



Williamsonia



Vol. 6, No. 2

Spring, 2002

A publication of the Michigan Odonata Survey

2nd Great Lakes Odonata Meeting July 1 - 4, 2002

PRE-REGISTER NOW!

The second Great Lakes Odonata Meeting will be held from July 1st-4th, 2002 at the Ralph A. MacMullen Center (RAM Center) located at Higgins Lake, near Roscommon, MI. This event will be an opportunity for Odonata enthusiasts in the Great Lakes Region to meet and share information, as well as to experience some of the habitats in northern Michigan and the Odonata species living there.

GLOM 2002 will begin in the evening of Monday, July 1, and end the morning of July 4. Participants staying at the RAM Center in double occupancy rooms can expect to pay approximately \$172.00 per person for three nights lodging, which includes meals. Our proposed schedule of activities includes day trips to selected sites within a 1.5 to a 2 hr radius of the RAM Center, evening programs and workshops.

I encourage anyone planning to attend to register well before June 14, 2002, as space is somewhat limited. For those not wishing to stay at the RAM Center, there are camping facilities close by as well as a number of motels within a short distance of the Center. However, note that this a prime time for camping, so you'd better reserve a site if possible, well in advance of July 1.

I welcome any submissions for evening programs. One traditional event is to show slides of Odonata and we can all have a try to ID them. If you'd like to give a short presentation, please contact me. In addition, there seems to be some interest in having a larval ID workshop. Please let me know if that interests you as well.

NOTE: I need to have a guest list for those staying at the RAM Center submitted 10 days before the meeting. PLEASE e-mail me or fill out the registration form if you think you will be attending.

For more information or to be put on the mailing list for a registration form, contact Mark O'Brien via email at: mfobrien@umich.edu or call 734-647-2199. You can also send mail to me at Insect Division, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1079.

Meeting registration, information, maps, and guest info are on the web at:
<http://insects.ummz.lsa.umich.edu/GLOM2002/>

Remember to Pre-Register for GLOM!

Michigan Entomological Society and Michigan Odonata Survey Field Trip

Saturday, August 3, 2002

Lost Nations State Game Area, Hillsdale County, MI

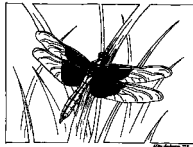
9:30 a.m. until we can't take it any longer!

The LNSGA is an interesting, yet seldom-visited area just north of the Indiana border. A large fen, small streams, ponds, marshes, old fields, lush woodlands and hilly terrain should provide us with potential for acquiring many interesting species and perhaps new county and state records. The Maumee River gets its start here, and the numerous glacial ridges provide opportunities for some good hiking. The LNSGA is over 2,000 acres, but is not in one large block, so access points are not always easily seen. It is most easily reached by driving S (for most of us) to US-127. Take 127 to Hudson, MI and go W on M-34. About one mile after you go through Pittsford, turn S on Rumsey Road, and then turn W on Way Rd. About 0.4 mi later you'll come to a pulloff and park in a small gravelly lot. Bring a lunch and plenty of water.

There are numerous sites in this large area, so I encourage all of you to bring one of those small FRS radios and we can keep in touch while working our way around the Lost Nations. We don't want any lost entomologists, too.

This should be an excellent opportunity for us to try and collect *Somatochlora* species, especially *S. linearis*, *S. tenebrosa*, and perhaps even *S. ensigera*. Any of these would be tremendous records, and, of course, we should see an assortment of Libellulidae and Aeshnidae. Little collecting has been done in this county, and the LNSGA has some very desirable habitats that may harbor some less-collected species.

For more information about the field trip, contact Mark O'Brien at mfobrien@umich.edu or call 734-647-2199.



Dragonfly Society Of America Annual Meeting JUNE 21-23, Lewisburg, WV

For more information, contact Jennifer Wykle at jwykle@mail.dnr.state.wv.us

http://www.dnr.state.wv.us/wvwildlife/nongame/2002_dragonfly_society_meeting.htm

The meeting will be held in Lewisburg, West Virginia from June 20 to 23. Lewisburg is located in the mountains of southern West Virginia along the banks of the Greenbrier River, the longest undammed river in the eastern United States. It is along Interstate 64 and is approximately 100 miles from Charleston's Yeager Airport (with no international flights but connections to almost all U. S. airports) and Roanoke, Virginia. It is four hours from Dulles International airport in DC. There is also a small airport in Lewisburg with many connecting flights. The group will gather on Thursday, June 20 and collect in the field both Friday and Saturday. On Sunday June 23, we will be leaving for the post-meeting trip to the Elkins area. We will have meetings on Friday and Saturday evenings at our main congregation point, the Brier Inn.

The Brier Inn (304-645-7722) is located off I-64 in Lewisburg. The rate is \$54 for a double room and 30 rooms have been blocked off until the first week of June. Other hotels and motels nearby are listed below.

Days Inn----(304) 645-2345
Econo Lodge Fort Savannah Motel----(304) 645-3055
Embassy Inn----(304) 645-7070
General Lewis Inn----(304) 645-2600
Super 8 Motel----(304) 647-3188
The Greenbrier----1-800-453-4858

For those of you wishing to camp, there is Greenbrier State Forest which is about a 10 minute drive from the Brier Inn. Reservations for campgrounds can be made by calling (304) 536-1944. The rates are \$17 per night for sites with electric hookup and \$13 per night for no electric hook-up.

Odonata Activities

There are many different sites to choose from for collecting Odonata species, all within an hour's drive. The Greenbrier is an attractive river for a variety of gomphid species. To most people, it the premiere river in West Virginia. Many of the river's cold water tributaries, such as Anthony's Creek, offer additional opportunities. Another special attraction in this area is Cranberry Glades. It is a unique high elevation bog in which little odonate sampling has been conducted. Other attractions include the Meadow River wetlands (the second largest wetland in WV) and areas in Beckley, WV (45 minutes) such as Stephens Lake, Bluestone Lake, and Plum Orchard Lake Wildlife Management Area. There have been species collected in the Beckley area that are quite unique and this area needs to be sampled further.

Lewisburg is a quaint, old town loaded with antique shops and historic attractions. The Greenbrier is a world famous resort. There are commercial caves, and the Greenbrier Valley is full of many scenic areas for hiking and biking.

West Virginia is an undersampled state. Since Paul Harwood's work in the 1960's, 70's and 80's, there have been no extensive surveys for odonates in West Virginia. There is potential for many county records (even for some common species) and state records as well. Also, there are a few questionable records taken from West Virginia, and these areas need to be revisited. West Virginia is a unique state because it is at the periphery of many northern, southern, coastal, and mid western species ranges. If anyone wants to see a state list of odonates or a list of questionable species please contact me.
Jennifer Wykle---- jwykle@mail.dnr.state.wv.us

"Big Year" Help !

Carl Freeman

For various reasons I have decided to attempt to see as many species of dragonflies in the state as I can this year. I have been looking at the database, habitat requirements, checking the calendar, and saving up brownie points with my wife. I have a list of hard-to-find species and of interesting places that need to be checked out. Hopefully, I can find some rare species and add to our knowledge of their known distribution. I made my May goal of seeing both *Williamsonia lintneri* and *fletcheri*, and found a

fletcheri in a new county in the process. Many species can be looked for by finding the proper habitat and being there during their flight period. But some of the migratory-invasive species like *Tramea onusta* & *T. carolina* show up unpredictably. So if any of you find a location for these or any other rare species, I would appreciate it if you would let me know. (231) 352-4739 or e-mail heather@benzie.com

EARLY Spring Sighting of *Sympetrum corruptum* in the Western Upper Peninsula

Sean Dunlap

Ottawa National Forest, Supervisor's Office, E6248 US-2,
Ironwood, MI 49938

The spring of 2002 in the western U. P. has been highly unusual. Until recently we had two feet of snow, but on April 15-16 a warm front passed through and temperatures rose into the 80's. The snow literally disappeared overnight and resulted in major flooding. It was during a trip out to Black River Harbor (BRH), north of Bessemer (Gogebic Co.), MI on April 17, to watch the snowmelt roaring over Rainbow Falls (which was spectacular), that I found a population of *Sympetrum corruptum* (Hagen), the Variegated Meadowhawk. This species is primarily western in distribution but is known from Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and both peninsulas of Michigan. *Sympetrum corruptum* is unusual in that it shows migratory behavior. This record is the earliest adult record for Michigan by 2 months, based upon the MOS database. April 18 is the earliest date for Ohio, considerably southward of Gogebic Co., with the bulk of the few Ohio records coming from July and August (data from the Ohio Odonata Survey website, www.marietta.edu/~odonata/species/210.html). Also of interest, is that all previous migration reports dealt with late-summer and fall migrants on the West Coast of the US (see www.ent.orst.edu/ore_dfly/pubreps.htm).

The site where they were found was along the road going back to the BRH campground. The day was sunny, in the upper 70's, and windy. The road leading to the campground was paved and bordered by shallow ditches. The ditches held a few small pockets of standing water, but were generally quite dry. The surrounding forest consisted of red maple, hemlock and yellow birch. The vegetation between the road and the woods was primarily maple seedlings and dead grass. It was in sunny areas along the road that I found the *S. corruptum*. I normally associate *Sympetrum* with late summer and fall so I didn't quite know what to make of the first individual I saw. It was clearly a *Sympetrum* but was bigger and grayer than any I had ever seen before. Up close, the patterned

abdomen, yellow spots on the thorax, and pink leading edge of the wings were striking and quite distinctive. Every description of this species I'd read has said that are very shy and difficult to capture. This was painfully accurate; it took me two hours of very frustrating stalking to collect two specimens, a male and female. They were mature and the female had eggs. An ephemeral pool in the nearby woods may have been suitable breeding habitat but no individuals were observed there. This population must have migrated to this site because the weather, while warming, was still decidedly winter-like just a few days before. About a week later we got several inches of new snow so the fate of this population is unknown. Hopefully they had time to lay some eggs. I plan to get back there later this spring, with a dip net, and look for larvae.



Sympetrum corruptum records from Michigan, based on literature and MOS data.

SPRING BURSTS FORTH, DARNERS ZOOM IN

Mark O'Brien

I recall that not very long ago, I had been complaining (as had others) about the generally miserable weather we were having in March and early April. Then, as if a switch were pulled, Spring came on us like a crowd of drunken college kids after free beer in Fort Lauderdale. All of a sudden it went from 60°F tops to the mid 80s by the second full week of April! Now, I do expect that we'll get warmer weather by the last day of classes each year, but I wasn't hoping for July in April. That sudden rush of warm weather also meant that Green Darners started arriving in the Ann Arbor area around April 13. E-mails sent to me from various parts of the state show *Anax*

junius arriving in Benzie Co. around April 13 (last year it was April 21), and in Watersmeet (Iron Co.) on April 17 - and the snow is still melting up there!

Obviously, *Anax junius* is the leader in early sighting dates, since these hardy migrating dragons can be counted on arriving in Michigan by the second week of April. With the spell of warm humid weather, I imagine that they have been steadily flying northward since April 7. How far can a green darner travel in 24 hours? How much of a jump do the larvae get during these early ovipositions? Are there dieoffs of adults if the weather gets suddenly cooler in April? Again, how hard-wired are the migratory populations for migration versus the residents? This goes to show how little we really know about a common species such as *Anax junius*.

I feel it is important that we record these early arrival dates for migratory species. We may eventually get a good grasp of spring dispersal patterns and relate them to weather fronts and other conditions.

Thanks to Ellie Shappirio, Carl Freeman and Sean Dunlap for sending me information on green darner arrivals.

THEN, MAY TURNED TO MARCH!

After that first flush of odes riding the warm fronts, it did cool down – on some days, there was snowfall in mid-Michigan. May then became much cooler, from 5 – 15° below normal. As late as the 21 of May, we have had frosts at night in Southern Michigan, and it has been the coolest May that I recall. Therefore, many hopes we had for early records have been laid aside, and now we are just waiting for it to warm enough so that the odes start emerging. On May 19, I visited Embury Rd. in NW Washtenaw Co., – a place I have visited regularly over the years. The high that day was about 50°F, and I did manage to see one *Leucorrhinia intacta* (mature male) and an immature *Enallagma boreale*. I have to wonder if the *L. intacta* emerged in late April and then has hung around since. My gut feeling is that as soon as we get 5 consecutive days of 60°+ weather, we'll see a huge emergence of adults. Such emergences may well be of amazing numbers, but we'll have to wait and see. Please let me know what you find in your area as the season progresses.

Reports from elsewhere in the Great Lake Region indicate that we are all in a similar predicament weather-wise. The one side benefit may be that early species like *Williamsonia* may be around longer than usual. Carl Freeman, Steve Ross and Greg Swanson all saw *W. lintneri* this spring, and Carl also found another population of *W. fletcheri* in Benzie Co. Below is a short report from Greg Swanson about *W. lintneri*

Update on *Williamsonia lintneri* in Kent Co.

Greg Swanson

Interpretive Teacher/Naturalist
Howard Christensen Nature Center
Kent Intermediate School District

Today (April 24, 2002) I found a single male *W. lintneri* with my group of 5th grade students at the Howard Christensen Nature Center. It was a considerable distance from what could be considered breeding habitat. I am documenting the locations of sightings and collecting specimens on a grid map of our property. My co-worker, Sheryl Helmus and I went out this afternoon and found a single *Williamsonia lintneri* of undetermined sex. Bringing today's and the season's total to 2. Temperatures are in the mid 70's F.

Sheryl and I were observing *E. canis* in upland areas and noticed that they tend to hang in the vegetation when at rest, unlike the boghaunters which rest on the substrate or, as the male today that I captured and released with my students, on the sunny side of a large tree trunk. This behavioral difference should be helpful to the rest of the staff in identifying the two species. All staff that were working today saw the male as I brought it back to the building. After photographing it, I released it on the same tree upon which I captured it. I'm rather impressed with the fact that all five individual *W. lintneri* that I have seen over the last two seasons have been in widely separated locations on the property. As I get more sightings recorded on my map, I should be able to see areas of greatest preference for the species.

My group of students and I saw one *W. lintneri*, sex unknown, April 30, about 1/4 mile from what I would consider suitable breeding habitat. The air temperature at the time was only in the mid-50° F. Last week it was in the mid 70's the day we saw them. This brings this season's running total to 3 individuals.

Mark McPeek Lectures at UM

Mark O'Brien

Mark McPeek, as many of you know, works on the ecology of damselflies and the interactions of species in ponds with or without fish. He did a great deal of research at the Kellogg Biological Station in the previous century (I love being able to say that), and has published many very interesting papers on the topic. On April 1, he gave a lecture titled: "A tale of two diversifications: Two lineages of damselflies along the pond hydroperiod gradient." On April 2, he presented, "Building biological

communities the old fashioned way - with evolution." Both talks were well-received and presented a multifaceted approach to ecology and systematics. It was also very gratifying to see some solid work on Odonata presented, especially with species that can be found practically in our backyards. His first talk was quite revealing in showing what species thrive in vernal ponds, permanent ponds, ponds only with dragonflies, ponds with fish, ponds without fish, etc. Each species has evolved a strategy that allows it to survive in a particular type of pond. The unknowing observer may assume that all ponds are similar, but obviously the damselflies can tell. It was a real pleasure having Mark here, and equally pleasing to hear some lectures on odonata biology!

Leucorrhinia hudsonica
L. intacta
Libellula luctuosa
L. pulchella
L. quadrimaculata
Nannothemis bella
Plathemis lydia
Sympetrum danae
S. obtrusum
S. semicinctum
S. vicinum
Tramea lacerata

Best Backyard List?

Carl Freeman

Here is a little friendly competition for everyone. Who has the best "backyard" list of dragonflies? My definition for this is the property I own, 45 acres in Benzie Co. Forty-five acres counts as a backyard, right? [Well, that leaves me out of the contest! --Mark]

So this list is only those species seen on my property. I am not up on the damselflies I have collected and so have not included them here. Can you top this list of 30 Anisopteran species?

Cordulegastridae

Cordulegaster diastatops

Aeshnidae

Aeshna canadensis

A. constricta

A. umbrosa

Anax junius

Basiaeschna janata

Boyeria vinosa

Gomphidae

Dromogomphus spinosus

Gomphus spicatus

Macromiidae

Didymops transversa

Corduliidae

Epithea canis

E. cynosura

Somatochlora elongata

S. tenebrosa (1st state record)

S. williamsoni

Libellulidae

Celithemis elisa

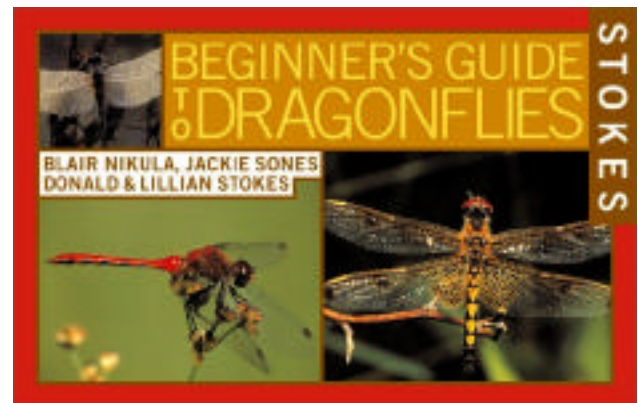
Erythemis simplicicollis

Ladona julia

BOOK REVIEWS

by Mark O'Brien

Stokes Beginner's Guide to Dragonflies, by Blair Nikula, Jackie Sones, Donald and Lilian Stokes. 2002. Little Brown, & Co., New York. 160 pages, \$8.95. ISBN # 0-316-81679-5.



This is a gem of a book. The \$8.95 will be well spent, even if you are a veteran Ode watcher. For the first time, we have a beginner's guide that will be useful just about anywhere in North America, with great photographs, and useful biological and distributional information. The authors are to be commended for producing a book that answers the needs of many naturalists, and will be a useful companion to hikers, birdwatchers, etc., as the size of the book ensures that it will fit easily into a pocket. The book does not pretend to enable the watcher to identify all species. If it did, it would not be a beginner's guide. However, it provides a good synopsis for each family, with lots of pointers for identification. The

authors also tell the user to use an insect net and magnifying lens to assist in identification.

There are few beginner's guides to any group of insects, and this one is as good as I had hoped it would be. The excellent photos and layout add to the overall value, and the information is accurate. With such a low price, I think it would be wise for survey groups to arrange for bulk purchases and make the books available to new participants. The Stokes Beginner's Guide to Dragonflies should attract a great many new people to Ode watching, and perhaps to assist current and forthcoming surveys.

Dragonflies and Damselflies of Northeast Ohio, by Larry Rosche, illustrated by Jacqueline Haley, Jennifer Brumfield and David Metcalf, 2002. Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, OH. 94pp., \$18.95. ISBN# 0-9717460-0-1.

This publication was a bit of a surprise, as I had no idea that NE Ohio would generate a book of its own. I ordered a copy from the Cleveland Museum, and it shipped quickly. It is obvious that this book was planned as a guide to help survey the NE corner of Ohio, and will certainly be useful there. It should also be useful elsewhere in the Great Lakes Region, as most of the 124 species found in the scope of the book are found in Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois as well as Ontario.

Overall, this book accomplishes its aim. I found it to be accurate, and filled with lots of tips on identification, biology and habitat information. In general, the illustrations (most seem to be watercolor or color-pencil) depict the species well enough for identification. The digital images of the bluet reference guide on page 90 are very nice, and that type of illustration that should be done for all species – someday. The placement of all the bluets on one page is a great idea that I wish larger works would endeavor to achieve.

However, I think some of the artwork lacked detail in some cases, and in others, the perspective seemed to distort terminal genitalia of the damselflies (way too big) or the colors were too muted, or in the case of the *Argias*, the bodies looked like they were pinned. On page 37, the *Epitheca* genitalia illustration isn't accurate, and could have just been a nice black and white sketch.

The book's glossary is useful, and I like the pages with the graphs of adult flight periods. I would like such publications to include more information on larval biology, accompanied by an illustration of at least an example for each family, if not genus. I know that the majority of the readers will only be looking at adults, but

the most long-lived stage deserves more than a paragraph. I also found it odd that the Ohio Odonata Survey was not mentioned in the book! Surely, the author used a lot of data collected by the OOS, which made the flight period and distributional data possible. That's a very important oversight that surprised me. Lastly, for the price, I would have liked to have seen a tougher cover on the book. The wire-comb binding allows the pages to lie flat, which is great. However, the cover pages will be easily ripped or bent by repeated use, so a plasticized cover is recommended.

Should you buy this book? It's certainly quite useful as it covers many species found in our area. It also includes the damselflies, which are not really covered in the *A Color Guide to the Common Dragonflies of Wisconsin*. Although I am not a fan of the kind of artwork that was used in the book, it will enable the user to identify the species in the field. The author and the artists are to be commended for producing a manual that will be used by many. It is attractive and reasonably priced, and I think it will deserve a spot on your shelf or in your backpack. Just make sure you reinforce the covers, though.

If you are interested in purchasing the book, please send your check (made out to the Cleveland Museum of Nat. Hist.) for \$18.95, plus \$5.00 for UPS and return address to:

Renee Boronka
The Cleveland Museum of Natural History,
1 Wade Oval Drive
Cleveland, OH 44106.

Dragonflies of Indiana, by James R. Curry, 2001. Indiana Academy of Science, 303 pp., hardcover. ISBN 1-883362-11-3, \$32.00

Every once in a while you buy a book sight unseen, that surpasses any expectation that you may have had. That is the case of *Dragonflies of Indiana* by Jim Curry. It is apparent, from the very cover, binding, layout, and paper, that this is a well-crafted book. That's even before I read anything.

This book was a complete surprise to me. I recall sending someone in Indiana a photo of E.B. Williamson for a book he was working on. This was before I ventured into a survey of Michigan Odonata, so I suppose I wasn't exactly thinking much about a book on the *Dragonflies of Indiana*. I also forgot all about it until I purchased the copy of Curry's book. This was a good thing, because then I would have been waiting for a book on the *Dragonflies of Indiana*! This book is well-written and beautifully designed, and deserves high praise for its attention to detail and its usefulness.

The *Dragonflies of Indiana*, is, without a doubt, a work that E.B. Williamson would approve of. It is very well-illustrated with clear, large photographs; line drawings of pertinent details when appropriate; and it even has keys to families, genera, and species! Each species is given a two-page spread with excellent photos of the adults, a range map, flight period graph, recognition hints, and information on habitat and behavior. In summary, just about everything you need. Curry has also included brief sections on larvae, conservation, collecting, and habitats. I also appreciate the nicely done history of Odonata work in Indiana, dating back to the time of Thomas Say. The section on collecting was also appreciated, since it is absolutely necessary to establish a link between collecting vouchers for a survey and producing a book of this sort. The photographs are excellent, and Curry took most of those used in the book, which is a remarkable feat.

If I have one quibble, it is a small one, and not of the book. Curry indicated that the records are based on current and historical records, meaning that he consulted the literature of Williamson, Montgomery, and others, in addition to providing specimens from his own field work. What I would have liked to have seen was an effort to access our massive collection of Indiana material that is housed here at the UMMZ. The UMMZ collection is mentioned in the book, but I wish Curry had looked through the collection. I suspect we have additional records that reflect changes in taxonomy as well as newer collections.

The *Dragonflies of Indiana* is a valuable guide for Ode watchers at any level, and is perhaps the best new publication on Odonata or any other group of insects at the state-level that I have seen in quite some time. It now only needs to be accompanied by the... Damselflies of Indiana! If you live anywhere in the Midwest (or not), you should buy a copy. At a suggested price of \$32.00, the book is an absolute bargain, and the Indiana Academy of Sciences should also be commended for supporting such a beautiful and timely volume. I purchased my copy via Amazon.com, and you can probably also buy a copy directly from the Indiana Academy of Science.

NOW SHOWING: WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PHOTOGRAPHS ON INTERNET

Craig L. Rieben (202) 208-5611

Anyone who has ever looked for a picture of an eagle, a duck, or just a kid fishing, can now find what they need in over 2000 photographs now available via the Internet from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This unique

collection of photographs is dedicated solely to fish and wildlife, wildlands, and wildlife conservation efforts. The copyright-free images have been digitized and loaded into a searchable database and are available for downloading in high and low resolutions from the new web site: <http://images.fws.gov/>.

The pictures include a comprehensive collection of waterfowl and wildlife species, as well as shots of wildlife habitats. The library also includes unique images of wildlife management and scientific field activities involving a wide variety of species.

For a number of years the Service has made prints and slides of photos available to the news media, publishers, and teachers and students in order to assist with news stories and projects dealing with wildlife.

"Making these collections available via the Internet will provide better public service and will be more economical and efficient than distributing hard copies of photos," said Robyn Thorson, Assistant Director of External Affairs for the Service.

The site is searchable by subject, location, and photographer, and the results appear in a grouping of low-resolution thumbnail shots linked to higher resolution files suitable for high quality printing in nominal sizes. The lower resolution is scanned at 150 dots per inch (dpi) suitable for a 5x7 print, and the bigger file is around 400 dpi and capable delivering up to an 8x10 format.

(Well, only 1 dragonfly image so far, but maybe they'll take submissions! --ed.)

MOS COUNTY RECORDS

Mark OBrien

The following pages are the latest compilation of county records for all 160 species of Odonata in Michigan. This updates the list that was printed in 2000, and *should have* incorporated all of the new records added in the MOS Master Database since then, as well as other verified records that have not been included. The master copy is in Microsoft Excel, and can be sent on a disk or via the Internet if requested. Please email mfobrien@umich.edu if you have corrections/additions. I thank all of you that have so generously provided me with specimens, additional data, and of course, feedback on the earlier lists. This list is dynamic, and I hope that a year from now, even more gaps will be filled in as a result of your efforts.

Great Lakes Odonata Group

Don't forget - there is a Great Lakes Odonata Group on Yahoo, moderated by Mark O'Brien. The group not only has a message archive, but you can post Odonata images to the photo section, and there is also a sighting database under the heading "Database." It costs nothing to join Yahoo, but you can also subscribe only to send/receive messages:

Post message:

gl_odonata@yahoogroups.com

Subscribe:

gl_odonata-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Unsubscribe:

gl_odonata-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com

List owner:

gl_odonata-owner@yahoogroups.com



Libellula semifasciata photo by M. O'Brien



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If you like *Williamsonia*, and would like to contribute towards its operating expenses, make your \$10/year contribution payable to the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.

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