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CHECKLIST OF WISCONSIN DRAGONFLIES

By

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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 22 species have been reliably reported from the state. This checklist provides a current summary of these 111 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 WI are available on the Endangered Resources Program Webpage <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/>.

Definition of Biological Ranks:

Global Species Ranks:

- G1 = 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:

- S1 = 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.

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S2 = Imperiled in the state because of rarity (6 to 20 populations or few remaining individuals) or because of some factor(s) makes it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state.

S3 = Rare or uncommon in the state (21 to 100 populations).

S4 = Apparently secure in the state, with many populations.

S5 = Demonstrably secure in the state and essentially uneradicable under present conditions.

SA = Accidental in the state, including species recorded once or twice or only at very great intervals, hundreds or even thousands of miles outside of their usual ranges; a few of these species may even have bred on one or two occasions.

SH = Of historical occurrence in the state, perhaps having not been verified in the past 20 years, and suspected to be still extant. A species would become SH without such a 20-year delay if the only known population in the state were destroyed, or if it had been extensively and unsuccessfully looked for. Upon verification of an extant population, SH-ranked species would typically receive a S1 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., "GIG2" 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 Fig. 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:

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://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/working_list/taxalists/dragon.htm. Readers are encouraged to contribute species occurrence records to the senior author. We are especially interested in detailed information on species considered very rare, i.e. State rank of S1, S2 and SH.

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Figure 1



N = Northern Highland

C = Central Sands

W = Western Upland (driftless area)

E = Eastern Ridges and Lowlands

| SPECIES | STATUS | BREEDING HABITAT | RANGE | FLIGHT PERIOD |
|--|-----------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| SUBORDER ANISOPTERA (DRAGONFLIES) | | | | |
| FAMILY AESHNIDAE (DARNERS) | | | | |
| <i>Aeshna canadensis</i> Walker, 1908 Canada darner | G5 S5 | bog or marsh-bordered lakes; sluggish marsh-bordered streams | N C E W-LWR | M June - E Oct |
| <i>Aeshna clepsydra</i> Say, 1839 mottled darner ² | G4 S2 | reed-bordered lakes; deep sterile lakes | N E-h | M June - E Sept |
| <i>Aeshna constricta</i> Say, 1839 lance-tipped darner | G5 S4 | ponds; small lakes; marshes; slow streams in open marshes | E N C W | M July - E Sept |
| <i>Aeshna eremita</i> (Scudder, 1866) lake darner ² | G5 S3 | bog- or marsh-bordered ponds and lakes | N | L July - E Oct |
| <i>Aeshna interrupta</i> Walker, 1908 variable darner | G5 S5 | shallow marsh-bordered bays; bog or beach ponds; slow streams | N | L July - M Sept |
| <i>Aeshna mutata</i> Hagen, 1861 spatterdock darner ¹ | G3G4 S1 | shallow peaty lakes with abundant floating vegetation | C | E June- L June |
| <i>Aeshna subarctica</i> Walker, 1908 subarctic darner ² | G5 S1 | wet sphagnum in muskeg habitat | N (Douglas) | E Sept |
| <i>Aeshna tuberculifera</i> Walker, 1908 black-tipped darner ² | G4 S3 | acidic bog ponds; peaty acidic lakes | C N | M Aug - M Sept |
| <i>Aeshna umbrosa</i> Walker, 1908 shadow darner | G5 S5 | partially- to heavily-shaded cool streams; ditches; and forest ponds | N C W(s) | L June - M Oct |
| <i>Aeshna verticalis</i> 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 |
| <i>Anax junius</i> (Drury, 1770) common green darner | G5 S5 | still water with emergent or floating leaved aquatics | Statewide | E April - M Oct |
| <i>Anax longipes</i> Hagen, 1861 comet darner ² | G5 SA | fishless ponds; small lakes | C | L June - E July |
| <i>Basiaeschna janata</i> (Say, 1839) springtime darner | G5 S4 | well-oxygenated ponds; lakes; and warm streams | Statewide | L May - E July |
| <i>Boyeria vinosa</i> (Say, 1839) fawn darner | G5 S5 | shady edges of cool-warm streams with moderate current | N W-LWR C | M June - M Sept |
| <i>Epiaeschna heros</i> (Fabricius, 1798) swamp darner ² | G5 S2S3 | shady ponds; ditches; sloughs bordering woods | N(Door) E W(s) | E June - L July |
| <i>Gomphaeschna furcillata</i> Say, 1839 harlequin darner ² | G5 S2 | sphagnum bogs; alder swamps; wooded swamps | N | Early June |
| <i>Nasiaeschna pentacantha</i> (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) | | | | |
| <i>Arigomphus cornutus</i> (Tough), 1900 horned clubtail | G4 S3S4 | sluggish marsh- or bog-bordered streams; muddy ponds | N E-h | M June - M July |
| <i>Arigomphus furcifer</i> Hagen, 1878 lilypad clubtail | G5 S3S4 | marshy ponds; lakes & sluggish streams with abundant floating vegetation | Statewide (local) | L May - E July |
| <i>Arigomphus submedianus</i> Williamson, 1914 jade clubtail ² | G5 S1S2 | backwaters; ponds; sloughs | S | Early July |
| <i>Arigomphus villosipes</i> Selys, 1854 unicorn clubtail ² | G5 S2 | ponds and sluggish streams with little vegetation | E(s) | Late June |
| <i>Dromogomphus spinosus</i> Selys, 1854 black-shouldered spinyleg | G5 S4 | warm fast streams; large lake shores | N C W-StCrR W/C | E June - L July |
| <i>Gomphus (Gomphurus) externus</i> Hagen, 1858 plains clubtail ² | G5 S2 | warm rivers with moderate current and turbid water | W C | E June - L July |
| <i>Gomphus (Gomphurus) fraternus</i> 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 |
| <i>Gomphus (Gomphurus) lineatifrons</i> Calvert, 1921 splendid clubtail ² | G4 S3 | medium to large fast-flowing streams with good water quality | W-StCrR N C | L May - L July |
| <i>Gomphus (Gomphurus) vastus</i> Walsh, 1862 cobra clubtail | G5 S4 | medium to large rivers with moderate to rapid current | W N E-Rare | L May - L July |
| <i>Gomphus (Gomphurus) ventricosus</i> Walsh, 1863 skillet clubtail ² | G3G4 S2S3 | medium to large warm streams with good water quality | N W-StCrR C | L May - L July |
| <i>Gomphus (Gomphus) adelphus</i> (Selys, 1857) mustached clubtail | G4 S3S4 | small to medium rapid clean cool-warm streams | N C | E June - L July |
| <i>Gomphus (Gomphus) viridifrons</i> (Hine, 1901) green-faced clubtail ² | G3 S3 | medium to large rapid clean warm streams | N W-StCrR C | E May - M July |

| SPECIES | STATUS | BREEDING HABITAT | RANGE | FLIGHT PERIOD |
|--|---------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Gomphus (Phanogomphus) exilis</i> Selys, 1854 lancet clubtail | G5 S3S4 | quiet marsh-bordered lakes and streams; marshy corners of rocky streams | N C E | E June - E July |
| <i>Gomphus (Phanogomphus) graslinellus</i> Walsh, 1862 pronghorn clubtail ² | G5 S2 | ponds; lakes; slow streams | N(w) E-h | E June - L July |
| <i>Gomphus (Phanogomphus) lividus</i> Selys, 1854 ashy clubtail | G5 S4 | out streams; small to medium fast cold-cool streams; sheltered parts of large lake | N C | L May - M July |
| <i>Gomphus (Phanogomphus) quadricolor</i> Walsh, 1862 rapids clubtail ² | G3G4 S4 | small to large rapid clean warm streams | N C/W E-h | L May - M July |
| <i>Gomphus (Phanogomphus) spicatus</i> Hagen, 1854 dusky clubtail | G5 S5 | boggy or marshy lakes and ponds | N C E | L May - M July |
| <i>Hagenius brevistylus</i> 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 |
| <i>Ophiogomphus anomalus</i> Harvey, 1898 extra-striped snaketail ¹ | G3 S1 | medium to large fast clean warm streams | N | L May - L June |
| <i>Ophiogomphus sp 1 nr aspersus</i> , sand snaketail ² | G2 S2 | small to medium fast clean sandy warm streams | N/W N C | L May - M June |
| <i>Ophiogomphus carolus</i> Needham, 1897 riffle snaketail ² | G5 S3 | small to medium fast warm rocky streams with sand | N | L May - M Aug |
| <i>Ophiogomphus colubrinus</i> Selys, 1854 boreal snaketail | G5 S4 | clean cool rapid streams; trout streams | N N/W | M June - M Aug |
| <i>Ophiogomphus howei</i> 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 |
| <i>Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis</i> Walsh, 1862 rusty snaketail | G5 S4 | small to large fast warm streams | N C W | L May - M Aug |
| <i>Ophiogomphus susbehcha</i> 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 |
| <i>Progomphus obscurus</i> Rambur, 1842 common sanddragon | G5 S3S4 | very sandy warm streams and lakes | N W/C W-LWR E-R | E June - L July |
| <i>Stylogomphus albistylus</i> Hagen, 1878 least clubtail ² | G5 S3 | small fast warm streams with cobble/boulder/gravel substrate | N | M June - E July |
| <i>Stylurus amnicola</i> Walsh, 1862 riverine clubtail | G4 S3 | medium to large warm rivers with fast current and sandy substrate | W N C | M June - E Aug |
| <i>Stylurus notatus</i> 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 |
| <i>Stylurus plagiatus</i> 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 |
| <i>Stylurus scudderi</i> Selys, 1873 zebra clubtail ² | G4 S3 | small to medium clean cool rapid sandy streams; trout streams | N W/C | E July - L Aug |
| <i>Stylurus spiniceps</i> 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) | | | | |
| <i>Cordulegaster diastatops</i> Selys, 1854 delta-spotted spiketail ² | G5 S1S2 | seeps; spring runs in clearings or brushy areas | N(e) | L June - E July |
| <i>Cordulegaster maculata</i> 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 |
| <i>Cordulegaster obliqua</i> Say, 1839 arrowhead spiketail ² | G4 S3 | small wooded headwater seeps/streams | W(Baraboo) N E-h | E June - L July |
| FAMILY MACROMIIDAE (CRUISERS) | | | | |
| <i>Didymops transversa</i> Say, 1839 stream cruiser | G5 S4 | sandy forest streams; lakes with wave action | N C W | L May - E July |
| <i>Macromia illinoensis</i> 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 |
| <i>Macromia pacifica</i> Hagen, 1861 gilded river cruiser ² | G4 SH | rapid streams; one old record from Milwaukee River | E-h | Early July |
| <i>Macromia taeniolata</i> 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 (EMERALDS) | | | | |
| <i>Cordulia shurtleffi</i> Scudder, 1866 American emerald | G5 S5 | quiet marshy, boggy waters; small lakes; sphagnum bog ponds | N E C | L May - M July |
| <i>Dorocordulia libera</i> Selys, 1871 racket-tailed emerald | G5 S5 | bog ponds; bog- or march-bordered lakes | N C E | E June - E Aug |
| <i>Epitheca (Epicordulia) princeps</i> (Hagen, 1861) prince baskettail | G5 S5 | larger lakes; quiet portions of medium to large rivers | Statewide | E June - E Aug |

| SPECIES | STATUS | BREEDING HABITAT | RANGE | FLIGHT PERIOD |
|---|-----------|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Epiptera (Tetragoneuria) canis</i> McLachlan, 1886 beaverpond baskettail | G5 S5 | bog ponds; marshy, cool boggy streams | N C | M May - E July |
| <i>Epiptera (Tetragoneuria) cynosura</i> Say, 1839 common baskettail | G5 S5 | marsh-bordered lakes; bays; slow stream mouths | Statewide | L May - M July |
| <i>Epiptera (Tetragoneuria) spinigera</i> Selys, 1871 spiny baskettail | G5 S5 | marshy borders of lakes and slow streams | N C E | L May - E July |
| <i>Neurocordulia molesta</i> Walsh, 1863 smoky shadowdragon ² | G4 S2S3 | rocky segments of medium to large rivers | W & WI Dells | L May - E July |
| <i>Neurocordulia yamaskanensis</i> Provancher, 1875 Stygian shadowdragon ² | G5 S3 | aerated rocky segments of streams; lakes | W N C E | E June - M June |
| <i>Somatochlora cingulata</i> Selys, 1871 lake emerald ² | G5 S1 | aerated lakes with cobble substrate | N | M July |
| <i>Somatochlora elongata</i> Scudder, 1861 ski-tailed emerald ² | G5 S2S3 | forest streams with rapids; outlets of lakes and ponds | N | E June - L July |
| <i>Somatochlora ensigera</i> Martin, 1906 plains emerald ² | G4 S1 | small streams lined with woods | E(s) | Late June |
| <i>Somatochlora forcipata</i> Scudder, 1866 forcipate emerald ² | G5 S2S3 | small spring-fed boggy streams | N | M June - E Aug |
| <i>Somatochlora franklini</i> Selys, 1878 delicate emerald ² | G5 S2S3 | spring-fed sphagnum bogs | N C | E June - L June |
| <i>Somatochlora hineana</i> Williamson, 1931 Hine's emerald ^{3, 1} | G2G3 S1 | small cool calcareous marshy streams on bedrock | N(Door) E(e) | E July - L July |
| <i>Somatochlora incurvata</i> Walker, 1918 incurvate emerald ¹ | G4 S2 | spring-fed bogs; poor fens | C N E | M July - L Aug |
| <i>Somatochlora kennedyi</i> Walker, 1925 Kennedy's emerald ² | G5 S3 | slow streams through open bogs or marshes | N C E | E June - L July |
| <i>Somatochlora minor</i> Calvert, 1898 ocellated emerald | G5 S4 | clear gently-flowing forest streams | N C | L June - L July |
| <i>Somatochlora tenebrosa</i> Say, 1839 clamp-tipped emerald ² | G5 S2 | small forest streams with intermittent riffles and pools | Baraboo) C Jefferson | E July - M Aug |
| <i>Somatochlora walshii</i> Scudder, 1866 brush-tipped emerald | G5 S4 | small headwater streams through conifer swamps and wetlands | N E C | M June - E Aug |
| <i>Somatochlora williamsoni</i> Walker, 1907 Williamson's emerald | G5 S4 | quiet shady forest streams; small cool marshy streams | N W(local) | L June - L Aug |
| <i>Williamsonia fletcheri</i> Williamson, 1923 ebony boghaunter ² | G3G4 S3S4 | sphagnum bog pools | N C | M May - E July |
| <i>Williamsonia lintneri</i> (Hagen), ringed boghaunter | G3 S2S3 | sphagnum bog pools | C | M May - L June |
| FAMILY LIBELLULIDAE (SKIMMERS) | | | | |
| <i>Celithemis elisa</i> Hagen, 1861 calico pennant | G5 S5 | marshy ponds or lakes with emergent aquatics | E N C | E June - M Aug |
| <i>Celithemis eponina</i> Drury, 1773 halloween pennant | G5 S4 | ponds; lakes; slow streams | W W-MissR | E June - E Sept |
| <i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i> Say, 1839 eastern pondhawk | G5 S5 | lakes; ponds; slow streams | W(s) E N(local) | E June - E Sept |
| <i>Ladona julia</i> (Uhler, 1857) chalk-fronted skimmer | G5 S5 | bog ponds; swampy bays | Statewide (local W) | L May - L July |
| <i>Leucorrhinia frigida</i> Hagen, 1890 frosted whiteface | G5 S4 | bog ponds; swampy bays | N C | L May - M Aug |
| <i>Leucorrhinia glacialis</i> Hagen, 1890 crimson-ringed whiteface | G5 S4 | bog ponds; bog lakes; especially with floating sphagnum | N C E | L May - M Aug |
| <i>Leucorrhinia hudsonica</i> Selys, 1850 Hudsonian whiteface | G5 S4 | bog ponds; bog lakes; marshes | N | L May - L June |
| <i>Leucorrhinia intacta</i> Hagen, 1861 dot-tailed whiteface | G5 S5 | cold marshy waters; bog ponds | N C E W-LWR | M May - L Sept |
| <i>Leucorrhinia proxima</i> Calvert, 1890 red-waisted whiteface | G5 S4 | marshy bays; ponds; slow streams | N E | L May - M Aug |
| <i>Libellula cyanea</i> Fabricius, 1775 spangled skimmer ² | G5 S2 | still marshy or bog waters | W-LWR C | L May - L June |
| <i>Libellula incesta</i> Hagen, 1861 slaty skimmer ² | G5 S2 | marshy ponds near floodplain forests | N(e) E | E June - M July |
| <i>Libellula luctuosa</i> Burmeister, 1839 widow skimmer | G5 S5 | ponds; small streams; marshes | E C N | E June - L Aug |
| <i>Libellula pulchella</i> Drury, 1770 twelve-spotted skimmer | G5 S5 | ponds; marshy borders of lakes; bays; slow streams | Statewide | L May - L Sept |

| SPECIES | STATUS | BREEDING HABITAT | RANGE | FLIGHT PERIOD |
|---|----------|---|---------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i> Linnaeus, 1758 four-spotted skimmer | G5 S5 | still waters in marshy or boggy ground | Statewide (local W) | L May - E Aug |
| <i>Libellula semifasciata</i> Burmeister, 1839 painted skimmer ² | G5 SH | forest brooks; marshy bays; ponds | E-h | E July - L July |
| <i>Libellula vibrans</i> Fabricius, 1793 great blue skimmer ² | G5 SH | marshes; standing water | E-h | June |
| <i>Nannothemis bella</i> Uhler, 1857 elfin skimmer ² | G4 S3 | floating sphagnum bogs; fens | N E(s) | M June - E Aug |
| <i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i> Burmeister, 1839 blue dasher | G5 S5 | lakes; ponds; marsh-edged streams | W(s) N C | M June - M Aug |
| <i>Pantala flavescens</i> Fabricius, 1798 wandering glider | G5 S4 | small standing waterbodies; temporary and artificial ponds | C E W N(Door) | M July - E Sept |
| <i>Pantala hymenea</i> Say, 1839 spot-winged glider | G5 S4 | small standing waterbodies; temporary and artificial ponds | N E W | L June - M Sept |
| <i>Perithemis tenera</i> Say, 1839 eastern amberwing | G5 S4 | ponds; quiet streams; backwaters | W(s) E | E June - L July |
| <i>Plathemis lydia</i> (Drury, 1770) common whitetail | G5 S5 | ponds; puddles; quiet stream pools; marshes | Statewide | L May - M Oct |
| <i>Sympetrum corruptum</i> Hagen, 1861 variegated meadowhawk | G5 S4 | ponds; slow streams in arid, sandy or gravelly areas | E N(e) | E July - M Sept |
| <i>Sympetrum costiferum</i> Hagen, 1861 saffron-winged meadowhawk | G5 S4 | reedy marshes bordering sandy, gravelly ponds | E N | E July - M Sept |
| <i>Sympetrum danae</i> Sulzer, 1776 black meadowhawk ² | G5 S3 | marshy ponds, especially bog ponds | N E | L Aug - E Oct |
| <i>Sympetrum internum</i> Montgomery, 1943 cherry-faced meadowhawk | G5 S4 | marshes; ponds; slow shady streams | N(e) E | M June - M Sept |
| <i>Sympetrum obstrusum</i> Hagen, 1867 white-faced meadowhawk | G5 S5 | temporary to permanent ponds in fields or pastures; marshes | N C E | M June - M Oct |
| <i>Sympetrum rubicundulum</i> Say, 1839 ruby meadowhawk | G5 S4 | ponds; ditches; open marshes; slow streams | N E-h | E June - M Sept |
| <i>Sympetrum semicinctum</i> Say, 1839 band-winged meadowhawk | G5 S4 | spring-fed ponds and marshes | N E C | E July - L Aug |
| <i>Sympetrum vicinum</i> Hagen, 1861 yellow-legged meadowhawk | G5 S5 | marshes; slow streams; permanent ponds | N C E | M Aug - M Sept |
| <i>Tramea carolina</i> Linnaeus, 1763 Carolina saddlebags ² | G5 S1S2 | ponds; small lakes; quiet water with firm bottom | E/N | L June |
| <i>Tramea lacerata</i> Hagen, 1861 black saddlebags | G5 S5 | ponds; small lakes; open marshy lagoons and bays | E C N(Door) | E June - E Oct |
| <i>Tramea onusta</i> Hagen, 1861 red saddlebags | G5 S3 | ponds; small lakes | E N(Door) W(local) | M June - L July |
| REPORTED FROM WISCONSIN, BUT NOT SUBSTANTIATED: | | COMMENTS: | | |
| <i>Dromogomphus spoliatus</i> Hagen, 1858 flag-tailed spinyleg | G4G5 SRF | Likely to be found in southern WI. Habitat: medium streams, small lakes. | | |
| <i>Cordulegaster sayi</i> Selys, 1854 Say's spiketail | GIG2 SRF | Unlikely; possibly <i>Cordulegaster erronea</i> , known from Michigan's Upper Peninsula | | |
| <i>Dorocordulia lepida</i> Hagen, 1871 petite emerald | G5 SR | Unlikely; probably <i>Dorocordulia libera</i> | | |
| <i>Celithemis fasciata</i> Kirby, 1889 banded pennant | G5 SR | 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. | | |
| (= <i>C. monomelaena</i> Williamson, 1910 black-spotted pennant) | G5Q SR | Unlikely | | |

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