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NOTES ON PERSONS WHOSE NAMES APPEAR IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF CALIFORNIA BIRDS¹

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF WEST COAST ORNITHOLOGY²

WITH FIVE PORTRAITS

By T. S. PALMER

IN a chapter entitled "Reading a Check-List," in *Field Days in California*, Bradford Torrey observes "a student of birds may spend many a profitable season, longer or shorter, in rummaging over the A. O. U. Check-List. . . . For the right man there's a world of good reading in a Check-List." With this thought in mind it is interesting to glance over the list of the birds of California and see what memories, historical or otherwise, are suggested by the personal names in the designations of the birds which have thus far been recorded from the state.

California has now the second largest state list of birds, including about 605 species and subspecies in regular standing (see Grinnell, CONDOR, XXII, 1925, p. 26, with allowance for subsequent additions), about 30 fossil forms, and 80 hypothetical species which have been ascribed to the state but which are no longer admitted to the list. Of these 715 species about 200, or nearly 30 per cent, bear the names of persons representing about 180 different individuals, one-fourth of whom are still living. While birds named in honor of persons are by no means rare, it is unusual to find so large a proportion of such names in the bird list of any state. Specific names may be descriptive, geographical or personal. In the list of birds of any eastern state such descriptive names as Yellow Warbler, Greater Yellow-legs and Black-and-white Creeper are much in evidence, followed by geographical names³ like Maryland Yellow-throat, Philadelphia Vireo and Tennessee Warbler, while personal names like Baltimore Oriole, Blackburnian Warbler and Henslow's Sparrow are by no means common.

Who are the elect whose names are so conspicuous in the California list in association with the designations of some of the commonest or best known birds of

¹ Including those of Lower California.

² In the preparation of this paper I am under many obligations to Dr. Joseph Grinnell for valuable suggestions and for extending to me the facilities of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. At his request the list has been made to include Lower California, as this extension necessitated the addition of the names of only about a dozen persons not otherwise mentioned.

³ Less than half of the states are represented in the geographical names of birds. Familiar examples (an asterisk indicates those found in California) are: Alaska Water-thrush*, Arizona Hooded Oriole*, California Jay*, Carolina Rail*, Connecticut Warbler, Florida Gallinule*, Iowa Broad-winged Hawk, Kentucky Warbler, Louisiana Heron*, Maryland Yellowthroat, Mississippi Kite, Nevada Sage Sparrow*, Oregon Towhee*, Tennessee Warbler*, Texas Nighthawk*, and Virginia Rail*. Six states appear only in names in Latin form: *Melospiza georgiana**, *Megascops idahoensis**, *Coturnicops noveboracensis**, *Anas diazi novimexicana*, *Dendroica pennsylvanica* and *Gallinuloides wyomingensis*. Alaska and some of the western states have several species designated by their names, while California appears in the common names of at least 25 birds. Not included are such designations as Arkansas Flycatcher and *Larus delawarensis*, based on names of rivers, and *Alabamornis* which is no longer considered a bird.

the state? Following are some of the more familiar examples: Anna's Hummingbird, Audubon's Warbler, Baird's Sandpiper, Bryant's Marsh Sparrow, Bullock's Oriole, Cassin's Finch, Cooper's Tanager, Forster's Tern, Gambel's Quail, Heermann's Gull, Kaeding's Petrel, Lawrence's Goldfinch, Le Conte's Thrasher, Lewis' Woodpecker, Nuttall's Woodpecker, Palmer's Thrasher, Ross' Goose, Say's Flycatcher, Steller's Jay, Swainson's Hawk, Townsend's Warbler, and Vaux's Swift. In all these cases the personal name appears in both the scientific and common designation. There are also a few striking cases, such as Bonaparte's Gull, Brewer's Blackbird, Cassin's Auklet, MacGillivray's Warbler, Maximilian's Jay, Rivoli's Hummingbird, Scott's Oriole, Williamson's Woodpecker, and Wilson's Phalarope, in which the personal name is still preserved in the vernacular designation although the scientific equivalent has lapsed into synonymy. In others like Anthony's Vireo, Batchelder's Woodpecker, Clark's Crow, Cooper's Shearwater, Coues' Petrel, Coues' Tern, Forbush's Sparrow, Stephens' Whippoorwill, Vigors' Wren and Xantus' Murrelet, the personal name has never been used except in the English designation. These illustrations emphasize the stability of common names. Clark's Crow has remained the vernacular designation of the Nutcracker for more than a century in spite of the fact that it has never been used as a scientific name. Similarly, Lewis' Woodpecker has been the common name of a peculiar woodpecker for more than a hundred years and was never used as a specific name until 1905 when the Latin equivalent, *Picus torquatus*, having been found to be preoccupied, was replaced by *Asyndesmus lewisi*.

These personal names merit closer examination. Many of the individuals are dead, some of them many years ago; but they are by no means forgotten and the fame of some of them will live as long as the science of ornithology. Here are Wilson, Father of American Ornithology; Audubon, the great bird painter and field ornithologist; Bonaparte, the founder of systematic ornithology in America; and Baird, Cassin and Lawrence whose names were associated with the Pacific Railroad Survey Reports. Their names are landmarks in the history of American ornithology. But while those men described many of the common birds of the West Coast none of them ever had an opportunity of doing any field work in California. On the other hand, Nuttall, Gambel, Heermann, Xantus, and Cooper were identified with active work in the field from the early forties to the end of the 19th century, while Barlow, Beck, Bryant, Gilman, Howard, Huey, Kaeding, T. S. Palmer and Sinclair are the only ones born in California.

The names of Lewis and Clark, Bullock, Say and Steller were associated with early exploration from the northwest coast to Mexico, and it is eminently fitting that such field workers who endured the hardships of exploration in the early days should have their names associated with some of the most conspicuous birds. Thus Bullock's name is borne by a common Oriole, the western counterpart of the Baltimore Oriole; Nuttall's by the Poor-will, a Woodpecker, a White-crowned Sparrow and the Yellow-billed Magpie; Heermann's by a Song Sparrow and a peculiarly handsome Gull; while Gambel, who published the first annotated list of California birds, has five species named for him, a Goose, a Quail, a Shrike, a White-crowned Sparrow and a Mountain Chickadee—more than have been named for any one else.

Names of leaders of expeditions and surveyors naturally find a prominent place, for while such men were not primarily ornithologists they encouraged others or collected specimens in the course of their work. Such are Lewis and Clark, Capt. Beechey, Dr. Newberry, Dr. Edward Palmer and Lieut. Williamson.

Further examination of the list will bring to light the names of other persons who, however well they may have been known in their day, would now be forgotten were

their memory not kept alive through association with the birds, although their own life history has been, in some cases at least, all but lost. Who can now tell the history of M. Alexandre of Mexico, man of mystery, whose name was associated by Bourcier with the Black-chinned Hummingbird; of William Hutton who collected at Monterey and San Diego and whose name is borne by a Vireo; of the Paris brothers, whose labors in Mexico will long be remembered by the beautiful Oriole, *Icterus parisorum*, dedicated to them by Bonaparte; or of Count Hercules Turati of Milan, whose great collection of mounted birds is hardly known in this country but whose fame is preserved by the circumstance that a Woodpecker was dedicated to him by Alfred Malherbe, one of the leading authorities on these birds?

Identical family names may indicate various degrees of relationship or no relationship at all. Father and son appear in the names of William and J. G. Cooper; mother and son in Mrs. C. C. and R. C. McGregor; father and daughter in S. F. and Lucy Baird; brothers in Joseph and John W. Mailliard, the Paris brothers and Edward and Joseph Sabine; husband and wife in those of Prince and Princess Bonaparte, the Duke and Duchess of Rivoli and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Anthony. On the other hand, there are two Grinnells, two Townsends, two Wilsons, three Clarks and three Palmers that are not related in any way to each other.

Ladies' names lend a touch of romance or sentiment to the designations of a few birds. These include Anabel's Bluebird, named in honor of Mrs. A. W. Anthony by her husband; the well known Anna's Hummingbird, selected by Lesson to commemorate the charming Duchess of Rivoli; Mrs. Bailey's Chickadee, proposed by Grinnell to recall Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey's long continued work on western birds; Charlotte's Towhee, dedicated to Mrs. Charlotte Crittenden McGregor by her son, R. C. McGregor, and Miss Scripps' Woodpecker, named by Huey in honor of Miss Ellen B. Scripps, one of the founders of the Scripps Institution. Four others, including three warblers and a dove, were named in compliment to young ladies two of whom were at the times the species were described less than twenty years of age. The warblers, properly residents of Arizona and New Mexico but now known from California, recall the days of early exploration in the Southwest; namely, Grace's Warbler, named by Prof. Baird in honor of the collector's sister, Grace Darling Coues; Virginia's Warbler, also named by Baird, in honor of Mrs. Virginia Anderson, wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson, the collector; Lucy's Warbler, named by Dr. Cooper in compliment to Prof. Baird's daughter, Miss Lucy Baird, then a girl of only 13. Lastly, the widely-distributed Mourning Dove, named *Zenaidura* by Bonaparte, recalls the romance of the marriage of Princess Zenaide Bonaparte to her cousin Charles Lucien Bonaparte in 1822, just prior to their departure for America.

Behind the veil of technicalities of nomenclature may be discovered many records of pathos and tragedy, of field workers who sacrificed their lives in pursuit of knowledge, and of others who met death far from home and friends while making observations in distant lands. Conspicuous among these were William Bullock, English explorer, mining expert and museum builder, who finally came to the United States, located near Cincinnati and died about the middle of the last century, no one seems to know when or where; William Swainson, the voluminous writer and systematist who emigrated to New Zealand in his later years and died far from his early associations; David Douglas, explorer and botanist, discoverer of several of our quail, who at the age of 36 met a tragic death in Hawaii in 1834; William Gambel, who died from typhoid fever while attempting to cross the Sierra in the winter of 1849, who

was buried on a sunny slope at Rose's Bar on Feather River, and whose grave was later washed away in the course of placer mining operations; A. L. Heermann, who died from an accidental discharge of his gun near San Antonio, Texas, in 1865; E. C. Thurber, who came to California in search of health and died at Alhambra, but not until he had discovered the Junco that bears his name; and Walter E. Bryant, careful, conscientious worker and explorer of Lower California and Guadalupe Island, who, stricken with fever at San Blas, Mexico, was brought home only to die a few days after reaching San Francisco.

While several of the persons in the following list lived to be 90 or more as, for example, John Latham, nearly 97, Sir Edward Sabine, nearly 95, Capt. Beechey, nearly 91, and Dr. J. L. Cabanis, nearly 90, a number of others died before reaching the age of 40. Among the latter may be recalled Chester Barlow who died at 28, William Gambel at 30, Robert Kennicott and E. C. Thurber at 31, T. E. Slevin and J. G. Wagler at 32, Capt. Meriwether Lewis at 35, David Douglas and H. B. Kaeding at 36, G. W. Steller at 37, and Dr. George Suckley at 39. Of these, Gambel, Kennicott, Douglas and Steller died in the field in the midst of active exploration.

LIST OF PERSONS

Abert, James William, Lieutenant, later Major, U. S. Army.

Born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, November 18, 1820; died August 10, 1897.

Lieut. Abert's name is recalled by that of *Pipilo aberti*. The type of this species, described by Prof. S. F. Baird, was collected by Abert in New Mexico. This *Pipilo* is now known to be a common resident along the Colorado River and in the Imperial Valley, and has been found as far west as Palm Springs, in Riverside County.

Alexander, Miss Annie Montague.

Born in Honolulu, Hawaii, December 29, 1867.

A patron of zoology and founder of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, at the University of California in Berkeley. Miss Alexander has not only shown her deep interest in, and appreciation of, zoological work, but she has erected an enduring monument to her science and one which has already added much to the prestige of the University and to the extension of knowledge. She has, also, personally taken part in active field work on expeditions to various parts of Alaska, Nevada and California. As a slight recognition of her interest in field ornithology, Dr. Grinnell has named in her honor a subspecies of Ptarmigan (*Lagopus l. alexandrae*) from Baranof Island, Alaska, and a form of the White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta c. alexandrae*) from Lower California.

Alexandre, Dr.

Practically nothing is known of Dr. Alexandre of Mexico except that he discovered the Black-chinned Hummingbird, now known as *Archilochus alexandri*, which was described and dedicated to him by Bourcier and Mulsant in 1846. This species, originally found in the Sierra Madre of Mexico, is known to range over a considerable area in western North America, from British Columbia to Guerrero, Mexico, and east to western Montana and central Texas.

Allen, Charles Andrew.

Born in Milton (Lower Mills), Massachusetts, August 21, 1841.

A well known collector of Marin County, California, who secured the types of several new species, among others that of the Hummingbird (*Selasphorus alleni*), named in his honor by Henry W. Henshaw in 1877.

Anabel Klink Anthony (Mrs. Alfred Webster Anthony).

Born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1867.

The Bluebird from the mountains of southern and Lower California has been

described by A. W. Anthony as a distinct subspecies and named in honor of his wife, Anabel's Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana anabelae*), or the San Pedro Bluebird, in allusion to the type locality in the San Pedro Mártir Mountains of Lower California.

Anna, Duchess of Rivoli.

Wife of Prince Victor Masséna, son of Field Marshal André Masséna, Duc de Rivoli and Prince d'Essling. Prince Masséna's collection of birds, containing the type specimen of Anna's Hummingbird, was acquired by the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in September, 1846. This beautiful and now well known Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), the first described from California, was named in her honor by Lesson in 1829. The Duchess was then in the full bloom of youth according to Audubon who met her in Paris in September, 1828, and described her as a "beautiful young woman, not more than twenty, extremely graceful and polite" (Audubon and his Journals, I, 1897, p. 314).



Fig. 78. CHARLES A. ALLEN, OF NICASIO, CALIFORNIA, COLLECTOR AND TAXIDERMIST; FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ABOUT 1880, IN THE COLLECTION OF RUTHVEN DEANE.

Anthony, Alfred Webster.

Born in Cayuga County, New York, December 25, 1865.

An active field ornithologist, well known from his work in southern California and on the peninsula of Lower California. His collection is now in the Carnegie Museum, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has described a number of new birds and his name appears in those of a Heron (*Butorides v. anthonyi* Mearns), a Shrike

(*Lanius l. anthonyi* Mearns), and Anthony's Vireo (*Vireo huttoni obscurus*). This last subspecies is now regarded as untenable (see Grinnell, CONDOR, XXIV, 1922, p. 32).

Audubon, John James [Laforest].

Born at Les Cayes, San Domingo, April 26, 1785; died in New York City, January 27, 1851.

Famous bird painter and field naturalist. Audubon never visited California, but he described *Larus occidentalis* and several birds collected by others. His name is commemorated by one of the most characteristic warblers of the state, *Dendroica auduboni*, described by J. K. Townsend in 1837, and by Audubon's Caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*). The latter has been reported from the state by Harold Heath, having been observed near Monterey for two weeks or more in February, 1916 (CONDOR, XXI, 1919, p. 125). Recently the Sooty Albatross of the Pacific Coast has been described as a subspecies by Murphy and Nichols under the name *Phoebetria palpebralis auduboni* which would include the birds off the California coast. Audubon's name also occurs in the genus *Audubonia* (not now recognized), applied to a heron which does not occur in the state.

Ayres, Dr. William Orville.

Born in New Canaan, Connecticut, September 11, 1817; died in Brooklyn, New York, April 30, 1887.

A correspondent of Audubon in whose honor the latter named the Hybrid Flicker (*Colaptes ayresii*) obtained in 1843, during his trip to the upper Missouri River. Ayres was then 26 years of age and one of the young men whom Audubon was trying to interest in collecting material for his *Quadrupeds of North America*. Hybrid Flickers occur occasionally in California and such specimens have been referred to by some writers under the name *ayresii* which is now regarded as a synonym of *Colaptes cafer*.

Bachman, Dr. John.

Born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, February 4, 1790; died in Charleston, South Carolina, February 25, 1874; buried in St. John's Lutheran church, Charleston.

A close friend of Audubon who named the Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*), a common species on the coast of California, in his honor.

Bailey, Florence Augusta Merriam (Mrs. Vernon Bailey).

Born in Locust Grove, New York, August 8, 1863.

Well known as the author of the *Handbook of the Birds of the Western United States* and of many papers on birds. Her activity in western ornithology has been commemorated by Dr. Joseph Grinnell who has named in her honor the Southern Mountain Chickadee, *Penthestes gambeli baileyae*.

Baird, Spencer Fullerton.

Born at Reading, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1823; died at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, August 19, 1887.

Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for many years and Secretary from 1878 to 1887, founder of the U. S. National Museum, and organizer of the U. S. Fish Commission. As organizer of the zoological work of the Pacific Railroad Surveys, author of the *Birds of North America*, 1858, and co-author of Baird, Brewer and Ridgway's *Land Birds*, 1874, and *Water Birds*, 1884, editor of the various Survey reports on zoology and of Cooper's *Birds of California*, 1870, Baird did more than any other man of his time to advance the study of ornithology and other branches of zoology. He described and named several genera and many species of birds that occur in California. Among those that bear his name are: Baird's Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax p. resplendens*), Baird's Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdi*), Baird's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes f. bairdi*), and Baird's Wren (*Thryothorus b. bairdi*).

Bancroft, Griffing.

Born at New Haven, Connecticut, January 21, 1879.

An active ornithologist and oologist of San Diego and member of the Cooper Ornithological Club since 1920. In recognition of his interest in the birds of south-

ern and Lower California, Huey has recently named a southern form of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron, *Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti*, in his honor.

Bangs, Outram.

Born in Watertown, Massachusetts, January 12, 1863.

Curator of birds in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, and an active member of the Cooper Ornithological Club since 1906. Bangs is one of the most active systematic ornithologists in the United States and has described many new species and subspecies of birds, particularly from Tropical America. In recognition of his work, Dr. Grinnell has recently named a form of the Black-throated Sparrow from Lower California, *Amphispiza bilineata bangsi*.

Barlow, Chester.

Born at San Jose, California, May 9, 1874; died at Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, November 6, 1902.

An energetic and enthusiastic ornithologist, one of the founders and the first secretary of the Cooper Ornithological Club, and first editor of *The Condor*. His interest in ornithology has been commemorated by Dr. Grinnell in the Santa Cruz Chickadee, *Penthestes rufescens barlowi*.

Barrow, Sir John.

Born at Dragley Beck, Ulverston, Lancashire, England, June 19, 1764; died at Camden Town, near London, November 23, 1848.

Traveler, writer, Secretary of the Admiralty, chief founder of the Royal Geographical Society, and promoter of Arctic exploration. His principal works include a "History of Arctic Voyages", 1818, and "Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions", 1846. His name is preserved in Barrow Straits, Cape Barrow and Point Barrow, and in ornithology in the designation of the well known Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye. This species was named *Clangula barrovii* by Swainson and Richardson in 1831, but the name proved to be a synonym of the earlier *Clangula islandica* which is now in use.

Batchelder, Charles Foster.

Born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 20, 1856.

A well known ornithologist, one of the founders and past presidents of the American Ornithologists' Union. While collecting at Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, in December, 1882, he secured a Downy Woodpecker which he described as *Dryobates p. oreoecus* and which was recognized in the Second Supplement to the A. O. U. Check-List under the common name of Batchelder's Woodpecker. Subsequently the subspecific name was shown to be a synonym of *Dryobates p. homorus* Cabanis and Heine from California, but the common name is still retained.

Beal, Foster Ellenborough Lascelles.

Born at South Groton (now Ayer), Massachusetts, January 9, 1840; died at Branchville, Maryland, October 1, 1916.

One of the most eminent economic ornithologists, well known from his numerous publications on the food of birds. These include Bulletins 30 and 34 of the Biological Survey on "Birds of California in Relation to the Fruit Industry," 1907, 1910. While making the field investigations for these reports he spent much time in 1901, 1903 and 1906 with W. O. Emerson at Hayward, and when, in the latter year, Emerson described two new petrels he named one from Sitka Bay, Alaska, *Oceanodroma beali*, in honor of his friend. Oberholser in reviewing this and related species states that it "migrates south to the coast of California" (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 54, 1917, p. 168).

Beck, Rollo Howard.

Born at Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, California, August 26, 1870.

One of the most active, energetic and experienced field collectors of the present day. Well known from his beautifully prepared skins of water fowl and sea birds

which he has collected for the California Academy of Sciences, the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and the American Museum of Natural History during extended field work at Monterey Bay and in the San Joaquin Valley, California, on the Galapagos Islands, along the southern coasts of South America, and in the South Pacific. His name is associated with California birds in the designation of a Burrowing Owl *Speotyto cunicularia becki* Rothschild and Hartert, a synonym of *Speotyto c. hypogaea*; and in that of a Sharp-tailed Sparrow, *Ammodramus c. becki* Ridgway, a synonym of *Passerherbulus nelsoni*.

Beechey, Frederick William, Captain, and later Rear Admiral, British Navy.

Born in London, England, February 17, 1796; died there, November 29, 1856.

He was in command of H. M. S. "Blossom" which visited the west coast of Mexico and California in 1828. *Cissolopha beecheyi*, a Mexican Crested Jay, erroneously supposed to have been collected at Monterey, was named in his honor. The California Ground Squirrel (*Citellus beecheyi*) also bears his name.

Belcher, Sir Edward, Captain, and later Rear Admiral, British Navy.

Born in Nova Scotia in 1799; died in London, England, March 18, 1877.

Belcher was appointed assistant surveyor on the "Blossom" in 1825, and was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1830. He was in command of the "Sulphur" from November, 1836 to 1840. Both of these vessels made explorations in the Pacific, touched at ports in California, and brought home important natural history collections. Among other reports Belcher published in 1843 a "Narrative of a Voyage Round the World performed in H. M. S. Sulphur 1836-42." In compliment to him a supposed new species of Gull was named *Larus belcheri*, but this designation is now considered a synonym of *Larus heermanni*.

Belding, Lyman.

Born at West Farms (Northampton), Massachusetts, June 12, 1829; died at Stockton, California, November 22, 1917.

Nestor of California ornithologists. Well known as the author of "Land Birds of the Pacific District," 1890, and from his field work in Lower California, where he collected the types of several new species of birds, including Belding's Rail (*Rallus beldingi*) and Belding's Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis beldingi*). He also collected, at San Diego, the type of the Marsh Sparrow which was named by Ridgway *Passerculus beldingi* in his honor.

Bell, John Graham.

Born at Sparkhill, New York, July 12, 1812; died there in October, 1889.

The well known taxidermist of New York who accompanied Audubon on his journey up the Missouri River in 1843. Six years later, in 1849, he visited California and collected several new species of birds which were described by John Cassin. Among them was *Amphispiza belli*, the type of which he obtained near Sonoma or San Diego. His name also occurs in Bell's Vireo (*Vireo belli*) of the Mississippi Valley. The western form, *Vireo belli pusillus*, is a common bird in summer in some parts of California. Bell himself described one species from the Pacific Coast, *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*.

Bendire, Charles Emil, Lieutenant, and later Major, U. S. Army.

Born at Koenig im Odenwald, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, April 27, 1836; died at Jacksonville, Florida, February 4, 1897.

Best known as a careful and conscientious field collector and later as Curator of Oology in the U. S. National Museum. He was the author of "Life Histories of North American Birds," of which two volumes were published by the National Museum in 1892 and 1897. Major Bendire never collected in California, but while stationed in Arizona and later at Fort Klamath, Oregon, recorded notes on several species of birds which occur in California. The California Screech Owl (*Otus asio bendirei*) was named in his honor by Brewster from a specimen taken at Nicasio, and Bendire's, or the Sierra, Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra bendirei*) by Ridgway from Fort Klamath, Oregon; Bendire's Thrasher (*Toxostoma bendirei*) of Arizona has also been found

several times in California. In 1922, Swann proposed the name California Merlin for *Falco columbarius bendirei*, based on a specimen from Walla Walla, Washington, collected by Bendire, representing a western form which ranges south to California (Synopsis Accipitres, p. 195).

Berlepsch, Hans von.

Born at Fahrenbach, near Witzenhausen, Kurhessen, Germany, July 29, 1850; died at Göttingen, Germany, February 27, 1915.

A distinguished German ornithologist who was for many years an Honorary Member of the American Ornithologists' Union and of the British Ornithologists' Union, and who served several terms as president of the Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft. Count Hans von Berlepsch was chiefly interested in Neotropical birds, and in the Schloss Berlepsch, near Cassel, he brought together the largest private collection of birds in Germany, numbering more than 50,000 specimens and including about 300 types. It was especially rich in Hummingbirds and had representatives of nearly every species mounted in natural attitudes. After his death this collection was acquired by the Senckenburg Museum in Frankfort, of which it now forms a part.

In 1890, Dr. Ernst Hartert, in examining the Horned Larks in the Senckenburg Museum, found a single specimen labeled with the locality "Caffraria," which he described as a new species and named *Otocoris berlepschi*, in honor of Count von Berlepsch (Journ. für Ornith., 1890, p. 103). Years passed and no other specimens were obtained. Recently, Dr. Oscar Neumann has reexamined this bird and has published the results of his examination in an article entitled "Was ist *Otocoris berlepschi*?" (Journ. für Ornith., 1927, pp. 374-376). Briefly, he concludes that the locality is erroneous, that "Caffraria" is an error for "California," that *O. berlepschi* is closely related to or a variant of *O. rubea* Henshaw, or resembles *O. actia* Oberholser. Thus *O. berlepschi* may be merely a synonym of *O. rubea* described by H. W. Henshaw six years earlier, from Stockton, California.

Bewick, Thomas.

Born at Cherryburn, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in August, 1753; died at Gateshead, near Newcastle, England, November 8, 1828.

An English artist and wood engraver, and a friend of Audubon by whom Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki*) was named. The central California form of this bird was later separated as *Thryomanes b. spilurus*.

Blanding, Dr. William.

Born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1772; died there, October 12, 1857.

For some years prior to 1846, Dr. Blanding lived in Philadelphia where he had a collection of birds and was an active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He was a friend and patron of Gambel who named the Green-tailed Towhee, *Fringilla blandingiana*, for him. This bird is now known as *Oberholseria chlorura*, but Blanding's Finch is sometimes used as the common name.

Bonaparte, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent.

Born in Paris, France, May 24, 1803; died there, July 29, 1857.

After the battle of Waterloo he came to the United States and during his five years residence in Philadelphia, 1822-1827, he became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and devoted his attention chiefly to ornithology. A contemporary, Dr. Edmund Porter of Frenchtown, N. J., described him in 1825 as "a little set, black-eyed fellow, quite talkative, and withal an interesting and companionable fellow" (see Stone, Auk, 1899, p. 170). He was the father of systematic ornithology in America. His work was commemorated by Ord in Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*), originally described from the vicinity of Philadelphia, but which is known as a widely ranging species and common in California.

Botta, Dr. Paolo Emilio.

Born at Turin, Italy, December 6, 1802; died at Achères, near Paris, France, March 29, 1870.

An Italian physician and traveller who, when a young man of 25, as surgeon of the sailing vessel "Le Heros," under command of Captain Auguste Duhant Cilly,

visited California from January 27 to October 20, 1827, and May 3 to August 27, 1828, in the course of a three years' trading voyage around the world. Later, he became well known from his archaeological explorations in Arabia and Mesopotamia and especially in the vicinity of Nineveh. Botta was one of the first naturalists to collect in California, being preceded only by Menzies and Collie. During his stay on the coast he visited most of the Spanish Missions from Solano to San Diego and brought back several species of mammals, birds and reptiles which proved to be new. He collected the types of Anna's Hummingbird and the Roadrunner, the latter probably in the vicinity of Los Angeles or San Diego. Both of these birds were described by Lesson. His name occurs in that of the Roadrunner, *Saurothera bottæ* Lesson, 1831, which apparently is merely a new name for *Geococcyx californianus* described two years previously by the same author. For an account of Botta's visit to California see CONDOR, XIX, 1917, pp. 159-161.



Fig. 79. THOMAS M. BREWER, OF BOSTON; FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1879, IN THE COLLECTION OF RUTHVEN DEANE.

Brandt, Johann Friedrich.

Born at Jüterbog, Prussia, May 25, 1802; died in St. Petersburg [?], Russia, July 15, 1879.

An eminent German zoologist who studied medicine in Berlin, went to St. Peters-

burg in 1831, and later became Director of the Zoological Museum in that city. He published more than 300 papers and described several mammals and birds from western North America and the Northwest Coast. His name is associated with a common Pacific Coast Cormorant, now known as Brandt's Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*).

Brewer, Dr. Thomas Mayo.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 21, 1814; died there, January 23, 1880.

Editor of the Boston *Atlas* from 1840 to 1857, and subsequently connected with the publishing house of Brewer and Tileston. Best known from his work on "North American Oology," 1857, and in later years from his championship of the English Sparrow. His memory is preserved in Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*) and the well known Brewer's Blackbird, which was named *Quiscalus breweri* in his honor by Audubon in 1843. The latter bird is now known as *Euphagus cyanocephalus* under the earlier specific designation given by Wagler in 1829, but Brewer's Blackbird is still retained as the popular name of the species.

Brewster, William.

Born in Wakefield, Massachusetts, July 5, 1851; died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 11, 1919.

One of the leading American ornithologists and one of the founders and ex-presidents of the Nuttall Ornithological Club and the American Ornithologists' Union. He described several California birds, notably the Western Purple Martin. His name is borne by the California Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva brewsteri* Grinnell), based on a specimen collected at Palo Alto, and by *Sula breweri* Goss, a Gannet which occurs on the west coast of Mexico and Gulf coast of Lower California, and which has been recorded doubtfully from California.

Brooks, Allan [Cyril].

Born at Etawah, India, February 15, 1869.

A keen ornithologist and one of the leading bird artists of the present time. His illustrations of western bird life are among the best of their kind and have appeared in many publications including Dawson's *Birds of California*. In recognition of his excellent work several subspecies have been named in his honor such as the Dwarf Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi*) described by Bishop from Chilliwack, British Columbia. This subspecies has been found in August at Humboldt Bay, California (CONDOR, XVII, 1915, p. 187).

Brown, Edward Johnson.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1866.

An enthusiastic collector, field ornithologist, and member of the Cooper Ornithological Club and of the American Ornithologists' Union. He has given special attention to shore birds and water fowl and contributed largely to the collections of the U. S. National Museum. In recognition of his work, Dr. E. A. Mearns, in 1916, named the Pacific coast form of the Least Tern, *Sterna antillarum browni*, in his honor.

Bryant, Walter [Pierce].

Born in Sonoma, California, January 14, 1861; died in San Francisco, California, May 21, 1905.

The most active, careful and conscientious field worker of his day in California and Curator of Birds at the California Academy of Sciences for a number of years. Best known from his investigations of the birds of Guadalupe Island and the peninsula of Lower California. He described the Guadalupe Petrel (*Oceanodroma macrodactyla*) and his work is commemorated in Bryant's Cactus Wren (*Heleodytes b. bryanti*), from San Telmo, Lower California, and Bryant's Marsh Sparrow (*Passerculus s. bryanti*), from Oakland, California.

Buller, Sir Walter Lawry.

Born at Newark, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, October 9, 1838; died at Fleet, England, July 19, 1906.

A lawyer by profession who became interested in ornithology and published extensively on the birds of New Zealand, on which he was for some years the leading authority. His name occurs in the list of California birds through the circumstance that a Shearwater discovered on the coast of New Zealand and named *Puffinus bulleri* by Salvin, was found by Loomis in 1900 to be a fall migrant off Monterey Bay, where at least 16 specimens have now been collected.

Bullock, William.

Born in London, England, about 1775; place and date of death unknown.

An English traveler and mine owner who was famous as the proprietor of Bullock's Museum in London which was sold at auction in 1819. (See Sharpe, Hist. Coll. Nat. Hist. Dept. Brit. Mus., II, 1906, pp. 208-245.) Bullock was interested in a mine which he visited a few years later, near Real del Monte not far from the City of Mexico. Here he collected a number of birds new to science which were described by Swainson. He also published an account of his trip in a volume entitled "Travels in Mexico." Later, about 1840, he visited Cincinnati, but his subsequent history is lost in obscurity. His memory is preserved in the name of the beautiful Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullocki*), the western counterpart of the Baltimore Oriole, and in *Pica bullocki* Audubon (= *Calocitta colliei*), a handsome Mexican jay which was erroneously attributed to California.

Cabanis, Jean Louis.

Born in Berlin, Germany, March 8, 1816; died near Berlin, February 20, 1906.

An eminent German ornithologist, for many years curator of the zoological collections of the University Museum in Berlin. In 1853, Cabanis established the *Journal für Ornithologie* and continued as its editor for forty years. His publications between the years 1845 and 1892 number 168 and include among others the "Museum Heineanum," 1850-63, or catalogue of the collection of Ferdinand Heine, the ornithological parts of Tschudi's "Fauna Peruana" (1845-46), and Schomburgk's "Reisen in Britisch Guiana" (1848). The Texas Kingfisher, named in his honor *Ceryle cabanisi*, and now known as *Ceryle americana septentrionalis*, has been reported from the Colorado River by Coues, who observed it in the fall of 1865, and from the Poway Valley, San Diego County by Emerson who noted it in 1884. As some doubt is attached to these records, the species is relegated to the hypothetical list of California birds.

Cassin, John.

Born near Chester, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1813; died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1869.

Author of "Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, etc.," 1856, Curator of birds at the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and one of the leading systematic ornithologists of his time. He was said to have a broader knowledge of foreign birds than any other American ornithologist then living. During the 26 years of his connection with the Philadelphia Academy, Cassin prepared the ornithological reports on the collections made by several of the Government expeditions, including the Wilkes Exploring Expedition around the World (Vol. VIII, 2nd ed., 1858), the Perry Expedition to Japan, the Gilliss Astronomical Expedition to Chile, and part of the volume on birds in the Pacific Railroad Reports. He described 193 species of birds, of which 21 occur in California: *Larus heermanni*, *Fulmarus rodgersi*, *Mergus americanus*, *Chon rossii*, *Aegialitis nivosa*, *Buteo b. calurus*, *B. elegans*, *B. cooperi* (hypothetical), *Bubo v. pacificus*, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*, *Xenopicus albolarvatus*, *Chordeiles v. henryi*, *Astragalinus lawrencei*, *Passerculus rostratus*, *Spizella breweri*, *Amphispiza bilineata*, *A. belli*, *Aimophila ruficeps*, *Vireosylvia flavoviridis*, *Vireo huttoni* and *Sitta c. aculeata*. In recognition of his work on western ornithology, four California birds now bear his name: Cassin's Auklet (*Mergulus cassini* = *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*); a Short-eared Owl (*Brachyotus cassini*, a synonym of *Asio flammeus*); a Purple Finch (*Carpodacus cassini*); and a Vireo (*Laniivireo cassini*). In addition to these, Cassin's Sparrow (*Peucaea cassini*) has been ascribed to California by Coues (Birds Northwest, 1874, p. 140) but is not known to have been actually taken in the state.

Charlotte Crittenden McGregor, Mrs.

Born at Rochester, New York, in 1841.

Mother of Richard Crittenden McGregor, who formerly collected in California and is now Assistant Director of the Bureau of Science in Manila, P. I. In 1899 he separated the Brown *Pipilo* of the interior of northern California as a distinct subspecies and named it in honor of his mother, *P. f. carolae*. The type was collected at Battle Creek, on the boundary between Tehama and Shasta counties.

Clark, Dr. F. C.

In recognition of assistance rendered in working up some of the fossil birds from the Rancho La Brea beds, Prof. L. H. Miller has named an extinct Condor, *Sarcorhamphus clarkii*, in honor of Dr. Clark of Los Angeles.

Clark, John Henry.

A native of Maryland and a student under Prof. Baird in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1851, but left college before graduation. Baird, after coming to the Smithsonian Institution, secured an appointment for him early in 1851 on the Mexican Boundary Survey where he proved to be an energetic and enthusiastic collector, especially of reptiles and fishes. A grebe which Clark collected in Chihuahua, near the International Boundary, was named in his honor by Lawrence, *Podiceps clarkii*, but this name is now regarded as a synonym of the Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*). A frog from Indianola, Texas, was named *Helocoetes clarkii* in his honor by Baird, but this is a synonym of *Chorophilus triseriatus*.

Clark, Capt. William.

Born in Virginia, August 1, 1770; died in St. Louis, Missouri, September 1, 1838.

One of the leaders of the celebrated Lewis and Clark Expedition which crossed the continent in 1804-06. Among the interesting species discovered by this expedition was a bird described by Wilson to which the common name of Clark's Crow was given, a name which has been retained ever since although now included in the Check-List in a modified form as Clark's Nutcracker.

Collie, Dr. Alexander.

Date of birth unknown; died in King George Sound, Western Australia, in December, 1835.

Little is known of Collie's life. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1825 and was surgeon on H. M. S. "Blossom," commanded by Capt. Beechey, which visited Mexico and California in 1826 and 1827, and stopped at Monterey and San Francisco. His name appears in *Calocitta colliei* Vigors, a Mexican Magpie-jay erroneously credited to California (see Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avifauna No. 11, p. 185).

Cooper, Dr. James Graham.

Born in New York City, June 19, 1830; died at Hayward, California, July 19, 1902.

Army surgeon, naturalist, author of the *Ornithology of California* published in the series of reports of the State Geological Survey, and one of the most prominent resident ornithologists of California. He published a number of shorter papers on birds and contributed extensively on mollusks. The first state ornithological organization, the Cooper Ornithological Club, was named in his honor and he was made its first honorary member. His memory is preserved in *Buteo cooperi* Cassin (a doubtful species based on a bird collected by Dr. Cooper near Mountain View, Santa Clara County, in November, 1855); *Melospiza m. cooperi* Ridgway, from San Diego; *Piranga r. cooperi* Ridgway; and *Podiceps cooperi* Lawrence, a synonym of *Colymbus holboellii*. Loomis has also proposed Cooper's Shearwater as the common name for *Puffinus creatopus*, usually known as the Pink-footed Shearwater (Rev. Tubinares, 1918, p. 109).

Cooper, William.

Born in New York City about 1798; died in Hoboken, New Jersey, April 20, 1864.

An active member, and one of the founders, of the New York Lyceum of Natural History and father of Dr. J. G. Cooper. He described the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*), and his name appears in Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi* Bonaparte), and in *Muscicapa cooperi* Nuttall, a synonym of *Nuttallornis*



Fig. 80. WILLIAM COOPER; FROM PHOTOGRAPH FURNISHED BY W. OTTO EMERSON.

borealis Swainson. Both Nuttall's and Swainson's names appeared in 1832, but *borealis* apparently was published a few months earlier and consequently Cooper's Flycatcher lapsed into synonymy instead of becoming the accepted name for the Olive-sided Flycatcher.

Costa, Louis Marie Pantaléon, Marquis de Beau-Regard.

Born at Marlioz, France, September 19, 1806; died at Motte-Servolex, Savoie, France, September 19, 1864.

The Marquis de Beau-Regard served for ten years as a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Chambéry. At the age of 15 he had begun a collection of birds and minerals. Later he devoted special attention to hummingbirds and brought together a beautiful collection of these exquisite birds. In recognition of his interest in the Trochilidae, Bourcier, in 1839, named in his honor the species now known as *Calypte costae*. At this time Costa was only 33 years old and probably in the height of his vigor and enthusiasm. (See CONDOR, xx, 1918, pp. 114-116.)

Coues, Dr. Elliott, Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon, U. S. A., 1864-81.

Born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 9, 1842; died at Baltimore, Maryland, December 25, 1899, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

One of the most eminent and brilliant of American ornithologists and a versatile and powerful writer. His powers of expression were extraordinary; he could paint a picture of a bird in words almost as vividly as Audubon could in colors. He was author of "Birds of the Colorado Valley," "Birds of the Northwest," "Check-List and Lexicon of North American Birds," "Key to North American Birds" (5 editions 1872-1903), and several hundred papers and notes. Coues' field work in California was limited chiefly to a trip from Fort Mohave to San Pedro where he spent some time with Dr. Cooper studying the water birds and waders—a trip which he described most delightfully in *The Ibis* for 1866. He has described several new species of California birds and while stationed in Arizona wrote life histories of several birds which occur also in southern California. The only California birds that bear his name are *Heleodytes b. couesi* (Sharpe) of the deserts of southern California, Coues' Shearwater, a designation proposed by Godman for *Puffinus creatopus* (Mon. Petrels, p. VI—the same species that Loomis later proposed to call Cooper's Shearwater), and Coues' Petrel, a name suggested for the Ashy Petrel (*Oceanodroma homochroa*) by Dawson (CONDOR, XIII, 1911, p. 177). Grinnell and Wythe have recently suggested the common name Coues' Caspian Tern for *Hydroprogne caspia imperator* which occurs along the coasts of Lower California and southern California.

Craveri, Federico.

Born at Turin, Italy, July 29, 1815; died at Bra, or Turin, Italy, April 14, 1890.

An Italian chemist and meteorologist who went to Mexico, about 1840, where he remained about 20 years. He became an assistant in the school of chemistry of the University in the City of Mexico, took trips to various parts of the country, visiting some of the higher volcanoes, and made observations in geology and natural history. With his brother he collected birds, some of which were sent to the Turin Museum. On June 6, 1845, he landed on Natividad Island, off the west coast of Lower California, to examine the guano deposits. Among the birds secured here [more likely, a few days later, on an island in the Gulf of California.—Ed.] was a murrelet which 20 years later Salvadori named in his honor, *Uria craveri*, and which is now known as *Brachyramphus craveri*. Later Craveri went to California and on his way home visited several sections of the United States. Upon his return he settled in Bra, near Turin, about 1859, where for some 30 years he was a professor in the technical school. He devoted his energy largely to scientific work, especially meteorology, and to building up the collections in mineralogy and zoology in the museum. An account of his life may be found in the Soc. Meteorol. Ital., Boll. Mens. Osservatorio Cent., Ser. II, vol. x, 1890, pp. 81-82.

Daggett, Frank Slater.

Born at Norwalk, Ohio, January 30, 1855; died at Redlands, California, April 5, 1920.

Director of the Museum of History, Science and Art in Los Angeles from 1911 to 1920. With Grinnell he described the Coronados Islands Song Sparrow (*Melospiza coronatorum*), and his name is associated with the southern form of the Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus v. daggetti* Grinnell), and with one of the extinct birds, *Morphnus daggetti* Miller, from the Rancho La Brea beds. The latter is now known as *Wetmoregyps daggetti*.

Dawson, William Leon.

Born in Leon, Iowa, February 20, 1873; died in Columbus, Ohio, April 30, 1928.

Well known as the author of numerous publications on birds, and especially the "Birds of Ohio," the "Birds of Washington," and his great work the "Birds of California." His contributions to ornithology have been commemorated by Grinnell who named the Sierra form of the Rosy Finch, *Leucosticte t. dawsoni*, in his honor.

Degland, Dr. Côme Damien.

Born at Armentières, France, July 6, 1787; died at Lille, France, January 1, 1856.

Little seems to be known of the life of Degland except that he was Director of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle in Lille. He was author of several publications on European birds, and his connection with California birds is due to the fact that the White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*) was named in his honor by Bonaparte in 1850.

Delafield, Major Joseph.

Born in New York City, August 22, 1790; died there, February 12, 1875.

He became major of the 16th Infantry in 1814 and served as President of the New York Lyceum of Natural History from 1827 to 1866. Delafield's name was originally attached to a Yellow-throat thought by Audubon to have come from California. Audubon described it as supposedly new under the designation *Sylvia delafieldii*, but the type has lately been considered a synonym of a South American species previously described by Gmelin.

Diaz, Augustin.

Director of the Geographical and Exploring Commission of Mexico which made extensive natural history collections in various parts of that country. The new birds were described in 1886 by Ridgway who named a Mottled Duck from the State of Tlaxcala, in southern Mexico, *Anas diazi*. A female specimen of the northern form of this bird (*Anas diazi novimexicana* Huber) was taken at Grafton, Yolo County, in July, 1900, and has recently been recorded by Phillips in his "Natural History of the Ducks," vol. II, pp. 56 and 58.

Dickey, Donald Ryder.

Born at Dubuque, Iowa, March 31, 1887.

An active and prominent ornithologist and patron of science of Pasadena, who has brought together a large private collection of west coast mammals and birds. With A. J. van Rossem, he has undertaken a comprehensive survey of the mammals and birds of Salvador. He is an expert photographer and has made some wonderful motion pictures of the big game of New Brunswick and of the birds of Laysan Island. In recognition of his work a gigantic fossil goose from the Pleistocene asphalt of McKittrick, California, has been named *Branta dickeyi* by L. H. Miller, a Reddish Egret from Lower California has been dedicated to him by van Rossem under the name *Dichromanassa rufescens dickeyi*, and a race of Poor-will from Lower California has been called *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii dickeyi*, by Grinnell.

Dixon, Joseph Scattergood.

Born at Baxter Springs, Cherokee County, Kansas, March 5, 1884.

A member of the American Ornithologists' Union and Cooper Ornithological Club, who has published a number of papers on the mammals and birds of the west coast. He is a remarkably careful observer, has made many important observations on the life histories of various species, and has recently discovered the nest and eggs of the Surf-bird in Alaska. In recognition of his work, W. S. Brooks has named the west coast White-winged Scoter, *Melanitta f. dixonii*, in his honor. This bird is common on the coast of California but is not generally considered distinct from the typical form.

Douglas, David.

Born at Scone, Scotland, in 1798; died on Oahu, Hawaii, July 12, 1834.

An intrepid botanical explorer of the Northwest to whom we owe much of our

early knowledge of California grouse and quail and who met a tragic death at the early age of 36. He collected plants from December, 1830, to August, 1832, working apparently from Solano to Santa Barbara. He also collected and described the birds now known as *Oreortyx picta*, *Dendragapus richardsoni*, *Canachites franklini* and *Bonasa sabini*. His name appears in *Lophortyx douglasi* (Vigors), a Mexican quail which has been erroneously credited to Monterey. In botany Douglas' work is commemorated in the well known Douglas Fir and in a number of west coast plants.

Fisher, Dr. Albert Kenrick.

Born at Sing Sing, now Ossining, New York, March 21, 1856.

A founder and ex-President of the American Ornithologists' Union, well known as the author of the "Hawks and Owls of the United States," "Report on the Birds collected by the Death Valley Expedition," and a number of shorter papers on birds. A complete list of his publications may be found in the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington for 1926. Winter specimens of Song Sparrows collected by Dr. Fisher during the Death Valley Expedition in 1891 proved to represent a distinct race which twenty years later was named in his honor, *Melospiza m. fisherella*, by Oberholser. The type of this subspecies was taken in Modoc County.

Floresi d'Arcais, Domiano.

An Italian engineer in charge of a mine operated by an English company at Bolaños, Mexico, where, in 1845, he collected a hummingbird which was named in his honor. This specimen he sent to George Loddiges in England who submitted it to John Gould under the manuscript name *Trochilus floresii*. Gould figured and published it in 1861 as *Selasphorus floresii* in his great "Monograph of the Trochilidae." Only three other specimens have been taken, all in California, one at San Francisco in 1885; one at Hayward, February 20, 1901; and one near Nicasio, February 26, 1909. This bird is now regarded as a hybrid between *Selasphorus alleni* and *Calypte anna*.

Floresi's name also appears in the subgenus *Floresia* Reichenbach, 1855, and in *Trochilus floresii* Bourcier and Mulsant, 1846, from Jamaica, a synonym of *Anthracothorax mango* (Linnaeus). This latter specimen seems to indicate that Floresi stopped at Jamaica en route to or from Mexico, and, according to Ridgway, he also collected in California. Among the subscribers to Gould's "Monograph of the Trochilidae" was Signor Lorenzo Floresi of Turin, who may have been a relative of the collector.

Forbush, Edward Howe.

Born at Quincy, Massachusetts, April 24, 1858.

State ornithologist of Massachusetts from 1900 to 1928. Author of several books on ornithology, including "Useful Birds and Their Protection," 1907; "Game Birds, Wild-fowl and Shorebirds," 1912; and "Birds of Massachusetts," 1925-27. Also widely known as a writer and lecturer on economic ornithology. While collecting in British Columbia, in 1888, for William Brewster he secured a Sparrow at Comox which Mr. Brewster described as Forbush's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni striata*) and which is now known to occur regularly in winter in California.

Forster, Johann Reinhold.

Born in Dirschau, Prussia, October 22, 1729; died in Halle, Germany, December 9, 1798.

A naturalist who accompanied Capt. Cook on his voyage to the Pacific. Best known as the author of a valuable treatise on the birds of Hudson Bay published in 1772. In recognition of this work, a Tern (*Sterna forsteri*), described from the Saskatchewan River, was named in his honor by Nuttall. This species is one of the commonest and most characteristic terns of the California coast.

Franklin, Sir John.

Born at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, England, April 15, 1786; died on H. M. S. "Erebus" in lat. 70°, lon. 98° 23' W. June 11, 1847.

A celebrated navigator and explorer who lost his life on the second expedition which bears his name. One of the birds named in his honor, a Gull taken on the

Saskatchewan River, was described by Sir John Richardson as *Larus franklini*. This bird is a rare fall migrant on the California coast; four specimens have been taken at Hyperion, Los Angeles County.

Frazar, Marston Abbott.

Born at Watertown, Massachusetts, July 1, 1860; died at Boston, Massachusetts, October 1, 1925.

A well known taxidermist and an excellent field naturalist who collected extensively for William Brewster in Lower California in 1887. In the course of this work several new species were discovered, including a Green Heron (*Ardea virescens frazari*), a Yellow-legs (*Totanus frazari*), and an Oystercatcher (*Haematopus frazari*) all described by Brewster. Of these the Oystercatcher has occurred on the coast of southern California as far north as Santa Barbara. A brief account of Frazar's life appeared in *The Auk* for October, 1926, p. 579.

Gairdner, Dr. Meredith.

Born in Scotland; died in the Hawaiian Islands about 1836-40.

A Scotch surgeon who made a voyage around South America to the Columbia River with Tolmie, in the bark "Ganymede," in 1833 and was stationed at Fort Vancouver for several years. Little seems to have been recorded concerning his birth and early life. His only connection with California ornithology is through the Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates p. gairdneri*) named in his honor by Audubon in 1839. The specimen on which this name was based was evidently collected by J. K. Townsend near Fort Vancouver, where he met Gairdner.

Gambel, William.

Born in New Jersey (?) about 1819; died of typhoid fever at Rose's Bar, on Feather River, California, December 13, 1849, while attempting to cross the Sierra in mid-winter.

Gambel was a protégé of Nuttall and crossed the continent in 1841 via the Santa Fe Trail and then from Utah to California via the Mormon Trail with the Workman Party. In 1842 he was employed by Com. Jones as clerk on the "Cyane" and spent several years in California collecting at various points along the coast, chiefly in the vicinity of the Missions, as far north as San Francisco Bay. He was the first ornithologist to spend any length of time in the state and his papers are the most important of the early publications on the birds of California. He described several characteristic birds including the Elegant Tern, Nuttall's Woodpecker, California Thrasher, Plain-crested Titmouse, Wren-tit, Cassin's Auklet, Blanding's Finch or Green-tailed Towhee, and Mountain Chickadee. Three of his names have proved to be synonyms. His *Mergulus cassini*, as Cassin suspected, was a synonym of *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*, *Fringilla blandingiana* described in 1843 proved to have been named *F. chlorura* by Audubon four years previously, and his *Parus montanus* was preoccupied and has been renamed *P. gambeli*. In addition to the Mountain Chickadee, four other birds have been named in his honor: a Goose (*Anser gambeli*), a Quail (*Lophortyx gambeli*), a White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia gambeli*) and a Shrike (*Lanius gambeli*). The subgeneric name *Gambelia*, proposed for a group of lizards, *Crotaphytus (Gambelia) wislizenii*, was dedicated to him by Baird in the report on the "Reptiles of the Mexican Boundary Survey," but apparently has never come into use.

Gilman, Marshall French.

Born at Banning, California, November 12, 1871.

An active member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, who, while stationed at various Indian schools or on his ranch at Banning, has studied the habits and life histories of a number of the characteristic birds of southern Arizona and southern California. His work is commemorated in the name of the Sahuaro Screech Owl, *Otus a. gilmani* Swarth, of southern Arizona and the valley of the lower Colorado River.

Goldman, Major Edward Alphonso.

Born at Mount Carmel, Illinois, July 7, 1873.

Major Goldman has the distinction of having spent more time in the field in Mexico, and has probably covered that country more thoroughly, than any other

zoologist now living. With Dr. E. W. Nelson he spent the greater part of the 15 years, from 1892 to 1906 inclusive, in collecting for the Biological Survey in the various states of Mexico. During the exploration of Lower California in 1905-06 they collected a well marked form of Belding's Yellow-throat at San Ignacio, which Dr. H. C. Oberholser, in 1917, named *Geothlypis beldingi goldmani*, in honor of Major Goldman.

Gould, John.

Born at Lyme Regis, Dorset, England, September 14, 1804; died in London, England, February 3, 1881.

The eminent English ornithologist, best known from his "Birds of Australia," "Birds of Europe," "Birds of Asia," "Birds of New Guinea," and monographs of the Humming Birds and other groups. He never collected in California and his chief connection with the nomenclature of California birds is through the Marin Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. gouldi*) named in his honor by Baird.

Grace Darling Coues (Mrs. Dana Estes).

Born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 4, 1847.

Sister of Dr. Elliott Coues who, about 1868, married Charles Albert Page, who was U. S. Minister to Switzerland in 1869. After his death she married Dana Estes, the publisher, November 10, 1884. Dr. Coues, while stationed at Fort Whipple near Prescott, Arizona, collected a new Warbler which, at his request, Prof. Baird, in 1865, named *Dendroica graciae* in honor of Coues' sister then a young lady of 18. This Warbler is common in Arizona but its sole claim for inclusion in the California list is based on a specimen, no longer extant, taken by Dr. B. W. Evermann at Santa Paula, Ventura County, May 3, 1881 (Auk, III, 1886, p. 185).

Gray, George Robert.

Born in London, England, July 8, 1808; died there, May 6, 1872.

Brother of John Edward Gray, Keeper of the Zoological Department of the British Museum. G. R. Gray became assistant in charge of birds in 1831 at the age of 23 and served as Assistant Keeper from 1869 to 1872. He was essentially a closet naturalist, and Prof. Alfred Newton describes him as a "thoroughly conscientious clerk." Dr. Bowdler Sharpe states that he was of a quiet temperament, not moved to strenuous exertion, that he had no acquaintance with the habits of birds and no knowledge of birds in life, but possessed a good working knowledge of birds from their skins (Hist. Coll. Brit. Mus., II, 1906, p. 83). The truth of this last statement is shown by his principal works: "A List of the Genera of Birds," 1840-41; "The Genera of Birds," 1844-49; and the "Hand List of the Genera and Species of Birds," 1869-71. Gray's name is associated with the ornithology of California in Gray's Tanager (*Piranga rubriceps*), a South American species, now placed in the hypothetical list, said to have been taken in California about 1871 at Dos Pueblos (=Naples), Santa Barbara County.

Grayson, Andrew Jackson.

Born on the Grayson plantation on the Ouachita River, in northwestern Louisiana, August 20, 1819; died at Mazatlan, Mexico, August 17, 1869.

The story of Grayson's life reads like a romance interspersed with a series of misfortunes that would have utterly discouraged a less undaunted will. An early love of nature stimulated by ill health and a lack of schools allowed him to roam the woods, but efforts to learn drawing were discouraged by an unsympathetic teacher. After the death of his father and the failure of an unsuccessful mercantile venture, he started west at the age of 27, with his wife and baby, at the head of an expedition which left Independence, Missouri, in April, 1846, and crossed the Sierra in the following August. On arrival in California he left his family in Sonoma, volunteered his services in defence of the country and remained in service until peace was restored. With the discovery of gold, he joined the rush to the mines, was successful, but soon lost what he had gained in another disastrous mercantile venture.

About 1853 examination of a copy of Audubon's "Birds of America" inspired a desire to produce a similar work on western birds and rekindled his early ambition to draw. Although without previous instruction he set to work with such energy

and success that two years later his drawings took a prize at the State fair. In 1857 he sailed with his wife for Tehuantepec, to study birds in southern Mexico, but the vessel was wrecked and he was compelled to return to San Francisco. A year or two later he located at Mazatlan which remained his residence during the last decade of his life. From this point he explored some of the islands off the west coast of Mexico, and here he entered into correspondence with Baird, Lawrence, Xantus and others, and outlined a great work on the "Birds of Western Mexico" which received encouragement from the Emperor Maximilian. The untimely death of the Emperor, in 1867, prevented the consummation of this project, and two years later Grayson contracted fever and died, in August, 1869. The most important landmarks of his work are the town of Grayson on the San Joaquin River, in Stanislaus County, California, which he laid out in 1850; his report on the birds of the Tres Marias Islands, edited by Lawrence, which appeared in 1871; a report by Lawrence in 1874 on the birds collected in northwestern Mexico; and the manuscript and two portfolios of 154 water color sketches of the "Birds of Mexico," still unpublished, which are now in the Bancroft Library of the University of California. Concerning this work Prof. Baird wrote Mrs. Grayson: "I consider the memoir, next to the work of Mr. Audubon, the most important contribution yet made to American ornithology, in the form of good illustrations and interesting biographies. The plates are drawn with exceeding care, and represent the minutest features of the species; while, as regards the fidelity of coloring, I do not believe they have ever been excelled."

In spite of the number of birds from Socorro Island and the mainland of Mexico that bear Grayson's name, his connection with the birds of Lower California is rather slight and is based on a warbler (*Compsothlypis graysoni*), originally described from Socorro, but recently added to the Lower California list (see CONDOR, XXVII, 1925, pp. 36-37). For a full account of Grayson's romantic career, the reader is referred to W. E. Bryant's interesting sketch in *Zoe*, II, 1891, pp. 34-68.

Grinda, Francisco C.

While collecting in the Cape region of Lower California, February 2, 1883, Lyman Belding collected a Titmouse at Laguna which was evidently undescribed. This species, which he named in manuscript *Psaltriparus grindae*, in honor of Sr. Don Francisco C. Grinda of La Paz, in "appreciation of his generous impulses and gentlemanly qualities of head and heart," was described and promptly published by Ridgway in the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum (VI, 1883, p. 155).

Grinnell, Dr. George Bird.

Born at Brooklyn, New York, September 20, 1849.

Well known from his association with early exploration in the Yellowstone region, his knowledge of the Plains Indians, and his work in conservation during the years that he edited *Forest and Stream* and since his retirement from that post. He founded the original Audubon Society in 1886, is author of many books and papers on game, conservation, and Indians, and editor or co-editor of the volumes on big game of the Boone and Crockett Club. His association with California ornithology is through the Alaska Water-thrush also known as Grinnell's Water-thrush (*Seiurus n. notabilis*), a bird that he described in manuscript from a specimen which he collected in Wyoming, and which was published by Ridgway who bestowed upon it the common name commemorating the collector and original describer. This bird is a rare fall migrant in the southern part of the state and has been taken at Santa Cruz in 1885, at San Diego in 1887, in the San Bernardino Mountains in 1905, and at National City, near San Diego, in 1906.

Grinnell, Dr. Joseph.

Born at Old Fort Sill, Oklahoma, February 27, 1877.

Well known as one of the most active members of the Cooper Ornithological Club, editor of the CONDOR and Director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology since its foundation in 1908. He is author of: "A Check List of California Birds," 1902; "Bibliography of California Ornithology," 1909 and 1924; "A Distributional List of the Birds of California," 1915, and many other papers on the birds and mammals of the west coast. Dr. Grinnell is a serious student of speciation and geographic distribution, has inspired much of the field work that has been done on the birds of

California in recent years, and has described many new forms from the Pacific coast. His work is commemorated in the names of the Coast Pigmy Owl (*Glaucidium g. grinnelli*) and Grinnell's Woodpecker (*Xenopicus a. gravirostris*) from California; *Lanius l. grinnelli* from Lower California; *Regulus c. grinnelli* from Alaska; *Agelaius p. grinnelli* from Salvador; and the extinct Eagle (*Geranoaetus grinnelli*) from the Pleistocene of Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles.

Gruber, Ferdinand.

Born in Saxony, Germany, in 1830; died in San Francisco, California, August 2, 1907.

A collector and taxidermist who assisted in the arrangement of the collection of mounted birds at Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco, in the '70's and was the inventor of the "Zoographicon" or rotating tableau of natural history which was exhibited in the Gardens from 1874 to 1889. At the time of his death, Gruber was curator of the Golden Gate Park Museum. His name occurs in that of a hawk (*Onychotes gruberi*) in the hypothetical list of California Birds. The type specimen was formerly supposed to have come from California, but this was evidently erroneous and the name is now regarded as a synonym of *Buteo solitarius* Peale, a species found in the Hawaiian Islands.

Halsey, Abraham.

Born in New York City, April 24, 1790; died in Brooklyn, New York, February 4, 1857.

In his early years Halsey was cashier of the foundry of James P. Allaire at Corliss Hook, and later, clerk and cashier of a bank in New York or Brooklyn. He was elected a member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History in 1818 and contributed a paper on "The Lichens of the Vicinity of New York" to the first volume of the *Annals*. He served as vice-president of the Lyceum from 1825 to 1833, about the same time that J. P. Giraud was treasurer. When Giraud, in 1841, published his celebrated "Description of Sixteen New Species of North American Birds," said to have been taken in Texas, Halsey drew the plates and, in recognition of his assistance, one of the new species was named *Sylvia halsei* in his honor. The name is now regarded as a synonym of the Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*), a species described by J. K. Townsend four years before Giraud's description appeared. This Warbler is a common summer visitant in certain parts of California.

Hammond, William Alexander, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, 1862-64.

Born at Annapolis, Maryland, August 28, 1828; died at Washington, D. C., January 5, 1900.

A prominent army surgeon and writer on medical and literary subjects. It was to Dr. Hammond that John Xantus owed his introduction to Prof. Baird and his opportunities to do zoological field work in the west. His name appears in that of Hammond's Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*), a bird which was described by Xantus from a specimen collected at Fort Tejon, California.

Harlan, Dr. Richard.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1796; died in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 30, 1843.

A prominent physician and naturalist of the early years of the 19th century and author of "Fauna Americana," 1825. His name is associated with that of a dark phase of the Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo harlani*) of the Mississippi Valley. This bird has been reported from California but such records are now regarded as probably belonging to the Western Red-tail.

Harris, Edward.

Born at Moorestown, New Jersey, September 7, 1799; died there, in June, 1863.

A companion of Audubon on the Missouri River trip in 1843, whom Audubon, in naming Harris' Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*), characterized as "one of the best friends I have in the world." Six records of the occurrence of this bird in California have thus far been published. Two other birds that occur in California were also named by Audubon in honor of Harris—a woodpecker (*Dryobates v. harrisi*), which

is common on the northwest coast, and Harris' Hawk (*Parabuteo u. harrisi*) for which there are many records in the extreme southern part of the state.

Heermann, Dr. Adolphus L.

Born in South Carolina about 1818; died near San Antonio, Texas, September 2, 1865, from the effects of an accidental discharge of his gun.

Dr. Heermann was one of the most active collectors that visited the state in the early days. He made two trips to California, one about 1849-52 and the other, as surgeon and naturalist on one of the Pacific Railroad Surveys, in 1853-54. He added several birds to the state list and described the California Eared Grebe (*Colymbus n. californicus*). His name is associated with those of two characteristic birds, each commemorating one of his trips: Heermann's Gull (*Larus heermanni*) from San Diego, and Heermann's Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. heermanni*) from the Tejon Valley, south of Bakersfield. Heermann was especially interested in birds' eggs, and was possibly the first person to introduce the term "oology" in the literature of North American ornithology (see Stone, *Cassinia*, XI, 1907, p. 5).

Henry, Dr. Thomas Charlton, Surgeon, U. S. A.

Born in South Carolina; died January 5, 1877.

A "zealous naturalist, whose untimely recall from this world's duties cut short a career which opened in full promise of usefulness and honor" (Coues, *Birds Colo. Valley*, p. 74). Little is known of Henry's life or work except that he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, March 1, 1853, and resigned April 25, 1859. He also served in the Civil War from June 3, 1864, to August 22, 1865. While stationed in New Mexico about 1855 he collected a number of birds and described the Crissal Thrasher (*Toxostoma crissale*) which occurs in southeastern California. His name is borne by the Western Nighthawk (*Chordeiles v. henryi*) which was formerly attributed to California, but the form found in the state is now known as *Chordeiles v. hesperis* Grinnell.

Henshaw, Henry Wetherbee.

Born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 3, 1850.

During his connection with the Wheeler Survey, Mr. Henshaw collected extensively in southern California. Later he was connected with the U. S. Biological Survey, of which he was chief for six years from 1910 to 1916. He is author of "A Report on the Ornithology of Portions of California," 1876, "Birds of the Hawaiian Islands," 1902, and numerous shorter ornithological papers. Two interesting problems in connection with western birds which he successfully solved were the specific distinction of Allen's Hummingbird and the demonstration that the woodpeckers known as *Sphyrapicus williamsoni* and *S. thyroideus* were male and female of the same species. He described *Larus nelsoni*, *Selasphorus alleni*, *Aphelocoma insularis* and *Melospiza m. montana*. In recognition of his work he was made an Honorary Member of the Cooper Ornithological Club in 1909. His name occurs in that of *Chamaea f. henshawi* and also in two names not now recognized: *Astur a. henshawi* Nelson (Auk, 1884, p. 166), a synonym of *Astur atricapillus striatulus*, and *Selasphorus henshawi* Elliot, a synonym of *S. rufus*.

Holboell, Carl Peter.

Born in Copenhagen, Denmark, December 31, 1795; died in 1856.

Holboell was a lieutenant in the Danish Royal Navy in 1821, travelled in Greenland in 1822, and became Royal Inspector of Colonies and Whaling in 1825. While filling the office of Governor of South Greenland he became greatly interested in natural history. He described Hornemann's Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni*) and the intermediate race between the typical Gyrfalcon of Greenland and that of Iceland, which he named *Falco arcticus*. This name being preoccupied, the bird was renamed *Hierofalco holboelli*, in his honor, by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe. Holboell's name is also borne by *Acanthis l. holboelli* (Brehm) and by the Red-necked Grebe (*Colymbus holboelli*). This latter species is fairly common in midwinter along the coast of California.

Hoover, Theodore Jesse.

Born at West Branch, Iowa, January 28, 1876.

A mining engineer and younger brother of Herbert C. Hoover who was U. S. Food Administrator during the World War, later Secretary of Commerce, and Republican candidate for President in 1928. T. J. Hoover is a life member of the Cooper Ornithological Club which he joined in 1898 while an undergraduate student at Stanford University. During 1898 and 1899 he collected a series of thirteen Myrtle Warblers at Palo Alto which McGregor considered distinct and named as a new subspecies, *Dendroica coronata hooveri*.

Hoskins, Francis.

During a trip to Lower California in 1887, M. Abbott Frazar, who was collecting birds for William Brewster, was greatly aided in his exploration of the Sierra de Laguna by Francis Hoskins, a resident of Triunfo. At Frazar's request a new form of Pigmy Owl, collected May 10, 1887, was named by Brewster *Glauucidium gnoma hoskinsii*.

Howard, Ozra William.

Born in Los Angeles, California, January 18, 1877.

A member of the Cooper Ornithological Club who has devoted his attention chiefly to oology and has contributed several brief papers to various publications. In 1923 a subspecies of Grouse was dedicated to him by D. R. Dickey, under the name *Dendragapus o. howardi*.

Huey, Laurence Markham.

Born in the Tia Juana Valley, San Diego County, California, September 6, 1892.

An active ornithologist, now curator of birds in the San Diego Museum of Natural History, who has devoted his attention especially to the fauna of southern California and the adjacent region of Lower California. He has done considerable field work in this area and has described a number of new subspecies of birds and mammals. In recognition of his activities, Donald R. Dickey has recently named in his honor a southern form of the Poor-will, *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli hueyi*.

Hutchins, Thomas.

Place and date of birth unknown; died in London, England, June 7, 1790.

An English attaché of the Hudson Bay Company from 1750 or 1753 until his death, who, while stationed at posts on Hudson Bay, made many observations on the birds of the region. He noticed the difference in the size of the geese and called attention to the small form which about forty years after his death was named in his honor by Sir John Richardson, *Anser hutchinsii*. Hutchins' Goose is a common winter visitant to California, especially to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

Hutton, William.

A field collector concerning whom very little is known. He collected birds in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., in March, 1844, April and May, 1845, and May, 1857. Hutton visited California just prior to the discovery of gold and collected at several points. He was apparently located at Monterey from May, 1847, to November, 1848, where he obtained the Vireo which was named *Vireo huttoni* in his honor by John Cassin. Hutton was in San Diego in 1851 and also visited La Paz, Lower California.

Ingersoll, Albert Mills.

Born at Ithaca, New York, August 9, 1857.

A member of the Cooper Ornithological Club and an enthusiastic oologist, well known for the exquisite care with which he prepares his specimens. His name was associated by McGregor with one of the local forms of Song Sparrows (*Melospiza m. ingersolli*), from Battle Creek, Tehama County, now regarded as a synonym of *Melospiza m. merrilli*.

Kaeding, Henry Barroilhet.

Born in San Francisco, California, in 1877; died in Los Angeles, June 12, 1913.

A mining engineer and an active member of the Cooper Ornithological Club who collected in the Sierra and visited the islands along the coast from the Farallones to Lower California. In the course of his professional work he also visited Korea and Nicaragua, but seems to have published nothing on the birds of these countries. Very appropriately his name is linked with that of the White-rumped Petrel (*Oceanodroma kaedingi*), which occurs along the coasts of Lower California and California. Kaeding prepared the first ten-year index to the CONDOR.

Kennicott, Robert.

Born in New Orleans, Louisiana, November 13, 1835; died near Nulato, Alaska, May 13, 1866.

One of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the first Director, in 1865-66. Kennicott's enthusiastic interest in natural history and his tragic death while connected with the Russian American Telegraph Expedition are recalled by the little Screech Owl (*Megascops a. kennicotti*) described from Alaska a year after his death by D. G. Elliot. This form has been reported from northern California on two or three occasions, but its claim to a place in the State list is open to question and consequently it is now included in the hypothetical list (see Grinnell, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 11, 1915, p. 182).

Kirtland, Dr. Jared Potter.

Born at Wallingford, Connecticut, October 10, 1793; died at East Rockport, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, December 10, 1877.

A well known physician and naturalist of Cleveland, Ohio, and founder of the Cleveland Medical College, who was identified with the zoology and especially with the fishes of Ohio and the Middle West. His memory is preserved in the names of two birds, Kirtland's Owl (*Nyctale kirtlandi* Hoy) and an eastern warbler known as Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*). In Cooper's "Birds of California," Kirtland's Owl is used as the common name of a bird which is now considered identical with the Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*), and which has been recorded a number of times from California.

Kotzebue, Otto von.

Born at Reval, Russia, December 30, 1787; died there, February 15, 1846.

A Russian navigator who commanded two exploring expeditions to the Pacific, in 1815-18 and 1823-26. Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, still bears his name and recalls his visit to that region. He brought back a number of birds, and in ornithological nomenclature his name occurs in *Rissa kotzebuei* Bonaparte, now considered a synonym of *Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*, the Pacific Kittiwake.

Lamb, Chester Converse.

Born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 16, 1883.

An active field ornithologist and a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club since 1901, who has conducted extended explorations in Lower California for the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and has collected comprehensive series of the birds and mammals of the Peninsula. In recognition of his work Dr. Grinnell has recently named in his honor a Rufous-crowned Sparrow, *Aimophila ruficeps lambi*, from Lower California.

Latham, John.

Born at Eltham, near London, England, June 27, 1740; died at Winchester, England, February 4, 1837.

One of the eminent, early English ornithologists. He practiced medicine at Dartford for a number of years but retired in 1796 at the age of 56. He was author of "A General Synopsis of Birds," 1781-1802, "Index Ornithologicus," 1790-1801, and "A General History of Birds," 1821-28. The last work was begun when he was 81, long after the time when most men have laid aside all active work; but Latham lived to be nearly 97, an age attained by few ornithologists. His name is associated with California ornithology in connection with the Red-shafted Flicker for which Wagler in 1837 proposed the scientific name *Picus lathamii* as a substitute

for the inappropriate designation *Colaptes cafer*, so named because the type specimen was erroneously supposed to have come from the Cape of Good Hope.

Law, John Eugene.

Born in Forest City, Iowa, August 26, 1877.

An active member of the Cooper Ornithological Club and one of the former presidents of the Southern Division of that organization. His name has been perpetuated in ornithology by L. H. Miller who has described an extinct Diving Goose from the Pleistocene beds of Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, under the designation *Chendytes lawi*.

Lawrence, George Newbold.

Born in New York City, October 20, 1806; died there, January 17, 1895.

Lawrence cooperated with Baird and Cassin in working up the birds collected on the Pacific Railroad Surveys, devoting his attention chiefly to the water birds. In this way he published on a number of the birds of the state, including descriptions of the Pacific Loon, Western Grebe, California Gull and Black Brant. It is quite appropriate that Cassin should have named in his honor *Astragalinus lawrencei*, the most striking, although not the most abundant, goldfinch in California.

Le Conte, Dr. John Lawrence.

Born in New York City, May 13, 1825; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1883.

An eminent entomologist and a specialist in Coleoptera who was also interested in birds. He was a cousin of Prof. Joseph Le Conte, the geologist; and while he did not reside in California, he did some entomological collecting in the State. Several birds have been named in his honor, including Le Conte's Thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*), which was described by Lawrence from Fort Yuma, Arizona, in 1851.

Lewis, Captain Meriwether.

Born near Charlottesville, Virginia, August 18, 1774; died near Nashville, Tennessee, October 8, 1809.

One of the leaders of the Lewis and Clark Expedition across the continent in 1804-06. After the return of the party his name was bestowed by Wilson on a bird known as Lewis' Woodpecker (*Picus torquatus*). A few years ago when it was discovered that this specific name was preoccupied by that of another bird, Lewis' Woodpecker was renamed *Asyndesmus lewisi*, by J. H. Riley.

Lincoln, Thomas.

Born in Dennysville, Maine, March 27, 1812; died there, in 1883 on his 71st birthday.

When 21 years of age he was the companion of Audubon on the eventful trip to the coast of Labrador in the summer of 1833 when the only new bird discovered was the species collected by Lincoln and now known by his name as *Melospiza lincolni* (Audubon). A western form of this bird, *Melospiza l. gracilis*, is fairly common in California in winter.

Lucas, Dr. Frederic Augustus.

Born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 25, 1852.

A well known zoologist and ornithologist, until recently Director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. While connected with the U. S. National Museum from 1882 to 1904 he devoted considerable attention to the anatomy of birds and published a number of papers on this subject. His connection with California birds is through his description of a fossil flightless Auk (*Mancalla californiensis*) from the Upper Miocene or Lower Pliocene of Los Angeles, California, and the fact that his name is borne by an extinct Grebe (*Aechmophorus lucasi*), described by L. H. Miller from the Pleistocene beds of Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles.

Lucy Hunter Baird.

Born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1848; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1913.

The only daughter of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, a former Secretary of the Smith-

sonian Institution. When 13 years of age, she was honored by Dr. J. G. Cooper, by having her name given to a warbler, since known as Lucy's Warbler (*Vermivora luciae*), which he had discovered near Fort Mohave, Arizona. In the following year her name was also given by Lawrence to a hummingbird from the Tres Marias Islands, Mexico, *Thalurania luciae*, now known as *T. glaucopsis*. Miss Baird devoted the later years of her life to collecting materials for a biography of her father. The work was finally entrusted to Dr. W. H. Dall and resulted in the publication in 1915 of one of the most comprehensive biographies of American naturalists that has thus far appeared.

MacFarlane, Roderick Ross.

Born at Stornoway, Island of Lewis, Scotland, November 1, 1833; died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 14, 1920.

When only 19 years of age MacFarlane, who later in life became a noted fur trader, traveler and zoological collector, landed at York Factory, Hudson Bay, and began his long and successful career with the Hudson Bay Company. In the summer of 1859 he met Robert Kennicott and absorbed some of his enthusiasm for field work in natural history. During the next seven years he made large collections, upwards of 5000 specimens, chiefly of birds and eggs, which he sent to the Smithsonian Institution. His principal publications are his "Notes on and List of Birds Collected in Arctic America, 1861-1866," in the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, 1891; and his "List of Birds and Eggs Observed and Collected in the Northwest Territories Between 1880 and 1894," which appeared in the appendix to Charles Mair's "Through the Mackenzie Basin," 1908. In recognition of his work, a Screech Owl from Walla Walla, Washington, was named *Otus asio macfarlanei* by William Brewster. This form is now known to occur in northeastern California, a specimen having been collected by John Feilner at Fort Crook in 1860. (See Grinnell, CONDOR, XXI, 1919, p. 173.)

MacGillivray, William.

Born in Old Aberdeen, Scotland, January 25, 1796; died in Aberdeen, September 8, 1852.

A Scotch ornithologist who rendered material assistance to Audubon in the publication of the "Ornithological Biography" and who prepared much of the technical matter for this work. In recognition of his assistance Audubon named a western warbler *Sylvia macgillivrayi* in his honor. The original specimens, collected by J. K. Townsend on the Columbia River, were submitted to Audubon for publication in the "Birds of America." At first Audubon did not recognize the bird as distinct from the eastern Mourning Warbler, but later published it as MacGillivray's Warbler, the name under which it was known for many years. Townsend, upon his return from the west, not only demonstrated to Audubon the distinctness of the western bird but was much annoyed to find that the specimens sent to Audubon labeled *Sylvia tolmiei* had been published under another name, as he had used *tolmiei* in his "Narrative." Recent investigations have shown that Townsend's "Narrative" containing a description of *tolmiei* appeared in 1839 two months earlier than Audubon's "Ornithological Biography," vol. V, containing Audubon's description; so that Townsend's name evidently has priority as the scientific name, but Audubon's designation, "MacGillivray's Warbler" is still retained as the common name. The species is now known as *Oporornis tolmiei*, MacGillivray's Warbler. (See Stone, Auk, 1899, p. 82.)

Mailliard, John Ward.

Born at Bordentown, New Jersey, January 25, 1862.

Younger brother of Joseph Mailliard and a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club and of the American Ornithologists' Union. The designation of a Vireo (*Vireo mailliardorum*), now regarded as a synonym of *Vireo huttoni*, was proposed by Grinnell in recognition of the ornithological activities of the Mailliard brothers, as was also the name of the San Francisco Red-winged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardorum*, by van Rossem.

Mailliard, Joseph.

Born at Bordentown, New Jersey, December 30, 1857.

Mailliard's father was at one time secretary of Joseph Bonaparte, former King of Spain, for whom he named his son. He himself is a cousin of Francis Marion Crawford and nephew of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Other biographical details may be found in the CONDOR for January, 1924. Mailliard is one of the most active and enthusiastic members of the Cooper Ornithological Club and an ex-President of the Northern Division. He has given close attention to working out the relationships and ranges of some of the peculiar forms of California birds, and he has described the Kern Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius p. aciculatus*). His name has been associated with that of a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. mailliardi* Grinnell), and with his brother John, with that of a Vireo (*V. mailliardorum* Grinnell), and that of a Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardorum* van Rossem).

Maur, ———.

Little seems to be known of Maur except that the well known Western Sandpiper was named in his honor, *Heteropoda mauri* by Bonaparte in 1838. This name was a nomen nudum, but in 1856 the bird was described by Cabanis under the designation *Ereunetes mauri* which is still in common use.

Maximilian, Alexander Philipp, Prince of Wied Neuwied.

Born at Neuwied, Prussia, September 23, 1782; died there, February 3, 1867.

A noted German traveler and naturalist. He held the rank of Major General in the Prussian army, but retired in 1815 and devoted his time to travel and the development of his collections. He conducted explorations in Brazil from 1815 to 1817 and made a trip up the Missouri River in 1833. The results of these expeditions appeared in his three great works: "Reise nach Brasilien," 1820; "Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte Brasiliens," 1824-33; and "Reise in das Innere Nord America," 1839-41. During his trip in the Western United States he discovered and described the now well known Turkey Buzzard (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*), from New Harmony, Indiana, and the Piñon Jay, often known as Maximilian's Jay (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*), from the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, Montana. Both of these birds are characteristic California birds and the latter is a common resident east of the Sierra.

McCall, George Archibald, Colonel, later Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1802; died in West Chester, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1868.

A well known army officer, much interested in natural history, who served in the Florida, Mexican and Civil wars. While stationed in Texas he sent extensive zoological collections to the Smithsonian Institution. An Owl (*Scops asio mccalli*), named in his honor by Cassin, has been credited to California by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Henshaw, Cooper and others; but California references to this bird are now regarded as belonging to the California Screech Owl (*Otus asio bendirei*).

McGregor, Richard Crittenden.

Born in Sydney, Australia, February 24, 1871.

McGregor came to California in the eighties, resided in Denver, Colorado, from 1889 to 1894, then took up residence at Palo Alto, California, and graduated from Stanford University in 1898. He is a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, and has served with distinction since 1901 as Ornithologist in the Bureau of Science at Manila, Philippine Islands. He has been associate editor of the *Philippine Journal of Science*, has published many papers on the birds of the Philippines, and, in 1920, published a condensed but useful "Index to the Genera of Birds" of the World. Before taking up his residence in the Philippines he collected birds for several years in California. During this time, in 1897, A. W. Anthony named in his honor a new species of House Finch (*Carpodacus mcgregori*) from the San Benito Islands, Lower California, "in recognition of valuable assistance he has often rendered me."

Mearns, Dr. Edgar Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army.

Born at Highland Falls, New York, September 11, 1856; died at Washington, D. C., November 1, 1916.

One of the most active, energetic and enthusiastic field naturalists of this country. During his long service as army surgeon he made large collections in ornithology, mammalogy, botany and ethnology, especially in Arizona, Minnesota, along the Mexican boundary, in the Philippines and on two trips to East Africa. A genus of Philippine birds has been named *Mearnsia*, by Ridgway, in his honor. Several species of birds have also been named for him in recognition of his work in the Southwest. These are: *Cyrtonyx m. mearnsi*, *Junco h. mearnsi*, *Toxostoma c. mearnsi*, *Melopelia a. mearnsi*, and *Colaptes c. mearnsi*. Of these the last two occur in California. One of the last species he described, only a few months before his death, was the Least Tern of southern California which he named *Sterna a. browni* after his old friend E. J. Brown, who had accompanied him on several collecting trips.

Merriam, Dr. John Campbell.

Born at Hopkinton, Iowa, October 20, 1869.

An eminent paleontologist, now President of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. While filling the chair of paleontology at the University of California he directed the exploration of the Rancho La Brea beds at Los Angeles, in which were discovered the bones of many Pleistocene and Recent mammals and birds. The extinct birds were studied by Prof. Loye Holmes Miller who described and named one of the largest raptorial species *Teratornis merriami*, in recognition of Dr. Merriam's part in the exploration of this great deposit of fossils.

Merrill, Dr. James Cushing, Major, U. S. Army.

Born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 26, 1853; died at Washington, D. C., October 27, 1902.

A distinguished army surgeon, an exceptionally accurate observer, and a pleasing writer on birds. During the 22 years of his active service in the field, he was stationed at a number of posts in the west, including Brownsville, Texas, 1876-78, Fort Klamath, Oregon, 1886-87, and Fort Sherman, Idaho, 1894-97. On the birds of these widely separated regions he published field notes of exceptional value. In recognition of his contributions to our knowledge of the distribution and habits of western birds, three species have been named in his honor and two of these, a Horned Lark (*Otocoris a. merrilli* Dwight) from Fort Klamath, Oregon, and a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. merrilli* Brewster) from Fort Sherman, Idaho, occur in California.

Milne-Edwards, Alphonse.

Born in Paris, France, October 13, 1835; died there, April 21, 1900.

An eminent zoologist and one of the best authorities on the osteology of birds. He was a son of Henri Milne-Edwards (1800-1885), spent most of his life in the Jardin des Plantes, and was elected Director of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris in 1891, a position which he held until his death. His first book was that on the Dodo, published in 1866; and this was followed by "Oiseaux Fossiles de France," in four volumes, 1872; two volumes on birds in the "Histoire Physique Naturelle et Politique de Madagascar," 1879; and a report on extinct birds, based on specimens in the Museum, 1893. In 1878 Dr. D. G. Elliot described a new Gallinule from Cochin China and Siam and named it *Porphyrio edwardsi* in honor of Alphonse Milne-Edwards. This bird has been captured in California and Lower California, but the individuals were probably merely escaped cage birds. Edwards' Gallinule or Moorhen certainly has no place in west coast lists except as it may be mentioned in literature as exemplified by the following records: (1) A specimen shot at Buena Vista Lake, in Kern County, December 23, 1922, in the collection of Donald R. Dickey; and (2) another specimen captured at Ensenada, Lower California, about the same time, and presented to the Natural History Museum of San Diego. Both specimens were recorded by A. W. Anthony in the CONDOR, XXV, 1923, p. 109.

Morton, Dr. Samuel George.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1799; died there, May 15, 1851.

Dr. Morton graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1820 and from the University of Edinburgh in 1823, became Recording Secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1825 and President of the Academy in 1850. He brought together the largest collections in comparative craniology then in existence comprising about 1500 skulls, of which 950 were human. These became the property of the Academy. His name is attached to a sparrow from "Upper California" described by Audubon under the designation *Fringilla mortonii*. This bird was probably the Cape Sparrow, *Brachyspiza capensis* (Müller), from the Cape of Good Hope and was in no way connected with the state except through misinformation concerning its type locality.

Neboux, Dr. Adolphe Simon.

Little is known of Neboux except that he was surgeon major of the French exploring vessel "Venus," which visited the coast of California in the course of a cruise extending from 1836 to 1839. He described the Swallow-tailed Gull (*Creagrus furcatus*), which, on the basis of his specimen, was erroneously credited to Monterey, California. Thirty-three years ago A. W. Anthony reported having seen a Gull off San Diego, April 14, 1895, which he "was reasonably sure" was *Creagrus furcatus* (Auk, 1895, p. 291), but in spite of these records the species is still relegated to the hypothetical list of California birds. A Blue-footed Booby of the South Pacific was named *Sula nebouxi* by Milne-Edwards, in 1882, possibly based on a specimen collected by the "Venus." This species ranges north to the Gulf of California where it breeds on several of the islands, notably San Pedro Mártir, Tiburón, and Idefonso (CONDOR, XIII, 1911, p. 106).

Nelson, Dr. Edward William.

Born at Manchester, New Hampshire, May 8, 1855.

An ex-President of the American Ornithologists' Union and from 1916 to 1927 chief of the U. S. Biological Survey. Widely known on account of his extensive field work in Alaska, Arizona, California and Mexico. In recognition of his numerous contributions to systematic ornithology and the distribution of North American birds a number of species now bear his name. Of these, two occur in California, the Arizona Hooded Oriole (*Icterus c. nelsoni*), described by Ridgway from Tucson, Arizona, and Nelson's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus nelsoni*) named by J. A. Allen from the Calumet marshes near South Chicago, Illinois. The former is a common species in southern California but the latter is merely a casual visitor to the State and has been taken only twice, at Milpitas, Santa Clara County, by R. H. Beck, in 1891 and 1896.

Nuttall, Thomas.

Born in Settle, Yorkshire, England, January 5, 1786; died at Nutgrove near Liverpool, England, September 10, 1859.

An eminent botanist and ornithologist, author of the "Manual of Ornithology of the United States," 1832-34; 2d ed., 1840. Of this classic work Coues says, "Nuttall like good wine does not deteriorate with age." Nuttall's brief visit to California from March to May 8, 1836, has been commemorated by R. H. Dana in his "Two years Before the Mast", and by several California birds which now bear his name. These include the genus *Nuttallornis*, and four species, a Woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttalli*) described by Gambel, a Poor-will (*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*) and a Yellow-billed Magpie (*Pica nuttalli*) by Audubon, and a White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia l. nuttalli*) by Ridgway. The Magpie and the Tri-colored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) named by Audubon were the only new species of birds collected by Nuttall himself in the State. The latter was published by Audubon as Nuttall's Starling (*Icterus tricolor*).

Oberholser, Dr. Harry Church.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, June 25, 1870.

A well known ornithologist, one of the most eminent and active systematic students of birds of the present time. He has published a large number of critical papers and revisions of groups and described many new species and subspecies. In

California birds his name occurs in *Oberholseria*, a generic designation of the Green-tailed Towhee, proposed by Richmond in 1915, and in the name of a subspecies of Vireo (*Vireo h. oberholseri*) described by Bishop but not now regarded as separable from *Vireo huttoni*.

Pallas, Peter Simon.

Born in Berlin, Germany, September 22, 1741; died there, September 8, 1811.

An eminent zoologist and traveler, best known from his explorations in Russia and Siberia. He described the Tufted Puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*), the Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*) and Cassin's Auklet (*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*), all of which occur on the California coast. A Thrush was named by Cabanis in his honor, *Turdus pallasi*, and by some authors its range was supposed to extend into California, but the name is now restricted to the eastern Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*).



Fig. 81. THOMAS NUTTALL; FROM COPY OF LITHOGRAPH IN THE COLLECTION OF RUTHVEN DEANE.

Palmer, Dr. Edward.

Born in Hockwold-cum-Wilton, near Brandon, Norfolk, England, January 12, 1831; died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1911.

A well known botanist and indefatigable field collector who spent many years in the Southwest, especially in Arizona and Mexico, and brought back rich botanical

and zoological collections. He made the first collection of birds on Guadalupe Island, Lower California, and secured many important specimens from the various places which he visited. The Curve-billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri*) described from Tucson, Arizona, now bears his name. This bird has recently been added to the California list, having been taken by L. M. Huey three miles north of Bard, Imperial County, December 31, 1919 (CONDOR, XXII, 1920, p. 73). In the course of his botanical work Dr. Palmer is said to have discovered at least 1162 new species of flowering plants, and 200 bear his name.

Palmer, Dr. Theodore Sherman.

Born in Oakland, California, January 26, 1868.

Secretary of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1917. In revising the genus *Oreortyx*, Dr. Oberholser found that, owing to an error in the type locality, the coast form of the Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx picta*), which ranges from Monterey County, California, north to northwestern Oregon, was without a name, and he proposed for it the designation *Oreortyx picta palmeri*, based on a specimen from Yaquina, Oregon (Auk, 1923, p. 84).

Palmer, William.

Born in Penge, a suburb of London, England, August 1, 1856; died in New York City, April 8, 1921.

An active ornithologist and a careful observer, for some years chief taxidermist of the U. S. National Museum. In the interest of that institution he made trips to Funk Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the West Indies, Alaska, and Java, thus gaining wide experience in the field. One of his most important papers was that on the "Avifauna of the Pribilof Islands," in which he added 23 species to the list of birds of the islands and called attention to certain differences in the western Barn Swallow. This form, subsequently named *Hirundo e. palmeri* by Grinnell, occurs in California, but the name is now regarded as a synonym of *Hirundo erythrogaster*. A biography of Wm. Palmer by Dr. C. W. Richmond, with a portrait and bibliography of his writings, may be found in the Auk for 1922, pp. 305-321.

Paris Brothers.

No clue has been given by Bonaparte as to the identity of the persons in whose honor, about ninety years ago, he named the handsome Oriole, *Icterus parisorum*, from Mexico, which also occurs in southern California. Several guesses have been made but nothing seems to be known to this day precisely as to who they were. The common name of this bird, Scott's Oriole, recalled the activities of General Scott in the Mexican War. (See Scott, Winfield.)

Parkman, Dr. George.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1791; died there, November 23, 1849.

Dr. Parkman was a practicing physician of Boston who graduated from Harvard College in 1809 and received his degree in medicine from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1813. He gave to his Alma Mater the ground on which the Harvard Medical School now stands. He was a firm friend of Audubon and assisted him in his preparations for the trip to Labrador. As a mark of his esteem Audubon in 1839 named the Western House Wren, *Troglodytes parkmani*. Only ten years later Dr. Parkman was murdered in one of the college laboratories by John White Webster, professor of chemistry and mineralogy. During an altercation over the payment of a sum of money amounting to \$2000 or more, which Parkman had loaned Webster some time before, Webster seized a billet of wood, struck Parkman on the side of his head and killed him. The trial which lasted 11 days resulted in conviction, and Webster was hung August 30, 1850. Little did Audubon think in describing this bird that the name which he selected would serve to remind posterity of one of the most deplorable tragedies that has darkened the annals of American science.

Pike, Nicholas.

Born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1818; died in Brooklyn, New York, April 11, 1905.

The ornithologist is interested in Pike not merely from the circumstance that a Tern from Monterey, now known to have been an Arctic Tern, was named *Sterna pikei*, but on account of his other activities, especially in connection with the introduction of the English Sparrow. The Tern was so named because the describer, George N. Lawrence, had the opportunity, as he explains, of examining a specimen "in the cabinet of Nicholas Pike Esq., a gentleman who has for some years devoted much time to the study of different branches of natural history." Pike was a Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Sciences in 1850, Consul General to Portugal in 1852, Consul to Mauritius in 1866, and in 1873 published an account of Mauritius under the title "Subtropical Rambles in the Land of the Aphanapteryx." He will be remembered however rather from the fact that he introduced the English Sparrow into America and received the first birds in Brooklyn, New York, in 1850 and 1852.

Richardson, Sir John.

Born at Nith Place, Dumfries, Scotland, November 5, 1787; died near Grasmere, Scotland, June 5, 1865.

Sir John Richardson's connection with the birds of California rests primarily on the description of several species with Swainson in their report on the birds of the Franklin Expedition in the "Fauna Boreali-Americana," 1831. Among the species were the Short-billed Gull (*Larus brachyrhynchus*), Hutchins' Goose (*Branta c. hutchinsi*), Franklin's Gull (*Larus franklini*), and the Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*). In recognition of his work, his name has been bestowed on several species, two of which occur in California, Richardson's Merlin (*Falco c. richardsoni*) and the Western Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes v. richardsoni*).

Richmond, Dr. Charles Wallace.

Born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 31, 1868.

Well known as an active ornithologist and Associate Curator of Birds in the U. S. National Museum. He collected in Montana in 1888 and in Nicaragua in 1892, has published many systematic and faunal papers on ornithology and is one of the leading authorities on the bibliography and nomenclature of birds. A new generic designation, *Richmondena*, has been proposed in his honor to replace *Cardinalis* which was originally given to a Tanager before it was applied to the Cardinal. While the Cardinal is not a native bird in California it is often introduced into the State and is included in the hypothetical list. Several other birds, both recent and fossil, also bear Dr. Richmond's name, among the latter being an extinct Turkey (*Meleagris richmondi*) described by Shufeldt from the Post Pliocene beds near Mission San Jose, Alameda County.

Ridgway, Robert.

Born at Mount Carmel, Illinois, July 2, 1850.

Curator of birds in the U. S. National Museum since 1876 and President of the American Ornithologists' Union, 1899 to 1900. One of the leading American ornithologists during the last half century and widely known from his many contributions to ornithology. Among his best known books are Baird, Brewer and Ridgway's "Land Birds" in three volumes and "Water Birds" in two volumes; Ridgway's "Manual of North American Birds," "Nomenclature of Colors," and "Birds of North and Middle America" in eight volumes. A very full and well illustrated account of his life and work by Harry Harris was published in the CONDOR for January, 1928.

Although Ridgway has dedicated many species of birds to others and a genus and 32 species and subspecies have been named in his honor, apparently only one of the latter occurs in California and this name is now a synonym of the Gray Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus griseus*). This case illustrates in a striking manner the uncertainties of nomenclature. The name was proposed by Dr. Richmond, June 20, 1902, to replace *Parus inornatus griseus* Ridgway, 1882, which was preoccupied by a much earlier Old World *Parus griseus*, of Müller, 1776. Richmond's name was suppressed by Ridgway himself in July, 1903, by showing that the Crested Titmouse belonged to a different genus from *Parus*. For the former he adopted *Baeolophus* and hence the subspecific name was no longer preoccupied. In the meantime F. Stephens, in "Bird Notes from Eastern California," recorded the Gray Titmouse

from the Providence Mountains, using the name *ridgwayi*, in a paper in the CONDOR for July, 1903, the very month in which Ridgway suppressed the name! Thus the subspecific designation was in use only about a year, but was employed at least once in a paper on California birds.

Rivoli, Victor Massena, Duc di.

Son of Marshal André Massena and Prince d'Esling, born in France about 1798.

The Duke of Rivoli was the owner of a noted collection of birds which is now in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia (see Stone, Auk, 1899, pp. 174-175). One of the largest and most beautiful North American Hummingbirds was dedicated to him by Lesson, under the name of Rivoli's Hummingbird (*Ornismya rivolii*), but it is now known as *Eugenes fulgens*, this specific name having been given to it by Swainson two years earlier. This bird is said to have been taken once in the State, in San Geronio Pass, July 15, 1899, but the record is open to question and the species is at present included in the hypothetical list. (See Grinnell, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 11, 1915, pp. 183-184.)

Rodgers, John, Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Born in Maryland, August 8, 1812; died in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882.

An American Naval officer who commanded a Naval exploring expedition in the North Pacific, and in whose honor Cassin, in 1862, named Rodgers' Fulmar (*Fulmarus rodgersii*) from that region.

Ross, Bernard Rogan.

Born at Londonderry, Ireland, September 25, 1827; died at Toronto, Ontario, June 21, 1874.

Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company and a correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution, in whose honor Cassin, in 1861, named the little Snow Goose from Great Slave Lake, *Chen rossi*. In winter this goose occurs fairly commonly in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

Rothschild, Lionel Walter, Lord.

Born in London, England, February 8, 1868.

Lord Rothschild became a Trustee of the British Museum in 1899, represented Aylesbury in Parliament from 1899 to 1910, and served as President of the British Ornithologists' Union from 1923 to 1928. He is perhaps best known as the founder of the Zoological Museum at Tring, England, which contains one of the finest collections of birds in the world, and as joint editor of the "Novitates Zoologicae" in which most of the results of the work in that Museum are published. He described the Laysan Albatross (*Diomedea immutabilis*) which has been recorded at a distance off the coast of California on one or two occasions and is included in the Hypothetical List of California Birds (Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 11, 1915, p. 175). In recognition of his many contributions to ornithology several birds have been named in his honor and among them a Red-tailed Tropic Bird (*Phaëthon rubicaudus rothschildi*), described by G. M. Mathews in 1915, which is included in the list of Lower California birds.

Sabine, Sir Edward.

Born in Dublin, Ireland, October 14, 1788; died in Richmond, England, June 26, 1883.

An eminent astronomer and physicist who accompanied Ross and Parry as astronomer on the Arctic expedition of 1819-20. He was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1853 and of the Royal Society from 1861 to 1871. He published a number of papers on terrestrial magnetism. During Ross' voyage to Baffin Bay in 1819, the Fork-tailed Gull (*Xema sabini*) was obtained near Melville Bay on the west coast of Greenland and was named in his honor by his brother Joseph. This Gull, which thus recalls the work of both brothers, is a fairly common migrant along the coast of California.

Sabine, Joseph.

Born in Tewin, Herts, England, in 1770; died in London, January 24, 1837.

Elder brother of Sir Edward Sabine, the astronomer and physicist. He described Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*) and the Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*). Douglas named, in his honor, the Oregon Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa sabini*), which is a fairly common resident in the northwest corner of California.

Samuels, Emanuel.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1816; died in 1886.

Father of Edward Augustus Samuels (1836-1908), who was well known as the author of the "Birds of New England." In 1855, Emanuel Samuels was sent to California to collect for the Smithsonian Institution, the Boston Society of Natural



Fig. 82. EMANUEL SAMUELS, WHO COLLECTED BIRDS AT PETALUMA IN 1855; FROM COPY IN THE COLLECTION OF RUTHVEN DEANE.

History and the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. Much of his work was done near Petaluma, Sonoma County, where he secured the type of the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. samuelis*) which now bears his name.

Sanford, Dr. Leonard Cutler.

Born at New Haven, Connecticut, September 19, 1868.

A most active and energetic collector and patron of ornithology, who has brought together an extensive and valuable collection of birds, now deposited in the

American Museum of Natural History in New York. He has been chiefly interested in sea birds, in insular forms, in building up the Museum series representing the genera of the birds of the world, and has been the moving spirit in organizing the Whitney-Sanford South Pacific Expedition. Some years ago Ridgway in revising the Owls for his "Birds of North and Middle America," recognized Dr. Sanford's contributions to ornithology by naming a new Elf Owl from Miraflores, Lower California, *Micropallas whitneyi sanfordi*, based on a specimen in the U. S. National Museum from the Sanford collection.

Say, Thomas.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1787; died in New Harmony, Indiana, October 10, 1834.

A brilliant entomologist who accompanied Major Stephen H. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1819-20 and prepared the report on the birds. It is probable that most of the birds were actually collected and preserved by his assistant, Titian R. Peale, who was attached to the expedition as artist and taxidermist. A number of new western birds were obtained which Say described. Among those which occur in California are the following: Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus g. scolopaceus*), Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*), Dusky Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), Arkansas Flycatcher (*Tyrannus verticalis*), Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*), House Finch (*Carpodacus frontalis*), Lazuli Finch (*Cyanospiza amoena*), and Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*). His name is recalled by Say's Flycatcher which was described by Bonaparte in 1825 and was made the type of the genus *Sayornis* by G. R. Gray in 1855.

Scott, Winfield, Major General, U. S. Army.

Born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786; died at West Point, New York, May 29, 1866.

Gen. Scott was in command of the American forces in the Mexican War and was unsuccessful Whig candidate for President in 1852. In compliment to him, Couch, then a lieutenant in the army, in 1854, named a new oriole from northeastern Mexico, *Icterus scotti*. This name proved to be a synonym of *Icterus parisorum*, described by Bonaparte from Mexico 17 years before (see Paris Brothers). Scott's Oriole is still preserved as the common name of this handsome species which is common in the Southwest including the desert parts of southern California.

Scripps, Miss Ellen Browning.

Born in London, England, October 18, 1836.

A patron of science and one of the founders of the Scripps Institution at La Jolla, California. In recognition of her interest in scientific work on the Pacific Coast, L. M. Huey has named in her honor the southern form of the Hairy Woodpecker, *Dryobates villosus scrippsae*.

Sennett, George Burritt.

Born at Sinclairville, New York, July 28, 1840; died at Youngstown, Ohio, March 18, 1900.

Sennett was an energetic ornithologist and for 17 years was an active member of the American Ornithologists' Union. He published chiefly on the birds of Texas and described at least ten species and subspecies from the southwestern border. His association with California birds is based mainly on the fact that one of the forms named in his honor, Sennett's White-tailed Hawk (*Buteo a. sennetti*), was reported to have been seen in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, November 7, 1905. (Mailliard, CONDOR, VIII, 1906, p. 29). As this is far out of the normal range of the bird, there is some doubt as to its identity; it may have been a Ferruginous Rough-leg. The species is consequently placed in the hypothetical list.

Sinclair, Prof. William John.

Born in San Francisco, California, May 13, 1877.

A graduate of the University of California now well known as a geologist and paleontologist. From 1905 to 1916, Sinclair served as instructor; 1916-1923,

assistant professor, and since 1923 he has filled the position of associate professor of geology in Princeton University. His name occurs in that of an extinct Owl from California named *Bubo sinclairi* by Prof. L. H. Miller in recognition of his work in paleontology and his active association with the exploration of the Shasta caves where this owl was found.

Slevin, Thomas Edwards.

Born in New York City, January 20, 1871; died in San Francisco, California, December 23, 1902.

According to Grinnell, who named the Hermit Thrush from Monterey County *Hylocichla g. slevini* in his honor, Slevin was "a quiet, but ardent bird student." He was an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union and a member of the California Academy of Sciences and the Cooper Ornithological Club. His publications on birds are limited to a few brief notes in the Bulletin of the Cooper Club for 1899. His collection, numbering about 3000 specimens, was incorporated with the study series of the Academy of Sciences, and with other collections of that institution was destroyed in the great San Francisco fire of April, 1906.

Smithson, James [Lewis].

Born in France in 1765; died in Genoa, Italy, June 26, 1829. His remains were removed to Washington in 1906 and now rest in the Smithsonian Institution near the main entrance.

An English chemist, mineralogist and Fellow of the Royal Society. He was a natural son of Hugh Smithson, later known as Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland (having taken the name of Percy by act of Parliament), and Elizabeth Hungerford Keate Macie, niece of Charles, Duke of Somerset. During his early years he took his mother's name, graduated from Oxford in 1786 as James Lewis Macie, and was elected to the Royal Society under the same name. About 1802 he adopted the name James Smithson under which most of his publications appeared. In 1826 he made a will leaving his entire estate to his nephew, Henry James Hungerford, with a proviso that if the latter died without leaving any children the estate was bequeathed "to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an Establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." In 1835 the nephew died without leaving any children; three years later the estate amounting to about half a million dollars was received by the United States, and a few years afterward the Institution now known throughout the world, was established by an act of Congress passed in August, 1846.

Sixteen years later, in 1862 when he was but 20 years of age, Dr. Elliott Coues in one of his early monographs published a revision of the Gulls of North America, "based upon specimens in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution," and named the American representative of the Old World Herring Gull *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*, in recognition of the Institution which possessed the type and where his work was done. In a recent revision of the Gulls of the World, 1925, Dr. Jonathan Dwight recognized this subspecies. It breeds in the interior and along the southern coast of Alaska and the northern border of the United States to the Atlantic coast and winters on both coasts of the United States. *Larus a. smithsonianus* is a common winter visitant on the California coast, especially in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay.

Stanley, Edward Smith, 13th Earl of Derby.

Born at Knowsley, Lancashire, England, April 21, 1775; died there, June 30, 1851.

Lord Stanley's name is associated with California birds only through two species, now relegated to synonymy, which were named in his honor, by Audubon: *Falco stanleyi*, a synonym of Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), and Stanley's Goldfinch (*Carduelis stanleyi*), a synonym of *Spinus barbatus* (Molina). The latter species was attributed to "Upper California," but if it ever came from there was probably an escaped cage-bird. Lord Stanley was a patron of science in the broadest sense of the term, was President of the Linnean Society from 1828 to 1833 and an officer of the Zoological Society of London for several years prior to his death. He had

a museum of 20,000 specimens and a magnificent collection of live animals and birds which was famous as the "Knowsley Menagerie." After his death his museum was presented to the city of Liverpool and is now maintained as the Derby Museum. His name is borne by several species including the conspicuous Derby Flycatcher (*Pitangus s. derbyianus*) of the Lower Rio Grande Valley and Mexico.

Steller, George Wilhelm.

Born at Windsheim, Bavaria, Germany, March 10, 1709; died at Tiumen, Siberia, November 12, 1746.

A noted zoologist and traveler, who was naturalist on Vitus Bering's ill-fated Expedition to Bering Sea. He was the author of the celebrated treatise "De Bestiis Marinis," 1751, in which were described the fur seal, sea otter, sea cow and sea lion, the two latter of which were named in his honor. Steller's name is associated with the birds of California in *Stellerocitta*, a subgenus proposed by Coues for the crested jays of the west coast but now placed in synonymy, and in the specific name of Steller's Jay of which several subspecies are now recognized, namely: the Blue-fronted Jay, *Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis* (Ridgway), and the Coast Jay (*C. stelleri carbonacea* Grinnell), both of California, and several others in the Rocky Mountains and on the Northwest Coast.

Stephens, Frank.

Born near Portage Falls, Livingston County, New York, April 2, 1849.

One of the most active collectors and field naturalists that have worked in the Southwest. Since the early eighties Stephens has collected extensively in the desert regions of southern California and Arizona. In 1891 he was a member of the Death Valley Expedition of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In recent years he has devoted his energies toward building up the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park, San Diego. His autobiography and portrait appeared in 1918 in the CONDOR, xx, pp. 164-166), and his work has received recognition from the Cooper Ornithological Club which, in 1913, elected him one of its Honorary Members. His name is borne by three southwestern birds: Stephens' Whippoorwill (*Antrostomus v. macromystax*), Stephens' Fox Sparrow (*Passerella i. stephensi*), and Stephens' Vireo (*Vireo h. stephensi*).

Strickland, Hugh Edwin.

Born at Righton, East Riding, Yorkshire, England, March 2, 1811; killed by a train at Clarendon tunnel, four miles from Retford, England, September 13, 1853.

A brilliant young zoologist and geologist, and the son-in-law of Sir William Jardine who published his "Memoirs" in 1858. He took an active interest in nomenclature, particularly in the preparation of the Code which bears his name, and assisted Agassiz in the publication of his "Nomenclator Zoologicus." He was also particularly interested in the remains of the Dodo, which formed the subject of one of his papers. His association with California ornithology is found in the genus *Cyanocitta* which he proposed for our Crested Blue Jays and in the specific names of a Crossbill and a Shearwater which have been named in his honor, *Loxia c. stricklandi* and *Puffinus g. stricklandi*.

Suckley, Dr. George.

Born in New York City in 1830; died there, July 30, 1869.

Dr. Suckley graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the class of 1851, and from 1853 to 1856 served as an Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, on the Pacific Railroad Surveys. Most of his work was done in Washington Territory, and with Dr. J. G. Cooper he prepared the report on the "Zoology of Washington." His name is borne by the Black Pigeon Hawk (*Falco c. suckleyi*), and also by *Larus suckleyi*, a synonym of *L. brachyrhynchus*, the Short-billed Gull, and by *Cerorhina suckleyi*, a synonym of *C. monocerata*, the Rhinoceros Auklet.

Swainson, William.

Born in Liverpool, England, October 8, 1789; died at Fern Grove, River Hutt, New Zealand, December 5, 1855.

One of the most brilliant, versatile and prolific of the English ornithologists of the early part of the 19th century. Audubon endeavored to secure his assistance in preparing his biographies of North American birds but failed to come to a satisfactory agreement. Swainson was the originator of the now discarded "Quinary" system of nomenclature. He owes his association with West Coast birds to several ornithologists who named certain characteristic species in his honor. Among these species were Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), named by Bonaparte; Swainson's Thrush (*Hylocichla u. swainson*), by Tschudi; and Swainson's Warbling Vireo (*Vireosylvia g. swainsoni*), by Baird.

Swarth, Harry Schelwaldt.

Born in Chicago, Illinois, January 26, 1878.

An active and enthusiastic ornithologist who has carried on extensive field work on the Pacific Coast, especially in Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia and various parts of California, and for the last 18 years has filled the position of associate editor of the CONDOR. He served as an assistant in the Field Museum, Chicago, from 1905 to 1908; curator of birds in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, 1908-12 and 1915-27; assistant director of the Museum of History, Science and Art, Los Angeles, 1913-15; and in 1927 was appointed curator of the department of ornithology and mammalogy in the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. Among his more important publications are the "Birds of Arizona," 1914, several papers on the mammals and birds of British Columbia, and his revision of the western Fox Sparrows of the genus *Passerella*, 1920. In recognition of his work, Prof. Loye Holmes Miller has named in his honor an extinct Falcon, *Falco swarthi*, from the Pleistocene asphalt of McKittrick, California.

Thayer, John Eliot.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1862.

A prominent ornithologist and patron of science who has established at his home at Lancaster, Massachusetts, the Thayer Museum, containing one of the largest private collections of birds in the United States, together with a valuable library of ornithological literature. A Gull (*Larus thayeri*) named in his honor by W. S. Brooks, and now regarded as a subspecies of the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), has been recorded several times from California.

Thurber, Eugene Carleton.

Born in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1865; died in Alhambra, California, September 6, 1896.

A promising young ornithologist, a careful collector, and a good observer. Chiefly known by his excellent list of the "Birds of Morris County, New Jersey," and by his collections in southern California. His early youth was spent in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1881 he removed to Morristown, New Jersey. In 1889 he went to California in search of health and took up his residence at Alhambra. The Junco that now bears his name (*Junco h. thurberi* Anthony) was found breeding on Wilson Peak in the San Gabriel Mountains, just back of Alhambra, where he collected the type on May 24, 1890.

Tolmie, Dr. William Fraser.

Born at Inverness, Scotland, February 3, 1812; died at Victoria, British Columbia, December 8, 1886.

A medical officer of the Hudson Bay Company who was educated at Glasgow and entered the service of the Company in 1832. In company with Gairdner he arrived at Fort Vancouver in 1833, and, in August of the same year, while stationed at Nisqually House, he made a visit to Mount Rainier, the first recorded trip to the peak. John K. Townsend met him at Fort Vancouver in 1836 and in his "Narrative," named in his honor the Warbler now known as *Oporornis tolmiei* (see also MacGillivray). Dr. Tolmie became Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company in 1856 and retired from the service in 1860.

Townsend, Charles Haskins.

Born at Parnassus, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1859.

In 1883 Townsend received an appointment as Assistant in the U. S. Fish Commission and during the next 20 years served in various capacities and collected in many remote places. He was naturalist on the Arctic Expedition of the Stmr. "Corwin" in 1885, naturalist on the Stmr. "Albatross" from 1886 to 1896, and accompanied the vessel on her voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 1888, visited the Galapagos Islands, the Pribilof Islands, the Kowak River and many out-of-the-way places in Alaska. He devoted much attention to the Fur Seal problem and served as a member of the Fur Seal Commission in 1896-97. After serving five years as chief of the Division of Fisheries he was detailed as Fishery Expert in the Russo-American Arbitration Commission at the Hague in 1902. During the last 26 years he has been Director of the New York Aquarium. While stationed on the Pacific Coast he published several papers on birds, the most important being his "Field Notes on the Mammals, Birds and Reptiles of Northern California," consisting of an annotated list of about 80 pages on the species found at Mt. Lassen, Mt. Shasta and Humboldt Bay, and his "Birds from the Coasts of Western North America and Adjacent Islands Collected in 1888-89." During his assignment as Naturalist on the "Albatross" he gave special attention to the Petrels and at various times described several new species and subspecies of California birds, including the Socorro Petrel (*Oceanodroma socorroensis*) which is common off San Diego, the Santa Barbara Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. graminea*) from Santa Barbara Island, and the Island Horned Lark (*Otocoris a. insularis*), San Clemente Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. clementae*) and the Dusky Warbler (*Vermivora c. sordida*) from San Clemente Island. His name occurs in *Junco hyemalis townsendi* from the San Pedro Mártir Mountains, Lower California, and in *Oceanodroma townsendi*, a synonym of the Black Petrel (*O. melania*), which occurs off the coasts of Lower California and southern California. An autobiographical sketch containing an interesting account of his activities appeared in the CONDOR for September, 1927, pp. 224-232.

Townsend, John Kirk.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1809*; died in Washington, D. C., February 6, 1851.

A brilliant young ornithologist who lived in advance of his time and was best known as the author of a "Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains," published in 1839. He never visited California, but during his trip to the Northwest Coast in 1834 collected and described several characteristic birds such as Audubon's Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*), the Black-throated Gray Warbler (*D. nigrescens*), and the Hermit Warbler (*D. occidentalis*). Among the birds which bear his name are Townsend's Fox Sparrow (*Passerella i. townsendi*), Townsend's Murrelet (*Uria townsendi* now a synonym of *Brachyramphus marmoratus*), the Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) and Townsend's Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*). All of these species were collected on the Columbia River, and the first three were named in his honor by Audubon. The Warbler was named in manuscript by Nuttall but as the description was first published in Townsend's paper describing new birds from the vicinity of the Columbia River the author was placed in the anomalous position of apparently naming a bird in honor of himself.

Traill, Dr. Thomas Stewart.

Born at Kirkwall in Orkney, Scotland, October 29, 1781; died in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 30, 1862.

A founder of the Royal Institution of Liverpool, who received an appointment as professor of medical jurisprudence at the University of Edinburgh in 1832 and later edited the 8th edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." When Audubon visited Liverpool, Traill rendered him assistance in various ways and, as a mark of appreciation, Audubon named a new Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli*), in his honor. In thus acknowledging his obligation to his friend, Audubon unconsciously preserved for ornithology the name of one of the men who were largely responsible for the separation of the Natural History Museum from the British Museum proper. According to Prof. F. H. Herrick, when William Swainson failed to secure an appointment as Keeper of the Department of Natural History in the British Museum, Traill,

*His tombstone in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D. C., gives the date of birth as August 10, 1809.

in a series of anonymous articles, exposed the neglect of the natural history collections and "paved the way for a separate Department of Zoology, which in the able hands of John E. Gray, and later in those of Sir Richard Owen, led to the present great Museum of Natural History at South Kensington" (Audubon the Naturalist, II, 1917, pp. 353-354).

Treganza, Albert Owen.

Born in Denver, Colorado, March 24, 1876.

An active ornithologist of Salt Lake City, Utah, a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, and an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union. On April 10, 1907, he collected, on Egg Island in Great Salt Lake, the type of the Great Basin Great Blue Heron which was named in his honor, *Ardea h. treganzai*, by E. J. Court. This race has been recognized by several writers on western ornithology.

Trowbridge, William Petit', Lieutenant, U. S. A.

Born at Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, May 25, 1828; died at New Haven, Connecticut, August 12, 1892.

A tidal observer of the Coast Survey who, while stationed on the Pacific Coast for three years secured at San Diego, about 1853, a Surf Scoter which Prof. Baird considered a new species and named in honor of the collector, *Pelionetta trowbridgei*. This name is now regarded as a synonym of *Oidemia perspicillata* (Linn.). He also collected the type of *Aegialitis nivosa* Cassin, at the Presidio, San Francisco, May 8, 1854. Trowbridge later became a vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Academy of Science.

Trudeau, Dr. James de Bertz.

Born on a plantation near New Orleans, Louisiana, September 14, 1817; died May 25, 1887.

A friend of Audubon, in whose honor he named a White-winged Dove now known as *Melopelia a. trudeaui*, and a Tern (*Sterna trudeaui*) which occurs accidentally on the Atlantic coast. *Melopelia a. trudeaui* was included in the A. O. U. Check-List in 1912 and was the name applied to the Dove which occurs in summer along the lower Colorado River in California; but Ridgway in 1915 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xxviii, p. 107) restricted *trudeaui*, which is supposed to have come from Texas, to the eastern form, thus making it a synonym of *M. asiatica*, and named the western bird *M. a. mearnsi*, from a specimen taken near Nogales, Arizona.

Turati, Count Ercole.

Born at Burto Arsizio, Italy, July 10, 1829; died at Milan, Italy, July 30, 1881.

Count Hercules Turati was a banker of Milan who had one of the finest collections of mounted birds in Europe. It contained about 20,500 specimens, representing 7200 species, more than 100 types and many albinos. It included the Malherbe collection of woodpeckers, Loche's birds of Algeria, half the collection of E. Verreaux including some of the hummingbirds, and many specimens from New Guinea collected by D'Albertis, Beccari, Bruijn, Meyer and Laglaize. After his death the collection was presented to the city of Milan and preserved in the Civic Museum where for some years it was under the care of the late Dr. Giacinto Martorelli. During the preparation of Malherbe's "Monograph of the Woodpeckers," Count Turati furnished some of the specimens for comparison and Malherbe named in his honor the Western Downy or Willow Woodpecker which is now known as *Dryobates p. turati*.

Vallisneri, Antonio.

Born at Trasilico, Italy, May 3, 1661; died at Padua, Italy, January 18, 1730.

An Italian naturalist and professor of medicine at the University of Padua, in whose honor Linnaeus named the genus *Vallisneria* for the wild celery, tape grass or eel grass. The single species, *V. spiralis*, has a wide distribution both in the Old World and the New, and on some parts of the eastern coast of the United States, especially Chesapeake Bay, forms the favorite food of the Canvas-back Duck. In reference to its habit of feeding on wild celery, Wilson attempted to name the Canvas-back *Anas vallisneria*, but apparently through a *lapsus calami*, or because he was

*The middle name is spelled Pettit in Nat. Cyclop. Am. Biog., iv, 1897, p. 529.

not familiar with the botanical name, he spelled it *valisineria*. The latter spelling was not adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union until 1910. It should be remembered that since this name was not published until a year after Wilson's death he had no opportunity to correct it in proof, a responsibility which his literary executor might naturally not have cared to assume. It should be noted also that Prof. Vallisneri's name is sometimes spelled Vallisneri, the form evidently followed by Linnaeus.

Van Rossem, Adriaan Joseph.

Born in Chicago, Illinois, December 17, 1892.

An enthusiastic young ornithologist of Pasadena who, in association with D. R. Dickey, has done some excellent systematic work on West Coast birds and has recently collected in Salvador. His most notable single contribution is perhaps his paper on the Red-winged Blackbirds. In recognition of his work, Prof. L. H. Miller has named in his honor *Limosa vanrossemei*, an extinct Godwit from the Miocene of Lompoc, California.

Vaux, William Sanson.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1811*; died there, May 5, 1882.

A member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and a friend of J. K. Townsend in whose honor Townsend named a new Swift which he had discovered on the Columbia River, now known as *Chaetura vauxi*. This is a common migrant throughout California and breeds in the humid Northwest Coast region.

Velasquez de Leon, Colonel.

A Spanish officer who made a collection of birds in Guatemala during a brief trip prior to 1837. This collection was described by Charles Lucien Bonaparte and among the specimens was a Chat that Bonaparte named *Icteria velasquezii*. This name is usually considered a synonym of *I. virens*, but Baird in "Stansbury's Report of the Expedition to Great Salt Lake" (1852, p. 328), attributed *velasquezii* to the Chat from California which is now known to be distinct from the original *velasquezii* from Guatemala; so that Baird's name is a synonym of the Long-tailed Chat (*Icteria v. longicauda*). (See Ridgway, Birds N. and Mid. Am., II, 1902, pp. 695, 696.)

Vigors, Nicholas Aylward.

Born at Old Leighlin, County Carlow, Ireland, in 1785; died in London, England, October 26, 1840.

An accomplished zoologist, for some years editor of the "Zoological Journal." He described a number of birds including the genus *Colaptes* and a new species of Turnstone, now known as the Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*). He also introduced in ornithology the uniform termination *idae* for family names and in 1825 provided a set of such names for the families of birds. His name is commemorated in that of Vigors' Wren (*Thryomanes b. spilurus*) and also in that of the Pine Warbler of the Eastern States which was named in his honor by Audubon and which is still known as *Dendroica vigorsii*.

Viosca, James.

Born in Florida; died, June, 1895.

Viosca was appointed from California as U. S. Consul at La Paz, Lower California, July 18, 1882. His son, James Viosca, Jr., was appointed Vice Consul, September 15, 1885, and served for several years as Acting Consul after his father's death. The Consul assisted M. Abbott Frazar during a trip to Lower California and, at Frazar's request, William Brewster named the Band-tailed Pigeon taken in May, 1887, in the Sierra de la Laguna, *Columba fasciata vioscae*, in his honor, notwithstanding the fact that it was James Viosca, Jr., who accompanied Frazar on the expedition to the type locality.

Virginia (Mary Virginia Childs Anderson = Mrs. W. W. Anderson).

Mrs. Anderson was the wife of Dr. William Wallace Anderson, an Army Surgeon

*In Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography the date of Vaux's birth is given as May 19, 1811.

who was born at "Hill Crest," Statesburg, Sumter County, South Carolina, December 14, 1824, and died there June 27, 1911. He was appointed Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., June 29, 1849, and resigned April 20, 1861, afterward serving in the Confederate army until 1865. While stationed at Camp Burgwyn, New Mexico, Dr. Anderson discovered a new warbler which was named by Baird in 1860 in honor of Mrs. Anderson and is now known as *Vermivora virginiae*. It occurs in the southern Rocky Mountain region and in the Great Basin. A few years ago it was found by H. G. White on the east slope of the White Mountains in Mono County, thus bringing it definitely within the limits of California. (See Grinnell, CONDOR, xx, 1918, p. 193.)

Wagler, Dr. Johann Georg.

Born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, March 28, 1800; died in Munich, Bavaria, August 23, 1832.

Wagler was appointed assistant in the Zoological Museum at Munich in 1819, visited France, England and the Netherlands in 1825, and received an appointment as Professor of Zoology in the University of Munich in 1827. In the same year he published his "Systema Avium," and in 1832 his monograph of the Parrots. His association with the California list of birds is due to A. Boucard, who, in his "Catalogus Avium," 1876, p. 13, erroneously attributed a Mexican Chachalaca, *Ortalis wagleri*, to California.

Wetmore, Dr. [Frank] Alexander.

Born at North Freedom, Wisconsin, June 18, 1886.

President of the American Ornithologists' Union and Life Member of the Cooper Ornithological Club. While still in college Wetmore began his ornithological activities and shortly after graduation from the University of Kansas in 1912, he was appointed an Assistant Biologist in the Biological Survey and for the next 12 years was actively engaged in field work. In 1924 he was appointed Superintendent of the National Zoological Park and, in the following year, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. While with the Biological Survey he worked in many places in the west, especially in Alaska, California, New Mexico and Utah. He also visited Porto Rico in 1911-12, Laysan Island in 1923, and spent a year from May, 1920, to May, 1921, in collecting in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile. The results of his South American trip were published in Bulletin 133 of the U. S. National Museum. Dr. Wetmore has contributed many papers to the "Auk", "Condor", "Wilson Bulletin" and other journals, has published an excellent volume on "The Migration of Birds," 1926, and is now editing and completing the "Monograph of the Accipitres" by the late H. K. Swann. He has devoted special attention to fossil birds and in recognition of his activity in this and other fields of ornithology, Prof. L. H. Miller has recently proposed a new genus in his honor. This genus is based on the Long-shanked Eagle from the Pleistocene of Rancho La Brea, originally described as *Morphnus daggetti*, but now renamed *Wetmoregyps* (see CONDOR, xxx, 1928, p. 255-256).

Whitney, Prof. Josiah Dwight.

Born in Northampton, Massachusetts, November 23, 1819; died in New London, New Hampshire, August 19, 1896.

An eminent geologist, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1839, State Geologist and Director of the Geological Survey of California from 1860 to 1874, and Sturgis Hooper professor of geology at Harvard from 1865 until his death. While collecting for the Geological Survey of California on April 26, 1861, at Fort Mohave, Arizona, on the Colorado River, Dr. J. G. Cooper secured a new Elf Owl which he dedicated to the Director of the Survey, and which is now known as *Micropallas whitneyi*. According to Grinnell, this species is resident in the state "in a restricted tract of giant cactuses on the California side of the lower Colorado River above the Laguna Dam" (Dist. List Birds Calif., 1915, pp. 74-75).

Willett, George.

Born in Hawkesbury, Ontario, Canada, May 28, 1879.

An active ornithologist, a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club and the

American Ornithologists' Union, who has collected extensively in southern California and in Alaska. His most important publication is entitled "Birds of the Pacific Slope of Southern California." This paper appeared in 1912 as Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 7 and contained notes on 377 species and a hypothetical list of 18 species. In recognition of his work, Prof. L. H. Miller has named in his honor *Sula willetti*, an extinct Gannet from the Miocene of Lompoc, California.

Williamson, Robert Stockton, Lieutenant, and later Colonel, U. S. Army.

Born in New York in 1824; died in San Francisco, California, November 10, 1882.

When only about 32 years of age, Williamson, then a Lieutenant, was in charge of the party of the Pacific Railroad Survey operating in Northern California and in Oregon. Dr. Newberry, the surgeon of the expedition, secured a new Woodpecker which in 1857 he named *Picus williamsonii* in honor of his commanding officer. For some years nothing but male specimens were obtained, while of another Woodpecker named *thyroideus* by Cassin in 1851, only females were known. In June, 1873, at the base of Mt. Baldy, near Fort Garland, Colorado, Henshaw found *williamsoni* and *thyroideus* breeding together and showed that they were one and the same species. (See CONDOR, XXII, 1920, p. 4.) The bird is now known as Williamson's Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*).

Wilson, Alexander.

Born in Paisley, Scotland, July 6, 1766; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1813.

"Father of American Ornithology," describer of many birds and author of "American Ornithology," 1808-1814. His name is commemorated in California ornithology in the generic name of the Pileolated Warbler (*Wilsonia*) and in those of several species, including Wilson's Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*), Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*), Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*), Wilson's Plover (*Ochthodromus wilsonius*), and the Long-eared Owl (*Asio wilsonianus*). The Petrel and the Plover are stragglers, each based on a single specimen, the former taken by R. H. Beck on Monterey Bay, August 10, 1910, and the latter by A. M. Ingersoll at Pacific Beach, San Diego County, June 29, 1894.

Wilson, Dr. Thomas Bellerby.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1807; died in Newark, Delaware, March 15, 1865.

A student of the natural sciences and Patron of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Between 1846 and 1860, Dr. Wilson built up the library and donated about 26,000 specimens of birds to the Academy Collection. These donations included the Rivoli Collection (15,000 specimens), the Gould Collection of Australian birds (2000), the Boys Collection from India (1000), the Bourcier Collection (1000), and his own, supplemented by other collections secured in Europe (7000). His name is associated with California birds from the fact that Malherbe in 1849 named in his honor a woodpecker from Monterey, *Picus wilsonii*. This name is now known to be a synonym of that of Nuttall's Woodpecker, previously described by Gambel.

Woodhouse, Dr. Samuel Washington.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1821; died there, October 23, 1904.

Dr. Woodhouse graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847 and in April, 1849, received an appointment as surgeon and naturalist in the Topographical Engineer Corps, on the Creek and Cherokee boundary survey. The work was in charge of Lieut. Sitgreaves and was continued in 1850 under Lieut. Woodruff. In 1851 Woodhouse joined the Zuni River Expedition under Sitgreaves, which followed the Zuni River to its junction with the Little Colorado, thence via San Francisco Mountain to the Colorado River, down that river to Yuma, Arizona, then across southern California, and returned home from San Francisco via Nicaragua. In 1854 he was stationed at Fort Delaware and in 1856 resigned from the service and engaged in private practice. Two years later he joined E. G. Squire and others on a private expedition to Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador. As a result of his work in the Southwest he described several new species of birds,

and Woodhouse's Jay (*Aphelocoma woodhousei*) was named in his honor by Prof. Baird. This species is found in California on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada and on the mountain ranges farther east.

Woodward, Dr. Arthur Smith.

Born in Macclesfield, England, May 23, 1864.

An eminent paleontologist, Assistant Keeper of Geology in the Natural History Museum, London, and author of numerous publications on extinct vertebrates. One of the extinct raptorial birds from the Pleistocene of Rancho La Brea was named by Prof. L. H. Miller, *Morphnus woodwardi*, in his honor.

Wright, Charles.

Born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 29, 1811; died there, August 11, 1885.

A botanist who collected extensively in the Southwest especially in New Mexico. He also collected a few birds among which, a Flycatcher secured at El Paso, Texas, proved to be new and was named by Prof. Baird, *Empidonax wrightii*. This bird is a common summer visitant in the Sierra Nevada in the Transition and Canadian zones. Wright's name is also commemorated in botany in the generic name *Carlo-wrightia*.

Wyman, Luther Everet.

Born at Sycamore, Illinois, September 20, 1870; died at Los Angeles, California, January 7, 1928.

Well known as Curator of Birds in the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, as a contributor to current literature on California ornithology, and as co-author with Elizabeth F. Burnell of a "Field Book of the Birds of the South-western United States," 1925. In recognition of his work on birds and his special interest in gulls, the southern form of the Western Gull has been named by Dickey and van Rossem, *Larus occidentalis wymani*, in his honor.

Xantus de Vesey, Louis John (commonly known as John Xantus).

Born in Csokonya, Hungary, October 25, 1825; died in Budapest, Hungary, December 13, 1894.

A Hungarian collector who came to America while still a young man and enlisted in the army. He served as hospital steward at Old Fort Tejon, California, for about two years, during which time he collected extensively and described a number of new birds including Hammond's Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*), Cassin's Vireo (*Vireo cassinii*), and the Southern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*). He also collected at Cape San Lucas and later while acting as U. S. Consul, at Colima, Mexico. After his return to Budapest he became custodian of the museum, made a trip to the East Indies, and in 1884 took an active part in the International Ornithological Congress in Vienna. He was one of the most energetic of the early collectors and his name is very properly borne by several species of California and Lower California birds, including Xantus' Murrelet (*Brachyramphus hypoleucus*), Xantus' Screech Owl (*Megascops a. xantusi*), Xantus' Hummingbird (*Basilinna xantusi*), and Xantus' Jay (*Aphelocoma c. hypoleuca*), the last three exclusively of Lower California.

Yarrell, William.

Born in London, England, June 3, 1784; died in Yarmouth, England, September 1, 1856.

An eminent English ornithologist, author of the "History of British Birds," 1837-43, which went through four editions and is still one of the best manuals on the subject. He was also author of the "History of British Fishes," 1836, and of a number of papers on birds. His connection with California ornithology is very tenuous and rests on a single species in the hypothetical list. Audubon in 1839 described a Goldfinch as *Carduelis yarrelli* (now known as *Spinus yarrelli*) which was supposed to have come from "Upper California." The specimen seems to have been a cage bird and was probably a native of Brazil.

Zénaide (Princess Zénaide Charlotte Julie Bonaparte).

Born July 8, 1804; died in Italy in 1854.

Princess Zénaïde was the eldest daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, 1808-1813, and cousin of Charles Lucien Bonaparte whom she married in Brussels, Belgium, June 29, 1822, shortly before coming to America. Here they lived with her father at Bordentown, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and returned to Italy in 1828. They had eight children, of whom the eldest, Joseph Lucien Charles Napoleon, Prince of Musignano, was born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1824, and died in Rome in 1865. The Princess' name is preserved in the designations of two genera of American doves, *Zenaida* and *Zenaidura*, both named by her husband, and the latter is represented in California by the Western Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*) described by Woodhouse.

INDEX OF PUBLISHED PORTRAITS

For the benefit of those who may be interested in knowing something of the appearance of the persons whose names are associated with those of California birds, the following list has been prepared to furnish references to published portraits of about 115 of the individuals mentioned in the previous pages. About one-third of these references may be found in the volumes of the CONDOR. As a rule only a single reference is given for each name and, in selecting it, preference has been given to the portrait which is most generally accessible. Many of the portraits are published in connection with biographical notes, and the references thus furnish a key to much additional biographical material.

A

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 Anthony, A. W.: Nidologist, III, 1896, p. 75.
 Audubon, J. J.: Audubon, M. R., Audubon and His Journals, 1897; Herrick, F. H., Audubon the Naturalist, 1917, numerous portraits.
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