

Pipilo maculatus falcifer. San Francisco Towhee. Noted on the upper slopes of Santa Lucia Peak and commonly all over the coastal slopes. Is a common resident.

Pipilo crissalis crissalis. California Brown Towhee. Rather common bird throughout the region in both the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones.

Passerina amoena. Lazuli Bunting. Noted at Jolon and on the coastal slopes where it was often seen in the dryer brush patches. Jenkins speaks of it as rather more common than we observed it to be.

Zamelodia melanocephala capitalis. Pacific Black-headed Grosbeak. Noted on the upper slopes of Santa Lucia Peak and in the pine forests along the summit of the coastal mountains at the head of Big Creek. Jenkins met it commonly in many localities.

Passer domesticus. English Sparrow. A common bird around the little town of Jolon, though not noted away from settlements.

The following list of the winter visitors noted on the winter trip of Pemberton and Anderson gives a further idea of the character of the region.

Sphyrapicus varius ruber or *daggetti*. Red-breasted Sapsucker.

Planesticus migratorius propinquus. Western Robin.

Ixoreus naevius naevius. Varied Thrush.

Regulus calendula grinnelli. Sitka Kinglet.

Sialia currucoides. Mountain Bluebird.

Anthus rubescens. American Pipit.

Bombycilla cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing.

Dendroica townsendi. Townsend Warbler.

Sayornis sayus. Say Phoebe.

Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis. Western Savannah Sparrow.

Zonotrichia coronata. Golden-crowned Sparrow.

Passerella iliaca iliaca. Fox-colored Sparrow. (See CONDOR, x, p. 50.)

Passerella iliaca meruloides. Yakutat Fox Sparrow.

San Francisco, June 6, 1915.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Range of the California Clapper Rail.—While reading recently Mr. Wells W. Cooke's excellent bulletin on the North American Rails (Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric. no. 128), my attention was attracted to the fact that the range of the California Clapper Rail (*Rallus obsoletus*) as given in this bulletin was very much circumscribed and did not include the sloughs radiating from Monterey Bay.

It is a well known fact among working ornithologists in this immediate section that Elkhorn Slough, Tembladero Slough, and other salt water marshes tributary to Monterey Bay are regularly but rather sparingly inhabited by these birds. They are constant residents of the sections that they frequent. My friend, Mr. A. G. Vrooman of Santa Cruz, has a set of eggs taken a few years ago by his son near Elkhorn, Monterey County, —a small siding on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Eggs have also been taken near the same place by Mr. Thomas Hudson of Watsonville.

These records extend the range of this Rail some eighty miles to the south and, taken in connection with the Humboldt records of this bird as given by Mr. Tracy I. Storer in the CONDOR for March, 1915, give it a considerably wider range than would seem to be indicated in Mr. Cooke's bulletin.—O. P. SILLIMAN, *Castroville, California.*

Bird-study Out-of-doors in European Schools.—The Sacramento Chamber of Commerce City Planning Committee brought here, Dr. Hegemann, German City Planning Expert. He suggested obtaining a volunteer to study European City Planning, including nature study methods. This citizen brought from Europe some interesting photographs. The one presented herewith (fig. 70) shows the Royal Hunting Lodge in the Copenhagen Deer Park, with blind school students enjoying a nature study outing.

The report states that nature study field excursions in Europe are as far in advance

of America as Europe is behind us in playground work. Field trips are utilized in many kinds of school work. In Switzerland, children are taught history on the battlefields. Sempach, Morgarten, the struggle of their ancestors against the Hapsburgs, are more than mere printed words.

These outings are especially utilized in nature study, in acquainting the children with the wild life. Thus, the blind child can be taught the bird songs even though he cannot see the songster. With ears made more sensitive by his affliction he may, because of the very pathos of his affliction, become a wonderfully effective missionary for conservation.

In Holland the outdoor school excursion is linked with the local museum existing in

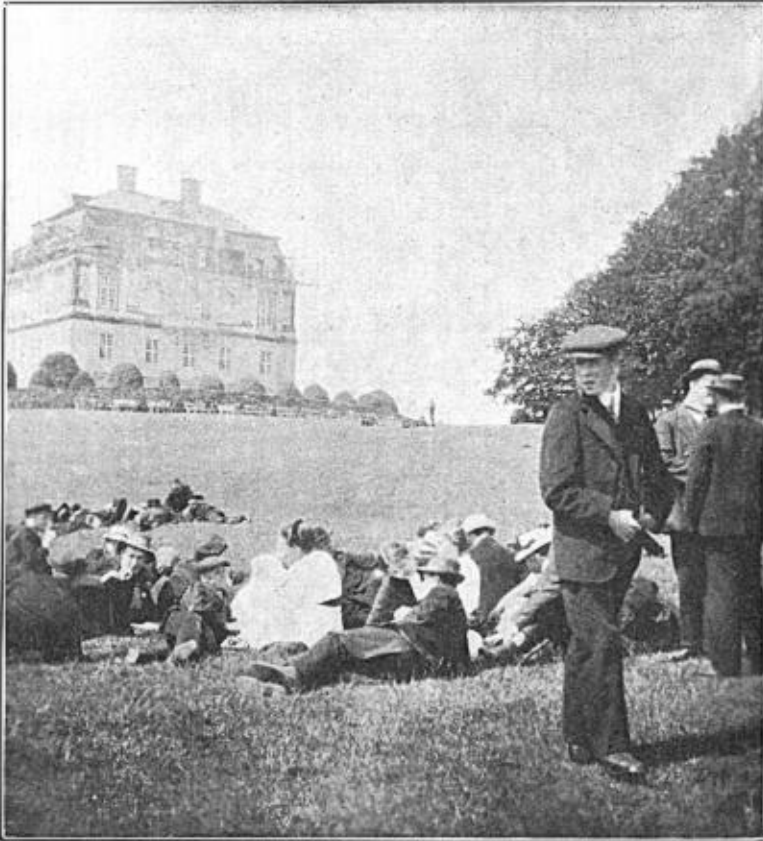


Fig. 70. BLIND SCHOOL PUPILS ENJOYING A NATURE-STUDY OUTING IN A DEER PARK IN COPENHAGEN

almost every village. Wooden-shoed children early in life are banded into what in America would be Audubon Societies. They are systematically taught to love, not to destroy.

Switzerland is so thoroughly organized and game so plentiful that venison is served regularly on the Government dining cars. You may be greeted by the Swiss who happens to be at your table with: "You are guests of our Government. We give you something unknown on American diners, fresh venison. Because of its youth, your country ought to have more than an older civilization like ours."

Europe's secret seems to be the forming of conservation habits while the child mind is plastic.—C. M. GOETHE, *Sacramento, California.*