Many birds show a characteristic backward and forward head movement called head-bobbing. It is composed of a hold phase, where the head remains static in space, and a thrust phase, where the head is moved forward. Three main functions for head-bobbing have been proposed: biomechanical function, image stabilization and depth perception through motion parallax. However, its function is not yet well understood. Although head-bobbing behaviour has often been discussed in the literature, the birds that bob their head are not listed. It has been reported that head-bobbing occurs in at least 8 of the 27 orders of birds and in 28 species such as pigeons, doves, hens, starlings, pheasants, coots, rails, sand-pipers, phalaropes, parrots, magpies and quail. At the moment, we are collecting data about head-bobbing birds by an exhaustive field observation of different species of birds. Until now we found head-bobbing birds in 10 orders, 25 families and more than 60 species. In contrast we observed non-head-bobbing birds in 9 orders, 20 families and almost 100 species. The list indicates that around 40% of the birds show head-bobbing. We discuss whether head-bobbing is a monophyletic or a polyphyletic trait and we analyze the ecological and behavioural factors under head-bobbing behaviour, such as predatory pressure, source of feeding, habitat, etc. Based on these findings, we will discuss the functional significance of avian head-bobbing.