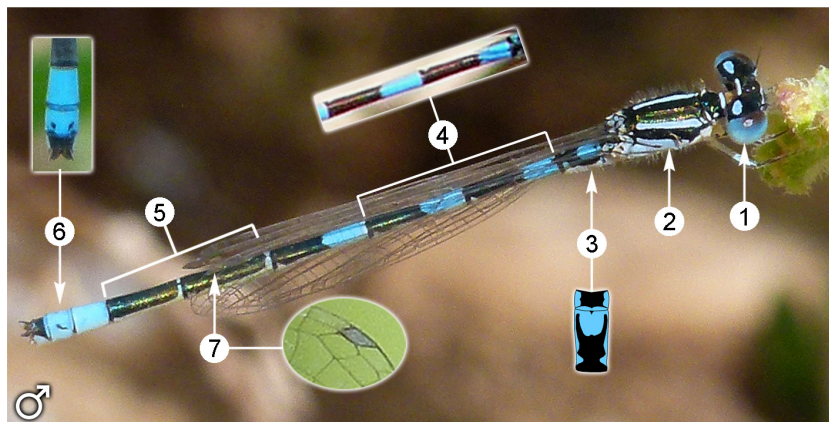


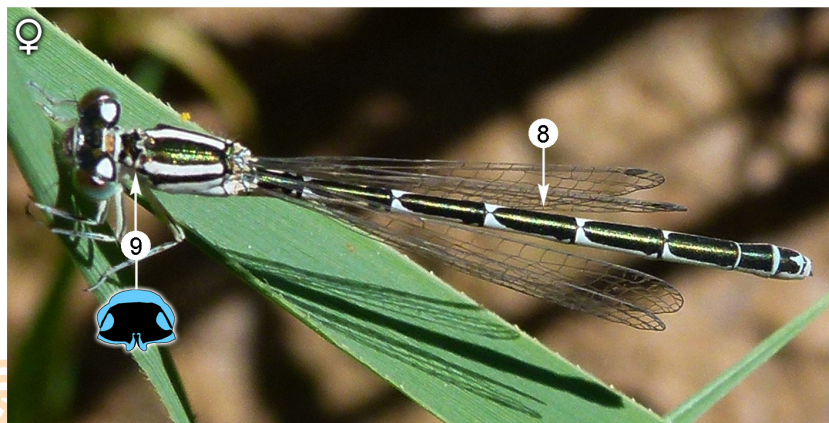


# *Coenagrion caerulescens*



Length: From 30 to 33 mm. Hindwing span: From 14 to 21 mm.

**Male:** **1.** The upper part of the eyes is black with two blue spots. **2.** Blue thorax with black stripes. One of them is wide on the back and one narrower on the sides. There are short thin lines between sutures that go from the base of the wings. **3.** Black spots on S2 in the shape of the cat's head, but with longer ears and chubbier cheeks than in the case of *C. scitulum*. **4.** S3 is proportionally blacker than S4. **5.** S6 and S7 are black. **6.** S8 and S9 are blue. The latter one has black markings. **7.** Pterostigma is light and squared with one pointed end. **Female:** They can be blue or green with a dark back (**8**). It is difficult to make a difference between this species and other females. For that purpose, it must rest on one's hand. The pronotum is wavy at the back and has two lumps in the centre (**9**).





## HABITAT

It mates in clean streams with low and slow flow, where it lives in open and sunny areas with aquatic and shore plants, such as rushes and bulrushes.

## WAY OF LIFE

They flutter so they can often pass unnoticed and be difficult to spot. They rest on shore plants, normally horizontally or diagonally, with their wings closed over the abdomen or slightly opened. They live together with other Coenagrionidae.

## WHEN TO SEE THIS SPECIES

They fly from April to September in Málaga.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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## WHERE TO SEE THIS SPECIES

These damselflies are the most common Coenagrionidae in Málaga, but they are still rare and confined to the north of the province. They can be seen on stage 16 of the Great Málaga Path, at the Burriana Stream in Cuevas Bajas. Some of them also exist at Nieblín Stream in Archidona close to stage 13. They can also be found along some other routes halfway to the north of Málaga.

## SIMILAR SPECIES

Genera Erythromma, Enallagma and Coenagrion.

## CONSERVATION STATUS

It is considered to be Vulnerable in the Atlas and Red List Status of Invertebrates in Spain (Atlas y Libro Rojo de las Invertebrados de España, 2011) and the Red List Status of Invertebrates in Andalusia (Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía, 2008). Nevertheless, it is not specially protected by the current environmental laws.