

Superb Bird Of Paradise Bird

== History == In 2016, the group announced that the Jurong Bird Park would be relocated to a much larger park at Mandai Lake Road by 2020, consolidating with the three existing wildlife parks together with a new Rainforest Park to form an integrated nature and wildlife precinct known as the Mandai Wildlife Reserve. In 2021, the group announced that the park's successor in Mandai would be named Bird Paradise. In 2022, it was announced that Jurong Bird Park would close on 3 January 2023 to finalise its move to Bird Paradise at Mandai, which opened on 8 May that year.

Stresemann's bird-of-paradise *Parotia* in 1923 and later, in 1934, described as a subspecies of the Superb Bird of Paradise; it is named for its original identifier and later describer Stresemann's bird-of-paradise is a bird in the family *Paradisaeidae* that is an intergeneric hybrid between a Queen Carola's parotia and greater lophorina

Jurong Bird Park It was one of the parks managed by Mandai Wildlife Reserve, which also manages the Singapore Zoo, Night Safari and River Wonders. 2 square kilometres (49 acres) on the western slope of Jurong Hill. be named Bird Paradise. In 2022, it was announced that Jurong Bird Park would close on 3 January 2023 to finalise its move to Bird Paradise at Mandai Jurong Bird Park was an aviary in Jurong in the western part of Singapore. Opened in 1971, it was the largest bird park in Asia during its operations, covering an area of 0

The Vogelkop lophorina was given the binomial name *Paradisea superba* in 1781 in a book which has the German naturalist Johann Reinhold Forster on the title page. The binomial name is accompanied by a cite to a hand coloured plate engraved by François-Nicolas Martinet that had been included in Edme-Louis Daubenton's *Planches Enluminées D'Histoire Naturelle*. The authorship of the text is disputed. The book originated as a project by the Welsh naturalist Thomas Pennant and it is uncertain how much was contributed by Forster and how much by Pennant. The specimen depicted in the plate had been acquired in 1772 by French naturalist Pierre Sonnerat when it had been gifted to him on the small island of Gebe. The island lies between North Maluku and New Guinea. On his return to Paris he presented his specimens to the Cabinet du Roi. In 1930, it, along with the five other collected species, was considered by Erwin Stresemann to be a hybrid between the long-tailed paradigalla and the superb bird-of-paradise, though doubts have been raised about the parentage. However, a DNA analysis confirmed the hybrid identity. It is endemic to the Bird's Tail Peninsula (Papua New Guinea). It was formerly considered as a subspecies of the superb bird-of-paradise, and elevated to species rank in 2017.

== Taxonomy ==

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== References ==

Lesser lophorina also known as lesser superb bird-of-paradise or rasping bird-of-paradise, is a species of passerine bird in the bird-of-paradise family *Paradisaeidae* The lesser lophorina (*Lophorina minor*), also known as lesser superb bird-of-paradise or rasping bird-of-paradise, is a species of passerine bird in the bird-of-paradise family *Paradisaeidae*

The greater lophorina was formally described in 1907 by the English zoologist Walter Rothschild based on a specimen collected in the Rawlinson Mountains on the Huon Peninsula of north-eastern Papua New Guinea. He considered the specimen to be a subspecies of the lesser lophorina and coined the trinomial name *Lophorina minor latipennis*. The specific epithet combines the Latin *latus* meaning "broad" with *-pennis* meaning "-winged" or "-feathered".

Lophorina the superb bird-of-paradise, which had five subspecies. In 2017 the Swedish ornithologist Martin Irestedt and collaborators suggested that the superb bird-of-paradise *Lophorina* is a genus of birds in the birds-of-paradise family *Paradisaeidae* that are endemic to New Guinea, formerly containing a single species, but as of 2017, containing three species

== Etymology ==

== Taxonomy ==

For many years what is now the greater lophorina was treated as one of the subspecies of the superb bird-of-paradise with the trinomial (*Lophorina superba latipennis*). In 2017 Martin Irestedt and collaborators suggested that the superb bird-of-paradise should be split into three species. They also proposed a neotype from the Kobowre Mountains in New Guinea for the no longer extant type specimen for *Lophorina superba*. The original type specimen for *superba* had previously been assumed... In 2021, the group announced that the park's successor in Mandai would be named Bird Paradise. It was also announced that the park's grand opening would be slightly delayed due to challenging construction site conditions, and the ongoing impact of the tapering COVID-19...

Greater lophorina It is found in the central and northeast montane regions of New Guinea. *latipennis*), formerly a subspecies of the superb bird-of-paradise, is a species of passerine bird in the bird-of-paradise family *Paradisaeidae*. It is found The greater lophorina (*Lophorina latipennis*), formerly a subspecies of the superb bird-of-paradise, is a species of passerine bird in the bird-of-paradise family *Paradisaeidae*

== Notes ==

Standardwing bird-of-paradise It is the only member in monotypic genus *Semioptera*. relatives are the superb birds-of-paradise (*Lophorina* species), and actually evolved after the *Drepanornis* sicklebills, making them one of their other closest The standardwing bird-of-paradise (*Semioptera wallacii*), also known as Wallace's standardwing or as the standardwing, is a species of bird-of-paradise

Bird-of-paradise The family has 44 species in 17 genera. The diet of all species is dominated by fruit and to a lesser extent arthropods. The members of this family are perhaps best known for the plumage of the males of the species, the majority of which are sexually dimorphic. They are found mainly in New Guinea, as well as eastern Australia and the Maluku Islands. The birds-of-paradise are members of the family *Paradisaeidae* of the order *Passeriformes*. Notably, the long tail feather of the Greater bird-of-paradise is used as a decorative element in the Shripech, the royal crown of Nepalese monarchs. The birds-of-paradise have a variety of breeding systems, ranging from monogamy to lek-type polygamy. The males of these species tend to have very long, elaborate feathers extending from the beak, wings, tail, or head. For the most part, they are confined to dense rainforest habitats. They are found mainly in New Guinea, as well as eastern Australia The birds-of-paradise are members of the family *Paradisaeidae* of the order *Passeriformes*

The family *Paradisaeidae* is introduced (as *Paradiseidae*) in 1825 with *Paradisaea* as the type genus by the English naturalist William Swainson. For many years the birds-of-paradise were treated as being closely related to the bowerbirds. Today while... In 2016, the Mandai Wildlife Group announced that Jurong Bird Park would be closed and the entire collection would be relocated to a different, similarly sized park at Mandai Lake Road by 2020. This would result in the consolidation of the three existing Singapore wildlife parks with the new Rainforest Wild, and form a fully-integrated nature and wildlife district, collectively referred to as the Mandai Wildlife Reserve. A number of species are threatened by hunting and habitat loss. George Robert Gray of the British Museum named this species in honour of Alfred Russel Wallace, British naturalist and author of *The Malay Archipelago*, who in 1858 was the first European to describe the bird. The generic name *Semioptera* is composed of *semeion* for a flag or military standard and *ptera* for wings.

Rothschild's lobe-billed bird-of-paradise It is only known from the holotype. Stresemann to be a hybrid between the long-tailed paradigalla and the superb bird-of-paradise, though doubts have been raised about the parentage. However, a Rothschild's lobe-billed bird-of-paradise (*Loborhamphus nobilis*), also known as the noble lobe-bill, is one of six enigmatic species of bird-of-paradise collected in Papua New Guinea for zoologist Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild

The genus *Lophorina* was introduced in 1816 by the French ornithologist Louis Pierre Vieillot for a single species, *Paradisaea superba*, the Vogelkop lophorina. This is now the type species. The genus name combines the Ancient Greek *lophos* meaning "crest" or "tuft" with *rhinos* meaning "nostrils". The genus formerly contained a single species, the superb bird-of-paradise, which had five subspecies. In 2017 the Swedish ornithologist Martin Irestedt and collaborators suggested that the superb bird-of-paradise should be split into three species. They also proposed a neotype from the Kobowre Mountains in New Guinea for the no longer extant type specimen for *Paradisaea superba*. The original type specimen for *superba* had been assumed to come from the Bird's Head Peninsula (known as Vogelkop in Dutch and Indonesian). Although, the split was generally supported by other ornithologists, the designation of the neotype and the resulting assignment of subspecies were strongly disputed. The taxonomy...

Bird Paradise The aviary was designed by Singaporean architectural firm, RSP Architects Planners & Engineers. Opened on 8 May 2023, it replaced the Jurong Bird Park and forms a part of the Mandai Wildlife Bird Paradise is an aviary located in Mandai, Singapore. Opened on 8 May 2023, it replaced the Jurong Bird Park and forms a part of the Mandai Wildlife Reserve, which also comprises the Singapore Zoo, Night Safari, River Wonders and the Rainforest Wild ASIA. Bird Paradise covers approximately 17 hectares (42 acres), with larger and double the walk-in aviaries than the previous Jurong Bird Park. Bird Paradise is an aviary located in Mandai, Singapore

== Taxonomy == The Vogelkop lophorina was formerly the nominate subspecies of the "superb bird-of-paradise" species complex. In 2017 the Swedish... Only one female specimen is known of this hybrid, held in the Berlin Natural History Museum, coming from Mount Hunstein in the Sepik district of north-eastern New Guinea. It was first identified as a female Carola's Parotia in 1923 and later, in 1934, described as a subspecies of the Superb Bird of Paradise; it is named for its original identifier and later describer, German ornithologist Erwin Stresemann.

Vogelkop lophorina (*Lophorina superba*), formerly part of the superb bird-of-paradise complex, is a species of passerine bird in the bird-of-paradise family *Paradisaeidae*. It is found in montane northwest New Guinea. It is The Vogelkop lophorina (*Lophorina superba*), formerly part of the superb bird-of-paradise complex, is a species of passerine bird in the bird-of-paradise family *Paradisaeidae*

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