Kerusi meja alamari in Malay

wheel

suitcase

pantry

free of charge

rain storm

well being

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their [sister group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_taxon), the [swifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_%28bird%29) and [treeswifts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treeswift), around 42 million years ago.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird#cite_note-mcguire2014-8) The oldest known fossil hummingbird is [*Eurotrochilus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurotrochilus), from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe

END

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight, exceptional [metabolic capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism), adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) [bee hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee_hummingbird), which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9.1 in) [giant hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_hummingbird), weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz).

They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating [wings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird%27s_wing), which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 80 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest [mass-specific metabolic rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basal_metabolic_rate) of any [homeothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeothermic) animal. While most hummingbirds do not [migrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_migration), the [rufous hummingbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufous_hummingbird) has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

END