The latest complete list of Ohio dragonflies (Kellicott, 1899) lists 99 species. Since that time new records have been added by various workers, the last published records (Borror, 1930) bringing the list up to 116. During the last few years eleven new records for the state have been obtained, some of which are of unusual interest.

The new records for the state are as follows:

117. *Lanthus albistylus* Hagen. Loudonville: 1♂, 3♀, and 6 exuviae June 6, 1915, J. S. Hine (DZE). Although these specimens were taken a number of years ago, the records were never published. This is an eastern species, and apparently has never been taken this far west before.


119. *Cordulegaster diastatops* Selys. Cedar Swamp, Urbana: 14♂ June 12, 1926, and 1♀ June 7, 1927, J. S. Hine (OSM); 2♂ June 9, 1929, C. H. Kennedy (DZE); 2♂ and 1♀ June 6, 1931, 1♂ June 3, 1933, and 1♂ June 11, 1934, D. J. Borror. Eden Twp., Licking Co.: 1♂ July 6, 1931, M. D. Neiswander (OSM). Wakatomika Creek, Licking Co.: 1♂ May 21, 1932, and 1♀ May 30, 1934, D. J. Borror. Portage Co.: 1♂ July 7, 1935, J. A. Strasburg (in coll. D. J. Borror). This is an eastern species, but has been taken in Michigan and western Pennsylvania (Fraser, 1929), and in Indiana (Williamson, 1917, and Montgomery, 1930).

120. *Cordulegaster maculatus* Selys. Cantwell Cliffs, Hocking Co.: 1♂ June 14, 1925, C. H. Kennedy (DZE). Clear Creek, Hocking Co.: 1♀ June 17, 1931, J. S. Thomas (OSM); 1♂ and exuvium June 2, 1934, D. J. Borror.

121. *Somatochlora tenebrosa* Say. Byer, Jackson Co.: 2♀ July 1, 1934, C. F. Walker (OSM). Cedar Swamp, Urbana: 6♂ and 2♀ July 27, 1935, D. J. Borror. The specimens taken by Mr. Walker were two of several seen flying in a clearing near a small stream about a mile east of Byer. Those taken at Cedar Swamp were flying low over small pools in the open part of the swamp, and were fairly easy to capture.

The location of the specimens listed in this paper is indicated in parentheses following the name of the collector, e.g., DZE, the collection of the Department of Zoology and Entomology, Ohio State University; OSM, the collection of the Ohio State Museum. All specimens collected by the writer, except several duplicates of *Sympetrum ambiguum* which were sent to the Museum of Zoology at Ann Arbor, Michigan, are in the writer’s collection.

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Although this is only the second species of _Somatochlora_ to be found in Ohio, it is probable that other species also occur here. Walker's distribution maps (Walker, 1925) suggest that _williamsoni_ Walker and _linearis_ Say may also occur in Ohio.

122. _Erythrodiplax umbrata_ Linnaeus. Cedar Swamp, Urbana: 1♂ June 11, 1934, D. J. Borror. This is a very unusual record. _E. umbrata_ is a neotropical species, ranging normally from northern Argentina to southern United States. The most northern records hitherto reported are Georgia (Hagen, 1861) and Woods Co., Oklahoma (Bird, 1932). This specimen was taken in a cedar bog, a relic of post-glacial times, certainly a type of habitat in which one would least expect to find a tropical species. The specimen is entirely black and fully adult; the wing-band is black and extends from the nodus to the middle of the stigma, as is the case with most of the specimens from Mexico and Central America. In specimens from South America the wing-band tends to be shorter, frequently not reaching the proximal end of the stigma. This specimen was taken in the same swing with a male of _Cordulegaster diastatops_.

It might be of interest to note in this connection that I have just received from Mr. B. Elwood Montgomery, of Lafayette, Indiana, two specimens of _E. umbrata_ collected by him in southern Indiana: 1♂ Gibson Co., September 1, 1934, and 1♀ (heterochromatic) Pike Co., September 1, 1934. Both specimens are quite teneral, suggesting that this species has bred in southern Indiana during the past season.

123. _Erythrodiplax minuscula_ Rambur. Lake Alma, Vinton Co.: 1♂, June 23, 1933, D. J. Borror. This is also a neotropical species, normally occurring from northern Argentina to southern United States. However, it has been taken in Indiana (Montgomery, 1930), Kentucky (Williamson, 1899), and Maryland (specimens in the Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, collected by R. P. Currie). This specimen is similar to those from Florida which I have examined, but is slightly larger than Venezuelan specimens (hw. 20, abd. 17).


126. _Enallagma boreale_ Selys (= _E. calverti_ Morse). Sandusky: 2♂ June 20, 1926, B. E. Montgomery (in coll. B. E. M.). Baum-
gardner's Lake, Franklin Co.: 1♂ May 14, 1930, and 1♂ May 24, 1930, D. J. Borror.


The 116 species of Odonata hitherto reported from Ohio, with the worker who first reported them (beginning with Kellicott, 1899) are as follows:

35. *A. mutata* Hagen. Osburn and Hine, 1900 (as *A. verticalis* Hagen).
52. *C. monomelaena* Williamson. Kellicott, 1899 (as *C. fasciata* Kirby).
64. *S. obtusum* Hagen. Kellicott, 1899.
81. *H. itia* Drury (= *H. tricolor* Burm.). Kellicott, 1899 (as *H. tricolor* Burm.).
113. *E. vespertum* Calvert. Kellicott, 1899 (as *E. pollutum* Hagen).

**LITERATURE CITED**


