

dolichoderine ants are essential oils (terpenoids) that may also help in oiling the plumage (Simmons, op. cit.). There may thus be a correlation between the ragged appearance of the tanager's rectrices and its 35 thrusts at them, especially if these oils aid in dressing the plumage.

We would like to thank George Drewry, Puerto Rico Nuclear Center, for identifying the ants, and A. Richard Weisbrod, Division of Biological Sciences, Cornell University, for reading the manuscript critically and offering many helpful suggestions.—WARREN B. KING, *Department of Conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850*, and CAMERON B. KEPLER, *Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland 20810*.

The eastern race of Evening Grosbeak in south-central Texas.—During the winter of 1968–69 south-central Texas experienced an invasion of Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*). Numerous sight records were reported in many localities. As many as 150 were reported at Austin, and others as far south as San Antonio. In the last week of December a flock of 30 or more appeared in Kerrville and remained around the city until last seen on 4 April 1969; 15 or 20 birds could be found almost daily at a feeding station offering sunflower seeds. Two specimens were obtained in Kerrville; unfortunately both later proved to be young females in first winter plumage. The first, taken on 2 February 1969, was sent to the U. S. National Museum where Richard C. Banks identified it as *H. v. vespertina*. Later this specimen and one taken on 25 February 1969 were sent to Harrison Tordoff at the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, who confirmed their identity as being the northeastern race, *H. v. vespertina*. Presumably those reported at Austin, San Antonio, and intervening localities were birds of this race.

This is a new subspecies record for Texas, as well as an extension of their winter distribution southwestward. The A.O.U. Check-list (Check-list of North American birds, fifth Ed., Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union, 1957, p. 557) gives the winter range of the eastern race as "sporadically and locally, south to . . . central Missouri (Mexico) and northwestern Arkansas." Therefore their occurrence in Austin, Kerrville, and San Antonio constitutes a considerable extension of their previously known range. The two previous records of the Evening Grosbeak in Texas both relate to the western race, *H. v. brooksi* (Burleigh and Lowery, Occ. Pap., Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no. 8: 139, 1940; Buechner, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., 40: 362, 1942). Both these records were reported under the name of *H. v. montana*, but they are now considered as relating to the race *brooksi* (A.O.U. Check-list, 1957, p. 557). The two specimens noted above have been donated to the Welder Wildlife collection at Sinton, Texas.—L. R. WOLFE, *P. O. Box 11, Kerrville, Texas 78028*.

A recent occurrence of the Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*) at Carmel, Monterey County, California.—On 16 October 1968, while walking up the almost dry bed of the Carmel River, possibly 2 miles inland from the ocean, my attention was attracted to a concentration of small birds in the larger trees just ahead of me. They proved to be warblers of several species, the one of most interest (and to me entirely unexpected) being a Blackburnian Warbler. It was collected and found to be a female in immature plumage with the skull as yet incompletely ossified. This species was first recorded in California in October 1962 (McCaskie and Banks, Auk, 81: 357, 1964), and on at least six other occasions since 1962 (Raitt, in litt.), so apparently is at least at the present time a not uncommon transient in the state.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, *451 Dela Vina Avenue, Monterey, California 93940*.