



翠鳥巡禮

# 最嬌艷的捕魚高手

## The Most Intriguing Fishermen

### The Kingfishers

撰文 Text / 沙謙中 Chien-chung Sa

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圖片提供 Photo provided / 陳加盛 Jia-sheng Chen

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翠鳥是有名的捕魚高手。 / 阿本攝  
The kingfisher is a famous fisherman. / by Ben

翠鳥，這種小小的、藍藍的、尖嘴短尾、出沒在水邊的小傢伙，知名度其實不低。一般民衆對牠的長相大概都能描述一、二，連老一輩的，多少也知道「釣魚翁」指的是什麼東西；只是，這個「釣魚翁」在台灣真的只有孤家寡人一種，沒有親戚嗎？別低估牠了喔，牠不僅有，而且還不少咧！

如果告訴您，翠鳥，蜂虎、戴勝，這三種外型看似沒有一絲瓜葛的鳥，居然同為「佛法僧」目中的一員，你會不會覺得鳥比人更會「牽拖」呢！這還沒什麼，如果再告訴您，由最新的分子技術分析鳥類的DNA，咱金門的蜂虎，居然是由犀鳥分化出來的，這兩個怎麼看怎麼不像的鳥，居然還有那麼些親屬關係，令人跌破眼鏡吧？如果您覺得上面這些說法匪夷所思，現在就讓我們一起看看，書，是怎麼告訴我們的。

Small, blue, with a pointed bill and a short tail, the Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) is a common sight by the waterside. It is so widely known that most people can describe its appearance. Even elderly people know what a "fisherman" (a Taiwanese colloquial name of the bird) is. However, is the Kingfisher all alone in Taiwan? No pity for this fisherman--not only does it have family and relatives, but it has plenty!

Don't be too shocked—the Kingfisher, the Bee-eater (*Meropidae*), and the Hoopoe (*Upupidae*), three groups which look nothing like each other, are all members of the order *Coraciiformes*! As if the surprises weren't enough, the recent molecular techniques analyzed the DNAs of birds and found out the Bee-eaters in Kinmen had actually evolved from Hornbills (*Bucerotidae*). How amazing it is to find the two totally different-looking species are somehow related! If you still have your doubts, let's take a look at what textbooks tell us.



金門的蜂虎，是當地最有特色的夏候鳥。 / 邱銘源提供，邱盧素蘭攝

The Bee-eaters (*Meropidae*) in Kinmen are most characteristic summer migratory birds in the area. / Photo provided by Ming-yuan Chiu, taken by Su-lan Chiu-Lu

### 不孤單的「蓑笠翁」

分類學把翠鳥科與蜂虎科、戴勝科、佛法僧科共列為佛法僧目，其實是有其道理的；賞鳥的朋友，一定知道上述這些科的鳥種幾乎都有一個共同的特徵，就是均有一支細長或者嘴基很寬的嘴，演化出這種嘴型的目的地之一，就是方便其鑿洞築巢；以台灣來說，翠鳥科的鳥種都把巢築在土堤內，這時長而堅硬的嘴，正是牠在土堤上鑽洞的利器；而蜂虎、戴勝與翠鳥雖然同屬佛法僧目，但牠們在演化上並不齊頭並進，蜂虎、戴勝、佛法僧牠們已經發展出可以捕捉飛行中昆蟲的能力，這種本事，除了極少數不屬於翠鳥科及魚狗科的魚狗可以做到之外，絕大多數的翠鳥科，都還只停留在捕食較為靜態獵物的低等演化階段。

絕大多數的朋友，會把翡翠、翠鳥、魚狗等三個名詞劃上等號，也就是說，一種鳥有三種稱呼，這也是一個錯誤，因為這三個稱呼，事實上指的是三個完全不同屬（或科）的家族成員。以最直接的目視來看台灣現有的翡翠與翠鳥的外型，您會發現，牠們確實有些不同。

### The Fisherman Is Not Alone

Taxonomists did not classify the *Alcedinidae*, the *Meropidae*, the *Upupidae*, and the *Coraciidae* under the order *Coraciiformes* for no reason. Bird-watchers must know well these families share a common characteristic: their bills are either long and thin or broad-based. These birds have developed such distinct bills to dig tunnels as nests easily. Kingfishers in Taiwan build their nests in dirt banks, and the long, strong bills make useful tools. Nevertheless, though all assigned to the order *Coraciiformes*, Bee-eaters, Hoopoes and Kingfishers have certainly evolved at different paces. While Bee-eaters, Hoopoes and rollers are able to capture insects in continuous flight, most Kingfishers, except for a few species that do not belong to *Alcedinidae*, can only catch prey in a perch, lagging behind in terms of evolution.

People often think of tree Kingfishers, river Kingfishers, and water Kingfishers as the same; to many, these are just different names of the same bird. This is wrong — the three names actually refer to members from three totally different genera, or even families. In fact, the physical differences between tree Kingfishers and river Kingfishers in Taiwan are noticeable even to the naked eye.

「佛法僧」又名三寶鳥，雖然外型與翠鳥大異其趣，但兩者在分類上，卻有許多類似之處。 / 陳加盛攝  
*Eurystomus orientalis* is also named Sam-bo bird; it doesn't look like Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), but they have a lot in common. / by Jia-sheng Chen





很多台灣的鳥友每年願意砸重金，遠赴金門賞鳥 / 金管處提供  
Every year, many bird lovers in Taiwan spare no expense to travel all the way to Kinmen just to watch birds. /  
Photo provided by Kinmen National Park

我們常在山區溪流週邊看到一種背部呈銀藍色，飛行高度非常低，並伴隨著尖細、高頻、急促的「唧～」聲的小鳥，牠就是我們所熟悉的「翠鳥」，如果您的動作輕緩，牠很可能在短距的飛行後，再度停在不遠的水邊枝條上，這時就請您注意牠嘴與尾部的比例，牠是不是尾部明顯比嘴短得多呢？對了，這就是翠鳥屬的重要特徵。那如果我們想看翡翠，得到那兒去找呢？這時金門、馬祖的朋友就比台灣朋友要幸運得多；很多台灣的鳥友每年願意砸重金，遠赴金門賞鳥，白胸翡翠（蒼翡翠）、黑頭翡翠與斑翡翠都是榜上有名，且非看不可的重點鳥種，而斑翡翠更是金門的特產，別處想看到的機率與中頭彩有拼！

以台灣來說，翠鳥是翠鳥科中體型第二小的鳥種（僅大於三趾翠鳥），而翡翠的體型則明顯較翠鳥大得多，重點是，台灣所有翡翠屬的鳥種，牠們的尾部都比嘴略長，這和翠鳥屬有非常大的差別；但自然界中沒有絕對的事情，金門唯一羽色為黑白兩色的斑翡翠，不論外型、行為，與黑白雙色的單調羽色，都與台灣其他翡翠屬鳥種有天壤之別，也因為有太多的不同，有些分類學家，把斑翡翠列在「笑魚狗」科。

When walking by mountain streams in Taiwan, we often encounter a familiar bird — with metallic blue upperparts, flying low and letting out "cheer-cherrrr" squeaks — the Kingfisher. If not startled, after a short flight, the bird may perch again on some nearby twig by the water. Notice then if its tail is much shorter than its bill — this is it, the main characteristic of the *Alcedo* species. Then, where are the best places to watch tree Kingfishers? The answer is Kinmen and Matsu. Every year, many bird lovers on the Taiwan island spare no expense to travel all the way to Kinmen just to watch birds. The White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Black-capped Kingfisher (*Halcyon pileata*), and Striped Kingfisher (*Halcyon chelicuti*) are must-sees. Among all, the Striped Kingfisher is especially a distinct species of Kinmen; it would be easier to win a lottery than to see a Striped Kingfisher elsewhere!

The Common Kingfisher is the second smallest in the *Alcedinidae* family in Taiwan, only larger than the Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher (*Ceyx erithaca*); in comparison, tree Kingfishers are much larger. What's more, all *Halcyon* species on the island have tails a little bit longer than the bills, a characteristic different from the *Alcedo* species. Nevertheless, there are always exceptions in nature. The Striped Kingfisher (*Halcyon chelicuti*), the only black-and-white plumage in Kinmen, differs from other *Halcyon* species in Taiwan in both appearance and behavior. Some taxonomists thus place this bird in the family *Dacelonidae* instead.



### 翠鳥

這種藍色、短尾的小鳥，就是我們一般最常見的翠鳥，由海邊到中海拔山區的溪流，均不難看到牠安靜的蹲坐在水邊的枝條或石頭上動也不動的「守株待魚」。翠鳥以魚類為主食，如果主食不足，牠也會捕食些許甲殼，與小型兩棲類。翠鳥在捕魚時，絕不會選一個水淺到不利其俯衝的環境為獵場，牠會找一個有基本深度的水域，以讓牠衝入水中時，不會一頭撞上水底的石頭至一命嗚呼。如果水域稍深，翠鳥也會改變其獵捕策略，由原本於停棲處俯衝的方式，變換成先爬昇至較高的空域定點鼓翼，以增加其俯衝入水的深度；一般翠鳥俯衝入水的時速可達40公里，水深60公分以內的魚大多躲不過牠的襲擊。有趣的是，許多以魚類等水中生物為食的鳥（翠鳥、鷺鷥……），牠們的眼睛都有迅速調整以適應光線於水中所造成的折射反差能力；而所有會衝入水中捕食魚類的翠鳥科及魚狗科，牠們另一項了不起的演化，就是能瞬間調整視網膜，所以不論在水上或水下，牠們的視力完全一致，絲毫不會因為空間不同而受到任何影響。

### Common Kingfisher

This blue, short-tailed bird is the most familiar river Kingfisher. From seashores to mountain streams at medium elevations, Common Kingfishers are often found perched in silence on twigs or rocks near water, waiting to hunt fish. They mainly feed on fish, but also take crustaceans and small amphibians when fish are scarce. When hunting, Common Kingfishers choose waters of certain depths, so that they won't crash onto the bottom. On the other hand, in areas where the water is relatively deep, Common Kingfishers also modify their hunting strategies. Instead of hunting from a perch, they fly to a higher position first before swooping down so that they can dive deeper. Diving as fast as 40 km per hour, these birds seldom fail to snatch fish that swim within 60 cm below the water surface. Another interesting fact: while many birds (including Kingfishers, egrets, etc.) foraging on fish and other water creatures are able to quickly adjust their vision to the light refraction in water, Kingfishers diving to catch fish even develop an ability to switch between foveae when entering water. As a result, Kingfishers boast visual acuity both in air and underwater.

翠鳥捕到魚之後，大多會回到原棲處，將魚反覆的甩擊於樹枝或石塊上，待魚不能動彈後，再由頭部順勢吞食。

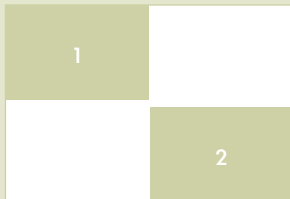
### 白胸翡翠(蒼翡翠)

這種大型的翡翠僅分布於亞洲南部，族群量雖甚為普遍，但台灣僅多見於金、馬地區，本島並不容易看到（僅為候鳥），其常棲息於水域週邊樹林外緣的枝條，食性甚雜，從爬蟲到兩棲類，幾乎無一不取，魚只是牠菜單中的一部份；本種生性聒噪，而且還有擴張領域的強悍本事。其60年前入侵印尼的蘇門答臘，現在已取代原有的白領翡翠，成為當地的優勢種；1986年之後，埃及也成為其新的佔領區。

Once caught the fish, Common Kingfishers usually return to their perch, and slam the fish against a twig or a rock until the prey is motionless before swallowing it head-first.

### White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*)

While these large-sized tree Kingfishers are a frequent sight in South Asia and boast huge populations, they seldom occur in Taiwan, except migratory species. Most of the time, they are spotted in Kinmen and Matsu. These Kingfishers often perch on twigs at the edge of woods near water. The favored food ranges from reptiles to amphibians; fish constitutes only part of its diet. The birds are noisy and competitive in nature. They replaced Collared Kingfishers (*Todiramphus chloris*) and became a dominant species in Sumatra, Indonesia 60 years ago and have also done so in Egypt ever since 1986.



1. 上、下嘴厚度均等，尾明顯較嘴短，是翠鳥屬重要的特徵之一 / 陳加盛攝

Having a bill with the upper part and lower part in symmetrically same thickness and a tail that is much shorter than the bill are important features of birds of the genus *Alcedo*. / by Jia-sheng Chen

2. 白胸翡翠喉至上腹部有大片白色，故以該特徵為名 / 陳加盛攝

White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*) is named by a large white area around its breast (from the throat to the upper abdomen). / by Jia-sheng Chen





### 黑頭翡翠

黑頭翡翠在台灣（含外島）雖僅為過境鳥，但其全年可見的狀況卻完全不似候鳥所特有的穩定性，牠和白胸翡翠一樣喜歡出沒在水域週邊的樹林邊緣，偶爾亦停棲於電線上，食性如其他翡翠般多樣，但更少以魚類為食，個性極為機警，稍有個風吹草動，即振翅飛得老遠藏匿。

### 赤翡翠

本種為台灣翠鳥科中唯一通體紅棕色的品種，羽色非常亮眼；牠是台灣本島少見，但穩定的過境鳥，唯金馬地區極少見，判斷其遷移路線非常可能主要由台灣本島通過（尤其東岸）。本種在台灣的記錄環境非常多樣，而且經常出現於遠離水域的樹林內。本種為典型的森林性翡翠，主要以爬蟲與各種昆蟲為主食。於菲律賓被觀察到其將蝸牛置於平面物體上敲碎後，再吞食內含物的行為。



### Black-capped Kingfisher (*Halcyon pileata*)

Though a migratory bird in Taiwan and its off-shore islands, this Kingfisher's presence throughout the year is far from regular. Like the White-throated Kingfisher, this bird is a common species at the edge of woods near water and is sometimes found perched on wires. It feeds on a variety of prey like other tree Kingfishers, only less on fish. Easily disturbed, it flies away once startled by noises.

### Ruddy Kingfisher (*Halcyon coromanda*)

This brightly colored bird is the only *Alcedo* species on the island that is rust red all over the body. The regular presence of this rare migratory bird in Taiwan proper, excluding off-shore islands, indicates that Taiwan, especially its east coast, is on one of its major migration routes. It stays in a wide range of habitats, most of which are in woods away from waters. Known to inhabit forested areas, this species hunts reptiles and insects. In the Philippines, the bird is reported to smash snails on a surface before it eats the flesh inside the shell.

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1. 黑頭翡翠在台灣取其頭部色澤為名，中國大陸則以其藍色背部，稱其為藍翡翠 / 陳加盛攝  
In Taiwan, the bird Black-capped Kingfisher (*Halcyon pileata*) is named so according to the color of its head, but in China, it is also named "Blue Kingfisher" in Chinese according to the color of its back. / by Jia-sheng Chen
2. 翡翠屬鳥種通常下嘴較上嘴稍厚。圖為赤翡翠 / 陳加盛攝  
A characteristic of the *Halcyon* genus is that their lower bills are usually thicker than the upper bills. The picture shows Ruddy Kingfisher (*Halcyon coromanda*). / by Jia-sheng Chen



### 白領翡翠

本種分類上屬領翡翠屬，外型與翡翠屬非常像，主要以黑色的腳與非黑色的翡翠屬區分。本種在全世界的數量極為普遍，且有多達五十個亞種，按數量，搞不好牠是翠鳥科中最多的品種之一；遺憾的是，牠在台灣非常少見，一年看到一隻已經不得了了，多見於離海不遠的濕地，常站在電線桿等高處搜尋獵物，食性廣泛，但就是不太吃魚。

### 斑翡翠

這種幾乎僅見於金門的翡翠個性十分聒噪，經常大老遠就聽見牠尖銳的叫聲；在金門慈湖水域上空，我們經常可以看到牠不斷的定點鼓翼尋找獵物，由觀察看來，其捕魚技術似乎沒有翠鳥來得好，失手的情形常見之；與翠鳥不同的是，本種捉到魚後，通常都在空中吞食，除非捕獲的魚較大，才會像翠鳥般把魚先行甩至不能動彈後，再行吞食。

### Collared Kingfisher (*Todiramphus chloris*)

Though resembling Halcyon Kingfishers, this *Todiramphus* species mark its difference from them with its black legs. Widely distributed and with 50 subspecies around the world, the species may have the biggest population among the family *Alcedinidae*. However, it is extremely rare in Taiwan; it takes luck to see even one each year. It is most commonly found in coastal wetland and tends to observe the prey from high above, such as on utility poles. It hunts a diversity of prey, except for fish.

### Striped Kingfisher (*Halcyon chelicuti*)

Found almost only in Kinmen, this noisy bird's piercing squeaks can be easily heard even from a long distance. Striped Kingfishers usually hover above the Ci Lake in Kinmen and hunt for the prey, but tend to fail a lot; it seems they are not skilled hunters compared to Common Kingfishers. Their way of treating the prey is also different from that of Common Kingfishers: they usually swallow the prey right in the air, only large fish prey being shaken vigorously first.

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1. 白領翡翠在台灣已非常少見，目前僅以迷鳥視之 / 陳加盛攝

Collared Kingfisher (*Todiramphus chloris*) is extremely rare in Taiwan; only the lost birds can be found so far. / by Jia-sheng Chen

2. 斑翡翠雖屬翡翠屬，但嘴與尾的比例與翠鳥屬甚似，並以魚為主食，與其他翡翠差異甚大 / 陳加盛攝

Though Striped Kingfisher (*Halcyon chelicuti*) belongs to the genus *Halcyon*, the proportion of the bill and tail of Striped Kingfisher is very similar to that of the genus *Alcedo*. The main source of food of Striped Kingfisher is fish, which differs from that of other birds of the genus *Halcyon*. / by Jia-sheng Chen





地球上所有生物演化的目的地都非常單純，只是希望自己能適應環境與保有最基本的生存條件 /Kevin 攝  
All life forms on earth evolve with such a simple purpose as to adapt themselves to the environment and to survive. / by Kevin

以上這些雜七雜八的敘述，有些資訊或許您已經知道，有些訊息對您來說可能是新知，但不管最後的答案是什麼，我們一定要知道，除了人類之外，地球上所有生物演化的目的地都非常單純，單純到只是讓自己適應環境，與保有最基本的生存條件而已；糟糕的是，人類似乎沒有太多的餘閒，來探索自然界其他生命演化的智慧，少了了解，隔閡相對愈深，而貪婪的開發，自然也對其他物種的需求少了顧慮與尊重。

如果有一天，當您讚嘆一隻蝴蝶、一朵野花或是大自然中任何一種生命的時候，請想想牠簡單的外形，藏有多少不為人知的奧秘，如果您能體會，相信您會對大自然中所有的生命另眼相看。 (圖)

Whether the above descriptions are familiar or new to you, all of us should bear in mind that other species on earth evolve with such a simple purpose as to adapt themselves to the environment and to survive. Unfortunately, humans do not seem to have bothered to learn from the wisdom presented by the evolutions of other creatures. Without proper understanding, humans are more and more alienated from other life forms; mankind's greedy exploitation of the Nature also reveals a total disregard for the needs of other species.

From now on, whenever you praise a butterfly, a wildflower, or any form of life in the Nature, think about the sublime mystery hidden beneath the seemingly simple appearance. Thus, you will be able to see the Nature and all the creatures within in a new light. (圖)



### 簡介 Profile

## 沙謙中 Chien-chung Sa

一個從十二歲開始作鳥類觀察的人。  
1985~1992 玉山國家公園管理處解說教育課。  
1992~2009 陽明山國家公園管理處解說教育課。  
國家公園工作 23 年餘。

Sa has started bird observation since he was twelve. He had served in Interpretation & Education Section of Yushan National Park Headquarters from 1985 to 1992, and had served in Interpretation & Education Section of Yangmingshan National Park Headquarters from 1992 to 2009. He has worked in Taiwan's national parks for more than 23 years.

## 翠鳥，原來如此 Truths about Kingfisher (*Alcedo*)

### 1. 翠鳥，就是指一種鳥的名稱嗎？

Does the name of Kingfisher (*Alcedo*) refer to just one particular bird species?

其實，翠鳥不僅是一個種名，牠也是一個屬名，還大到有一個科是以牠為名。根據中華民國野鳥學會於2010年所審訂的「台灣鳥類名錄」，翠鳥科這個大家族在台灣共有領翡翠屬、斑翡翠屬、翡翠屬、翠鳥屬與三趾翠鳥屬等5屬7種之多。

In fact, *Alcedo* can not only refer to a species, but also a genus, or even a family (*Alcedinidae*). According to the Lists of Birds of Taiwan compiled and reviewed by Chinese Wild Bird Federation in 2010, the family *Alcedinidae* encompasses five genera (*Todiramphus*, 斑翡翠屬, *Halcyon*, *Alcedo*, and *Ceyx*, and seven species.

### 2. 翠鳥科的特徵有哪些？

What are the characteristics of the family *Alcedinidae*?

長嘴、大頭、身體比例上稍短的尾、第二根腳趾與第三根腳趾基部接合(又稱駢趾足，外觀上腳趾看似前二後二)等，是翠鳥科這個家族的共同特徵。

The common features birds of the *Alcedinidae* family share include a long bill, a large head, a proportionately shorter tail (to its body), and syndactylous feet (with the bases of the second toe and third toe fused together, looking like two front toes and back toes in each foot).

### 3. 既然翠鳥屬不同於翡翠屬，那這兩個屬的不同之處又在哪儿呢？

What are the differences between *Alcedo* and *Halcyon* kingfishers?

翠鳥屬的鳥種都有一個圓錐型，且上下厚度對稱的流線型尖銳長嘴，這種嘴型非常適合捕捉魚類(鷺科亦同，如白鷺屬)。

The *Alcedo* kingfishers have streamlined conical long bills with the upper parts and the lower parts in symmetrically same thickness, which are perfect for catching fish, just as that of birds of the family *Ardeidae* (such as the genus *Egretta*).

相對的，上嘴薄下嘴厚的翡翠屬，因為嘴型發展方向的不同，致使牠們幾乎主要以昆蟲與兩棲、爬蟲類為主食，魚類反而不是牠們主要的食物。

In comparison, the *Halcyon* kingfishers have bills with the upper parts thinner than the lower parts. This difference in the development of the bill has made *Halcyon* prey on insects, amphibians, and reptiles as their main sources of food, instead of fish.

名稱	俗名(學名)	行為特性	分布地
翠鳥	Common Kingfisher ( <i>Alcedo atthis</i> )	以魚類為主食，若主食不足，也會捕食些許甲殼、小型兩棲類。在捕魚時，會找一個有基本深度的水域，以使其衝入水中時，不會一頭撞上水底的石頭。捕到魚後，大多會回到原棲處，將魚反覆的於樹枝或石塊上甩擊，待魚不能動彈後，再由頭部順勢吞食。 They mainly feed on fish, but also take crustaceans and small amphibians when fish are scarce. When hunting, Common Kingfishers choose waters of certain depths, so that they won't crash onto the bottom. Once caught the fish, Common Kingfishers usually return to their perch, and slam the fish against a twig or a rock until the prey is motionless before swallowing it head-first.	台灣海邊到中海拔山區的溪流。 From seashores to mountain streams at medium elevations
白胸翡翠 (又名蒼翡翠)	White-throated Kingfisher ( <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> )	食性甚雜，生性聒噪，其擴張領域的強悍本事，為翠鳥科之冠。The favored food ranges from reptiles to amphibians, the birds are noisy and competitive in nature.	僅金、馬偶可見之，常棲息於水域週邊的樹枝。 Only appear in Kinmen and Matsu, these Kingfishers often perch on twigs at the edge of woods near water.
黑頭翡翠	Black-capped Kingfisher ( <i>Halcyon pileata</i> )	和白胸翡翠一樣，喜歡出沒在水域週邊的樹林邊緣或電線上。食性雖多樣，但極少以魚類為食。個性極為機警，稍有個風吹草動即振翅飛去。 Like the White-throated Kingfisher, this bird is a common species at the edge of woods near water and is sometimes found perched on wires. It feeds on a variety of prey like other tree Kingfishers, only less on fish. Easily disturbed, it flies away once startled by noises.	台灣(含外島)全區可見。但其全年可見的狀況卻完全不似候鳥所特有的穩定性。 Though a migratory bird in Taiwan and its off-shore islands, this Kingfisher's presence throughout the year is far from regular.
赤翡翠	Ruddy Kingfisher ( <i>Halcyon coromanda</i> )	經常出現於遠離水域的樹林內，主要以爬蟲與各種昆蟲為主食。曾被觀察到將蝸牛置於平面物體上敲碎後，再吞食其肉的行為。 It stays in a wide range of habitats, most of which are in woods away from waters. This species hunts reptiles and insects. The bird is reported to smash snails on a surface before it eats the flesh inside the shell.	是台灣本島少見，但穩定的過境鳥，金馬地區極少見。 Rarely seen in Taiwan, but stable migratory birds. This species is extremely rare in Kinmen and Matsu.
白領翡翠	Collared Kingfisher ( <i>Todiramphus chloris</i> )	外型與翡翠屬非常像，主要以黑色的腳與非黑色的翡翠屬區分。食性廣泛，但不太吃魚。 Though resembling <i>Halcyon</i> Kingfishers, this <i>Todiramphus</i> species mark its difference from them with its black legs. It hunts a diversity of prey, except for fish.	在全世界的數量極為普遍，然在台灣卻非常的少見。 Widely distributed in the world, but is extremely rare in Taiwan.
斑翡翠	Striped Kingfisher ( <i>Halcyon chelicuti</i> )	非常聒噪，捕魚技術卻沒有翠鳥來得好，失手的情形常見之。與翠鳥不同的捕食之處為捉到魚後，通常都會先在空中吞食，除非捕獲的魚較大，才會像翠鳥般把魚先甩至不能動彈後再行吞嚥。 This species is very noisy, and they are not skilled hunters compared to Common Kingfishers. Their way of treating the prey is also different from that of Common Kingfishers: they usually swallow the prey right in the air, only large fish prey being shaken vigorously first.	幾乎僅見於金門。 Found almost only in Kinmen.