



Beak Abnormality in Common myna *Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

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INTRODUCTION

Myna and startling are widespread residential land birds of family *Sturnidae* in Indian subcontinent, except North West and North East India (Grimmett *et al.* 2014). Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus 1766) is one of sturnids. The species can be identified with its yellow bill, continues upto surroundings of eyes both sides with white patch on primary feathers as well as tail tip. The species prefers human habitat and cultivation (Grimmett *et al.* 2014).

Abnormalities in organisms are part of development, which can be caused by malnutrition, diseases, injuries and mutation. It can be rooted in any keratinized organs (Gilberston *et al.* 1976).

The beak is an organ, preferably used for feeding, preening and fighting related activities (Olsen 2003). The deformities affect health and environmental status of Individuals (Van hemert & Handel 2010; Marti *et al.* 2008). Some other passerines have also been reported with the beak deformities (Craves 1994).

Current article depicts an observation of beak abnormality in Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis* in the grassland complex of Shokaliya Ajmer (26.125245°N, 74.950801°E) on July 26, 2017 at 12:50 hours (Fig.1). The bird was observed at a tea stall with feeding on thrown snacks materials in dense human habitation. The bird is having elongated curved beak with keratinized upper longer maxilla and lower smaller mandible.



Fig. 1. The abnormal beak of Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus, 1768).

There is need to study the Physiological and Biochemical depth of causes and processes of abnormalities, which can elaborate the scopes in field of laboratory.

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