

Spreadwing Damselflies - Family Lestidae

Factoid - Ancestral Spreadwing was the precursor to all Odonates

Factoid – largest Odonates are Spreadwings

Two Genera, only 11 OH species (NA 19)

How hard can this be?

Well... Spreadwings

- Are sexually dimorphic
- Have similar coloration typically not as bright
- Go through developmental changes

Look for male and female

- together they can be defined to species
- some males are very similar
- some females are very similar
- but pairs are unique when taken together
- Most do best in waters with few or no fish
- Many have egg-wintering habit

Let's review field marks/indicators

- Wings spread as opposed to folded over abdomen
- Large stigma
- Typically larger than other damsel groups
- Mostly still-water habitats
- Perch with abdomen angled down in thick cover
- Mate/fly at water later in the day
- Oviposition is usually in tandem
- Long legs with very long leg spines

Male Characteristics

- thinner abdomen
- terminal appendages (paraprocts/cerci)
- blue eyes

Female Characteristics

- robust abdomen
- ovipositor

Size is a good starter

Flight date helps

Thoracic markings

- wide stripes
- spots
- shoulder stripe
- middorsal carina

Cerci - shape, size

Ovipositor

- basal plate
- rim of ovipositor
- length relative to \$10

Wing color - amber or clear

Pruinosity – can help, then hinder

Coloration - muted

- back of head
- dorsal thorax/abdomen
- tarsi
- wingtips

S9 v S7 length

Great Spreadwing Archilestes grandis

Largest Spreadwing, largest damsel

Bold yellow stripes on thorax

Only Spreadwing consistently associated with moving water

Flies late - Sept peak

Has greatly expanded its range in the last 100 years - now basically country-wide

Oviposits on woody stems over water

Tolerates poor water quality

Slightest smoky tint to wings – sometimes hard to see in photos

most similar - Amber-winged

Photo courtesy Rick Nirschl



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Amber-winged Spreadwing Lestes eurinus

Large - size variable

Amber or golden or honey-colored wings

Female and immature Male have distinct thoracic pattern

Late Spring - Early Summer

Overwinters as late instar nymph (hence early flight)

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Elegant Spreadwing Lestes inaequalis

Large

Dark, metallic pigmentation

Bright pruinose terminal segments in Male

Flies late in the afternoon

Late Spring - Early Summer

Distinctive terminal appendages in Male - paraprocts longer than cerci

Female has pale yellow on tibia, and back side of head

observed ovipositing on lilypads

most similar - Swamp



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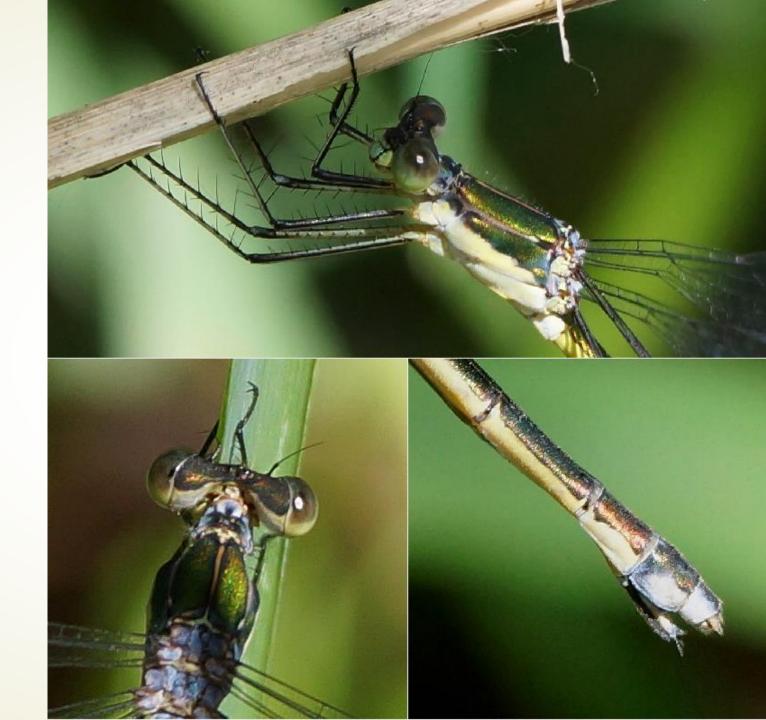
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Swamp Spreadwing Lestes vigilax

Large

Dark pigmentation

July - peak in Late-July

Male paraprocts are long and thin, \$8 not pruinose

Females have dark tibia, dark on back of head, reddish-brown shoulder stripes

most similar - Elegant



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Slender Spreading Lestes rectangularis

Medium-Large

Mid-June through August, fly later in the day than most

Male abdomen twice a long as wings - not pruinose, paraprocts curved downward

White vein on wing-tips

Female - \$7/\$9 ration, bulbous abdomen, ovipositor does not extend beyond abdomen



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Photo courtesy Sally Isacco

Emerald Spreadwing Lestes dryas

Small - stocky

Habitat - fishless pools

Green metallic - glittering when newly emerged

Overwinters as egg

Long ovipositor, females proportionately stouter than other species

Distinctive, boot-shaped paraprocts

Photo courtesy Curtis Young



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Lyre-tipped Spreadwing Lestes unguiculatus

Small

Male - unique paraprocts - shaped like a lyre, stigmas bordered with white

Male - more bronze than others, green shoulder stripe

Early Summer

Overwinters as egg



Spotted Spreadwing Lestes congener

Smallest Spreadwing

Latest Flight - September

Unique pair of spots on ventral thorax

Least showy

Overwinters as egg



Photo courtesy Sarah White

Spotted Spreadwing Lestes congener

Smallest Spreadwing

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Photo courtesy Rick Asamoto

Sweetflag Spreadwing Lestes forcipatus

Small - dark, Males become pruinose (except top of apical \$3)

July

Females have large ovipositor

- length exceeds \$10

Males can show single spot on ventral thorax, pruinose at wing base

Associated with habitat containing Sweetflag



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Southern Spreadwing Lestes australis

Small - dark

Early Flight - May

Female - dark ovipositor, small dark spot ventrolaterally \$3-7



Northern Spreadwing Lestes disjunctus

Small - dark

Later Flight - Aug

Female - uniformly light colored ovipositor



Spreadwing?

Male

Female



Male

- Big? ~2"
- Thoracic stripes? late summer/autumn, moving water - Great
- Amber wings? late spring/early summer - Amberwinged
- White wingtips? Slender
- Paraprocts longer than cerci?- Elegant
- Not these? Swamp

- Small? < 1.5"</p>
- Uniformly metallic green? -Emerald
- Two spots on underside of thorax? - Spotted
- Lyre shaped paraprocts?
 stigma bordered with white Lyre-tipped
- Now it gets hard you probably need a net, and look for females
- Common/Southern/Sweetflag

Female

- Big?
- Thoracic stripes? robust? late summer/autumn Great
- Amber wings? late spring/early summer - Amberwinged
- White wingtips? Slender
- Dark legs and dark on back of head - Swamp
- Light stripes on legs and light on back of head - Elegant

- Small?
- Uniformly metallic green? -Emerald
- Two spots on underside of thorax? - Spotted
- Bronze head Lyre-tipped
- Long ovipositor Sweetflag
- Dark spots on lateral abdomen - Southern
- Light ovipositor Northern

References

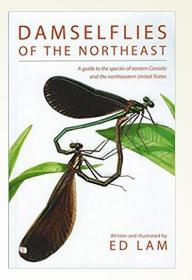
Dragonflies and Damselflies of Ohio – Glotzhober and McShaffrey

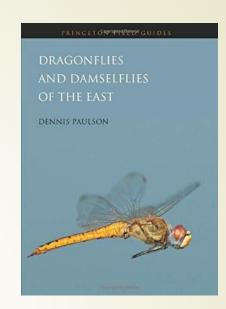
Dragonflies and Damselflies of Northeast Ohio – Rosche, Semroc, Gilbert

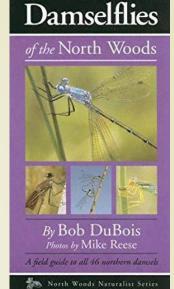
Damselflies of the Northeast - Lam

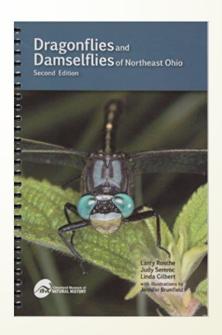
Damselflies of the Minnesota, Wisconsin & Michigan – DuBois

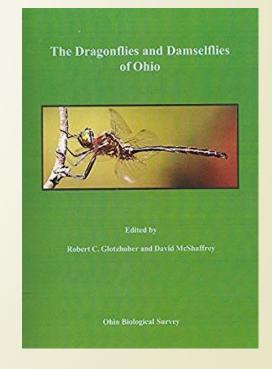
Dragonflies and Damselflies of the East - Paulson











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Photo courtesy Phyllis Kelly