
Double-toothed Barbet

Pogonornis bidentatus aequatorialis

Class: *Aves*

Order: *Piciformes*

Family: *Lybiidae*

Characteristics:

The double-toothed barbet has a distinct color pattern with a red chest and black back and tail. They have small amounts of white near the feet. The double-toothed barbet gets its name from the jagged “teeth” that are visible on the beak. This is considered a large barbet at up to 10 inches tall. These birds are plump-looking and have a large, heavy bill. ([Carolina Birds](#))

Behavior:

Barbets are mainly solitary birds. They have a distinct [call and song](#) that most birders are able to identify easily. Most barbets use duetting as a way to mark their territory and find a mate.

Reproduction:

They usually nest in holes bored into dead trees, branches or stumps - occasionally in riverbanks or termite nests. The hen usually lays between 2 to 4 eggs that are incubated for 13–15 days. Nesting duties are shared by both parents. ([Beautiful Birds](#))

Diet:

Wild: Mostly fruit, some insects, and some small vertebrates
Zoo: Fruits, vegetables, greens, mealworms, and bird seed

Conservation:

The population of double-toothed barbets appears to be stable. This bird has a large range and is very common across Africa. [IUCN](#) lists them as least concern. There are no known threats to the double-toothed barbet.

FYI:

The African barbets are closely related to North American woodpeckers.



Range & Habitat:

Found in eastern Cameroon to northern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, northwestern Angola, and northwestern Tanzania. ([Avibase](#)) Often found in forested and cultivated environments.



Lifespan: unknown

Special Adaptations: The double-toothed barbet has developed a jagged set of “teeth” on its bill. This is most likely helpful in hunting and gathering.

IUCN Conservation Status:

Least Concern

