

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Invertebrate Abstract

Element Code: IIDO68300

Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Argia pima*

COMMON NAME: Pima Dancer

SYNONYMS:

FAMILY: Coenagrionidae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: R.W. Garrison, Transactions of the American Entomological Society 120(4): 287-368. 1994.

TYPE LOCALITY:

TYPE SPECIMEN:

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS:

DESCRIPTION: For the family of Narrow-winged (or short-stalked) damselflies, the larvae have a body length of 13-25 mm (mature larvae, not including gills). All segments of the antennae are about the same length. The lower lip does not have a notch on the front edge in the middle (best observed from bottom view). The lower lip is thick and somewhat triangular. All of the gills are about the same length. The small veins within the gills are highly branched and join the main longitudinal stem at a slant. Adults are pale blue with dark markings. Males are usually more brightly colored than the females, which tend to be grayish or greenish. The thoracic segments are angled backward. They rest horizontally with their relatively narrow wings folded above the body.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: For the family Coenagrionidae, they are similar to Lestidae, but the M3 rises behind the nodus, and the wings at rest are held together above the body.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Color drawing (Voshell 2002)

Color drawing (McGavin 2002)

Color drawing (Borror 1970)

Color photo of species (*In*

[Http://www.ups.edu/biology/museum/Argia_PimaMF.jpg](http://www.ups.edu/biology/museum/Argia_PimaMF.jpg))

Color photo of species (Behrstock *in*

http://www.azodes.com/damsels/pond_damsels?danc-pima.asp)

Color photo of species (Behrstock *in*

<http://www.odenews.net/images/ARGPIMprRB.jpg>)

TOTAL RANGE: Found in Arizona, into Mexico.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: From Cochise, Pima, and Yavapai counties.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

BIOLOGY:

REPRODUCTION: The depth at which narrow-winged damselflies lay their eggs ranges from just a few centimeters underwater (in which case the female's just stick their abdomen below the surface), up to 30 cm or more (in which case the females crawl around completely submerged). According to McGavin (2002), the female makes slits in the stems of aquatic plants and inserts small batches of eggs. The nymphs climb onto vegetation as they hunt for food.

FOOD HABITS: Adults feed on smaller insects. Naiad preys on aquatic insects.

HABITAT: Inhabits rocky streams.

ELEVATION: Unknown.

PLANT COMMUNITY: Unknown.

POPULATION TRENDS: According to NatureServe (2003), they are at times abundant at one U.S. location, but apparently only a few adults are usually seen per visit. Numbers probably fluctuate from year to year in part in response to rainfall.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None

STATE STATUS: None

OTHER STATUS: None

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: Threats include impact to aquatic habitats.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN:

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: Surveys are needed to determine range, and population numbers. In addition, studies are needed to learn more about their life history and biology.

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP:

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The three localities across the U.S. are well separated from each other, suggesting a strong potential for more populations. However, since there is apparently variation between the three known populations very long term isolation and relictual distribution is possible.

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