

LIBELLULINE DRAGONFLIES OF  
BOHOL, CEBU, AND LEYTE

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A Thesis  
Presented to  
the Faculty of the Graduate School  
University of San Carlos

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In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Science in Biology

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by  
Cristobal Garcia Plateros  
June 1972

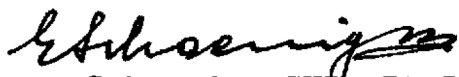
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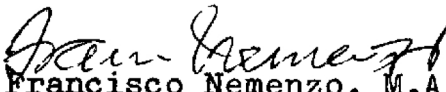
  
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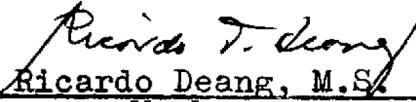
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## ABSTRACT

Dragonflies of the family Libellulidae, subfamily Libellulinae are the most common and the biggest group of the Odonate fauna. They are mostly sun lovers; and two or three species are crepuscular. These insects are rarely found in places where there are no bodies of water.

This paper presents mainly the taxonomic account of 12 genera and 17 species of the subfamily Libellulinae collected from Bohol, Cebu, and Leyte. The specimens studied are:

Orthetrum sabina sabina (Drury)  
O. testaceum testaceum (Burmeister)  
O. pruinatum clelia (Selys)  
O. chrysis (Selys)  
Diplacina bolivari (Selys)  
Cratilla lineata (Brauer)  
Lathrecista asiatica (Fabricius)  
Potamarcha obscura (Rambur)  
Diplacodes trivialis (Rambur)  
Procothemis servilia servilia (Drury)  
Neurothemis terminata terminata (Rambur)  
N. ramburi ramburi (Brauer)  
Trithemis aurora (Burmeister)  
T. festiva (Rambur)  
Zyxomma obtusum (Selys)  
Tholymis tillarga (Fabricius)  
Pantala flavescens (Fabricius)

Orthetrum chrysis has never appeared in the works of previous authors. This is possibly recorded for the first time in the Philippines particularly in Cebu.

Detailed generic and specific descriptions are made based on: (a) body colorations and forms; (b) wing color and venations; (c) genital structures; and (d) to a minor extent the flight and breeding habits.

Body colorations and forms vary with the species. They vary slightly in both sexes in non-dimorphic forms, but greatly in dimorphic species.

Wing venation vary slightly with intrageneric species, but considerably with species under different genera. Antenodal and postnodal nervures in the two

pairs of wings vary in numbers with the same individual. These venational characters are not diagnostic of a species.

Male genitalia vary insignificantly with intrageneric species, but greatly with the species under different genera. Female genitalia of species under different genera show certain degree of similarities in external appearance.

Certain species are slow fliers, some are swift and short fliers, and others are swift and strong fliers.

Each species shows a characteristics behavior of oviposition. Eggs are deposited either directly or indirectly into the water.

In the species studied, the males show dominance over the females in numbers of individuals, except in Neurothemis terminata terminata in which the condition is reversed. Heterochromatic females of N. terminata terminata are more abundant than the isochromatic forms.

Based on the collected specimens O. chrysis is endemic in Cebu, while O. testaceum testaceum and C. lineata are endemic in Leyte. Trithemis aurora and T. festiva are more common in Cebu than in Bohol and Leyte. Diplacina bolivari, P. obscura, and C. servilia servilia are more common in Leyte than in Bohol and Cebu. The rest are very common in the three Visayan provinces. Of the crepuscular species (Z. obtusum and T. tillarga) only one male of T. tillarga has been collected in Bohol, since no collection has been made in this place at dusk.

This study may serve as the basis for other experimental researches on these insects.

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