

SPECIES	NAMED FOR	NAMED BY	CIRCUMSTANCES OF NAME
Abert's Towhee	Lt. Col. James William Abert	Spencer Fullerton Baird	Lt. Col. James William Abert (1820–1897), was a U.S. Army officer who obtained the first specimen during a survey of New Mexico at the end of the Mexican War.
Allen's Hummingbird	Charles Andrew Allen	Henry Henshaw	The species was named for Charles Allen, a conector who lived in Marin Co., CA, in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Allen was among the first to note the differences between the Allen's and the closely related Rufous Hummingbird. In 1877 he sent specimens and notes about the two species to William Brewster in Massachusetts, who turned them over to Henry Henshaw, who described the species and named it <i>Selasphorus alleni</i> .
Anna's Hummingbird	Anna Masséna	René Primevère Lesson	Anna's Hummingbird was originally named <i>Ornismya anna</i> by René Primevère Lesson in 1829, based on specimens collected by Paolo-Émilio Botta and owned by the duke and duchess of Rivoli. Lesson regarded it as one of the most beautiful hummingbirds, on account of “the bright sparkle of a red cap of the richest amethyst...” on the male's head, and so named it after the duchess of Rivoli, Anna de Belle Masséna.
Audubon's Oriole	John James Audubon	AOU	This species is the only black-hooded oriole (entirely black head and breast but not back). Indeed, it was formerly known as the Black-headed Oriole, but this name was changed in 1983 to Audubon's Oriole, a name that had some historical precedent, to avoid confusion with an Old World group of species in the genus <i>Oriolus</i> .
Audubon's Shearwater	John James Audubon		
Bachman's Sparrow	Reverend John Bachman	John James Audubon	Bachman's Sparrow was originally described in 1834 by Audubon who collected a series of this species near Charleston, South Carolina. Audubon named the species after John Bachman, a Charleston clergyman with whom he stayed while collecting southern birds. John Bachman had previously discovered the species when he collected the first specimens at Parker's Ferry, a town about 55 kilometers (35 miles) west of Charleston
Baird's Sandpiper	Spencer Fullerton Baird	Elliott Coues	Named by Elliott Coues in 1861 for his mentor Spencer Fullerton Baird
Baird's Sparrow	Spencer Fullerton Baird	John James Audubon	The last bird species described by Audubon, this sparrow was the first of several bird species named for Spencer Fullerton Baird. The species was named for Spencer Baird, a young man mentored by Audubon who later became a prominent ornithologist himself.
Barrow's Goldeneye	Sir John Barrow		Barrow's Goldeneye is named for John Barrow (1764-1848), who was responsible for civil administration of the Royal Navy, and spearheaded the British search for a Northwest Passage across North America.
Bell's Sparrow	John Bell	American Ornithologist Union	The sagebrush sparrow, together with the Bell's sparrow, were considered conspecific and known as the sage sparrow before being split by the American Ornithological Society in 2013.
Bell's Vireo	John Bell	John James Audubon	Named by Audubon for his friend John Bell who assisted Audubon on an ornithological expedition up the Missouri River in 1843.
Bendire's Thrasher	Charles Bendire	Elliott Coues	The remains of the specimen were examined by Elliott Coues, who was perplexed as to its species. After several of Coues's colleagues looked at the bird they believed it was a female curve-billed thrasher, but Coues did not agree with their conclusion. Coues believed that the thrasher was a species unknown to science and sought out Bendire for additional information on the bird. Bendire replied to Coues with his affirmation that he also believed that it was a new species.
Bewick's Wren	Thomas Bewick	John James Audubon	Named by Audubon for his friend Thomas Bewick, the English wood-engraver and natural history author.
Bicknell's Thrush	Eugene Bicknell	Robert Ridgway	Following its discovery in 1881 by Eugene Bicknell on Slide Mountain in New York's Catskill range, Robert Ridgway named and described Bicknell's Thrush in 1882.

SPECIES	NAMED FOR	NAMED BY	CIRCUMSTANCES OF NAME
Blackburnian Warbler	Anna Blackburn	Thomas Pennant	This warbler is named after either Anna Blackburne (1726-1793) or her brother, Ashton Blackburne (1730-1780). Thomas Pennant, a naturalist from Orford, saw the specimen in Anne's collection and prepared the first scientific description of the species. He gave it the name of Blackburnian Warbler but it is not clear if Pennant named the warbler for Ashton or Anne.
Bonaparte's Gull	Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte	George Ord??	The species is named for Charles Lucien Bonaparte, a French ornithologist (and nephew to the former French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte) who spent eight years in America, contributing to the understanding of the taxonomy and nomenclature of birds there and elsewhere.
Botteri's Sparrow	Matteo Botteri		Botteri was an Italian naturalist from what is now Croatia. He secured the first specimen in Mexico, and it was scientifically described by Philip Lutley Sclater, an English attorney and ornithologist who served as the Secretary of the Zoological Society of London.
Brandt's Cormorant	Johann Friedrich von Brandt		The naming of Brandt's Cormorant highlights the involvement of Russian naturalists in early North American ornithology. J. F. Brandt, for whom the species is named, of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, first described Brandt's Cormorant in 1838. His description was based on a specimen, now missing, of unknown origin and unknown collector, which he found among the skins at the Zoological Museum at St. Petersburg. The specimen likely was collected by Russian naturalists during one of several expeditions to the Pacific Coast of North America during the early 1800s.
Brewer's Blackbird	Thomas Mayo Brewer	John James Audubon	Named by Audubon for his friend Thomas Mayo Brewer. The species had been described previously, however, as <i>Psarocolius cyanocephalus</i> in 1829 by Johannes Wagler; the specific name, meaning blue-headed, is therefore retained by ornithologists, while the English name still honors Brewer. From time to time the bird also has been known locally as "Satin Bird" or "Glossy Blackbird."
Brewer's Sparrow	Thomas Mayo Brewer	John Cassin	This sparrow was named by John Cassin in 1856 in honor of his friend, Thomas Mayo Brewer.
Bullock's Oriole	William Bullock	William Swainson	Described and named by William Swainson in 1827, drawing on material collected by English father-and-son naturalists William and William Bullock in Mexico.
Calliope Hummingbird	Calliope		This bird was named after the Greek muse Calliope. The former genus name means "little star".
Cassin's Auklet	John Cassin	John Cassin?	A careful and talented taxonomist, Cassin named 198 birds not described in the works of his predecessors Alexander Wilson and Audubon. He is commemorated himself in the names of a number of birds from western North America, including the Cassin's auklet, Cassin's kingbird, Cassin's vireo, Cassin's sparrow, and Cassin's finch. He was commemorated by other naturalists as well. Samuel Washington Woodhouse, for example, named Cassin's Sparrow for John Cassin.
Cassin's Finch	John Cassin	Spencer Fullerton Baird	A careful and talented taxonomist, Cassin named 198 birds not described in the works of his predecessors Alexander Wilson and Audubon. He is commemorated himself in the names of a number of birds from western North America, including the Cassin's auklet, Cassin's kingbird, Cassin's vireo, Cassin's sparrow, and Cassin's finch. He was commemorated by other naturalists as well. Samuel Washington Woodhouse, for example, named Cassin's Sparrow for John Cassin.
Cassin's Kingbird	John Cassin	George Lawrence	The species was first described by William Swainson in 1826 from a specimen taken in Mexico. A later description in 1850 by George Lawrence provided its common name honoring John Cassin (1813–1869), an eminent Philadelphia ornithologist who has been memorialized in the common names of 5 bird species

SPECIES	NAMED FOR	NAMED BY	CIRCUMSTANCES OF NAME
Cassin's Sparrow	John Cassin	Samuel Washington Woodhouse	The species was first described by Samuel Washington Woodhouse, following collection of a single male specimen in April 1851 near San Antonio, Texas. He named the new species in honor of his friend John Cassin, then curator of birds at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.
Cassin's Vireo	John Cassin		A careful and talented taxonomist, Cassin named 198 birds not described in the works of his predecessors Alexander Wilson and Audubon. He is commemorated himself in the names of a number of birds from western North America, including the Cassin's auklet, Cassin's kingbird, Cassin's vireo, Cassin's sparrow, and Cassin's finch. He was commemorated by other naturalists as well. Samuel Washington Woodhouse, for example, named Cassin's Sparrow for John Cassin.
Clark's Grebe	J.H. Clark	George N. Lawrence	The Clark's Grebe was named after Mr. J.H. Clark, who collected the first known specimen of the bird in Chihuahua, Mexico.
Clark's Nutcracker	William Clark	Alexander Wilson	One of 3 new bird species described by Alexander Wilson from specimens collected during the historic Lewis and Clark expedition, Clark's Nutcracker was feeding on pine seeds and was mistaken for a woodpecker when first seen by Captain William Clark on 22 August 1805. Lewis and Clark did not collect a specimen until the following year on the expedition's return journey along the Clearwater River near Kamiah, Idaho
Cooper's Hawk	William Cooper	Charles Bonaparte	The species was named in 1828 by Charles Bonaparte for his friend and fellow ornithologist, William C. Cooper.
Cory's Shearwater	Charles B. Cory		Charles B. Cory is perhaps the worst kind of person after whom you could name a bird. He was a man whose father became rich as an importer and because of his father's support (and, later, his inheritance), he never had to work a job in his life. Instead, he led a life of leisure: playing billiards and golf (he competed in the 1904 Olympics as a golfer but somehow didn't finish the course), traveling, and amassing a massive collection of dead birds, over 19,000 all told. The shearwater's common name is "Cory's" because Cory was the first to realize that it was a species in its own right and publish. Well, that and he was one of the founding members of the American Ornithologists Union (and an early president of that organization).
Costa's Hummingbird	Louis Marie Pantaleon Costa	Jules Bourcier	Jules Bourcier, a French naturalist and hummingbird expert named the Costa's Hummingbird after his friend Louis Marie Pantaleon Costa de Beauregar.
Couch's Kingbird	Darius N. Couch	Spencer Fullerton Baird??	First discovered by Lieutenant Darius N. Couch in 1853, near the tiny village of San Diego, Nuevo Leon, in northeastern Mexico. Couch exchanged letters with Spencer Fullerton Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, which span a period of nearly 20 years, beginning in 1852.
Craveri's Murrelet	Federico Craveri	Tommaso Salvadori	The name of this species pays tribute to Federico Craveri, an Italian chemist living in Mexico City in 1855. He was commissioned by the Mexican Government to assess the resources of the guano islands in NW Mexico. Several avian specimens were collected in addition to analysing the guano, including four species of murrelets. One of which was described as Craveri's Murrelet by Tommaso Salvadori in 1865, an Italian ornithologist.
Forster's Tern	Johann Reinhold Forster		Linnaeus described the tern using the term <i>rustrum subulatum</i> in reference to their awl-shaped bill. Forster's tern was named in honor of Johann Reinhold Forster, a German naturalist.

SPECIES	NAMED FOR	NAMED BY	CIRCUMSTANCES OF NAME
Franklin's Gull	Sir John Franklin	Dr. John Richardson	This species was first collected by Dr. John Richardson, on the first Sir John Franklin expedition to northwestern Canada in 1823, probably from the Saskatchewan River. Edward Sabine described the bird, noted its unique characteristics, but mistakenly called it a Laughing Gull. After the second Franklin expedition, Richardson named it Franklin's Rosy Gull, a name widely used for 90 years.
Gambel's Quail	William Gambel		It was named after William Gambel, a naturalist from the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia who, while collecting plants and animals along the Santa Fe Trail in 1841, reported these birds as occurring “east of the California Range.”
Grace's Warbler	Grace Darling Coues	Spencer Fullerton Baird	Named for Grace Darling Coues, the sister of ornithologist Elliott Coues, who reported this species in the Rocky Mountains in 1864. Grace Coues was just 18 years old when her brother's colleague, Spencer Fullerton Baird, wrote the scientific description for the species and named it in her honor.
Hammond's Flycatcher	William Alexander Hammond	Spencer Fullerton Baird	Hammond's Flycatcher is named in honor of William Alexander Hammond, a physician with the U.S. military who collected the first specimens and sent them to ornithologist Spencer Fullerton Baird, the first curator of the Smithsonian Institution.
Harris's Hawk	Ed Harris	John James Audubon	The long-legged Harris's Hawk, once known as the Bay-winged Hawk or One-banded Buzzard, was named by Audubon for fellow naturalist Edward Harris.
Harris's Sparrow	Ed Harris	John James Audubon	This species was first collected in Missouri in 1834 by Thomas Nuttall and later named by Audubon for Edward Harris (1799–1863), a companion of Audubon's on his 1843 trip up the Missouri River
Heermann's Gull	Adolphus Heerman		The name of Heermann's Gull refers to Adolphus Lewis Heermann, an American doctor and naturalist who traveled through western North America in the 1850s, as surgeon for the Pacific Railroad Survey expedition.
Henslow's Sparrow	Reverend John S. Henslow	Henslow's Sparrow	Named by Audubon for his friend John S. Henslow.
Hutton's Vireo	William Hutton	John Cassin	At the persistent request of colleague Spencer F. Baird, John Cassin reluctantly named this species after William Hutton, a young naturalist whom he did not know but who collected the type specimens in 1847 in Monterey, California.
Inca Dove	The Inca People	René Lesson	The species was first described by French surgeon and naturalist René Lesson in 1847. It is also known as the Mexican Dove. Named for the Inca people.
Kirtland's Warbler	Jared Potter Kirtland	Spencer Fullerton Baird	The Kirtland's Warbler, one of the rarest songbirds in North America, was first discovered when Charles Pease shot a migrant on 13 May 1851 on the farm of his father-in-law, Jared P. Kirtland, near Cleveland, OH. The new species was identified by Spencer Baird, who named it for the renowned Ohio naturalist
Kittlitz's Murrelet	Heinrich von Kittlitz		Kittlitz's murrelets were named for Heinrich von Kittlitz, the German zoologist who first collected this species in the 1820s.
Lawrence's Goldfinch	George Lawrence	John Cassin	The species was described and named in 1850 by John Cassin for George Lawrence, a New York businessman and ornithologist. Cassin's dedication included the following: “I have named this bird in honor of Mr. George N. Lawrence, of the city of New York, a gentlemen whose acquirements, especially in American Ornithology, entitle him to a high rank amongst naturalists, and for whom I have a particular respect, because, like myself, in the limited leisure allowed by the vexations and discouragements of commercial life, he is devoted to the more grateful pursuits of natural history”
Le Conte's Sparrow	One of a few LaConte's	John James Audubon	The LeConte's sparrow was discovered by Audubon, and it was thought that he named this bird after a friend, Doctor LeConte. It is generally believed that he meant John Lawrence LeConte, although some feel that he was referring to another John LeConte, also a doctor, and John Lawrence's cousin.

SPECIES	NAMED FOR	NAMED BY	CIRCUMSTANCES OF NAME
Le Conte's Thrasher	Dr. John Lawrence LeConte		LeConte's Thrasher was discovered by Dr. John LeConte, a Boston entomologist, in Yuma County, Arizona, in late 1850 or early 1851 (1, 2). Originally named "LeConte's Mocking Bird (3)," the species was known from only a handful of specimens and additional observations until about 1882 (4), with the first nest being described in 1883
Leach's Storm-Petrel	William Elford Leach		First described in 1818 by Louis Jean Pierre Vieillot, a French ornithologist. It is named for the British zoologist William Elford Leach.
Lewis's Woodpecker	Meriwether Lewis	Alexander Wilson	The ornithologist Alexander Wilson, working with skins that Lewis and Clark's expedition had provided, described this species in his <i>American Ornithology</i> and named it Lewis's Woodpecker in honor of the explorer.
Lincoln's Sparrow	Thomas Lincoln	John James Audubon	First described by Audubon ("we found more wildness in this species than in any other inhabiting the same country"), who collected the type specimen during his Labrador expedition in 1833 and named it after his traveling companion Thomas Lincoln who was a close friend of Audubon's son.
Lucy's Warbler	Lucy Hunter Baird	Spencer Fullerton Baird	The bird was named for the daughter of ornithologist Spencer Fullerton Baird.
Macgillivray's Warbler	William MacGillivray	John James Audubon	Named by Audubon in honor of Scottish ornithologist William MacGillivray, although the proper credit to its discovery goes to John Kirk Townsend. The specific name was given in honor of William Fraser Tolmie.
McCown's Longspur (now the Thick-billed Longspur)	Captain John P. McCown		The thick-billed longspur or McCown's longspur. This bird was formerly named after Captain John P. McCown, an American army officer who later fought for the Confederacy. In recent years, contention has surrounded the wisdom of honouring Captain McCown in this manner, as he was "a man who fought for years to maintain the right to keep slaves, and also fought against multiple Native tribes". The name was changed in 2020.
McKay's Bunting	Charles McKay	Spencer Fullerton Baird??	In 1881, McKay joined the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Spencer Fullerton Baird of the Smithsonian Institution was responsible for selecting Signal Officers for the remoter stations, and would choose men with scientific training who were prepared to study the local flora and fauna. Baird sent McKay to Nushagak, Alaska on the north side of Bristol Bay, Alaska. McKay collected a number of plants and animals and ethnographic artifacts for the Smithsonian, including a pair of a new species of bird which were named McKay's Bunting in his honor.
Montezuma Quail	Montezuma		Named for the Aztec leader.
Nelson's Sparrow	Edward William Nelson		Commemorates Edward William Nelson, who was responsible for field surveys in Alaska, Death Valley, and Mexico for the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. Nelson was Chief of the Bureau from 1916 to 1927.
Nuttall's Woodpecker	Thomas Nuttall	William Gambel	Named for the naturalist Thomas Nuttall who was an English botanist and zoologist who explored much the United States and Canada. Among his many publications was the first inexpensive, popular guide to North American birds.
Yellow-billed Magpie (Pica nuttalli)	Thomas Nuttall	John James Audubon	
Common Poorwill (Phalaenoptilus nuttallii)	Thomas Nuttall	John James Audubon	
Ridgway's Rail	Robert Ridgway	James Maley	Named by ornithologist James Maley, after the renowned ornithologist Robert Ridgway.
Ross's Goose	Bernard R. Ross	John Cassin	First reported as the "horned wavey" by the explorer Samuel Hearne during his travels in the interior of the central Canadian Arctic between 1770 and 1771, the species was not described for science until almost a century later by Cassin in 1861.

SPECIES	NAMED FOR	NAMED BY	CIRCUMSTANCES OF NAME
Ross's Gull	James Clark Ross		The gull was named for the British naval officer and explorer James Clark Ross. Its breeding grounds were first discovered in 1905 by Sergei Aleksandrovich Buturlin near village of Pokhodsk in North-Eastern Yakutia, while visiting the area as a judge.
Sabine's Gull	Sir Edward Sabine	Joseph Sabin	Named after the English scientist Sir Edward Sabine by his brother Joseph Sabine. Sabine had a wide range of interests and is known for his research on the magnetic field of the Earth as well as his study of Greenland's birds.
Say's Phoebe	Thomas Say	Charles Lucien Bonaparte	Thomas Say was a leading naturalist in the early 1800s, traveling widely in North America. In 1819-1820, he took part in a western expedition that discovered a number of species, including a phoebe. Charles Lucien Bonaparte described the bird to science in 1825, naming it <i>Muscicapa saya</i> in Say's honor. <i>Muscicapa</i> is actually a genus of Old World flycatchers, but at that time, scientists were just beginning to realize that flycatchers in the Americas might be unrelated.
Scott's Oriole	General Winfield Scott	Darius Couch	Darius Couch, a U.S. Civil War general, named Scott's Oriole to commemorate his superior in the Mexican-American War, General Winfield Scott.
Scripps's Murrelet			This species' former common name honored the Hungarian John Xantus, a prodigious and colorful collector and student of natural history during the mid- to late 1800s. While employed by the U.S. Coast Survey at Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, Xantus collected specimens of 130 bird species. Three of these, including Xantus's Murrelet, were new to science.
Smith's Longspur	Gideon B. Smith	John James Audubon	Audubon renamed "Swainson's bird" the Smith's Longspur in 1844, after his friend Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore.
Sprague's Pipit	Isaac Sprague	John James Audubon	Audubon described and named this species after his friend, Isaac Sprague, who discovered the first nest near Fort Union, North Dakota, in June 1843
Steller's Eider	Georg Wilhelm Steller		Named for German naturalist and explorer Georg Wilhelm Steller, who collected the first specimens near Kamchatka, Russia, in 1740–1741
Swainson's Hawk	William John Swainson	Charles Lucien Bonaparte	The Swainson's Hawk initially suffered from a case of mistaken identity, when a specimen collected in Canada in 1827 and illustrated by William Swainson was confused with the common buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) of Europe. French biologist Charles Lucien Bonaparte identified the hawk as a new species and named it after the original illustrator—although he based his own description on a drawing by Audubon.
Swainson's Thrush	William John Swainson	Thomas Nuttall	This species was first described by Thomas Nuttall in 1840 from specimens taken in Washington State. The English ornithologist William Swainson (1789-1855) published prodigiously and studied birds from around the world. Nuttall was probably especially recognizing Swainson's work on Canadian forest birds when he commemorated Swainson with this thrush's common name.
Swainson's Warbler	William John Swainson	John James Audubon	Swainson's drawing style was influenced by Audubon. Audubon's meticulous detail and more fluid poses can be seen in Swainson's drawings. Audubon rewarded his friend by naming a warbler species he had discovered.
Thayer's Gull	John Eliot Thayer		It was named for the amateur ornithologist John Eliot Thayer. Thayer brought early attention to the problems native species suffer when non-native predators are introduced. Thayer's Gull was first collected during an expedition to Alaska in 1913.
Townsend's Solitaire	John Kirk Townsend	John James Audubon	John Kirk Townsend collected the first Townsend's Solitaire in 1835 along the lower Willamette River in Oregon. Three years later, Audubon honored Townsend by naming the bird after him.

SPECIES	NAMED FOR	NAMED BY	CIRCUMSTANCES OF NAME
Townsend's Warbler	John Kirk Townsend		Townsend's Warbler was among the many species first collected by John Kirk Townsend during his expedition with Thomas Nuttall through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast in 1834. The description of Townsend's Warbler first appeared in the <i>Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia</i> in 1837 written by Nuttall under Townsend's name.
Traill's Flycatcher	Thomas Stewart Traill		Thomas Stewart Traill (1781 – 1862) was a British physician, chemist, meteorologist, zoologist and scholar of medical jurisprudence. When Audubon arrived in Liverpool in July 1826 Traill helped him to find a publisher for his <i>The Birds of America</i> . Audubon named the Traill's flycatcher after him, which at one time referred to a species which included both the willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i>) and the alder flycatcher (<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>).
Vaux's Swift	William Sansom Vaux	John Kirk Townsend	Vaux was the friend of John Kirk Townsend, a noted ornithologist of the day and the person who discovered the Vaux's Swift.
Virginia's Warbler	Virginia Anderson	Spencer F. Baird	Spencer F. Baird first described the Virginia's Warbler in 1860, naming it after Virginia Anderson, the wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson, who collected the first specimen in 1858 in New Mexico.
Williamson's Sapsucker	Robert Stockton Williamson	John Newberry	John Cassin first described the species as <i>Picus thyroideus</i> in 1851 from two female specimens collected by John G. Bell in California. Cassin changed the genus provisionally to <i>Melanerpes</i> and first applied the common name Black-breasted Woodpecker. John Newberry collected a male in 1855 in southern Oregon and named it Williamson's Woodpecker (<i>Picus williamsonii</i>). Both “species” were renamed under the new genus <i>Sphyrapicus</i> by Baird (1857).
Wilson's Phalarope	Alexander Wilson	Louis Jean Pierre Vieillot	Wilson's Phalarope was first described in 1819 by Louis Jean Pierre Vieillot, a French ornithologist who fled Haiti for the United States during the French Revolution and began studying the birds here; 26 of the genera established by him are still in use. He named this phalarope to commemorate the American ornithologist Alexander Wilson.
Wilson's Plover	Alexander Wilson	George Ord	This bird was named after the Scottish-American ornithologist Alexander Wilson by his friend George Ord in 1814.
Wilson's Snipe	Alexander Wilson		This species was considered to be a subspecies of the common snipe until 2003 when it was given its own species status, though not all authorities recognized this immediately. Wilson's snipe differs from the latter species in having a narrower white trailing edge to the wings, and eight pairs of tail feathers instead of the typical seven of the common snipe. Its common name commemorates the American ornithologist Alexander Wilson.
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	Alexander Wilson		Wilson was a contemporary of Audubon and they met briefly. Wilson's artistic skills were rudimentary compared to Audubon's but Wilson's keen eye and perseverance made him a better field ornithologist than Audubon.
Wilson's Warbler	Alexander Wilson		First described by ornithologist and naturalist Alexander Wilson more than two centuries ago in the swamps of North Carolina. Wilson favored descriptive names for birds, so he called this one the “Green Black-capt Flycatcher.” Later ornithologists changed that to “Wilson's Warbler,” one of five North American species named for the Scottish immigrant who is widely regarded as the father of American ornithology.
Woodhouse's Scrub-jay	Samuel Washington Woodhouse		Named for Samuel Washington Woodhouse an American surgeon, explorer and naturalist.
Xantus's Hummingbird	John Xantus	George Lawrence	First collected by Hungarian naturalist John Xántus de Vesey in 1859 and described by George Lawrence, who named it in honor of Xántus.

SPECIES	NAMED FOR	NAMED BY	CIRCUMSTANCES OF NAME
Xantus's Murrelet	John Xantus		This species' former common name honored the Hungarian John Xantus, a prodigious and colorful collector and student of natural history during the mid- to late 1800s. While employed by the U.S. Coast Survey at Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, Xantus collected specimens of 130 bird species. Three of these, including Xantus's Murrelet, were new to science.