**Appendix 2**

**List of the names of Selys associated with a current species name by expert opinion and those not associated with a current species name.**

The majority of the following species names, written by Selys on the illustrations, are linked to a current species name based on the expert opinion of several taxonomic specialists (KD Dijkstra, Rory Dow, Henri Dumont, Rosser Garrison, Dirk Gassmann, Matti Hämäläinen, Milen Marinov, François Meurgey, Dennis Paulson, Akihiko Sasamoto, Gunther Theischinger and Jan van Tol). Especially Matti Hämäläinen has made major contributions in finding current species names for the Selys’ names and referring to experts for consultation. For those Selys’ names, that are not linked to current species names, additional information and in some cases possible species names are suggested.

*Argia cupraurea* (Ag48b) is a manuscript name of Selys. Argia cupraurea Selys is seen as the original name for *Argia cupraurea* (Calvert, 1901) (Van Tol personal communication, October, 8, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Argia cupraurea* (Calvert, 1901).

*Agriocnemis coelestina* (Ag142b)is a manuscript name by Förster (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). In the notes Selys writes “= A. minima Selys”. The species *Agriocnemis minima* was described from a single male from Java and it’s a widespread species in Sundaland (Lieftinck, 1954). To determine if *Agriocnemis minima* is the depicted species the specimens in the collection of Selys or Förster should be studied. *Agriocnemis minima* is also illustrated by Selys (Ag150b) and the locality of this species on the text sheet is Java (TAg58). Possible name is *Agriocnemis minima* (Selys, 1877).

*Agrion annulatum* (Ag82b). The illustration shows a male and a female. The notes on the illustration “Japon” (Japan) and “quadrigerum” (crossed out) support that the illustration refers to *Agrion quadrigerum* (Selys, 1883) that is now known as *Paracercion* *sieboldii* (Selys, 1876) from Japan (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). The illustration is dated 10-11 February 1883, a short time before Selys’ publication “Les Odonates du Japon” was submitted in April 1883. The species name on the sheets with illustrations seems to be changed to *Agrion annulatum* by Selys at a later date. This last name has never been published. Current name (expert opinion) is *Paracercion sieboldii* (Selys, 1876)*.*

*Agrion circulatum* (Ag85b).The illustrations refer to *Enallagma circulatum* (Selys, 1883). According to the notes of Selys the specimens were collected by Pryer and “Japon” (Japan) was the locality. The note “Enallagma” was also added to the species name on the illustration. The rather meager black maculation of the male suggests the specimens were collected in Honshu from which island most of Pryer’s material originate (Hämäläinen and Sasamoto personal communication, May 16, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Enallagma circulatum* (Selys, 1883).

*Agrion lineolatum* (Ag81b). Agrion lineolatum is decribed by Selys in 1876. In the description the type material consists of males and females from China and Japan, one female of these is present in the odonate collection of Selys. This species is considered a synonym of *Paracercion hieroglyphicum* (Brauer,1865) (Van Tol personal communication, October, 8, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Paracercion hieroglyphicum* (Brauer, 1865).

*Agrion pyrrhomelas* (Ag84a). In the notes of Selys a question mark suggests he had doubts about the identity of the illustrated specimen and “comme sieboldii” indicates a resemblance with *Agrion sieboldi*, now *Paracercion* *sieboldii* (Selys, 1876). The lower appendages of this illustrated specimen are longer than those of any known *Paracercion* species (Dumont, 2004; Dumont personal communication, September 7, 2015), so the illustration doesn’t seems to refer to a *Paracercion*. There is no association with a current name.

*Alloneura controtern* (Ag195a). In notes on the illustration “= A. Salomis Selys?”, “race de moleccensis” (race of moleccensis) and “comparer à exul” (compare with exul) are written by Selys. Selys described *Alloneura salomonis* (Selys, 1886) from the Solomon islands and this species is presently known as *Nososticta salomonis* (Selys, 1886). The illustrations of *Alloneura controtern* are unclear and do not fit the colour pattern of a specific species and could refer to either *Nososticta salomonis* (Selys, 1886) or *Nososticta africana* (Schmidt, 1944)(Gassmann & Richards, 2011; Gassmann, 2015; Gassmann personal communication, 31 July, 2015; Marinov & Pikacha, 2013). Another illustration of *Alloneura salomonis* is painted by Selys in 1885 (Ag194b). Possible name is *Nososticta salomonis* (Selys, 1886) or *Nososticta africana* (Schmidt, 1944).

*Alloneura furcifera simplificata* (Ag195b)*.* These are manuscript names. In the notes Selys wrote “a publier” (to be published) and “n. sp.” (new species) which shows the species had not been described at that moment. The locality given on the illustration is Afrique (Africa). This illustration refers to an African *Elattoneura* species (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 27, 2015; Dijkstra personal communication, September 9, 2015). In the collection of Selys in RBINS a specimen is present with the label “n.sp.” (new species). Another label has the text “Alloneura simplificata Selys afrique occid. ? à publier” (western Africa ? to be published) written on it.Possible name is *Elattoneura* spec.

*Alloneura martini* (Ag188a). The watercolour painting illustrates a female from Gabon. It shows the species Selys described in 1886 as *Disparoneura vittata* from western Africa from several specimens (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015; Dijkstra personal communication, May 16, 2015). In the description the type material includes two females from Gabon, one in the collection of Selys and one in the collection of McLachlan. Presently the species is known as *Elattoneura vittata* (Selys, 1886) (Dijkstra & Clausnitzer, 2014). Selys also made watercolour paintings of a male and female *Disparoneura vittata* (Ag217a). The comparison of Ag188a and Ag217a reveals some differences in wing venation. Current name (expert opinion) is *Elattoneura vittata* (Selys, 1886).

*Alloneura pruinosa* (Ag209a). The illustrated specimen is according to the notes on illustration from the collection of McLachlan and was collected in Cameroon (Africa). This species is decribed as *Disparoneura pruinosa* Selys, 1886 and is presently known as *Elattoneura pruinosa* (Selys, 1886) (Van Tol personal communication, October, 8, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Elattoneura pruinosa* (Selys, 1886).

*Alloneura wallacii* (Ag192b). This species is decribed by Selys in 1886 and is presently known as *Nososticta wallacii* (Selys, 1886) (Van Tol personal communication, October, 8, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Nososticta wallacii* (Selys, 1886).

*Anisagrion anisopterum* (Ag106a).On text sheet TAg54 Guatemala and Putla (Mexico) are written as localities. The illustrations likely refer to mature individuals of *Anisagrion truncatipenne* Calvert, 1902 with a colour pattern with black, green and blue (Garrison personal communication, May 27, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Anisagrion truncatipenne* Calvert, 1902.

*Anisagrion rufum* (Ag106b). In the notes on the illustration “rufa (race d’anisopterum)” is written. Selys observed a similarity between *Anisagrion anisopterum* and *Anisagrion rufum.* The watercolour paintings are very likely illustrations of young or juvenile specimens of *Anisagrion truncatipenne* Calvert, 1902 (Garrison personal communication, May 27, 2015) The colour of the juveniles is pale orange. Current name (expert opinion) is *Anisagrion truncatipenne* Calvert, 1902.

*Argia incerta* (Ag28b). The notes “malaisie?” (Malaysia?) and “trop petit pour Kurilis?” (too small for *kurilis*?) give an indication of the locality and the size of the specimen. The illustration represents a male from the American *Argia extranea* group. It may refer to *Argia extranea* (Hagen, 1861) from Arizona or Mexico despite the incorrect violaceous colour that can be explained if Selys was working from a discoloured specimen. It may also refer to a yet undescribed *Argia* species in the *Argia extranea* group from Mexico or Panama. One of these species is violaceous or purple (Garrison personal communication, May 27, 2015). The information about the size, ‘smaller than *Argia kurilis*’(now *Argia vivida* (Hagen in Selys, 1865)), suggests *Argia extranea* (Hagen, 1861) is too large (see sizes of *Argia* species in Paulson, 2009). Possible name is *Argia* spec.

*atrinuchalis* (Ag289a). In the notes is written “xanthops” which is crossed out again. The illustration of a specimen from Tonga (Oceania) is confirmed by Marinov (personal communication, May 27, 2015) to be depicting the recently described species *Teinobasis fatakula* Marinov & Donnelly, 2013 from Tonga. Current name (expert opinion) is *Teinobasis fatakula* Marinov & Donnelly, 2013.

*australis* (Ag149b). The illustrated female refers to *Agriocnemis australis* Selys, 1877 (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Selys based his description on a single female from Queensland. In the notes Selys added “ velare var. “ (variety velare). *Agriocnemis velare* was described by Selys in 1882. Both *Agriocnemis australis* and *Agriocnemis velare* are presently synonyms of *Agriocnemis pygmaea* (Rambur, 1842). Current name (expert opinion) is *Agriocnemis pygmaea* (Rambur, 1842).

*Ceriagrion fulvum (*Ag102a). The notes give Queensland (Australia) as locality and the note “race de glabrum” (race of *glabrum*) suggests a similarity with the Asiatic *Ceriagron glabrum* (Burmeister, 1839). The illustration matches well with the Australian species *Ceriagrion aeruginosum* (Brauer, 1869) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 27, 2015). The species is represented in the collection of Selys in RBINS by two specimens below the label “Ceriagrion fulvum Selys”. Current name (expert opinion) is *Ceriagrion aeruginosum* (Brauer, 1869).

*combusta* (Ag286a). This refers to *Telebasis combusta* (Selys, 1877) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Since Kirby (1890) the name of the species is changed to *Teinobasis combusta* and this is presently regarded as a synonym of *Teinobasis lorquini* (Selys, 1877) (van Tol, 2011). Current name (expert opinion) is *Teinobasis lorquini* (Selys, 1877).

*Diplostigma mirandum* (Ag141a, Ag141b). The note “mss” (manuscript) suggests that this is a manuscript name and the specimen is not described yet. No information is found to connect the genus name or the species name to a current species name. There is no association with a current name.

*Enallagma nanum* (Ag44a). On the illustration “ Cap. “ is written. This can be interpreted as Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa or as a cape in Guadeloupe or Dominica (Meurgey 2009). The notes "non publié" and "MSS Hagen" indicate this is a manuscript name. The illustration matches well with *Enallagma coecum* (Hagen, 1861) that has a type location St Thomas, Virgin Islands. The note “Cap.” seems to be an abbreviation of Capesterre in Guadeloupe (Meurgey personal communication, September 25, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Enallagma coecum* (Hagen, 1861).

*Heterargia atrocyana* (Ag54b). The illustrated male is from Labuan (Borneo). *Heterargia* is a manuscript name (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015) and *Onychargia atrocyana* Selys,1865 is decribed by Selys from two males from Singapore and a female from Java (Indonesia). Current name (expert opinion) is *Onychargia atrocyana* Selys, 1865.

*Heterargia flavovittata* (Ag53a). *Heterargia* was Selys’ manuscript name for the genus *Onychargia.* Selys decribed *Onychargia flavovittata* (Selys, 1878) from two females from New Guinea (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Förster (1903) later constructed the genus *Palaiargia* Förster, 1903 with *Palaiargia flavovittata* (Selys, 1878) as the type species. Lieftinck (1957) concluded that the species is a synonym of *Palaiargia rubropunctata* (Selys, 1878). Current name (expert opinion) is *Palaiargia rubropunctata* (Selys, 1878).

*Heterargia optata* (Ag53b). The notes “Iles Obi” (Obi Islands, New Guinea) and “mus. Leyd.”(museum Leiden, The Netherlands) are written on the illustration. The illustration refers to *Argia optata* Hagen in Selys, 1865 (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Hagen’s description was based on a male from Obi Island. Förster (1903) proposed to place this species in the genus *Palaiargia* Förster, 1903*.* Current name (expert opinion) is *Palaiargia optata* (Hagen in Selys, 1865).

*Heterargia rubropunctata* (Ag54a). This refers to *Onychargia? rubropunctata* (Selys, 1878), a species that Selys described from a male from New Guinea (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Presently known as *Palaiargia rubropunctata* (Selys, 1878). Current name (expert opinion) is *Palaiargia rubropunctata* (Selys, 1878).

*Heterargia vittigera* (Ag55a). The illustration shows a male from Singapore and a female from Sylhet (Bangladesh) and refers to *Onychargia vittigera* (Selys, 1865), which species description is based on a male specimen from Singapore (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). This species is presently considered a synonym of *Onychargia atrocyana* (Selys, 1865) (Kosterin, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Onychargia atrocyana* (Selys, 1865).

*Hyponeura extensa* (Ag52b). The note “Calif.” indicates California as the locality. This illustration refers to *Argia lugens* (Hagen, 1861) because of its characteristic thoracic pattern (Garrison personal communication, May 27, 2015). This species was represented in the collection of Selys in RBINS by two specimens below the label “Hyponeura extensa race de lugens? Mc Lachl.”. Selys ‘s text “race de lugens?” supports the resemblance between this species and *Hyponeura lugens* with the current name *Argia lugens* (Hagen, 1861). Current name (expert opinion) is *Argia lugens* (Hagen, 1861).

*Lestes albilabris* (Ag312a). In notes Selys has written “mus. Calcutta” (museum Calcutta, India) and “ près nodalis” (close to *Lestes nodalis*). There is no association with a current name.

*Lestes beccarii* (Ag315a). In the notes Selys has written “n. sp.” (new species) and “Launcaston” and “Tasmania”. The illustration refers most likely to an *Austrolestes* species. The illustrations have characteristics of *Austrolestes io* (Selys, 1862), *Austrolestes psyche* (Hagen in Selys, 1862) and *Austrolestes* *analis* (Rambur, 1842) (Theisinger personal communication, June 8, 2015; Hämäläinen personal communication, June 8, 2015) so the species name remains uncertain. Possible name is *Austrolestes* spec.

*Lestes fuscata* (Ag310a) The illustration shows specimens from the Philippines. In the notes Selys has written “(= L. concinna Hagen)”. This illustration refers to *Lestes concinnus* Hagen, 1862 (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 27, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Lestes concinnus* Hagen, 1862.

*Lestes olivacea* (Ag311b) In the notes Selys wrote “Madag.” (Madagascar, Africa) and “ochracea” (crossed out). According to Dijkstra (personal communication, September 9, 2015) this illustration is indeed most likely the African species *Lestes ochracea* Selys, 1862. In the odonate collection of RBINS a specimen is labelled “Collection SELYS Lestes olivacea Selys Revision Ris 19” and “Les espec. de Madagascar qui sont très probablement de la même espèce que le type, prouvent que L. inicolor MacLachl., Ris = ochraceus Sel.”(The species from Madagascar that are very probable of the same species as the type, prove that L. unicolor McLachlan Ris = ochraceus Selys). Current name (expert opinion) is *Lestes ochracea* Selys, 1862.

*lorquini*(Ag290a). In the text (TAg57) the locality “moloquer” (Moluccas, Indonesia) is written. The illustration refers to *Telebasis lorquini* Selys, 1877 described from a female from the Moluccas (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 27, 2015). Kirby (1890) replaced *Telebasis* with *Teinobasis.* Current name (expert opinion) is *Teinobasis lorquini* (Selys, 1877).

*Melanolestes trinitatis*(Ag303b)**.** On the illustration of a male from Darjeeling another name *Melanolestes fuscipennis* is written. These manuscript names are attributed to respectively Hagen and Selys. This illustration refers to *Orolestes selysi* that McLachlan (1895) described from two males from Darjeeling (India) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Asahina (1977) presented a photo of a specimen in the Selys’ collection that was illustrated in this watercolour painting. Current name (expert opinion) is *Orolestes selysi* McLachlan, 1895.

*Melanolestes fuscipennis* (Ag303a). This refers to *Orolestes selysi* McLachlan, 1895 (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 27, 2015). See previous species *Melanolestes trinitatis.* In the collection of Selys in RBINS one specimen was present with the labels “Melanolestes Selys” and “Melalestes fuscipennis Selys” and another label “Orolestes McL.” in a different handwriting next to it. On the pin were two labels with the text “Melanolestes fuscipennis” and “Darjeling”. Current name (expert opinion) is *Orolestes selysi* McLachlan, 1895.

*Melanolestes sublimata* (Ag304a). The watercolour painting dated 13 November 1886 shows *Orolestes wallacei* (Kirby, 1889) (Dow personal communication, May 31, 2015). This species was originally described as *Lestes wallacei* by Kirby in 1889. In the odonate collection of Selys in RBINS, a specimen is present with the label “Melanolestes sublimata Selys n.sp.”, with “? Orolestes Wallacei Dr Er. Schmidt 1957“. Current name (expert opinion) is *Orolestes wallacei* (Kirby, 1889).

*melanops* (Ag301a) This is a manuscript name of Selys. The note “Celebes ?” indicates that the specimen is maybe from Celebes (Indonesia). The illustration looks like a good match with *Teinobasis helvola* Lieftinck, 1930 (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 27, 2015). In the odonate collection of Selys in RBINS a specimen is present. Current name (expert opinion) is *Teinobasis helvola* Lieftinck, 1930.

*melanorrhina* (Ag 298a) This specimen is from Duke of York Island, near New Guinea. The watercolour painting refers to a *Teinobasis* species. (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 27, 2015). In the odonate collection of Selys in RBINS a specimen is present. This is labelled as “*Telebasis meloenorhinus* Selys mss I. Duk of York”. Possible name is *Teinobasis* spec.

*Nesagrion erythrops* (Ag129a). This refers to *Nesobasis erythrops* (Selys, 1891) (Hämäläinen personal communication, date). *Nesagrion* is a manuscript name of Selys for a sous-genre that is now the genus *Nesobasis* Selys, 1891 (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Nesobasis erythrops* (Selys, 1891).

*Nesagrion flavilabris* (Ag129b) is an illustration of *Melanesobasis flavilabris* (Selys, 1891) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). This species is described as *Nesobasis flavilabris* by Selys in 1891 and later placed in the new genus *Melanesobasis* (Donnelly 1984; Donnelly 1990). Current name (expert opinion) is *Melanesobasis flavilabris* (Selys, 1891).

*Nesagrion longistylum* (Ag127a)refers to *Nesobasis longistyla* (Selys, 1891) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). See for the genus *Nesagrion* above *Nesagrion erythrops*. Current name (expert opinion) is *Nesobasis longistyla* (Selys, 1891).

*Nesagrion nigristigma* (Ag128b). In the notes “N. nigrostigma” is written by Selys on the illustration. This illustration refers to *Nesobasis nigrostigma* (Selys, 1891) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Donnelly (1990) stated that the type specimen in the collection of Selys, fragments of a single male, is a *Teinobasis* species. He also suggested that the specimen is mislabelled and possibly collected at another locality. It may be a senior synonym of some known Pacific *Teinobasis* species. Possible name is *Teinobasis spec.*

*Nesagrion telegastrum*(Ag128a) is an illustration of *Nesobasis* *telegastrum* (Selys, 1891) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015) In the notes on the illustration Selys wrote “Viti” (Fiji). See for the genus *Nesagrion* above *Nesagrion erythrops*. Current name (expert opinion) is *Nesobasis telegastrum* (Selys, 1891).

*Platylestes bilineata*(Ag8b). Selys has written “Platylestes? Lestes?” in the notes on the watercolour painting. The illustrated specimen is from Palon (written both in the notes as in the textsheet TAg144). Palon is situated in Burma. The illustration refers to the species described by Selys in 1891 as *Lestes? bilineata* on basis of two female specimens from Burma (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Fraser (1922) transferred the species to the new genus *Indolestes* Fraser, 1922. Current name (expert opinion) is *Indolestes bilineatus* (Selys, 1891).

*Platylestes fusconuchalis* (Ag8a). This illustration shows a female from Japan and in the notes “Lestes?”, “*Platylestes amphigena* Selys” and “n sp” (new species) are written. The female specimen does not bear resemble to any Japanse species. Possibly it was collected at another locality. There is no association with a current name.

*prothoracica* (Ag288b). The locality on the text sheet (TAg57) is “myzol n. guinea”. The illustration refers to the species name *Telebasis prothoracica* (Selys, 1877), described from a specimen collected in Misool (Indonesia) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Since Kirby (1890) the species is known as *Teinobasis prothoracica* (Selys, 1877).Current name (expert opinion) is *Teinobasis prothoracica* (Selys, 1877).

*Pseudagrion chrysops*(Ag123b) is a manuscript name of Selys. The illustrations show a male and female specimens from “q.land” (Queensland, Australia). It clearly shows *Pseudagrion aureofrons* (Tillyard, 1906), a widespread species in Australia (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Pseudagrion aureofrons* (Tillyard, 1906).

*Pseudagrion obsoletum* (Ag121b). This is an unpublished manuscript name. The illustrated male and female specimen are according to the notes from Viti (Fiji). The illustrations are studied by Marinov (personal communication, May 14, 2015) and he concludes that this is not a *Pseudagrion* species. According to information received from Marinov the illustrations fit quite well with *Nesobasis angulicollis* Tillyard, 1924, which is a common species in Viti Levu. Current name (expert opinion) is *Nesobasis angulicollis* Tillyard, 1924.

*Pseudagrion rufipes*(Ag113b). The notes on the illustration read “Agrion? après insularis” (following insularis). In the text sheet TAg51 the locality of this species is “Maurice” (Mauritius). The watercolour painting illustrates *Coenagriocnemis rufipes* (Rambur, 1842) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015 and Dijkstra personal communication, May 16, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Coenagriocnemis rufipes* (Rambur, 1842).

*Pseudagrion spurium* (Ag121a). The notes on the illustration are “Viti” (Fiji) and “ Pad. invisum”. The species name on the illustration is a manuscript name. There is no association with a current name.

*ruficollis* (Ag289b). The text sheet TAg57 gives Singapore as a locality. The illustration refers to *Telebasis ruficollis* described by Selys in 1877 from a single male specimen from Singapore (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). Kirby (1890) replaced the preoccupied genus name *Telebasis* with *Teinobasis.* Current name (expert opinion) is *Teinobasis ruficollis* (Selys, 1877).

*rufipes*(Ag288a). In this watercolour painting a male from Ponape (Phonpei, Micronesia) is shown. The notes are “nesagrion?” and “race de longip.” (race longipennis). *rufipes* seems part of a manuscript name. Marinov (personal communication, May 27, 2015) and Paulson (personal communication, May 27, 2015) have given their expert opinion but don’t know a species that fits the illustrations. It could be a *Teinobasis* species but the exact identity remains open. There is no association with a current name.

*rufithorax* (Ag297b). The illustration depicts male and a female from Obi and Misool Islands (New Guinea). In the notes Misool (Indonesia) is written by Selys as “mizol”. The illustration refers to a species Selys described in 1877 as *Telebasis rufithorax* (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015)*.* Since Kirby (1890) the species is known as *Teinobasis rufithorax* (Selys, 1877). Current name (expert opinion) is *Teinobasis rufithorax* (Selys, 1877).

*Telagrion prothoracicum* (Ag108a). The illustration has the following notes: “Intaj (Equador)”, “coll. McLachl.” and “à publier”(to be published). The illustration refers to the species *Telagrion prothoracicum* described by Kimmins in 1945 based on for male specimens from Ecuador in the former collection of MacLachlan (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015). The holotype bears Selys’ label with manuscript name *Telagrion prothoracicum*. Presently known as *Oreiallagma prothoracicum* (Kimmins, 1945) (von Ellenrieder & Garrison 2008). Current name (expert opinion) is *Oreiallagma prothoracicum* (Kimmins, 1945).

*Telagrion fulvellum* (Ag108b). The depicted female refers to *Telagrion fulvellum* that is presently known as *Dolonagrion fulvellum* (Selys, 1876). The illustrated male does not display the characters from the species decription of Selys and the male appendages resemble a *Telebas*is species (Garrison personal communication, April 18, 2015).

Current name female (expert opinion) is *Dolonagrion fulvellum* (Selys, 1876) and possible name male is *Telebasis* spec..

*Telebasis leonina* (Ag105a). This refers to the species which Selys described as *Argiagrion leoninum* Selys, 1876, based on a female specimen erronously claimed to originate from Sierra Leone (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 6, 2015). Dijkstra & Kalkman (2013) synonymized this species with the Brazilian species *Leptagrion macrurum* (Burmeister, 1839). Current name (expert opinion) is *Leptagrion macrurum* (Burmeister, 1839).

*Thalassagrion coerulatum* (Ag130a). The genus name *Thalassagrion* is connected by Selys to *Nesagrion* (see text sheet TAg32). The notes are “Viti” (Fiji) and “abbriveatus longipenne”. There is no association with a current name.

*vacillans* (Ag280a). The locality of *vacillans* is given in the textsheet TAg56: Cuba. The illustration in lead pencil refers to *Leptobasis vacillans* (Hagen in Selys, 1877) (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 16, 2015; Wasscher). The species description is based on specimens from Cuba. Current name (expert opinion) is *Leptobasis vacillans* (Hagen in Selys, 1877).

*Xanthagrion antipodum* (Ag73a). In the notes on the illustration Selys has written “comme zelandica (Race de zeelandicum S.)”. *Xanthagrion antipodum* Selys, 1876 is considered a synonym of *Xanthocnemis zealandica* (McLachlan, 1873) (Van Tol personal communication, October, 8, 2015). Current name (expert opinion) is *Xanthocnemis zealandica* (McLachlan, 1873).

*Xanthops* (Ag286b). The illustrated specimen is from Halmahera (Indonesia). The illustration refers to a *Teinobasis* species (Hämäläinen personal communication, May 27, 2015). The suggestion is it possibly is *Teinobasis rufithorax* (Selys, 1877) but without further research this remains uncertain (Marinov personal communication, September 28, 2015). In the odonate collection of Selys in RBINS a label was found without a specimen reading “Telebasis Xanthops, Selys Melanesie ? mss. coll. Mc Lachlan”. Possible name is *Teinobasis rufithorax* (Selys, 1877).