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FIRST RECORDS OF *GOMPHAESCHNA FURCILLATA* AND *ANAX LONGIPES* IN WISCONSIN (ODONATA: AESHNIDAE)K. J. Tennessen¹

The two new records of Odonata reported here for Wisconsin are north-western range extensions for each species.

The genus *Gomphaeschna* Selys contains two species, *antiloque* (Hagen) and *furcillata* (Say), the distributions of which are limited to eastern North America. *Gomphaeschna antiloque* ranges from New Jersey west to Ohio and south to Louisiana and Florida (Needham and Westfall 1955). *Gomphaeschna furcillata* is similarly distributed in the south, but ranges further north, to Nova Scotia and Maine eastward, and to Michigan westward.

I collected two males of *G. furcillata* in Sawyer County, northern WI, 10 June 1992. They were flying over a ditch along a gravel road in an alder swamp, close to Hwy. 70, just east of Draper (2 mi. W of Thornapple River bridge on Hwy. 70). To my knowledge, this species has not been reported to occur in WI. Several other males were seen near the ditch and also along Hwy. 70 E of the Thornapple River. I also netted a male of *Somatochlora franklini* (Selys) over the gravel road, a northern species rarely recorded in the state.

This locality is approximately 650 km (over 400 mi.) NW of the nearest MI record for *G. furcillata*—the Detroit River, Wayne County, based on a single female (Gloyd 1940). Kormondy (1958) suggested that this species might not have an established population in MI, and indeed no other specimens have been recorded there. I think that the WI population, however, might be resident, because it is unlikely that this many individuals would stray to one remote location.

Dunkle (1977) found nymphs of both *Gomphaeschna* species in a dense cypress swamp in Florida, clinging to the underside of small, barkless logs. He also reported that D. L. Nye collected a nymph of *G. furcillata* in a "cedar" swamp in Delaware, and found exuviae 0.6 m above the water on herbaceous plants, 18 April 1972. In Hardin County, Tennessee, I collected 16 exuviae of *G. furcillata* 0.6–4.6 m above the water on trunks of tupelo gum and cypress, with no understory, 1 April 1986. The habitat at the WI locality appears to be dense alder swamp, perhaps near or in hardwood canopy, although I did not search for nymphs. Observations of *G. furcillata* to date indicate that densely wooded, shallow swamp is the primary habitat requirement, the type of vegetation being of less or little importance.

The second new record for WI is *Anax longipes* Hagen, which I observed flying over a pond along Hwy. 152, 3 mi. east of Wautoma, Waushara County. A male was seen on 27 June 1978, and a male seen again on 4 July 1978. Although I was unable to collect a specimen, this species is unmistakable because of its unique character combination of large size, green thorax and red abdomen. This record extends the range northward, as it has been reported for IN and IL, but not MI or MN (Needham and Westfall 1955). Hilsenhoff (1981)

¹1949 Hickory Ave., Florence, AL 35630.

intended to include *A. longipes* as a species which might occur in WI, but it was mistakenly listed as occurring in the state.

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