

**THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS**  
**ABOARD THE M/S *EVOLUTION***

**JULY 25–AUGUST 3, 2014**

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***Aboard the M/S Evolution***

**By Paul Greenfield**



Española Mockingbird

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Cruising the Galapagos Islands is a truly multidimensional experience—both in time and space—on land and sea, and under the sea. It may well be the closest one will ever come to experiencing time travel, being transported back to earth's earliest development, at times feeling like being caught in a sort of limbo within an evolutionary timeframe between two end-points...how else can those crazy Flightless Cormorants with their apparently useless, disheveled wings be explained? One's attention is constantly drawn to earth's fascinating tectonic and volcanic geology, and how ocean and wind currents play a key role in defining the colonization of a special floral and faunal community. One is taken back in human history with every step, retracing those of explorers, pirates, whalers, sailors, and adventurers, not to mention Charles Darwin, the voyage of the *Beagle*, and his earth-shattering revelations on the origin of species...and then there's life aboard ship, its cuisine and creature comforts.

Our July Galapagos Islands Cruise was no exception to this paradigm. We explored these wonderful islands—described as “dross and worthless...” by their 1535 discoverer, Fray Tomás de Berlanga—strolling along ivory, red, and black beaches, walking through distinct environments of cacti, Palo Santo, and thorn scrub, barren lava flows with the most primitive colonizing plants, and highland “transitional” and *Scaezia* (dandelion relatives) forests. We explored rocky coastlines in our pangas/Zodiacs and scanned the ocean’s surface for whales, dolphins, and rays. Snorkelers swam among exotic fish, sharks, and sea-stars, and played with sea turtles, sea lions, cormorants, and penguins, or was it the other way around? We stood among sea lions, Land and Marine iguanas, Lava Lizards, and Giant Tortoises; visited with nesting Waved Albatross, Blue-footed and Nazca boobies, Swallow-tailed Gulls, and Galapagos Hawk; and we even shared our ship’s deck and masts with Magnificent Frigatebirds, a Galapagos Dove, and a few finches. We watched from the ship’s deck as a frightened Flying Fish ably escaped the hungry jaws of a pair of Galapagos Sharks, only to be snatched up by a stealthy sea lion. We witnessed a dueling albatross threesome, dancing Blue-footed Boobies with their flashing “blue-suede shoes,” breaching Humpback Whales, and hunting Orcas.

Our birding on these “enchanted isles” was typically enjoyable with most species being relatively effortless to see—though we had to take care to avoid stepping on a few boobies, doves, and finches—and a select few demanding some special effort. Watching Waved Albatross at sea as we neared Española Island was very special; enjoying close views of a beautiful Swallow-tailed Gull escorting our ship during the night was unforgettable; and Red-billed Tropicbirds flying repeatedly by us while they attempted to make a perfect landing at their nest became an instant *ooh* and *ahh* moment. But it seems to be that collection of ordinary-looking Darwin’s finches—yes, those that confused even Charles himself—that always seemed to challenge us the most. We sifted through one-after-another, checking beaks and comparing plumage over and over again. It was really on two islands that “finching” got *kinda* serious; on Santa Cruz and our brief morning on San Cristóbal, our chances of seeing many of the possible species was greatest, so we needed to focus, and we did just that. On our two-day visit to Santa Cruz Island (Bachas Beach, Cerro Dragón, the highlands and Darwin Station), eight of the nine possible finch species were seen by at least some of the group, Large Tree-Finch got away and Vegetarian Finch was seen by only a few of us. So we had excellent views of Woodpecker Finch, Green Warbler-Finch, Common Cactus-Finch, and a Large Ground-Finch, aside from the more common and widespread Small and Medium ground-finches and Small Tree-Finch.

Our mission was clear for the last morning before heading to the airport on San Cristóbal Island: seek out Large Tree-Finch and Vegetarian Finch, along with the island endemic San Cristóbal Mockingbird, and get decent looks at them. We arranged to take a bus at the Puerto Baquerizo Moreno landing for all those interested, and headed to the highlands. Our driver suggested trying our luck along a side road we came across and, with only a limited amount of time available, we walked up the track, checking the trees and shrubs for any finches we could find—there were lots and we quickly picked up several species, including more Green Warbler-Finches and Woodpecker Finch along with other common species. A somewhat familiar song type was heard and our first San Cristóbal Mockingbird showed up, then another. They then came in close (no surprise, after all we were on the Galapagos Islands!). Shortly after that, and after playing what seemed like ineffective tape of Vegetarian Finch vocalizations, two silent Veggis came in and sat close by for all to see...excellent! Shortly afterwards, a pair of Large Tree-Finches came into view; oblivious to our presence, they proceeded to forage and fuss about in plain view. Couldn’t ask for more than that; we even had time to join the rest of the group at the local Galapagos Museum, back in town, before heading to the airport for our return flight. Not bad! A perfect way to end a perfect trip!

## ITINERARY

- July 25—Group meets at Hotel Quito: end of Tandayapa Pre-Trip or international flight arrival
- July 26—Flight Quito/Guayaquil—Baltra Island (Galapagos): board The M/S Evolution and sail around Daphne Major
- July 27—Sail to North coast of Isabela Island, crossing the Equator, passing Volcán Ecuador; Punta Vicente Roca (panga & snorkelling); sail along Bolívar Channel; afternoon Fernandina Island at Punta Espinoza (Pahoehoe lava, mangroves, and sandy beach)
- July 28—Central-west Isabela Island; Bolívar Channel to Urbina Bay, morning walk along trail in this uplifted area below Alcedo Volcano; afternoon sail to Tagus Cove; walk to Laguna Darwin (kayaking, panga, snorkeling)
- July 29—Sail to Bartolomé; morning hike up to summit of Pinnacle Rock by part of our group (tuff cones, lava tubes, spectacular view) snorkeling from panga or around north beach; afternoon around Sullivan Bay, Santiago (James); Long or short lava field walk, swim or panga
- July 30—Morning to Santa Cruz Island, Bachas Beach and lagoon; Afternoon at Cerro Dragón
- July 31—All day on Santa Cruz Island; morning visit to highlands—Los Gemelos pit craters, El Manzanillo (lunch); afternoon bus-trip back to Puerto Ayora, visit to Darwin Station and around town
- Aug. 1—All day at Española (Hood) Island: morning hike at Punta Suarez; afternoon sail to Gardner Bay (snorkeling and beach-bumming)
- Aug. 2—End of cruise; brief morning trip to highlands of San Cristóbal and San Cristóbal Museum at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno. Departure for Mainland (via Guayaquil) to Quito

## BIRDS

- E**—Endemic species  
E—Endemic subspecies

### DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS: ANATIDAE

White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis galapagensis*) **E**—7 were seen at Bachas Lagoon; 3 more were encountered at El Manzanillo on Santa Cruz

### FLAMINGOS: PHOENICOPTERIDAE

American Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*)—2 were seen at salt lagoons at Bachas Beach

### PENGUINS: SPHENISCIDAE

**Galapagos Penguin** (*Spheniscus mendiculus*) **E**—This small, equatorial penguin was seen on three days (around 50 in all); along the shoreline at Isabela and Fernandina islands; at Urbina Bay and Tagus Cove; also around Bartolomé. A threatened and range restricted species

### ALBATROSS: DIOMEDEIDAE

**Waved Albatross** (*Phoebastria irrorata*)—This near-endemic species was observed at sea as we approached Española (Hood) Island, We then saw many adults and comical nestlings along with a few dueling adults at their nesting sites on the island

## PETRELS & SHEARWATERS: PROCELLARIIDAE

**Galapagos Petrel** (*Pterodroma phaeopygia*) **E**—Seen daily at sea, mostly between 1-4, except off Santa Cruz where 60-100 were seen and 20 or so off Española. This species has made a tremendous comeback from near-extinction. This population, which breeds exclusively in the Galapagos Archipelago, is now considered a separate species from Dark-rumped or Hawaiian Petrel (*P. sandwichensis*).

**Galapagos Shearwater** (*Puffinus subalaris*) **E**—Generally abundant throughout the Archipelago; hundreds were seen on most days, smaller numbers on a few. This Pacific Ocean population is now considered a separate species from Audubon's Shearwater (*P. lherminieri*) with which it was lumped for years.

## STORM-PETRELS: HYDROBATIDAE

**Elliot's [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*. Often at ports and landings

**Band-rumped Storm-Petrel** (*Oceanodroma castro*)—1 of this basically nocturnal-feeding species was seen along the Bolivar Channel near Tagus Cove

**Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel** (*Oceanodroma tethys tethys*) **E**—Less common than Elliot's, though seen on all but our first day. Often called Galapagos Storm-Petrel

## TROPICBIRDS: PHAETHONTIDAE

Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus mesonauta*) **E**—3-4 of this beautiful species were seen off Daphne Major; then at least 20 were observed at and off Española Island, at Punta Suarez; seen beautifully close at their nesting site here

## FRIGATEBIRDS: FREGATIDAE

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*)—The most common and widespread of the frigatebirds in the Archipelago; large numbers seen daily, mostly in flight (we did not visit nesting sites on this trip; also often perching on the Evolution at sea

## BOOBIES & GANNETS: SULIDAE

**Nazca Booby** (*Sula granti*)—Quite numerous (fair to large numbers seen daily); close encounters at nesting site on Española. Now considered as a distinct species from the smaller Masked Booby (*S. dactylatra*)

Blue-footed Booby (*Sula nebouxii excisa*) **E**—The most commonly seen and widespread booby and a favorite on the Archipelago; seen on all days. At least one displaying pair was a thrill to watch at close range

## CORMORANTS: PHALACROCORACIDAE

**Flightless Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax harrisi*) **E**—This species, the world's largest and only flightless member of the cormorant family, was seen well at Punta Vicente Roca and again at Urbina Bay and Tagus Cove on the west coast of Isabela and at Punta Espinoza on Fernandina; over 60 seen in all; also snorkelers got to swim with quite a few!

## PELICANS: PELICANIDAE

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis urinator*) **E**—A common species, seen on all days throughout the Archipelago

## HERONS & BITTERNES: ARDEIDAE

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias cognata*) E —1 was hanging around at Bartolomé (seen distantly), 2 more were seen at closer quarters around Bachas Beach

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)—1 was spotted at Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)—A small number were seen at Baltra; Common on Santa Cruz, on the coast and in the highlands

Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*)—Singles were seen well at Punta Suarez and at Sullivan Bay

**Lava Heron** (*Butorides sundevalli*) **E**—Quite a few were seen—mostly 1-2—on 4 days days, though 20 or so were found around Bartolomé and Sullivan Bay, always along rocky shorelines and a few at port (mangroves) at Puerto Ayora. Considered a race of Striated Heron (*B. striatus*) by many authors; this keeps Changing, but I think this isolated population should be considered a separate species.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea pauper*) E —Singles were seen at Bartolomé and Bachas Beach; 3-4 were seen on Española (Hood) Island

#### KITES, EAGLES & HAWKS: ACCIPITRIDAE

**Galapagos Hawk** (*Buteo galapagoensis*) **E**—We had several sightings of this hawk on three Islands, including close views at Punta Espinoza, Fernandina and at Urvina Bay, on Isabela; 3 were seen at Gardner Bay on Española, and at least 1 was seen closely at its nest at Punta Suarez

#### RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS: RALLIDAE

**Paint-billed Crake** (*Neocrex erythrops*)—4 or so were seen on Santa Cruz (El Manzanillo area); a possible Galapagos Rail (*Laterallus spilinos*) may have been seen with this species, but we could not confirm this.

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyryla martinica*)—1 adult was seen at El Manzanillo, in the highlands of Santa Cruz

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*)—4 or so were seen at El Manzanillo in the highlands of Santa Cruz

#### STILTS AND AVOCETS: RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus palliatus*)—7 were seen at Bachas Lagoon and Cerro Dragón

#### OYSTERCATCHERS: HAEMATOPODIDAE

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus galapagensis*) E — Several pairs and a threesome (family group) were seen on beaches and lagoons on various islands; Fernandina, Bartolomé, Santa Cruz (Cerro Dragón) and Española (5 seen).

#### PLOVERS & LAPWINGS: CHARADRIIDAE

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)—3 were seen at Bachas Beach and Cerro Dragón, another 1 was seen on Española (Gardener Bay)

#### SANDPIPERS & ALLIES: SCOLOPACIDAE

Wandering Tattler (*Heterosceles incanus*)—Seen on four days, along rocky shorelines at Fernandina, Isabela, Santiago (James), and Santa Cruz—some 1-5 seen at each site

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)—Singles were seen at Punta Espinoza, Fernandina and on Española

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)—Only 1 was seen (and not expected at this time of

year) along the rocky coast at Punta Suárez on Española  
Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)—1 was seen at the lagoon at Bachas Beach  
Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)—1 was seen well at Cerro Dragón Lagoon  
Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)—Apparently 1 was seen at Gardner Bay, Española  
Island  
**Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*)—Somewhat surprisingly (?), about 200 or  
so were seen on the ocean along the Bolívar Channel off the coasts of  
Fernandina and Isabela islands on July 27th.

#### GULLS & TERNS: LARIDAE

**Swallow-tailed Gull** (*Creagrus furcatus*)—This stunning gull, arguably the world's most  
beautiful, was encountered on five days, mostly around nesting sites on  
Daphne Major, Isabela, near Bartolomé (1 watched close by as it flew  
alongside our ship during the night), and large numbers on Española (Hood)  
Island (Punta Espinoza mostly)

**Lava Gull** (*Larus fuliginosus*) **E**—The world's rarest gull; critically endangered. Seen on  
three days: 2 at Urvina Bay, 4-5 around Bachas & Cerro Dragón beaches and  
another 10 were seen at Puerto Ayora, on Santa Cruz

Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus galapagensis*) **E** —Large numbers were seen daily, mostly  
flying along the coast and out at sea, though many were watched closely at  
their roosting and nesting sites, where seen best (some juveniles were  
observed)

#### PIGEONS & DOVES: COLUMBIDAE

**Galapagos Dove** (*Zenaida galapagoensis*) **E**—Only 1-2 were seen on three islands, but a  
dozen or so were found on Española island, and 1 on our ship's deck there.

#### CUCKOOS: CUCULIDAE

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*)—This species began its aggressive colonization of the  
Archipelago sometime in the 1950-1960s; 3 were seen at Urvina Bay, 5 at  
Bachas Beach/Cerro Dragón, and the species is common in the highlands of  
Santa Cruz; also we saw some on San Cristóbal

#### BARN-OWLS: TYTONIDAE

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)—1 was seen by part of our group in the highlands of Santa Cruz

#### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: TYRANNIDAE

**Galapagos Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus magnirostris*) **E**—Small numbers of this curious and  
tame flycatcher were seen at Urvina Bay, Cerro Dragón, in the highlands of  
Santa Cruz (Los Gemelos Sink Craters, El Manzanillo), Española and San  
Cristóbal

#### SWALLOWS: HIRUNDINIDAE

**Galapagos Martin** (*Progne modesta*) **E**—3 were seen in rapid flight over Daphne Major on  
our first afternoon (watched from our ship's deck)

#### MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS: MIMIDAE

**Galapagos Mockingbird** (*Mimus parvulus*) **E**—The most widespread of the island's  
mockingbirds (visible differences between island populations are noteworthy);  
recorded on the islands of Fernandina, Isabela and Santa Cruz, where the  
most numerous. Formally placed in the genus *Nesomimus*, but now included in  
*Mimus*

**Española [Hood] Mockingbird** (*Mimus macdonaldi*) **E**—This entertaining and curious species is common on Española Island. Formally placed in the genus *Nesomimus*, but now included in *Mimus*

**San Cristóbal Mockingbird** (*Mimus melanotis*) **E**—4-5 were seen well on our brief visit to the San Cristóbal highlands, and then a few more were found at the local museum in Galapagos's capital city/town, Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, on our last morning. Formally placed in the genus *Nesomimus*, but now included in *Mimus*

#### NEW WORLD WARBLERS: PARULIDAE

**Mangrove Warbler** (*Setophaga aureolla*) **E** —Omnipresent throughout the Archipelago where found in a variety of habitats from the coast to the highlands. Seen on all but our arrival day and often quite common and mostly oblivious to our presence. Lumped with Yellow Warbler (*S. petechia*) by many authors; also called Galapagos Yellow-Warbler by others.

#### BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES: EMBERIZIDAE

**Green Warbler Finch** (*Certhidea olivacea*) **E**—This and the following species have been split from what was formally known as Warbler Finch, the smallest of the Darwin finches, and is more a highland species. The two species are not found on the same islands. 20 or so were seen in the highlands of Santa Cruz Island, also a few on San Cristóbal. I would prefer Olivaceous Warbler Finch as a name

**Gray Warbler Finch** (*Certhidea fusca*) **E**— This and the previous species have been split from what was formally known as Warbler Finch, the smallest of the Darwin finches, and is more a lowland species. The two species are not found on the same islands. 8-10 were seen well in low vegetation on Española Island at Punta Suarez and Gardner Bay (the *cinerascens* subspecies)

**Vegetarian Finch** (*Camarhynchus crassirostris*) **E**—1 female was seen only briefly at Darwin Station by only a few of us; then 2 called in close by in the highlands of San Cristóbal

**Woodpecker Finch** (*Camarhynchus pallidus*) **E**—This “tool-using” finch was rather common in the highlands of Santa Cruz Island (Los Gemelos and El Manzanillo) and in the highlands of San Cristóbal. One foraging bird was about to pluck off a stick to work on a stubborn grub when its attention was called to an easier catch!

**Large Tree-Finch** (*Camarhynchus psittacula*) **E**—At least a pair was seen well in the highlands of San Cristóbal

**Small Tree-Finch** (*Camarhynchus parvulus*) **E**—The most widespread tree-finch; 3 or so were seen at Urbina Bay on Isabela, 1 was seen at Sullivan Bay, another 2 were seen at Cerro Dragón, then fairly common in the highlands of Santa Cruz and San Cristóbal

**Small Ground-Finch** (*Geospiza fuliginosa*) **E**—Seemingly the most common and widespread of the Darwin's finches; seen on most days, often abundant.

**Large Ground-Finch** (*Geospiza magnirostris*) **E**—Only 1 female was seen, but well, at Darwin Station

**Common Cactus-Finch** (*Geospiza scandens*) **E**—2 were seen closely at Cerro Dragón lagoon area, another 1 was observed at Darwin Station on Santa Cruz Island; all foraging on *Apuntia* cactus

**Medium Ground-Finch** (*Geospiza fortis*) **E**—This, the real *trouble-maker* of Darwin's finches, was common on four days, on Isabela, Santa Cruz at Bachas/Cerro Dragón, highlands and Darwin Staion/Puerto Ayora, and San Cristóbal. These



birds have variable sized bills and cause much confusion!

**Large Cactus-Finch** (*Geospiza conirostris*) **E**—This normally common species was tough to find this trip on Española; this is the thick-billed population, *conirostris*, which acts more like a ground finch (besides the fact that there are *No cactus* anywhere in sight at Punta Suárez

## MAMMALS

House Mouse (*Mus musculus*)—2 were seen at Los Gemelos Sink Craters, in the highlands of Santa Cruz

**Galapagos Fur Sea-Lion** (*Arctocephalus galapagoensis*) **E**—This species is found locally along rocky coasts; 10 were seen along Punta Vivente Roca, on Isabela

**Galapagos Sea-Lion** (*Zalophus wollebacki*) **E**—This is the omnipresent creature that blocked trails, swam with our snorkelers, and literally littered the beaches throughout the Archipelago; seen on all but our second day

**Bryde's Whale** (*Balaenoptera edeni*)—5 were seen near Punta Vicente Roca; another 2 were seen close by along Bolívar Channel

**Humpback Whale** (*Megaptera novaeangelus*)—6 were seen on four days: 2 near Punta Vivente Roca, 1 breaching along Bolívar Channel, 2 off Santa Cruz *en route* to Puerto Ayora (1 beaching there) and another off Española.

Short-beaked Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)—Several were seen, mostly distantly, Off Punta Vicente Roca, along Bolívar Channel and off Española

**Orca [Killer Whale]** (*Orcinus orca*)—6 or so were seen at sea off Punta Vicente Roca

## REPTILES

**Galapagos Giant-Tortoise** (*Geochelone elephantopus*) **E**—1 was seen 'in the wild' at Urbina Bay, Isabela and many more were encountered in the highlands of Santa Cruz, especially at rancho El Manzanillo

**Pacific Green Sea-Turtle** (*Chelonia agassizii*)—These wonderful creatures were seen almost daily, often in large numbers, at sea and near sandy beaches where they lay their eggs. 1 hatched baby was encountered in Bachas Beach Lagoon; snorkelers saw them up close and personal at various sites

**San Cristóbal Lava Lizard** (*Microlophus [Tropidurus] bivattatus*) **E**—A few were encountered (we only visited this island briefly) on San Cristóbal Island; around the museum

**Española Lava Lizard** (*Microlophus [Tropidurus] delanonus*) **E**—Many were encountered on Española Island

**Galapagos Lava Lizard** (*Microlophus [Tropidurus] albermarlensis*) **E**—A widespread species on the central and western islands (seen on our first six days)

**Galapagos Land Iguana** (*Conolophus subcristatus*) **E**—Becoming more widespread due to the Darwin Station's successful breeding and reintroduction program. 2 or so were seen at Baltra port, 3-4 were seen at Urbina Bay, and at least 20 were found at Cerro Dragón

**Marine Iguana** (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus*) **E**—Seen daily, at our feet and along rocky shorelines; several very distinctive subspecies are found from island to island

## **CRABS**

Sally lightfoot Crab—Common and widespread along rocky shores throughout the archipelago—the bright red one!

Hermit Crab—A few were encountered along the beach at Bachas and Cerro Dragón

Ghost Crab—Many on the beach at Bachas and Cerro Dragón

## **GENERAL MARINE SPECIES**

Galapagos Shark

White-tipped Reef-Shark

Blacktip Shark

Mola Mola/Ocean Sunfish

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 Damselfish

Yellow-tailed Damselfish

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  
Pacific Seahorse  
Flying Fish sp.  
Galapagos Reef Octopus  
Manta Ray  
Spotted Eagle Ray  
Marbled Ray

Blue Sea Star  
Pyramid Sea Star  
Panamic Sea Star  
Chocolate-chip Sea Star

Sea Cucumber Spp.  
Sea Urchin Spp.

For more information on Galapagos marine species:  
<http://www.starfish.ch/scubadiving/print/Galapagos-endemic-print.html>

### **BUTTERFLY SPECIES**

Cloudless Sulphur (*Phoebis sennae*)—singles were seen at Urbina bay, Isabela Island  
and on Santa Cruz (various sites)  
Gallapagos Blue (*Leptotes panthasoides*)—1 was seen in the Santa Cruz highlands  
Gulf Flitillary (*Agraulis vanillae galapgensis*)—Common at Urvina Bay; others at Bachas  
Beach/Cerro Dragón  
Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)—1 was seen in the highlands of Santa Cruz

### **OTHER INSECTS, ETC.**

Painted Locust  
Zigzag-backed Spider  
Galapagos Mantis