

The European robin, known simply as robin or robin redbreast in the British Isles, is a small insectivorous passerine bird specifically a chat, that was formerly classified as a member of the thrush family.

but is now considered to be an old world flycatcher. About 12-14

centimeters in length, the male and female are similar in coloration, with an orange breast and face lined

with grey, brown, upperparts and a whitish belly. It is found

across the Europe, east to Western Siberia and South to North Africa, it is

sedentary in most of its range except the

is also applied to some birds in

orange breasts. These include the American

of which are unclear. European robin was described

Systema Naturae under the binomial name *Motacilla*

derived from the Latin *robe* red. The genus

in 1800, giving the bird its current binomial

Ancient Greece and refers to an unknown bird

orange breast of both sexes contributed to

In the fifteenth century, when it became

the bird came to be known as robin red

name. Robin is originally a diminutive

include ruddock and robinet. In America

century this robin was frequently called the English

German *Ratkehlchen*, Italian *pettiroso* and

coloured font. The robin belongs to a group of

been variously assigned to the thrushes, or "fly catcher"

perceived taxonomically. Eventually the fly catcher thrush assemblage was

assigned to a group of thrush-like true fly catcher, the tribe *Saxicolini*

far north. The term robin

other families with red

robin which is a thrush,

by Carl Linnaeus in 1785 in the 10th edition of his

*Calla rebeccula*. Its specific epithet *rubecula* is a diminutive

*Erithacus* was introduced by French naturalist Georges Cuvier

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