

GALAPAGOS ISLAND CRUISE

OCTOBER 16-25, 2009

**LEADERS:
PAUL GREENFIELD
KEVIN ZIMMER**

COMPILED BY: PAUL GREENFIELD

**VICTOR EMANUEL NATURE TOURS, INC.
2525 WALLINGWOOD DRIVE, SUITE 1003
AUSTIN, TX 78746
WWW.VENTBIRD.COM**

Ecuador: The Galapagos Islands

October 17-25, 2009

Trip Leaders: Paul Greenfield, Kevin Zimmer

TOUR REPORT

By Paul Greenfield

Our October 2009 Galapagos Cruise turned out to be as complete a wildlife experience as one could ask for. From the moment we stepped off the plane on San Cristóbal Island we began to puzzle over our first confusing finches and enjoy a few lava lizards. As we arrived at the port of Baquerizo Moreno, Galapagos sea lions began to show themselves, napping on the dock, on dingies, and on nearby yachts, and White-vented Storm-Petrels skirted around our ship, the *M/V Evolution*, as we boarded!

We began our exploration of these “Islas Encantadas” with a late afternoon bus ride to the highlands, with precious little time to find the only bird species endemic to this island. We came upon an onslaught of finches—Medium and Small ground-finches, recorded our first Small Tree-Finches, and even enjoyed decent views of the enigmatic Woodpecker Finch, along with the ever-present Galapagos version of the Mangrove/Yellow Warbler. Suddenly, a brief melodious song drew our attention to the presence of our prize, the San Cristóbal Mockingbird, and in keeping with the “legend” of this magical wonderland, the bird proceeded to come towards us...closer...and closer...and closer, followed by a barrage of camera clicks—the first of millions to come!

The extent and variety of Galapagos experiences that followed are just too many and too personalized to enumerate or delve into. Each of our varied expectations were met in so many different ways—whether through snorkeling with playful sea lions, curious penguins, strange Flightless Cormorants, green sea turtles, white-tipped reef sharks, huge manta rays, or spectacular tropical fish; savoring eye-to-eye encounters with Blue-footed, Nazca, or Red-footed boobies, a crazy-looking baby Waved Albatross, primeval marine and land iguanas, or lazy Galapagos fur sea lions; witnessing mating displays of ballooning frigatebirds or exquisite and delicate Swallow-tailed Gulls; doting over a variety of adorable and often goofy-looking seabird chicks; analyzing beak after beak of those terribly confusing Darwin’s finches; being followed around by mischievous mockingbirds; contemplating the Albatross “B52” launch pad; walking over recent lava flows; mooring our ship where pirates and buccaneers hung out once upon a time; or simply relaxing on deck after a day full of adventure. Just relishing the good fortune of having this opportunity to appreciate what Charles Darwin must have experienced and puzzled over as he was slowly enlightened to formulate his theory on the “Origin of the Species” is a sentiment that seemed to fill the air every day.

This cruise brought with it unique opportunities to watch and compare pelagic sea birds—often at surprisingly close quarters, admire whales and sharks, interact with dolphins and sea lions, learn about a variety of natural processes (biological and geological), and witness the uncanny behavior of so many species that collectively are unmoved by our presence as they live all aspects of their daily lives as naturally as they would if we were not there. Each location we visited offered a new and different experience—often the same plant species, but with different adaptations, differently colored sandy

beaches, distinctly formed lava flows, and, of course, the similar looking finches with differently adapted bill shapes and sizes, different sets of nesting seabirds, slightly different-looking marine iguanas and lava lizards, the mockingbirds—variations on a theme, and the Galapagos Dove...who could its ancestors be, and how did it evolve that way? Be careful, don't step on it!

Our days were filled with wonder, laughter, admiration, surprise, and adventure. This is the Galapagos—simply put, you've got to see it to believe it!

I especially enjoyed sharing these experiences with all of you, and having the distinct privilege to work with Kevin Zimmer at this uniquely special destination.

ITINERARY

- October 17—Flight Quito-Guayaquil—Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal Island (Galapagos): board *The Evolution*; then late afternoon drive from port to El Progreso, in San Cristóbal highlands
- October 18—All day at Española (Hood) Island: morning hike at Punta Suarez; afternoon spent around Gardner Bay (snorkeling, beach-bumming)
- October 19—All day on Santa Cruz Island; morning at the Darwin Station; afternoon bus trip to the highlands (lunch) at El Chato Tortoise Reserve & Los Gemelos pit craters, then to Puerto Ayora
- October 20—Morning at Santiago (James) Island at Puerto Egas: hike and snorkeling; then sail to Bartholomé; snorkeling around north beach/walk over dunes to south beach; then part of group hiked up to summit of Pinnacle Rock (tuff cones and lave tubes, spectacular view); rest of group took *panga* ride around the coastline
- October 21—All day at Genovesa (Tower) Island: morning walk at Prince Phillips Stairs; mid-afternoon snorkeling and kayaking; afternoon around Darwin's Bay, also snorkeling. Late afternoon departure
- October 22—Morning at Punta Espinoza on Fernandina Island: navigation of Bolívar Channel to Isabela Island at Tagus Cove; midday snorkeling and kayaking; part of group hiked to Darwin Volcano, while the rest of group took a *panga* ride along the coastline
- October 23—Morning walk on North Seymour: midafternoon snorkeling; afternoon *panga* ride at Black Turtle Cove on northern coast of Santa Cruz Island
- October 24—Morning visit to Interpretation Center at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno on San Cristóbal Island. Departure for mainland—stop at Guayaquil and on to Quito. Farewell dinner.

THE BIRD SPECIES LIST

E—Endemic species

E—Endemic subspecies

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS: ANATIDAE

White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis galapagensis*) E—2 were seen on tiny ponds in the Santa Cruz highlands; 3 more were seen in the Darwin Volcano salt lagoon on Isabela; duller coloration, smaller and more compact subspecies (or distinct species?)

PENGUINS: SPHENISCIDAE

Galapagos Penguin (*Spheniscus mendiculus*) E—We were entertained by this small, equatorial penguin on two days; 1 was seen at Puerto Egas (Santiago Island); 6 or so were seen closely (and snorkelled with!) at Bartholomé; many were seen along the shoreline at Isabela Island (also snorkeling); only a few were seen rather distantly at Fernandina; a rare, threatened and range restricted species

ALBATROSS: DIOMEDEIDAE

Waved Albatross (*Phoebastria irrorata*)—This quasi-endemic species was common at Española Island, where many funny-looking young (remember Big-Bird?) and a few adults were seen at their nests. Many were seen flying low overhead (often close) and at sea; 1 was also seen on waters off Fernandina Island

PETRELS & SHEARWATERS: PROCELLARIIDAE

Galapagos Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia*) E—2 were seen at sea off of Española; 15 or so were encountered near Fernandina Island and in the Bolívar Channel off Isabela. Apparently, this population, which breeds exclusively in the Galapagos archipelago, is now considered a separate species from Dark-rumped or Hawaiian Petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*).

Galapagos Shearwater (*Puffinus subalaris*) E—Generally quite common throughout the archipelago; seen well on all but one day. Most numerous off Fernandina, Isabela and north of Santa Cruz on our last day. Apparently, this Pacific Ocean population is now considered a separate species from Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*) with which it was lumped for years.

STORM-PETRELS: HYDROBATIDAE

White-vented Storm-Petrel (*Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis*) E—By far, the most commonly encountered storm-petrel; this, an endemic subspecies, was seen daily throughout the Archipelago, where often observed very closely, “dancing” on the water's surface alongside our ship and *pangas*, where almost touchable. Often at port and close to land.

Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma tethys tethys*) E —Fairly numerous and seen well; most abundant at its nesting colony on Genovesa. Seen also around San Cristóbal, off Española, Santiago, Bolivar Channel off Isabela and north of Santa Cruz. Often called Galapagos Storm-Petrel

[Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*)]—This basically nocturnal-feeding species (thus often hard to see) was studied in the hand only; a single bird landed aboard the Evolution the night of 18 October and was examined closely by all before being released. A few possibles were spotted far enough away to make definite IDing

un-reliable

TROPICBIRDS: PHAETHONTIDAE

Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus mesonauta*) E—This beautiful and often noisy species was seen closely at various sites; most notably around Punta Suarez on Española and Genovesa where seen the best. Singles were also seen at Santiago and North Seymour

BOOBIES & GANNETS: SULIDAE

Blue-footed Booby (*Sula nebouxii excisa*)— E The most commonly seen and widespread booby (a favorite on the archipelago); seen daily, numerous at sea and along shorelines throughout; many nesting with young at various stages of development; few courtship displays were under way this trip; seen intimately and we even had to duck from hunting dive-bombers!

Nazca Booby (*Sula granti*)—Quite numerous though seen on fewer days than Blue-footeds; seen best at nesting sites on Española and Genovesa, where very common. Also seen off Santiago, Bartholomé, Fernandina, Isabela, North Setmour and Santa Cruz. Now considered as a distinct species from the smaller Masked Booby (*Sula dactylatra*)

Red-footed Booby (*Sula sula websteri*) E —This species was very common and seen beautifully close at its nesting colony on Genovesa (both white and brown morphs) where it nests in trees (both Palo Santo and mangrove); also 1 was seen at North Seymour

PELICANS: PELICANIDAE

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis urinator*) E —A common species—seen daily throughout the archipelago mostly close to shore and in mangrove areas and ports, also napping aboard our ship from time to time, and comically at the Puerto Ayora fish market. Some adults in breeding plumage were encountered, though not many

CORMORANTS: PHALACROCORACIDAE

Flightless Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax harrisi*) E—This rather bizarre, funky cormorant (the World's largest) was seen well at its nesting area on Fernandina (especially feeding at close range) and several resting, swimming and feeding (also with snorkelers) at Tagus Cove on Isabel Island

FRIGATEBIRDS: FREGATIDAE

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata m. magnificens*)—The most common and widespread of the frigatebirds in the archipelago; numerous and seen daily. Some ballooning males were seen at North Seymour—also often perching on the Evolution at sea

Great Frigatebird (*Fregata minor ridgewayi*) E —Most common at and around its nesting site on North Seymour, where ballooning males were present. Also, fairly common at Genovesa Island where also nesting; 1 juvenile bird was seen in flight at Punta Suarez, on Española. This is a far more pelagic species than Magnificent which is generally found closer to land

HERONS & BITTERNS: ARDEIDAE

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias cognata*) E —1-2 were seen on Santa Cruz (Puerto Ayora & Black Turtle Cove), Bartholomé, Fernandina—one seen at the fish market on Santa Cruz was especially entertaining as it battled Brown Pelicans for scraps.

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)—1 was seen at Puerto Ayora harbor; another was seen around Black Turtle Cove—both on Santa Cruz Island

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)—This species was seen on several days: 1 at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal Island, 3 at Española, 20 or so on Santa Cruz on both visits to that island.

Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*)—Singles of this species were seen at Puerto Egas, Santiago Island and at Black Turtle Cove on Santa Cruz. It is possible that these birds are actually pale morphs of the Lava Heron, but study is needed

Lava Heron (*Butorides sundevalli*) **E**—Fair numbers were seen along rocky shorelines, in mangroves and along beaches on several days: on Santa Cruz (Puerto Ayora & Black Turtle Cove), Santiago (Puerto Egas), at Bartholomé, on Genovesa, Fernandina, Isabela and North Seymour. Considered a race of Striated Heron (*Bubulcus striatus*) by some authors.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea pauper*) **E** —Between 1 and 3 of this dark endemic subspecies were seen on all but our first day

KITES, EAGLES & HAWKS: ACCIPITRIDAE

Galapagos Hawk (*Buteo galapagoensis*) **E**—Excellent and close looks of this species on various islands: 3 at Punto Suarez on Española, 1 surprising record in the highlands of Santa Cruz, 3-4 beauties at Puerto Egas on Santiago, and another 3 at Punta Espinoza on Fernandina

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS: RALLIDAE

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*)—At least 2 were seen at a couple of tiny ponds in the highlands of Santa Cruz. Also known as Common Moorhen by some authors

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS: CHARADRIIDAE

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)—1 was seen at Punta Espinoza on Fernandina and another was seen on North Seymour

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)—Several records: 1 was seen at Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz; 10 were seen at Puerto Egas on Santiago; 3 or so were seen at South Beach, Bartholomé

OYSTERCATCHERS: HAEMATOPODIDAE

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus galapagensis*) **E** —Several were seen; 2 on Española; 3-4 at Puerto Egas, Santiago; 2 on Fernandina and at least two on our last full day on North Seymour and at Black Turtle Cove

SANDPIPERS & ALLIES: SCOLOPACIDAE

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)—1 was seen at Punta Espinoza on Fernandina

Wandering Tattler (*Heterosceles incanus*)—Quite common on rocky shorelines throughout the archipelago, with from 2-10 birds seen on all but our first day

Willet (*Tringa semipalmatus*)—1 was seen briefly in flight by a few members of the group on North Seymour

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)—Only small numbers, between 1 and 2 or so, were seen on all but two days: Santa Cruz, Santiago, Genovesa, Fernandina and North Seymour

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)—Quite a few were seen, and on most islands we visited, except for San Cristóbal, Fernandina and Isabela

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)—2 were seen on South Beach at Bartholomé; another 3 or so

were found at North Seymour

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)—1 was seen along South Beach at Bartholomé by a few of us. Considered to be rare/accidental on the Galapagos islands

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)—A raft of 20 or so were seen at sea along the northwest coast of Isabela; also a dead bird was recorded near Tagus Cove

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*)—2 were identified at sea off the northwestern coast of Isabela

GULLS & TERNS: LARIDAE

Swallow-tailed Gull (*Creagrus furcatus*)—Arguably the World's most beautiful gull, found to be common, seen spectacularly close, at various nesting sites, including Punta Suarez on Española, Genovesa and North Seymour; also seen around Santiago and Fernandina. Only a few chicks and young were present at this time (seen especially close at Genovesa). Also, quite a few were seen fishing at night for squid alongside our ship.

Lava Gull (*Larus fuliginosus*) E—The rarest gull in the World; critically threatened. 8 were seen (very close looks) around Puerto Ayora on Santa Cruz; at least 6 were seen on Genovesa and 4 or so were flying about on North Seymour

Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus galapagensis*) E —Seen on all but the first day, most distantly along the coast and at sea; best views were super close looks at nesting birds along the cliffs near Tagus Cove on Isabela

PIGEONS & DOVES: COLUMBIDAE

Galapagos Dove (*Zenaida galapagoensis*) E—This very attractive dove was seen in generally small to moderate numbers on various islands, where often oblivious to human presence. Seen on all but the first day—best perhaps in the highlands on Santa Cruz and on Genovesa (Prince Phillips steps area)

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)—A few of this introduced species were seen at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno on San Cristóbal and Puerto Ayora on Santa Cruz

CUCKOOS: CUCULIDAE

Dark-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus melacoryphus*)—Only 1 was briefly glimpsed at Darwin Station on Santa Cruz as a fly-by

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*)—This species began its aggressive colonization of the archipelago sometime in the 1960s. *Too many* were seen on four islands: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago at Puerto Egas, and Fernandina

BARN OWLS: TYTONIDAE

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba punctatissima*) E —2 were seen nicely in lava tubes in the Santa Cruz highlands, only a few feet away!

OWLS: STRIGIDAE

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus galapagoensis*) E —1 was seen (scoped) inside a small, cave-like crevasse in the lava-fields at Genovesa. A particularly dark and tawny, endemic subspecies

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: TYRANNIDAE

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus nanus*) E —2 males were seen in the highlands of Santa Cruz including 1 at Los Gemelos sink craters. Galapagos birds may

well be a distinct, endemic species

Galapagos Flycatcher (*Myiarchus magnirostris*) **E**—Several were seen on several islands including: Española, Santa Cruz, and Santiago. Sweet and oblivious to our presence

VIREOS & ALLIES: VIREONIDAE

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)—1 was seen by part of our group (2 birds were present) of this rather widespread species—recorded as rare/accidental on the Galapagos Islands— were seen in mangroves at Black Turtle Cove

SWALLOWS: HIRUNDINIDAE

Galapagos Martin (*Progne modesta*) **E**—1 male was seen briefly by part of our group in rapid flight near Tagus Cove on Isabela

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)—1 was seen briefly in rapid flight *en route* to El Progreso in the highlands of San Cristóbal. Also know as Sand Martin by some authors

MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS: MIMIDAE

Galapagos Mockingbird (*Nesomimus parvulus*) **E**—The most widespread of the island's mockingbirds (visible differences between island populations were noteworthy); possibly more than one species is involved. Rather common on the islands of Santa Cruz, Santiago, Genovesa, Fernandina, Isabela and on North Seymour. Probably should be included in the genus *Mimus*

Española [Hood] Mockingbird (*Nesomimus macdonaldi*) **E**—This rather comical and entertaining species is common on Española Island and we were greeted by many. Probably should be included in the genus *Mimus*

San Cristóbal [Chatham] Mockingbird (*Nesomimus melanotis*) **E** —Our first mocker! 1 was seen during our short, late afternoon jaunt to El Progreso in the highlands of San Cristóbal Island; superb close looks! Probably should be included in the genus *Mimus*

NEW WORLD WARBLERS: PARULIDAE

Mangrove Warbler (*Dendroica petechia aureolla*) **E** —Omnipresent throughout the Archipelago where found in a variety of habitats from the coast to the highlands. Seen daily and often quite common. Often totally fearless of our presence. Lumped with and called Yellow Warbler by many authors

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES: EMBERIZIDAE

Warbler Finch (*Certhidea olivacea*) **E**—This is the smallest of the Darwin finches, and is comprised of several very distinct populations (possibly more than one species is involved) was seen on four islands: including at least 5 on San Cristóbal, some 15 on Española, 6 on Santa Cruz, and at least 3 on Genovesa

Vegetarian Finch (*Camarhynchus crassirostris*) **E**—Very frustrating! A few high fly-bys (they are fast!) were glimpsed at El Progreso in the highlands at San Cristóbal; another was seen by a few members of our group, after much work, in the highlands of Santa Cruz. 1 bird photographed from deck above “Lonesome George’s” pen at the Darwin Station turned out to be this species upon examination of the back-lit photo!

Large Tree-Finch (*Camarhynchus psittacula*) **E**—Surprisingly(?) quite a few were seen this trip on Santa Cruz, Darwin Station and in the highlands at Los Gemelos

Small Tree-Finch (*Camarhynchus parvulus*) **E**—The most common and widespread tree-finch; seen on San Cristóbal (5), Santa Cruz (20+), Isabela (3-5), and Fernandina (1)

Woodpecker Finch (*Camarhynchus pallidus*) **E**—Actually quite a few of this finch—

famous for its tool-using abilities—were seen this trip. 2 were first found at El Progreso, on San Cristóbal Island; 5-6 were seen in the highlands of Santa Cruz

Large Ground-Finch (*Geospiza magnirostris*) **E**—Several were seen on two islands: 1 or 2 were identified at Darwin Station, on Santa Cruz, and Isabela. Between 6-8 were seen on Genovesa, where no serious confusion is possible with other ground-finches or the Large Cactus-Finch there

Medium Ground-Finch (*Geospiza fortis*) **E**—This is the real *trouble-maker* of the Darwin's finches, and was fairly common though always less than the following species; seen on all but Española and Genovesa. Remember those “medium-large”, “medium-small”, “extra-large” calls we were making? These birds are very variable

Small Ground-Finch (*Geospiza fuliginosa*) **E**—By far the most common of the Darwin's finches; seen on all islands visited this trip, with the exception of Genovesa where it is replaced by the somewhat similar-looking Sharp-beaked Ground-Finch

Sharp-beaked Ground-Finch (*Geospiza difficilis*) **E**—This species was quite common on Genovesa, where not likely to be confused (note its scientific name). On two of the more northern islands of the archipelago, Wolf and Darwin, the population of this finch is called the Vampire Finch as it is known to take the blood of boobies by picking at the base of their wing feathers

Common Cactus-Finch (*Geospiza scandens*) **E**—At least 10 were seen at Darwin Station on Santa Cruz Island; seemingly more of a cactus specialist, but also seen picking up seeds on the ground alongside ground-finches

Large Cactus-Finch (*Geospiza conirostris*) **E**—At least 15 were seen on Española, where the thick-billed population (*conirostris*) is found; some 4 or so, of the very different, smaller, more pointy-billed population (*propinqua*) were seen on Genovesa. Both subspecies not particularly tied to cactus

THE MAMMAL SPECIES LIST

Galapagos Fur Sea-Lion (*Arctocephalus galapagoensis*) **E**—This species was relatively common along the rocky coast at Puerto Egas, on Santiago Island; seemingly less common on Genovesa

Galapagos Sea-Lion (*Zalophus wollebacki*) **E**—This is the omnipresent creature that blocked our trails, swam with some of us, and literally littered the beaches throughout the archipelago; seen daily

Bryde's Whale (*Balaenoptera edeni*)—3 were seen around dusk in Bolívar Channel

Sei Whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*)—1 was reported seen by Bob and Linda Lee Baker off San Cristóbal Island

Fin Whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*)—1 of this species was seen in Bolívar Channel, along with Bryde's Whale

Common Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)—A fairly large pod of this species came to greet the Evolution off Santiago Island, leaping and calling as we advanced together

THE REPTILE SPECIES LIST

Galapagos Giant-Tortoise (*Geochelone elephantopus*) **E**—20 or so were seen ‘in the wild’ in the highlands of Santa Cruz

Pacific Green Sea-Turtle (*Chelonia agassizii*)—Many were seen (often closely) at sea and close to shore off Española, Fernandina, Isabela and especially well in mangroves

at Black Turtle Cove on Santa Cruz; 1 was found on dry sand, South Beach at Bartholomé, by a few of us. Also were seen underwater by snorkelers at various sites

Banded Galapagos Snake (*Antillophis sleveni*) **E**—1 was seen well on Fernandina Island

San Cristóbal Lava Lizard (*Tropidurus bivattatus*) **E**—At least 3 were seen just outside the airport at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal Island

Española Lava Lizard (*Tropidurus delanonus*) **E**—Common on Española Island

Galapagos Lava Lizard (*Tropidurus albermarlensis*) **E**—Quite a few seen on Santa Cruz, Santiago, and North Seymour

Galapagos Land Iguana (*Conolophus subcristatus*) **E**—4-5 were seen well on North Seymour; really bright ochre males were something else indeed!

Marine Iguana (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus*) **E**—Several very distinctive subspecies are involved; common all over the shoreline on all islands, though not seen on San Cristóbal this trip

THE CRAB SPECIES LIST

Sally lightfoot Crab (*Grapsus grapsus*)—Common and widespread along rocky shores throughout the archipelago—the bright red one!

Ghost Crab (*Ocypode spp.*)—A few were seen at Bartholomé

Hermit Crab (*Calcinus exporator*)—A few were seen on Santiago

GENERAL MARINE SPECIES LIST

Hammerhead Shark sp.
Galapagos Shark
White-tipped Reef-Shark

Yellow-tailed Mullet
Barberfish
Butterfly Fish sp.
King Angelfish
Moorish Idol
Yellow-tailed Surgeonfish
Amberjack
Striped (flathead) Mullet
Rainbow (Sea) Chub
Dusky (Sea) Chub
Black-striped Salema
White Salema
Blackspot Porgy
Panamic Sargeant Major
White-tailed Damsel
Yellow-tailed Damsel
Flag Cabrilla
Giant Hawkfish
Leather Bass
Bicolor Parrotfish
Azure Parrotfish
Bluechin Parrotfish

Bumphead Parrotfish
Mexican Hogfish
Streamer Hawkfish
Chameleon Wrasse
Rainbow Wrasse
Sunset Wrasse
Panamic Cardinalfish
Large-banded Blenny
Bravo Clinid
Leopard Flounder
Stone Scorpionfish
Pacific Burrfish
Balloon Fish
Bullseye Puffer
Pacific Boxfish
Spotted Porcupinefish
Yellowtail Triggerfish
Reef Cornetfish
Tiger Snake Eel

Manta Ray
Spotted Eagle Ray
Golden Ray
Stingray

Octopus spp.—singles seen at Puerto Ayora and Punta Espinoza

THE BUTTERFLY SPECIES LIST

Cloudless Sulphur (*Phoebis sennae*)—Santa Cruz and Isabela

OTHER SPECIES

Ladybug sp.
Painted Locust