

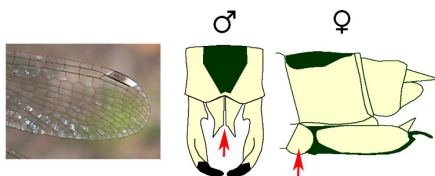


Sympetrum striolatum

Identification Key through Images and Illustrations

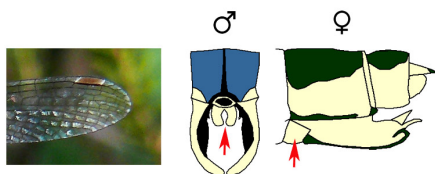
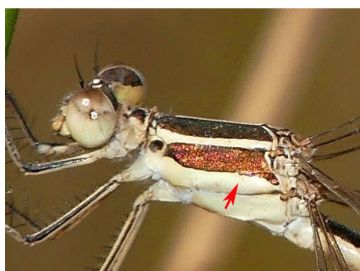
Genus *Lestes* and Genus *Chalcolestes* (Family Lestidae).

Lestes barbarus



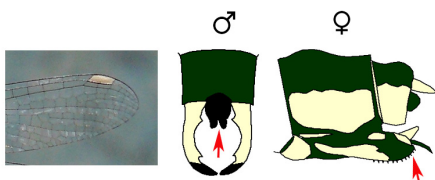
- The side of the thorax has no markings in the shape of a spine. • Two-coloured pterostigma.
- Underside anal appendages are curved outwards.
- Flap around female's genitalia is round.

Lestes virens



- The side of the thorax has no markings in the shape of a spine. • Two-coloured pterostigma.
- Underside anal appendages are curved inwards.
- Flap around female's genitalia is pointed.

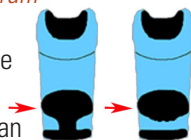
Chalcolestes viridis



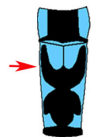
- The side of the thorax has markings in the shape of a spine. • One-coloured pterostigma.
- Underside anal appendages are black and short in males.
- 12-14 Large teeth on the lower margin of the female genitalia.

**Family Coenagrionidae, males, similar species.***Enallagma cyathigerum*

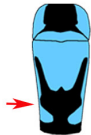
Marking on S2 in the shape of a mushroom, which can be incomplete.

*Coenagrion mercuriale*

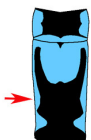
Marking in the shape of a helmet with horns on S2.

*Coenagrion scitulum*

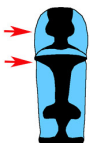
Marking on S2 in the shape of a cat's head or a fork.

*Coenagrion caerulea*

Marking on S2 in the shape of a cat's head with long ears and chubby cheeks.

*Erythromma lindenii*

Markings on S1 and S2 in the shape of a trophy cup.





Males in the genera Gomphus and Onychogomphus.



G. graslinii



Interpleural suture is black and short and it does not extend behind the metastigma.



S8 and S9 are less widened than in the case of *G. simillimus*. Short forked anal appendages.



G. simillimus



Black interpleural suture that goes over the metastigma.



S8 and S9 are wider than in *G. graslinii*. Short anal appendages are not forked.



G. pulchellus



Wavy black interpleural suture that goes across the thorax.



S8 and S9 have hardly visible widening. Short forked anal appendages.



O. uncatus



Two black stripes go across the thorax and join together.



Long hooked anal appendages.



O. forcipatus



Upper stripe is cut in the middle and has the shape of clubs.



Long hooked anal appendages.



Males in genus *Orthetrum* (family Libellulidae).

O. cancellatum



- Last abdominal segments are black.
- Small black pterostigma.

O. brunneum



- Off-white frons.
- Flatten abdomen.
- Small brown or yellow pterostigma.

O. chrysostigma



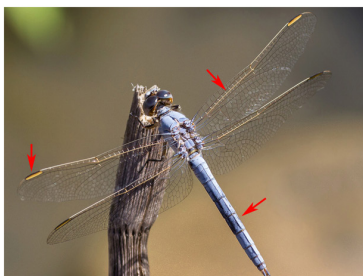
- Slightly flatten abdomen.
- Bulky S1 and S2.
- Yellowish pterostigma.

O. coerulescens



- Dark frons.
- Flatten abdomen.
- Large yellow pterostigma.

O. nitidinerve



- Yellow radial vein.
- Large golden or yellow pterostigma.
- Slightly flatten abdomen.

O. trinacria



- Thin cylindrical black or bluish abdomen with yellowish stripes.
- Rather thick S2 and S3,
- Large light pterostigma.



Males in genus *Sympetrum* (family Libellulidae).

S. fonscolombii



- The upper part of the eyes is red and the lower is blue-grey.
- Red thorax with sutures and off-white stripe.
- Red abdomen with black stripes on the sides and on the back on S8 and S9.
- Saffron-coloured dark spot on the base of the hindwings.
- Yellow pterostigma.

S. striolatum



- The upper part of the eyes is reddish and the lower greenish or light.
- Brown thorax on the back with two yellow stripes on the sides, which are separated by one red or brownish stripe.
- Red abdomen with light sides on S1, S2 and S3 and without markings.
- Dark red pterostigma.

S. meridionale



- Brown eyes. They are darker at the front.
- Brown-yellow thorax with black sutures.
- Abdomen is red on top and dark on the underside.
- Sides of S1, S2 and S3 are light. There is sometimes have a small marking on S3.
- Reddish pterostigma.

S. sinaiticum



- Chestnut or brown eyes. Blue on the underside.
- Brown thorax with lighter sides and black sutures.
- Red abdomen with light sides on S2 and S3, which are lined by a black stripe.
- Pterostigma is red.