



Colour plate II: Polymorphic species in Lestidae and Libellulidae, resp. — (a) *Zygoptera sponsa*, andromorphic female. Weijki, Poland, 9 July 1998. Females of several North American species also may develop male-like coloration, but we do not know if these represent a different genetic morph or older individuals. — (b) *Leucorrhinia dubia*, andromorphic female. Rudnicki, Poland, 30 June 1998. Photos: Bernd Kunz.



Colour plate III: Polymorphic species in Coenagrionidae — (a-c) *Argia moesta* is an example of species in which neither female morph is male-like. Females are either brown (a) or blue (b). Males become suffused at maturity with gray pruinosity (c). Male from Colorado River at Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA, 2 June 2005. Females from Boykin Springs, Angelina National Forest, Jasper County, Texas, USA, 25 May 2005. Photos by Dennis Paulson. — (d-f) *Ischnura fountaineae*, like other congeneric species, expresses an orange developmental morph (d). Most mature females are olive green or brown and lack black humeral stripes (e). Andromorphs (f) are rare; their developmental color form is unknown so far. Orange female from Jemna, Tunisia, 28 September 1999. Photo: Reinhard Jödicke. Female from Oued Fom el Khinga, Tunisia, 14 June 2002. Pair from temporary desert swamp near Faoar, Tunisia, 16 June 2002. Photos: Bernd Kunz.