

# Dark Patches On Neck

The dark-winged trumpeter's taxonomy is far from settled. The International Ornithological Committee (IOC) assigns it three subspecies, the nominate *P. v. viridis*, *P. v. dextralis*, and *P. v. obscura*. The Clements taxonomy splits a fourth from *dextralis*, *P. v. interjecta*. BirdLife International's Handbook of the Birds of the World (HBW) treats each of the three IOC-recognized subspecies as separate species, the "green-winged", "olive-winged", and "black-winged" trumpeters respectively. HBW includes *interjecta* as a subspecies of the "olive-winged". Considerable evidence supports the treatment as three species.

971af1134e == Taxonomy ==  
971af1134e == Description ==  
971af1134e The sexes are similar

in appearance in the dark-eared myza but males are heavier than females and have longer heads, bills, wings and tail. The adult male is about 17 cm (6.7 in) in length and weighs about 21 g (0.7 oz). The head and neck are grey or olivaceous streaked with dark brown. The bill is dark-coloured, long and curved downwards, and there is a bare yellowish patch of skin surrounding the dark eye. The back, wings and tail are brown with streaks of darker brown and the underparts are also brown, but less streaked than the upper parts. Southern populations (subspecies *meridionalis*), have a greyer base colour. 971af1134e Though pygmy geese have beaks like those of geese, they are more related to the dabbling ducks and other species called 'ducks'. 971af1134e == Taxonomy == 971af1134e This article follows the IOC three-subspecies model. 971af1134e == Taxonomy == 971af1134e It is one of the species to which the Agreement

on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) applies. 971af1134e

Buff-necked ibis South America, has a buff (not dark grey) lower chest, and lacks the contrasting large white wing-patches. The buff-necked ibis was described by the French The buff-necked ibis (*Theristicus caudatus*), also known as the white-throated ibis, is a fairly large ibis found widely in open habitats of eastern and northern South America. It formerly included the similar black-faced ibis as a subspecies, but that species is almost entirely restricted to colder parts of South America, has a buff (not dark grey) lower chest, and lacks the contrasting large white wing-patches 971af1134e

This rockfowl... 971af1134e ==  
Taxonomy == 971af1134e

White-necked crow The white-necked crow (*Corvus leucognaphalus*) is the largest of

the four Caribbean corvids. It is endemic to the island of Hispaniola (split between Haiti and the Dominican Republic); it was formerly also extant on Puerto Rico and Saint Croix in the United States Virgin Islands, but has been extirpated from both islands due to considerable forest clearance and hunting for meat

**Fiery-necked nightjar** The fiery-necked nightjar is an insectivorous species that mostly eats butterflies, moths and other insects. It is usually distinguished by its tawny coloured collar which gives the species its common name. This species is also sexually dimorphic. The fiery-necked nightjar breeds after the dry season and typically produce two clutches with two eggs per clutch. The male has

white spots on the The fiery-necked nightjar (*Caprimulgus pectoralis*) is a species of nightjar in the family *Caprimulgidae*, which is found mostly in Africa south of the equator, though it has been spotted in a few countries north of the equator. It has a distinctive call that many have rendered as 'good-lord-deliver-us'. fiery-necked nightjar's beak is darkly coloured and its eyes are entirely black. It is most often found in woodland savannas or other deciduous woodlands

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Dark-winged trumpeter velvety blackish with a dark smoky olive-green mantle and wing patch. They have an iridescent purple patch on the lower neck and their outer wing coverts The dark-winged trumpeter or green-winged trumpeter (*Psophia viridis*) is a species of bird in the family *Psophiidae*. It is endemic to Brazil

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White-necked rockfowl The rockfowl typically chooses to live near streams and inselbergs. The white-necked rockfowl has greyish-black upperparts and white underparts. Its unusually long, dark brown tail is used The white-necked rockfowl (*Picathartes gymnocephalus*) is a medium-sized bird in the family Picathartidae, with a long neck and tail. The head is nearly featherless, with the exposed skin being bright yellow except for two large, circular black patches located just behind the eyes. Its distribution is patchy, with populations often being isolated from each other. Its unusually long, dark brown tail is used for balance, and its thighs are muscular. Though the bird is usually silent, some calls are known. The white-necked rockfowl has greyish-black upperparts and white underparts. Also known as the white-necked picathartes, this passerine is mainly found in rocky forested areas at higher

altitudes in West Africa from Guinea to Ghana. It has no recognized subspecies, though some believe that it forms a superspecies with the grey-necked rockfowl. superspecies with the grey-necked rockfowl 971af1134e

Two other species, the Cuban crow (*C. nasicus*) and the Jamaican crow (*C. jamaicensis*), appear to be very closely related to it, sharing several key morphological features. The ancestor of the fourth and fifth species from this region, the Hispaniolan (*C. palmarum*) and Cuban palm crows (*C. minutus*), would appear to be a later arrival (at least in evolutionary terms); both species show more similarities to the fish crow (*C. ossifragus*) of mainland North America and two Mexican species. This is despite *C. palmarum* being sympatric with the white-necked crow on Hispaniola, indicating two distinct arrivals of crows onto the

island, and a resulting niche differentiation, similar to *C. nasicus* and the Cuban palm crow (*Corvus minutus*) on Cuba. 971af1134e

African pygmy goose The females have a gray face with a dark brown eye stripe and smudged brown patches on the The African pygmy goose (*Nettapus auritus*) is a perching duck from sub-Saharan Africa. The iris of there is reddish brown. are dark-gray to black. It is the smallest of Africa's waterfowl, and one of the smallest in the world 971af1134e

Red-necked phalarope The breeding female is predominantly dark grey above The red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*), also known as the northern phalarope and hyperborean phalarope, is a small wader. It is migratory, and, unusually for a wader, winters at sea on tropical oceans. This phalarope breeds in the Arctic regions of North America and Eurasia. 1 in) in



length, with lobed toes and a straight, fine bill. The red-necked phalarope is about 18 cm (7 971af1134e

Grey-necked rockfowl It additionally lives on the island of Bioko. these patches of skin, as well as the lores, cheeks, and ear region, are featherless with black skin. The grey-necked rockfowl has grey upperparts, a light grey breast, and lemon-coloured underparts. Its unusually long tail is used for balance, and its thighs are muscular. Its distribution is patchy, with populations often isolated from each other. Its eyes are dark brown. The rockfowl typically chooses to live near streams and inselbergs in its forested habitat. It has no recognized subspecies, though some believe that it forms a superspecies with the white-necked rockfowl. Also known as the grey-necked picathartes, this passerine is mainly found in rocky areas of close-canopied rainforest from south-west

Nigeria through Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and south-west Gabon. The head is nearly featherless, with the exposed skin being powder blue on the forehead and upper mandible and carmine on the hindcrown. Though the bird is usually silent, some calls are known. The bird's cheeks and eyes are covered in a large, circular black patch that, though narrow, connects and divides the carmine and powder blue skin at the peak of the crown. The grey-necked rockfowl's The grey-necked rockfowl (*Picathartes oreas*) is a medium-sized bird in the family Picathartidae with a long neck and tail

== Artificial beauty marks ==

Beauty mark beauty patches, and linked it to sexual immorality and prostitution. The British diarist and intellectual John Evelyn referred to the wearing of patches, and A beauty mark or

beauty spot is a euphemism for a type of dark facial mark so named because such birthmarks are sometimes considered an attractive feature. Medically, such "beauty marks" are generally melanocytic nevus, more specifically the compound variant. Moles of this type may also be located elsewhere on the body, and may also be considered beauty marks if located on the face, shoulder, neck or breast. Artificial beauty marks have been fashionable in some periods

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== Taxonomy == 971af1134e

These rockfowl feed primarily on insects, though parents feed small frogs to their young. One feeding strategy involves following Dorylus army ant swarms, feeding on insects flushed by the ants. Rockfowl move through the forest primarily through a series of hops and bounds or short...

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Dark-eared myza There are two subspecies, *Myza celebensis celebensis* which is found in mountainous parts of northern, central and southeastern Sulawesi, and *Myza celebensis meridionalis* from mountains in southern Sulawesi. The bill is dark-coloured, long and curved downwards, and there is a bare yellowish patch of The dark-eared myza (*Myza celebensis*), also known as the lesser streaked honeyeater, is a species of bird in the family Meliphagidae. and neck are grey or olivaceous streaked with dark brown. It is endemic to the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia 971af1134e

The fiery-necked nightjar belongs to the family Caprimulgidae which includes roughly 90 species of nightjars, nighthawks and their relatives. These birds are all insectivorous and most active at dawn, dusk and over night. In addition, a distinguishing feature of this family is the pectinate claw,

which these birds use for preening. The fiery-necked nightjar is part of the *Caprimulgus* genus which contains the majority of the nightjar species. The fiery-necked nightjar is most closely... 971af1134e The African pygmy goose was described by the French polymath Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon in his *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux* in 1785. 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 *Anas aurita* in his catalogue of the *Planches Enluminées*. The type locality is Madagascar. The current genus *Nettapus* was erected by the

German naturalist Johann  
Friedrich von Brandt 1836. The  
word Nettapus is from the  
Ancient Greek... 971af1134e ==  
Taxonomy and systematics ==  
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