

SPARROW

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Old World sparrows are a group of small passerine birds forming the family Passeridae. They are also known as true sparrows, a name also used for a particular genus of the family. The exhibit show cases Sparrows special covers, post card and a miniature sheet called the Pigeon and the sparrow. The three types of covers and sparrows are as below.

The **russet sparrow** (*Passer cinnamomeus*), also called the **cinnamon** or **cinnamon tree sparrow**, is a passerine bird in the sparrow family Passeridae. A chunky little seed-eating bird with a thick bill, it has a body length of 14 to 15 cm (5.5–5.9 in). Its plumage is mainly warm rufous above and grey below. It exhibits sexual dimorphism, with the plumage of both sexes patterned similarly to that of the corresponding sex of house sparrow. Its vocalisations are sweet and musical chirps, which when strung together form a song.

The Sind sparrow is very similar to the house sparrow, and both sexes resemble their counterparts of that species, but it is slightly smaller and males and females each have features that distinguish them as Sind sparrows.

The **Eurasian tree sparrow** (*Passer montanus*) is a passerine bird in the sparrow family with a rich chestnut crown and nape, and a black patch on each pure white cheek. The sexes are similarly plumaged, and young birds are a duller version of the adult. This sparrow breeds over most of temperate Eurasia and Southeast Asia, where it is known as the **tree sparrow**, and it has been introduced elsewhere including the United States, where it is known as the **Eurasian tree sparrow** or **German sparrow** to differentiate it from the native unrelated American tree sparrow. Although several subspecies are recognised, the appearance of this bird varies little across its extensive range.

