much as the brilliant but misunderstood 1818 houseguest of Audubon's, Constantine Samuel Rafinesque. In short, he was a naturalist who had come to America to fulfill his obsession: discovering new species. He was convinced that in America they were everywhere. This included one comical scene in which he destroyed Audubon's violin while using it as a weapon to procure a bat—he was convinced it was an unnamed species—that had flown in through an open window of the guest room. To poke fun at his

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Buehler, Davis A. 2000. Bald Eagle. The Birds of North America, No. 506. p. 15. mania, Audubon spitefully fabricated and sketched ten non-existent, fanciful fishes that Rafinesque, to Audubon's embarrassment, later published in Europe and attributed to him (Eisenbeis 1965). After having suffered such a scientific discomposure in the 1820s, it is doubtful that he would have risked a similar fate a second time by describing a new species within his specialty without being confident of its authenticity.

This conviction was reinforced in 1820 as he procured, studied, and painted a Bald Eagle specimen for four straight days, often forsaking sleep. Upon completion of this marathon and the completion of his painting of a juvenile Bald Eagle, he recorded in his journal that he was—as perhaps we today should also be—convinced that the Washington eagle was indeed a unique and separate species (Audubon 1929). This grand eagle appears to have been lost to time, but deserves, at the very least, the status of a hypothetical species: *Haliaeetus washingtonii*.

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Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Dr. Angelo Capparella of Illinois State University for helpful comments on an earlier draft of this paper.

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