

Distribution De Black Bird

Black grouse It is a sedentary species, spanning across the Palearctic in moorland and steppe habitat when breeding, often near wooded areas. The black grouse is one of two species of grouse in the genus *Lyrurus*, the other being the lesser-known Caucasian grouse. The black grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*), also known as northern black grouse, Eurasian black grouse, blackgame or blackcock, is a large bird in the grouse tribe. The black grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*), also known as northern black grouse, Eurasian black grouse, blackgame or blackcock, is a large bird in the grouse tribe. They will spend the winter perched in dense forests, feeding almost exclusively on the needles of conifers

Black vulture It is the only extant member of the genus *Coragyps*, which is in the family *Cathartidae*. The black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), also known as the American black vulture, Mexican vulture, zopilote, urubu, or gallinazo, is a bird in the New World. The black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), also known as the American black vulture, Mexican vulture, zopilote, urubu, or gallinazo, is a bird in the New World vulture family whose range extends from the northeastern United States to Peru, Central Chile and Uruguay in South America, and common throughout Brazil where it can be seen in large scavenging groups. Although a common and widespread species, it has a somewhat more restricted distribution than its compatriot, the turkey vulture, which breeds well into Canada and all the way south to Tierra del Fuego. For ease of locating animal corpses (their primary source of sustenance), black vultures tend to inhabit relatively open areas with scattered trees, such as chaparral, in addition to subtropical forested areas and parts of the Brazilian pantanal. Despite the similar name and appearance, this species is not closely related to the Eurasian black vulture, an Old World vulture, of the family *Accipitridae* (which includes raptors like the eagles, hawks, kites, and harriers)

Unlike others of the group, black kites are opportunistic hunters and are more likely to scavenge. They spend much of their time gliding in thermals in search of food. Their angled wing and distinctive forked tail make them easy to identify. They are vociferous with a distinct shrill whinnying call.

== Taxonomy ==

A molecular phylogenetic study published in 2019 found that the little black cormorant was sister to the Indian cormorant. It is estimated that the two species split 2.5–3.2 million years ago during the late Pliocene.

There are seven subspecies:

== Taxonomy ==

The black noddy was first formally described by German naturalist and lawyer Friedrich Boie in 1844 under its current binomial name. The genus name *Anous* is ancient Greek for "stupid" or "foolish". The specific

name minutus is the Latin for "small". The Seychelles black parrot is entirely dark grey-brown except for greyish undertail-coverts; the dark bill becomes paler during the breeding season. It is about 30 cm in length, smaller and paler than the 35 cm lesser vasa parrot. The female is greyish-brown and has a cackling or warbling call. She takes all responsibility for nesting and caring for the chicks, as typical with most galliforms.

Velvety black tyrant It is endemic to Brazil. The velvety black tyrant (*Knipolegus nigerrimus*) is a species of bird in the family Tyrannidae, the tyrant flycatchers. It is endemic to Brazil. The velvety black tyrant (*Knipolegus nigerrimus*) is a species of bird in the family Tyrannidae, the tyrant flycatchers

Little black cormorant 300. It is common in smaller rivers and lakes throughout most areas of Australia and northern New Zealand, where it is known as the little black shag. Sibley, Charles Gald; Monroe, Burt Leavelle (1990). ISBN 0-300-04969-2 The little black cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*) is a member of the cormorant family of seabirds. p. Yale University Press. It is around sixty centimetres long, and is all black with blue-green eyes. ISBN 0-85179-102-6. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World

== Taxonomy and systematics == Systematics and taxonomy ==

Black-capped kingfisher A handbook to the birds of British Burmah. (1883). 83. W. p. Porter. "Black-capped Kingfisher *Halcyon pileata*: The black-capped kingfisher (*Halcyon pileata*) is a tree kingfisher which is widely distributed in tropical Asia from India east to China, Korea and Southeast Asia. It is distinctive in having a black cap that contrasts with the whitish throat, purple-blue wings and the coral red bill. The species is mainly found in coastal and mangrove habitats but can sometimes be found far inland. Volume 2. Kylanpaa, Juha (1998). London: R. This most northerly of the tree kingfishers is resident over much of its range, but northern populations are migratory, wintering south of their range in Sri Lanka, Thailand, Borneo and Java. H

Black noddy Black noddy with chick Black noddy head Common noddy head note stouter beak, greyer cap Black noddy Black noddy in flight *Anous minutus* - MHNT BirdLife - The black noddy (*Anous minutus*), also known as white-capped noddy, is a species of tern in the family Laridae. It is a medium-sized seabird with black plumage and a white cap that closely resembles the lesser noddy with which it was at one time considered conspecific. The black noddy has slightly darker plumage and dark rather than pale lores

The male and female are sometimes referred to by their folk... The

velvety black tyrant was formally described in 1818 as *Muscicapa nigerrima*, placing it in the Old World flycatcher family. It was later transferred to genus *Knipolegus*, which was erected in 1826 with the blue-billed black tyrant (*K. cyanirostris*) as the type species. The velvety black tyrant's taxonomy is unsettled. The IOC and BirdLife International's Handbook of the Birds of the World assign it two subspecies, the nominate *M. n. nigerrimus* (Vieillot, 1818) and *M. n. hoflingae* (Frederico Lencioni-Neto, 1996). The Clements taxonomy does not recognize *hoflingae*, treating the species as monotypic. The black grouse's genome was sequenced in 2014. The black kite is widely distributed through temperate and tropical parts of Eurasia and parts of Australasia and Oceania. Temperate populations tend to be migratory. Several subspecies are recognized, with several having previously had English names. The European populations are small, but the South Asian population is comparatively very large. == Taxonomy and naming == Description ==

Black kite It is thought to be the world's most abundant species of *Accipitridae*, although some populations have experienced dramatic declines or fluctuations. 7 million individuals. The black kite or fire kite (*Milvus migrans*) is a medium-sized bird of prey in the family *Accipitridae*, which also includes many other diurnal raptors. The black kite or fire kite (*Milvus migrans*) is a medium-sized bird of prey in the family *Accipitridae*, which also includes many other diurnal raptors. Current global population estimates run up to 6

This article follows the two-subspecies model. The black kite was described by the French polymath Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon in his *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux* in 1770. The bird was... The little black cormorant was formally described in 1837 by the German born naturalist Johann Friedrich von Brandt. He placed it in the genus *Carbo* and coined the binomial name *Carbo sulcirostris*. The species is now placed in the genus *Phalacrocorax* that was introduced by the French zoologist Mathurin Jacques Brisson in 1760. The genus name *Phalacrocorax* is the Latin word for a cormorant. The specific epithet *sulcirostris* combines the Latin *sulcus* meaning "furrow" with *-rostris* meaning "-billed". The species is monotypic: no subspecies are recognised.

Black-and-white warbler It has been recorded as a vagrant in Northern Europe, especially Britain and Ireland. Relative to other New World warblers, it is not well studied. "that The black-and-white warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) is a species of New World warbler, and the only member of its genus, *Mniotilta*. It breeds in northern and eastern North America and winters in Florida, Central America, and the West Indies down to Peru. entry of the "small black and white bird" that had been described by the Irish physician Hans Sloane in 1725 and "Le Figuier varié de S

The black-capped kingfisher was described by the French polymath Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon in his *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux* in 1780. The bird was also illustrated in a hand-coloured plate engraved by François-Nicolas Martinet in the *Planches Enluminées D'Histoire Naturelle*, which was produced under the supervision of Edme-Louis Daubenton to accompany Buffon's text. Neither the plate caption nor Buffon's description included a scientific name, but in 1783 the Dutch naturalist Pieter Boddaert coined the binomial name *Alcedo pileata* in his catalogue of the *Planches Enluminées*. The type... b8a4bd7e7c

Seychelles black parrot Oryx BirdLife IBA factsheet: The Seychelles black parrot, Praslin parrot or kato nwar (*Coracopsis barklyi*) is a sombre-coloured, medium-sized parrot endemic to the Seychelles. M. Historically, it has been treated as a subspecies of the lesser vasa parrot, although it shows morphological, ecological and behavioural differences. Status, distribution and recommendations for monitoring of the Seychelles Black Parrot *Coracopsis (nigra) barklyi*. It is the national bird of the Seychelles. Recent phylogenetic research indicates that the Seychelles population has a long history of isolation and may be sister to the rest of *Coracopsis*. 2013 b8a4bd7e7c

The black-crowned night heron was formally described by the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus in 1758 in the tenth edition of his *Systema Naturae*. He placed it with herons, cranes and egrets in the genus *Ardea* and coined the binomial name *Ardea nycticorax*, based on specimens from southern Europe. It is now placed in the genus *Nycticorax* that was described in 1817 by the English naturalist Thomas Forster for this species. The epithet *nycticorax* is from Ancient Greek and combines *nux*, *nuktos* meaning "night" and *korax* meaning "raven". The word was used by authors such as Aristotle and Hesychius of Miletus for a "bird of ill omen", perhaps an owl. The word was used by the Swiss naturalist Conrad Gessner in 1555 and then by subsequent authors for a black-crowned night... b8a4bd7e7c With a wingspan of 1.5 m (4.9 ft), the black vulture is an imposing bird, though... b8a4bd7e7c

The black-and-white warbler was formally described in 1766 by the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus in the twelfth edition of his *Systema Naturae* under the binomial name *Motacilla varia*. The specific epithet is from Latin *varius* meaning "various", "diverse" or "variegated". Linnaeus based his entry of the "small black and white bird" that had been described by the Irish physician Hans Sloane in 1725 and "Le Figuier varié de S. Domingue" that had been described by the French ornithologist Louis Vieillot in 1760. Linnaeus specified the location as Jamaica and Dominica but this was restricted to Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic by the American Ornithologists' Union in 1910. The black-and-white warbler is now the only species placed in the genus *Mniotilta* that was introduced by... b8a4bd7e7c == Taxonomy and name == b8a4bd7e7c The black grouse was formally described by the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus in 1758 in the tenth edition of his *Systema Naturae* under the binomial name *Tetrao tetrix*. Both *Tetrao* and *tetrix* come from Ancient Greek words referring to some form of game bird.

The black grouse is now placed in the genus *Lyrurus* that was introduced in 1832 by the English naturalist William Swainson. b8a4bd7e7c

Black-crowned night heron In Australasia it is replaced by the closely related Nankeen night heron (N. a "bird of ill omen";, perhaps an owl. caledonicus), with which it has hybridised in the area of contact. The word was used by the Swiss naturalist Conrad Gessner in 1555 and then by subsequent authors for a black-crowned The black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) or black-capped night heron, commonly shortened to just night heron in Eurasia, is a medium-sized heron found throughout a large part of the world, including parts of Europe, Asia, and North and South America b8a4bd7e7c

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