

Taxonomic treatment according to Morony, Bock & Farrand	Taxonomic treatment according to Sibley & Monroe	Taxonomic treatment according to Dickinson 2003 and 2005 <sup>1</sup>	Taxonomic treatment according to Wetlands International <sup>2</sup>
Order SPHENICIFORMES Family Sphenicidae	- See Order CICONIIFORMES	Order SPHENICIFORMES The interrelationships of penguins (spheniciformes), loons (gaviiformes), and procellariiforms seabirds are still not established convincingly. However, various authors using morphological (Cracaf, livezey & Zusi) or molecular data (Sibley & Ahlquist, van Tuinen et al) have them clustering together or near one another, with penguins and procellariiforms generally being sister-taxa.  This applies to SPHENICIFORMES, GAVIIFORMES and PROCELLARIIFORMES	Not covered by WI
Order GAVIIFORMES Family Gaviidae	- See Order CICONIIFORMES	- See SPHENICIFORMES	Family Gaviidae
Order PODICIPEDIFORMES Family Podicipedidae	- See Order CICONIIFORMES	- See Order CICONIIFORMES	Family Podicipedidae
Order PROCELLARIIFORMES Family Diomedidae Family Procellariidae Family Hydrobatidae Family Pelecanoididae	- See Order CICONIIFORMES	- See SPHENICIFORMES	Not covered by WI
Order PELECANIFORMES Family Phaetontidae Family Pelecanidae Family Sulidae Family Phalacrocoracidae Family Anhingidae Family Fregatidae	- See Order CICONIIFORMES	Order PELECANIFORMES  Like the ciconiiformes, the pelcaniforms have also been the subject of exuberant claims of paraphyly, yet the idea that they are not related was never adequately supported by the data.	Family Pelecanidae Family Phalacrocoracidae Family Anhingidae

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Order CICONIIFORMES Family Ardeidae Family Balaenicipitidae Family Scopidae Family Ciconiidae Family Threskiornithidae Family <b>Phoenicopteridae</b>	Order CICONIIFORMES Family Pteroclididae Family Thinocoridae Family Pedionomidae Family Scolopacidae Family Rostratulidae Family Jacanidae Family Chioninidae Family Burhinidae Family Charadriidae Family Glareolidae Family Laridae Family Accipitridae Family Sagittaridae Family Falconidae Family Podicipedidae Family Phaethontidae Family Sulidae Family Anhingidae Family Phalacrocoracidae Family Ardeidae Family Scopidae Family Phoenicopteridae Family Threskiornithidae Family Pelecanidae Family Ciconiidae Family Fregatidae Family Spheniscidae Family Gaviidae Family Procellariidae	Order CICONIIFORMES*  *It has become fashionable in recent years to dismember the traditional Ciconiiformes (e.g., Sibley & Ahlquist 1990). It now seems there may be at least a core group of taxa that are related, including ciconiids, threskiornithids, and ardeids. However, other former ciconiiforms appear closer to pelecaniforms.  (this involves : CICONIIFORMES, PHOENICOPTERIFORMES, PODICIPEDIFORMES)	Family Ardeidae Family Balaenicipitidae Family Scopidae Family Ciconidae Family Threskiornithidae Family Phoenicopteridae Family Jacanidae Family Rostratulidae Family Burhinidae Family Glareolidae Family Charadriidae Family Scolopacidae Family Pedionomidae Family Thinocoridae Family Laridae
Order <b>PHOENICOPTERIFORMES</b> Phoenicopteridae is not treated as an Order by Sibley and Monroe; it appears as the Family <b>Phoenicopteridae</b> within the Order CICONIIFORMES	- See Order CICONIIFORMES	- See Order CICONIIFORMES	

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<p>Order ANSERIFORMES                      Infraorder Anhimides                          Superfamily Anseranatoidea                          Family Anseranatidae</p> <p>    Infraorder Anserides                              Family Dendrocygnidae                              Family Anatidae                                  Subfamily</p> <p>Oxyurinae                          Subfamily Stictonettinae                          Subfamily Cygnae                          Subfamily Anatinae</p>	<p>Order ANSERIFORMES                      Family Anatidae                          Subfamily Anseranatidae                          Subfamily Anserinae                          Subfamily Anatinae</p>	<p>Family Anatidae                          Subfamily Dendrocygninae                          Subfamily Anserinae                          Subfamily Stictonettinae                          Subfamily Tadorninae                          Subfamily Anatinae</p> <p>- See Order GALLIFORMES</p>	<p>Family Anatidae</p>
<p>Order FALCONIFORMES                      Family Cathartidae                      Family Pandionidae                      Family Accipitridae                      Family Sagittariidae</p>	<p>- See Order CICONIIFORMES</p>	<p>Order FALCONIFORMES</p> <p>Much ado has been made of the nonmonophyly of the falconiforms (Ligon 1967; Sibley &amp; Ahlquist 1990; Avise et al. 1994). This has mostly concerned the placement of the cathartids with respect to storks, although the evidence supporting the various alternative hypotheses has not been very compelling. The weight of the morphological evidence, at least, argues for falconiform monophyly. Previous ideas that owls (family Strigidae) and falconiforms (family Falconidae) might be related seem incorrect.</p>	<p>Not covered by WI</p>

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<p>Order GALLIFORMES                      Family Megapodiidae                      Family Cracidae                      Family Phasianidae                      Family Opisthocomidae</p>	<p>Order GALLIFORMES                      Family Phasianidae                      Family Numinidae                      Family Odontophoridae</p>	<p>Superorder/Parvclass Galloanserae</p> <p>Within the Neognathae, the Galloanserae (Galliformes and Anseriformes) are considered the sister-group of all other birds (the Neoaves). Relationships within the anseriforms, at least at higher taxonomic levels, do not appear to be too controversial, and both morphological and molecular data support at least a tripartite pattern of relationships for galliforms: (megapodiidae (Cracidae + phasianoids).</p>	<p>Not covered by WI</p>
<p>Order GRUIFORMES                      Family Mesitornithidae                      Family Turnicidae                      Family Pedionomidae                      Family Gruidae                      Family Aramidae                      Family Psophiidae                      Family Rallidae</p>	<p>Order GRUIFORMES                      Family Eurypygidae                      Family Otididae                      Family Gruidae                      Family Heliornithidae                      Family Psophiidae                      Family Cariamidae                      Family Rhynochetidae                      Family Rallidae                      Family Mesitornithidae</p>	<p>Order GRUIFORMES*</p> <p>* This list follows the detailed morphological analysis of Livezey (1998), although a broader comparison of cranial characters alone (Livezey &amp; Zusi 2001) did not result in gruiform monophyly. The placement of the otitids is particularly uncertain.</p>	<p>Family Gruidae                      Family Rallidae                      Family Heliornithidae                      Family Eurypygidae                      Family Pedionomidae</p>

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<p>Order CHARADRIIFORMES                      Family Jacanidae                      Family Rostratulidae                      Family Dromadidae                      Family Haematopodidae                      Family Ibdorhynchidae                      Family Recurvirostridae                      Family Heliornithidae                      Family Rhynochetidae                      Family Eurypygiae                      Family Cariamidae                      Family Otitidae                      Family Burhinidae                      Family Glareolidae                      Family Charadriidae                      Family Scolopacidae                      Family Thinocoridae                      Family Chionididae                      Suborder Lari                      Family Stercorariidae                      Family Laridae                      Family Rynchopidae                      Suborder Alcae                      Family Alcidae</p>	<p>- See Order                      CICONIIFORMES</p>	<p>Order CHARADRIIFORMES*                      * Current evidence supports the hypothesis that virtually all the groups traditionally included in the charadriiforms comprise a monophyletic lineage (Sibley &amp; Ahlquist 1990; Livezey &amp; Zusi 2001) the major uncertainty being the turnicids. Moreover charadriiforms do not represent the primitive neornithine morphotype.</p>	<p>Family Jacanidae                      Family Rostratulidae                      Family Dromadidae                      Family Haematopodidae                      Family Ibdorhynchidae                      Family Recurvirostridae                      Family Burhinidae                      Family Glareolidae                      Family Charadriidae                      Family Scolopacidae                      Family Thinocoridae                        Family Laridae                      Family Rynchopidae</p>
<p>Order COLUMBIFORMES                      Family Pteroclididae                      Family Raphidae                      Family Columbidae</p>	<p>Order COLUMBIFORMES                      Family Raphidae                      Family Columbidae</p>	<p>Not discussed, either because there is relatively little dispute over relationships or because there has been no new information<sup>3</sup> about relationship published in recent years.</p>	<p>Not covered by WI</p>
<p>Order PSITTACIFORMES                      Family Loriidae                      Family Cacatuidae                      Family Psittacidae</p>	<p>Order PSITTACIFORMES                      Family Psittacidae</p>	<p>Not discussed, either because there is relatively little dispute over relationships or because there has been no new information about relationship published in recent years.</p>	<p>Not covered by WI</p>

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<p>Order CORACIIFORMES                      Family Alcedinidae                      Family Todidae                      Family Momotidae                      Family Meropidae                      Family Coraciidae                      Family Brachypteraciidae                      Family Leptosomatidae                      Family Upupidae                      Family Phoeniculidae                      Family Bucerotidae</p>	<p>Order CORACIIFORMES                      Family Coraciidae                      Family Brachypteraciidae                      Family Leptosomatidae                      Family Momotidae                      Family Todidae                      Family Alcedinidae                        Family Dacelonidae                      Family Cerylidae                      Family Meropidae</p>	<p>Order CORACIIFORMES</p> <p>Most recent work suggests that this group is related to Coliiformes, Trogoniformes and Galbulae in some way or another, often in association with the Pici and/or the Passeriformes. However the data are insufficient to resolve their relationships clearly. The coraciiforms, as traditionally constituted, are apparently separable into at least two major groups that may or may not be related. At present it is difficult to say what the molecular data mean, since most studies have had restricted taxon and character samples. Finally, even morphology breaks up the coraciiforms. Clearly, much work is needed.</p>	<p>Not covered by WI</p>

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<p>Order PASSERIFORMES                      Family Muscicapidae                      Subfamily Silviinae                      Family Hirundinidae                      Family Tyrannidae                      Family Emberizidae                      Family Icteridae</p>	<p>Order PASSERIFORMES                      Family Muscicapidae                      Family Tyrannidae                      Family Silviidae                      Family Hirundinidae                      Family Fringillidae                      Subfamily Emberizinae                      Tribe Icterini</p>	<p>Order PASSERIFORMES                      The passeridans are a very large monophyletic group whose relationships, at least at the higher taxonomic levels, are becoming better understood as DNA sequences accumulate. At the same time, these new studies make it clear that many traditional families are not monophyletic, and that a fuller understanding of passeridan phylogeny will only unfold as more and more of its diversity is sampled genetically.</p> <p>Although a number of nodes in the nuclear gene passeridan tree are not well supported – especially within the muscicapoids and passeroids – these results are more consistent with the DNA hybridization experiments of Sheldom &amp; Gill (1996), which were undertaken with stringent analytical procedures, than with those of Sibley &amp; Ahlquist (1990). Thus, Sheldom &amp; Gill (1996), unlike Sibley &amp; Ahlquist, found the alaudids were not passeroids but sylvioids, and troglodytes, sittids, and certhiids went with muscicapoids rather than sylvioids.</p>	<p>Not covered by WI</p>

<sup>1</sup> Dickinson does not arrange the list of species within a series of hierarchies (it uses two hierarchical levels, the family and the subfamily) because knowledge of avian phylogenetic relationships is still clouded with uncertainties and any decision to recognize a complex classificatory hierarchy would have resulted in numerous arbitrary choices.

<sup>2</sup> Wetlands International. 2006. *Waterbird Population Estimates - 4th Edition*, (S. Delany & D. Scott). Waterfowl are defined as all species of the families Gaviidae, Podicipedidae, Pelecanidae, Phalacrocoracidae, Anhingidae, Ardeidae, Balaenicipitidae, Scopidae, Ciconiidae, Threskiornithidae, Phoenicopteridae, Anhimidae, Anatidae, Pedionomidae, Gruidae, Aramidae, Rallidae, Heliornithidae, Eurypygidae, Jacanidae, Rostratulidae, Dromadidae, Haematopodidae, Ibdorhynchidae, Recurvirostridae, Burhinidae, Glareolidae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Thinocoridae, Laridae, Sternidae and Rynchopidae.

<sup>3</sup> The Howard & Moore Checklist (Dickinson) has been closely based on the sequence adopted for Peters Checklist since 1980.