

Classification of Birds-V

Degree-I

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3. Tarsus shorter than toes
4. Crop large producing "pigeon milk" to feed young ones
5. Graminivorous and frugivorous

Examples: *Columba Livia* (Blue rock pigeon), *Gouara cristata* (Crowned pigeon), *Streptopelia risoria* (Ring dove), *Streptopelia chinensis* (Spotted dove), etc.

Order 14. Cuculiformes

1. 2 Toes, out hind toe reversible.
2. Feet not adapted for grasping
3. Tail long and beak moderate
4. Many cuckoos are parasitic, the female laying eggs in nest of other birds.



Figure 12 *Eudynamis*

Examples: *Cuculus canorus* (Cuckoo), *Eudynamis scolopaceous* (Koel)

Order 15. Psittaciformes

1. Feathers - green, blue, yellow or red
2. Beak stout, narrow, and hooked at the tip
3. Upper jaw is movable
4. Feet zygodactylus, i.e., 2 toes in front and 2 toes behind
5. Outer toe is not reversible.

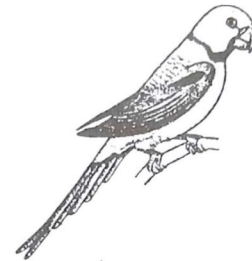


Figure 13 *Psittacula*

Examples: *Psittacula eupatra* (Large Indian Parakeet), *Psittacula krameri* (Green parrot)

Order 16. Strigiformes

1. Head large and rounded
2. Eyes large and directed forwards

3. Retina contains principally rods
4. Ear opening large, often with flap-like cover
5. Beak short
6. feet with sharp claws adapted for grasping
7. Nocturnal and predators

Figure 14 *Bubo bubo*

Examples : *Bubo bubo* (Great, horned owl), *Ketupa zeylonensis* (Brown fish owl)

Order 17. Caprimulgiformes

1. Beak is small and delicate
2. Mouth is wide and margined with long bristle like sensory feathers
3. Feathers are soft and lax
4. Legs and feet small and weak, not adapted for grasping
5. Nocturnal and insectivorous

Example: *Coprínulous*

Order 18. Apodiformes

1. Usually small birds
2. Legs are very short and feet very small
3. Wings pointed
4. Hoak is small and weak or slender with long tubular tongue

Examples : Swifts, Humming birds

Order 19. Coliiformes

1. Small passerine birds
2. First and fourth toes are reversible
3. Tail is very long
4. Insectivorous and frugivorous

Example: *Colinus* (Mouse bird)

Order 20. Trogoniformes

1. Beak short and stout with bristles at the base
2. Small and weak feet
3. Feathers brilliant in colour, often green
1. Example : Trogon

Order 21. Coraciiformes

1. Beak strong
2. 3rd and 4th toes fused at base

Example: King fisher

Order 22. Piciformes

1. Tail feathers - stiff with pointed tips
2. Beaks stout and owl-like
3. Protrusible tongue with barbs at the tip
4. Two toes in front and two or one behind, not reversible

Examples: *Dryobates* (Yellow front pied woodpecker), *Brachypterus bengalensis* (Golden beak woodpecker)

Order 23. Passeriformes

1. Toes 3 in front and one behind, adapted for perching
2. Beaks adapted for cutting

Examples: *Passer domesticus* (Common house sparrow),
Corvus splendens (Common house crow)



Figure 15 *Passer domesticus*