Williamsonia

Vol. 6, No. 3 & 4 **Summer/Fall, 2002**

A publication of the Michigan Odonata Survey

This issue of *Williamsonia* boasts a lot of material from some of our stalwart field people, as well as summaries of some of the meetings and field trips that were held this summer. I had hoped to get out a separate summer and fall issue of the newsletter, but a flare-up of tendonitis and all of the things associated with selling and buying a home have kept me distracted from working on the newsletter. So, this combined issue IS a big one, and I hope it will entertain and inform you.

This season might be one of the most interesting to date, as two species will be added to the state list, thanks to Julie Craves, Darrin O'Brien and Carl Freeman. The border counties are now becoming hot spots for new records, as those species that we have hoped would be found in Michigan ARE being found. You don't have to go to the wilderness of Gogebic County to find cool things, as is evident from the findings out of Wayne and Lenawee Counties. I truly enjoy seeing the thrill that others have found in searching out new state records, and the good-natured competitiveness that goes along with it. This just goes to show that we are still far from completing any kind of survey when so much new information keeps coming in. Imagine what it would be like if we had a dozen hard-working volunteers across the state!

My experience this summer echoes what I said above. I have been engaged in a long-term study of Odonata in the Huron Mountains of Marquette County. I have spent about a week each summer there since 1996, studying the Odonata fauna. Of course, when I first started, I would say that I ranked pretty low as any kind of "expert" on Odonata. Like many of the readers of Williamsonia, I started out trying to learn all I could along the way. Unlike you current newbies, I did not have the plethora of new guides at my disposal to refer to! Ultimately, I think I am pretty good at ID's but I can still goof up once in a while -- see, I am only human.

I had thought that I was finished with a paper on the Odonata of the Huron Mountain Club – until March 2002, when I discovered a single specimen of *Amphiagrion saucium* (the Eastern Red Damsel) in our extensive collection. I had collected it in the 1986 at a fen in the Huron Mountain Club, and it had been identified by the late Leonora Gloyd, who had sequestered it in a small box along with other Michigan specimens for her never-completed work on describing a new species of *Amphiagrion* (which now only appears to be a clinal variant between the western and eastern species). So, I made plans to visit the study area one last time in 2002. Less than a week after GLOM, we, the O'Brien Family was on the road to Marquette Co. Ultimately, I did not find more specimens, but I at least did check out the habitat, and it appears to be the right one for *Amphiagrion*. The bonus on this trip was adding three species to the Huron Mountain Club list, as well as confirming a previously thought to be lost species, and another that was known only from a larval specimen. It just goes to show you that persistence and repeated sampling efforts will yield more comprehensive results, no matter where you are.

Early on in the summer, many of us wondered how the cold spring and late-May frosts would affect Odonata populations. It seems that emergences were delayed for some species, but overall populations were not affected. Does anyone have any observations to add to this?

Carl Freeman went on a quest this year to collect/observe as many dragonflies as possible in one season in one state. Lucky for us, it was Michigan. It has been quite interesting to get his updates on his progress, and I have been impressed by his findings. At some point in the future I hope he will write up his adventures. I think many would find his journeys interesting.

A Great Lakes Odonata Journal?

This summer at GLOM, the subject came up of a possible Odonata journal to cover the Great Lakes Region. With interest at an all-time high, and new efforts fomenting in the western end – Minnesota and Wisconsin – might such a journal be feasible? Would something like Great Lakes Odonata be a

good idea? Would there be interest in writing articles and would there be enough financial backing to make it work? Would there be people interested in editing and preparing copy? What would the audience be, and would it attempt to cover everything Odonatological in the Great Lakes Basin? Would it be a yearly issue or a quarterly, or what?

These are the questions I have, and I am in no way volunteering to become the main force in such a venture. I do think these are legitimate concerns, and if such a journal were launched, I think it could be successful. I look at the Ontario Odonata as a prime example of what could be done -- a yearly volume that contains all kinds of short notes and longer papers, as well as some summaries of state and provincial data. The Great Lakes Region is a large riparian area encompassing many states and the province of Ontario. I think we could really make something out of it. Let me know what you think about the possibilities.

2002 Great Lakes Odonata Meeting, Higgins Lake, MI

Mark O'Brien

The second GLOM was a success, as the intrepid participants braved the heat and 4th of July crowds to gather at the Ralph A. MacMullin Center (RAM) at Higgins Lake. Although the attendance was down due to the holiday, sixteen people registered for a couple of days of Odonata surveying and sharing of expertise. The weather did not let us down. It was at least 90°F each day with high humidity -- perfect for the dragonflies, and the evenings were warm and bug-free. Each day started with breakfast at the RAM Center, and we were provided bag lunches for the day. We made it back in time for dinner each day, which was pretty amazing, considering that if we had chosen to do so, we could have stayed out until 8 or 9 pm hunting Odonata.

CR= County Record

July 1
People began arriving in the mid-afternoon, and that evening everyone introduced themselves, and then I provided an overview of the aims of the meeting. Some had travelled quite a distance-10 hours for some - so a cold drink and a cool meeting room was a good way to end the day!

July 2.
We assembled in the parking lot and car-pooled to our destinations. Most of the vehicles had someone with one of the FRS radios (2 mile range?) which kept us together pretty well. They also provided amusement with random comments coming from everyone. Our first stop was along the **AuSable River in Crawford Co**., just east of Grayling. There were not a lot of Odes flying at that time, but we did find: *Calopteryx maculata, Calopteryx aequabilis, Ischnura verticalis, Argia fumipennis, Chromagrion conditum, Enallagma spp., Gomphus exilis, Ophiogomphus colubrinus, Boyeria vinosa*, and *Ladona julia.*

Stop 2 was in **Oscoda Co**., where a few went off to listen for Kirtland's Warbler (and heard one), and that group rejoined the main party at **Mack Lake**. Mack Lake is a typical shallow boggy-margined lake surrounded by sandy jack-pine and oak habitat. Nonetheless, the spot had a good place for us to gather for lunch, and our collecting was very worthwhile. *Nannothemis bella* was present in small numbers on the sedge matted margins of the lake (which had been lowered by lack of rain). We did collect the following:

Leucorrhinia intacta
Epitheca princeps - **CR**
Anax junius
Celithemis elisa
Gomphus spicatus
Lestes disjunctus
Enallagma ebrium
Enallagma hageni
Ischnura verticalis
Nehallenia irene
Libellula luctuosa - **CR**
Libellula pulchella
Plathemis lydia
Ladona julia
Sympetrum obtrusum

Stop 3, our final destination was the **Rifle River State Recreation Area** in Ogemaw Co. The Rifle River SRA is a great place that is virtually unexplored, Odonata-wise. I made a brief stop there in 2000 to evaluate it as a potential area to be surveyed, and this time, we came with enough people to make sure we saw everything -- or at least tried to. The Rifle River itself was only 20 feet or so across where we surveyed, but it gets to

be a wider recreational river a few miles downstream, which has yet to be surveyed. In addition, there are numerous lakes, some very different, in close proximity, and a series of eskers traverse the area. In all, it was a great place to visit with easy access to the sites.

Grousehaven Lake - this marly, shallow lake is ringed with reeds. It is spring-fed, and supports an array of Odonata. We were also rewarded with a big patch of showy lady's slipper orchids not far from the edge of the lake. We saw mostly libellulids here, and the Eastern Pondhawks and Widow Skimmers were very abundant.

Enallagma antennatum
Enallgma hageni
Enallagma ebrium
Ischnura verticalis
Argia fumipennis violacea
Libellula luctuosa - **CR**
Libellula quadrimaculata
Libellula pulchella - **CR**
Pachydiplax longipennis - **CR**
Erythemis simplicicollis - **CR**
Ladona julia
Plathemis lydia
Leucorrhinia intacta
Celithemis elisa
Celithemis eponina - **CR**
Sympetrum sp. teneral
Epitheca princeps
Dorocordulia libera - **CR**
Epitheca cynosura
Gomphus spicatus
Gomphus exilis
Anax junius

Across the road, a stone's throw away is **Lodge Lake** – a deeper, mucky-bottomed lake with abundant macrophytes along the shore, and near the surface, and on the day we were there, had a temperature of 92°F at the shoreline. This lake is as different as can be from Grousehaven, and we saw some different species there. Kurt Mead caught a Cyrano Darner, which was a big catch for the spot! big nasty Leeches were also abundant!

Nasiaeschna pentacantha - saw several - **CR**
Dorocordulia libera
Libellula incesta - **CR**
P. longipennis
L. luctuosa
P. lydia
E. simplicicollis
L. intacta
L. pulchella
L. julia
Ischnura verticalis
Enallagma exsulans
E. hageni
Anax junius

Grebe Lake

A. fumipennis
E. geminatum
E. hageni
E. ebrium
Lestes vigilax - **CR**
A. junius
Arigomphus furcifer - **CR**
G. spicatus
D. libera
Celithemis eponina
E. simplicicollis
Libellula incesta
L. luctuosa
Ladona julia
Leucorrhinia frigida
L. intacta
Pachydiplax longipennis

Jewett Lake
A. fumipennis
E. geminatum
E. hageni
G. spicatus
G. exilis
D. libera
L. julia
L. incesta
L. luctuosa
L. intacta
S. obtrusum
Perithemis tenera - **CR**

There are also several creeks that feed into the Rifle River. At **Skunk Creek**, a bunch of us got out and looked around while Margi did some kick-net sampling. The small creek and its surroundings support the species that are typical for that area:

Calopteryx maculata - adults abundant along the shoreline vegetation
Cordulegaster maculata - larval specimens
Boyeria vinosa - larval specimens
Dorocordulia libera - along roadside near creek
Lestes dryas - in sedges near creek

Finally, we sampled a stretch of the **Rifle River** where a suspension footbridge crosses it above a

riffle area. The Riffle River? At that point, about half the group spread out along the river to try and net anything passing by. *Gomphus lividus* was common here, as were *Calopteryx maculata*. *Ophiogomphus colubrinus* was caught, and we also saw/collected *D. libera, Calopteryx aequabilis* - **CR**, *P. lydia* and *Epitheca princeps* was flying by. There are many other spots south of where we collected where the river is wider, but we did not have time to check them out. Certainly this is a watershed that needs more investigation.

The whole area looks like a great place to look for various darner species, so perhaps an August trip to RRSRA would be a good idea. Who knows what would turn up?

That afternoon, we put the pedal to the metal and got back around 5:30 - in time for dinner. In the evening, we compiled the list of the day's Odonata, and had several presentations. We tried identifying Odonata larvae with the aid of the video projection system and a video camera attached to a dissecting scope. Using Ethan Bright's key, we were able to go through the process of identifying some known specimens. That was actually pretty instructional, and I think gave some insight on the need to learn larval morphology.

July 3

We left the RAM Center after a filling breakfast, and I led the way with a cooler filled with everyone's lunch. The main purpose for the day was to visit some potential Hine's Emerald sites near Alpena. It was a longer trip than anticipated, but well worth it after we finally arrived. The road to Misery Bay leaves Alpena through some big and ominous-looking industrial sites, but within a mile or so, we came across some beautiful fens and marsh areas on Lake Huron. After some consultation, we decided to split into groups and survey the area. Having the FRS radios really helped out, since we could alert the others to interesting finds. At some point before noon, I heard Colin Jones say something about a possible Hine's emerald female. Leave it to the Canadians to get the first sighting. We met for lunch (we had to, I was transporting all the food and water) and Colin brought out two envelopes with wriggling dragons inside. He opened the first - a male *S. hineana*! The second was a female. It turns out that the youngest participant, Robbie Oldham (10) caught the male *hineana*. After lunch we drove back to the place where the two were caught. We released the female after photographing her, and after I decided that the area constituted a new site more than 1 km from the last one recorded by Wayne Steffins in 1999, we kept the male as a voucher after photographing him. I later netted and released two males along the same road and two-track. I also saw what I think was a *hineana* flying over the Misery Bay road. They are our largest emerald, and are pretty darn distinctive.

Marjorie caught a *Somatochlora walshii* along the main dirt road which was a good find, too. On the 2-track I saw an aeshnid fly up and land on the trunk of a tree. This was very un-aeshna-like. Colin had said earlier that he had thought he'd seen *Aeshna clepsydra*. After several unsuccesful attempts, I finally netted a specimen. It is hard to net something when those small spruce branches get in the way. Aha! It was different, it was... *Aeshna. sitchensis*! The last place I would have searched for it, since I associate that species with boreal climates. I netted several more along the road, and that was a "lifer" for me, as the bird-people put it. The small pools along the two-track seem to be a good spot for more emeralds. There are very few recent records of this species, and it was a real treat seeing it in Alpena Co.

While we were lurking amongst the cedars, Bob Dubois and Kurt Mead were in a fen near Misery Bay, seeing more *Nannothemis bella* and *Amphiagrion saucium* than they could possibly count. Bob swept his net a couple of times and had a few dozen specimens. I had planned on going there on the return trip, but the threatening sky did not look promising. The other group had gone into the woods on a different road, and Margi Chrisinscke and Paul Desjardins came out with a beautiful *Cordulegaster obliqua* that was in a tiny creek. So, three groups hit different habitats, and all came away with some excellent records. It was really great that Colin got to see some *hineana* habitat, since he planned on surveying Manitoulin Island and the Bruce Peninsula in Ontario.

As we were preparing to leave, a nice thunderstorm blew into Alpena. A torrent of rain gave a few of us an opportunity to stop for a snack. It soon blew over, and we headed back to Higgins Lake for a dinner of fried shrimp and chicken on the lake shore. Later that evening, a huge fireworks display on the lake sent some of us out of the evening meeting to go sit on the shore and watch. It was a fine way to wrap up the stellar day and the second GLOM.

Species account for the day

Amphiagrion saucium - **CR**

Ischnura verticalis -- Wetland N side of Misery Bay Rd.
Enallagma hageni
Argia fumipennis - **CR**
Lestes dryas - **CR**
Nehalennia irene
N. gracilis - **CR**
Calopteryx maculata
Gomphus spicatus
Aeshna sitchensis - **CR**
Anax junius
Pantala hymenaea - D.O.R. on Misery Bay Rd. - **CR**
Nannothemis bella - **CR**
Plathemis lydia
Ladona julia
Libellulla quadrimaculata
L. luctuosa - **CR**
L. pulchella
Celithemis elisa
Leuc. intacta
L. proxima
L. frigida - **CR**
S. obtrusum
Dorocordulia libera
S. walshii - **CR**
S. hineana
Epitheca princeps - **CR**
Cordulegaster obliqua - **CR**

Attendees:
Caryle Spence, Northville, MI
Colin Jones, Ottawa, ONT
Erik Pilgrim, Logan, UT
Joan Berkopec, Green Bay, WI
Jody Clark, Traverse City, MI
Kurt Mead, Finland, MN
Margret Chriscinske, Ann Arbor, MI
Marjorie O'Brien, Ann Arbor, MI
Mark O'Brien, Ann Arbor, MI
Mike Oldham, Peterborough, ONT
Paul Desjardins, Windsor, ONT
Robert DuBois, Superior, WI
Robert Oldham, Peterborough, ONT
Ron Eichhorn, Green Bay, WI
Véronique Oldham, Peterborough, ONT
Wendy Walden, Detroit, MI

Additional Records from before, during and after GLOM from GLOM Participants

Crawford Co., across road from RAM Center, 07/01/02 - *Somatochlora walshii* - **CR** (Kurt Mead)
Crawford Co., AuSable River - 07/04/02 (Ron Eichhorn and Joan Berkopec) - *Hagenius brevistylus*

Roscommon Co. - RAM Center beach , 7/3/02, Bob DuBois
Dromogomphus spinosus exuviae
Progomphus obscurus - **CR**

St. Clair Co. , 07/01/02, Webb Rd. N of Route 69 (Colin Jones)
small stream with pond-like swelling
Ischnura verticalis
Arigomphus villosipes - **CR**
Libellula pulchella
Perithemis tenera - **CR**
Plathemis lydia- **CR**

St. Clair Co., 07/04/02, Belle River at Riley Center (Colin Jones)
Calopteryx maculata
Argia tibialis - **CR**
Enallagma exsulans- **CR**
Plathemis lydia

St. Clair Co., 07/04/02, Belle River at Memphis (Colin Jones)
Calopteryx maculata
Hetaerina americana
Argia fumipennis- **CR**
Argia moesta

Mackinac Co., Hog River at US 2, 07/04/02 (Bob Dubois)
Calopteryx maculata - a few along the creek
Calopteryx aequabilis - one along the creek
Lestes dryas - occasional along the creek, abundant in the wetland
Enallagma civile - common along the creek, increasingly so toward mouth
Enallagma cyathigerum (pure, no vernale traits) - one along the creek
Enallagma hageni - a few along the creek
Ischnura verticalis - fairly common along the creek and in the wetland
Cordulegaster maculata - one along the creek
Dorocordulia libera - a few along the creek
Somatochlora kennedyi - one female at the protected area
Libellula quadrimaculata - abundant along the creek and in the wetland
Libellula pulchella - common along the creek
Libellula lydia - a few along the creek
Leucorrhinia frigida - a few in the wetland
Leucorrhinia proxima - a few in the wetland
Sympetrum corruptum - **CR** -occasional along the creek, increasingly common toward the mouth (I was a bit surprised to find this species)
Sympetrum spp. - zillions of tenerals in the wetland; a few were becoming reddish so I grabbed

3-4 of those - they are evidently *internum* but do look a bit different from the *internum* I see in NW Wisc.

Schoolcraft County, Seney NWR, 07/05/02 - Kurt Mead
Dorocordulia libera
Cordulia shurtleffi - only one
Epitheca spinigera
Gomphus spicatus
Leucorrhinia frigida
L. proxima
L. intacta
Ladona julia - This one species alone consisted of more odonate biomass than I have ever been within 5 miles of!
Libellula quadrimaculata
Sympetrum obtrusum - This one specimen was a teneral and was being eaten by L. julia. It was dropped upon my closer inspection, unfortunately before I could photograph it.

I know that there's nothing too exciting in this list, but it is my list none-the-less. The naturalist there told me that Sid Dunkle had passed thru the day before...

Charlevoix Co., 07/04/02 - Kurt Mead
from Lake Charlevoix and an adjacent marly, boggy area in Young State Park
Sympetrum obtrusum - many tenerals
Nannothemis bella - hundreds of matures **-CR**
L. pulchella
L. julia
P. lydia **-CR**
L. luctuosa **-CR**
Cordulegaster maculata - all males

Between the pre-meeting and post-meeting collecting, 36 new county records were recorded. A total of 51 species were collected/observed during the actual GLOM field trips.

Right: One of our evening meetings.


Collecting along the Rifle River


Some of the nice lakes at RRSRA

Lost Nations SGA Field Trip

Mark O'Brien

The August 3rd field trip to Lost Nations State Game Area in Hillsdale Co., MI was a success. Besides myself, Carl Freeman, Julie Craves, Darrin O'Brien, Dea Armstrong, Steve Smith and Paul Desjardins went tromping through the fen at LSNGA. What impressed me as I arrived at the designated rondezvous site, was that everyone found it! The LNSGA spreads out and the roads are not often that obviously marked. However, after an initial look at the area near the parking lot, we drove over to the larger site with the fen. There is a beautiful cold little creek that runs through the system there, and it is usually hard to see with the vegetation growing over it. As we entered the area, Carl spotted a bunch of Aeshnas flying and hawking bugs around the cedar trees. Since we were walking and looking **up**, some of us forgot to look **down**. A few people got some refreshingly cold feet on the hot day when they inadvertently walked into the creek. The steep sides made getting out a little difficult. I walked through a bunch of thick vegetation and as I approached the edge of the road, I felt a couple of sharp stings. At first I thought I had been zinged by a thorn, but as I got on the road, I realized that small yellowjackets were on my shoes. One sting on my upper thigh convinced me to pull down my pants in case there were more up my leg. Julie Craves got an eyeful and a big laugh at my expense. There was no further damage to me, just my reputation.

Aeshna tuberculifera, a new county record, was very abundant, as we saw many, and one female was caught eating a honeybee. My original goal of looking at LNSGA was to see if we would locate another population of *Somatochlora tenebrosa*. I had hoped we would find it there, and Carl was our good luck charm. He caught a female with a very muddy ovipositor, not far from the creek. We saw several more emeralds, but never got close enough to them to ID them. So, that now makes 3 counties for *S. tenebrosa*. Here is the resulting species list as I remember it:

Ischnura verticalis - abundant
Ischnura posita - county record
Argia fumipennis violacea - mostly perched on vegetation along the road.
Enallagma basidens - county record
Enallagma carunculatum - county record
Lestes congener - county record
Aeshna tuberculifera - county record
Anax junius - county record - saw many, did not bother catching any because they are common. Didn't know that we had no records for the county until later!
Somatochlora tenebrosa - county record
Celithemis eponina - county record - saw about 8
Erythemis simplicollis - common
Libellula luctuosa - abundant
Libellula pulchella - common
Pachydiplax longipennis - abundant - most were perched.
Plathemis lydia - very abundant
Sympetrum obtrusum - county record
Sympetrum rubicundulum - common
Sympetrum semicinctum - county record (We saw a couple of these perched up high in trees. Could that be why we see so few of them at one time down low? Are we just looking in the wrong place?)
Sympetrum vicinum- saw only a few
Tramea lacerata - county record - flew around the cars in the parking lot, and drove us crazy trying to catch it.

As you can see, Hillsdale Co. is poorly sampled, and the LNSGA is a great place to collect, and deserving of more visits. I encourage anyone living nearby to check it periodically. It could be a good spot for *Amphiagrion saucium* and *Nannothemis bella*; as well as more corduliids. If we had surveyed in mid-July rather than early Aug., we may have seen more emeralds. For those with a bent towards Leps, the place was thick with all kinds of butterflies, including giant swallowtails, Dorcas coppers, swamp metalmarks, tailed blues, etc... Thanks to everyone that showed up.

Hunting New State Ode Records or An Ode to Hunting New State Records

Julie Craves & Darrin O'Brien

Nearly every pleasant summer weekend, Darrin and I go out in search of dragonflies, usually in Wayne Co. Through my work at the Rouge River Bird Observatory at UM-Dearborn, I've come to appreciate the underappreciated: the flora and fauna of urban areas. There's not a lot of glamour

in doing ecological research in urban areas, but it is interesting and necessary... and there's not a lot of competition. As amateur odononatists (?) and humble minions of the Michigan Odonata Survey, Darrin and I have submitted 28 new county records to Mark O'Brien (no relation, by the way), 22 of them from Wayne Co. The fact that we can make such contributions to the knowledge of basic distribution of these familiar insects makes us realize we are in the salad days of odonatology, kind of where ornithology was 75 or 100 years ago.

We admit to a basic strategy when looking for new county records, aside from searching in the perceived sterility of city and suburb. We often tend to think small, and look for damselflies. Harder to find and even harder to identify, paying special attention to zygoptera greatly increases the odds of finding something not previously recorded for a county.

This plan of action led us to our first Michigan state record: Citrine Forktail (*Ischnura hastata*). The most rural place we regularly visit is Ives Road Fen in Lenawee Co., where Darrin used to be on the stewardship committee. This is one of the largest intact fens in the state (and access is restricted to the public), but our favorite section is actually a disjunct portion south of the fen called the Kossey Tract. It is an old sand and gravel quarry, and has three fishless, spring-fed borrow pits, where we've recorded 23 species. From the "think big" department is the Comet Darner (*Anax longipes*). This husky, fire-engine red darner was previously only recorded in Livingston Co., but we found a small population at the Kossey Trat in 2001. This sighting alone failed to properly impress Mark O'Brien, who issued the edict, "Bring me one!"

We tried many times. Comet Darners engages in speedy patrol over water. August 17, 2002 found us again attempting to secure a voucher. A stiff breeze was not making things any easier. But Darrin had a eureka moment when he spotted a whopping darner exuviae on a twig on a sandbar in one of the borrow pits. He waded out to get this prize, undoubtedly cast off from a Comet Darner, which would serve as a voucher – oh, how we wanted to please King Mark! While Darrin was thus preoccupied, I "thought small" and stared at the thick grass on the pit margin. Eastern Forktails (*Ischnura verticalis*) were abundant, including some nice red-form females. Then a tiny, yellow-orange damsel caught my eye. I netted it – Citrine Forktail! The males have unique stigma: it is the only damselfly in the world in which the forewing stigma (which are large, teardrop-shaped, and red) do not touch the front edge of the wing. At times this feature has caused the Citrine Forktail to be placed in its own genus, *Anomalagrion*.

At the time, I knew this was a good find, but did not realize it was a state record until later. Darrin, back on shore, wanted to find his own so he could get it on his life list (we are birders first, after all, and "list" odes the way we do birds). I insisted on moving on. He was a little miffed, but (also not aware it was a first state record) figured he'd see one some other time.

The following weekend we didn't have much time to look for odes. We decided just to do some reconnaissance in northwest Wayne Co. around Northville. We found that subdivisions have taken over a bunch of small lakes. Disappointed, we pulled into an as-yet undeveloped technology park – just a road with cleared lots, and some wet ponds destined to be retention basins for future parking lots. Here was urban dreariness at its best.

Within minutes, I looked in my net and called over to Darrin, "You'll never guess what I just caught." Most unexpectedly, another Citrine Forktail. I took it as a voucher, but quickly spotted a second. By the time Darrin reached me, I had caught it. Darrin was very unhappy that his life Citrine Forktail was in my net. I released the forktail (hoping he'd find it), but all was well when he found at least six others. I even got some fine pictures.

Too full of ourselves, we went out the next day, even though we had a wedding to attend later. Our destination was Oakwoods Metropark in southern Wayne Co. Of the string of three metroparks along the Huron River (Lower Huron and Willow are the others), Oakwoods has the least access to the river, so we don't go there as often. We've had some great county records along the Huron in these parks, including big, showy odes like Royal River Cruiser (*Macromia taeniolata*), Arrow Clubtail (*Stylurus spiniceps*), and Russet-tipped Clubtail (*Stylurus plagiatus*).

We had nothing notable until we hit the canoe launch near the nature center. A medium-sized clubtail with a large, orangey abdominal club was cruising around. Its behavior was not like our old pal the Russet-tipped Clubtail. This clubtail perched frequently on shoreline vegetation and bare ground, favoring gravel. In short order it perched close enough for Darrin to examine it with

binoculars, then it flew near me and landed at my feet! I froze, but felt helpless. Since it was facing me I knew it would fly as soon as I moved. Next, it perched just out of net reach across the water, where we were able to get nice long looks at it. Holy Gomphid! A Flag-tailed Spinyleg (*Dromogomphus spoliatus*), another new Michigan record!

We saw at least two at the canoe launch and although I stayed on the dock and Darrin waded out to a log in the water, we never had a really good swipe at one. We had our first experience with this species in Kentucky, where we chased them around for hours without snagging one -- and the wily behavior was just the same. Taking a break, we went to see what was at a nearby pond, where we quickly found another spinyleg! It flew out over the water and caught a Viceroy butterfly. Weighted down by its prey, it flew laboriously around shore, landing frequently. This was our big chance. Darrin was quite a sight, shedding binoculars, field guide, and other encumbrances so he could chase after it. He got close, but fanned on it, and it retreated to the trees with the Viceroy in its grip. Darrin attributed the big miss to “an old soccer injury.”

We approached a likely-looking pondside muddy patch. Darrin spotted a large snapping turtle basking just under the water. "Look at that turtle," he remarked and, unbelievably, another Flag-tailed Spinyleg gently landed inches from the turtle's head! I took a mighty swing, only to have my net get firmly hung up on a branch. The turtle bolted, the spinyleg laughed, and we turned the air blue. We kept at this comedy for three hours, trying to secure a voucher for this first state record. Oh! how we want to please King Mark, who later publicly declared we needed to bring him a voucher “to secure our place in the MOS Hall of Fame.”

We are still trying. Stay tuned for more adventures.

Dromogomphus spoliatus Caught !

Carl Freeman

On Tuesday August 27th I was in Ann Arbor visiting Mark at the museum to get specimens identified before heading to the lower Huron River to look for three dragonflies I had not seen before. I found out that morning that Julie Craves had seen flag-tailed spinylegs (*Dromogomphus spoliatus*) at Oakwoods Metro park on Saturday, but had not been able to catch one. I thought this was great news as I was headed there and would be able to look for it.

To make a long story short I did not find it that day in spite of hanging around the location by the canoe launch for a couple of hours. I did see *Macromia taeniolata* there and *Stylurus plagiatus* & *spiniceps* at Willow Metro park. I was kicking myself for not having my canoe and feeling like I was grounded and unable to get out in the habitat. So, I vowed to get back with my canoe.

The following week after Julie had searched again and also did not see it I wondered where the bugs had gone. Died? Migrated away? But I was sure that if I could get out in the canoe and search I would find at least one. So I talked my wife Ginny in coming with me to paddle the canoe and we tried on Friday September 6th.

We put the canoe in about noon and it did not look good. It was warm and sunny but very few dragons were by the canoe launch. Only one *M. taeniolata* was flying around and there were no amberwings or blue dashers. The Lily pads were brown at the tops and there were lots of brown leaves floating on the water, giving a decidedly fall feeling to the site. Great egrets, great blue & green herons, and an adult bald eagle greeted us. We explored the bays near the launch and the best sighting was of a bronzed copper butterfly. We then headed away from the launch and through various channels to the main flow of the Huron. We started seeing more dragons like amberwings, widow skimmers, blue dashers, and ruby spots. Then a dragon flushed from the vegetation and landed on a log farther along the shore. It had a rusty club and I got very excited, but it proved to be hard to catch as it repeatedly flushed at the approach of the canoe. I had one swipe with the net but missed as it left a log. I decided to give it a rest and look for more.

We only went 30 yards farther and saw another land in the emergent vegetation and I netted it on the first try. Ginny's maneuvering of the canoe was perfect so I could concentrate on swinging the net and not tipping the canoe. Comparing it with the photo and description in the Dragonflies Through Binoculars it fit perfectly for *Dromogomphus spoliatus*. We saw two more for a total of four, all along a short stretch of the north bank of the main river before it widens out. The rest of the day was

anticlimactic, though I did have fun photographing *Stylurus plagiatus.*

Field Notes from Pickerel Lake and Crooked Lake, Washtenaw County

Elvera Shappirio

This wetland system consists of six small, deep lakes with extensive marshy shallow edges connected by marshy streams. These observations were all made from a kayak on the lakes. Except as noted, most of the dragonflies appeared to be males.

June 18, 2002; 3-5:00 PM, 75º, Clear

4 *Anax junius*
20+ *Leucorrhinia intacta*
2 *Libellula incesta*
1 *Libellula. pulchella*
1 *Ladona. julia*
1 *Plathemis. lydia*
1 *Libellula. cyanea*
1 *Erythemis simplicicollis*
1 *Pachydiplax longipennis*
3 *Celithemis eponina*
1 *Celithemis elisa*
1 *Perithemis tenera*
6 *Enallagma geminatum*
3 *Enallagma signatum*; late in the afternoon.
1 *Enallagma. sp*.
4 *Ischnura verticalis*

July 7, 2002; 9:30 AM to 1:00 PM, 83º, clear

20-30 *Erythemis simplicicollis*; mostly males but a few females were laying eggs.
4 *Anax junius*
15+ *Libellula incesta*; mostly males but a few females were laying eggs
1 *Libellula pulchella*
1 *Libellula luctuosa*
2 *Pachydiplax longipennis*
2 *Celithemis eponina*
8 *Celithemis fasciata*; most were pairs with the females laying eggs.
4 *Celithemis elisa*
5 *Perithemis tenera*
10+ *Enallagma geminatum*; mostly males but a few pairs, with the females laying eggs.
1 *Enallagma sp*.
1 *Ischnura posita*; tiny
2 *Argia fumipennis violacea*

August 20, 2002; 3:00 to 5:30 PM, 75º, clear

10 *Celithemis fasciata*
6 *Libellula incesta;* mating and laying eggs.
1 *Libellula luctuosa*
6 *Pachydiplax longipennis*
8 *Perithemis tenera*
3 *Ischnura verticalis*

August 25, 2002; 3:00 to 5:00 PM, 75º, clear

3 *Erythemis simplicicollis*
10 *Libellula incesta*
6 *Pachydiplax longipennis*
8 *Perithemis tenera*
3 *Enallagma signatum*
2 *Lestes spp*.; fairly large, mostly blue, among Pickerel Weed stems along a slow stream between the lakes.

September 1, 2002: 11AM to 2PM, 80º, partly cloudy
1 *Anax junius*
2 *Aeshna* sp.; too far away and too high to be identified.
10 *Pachydiplax longipennis*
6 *Libellula incesta*
1 *Celithemis elisa*
1 *Perithemis tenera*
2 *Ischnura posita*

The following observations are from Hankerd Prairie which is located just uphill from the lakes:

May 29, 2002: 9:00 to 12:00 AM, 65º, rainy

Leucorrhinia intacta
Libellula cyanea
Plathemis lydia
Erythemis simplicicollis

July 6, 2002; 3:00 to 5:00 PM, 70º, Partly cloudy

Libellula incesta
Erythemis simplicicollis
Libellula luctuosa
Dromogomphus spinosus; probably juvenile
Argia fumipennis

STRANGE HAPPENINGS

I received this email message on August 28 from John Megahan, our Museum Artist:

I'll bet you haven't seen this before. Yesterday when I was riding my bike I was going down a hill at a pretty good clip when I heard a rather loud thwack on my helmet. I figured it was a rock or branch or something and forgot about it. However while riding it felt like my helmet was buzzing. Thinking I must be losing it which is not unusual I continued. I got to the office, put my helmet down and went to work. At five I went to put the helmet on and what the hell!!! There was a dragonfly stuck in it and and the thing was still alive! If you look the dragonfly actually cracked the outer plastic shell! I pulled the thing out and it tried valiantly to fly but its wings on the damaged side were way beyond repair so it became bird food. I probably should have saved it for you. At least I got a few pictures.
John

After looking carefully at the photos, I determined that it was a *Somatochlora* that John had hit, but which one? I sent out a message with the photo to the gl_odonata@yahoogroups.com, and had several responses. Colin Jones presented the best case for it being *S. linearis*, the Mocha Emerald, and I agree. Unfortunately, John gave the specimen to the birds (!!), which would have been a new record for Washtenaw Co. So, remember to wear your helmet when cycling – you wouldn't want to hit a swamp darner!

Archilestes grandis in Michigan Soon?

It appears that we have a possibility that *Archilestes grandis* will soon be found in Michigan. Al Chartier forwarded an alert from Paul Pratt in Windsor, Ontario, where one was brought in to the Nature Center there on August 26. *Archilestes grandis* IS a big spreadwing, and is about 60mm (3 in) in length. Flight periods are mid-August to October, and should be looked for in some of the crummiest of habitats - drainage ditches with reasonable flow and small creeks. Habitats that have been changed by humans seem to be the way that this species has spread from the southwestern US. So, get out there and look in the SE corner of Michigan, especially Monroe, Lenawee, and Wayne Counties. The photo of the specimen from Windsor, Ontario is by Paul Pratt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Glotzhober, R.C. and D. McShaffrey (Editors). 2002. **The Dragonflies and Damselflies of Ohio.** Ohio Biological Survey Bulleting New Series Volume 14 Number 2. ix + 364 p. $40 plus shipping and handling ($5) and Ohio Tax ($2.30 if applicable).

The Ohio Biological Survey is pleased to announce the release of this new book on the dragonflies and damselflies of Ohio. This volume represents the culmination of efforts by the Ohio Odonata Survey and Ohio Odonata Society over the last ten years to collect and compile information about the odonates of Ohio. The book contains chapters on the natural history of odonates, a history of Ohio odonate workers, 15 multiple-image color plates, illustrated keys and species descriptions and distributions. The illustrated keys are designed for not only the professional but also the serious amateur -- with over 460 line drawings to explain the characters described in the keys. The species descriptions include a discussion of habitat preferences, behavior and distribution, with county dot maps for Ohio and a flight line showing when adults have been reported in flight in Ohio. Eleven authors worked on the various chapters, providing a baseline documentation of Ohio's species and a valuable resource for further study.

You can order this book for $40 plus $5 postage and handling and $2.30 Ohio tax by sending a check or to:

Ohio Biological Survey, Inc.
P.O. Box 21370
Columbus, OH 43221-0370

Be sure to specify if you want the spiral bound version for easy opening in the lab, or the Smythe-Sewn (stiched) version with a label on the binding - both versions are soft cover. Quantity orders of ten or more copies are available at a 30% discount.

2002 Checklist of Odonata Species Found in Michigan

Common names follow the recommendations by the Dragonfly Society of the Americas.

CALOPTERYGIDAE — BROAD-WINGED DAMSELS

[ ] *Calopteryx aequabilis* Say — River Jewelwing
[ ] *Calopteryx maculata* (Beauvois) — Ebony Jewelwing
[ ] *Hetaerina americana* (Fabricius) — American Rubyspot
[ ] *Hetaerina titia* (Drury) — Smoky Rubyspot

LESTIDAE — SPREADWINGS

[ ] *Lestes congener* Hagen — Spotted Spreadwing
[ ] *Lestes disjunctus disjunctus* Selys — Common *Spreadwing*
[ ] *Lestes disjunctus australis* Walker – Common Spreadwing, southern subspecies
[ ] *Lestes dryas* Kirby — Emerald Spreadwing
[ ] *Lestes eurinus* Say — Amber—winged Spreadwing
[ ] *Lestes forcipatus* Rambur — Sweetflag Spreadwing
[ ] *Lestes inaequalis* Walsh — Elegant Spreadwing
[ ] *Lestes rectangularis* Say — Slender Spreadwing
[ ] *Lestes unguiculatus* Hagen — Lyre-tipped Spreadwing
[ ] *Lestes vigilax* Hagen — Swamp Spreadwing

COENAGRIONIDAE — POND DAMSELS

[ ] *Amphiagrion saucium* (Burmeister) — Eastern Red Damsel
[ ] *Argia apicalis* (Say) — Blue-fronted Dancer
[ ] *Argia fumipennis violacea* (Hagen) — Variable Dancer
[ ] *Argia moesta* (Hagen) — Powdered Dancer
[ ] *Argia sedula* (Hagen) — Blue-ringed Dancer
[ ] *Argia tibialis* (Rambur) — Blue-tipped Dancer
[ ] *Chromagrion conditum* (Selys) — Aurora Damsel
[ ] *Coenagrion interrogatum* (Selys) — Subarctic Bluet
[ ] *Coenagrion resolutum* (Selys) — Taiga Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma anna* Williamson — River Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma antennatum* (Say) — Rainbow Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma aspersum* (Hagen) — Azure Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma basidens* Calvert — Double-striped Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma boreale* Selys — Boreal Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma carunculatum* Morse — Tule Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma civile* (Hagen) — Familiar Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma cyathigerum* (Charpentier) — Northern Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma cyathigerum vernale* Gloyd – Vernal Bluet
[ ] *Enallgama divagans* Selys– Turquoise Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma ebrium* (Hagen) — Marsh Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma exsulans* (Hagen) — Stream Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma geminatum* Kellicott — Skimming Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma hageni* (Walsh) — Hagen's Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma signatum* (Hagen) — Orange Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma traviatum westfalli* Donnelly – Slender Bluet
[ ] *Enallagma vesperum* Calvert — Vesper Bluet
[ ] *Ischnura hastata* (Say) — Citrine Forktail **[2002]**
[ ] *Ischnura kellicotti* Williamson — Lilypad Forktail
[ ] *Ischnura posita* (Hagen) — Fragile Forktail
[ ] *Ischnura verticalis* (Say) — Eastern Forktail
[ ] *Nehalennia gracilis* Morse — Sphagnum Sprite
[ ] *Nehalennia irene* (Hagen) — Sedge Sprite

PETALURIDAE – PETALTAILS

[ ] *Tachopteryx thoreyi* (Hagen) — Gray Petaltail

AESHNIDAE – DARNERS

[ ] *Aeshna canadensis* Walker — Canada Darner
[ ] *Aeshna clepsydra* Say — Mottled Darner
[ ] *Aeshna constricta* Say — Lance-tipped Darner
[ ] *Aeshna eremita* Scudder — Lake Darner
[ ] *Aeshna interrupta* Walker — Variable Darner
[ ] *Aeshna juncea* (Linnaeus) — Sedge Darner
[ ] *Aeshna mutata* Hagen — Spatterdock Darner
[ ] *Aeshna sitchensis* Hagen — Zigzag Darner
[ ] *Aeshna subarctica* Walker — Subarctic Darner
[ ] *Aeshna tuberculifera* Walker — Black-tipped Darner
[ ] *Aeshna umbrosa* Walker — Shadow Darner
[ ] *Aeshna verticalis* Hagen — Green-striped Darner
[ ] *Anax junius* (Drury) — Common Green Darner
[ ] *Anax longipes* Hagen — Comet Darner
[ ] *Basiaeschna janata* (Say) — Springtime Darner
[ ] *Boyeria grafiana* Williamson — Ocellated Darner
[ ] *Boyeria vinosa* (Say) — Fawn Darner
[ ] *Epiaeschna heros* (Fabricius) — Swamp Darner
[ ] *Gomphaeschna furcillata* (Say) — Harlequin Darner
[ ] *Nasiaeschna pentacantha* (Rambur) — Cyrano Darner

GOMPHIDAE – CLUBTAILS

[ ] *Arigomphus cornutus* (Tough) — Horned Clubtail
[ ] *Arigomphus furcifer* (Hagen in Selys) — Lilypad Clubtail
[ ] *Arigomphus submedianus* (Williamson) — Jade Clubtail
[ ] *Arigomphus villosipes* (Selys) — Unicorn Clubtail
[ ] *Dromogomphus spinosus* Selys — Black-shouldered Spinyleg
[ ] *Dromogomphus spoliatus* (Hagen in Selys) **[2002]**
[ ] *Gomphus exilis* Selys — Lancet Clubtail
[ ] *Gomphus fraternus* (Say) — Midland Clubtail
[ ] *Gomphus graslinellus* Walsh — Pronghorn Clubtail
[ ] *Gomphus lineatifrons* (Calvert) — Splendid Clubtail
[ ] *Gomphus lividus* Selys — Ashy Clubtail
[ ] *Gomphus quadricolor* Walsh — Rapids Clubtail
[ ] *Gomphus spicatus* Hagen — Dusky Clubtail
[ ] *Gomphus vastus* (Walsh) — Cobra Clubtail
[ ] *Gomphus ventricosus* (Walsh) — Skillet Clubtail
[ ] *Gomphus viridifrons* Hine — Green-faced Clubtail
[ ] *Hagenius brevistylus* Selys — Dragonhunter
[ ] *Hylogomphus adelphus* (Selys — Moustached Clubtail
[ ] *Ophiogomphus anomalus* Harvey — Extra-striped Snaketail
[ ] *Ophiogomphus carolus* Needham — Riffle Snaketail
[ ] *Ophiogomphus colubrinus* Selys — Boreal Snaketail
[ ] *Ophiogomphus howei* Bromley — Pygmy Snaketail
[ ] *Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis* (Walsh) — Rusty Snaketail
[ ] *Progomphus obscurus* (Rambur) — Common Sanddragon
[ ] *Stylogomphus albistylus* (Hagen) — Least Clubtail
[ ] *Stylurus amnicola* (Walsh) — Riverine Clubtail
[ ] *Stylurus laurae* Williamson — Laura's Clubtail
[ ] *Stylurus notatus* (Rambur) — Elusive Clubtail
[ ] *Stylurus plagiatus* (Selys) — Russet-tipped Clubtail
[ ] *Stylurus scudderi* (Selys) — Zebra Clubtail
[ ] *Stylurus spiniceps* (Walsh) — Arrow Clubtail

CORDULEGASTRIDAE — SPIKETAILS

[ ] *Cordulegaster bilineata* (Carle) — Brown Spiketail
[ ] *Cordulegaster diastatops* (Selys) — Delta-spotted Spiketail
[ ] *Cordulegaster erronea* Hagen — Tiger Spiketail
[ ] *Cordulegaster maculata* Selys — Twin-spotted Spiketail
[ ] *Cordulegaster obliqua* (Say) — Arrowhead Spiketail

MACROMIIDAE — CRUISERS

[ ] *Didymops transversa* (Say) — Stream Cruiser
[ ] *Macromia illinoiensis* Walsh— Illinois River Cruiser
[ ] *Macromia taeniolata* Rambur — Royal River Cruiser

CORDULIIDAE — EMERALDS

[ ] *Cordulia shurtleffi* Scudder— American Emerald
[ ] *Dorocordulia libera* (Selys) — Racket-tailed Emerald
[ ] *Epitheca canis* (McLachlan) — Beaverpond Baskettail
[ ] *Epitheca cynosura* (Say) — Common Baskettail
[ ] *Epitheca princeps* Hagen — Prince Baskettail
[ ] *Epitheca spinigera* (Selys) — Spiny Baskettail
[ ] *Neurocordulia yamaskanensis* (Provancher) — Stygian Shadowdragon
[ ] *Somatochlora cingulata* (Selys) — Lake Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora elongata* (Scudder) — Ski-tailed Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora forcipata* (Scudder) — Forcipate Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora franklini* (Selys) — Delicate Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora hineana* Williamson — Hine's Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora incurvata* Walker — Incurvate Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora kennedyi* Walker — Kennedy's Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora linearis* (Hagen) — Mocha Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora minor* Calvert — Ocellated Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora tenebrosa* (Say) — Clamp-tipped Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora walshii* (Scudder) — Brush-tipped Emerald
[ ] *Somatochlora williamsoni* Walker — Williamson's Emerald
[ ] *Williamsonia fletcheri* Williamson — Ebony Boghaunter
[ ] *Williamsonia lintneri* (Hagen) — Ringed Boghaunter

LIBELLULIDAE — SKIMMERS

[ ] *Celithemis elisa* (Hagen) — Calico Pennant
[ ] *Celithemis eponina* (Drury) — Halloween Pennant
[ ] *Celithemis fasciata* Kirby — Banded Pennant
[ ] *Erythemis simplicicollis* (Say) — Eastern Pondhawk
[ ] *Ladona julia* Uhler — Chalk-fronted Corporal
[ ] *Leucorrhinia frigida* Hagen — Frosted Whiteface
[ ] *Leucorrhinia glacialis* Hagen — Crimson-ringed Whiteface
[ ] *Leucorrhinia hudsonica* (Selys) — Hudsonian Whiteface
[ ] *Leucorrhinia intacta* (Hagen) — Dot-tailed Whiteface
[ ] *Leucorrhinia proxima* Calvert — Red-waisted Whiteface
[ ] *Libellula cyanea* Fabricius — Spangled Skimmer
[ ] *Libellula incesta* Hagen — Slaty Skimmer
[ ] *Libellula luctuosa* Burmeister — Widow Skimmer
[ ] *Libellula pulchella* Drury — Twelve-spotted Skimmer
[ ] *Libellula quadrimaculata* Linnaeus — Four-spotted Skimmer
[ ] *Libellula semifasciata* Burmeister — Painted Skimmer
[ ] *Libellula vibrans* Fabricius — Great Blue Skimmer
[ ] *Nannothemis bella* (Uhler) — Elfin Skimmer
[ ] *Pachydiplax longipennis* (Burmeister) — Blue Dasher
[ ] *Pantala flavescens* (Fabricius) — Wandering Glider
[ ] *Pantala hymenaea* (Say) — Spot-winged Glider
[ ] *Perithemis tenera* (Say) — Eastern Amberwing
[ ] *Plathemis lydia* Drury — Common Whitetail
[ ] *Sympetrum ambiguum* (Rambur) — Blue-faced Meadowhawk
[ ] *Sympetrum corruptum* (Hagen) — Variegated Meadowhawk
[ ] *Sympetrum costiferum* (Hagen) — Saffron-winged Meadowhawk
[ ] *Sympetrum danae* (Sulzer) — Black Meadowhawk
[ ] *Sympetrum internum* Montgomery — Cherry-faced Meadowhawk
[ ] *Sympetrum obtrusum* (Hagen) — White-faced Meadowhawk
[ ] *Sympetrum rubicundulum* (Say) — Ruby Meadowhawk
[ ] *Sympetrum semicinctum* (Say) — Band-winged Meadowhawk
[ ] *Sympetrum vicinum* (Hagen) — Yellow-legged Meadowhawk
[ ] *Tramea carolina* (Linnaeus) — Carolina Saddlebags
[ ] *Tramea lacerata* Hagen — Black Saddlebags
[ ] *Tramea onusta* Hagen — Red Saddlebags

The above checklist reflects the recent additions from Julie Craves, Darrin O'Brien, and Carl Freeman. Michigan now has 162 species recorded. I will make the above list available as a downloadable PDF file from our web site so that you can print it on both sides of one sheet of paper. The url will be:
http://insects.ummz.lsa.umich.edu/michodo/2002list.pdf

CLOSING SHOT

Darrin O'Brien with *Sympetrum "nasuta"*
Photo by Julie Craves.

Please help contribute articles and collecting summaries for the next issue of *Williamsonia*, the winter issue, which usually comes out in January/February. If you have some ideas for field trips or other activities for next year, please send them in. Book reviews are important, too. If you have a review of any recent Odonata books, please send them in.

Have a great fall, and let's see who spots the last *Sympetrum vicinum* of the season.

GL_ODONATA@YAHOOGROUPS.COM
is the place to exchange information with other people interested in Great Lakes Odonata. You'll benefit from being able to read through the archived messages, and of course, post photos and ask questions, etc.
the URL for the group is:
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/gl_odonata/

Williamsonia

A quarterly newsletter of the
Michigan Odonata Survey
Vol. 6, No. 3&4, October, 2002

Editor: Mark O'Brien
Assistant: Marjorie O'Brien
web: http://insects.ummz.lsa.umich.edu/michodo/mos.html
email: mfobrien@umich.edu
mail-group: michodo@umich.edu
(734) 647-2199 fax: (734) 763-4080

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Mailing Address:
Michigan Odonata Survey
c/o Museum of Zoology - Insect Division
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1079

Michigan Odonata Survey
c/o Museum of Zoology - Insect Division
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1079

Erythemis simplicicollis eating a huge lunch.
Photo by Stephen Ross