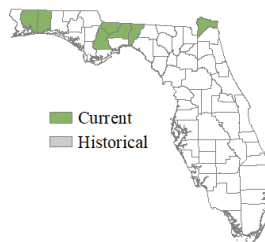


## CALVERT'S EMERALD

*Somatochlora calverti*



**Order:** Odonata  
**Family:** Corduliidae  
**FNAI Ranks:** G3/S2S3  
**U.S. Status:** none  
**FL Status:** none

**Description:** Thorax is metallic green with 2 broad white stripes on each side. Abdomen is metallic dark brown, may appear black. Males have brilliant green eyes, 4-6 white rings on abdomen, and a white spot on abdominal segment 10. Females have dark red eyes and a brown stripe in each wing that extends from nodus to stigma.

**Similar Species:** No other female *Somatochlora* spp. have a brown stripe from nodus to stigma on each wing. Treetop Emerald (*Somatochlora provocans*) males only have white rings on abdominal segments S8-S10. Fine-lined Emerald (*Somatochlora filosa*) is larger, has thinner white stripes on the abdomen, and the male only has white rings on abdominal segments S8-S10. Clamp-tipped Emerald (*Somatochlora tenebrosa*) is slightly larger, has faded stripes on the thorax, and males have a diagnostic round shape between cerci and epiproct when viewed from the side. Mocha Emerald (*Somatochlora linearis*) is larger, lacks white stripes on the thorax, and the male lacks white rings on abdomen.

**Habitat:** All known occurrences in Florida have been sandhill habitat with adjacent seepage streams. Adults fly over unpaved roads, powerline corridors, or among open spaces in the canopy. Presumably, eggs are laid in seepage streams where nymphs develop. To date, no nymphs or exuviae have been found in the wild.

**Seasonal Occurrence:** Adults have been found from early June to late August.

**Florida Distribution:** North Florida. This species has been documented from Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson, and Nassau Counties.

**Range-wide Distribution:** North Florida, adjacent Alabama, and a probably disjunct population in Allendale County, South Carolina.

**Conservation Status:** All known occurrences exist, in whole or in part, on protected managed lands. Other than presence, little is known about this species.

**Protection and Management:** It is difficult to give useful management

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recommendations since the larval habitat is unknown. At minimum, protect seepage streams hydrology and water quality. Restore sandhill uplands in sites where deforestation has occurred.

**References:** Tennessen et al. 1995, Dunkle 2000



Female © Terry Hibbits



Male © Terry Hibbits