

WATERBIRDS OF LITTLE CREEK

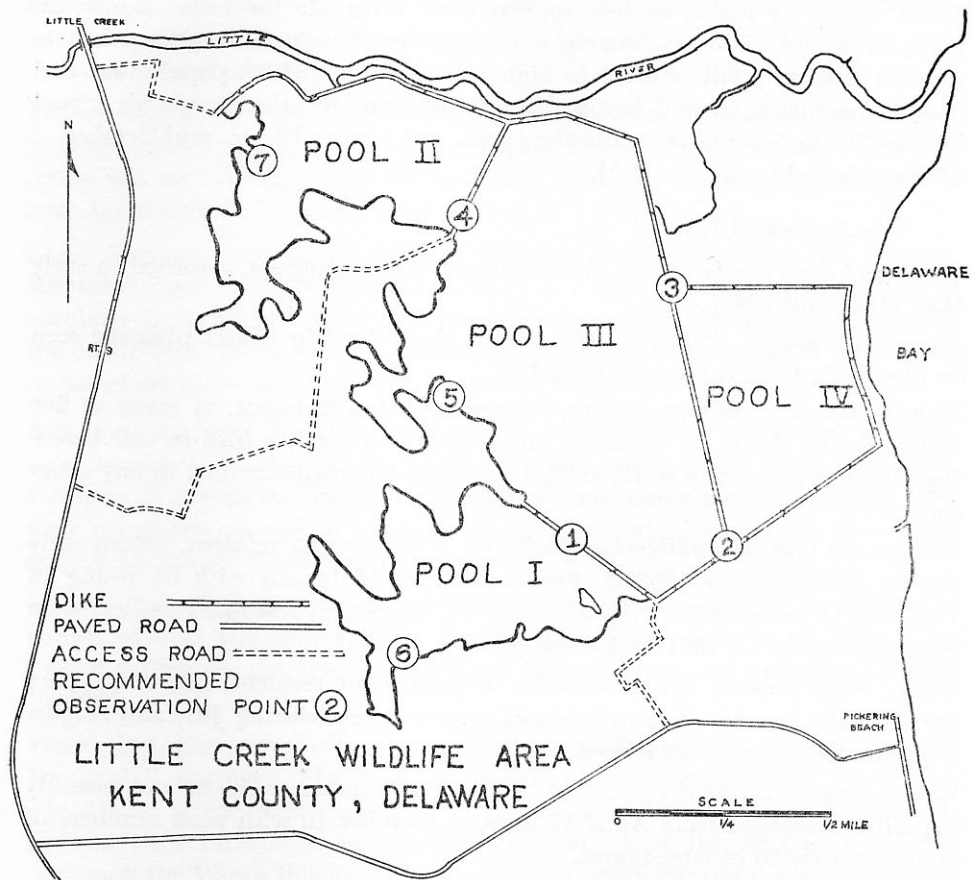
FREDERICK H. LESSER

The Little Creek State Wildlife Area, located near the town of Little Creek, Delaware (along Route 9 four miles east of Dover), is rapidly becoming a favorite spot for ornithological studies in the Delaware Valley. In view of the increasing popularity of the area and the fact that it has existed in its present form for only a few years, a summary of water, marsh, and shorebirds known to have been recorded there would seem to be in order. I hope that the annotated list which follows will prove of value to observers who visit the area. It might be well to point out here at the outset that Little Creek is a management area, not a refuge in its strict sense, and hunting is permitted in season.

Prior to 1959 the tidal marshes at the Little Creek Wildlife Area were criss-crossed with 10 x 20 inch mosquito drainage ditches. There was a definite lack of suitable habitat for waterbirds. The mosquito ditches became plugged by silt and vegetation, which prevented rapid drainage and annually resulted in the production of millions of the salt-marsh mosquito, *Aedes sollicitans*. To alleviate this condition the Delaware Board of Game and Fish Commissioners and the Mosquito Control Division of the Delaware State Highway Department, acting in cooperation with the Department of Entomology at the University of Delaware, impounded over 700 acres of marsh just south of the Little River. Studies in Delaware, Florida, and New Jersey have demonstrated that impoundment of tidal marshes produces collateral selective mosquito control and improved waterbird habitat. It is a method now favored over ditching as a means of tideland management.

Construction of the dike perimeter was initiated during the summer of 1959 and completed during the following winter. Research studies by Mr. Edward E. Tindall in 1959 and 1960 showed a 96% reduction in the population of the salt-marsh mosquito and a pronounced increase in waterfowl production and overall waterbird usage. In 1961 and 1962 I continued this research. Visits were made twice weekly from April through October of each year, and additional monthly visits were made each winter. The ornithological observations summarized below are mine unless otherwise credited.

The impoundment, totaling 733 acres, is divided into four compartments or pools, each enclosed by low earthen dikes. The dike material was taken from barrow pits on both sides, forming deep channels. Most of the marsh is usually flooded by shallow water (6-12 inches) and interspersed with surviving salt marsh vegetation, principally saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), and saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*). Desirable plant-water interspersions and the maintenance of shallow water appear to favorably influence the high waterbird usage which is now evident.



Emergent vegetation, principally saltmarsh cordgrass, has been used extensively by nesting birds. This plant is abundant throughout the impoundment and provides nesting habitat for Least Bitterns (*Ixobrychus exilis*), Ruddy Ducks (*Oxyura jamaicensis*), Common Gallinules (*Gallinula chloropus*) and American Coots (*Fulica americana*). Most of the local waterbirds nest on land but also use cordgrass areas and other emergent vegetation for foraging and escape cover. The most intensive use of this habitat is by breeding dabbling ducks. In 1962 six species produced approximately 1676 ducklings, or 2.3 per acre of marsh. This figure compares favorably with some of the best duck-producing marshes in North America. This habitat is not, of course, restricted to resident or breeding birds. Transients utilize these same areas, and some of these birds (such as the rails) utilize interspersed vegetation exclusively.

The different marsh levels between pools has resulted in some mudflat conditions and has favored a wide variety of waterbird species. About 6-12 inches of water appears most favorable for diving birds, egrets, herons, and

ducks, while six inches or less appears most favorable for rails, shorebirds, gulls, terns, and skimmers. During 1962 a continued natural drawdown in late summer and early fall resulted in high and varied shorebird populations and contrasting low egret and heron counts. Concurrently, the shorebirds stayed late, well into November, while the egrets and herons left by mid-October, a full month earlier than in 1961.

The Annotated List:

COMMON LOON, *Gavia immer*. An occasional spring transient, recorded in early May (1961 and 1963).

RED-NECKED GREBE, *Podiceps grisegena*. A single bird in winter plumage seen on March 10, 1962, is the only record.

HORNED GREBE, *Podiceps auritus*. A regular spring transient, as many as five being seen on April 17, 1962. My latest spring record is a bird in full breeding plumage seen on May 13, 1962. I have not recorded the bird in any other season.

PIED-BILLED GREBE, *Podilymbus podiceps*. A permanent resident, absent only during the winter of 1962-63. Production was 16 broods with 64 young in 1961 and 12 broods with 24 young in 1962. Some high seasonal numbers were 64 on September 13, 1961, and 18 on January 11, 1962.

GREAT BLUE HERON, *Ardea herodias*. A permanent resident. However, there are generally less than five individuals present except during July and August when numbers commonly exceed 20 birds.

GREEN HERON, *Butorides virescens*. A common summer resident and possibly breeding. Recorded from April 17 through October 10 with peak numbers of approximately 20 in late August.

LITTLE BLUE HERON, *Florida caerulea*. An uncommon summer resident and observed irregularly. Arrives about May 1 and observed as late as October 31. The highest count was 60 on August 28, 1961.

CATTLE EGRET, *Bubulcus ibis*. Irregular during spring and summer. My only 1961 observation was on May 7, but I saw the bird on many occasions between April 17 and August 20, 1962. A total of 59 was counted on April 26 and May 4.

COMMON EGRET, *Casmerodius albus*. An abundant summer resident, with as many as 941 counted on August 2, 1961. The species arrives about mid-April and was present through October 31, 1961.

SNOWY EGRET, *Leucopoyx thula*. An abundant summer resident, with several hundred normally present from July through mid-September. The highest count was 885 on September 7, 1961. This species has been recorded as early as April 4 and as late as November 18.

LOUISIANA HERON, *Hydranassa tricolor*. A summer resident in limited numbers. Recorded as early as April 26 and as late as November 16. The peak count was 40 on September 13, 1961.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, *Nycticorax nycticorax*. A permanent resident, but more common in the warmer months. I have no breeding data. The peak count was 450 on August 22, 1961.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, *Nyctanassa violacea*. An uncommon summer resident, recorded irregularly between July 3 and September 26. The high count was six on August 23, 1961. I have seen this species most frequently from Location 6 in the western end of Pool 1.

LEAST BITTERN, *Ixobrychus exilis*. A common summer resident and breeder. Recorded from April 24 through October 3. I have made counts of 40 to 50 regularly in June and July, and probably several hundred were present in the entire area. Nests with eggs and young were commonly found during the course of my study, and I estimate at least 50 breeding pairs annually.

AMERICAN BITTERN, *Botaurus lentiginosus*. An uncommon permanent resident, most frequently recorded in spring when its call can be heard across the marsh. I suspect it breeds in limited numbers but have never recorded a nest. The peak concentration was 20 on April 24, 1961, but usually no more than three or four are found at one time.

GLOSSY IBIS, *Plegadis falcinellus*. This species was uncommon in 1961, but counts of over 100 were regular during the warmer months of 1962. I recorded the species the first week of April in both years and as late as October 19, 1962.

WHITE IBIS, *Eudocimus albus*. An immature was found on August 9, 1962, by Dr. Paul F. Springer. The bird was present at least until August 17, during which time it was seen by several observers. The ibis was generally solitary, showing little inclination to associate with the Glossy Ibis that were present. Although the White Ibis has been recorded in other locations in the Delaware Valley region (i.e. Cape May, Tinicum), the present record apparently constitutes the first for the State of Delaware.

WHISTLING SWAN, *Olor columbianus*. Primarily a fall transient. Although most observations are of birds passing overhead, a few stop to rest. Most of these records are in early November. The only spring report was of two birds feeding in Pool 1 on March 10, 1963 (seen on a scheduled D.V.O.C. field trip).

CANADA GOOSE, *Branta canadensis*. A common winter resident, regularly seen in flocks of over 1000. It is entirely absent in summer. Recorded as early as September 20 and as late as May 10.

SNOW GOOSE, *Chen hyperborea*. A regular fall and an occasional spring transient. These birds are usually seen during the second week of November, with the high count being 2000 on November 12, 1962. My only spring observation was of a single bird on May 30, 1961.

BLUE GOOSE, *Chen caerulescens*. An irregular transient. My only observation was of seven flying with migrating Snow Geese on November 12, 1962.

MALLARD, *Anas platyrhynchos*. A common permanent resident and breeder, with 15 to 20 broods produced annually. Several thousand can be found in winter, when they rest on the impoundments and feed in adjoining fields.

BLACK DUCK, *Anas rubripes*. No marsh on the Atlantic Coast is complete without the Black Duck, and Little Creek is no exception. The bird is a common permanent resident and as a breeding duck is second only to the Blue-winged Teal. Some 50 to 60 broods are produced annually. Peak concentrations of 1000 or more usually occur in January.

GADWALL, *Anas strepera*. A permanent resident but common only in the spring (counts of over 100 are regular in March and April). As a breeding bird it pioneered quickly, several broods being recorded by Tindall in 1960. There was an apparent complete nesting failure in 1961, but a good comeback was made in 1962 with approximately 25 broods produced.

PINTAIL, *Anas acuta*. A common, and occasionally abundant, transient and winter visitor. A few individuals may spend the summer. Over 15,000 were seen on April 10, 1961. On July 27, 1961, a feigning female was flushed from vegetation along the cross dike between Pools III and IV. Her actions almost certainly indicated that a brood was present.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL, *Anas carolinensis*. A permanent resident and increasing in number as a breeding species. Irregularly seen in winter. Peak populations of 1000-1500 are common in September, March, and April. In 1961 a pair was occasionally seen throughout the summer, and finally on September 21 a brood of four fully-feathered but flightless young was observed with the female, also flightless. In 1962 several pairs were observed in late spring, and at least six broods were raised in the area. Some males of this species often congregate in late summer to pass the flightless period of their post-nuptial moult.

COMMON TEAL, *Anas crecca*. The first record for this species was made by Dr. Fritz Scheider on March 10, 1963. On March 31, 1963, either the same or a different bird was seen by William Russell.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL, *Anas discors*. This is the most common of the breeding ducks, with 50 to 75 broods being produced annually. This species has been recorded as early as March 10 and as late as November 26. It is entirely absent in winter. Population peaks of approximately 1000-1500 occur during the migration periods in early April and late September.

SHOVELER, *Spatula clypeata*. A permanent resident and regular breeder. Brood production jumped from three in 1961 to approximately 20 in 1962. Population peaks of over 300 normally occur in April and October. On April 17, 1962, a total of 1010 was counted.

EUROPEAN WIDGEON, *Mareca penelope*. This species is rare but regular along the Atlantic Coast and has been seen once at Little Creek, a bird noted by Scheider on March 9, 1963, and seen again the following day.

AMERICAN WIDGEON, *Mareca americana*. A common transient and winter resident. Counts of several hundred are recorded regularly throughout the winter, with peaks of 1500 or more occurring in mid-April. Although the species has never been recorded in summer, one was sighted as late as June 14, 1961.

WOOD DUCK, *Aix sponsa*. An uncommon species except in mid-summer when an estimated 50 birds congregate to pass the flightless period of their post-nuptial moult.

REDHEAD, *Aythya americana*. An uncommon transient. Seen in the fall only on November 4, 1961. Recorded in spring only in 1963 when one male (possibly injured) was seen repeatedly by several observers from March 24 through May 23.

RING-NECKED DUCK, *Aythya collaris*. Observed only in late winter and spring. The species is common during this period and has been seen as late as May 4.

CANVASBACK, *Aythya valisineria*. An uncommon transient and winter resident. The latest spring record was of one female on May 10, 1962.

GREATER SCAUP, *Aythya marila*. A regular transient and winter resident, sometimes abundant along the bayshore, especially in the fall. A very early female was noted on October 5, 1962.

LESSER SCAUP, *Aythya affinis*. A regular transient and winter resident, never abundant. In 1961 a female stayed until June 6.

COMMON GOLDENEYE, *Bucephala clangula*. An occasional transient in the impoundment but regular along the bayshore.

BUFFLEHEAD, *Bucephala albeola*. A regular transient and winter resident. The species is common in spring, especially in the western end of Pool I and the barrow pit of Pool IV. Recorded as late as April 27.

OLDSQUAW, *Clangula hyemalis*. An occasional transient and winter resident, seldom seen on the impoundment. On May 30, 1961, a full-flying female was flushed along the bayshore.

COMMON SCOTER, *Oidemia nigra*. The only record is of two males seen on Delaware Bay on December 23, 1962, from the western dike of Pool IV.

RUDDY DUCK, *Oxyura jamaicensis*. A common permanent resident and occasional breeder. In 1961 two to ten birds were observed in courtship throughout the breeding season. On August 28 the first two broods, totaling eight ducklings, were found, and at least one other brood was raised that year. In 1962 16 birds were observed in courtship until June 12, after which numbers started to decrease. By July 9 all had apparently departed, probably because of the rapid fall in water level.

HOODED MERGANSER, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. A common spring transient but rare in other seasons. Population peaks of 40 or more occur in early April, and an occasional bird lingers into mid-June.

COMMON MERGANSER, *Mergus merganser*. An uncommon winter visitor and spring transient.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER, *Mergus serrator*. An uncommon winter visitor and spring transient. One lingered until June 5, 1962.

KING RAIL, *Rallus elegans*. A regular summer resident, recorded from May 1 to November 16. The bird is more often heard than seen. On one of my July visits I encountered an aggressive adult along the edge of Pool 1 and after a systematic search located a downy young crouched in some scant vegetation. This is my only breeding record.

CLAPPER RAIL, *Rallus longirostris*. A common resident in the salt marsh but observed even less frequently than the King Rail in the impoundment. The species breeds in the salt marshes, and occasional broods were observed along the tidal guts and ditches.

VIRGINIA RAIL, *Rallus limicola*. A permanent resident but rare in winter. This species is observed more frequently than any other rail within the impoundment. The highest count has never exceeded seven individuals, however. Several pairs bred in the area during my two years of study.

SORA, *Porzana carolina*. A common spring and fall transient. During early May the "whinny" of this species can be heard from all sections of the marsh. On May 8, 1962, 35 individuals were counted. A few linger until mid-June, and the first fall transients have been recorded as early as July 5. The species has been recorded as early as April 17 and as late as October 10.

YELLOW RAIL, *Coturnicops noveboracensis*. As we were walking the salt marsh on May 4, 1962, Paul Springer and I heard the characteristic ticking call of this species. The bird called for several minutes within twenty yards of us, but all efforts to flush it were fruitless. On this day all six species of rails were observed or heard in the area.

BLACK RAIL, *Laterallus jamaicensis*. An uncommon summer resident in the impoundment and surrounding salt marsh. During my two years of study the species was recorded at least five times between May 4 and September 9.

PURPLE GALLINULE, *Porphyryla martinica*. There is one record for this species, a bird in adult plumage observed at Pool III by A. R. Stickley and me on September 17, 1961. The bird was flushed at close range from *Spartina alterniflora*.

COMMON GALLINULE, *Gallinula chloropus*. A common summer resident, with 20 to 30 broods produced each year. Population peaks normally occur in September when most of the young are flying, 45 being counted on September 26, 1961. The species has been recorded as early as April 11 and as late as November 16.

AMERICAN COOT, *Fulica americana*. A common permanent resident. In 1960 the species was recorded only infrequently by Tindall, who made no mention of its nesting. It became very common in 1961, and approximately 20 broods

were raised during each of my two years of study. Population peaks of approximately 800 birds occur in April and November.

SEMPALMATED PLOVER, *Charadrius semipalmatus*. A common spring and fall transient. Recorded in spring from May 8 to June 12 and in fall from July 16 to September 28. A population peak of 500 was counted on May 11, 1963.

KILLDEER, *Charadrius vociferus*. A regular permanent resident but present in limited numbers.

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER, *Pluvialis dominica*. Not seen in spring but recorded regularly each fall. A high count of 24 was made on October 10, 1961. Seen as early as September 10 and as late as October 12. Look for this species from Observation Point 4.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER, *Squatarola squatarola*. An erratic permanent resident. In 1961 it was observed only twice the entire year, but in 1962 it was seen on over half my visits, with a peak of 137 counted on May 11.

RUDDY TURNSTONE, *Arenaria interpres*. A common spring and fall transient along Delaware Bay but recorded in the impoundment only in fall. The numbers are generally low, with a peak of ten recorded from August 6 to 14 in 1962.

AMERICAN WOODCOCK, *Philohela minor*. An uncommon permanent resident. A single bird has been flushed from the south edge of Pool 1 about six times in two years.

COMMON SNIPE, *Capella gallinago*. A common spring and fall transient, with the higher numbers present in the fall. In spring observed as early as the first week in March and as late as May 15. One out-of-season individual was seen on June 12, 1963. In fall the species has been observed as early as July 5 but not commonly until after the third week of July. The species has been recorded as late as mid-December, and possibly a few spend the winter.

WHIMBREL, *Numenius phaeopus*. This common species along the Atlantic Coast has been recorded occasionally at Little Creek. It was seen in early May in both 1962 and 1963. On August 12, 1962, a single bird was seen as it called and flew about the impoundment.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER, *Actitis macularia*. This species is present during summer, but I have no evidence of its breeding. It has been observed as early as April 24 and as late as September 21.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER, *Tringa solitaria*. An uncommon spring and fall transient. In spring it has been seen from May 8 to May 30. In fall it has been seen as early as July 11 and as late as August 29. Look for this species along the south edge of Pool 1, especially at Observation Point 6.

WILLET, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*. A common summer resident and the only known nesting shorebird. I have estimated that at least 20 pairs breed in the area. The favorite nesting sites are the dike banks and the high *Spartina patens* marsh. By late June the young can be observed skulking through the

emergent vegetation. The species has been seen as early as April 24 and as late as September 26.

GREATER YELLOWLEGS, *Totanus melanoleucus*. A common permanent resident. Average populations are approximately 50, with peaks of over 800 occurring in mid-August and lows of 5-10 occurring in mid-winter and late June. A melanistic individual was present for three weeks in June, 1962; the rich chocolate coloration included even the rump.

LESSER YELLOWLEGS, *Totanus flavipes*. A common transient and occasional summer resident. The species is abundant in the fall, with approximately 2700 counted on August 12, 1962. It has been recorded as early as March 27 and as late as November 9.

KNOT, *Calidris canutus*. An occasional spring and fall transient. The only spring report is of three individuals along the bayshore on May 8, 1962. In the fall the species has been recorded from August 12 to September 30. Approximately 15 birds were present most of this time in 1962. The species was unrecorded in 1961.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER, *Erolia melanotos*. An uncommon spring and common fall transient. Recorded from April 6 to May 11 and from June 26 to November 1. Population peaks occur in August and September when normally 200 to 500 are present.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER, *Erolia fuscicollis*. An occasionally common spring and fall transient. Observed sporadically from May 2 to June 20 and regularly from August 6 through November 2. Counts of 30-40 have been made occasionally in early June and from late August through early October. A count of 34 on the late date of June 12, 1963, indicates the species may be more common than suspected in spring.

LEAST SANDPIPER, *Erolia minutilla*. An abundant spring and fall transient. Normal populations are approximately 500 in May, July, and August. A peak of 20,000 was recorded on May 11, 1963. The species has been observed as early as April 17 and as late as October 12.

DUNLIN, *Erolia alpina*. Recorded only as a late spring and fall transient. The best time for observation is the last week of May when approximately 100 are present in full breeding plumage. Recorded in the impoundment from May 11 to June 4 and from September 20 to December 23.

SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER, *Limnodromus griseus*. A common spring and fall transient, with a few remaining through June. Recorded from May 8 to October 4. Population peaks occur in May and July, with 1000 recorded on May 11, 1963.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER, *Limnodromus scolopaceus*. Observed only in the late fall of 1962. Four were present on October 4 and three on October 12.

STILT SANDPIPER, *Micropalama himantopus*. A rare spring and common fall transient. The only spring report is a bird seen on May 10 and 11, 1963, by

David Cutler and me. In fall the species has been recorded from July 12 to November 2. Population peaks of 20-50 are present from August through September.

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER, *Ereunetes pusillus*. An abundant spring and fall transient, with the greatest numbers occurring in May and August. Over 10,000 were counted on May 11, 1963. The species has been observed from May 1 to June 11 and from July 2 through November 2.

WESTERN SANDPIPER, *Ereunetes mauri*. An occasional spring transient and common in the fall. Population peaks of approximately 200 occur in mid-September. In spring recorded only in late May, 1962. Fall records extend from August 6 to October 12.

MARbled GODWIT, *Limosa fedoa*. This species has been observed on only one occasion. On October 5, 1962, a single bird was noted in Pool III.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT, *Limosa haemastica*. A regular fall transient in the area but seen only in Pool III from Observation Point 1. Peaks of ten were recorded in 1961 and 1962 in late September. The species has been observed from September 13 through October 5.

RUFF, *Philomachus pugnax*. An occasional spring and fall transient. The only spring report is of a single bird in intermediate plumage observed with a flock of Short-billed Dowitchers on May 11, 1963. A Ruff was observed sporadically from early August to October 12, 1962, with two individuals being seen on August 14. One was seen on July 5, 1963, by Dr. H. Rice and was still present four days later. Another was reported on August 3, 1963.

SANDERLING, *Crocethia alba*. This species is common in spring and fall along the bayshore, but it has been observed on the impoundment only twice. Both these records were of single birds in late August, 1962.

AMERICAN AVOCET, *Recurvirostra americana*. The only record is of a single bird present from July 3 to August 14, 1962. When first observed the bird was in full breeding plumage, but by August the rusty head coloration had disappeared.

BLACK-NECKED STILT, *Himantopus mexicanus*. Two birds were found in Pool III on May 24, 1962. The number increased to three on June 19 and 20. After that only one bird could be found, but it was observed regularly through July 31. On April 26, 1963, a bird was seen by Alfred J. Kronschnabel, Robert H. Sehl, and Dr. Ernest A. Choate, and it was noted also the following day. The 1962 records apparently constitute the first on the Delmarva Peninsula this century.

The Black-necked Stilt has been increasing in numbers as a nesting bird along the outer banks of North Carolina, and possibly this extension will continue northward.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE, *Steganopus tricolor*. An occasional spring and regular fall transient. The only spring report is of a female in full breeding plumage

seen by David Cutler and others on May 12, 1963. Populations of five to eight are present throughout most of September. Fall records extend from August 19 to October 5.

NORTHERN PHALAROPE, *Lobipes lobatus*. An occasional spring and fall transient. A male was observed on May 24, 1962, and two birds were present from September 12 to October 5, 1962.

ICELAND GULL, *Larus glaucoides*. A second-year bird was observed with Herring Gulls on the dike near Observation Point 1 on June 4, 1962. This is the only record.

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL, *Larus marinus*. A few individuals may be observed at any time of year, especially along the bayshore.

HERRING GULL, *Larus argentatus*. A common permanent resident, with counts of over 200 likely at any time of year.

RING-BILLED GULL, *Larus delawarensis*. A permanent resident but seldom abundant. Numbers are usually less than ten. On occasions, when nearby fields are being plowed, several hundred may be present.

LAUGHING GULL, *Larus atricilla*. A common summer resident but does not breed in the area. Always present from April through October.

BONAPARTE'S GULL, *Larus philadelphia*. A common transient with several records in winter and summer. Population peaks of 50 to 300 normally occur in mid-April. In 1962 three birds lingered until June 20, and I have several mid-summer records for single birds in both 1961 and 1962.

FORSTER'S TERN, *Sterna forsteri*. A common summer resident but not breeding. Population peaks of over 100 occur from July through September. The species has been observed as early as May 4 and as late as November 1.

COMMON TERN, *Sterna hirundo*. An uncommon transient and summer visitor. Most of the records are along the bayshore.

LEAST TERN, *Sterna albifrons*. A common summer resident but not breeding. Maximum numbers usually occur in May. The species has been recorded from May 8 to September 1.

CASPIAN TERN, *Hydroprogne caspia*. An uncommon fall transient. There are one or two records each year ranging from August 28 to September 14.

BLACK TERN, *Chlidonias niger*. A common spring and fall transient. A peak number of 23 was counted on May 4, 1962. The species has been observed from May 1 to June 12 and July 11 to September 21.

BLACK SKIMMER, *Rynchops nigra*. A common summer resident but not breeding. The highest count was 47 on July 10, 1962. The species has been observed from June 19 to September 26.

Dept. of Entomology, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware