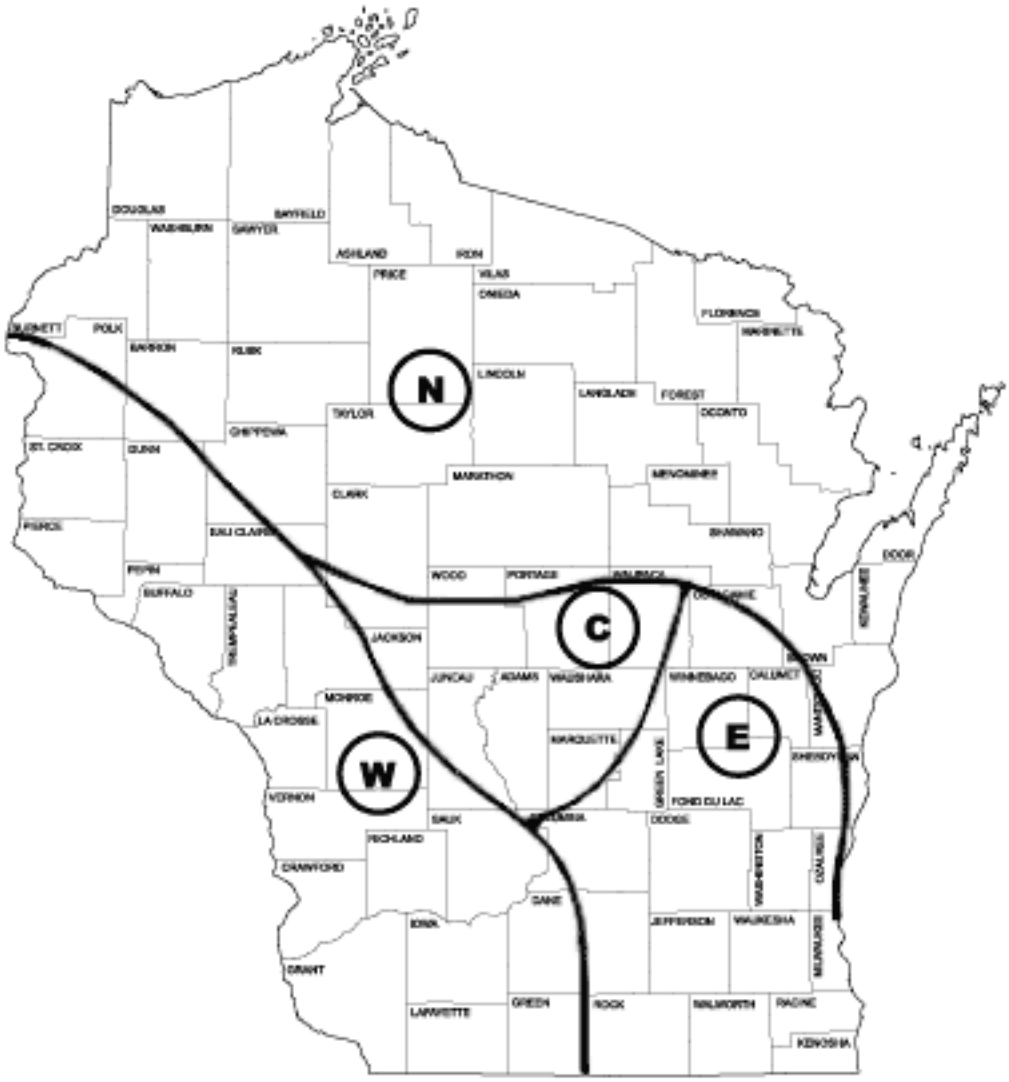

Figure 1

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/. 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 Sl, S2, and SH.

Checklist of 112 Dragonfly Species

FAMILY: AESHNIDAE (DARNERS); GOMPHIDAE (CLUBTAILS); CORDULEGASTRIDAE (SPIKETAILS); MACROMIIDAE (CRUISERS); CORDULIIDAE (EMARALDS); LIBELLULIDAE (SKIMMERS); REPORTED FROM WISCONSIN, BUT NOT SUBSTATIATED

SPECIES	STATUS	BREEDING HABITAT	RANGE	FLIGHT PERIOD
SUBORDER ANISOPTERA (DRAGONFLIES)				

FAMILY AESHNIDAE (DARNERS)				
Aeshna canadensis Walker, 1908 Canada darner	G5 S5	bog or marsh-bordered lakes; sluggish marsh-bordered streams	N C E W-LWR	M June - E Oct
Aeshna clepsydra Say, 1839 mottled darner [2]	G4 S2	reed-bordered lakes; deep sterile lakes	N E-h	M June - E Sept
Aeshna constricta Say, 1839 lance-tipped darner	G5 S4	ponds; small lakes; marshes; slow streams in open marshes	E N C W	M July - E Oct
Aeshna eremita (Scudder, 1866) lake darner [2]	G5 S3	bog- or marsh-bordered ponds and lakes	N	L July - E Oct
Aeshna interrupta Walker, 1908 variable darner	G5 S5	shallow marsh-bordered bays; bog or beach ponds; slow streams	N	L July - M Sept
Aeshna mutata Hagen, 1861 spatterdock darner [1]	G3G4 S1	shallow peaty lakes with abundant floating vegetation	C	E June - L June
Aeshna subarctica Walker, 1908 subarctic darner [2]	G3G4 S1	wet sphagnum in muskeg habitat	N (Douglas)	E Sept
Aeshna tuberculifera Walker, 1908 black-tipped darner [2]	G4 S3	acidic bog ponds; peaty acidic lakes	C N	M Aug - M Sept
Aeshna umbrosa Walker, 1908 shadow darner	G5 S5	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 [2]	G5 S3	wetlands with little open water; marsh-bordered lakes; poor fens	C E N	M June - L Sept
Anax junius (Drury, 1770) common green darner	G5 S5	still water with emergent or floating leaved aquatics	Statewide	E April - M Oct
Anax longpipes Hagen, 1861 comet darner [2]	G5 SA	fishless ponds; small lakes	C	L June - E July
Basuaeschna janata (Say, 1839) springtime darner	G5 S4	well-oxygenated ponds; lakes; and warm streams	Statewide	L May - E July
Boyeria vinosa (Say, 1839) fawn darner	G5 S5	shady edges of cool-warm streams with moderate current	N W-LWR C	M June - M Sept
Epiaeschna heros (Fabricus, 1798) swamp darner [2]	G5 S2S3	shady ponds; ditches; sloughs bordering woods	N(Door) E W(s)	E June - L July
Gomphaeschna furcillata Say, 1839 harlequin darner [2]	G5 S2	sphagnum bogs; alder swamps; wooded swamps	N	Early June

Nasiaeschna pentacantha (Rambur, 1842) cyrano darner [2]	G5 S3	swampy warm streams; lake coves & ponds with roots or branches in water	W-LWR E N	E June - E July
FAMILY GOMPHIDAE (CLUBTAILS) Return to top				
*Arigomphus cornutus*Tough, 1900 horned clubtail	G4 S3S4	sluggish marsh- or bog-bordered streams; muddy ponds	N E-h	M June - M July
Arigomphus furcifer Hagen, 1878 lilypad clubtail	G5 S3S4	marshy ponds; lakes & sluggish streams with abundant floating vegetation	Statewide (local)	L May - E July
Arigomphus submedianus Williamson, 1914 jade clubtail [2]	G5 S1S2	backwaters; ponds; sloughs	S	Early July
Arigomphus villosipes Selys, 1854 unicorn clubtail [2]	G5S2	ponds and sluggish streams with little vegetation	E(s)	Late June
Dromogomphus spinosus Selys, 1854 balck-shouldered spinyleg	G5 S4	warm fast streams; large lake shores	N C W-StCrR W/C	E June - L July
Gomphus (Gomphurus) externus Hagen, 1858 plains clubtail [2]	G5 S2	warm rivers with moderate current and turbid water	W C	E June - L July
Gomphus (Gomphurus) fraternus Say, 1839 midland clubtail	G5 S4	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 [2]	G4 S3	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 S4	medium to large rivers with moderate to rapid current	W N E-Rare	L May - L July
Gomphus (Gomphurus) ventricosus Walsh, 1863 skillet clubtail [2]	G3G4 S2S3	medium to large warm streams with good water quality	N W-StCrR C	L May - L July
Gomphus (Gomphus) adelphus (Selys, 1857) moustached clubtail	G4 S3S4	small to medium rapid clean cool-warm streams	N C	L May - L July
Gomphus (Gomphus) viridifrons (Hine, 1901) green-faced clubtail [2]	G3 S3	medium to large rapid clean warm streams	N W-StCrR C	E May - M july
Gomphus (Phanogomphus) exilis Selys, 1854 lancet clubtail	G5 S3S4	quiet marsh-bordered lakes and streams; marshy corners of rocky streams	N C E	E June - E July

Gomphus (Phanogomphus) graslinellus Walsh, 1862 pronghorn clubtail [2]	G5 S2	ponds; lakes; slow streams	N(w) E-h	E June - L July
Gomphus (Phanogomphus) lividus Sleys, 1854 ashy clubtail	G5 S4	trout streams; small to medium fast cold-cool streams; sheltered parts of large lakes	N C	L May - M July
Gomphus (Phanogomphus) quadricolor Walsh, 1862 rapids clubtail [2]	G3G4 S4	small to large rapid clean warm streams	N C/W E-h	L May - M July
Gomphus (Phanagomphus) spicatus Hagen, 1854 dusky clubtail	G5 S5	boggy or marshy lakes and ponds	N C E	L May - M July
Hagenius brevistylus Selys, 1854 dragonhunter	G5 S4	protected portions of large lakes; moderate to fast warm forest streams	N W-StCrR W/C	E June - M Aug
Ophiogomphus anomalus Harvey, 1898 extra-striped snaketail [1]	G3 S1	medium to large fast clean warm streams	N	L May - L June
Ophiogomphus sp 1 nr aspersus, sand snaketail [2]	G3 S2	small to medium fast clean sandy warm streams	N/W N C	L May - M June
Ophiogomphus carolus Needham, 1897 riffle snaketail [2]	G5 S3	small to medium fast warm rocky streams with sand	N	L May - M Aug
Ophiogomphus colubrinus Selys, 1854 boreal snaketail	G5 S4	clean cool rapid streams; trout streams	N N/W	M June - M Aug
Ophiogomphus howei Bromley, 1924 pygmy snaketail [1]	G3 S3	small to large fast clean warm streams gravel/sand substrate	N W-StCrR C	L May - L June
Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis Walsh, 1862 rusty snaketail	G5 S4	small to large fast warm streams	N C W	L May - M Aug
Ophiogomphus susbchcha Vogt & Smith, (1993) St. Croix R. snaketail [1]	G1G2 S1	moderately large fast clean warm streams with cobble/gravel/sand substrate	N(w) W-StCrR	M May - L June
Progomphus obscurus Rambur, 1842 common sanddragon	G5 S3S4	very sandy warm streams and lakes	N W/C W-LWR E-R	E June - L July
Stylogomphus albistylus Hagen, 1878 least clubtail [2]	G5 S3	small fast warm streams with cobble/boulder/gravel substrate	N	M June - E July

Stylurus amnicola Walsh, 1862 riverine clubtail	G4 S3	medium to large warm rivers with fast current and sandy substrate	W N C	M June - E Aug
Stylurus notatus Rambur, 1842 elusive clubtail [2]	G3 S2S3	medium to warm large rivers with clean depositional sandy areas	W C E(s)	E June - L Sept
Stylurus plagiatus Selys, 1854 russet-tipped clubtail [2]	G5 S2	medium to large turbid rivers with silty sandy substrate	W E(s) C	L June - M Aug
Stylurus scudderi Selys, 1873 zebra clubtail [2]	G4 S3	small to medium clean cool rapid sandy streams; trout streams	N W/C	E July - L Aug
Stylurus spiniceps Walsh, 1862 arrow clubtail	G5 S4	sandy depositional zones of relatively clean medium to fast warm streams	N W-StCr W(c)C	M June - M Aug
FAMILY CORDULEGASTRIDAE (SPIKETAILS) Return to top				
Cordulegaster diastatops Selys, 1854 delta-spotted spiketail [2]	G5 S1S2	seeps; spring runs in clearings or brushy areas	N(e)	L June - E July
Cordulegaster maculata Selys, 1854 twin-spotted spiketail	G5 S4	small to medium fast clean cool forest streams; trout streams	Statewide (local E, W)	L May - L July
Cordulegaster obliqua Say, 1839 arrowhead spiketail [2]	G4 S3	small wooded headwater seeps/streams	W(Baraboo) N E-h	E June - L July
FAMILY MACROMIIDAE (CRUISERS) Return to top				
Didymops transversa Say, 1839 stream cruiser	G5 S4	sandy forest streams; lakes with wave action	N(e)	L June - E July
Macromia illnoiensis Walsh, 1862 Illinois river cruiser	G5 S4	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 gilded river cruiser [2]	G4 SH	rapid streams; one old record from Milwaukee River	E-h	Early July
Macromia taeniolata Rambur, 1842 royal river cruiser [2]	G5 S1	rocky open shorelines of large southern rivers	W(s) & WI Dells	L June - E Aug
FAMILY CORDULIIDAE (EMARALDS) Return to top				
Cordulia shurtleffi Scudder, 1866 American emerald	G5 S5	quiet marshy, boggy waters; small lakes; sphagnum bog ponds	N E C	L May - M July
Dorocordulia libera Selys, 1871 racket-tailed emerald	G5 S5	bog ponds; bog- or march-bordered lakes	N C E	E June - E Aug

Epitheca (Epicordulia) princeps (Hagen, 1861) prince baskettail	G5 S5	larger lakes; quiet portions of medium to large rivers	Statewide	E June - E Aug
Epitheca (Tetragoneuria) canis McLachlan, 1886 beaverpond baskettail	G5 S5	bog ponds; marshy, cool boggy streams	N C	M May - E July
Epitheca (Tetragoneuria) cynosura Say, 1839 common baskettail	G5 S5	marsh-bordered lakes; bays; slow stream mouths	Statewide	L May - M July
Epitheca (Tetragoneuria) spinigera Selys, 1871 spiny baskettail	G5 S5	marshy borders of lakes and slow streams	N C E	L May - E July
Neurocordulia molesta Walsh, 1863 smoky shadowdragon [2]	G4 S2S3	rocky segments of medium to large rivers	W & WI Dells	L May - E July
Neurocordulia yamaskanensis Provancher, 1875 stygian shadowdragon [2]	G5 S3	aerated rocky segments of streams; lakes	W N C E	E June - M June
Somatochlora cingulata Selys, 1871 lake emerald [2]	G5 S1	aerated lakes with cobble substrate	N	M July
Somatochlora elongata Scudder, 1861 ski-tailed emerald [2]	G5 S2S3	forest streams with rapids; outlets of lakes and ponds	N	E June - L July
Somatochlora ensigera Martin, 1906 plains emerald [2]	G4 S1	small streams lined with woods	E(s)	Late June
Somatochlora forcipata Scudder, 1866 forcipate emerald [2]	G5 S2S3	small spring-fed boggy streams	N	M June - E Aug
Somatochlora franklini Selys, 1878 delicate emerald [2]	G5 S2S3	spring-fed sphagnum bogs	N C	E June - L June
Somatochlora hineana Williamson, 1931 Hine's emerald [3], [1]	G2G3 S1	small cool calcareous marshy streams on bedrock	N(Door) E(e)	E July - L July
Somatochlora incurvata Walker, 1918 incurvate emerald [1]	G4 S2	spring-fed bogs; poor fens	C N E	M July - L Aug
Somatochlora kennedyi Walker, 1925 Kennedy's emerald [2]	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 [2]	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

Somatochlora williamsoni Walker, 1907 Williamson's emerald	G5 S4	quiet shady forest streams; small cool marshy streams	N W(local)	L June - L Aug
Williamsonia fletcheri Williamson, 1923 ebony boghaunter [2]	G3G4 S3S4	sphagnum bog pools	N C	M May - E July
Williamsonia lintneri, ringed boghaunter	G3 S2S3	sphagnum bog pools	C	M May - L June
FAMILY LIBELLULIDAE (SKIMMERS) Return to top				
Celithemis elisa Hagen,1861 calico pennant	G5 S5	marshy ponds or lakes with emergent aquatics	E N C	E June - M Aug
Celithemis eponina Drury, 1773 halloween pennant	G5 S4	ponds; lakes; slow streams	W W-MissR	E June - E Sept
Erythemis simplicicollis Say, 1839 eastern pondhawk	G5 S5	lakes; ponds; slow streams	W(s) E N(local)	E June - E Sept
Ladona julia (Uhler, 1857) chalk-fronted skimmer	G5 S5	bog ponds; swampy bays	Statewide (local W)	L May - L July
Leucorrhinia frigida Hagen, 1890 frosted whiteface	G5 S4	bog ponds; swampy bays	N C	L May - M Aug
Leucorrhinia glacialis Hagen, 1890 crimson-ringed whiteface	G5 S4	bog ponds; bog lakes; especially with floating sphagnum	N C E	L May - M Aug
Leucorrhinia hudsonica Selys, 1850 Hudsonian whiteface	G5 S4	bog ponds; bog lakes; marshes	N	L May - L June
Leucorrhinia intacta Hagen, 1861 dot-tailed whiteface	G5 S5	cold marshy waters; bog ponds	N C E W-LWR	M May - L Sept
Leucorrhinia proxima Clavert, 1890 red-waisted whiteface	G5 S4	marshy bays; ponds; slow streams	N E	L May - M Aug
Libellula cyanea Fabricius, 1775 spangled skimmer [2]	G5 S2	still marshy or bog waters	W-LWR C	L May - L June
Libellula incesta Hagen, 1861 slaty skimmer [2]	G5 S2	marshy ponds near floodplain forests	N(e) E	E June - M July
Libellula luctuosa Burmeister, 1839 widow skimmer	G5 S5	ponds; small streams; marshes	E C N	E June - L Aug
Libellula pulchella Drury, 1770 twelve-spotted skimmer	G5 S5	ponds; marshy borders of lakes; bays; slow streams	Statewide	L May - L Sept
Libellula quadrimaculata Linnaeus, 1758 four-spotted skimmer	G5 S5	still waters in marshy or boggy ground	Statewide (local W)	L May - E Aug

Libellula semifasciata Burmeister, 1839 painted skimmer [2]	G5 SH	forest brooks; marshy bays; ponds	E-h	E July - L July
Libellula vibrans Fabricius, 1793 great blue skimmer [2]	G5 SH	marshes; standing water	E-h	June
Nannothemis bella Uhler, 1857 elfin skimmer [2]	G4 S3	floating sphagnum bogs; fens	N E(s)	M June - E Aug
Pachydiplax longipennis Burmeister, 1839 blue dasher	G5 S5	lakes; ponds; marsh-edged streams	W(s) N C	M June - M Aug
Pantala flavescens Fabricius, 1798 wandering glider	G5 S4	small standing waterbodies; temporary and artificial ponds	C E W N(Door)	M July - E Sept
Pantala hymenea Say, 1839 spot-winged glider	G5 S4	small standing waterbodies; temporary and artificial ponds	N E W	L June - M Sept
Perithemis tenera Say, 1839 eastern amberwing	G5 S4	ponds; quiet streams; backwaters	W(s) E	E June - L July
Plathemis lydia (Drury, 1770) common whitetail	G5 S5	ponds; puddles; quiet stream pools; marshes	Statewide	L May - M Oct
Sympetrum corruptum Hagen, 1861 variegated meadowhawk	G5 S4	ponds; slow streams in arid, sandy or gravelly areas	E N(e)	E July - M Sept
Sympetrum costiferum Hagen, 1861 saffron-winged meadowhawk	G5 S4	reedy marshes bordering sandy, gravelly ponds	E N	E July - M Sept
Sympetrum danae Sulzer, 1776 black meadowhawk [2]	G5 S3	marshy ponds, especially bog ponds	N E	L Aug - E Oct
Sympetrum internum Montgomery, 1943 cherry-faced meadowhawk	G5 S4	marshes; ponds; slow shady streams	N(e) E	M June - M Sept
Sympetrum obstrusum Hagen, 1867 white-faced meadowhawk	G5 S5	temporary to permanent ponds in fields or pastures; marshes	N C E	M June - M Oct
Sympetrum rubicundulum Say, 1839 ruby meadowhawk	G5 S4	ponds; ditches; open marshes; slow streams	N E-h	E June - M Sept
Sympetrum semicinctum Say, 1839 band-winged meadowhawk	G5 S4	spring-fed ponds and marshes	N E C	E July - L Aug
Sympetrum vicinum Hagen, 1861 yellow-legged meadowhawk	G5 S5	marshes; slow streams; permanent ponds	N C E	M Aug - M Sept

Tramea carolina Linnaeus, 1763 Carolina saddlebags [2]	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: Return to top		**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 spinyleg	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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