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continued on the back inside cover
Addition to the Odonata fauna of Tripura, India

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Abstract: The present study was conducted in nine different locations (forested areas and unclassified natural areas) of six administrative districts of Tripura State from March 2012 to May 2019 as part of the biodiversity exploration of the state for further addition of odonate fauna. In this communication, we report six species of Anisoptera and seven species of Zygoptera as new records from Tripura State. Among these 13 newly recorded species, one Anisoptera and two Zygoptera species are Data Deficient and the rest are Least Concern according to IUCN Red List.

Keywords: Damsel fly, dragonfly, Insecta, amphibiophagous, habitat preference, Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot, range extension, data deficient, regional species pool, IUCN Red List.

Abbreviations: TU—Tripura University | ODO—Odonata | AESH—Aeshnidae | GOMP—Gomphidae | LIBE—Libellulidae | EUPH—Euphaedae | PLAT—Platycnemididae | COEN—Coenagrionidae | IMG XXXX (4 digits)—raw image number of photograph.

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Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

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Author contributions: DD and JM have collected the data and prepared the manuscript; BKA reviewed the manuscript and also allowed using laboratory facilities.

Acknowledgements: The authors are greatly thankful to Arajush Payra and Aaratik Pal for their support and help in the identification of Odonata species and in the preparation of the first draft of the manuscript; and Dr. Partha Pratim Bhattacharjee, Dipankar Kishore Sinha, and Rahul Lodh for their generous assistance during field visits.
INTRODUCTION

The insect order Odonata comprises of dragonflies (Anisoptera) and damselflies (Zygoptera). Members of this order are widely distributed, insectivorous, and amphibiotic. Egg and larval stages are aquatic and the adult stage is terrestrial. Odonata insects prefer hilly streams, and forested riparian habitats and most of the endemic and rare species are restricted to these habitats (Andrew et al. 2008, 2009; Subramanian 2009, 2012; Mitra et al. 2010; Subramanian et al. 2011; Koparde et al. 2015). Habitats like ponds, lakes, coastal marshes, natural & man-made water bodies, water logged areas, grass lands, and paddy fields support species richness and diversity (Subramanian 2009, 2012; Mitra et al. 2010; Subramanian et al. 2011; Majumder et al. 2014; Tiple & Koparde 2015). The eastern India is one of the globally rich areas of odonates, and the forest streams and rivers of this region are natural habitats for many endemic and habitat-specialist species. In the eastern Himalaya, high endemism occurs in Khasi hills and Darjeeling-Sikkim Himalaya (Subramanian & Babu 2017). Tripura province, a small hilly State of northeastern India in Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot zone (Myers et al. 2000), supports diverse odonate fauna (Clausnitzer et al. 2009) due to habitat diversity and micro habitat richness.

Of the 6,392 odonate species recorded across the world (Paulson et al. 2022), 488 are known from India (Subramanian & Babu 2017). India’s odonate fauna include 186 species/subspecies as endemic (Subramanian & Babu 2017). Lahiri (1977, 1987) made notable contributions to odonates of Meghalaya and Manipur (parts of north eastern India). Mitra (2002) did the most comprehensive work on odonates of north eastern India, including a review of all the literature available till then. Joshi & Kunte (2014) reported 69 species including one addition (Calicnemia erythromelas Selys, 1891) to the Indian Odonata fauna from Nagaland. Joshi et al. (2017) reported Pseudothemis zonata (Burmeister, 1839) and Burmagomphus divaricatus (Lietinck, 1964) for the first time from Nagaland and Manipur, respectively. In Tripura, Srivastava & Sinha (2000) reported 35 species and Majumder et al. (2014) reported 53 species. In this paper, we report our findings on Odonates from Tripura State.

METHODS

Study area

The present study was conducted at nine different locations (forested and unclassified habitats, Table: 1) of Tripura, from March 2012–May 2019 as a part of biodiversity exploration study. Geographically, Tripura lies between 22.933°N—24.533°N & 91.166°E—92.35°E, and in the meeting point of two biodiversity hotspots (Eastern-Himalaya hotspot in the east and Indo-Myanmar hotspot region in the west) (Myers et al. 2000). This small north-eastern hilly state (Tripura) has a tropical savanna climate and receives an annual rainfall ranges from 1800–2400 mm approximately; south-west monsoon spread over seven months almost (April–October) and average minimum temperatures are around 20–25 °C, maximum temperatures are around 30–35 °C with elevation range varying from 15 m (lowest) to 930 m (highest).

Field sampling and Identification

In this opportunistic study, field observations and photography of odonates were conducted mainly on clear sunny days between 08:00 h and 12:00 h during monsoon season to record maximum species of odonates (Majumder et al. 2014). Species were recorded though random walks along potential habitats like streams, bamboo forest, small forest patch, manufactured water bodies, and deep forest habitats and followed direct search technique (Sutherland 1996) and sighting is opportunistic. Comet optical binoculars 8 x 40 NV JL 77888 were used during field observations and photographs were taken by Canon EOS 50D, Canon Power Shot SX 530 HS, Canon Power Shot SX 200 IS, and SONY DSC-HX 200V camera models and YU 5010A mobile device. At first sight, photographs were taken and individuals were identified with the help of reference books (mentioned below in identification part). If only photography was not enough for identification, then specimens were captured and these were released back to their respective habitats, after visual observation and photographic identification in field was successful. In cases where field identification was not enough, then effort was made to collect at least one individual with insect net for accurate identification in the Ecology & Biodiversity Laboratory of Tripura University under permission from the authority of Tripura Biodiversity Board, Government of Tripura [letter no. F. 22/3(6)/for JBIC/I&P/B-D/07/2336 and 4972-76 dated 07.01.2009 and 29.06.2009], respectively. Morphological characters for identification of unidentified species were studied.
in laboratory using Zeiss Stemi 508 stereo zoom 8:1 microscope. Photographs of the observed habitat types explored in this study, helped in recording the habitat preference of different odonates.

Identification of recorded specimens was done with the help of identification keys provided by Fraser (1933, 1934, 1936); Mitra (2002); Subramanian (2009, 2014); Nair (2011), and with online databases, <www.}

Table 1. Geoco-ordinates of the study sites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Study sites</th>
<th>Latitude (N)</th>
<th>Longitude (E)</th>
<th>Elevation (meter)</th>
<th>Habitat types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dhalai</td>
<td>Saikabari (SB); Study site-1</td>
<td>24.12°</td>
<td>91.90°</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Perennial stream surrounded by moist-deciduous secondary forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomati</td>
<td>Chabimural(CM); Study site-2</td>
<td>23.54°</td>
<td>91.60°</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Riparian woody forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dhajanagar (DN); Study site-3</td>
<td>23.54°</td>
<td>91.46°</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Man-made freshwater pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khowai</td>
<td>Baramura Hill (BH); Study site-4</td>
<td>23.81°</td>
<td>91.57°</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Secondary mixed-moist deciduous forest nearby small stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sonatala (ST); Study site-5</td>
<td>24.04°</td>
<td>91.61°</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Slow flowing drain water surrounded by herbs and shrubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Tripura</td>
<td>Jampui Hill (JH); Study site-6</td>
<td>23.99°</td>
<td>92.28°</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>Slow flowing stream surrounded by semi-evergreen forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Tripura</td>
<td>Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary (TWS); Study site-7</td>
<td>23.25°</td>
<td>91.37°</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Natural freshwater lakes with submerged vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Tripura</td>
<td>Amtali (AT); Study site-8</td>
<td>23.77°</td>
<td>91.26°</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Secondary scrub jungles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ishan Chandra Nagar (ICN); Study site-9</td>
<td>23.75°</td>
<td>91.25°</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Man-made freshwater pond surrounded by scrub jungles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New additions to the odonates of Tripura

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The taxonomic list follows widely accepted systematics of Odonata by Dijkstra et al. (2013) and Subramanian & Babu (2017). Recordings of location parameters such as latitude, longitude, and elevation were done with the help of Garmin eTrex Vista GPS device. Conservation status of the recorded odonates of this study was according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2020).

RESULTS

Thirteen species of Odonata are reported as new records and added to the Odonata fauna of Tripura from this study. Of these, six dragonfly species belong to six different genera under three families, namely Aeshnidae, Gomphidae, Libellulidae, and seven damselfly species belonging to seven different genera under three families, namely Coenagrionidae, Euphaeidae, and Platycnemididae (bold marked species of Appendix 1). A detailed account of findings is given below:

Suborder: Anisoptera Selys, 1854

Family: Aeshnidae Rambur, 1842

1. Periaeschna magdalena (Martin 1909) (Image 3.1)


Habitat: Slow flowing streams surrounded by woody riparian forest.

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern (Dow 2009)

Distribution: Bhutan, China, India and Viet Nam.

Comments: Genus Periaeschna and species P. magdalena are reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Fraser (1936) reported this species from Assam and Khan (2018) reported it from different locations including Khagrachari (approximately 110 km far from Sonatala, Study site-5) from the Chittagong Division, southeastern Bangladesh.

Family: Libellulidae Rambur, 1842

3. Tetrathemis platyptera Selys, 1878 (Image 3.3)

Material examined: 1 male (TU/ODO/LIBE/IMG0001), 09.vi.2013, Dhajanagar, Photo: J. Majumder.

Habitat: Man-made freshwater pond surrounded by secondary vegetation.

IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Dow 2020)

Distribution: China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Peninsular Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Comments: Genus Tetrathemis and species T. platyptera are reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Laltanpuii (2017) reported this species from different locations including Reiek (approximately 110 Km far from Dhajanagar, Study site-3) of Mamit District, Mizoram.

4. Tramea limbata Desjardins, 1832 (Image 3.4)

Material examined: 1 male (TU/ODO/LIBE/DSC02352), 01.xi.2013, Trishna WLS, Photo: J. Majumder.

Habitat: Natural freshwater lake with submerged vegetation.

IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Clausnitzer 2016)


Comments: Genus Tramea and species T. limbata are reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Laltanpuii (2017) reported this species from different locations including Lengpui (approximately 130 Km far from Trishna WLS, Study site-7) of Aizawl District, Mizoram.

5. Trithemis festiva Rambur, 1842 (Image 3.5)

Material examined: 2 male (TU/ODO/LIBE/IMG0712), 12.vii.2016 Baramura Hill, Photo: D. Datta

Habitat: Slow flowing streamlets surrounded by secondary mixed moist deciduous forest

IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Dow 2009)

Distribution: Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Province of
New additions to the odonates of Tripura

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6. Zyxomma petiolatum Rambur, 1842 (Image 3.6)
Material examined: 1 female (TU/ODO/LIBE/IMG2208); 03.viii.2017, Sonatala, Photo: D. Datta; 1 male (TU/ODO/LIBE/IMG0571), 24.iv.2018, Sonatala, Photo: D. Datta
Habitat: Shady areas with big trees and scrub jungles.
IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Subramanian & Dow 2017)
Distribution: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.
Comments: Genus Zyxomma and species Z. petiolatum are reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Takhelmayum & Gupta (2014) reported this species from Keibul Lamjao National Park (KLNP), Manipur, approximately 230 km far from Sonatala (study site-5).

7. Aciagrion occidentale Laidlaw, 1919 (Image 4.1)
Habitat: Slow flowing small perennial streams surrounded by secondary bushy forest.
IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Mitra 2010)
Distribution: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Comments: A. occidentale is reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Bora & Meitei (2014) reported this species from Keibul Lamjao National Park (KLNP), Manipur, approximately 230 km far from Sonatala (study site-5).

8. Argiocnemis rubescens Selys, 1877 (Image 4.2)
Habitat: Stagnant marshy water body surrounded by scrub jungles.
IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Mitra 2017)
Distribution: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
Comments: A. rubescens is reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Boruah et al. (2016) reported this species from Kaziranga National Park (KNP), Assam, approximately 360 km far from Chabimura (study site-2).

9. Mortonagrion aborense Laidlaw, 1914 (Image 4.3)
Material examined: 2 females (TU/ODO/COEN/DSC04897), 15.iii.2013, IC Nagar, Photo: J. Majumder.
Habitat: Freshwater pond surrounded by shrubs and bamboo brakes.
IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Subramanian 2010)
Distribution: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.
Comments: Genus Mortonagrion and species M. aborense are reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Boruah & Saikia (2015) reported this species from Barpeta, Assam, approximately 285 Km far from IC Nagar (study site-9).

10. Dysphaea walli Fraser, 1927 (Image 4.4)
Material examined: 2 males (TU/ODO/EUPH/IMG8754), 17.vi.2013, Chabimura, Photo: J. Majumder.
Habitat: Alongside riverbank, surrounded by mature riparian mixed-moist deciduous forest.
IUCN Red List Status: Data Deficient (Dow 2019)
Distribution: Bangladesh, India and Myanmar.
Comments: Genus Dysphaea and species D. walli are reported for the first time from Tripura. An earlier observation (Anonymous 2020a) (www.indianodonata.org) by Somen Sarkar reported the species from Jeypore-Dehing Rain Forest, Dibrugarh District, Assam, approximately 570 km far from Chabimura (study site-2).

11. Elattoneura campioni Fraser, 1922 (Image 4.5)
Habitat: Free flowing stream surrounded by mature secondary squaushy semi-evergreen forest.
IUCN Red List Status: Data Deficient (Sharma & Dow 2010)
Distribution: India and Myanmar.
Comments: Genus Elattoneura and species E...
campioni are reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Boruah et al. (2016) reported this species from Kaziranga National Park (KNP), approximately 290 km far from Saikabari (study site-1).

12. *Prodasineura verticalis* Fraser, 1921 (Image 4.6)


Habitat: Free flowing stream surrounded by secondary mixed-moist deciduous forest.

IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Dow 2010)

Distribution: Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Thailand.

Comments: Genus *Periaeschna* and species *P. magdalenae* are reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Subramanian (2015) reported this species from northeastern India. An observation (Anonymous 2020b) published in Odonata of India (www.indianodonat.org) website by Rejoice Gassah from Dosdewa Forest Trail, Karimganj District, Assam, approximately 50 km far from Saikabari (study site-1).

13. *Pseudocopera ciliata* Selys, 1863 (Image 4.7 and 4.8)

Material examined: 2 males, (TU/ODO/PLAT/IMG0196), 29.iii.2018, Sonatala, Photo: D. Datta; 1
female (TU/ODO/PLAT/IMG6928), 26.v.2016, Sonatala, Photo: D. Datta

Habitat: Slow flowing drain water area near to pond or paddy field.

IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Dow 2018)

Distribution: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Peninsular Malaysia, Myanmar, Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand and Vietnam.

Comments: Genus Pseudocopera and species P. ciliata are reported for the first time from Tripura. Earlier, Josh & Kunte (2014) reported this species from Intanki, Peren District, Nagaland which is approximately 255 km far from Sonatala (study site-5). All distances mentioned here are aerial distance between two selective areas.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Before this study, quality field data on distribution and habitat preference of odonates was scanty from most of the eastern Himalayan range, particularly from the southern and eastern parts including the state Tripura of India. Present study is a substantial advancement of the odonate diversity of Tripura over the earlier studies (Srivastava & Sinha 2000; Majumder et al. 2014). After this study with addition of 13 species, the updated odonate fauna of Tripura State is represented by 75 species under 49 genera (28 Anisoptera genera and 21 Zygoptera genera) and nine families (4 Anisoptera and 5 Zygoptera ); (Appendix 1). Three odonata species namely, M. montanus, D. walli and E. campioni showed Data Comments

IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern (Dow 2018)

Distribution: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Peninsular Malaysia, Myanmar, Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand and Vietnam.

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REFERENCES


Image 3. Photographs of new records of dragonflies: 1—Periaeschna magdalena (male) | 2—Macrogomphus montanus (female) | 3—Tetrathemis platyptera (male) | 4—Tramea limbata (male) | 5—Trithemis festiva (male) | 6—Zyxomma petiolatum (male). © 2, 5, 6—Dhiman Datta | © 1, 3, 4—Joydeb Majumder.
Image 4. Photographs of new records of damselflies: 1—Aciagrion occidentale (female) | 2—Argiocnemis rubescens (male) | 3—Mortonagrion aborense (female) | 4—Dysphaea walli (male) | 5—Ellatoneura campioni (female) | 6—Prodasineura verticalis (male) | 7—Pseudocopera ciliata (female) | 8—Pseudocopera ciliata (male). © 7, 8—Dhiman Datta | © 1–6—Joydeb Majumder.
Appendix 1. Updated checklist of dragonflies and damselflies recorded from Tripura. It contains species from all the studies done so far from Tripura (Srivastava & Sinha 2000, Majumder et al. 2014) along with the present study (in bold fonts).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name with author and year of description</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Scientific name with author and year of description</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dragonflies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dragonflies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gynacantha subinterrupta Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Aeshnidae</td>
<td>39 Trithemis festiva Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Periogomphus magdalenae Martin, 1909</td>
<td>Aeshnidae</td>
<td>40 Trithemis kirbyi Selys, 1891</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ictinogomphus rapox Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Gomphidae</td>
<td>41 Trithemis pallidinervis Kirby, 1889</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Macrogomphus montanus Selys, 1869</td>
<td>Gomphidae</td>
<td>42 Urothemis signata Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Paragomphus lineatus Selys, 1850</td>
<td>Gomphidae</td>
<td>43 Zygomeum petalatum Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Aciopia panornoides Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>44 Epaphaldemia vittata Burmeister, 1839</td>
<td>Macromiidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Aethriamanta brevipennis Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>45 Neurobasis chinensis Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Calopterygidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Brachydilapax chalybea Brauer, 1868</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>46 Vestilis gracilis Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Calopterygidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Brachydilapax farinosa Kruger, 1902</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>47 Vestilis smaragdina Selys, 1879</td>
<td>Calopterygidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Brachydilapax sobrina Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>48 Aristocypha quadrinmaculata Selys, 1853</td>
<td>Chlorocyphidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Brachythemis contaminata Fabricius, 1793</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>49 Libellago lineata Burmeister, 1839</td>
<td>Chlorocyphidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Comacinia gigantea Brauer, 1867</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>50 Acigrieon occidentale Laidlaw, 1919</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Claritlla lineata Brauer, 1878</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>51 Acigrieon pallidum Selys, 1891</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Crocothemis servilia Drury, 1773</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>52 Agriocnemis femina Brauer, 1868</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Diplocodes nebuloce Fabricius, 1793</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>53 Agriocnemis lacteola Selys, 1877</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Diplocodes trivialis Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>54 Agriocnemis pygmea Selys, 1842</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Lathrecista asiatica Fabricius, 1798</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>55 Agriocnemis splendissimo Laidlaw, 1919</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Neurothemis intermedia Ris, 1919</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>56 Argiocnemis rubescens Selys, 1877</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Neurothemis fulvia Drury, 1773</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>57 Cerigrieon cerinorubellum Brauer, 1865</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Neurothemis intermedia Rambur, 1842</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>58 Cerigrieon coromandelanum Fabricius, 1798</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Neurothemis tullia Drury, 1773</td>
<td>Libellulidae</td>
<td>59 Cerigrieon oliveaeum Laidlaw, 1914</td>
<td>Coenagrionidae</td>
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<td>22 Onychosthmis testacea Laidlaw, 1902</td>
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NAAS rating (India) 5.64

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Addition to the Odonata fauna of Tripura, India

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