

# Classification of Birds

Degree-I

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## Order 7. Falconiformes

1. Beak short and curved at the tip
2. Sharp edged mandibles
3. Claws adapted for grasping and holding the prey
4. Diurnal
5. strong fliers



Bengal vulture  
*Pseudogyps bengalensis*

Examples: Kites, Vultures, Hawks and Falcons

## Order 8. Anseriformes

1. Beak is broad, covered with soft cornified epidermis
2. Beak margins with transverse horny ridges
3. Fleshy tongue
4. Legs short
5. Webbed feet
6. Short tail with many feathers

Examples: Ducks, Geese, Swans

## Order 9. Galliformes

1. Terrestrial game birds
2. Flight short and powerful
3. short Beak
4. Feathers with aftershaft
5. Feet adapted for scratching and running
6. Graminivorous



More or peacock  
*Pavo cristatus*

Examples : , *Phasianus* (Pheasants), *Gallus* (Jungle fowl), *Coturnix* (Quail), *Erancholinus* (Grey partridge), *Pavo cristatus* (Peacock)

**Order 10. Diatrymiiformes**

1. Flightless
2. Extinct
3. Wings atrophied
4. Massive head, beak and neck
5. Foot bears 4 toes

Example: *Diatryma* (Extinct)

**Order 11. Gruiformes**

1. Flightless or weak fliers or strong fliers
2. Feathers with aftershaft
3. long legs
4. Heavy beaks

Examples: *Grus* (Crane), *Fulica atrica* (Common coot), *Antegona antegona* (Sarus crane)

**Order 12. Charadriiformes (NL., charadrius, genus of plovers)**

1. Shore dwelling aquatic birds
2. Slender and enormously elongated fore and hind limbs
3. Webbed toes
4. Beaks mud probing
5. Feathers are doense and firm

Examples : *Lobivanettue indicus* (Red wattled lapwing), *Hydrophasianus chirugus* (Pheasant tailed jacana), *Tringa glariola* (Sand piper), *Capella* (Snipe), etc.

**order 13. Columbiformes**

1. Skin thick and soft
2. Beak short and slender