

### Cock of the Rock



**The Cock-of-the-rock, which compose the genus *Rupicola*, are South American cotingid birds.** The Cock-of-the Rock is one of the world's most spectacular birds. Its fantastic plumage and colorful courtship display equal those of any bird of paradise. the remarkable Cock of the Rock. A bright red, Jackdaw-sized bird, males romp strenuously and noisily on steep forested hillsides at displaying areas known as leks. Each morning and evening the males stage a colorful, noisy mating display at a "lek",. Each bird competes to be the loudest and brightest performer to impress the females, which in comparison are rather drab.



### Hummingbirds

Hummingbirds are birds comprising the family Trochilidae. They are among the smallest of birds, and include the smallest extant bird species Hummingbirds are specialized nectarivores[4] and are tied to the ornithophilous flowers they feed upon. Some species, especially those with unusual bill shapes such as the Sword-billed Hummingbird , are co-evolved with a small number of flower species. Hummingbirds will also take sugar-water from bird feeders. Such feeders allow people to observe and enjoy hummingbirds up close while providing the birds with a reliable source of energy, especially when flower blossoms are less abundant. Every Native American culture had a word to name these birds: "huitzitzil" in nahuatl language, "quinde" in quichua, "guanumbi" in guarani, etc. In Andean America, hummingbirds are commonly called "quindes". The biggest number of species is found in the humid forests of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Ecuador and Colombia have the world record with more than 130 species each.

### Antpitta

The antpittas in the genera *Grallaria*, *Hylopezus*, *Myrmothera* and *Grallaricula* are a sexually monomorphic; they resemble the true pittas in that they are virtually tailless; they hop like some thrushes, and are much easier to hear than see – although their vocalizations may be rather atypical

for perching birds. These are forest birds that tend to feed on insects at or near the ground since many are specialist ant eaters. Most are drab in appearance with shades of (rusty) brown, black, and white being their dominant tones. Compared to other birds that specialize in following ants, this family is the most tied to the ground. The long, powerful legs (which lend the birds a distinctive upright posture) and an essentially vestigial tail aid this lifestyle.