

the latter shows more prominently the contrastingly dark crown and the frosty areas around the face and hindneck.

Weights available for two specimens each of the following races suggest that *lambi* is of medium body size although possessing a relatively short wing: wings average about 148 mm. and weights about 97 gm. in *sinaloensis*; 170 mm. and 165 gm. in *seductus*; 152 mm. and 130 gm. in *lambi*.

We thank the authorities of the following museums for permitting Marshall's examination of their specimens of *Otus asio* and *Otus cooperi* from the Pacific slope of Middle America: Dickey Collection, University of California, Los Angeles; Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology; W. J. Sheffler Collection; Moore Zoological Laboratory; University of Kansas Museum of Natural History; Eizi Matuda Collection (México, D. F.); A. R. Phillips Collection, Instituto de Biología (México, D. F.); United States National Museum; Museum of Comparative Zoology (type of *Megascops vinaceus*); and the British Museum (specimen from Cacoprieta).—ROBERT T. MOORE, *Moore Zoological Laboratory, Occidental College, Los Angeles*, and JOE T. MARSHALL, JR., *Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Los Angeles, California, October 5, 1958*.

**Rock Sandpipers in Southern California.**—The Rock Sandpiper (*Erolia ptilocnemis*) previously has not been recorded from southern California. Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:155) reported this species as a "winter visitant on extreme northwest seacoast." Previous records for California at Humboldt Bay included 9 birds, December 13 to March 6, 1925–26, and 5 birds,



Fig. 1. Rock Sandpiper (*Erolia ptilocnemis*) on breakwater at Playa del Rey, California.

December 19 to January 8, 1926–27 (J. M. Davis, Condor, 35, 1933:119). In addition a single bird of this species was seen by Alan Craig and others at the Cliff House, San Francisco, on November 1, 1957 (Audubon Field Notes, 12, 1958:56). On November 25, 1958, I discovered a single Rock Sandpiper on the breakwater at the entrance to Ballona Creek, Playa del Rey, Los Angeles County. The bird appeared to be in good health, was seen to feed, and remained in close association with Black Turnstones (*Arenaria melanocephala*) and Surfbirds (*Aphriza virgata*). A return visit on November 26 revealed at least two birds of this species present. Subsequent sightings of these birds were made from November 27 through April 2, 1959. The birds appeared fairly tame in that they allowed fairly close approach. Colored slides, black and white photographs (fig. 1), and colored motion pictures were taken. By late March one of the birds had assumed breeding plumage.—ARNOLD SMALL, *Los Angeles, California, April 17, 1959*.