



THE EPONYM DICTIONARY OF BIRDS

Bo Beolens, Michael Watkins
and Michael Grayson



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Sources and Acknowledgements

This book is partly based on *Whose Bird?* and to some extent we were able to draw on our own previous research for this new title. In addition, we have also worked on eponym dictionaries for other faunal groups, and some of the individuals listed in these are common to this dictionary. The major change between *Whose Bird?* and this book is the expansion to cover eponymous scientific names rather than just vernacular names. This involved re-visiting many sources and often approaching the research from a different angle. The new challenge was to identify the individuals whose names are honoured in the binomial of a species for which the vernacular name is definitely not an eponym, or the trinomial of an obscure subspecies.

This was best achieved by reading the etymology (if any) in the original description. A certain number of these are freely available on the internet but the majority are not, and therefore much of our research was conducted in libraries. The three main libraries to which we had access were the Natural History Museum libraries in South Kensington and at Tring, and the library of the Zoological Society of London. Here we could read many of the journals and books that we had identified as the original sources of the type descriptions for the taxa concerned. Obituaries published in journals were also very useful as a source of biographical detail. When any source material could not be found there we were able to get help and advice from friends and contacts in many countries, and here we acknowledge them all.

The first group to thank are the organisations and individuals who helped us with *Whose Bird?*, some of whom have helped even more with this book. The second group is those who are actually mentioned in this book and who provided details of their careers and accomplishments for us to incorporate; indeed, many of them more or less wrote their own entries to save us work. Finally, there are a number of people, some of whom come into one or other of the first two categories, who gave us exceptional help, especially concerning third parties:

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Introduction

In the beginning

This book grew, in part, out of our experience in writing *The Eponym Dictionary of Mammals* and *The Eponym Dictionary of Reptiles* (both published by Johns Hopkins University Press), and *The Eponym Dictionary of Amphibians* (published by Pelagic Publishing), but primarily because Bo Beolens and Mike Watkins wrote *Whose Bird? – Men and Women Commemorated in the Common Names of Birds* (published by Christopher Helm in 2003). However, this book is profoundly not a second edition of *Whose Bird?* That book was both light-hearted and limited in its scope (it dealt only with common names of full species).

This is a greatly expanded work taking in not only vernacular eponyms but also eponyms that appear in the scientific names of birds, and it covers all genera, species and subspecies that are eponymous. We have not adopted any one taxonomic authority but try, so far as is possible, to include all bird eponyms ever coined, including mistakes and those not currently in use. We include all extant and historically extinct birds and there are even a few fictitious names. We have generally excluded birds that are only found in fossil form. Our 'yardstick' has been that if a researcher or other interested party comes across a bird name that is an eponym (or seeming one) then we should give an explanation if we can.

To give an idea of how much the scope of the work has increased, there are more than 4,100 entries in the book (including some names that appear to be eponyms but are not) covering just over 10,000 genera, species and subspecies. The original work, *Whose Bird?* covered only 1,124 persons and 2,246 taxa.

Who is it for?

Birders often come across bird names that include a person (such names are properly called 'eponyms'), and their curiosity will be aroused just as ours has been. You will know of some of these birds in your home area. You are certain to come across others on a foreign trip or whilst reading the books we birders seem to accumulate in such great numbers. You may even hear of a familiar bird given an unfamiliar person's name and want to know why. If so, then this book is for you. We hope that it will help satisfy your curiosity and answer your questions.

We hope that ornithologists will find this a handy guide, especially to sort out birds named after people with identical surnames or when only forenames are used. It is customary for descriptions of new species or subspecies to give the origin or meaning of the new names coined, but some etymologies give no clear derivation, and some descriptions include no etymology. Our research has filled some of these gaps.

How to use this book

We use a number of abbreviations to describe taxonomic status, etc.

Alt	=	Alternative common name
b.	=	born
d.	=	died
DNF	=	Dates not found
fl.	=	flourished (i.e. active in his/her profession)
JS	=	Junior synonym of
NCR	=	Not currently recognised
NRM	=	Now regarded as monotypic
NPRB	=	Name preoccupied; replaced by
q.v.	=	<i>quod vide</i> (refers to an entry in this book of that person)
SII	=	Sometimes included in
sp.	=	species
ssp.	=	subspecies
Syn	=	Synonymous with
NUI	=	Now usually included in

In the text the following abbreviations are widely used:

AMNH	=	American Museum of Natural History, New York
AOU	=	American Ornithologists' Union
ANWC	=	Australian National Wildlife Collection
BOC	=	British Ornithologists' Club
BOU	=	British Ornithologists' Union
BMNH	=	British Museum (Natural History), now the Natural History Museum
BTO	=	British Trust for Ornithology
CSIRO	=	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
MNHN	=	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
RAOU	=	Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union
RSPB	=	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

USNM = Smithsonian Institution (National Museum of Natural History)

UN = United Nations

The book is arranged alphabetically by names of people. Generally, the easiest way to find your bird is to look it up under the name of the person that is apparently embedded in the bird's name – vernacular, scientific or both. We say 'apparently', as things are not always as simple as they seem: in some bird names an apostrophe implying ownership is a transcription error; others are toponyms – named after places not people. Readers should also beware of spelling errors and variations when names are transcribed from another alphabet – eponymous birds' names are sometimes spelt in several different ways, particularly when the original is in a completely different script such as the cyrillic alphabet or Chinese characters. We have included these variations where we have come across them and where we think they may cause confusion, but complete comprehensiveness in respect of such errors and variations is beyond the scope of this book.

Each entry follows a standard format. First, we give the name of the person honoured. Next, there follows a list of 'their' eponymous birds arranged in up to three sections – genera, species and subspecies (within each section birds are listed chronologically by date of description; birds described in the same year are in alphabetical order of scientific names). In every case we give in sequence: English (vernacular) name, scientific name, describers' name(s) and the original description date. Alternative names follow in parentheses preceded by the abbreviation Alt. for common names and Syn. for scientific names, and followed, if relevant, by a coding to denote taxonomic status (e.g. NCR or NRM – see above for abbreviations). Finally, there is a brief biography of that individual.

Do not expect the length of an entry to reflect the fame or importance of the person honoured; often the reverse is the case. As a general rule very famous public figures (Queen Victoria, for example) are only given a brief biography, as authoritative biographies are easily accessible. Very well-known naturalists are also usually given shorter entries where information about them is readily available and our treatment is invariably from an ornithological perspective, emphasising the reasons for the eponyms (when known). We often give educational achievement, career highlights and their most relevant publications, and if they are honoured in other taxa. We also like to include less well-known or unusual facts such as criminality or how they died if it was in bizarre circumstances.

Although we try to use current scientific names, these are not always as universal as one might suppose. In addition to some birds having been reclassified since they were first discovered and described, there are other cases where various authorities do not agree on which name to use. This often applies to generic names, where there may be disagreement on a bird's taxonomic affinities. Current work

on DNA sequencing may help standardise this for future taxonomists.

Where there is dispute or uncertainty as to whether a bird has full species status we sometimes add in brackets the name of the species that some authorities regard the bird as a subspecies of. For example, Black-headed Wagtail is rendered *Motacilla (flava) feldegg* because some authorities treat this as a full species – *Motacilla feldegg*, whereas others treat it as a subspecies of Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava feldegg*.

To assist you in your search, we have cross-referenced entries by highlighting (in bold) the names of those describers who have their own entries in the book. If a describer's name appears more than once in any entry it is only highlighted on the first occasion. Some birds are named in different ways after the same person and we have also tried to marry these up using cross-references. So, for example, a species named after Queen Victoria might be called Queen Victoria's Bird or Victoria's Bird, or Queen's Bird or even Empress's Bird. Not surprisingly, this is most often the case where aristocratic titles are concerned. For example, the Earl of Derby, whose family name was Stanley, had birds named after him in at least three different ways. If a name comprises more than one part, such as La Farge or del Hoyo, we treat it alphabetically as if it is all one word (in these cases under 'L' or 'D'), but if the eponym uses only the latter part of the name (e.g. *somereni* for Van Someren) then the main entry is given under the initial letter of the first part of name (in this case 'V'), but the name is also listed under 'S' and cross-referenced to 'V'.

Describers and namers

New species are first brought to the notice of the general scientific community in a formal, published description of a type specimen, essentially a dead example of the species, which will eventually be lodged in a scientific collection (although currently DNA and feathers may be acceptable without a full specimen as 'new' species may have remained unknown because of their rarity, and taking a pair may significantly deplete the gene pool). The person who describes the species will generally coin its scientific name, usually in Latin but sometimes in Latinised ancient Greek. Sometimes the 'new' bird is later reclassified, resulting in a change to the scientific name. This frequently applies to generic names (the first part of a scientific name), but specific names (the second part of a scientific name), once proposed, usually cannot be amended or replaced (except to make a gender agreement with the generic name) – there are precise and complicated rules governing name changes. Conventionally, a change of genus from the one used in the original description is indicated by putting parentheses around the describer's name. For example, the Grey Heron was named *Ardea cinerea* by Linnaeus in 1758 and, since that name remains recognised to this day, the bird is officially named *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus, 1758. Linnaeus also described the Great Bittern as *Ardea stellaris* in the same

year, but in this case the species has since been assigned to a different genus, so we now 'officially' record the bird as *Botaurus stellaris* (Linnaeus, 1758), the brackets indicating that the generic name was not the describer's original choice. Since taxonomy seems to change with the speed of light, we decided that we would automatically be wrong in some instances between proof-reading and publication, so we have not put the name of the original describer in parentheses in any entry; hence the normal convention regarding such brackets does not apply here.

There are no agreed conventions for English names and indeed the choice of vernacular names is often controversial. Very often the person who coined the scientific name will also have given it a vernacular name. However, vernacular names are often added afterwards, sometimes much later and frequently by people other than the describer. Indeed, describers are not always the people who coin the name of a bird in its scientific name either. For example, the discoverer or collector may suggest a name to the person writing the formal description. A label might be attached to a specimen by the collector, or even an unrelated third party such as a trading company, which the describer wrongly thinks was intended by the collector to be its name. Sometimes a species may be mentioned in the literature well before it is described formally. An example would be in a memoir of an exploration, or the captain's log of a voyage. If that first reference has a name attached to it the later describer usually honours that suggestion, although this is not a rule. In this book, therefore, when we refer to a bird having been 'named' by someone, we mean that that person proposed the English or scientific name in question. We refer to someone as a 'describer' or 'author' when they were responsible for the formal description.

Birds named after people's titles

A number of birds are named in such a way that it would be very hard to find the relevant biography without a note against the name. An example of this is Rajah's Scops Owl *Otus brookii*. After the entry you will see '(See Brooke)'. This directs you to the entry for Brooke, as this bird is named after Sir Charles Brooke, second Rajah of Sarawak.

Birds named after more than one person

Throughout the text you may come across several different names for the same taxon. In some cases these names are honorifics: for example, Dixon's Rock Ptarmigan is the same species as Reinhardt's Rock Ptarmigan. This peculiarity has sometimes come about through simple mistakes or misunderstandings, such as believing juveniles or females to be a different species from the adult male. In other cases, the same bird was found at about the same time in two different places and only later has it emerged that the same bird has been named twice. A good example is Cabanis's Tiger Heron, which Heine named *Tigrisoma cabanisi* (1859). It later emerged that Swainson had already named this bird

Tigrisoma mexicanum (1834) – the current scientific name. Some of these duplications persist even today, with the same bird being called something different in different places or by different people. Vernacular names vary enormously, with many alternative names favoured in different parts of the English-speaking world.

Why are birds given the names they are?

Unfortunately not all authors explain their choice of name. They may make it perfectly clear who they are honouring, or leave lots of clues, but may well not bother to say *why* they chose to honour them. The connection can be between the describer and the person honoured, or between the bird and the person. Sometimes a name is a *quid pro quo*, honouring the person who honoured the author in a previous name. It can simply be a matter of timing, such as honouring a great hero of the day. Sometimes a myth or historical figure might be chosen as it reflects an aspect of the bird such as colouring or vocalisation. It may be just that an author decides to use a sequence of names from the same source – perhaps characters from Homer; or it may be just a question of fashion – once someone starts using the names of Greek gods, other authors follow suit. This may not be obvious, especially across time or cultures. A lot of research time has been spent trying to establish such cases, not always successfully. Indeed, as set out below, this might even be deliberate obfuscation. Moreover, what is obvious to the describer at the time may well be lost to future generations.

Unidentified persons

Sadly we have not been able to identify everyone whose name appears in that of a bird. There are just 17 names on our list which are not traceable. Some Victorians had the habit of naming birds after distant female relatives or mistresses. This is difficult to track down if the etymology does not explain the choice; and if, for example, the author's mother, wife and sister all share the same forename, the bird could be named after any one or all three! In some cases we know the author has named the bird after a woman, but he has deliberately (gallantly?) withheld her full name; for example, Harry Church Oberholser did not identify the Alma he had in mind for Alma's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus*. Unhappily some ornithologists, such as Mathews, rarely explained in their etymologies just who they were honouring in a name. Such individuals clearly had no regard for those of us doing this kind of research! The 17 missing names are listed below. We would be delighted if anyone can solve them.

Alfred's Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi* (see under Alfred)

Alice's Emerald *Chlorostilbon alicae* (see under Alice)

Alma's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus almae* (see under Alma)

Naked-faced Spiderhunter *Arachnothera clarae* (see under Clara)

Cuban Solitaire *Myadestes elisabeth* (see under Elisabeth)

Bahama Woodstar *Calliphlox evelynae* (see under Evelyn)

Owl genus *Gisella* (see under Gisella)

Flowerpecker sp. *Prionochilus johannae* (see under Johanna)
 Black-tailed Trainbearer ssp. *Lesbia victoriae juliae* (see under Julia)
 Mountain Scops Owl ssp. *Otus spilocephalus luciae* (see under Lucy)
 Western Jackdaw ssp. *Coloeus monedula sophiae* (see under Sophia/Sophie)
 Green-breasted Mountaingem *Lampornis sybillae* (see under Sybil)
 Vassori's Tanager *Tangara vassorii* (see under Vassori)
 Common House Martin ssp. *Hirundo urbica vogti* (see under Vogt)
 Tawny Owl ssp. *Strix aluco willkonskii* (see under Willkonski)
 Pin-striped Tit-babbler ssp. *Macronus gularis woodi* (see under Wood)
 Golden Whistler ssp. *Pachycephala pectoralis youngi* (see under Young)

Gender allocation and deliberate mis-spellings in scientific names

In some cases we know that a bird is named after a man, even though its scientific name is in feminine form – an example is the recently-described *samveasnae*, named after Sam Veasna. This only seems to occur when a name ends in the letter 'a'. Singular Latin nouns ending in 'a' are regarded as feminine – for example, 'mensa' means 'table', and the possessive/genitive case is 'mensae', not 'mensai'. But the masculine ending remains more widespread. For instance, two birds described in the 1920s named after Cervera (a wren and a rail) both have the binomial *cerverai*. There are also cases where female eponyms are wrongly 'latinised' as masculine.

Some 'Latin' rendering of names may confuse because of slight alphabet differences. For example, any name beginning 'Mc' may, in a binomial, be rendered 'mac'. It is wise, therefore, to search for both spellings. Confusion may also arise as other alphabets (such as cyrillic) have fewer or larger numbers of letters, some of which are often interchangeable when written in the modern English version of the Roman alphabet. Examples are V and W, and J and Y, and letter combinations such as Cz and Ts for Czar and Tsar.

By convention, diacritical marks, such as accents in French and the tilda used in Spanish and Portuguese, have to be ignored in scientific names and the phonetic sense of them expressed in other ways. The Scandinavian letters å, ä, ö and ø are normally expressed as aa, ae, oe and oe and the German ö and ü as oe and ue. In the English name, either spelling is acceptable. We have tried to use correct accents in people's names or their book titles etc.

Weighing the evidence

Ultimately, our decisions on what to include in the book depended upon the weight of available evidence. Wherever there is any doubt, we have made this clear. In some cases we have had to reject a possible attribution when the

evidence is just too slim. Nevertheless, it is possible that some (hopefully very few) names in the book have been wrongly attributed, and the authors take full responsibility for all errors and omissions. We welcome any corrections and new information so that future editions may be updated. Please send any comments to the authors, care of the publishers.

The problem of John Gould and Richard Bowdler Sharpe

We came across a real problem in deciding whether some of the more puzzling birds on the list were purely imaginary inventions or genuine mistakes. For example, we know of several hummingbirds and waders that were later shown to be hybrids, not new species. Gould published a considerable corpus of plates and, after his death, Sharpe put out many more that Gould had not published, including some that Gould had not even completed. An unfinished Gould engraving may have appeared to Sharpe to have been complete and therefore a new species. We suspect that poorly prepared or incomplete skins could sometimes have deceived one or both of these gentlemen; modern scientific techniques now allow much more precise comparisons.

A good example of this problem was revealed during our efforts to identify 'Conrad' of Conrad's Inca. Gould calls the bird *Bourcieria conradii*. Bourcier described a bird (1847) that he named *Trochilus conradii*. He bought this bird from Parzudaki, who collected it near Caracas. The bird was processed by Leadbeater (the taxidermist) and was part of the Loddiges Collection of hummingbirds and allies. Gould named another bird, Parzudaki's Starfrontlet, after Parzudaki. Unfortunately Parzudaki's first name was not Conrad, and Gould seems to have stuck with the binomial (*conradii*) given to it by Bourcier, not noting, and possibly not even knowing, the identity of Conrad.

Alas, it is very hard to discover how much Sharpe altered Gould's nomenclature when he took over Gould's work after the latter's death. So any conjecture that Sharpe might have been tempted to embellish such a lucrative series of prints would be pure speculation. We know that modern examination has established that a few of Gould's specimens were unique hybrids and not new species as he believed. In a similar vein, not every species named by Lesson existed. He is known to have had a vivid imagination, and is even rumoured to have put bits of skins together to create 'new' birds. There was a period when such fantasies were openly produced to entertain observers, and times when charlatans produced these three-dimensional lies to make money from collectors. Indeed, so widespread was it at one time that a stuffed Duck-billed Platypus was assumed to be a deliberate mix of bird and mammal skins and dismissed as a hoax!

As the great majority of Gould's and Sharpe's taxonomic judgements were perfectly valid and accurate, we have not eliminated anything we considered (however remotely) to be dubious in case readers encounter these names in reproductions of the plates or find references to them elsewhere.

The Dictionary

A

Aagaard

Buffy Fish Owl ssp. *Ketupa ketupu aagaardi* **Neumann**, 1935

Carl Johan Aagaard (1882–1950) was a Danish naturalist who lived in Siam (Thailand) (1910–1932). He wrote *The Common Birds of Bangkok* (1930).

Abadie

Crested Tit ssp. *Lophophanes cristatus abadieii* **Jouard**, 1929

Chestnut-headed Tesia ssp. *Tesia castaneocoronata abadieii*
Delacour & Jabouille, 1930

[Syn. *Oligura castaneocoronata abadieii*]

René Marquis d'Abadie (1895–1971) was a French ornithologist and zoologist. He was in French Indochina (1929). His collection is housed at the Natural History Museum of Nantes.

Abbot

Abbot's Tanager *Thraupis abbas* **Deppe**, 1830

[Alt. Yellow-winged Tanager]

No explanation is given by the author but we believe this may refer to Abbot Lawrence (1792–1855), a merchant, manufacturer, diplomat, statesman and philanthropist who may have had some links with the Deppe brothers, one of whom, Wilhelm, first described the tanager. Abbot Lawrence supported the natural sciences in general and the work of Louis Agassiz in particular. He could easily have met or known of Ferdinand Deppe (1794–1861), Wilhelm Deppe's younger brother, who collected for the Berlin Museum in Mexico (1824–1827) with William Bullock and Count von Sack (who trained Deppe to prepare skins). Ferdinand Deppe returned to Mexico (1828–1829) with a botanist friend and collected botanical and zoological specimens as well as native artifacts. He collected a little in California and also in Hawaii (1830). He was also an artist and gardener (he has a rose named after him), and is honoured in several plant names. The majority of his bird specimens were studied and catalogued by Lichtenstein, although very poorly and with little acknowledgement of Deppe. Most of Deppe's collections were only studied much later. Wilhelm Deppe was the accountant of the Zoological Department at the Berlin Museum; in his description of the tanager (1830) he did no more than copy Lichtenstein's notes.

Abbott, J. R.

Abbott's Babbler *Malacocincla abbotti* **Blyth**, 1845

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Abbott (1811–1888) was Principal Assistant Commissioner at Nimarr on the island of Ramree in the Arakan province of Burma (Myanmar) (1837–1845). As a captain stationed on Ramree he discovered the babbler.

Abbott, W. L.

Vanga genus *Abbotornis* **Richmond**, 1897 NCR

[Now in *Leptopterus*]

Abbott's Booby *Papasula abbotti* **Ridgway**, 1893

Abbott's Sunbird *Cinnyris abbotti* **Ridgway**, 1894

[Syn. *Cinnyris sovimanga abbotti*]

Barbet sp. *Melanobucco abbotti* **Richmond**, 1897 NCR

[JS *Lybius leucocephalus albicauda*]

Abbott's Starling *Cinnyricinclus femoralis* **Richmond**, 1897

Simeulue Serpent Eagle *Spilornis abbotti* **Richmond**, 1903

Abbott's Cuckooshrike *Coracina abbotti* **Riley**, 1918

[Alt. Pygmy Cuckooshrike, Celebes Mountain Greybird]

Malagasy Sacred Ibis ssp. *Threskiornis bernieri abbotti*
Ridgway, 1893

Abbott's White-throated Rail *Dryolimnas cuvieri abbotti*
Ridgway, 1894 EXTINCT

Bluethroat ssp. *Luscinia svecica abbotti* **Richmond**, 1896

Abbott's Blue-rumped Parrot *Psittinus cyanurus abbotti*
Richmond, 1902

Black-naped Monarch ssp. *Hypothymis azurea abbotti*
Richmond, 1902

Hooded Pitta ssp. *Pitta sordida abbotti* **Richmond**, 1902

Abbott's Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua*
sulphurea abbotti **Oberholser**, 1917

Northern Potoo ssp. *Nyctibius jamaicensis abbotti*
Richmond, 1917

Nicobar Megapode ssp. *Megapodius nicobariensis abbotti*
Oberholser, 1919

Abbott's Andaman Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri abbotti*
Oberholser, 1919

[Alt. Red-breasted Parakeet ssp.]

Antillean Piculet ssp. *Nesotites micromegas abbotti*
Wetmore, 1928

William Louis Abbott (1860–1936) was a naturalist and collector. Initially qualifying as a physician at the University of Pennsylvania and working as a surgeon at Guy's Hospital in London, he decided not to pursue medicine but used his private wealth to engage in scientific exploration. As a

student (1880) he had collected in Iowa and Dakota and in Cuba and San Domingo (1883), in the company of Joseph Krider, son of the taxidermist John Krider. He went to East Africa (1887), spending two years there. He studied the wild-life of the Indo-Malayan region (1891), using his Singapore-based ship *Terrapin*, and made large collections of mammals from South-East Asia for the USNM in Washington D.C. He switched to Thailand (1897) and spent 10 years exploring and collecting in and around the China Sea. He provided much of the Kenya material in the USNM and was the author of *Ethnological Collections in the United States National Museum from Kilima-Njaro, East Africa* (1890/91). He returned to Haiti and San Domingo (1917), exploring the interior and discovering more new birds. He retired to Maryland but continued the study of birds all his life. Amongst other taxa two mammals and two reptiles are named after him.

Abdim

Stork genus *Abdimia* **Bonaparte**, 1855 NCR
[Now in *Ciconia*]

Abdim's Stork *Ciconia abdimii* **Lichtenstein**, 1823
[Alt. White-bellied Stork]

Bey El-Arnaut Abdim (1780–1827) was a Turkish governor of Dongola in Sudan (1821–1827). He was of great assistance to Ruppell (q.v.) on his North African expedition.

Abdulali

Nicobar Scops Owl *Otus alius* **Rasmussen**, 1998

Red-vented Bulbul ssp. *Pycnonotus cafer humayuni*
Deignan, 1951

Besra ssp. *Accipiter virgatus abdulalii* **Mees**, 1981

Shri Humayun Abdulali (1914–2001) was an Indian ornithologist, a cousin of Salim Ali (q.v.). He became Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society (1950) and, whilst there, catalogued their collection of bird skins. He was a prolific contributor to their journal, writing c.300 papers. He led two expeditions to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1964 and 1966). An amphibian is named after him. Rasmussen explained: '... *alius*, which is Latin for "other" (this being another scops owl from the Nicobar Islands), encapsulates the family name of Mr Humayun Abdulali, who first collected this species, and contributed a great deal to Indian ornithology ...'

Abe

Willow Tit ssp. *Poecile montanus abei* **Mishima**, 1961 NCR
[NUI *Poecile montanus restrictus*]

Very possibly named after Yoshio Abe (1883–1945), who was Professor of Zoology at Karahuto Normal University. He was the first Japanese scientist to study and publish on kinorhynchs (microscopic marine invertebrates) (1930), and one, *Dracoderes abei*, was named after him as late as 1990. A mammal and an amphibian are named after him.

Abeillé

Hummingbird genus *Abeillia* **Bonaparte**, 1850

Abeillé's Grosbeak *Hesperiphona abeillei* **Lesson**, 1839
[Alt. Hooded Grosbeak]

Abeillé's Hummingbird *Abeillia abeillei* **Lesson & De Latre**, 1839

[Alt. Emerald-chinned Hummingbird]

Abeillé's Oriole *Icterus abeillei* **Lesson**, 1839

[Alt. Black-backed Oriole; Syn. *Icterus galbula abeillei*]

Brown Tanager *Orchesticus abeillei* **Lesson**, 1839

Black-capped Sparrow *Arremon abeillei* **Lesson**, 1844

Doctor Abeillé and his wife Félice (q.v.) Olymp were French naturalists and collectors who lived in Bordeaux. There is an illustration by Gould of a hummingbird he called Abeillé's Flutterer *Myiabeillia typica*, which appears nowhere else but is the same bird as Abeillé's Hummingbird. Lesson specifically stated that the Brown Tanager is named after the Doctor.

Abert

Abert's Towhee *Melozona aberti* **Baird**, 1852
[Syn. *Pipilo aberti*]

James William Abert (1820–1897) was a Major in the US Army and an ornithologist. He graduated from Princeton (1838) and then entered the US Military Academy. He transferred to the Corps of Topographical Engineers (1843). He was with Frémont's third expedition (1845), whose assignment was 'to make reconnaissance southward and eastward along the Canadian River through the country of Kiowa and Comanche'. Frémont, however, chose to take his main party on to California and gave command of the Canadian River mission to Abert. The expedition followed the headwaters of the Canadian through the breaks in eastern New Mexico and into the Texas Panhandle. In his report Abert described in detail the geology, flora and fauna of the Canadian Valley and mapped the area. He accompanied General Kearny's Army of the West to New Mexico (1846) while continuing his studies of natural science. Afterwards he visited each of the Rio Grande pueblos, then went to Washington to submit his report to Congress. In the Civil War he served in the Shenandoah Valley (1861–1862). He was promoted to Major (1863) and assigned to the US Army Corps of Engineers. Soon afterwards he was severely injured in a fall from his horse, which led to his resignation from the army (1864). He taught English literature at the University of Missouri (1877–1879). Despite their value, his western frontier journals lay almost forgotten in government files until 1941, when Carroll first published the 1845 report in the Panhandle-Plains Historical Review. Keleher published Abert's New Mexico report (1962). John Galvin, a Californian historian, edited special publications of the journals under the title: *Through the Country of the Comanche Indians in 1845* (1967 and 1970). They featured illustrations of Abert's watercolours, many of which were obtained from his descendants. Abert also collected birds for Baird, including the towhee. A mammal is named after him.

Abingdon

Golden-tailed Woodpecker *Campethera abingoni* **A. Smith**, 1836

Montague Bertie, 5th Earl of Abingdon (1784–1854). A law graduate from Oxford University, he held the office of High Steward of Abingdon and Lord-Lieutenant of Berkshire. Smith appears to have missed the *d* from Abingdon's name when spelling the binomial.

Abravaya

Rufous-breasted Hermit ssp. *Glaucis hirsutus abrawayae* **Ruschi**, 1973

Paul Abravaya (b.1945) is an American zoologist. He was in Brazil (1969–1974) working as a field zoologist for Augusto Ruschi. His job was to collect small mammals and assist in fieldwork involving plants and animals. Back in the USA he earned a Masters degree in Biology and published several research papers on small mammals. Later he owned and ran a business called 'Tropical Ecotours' whose principal goal was to educate tourists on the ecology of Costa Rica, Panama and Brazil. He retired (2008) and now spends his time in the field of nature photography. A genus of mammals is named after him. Ruschi used a *w* instead of a *v*; the trinomial should really be *abrawayae*.

Aceval

Swallow-tailed Cotinga *Psaliurus acevalianus* **Bertoni**, 1901
NCR
[JS *Phibalura flavirostris*]

Emilio Aceval Merín (1853–1931) was a Paraguayan statesman and president of his country (1898–1902).

Acis

Common Paradise Kingfisher ssp. *Tanysiptera galatea acis* **Wallace**, 1863

Acis, in Greek mythology, was a shepherd whom the nymph Galatea loved. Polyphemus killed him out of jealousy, but Galatea turned his blood into the Acis River.

Acteon

Grey-headed Kingfisher ssp. *Halcyon leucocephala acteon* **Lesson**, 1830

Actaeon, in Greek mythology, was a hunter who made the mistake of encountering the goddess Diana when she was nude. She turned him into a stag and his own dogs tore him to pieces.

Ada

Pompador Green Pigeon ssp. *Treron pompadora ada* **Meise**, 1930 NCR; NRM

Miss Ada Geertsema (DNF) was the sister of Lieutenant-Colonel Coen Geertsema, a military aide to Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Adalbert

Adalbert's Eagle *Aquila adalberti* **Brehm**, 1861
[Alt. Spanish Imperial Eagle]

Adalbert Wilhelm Georg Ludwig, Prince of Bavaria (1828–1875), son of Ludwig I, King of Bavaria, and husband to Infanta Amalia Philippina of Spain. He appears to have led a singularly untroubled and unadventurous life.

Adametz

Chubb's Cisticola ssp. *Cisticola chubbi adametzi* **Reichenow**, 1910

White-throated Greenbul ssp. *Phyllastrephus albigularis adametzi* **Reichenow**, 1916 NCR
[JS *Phyllastrephus poensis*]

Major Karl Moritz Ernst Gustav Wilhelm von Adametz (b.1877) was a German army officer (1896–1919) in German colonial Cameroon (1906–1916). He crossed into Spanish Guinea (1916) and was interned (WW1).

Adams, A. L.

Adams's Snowfinch *Montifringilla adamsi* **Adams**, 1859
[Alt. Tibetan Snowfinch]

Sand Lark ssp. *Calandrella raytal adamsi* **Hume**, 1871

Andrew Leith Adams (1826–1882) was a physician, naturalist and geologist. He was an army surgeon in India (c.1848) with the 22nd Foot (Cheshire Regiment). He wrote an influential report on the cholera epidemic in Malta, where the regiment was stationed (c.1865). He became an academic after retiring from the army, being variously Professor of Zoology at the Royal College of Science in Ireland and Professor of Natural History at Trinity College, Dublin. He wrote *Wanderings of a Naturalist in India, the Western Himalaya and Cashmere* (1867) and *Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley and Malta* (1871). Adams wrote the snowfinch description (1859), accidentally naming it after himself by making reference in print to a previously unpublished description by Frederick Moore of the East India Company's London Museum.

Adams, C. F.

Oriental Magpie Robin ssp. *Copsychus saularis adamsi* **Elliot**, 1890

Charles Francis Adams (1857–1893) was an American taxidermist and collector. He graduated from the University of Illinois (1883). He travelled widely, collecting in Florida, Borneo (1887), Galapagos Islands and New Zealand, where he worked as a taxidermist for the Auckland Museum (1884–1887).

Adams, E.

White-billed Diver *Gavia adamsii* **G. R. Gray**, 1859
[Alt. Yellow-billed Loon]

Edward Adams (1824–1856) was an Arctic explorer (1849–1856), as surgeon and naturalist aboard HMS *Enterprise*. Part of this trip was to search the Bering Sea looking for the missing Franklin expedition. *Enterprise* became locked in by

ice in Lancaster Sound and failed to find any sign of Franklin. Adams sailed as ship's surgeon aboard HMS *Hecla* (1856) for the West Africa station. His health was not good after his experiences in the Arctic and he succumbed to typhus and was buried in Sierra Leone.

Adams, P. F.

Sacred Kingfisher ssp. *Todiramphus sanctus adamsi*

Mathews, 1916 NCR

[NUI *Todiramphus sanctus vagans*]

The original description has no etymology so we can only speculate on Adams's identity. There are a number of possibilities, but the one we favour is Philip Francis Adams (1828–1901), a surveyor, viticulturist and astronomer who was on Lord Howe Island (where the holotype was collected) to observe the transit of Venus (1882).

Adamson

Stout-billed Cuckooshrike ssp. *Coracina caeruleo-grisea adamsoni* **Mayr & Rand**, 1936

Charles Thomas Johnston Adamson (1901–1978) emigrated from England to Australia (1923). He worked as a sheep shearer and in the sugarcane fields until moving to Papua (1926) to prospect for gold. He was on the Archbold Papua Expedition (1933–1934) and was co-leader of a second expedition (1936). He was a patrol and police officer (1935–1939), and served in the Royal Australian Navy (WW2) in the North Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and finally off Papua. He owned and ran a plantation in Papua (1945–1964), retiring to live in Cooktown, Queensland (1964–1978). When his health failed, he shot himself.

Adanson

African Blue Quail *Coturnix adansonii* **E. Verreaux & J. Verreaux**, 1851

Michel Adanson (1727–1806) was a French botanist. He was in West Africa (Senegal) as a bookkeeper for Compagnie des Indes (1748–1754). He collected specimens of all kinds, and after returning to France (1754) wrote two books: *Histoire Naturelle du Sénégal* (1757) and *Familles Naturelles des Plantes* (1763). He lost his position and his income as a result of the French Revolution (1789) and was supported by his servants. He eventually died in penury, leaving a last wish that a wreath representing the 58 plant families that he had named be placed on his grave. Many plant and animal taxa are named after him including generic name of the baobab tree, *Adansonia*.

Adda

Booted Racket-tail ssp. *Ocreatus underwoodii addae*
Bourcier, 1846

Mrs Adda Wilson (DNF) was the wife of William Savory Wilson (q.v.), who was a cloth merchant and financier. They lived in Paris (1840s) and returned to Philadelphia (1853). He was a brother of Wilson, E. (q.v.) and Wilson, T. B. (q.v.).

Adela

Adela's Hillstar *Oreotrochilus adela* **Gould**
[Alt. Wedge-tailed Hillstar *Oreotrochilus adela d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye*, 1838]

Only in Gould do we find this common name. It is so similar to *Oreotrochilus adela* (Wedge-tailed Hillstar) that Gould probably just made a mistake in the spelling, and so others assumed that *adela* referred to a woman.

Adelaide

Adelaide Rosella *Platycercus adalaidae* **Gould**, 1841 NCR

This bird (often regarded as a hybrid between the Crimson and Yellow Rosellas, and indeed these two birds are commonly considered one species, *Platycercus elegans*) was not named directly after a person, but after the city of Adelaide, founded 1837, which, in its turn was named after Queen Adelaide (Adelheid von Sachsen-Meiningen), a German princess (1792–1849) who married (1818) William Henry of Clarence (1764–1837), later the British King William IV (1830–1837).

Adelaide (Swift)

Adelaide's Warbler *Dendroica adalaidae* **Baird**, 1865

Adelaide Swift (DNF) was the daughter of Robert Swift, an American financier who was patron of a number of collecting trips and obtained the first specimen of the warbler. He collected for the USNM in Puerto Rico, the type locality, during a visit there (1865) with George Latimer.

Adelbert

Adelbert's Bowerbird *Sericulus bakeri* **Chapin**, 1929
[Alt. Fire-maned Bowerbird]

This bowerbird is confined to the Adelbert Mountains in New Guinea, and doubtless derives its vernacular name from the area rather than directly after a person. We believe that the mountains were named after Adelbert von Chamisso (1781–1838), who is also known as Louis Charles Adelaide de Chamisso. Chamisso was the botanist aboard the *Rurik*, captained by Otto von Kotzebue, which explored the South Seas (1816–1823). The crew also conducted the first-ever hydrographical, botanical, and ethnological studies on the nearby Marshall Islands. He kept a diary, *Reise um die Welt mit der Romanzoffischen Entdeckungs-Expedition* (1836) ('Voyage Around the World with the Romanzov Discovery Expedition'), which became a classic of its kind. He was a German poet, playwright, linguist and naturalist, born in France at the Château de Boncourt. He served as a page at the court of William II of Prussia and, after army service and travels, became keeper of the Royal Botanical Gardens. He edited the *Musen Almanach* (1804–1806). His sentimental poetic cycle *Frauenliebe und Leben* (1830) was set to music by Schumann. *Peter Schlemihls wundersame Geschichte* (1814), his tale of a man who sold his shadow to the devil, has become legendary.

Adelbert, M.

Buff-throated Sunbird *Chalcomitra adelberti* **Gervais**, 1834

Vice-Admiral Marie-Charles Adelbert le Barbier de Tinan (1803–1876) was a French explorer and shell collector. He was a career sailor who attained very high office, culminating in being part of the ruling council of Algeria.

Adélie

Adélie Penguin *Pygoscelis adeliae* **Hombron & Jacquinot**, 1841

Adélie Dumont d'Urville (1798–1842) was the wife of Admiral Jules-Sebastien-César Dumont d'Urville, the French explorer who first found the penguin. He also named the Adélie Coast of Antarctica after her and other places in and around Antarctica, where he explored in the *Astrolabe* (1820s). New Zealand's 'Noises' islands are named following his remark about their shape. 'Voilà,' exclaimed d'Urville when he first saw the clumpy little group of islands. 'C'est noisesettes', which is French for lamb chops!

Adendorff

Adendorff's Clapper Lark *Mirafra apiata adendorffi*
JA Roberts, 1919 *NCR*
[NUI *Mirafra apiata apiata*]

We know that Adendorff was a South African collector who worked with the describer, but Roberts gave no etymology in his description. We think the person in question may have been Johannes Hendrik Georg Adendorff (1876–1918).

Admiral

Rock-loving Cisticola ssp. *Cisticola emini admiralis* **Bates**, 1930
[Alt. Lazy Cisticola; Syn. *Cisticola aberrans admiralis*]

(See **Lynes**)

Adolf Friedrich

Bustard sp. *Otis adolfi-friederici* **Neumann**, 1907 *NCR*
[Alt. Kori Bustard; JS *Ardeotis kori struthiunculus*]
Apalis sp. *Apalis adolfi-friederici* **Reichenow**, 1908 *NCR*
[Alt. Mountain Masked Apalis; JS *Apalis personata*]
Barbet sp. *Gymnobucco adolfi-friederici* Reichenow, 1908 *NCR*
[Alt. Sladen's Barbet; JS *Gymnobucco sladeni*]
Francolin sp. *Francolinus adolfi-friederici* Reichenow, 1908 *NCR*
[Alt. Red-winged Francolin; JS *Scleroptila levillantii kikuyuensis*]
Puffback sp. *Dryoscopus adolfi-friederici* Reichenow, 1908 *NCR*
[Alt. Pink-footed Puffback; JS *Dryoscopus angolensis nandensis*]
Sunbird sp. *Nectarinia adolfi-friederici* Reichenow, 1908 *NCR*
[Alt. Red-chested Sunbird; JS *Cinnyris erythrocerus*]

Forest Wood-hoopoe ssp. *Phoeniculus castaneiceps adolfi-friederici* Reichenow, 1908 *NCR*
[JS *Phoeniculus castaneiceps brunneiceps*]

Fiery-breasted Bush-shrike ssp. *Malaconotus cruentus adolfi-friederici* Reichenow, 1908 *NCR*; *NRM*
Meyer's Parrot ssp. *Poicephalus meyeri adolfi-friederici* **Grote**, 1926 *NCR*
[JS *Poicephalus meyeri meyeri*]

Adolf Friedrich Albrecht Heinrich, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1873–1969) was an explorer and colonial politician in Africa, and (1949–1952) first President of German Olympic Committee. He conducted scientific research on the African Rift Valley and crossed Africa from East to West (1907–1908). He led another expedition to Lake Chad and upper reaches of the Congo River and Nile in Sudan (1910–1911) He was the last colonial Governor of Togo (1912–1914). After WW1 he became Vice President, German Colonial Society for South West Africa. He wrote *Von Kongo zum Niger und Nil* (1912). A mammal, an amphibian and two reptiles are named after him.

Adolph

Adolph's Hermit *Phaethornis adolphi* **Gould**, 1857
[Alt. Boucard's Hermit, Syn. *Phaethornis striigularis adolphi*]

(See Adolphe **Boucard**)

Adolphine

Adolphina's Myzomela *Myzomela adolphinae* **Salvadori**, 1876
[Alt. Mountain Myzomela]

Adolphine Susanna Wilhelmina Bruijn *née* Adolfinia van Renesse van Duivenbode (1844–1919) was the wife of Anton August Bruijn (q.v.).

Aëdon

Thick-billed Warbler *Iduna aedon* **Pallas**, 1776
[Syn. *Acrocephalus aedon*]
Northern House Wren *Troglodytes aedon* **Vieillot**, 1809

In Greek mythology Aëdon was the wife of Zethus, king of Thebes. She killed her son, Itylus, and was then changed into a nightingale (or a goldfinch, in some versions).

Aegolius

Owl genus *Aegolius* **Kaup**, 1829

A mythical Cretan, one of several thieves who entered the sacred cave of bees in Crete in order to steal honey. There they perceived the cradle of the infant god Zeus, which was not meant to be seen by mortals. As no-one was allowed to be killed on that sacred spot, Aegolius and his fellow thieves were instead metamorphosed into birds.

Agassiz, A. E.

Darwin's Nothura ssp. *Nothura darwinii agassizii* **Bangs**, 1910
Tuamotu Reed Warbler ssp. *Acrocephalus atyphus agassizi* **Wetmore**, 1919 *NCR*
[NUI *Acrocephalus atyphus atyphus*]

Alexander Emanuel Agassiz (1835–1910) was born in Switzerland but emigrated to the US with his eminent palaeontologist

father, Louis Agassiz (1849), and made a fortune out of copper mining. He graduated from Harvard (1855) and took a second degree (BSc.) (1857) after studying engineering and chemistry. He joined the US Coast Survey (1859) as an assistant, becoming a specialist marine ichthyologist. He worked (1860–1866) as an assistant at the Museum of Natural History that his father had founded at Harvard. He had become involved as an investor in a copper mining venture in Michigan and (1866) became the treasurer of the enterprise. After a struggle, he made the company prosperous, merged and acquired other companies and expanded the conglomerate of which he became president (1871–1910). He returned to Harvard (1870s) to pursue his interests in natural history, giving \$500,000 for the Museum of Comparative Zoology there and being its Curator (1874–1885). He visited Peru and Chile (1875) to look at the copper mines and to survey Lake Titicaca. He helped in the examination and classification of the specimens collected by Wyville Thomson on the *Challenger* Expedition and took part in three dredging expeditions (1877–1880) on the Coast Survey's vessel *Blake*. He published much on marine zoology in bulletins and two books: *Seaside Studies in Natural History*, co-written with his stepmother Elizabeth Cary Agassiz (1865) and *Marine Animals of Massachusetts Bay* (1871). He died at sea aboard *Adriatic*.

Aglae

Blue-winged Minla ssp. *Minla cyanouroptera aglae*
Deignan, 1942

Dr Stella Maria Aglae Deignan *née* Leche (1901–1993) was an American anthropologist and the wife of Herbert Girton Deignan (q.v.).

Aglaiia

Tanager genus *Aglaiia* **Lesson**, 1838 NCR
[Now in *Tangara*]

Rose-throated Becard *Pachyramphus aglaiae* **Lafresnaye**,
1839

Aglaiia was one of the three Graces [daughters of Zeus & Eurynome, Aglaia was Splendour, Euphrosyne was Mirth, and Thalia was Good Cheer] in Greek mythology. Jobling (1991) and Wynne (1969) believe they are named after Aglaé Brelay (fl.1839), wife of French ornithologist and collector Charles Brelay.

Agnete

La Palma Blackbird *Turdus merula agnetae* H. Volsøe, 1949
NCR
[JS *Turdus merula cabreræ*]

Mrs Agnete Volsøe *née* Nielsen (b.1902) was a librarian and wife of Dr Svend Helge Volsøe (1908–1968), a Danish ornithologist who classified many of the subspecies of Canary Island birds.

Aguirre

Thekla Lark ssp. *Galerida theklæe aguirrei* **Cabrera**, 1922 NCR
[JS *Galerida theklæe erlangeri*]

Manuel Aguirre de Cárcer y de Tejada (1882–1969) was a Spanish diplomat and colonial administrator.

Aharoni

Aharoni's Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo interpositus* **Rothschild & Hartert**, 1910
Lesser Short-toed Lark ssp. *Calandrella rufescens aharonii*
Hartert, 1910
Shore Lark ssp. *Eremophila alpestris aharonii* **Neumann**,
1934

Professor Dr J. Israel ben A. Aharoni (1882–1946) was born in Lithuania, educated in Prague, and became a zoologist in Israel. He was inducted into the Turkish Army (WW1) and became its official zoologist. He was sent to Damascus (1915) to establish a zoological museum there. Returning to Palestine he became a government zoologist under the British Mandate. When the Hebrew University was founded he became Curator of the Zoological Museum and lectured there until his death. During his numerous research expeditions throughout the Middle East, he assembled an animal collection that is still preserved in a church museum in the Old City of Jerusalem. He is most famous for finding the Golden Hamster *Mesocricetus auratus* (1939) near Mount Aleppo in Syria – a mother with a litter of 10, which he kept as pets and their progeny became the parents of *all* pet hamsters around the world. He wrote an autobiography, *Memories of a Hebrew Zoologist*.

Ahasver

House Sparrow ssp. *Passer domesticus ahasver*
Kleinschmidt, 1904 NCR
[JS *Passer domesticus tingitanus*]

Ahasver is a traditional name for the Wandering Jew, a figure from medieval Christian folklore.

Aidem

Honeycreeper genus *Aidemia* James & Olson, 1991
EXTINCT

Mrs Joan Aidem was a resident of Molokai and pioneer collector of fossil birds in the Hawaiian Islands (1971). The authors state that: 'The unusual terminal orthography results from our inability to resist creating a palindrome.'

Aigner

Red-wattled Lapwing ssp. *Vanellus indicus aignerii*
Laubmann, 1913

Aigner (fl.1913) was a German taxidermist at the Munich Museum.

Aiken

Dark-eyed Junco ssp. *Junco hyemalis aikeni* **Ridgway**, 1873
Aiken's Screech Owl *Megascops kennicottii aikeni*
Brewster, 1891
[Alt. Western Screech Owl ssp.]

Charles Edward Howard Aiken (1850–1936) was born in Vermont. He went to his father's ranch in Turkey Creek,

Colorado Springs (1871), and there he began to study and collect birds, describing their habits and nests. His work was edited by Thomas Brewer (q.v.) (1872) and published in the *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*. Aiken opened a taxidermy shop (1874). Much of his time was spent in pursuit of birds. He was described as a man of keen hearing and sight with a sharp eye for plumage. He identified a smaller, darker-marked race of the screech owl, hence the eponym. Aiken also acquired the holotype of the junco subspecies. He was honoured not so much for his contribution to ornithology but because he paid for the skins. Colorado College purchased Aiken's collection of 4,700 specimens (1907). Much had already been sent to the USNM. Other specimens were turned over to the college as he mounted them. Aiken joined the American Ornithologists' Union (1898) and was made an Honorary Life Associate (1926).

Ainley

Ainley's Storm Petrel *Oceanodroma (leucorhoa) cheimomnestes* Ainley, 1980

Dr David G. Ainley is an American marine biologist, ornithologist and climatologist. He graduated from Dickinson College (1968) and undertook his PhD at Johns Hopkins University (1971). He was Program Director for Marine Studies at Point Reyes Bird Observatory (1977–1995) and since then has been Senior Ecological Associate with a private company. He wrote *The Adélie Penguin: Bellwether of Climate Change* (2001) and co-wrote *Storm-petrels of the Eastern Pacific Ocean* (2011).

Ajax

Painted Quail-thrush *Cincoloma ajax* **Temminck**, 1835

Ajax is a figure from Greek mythology. He was also known as Telamonian Ajax or Ajax the Great; a hero and legendary king of Salamis who plays an important role in Homer's *Iliad*. A mammal is named after him.

Akeley

Brown-chested Alethe ssp. *Pseudaethe poliocephala akeleyae* **Dearborn**, 1909

Desert Lark ssp. *Ammomanes deserti akeleyi* **D. G. Elliot**, 1897

Olive Ibis ssp. *Bostrychia olivacea akeleyorum* **Chapman**, 1912

Carl Ethan Akeley (1864–1926) was an American taxidermist, explorer and artist (the lark is named after him) and his first wife was Delia Julia Akeley *née* Denning (1875–1970), after whom the alethe is named. The ibis's trinomial, meaning 'of the Akeley's', honours them both. They divorced and he re-married (1924).

Alan

Japanese White-eye ssp. *Zosterops japonicus alani* **Hartert**, 1905

(See **Owston**)

Akyildiz

Graceful Prinia ssp. *Prinia gracilis akyildizi* **Watson**, 1961

Zubeyir Akyildiz (DNF) of the Turkish Forest Department, Ankara, shared in the describer's explorations of southern Turkey.

Albert (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire)

Woodpecker sp. *Venilia albertuli* **Bonaparte**, 1850 NCR
[Alt. Blood-coloured Woodpecker; JS *Veniliornis sanguineus*]

Albert Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1835–1919) was a French zoologist. He became joint Director of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris (1859). As Albert was only 15 when Bonaparte described the bird and the suffix 'uli' means little, we think he may have intended the name as some kind of tribute to Albert's father, Isidore Geoffroy St Hilaire.

Albert, Prince

Albert's Lyrebird *Menura alberti* **Bonaparte**, 1850

[Alt. Prince Albert's Lyrebird]

Prince Albert's Curassow *Crax alberti* **Fraser**, 1852

[Alt. Blue-billed Curassow]

Prince Albert's Riflebird *Ptiloris magnificus alberti* **D. G. Elliot**, 1871

[Alt. Magnificent Riflebird ssp.]

Prince Albert, the Prince Consort (1819–1861), was the husband of Queen Victoria. He was a keen innovator, seeker of knowledge and interested in all of the sciences. So although the birds were named in his honour, this may not have been purely an acknowledgement of his social standing.

Albert, King

Yellow-crested Helmet-shrike *Prionops alberti* **Schouteden**, 1933

King Albert I (1875–1934) was King of the Belgians (1909–1934). Schouteden was a Belgian zoologist who studied the fauna of the Congo, so he honoured his king.

Albert (Meek)

White-eye sp. *Zosterops alberti* **Rothschild & Hartert**, 1908 NCR

[JS *Zosterops ugiensis*]

Collared Kingfisher ssp. *Todiramphus chloris alberti* **Rothschild & Hartert**, 1905

Asian Koel ssp. *Eudynamys orientalis alberti* **Rothschild & Hartert**, 1907

Lewin's Rail ssp. *Lewinia pectoralis alberti* **Rothschild & Hartert**, 1907

Striated Thornbill ssp. *Acanthiza lineata alberti* **Mathews**, 1920

Northern Fantail ssp. *Rhipidura rufiventris albertorum* **Hartert**, 1924 NCR

[JS *Rhipidura rufiventris setosa*]

(See **Meek**) The plural trinomial *albertorum* used for the fantail honours Albert F. Eichhorn (q.v.) as well as Albert Meek.

Albertina (Marschall)

Bay-headed Tanager ssp. *Tangara gyrola albertinae*
Pelzeln, 1877

Countess Albertina Marschall (DNF) was a daughter of Count August F. de Marschall.

Albertina (Schlegel)

Albertina's Myna *Streptocitta albertinae* **Schlegel**, 1866
[Alt. Bare-eyed Myna, Schlegel's Myna]

Albertina Catharina Petronella Schlegel *née* Pfeiffer (b.1829) was the second wife of German ornithologist Hermann Schlegel (q.v.). She was Lidth de Jeude's (q.v.) step-daughter and Schlegel knew her well before they married (1869) as he dedicated the myna to her as being 'one of the aimiable daughters of our dead friend, Professor van Lidth de Jeude.'

Albertis

Black-billed Sicklebill *Drepanornis albertisi* **P. L. Sclater**, 1873
Papuan Mountain Pigeon *Gymnophaps albertisii* **Salvadori**, 1874
Crowned Pigeon sp. *Goura albertisii* Salvadori, 1876 NCR
[Alt. Southern Crowned Pigeon; JS *Goura scheepmakeri*]
Mountain Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles albertisi* P. L. Sclater, 1874

(See **D'Albertis**)

Albin

Great Curassow *Crax albin* **Lesson**, 1831 NCR
[JS *Crax rubra*]

Eleazar Albin (c.1690–c.1759) was a British painter, naturalist and author. He was born Eleazar Weiss in Germany but moved to England (1707) and anglicised his name by translating it. He wrote the 3-volume *A Natural History of Birds* (1731–1738).

Alcasid

Brown Tit Babbler ssp. *Macronus striaticeps alcasidi*
Du Pont & Rabor, 1973

Dr Godofredo L. Alcasid (DNF) was Director of the Philippine National Museum. He co-wrote 'A new race of the naked-faced spider-hunter (*Arachnothera clarae*) from Luzon' (1968).

Alcide

Hummingbird genus *Alcidius* **Boucard**, 1895 NCR
[Now in *Oreotrochilus*]

(See **D'Orbigny**)

Alcippe

Babbler (Pellorneidae) genus *Alcippe* Blyth, 1844

Alcippe was the daughter of Ares, the god of war in Greek mythology. Alcippe was also the name of one of the seven daughters of Alcioneus, who were transformed into kingfishers.

Alcock

Alcock's Snake Eagle *Spilornis cheela rutherfordi* **Swinhoe**, 1870
[Alt. Crested Serpent Eagle]

Sir Rutherford Alcock (1809–1897) spent most of his career in Asia. He qualified in medicine, then served as a surgeon in the marine brigade in the Carlist Wars (1836). He became Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, (1836–1837). He was appointed Consul at Fuchow in China (1844), and was promoted to the Consulate at Shanghai (1845–1846). When Japan opened up to Westerners again (1858) Alcock was appointed to be Consul-General in Japan and he became Minister Plenipotentiary (1859). There was still much resentment in Japan against foreigners and Alcock's native interpreter was murdered at the gates of the Legation (1860). Then Ronin (unemployed members of the old Samurai class) attacked the Legation (1861), which he and his staff repelled. Soon afterwards he returned to England on leave and published his experiences as *Capital of the Tycoon* (1863). He returned to Japan (1863) and gathered English, American, Dutch and French warships to attack and destroy shore batteries as punishment for the previous attacks on Western ships. He was transferred back to China (1865) and was the British Minister in Peking (Beijing) until his retirement (1871). It was Alcock who persuaded the Japanese Court to adopt driving on the left like the British.

Aldrich

Black-capped Chickadee ssp. *Poecile atricapillus aldrichi*
Braund & McCullagh, 1940 NCR
[JS *Poecile atricapillus atricapillus*]

Dr John Warren Aldrich (1906–1995) was an American ornithologist and ecologist in the US Fish & Wildlife Service. His bachelor's degree was awarded by Brown University (1928), and his master's (1933) and doctorate (1937) by Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Aldrovandi

Oriental Hobby *Falco aldrovandii* **Temminck**, 1822 NCR
[JS *Falco severus*]

Dr Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1605) was an Italian naturalist. He studied law and medicine, graduating as a physician at Bologna (1553). He was accused of heresy before the Inquisition (1549) but was able to clear himself. He was appointed Professor of Philosophy and Lecturer on Botany at the University of Bologna (1551), becoming Professor of Natural History (1561). He became the first Director of Bologna's botanical garden (1568). He was instrumental in the founding of Bologna's public museum. He willed his huge collection of

natural history specimens to the Senate of Bologna, but these were gradually distributed among a variety of institutions. A reptile is named after him.

Aldunate

Grey-hooded Sierra Finch *Chlorospiza aldunatei* **C. Gay**,
1847 NCR
[JS *Phrygilus gayi*]

General José Santiago Aldunate Toro (1796–1864) was a Chilean army officer and politician. He joined the army led by Bernardo O'Higgins (1810) and proved to be an outstanding soldier in the wars of liberation against Spain (1810–1824). He was a minister in President Bulnes's government (1842) and a senator for Valparaíso (1842–1852), being also Mayor of Valparaíso (1845) and Director of the Military Academy (1847).

Alecto

Shining Flycatcher *Myiagra alecto* **Temminck**, 1827

Palm Cockatoo ssp. *Probosciger aterrimus alecto*
Temminck, 1835 NCR
[JS *Probosciger aterrimus goliath*]

Alecto was a character from Greek mythology, one of the three Furies. According to Hesiod, she was the daughter of Gaea fertilised by the blood spilled from Uranus when Cronus castrated him. Four mammals are named after her.

Alexander, A. H.

Hummingbird sp. *Aphantochroa alexandri* **Boucard**, 1891
NCR
[JS *Heliodoxa xanthogonyis*]

A. H. Alexander (fl.1878) was an American taxidermist in West Hoboken who styled himself 'Professor'. He published what we assume is a trade catalogue, *Alexander's Taxidermist Depot, where Everything a Taxidermist Needs can be Obtained* (1877). His shop was burgled (1878) by a rival Canadian taxidermist who was careless enough to drop a letter there with his name on it!

Alexander, A. M.

Alexander's Ptarmigan *Lagopus lagopus alexandrae*
Grinnell, 1909
[Alt. Willow Ptarmigan ssp.]
White-breasted Nuthatch ssp. *Sitta carolinensis alexandrae*
Grinnell, 1926

Miss Annie Montague Alexander (1867–1950) founded the Museum of Zoology at California University. She studied both nursing and music but had to abandon both due to eyestrain and headaches. She first became interested in palaeontological work while attending John C. Merriam's lectures at the University of California (1900). Thereafter she was closely associated with the Department and Museum of Paleontology, as well as the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. She offered to finance Merriam's fossil-hunting expeditions provided she could participate, and she continued to give

financial support as well as participating in many field expeditions including Alaska (1908). Despite financing the expeditions and taking part in the digs she did most of the cooking too! She continued taking part right up until she died of a stroke (1950). In an account of the 1905 expedition she wrote: 'We worked hard up to the last. My dear friend Miss Wemple stood by me through thick and thin. Together we sat in the dust and sun, marking and wrapping bones. No sooner were these loaded in the wagon for Davison to haul to Mill City than new piles took their places. Night after night we stood before a hot fire to stir rice, or beans, or corn, or soup, contriving the best dinners we could out of our dwindling supply of provisions. We sometimes wondered if the men thought the fire wood dropped out of the sky or whether a fairy godmother brought it to our door, for they never asked any questions ...'

Alexander, B. F.

Alexander's Swift *Apus alexandri* **Hartert**, 1901
[Alt. Cape Verde Swift]
Alexander's Akalat *Sheppardia poensis* **Alexander**, 1903
Barbet sp. *Tricholaema alexandri* **Shelley**, 1903 NCR
[JS *Tricholaema frontata*]
Alexander's Kestrel *Falco alexandri* **Bourne**, 1955
[Syn. *Falco tinnunculus alexandri*]

Pale-fronted Negrofinch ssp. *Nigrita luteifrons alexandri*
Ogilvie-Grant, 1907
Cut-throat Finch ssp. *Amadina fasciata alexandri*
Neumann, 1908
Lesser Honeyguide ssp. *Indicator minor alexandri*
C. H. B. Grant, 1915
Yellow-bellied Eremomela ssp. *Eremomela icteropygialis alexandri* **W. L. Slater & Mackworth-Praed**, 1918
Baglafaecht Weaver ssp. *Ploceus baglafaecht alexandri*
W. L. Slater, 1925 NCR
[JS *Ploceus baglafaecht eremobius*]

Captain Boyd Francis Alexander (1873–1910) was an ornithologist and traveller in Africa. He was educated at Radley College (1887–1891) and joined the army (1893). He made a comprehensive study of nesting habits and migration of the birds at Rye, Sussex (1896). He led a scientific expedition to the Cape Verde Islands (1897), where he made an extensive collection of native bird species and (1898) went on his first African journey to the Zambezi and Kafuk rivers. He was appointed to the Gold Coast constabulary (1900) and took part in the relief of Kumasi. He explored Lake Chad (1904–1905) with his younger brother Captain Claud Alexander, who died (1904) of fever (Nigeria). He then made a geographical survey of West Africa (1905–1906). He spent some time on the island of Fernando Po (Bioko), and many of the birds, which he described, have *poensis* in their binomial, referring to that island. He was a Royal Geographical Society medallist (1908). He continued his African explorations (1908–1910) until local people in the Dar Tama area of Tchad (Chad) killed him. French soldiers recovered his body and he was buried in Maifoni, Nigeria, alongside his brother. He wrote *From the Niger to the Nile* (1907). His collections are still at Tring, BMNH. Two mammals are named after him. (See also **Boyd**,

plus **Alexander, B. F., Francis (Alexander)** and **Herbert (Alexander)**

Alexander, H. G.

Aberrant Bush Warbler ssp. *Cettia flavolivacea alexanderi*
Ripley, 1951

Horace Gundry Alexander (1889–1989) was a British ornithologist whose brother was Wilfred Backhouse Alexander (see below). He taught at Woodbrooke College, Birmingham (1919–1944). He spent much time in India and, as he was a Quaker, his views made it easier for him to become a close personal friend of Mahatma Gandhi. He enrolled the young Indira Gandhi in the Delhi Birdwatching Society (1950).

Alexander, W. B.

Grey-headed Albatross ssp. *Thalassarche chrysostoma alexanderi* **Mathews**, 1916 NCR; NRM

Maned Duck ssp. *Chenonetta jubata alexanderi* **Mathews**, 1916 NCR; NRM

Dove Prion ssp. *Pachyptila desolata alexanderi* **Mathews & Iredale**, 1921 NCR; NRM

Wilfred Backhouse Alexander (1885–1965) was an English zoologist. He was educated at the University of Cambridge and became Assistant Superintendent of the Cambridge Museum of Zoology (1910), also acting as an Assistant Demonstrator in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. He was an Assistant Naturalist to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (1911). He then left for Australia, where he was Assistant at the Western Australian Museum (1912–1915). He accompanied Professor W. J. Dakin on the first Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to the Abrolhos Islands (1913). During the British Association for the Advancement of Science meeting (1914) he travelled throughout Australia on the presidential train. He was Keeper of Biology at the Western Australian Museum (1915–1920) and was seconded to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) as science abstractor (1916–1919). He was biologist at the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board in Brisbane (1920–1924) and officer-in-charge (1924–1925). He edited the journal *Emu* (1924–1925). He then worked at the AMNH (1926), writing his best known work *Birds of the Ocean* (1928). This work is generally recognised to be the first ornithological field guide. Alexander was superintendent of the Tees Estuary survey (1929–1930). He became Director of the Oxford Bird Census (later becoming the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology) (1930–1945). He then became their Librarian (1945–1955). The Alexander Library was named after him (1947). He was elected as a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union (1921) and Fellow of the RAOU (1939). He was awarded the Tucker Medal of the BTO (1955) and the Union Medal of the British Ornithologists' Union (1959).

Alexander (Milligan)

Yellow-rumped Thornbill ssp. *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa alexanderi* **Mathews**, 1921 NCR
[JS *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa pallida*]

Alexander William Milligan (1858–1921) was an Australian ornithologist and collector. He moved to Western Australia from Victoria (1897) where he worked as an accountant for the Department of Lands and Surveys, and latterly as a clerk in a firm of lawyers in Perth. He was Honorary Consulting Ornithologist to the Western Australian Museum (1901).

Alexander the Great

Moustached Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri* **Linnaeus**, 1758
[Alt. Red-breasted Parakeet]

Alexandrine Parakeet *Psittacula eupatria* **Linnaeus**, 1766

Alexander the Great (356–323 BC) was King of Macedonia, and is much too famous to need an extensive write-up here. He is sometimes described as being the founder of aviculture. He stopped the killing of peacocks for food and had them shipped home to enjoy their beauty. He is also credited with the discovery of the Ring-necked Parakeet.

Alexander (Wetmore)

White-breasted Wood Wren ssp. *Henicorhina leucosticta alexandri* **A. R. Phillips**, 1986

(See **Wetmore**)

Alexandra

Golden-headed Cisticola ssp. *Cisticola exilis alexandrae* **Mathews**, 1912

Red-capped Robin ssp. *Petroica goodenovii alexandrae* **Mathews**, 1912 NCR; NRM

Zebra Finch ssp. *Taeniopygia guttata alexandrae* **Mathews**, 1912 NCR

[JS *Taeniopygia guttata castanotis*]

Australian Barn Owl ssp. *Tyto delicatula alexandrae* **Mathews**, 1912 NCR

[JS *Tyto delicatula delicatula*]

These birds are named after a place – Alexandra, Northern Territory, Australia.

Alexandra (Princess)

Alexandra's Parrot *Polytelis alexandrae* **Gould**, 1863
[Alt. Princess Parrot, Princess of Wales Parakeet]

Alexandra (1844–1925), Princess of Wales, later Queen Alexandra, was a member of the British royal family. The parrot, a rare and elusive inhabitant of the desert regions of Australia, was named by John Gould to celebrate her marriage to Edward VII. Considered by many to be one of the most exquisitely coloured and well proportioned of all birds, the Princess Parrot was described by Baldwin Spencer as the most fitting of the Australian birds to bear the name of this illustrious lady.

Alexandre

Alexandre's Hummingbird *Archilochus alexandri* **Boucier & Mulsant**, 1846
[Alt. Black-chinned Hummingbird]

Dr M. Alexandre (DNF) discovered the species in the Sierra Madre of Mexico and sent the type specimen to Mexico City.

He was a physician who also collected zoological specimens and sent them back to France.

Alexandrov

Northern House Martin ssp. *Delichon urbicum alexandrovi*
Zarudny, 1916 NCR

[JS *Delichon urbicum meridionale*]

Common Chaffinch ssp. *Fringilla coelebs alexandrovi*
Zarudny, 1916

Bearded Reedling ssp. *Panurus biarmicus alexandrovi*
Zarudny & **Bilkevitch**, 1916 NCR

[JS *Panurus biarmicus ruscicus*]

Black Redstart ssp. *Phoenicurus ochruros alexandrovi*
Zarudny, 1918 NCR

[JS *Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides*]

Vasily Georgiyevich Alexandrov (1887–1964) was a Russian botanist who was Director of the Botanical Gardens, Tiflis (Tbilisi, Georgia). He was a Professor (1920) at Tiflis and at Tomsk (1927–1929).

Alexina

Broad-tailed Warbler ssp. *Schoenicola brevirostris alexinae*
Heuglin, 1863

[Alt. Fan-tailed Grassbird]

Mademoiselle Alexina Tinné (1839–1869) was Dutch but a naturalised British subject. She visited Norway, Italy, Constantinople (Istanbul) and Palestine when she was in her early twenties before settling in Cairo. She explored the White Nile (1861–1864); Heuglin (q.v.) was a member of her expedition. She started to explore the Sahara Desert (1869) in company with three other Europeans and a number of Touareg attendants, who shot and killed all four Europeans.

Alfaro

Alfaro's Hummingbird *Saucerottia alfaroana* **Underwood**,
1896 EXTINCT

[Alt. Miravalles Hummingbird; Syn. *Amazilia alfaroana*]

Red-crowned Ant Tanager ssp. *Habia rubica alfaroana*
Ridgway, 1905

Don Anastasio Alfaro (1865–1951) was an archaeologist, geologist, ethnologist, zoologist and famous Costa Rican writer. From a young age he collected birds, insects, minerals and plants. He took his first degree at the University of Santo Tomás (1883). He urged the president to create a National Museum (1885) and then he dedicated much of his life to it, becoming Director shortly after it was established (1887). He spent his life teaching and exploring as well as continuing to collect, discovering a number of new taxa that carry his name. He wrote a number of books, including one on Costa Rican mammals, and also wrote poetry. He was much admired throughout Europe and the Americas and corresponded with all the leading naturalists of his day. Among other taxa, three mammals and an amphibian are named after him.

Alfred

Alfred's Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi* **Des Murs**, 1856

Unidentified child, assumed to be a male relative of Des Murs, who wrote the scientific description, or perhaps of the Comte de Castlenau who collected the bird. The original description has the words 'pour encourager à la Science un enfant qui nous est cher.'

Alfred Edmund

Merlin sp. *Falco alfredemundi* **Kleinschmidt**, 1917 NCR

[JS *Falco columbarius*]

(See **Brehm**)

Alfred (Everett)

Flores Scops Owl *Otus alfredi* **Hartert**, 1897

Wallacean Cuckooshrike ssp. *Coracina personata alfrediana* Hartert, 1898

[Alt. Timor Cuckooshrike]

(See **Everett**)

Alfred (Newton)

Bamboo Warbler *Bradypterus alfredi* **Hartlaub**, 1890

[Alt. Newton's Scrub Warbler]

(See **Newton, A.**)

Alfred (Sharpe)

Swift sp. *Cypselus alfredi* **G. E. Shelley**, 1900 NCR

[Alt. Mottled Swift; JS *Tachymartia aequatorialis*]

(See **Sharpe, A.**)

Alfred (Vincent)

Olive Sunbird ssp. *Cyanomitra olivacea alfredi* Vincent, 1934

Alfred William Vincent (1904–2000), like his brother Col. Jack Vincent (q.v.), was an ornithologist. He wrote 'On the breeding habits of some African birds' in *Ibis* (1947).

Algonda

Comoros Fody *Foudia eminentissima algondae* **Schlegel**,
1867

Algonda Schlegel (fl.1866) was the describer's sister.

Alice

Alice's Emerald *Chlorostilbon alice* **Bourcier & Mulsant**,
1848

[Alt. Green-tailed Emerald]

Unknown etymology. It is odd that the scientific name is just 'Alice', and is not in any way latinised.

Alice (Kennicott)

Grey-cheeked Thrush *Turdus aliciae* **Baird**, 1858 NCR
[JS *Catharus minimus*]

Alice Kennicott was living in Illinois (1858). She was a younger sister of Robert Kennicott (q.v.), who was a naturalist who worked for Baird. She was a great shot and collected many specimens for her brother. She married a Chicago physician, Dr Francis Reilly.

Alice (Robinson)

Purple-backed Sunbeam *Aglaeactis aliciae* **Salvin**, 1896

Copper-rumped Hummingbird ssp. *Saucerottia tobaci aliciae* **Richmond**, 1895
[Syn. *Amazilia tobaci aliciae*]

Anita Alice Mathilde Robinson *née* Phinney (b.1860) was the wife of Colonel Wirt Robinson (q.v.) (1864–1929), US explorer and collector.

Alinder

Golden-winged Sunbird ssp. *Drepanorhynchus reichenowi alinderi* **Laubmann**, 1928 NCR
[JS *Drepanorhynchus reichenowi reichenowi*]

Dr Sven Alinder (1900–1928) was a Swedish entomologist and collector in Kenya for the Bavarian State Zoological Society, Munich. Piteå University awarded his doctorate. He wrote *In the Land of the Nando: Travels and Adventures of a Modern Zoologist in Wild Africa*.

Aline (Bourcier)

Emerald-bellied Puffleg *Eriocnemis alinae* **Bourcier**, 1842

Aline Bourcier (DNF) was the wife of the French naturalist Jules Bourcier (q.v.), one-time Consul General to Ecuador.

Aline (Jackson)

Blue-headed Sunbird *Cyanomitra alinae* **F. Jackson**, 1904

Lady Aline Louise Jackson *née* Cooper (d.1966) was the wife of Sir Frederick Jackson, ornithologist and one-time Governor of Uganda.

Alister

King Parrot genus *Alisterus* **Mathews**, 1911
Grassfinch genus *Alisteranus* Mathews, 1912 NCR
[Now in *Poephila*]
Whistler genus *Alisterornis* Mathews, 1912 NCR
[Now in *Pachycephala*]

Nullarbor Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma alisteri* Mathews, 1910

Grey Fantail ssp. *Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* Mathews, 1911
Azure Kingfisher ssp. *Ceyx azureus alisteri* Mathews, 1912 NCR
[JS *Ceyx azureus ruficollaris*]

Flock Bronzewing ssp. *Phaps histrionica alisteri* Mathews, 1912 NCR; NRM

Tawny Grassbird ssp. *Megalurus timoriensis alisteri* Mathews, 1912

White-quilled Rock Pigeon ssp. *Petrophassa albipennis alisteri* Mathews, 1912 NCR

[JS *Petrophassa albipennis albipennis*]

Australian Little Bittern ssp. *Ixobrychus minutus alisteri* Mathews, 1913 NCR

[JS *Ixobrychus dubius*]

Alister William Mathews (1907–1985) was the son of the describer (q.v.). He became a printer and a teacher of languages.

Alix

Recurve-billed Bushbird *Clytactantes alixii* **D. G. Elliot**, 1870

Dr Édouard Alix (1823–1893) was Professor of Zoology at the Catholic University, Paris.

Allard

Metaltail sp. *Ornismya allardi* **Bourcier**, 1839 NCR
[Alt. Tyrian Metaltail; JS *Metallura tyrianthina*]

Jean-Baptiste d'Allard (1769–1848) flourished under the first French Empire and constructed (1810) the building in Montbrison that is now a museum named after him. He spent his life collecting 'curiosities' and acquired the collection of Baron Feutrier in which the original specimen of the hummingbird was found. He had no descendant and left the museum and its contents to his fellow townsfolk.

Allen, A. A.

Moustached Antpitta *Grallaria alleni* **Chapman**, 1912

Chestnut-capped Brush Finch ssp. *Arremon brunneinucha alleni* **Parkes**, 1954

Dr Arthur Augustus Allen (1885–1964) was a US ornithologist who became Professor of Ornithology at Cornell University. He undertook fieldwork in Colombia and Panama and collected the antpitta holotype (1911). He wrote *The Golden Plover and Other Birds* (1939). A populariser of bird study, the St Louis Audubon Society reported (1940) 'Dr A. A. Allen drew an audience of 800 for his "intimate glimpses" into the lives of birds'. (See also **Arthur Allen**)

Allen, A. R.

Bustard sp. *Eupodotis alleni* **Meyer de Schauensee**, 1930 NCR

[Alt. Rüppell's Korhaan; JS *Eupodotis rueppellii*]

Alfred Reginald 'Reggie' Allen Jr (1905–1988) was the son of a neuro-surgeon whose first love was music and who was a founding member of the Savoy Opera Company. Reggie was on the (1930) Meyer de Schauensee expedition to South Africa. When he returned to the US he worked in Philadelphia and New York as an advertising copywriter and became general manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra (1935). He worked for Universal Pictures in Hollywood (1939–1941). He served as a Lieutenant-Commander in Air Intelligence (WW2). After the war he returned to Hollywood to work for the J. Arthur Rank organisation until he was appointed (1950s) to work as Assistant General Manager for the

Metropolitan Opera and Director of Operations, the Lincoln Center, New York. He retired (1969) to become Curator of the Gilbert & Sullivan Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library.

Allen, C. A.

Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin* **Lesson**, 1829

Charles Andrew Allen (1841–1930) was an American collector and taxidermist. After serving in the Union Army during the Civil War he returned home and worked at various jobs, including taxidermy. He once worked on fishing boats out of Newfoundland to learn more about Atlantic seabirds. He was an excellent collector, who became well versed in the habits of the birds and other animals. The heavily wooded hills are still just across the road from Allen's old homestead in California. He was also the inventor of the *Allen Hummer*, a birdcall device, and was an authority on bird lore but had little opportunity for education. Many years later Allen's account of the eponymous hummingbird appeared in Bent's *Life Histories of North American Birds*. William Brewster (q.v.), C. Hart Merriam (q.v.) and Major Charles Bendire (q.v.) were among the many eastern-based scientists who bought bird and mammal skins from this Californian collector. Allen obtained the hummingbird (1877) for Henshaw, who named it after him in appreciation. However, the bird had been discovered c.50 years earlier by Lesson whose name took precedence. Nevertheless, the common name persisted.

Allen, G. M.

Golden Palm Weaver ssp. *Ploceus bojeri alleni* **Mearns**, 1911 NCR; NRM

Small Buttonquail ssp. *Turnix sylvaticus alleni* **Mearns**, 1911 NCR

[JS *Turnix sylvaticus lepurana*]

Black-winged Oriole ssp. *Oriolus nigripennis alleni* **Amadon**, 1953 NCR; NRM

Dr Glover Morrill Allen (1879–1942) was a collector, curator, editor, librarian, mammalogist, ornithologist, scientist, taxonomist, teacher and writer. He was Librarian at the Boston Society of Natural History (1901–1927). He was employed to oversee the mammal collection at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard (1907), having been awarded his PhD (1904). He was Curator of Mammals (1925–1938) and then Professor of Zoology (1938–1942). He was keen on all vertebrates, particularly birds (editing *Auk* 1939–1942) and mammals (President of the American Society of Mammalogists 1927–1929). He made many collecting trips (1903–1931), variously to Africa, including the Harvard African Expedition to Liberia (1926), Australia, the Bahamas, Brazil, Labrador and the West Indies. He wrote a great many scientific papers and articles and a number of books. Early works include *The Birds of Massachusetts* (1901), where he notes taking a specimen of Passenger Pigeon *Ectopistes migratorius* (1904), maybe the last recorded in the wild.

Allen, J. A.

Scaly-breasted Thrasher genus *Allenia* **Cory**, 1891

White-eyed Towhee ssp. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni* **Coues**, 1871

Allen's Ptarmigan *Lagopus lagopus alleni* **Stejneger**, 1884 [Alt. Willow Ptarmigan ssp.]

Red-shouldered Hawk ssp. *Buteo lineatus alleni* **Ridgway**, 1885

Golden-tailed Sapphire ssp. *Chrysuronia oenone alleni* **D. G. Elliot**, 1888

Hooded Siskin ssp. *Carduelis magellanica alleni* **Ridgway**, 1899

Golden-olive Woodpecker ssp. *Piculus rubiginosus alleni* **Bangs**, 1902

[Syn. *Colaptes rubiginosus alleni*]

Bananaquit ssp. *Coereba flaveola alleni* **Lowe**, 1912

Joel Asaph Allen (1838–1921) was a US ornithologist who studied under Agassiz and accompanied him to Brazil (1865). He took a number of field trips in North America and (1873) became chief of an expedition sent out by the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was an Assistant in Ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1870). He became Curator of the Department of Mammals and Birds, AMNH (1885–1921). He wrote many scientific papers and edited *Auk* and the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*. He also wrote a number of monographs including one with Elliott Coues (q.v.). He organised the AOU with Coues and Brewster (q.v.) and became its first President, and was also a founding member of the National Audubon Society. He is remembered in the names of ten mammals and a reptile.

Allen, W.

Allen's Gallinule *Porphyrio alleni* **Thomson**, 1842

Rear-Admiral William Allen (1793–1864) was an English naval officer who was involved in fighting the African slave trade. He led three expeditions to Africa (two 1832, one 1841), all to the Niger. Allen collected the gallinule type specimen at Idda, near the River Niger. Two mammals are named after him.

Allenby

Kittlitz's Plover ssp. *Charadrius pecuarius allenbyi* **Nicoll**, 1921 NCR; NRM

Field Marshall Sir Edmund Henry Hynman, Viscount Allenby of Megiddo (1861–1936), was a career soldier. He served in Africa before and during the Boer War. He commanded the Cavalry Division, the Cavalry Corps, V Corps, and the Third Army on the Western Front. He was Commander in Chief, Egyptian Expeditionary Force (June 1917), most famous for capturing Jerusalem from Turkish occupation (December 1917). He is also known to be the only Christian General to have succeeded in capturing both Jerusalem and the strategic fortress of Acre – a feat beyond the Crusaders such as Richard Coeur-de-Lion and St. Louis. Allenby was extremely interested in bird migration. Among his staff in Palestine and Egypt toward the end of WW1 was Richard Meinertzhagen

(q.v.). The two men are known to have been on very good terms and remained friends, even after Allenby sacked Meinertzhagen. He has one mammal named after him.

Alma

Alma's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus almae* **Oberholser**, 1898
NCR

[Alt. Swainson's Thrush; JS *Catharus ustulatus ustulatus*]

Harry Church Oberholser (q.v.) did not identify the 'Alma' he chose to honour in describing this subspecies, and we are not aware that her identity has ever been made known.

Alma (Jønsson)

Seram Masked Owl *Tyto almae* Jønsson *et al.* 2013

Alma Jønsson is the daughter of Knud Andreas Jønsson, the senior describer of the owl.

Almasy

Eurasian Skylark ssp. *Alauda arvensis almasyi* Keve, 1943
NCR

[JS *Alauda arvensis dulcivox*]

Dr György Ede Almásy Graf von Zsadány und Törökszentmiklós (1867–1933) was a Hungarian zoologist, ethnologist and explorer in Turkistan and western China (1900–1906).

Aloysius

Black-and-white Casqued Hornbill ssp. *Bycanistes subcylindricus aloysii* **Salvadori**, 1906 NCR

[JS *Bycanistes subcylindricus subquadratus*]

Speckled Tinkerbird ssp. *Pogoniulus scolopaceus aloysii*
Salvadori, 1906 NCR

[JS *Pogoniulus scolopaceus flavisquamatus*]

Luigi Amedeo Giuseppe Maria Ferdinando Francesco di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi (1873–1933) was the son of the King of Spain, a member of the royal House of Savoy and a cousin of the King of Italy; 'Aloysius' is a latinisation of 'Luigi'. He was a mountaineer and explorer who made a number of important first ascents in places as far apart as Alaska, the Rwenzori Mountains in Uganda, and K2 in the Karakoram Range. He was Commander-in-Chief, Royal Italian Navy (WW1). He died in Abruzzi Village, Italian Somaliland (c. 90 km north of Mogadishu, in present-day Somalia). A mammal and a reptile are named after him.

Alphéraky

Common Pheasant ssp. *Phasianus colchicus alpherakyi*
Buturlin, 1904 NCR

[JS *Phasianus colchicus pallasii*]

Sergei Nikolaevich Alphéraky (1850–1918) was a Russian entomologist, lepidopterist, ornithologist and explorer in Central Asia. He studied at Moscow University (1867–1869) and Dresden (1871–1873).

Alphonse

Alphonse's Crow-tit *Paradoxornis alphonsianus* **J. Verreaux**, 1870

[Alt. Ashy-throated Parrotbill]

(See **Milne-Edwards**)

Alström

Alström's Warbler *Seicercus soror* Alström & Olsson, 1999
[Alt. Plain-tailed Warbler]

Dr Per Johan Alström (b.1961), the senior describer, is a Swedish ornithologist and research scientist in the Department of Systematic Zoology at Uppsala University. He is co-author of *Field Guide to the Rare Birds of Britain and Europe* (1991) and the family monograph *Pipits and Wagtails* (2002), as well as being author of a number of articles and a recorder of bird song.

Altenstein

King Eider *Platypus altensteinii* C. L. Brehm, 1824 NCR
[JS *Somateria spectabilis*]

Karl Freiherr vom Stein zum Altenstein (1770–1840) was a statesman at the court of King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia. He was also a historian interested in natural history. He was perhaps responsible for sending the botanist Friedrich Sellow (q.v.) to Brazil.

Althaea

Hume's Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia althaea* **Hume**, 1878

Althaea was the wife of King Oeneus of Calydon in Greek mythology. *Althaea* is also a genus of 6–12 species of perennial herb.

Altum

Hildebrandt's Francolin ssp. *Pternistis hildebrandti altumi*
G. A. Fischer & Reichenow, 1884

[Syn. *Francolinus hildebrandti altumi*]

Father Dr Johann Bernard Theodor Altum (1824–1900) was a German catholic priest, zoologist and ornithologist. The University of Berlin awarded his doctorate in natural sciences (1855). He became Professor of Natural Sciences at the Eberswalde Forestry School (1869). He wrote *Der Vogel und sein Leben* (1868) wherein he took issue with A. E. Brehm (q.v.) over ornithology. He was the first ornithologist to theorise regarding the relationship between a bird's song and its territory.

Alvarez, J.

Slaty-legged Crane ssp. *Rallina eurizonoides alvarezii*
Kennedy & Ross, 1987

Jesus B. Alvarez Jr (DNF) was an untiring campaigner to conserve Philippine fauna and flora. He was Officer-in-Charge and Director (1972) Parks and Wildlife Office as well as Assistant Director of Forestry for Parks. He wrote: *Our National Parks: Treasure Houses of Wildlife and Beauty* (1973).

Alvarez, M.

Flame-coloured Tanager ssp. *Piranga bidentata alvarezii*

A. R. Phillips, 1966

Miguel Alvarez Del Toro (1917–1996) was a life-long naturalist working mostly in Chiapas State, Mexico, having always collected insects and small vertebrates. He collected birds around Mexico City, in Morelos, and Colonia Sarabia, Oaxaca, in the rainforests, for the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (1938–1939). He became a taxidermist at the Museum of Natural History in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas (1942), and collected vertebrates near the city and surveyed more remote areas. He had no formal education yet was a great teacher, scientist and conservationist. He taught at the Chiapas College of Arts and Sciences and at The National Autonomous University of Mexico (which awarded him an honorary doctorate). He was the principal force behind the creation of six protected areas in Chiapas. He published c.40 papers on birds including: *Las Aves de Chiapas* (1971). Four reptiles and an amphibian are named after him.

Amadon

Hawk genus *Amadonastur* Amaral *et al.* 2009

Long-tailed Hawk *Accipiter amadoni* **Wolters**, 1978 NCR
[JS *Urotriorchis macrourus*]

Orange-headed Thrush ssp. *Zoothera citrina amadoni*
Biswas, 1951

Greater Blue-eared Glossy Starling ssp. *Lamprotornis chalybaeus amadoni* **Wolters**, 1952

Long-billed Wren-babbler ssp. *Rimantor malacoptilus amadoni* **Koelz**, 1954

North Melanesian Cuckooshrike ssp. *Coracina welchmani amadonis* **Cain & Galbraith**, 1955

Ethiopian Swallow ssp. *Hirundo aethiopica amadoni*
C. M. N. White, 1956

Thick-billed Siskin ssp. *Carduelis crassirostris amadoni*
George, 1964

Philippine Green Pigeon ssp. *Treron axillaris amadoni*
Parkes, 1965

Tiny Sunbird ssp. *Cinnyris minullus amadoni* **Eisenraut**, 1965

Green-throated Mountaingem ssp. *Lampornis viridipallens amadoni* **Rowley**, 1968

Little Greenbul ssp. *Andropadus virens amadoni*
Dickerman, 1997

Dr Dean Amadon (1912–2003) was an American ornithologist and an authority on birds of prey. Hobart College awarded his bachelor's degree (1934) and Cornell his doctorate (1947). He worked at the AMNH, New York (1937–1973) and was Chairman of the Ornithology Department (1957). He was President of the American Ornithologists' Union (1964–1966) and wrote, with Leslie Brown, *Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World* (1968) and, with Jean Delacour (q.v.), *Curassows and Related Birds* (1973).

Amalia (Buturlin)

European Stonechat ssp. *Saxicola torquata amaliae*
Buturlin, 1929 NCR

[JS *Saxicola rubicola*]

Mrs Amalia J. Buturlin *née* Zarin (fl.1929) was the wife of the describer.

Amalia (Dietrich)

Brown Gerygone ssp. *Gerygone mouki amalia* **Meise**, 1931

Frau Amalia Concordia Dietrich (1822–1891) *née* Nelle was German-born but naturalised Australian (c.1863–1871). She was an agent for the Godeffroy Museum in Hamburg (1872–1879).

Amaryllis

Black-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia amaryllis* **Bourcier**, 1848
NCR

[JS *Lesbia victoriae*]

In Greek mythology Amaryllis was a shepherdess. The name means 'sparkling'.

Amathusia

Hummingbird genus *Amathusia* **Mulsant & E Verreaux & J Verreaux** 1865 NCR

[Now in *Doricha*]

Blue-cheeked Rosella *Platycercus amathusia* **Bonaparte**, 1850 NCR

[Alt. Pale-headed Rosella; JS *Platycercus adscitus palliceps*]

In Greek mythology Amathusia was an epithet of the goddess of love, Aphrodite.

Amazilia

Amazilia Hummingbird *Amazilia amazilia* **Lesson**, 1827

Amazilia is an Inca who is the heroine of Jean Marmontel's novel *Les Incas, ou la Destruction de l'Empire du Pérou* (1777).

Ambrosetti

Buffy-fronted Seedeater *Coccothraustes ambrosettianus*
Bertoni, 1901 NCR

[JS *Sporophila frontalis*]

Dr Juan Bautista Ambrosetti (1865–1917) was an Argentinian archaeologist, anthropologist and naturalist. His first expedition was to Chaco province (1885). He became Director of Zoology at the Entre Rios Province Museum, Parana, and (1903) Professor of Archaeology at the University of Buenos Aires where he established the Museum of Ethnography (1904). He discovered (1908) the previously lost ruins of the Omaguaca civilisation (10th century AD) in Jujuy province.

Amelie

Rosy-throated Longclaw *Macronyx ameliae* de Tarragon, 1845

Louise-Amélie de Turenne (DNF) was the wife of French explorer Marquis Leonce de Tarragon (1813–1897). The Marquis's mother was Amélie Louise Virginie Goislard de Villebresme (1788–1865). The longclaw may be named after either of these women. The original description is silent on

the matter, perhaps deliberately so de Tarragon could avoid upsetting either lady.

Amherst, Lady

Lady Amherst's Pheasant *Chrysolophus amherstiae*
Leadbeater, 1829

Sarah Countess Amherst (1762–1838) was married to William Pitt Amherst, who was the Governor General of Bengal (1822–1828). Lord Amherst was responsible for sending the first specimen of the pheasant to London (1828). It did not survive the journey but, nevertheless, the ornithologist Leadbeater (q.v.) used the specimen for his official description. The first live specimens successfully reached London in July 1869. An orchid is also named after her.

Amphitrite

Storm-petrel sp. *Fregetta amphitrite* **Jardin**, 1858 NCR
[Alt. Polynesian Storm-petrel; JS *Nesofregetta fuliginosa*]

In Greek mythology Amphitrite was a sea-goddess, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Poseidon.

Amphitryon

White-throated Dipper ssp. *Cinclus cinclus amphitryon*
Neumann & Paludan, 1937 NCR
[JS *Cinclus cinclus caucasicus*]

In Greek mythology Amphitryon was a Theban general who accidentally killed Electryon, King of Mycenae, his brother-in-law.

Amy

Clamorous Reed Warbler ssp. *Acrocephalus stentoreus amyae* **E. C. S. Baker**, 1922
Eyebrowed Wren-babbler ssp. *Napothera epilepidota amyae* Kinnear, 1925

Mrs Amy Stevens *née* Ellis (1881–1956) was the wife of British explorer Herbert Stevens.

Amytis

Grasswren genus *Amytis* **Lesson**, 1831 NCR
[Now *Amytornis* **Stejneger**, 1885]

Amytis (fl.450 BC) was a Persian princess, described by the Greek historian Dinon as the most beautiful woman in Asia.

Anabel

Anabel's Bluebird *Sialia mexicana anabelae* **A. W. Anthony**, 1889 NCR
[Alt. Western Bluebird ssp.; JS *Sialia mexicana occidentalis*]

Anabel Anthony *née* Klink (1867–1949) was the wife of Alfred Webster Anthony (q. v.), the describer.

Anais

Golden Myna *Mino anais* **Lesson**, 1839

Anais Lesson (1827–1838) was the daughter of René Lesson, the French naturalist, who named the bird after his late child.

Anchieta

Anchieta's Barbet *Stactolaema anchietae* **Bocage**, 1869
Anchieta's Sunbird *Anthreptes anchietae* Bocage, 1878
[Alt. Red-and-blue Sunbird]
Bat-like Spinetail *Chaetura anchietae* **Souza**, 1887 NCR
[JS *Neafrapus boehmii*]

Anchieta's Tchagra ssp. *Bocagia minuta anchietae* Bocage, 1869
[Alt. Marsh Tchagra, Blackcap Bush-shrike]
Black Scimitarbill ssp. *Rhinopomastus aterrimus anchietae* Bocage, 1892
Rufous-naped Lark ssp. *Mirafra africana anchietae* **da Rosa Pinto**, 1967 NCR
[JS *Mirafra africana occidentalis*]

José Alberto de Oliveira Anchieta (1832–1897) was an independent Portuguese naturalist and collector in Africa, particularly Angola and Mozambique. The Portuguese government hired him as a naturalist (1867), but probably also covertly as a secret agent and informer. He collected many types of mammals and reptiles. A mammal, seven reptiles and two amphibians are named after him.

Andarya

Andarya's Bushshrike *Malaconotus andaryae* **F. Jackson**, 1919 NCR
[Probably a hybrid: *Chlorophoneus bocagei* x *C. sulfureopectus*]

Andarya (fl.1919) was an Ugandan collector for Sir Frederick Jackson.

Andersen, Th.

Regal Sunbird ssp. *Cinnyris regius anderseni* **J. G. Williams**, 1950
Usumbara Weaver ssp. *Ploceus nicolli anderseni* Franzmann, 1983

Thorkild Andersen (b.1912) was a Danish sisal planter and collector in Tanganyika (Tanzania) (1947–1967).

Andersen, To.

Pied Bushchat ssp. *Saxicola caprata anderseni* **Salomonsen**, 1953

Torben Andersen (fl.1950) was a Danish businessman and naturalist in the Philippines.

Anderson, J.

Anderson's Bamboo Partridge *Bambusicola fytchii* Anderson, 1871
[Alt. Mountain Bamboo Partridge]
Anderson's Yellow-backed Sunbird *Aethopyga anderseni* **Oates**, 1890 NCR
[Alt. Crimson Sunbird; JS *Aethopyga siparaja*]

Anderson's Bulbul *Pycnonotus xanthorrhous anderseni* **Swinhoe**, 1870
[Alt. Brown-breasted Bulbul ssp.]
Anderson's Silver Pheasant *Lophura nycthemera anderseni* **J. A. Elliott**, 1871 NCR

John Anderson (1833–1900) was a qualified physician who became Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Medical School in Calcutta and Director of the Indian Museum there (1865). He joined an expedition to Burma and Yunnan in south-west China as naturalist (1868). A second expedition (1875) only collected in Burma. He wrote a zoological account of the two expeditions; the section on birds covers 233 species. R. Bowdler Sharpe (q.v.) gave assistance in the report's preparation by verifying the identifications. Anderson also wrote monographs of two whale genera. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (1879). Three amphibians, three mammals and eight reptiles are also named after him.

Anderson, M. P.

Pale-vented Pigeon ssp. *Patagioenas cayennensis andersoni* **Cory**, 1915

Malcolm Playfair Anderson (1879–1919) was an American zoologist educated at secondary level in Germany, returning to the US to study zoology and graduate at Stanford University (1904). From age 15 he took part in collecting expeditions to Arizona, Alaska and California. He joined the Cooper Ornithological Club (1901) and wrote a number of articles on ornithology, yet did not confine himself to that subject. He was chosen to conduct the Duke of Bedford's Exploration of Eastern Asia for the Zoological Society of London (1904); he took photographs and extensive notes on the collections and wrote several short stories about the people with whom he lived and worked in the Orient. He was again in western China (1909 and 1910). He was in Peru with Osgood (q.v.) (1912). He died (1919) after falling from scaffolding at the shipyards in Oakland, California. Four mammals are named after him.

Anderson, W.

White-browed Shortwing ssp. *Brachypteryx montana andersoni* **Rand & Rabor**, 1967

William Anderson (DNF) was a former Comptroller of Silliman University, Negros, Philippines, and aided others in their fieldwork. He owned an aeroplane and twice flew Rabor in order that he could do aerial surveys of prospective collecting regions (1956).

Anderson, Mount

Grey-fronted Honeyeater ssp. *Meliphaga plumula andersoni* **Mathews**, 1912 NCR (originally described as *Ptilotis chrysotis andersoni*)
[JS *Lichenostomus plumulus planasi*]

This bird is named after Mount Anderson in northern Western Australia, which in turn was named after Charles Anderson (1876–1944), a mineralogist, palaeontologist and museum director.

Andersson, C. J.

Bat Hawk ssp. *Macheiramphus alcinus anderssoni* **Gurney**, 1866
Red-capped Lark ssp. *Calandrella cinerea anderssoni* **Tristram**, 1869

Rock Martin ssp. *Ptyonoprogne fuligula anderssoni* **Sharpe & Wyatt**, 1887

Yellow White-eye ssp. *Zosterops senegalensis anderssoni* **G. E. Shelley**, 1892

Golden-tailed Woodpecker ssp. *Campethera abingoni anderssoni* **J. A. Roberts**, 1936

Carl Johan Andersson (1827–1867) was a Swedish explorer and collector in Namibia (1851–1867). He wrote: *Lake Ngami or Explorations and Discoveries during Four Years Wandering in the Wilds of South Western Africa* (1856) and *The Okavango River: a Narrative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure* (1861).

Andersson, J. G.

Oriental Magpie ssp. *Pica pica anderssoni* **Lönberg**, 1923

Johan Gunnar Andersson (1874–1960) was a Swedish archeologist, geologist and paleontologist who was Director of Sweden's National Geological Survey. He was on the Swedish Antarctic Expedition (1901–1903). He made a number of important archaeological and paleontological finds in China, including the first remains of Peking Man.

André

André's Swift *Chaetura andrei* **Berlepsch & Hartert**, 1902
[Alt. Ashy-tailed Swift]

Black-chested Tyrant *Taeniotriccus andrei* **Berlepsch & Hartert**, 1902

Plain Antvireo ssp. *Dysithamnus mentalis andrei* **Hellmayr**, 1906

Little Tinamou ssp. *Crypturellus soui andrei* **Brabourne & Chubb**, 1914

Eugène André (1861–1922) was a French writer and naturalist. He collected in Venezuela (1897–1900). He may have been in Trinidad (c.1915). His wrote: *A Naturalist in the Guianas* (1904).

Andrew

Andrew's Swallow *Hirundo andrewi* **J. G. Williams**, 1966
NCR

[now considered to be aberrant *Pseudhirundo griseopyga*]

Andrew E. Williams is a botanist who co-authored *Field Guide to Orchids of North America* (1983). He also wrote, together with his father, J. G. Williams (q.v.), *A Field Guide to the Orchids of Britain and Europe, with North Africa and Middle East* (1978).

Andrews, C. W.

Andrews's Frigatebird *Fregata andrewsi* **Mathews**, 1914
[Alt. Christmas Frigatebird]

Dr Charles William Andrews (1866–1924) was a British geologist. He was interested in dinosaurs and (1895–1922) published many articles on dinosaur fossils in the *Geological Magazine* and other publications. The fossilised remains of an ancestral cormorant from the Upper Cretaceous of Transylvania has been named after him. He collected on

Christmas Island (1897–1908) when employed by BMNH and whilst commissioned by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company to survey the natural history of the islands. He was the first person to collect Abbott's Booby *Papasula abbotti* there. He wrote *A Monograph of Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)* (1900).

Andrews, R. C.

Striated Marsh Warbler ssp. *Megalurus palustris andrewsi*
Bangs, 1921
Greater Flameback ssp. *Chrysocolaptes lucidus andrewsi*
Amadon, 1943

Roy Chapman Andrews (1884–1960) was a larger-than-life American who became an explorer, collector and curator whom many believe to have been the real-life *Indiana Jones*. He always maintained that from his earliest childhood he had a desire for travel and adventure. 'I was born to be an explorer,' he wrote (1935) in *The Business of Exploring*. 'There was never any decision to make. I couldn't do anything else and be happy.' He said, too, that his only ambition was to work at the AMNH. He first worked as a taxidermist, and after graduating (1906) went to New York City and applied for a job at the museum. The Director told him there were no jobs but Andrews persisted saying, 'You have to have somebody to scrub floors, don't you?' The director took him on and from this humble beginning he went on to become the museum's most famous explorer. Initially a taxidermist, he developed an interest in whales and travelled to Alaska, Japan, Korea and China to collect various marine mammals. He was naturalist on the USS Albatross voyage to the Dutch East Indies and Borneo (1909–1910). He led an expedition to China and Outer Mongolia (1921–1923) where he collected both live specimens and fossils, including the first eggs to be positively identified as those of a dinosaur. He continued to make further expeditions over a number of years until returning to the USA (1930). He later became Director of AMNH (1934). On retirement (1942) he moved to California and spent the rest of his life writing about his exploits, including his autobiography *Under a Lucky Star*. Three mammals and an amphibian are named after him.

Andromeda

Andromeda Thrush *Zoothera andromedae* **Temminck**, 1826
[Alt. Sunda Thrush]

Andromeda, in Greek mythology, was a princess of Ethiopia. As divine punishment for her mother's boasting, she was chained to a rock as a sacrifice to a sea-monster. The hero Perseus rescued and married her.

Angel(a)

Angela Starthroat *Ornismya angelae* **Lesson**, 1833
[Alt. Blue-tufted Starthroat; JS *Helioaster furcifer*]

This bird appears as the Angela Starthroat in Gould illustrations. Lesson originally described the hummingbird as 'L'Angèle (femelle), *Ornismya Angelae*' and we assume he had no specific angel in mind.

Angela (Diaz)

Angela's Blue Jay *Cyanolyca angelae* **Salvadori & Festa**,
1899 NCR
[Alt. Black-collared Jay; JS *Cyanolyca armillata quindiuana*]

Angela Díaz-Miranda *née* Savignone (b.1860) was the Italian wife of the Spanish Minister to Ecuador, Antonio Manuel Díaz-Miranda y Arango.

Angela (Kepler)

Elfin-woods Warbler *Dendroica angelae* C. B. Kepler &
Parkes, 1972
Hawaiian Crake sp. *Porzana keplerorum* **Olson** & H. F.
James, 1991 EXTINCT

Angela Kay Kepler (b.1943) is an Australian-born New Zealander. She is married to the American biologist Cameron B. Kepler (q.v.). The two often write together, both being specialists on Hawaii and its birds and flora. She wrote a *Comparative Study of Todies (Todidae)*, with *Emphasis on the Puerto Rican Tody, Todus mexicanus* (1977) and has also written guidebooks about Hawaii. The crake is named after her and her husband.

Angelina

Angelina's Scops Owl *Otus angelinae* **Finsch**, 1912
[Alt. Javan Scops Owl]

Angeline Henriette Caroline Bartels *née* Maurenbrecher (1877–1920) was the wife of the author and zoologist Max Bartels (q.v.). She made a number of fine watercolours of birds that he had in his collection. Both his collection and her watercolours were donated to the Leiden Museum.

Anna (Branicki)

Booted Racket-tail ssp. *Ocreatus underwoodii annae*
Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1894
Fawn-breasted Brilliant ssp. *Phaiolaima rubinoides annae*
Stolzmann, 1926

(See Anna **Branicki**)

Anna (d'Essling)

Anna's Hummingbird *Calypte anna* **Lesson**, 1829

Anna Masséna, Princess d'Essling, Duchess of Rivoli, *née* Debelle (1802–1887), was the wife of Prince Victor Masséna, the son of one of Napoleon's marshals. French naturalist René Primevere Lesson named the bird for her after having discovered the first specimen among several birds collected for Prince Victor's private collection.

Anna (Dole)

Ula-ai-hawane *Ciridops anna* **Dole**, 1879 EXTINCT

Anna Prentice Dole *née* Cate (1842–1918) was the wife of the US ornithologist Sanford Dole (q.v.), who is more famed for being a judge who was president of the Hawaiian Republic (1893–1898).

Anna (Normann)

White-headed Vanga ssp. *Artamella viridis annae*
Stejneger, 1879

Anna Normann (1852–1914), a schoolteacher from Bergen, Norway, married Leonhard Stejneger (q.v.) (1876). However, the marriage was not a success and the couple proved wholly incompatible. Anna had no desire to go to America so they decided to separate, later securing a divorce (granted 1892).

Anna (Weber)

Anna's Flowerpecker *Dicaeum annae* **Büttikofer**, 1894
[Alt. Golden-rumped Flowerpecker]

Anna Antoinette Weber van Bosse (1852–1942) was a Dutch botanist. With her husband M. C. W. Weber (d.1937), she collected in the East Indies (1888–1890 and 1899–1900). When Anna died their estate at Eerbeek was bequeathed to the Gelders Landschap foundation. Their house is now an adult education centre. Their library and scientific correspondence were bequeathed to the Artis Library, University of Amsterdam, and to the Zoological Museum of the University of Amsterdam (Institute of Taxonomic Zoology).

Anna Marula

Nimba Flycatcher *Melaenornis annamarulae* **Forbes-Watson**, 1970

Anna Marula Forbes-Watson *née* Kofsky (1941–2006) was the wife of Alexander David Forbes-Watson (q.v.).

Annalisa

Snowy-browed Flycatcher ssp. *Ficedula hyperythra annalisa*
Stresemann, 1931

Mrs Anneliese Heinrich *née* Machatchek (DNF) was the first wife of the German entomologist, collector and explorer Gerd Herrmann Heinrich (q.v.).

Anne (Elliot)

Tawny-capped Euphonia *Euphonia anneae* **Cassin**, 1865

Mrs Anne Eliza Elliot *née* Henderson (DNF) was the wife of Daniel Giraud Elliot (q.v.).

Anne (Meinertzhagen)

African Pipit ssp. *Anthus cinnamomeus annae*
Meinertzhagen, 1921

Desert Lark ssp. *Ammomanes deserti annae*
Meinertzhagen, 1923

Mrs Anne Constance Meinertzhagen *née* Jackson (1888–1928) was the second wife of Richard Meinertzhagen (q.v.). She was well known as an ornithologist in her own right and travelled to Denmark (1921), Egypt and Palestine (1923), Madeira (1925) and India (1925–1926), the latter with her husband, collecting and studying the avifauna. She died from a revolver bullet through the head whilst in the company of her husband just three months after the birth of their child.

This was described as an accident although there was no inquest, and it has been claimed both that she committed suicide suffering post-natal depression after the birth of her third child, and that her husband shot her, particularly as the path of the bullet makes suicide very unlikely.

Ansell

Gabon Coucal *Centropus anselli* **Sharpe**, 1874

Cloud Cisticola ssp. *Cisticola textrix anselli* **C. M. N. White**
1960

Henry F. Ansell (d.1875) was a merchant in Gabon who traded in natural history specimens collected there.

Ansonge

White-collared Oliveback *Nesocharis ansongei* **Hartert**,
1899

Ansonge's Greenbul *Andropadus ansongei* Hartert, 1907
Ansonge's Robin Chat *Xenocopsychus ansongei* Hartert,
1907

[Alt. Angola Cave Chat]

Hairy-breasted Barbet ssp. *Tricholaema hirsuta ansongei*
G. E. Shelley, 1895

Black Bishop ssp. *Euplectes gierowii ansongei* Hartert, 1899
Woodhouse's Antpecker ssp. *Parmoptila woodhousei*
ansongei Hartert, 1904

Grey Penduline-tit ssp. *Anthoscopus caroli ansongei*
Hartert, 1905

Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye ssp. *Platysteira concreta ansongei*
Hartert, 1905

Greater Swamp Warbler ssp. *Acrocephalus rufescens*
ansongei Hartert, 1906

Ansonge's Crombec *Sylvietta rufescens ansongei* Hartert,
1907

[Alt. Long-billed Crombec]

Bearded Bulbul ssp. *Criniger barbatus ansongeanus* Hartert,
1907

White-browed Sparrow Weaver ssp. *Plocepasser mahali*
ansongei Hartert, 1907

Jameson's Firefinch ssp. *Lagonosticta rhodopareia ansongei*
Neumann, 1908

Willcocks's Honeyguide ssp. *Indicator willcocksii ansongei*
C. H. B. Grant, 1915

African Green Pigeon ssp. *Treron calvus ansongei* Hartert &
Goodson, 1918

Rufous-vented Warbler ssp. *Sylvia subcaerulea ansongei*
Zedlitz, 1921

Sabota Lark ssp. *Calendulauda sabota ansongei*
W. L. Sclater, 1926

Black-chested Prinia ssp. *Prinia flavicans ansongei*
W. L. Sclater, 1927

Double-banded Sandgrouse ssp. *Pterocles bicinctus*
ansongei **C. W. Benson**, 1947

Plain-backed Pipit ssp. *Anthus leucophrys ansongei*
C. M. N. White, 1948

Dr William John Ansonge (1850–1913) was an English explorer and collector who was active in Africa in the second half of the 19th century. He wrote *Under the African Sun*

(1899). He also collected a number of new species of fish from the Niger delta. Four mammals, one amphibian and three reptiles are named after him.

Antaios

St Helena Hoopoe *Upupa antaios* **Olson**, 1975 EXTINCT

Olson's etymology says it all: 'In Greek mythology, Antaios (Latin, Anteus) was a giant wrestler, son of Gaea, whose strength was maintained as long as he was in contact with the earth and who was finally vanquished by Hercules. The St Helena hoopoe was likewise a giant of its kind and as necessarily committed to the earth'. That is to say the bird was probably near-flightless.

Anthony, A. W.

Anthony's Flowerpecker *Dicaeum anthonyi* **McGregor**, 1914
[Alt. Flame-crowned Flowerpecker]

Anthony's Vireo *Vireo huttoni obscurus* Anthony, 1890
[Alt. Hutton's Vireo ssp.]

Anthony's Brown Towhee *Melozone crissalis senicula*
Anthony, 1895

[Alt. California Towhee ssp.]

Anthony's Green Heron *Butorides virescens anthonyi*
Mearns, 1895

[Alt. Green Heron ssp.]

Loggerhead Shrike ssp. *Lanius ludovicianus anthonyi*
Mearns, 1898

Cactus Wren ssp. *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*
anthonyi Mearns, 1902

American Dipper ssp. *Cinclus mexicanus anthonyi* **Griscom**,
1930

Alfred Webster Anthony (1865–1939) was an American collector and ornithologist. He was President of the Audubon Society in Portland, Oregon (1904). He collected birds for years in the Tualatin Valley, his specimens now being in the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Anthony was the first to publish a list of birds of Portland and vicinity. Florence Merriam Bailey (q.v.) used Anthony's list in her *Handbook to the Birds of the Western United States* (1902). He wrote 'Field notes on the birds of Washington County, Oregon' in *Auk* (1886). Two mammals and two reptiles are named after him.

Anthony, H. E.

Anthony's Nightjar *Caprimulgus anthonyi* **Chapman**, 1923
[Alt. Scrub Nightjar]

Dr Harold E. Anthony (1890–1970), son of A. W. Anthony (q.v.), was Curator of Mammals at the AMNH. He was a noted collector of animals, especially in the Neotropics, but his prime interest was in mammals. He was President of the American Society of Mammalogists (1935–1937). He took part in a number of collecting expeditions to, for example, Burma and Ecuador. Chapman's dedication of the nightjar's name is interesting: '... the specimen on which this distinct species is based was shot at night by Mr. Harold E. Anthony, Associate Curator of Mammals in the American Museum, on a trail running through open, grassy, arid country near Portovelo.

Mr. Anthony's capture of the type makes it doubly fitting that this new bird should receive his name in recognition of the contributions he is making to Ecuadorian zoogeography through an intensive study of the mammalia of that country'. Three mammals and an amphibian are also named after him.

Antigone

Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* **Linnaeus**, 1758

Two women in Greek mythology share the name. The goddess Hera transformed Antigone into a stork. A less likely candidate is the Antigone who was the daughter of Oedipus by his mother Jocasta.

Antinori

Whistling Cisticola ssp. *Cisticola lateralis antinorii* **Heuglin**,
1867

Black Saw-wing ssp. *Psalidoprocne pristopectera antinorii*
Salvadori, 1884

Marchese Orazio Antinori (1811–1882) was an Italian zoologist. He travelled, collecting in Ethiopia (1876–1882). He was head of a scientific station in Shoa (1876–1881), which was set up by the Royal Geographic Society of Italy of which he was a founding member. He was a college 'drop-out': he studied the classics but left (1828) without getting a diploma. His family was noble but not well off, so he needed to earn a living. He spent the next ten years pursuing ornithology and taxidermy, moving to Rome (1837) to work for Bonaparte mounting skins, etc. He undertook various writing and curating tasks until, in a time of political turmoil (1848), he was shot in the right arm which nearly had to be amputated. He then taught himself to write and draw with his left hand. He continued to make a living as a taxidermist, travelling to Greece and Turkey (1850s) and eventually to Syria and Egypt. He explored in Sudan until 'the continuous rains, the fevers, the dysentery and lack of drinking water threatened to bury us all'. He continued to travel, notably to Sardinia with Salvadori (1863) and to Tunisia (1866). He travelled with Beccari to the south of Egypt (1870). When he arrived in Ethiopia (1876) he wrote to his friend Doria telling him it was the most wonderful place he had seen and did not leave with the rest of the expedition, preferring to continue his work there for the rest of his life. A mammal is named after him.

Anton

Anthony's Flufftail *Sarothrura affinis antonii* **Madarász & Neumann**, 1911

[Alt. Striped Flufftail ssp.]

Bismarck Fantail ssp. *Rhipidura dahlia antonii* **Hartert**, 1926

(See **Reichenow**)

Antonia (Perroud)

Sooty Barthroat *Threnetes antoniae* **Bourcier & Mulsant**,
1846 NCR

[JS *Threnetes niger*]

Madame Antonia Perroud (DNF) was the wife of Benoit Philibert Perroud (1796–1878), who was President of the Linnaean Society at Lyon.

Antonia (Ridgway)

Antonia's Cotinga *Carpodectes antoniae* **Ridgway**, 1884
[Alt. Yellow-billed Cotinga]

Antonia Ridgway (DNF) was the sister of Robert Ridgway (q.v.). He refers to her in his original description of the cotinga as 'a dear sister whose death I mourn'.

Antony

Angola Lark ssp. *Mirafra angolensis antonii* **B. P. Hall**, 1958

Refers to Anthony L Archer (see **Archer, A. L.**).

Apetz

Lesser Short-toed Lark ssp. *Calandrella rufescens apetzii*
Brehm, 1857

Professor Dr Johann Heinrich Gottfried von Apetz (1794–1857) was a German entomologist, although his time at Jena University was spent studying theology and, latterly, languages. He amassed a large collection of beetles from East Asia. He wrote a number of papers including *Beiträge zur Fauna des Osterlandes* (1840). A number of insects are named after him.

Aphrodite

Great Tit ssp. *Parus major aphrodite* **Madarász**, 1901

Aphrodite was the ancient Greek goddess of love and beauty. A reptile is also named after her.

Apolinar

Apolinar's Wren *Cistothorus apolinari* **Chapman**, 1914

Brother Apolinar María (1877–1949) was a missionary Colombian monk and ornithologist. He was Director of the Institute La Salle in Bogota (1914).

Appert

Appert's Greenbul *Xanthomixis apperti* **Colston**, 1972
[Alt. Appert's Tetraka; Syn. *Phyllastrephus apperti*]

Reverend Dr Otto Appert (1930–2012) was a Swiss missionary and amateur naturalist in Madagascar (1959–1966 and 1973–1990). He wrote several books and articles, such as 'Beobachtungen an *Monias benschi* in Südwest-Madagaskar' and 'La répartition géographique des vangides dans la région du Mangoky et la question de leur présence aux différentes époques de l'année' (1968). A reptile is named after him.

Apsley

Bar-breasted Honeyeater ssp. *Ramsayornis fasciatus apsleyi* **Mathews**, 1912

Bar-shouldered Dove ssp. *Geopelia humeralis apsleyi*
Mathews, 1912

Little Corella ssp. *Cacatua sanguinea apsleyi* **Mathews**, 1912

White-bellied Cuckooshrike ssp. *Coracina papuensis apsleyi*
Mathews, 1912

As Mathews named several birds from Melville Island, Northern Territory, and as the Apsley Strait separates Melville Island from Bathurst Island, we do not believe that these taxa are named directly after a person. Apsley Strait was named (1818) after the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies and Lord President of the Council, Henry, Baron Apsley, Lord Bathurst. The first inland town in Australia is called Bathurst after him too.

Arcé

Arce's Tanager *Bangsia arcaei* **P. L. Sclater & Salvin**, 1869
[Alt. Blue-and-gold Tanager; Syn. *Buthraupis arcaei*]

Enrique Arcé (DNF) was a Guatemalan collector who was trained by Salvin (q.v.). He moved to Panama (late 1860s) and collected in Costa Rica and Panama. He obtained the tanager holotype at Cordillera del Chuco, Veraguas. He used a number of his relatives as collectors and combined their work into his returns. Among them was a brother, David, and a son, Enriqueito (alive in 1937). Arcé also appears in the names of a number of Central American moths and butterflies.

Archbold

Bowerbird genus *Archboldia* **Rand**, 1940

Archbold's Newtonia *Newtonia archboldi* **Delacour & Berlioz**, 1931

Dwarf Sparrowhawk *Accipiter archboldi* **Stresemann**, 1932
NCR

[JS *Accipiter nanus*]

Archbold's Nightjar *Eurostopodus archboldi* **Mayr & Rand**, 1937

[Alt. Mountain Eared Nightjar, Cloud Forest Nightjar]

Archbold's Bowerbird *Archboldia papuensis* **Rand**, 1940

Snow Mountains Robin *Petroica archboldi* **Rand**, 1940

Archbold's Owllet-nightjar *Aegotheles archboldi* **Rand**, 1941
[Alt. Eastern Mountain Owllet-nightjar]

Spangled Kookaburra ssp. *Dacelo tyro archboldi* **Rand**, 1938

Richard A. Archbold (1907–1976) was an American philanthropist who became a zoologist at the AMNH. He was a member of the Madagascar Expedition (1929–1931) funded by his father and went on to finance and lead expeditions, particularly to Australasia, at times accompanied by, among others, Rand (q.v.) and G. H. H. Tate (q.v.). He also set up a permanent research station at Lake Placid in Florida. As well as birds, 26 insects, three spiders, a fish, an amphibian and a mammal are named after him.

Archer, A. L.

Red-billed Oxpecker ssp. *Buphagus erythrorhynchus archeri*
Cunningham van Someren, 1984 NCR; NRM

Anthony 'Tony' L. Archer was a professional big-game hunter in Kenya (1956) and was working as a wildlife guide (2000). He was the author of *A Survey of Hunting Techniques and the Results thereof on Two Species of Duiker and the Suni Antelopes in Zanzibar* (1994). His son, Nigel, has followed in his footsteps. (See also **Antony**)

Archer, G. F.

Archer's Robin Chat *Cossypha archeri* **Sharpe**, 1902
[Alt. Archer's Ground Robin; Syn. *Dryocichloides archeri*]
Archer's Buzzard *Buteo (augur) archeri* **W. L. Sclater**, 1918
Archer's Lark *Heteromirafra archeri* **R. S. Clarke**, 1920

Archer's Greywing Francolin *Scleroptila levalliantoides archeri* **W. L. Sclater**, 1927
[Alt. Orange River Francolin; Syn. *Francolinus levalliantoides archeri*]
Alpine Swift ssp. *Tachymartus melba archeri* **Hartert**, 1928
Eurasian Spoonbill ssp. *Platalea leucorodia archeri* **Neumann**, 1928
Common Kestrel ssp. *Falco tinnunculus archeri* **Hartert & Neumann**, 1932

Sir Geoffrey Francis Archer (1882–1964) was an explorer and administrator who was posted to British Somaliland in 1913, serving as Deputy Commissioner, HM Commissioner and finally as Governor (1919–1922). He carried out extensive field observations and collected 3,000 skins and 1,000 clutches of eggs. His observations of Archer's Lark are particularly important as the species was not subsequently seen for many decades until its rediscovery in Ethiopia in the 1970s. Another of his discoveries, Somali Pigeon *Columba oliviae*, was named after his wife Olive (q.v.). Later he became Governor-General of the Sudan (1924–1926). He co-authored, with Eva M. Godman, the 4-volume *Birds of British Somaliland and the Gulf of Aden: their Life Histories, Breeding Habits and Eggs* (1937–1961). F. J. Jackson (q.v.), who was Archer's uncle, collected the robin chat in Uganda.

Archibald, G. W.

Common Crane ssp. *Grus grus archibaldi* Ilyashenko, 2008

Dr George William Archibald (b.1946) is a Canadian ornithologist. Dalhousie University awarded his bachelor's degree (1968) and Cornell University his doctorate (1975). He is co-founder of the International Crane Foundation (1973) of which he was Director (1973–2000). He was the first winner of the Indianapolis Prize (2006). Archibald pioneered several techniques to rear cranes in human care, including having human handlers wear crane costumes to avoid imprinting. Archibald spent three years with a highly endangered Whooping Crane *Grus americana* named Tex, dressed and acting as a male crane – walking, calling, dancing – to shift her into reproductive condition. Through his dedication and the use of artificial insemination, Tex eventually laid a fertile egg.

Archibald (G. Campbell)

Tasmanian Scrubwren ssp. *Tasmanornis humilis archibaldi* **Mathews**, 1922 NCR
[JS *Sericornis humilis humilis*]

Archibald George Campbell (1880–1954) was President of the RAOU (1934–1935). His parents were Archibald James Campbell (q.v.) and Mrs Elizabeth Campbell.

Archibald (J. Campbell)

Brown Thornbill ssp. *Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi* **Mathews**, 1910

(See **Campbell, A. J.**)

Archilochus

Hummingbird genus *Archilochus* **Reichenbach**, 1854

Archilochus (c.680–c.645 BC) was a poet from the island of Paros in the Archaic period in Greece, celebrated for his versatile and innovative use of poetic meters and as the earliest known Greek author to compose almost entirely on the theme of his own emotions and experiences.

Archimedes

European Stonechat ssp. *Saxicola torquatus archimedes* **Clancey**, 1949
[Frequently included in *Saxicola (torquatus) rubicola*]

Archimedes (c.287–212 BC) was a Greek mathematician, inventor and scientist who was born in Syracuse, Sicily. He is famous for such devices as the Archimedes screw and for running naked through the streets, shouting 'eureka' after discovering Archimedes's Principle! A Roman soldier killed him when Syracuse was captured.

Arcos

Glowing Puffleg ssp. *Eriocnemis vestita arcosi* **Schuchmann, Weller & Heynen**, 2001
[Trinomial sometimes amended to (feminine) *arcosae*].

Laura Arcos Terán (b.1938) was three times Dean (1988–2002) of the Department of Biology, Catholic University of Ecuador. She graduated (1962) Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain, and was awarded her PhD (1971) by the Max Planck Institute in Tübingen, Germany, where she continued to research (1971–1973). She then became a lecturer back at the Department of Biology, Catholic University of Ecuador (1973) for the rest of her career. She has published widely including *El Parque Yasuní Revela sus Secretos* (2003).

Arechavaleta

Antbird sp. *Formicivora arechavaletae* **Bertoni**, 1901 NCR
[Alt. Dusky-tailed Antbird; JS *Drymophila malura*]
Elaenia sp. *Elaenia arechavaletae* **Bertoni**, 1901 NCR
[Alt. Small-billed Elaenia; JS *Elaenia parvirostris*]

Professor José Arechavaleta y Balpardo (1838–1912) was born in Spain but emigrated to Uruguay (1855) where he qualified as a pharmacist (1862). He was Professor of Zoology, Botany and Natural History at the Faculty of Medicine and Director of both Montevideo's Municipal Laboratory (1874–1905) and Museo Nacional (1892–1912).

Argus

Great Argus *Argusianus argus* **Linnaeus**, 1766
Spotted Nightjar *Eurostopodus argus* **Hartert**, 1892

Argus (or Argos) was a 100-eyed watchman in Greek mythology. The God Mercury killed him, after which the

goddess Hera placed Argus's eyes into the peacock's train. An amphibian and four reptiles are also named after Argus.

Ariadne

Hummingbird genus *Ariadne* A. Newton, 1867 NCR
[Now in *Amazilia*]

Ariadne in Greek mythology was daughter of King Minos of Crete and his queen, Pasiphaë, daughter of Helios, the Sun-titan. She aided Theseus in overcoming the Minotaur (actually her half-brother) and was the bride of the god Dionysus. An amphibian is named after her.

Ariel

Fairy Martin *Petrochelidon ariel* **Gould**, 1843
Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel* **Gray**, 1845

Ariel Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus ariel* **Vigors**, 1826
[Alt. Channel-billed Toucan ssp.]

Ariel, a sprite in folklore, is best known as the spirit in Shakespeare's *The Tempest* but also the name of one of the rebel angels in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Aristotle

Aristotle's Cormorant *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* **Linnaeus**, 1761
[Alt. European Shag]

Aristotle (384–322 BC) was one of the greatest ancient Greek philosophers, naturalists and historians. His work *Enquiry concerning Animals*, of which 10 books survive, is considered to be the start of descriptive zoology.

Armand

Yellow-streaked Warbler *Phylloscopus armandii*
Milne-Edwards, 1865

Jean Pierre Armand David. (See **David**, **Père**)

Arment

Arment's Cowbird *Molothrus armenti* **Cabanis**, 1851
[Alt. Bronzed Cowbird; Syn. *Molothrus aeneus armenti*]

This is probably not an eponym at all. Gustav Haeberlin collected the original specimens of the cowbird (1826). Cabanis described the species much later, basing his choice of scientific name on an unpublished name of Lichtenstein's – '(c)terus armenti'. Later authorities assumed the bird had been named after a person called Arment. However, it is more likely that Lichtenstein derived *armenti* from the Latin word *amentum* (a herd of cattle) – a suitable appellation for a cowbird.

Arminjon

Trindade Petrel *Pterodroma arminjoniana* **Giglioli & Salvadori**, 1869

Vice-Admiral Vittorio Arminjon (1830–1897) was the first Italian to circumnavigate the globe, which he did (1865) as

captain of the warship *Magenta*, which, incidentally, is also commemorated in a bird – the Magenta Petrel *Pterodroma magentae*. Enrico Giglioli was in charge of the scientific aspects of the voyage.

Armit

Ashy Robin ssp. *Heteromyias albispecularis armiti* **De Vis**, 1894

Captain William Edington de Margrat Armit (1848–1901) was a policeman, explorer and amateur naturalist. He was born in Belgium but moved to Australia (c.1870). He served as a policeman in Queensland, and (1883) took part in an expedition to New Guinea sponsored by the Melbourne *Argus*. Armit returned to New Guinea (1893) as private secretary to the administrator, Dr William MacGregor (q.v.).

Armour

Yellow Warbler ssp. *Dendroica petechia armouri*
Greenway, 1933

Allison Vincent Armour (1863–1941) was a meatpacking millionaire from Chicago. He was a generous sponsor of natural history expeditions, archaeological digs, and agricultural research. He regularly cruised the Caribbean on the *Utowna*, a super-yacht of the era. Two reptiles are named after him.

Armstrong, F.

Armstrong's Sandpiper *Tringa guttifer* **Nordmann**, 1835
[Alt. Nordmann's/Spotted Greenshank]

Frank Bradley Armstrong (1863–1915) was a Canadian ornithologist and taxidermist. He was the son of an amateur naturalist who collected in Massachusetts, Mexico and Texas (1890). He wrote essays on ornithology, mammalogy and oology. He sent thousands of specimens to museums in Europe and the US, including the Field Museum in Chicago and the USNM. He also kept a collection of c.800 birds at his home in Brownsville.

Armstrong, J.

Collared Kingfisher ssp. *Todiramphus chloris armstrongi*
Sharpe, 1892

Lieutenant-Colonel James Armstrong (1846–1923) was a British army officer in India (1874–1899).

Arnaud

Grey-headed Social Weaver *Pseudonigrita arnaudi*
Bonaparte, 1850

(See **d'Arnaud**)

Arnault

Arnault's Tanager *Tangara arnaulti* **Berlioz**, 1927
[Presumed hybrid *Tangara cayana* x *T. preciosa*]

Dr Charles Arnault (DNF) was a French aviculturist who lived in southern Algeria (1930–1933). The tanager is only known

from one aviary specimen and most authorities consider it to be a hybrid.

Arnold

Bar-throated Apalis ssp. *Apalis thoracica arnoldi*
J. A. Roberts, 1936

Dr George Arnold (1881–1962) was an entomologist who was educated in France and Germany. After qualifying as a doctor of science he joined the Department of Cytology and Cancer Research in Liverpool and, as a hobby, worked on Hymenoptera. He became Curator (1911) and later Director of the National Museum in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). A reptile is named after him.

Arnot

Arnot's Chat *Myrmecocichla arnotti* **Tristram, 1869**
[Alt. White-headed Black Chat; Syn. *Pentholaea arnotti*]

David Arnot Jr (1822–1894) was a renowned, unscrupulous South African attorney. He lived at Colesberg, and contributed fossil reptiles, mammals, birds and insects to the South African Museum (1858–1868). Although Tristram used a double 't' in the scientific name, Arnot spelt his surname with a single 't'.

Arolas

Handsome Sunbird ssp. *Aethopyga bella arolasi* **Bourns & Worcester, 1894**

General Juan Arolas (fl.1883–1898) was a Spanish army officer who was in the Sulu Islands, Philippines (1886–1893), being Governor (1891–1893). He was later in Cuba (1896) and became Military Governor of Havana (1898).

Arrhenius

Red-tailed Ant Thrush ssp. *Neocossyphus rufus arrhenii*
Lönnerberg, 1917 NCR
[JS *Neocossyphus rufus gabunensis*]

Captain Karl Johan Ludvig Elias Arrhenius (1883–1923) was a Swedish explorer, collector and mercenary soldier who served in the Belgian colonial army in Rwanda and the Congo (1907–1923). He returned to Sweden once, briefly, for a lecture tour (1916).

Arrigoni

Corsican Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis arrigoni* **Kleinschmidt, 1903**
[Alt. Northern Goshawk ssp.]
Sardinian Buzzard *Buteo buteo arrigoni* Picchi, 1903 NCR
[Alt. Common Buzzard ssp.; JS *Buteo buteo pojana*]
Spanish Sparrow ssp. *Passer hispaniolensis arrigoni*
Tschusi, 1903
Willow Tit ssp. *Parus atricapillus arrigoni* **von Burg, 1925**

Ettore Conte Arrigoni degli Oddi (1867–1942) was an Italian ornithologist. He wrote *Ornitologia Italiana* (1929).

Arses

Monarch flycatcher genus *Arses* **Lesson, 1831**

Arses was King of the Persians between 338 BC and 336 BC, the youngest son of Artaxerxes III. His unexpected accession came as a result of the murder of his father and most of his family.

Arsinoë

Hummingbird sp. *Ornismya arsinoe* **Lesson, 1830 NCR**
[Alt. Berylline Hummingbird; JS *Amazilia beryllina*]

Common Bulbul ssp. *Pycnonotus barbatus arsinoe*
Lichtenstein, 1823

There were several women – both real and mythological – named Arsinoë. A mythological nymph (Arsinoë was one of the Nysiads), or perhaps the heartless Arsinoë whom Aphrodite turned to stone because of her coldness towards her suitor Arceophon, may have inspired Lesson. Or he may have been thinking of Arsinoë I, a queen of Egypt and first wife of Ptolemy II, who presumably inspired Lichtenstein's trinomial for the bulbul.

Artemisia

Spotted Laughingthrush ssp. *Garrulax ocellatus artemisiae*
David, 1871

David's original description contains no etymology. Artemisia II of Caria and Halicarnassos, who built the Mausoleum – one of the seven wonders of the ancient world – as a monument to her brother Mausolus, may have inspired him.

Arthur (Buxton)

Greater Kestrel ssp. *Falco rupicoloides arthuri* **Gurney, 1884**

Reverend Arthur Fowell Buxton (1850–1881) was an English clergyman who took his BA degree (1876) from Trinity College, Cambridge. He received the holotype from Mombasa and presented it to the Norwich Museum.

Arthur (Goodson)

Yellow-throated Whistler ssp. *Pachycephala macrorhyncha arthuri* **Hartert, 1906 NCR**
[NUI *P. macrorhyncha calliope*]
Crested Pitohui ssp. *Ornorettes cristatus arthuri* Hartert, 1930
[Syn. *Pitohui cristatus arthuri*]

(See **Goodson**)

Arthur (McConnell)

Black-billed Thrush ssp. *Turdus ignobilis arthuri* **Chubb, 1914**

Arthur Frederick Vavasour McConnell (1903–1961) was a son of Frederick Vavasour McConnell (q.v.) and Helen Mackenzie McConnell.

Arthur (Penard)

Ground Dove sp. *Chaemepelia arthuri* **Bangs & T. E. Penard**, 1918

[Alt. Ruddy Ground Dove; JS *Columbina talpacoti talpacoti*]

Slate-coloured Seedeater ssp. *Sporophila schistacea arthuri*

T. E. Penard, 1923 NCR

[JS *Sporophila schistacea longipennis*]

Arthur P. Penard (1880–1932) co-wrote *De Vogels van Guyana* (1908–1910) with his brother Frederick P. Penard (q.v.). Thomas E. Penard, another brother, was the describer.

Arthur Allen

Red-winged Blackbird ssp. *Agelaius phoeniceus arthuraleni* **Dickerman**, 1974

(See **Allen, A. A.**)

Arthus

Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus* **Lesson**, 1832

Arthus Bertrand (DNF) was the French publisher of Lesson's *Illustrations de Zoologie* (1832), which contains the description of the tanager, presumably named by Lesson in gratitude.

Artobolevsky

Great Spotted Woodpecker ssp. *Dendrocopos major artobolevskii* Charlemagne, 1934 NCR

[JS *Dendrocopos major candidus*]

Dr Vladimir Mikhaylovich Artobolevsky (fl.1934–1958) was a Russian zoologist, who was a Professor at Kiev University and at the Zoological Museum of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Artur

Bronze Sunbird ssp. *Nectarinia kilimensis arturi* **P. L. Sclater**, 1906

Arthur Lutley Sclater (1873–1922) was the son of Sclater (q.v.), who described the sunbird. He was an English tea planter in Ceylon, and one of the first settlers in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). He served in the 9th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, in the Boer War (1899–1902).

Ascalaphus

Owl genera *Ascalaphia*/*Ascalaphus* **Geoffroy**, 1837 NCR
[Now *Ascalaphia* = *Bubo* / *Ascalaphus* = *Asio*]

Savigny's Eagle Owl *Bubo ascalaphus* **Savigny**, 1809
[Alt. Pharaoh Eagle Owl]

Ascalaphus is a character from Greek mythology. When Persephone was in the underworld, and Pluto gave her permission to return to the upper world provided she had not eaten anything, Ascalaphus declared that she had eaten part of a pomegranate. Demeter punished him by changing him into an owl. According to Ovid, Persephone herself changed

him into an owl by sprinkling him with water from the river Phlegethon.

Aschan

Grey-backed Camaroptera ssp. *Camaroptera brevicaudata aschani* **Granvik**, 1934

Mosque Swallow ssp. *Hirundo senegalensis aschani* Granvik, 1934 NCR

[JS *Cecropis senegalensis saturator*]

Nils Krister 'Kris' Aschan (1904–1984) was a Swedish cavalry officer who became a professional hunter and settled in Kenya. He was there (1926) when the authorities advertised goods for sale by auction that he had not cleared through customs. His clients included the Roosevelt family.

Ash

Ash's Lark *Mirafra ashi* **Colston**, 1982

Dr John Sidney Ash (1925–2014) was an English ornithologist, a leading expert on African birds, with a special interest in the Horn of Africa. He was co-author of *Birds of Somalia* (1998) with John E. Miskell. Ash and Miskell lived in Somalia and its environs over many years and travelled to its remotest areas. They added over 50 first-time records and found one new species (above) and four new subspecies of birds. Ash was the Research Director of the Game Research Association and later Head of the Medical Ecology Division of the US Medical Research Unit in Ethiopia (1969–1977). Thereafter he worked as an ornithologist for the Food and Agriculture Organization and other UN agencies in Somalia, Uganda, Yemen and the Maldives. He was awarded the Bernard Tucker Medal of the BTO (1967) and the Union Medal of the BOU (1997). For 23 years he was Honorary Research Associate of the USNM. He wrote over 350 articles and reports.

Asha

Indian Reef Heron *Egretta asha* **Sykes**, 1832 NCR

[Alt. Western Reef Heron; JS *Egretta gularis schistacea*]

Asha is a Zoroastran divinity, the personification of truth.

Ashby

Gibberbird genus *Ashbyia* **North**, 1911

White-browed Babbler ssp. *Pomatostomus superciliosus ashbyi* **Mathews**, 1911

Black Honeyeater ssp. *Myzomela nigra ashbyi* Mathews, 1912

Little Corella ssp. *Cacatua sanguinea ashbyi* Mathews, 1912 NCR

[JS *Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis*]

Superb Fairy-wren ssp. *Malurus cyaneus ashbyi* Mathews, 1912

Golden Whistler ssp. *Pachycephala pectoralis ashbyi* Mathews, 1912 NCR

[JS *Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis*]

White-browed Scrubwren ssp. *Sericornis frontalis ashbyi* Mathews, 1912

Southern Figbird ssp. *Sphecothebes vieilloti ashbyi* Mathews, 1912

Pied Currawong ssp. *Strepera graculina ashbyi* Mathews, 1913

Grey Falcon ssp. *Falco hypoleucos ashbyi* Mathews, 1913
NCR; NRM

Rock Calamanthus ssp. *Calamanthus montanellus ashbyi* Mathews, 1922

Red-browed Finch ssp. *Aegintha temporalis ashbyi* Mathews, 1923 NCR

[JS *Neochmia temporalis temporalis*]

Edwin Ashby (1861–1941) was an English naturalist, conchologist and ornithologist. He visited Australia because of poor health (1880s) and migrated to Adelaide (1888) where he joined his cousin's firm of land agents (1890). When he retired (1914) he continued to run a business from home. He was a collector of natural history specimens (eventually donating his collection to the South Australian Museum) and became a world authority on chitons (a type of mollusc), discovering 20 new species. He also wrote extensively on ornithology and Australian plant cultivation – he created a shrub nursery at his home and turned his land into a bird sanctuary. He was a founder member of the South Australian Ornithological Association (1899) and among the first members of the RAOU (1901), becoming President (1926). He was also a member of many overseas organisations. (See also **Edwin**)

Aspasia

Black Sunbird *Leptocoma aspasia* Lesson & Garnot, 1828
NCR

[JS *Leptocoma sericea*]

Aspasia (fl.450 BC) was a beautiful and intelligent woman, born in Miletus (Turkey), but spent much of her life in Athens. Here she became the lover of the orator and statesman Pericles. According to Plutarch, her house became an intellectual centre in Athens, attracting many prominent writers and philosophers.

Astley

Astley's Leiothrix *Leiothrix astleyi* Delacour, 1921
[Alt. Doubtful Leiothrix; Syn. *Leiothrix lutea astleyi*]

Reverend Hubert Delaval Astley (1860–1925) was President of the Avicultural Society. He had a most suitable address in Herefordshire: 'The Aviary'. He wrote *My Birds in Freedom and Captivity* (1900). The 'species' bearing his name seems to have been based on aviary mutations of the Red-billed Leiothrix.

Atala

Atala's Emerald *Chlorostilbon atala* Gould, c.1861 NCR
[JS *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*]

Probably not an eponym; i.e. it should be the Atala Emerald rather than Atala's Emerald, and may be derived from the Greek *atalos*, meaning delicate. Possibly, as a follow-on to Lesson's naming of *Ornismya atala* (1832), which could be after the heroine of a novel by Chateaubriand *Atala ou Les Amours de Deux Sauvages dans le Desert* (1801) or even after his daughter: see **Cecilia (Gautrau)**.

Athene

Owl genus *Athene* F. Boie, 1822

Athena was the goddess of wisdom in Greek mythology. Her favourite bird was the owl and it is still depicted on the badge of the city of Athens.

Atherton

Blue-bearded Bee-eater *Nyctyornis athertoni* Jardine & Selby, 1830

Lieutenant John Atherton (1797–1827) was part of the British Army in India. He served with the 13th Light Dragoons, fought with them at Waterloo and was stationed in Bangalore (1815). He collected the holotype and was the junior author's nephew.

Atkins

White-breasted Nuthatch ssp. *Sitta carolinensis atkinsi*
W. E. D. Scott, 1890 NCR

[JS *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*]

John W. Atkins (fl.1900) was honoured by Scott for his '... careful work done ... on the birds of that portion of Florida'. He was manager in Key West for the Telegraph and Cable Company and made the first telephone call from the US to Havana (1900). Western Union owned an underwater telephone cable repair vessel named after him.

Atlapetes

Brush Finch genus *Atlapetes* Wagler, 1831

Here Atlas (q.v.) is combined with the Greek word for bird, *petes*.

Atlas

Shore Lark ssp. *Eremophila alpestris atlas* Whitaker, 1898
Coal Tit ssp. *Periparus ater atlas* Meade-Waldo, 1901

Atlas was a Titan in Greek mythology, condemned to stand at the western edge of the world and hold up the sky.

Atlay

Silver Pheasant ssp. *Lophura nycthemera atlayi* Oates, 1910
NCR

[JS *Lophura nycthemera rufipes*]

H. Frank Atlay (1863–1923) was manager of ruby and sapphire mines in Burma (Myanmar) (1887–1923).

Atmore

Mountain Chat ssp. *Oenanthe monticola atmorei* Tristram, 1869

Cape White-eye ssp. *Zosterops capensis atmorei* Sharpe, 1877

W. Atmore (fl.1875) was a collector in South Africa.

Attenborough

Inambari Gnatcatcher *Polioptila attenboroughi* Whittaker *et al.*, 2013

Sir David Frederick Attenborough (b.1926) is famous as a maker of wildlife television programmes. He studied natural sciences at Cambridge and joined a firm of publishers (1950), where he did not stay long before joining the BBC in the early days of its post-war television service. He has been associated with the BBC, first as an employee and later as a freelance journalist, virtually ever since. He rose high in the organisation's ranks, becoming controller of BBC2 and responsible for introducing colour television to Britain, yet his first love was not administration but photojournalism. He has made some of the most stunning series of nature programmes and produced excellent books to accompany them, such as *The Life of Birds* (1998). A mammal and a reptile are also named after him.

Attila

Tyrant Flycatcher genus *Attila* Lesson, 1830

Attila (c.406–453) the Hun, also known as the 'Scourge of God', having become king or general of his people (433), came out of the plains of Central Asia to conquer half the known world. A mammal is named after him.

Atthis

Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* Linnaeus, 1758

Atthis was a young woman from Lesbos and a favourite of the poetess Sappho, who addressed some of her poems to Atthis.

Attwater

Attwater's Prairie Chicken *Tympanuchus cupido attwateri* Bendire, 1893

Henry Philemon Attwater (1854–1931) was a naturalist and conservationist. He was born in Brighton, England, but emigrated to Ontario, Canada (1873), where he farmed and kept bees. He became interested in natural history and, together with John A. Morden, prepared and exhibited natural history specimens (1883). The two men collected specimens in Bexar County, Texas (1884). Attwater was employed to prepare and exhibit natural history specimens in the Texas pavilion at the New Orleans World's Fair (1884–1885). His major contributions were in the areas of ornithology and conservation. His three ornithological papers deal with the nesting habits of 50 species of birds in Bexar County, the occurrence of 242 species of birds near San Antonio, and the deaths of thousands of warblers (1892). He also contributed specimens to the USNM, collected birds for George B. Sennett and provided notes for W. W. Cooke's *Bird Migration in the Mississippi Valley* (1888). He was elected a Director of the National Audubon Society twice (c.1900 and 1905). Through his influence with farmers, Texas Audubon Society had gained affiliation (1910) with the Texas Farmers' Congress, the Texas Cotton Growers' Association and the Texas Corn Growers' Association. He was also active

in the promotion of legislation to protect the Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura*, which was rapidly declining during the early 1900s. His most important conservation works include *Boll Weevils and Birds* (1903), *Use and Value of Wild Birds to Texas Farmers and Stockmen and Fruit and Truck Growers* (1914) and *The Disappearance of Wild Life* (1917). Two mammals are named after him.

Atwood, J.

California Gnatcatcher ssp. *Polioptila californica atwoodi* Mellnick & Rea, 1994

Jonathan L. Atwood describes himself as a teacher, ornithologist and conservation biologist. His first degree was from University of California at Santa Barbara (1974), his MA from California State University, Long Beach (1978), and his PhD at University of California at Los Angeles (1986). He was an independent biological consultant (1977–1986). He taught undergraduate courses in ornithology, vertebrate zoology, general zoology and introductory biology at Department of Biology, University of California, Los Angeles (1980–1986). He was Director of the Avian Science Division of Manomet Centre for Conservation Sciences (1986–1998). He taught at Antioch University (1998–2011) and was appointed (2011) as Science Director, Biodiversity Research Institute, Gorham, Maine. His research interests focus on integrating behavioural studies of rare and endangered bird species with habitat conservation planning. He was honoured because he '... resolved the relationships between the gnatcatcher species *Polioptila melanura* and *P. californica* and has contributed so much to the conservation of California Gnatcatchers in the U.S.'

Atwood, T.

Dominican Macaw *Ara atwoodi* A. H. Clark, 1908 EXTINCT

Thomas Atwood (d.1793) was Chief Judge of Dominica and the Bahamas. He wrote *The History of the Island of Dominica* (1791). He fell on hard times as he died in the King's Bench prison.

Aubry, C. E.

Crow Honeyeater *Gymnomyza aubryana* J. Verreaux & Des Murs, 1860

Charles Eugène Aubry-Lecomte (1821–1879) was a French civil servant – an administrator in New Caledonia. He was also an amateur naturalist who collected wherever he was posted, for example making a collection of the fishes of Gabon (1850s). He was also amongst the first to describe the iboga root. Other taxa including three amphibians and two reptiles are named after him.

Aubry, O.

Aubry's Parrot *Poicephalus gulielmi aubryanus* Souance, 1856 NCR

[Alt. Red-fronted Parrot ssp.; JS *P. gulielmi gulielmi*]

Abbé Octave Aubry was a French parish priest (1759–1785). According to Levaillant (1799), as quoted by Stresemann

(1952), Aubry, who had one of the most numerous bird collections of his time, was vicar of Saint-Louis en l'Isle.

Aucher

Aucher's Grey Shrike *Lanius meridionalis aucheri*
Bonaparte, 1853

[Alt. Southern Grey Shrike ssp.]

Pierre Martin Rémi Aucher-Éloy (1792–1838) was a French pharmacist, botanist and collector in Asia Minor (Turkey), the Middle East, Egypt and Persia (Iran) (1830–1838). He lived in Istanbul (1830) and died in Isfahan (Iran). He wrote *Relations de Voyages en Orient de 1830 à 1838* (1843).

Audebert, J. B.

Audebert's Hummingbird *Chlorestes notata* Reich, 1793
[Alt. Blue-chinned Sapphire]

Jean Baptiste Audebert (1759–1800) was a noted miniaturist and nature artist. He produced *Oiseaux Dorés, ou à Reflets Métalliques* with Francois Vieillot (1800), issued in 32 parts over 26 months. He invented his own colour printing process for the 190 engraved plates, some of which are heightened in gold. He also issued a book (1797) on monkeys drawn from life, *Histoire Naturelle des Singes*. When Audebert died in Paris, he left complete material for a work on hummingbirds and other taxa entitled *Histoire des Colibris, Oiseaux-mouches, Jacamars et Promerops* (1802).

Audebert, J. P.

Thick-billed Cuckoo *Pachyococcyx audeberti* **H. Schlegel**, 1879

Josef-Peter Audebert (1848–1933) was a German naturalist who collected in Madagascar (1876–1882). Hermann Schlegel, when in charge of the museum at Leiden, employed him as a collector (1878), so his specimens were all sent to Holland. A mammal is named after him.

Audenet

Coquette sp. *Ornismya audenetii* **Lesson**, 1832 NCR
[JS *Lophornis chalybeus*]

Adolphe Jean Audenet (1800–1872) was a French banker, bibliophile and collector.

Audouin

Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii* Payraudeau, 1826
[Syn. *Ichthyæetus audouinii*]

Jean Victoire Audouin (1797–1841) was a French naturalist, born in Paris, where he studied medicine, pharmacy and natural history. He was appointed assistant at the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris (1825), later becoming Professor of Entomology there (1833). He also wrote a work on the natural history of French coastal waters; *Récherches pour Servir à l'Histoire Naturelle du Littoral de la France*.

Audrey

Rosy Finch ssp. *Leucosticte brandti audreyana* **Stresemann**, 1939

Miss Audrey Harris (b.1907) was in Sikkim (1936) and wrote *Eastern Vistas* (1939).

Audubon

Heron genus *Audubonia* **Bonaparte**, 1855 NCR
[Now in *Ardea*]

Audubon's Warbler *Dendroica auduboni* **Townsend**, 1837
[Syn. *Dendroica coronata auduboni*]
Audubon's Shearwater *Puffinus lherminieri* **Lesson**, 1839

Audubon's Woodpecker *Picoides villosus audubonii*
Swainson, 1832

[Alt. Hairy Woodpecker ssp.]

Audubon's Oriole *Icterus graduacauda audubonii* **Giraud**, 1841

Northern Fulmar ssp. *Fulmarus glacialis auduboni*
Bonaparte, 1857

Audubon's Hermit Thrush *Catharus guttatus auduboni*
Baird, 1864

Audubon's Caracara ssp. *Caracara cheriway audubonii*
Cassin, 1865

[Alt. Northern Caracara ssp.; (*C. cheriway* often regarded as monotypic)]

John James Laforest Audubon (1785–1851) is remembered as the father of US ornithology. He gave several different accounts of his birth, but was the son of a French Naval Captain and a French girl who worked at his sugar plantation in San Domingo (Haiti). Audubon's real mother died within a short time of his birth, so his natural father took him back to France where he was adopted by Captain Audubon and his legal wife. Captain Audubon sent him (1803) to manage his plantation near Philadelphia to avoid conscription into Napoleon's army, where he became a citizen (1812). In Philadelphia, Audubon met and married Lucy, whose support was critical in achieving his success. He succeeded only because he went to England (1826) where his work was appreciated and subscribers made possible the long publication of his 435 prints (1826–1838). Audubon also wrote (1830s) his *Ornithological Biography*, which describes the habits of the birds he drew. Audubon made a trip to North America (1843), his last great adventure prior to his death. He spent weeks in the woods studying birds and mammals; and his spectacular drawings, which were criticised as over-imaginative by some, were scenes he actually witnessed. There are many extensive works about Audubon from which those interested can get a fuller picture of the great man, but a lesser known fact about Audubon was his predilection for eating many of the birds he shot for their skins. For example, he described a Hermit Thrush as 'very fat and delicate eating' and that 'twenty six starlings made a good and delicate supper' whereas grebes were 'extremely fishy, rancid and fat'. Two mammals are also named after him.

August

Sooty-capped Hermit *Phaethornis augusti* **Bourcier**, 1847
[Alt. Sallé's Hermit]

(See **Sallé**)

Augusta

Emerald Dove ssp. *Chalcophaps indica augusta* **Bonaparte**, 1855

Augusta Amélie Maximilienne Jacqueline Principessa Gabrielli (1836–1900) was the daughter of the describer, French ornithologist Prince Charles Bonaparte.

Augusta Victoria

Empress of Germany's Bird-of-Paradise *Paradisaea raggiana augustaevictoriae* **Cabanis**, 1888

Auguste Viktoria of Schleswig-Holstein (1858–1921) was the first wife of Kaiser Wilhelm II (1869–1941), Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, who abdicated (1918) and went into exile in the Netherlands for the rest of his life. They married (1881) in an eight-hour ceremony that required everyone to remain standing!

Auguste

Réunion Rail *Dryolimnas augusti* Mourer-Chauviré *et al.*, 1999 EXTINCT

Auguste de Villèle (1858–1943) was a French poet and local politician whose interest in the history of Réunion, where he was born, and hospitality made it possible for numerous naturalists to discover and explore the caves of Réunion.

Aurelia

Aurelia's Puffleg *Haplophaedia aureliae* **Bourcier & Mulsant**, 1846
[Alt. Greenish Puffleg]

Aurélie Henon *née* Favre (1814–1889) was the wife of the French agronomist Jacques Louis Henon. She painted water-colours to illustrate his botanical work. Gould illustrated the bird and so may have obtained a specimen from Bourcier.

Aurinia

Hummingbird genus *Aurinia* **Mulsant & E. Verreaux**, 1875
NCR
[Now in *Lophornis*]

Aurinia, a priestess held in veneration by the early Germanic tribes, was mentioned by the Roman writer Tacitus.

Aurivillius

Black Cuckoo ssp. *Cuculus clamosus aurivillii* **Sjöstedt**, 1892 NCR
[JS *Cuculus clamosus gabonensis*]

Dr Per Olof Christopher Aurivillius (1853–1928) was a Swedish entomologist. His doctorate was awarded by Uppsala (1880).

He joined the staff of Naturhistoriska Museet, Stockholm (1881), becoming Professor and then Director (1893).

Austen

Austen's Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron austeni* Austen, 1870

[Alt. Brown-capped Laughingthrush; Syn. *Garrulax austeni*]

Austen's Crow-tit *Paradoxornis guttaticollis* **David**, 1871

[Alt. Spot-breasted Parrotbill; (*P. austeni* is a junior synonym)]

Austen's Brown Hornbill *Anorrhinus austeni* **Jerdon**, 1872

Austen's Barwing *Actinodura waldeni* Austen, 1874

[Alt. Walden's/Streak-throated Barwing]

Austen's Spotted Babbler *Stachyris oglei* Austen, 1877

[Alt. Ogle's Spotted/Snowy-throated Babbler]

Red-billed Scimitar Babbler ssp. *Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps austeni* **Hume**, 1881

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Homersham Godwin-Austen (1834–1923) was a British army topographer, geologist and surveyor. As an officer (1851–1877) he was assigned to several government surveys in northern India, especially in the Himalayas. He explored and surveyed the region of the Karakorum around K2. This Himalayan peak was named Mount Godwin-Austen in his honour. He was also an ornithologist and described several birds himself, among which was the laughingthrush *Garrulax austeni*. He had given the type specimen to Jerdon (q.v.) to describe and, when Austen wrote a formal description he believed that Jerdon had already gone into print using '*austeni*' as the species name. He was mistaken and, as he was the first to use this name in print himself it took precedence and makes it seem that he named it after himself which is, of course, very bad form. He wrote *Birds of Assam* (1870–1878). (See **Godwin-Austen**)

Austin, O. L.

Spectacled Owl ssp. *Pulsatrix perspicillata austini* **Kelso**, 1938 NCR

[JS *Pulsatrix perspicillata saturata*]

Dr Oliver Luther Austin Jr (1903–1988) was an American ornithologist and collector who was Curator of Birds, Florida State Museum (1957–1984), then Curator Emeritus. Harvard awarded his doctorate (1931). He served in the US Navy (WW2), edited *The Auk* (1968–1977) and became Professor of Zoology at Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base. He wrote *Birds of the World* (1961).

Austin, T. P.

Yellow Robin ssp. *Eopsaltria australis austina* **Mathews**, 1914

Barred Cuckooshrike ssp. *Coracina lineata austini*

Mathews, 1916 NCR

[JS *Coracina lineata lineata*]

Thomas Phillips Austin (1874–1937) was an Australian grazier, field ornithologist and oologist. He wrote 'The birds of the Cobbora district' in the *Australian Zoologist* (1918).

Austin Roberts

Fawn-coloured Lark ssp. *Calendulauda africanoides austinrobertsi* **C. M. N. White**, 1947

(See **Roberts, J. A.**)

Austin Smith

Lanceolated Monklet ssp. *Micromonacha lanceolata austinsmithi* **Dwight & Griscom**, 1924 NCR; NRM
Tolmie Warbler ssp. *Oporornis tolmiei austinsmithi*
A. R. Phillips, 1947

Austin Paul Smith (1881–1956) was an American ornithologist who published many articles in *Condor* and *Auk*. He was born in Ohio and moved to Brownsville in Texas (early 1900s). He was in Mexico and California (1908) and in Costa Rica (1920 to mid-1940s).

Aveledo

Stripe-breasted Spinetail ssp. *Synallaxis cinnamomea aveledoi* **W. H. Phelps & W. H. Phelps Jr**, 1946

Prof. Ramón Aveledo Hostos (1921–2002) was a Venezuelan ornithologist, Curator of the Museo Ornitológico Phelps, Caracas.

Ayesha

Double-spurred Francolin ssp. *Pternistis bicalcaratus ayesha* **Hartert**, 1917

Ayesha (also transcribed as A'ishah, 'A'isha, Aishat, etc.) bint Abu Bakr (613–678) was the Prophet Mohammed's favourite wife, and is a frequent name in Islamic countries.

Aylmer

Scaly Chatterer *Turdoides aylmeri* **Shelley**, 1885

Gerald Percy Vivian Aylmer (1856–1936) was a British explorer in Somaliland. Some of his travels were in the company of E. Lort Phillips (q.v.). He authored *A Recent Journey in Northern Somaliland* (1898).

Aylwin

Red-necked Francolin ssp. *Pternistis afer aylwinae*
C. M. N. White, 1947 NCR
[JS *Pternistis afer melanogaster*]

Mrs Aylwin Button (DNF) was the wife of Captain Earl Button (q.v.).

Ayres

Bulbul genus *Ayresillas* **J. A. Roberts**, 1922 NCR
[Now in *Phyllastrephus*]

Ayres's Hawk Eagle *Hieraaetus ayresii* **Gurney**, 1862
Ayres's Cisticola *Cisticola ayresii* **Hartlaub**, 1863
[Alt. Wing-snapping Cisticola]
White-winged Flufftail *Sarothrura ayresi* **Gurney**, 1877

Thomas Ayres (1828–1913) was a British-born collector and naturalist. He went to Pinetown in Natal, South Africa (1850),

and collected birds, which he sent to Gurney in Norwich, England. Gurney published a series of 11 papers in *Ibis* (1859–1873) describing the species that Ayres collected. Ayres visited Australia and tried his luck in the goldfields there (1852), but returned to South Africa to settle in Potchefstroom as a hunter and trader. He was obviously eager to make his fortune out of gold, as (1870s) he was prospecting on the Lydenburg goldfields. He collected birds, beetles, butterflies and moths. His house was named the 'Ark' as it was 'long, low and stuffed with animals and birds'. He was a mentor to the young Roberts' boys (see **Roberts, J. A.**) and accompanied many legendary hunters on expeditions, for example to Mashonaland. Shelley (q.v.) documented the collection of birds made on such expeditions (*Ibis* 1882). After he returned to South Africa, Ayres even operated a brewery for a couple of years, making 'Ayres XX Pale Ale'. Many people spoke highly of this beer, including Captain William Cloudsley Lucas of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, which was stationed at Rustenberg. Lucas wrote to Ayres saying that the beer had cured him of '... nightly sweatings, terrible affections in the lumbar regions, and a chronic costiveness that had lasted eighteen years.' Unfortunately, Ayres had to close down the brewery when the government changed the law and it became illegal for private persons to brew beer on a commercial basis.

Azara

Azara's Sand Plover *Charadrius collaris* **Vieillot**, 1818
[Alt. Collared Plover]

Ivory-billed Aracari *Pteroglossus azara* **Vieillot**, 1819

Azara's Bittern *Ixobrychus involucris* **Vieillot**, 1823
[Alt. Stripe-backed Bittern]

Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae* **d'Orbigny**, 1835

Black-and-white Monjita *Fluvicola azarae* **Gould**, 1839 NCR
[JS *Heteroxolmis dominicana*]

Tanager sp. *Piranga azarae* **d'Orbigny**, 1839 NCR
[JS *Piranga flava*]

Teal sp. *Anas azarae* **Merrem**, 1841 NCR

[JS *Anas flavirostris*]

Rush Tyrant sp. *Cyanotis azarae* **P. L. Sclater**, 1866 NCR
[JS *Tachuris rubrigastra*]

Macaw sp. *Ara azarae* **Reichenow**, 1881 NCR

[*Ara glaucogularis* (**Dabbene**, 1921) now used as the valid name]

Azara's Conure *Pyrrhura frontalis chiripepe* **Vieillot**, 1818
[Alt. Maroon-bellied Parakeet ssp.]

Giant Cowbird ssp. *Cassicus japus azarae* **Merrem**, 1826
NCR

[JS *Molothrus oryzivorus*]

Greyish Saltator ssp. *Saltator coerulescens azarae*
d'Orbigny, 1839

Chimango Caracara ssp. *Milvago chimango azarae*
Brodkorb, 1939 NCR

[JS *Milvago chimango chimango*]

Golden-crowned Warbler ssp. *Basileuterus culicivorus azarae* **Zimmer**, 1949

Félix Manuel de Azara (1746–1811) was born at Barbuñales, Aragon, Spain. He was a military officer but also a naturalist and engineer, who distinguished himself in various

expeditions. He was appointed a member of the Spanish Commission and sent to South America (1781–1801) to settle the borders between the Portuguese and Spanish colonies. He rose to Brigadier General when in command of the Paraguayan frontier (1781–1801). While there he turned his attention to the study of mammals, as an observer of the life and habits of quadrupeds in general. His observations, to which he added a lot of hearsay, were not always favourably received, but today his perspicacity as a student of the life of South American mammals is generally acknowledged. He also extended this to birds. Before leaving South America, he sent many notes and observations to his brother, who was then Spanish Ambassador in Paris. Moreau de Saint-Méry published them under the title of *Essai sur l'Histoire Naturelle des Quadrupèdes du Paraguay* (1801). He also wrote *Apuntamientos para la historia natural de los páxaros del Paraguay y río de la Plata* (1802–1805) and *Voyage dans*

l'Amérique Méridionale depuis 1781 jusqu'en 1801 (1809). Five mammals, an amphibian and a reptile are named after him.

Aziz

Desert Lark ssp. *Ammomanes deserti azizi* **Ticehurst & Cheesman**, 1924

Abdul Aziz bin Abd ur-Rahman al Su'ud (1876–1953) was King of Saudi Arabia (1932–1953).

Aztec

Song Sparrow ssp. *Melospiza melodia azteca* **Dickerman**, 1963 NCR

NUI *Melospiza melodia mexicana*]

Dickerman named this subspecies after the Aztec Indians.

B

Babault

Brown-capped Babbler ssp. *Pellorneum fuscocapillus*
babaulti **T. Wells**, 1919

Yellow-streaked Greenbul ssp. *Phyllastrephus flavostriatus*
babaulti **Berlioz**, 1936 NCR
[JS *Phyllastrephus flavostriatus graueri*]

Guy Babault (1888–1963) was a French traveller, naturalist, conservationist and collector. He collected in British East Africa and in India and Ceylon (Sri Lanka). He wrote about his extensive collecting missions, among others, *Chasses et Recherches Zoologiques en Afrique Orientale Anglaise* (1917) and *Recherches Zoologiques dans les Provinces Centrales de l'Inde et dans les Régions Occidentales de l'Himalaya* (1922). Many of the animal specimens he collected can be seen in the Bourges Museum, gifted on his return from another trip to East Africa (1927). At least one book was written about his journeys: *Voyage de M. Guy Babault dans l'Afrique Orientale Anglaise 1912–1913*. A mammal is named after him.

Bachman

Bachman's Sparrow *Peucaea aestivalis* **Lichtenstein**, 1823
[Syn. *Aimophila aestivalis*]

Bachman's Warbler *Vermivora bachmanii* Audubon, 1833
EXTINCT

Bachman's Oystercatcher *Haematopus bachmani* Audubon,
1838

[Alt. American Black Oystercatcher]

Dr John Bachman (1790–1874) was a Lutheran minister from Charleston, South Carolina, and a close friend of Audubon (q.v.), whom he greatly aided. Bachman had 8 children by his first wife, Harriet, and we think none by his second wife, Maria. One of his daughters, also called Maria, married (1837) John Woodhouse Audubon (1812–1862), the younger son of John James Audubon. Though a slaveholder himself, Bachman wrote *The Unity of the Human Race* (1850) in which he argued that both master and slave were the same species. Audubon wrote 'My friend Bachman has the merit of having discovered this pretty little warbler ...' Two mammals are named after him.

Bäckström

Grey-flanked Cinclodes ssp. *Cinclodes oustaleti*
baeckstroemii **Lönnberg**, 1921

Dr Kare Bäckström (fl.1916) was a Swedish zoologist and entomologist with the Swedish Pacific Expedition (1916–1917).

Bacmeister

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker ssp. *Dendrocopos minor*
bacmeisteri **Kleinschmidt**, 1916 NCR

[JS *Dendrocopos minor hortorum*]

Walther Kautzmann Bacmeister (1873–1966) was a German lawyer and ornithologist. He fought on the eastern and western fronts (WW1). He was a senior prosecutor in Stuttgart (1928–1938) and occasionally (WW2) was called out of retirement to act as a judge. He specialised in studying the spread of the native birds of south-west Germany even during active service. He wrote *Goethes Beziehungen zur Ornithologie* ('Goethe's Relations with Ornithology') (1918).

Baddeley

Spike-heeled Lark ssp. *Chersomanes albofasciata baddeleyi*
Clancey, 1959 NCR

[NUI *C. albofasciata albofasciata*]

Peters's Twinspot ssp. *Hypargos niveoguttatus baddeleyi*
Wolters, 1972 NCR

[JS *Hypargos niveoguttatus macrospilotus*]

M. O. E. Baddeley (b.1934) was a South African collector and taxidermist at the Durban Museum (1952). He was in Mozambique (1960).

Baedeker

Boreal Owl *Nyctale baedekeri* C. L. Brehm, 1855 NCR

[JS *Aegolius funereus*]

Friedrich Wilhelm Justus Baedeker (1788–1865) was a German pharmacist in Witten, Westphalia, where he owned the town's first pharmacy (1811–1850). He was also an ornithologist and oologist and illustrated plates in a number of Brehm's works. He was part of the Baedeker publishing family, famous for its guidebooks.

Baer, G. A.

Tumbes Hummingbird *Leucippus baeri* Simon, 1901

Tucuman Mountain Finch *Compsospiza baeri* Oustalet, 1904

Short-billed Canastero *Asthenes baeri* Berlepsch, 1906

Crimson-fronted Cardinal *Paroaria baeri* Hellmayr, 1907

Baer's Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata baeri* Hellmayr, 1907

[Alt. Fork-tailed Woodnymph ssp.]

Plumbeous Pigeon ssp. *Patagioenas plumbea baeri*
Hellmayr, 1908

Baer's Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla dimidiata baeri* Hellmayr,
1911

[Alt. Planalto Foliage-gleaner ssp.]

Gustave-Adolphe Baer (1839–1918) was a French naturalist who collected in Brazil and Peru. Hellmayr (q.v.) wrote 'An account of the birds collected by Mons. G. A. Baer in the state of Goyaz, Brazil' in *Novitates Zoologicae* (1908).

Baer, K. E.

Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri* **Radde**, 1863

Karl Ernst von Baer (Karl Maksimovich) (1792–1876) was a versatile and well-travelled Estonian of German extraction, a naturalist and explorer of Siberia, Novaya Zemlya and the Caspian Sea region. He graduated (1814) as a physician and later took further training in anatomy, eventually joining the staff of Königsberg University (1817) and becoming Professor of Zoology (1821). He was the Director of the Zoological Museum of Königsberg, which he himself had established, then Professor of Anatomy (1826) where he began his embryo research. He is known as the father of Estonian science and world embryology, not only discovering the egg cell but also that embryos have similar developmental stages in virtually all animals – these are known as the Baer Laws. He was also one of the co-founders of the Russian Geographical Society and edited a number of publications on geography. He worked in Austria and Germany before settling in Russia as Head of the Anthropological Museum of the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences and the Director of the Department of Foreign Literature of the Library there. He was also active in St Petersburg in research on geography, ichthyology, ethnography, anthropology and craniology. He worked briefly in the Ministry of Public Education (1862–1867). He is further remembered in 'Baer's Rule', which is about how riverbanks are symmetrical because of the rotation of the earth. He was a contemporary of Darwin (q.v.), with whom he corresponded, and spent the last years of his life writing critiques of Darwin's theories on evolution. Seven different geographical objects on different continents bear the name of Baer, and there is a street named after him in Tartu and his portrait graces the Estonian 2-Kroon banknote.

Bafirawar

Bafirawari Flycatcher *Bradornis pallidus bafirawari*
Bannerman, 1924

[Alt. Pale Flycatcher ssp.; Syn. *Melaenornis pallidus bafirawari*]

Bafirawar (fl.1924) was a Kenyan collector for Sir Frederick Jackson (q.v.).

Bährmann

Common Nightingale ssp. *Luscinia megarhynchos bährmanni* **Eck**, 1975 NCR

[NUI *Luscinia megarhynchos megarhynchos*]

Dr Rudolf Bährmann (b.1932) is a German entomologist and ecologist who was Professor at the Institute of Ecology, University of Jena, Germany.

Bailey, A. M.

Bailey's Sparrow *Xenospiza baileyi* **Bangs**, 1931
[Alt. Sierra Madre Sparrow]

Red-billed Chough ssp. *Pyrhcorax pyrrhcorax baileyi*
Rand & Vaurie, 1955

Dr Alfred Marshall Bailey (1894–1978) was a member of the expedition to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) (1926–1927) organised by the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, in conjunction with the Chicago Daily News. He worked at the Louisiana State Museum (1916–1919), the Field Museum (1926–1927), and the Denver Museum of Natural History (1936–1969). He was part of the survey of Alaska undertaken by the US Fish & Wildlife Service (1919–1921). He was the Director of the Chicago Academy of Science (1927–1936). Bailey was a leading light in the American Ornithologists' Union and a notable early photographer and cinematographer. He wrote many articles such as 'Birds of Arctic Alaska' (1948) and books such as his major (co-written) work *The Birds of Colorado* (1965). A mammal is named after him.

Bailey, F. A.

Bailey's Chickadee *Poecile gambeli baileyae* **Grinnell**, 1908
[Alt. Mountain Chickadee ssp.]

Mrs Florence Augusta Bailey *née* Merriam (1863–1948) was an early proponent of the use of binoculars rather than the shotgun in ornithology, evidenced by her first book *Birds Through an Opera Glass* (1889). She was also vehemently opposed to the fashion of decorating women's hats with feathers or even whole birds. She was a younger sister of Clinton Hart Merriam (q.v.), first chief of the United States Biological Survey. She married Vernon Bailey (1899), a pioneering naturalist in his own right, who worked for her brother with whom she was living at the time. She also wrote *A-Birding on a Bronco* and then *Birds of Village and Field* (1898). Her *Handbook of Birds of the Western United States* (1902) was described in *Condor* as 'the most complete textbook of regional ornithology which has ever been published'. Bailey was the first woman to become a fellow of the AOU (1929) and to receive its Brewster Medal (1931), for her comprehensive *Birds of New Mexico* (1928). Her last book was *Among the Birds in the Grand Canyon National Park* (1939).

Bailey, F. M.

Whiskered Yuhina ssp. *Yuhina flavicollis baileyi*

E. C. S. Baker, 1914 NCR

[JS *Yuhina flavicollis rouxi*]

Rufous Sibia ssp. *Heterophasia capistrata bayleyi* **Kinnear**, 1939

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Marshman Bailey (1882–1967) was a soldier and a naturalist. He travelled in Tibet and parts of Central Asia (1903–1909). His experiences in Asia and outstanding military record – he fought at Gallipoli and in France (WW1) – made him the prime candidate for a secret mission into Central Asia (1918–1921) to discover what was happening in Bolshevik Russia. He wrote *Mission to Tashkent* (1946), his recollections of the experience, which were little short of incredible, as he became a member of the Bolshevik secret police and was given the task of hunting down a British officer called Bailey who was thought to be

hiding in the region! He later became a political officer in Sikkim (1921–1928). He wrote his memoirs, *No Passport to Tibet* (1957). Four reptiles and a mammal are named after him. Kinnear gave no etymology, but he did try to change the subspecies name to *baileyi* (1944) – but convention means that the original misspelling has to stand.

Bailey, W. T.

- Papuan Frogmouth ssp. *Podargus papuensis baileyi*
Mathews, 1912
Spangled Drongo ssp. *Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi*
Mathews, 1912

W. T. Bailey (fl.1887) was an Australian collector in Queensland.

Baillieu

- Palila *Loxioides baillieui* **Oustalet**, 1877

Pierre Etienne Theodore Baillieu (1829–1900) was French consul in Hawaii and a collector of natural history specimens.

Baillon

- Baillon's Crane *Porzana pusilla* **Pallas**, 1776
[*Porzana bailloni* (**Vieillot** 1819) is a junior synonym]
Baillon's Aracari *Pteroglossus bailloni* Vieillot, 1819
[Alt. Saffron Toucanet; Syn. *Baillonius bailloni*]
Baillon's Shearwater *Puffinus bailloni* **Bonaparte**, 1857
[Alt. Tropical Shearwater]

Louis Antoine François Baillon (1778–1851) was a French naturalist and collector. He worked as an assistant at the MNHN, Paris (1798–1799). He wrote *Catalogue des Mammifères, Oiseaux, Reptiles, Poissons et Mollusques Testacés Marins Observés dans l'Arrondissement d'Abbeville* (1833). His father, Jean François Emmanuel Baillon (1742–1802), was also an amateur naturalist.

Baily

- Grey Peacock Pheasant ssp. *Polyplectron bicalcaratum bailyi* **P. R. Lowe**, 1925 NCR
[NUI *Polyplectron bicalcaratum bicalcaratum*]

William Shore-Baily (d.1932) was a British aviculturist and ornithologist. Aged 23 he went to California, where he enjoyed both birdwatching and duck shooting. He also visited Brazil, Norway, Spain and other parts of Europe. He began keeping birds in captivity (1910), and building a collection of c.1,000 aviary specimens. The Avicultural Society awarded him 36 medals for his achievements in the captive husbandry and breeding of birds.

Baird

- Baird's Sparrow *Ammodramus bairdii* **Audubon**, 1844
Baird's Flycatcher *Myiodynastes bairdii* **Gambel**, 1847
Banded Prinia *Prinis bairdi* **Cassin**, 1855
Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii* **Coues**, 1861
Baird's Wren *Troglodytes pacificus* Baird, 1864
[Alt. Pacific Wren; Syn. *Nannus pacificus*]
Baird's Trogon *Trogon bairdii* **Lawrence**, 1868

- Peg-billed Finch *Acanthidops bairdi* **Ridgway**, 1882
Cozumel Vireo *Vireo bairdi* Ridgway, 1885
Baird's Creeper *Oreomystis bairdi* **Stejneger**, 1887
[Alt. Akikiki, Kauai Creeper]

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- Baird's Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pelagicus resplendens*
Audubon, 1838
[Alt. Pelagic Cormorant ssp.]
Cuban Ivory-billed Woodpecker *Campephilus principalis bairdii* Cassin, 1864 EXTINCT
Acorn Woodpecker ssp. *Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*
Ridgway, 1881
Baird's Junco *Junco phaeonotus bairdi* Ridgway, 1883
[Alt. Yellow-eyed Junco ssp.]

Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823–1887) was an American zoologist and giant of American ornithology. He organised expeditions with the steamer *Albatross*. Baird was Assistant Secretary and then Secretary (1878) of the Smithsonian. He wrote *Catalogue of North American Birds* (1858). The young Baird became a friend of John James Audubon (q.v.) and sent him specimens. He is commemorated in the names of five mammals, two reptiles and an amphibian.

Baker, E. C. S.

- Rufous-headed Parrotbill *Psittiparus bakeri* **Hartert**, 1900
[Syn. *Paradoxornis bakeri*]
Baker's Yuhina *Yuhina bakeri* **Rothschild**, 1926
[Alt. White-naped Yuhina, Chestnut-headed Yuhina]

-
- Red-faced Liocichla ssp. *Liocichla phoenicea bakeri*
Hartert, 1908
Great Crested Tern ssp. *Sterna bergii bakeri* **Mathews**, 1912
NCR
[JS *Thalasseus bergii velox*]
Baker's Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus bakeri* Hartert, 1912
[Alt. Common Cuckoo ssp.]
Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler ssp. *Pomatorhinus ruficollis bakeri* **Harington**, 1914
Ruddy-breasted Crane ssp. *Porzana fusca bakeri* Hartert, 1917 NCR
[NUI *Porzana fusca fusca*]
Grey Peacock Pheasant ssp. *Polyplectron bicalcaratum bakeri* **P. R. Lowe**, 1925
Alpine Swift ssp. *Tachymartps melba bakeri* Hartert, 1928

Edward Charles Stuart Baker (1864–1944) was a policeman in colonial India (1883–1912). He was also an amateur ornithologist, oologist and collector. Baker was a productive author, writing *The Indian Ducks and their Allies* (1908), *Game Birds of India, Burmah and Ceylon* (1921), *Fauna of British India: Birds* (1922), *Mishni the Man-eater* (1928), *The Nidification of the Birds of the Indian Empire* (1932) and *Cuckoo Problems* (1942).

Baker, G.

- Baker's Bowerbird *Sericulus bakeri* **Chapin**, 1929
[Alt. Fire-maned/Adelbert's/Beck's Bowerbird]

George Fisher Baker Jr (1878–1937) was a US banker whose father had been co-founder of The First National Bank of New York. He became a Trustee of the AMNH.

Baker, J. R.

Baker's Pigeon *Ducula bakeri* **Kinnclear**, 1928
[Alt. Vanuatu Imperial Pigeon]

John Randal Baker (1900–1984) was a British zoologist who collected in the New Hebrides (Vanuatu) (1922–1924). He was a member of the Zoology Department of Oxford University and was in Sydney (1933) in connection with the Oxford University Exploration Club expedition to Espiritu Santo, the largest of the islands in the New Hebrides. He met Alan John 'Jock' Marshall (q.v.) and recruited him to join the expedition. Years later when Marshall went to Oxford, he lodged in Baker's house. His works include a series of papers under the title 'The seasons in a tropical rain-forest (New Hebrides)'.

Baldwin

Northern House Wren ssp. *Troglodytes domesticus baldwini*
Oberholser, 1934 NCR
[JS *Troglodytes aedon aedon*]

Samuel Prentiss Baldwin (1868–1938) was a lawyer and an amateur ornithologist who wrote a number of articles (1920s–1930s) including *The Marriage Relations of the House Wren* (1921) and *Measurements of Birds* (1931) for the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Balfour

Socotra Sunbird *Chalcomitra balfouri* **P. L. Sclater & Hartlaub**, 1881

Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour (1853–1922) was a Scottish botanist who became Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (1890–1922). He explored a number of islands collecting specimens as he went, notably Rodrigues (1874), and made the first botanical study of Socotra (1879–1880) where the expedition collected the sunbird. Socotra contains one of the richest and best-preserved dry tropical floras in the world. Many plants and a reptile are named after him.

Ball

Andaman Scops Owl *Otus balli* **Hume**, 1873

Valentine Ball (1843–1895) was an Irish naturalist who travelled and collected in India. He was naturalist on an expedition there (1876) and sent his specimens to the Natural History Department, National Museum of Ireland. There is a memoir by him appended to the report on the *Scientific Results of the Second Yarkand Mission* (1886). He also translated Tavernier's journals of his travels to India a century before.

Ballion

Himalayan Rubythroat ssp. *Luscinia pectoralis ballioni*
Svertsov, 1873

Ernst von Ballion (1816–1901) was a Russian entomologist, specialist in *Coleoptera*, and collector.

Ballivian

Stripe-faced Wood Quail *Odontophorus balliviani* **Gould**, 1846

José Ballivián y Seguro (1805–1852) was the 11th President of Bolivia (1841–1847). He was a military commander in the war with Spain, and became president after the breakdown of the Peru-Bolivia confederation. He defended Bolivia against Peruvian incursion and was known as a reformer, but was forced from office (1847).

Ballmann

Ballmann's Malimbe *Malimbus ballmanni* **Wolters**, 1974
[Alt. Gola Malimbe]

Dr Peter Ballmann (b.1941) is a German geoscientist who studies fossil birds and avian osteology. He studied geology in Germany and at Leiden, writing his dissertation on fossil birds. He collected a few birds, some of which he could not identify, whilst he was working (1971) as a field pedologist in the Ivory Coast. These he took to the König Museum in Bonn. Among the collection was the eponymous malimbe. Ballmann presented the specimen to the König Museum. He later worked in Costa Rica (1973–1974), Saudi Arabia (1981–1984) and Swaziland (1985). He regards himself as an amateur, as he wrote to us 'I have met real ornithologists and bird-watchers and it impressed me most that the good ones could identify the birds just by sight and did not have to shoot them first.' Ballmann published extensively on palaeo-ornithology (1960s–1970s). His works include 'Die Vögel aus der altburidgalen Spaltenfüllung von Wintershof (West) bei Eichstätt in Bayern' (1969) and 'A new species of fossil barbet (Aves: Piciformes) from the Middle Miocene of the Noerdlinger Ries (southern Germany)' (1983).

Balsac

Crested Lark ssp. *Galerida cristata balsaci* **Dekeyser & Villiers**, 1950

Eurasian Spoonbill ssp. *Platalea leucorodia balsaci* **Naurois & Roux**, 1974

Three-banded Courser ssp. *Rhinoptilus cinctus balsaci*
Erard, Hemery & Pasquet, 1993

Professor Henri Heim de Balsac (1899–1973) was a French zoologist. Primarily a mammologist, he worked on biological methods for pollution control. Most of his career was spent in France but he also managed a project at the Moroccan Institute of Scientific Research. He co-wrote *Les Oiseaux du Nord-Ouest de l'Afrique* (1962) with Mayaud (q.v.). (See also **Heim**)

Balston, R. J. & W. E.

Madagascar Swift *Apus balstoni* **E. Bartlett**, 1880

White-browed Scrubwren ssp. *Sericornis frontalis balstoni*
Ogilvie-Grant, 1909

Australian Yellow White-eye ssp. *Zosterops luteus balstoni*
Ogilvie-Grant, 1909

Richard James Balston (1839–1916) was a wealthy English businessman (papermaker) who became a patron of the sciences. The Madagascar Swift is named after him and the

other two birds named after his brother William Edward Balston (1848–1918), who was also a successful businessman and interested in ornithology. Two mammals are named after William.

Baltimore

Baltimore Oriole *Icterus galbula* **Linnaeus**, 1758

George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore (1579–1632), was an English statesman and landowner who obtained a grant for Maryland, north of the Potomac (1632). The city of Baltimore in Maryland is named after him. It is said that the bird received its name because the colours of the male resembled those on his coat-of-arms.

Balzan

Fork-tailed Woodnymph ssp. *Thalurania furcata balzani*
E. L. Simon, 1896

Dr Luigi Balzan (1865–1893) was an Italian naturalist, entomologist and explorer. Aged twenty he went to South America, becoming Professor of Natural Sciences in Asunción, Paraguay. A reptile and an amphibian are named after him.

Bambara

Bambara Cliff Chat *Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris bambarae* **Bates**, 1928
[Alt. Mocking Cliff Chat ssp.; Syn. *Myrmecocichla c. bambarae*]

The Bambara are a people of the French Sudan (Mali); their language is also known as Bambara.

Bamberg

Eurasian Jay ssp. *Garrulus glandarius bambergi* **Lönnberg**, 1909 NCR
[JS *Garrulus glandarius brandtii*]

Otto Bamberg (1871–1942) was a German oologist and collector in the Caucasus (1895) and northern Mongolia (1908).

Bancroft

Bancroft's Screech Owl *Megascops kennicottii cardonensis* Huey, 1926
[Alt. Western Screech Owl ssp.]
Bancroft's Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti* Huey, 1927
[Alt. Yellow-crowned Night Heron ssp.]

Griffing Bancroft Jr (1907–1998) was an ornithologist and journalist who wrote *The Flight of the Least Petrel* (1932). He was also an egg collector who donated 30,000 birds' eggs to the AMNH (1941). He was instrumental in setting up the Sanival reserve in Florida and is also noteworthy as one of the first people to be awarded the Medal of Freedom, the highest honour for a civilian in the USA, for his work in the field of psychological warfare. His third wife, Jane Eads Bancroft, said of him in an interview (1998): 'He's a very

interesting person. He's really an ornithologist and he's written several books about birds. When he was very young, he went on all these birding expeditions with his father, Griffing Bancroft Sr, in California, and they went around in Baja California and around various mountainous regions. They collected birds' eggs – in those days, it was all right to do it – for the San Diego Museum. At one point, before WW2, they had one of the largest private collections of bird eggs in the country. They have two birds named after them. That was his main interest at first'. Bancroft's grandfather (Hubert Howe Bancroft 1832–1918) is renowned for his 65-volume history of the US, which he sold (1905) to the University of California for \$150,000.

Bangs

Tanager genus *Bangsia* **T. E. Penard**, 1919

Santa Marta Antpitta *Grallaria bangsi* **J. A. Allen**, 1900

Grey-breasted Wood Wren ssp. *Henicorhina leucophrys bangsi* **Ridgway**, 1903

Bay-headed Tanager ssp. *Tangara gyrola bangsi* **Hellmayr**, 1911

White-bearded Manakin ssp. *Manacus manacus bangsi* **Chapman**, 1914

Ruddy Kingfisher ssp. *Halcyon coromanda bangsi* **Oberholser**, 1915

European Cuckoo ssp. *Cuculus canorus bangsi* **Oberholser**, 1919

Olive-backed Woodcreeper ssp. *Xiphorhynchus triangularis bangsi* **Chapman**, 1919

White-eyed Foliage-gleaner ssp. *Automolus leucophthalmus bangsi* **Cory**, 1919 NCR

[JS *Automolus leucophthalmus leucophthalmus*]

Greater Antillean Grackle ssp. *Quiscalus niger bangsi* **J. L. Peters**, 1921

Brown Prinia ssp. *Prinia polychroa bangsi* **La Touche**, 1922

Mangrove Black Hawk ssp. *Buteogallus subtilis bangsi* **Swann**, 1922

[Syn. *B. anthracinus bangsi*, if *subtilis* not recognised as a species]

Orange-billed Nightingale Thrush ssp. *Catharus aurantirostris bangsi* **Dickey & Van Rossem**, 1925

White-tipped Dove ssp. *Leptotila verreauxi bangsi* **Dickey & Van Rossem**, 1926

Bangs's Black Parrot *Coracopsis nigra libs* **Bangs**, 1927
[Alt. Lesser Vasa Parrot ssp.]

Bangs's Sparrow *Amphispiza bilineata bangsi* **Grinnell**, 1927
[Alt. Black-throated Sparrow ssp.]

Chinese Nuthatch ssp. *Sitta villosa bangsi* **Stresemann**, 1929

Yellow-breasted Crake ssp. *Porzana flaviventer bangsi* **Darlington**, 1931

Least Grebe ssp. *Tachybaptus dominicus bangsi* **Van Rossem & Hachisuka**, 1937

Outram Bangs (1862–1932) was an American zoologist, born in Watertown, Massachusetts. The family spent a year in England (1873). Bangs attended Harvard (1880–1884). He began (1890) a systematic study of the mammals of eastern North America and wrote over 70 books and articles, the

majority on mammals. His collection of over 10,000 mammalian skins and skulls, including over 100 type specimens, was presented to Harvard College (1899). Bangs was appointed Assistant in Mammalogy at Harvard and became Curator of Mammals at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology (1900). He also collected bird specimens. He visited Jamaica (1906) and collected c.100 birds there but his trip was cut short by dengue fever. His collection of over 24,000 bird skins was presented to the Museum of Comparative Zoology (1908) and he went on to increase it. He went to Europe (1925), visiting museums and ornithologists and arranging scientific exchanges. He was a member of the American Ornithologists' Union and wrote articles for its journal, *Auk*. A mammal in named after him.

Banks, E. H.

Sunda Bush Warbler ssp. *Cettia vulcania banksi* **Chasen**, 1935

Edward H. 'Bill' Banks (1903–1988) was, as a British colonial administrator, District Officer in Sarawak, a zoologist, naturalist and Curator of Sarawak Museum, Kuching (1925–1945). He was interned at Batu Lintang during the Japanese occupation (1942–1945) (WW2). He wrote *A Naturalist in Sarawak* (1949) and retired the following year.

Banks, J.

Banks's Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii* **Latham**, 1790

[Alt. Banksian Cockatoo, Red-tailed Black Cockatoo]

Banks's Dove Prion *Pachyptila desolata banksi* **A. Smith**, 1840 NCR; NRM

Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820) was a highly influential English botanist and explorer. He was born in London and studied at Oxford but left without graduating (1765) and started regularly visiting the reading room of the British Museum, which is where and when he probably first met Daniel Solander (q.v.), a pupil of Linnaeus (q.v. under Linné). Banks made three voyages of note, on HMS *Niger* to Newfoundland and Labrador (1776), during which he collected plants. Banks, accompanied by Solander, was the chief naturalist on James Cook's (q.v.) expedition round the world in HMS *Endeavour* (1768–1771), while on HMS *Sir Lawrence* he led his own expedition to the Hebrides, Iceland and the Orkney Islands (1772). During his last voyage he explored the island of Staffa, writing the first description of Fingal's Cave. He is perhaps best known for founding and stocking Kew Gardens, the foremost botanical collection and research institution in the world. He was an important patron of science and (1778) and became President of the Royal Society for 41 years. It was Banks who had the idea of transporting breadfruit from Tahiti to Jamaica and arranged for Captain James Bligh commanding HMS *Bounty* to achieve this – his failure is well known! Banks founded the African Association, and the Australian colony of New South Wales owes its origin mainly to him.

Banks, R. C.

Yellow Warbler ssp. *Dendroica aestiva banksi* **Browning**, 1994

Dr Richard Charles Banks (b.1931) studied wildlife conservation and zoology at universities in Ohio and California, being awarded his doctorate by Berkeley (1961). He became Curator of the San Diego Natural History Museum (1962), and worked for the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (PWRC) at the USNM with responsibility for research on systematics, nomenclature and distribution of birds, primarily North American, until retirement (2002). He is Curator Emeritus with the PWRC and a Research Associate at USNM. He was President of the Wilson Ornithological Society (1991–1993) and of the AOU (1994–1996), and is an Honorary Member of the Cooper Ornithological Society. He was (2010) Chairman of the Check-list Committee of the AOU and Editor of *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*. He named a bird after his father Clinton Banks (see **Clinton**).

Bannerman

Storm-petrel genus *Bannermania* **Mathews & Iredale**, 1915 NCR

[Now in *Oceanodroma*]

Bannerman's Shearwater *Puffinus bannermani* **Mathews & Iredale**, 1915

Bannerman's Turaco *Tauraco bannermani* **G. L. Bates**, 1923

Bannerman's Weaver *Ploceus bannermani* **Chapin**, 1932

Bannerman's Sunbird *Cyanomitra bannermani* **C. H. B. Grant & Mackworth-Praed**, 1943

Cape Verde Buzzard *Buteo buteo bannermani* **Swann**, 1919

[Alt. Common Buzzard ssp.]

Cream-coloured Courser ssp. *Cursorius cursor bannermani* **Rothschild**, 1923 NCR

[NUI *Cursorius cursor cursor*]

Little Swift ssp. *Apus affinis bannermani* **Hartert**, 1928

Bannerman's Pipit *Anthus similis bannermani* **G. L. Bates**, 1930

[Alt. Long-billed Pipit ssp.]

Bannerman's Paradise-flycatcher *Terpsiphone batesi bannermani* **Chapin**, 1948

[Alt. Bates's Paradise-flycatcher ssp.]

Dr David Armitage Bannerman (1886–1979) was a British ornithologist on the staff of the BMNH. He was Chairman of the British Ornithologists' Club (1932–1935) and became Honorary President of the Scottish Ornithologists' Club (1959). He was an early leader in the conservation movement. His numerous publications include the standard multi-volume works *The Birds of Tropical West Africa* and *The Birds of the Atlantic Islands*. (Bannerman met a young District Commissioner in West Africa who was a keen bird-watcher, who told him that he took the former work with him on Safari, to which news Bannerman exclaimed 'Not all 8 volumes?' The young man replied 'It only means another porter'). Malcolm Ogilvie, a leading British ornithologist, told us: 'I met him a number of times before he died. He retired here [to Scotland] after a long and very productive life, producing books on West Africa, the Canaries, the Azores,

the British Isles, Cyprus, etc., etc., all lavishly produced, with specially commissioned paintings by George Lodge and David Reid-Henry paid for by Bannerman himself who had a private income.'

Baptista

Sapphire-vented Puffleg ssp. *Eriocnemis luciani baptistae*
Schuchmann, Weller & Heynen, 2001

Dr Luis Felipe Baptista (1941–2000) was Chair and Curator of Ornithology and Mammalogy at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, for nearly 20 years. His prime area of interest was avian vocalisations, particularly 'dialects', which he studied in the field from Alaska to Costa Rica. He was a great bird mimic too. He died of a heart attack while feeding birds in Golden Gate Park – where he could identify 150 species on calls alone. A symposium on bird song was held in his memory. He wrote solely or jointly 127 publications.

Baraka

Sunbird sp. *Nectarinia barakae* **Sharpe**, 1902 NCR
[Alt. Purple-breasted Sunbird; JS *Nectarinia purpureiventris*]

Green Combec ssp. *Sylvietta virens baraka* Sharpe, 1897

Somali Tit ssp. *Parus thruppi barakae* **F. Jackson**, 1899

[Alt. Acacia Tit, Northern Grey Tit]

Northern Olive Thrush ssp. *Turdus abyssinicus baraka*
Sharpe, 1903

Evergreen-forest Warbler ssp. *Bradypterus lopezi barakae*
Sharpe, 1906

Scaly-breasted Illadopsis ssp. *Illadopsis albipectus barakae*
F. Jackson, 1906

Baraka (d.1911) was an African hunter who collected specimens for Sir Frederick Jackson in Uganda and Kenya. He was skilled at skinning. Baraka also means 'blessed' in several languages and it is difficult to know whether this particular African employee is commemorated in all of the above birds, particularly when, from the Sufi, it is sometimes translated as 'the breath, or essence of life from which the evolutionary process unfolds'. However, all the birds were collected within a few years of each other in the appropriate areas and described by just two men, so it seems likely that they are all eponymous.

Barau

Barau's Petrel *Pterodroma baraui* **Jouanin**, 1964

Armand Barau (1921–1989) was co-author with Nicolas Barré and Christian H. Jouanin of *Oiseaux de la Réunion* (1982), the first serious study of the birds there. He was an agronomist, landowner and amateur ornithologist in Réunion, and (1962–1989) was President of the Centre d'Essai de Recherche et de Formation (CERF), an organisation concerned with sugar production. Jouanin encouraged him to look for the Mascarene Black Petrel that had not been collected since the 19th century (it was not rediscovered until 1970).

Barbara

Lesser Treeswift ssp. *Hemiprocne comata barbara*

J. L. Peters, 1939 NCR

[JS *Hemiprocne comata major*]

Barbara Lawrence (1909–1997) worked at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, as Museum Assistant to the director Dr Thomas Barbour (q.v.) and the Curator of Mammals Dr Glover Allen (q.v.). She collected birds in the Philippines.

Barbarita

Orange-billed Nightingale Thrush ssp. *Catharus aurantiirostris barbaritoi* **Aveledo & Ginés**, 1952

Dr Xaviero Barbarita (fl.1952) was a Venezuelan zoologist, explorer and collector.

Barberena

Grey-hooded Flycatcher *Hemitriccus barberena* **Bertoni**, 1901 NCR

[Indeterminate: JS of *Mionectes rufiventris*]

Dr Santiago Ignacio Barberena (1851–1916) was a Salvadorian lawyer, teacher, engineer, historian and essayist. He held doctorates in jurisprudence (University of El Salvador, 1876) and Engineering (University of San Carlos, Guatemala, 1877). He worked as a teacher (1871–1916) including at the University of El Salvador, as Professor of Physics and Topography. He worked as a surveyor in establishing the boundaries between Mexico and Guatemala (1878–1881) and between El Salvador and Honduras (1886). As an archaeologist he undertook the excavation of Mayan sites in Honduras as well as El Salvador. He wrote *History of El Salvador* (1917).

Barbero

Stygian Owl ssp. *Asio stygius barberoi* **Bertoni**, 1930

Dr Andrés José Camilo Barbero Crosa (1877–1951) was a Paraguayan scientist, physician, pharmacologist and philanthropist.

Barbour

Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird ssp. *Anthreptes orientalis barbouri* **Friedmann**, 1931 NCR; NRM

White-crowned Shama ssp. *Copsychus stricklandii barbouri*
Bangs & J. L. Peters, 1927

Grey Jay ssp. *Perisoreus canadensis barbouri*

W. S. Brooks, 1920 NCR

[JS *Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus*]

Dr Thomas Barbour (1884–1946) was an American zoologist. He graduated from Harvard (1906) and obtained his PhD there (1910). He became an Associate Curator of Reptiles and Amphibians at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, and was its Director (1927–1946). He became Custodian of the Harvard Biological Station and Botanical Garden, Soledad, Cuba (1927). He was Executive Officer in charge of Barro Colorado Island Laboratory, Panama (1923–1945). During his time at the museum he explored in the East Indies,

the West Indies, India, Burma, China, Japan, and South and Central America. He was famously jovial good company and would invite all and sundry to eat and converse next door to his office in the 'Eateria' in which his secretary, Helen Robinson, prepared the food for his many guests. Something of an all-rounder, he wrote many articles and books, including *The Birds of Cuba* (1923) and *Naturalist at Large* (1943). He also co-wrote *Checklist of North American Amphibians and Reptiles*. His special area of interest was the herpetology of Central America and 24 reptiles are named after him, as are two mammals and four amphibians.

Barbosa

Yellow-bellied Hylia ssp. *Hylia flavigaster barbozae*
Hartlaub, 1883

(See **Bocage**)

Barej

Baillon's Crake ssp. *Porzana pusilla bareji* Dunajewski, 1937
NCR
[JS *Porzana pusilla pusilla*]

Tomasz Barej (1860–1918), also known as Thomas Barey, was a Polish forester and collector for the Branicki Museum, Warsaw, in Transcaucasia (1887), Turkmenistan and Iran (1889–1890), Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan (1893–1894). He was exiled to Siberia (1895) and worked at the museum in Kherson in southern Ukraine (1898). He collected the crake holotype (1894).

Barge

Curaçao Barn Owl *Tyto bargei* Hartert, 1892
[Syn. *Tyto alba bargei*]

Dr Charles Augustinius Henri 'Harry' Barge (1844–1919) was Governor (1890–1901) of the Dutch West Indies, of which Curaçao formed part.

Barkly

Seychelles Black Parrot *Coracopsis nigra barklyi* E.
Newton, 1867
[Alt. Lesser Vasa Parrot ssp.]

Sir Henry Barkly (1815–1898) was a British politician and colonial governor. He was a Member of Parliament (1845–1848) and Governor of British Guiana (Guyana) (1848–1853), Jamaica (1853–1856), Victoria, Australia (1856–1863), Mauritius (1863–1870), and Cape Colony, South Africa (1870–1877). Two South African towns, Barkly East and West, are named after him.

Barlow, C.

Barlow's Chickadee *Poecile rufescens barlowi* **Grinnell, 1900**
[Alt. Chestnut-backed Chickadee ssp.]

Chester Barlow (1874–1902) was the Assistant Cashier at the Santa Clara Valley Bank and an amateur ornithologist and oologist. He was first Secretary (for a decade) of the Cooper

Ornithological Society, despite his youth. He was the author of many articles (1892–1902) in *The Naturalist*, *The Oologist* and especially in *The Nidologist* and *Condor*. These included a paper on 'The Pileolated and Yellow Warblers' (1893) and 'Some additions to Van Denburgh's list of land birds of Santa Clara Co., California' (1900).

Barlow, C. S.

Barlow's Lark *Calendulauda barlowi* **J. A. Roberts, 1937**

Tractrac Chat ssp. *Cercomela tractrac barlowi*
J. A. Roberts, 1937

Pink-billed Lark ssp. *Spizocorys conirostris barlowi*
J. A. Roberts, 1942

Spike-heeled Lark ssp. *Chersomanes albofasciata barlowi*
C. M. N. White, 1961

Charles Sydney 'Punch' Barlow (1905–1979) was a South African businessman. The fifth edition of Roberts' *Birds of South Africa* carries this dedication to Barlow: 'C. S. "Punch" Barlow, best known as one of South Africa's foremost businessmen, was an ardent conservationist and one of the founder members of the John Voelcker Bird Book Fund that initially raised the money for the publication of *The Birds of Southern Africa*. He was a friend of the original author, the late Dr Austin Roberts, with whom he went on bird discovery expeditions ... Among his major interests were his collection of ornithological books, concern for the expansion of knowledge and conservation of habitats. He is remembered as a great entrepreneur, philanthropist, sportsman and lover of nature. Barlow was also Chairman of the Barlow Rand Group (now defunct), which was one of South Africa's largest Mining Houses.'

Barnard, E.

Parrot genus *Barnardius* **Bonaparte, 1854**

Barnard's Parakeet *Barnardius barnardi* **Vigors & Horsfield, 1827**

[Alt. Mallee Ringneck; Syn. *Barnardius zonarius barnardi*]

Edward Barnard FRS, FLS, FRHS (1786–1861) was a zoologist, botanist and horticulturist. He was an official of the British Colonial Office (1804), being appointed British Agent to the Colony of New South Wales (1822). He became Agent-General for the Crown Colonies (1833) with residence in London. He was a Colonisation Commissioner (1835) and headed the Commissioners Finance Committee, which secured the financial loans for South Australia from the British Treasury. He gave the type specimen of the parakeet to the Linnean Society of London, of which he was a fellow.

Barnard, H. G.

Barnard's Wagtail *Motacilla barnardi* **North, 1906 NCR**
[Alt. Eastern Yellow Wagtail; JS *Motacilla tschutschensis simillima*]

Barnard's Brush-turkey *Alectura lathamii purpureicollis*
Le Souef, 1898

[Alt. Australian Brush-turkey ssp.]

Forest Kingfisher ssp. *Todiramphus macleayii barnardi*
A. J. Campbell, 1911 NCR

[JS *Todiramphus macleayii incinctus*]

Little Bronze Cuckoo ssp. *Chrysococcyx minutillus barnardi*
Mathews, 1912

Henry 'Harry' Greensill Barnard (1869–1966) was an Australian zoologist, naturalist and grazier from Queensland. His father was an avid collector and his egg collection, now part of the BMNH collection at Tring, was regarded as the best in the southern hemisphere. He also amassed a fine insect collection, especially moths, butterflies and beetles. His mother was a talented artist who painted many of his specimens. His father trained his sons as collectors including getting aboriginal Australians to tutor them in local lore. Harry was, aged 19, allowed to accompany the government expedition to a mountain range – the expedition leader named a geographical feature Barnard's Spur in Harry's honour. He collected in New Guinea (1894) and Cape York (1896). A reptile and a mammal are named after him.

Barnes, C. S.

Spinetail genus *Barnesia* **Bertoni**, 1901 NCR
[Now in *Synallaxis*]

Charles Stanley Barnes (fl.1900) was an Englishman in Paraguay, where he explored and mapped with Bertoni (1893).

Barnes, H. E.

Barnes's Wheatear *Oenanthe finschii barnesi* **Oates**, 1890
[Alt. Finsch's/White-backed Wheatear ssp.]

Henry Edwin Barnes (1845–1895) was a professional British soldier. He was originally apprenticed to his father, a cabinet-maker, but ran away to join the army. He rose through the ranks and was eventually commissioned. He was posted to Aden (1866). He wrote on Indian and Arabian birds, including such articles as 'On the birds of Aden' and 'List of birds noted at Aden and its vicinity' (1893) and the *Handbook to the Birds of the Bombay Presidency* (1885).

Barnes, P.

Layard's Warbler ssp. *Sylvia layardi barnesi* **Vincent**, 1948
[Syn. *Parisoma layardi barnesi*]

Philip de Villiers Barnes (1883–1951) was Ranger at Giant's Castle Game Reserve, Natal (1911). He was appointed as Assistant Conservator (1913), finally retiring as Conservator (1947). His son, Bill, became Ranger in his turn (1956). Bill was the person who confirmed that Bearded Vultures *Gypaetus barbatus* drop bones from a great height in order to crack them open for their marrow.

Barnés, V.

Yellow-shouldered Blackbird *Agelaius barnesi* 1945 NCR
[Error for *Agelaius xanthomus monensis* Barnés, 1945]
Crested Bobwhite ssp. *Colinus cristatus barnesi* **Gilliard**, 1940

Dr Ventura Barnés Jr (b.1910) was a Puerto Rican agronomist. He was the first Curator of the Phelps Ornithological Collection, Caracas, Venezuela. He travelled extensively in Venezuela and other parts of northern South America. The natural science museum in Bayamón, San Juan, is named after him.

Barnes, W.

Barnes's *Astrapia* *Astrarchia barnesi* **Iredale**, 1948
[Alt. Barnes's Long-tail; hybrid = *Astrapia stephaniae* x *A. mayeri*]

Wilfred Barnes (fl.1930–1970) was an Australian naturalist working at the Australian Museum who collected on several expeditions.

Barolo

Barolo Shearwater *Puffinus baroli* **Bonaparte**, 1857
[Alt. Macaronesian Shearwater]

Marchese Carlo Tancredi Falletti di Barolo (1782–1838) was an Italian philanthropist who was Mayor of Turin. He promoted children's welfare, training and education. He and his French wife, Marquise Giulia Vittorina Colbert di Maulévrier, were joint founders (1834) of a religious teaching order, 'The Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Anne'. They were the last of their line, but his name continues in the wine Barolo, which he had originally produced in the early 1800s, and his estate is still the location of the vineyard and winery.

Baron

Violet-throated Metaltail *Metaltura baroni* **Salvin**, 1893
Baron's Spinetail *Cranioleuca baroni* Salvin, 1895

White-tipped Sicklebill ssp. *Eutoxeres aquila baroni*
E. Hartert & C. Hartert, 1894 NCR

[JS *Eutoxeres aquila heterurus*]

Yellow-breasted Brush Finch ssp. *Atlapetes latinuchus baroni* Salvin, 1895

Baron's Hermit *Phaethornis longirostris baroni* Hartert, 1897
[Alt. Long-billed Hermit ssp.]

Oscar Theodor Baron (1847–1926) was a German engineer in Peru and Ecuador, and an amateur ornithologist and collector. He was interested in wildlife, particularly insects, from the age of 13 while a student at the Gymnasium in Neustadt. He became a sailor, visiting India, China, Australasia and Indonesia. He was shipwrecked on Java, where he contracted scurvy. He shipped to the west coast of America and became a surveyor. He was then (1876) employed loading schooners. He travelled in California collecting insects and was then employed as a location engineer on the railroads there and in Mexico. He visited Ecuador and Peru (1890s) and began collecting hummingbirds for his own cabinet. He moved back to Germany (1893) and kept bees. He wrote a paper entitled 'Notes on the localities visited by O. T. Baron in Northern Peru and on the Trochilidae found there' (1897).

Barraband

Australian parrot genus *Barrabandius* **Bonaparte**, 1850 NCR
[Now in *Polytelis*]

Barraband's Parrot *Pyrilia barrabandi* **Kuhl**, 1820

[Alt. Orange-cheeked Parrot; Syn. *Pionopsitta barrabandi*]

Barraband's Parakeet *Polytelis swainsonii* **Desmarest**, 1826
[Alt. Superb Parrot, Scarlet-breasted Parakeet]

Jacques Barraband (1767–1809) has been called the 'Audubon of France'. His watercolours of flowers and birds,

engraved by Langlois, resulted from (1801–1804) a direct commission from Napoleon Bonaparte. François Levaillant, an adventurer and natural historian, who was one of the first to record sightings of Australian parrots and wrote *Histoire Naturelle des Perroquets*, employed Barraband whose skill was greatly esteemed and his name lent prestige to Levaillant's sumptuous work. Barraband's brilliantly coloured engravings of exotic birds coupled with Levaillant's precise descriptions represent the height of realistic bird art of the time. He also illustrated Levaillant's books on toucans and bee-eaters, and on *Birds of Paradise* (1806). He became Professor at the École des Beaux Arts in Lyon (1807). William Swainson wrote of him that he was 'the first artist who ventured to represent the varied attitudes of birds'.

Barral

Sunangel sp. *Heliangelus barrali* **Mulsant & J. Verreaux**, 1872 NCR

[Status uncertain: hybrid of *Heliangelus amethysticollis* x *Eriocnemis cupreiventris*?]

Luísa Margarida Borges de Barros Portugal, Comtesse de Barral (1816–1891), was the wife of Eugène, Comte de Barral, and governess to the princesses of Brazil, the daughters of Emperor Dom Pedro II, whose mistress she may have been. The binomial, although in the masculine form, is intended to honour her.

Barratt

Barratt's Warbler *Bradypterus barratti* **Sharpe**, 1876
[Alt. African Scrub Warbler]

Fred A. Barratt (c.1847–1875) was a collector in the Transvaal. Sharpe described the warbler from a specimen he collected there and sent to BMNH (1874).

Barringer

Argus Bare-eye *Phlegopsis barringeri* **Meyer de Schauensee**, 1951 NCR

[Probably a hybrid: *Phlegopsis nigromaculata* x *P. erythroptera*]

Brandon Barringer (1899–1991) was a US banker and a trustee of The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Barros

Yellow-bridled Finch ssp. *Melanodera xanthogramma barrosi* **Chapman**, 1923

Rafael Barros Valenzuela (b.1890) of Rio Blanco, Chile, discovered the finch. His researches added much to our knowledge of Chilean bird life. Among his many publications were 'Algunas observaciones sobre nidificación y postura de aves' (1925) and *Los Loros Chilenos en la Obra de Molina* (1935).

Barrot

Barrot's Fairy *Heliathryx barroti* **Bourcier**, 1843
[Alt. Purple-crowned Fairy]

Theodore Adolphe Barrot (1801–1870) was a French diplomat who served in Colombia (1831–1835) and the Philippines (1835–1838). He became a senator (1864) under Napoleon III in the Second Empire. He wrote *Unless Haste is Made: A French Sceptic's Account of the Sandwich Islands* (1836). He had the distinction that, although not of noble blood, he became a Knight of the Royal Illustrious Order of St Januarius, which was founded in Naples in the 16th century by the Habsburg King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Barrow

Barrow's Goldeneye *Bucephala islandica* **Gmelin**, 1789

Barrow's Korhaan/Bustard *Eupodotis senegalensis barrowii*
J. E. Gray, 1829

[Alt. White-bellied Bustard ssp.]

Sir John Barrow (1764–1848) was Secretary to the Admiralty and a founder of the Royal Geographical Society. He was a great advocate of Arctic exploration. Several geographical features in the North West Passage to the Pacific Ocean bear his name, such as Barrow Point in Alaska and the Barrow Strait of northern Canada. Although Barrow visited Greenland as a boy, he never actually visited the places named after him. He visited China (1792) as part of the embassy led by Lord McCartney, and wrote an account of the journey, *Travels in China* (1804). McCartney later sent him to South Africa to mediate between the Boers and the Kaffirs (as the South African Dutch settlers and the local black population were referred to 200 years ago). He laid the foundation stone for the monument erected in his honour, a tower 100-feet high at The Hoad at Ulverston, in Cumbria (completed 1850). He was created a baronet.

Barrowclough

Coraya Wren ssp. *Pheugopedius coraya barrowcloughianus*
Aveledo & Perez, 1994

Dr George F. Barrowclough (b.1948) is Associate Curator, AMNH and Adjunct Professor at City University of New York. The University of Minnesota awarded his PhD (1980). His research concentrates on systematics, population genetics, and conservation of birds. He has published widely. He has travelled to Venezuela a number of times. (See also **George Barrowclough**)

Bartels

Javan Hawk Eagle *Nisaetus bartelsi* **Stresemann**, 1924

Bartels's Nightjar *Caprimulgus pulchellus bartelsi* **Finsch**, 1902

[Alt. Salvadori's Nightjar ssp.]

Bartels's Wood Owl *Strix (leptogrammica) bartelsi* **Finsch**, 1906

Edible-nest Swiftlet ssp. *Aerodramus fuciphagus bartelsi*
Stresemann, 1927 NCR

[JS *Aerodramus fuciphagus fuciphagus*]

Chestnut-bellied Partridge ssp. *Arborophila javanica bartelsi*
Siebers, 1929 NCR

[NUI *Arborophila javanica javanica*]

Small Buttonquail ssp. *Turnix sylvaticus bartelsorum*
Neumann, 1929

Asian Palm Swift ssp. *Cypsiurus balaisiensis bartelsorum*
R. K. Brooke, 1972

Max Eduard Gottlieb Bartels (1871–1936) was a Dutch plantation owner and naturalist who lived in Java (1896–1936). The buttonquail and palm swift are named after Bartels and his three sons, Dr Max Bartels Jr (1902–1943), Dr Ernst Bartels (b. 1904), and Hans Bartels (1906–1997). Three mammals are named after him.

Bartlett, A. D.

Cuckoo sp. *Cuculus bartletti* **Layard, 1854 NCR**
[Alt. Lesser Cuckoo; JS *Cuculus poliocephalus*]

Bartlett's Bleeding-heart *Gallicolumba crinigera bartletti*
P. L. Sclater, 1863
[Alt. Mindanao Bleeding-heart ssp.]

Abraham Dee Bartlett (1812–1897) was a taxidermist and zoologist who was the Superintendent of the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London (London Zoo) (1859–1897). Charles Darwin (q.v.) mentioned Bartlett in *The Origin of Species*, and again in *The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex* (1896) where he wrote 'I asked Mr. Bartlett, of the Zoological Gardens, who has had very large experience with birds, whether the male tragopan ... was polygamous, and I was struck by his answering, I do not know, but should think so from his splendid colours.' Bartlett published many articles on his work and experiences at the London Zoo, including, for example, 'Notes on the breeding of several species of birds in the Society's Gardens during the year 1867' (1868). His son was an ornithologist (see below).

Bartlett, E.

Bartlett's Tinamou *Crypturellus bartletti* **P. L. Sclater & Salvin, 1873**

Bartlett's Emerald *Amazilia lactea bartletti* **Gould, 1866**
[Alt. Sapphire-spangled Emerald ssp.]

Red-headed Malimbe ssp. *Malimbus rubricollis bartletti*
Sharpe, 1890

Blue-diademed Motmot ssp. *Momotus momota bartletti*
Sharpe, 1892 NCR

[JS *Momotus momota ignobilis*]

White-chinned Woodcreeper ssp. *Dendrocincla merula bartletti* **Chubb, 1919**

Edward Bartlett (1836–1908) was a pioneering ornithologist and herpetologist in Borneo. He was the son of Abraham Dee Bartlett (q.v.). He was with H. B. Tristram (q.v.) in Palestine (1863–1864) and also collected in Amazonian Peru (1865–1869). He served as Curator at Maidstone Museum (1875–1890). He left for Borneo the following year and collected there, becoming Curator of Sarawak Museum (1893–1897). He wrote a paper in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* entitled: 'The crocodiles and lizards of Borneo in the Sarawak Museum, with descriptions of supposed new species, and the variation of colours in the several species during life' (1895). At the time of his death he had not quite

finished his most notable work; *Monograph of the Weaver Birds (Ploceidae) and Arboreal and Terrestrial Finches*, five parts of which were published (1888–1889). A reptile is named after him.

Bartlett, H. H.

Nepal House Martin ssp. *Delichon nipalense bartletti* **Koelz, 1952 NCR**

[NUI *Delichon nipalense nipalense*]

Dr Harley Harris Bartlett (1886–1960) was an American botanist, ethnographer and collector. He graduated from Harvard (1908) and joined the US Plant Industry Bureau in Washington (1909). He became Assistant Professor of Botany, University of Michigan (1915), Professor (1921), Head of the Botany Department (1922–1947) and Director of the Botanical Garden (1919–1955). He collected in Sumatra (1918 and 1926) and the Philippines (1935 and 1940) plus collecting expeditions to Tibet, Malaysia, Formosa (Taiwan), Guatemala, British Honduras (Belize), Panama, Haiti, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

Bartlett, R. A.

Black-capped Chickadee ssp. *Poecile atricapillus bartletti*
Aldrich & Nutt, 1939

Captain Robert 'Bob' Abram Bartlett (1875–1946) was a Newfoundlander (Canadian) Arctic explorer, sealer, collector and naturalist. He gained his master's ticket (1904) in Halifax. He commanded the *Roosevelt* on Robert E. Peary's North Pole Expedition (1909) and the *Karluk* in Vilhjarm Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition (1913). He bought the schooner *Ethie M. Morrissey* (1925) and (1926–1946) made about twenty voyages to the Arctic collecting specimens, helping in archaeological surveys, correcting geographical charts, and capturing animals for zoos. He also fished and hunted commercially. He died in New York from pneumonia.

Barton

Sclater's Whistler ssp. *Pachycephala soror bartoni*
Ogilvie-Grant, 1915

Yellow-legged Flyrobin ssp. *Microeca griseoiceps bartoni*
Ogilvie-Grant, 1915 NCR

[JS *Microeca griseoiceps griseoiceps*]

Captain Francis Rickman Barton (1865–1947) was a colonial administrator in New Guinea whose main interests were in botany, anthropology and early pioneering photography. He went to Papua (1899) as Commandant of the Armed Native Constabulary. He was Resident Magistrate of the Central Division (1902–1904) and was Acting Administrator for the colony (1904–1907). He went on leave (1907) and resigned from his post (1908), becoming Vizier or First Minister in Zanzibar (1908–1913). He accompanied Captain Charles Monckton on some of his expeditions. He is noted for taking a remarkable series of photographs of the native tribes (1897–1907) and may have shot some early cinema film (1904). He corresponded widely with anthropologists and photographic enthusiasts. He became President of the Royal Geographical Society (1920). A mammal is named after him.

Bartram

Sandpiper genus *Bartramia* **Lesson**, 1831

Bartram's Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda* **Bechstein**, 1812

[Alt. Upland Sandpiper, Bartramian Tattler]

Bartram's Vireo *Vireo bartramii* **Swainson**, 1832 NCR

[Alt. Red-eyed Vireo; JS *Vireo olivaceus*]

William Bartram (1739–1823) was an American naturalist, explorer and botanist, often called the 'Grandfather of American Ornithology', perhaps because he was the protector of Alexander Wilson (q.v.), who was known as the 'Father of American Ornithology'. He accompanied his father John Bartram (America's 'first' botanist) on a number of expeditions, to the Catskill Mountains (1753–1754), New York and Connecticut (1755) and Florida (1765). William remained in the south drawing flora, collecting botanical specimens, becoming an accomplished ornithologist and befriending both colonial planters and Native American tribes. During the American War of Independence he joined the Georgia Militia (1776). He returned to his home in Pennsylvania (1777) and wrote about his travels. He was offered (1782) the Chair of Botany at the University of Pennsylvania, but never lectured there. As well as befriending Alexander Wilson he took his nephew, Thomas Say (q.v.), under his wing. Bartram assembled a *Catalogue of Birds of North America*. An amphibian is named after him.

Bartsch

Marianas Swiftlet *Aerodramus bartschi* **Mearns**, 1909

Paul Bartsch (1871–1960) was born in Poland but educated in the USA. He joined the Smithsonian staff (1896) and stayed until retiring (1942). He was part of an expedition to the Philippines (1907–1910) aboard the ship *Albatross* among many other expeditions. He taught at a number of universities and was a world authority on molluscs. He also organised Washington's first Boy Scout group, and was a keen member of the DC branch of the National Audubon Society. His account of the Philippines expedition was published in *Copeia* (1941). Two reptiles are named after him.

Bartelot

Blue-shouldered Robin Chat ssp. *Cossypha cyanocampter barteloti* **G. E. Shelley**, 1890

Major Edmund Musgrave Bartelot (1859–1888) of the Royal Fusiliers joined the army (1879) and served in India. He commanded the rear column of Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha (q.v.). Reports varied, and some circulated which claimed he had gone mad. He was killed, possibly by an African who objected to Bartelot interfering in a native festival. The family was dogged by bad luck: Bartelot's elder brother was killed in action in the Boer War (1900), his nephews were both killed (WW1) (1915 and 1918), and his great-nephew killed in action too (WW2) (1944).

Baruffi

Oriole sp. *Oriolus baruffi* **Bonaparte**, 1850 NCR

[Alt. Western Oriole; JS *Oriolus brachyrynchus*]

Abbé Giuseppe Baruffi (1809–1875) was a priest, traveller and populariser of scientific studies.

Bassett

White-eye sp. *Zosterops bassetti* **Sharpe**, 1894 NCR

[Alt. Ashy-bellied White-eye; JS *Zosterops citrinella albiventris*]

Surgeon Rear-Admiral Dr Sir Percy William Bassett-Smith (1861–1927) was a naturalist and naval surgeon. He qualified as a physician (1882) and served in the Naval Medical Service (1883–1921). He was on board HMS *Rambler* (1884–1885) and on HMS *Penguin* (1891–1893) and collected zoological specimens during voyages in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia). He was appointed lecturer on tropical medicine at the Royal Navy Hospital, Haslar (1900), and was Professor of Clinical Pathology at the Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich (1912–1921). After he retiring he practised as a consultant in London.

Basulto

Timberline Wren ssp. *Thryorchilus browni basulto*

Ridgway, 1908

[*T. browni* often regarded as monotypic]

Francisco Basulto (fl.1908) was a Cuban who was in Costa Rica and helped Ridgway (q.v.) during his collecting expedition. Basulto collected the holotype.

Batchelder

Batchelder's Woodpecker *Picoides pubescens leucurus*

Hartlaub, 1852

[Alt. Downy Woodpecker ssp.; *P. pubescens oreoecus*

Batchelder, 1889 is a junior synonym]

Charles Foster Batchelder (1856–1954) was an American artist and amateur ornithologist, and a leading light in the Nuttall Ornithological Club. Among other articles he wrote an account of the club and information on the nesting habits of a number of birds.

Batcheldor/Batchelor

Brown Skua ssp. *Catharacta antarctica batchelori*

Mathews, 1929 NCR

N. Batcheldor (fl.1866) was a collector for the Melbourne Museum. Mathews made a mistake in the spelling his name for the trinomial.

Bateman

Kalij Pheasant sp. *Gennaues batemani* **Oates**, 1906 NCR

[JS *Lophura leucomelanos latham*]

Hill Partridge ssp. *Arborophila torqueola batemani* **Ogilvie-Grant**, 1906

A. C. Bateman (1870–1925) was a British boundary commissioner and officer in the Burma Police. He collected in the Chin Hills (1905).

Bates, G. L.

Bee-eater sp. *Merops batesiana* **Sharpe**, 1900 NCR

[Alt. Blue-headed Bee-eater; JS *Merops muelleri*]

Bates's Swift *Apus batesi* Sharpe, 1904

Bates's Nightjar *Caprimulgus batesi* Sharpe, 1906

Bates's Sunbird *Cinnyris batesi* **Ogilvie-Grant**, 1908

Bates's Weaver *Ploceus batesi* Sharpe, 1908

Crombec sp. *Sylvietta batesi* Sharpe, 1908 NCR

[Alt. Lemon-bellied Crombec; JS *Sylvietta denti*]

Bates's Paradise-flycatcher *Terpsiphone batesi* **Chapin**, 1921

Grey-throated Rail ssp. *Canirallus oculus batesi* Sharpe, 1900 NCR; NRM

Blackcap Illadopsis ssp. *Illadopsis cleaveri batesi* Sharpe, 1901

Congo Serpent Eagle ssp. *Dryotriorchis spectabilis batesi* Sharpe, 1904

African Yellow Warbler ssp. *Iduna natalensis batesi* Sharpe, 1905

Grey Ground Thrush ssp. *Zoothra princei batesi* Sharpe, 1905

Many-coloured Bush-shrike ssp. *Chlorophoneus multicolor batesi* Sharpe, 1908

African Cuckoo Hawk ssp. *Aviceda cuculoides batesi* Swann, 1920

Brown-backed Woodpecker ssp. *Dendropicos obsoletus batesi* **W. L. Sclater**, 1921 NCR

[JS *Dendropicos obsoletus obsoletus*]

Bates's White-spotted Flufftail *Sarothrura pulchra batesi* **Bannerman**, 1922

Mountain Robin Chat ssp. *Cossypha isabellae batesi* Bannerman, 1922

White-bellied Kingfisher ssp. *Corythornis leucogaster batesi* Chapin, 1922 NCR

[NUI *Corythornis leucogaster leucogaster*]

Fine-spotted Woodpecker ssp. *Campethera punctuligera batesi* Bannerman, 1923 NCR

[NUI *Campethera punctuligera punctuligera*]

Rufous-naped Lark ssp. *Mirafra africana batesi* Bannerman, 1923

George Latimer Bates (1863–1940) was born in Illinois, and travelled in West Africa (1895–1931). He wrote a *Handbook of the Birds of West Africa* (1930) and a number of articles, notably *Birds of the Southern Sahara and Adjoining Countries* (1933). He also left an unpublished manuscript of *Birds of Arabia*, subsequently utilised by Meinertzhagen (q.v.) for his 1950s work on the subject. Several plants, four mammals, three amphibians and a reptile are named after him.

Bates, H. W.

Bates's Honeyeater *Melidectes ochromelas batesi* **Sharpe**, 1886

Henry Walter Bates (1825–1892) was an English explorer and naturalist. He was the first to describe animal mimicry for science. Forbes (q.v.), who collected the honeyeater and sent it to Sharpe (q.v.), requested it be named after Bates. Bates would have sympathised with the explorer's privations as he had explored the Amazon with Wallace (q.v.), where

they collected 14,000 specimens – 8,000 of which were new to science (1848–1859). He was largely self-taught, having left school at 12 and been apprenticed to a hosier, yet 10 years later published his first scientific paper. His most famous publication was *The Naturalist on the River Amazons*, subtitled *A Record of the Adventures, Habits of Animals, Sketches of Brazilian and Indian Life, and Aspects of Nature under the Equator, during Eleven Years of Travel* (1863). After returning from the expedition he worked as Assistant Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society (1864).

Bathilda

Starfinch genus *Bathilda* **Reichenbach**, 1863 NCR

[Now in *Neochmia*]

Bathilda Aloise Leonie, Comtesse de Cambaceres (1840–1861), was one of the daughters of C. L. Bonaparte (q.v.).

Bathoen

Spike-heeled Lark ssp. *Chersomanes albofasciata bathoeni* **Paterson**, 1958

Kgosi Bathoen II Seepapitso Gaseitsewe (1908–1990) was Paramount Chief and King of the Bangwaketse, Botswana. He became king (1916) when his father was assassinated, assumed power after a period of regency (1928), eventually abdicating (1969).

Batty

Brown-backed Dove *Leptotila battyi* **Rothschild**, 1901

Joseph H. Batty (1846–1906) was a collector in Latin America (1896–1906). In the *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* (1903) there was an article by J. A. Allen (q.v.) entitled 'List of mammals collected by Mr. J. H. Batty in New Mexico and Durango, with descriptions of new species and subspecies'. He wrote another article a few years later on Batty's specimens from other parts of Mexico. In the 1950s there was a paper in *Auk* on the birds he collected in Panama. Recently, it has been suggested by Storrs Olson (q.v.) in *American Museum Novitates* (2008) that Batty sometimes falsified data on his labels.

Baucis

Hummingbird genus *Baucis* **Reichenbach**, 1854 NCR

[Now in *Abeillia*]

In Greek mythology, Baucis and her husband Philemon were an elderly, impoverished couple in Phrygia who used their best efforts to entertain the gods Zeus and Hermes, who were travelling incognito. As a reward, the gods transformed their humble dwelling into a temple for which they were made the priest and priestess. When they died, they were metamorphosed into an intertwined pair of trees.

Baud

Blue-headed Pitta *Hydrornis baudii* **S. Müller & Schlegel**, 1839

[Syn. *Pitta baudii*]

Jean Chrétien Baron Baudin (1789–1859) started his working life as an official of the Dutch East India Company. He was Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies (1833–1836) and became the Dutch Minister for the Colonies (1842).

Baudin

Baudin's Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* **Lear**, 1832

[Alt. Long-billed Black Cockatoo]

Kangaroo Island Emu *Dromaius baudinianus* S. A. Parker, 1984 EXTINCT

Nicolas Thomas Baudin (1754–1803) was a French seafarer and explorer. He set out (1800) from Le Havre with two corvettes, the *Géographe* and the *Naturaliste*, carrying five zoologists, 17 other scientists, three artists and two astronomers among others. His task was to map the coast of Australia. The *Géographe* crawled back to Le Havre (1804) with a living cargo of 72 birds and other animals but no captain, Baudin having died of tuberculosis in Mauritius. However, he did leave an artistic legacy: 46 watercolours and drawings amassed on the expedition to Australia. After the expedition's official artists decamped en route, it was his decision to replace them with assistant gunners Petit (q.v.) and Lesueur (q.v.). 'It will be seen from the work of these two young men whether my choice was good or bad,' he wrote in his log. The results were stunning. A reptile and an amphibian are named after him.

Bauer

Bauer's Parakeet *Barnardius zonarius* Shaw, 1805
[Alt. Port Lincoln Parrot, Australian Ringneck]

Bar-tailed Godwit ssp. *Limosa lapponica baueri* **Naumann**, 1836

Ferdinand Lucas Bauer (1760–1826) was an Austrian illustrator who sailed with Flinders (q.v.) on the *Investigator* to Australia (1801). He had previously worked as a botanical illustrator at the University of Vienna. He spent 18 months on a botanical trip to Greece, Italy, Crete and Cyprus (1784). He then moved to England where he converted his c.1,500 sketches into paintings, although his work of 966 watercolours was only published posthumously (1840). Fortunately, Joseph Banks recommended him for the *Investigator* voyage. He produced the first-ever picture of a live (captured) koala. He returned to Austria (1814) and worked until his death as an illustrator for authors of botanical works in London and Vienna. Tragically many of his personal field drawings and plant collections were lost (WW2).

Baumann

Baumann's Olive Greenbul *Phyllastrephus baumanni* **Reichenow**, 1895

Ernst Baumann (1863–1895) was a German ornithologist who started out training for a commercial career, but then switched to natural history and studied privately at the Zoological Museum, Berlin. He was sent to the German research station at Miss-Höhe, Togo (1892) and explored

extensively there (1892–1895). He was on leave in Germany when he died from recurrent malaria. An amphibian is named after him.

Baumgart

Burnt-necked Eremomela ssp. *Eremomela usticollis baumgarti* **Reichenow**, 1905 NCR
[JS *Eremomela usticollis usticollis*]

Dr Baumgart (fl.1904) was a German veterinary surgeon and collector in South West Africa (Namibia) attached to the German army during the Herero war. He sent the holotype (1904) to Reichenow (q.v.).

Baur

Galapagos Mockingbird ssp. *Mimus parvulus bauri* **Ridgway**, 1894

George Herman Carl Ludwig Baur (1859–1898) was an osteologist and testudinologist. He studied in Munich (1882–1884), left for America, and was at Yale (1884–1890). He travelled to the Galapagos Islands (1891) where he made an extensive ornithological collection. He was Assistant Professor of Paleontology, University of Chicago (1893–1898). He died after having been committed to a lunatic asylum. Three reptiles are named after him.

Bayer

White-eye sp. *Zosterops bayeri* **Lönnerberg**, 1917 NCR
[Alt. African Yellow White-eye; JS *Zosterops senegalensis jacksoni*]

Dr Leon Bayer (fl.1914) was a collector and big game hunter in East Africa.

Bayley, E. C.

Andaman Treepie *Dendrocitta bayleii* **Tytler**, 1863
[Binomial often given as *bayleyi*]

Sir Edward Clive Bayley (1821–1894) was an archaeologist, lawyer and statesman who was an administrator in India (1842–1851) before returning to England. He was called to the Bar (1857) and went back to India, becoming a judge there (1859). He acted as temporary Foreign Secretary (1861) and Home Secretary (1862–1872). He was a member of the Supreme Council (1873–1878) before retiring to England. He published a number of works on Indian history and antiquities.

Beal

Beal's Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma leucorhoa beali* **Emerson**, 1906 NCR
[Alt. Leach's Storm-petrel ssp.; JS *Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa*]

Professor Foster Ellenborough Lascelles Beal (1840–1916) worked for the Biological Survey of the US Department of Agriculture. He worked on birds common to agricultural and horticultural areas and was described as an 'economic ornithologist' by the journal *Condor*. For example, he investigated

the diet of the Cedar Waxwing *Bombycilla cedrorum* and found that the species had very little impact on horticulture, no doubt saving it from farmers' wrath. He was a very hard worker and was described as 'having kept his eyes to the microscope more hours per day, and more days, than anyone', hence his study of the stomach contents of 37,000 birds! His favourite saying was 'ignorance is better than error'. He wrote many detailed articles on bird diets.

Bean

Cozumel Wren *Troglodytes aedon beani* **Ridgway**, 1885

Dr Tarleton Hoffman Bean (1846–1916) was an American ichthyologist who worked with the US Fish Commission (1874) after being a high school teacher. He studied medicine at George Washington University (1874–1876). He joined the US National Museum (1877) becoming Curator of Fishes (1879). He discovered many new fish species and became the first Superintendent of the New York Aquarium. He co-wrote many papers and treatises, the most significant being the classic *Oceanic Ichthyology* (1896). A genus and at least 10 species of fish also bear his name.

Beatrice

Grasshopper Sparrow ssp. *Ammodramus savannarum beatriceae* **Olson**, 1980

Mrs Annie Beatrice Wetmore, *née* van der Biest Thielen (1910–1997), was the wife of Alexander Wetmore, who collected the holotype.

Beatty

Bridled Quail Dove ssp. *Geotrygon mystacea beattyi*
Danforth, 1938 NCR; NRM

Lesser Masked Weaver ssp. *Ploceus intermedius beattyi*
Traylor, 1959

Harry Andrew Beatty (1902–1989) was a biologist who was born in St Croix, US Virgin Islands, and brought up on his father's sugarcane plantation. He was educated in Massachusetts and after qualifying he worked on the staff of the Health Department in St Thomas, Virgin Islands, on epidemiology (1933–1940), and later on a project to try and eliminate cattle fever ticks from the deer population (1940–1945). He was based in Liberia (1945) in charge of a malaria control project. He collected in Puerto Rico (1944) for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, in various West Africa countries (1948–1952) for the Peabody Museum at Yale, and in Suriname for the Field Museum, Chicago (1960–1962). A reptile is also named after him.

Beaudouin

Beaudouin's Snake Eagle *Circaetus beaudouini* **J. Verreaux & Des Murs**, 1862

[Alt. Beaudouin's Harrier Eagle]

M. Beaudouin (fl.1860) was a professional collector employed by Verreaux (q.v.). He collected in Portuguese Guinea (Guinea-Bissau).

Beaufort

Beaufort's Black-capped Lory *Lorius lory viridicrissalis*
De Beaufort, 1909

Large Wren-babbler ssp. *Napothera macrodactyla beauforti*
Voous, 1950

Professor Lieven Ferdinand de Beaufort (1879–1968) was a Dutch zoologist whose main interests were first fish and then birds. As a student he participated (1902–1903) in the first scientific expedition to New Guinea, headed by the geographer Professor A Wichman. He undertook a second voyage to the Dutch East Indies (1909–1910). He regularly published (1904–1921) about birds collected in New Guinea by him, his friend (later Professor) Cosquino de Bussy, and others. In his early years he was an assistant of Max Weber (q.v.), whom he succeeded as Director of the Zoological Museum of the University of Amsterdam (1922–1949), and was Extraordinary Professor in Zoogeography (1929–1949). He was one of the founders (1901) of the *Nederlandsche Ornithologische Vereeniging* (the Dutch Ornithological Society), becoming Secretary (1911–1924) and Chairman (1924–1956). He was also a member of the editorial board of the society's journal *Ardea* (1924–1956). He edited the 11-volume *Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago* (1911–1962). A mammal and a reptile are named after him.

Beauharnais

Curl-crested Aracari *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii* **Wagler**, 1832

Either after Eugene Beauharnais (1781–1824), Viceroy of Italy and step-son of Napoleon I, or Auguste Beauharnais (1810–1835), who was his son. The elder was the brother-in-law of Charles Lucien Bonaparte.

Beaulieu

Australasian Lark ssp. *Mirafrja javanica beaulieui* **Delacour**, 1932

Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler ssp. *Pomatorhinus ruficollis beaulieui* Delacour & **J. Greenway**, 1940

Black-throated Parrotbill ssp. *Suthora nipalensis beaulieui*
Ripley, 1953

Louis Henri André David-Beaulieu (1896–1969) was French colonial administrator in Indo-China and a naturalist. He wrote *Les Oiseaux du Tranninh* (1944).

Beauperthuy

Ocellated Woodcreeper ssp. *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus beauperthuysii* **Pucheran & Lafresnaye**, 1850

Dr Louis Daniel Beauperthuy Desbonnes (1807–1871) was a French microbiologist and pioneer in tropical medicine who discovered the cause of yellow fever and the cure for leprosy. After he qualified as a physician in Paris (1837), MNHN, Paris, sent him to open a medical centre in Venezuela (1838), where he settled permanently (1840).

Beavan

Beavan's Bullfinch *Pyrrhula erythaca* **Blyth**, 1862
[Alt. Grey-headed Bullfinch]

Beavan's Rufous-vented Tit *Periparus rubidiventris beavani*
Jerdon, 1863

Beavan's Wren-warbler *Prinia rufescens beavani* **Walden**,
1866

[Alt. Rufescent Prinia ssp.]

Ashy Drongo ssp. *Dicrurus leucophaeus beavani* Walden,
1867 NCR

[JS *Dicrurus leucophaeus longicaudatus*]

Captain Robert Cecil Beavan (1841–1870) wrote *The Avifauna of the Andaman Islands* (1867) and a series of papers in *Ibis* mostly as 'notes on various Indian birds' (1865–1868). He served with Tytler (q.v.) in the Andaman Islands. His health was poor and he was twice invalided home to England, on the second occasion dying at sea.

Beccari

Blue Flycatcher sp. *Cyornis beccariana* **Salvadori**, 1868
NCR

[Alt. Mangrove Blue Flycatcher; JS *Cyornis rufigastra*]

Beccari's Scrubwren *Sericornis beccarii* Salvadori, 1874

[Alt. Tropical Scrubwren, Little Sericornis]

Beccari's Ground Dove *Gallinolumba beccarii* Salvadori,
1876

[Alt. Bronze Ground Dove; Syn. *Alopecoenas beccarii*]

Beccari's Scops Owl *Otus beccarii* Salvadori, 1876

[Alt. Biak Scops Owl]

Sumatran Cochoa *Cochoa beccarii* Salvadori, 1879

Red-backed Buttonquail ssp. *Turnix maculosus beccarii*
Salvadori, 1875

Beccari's Pygmy Parrot *Micropsitta pusio beccarii*
Salvadori, 1876

[Alt. Buff-faced Pygmy Parrot ssp.]

Victoria Crowned Pigeon ssp. *Goura victoria beccarii*
Salvadori, 1876

Fire-breasted Flowerpecker ssp. *Dicaeum ignipectus*
beccarii **H. C. Robinson & Kloss**, 1916

Dr Odoardo Beccari (1843–1920) was an Italian botanist. He explored the Arfak Mountains during extensive zoological exploration with D'Albertis (1872–1873), recorded in *Wanderings in the Great Forests of Borneo*. He also explored and collected in the Celebes (Sulawesi) and Sumatra, where he found the Titan Arum or Corpse Flower *Amorphophallus titanum*, the world's largest flower. Seeds of it were sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and were successfully grown, flowering for the first time in cultivation (1889). He also collected in Ethiopia. Four mammals, six reptiles and an amphibian are named after him.

Bechstein

Bechstein's Violet-necked Lory *Eos squamata riciniata*
Bechstein, 1811

Marsh Sandpiper ssp. *Tringa stagnatilis bechsteini*
Zarudnyi & Smirnov, 1923 NCR; NRM

Johann Mathaeus Bechstein (1757–1822) was a German scientist. He was Director of the Ducal Academy of Forestry (1810–1818). He adopted Ludwig Bechstein (1810) who became famous for writing fairy tales. He himself wrote *Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte Deutschlands* (1789) and (as published posthumously in English) *The Natural History of Cage Birds: Their Management, Habits, Food, Diseases, Treatment, Breeding, and the Methods of Catching Them* (1837). A mammal is named after him.

Beck

Beck's Petrel *Pseudobulweria becki* **R. C. Murphy**, 1928

Beck's Bowerbird *Sericulus bakeri* **Chapin**, 1929

[Alt. Adelbert's/Baker's/Fire-maned Bowerbird]

Nelson's Sparrow ssp. *Ammodramus nelsoni becki*
Ridgway, 1891 NCR

[NUI *Ammodramus nelsoni nelsoni*]

Warbler Finch ssp. *Certhidea olivacea becki* **Rothschild**,
1898

Burrowing Owl ssp. *Athene cucularia becki* Rothschild &
Hartert, 1902 NCR

[JS *Athene cucularia hypugaea*]

Island Leaf Warbler ssp. *Phylloscopus poliocephalus becki*
Hartert, 1929

Midget Flowerpecker ssp. *Dicaeum aeneum becki* Hartert,
1929

Glossy Swiftlet ssp. *Collocalia esculenta becki* **Mayr**, 1931

Pacific Robin ssp. *Petroica multicolor becki* Mayr, 1934

Hill-forest Honeyeater ssp. *Meliphaga orientalis becki*
Rand, 1936

Island Thrush ssp. *Turdus poliocephalus becki* Mayr, 1941

Rollo Howard Beck (1870–1950) was an American collector, particularly of seabirds. He became interested in natural history as a schoolboy, but left aged 14, working in orchards while continuing his interest encouraged by professional ornithologists, and joined the AOU (1894). He collected for the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences and then for the AMNH, and was well known to Murphy (q.v.) who 'held him in high regard' and named the petrel after him. He spent time in the Galápagos (1897–1898), Alaska (1911) and New Guinea (1928). His wife Ida usually accompanied him. One trip lasted five years, while they explored the South American coast, and another in the South Seas lasted nearly ten, when they were part of the Sanford-Whitney Expedition. Three reptiles are named after him.

Becker, J.

Bahia Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes beckeri* Gonzaga &
Pacheco, 1995

Professor Johann Becker (1932–2004) was a Brazilian zoologist, working first as a researcher then Curator at the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro. He gave valuable taxonomic advice to the describers of the tyrannulet. As a student, (1951) he was admitted as apprentice in the Division of Insects at the National Museum. He graduated with an initial degree of BSc. (1954) and became zoologist researcher and later a professor of that museum, being a specialist in

genetics, evolution and invertebrate palaeontology. He had collected insects, especially beetles, ever since he was a student and, after his death, his entomological collection c.14,000 specimens was presented to the Zoology Department of Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana. An insect and an amphibian are named after him.

Becker, R. H.

- Becker's Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia beckeri* **Cory**, 1915 NCR
[JS *Athene cunicularia grallaria*]
Southern House Wren ssp. *Troglodytes musculus beckeri* **Cory**, 1916 NCR
[JS *Troglodytes musculus musculus*]

Robert H. Becker (fl.1920) was a naturalist and archaeologist who joined the Field Museum, Chicago (1912), collecting for them in Brazil and Bolivia (1913–1920), including the two eponymous taxa.

Bedford

- Bedford's Paradise-flycatcher *Terpsiphone bedfordi* **Ogilvie-Grant**, 1907
Little Rush Warbler *Bradypterus bedfordi* **Ogilvie-Grant**, 1912 NCR
[JS *Bradypterus baboecala msiri*]
Tit-hylia ssp. *Pholidornis rushiae bedfordi* **Ogilvie-Grant**, 1904
Eurasian Nuthatch ssp. *Sitta europaea bedfordi* **Ogilvie-Grant**, 1909

Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke of Bedford (1858–1940), was President of the Zoological Society of London (1899–1936). He was also a trustee of BMNH. Two mammals are named after him.

Bedout

- Masked Booby ssp. *Sula dactylatra bedouti* **Mathews**, 1913

Not named directly after a person, but after Bedout Island (eastern Indian Ocean, off north-west Australia). However, the island is, in turn, named after Rear-Admiral Jacques Bedout (1751–1818) of the French Royal Navy.

Beebe

- Rosy Thrush Tanager ssp. *Rhodinocichla rosea beebei* **W. H. Phelps & W. H. Phelps Jr**, 1949

Dr Charles William Beebe (1877–1962) was a zoologist, marine biologist, conservationist, explorer and writer. He began his working life looking after the birds at the Bronx Zoo (New York) but became Curator of Ornithology, New York Zoological Society (1899–1952), and Director, Department of Tropical Research (1919). He was greatly interested in deep-sea exploration and made a number of descents in the Bathysphere including (1934) a record one of 923 metres (3,028 feet) off Nonsuch Island, Bermuda. He set up a camp (1942) at Caripito in Venezuela for jungle studies and (1950) bought 92 hectares (228 acres) of land in Trinidad and

Tobago, which became New York Zoological Society's Tropical Research Station (Asa Wright Nature Centre). He married Helen Elswyth Thane Ricker (1900–1981), who wrote romantic novels (pen name Elswyth Thane). Many of his writings were popular books on his expeditions and he made enough money from them to finance his later expeditions. His book *The Bird, Its Form and Function* (1906) presented technical information about bird biology and evolution in a way that was accessible to the general public and made enough money to finance his later expeditions. He made various collecting trips to bring live birds back to the zoo. Perhaps his most outstanding ornithological work is the 4-volume *A Monograph of the Pheasants* (1918–1922). He retired to Trinidad. A number of other taxa including several fish and two amphibians are named after him.

Beechey

- Beechey's Jay *Cyanocorax beecheyi* **Vigors**, 1829
[Alt. Purplish-backed Jay]

Captain Frederick William Beechey (1796–1856) was a noted geographer and mapmaker. He led an expedition to the Pacific and the Bering Strait in HMS *Blossom* (1825–1828), which made significant discoveries in the Arctic, California and in the Pacific islands. During that voyage Beechey took a formal pardon to Adams, the last survivor of the Mutiny on the *Bounty*, on Pitcairn Island. In *The Zoology of Captain Beechey's Voyage* (1839) the section on ornithology was by Vigors with coloured plates by George B. Sowerby. There is a further book, *The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage* (1841). Very many specimens were collected so it is unsurprising that one would be named for the captain. During the voyage (1825) he named Point Barrow after Sir John Barrow (q.v.) of the British Admiralty. He made further voyages such as that on HMS *Sulphur* (1836). A mammal is named after him.

Beehler

- Island Thrush ssp. *Turdus poliocephalus beehleri* **Ripley**, 1977

Dr Bruce Beehler (b.1951) is an ornithologist and vice-president of Conservation International's Melanesian Centre for Biodiversity Conservation. Princeton awarded his master's degree and doctorate. He is an expert on New Guinea birds and led the expedition (2005) to the Foja Mountains, Papua, which made many new discoveries including the Wattled Smoky Honeyeater *Melipotus carolae*, named after his wife. He wrote *The Birds of New Guinea* (1985).

Beesley

- Beesley's Lark *Chersomanes (albofasciata) beesleyi* **C. W. Benson**, 1966
[Alt. Pygmy Spike-heeled Lark; Syn. *Chersomanes albofasciata beesleyi*]

John S. S. Beesley (b. 1925) is an ornithologist and a former bird pest research officer who worked in Tanzania (1956–1971) and was the first Conservator of Arusha National Park. He moved to Botswana (1972) and co-wrote 'The status of the birds of Gaborone and its surroundings' (1976). He later

moved back to Tanzania (until 1984), and retired to Tunbridge Wells, Kent. He discovered the lark near Mt Meru, Tanzania (1965).

Behn

Behn's Thrush *Turdus subalaris* **Seebohm**, 1877
[Alt. Eastern Slaty Thrush; Syn. *Turdus nigriceps subalaris*]
Plain-winged Antwren *Myrmotherula behni* **Berlepsch & Leverkühn**, 1890

Blue-crowned Trogon ssp. *Trogon curucui behni* **Gould**, 1875

Behn's Parakeet *Brotoperis chiriri behni* **Neumann**, 1931
[Alt. Yellow-chevroned/Yellow-winged Parakeet]
Rufous Treepie ssp. *Dendrocitta vagabunda behni*
Steinheimer, 2009

William Friedrich Georg Behn (1808–1878) was a German explorer who is famed for his crossing of South America (1847). He was the Director of the Zoological Museum of the Christian Albrechts University of Kiel (1836–1868). A mammal is named after him.

Behnke

Blue Rock Thrush ssp. *Monticola solitarius behnkei*
Niethammer, 1943 NCR
[JS *Monticola solitarius solitarius*]

H. Behnke (fl.1942) was a German collector in Crete. Judging by the location and date we assume he was either a member of, or connected with, the German armed forces.

Beick

Great Spotted Woodpecker ssp. *Dendrocopus major beicki*
Stresemann, 1927

Robin Accentor ssp. *Prunella rubeculoides beicki* **Mayr**, 1927 NCR; NRM

White-throated Redstart ssp. *Phoenicurus schisticeps beicki* Stresemann, 1927 NCR; NRM

Beick's Dipper *Cinclus cinclus beicki* **Meise**, 1928 NCR
[Alt. White-throated Dipper ssp.; JS *Cinclus cinclus przewalskii*]

Tengmalm's Owl ssp. *Aegolius funereus beickianus*
Stresemann, 1928

Sinai Rosefinch ssp. *Carpodacus synoicus beicki*
Stresemann, 1930

Asian Short-toed Lark ssp. *Calandrella cheleensis beicki*
Meise, 1933

Beick's Blood Pheasant *Ithaginis cruentus beicki* **Mayr & Birkhead**, 1937

Chinese Hill Warbler ssp. *Rhopophilus pekinensis beicki*
Meise, 1937 NCR

[JS *Rhopophilus pekinensis albosuperciliaris*]
Siberian Rubythroat ssp. *Luscinia calliope beicki* Meise, 1937

Walter Beick (1883–1933) was a Russian of Baltic-German origin educated at St Petersburg, Berlin and Munich and wounded (WW1) while serving in the Russian Imperial Army. Fearful of Bolshevik persecution he fled (1920) to China, where he collected and studied natural history in Kansu (Gansu) province. He joined (1927) the Swiss explorer

Wilhelm Filchner (1877–1957) on his expedition to Central Asia. (Many of the taxa bearing his name were collected on that expedition and described in an article in *Journal für Ornithologie* by Stresemann (q.v.), 'Aves Beickianae – Beiträge zur Ornithologie von Nordwest-Kansu nach den Forschungen von Walter Beick (†) in den Jahren 1926–1933'). Several attempts were made on Beick's life whilst in China, where the authorities suspected him of being a spy for Turkestan. He eventually sent all his work to the Zoological Museum in Berlin and, severely depressed and convinced that enemies surrounded him, shot himself. He is commemorated in many other taxa including several insects.

Bejarano

Black-throated Thistletail ssp. *Asthenes harterti bejaranoi*
Remsen, 1981 [Syn. *Schizoeaca harterti bejaranoi*]

Dr Gastón Bejarano (DNF) was a zoologist and the Director of Forestry and National Parks, Ministry of Agriculture, La Paz, Bolivia. The author wrote 'Prof. Bejarano, often at tremendous personal sacrifice, has furthered the study of Bolivian fauna and flora through his encouragement and aid to visiting scientists.' An amphibian is named after him.

Bel

Bel's Silver Pheasant *Lophura nycthemera beli* **Oustalet**, 1898

Jean Marc Bel (1855–1930) was a French explorer, mining engineer and collector in Annam (Vietnam) (1898). He brought the first specimen of the taxon named for him to Europe. He was in the French Congo (1906–1907). He wrote *Mission au Laos et en Annam* (1898).

Bélanger

White-crested Laughingthrush ssp. *Garrulax leucolophus belangeri* **Lesson**, 1831

Charles Paulus Bélanger (1805–1881) was a French traveller. His voyage is commemorated in his published journal, *Voyage aux Indes-Orientales, par le Nord de l'Europe, les Provinces du Caucase, la Géorgie, l'Arménie et la Perse, suivi de Détails Topographiques, Statistiques et Autres sur le Pégou, les Îles de Java, de Maurice et de Bourbon, sur le Cap-de-Bonne-Espérance et Sainte Hélène, pendant les Années 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828 et 1829*, which has illustrations by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (q.v.) of the mammals he collected. His trip was part of the French expedition across Europe to India undertaken in order to make a botanical garden at Pondicherry. The expedition collected vast numbers of specimens of dried and living plants and seeds as well as fish, birds, crustaceans, molluscs and a few mammals. Bélanger became the Director of the Botanical Gardens in Martinique (1853). A mammal is named after him.

Belcher, C.

Australasian Robin genus *Belchera* **Mathews**, 1912 NCR
[Now in *Petroica*]

Slender-billed Prion *Pachyptila belcheri* Mathews, 1912
