Authors Contribution- **Nilesh R. Thaokar and Payal R. Verma contributed in field work and documentation of the copulatory behaviour of *Ceriagrion coromandelianum* . Raymond J. Andrew set up the project and evaluated the findings.**

1. Funding Agencies:  List of agency / ies that have funded the study resulting the paper. (with project funded number with date, if any)-

**Self funded**

2. Competing Interest:

**The authors declare no competing interests.**

3. Logos: Funding agencies / institutions (if any more)

**Hislop College logo provided**

4. Acknowledgements:

**We thank the Principal Dr. Mrs. D. R. Christian and Management of Hislop College, Nagpur for providing us laboratory facilities.**

5. Highlights of the findings of this paper for use in promoting it. The highlights may be written succinctly and a maximum of 10 points.

* **The documentation of the reproductive behaviour of *Ceriagrion coromandelianum* was carried out in central India.**
* **The males arrive early in the morning by 7am at the ovipositing site. They belong to “sit and wait” type of mate-location.**
* **The territorial area of male *C.* *coromandelianum* is very small, within a range of about 45 cm around his perch.**
* **Before copulation, the male fills his penis vesicle with sperm material by the process of “intra male sperm translocation” which lasts for 30+8 seconds.**
* **Two stages of copulation depending upon the pumping movement of the couple can be differentiated.**
* **The first stage accounts for 72% of the copulation duration, during this stage the penis removes the pre-deposited sperm of previous mating from the sperm storage organ of the female.**
* **During Stage II the now empty sperm storage organs are inseminated.**
* **In *C. coromandelianum* the copulation duration is divided into short copulation which completes between 12 to 15 minutes and long copulation of 34 to 55 minutes, probably depending upon the amount of sperm present in the female sperm storage organs.**
* **23.3% females immediately commence oviposition, 53.4% exhibit brief, while 23.3% display prolonged “post-copulatory resting” behaviour**.