The **Bahama mockingbird** is a species of [bird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird" \o "Bird) in the family [Mimidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mimidae" \o "Mimidae). Despite its name, the Bahama Mockingbird is not endemic to the Bahamas, but in fact is also found on the Turks & Caicos Islands, a handful of small islets off the north coast of Cuba, and in a relatively small area of southern Jamaica.  Its natural [habitats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habitat) are [subtropical or tropical dry forest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subtropical_or_tropical_dry_forest" \o "Subtropical or tropical dry forest), [subtropical or tropical moist lowland forest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subtropical_or_tropical_moist_lowland_forest" \o "Subtropical or tropical moist lowland forest).

The **common nightingale** is a small [passerine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passerine" \o "Passerine) [bird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird" \o "Bird) best known for its powerful and beautiful [song](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_vocalization" \o "Bird vocalization). Its name, "Nightingale" is derived from "night", and the [Old English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English) *galan*, "to sing".Singing at dawn, during the hour before sunrise, is assumed to be important in defending the bird's territory. Nightingales sing even more loudly in urban or near-urban environments, in order to overcome the background noise. The most characteristic feature of the song is a loud whistling crescendo.

The **eastern Orphean** is a [typical warbler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typical_warbler) of the [genus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genus) *Sylvia*. This [species](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Species) occurs in summer around the [Mediterranean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean), through the [Balkans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balkans) via [Turkey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey), the [Caucasus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caucasus) and surrounding regions to [Central Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia).  The eastern Orphean warbler is an [insectivore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insectivore). The male has a dark grey head, black eye mask, and white throat. The iris is white. Females and immatures have a paler head and reddish underparts; their grey back has a brownish tinge.

The **Eurasian golden oriole** is the only member of the [oriole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_World_oriole) family of [passerine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passerine) [birds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird) breeding in Northern Hemisphere temperate regions. It is a summer [migrant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration) in Europe and western Asia and spends the winter season in central and southern Africa. The name "oriole" is an adaptation of the scientific [Latin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin)  "aureolus" meaning *golden*. Their call is a screech like a [jay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jay), but the song is a beautiful fluting *weela-wee-ooo* or *or-iii-ole*, unmistakable once heard.

The **greater hoopoe-lark**  is a [passerine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passeriformes) [bird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird) which is a breeding resident of arid, desert and semi-desert regions from the [Cape Verde Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Verde_Islands) across much of northern Africa. Its name means ‘to wander’. The typical call is a rolling *zreee* or *too*. They feed on insects and other invertebrates, small lizards and seeds. Young birds are capable of swift running even before they can fly.

The **musician wren**  is a species of [wren](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wren) named for its elaborate song. It is native to the [Amazon Rainforest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazon_Rainforest) in [South America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_America), and west into the Amazonian Andes. Especially in [Brazil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil), the musician wren is the subject of several legends and fables, most relating to its loud and beautiful song. One of these tells that when it starts singing all other birds stop their song to hear it. The musician wren is also believed to bring good luck, which leads some people to kill it in order to have it stuffed.

The **olive whistler** is a species of [bird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird) in the family [Pachycephalidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pachycephalidae" \o "Pachycephalidae), the whistlers, that is native to southeastern Australia. The Olive Whistler mainly feeds on invertebrates, some seed and leaves. It forages from the trees down to the ground, usually in dense vegetation. Adult birds are around 18–20 cm long, and have an overall olive brown plumage with a streaked white throat. To an untrained eye, they can be mistaken for female [golden whistlers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_whistler).

The **Oriental skylark** is a species of [skylark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skylark) found in southern, central and eastern Asia. Like other skylarks, it is found in open [grassland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grassland) where it feeds on [seeds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seed_predation) and insects. Oriental skylarks are about 16 cm long. They have streaked, yellow-brown upper [plumage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plumage), with white outer tail [feathers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feather) and a short [crest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crest_(feathers)). Both sexes are similar. These skylarks frequently rocket up into the sky, fluttering and singing before descending down to earth. Male Oriental skylarks may also hover in the air and [sing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birdcall), in order to attract a mate.

The **white-rumped shama** is a small [passerine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passerine) [bird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird) of the family [Muscicapidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muscicapidae). Native to densely vegetated habitats in the [Indian subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_subcontinent) and [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia), its popularity as a cage-bird and songster has led to it being introduced elsewhere. The white-rumped shama is shy and somewhat [crepuscular](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crepuscular)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White-rumped_shama#cite_note-pcr-2) but very territorial. The [voice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_song) of this species is rich and melodious which makes them popular as cage birds in South Asia with the tradition continuing in parts of Southeast Asia. It is loud and clear, with a variety of phrases, and often mimics other birds. They also make a 'Tck' call in alarm or when foraging.

The **wood thrush** is a North American [passerine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passerine) bird. The wood thrush is a medium-sized [thrush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thrush_(bird)), with brown upper parts with mottled brown and white underparts. The male and female are similar in appearance. The [song](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_call) of the male is often cited as being the most beautiful in North America. The wood thrush is [monogamous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monogamous), and its breeding season begins in the spring. The wood thrush has become a symbol of the decline of Neotropical songbirds of eastern North America, having declined by approximately 50% since 1966.