

白耳畫眉 White-eared Sibia

**【內文 Content】**

學名 : *Heterophasia auricularis*

外型特徵: 身長 23cm。

額、頭覆羽黑色外, 背、肩羽胸部為石板灰色。腰及尾上, 尾下覆羽淡橘紅色。

全身最大特徵則是白色過眼線及向後延伸至耳後的一叢飾羽。

生態習性: 多停留高大樹木中上層常小群聚集。為雜食性鳥類, 如花蜜、果實、昆蟲都吃。

分布範圍: 普遍留鳥, 分布中海拔闊葉林。冬季遷移較低海拔避寒, 本場於 12 月至 1 月可發現蹤跡。

Scientific Name: *Heterophasia auricularis*

Physical Characteristics: Body length is 23 cm.

Apart from the black forehead and crown feathers, the back, shoulders, and chest are slate gray. The lower back, upper tail coverts, and under tail coverts are pale orange-red.

The most prominent feature is the white supercilium (eye line) that extends backward into a tuft of ornamental feathers behind the ears.

Ecological Habits: They often gather in small groups and stay in the middle to upper layers of tall trees. They are omnivorous birds, feeding on nectar, fruits, and insects.

Distribution: A common resident bird distributed in mid-altitude broadleaf forests.

They migrate to lower altitudes in winter to avoid the cold; they can be spotted at this site from December to January.



## 白耳畫眉 White-eared Sibia



圖片來源：Francesco Veronesi / Wikimedia Commons / CC BY-SA 2.0

- **學名：**Heterophasia auricularis
- **外型特徵：**身長 23cm。
- 額、頭覆羽黑色外，背、肩羽胸部為石板灰色。腰及尾上，尾下覆羽淡橘紅色。
- 全身最大特徵則是白色過眼線及向後延伸至耳後的一叢飾羽。
- **生態習性：**多停留高大樹木中上層常小群聚集。為雜食性鳥類，如花蜜、果實、昆蟲都吃。
- **分布範圍：**普遍留鳥，分布中海拔闊葉林。冬季遷移較低海拔避寒，本場於 12 月至 1 月可發現蹤跡。
- **Scientific Name:** Heterophasia auricularis
- **Physical Characteristics:** Body length is 23 cm.
- Apart from the black forehead and crown feathers, the back, shoulders, and chest are slate gray. The lower back, upper tail coverts, and under tail coverts are pale orange-red.
- The most prominent feature is the white supercilium (eye line) that extends backward into a tuft of ornamental feathers behind the ears.
- **Ecological Habits:** They often gather in small groups and stay in the middle to upper layers of tall trees. They are omnivorous birds, feeding on nectar, fruits, and insects.
- **Distribution:** A common resident bird distributed in mid-altitude broadleaf forests.
- They migrate to lower altitudes in winter to avoid the cold; they can be spotted at this site from December to January.