

VERNACULAR NAMES FOR ODONATA IN THAILAND

As biology teachers at the Mahidol Wittayanusorn School, we had in the 2003 academic year 222 students of Matthayomsuksa 4 (equivalent of grade 10), to whom we assigned the task to collect dragonfly vernacular names as used in their respective home areas. The students came from all parts of Thailand and used in their inquiries the pictures of adult and larval *Crocothemis s. servilia* as an example of a dragonfly. Below is the list of vernacular names, gathered from 71 (out of the 76) provinces of Thailand.

(1) **Malangpo (แมลงปอ)** or **Mangpo (แมงปอ)** (“*mang*” or “*malang*” = small insects; “*po*” = hemp). A generally used common name in Thailand.

(2) **Mang Bi (แมงบี้)**, **Mang Kabi (แมงกะบี้)**, **Mang Kambi (แมงกำบี้)**, **Sabi (สะบี้)**, **Mang Kabia (แมงกะเบีย)**, **Mang Pi (แมงพี, แมงปี้)** or **Mang Kapi (แมงกะพี)** (“*bi*” or “*pi*” or “*bia*” meaning the sound of odonate wing movement). Central Kamphaeng Phet, Phetchabun, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Rayong, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Uttaradit; – Northern Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Lampang, Lamphun, Mae Hong Son, Nan, Phayao, Phrae; – Northeastern Chaiyaphum, Nong Khai, Roi Et, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, Yasothorn; – Peninsula Chumphon, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani, Phatthalung, Phuket, Ranong, Songkhla, Surat Thani, Trang, Yala.

(3) **Mang Fah (แมงฟ้า)** (“*fah*” = sky). Central Chanthaburi, Phitsanulok, Prachin Buri, Trat; – Northern Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Lampang, Mae Hong Son, Phayao; – Northeastern Nakhon Ratchasima.

(4) **Mang Tui (แมงทุย)** (“*tui*” = round). Central Kanchanaburi, Phetchaburi; – Northeastern Khon Kaen.

(5) **Mang Krachun (แมงกระชุน)**, **Mang Patun (แมงปะทุน)** or **Mang Katun (แมงกะทุน)** (meaning unknown). Central Nakhon Pathom, Phetchaburi, Rayong, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkram, Suphan Buri.

(6) **Mang Lom (แมงลม)** (“*lom*” = wind). Central Kanchanaburi.

(7) **Mang Champa (แมงจัมปา)** or **Champa**

(จัมปา) (“*champa*” is the name of the champak plant (*Michelia champaca*), the expression indicates, the colour of the dragonfly resembles that of the plant). Northeastern Amnat Charoen, Ubon Ratchathani; – Peninsula Phuket.

(8) **Mang Kaso (แมงกะโซ่)**, **Mang Kansa (แมงคันโซ่)** or **Mang Kanto (แมงคันโต)** (meaning unknown). Northeastern Nong Khai, Roi Et, Si Saket, Sakon Nakhon, Ubon Ratchathani.

(9) **Mang Na Ngam (แมงหน้างำ)** (“*na ngam*” = scowl pout). Northeastern Khon Kaen, Udon Thani.

(10) **Mang Niew (แมงเหนียว)** (meaning unknown). Northeastern Roi Et, Ubon Ratchathani (Dej Udom district).

(11) **Mang Juek (แมงจึก)** (meaning unknown). Northeastern Nakhon Phanom (Na Kae district).

(12) **Mang Pui (แมงพุย)** (meaning unknown). Northeastern Nakhon Phanom (Renu Nakhon district).

(13) **Kan Tuang Tuang (กันถวางถวาง)** (Suay language; meaning unknown). Northeastern Srisaket (Prai Bueng district).

(14) **Kanob Brui (กโนบปรุย)** (Kamir language; “*kanob brui*” = small insect). Northeastern Buriram, Si Saket, Surin.

(15) **EMong (อีมอง)** (“*emong*” = big head). Peninsula Trang (Sikao district).

(16) **Tuyu (ตุย)**, **Tebuan (ตบออัน)** or **Kala (กาลา)** (Malay language; meaning unknown). Peninsula Narathiwat, Pattani, Satun, Songkhla (Satang Phra and Saba Yoi districts), Yala.

(17) **La Ki A Ye (ลาเก้อเย)** (Urak Lawoi language; meaning unknown). Peninsula Satun (Sea gypsies).

(18) **Do Su Me (โดซูเมะ)** (Karen language; meaning unknown). Central Tak (Thasongyang district).

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