

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS CRUISE

NOVEMBER 10 – 19, 2007



© Kenn Kaufman

Swallow-tailed Gull

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Ecuador: The Galapagos Islands

November 10-19, 2007

Trip Leaders: Paul Greenfield, Kenn Kaufman, Kitty Coley

ITINERARY

- November 11—Flight Quito-Guayaquil-Baltra (Galapagos): board The Islander sail to North Seymour for PM walk
- November 12—Bartholomé: early AM hike up to summit of Pinnacle Rock (tuff cones and lave tubes, etc); rest of morning relaxing and snorkeling around north beach and Pinnacle Rock; also walk over dunes to south beach. In the afternoon we sail (and meet up at sea with our “lost” trip members) to Santiago/James Island for a late afternoon hike at Puerto Egas and snorkeling
- November 13—All-day on Santa Cruz; a.m. to the Darwin Station; afternoon bus-trip to the highlands at El Chato Tortoise Reserve and Los Gemelos pit craters
- November 14—Dawn sailing and sea-watching around north coast of Isabela with a.m. panga rides and snorkeling at Punta Vicente Roca—Spectacular Orca/Killer Whale pursuit—Sail over to Fernandina and afternoon walk at Punta Espinosa
- November 15—Early morning navigation of Bolivar Channel: we visit two sites on the coast of southwestern Isabela—Urbina Bay and Punta Moreno (hiking and snorkling)
- November 16—All day Floreana and surrounding islets; early AM visit to the Post-office Barrel; then head off to Champion Islet, where we search in pangas for the rare Floreana or Charles’ Mockingbird; we then re-board ship and circle Enderby Islet *en route* back to Floreana. On to Puerto Velasco Ibarra where we board two “chivas” or open-air buses) for a drive to the highlands and our chance to find the Medium Tree-Finch. Upon our return we board ship again and head off for a late afternoon walk around the lagoon at Punta Cormorán
- November 17—All-day at Española Island; morning spent around Gardner Bay (snorkeling, kayaking, beach-bumming); afternoon hike at Punta Suarez
- November 18—Departure for mainland—most of group stays in Guayaquil for post-trip

TOUR REPORT THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS November 10–19, 2007

By Paul Greenfield

It is truly difficult to describe the Galapagos Islands experience, partly because it is so very broad and varied, and in part because it is so intimate and personal for each individual visitor, whether it be coming face-to-face with a playful sea lion, a curious penguin, or a white-tipped shark under the ocean’s surface; meeting up with a “Big Bird”-looking baby albatross, a

prehistoric marine iguana, or a trouble-making Española Mockingbird right at your feet; or witnessing the red balloon display of a Great Frigatebird or the fancy footwork of a Blue-footed Booby. Our November Galapagos cruise aboard Lindblad's *National Geographic Islander* offered all these experiences and countless others, each day. At times it seemed like one of those action-thriller movies—never a dull moment, from the minute we landed at the airport on Baltra Island. We saw our first land iguana before even getting to the Customs desk, a pair of Galapagos sea lions napping on benches at the dock while we waited for our “pangas” to board ship for the first time, and White-vented Storm-Petrels dancing on the water's surface as we boarded—the experiences and emotions surely come fast and furiously on these Enchanted Islands.

Between wet and dry landings we came upon new life experiences at every turn: walking over ancient and even recent lava flows; stepping inside lava tubes and peering into sink craters; side-stepping piles of marine iguanas, sleeping fur seals, and sea lions; examining giant land tortoises in the wild; observing varying stages of seabird nesting behavior...right at our feet; spectacular Red-billed Tropicbirds; the extremely beautiful Swallow-tailed Gull; droll Nazca and Blue-footed boobies; and Waved Albatross. We scanned the horizon for pelagic species as we sailed along at sea, and were rewarded with wonderful views of leaping manta rays, pods of two species of dolphins, Galapagos Shearwater, Galapagos Petrel, and Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel. Snorkelers pondered multicolored fish and sea-stars, and even swam with Flightless Cormorants! We pursued and scrutinized many a drab Darwin's finch, and worked hard to get most everyone to enjoy great looks at Woodpecker, Medium Tree, and Vegetarian finches, along with many more common species. We even recorded the island's first live Sora!

Our Woodpecker Finch hunt was particularly fun and even a bit frustrating; we knew we only had one or two opportunities to see this curious species, and our visit to the highlands of Santa Cruz was crucial. We searched for much of the afternoon along several trails at “El Chato” and “Los Gemelos,” and one or two were spotted by some of us, but we really did not have that super-satisfying sighting we were all hoping for. Time was running out, as the afternoon crept to a close and we had to begin our return to Puerto Ayora to board the ship. So, wouldn't you know it, as we returned to the parking lot and were just about to board our buses...who should call, and show itself in plain view? Yep, our most sought-after Woodpecker Finch—affording fine looks for all of us.

Perhaps the most thrilling moments came on the morning we rounded the northern point of the archipelago's largest island, Isabela. We were exploring the rocky shoreline in our zodiacs/pangas, counting sea turtles, watching Brown Noddies and Galapagos Penguins, and observing our very first Flightless Cormorants—unique and bizarre birds with strangely atrophic wings—when a call came over the hand-radios, “Orca!” All the pangas headed out to sea in pursuit of these magnificent creatures; most of us had probably only seen these on nature channel programs, and just a mere glimpse would have made the day. As we got close, two orcas breached, one at a time—shining black and white, huge dorsal fins gleaming in the sun. They disappeared underwater and we moved along, carefully tracking a group of frigatebirds that seemed to be following something under the water's surface. The orcas came up a couple of more times when, finally, one lunged forward and remained visible for a few seconds...it had grabbed something right next to us!

This same individual submerged and resurfaced again quickly, this time displaying a Pacific green sea turtle in its mouth, as if to satisfy our curiosity and show us just what it was up to. Finally, this absolutely stunning dolphin, long referred to as the “Killer Whale,” submerged below and beneath our panga, its entire silhouette plain to see.

But it is not only experiences like these that make the Galapagos such an incredible and intriguing place. It has to do with its geological, biological, scientific, and human history. This was a favorite haunt of some of the world’s most famous pirates, as well as the living laboratory for Darwin’s theory on the origin of the species. It is a place where one can plainly see evidence of how continents could have been formed or how life on earth may have begun—and you can almost see the evolutionary process taking place before your eyes. It really can’t be described; you have to experience it.

THE BIRD SPECIES LIST

PENGUINS: SPHENISCIDAE

Galapagos Penguin (*Spheniscus mendiculus*) **E**—This small, equatorial penguin entertained us on three days; 8 were seen closely (and snorkelled with!) at Bartholomé; at least 22 were seen around Isabela and Fernandina and several more were seen around Punta Moreno.

ALBATROSS: DIOMEDEIDAE

Waved Albatross (*Phoebastria irrorata*)*—Small numbers (1-2) were seen at sea off Isabela and Floreana (near Champeon and Enderby). The species becomes common at Española—its main nesting site where nice close views at their nesting sight, where a few young birds were still around and only one or two pair were engaging in courting displays.

PETRELS & SHEARWATERS: PROCELLARIIDAE

Galapagos Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia*)*—Quite a few at sea, most common along the north and east coasts of Isabela, though also seen off Santiago/James. Apparently, this population is now considered a separate species from Dark-rumped or Hawaiian Petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*) by recent authors.

Galapagos Shearwater (*Puffinus subalaris*)—Very common throughout the archipelago; seen well on all but two days. Apparently, this Pacific Ocean population is now being considered a separate species from Audubon’s Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*] by some authors.

STORM-PETRELS: HYDROBATIDAE

White-vented Storm-Petrel (*Oceanites gracilis*)—Common and seen daily throughout the Archipelago, where often seen at very close range “dancing” on the water surface.

Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma tethys*)—Fairly numerous and seen well along the north coast of Isabela—fairly close to its nesting site on Genovesa. Also 1 or 2 were seen off Española

[**Band-rumped Storm-Petrel** (*Oceanodroma castro*)]—This basically nocturnal-feeding species (thus often hard to see) may have been seen once or twice off Isabela but ID could not be confirmed

Leach’s Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*)—1 of this rather uncommon species (around Galapagos) was seen by a few of us along the northern coast of Isabela

TROPICBIRDS: PHAETHONTIDAE

Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus*)—This stunning and often noisy species was seen closely at various nesting sites, most notably around Champion, and Española (where common), and also at sea.

PELICANS: PELICANIDAE

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)—A common species—seen daily throughout the archipelago mostly close to shore and in mangrove areas and towns

BOOBIES & GANNETS: SULIDAE

Blue-footed Booby (*Sula nebouxi*)—Very common and widespread (a favorite on the archipelago), with large numbers seen at sea and along shoreline throughout; the courtship display must have been a highlight for many in our group

Nazca Booby (*Sula granti*)—Fairly widespread, seen mostly at sea in relatively small numbers though; best seen at nesting site on Española, where common.

Red-footed Booby (*Sula sula*)—Only a few seen this trip; 6 were seen flying around Champion and Enderby along with 2 flying by us at Española

CORMORANTS: PHALACROCORACIDAE

Flightless Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax harrisi*) **E**—Common at its nesting area on Fernandina and several swimming and feeding with snorklers off northwest shore of Isabela (including very close encounters!).

FRIGATEBIRDS: FREGATIDAE

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*)—The most common and widespread of the frigatebirds in the archipelago; numerous and seen daily.

Great Frigatebird (*Fregata minor*)—Most common at and around its nesting site on North Seymour. A few females and juveniles were seen flying around Champion and Enderby. A highly pelagic species generally.

HERONS & BITTERNS: ARDEIDAE

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)—Singles were seen well at Bartholomé and Santa Cruz (Puerto Ayora).

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)—This species was common in the highlands of Santa Cruz. Also a few in highlands of Floreana.

Lava Heron (*Butorides sundevalli*) **E**—small numbers were seen along rocky shoreline, mangrove and beaches on several days; at North Seymour, Bartholomé, Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), Santa Cruz (Puerto Ayora), Isabela and Fernandina. Often considered a race of Striated Heron (*Bubulcus striatus*).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)—Singles were seen, including nice views at close quarters (adults and juveniles), on North Seymour, Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), Fernandina and Champion.

FLAMINGOS: PHOENICOPTERIDAE

Caribbean Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*)—Seen twice; a group of 5 at Punta Moreno, on southern Isabela and a Beautiful group of some 15 at Punta Cormorán, Floreana stunning(!) with some in spectacular color. Also called Greater Flamingo by some authors

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS: ANATIDAE

White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis*)—A pair were first seen hidden in shoreline vegetation at a pond at Punta Moreno, Isabela; then at least 6 were seen at Punta Cormorán, Floreana.

KITES, EAGLES & HAWKS: ACCIPITRIDAE

Galapagos Hawk (*Buteo galapagoensis*) **E**—Singles and pairs were seen at various islands; Several somewhat distant soaring and perched birds were recorded on Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), Bartholomé, Isabela, Floreana and Española; perhaps best was a hunting pair seen well at Fernandina, stalking marine iguanas and then making a desperate pass at a Wandering Tattler—all to no avail.

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS: RALLIDAE

Sora (*Porzana carolina*)—1 was watched for some time along the shore of a pond at Punta Moreno, along the southwestern coast of Isabela; apparently the first record of a **live** bird from Galapagos.

Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)—At least 18 were seen at a couple of ponds at Punta Moreno along the southwestern coast of Isabela.

OYSTERCATCHERS: HAEMATOPODIDAE

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*)—Several were seen; at least 1 was watched at Bartholomé, 2 were seen very closely as they snoozed at Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), and a pair incubating eggs was watched changing places there; at least 4 more were recorded at Española

AVOCETS & STILTS: RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)—At least **6** were seen at a pond at Punta Moreno, and another was seen at Punta Cormorán, Floreana

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS: CHARADRIIDAE

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)—1 was seen at Fernandina by some of the group

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)—At least 1 was seen at Bartholomé, another 6 were found at Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), 2 at Punta Moreno, and 6 were seen at Punta Cormorán, Floreana

Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*)—1 was seen by part of the group on North Seymour

SANDPIPERS & ALLIES: SCOLOPACIDAE

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)—1 was seen by part of the group at Fernandina

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)—From 1-3 seen regularly on various islands; Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), Santa Cruz (in the highlands), Fernandina and Floreana. Most noteworthy was a conglomeration of some 220 at Punta Cormorán, Floreana—this may well be some sort of record for Galapagos

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)—1 was found at Santiago/James (Puerto Egas)

Wandering Tattler (*Heterosceles incanus*)—Small numbers of this species were seen regularly on most islands (all but Santa Cruz and Floreana), mainly on rocky shores.

One individual foraging along the beach at Gardner Bay, Española, was behaving like a Grey-tailed Tattler (*Heteroscelus brevipes*) which would have been a first record for the islands, but closeup photos revealed it to be the expected Wandering.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)—Fairly common with quite a few seen; on most Islands we visited

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)—2 were seen on North Seymour, the first island we visited

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)—7 were seen at Punta Cormorán lagoon; also possible 1 at North Seymour

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)—2 were seen on North Seymour

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)—first, 6 were seen at Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), and later 20 were recorded at Punta Cormorán, Floreana

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)—Common at sea along the northwest and western coast of Isabela

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*)—At least 2-3 were identified at sea off Isabela moving along with large flock of Red-necked Phalaropes.

GULLS & TERNS: LARIDAE

Lava Gull (*Larus fuliginosus*) **E**—The rarest gull in the World, critically endangered. Small numbers generally, except around Puerto Ayora on Santa Cruz where they were quite common this trip; otherwise 1 or 2 were seen on North Seymour, Bartholomé, and Isabela

Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*)—Only 1 was seen at Champion, off Floreana. Generally a regular migrant to the archipelago.

Swallow-tailed Gull (*Creagrus furcatus*)*—Arguably the most beautiful gull in the World; this trip it was found to be common, seen spectacularly close at various sites, including North Seymour, Champion off Floreana, Isabela and Española. Only a few young birds were present at this time.

Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus*)—Generally common along the coast and at sea throughout the archipelago, fair to large numbers seen daily.

PIGEONS & DOVES: COLUMBIDAE

Galapagos Dove (*Zenaida galapagoensis*) **E**—This attractive species was seen in generally small to moderate numbers (2-8) on various islands, where often oblivious to human presence, including North Seymour, Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), Santa Cruz, Isabela, Fernandina, and Española

CUCKOOS: CUCULIDAE

Dark-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus melacoryphus*)—At least 1 was seen pretty well by all of the group along the El Chato trail in the highlands of Santa Cruz

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*)—This species began its aggressive colonization of the archipelago sometime in the 1960s. Several were seen on three islands: Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), Santa Cruz, and Floreana

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: TYRANNIDAE

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)—At least 3, including spectacular males, were seen in the highlands of Santa Cruz along the El Chato trail

Galapagos Flycatcher (*Myiarchus magnirostris*) **E**—A sweet and very confiding species was seen on several islands including Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), Santa Cruz (where common both in the highlands and lowlands), Isabela, and Floreana (where also common in the highlands)

SWALLOWS: HIRUNDINIDAE

Galapagos Martin (*Progne modesta*)—2 were seen by a few members of our group on Fernandina

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)—At least 1 was seen flying around Gardner Bay.

MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS: MIMIDAE

Galapagos Mockingbird (*Nesomimus parvulus*) **E**—The most widespread of the island's mockingbirds; possibly more than one species involved. Seen on Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), Santa Cruz, Fernandina, and Isabela.

Floreana [Charles] Mockingbird (*Nesomimus trifasciatus*) **E**—Critically endangered; now relegated to two tiny islets off the coast of Floreana where apparently extirpated by rats and cats. At least 5 were seen on Champion, including at very close range (even some decent photos were taken!), being that it is prohibited to land on these islands.

Española [Hood] Mockingbird (*Nesomimus macdonaldi*) **E**—Extremely curious and entertaining, this species is common on its namesake island and we were greeted by many

NEW WORLD WARBLERS: PARULIDAE

Mangrove Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)—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

Large Ground-Finch (*Geospiza magnirostris*) **E**—Several were seen (maybe a dozen in all) on Santiago/James (Puerto Egas), Santa Cruz, and Isabela. A bird that really looked like this species (and not Large Cactus-Finch) was seen on Española where it is not supposed to be found

Medium Ground-Finch (*Geospiza fortis*) **E**—This, the most confusing of the Darwin's finches was quite common though always less than the following species; seen on all but Floreana. Several of what had to be this and NOT Small Ground-Finch were seen on **Española** where it supposedly has gone extinct in the past!

Small Ground-Finch (*Geospiza fuliginosa*) **E**—By far the most common of the Darwin's finches; seen on all islands visited this trip

Common Cactus-Finch (*Geospiza scandens*) **E**—At least 5 were around the Darwin Station on Santa Cruz, where seen very well; 2 more were seen on Floreana

Large Cactus-Finch (*Geospiza conirostris*) **E**—At least a dozen were seen on Española where one population (perhaps a separate species) is found, including at least one singing individual. Interestingly, there is no cactus anywhere in the two locations we visited.

- Vegetarian Finch** (*Camarhynchus crassirostris*) **E**—1 was seen well by most of our large group upon entering the Darwin Station area.
- Large Tree-Finch** (*Camarhynchus psittacula*) **E**—1 adult male was seen well by all along the El Chato trail in the highlands of Santa Cruz
- Medium Tree-Finch** (*Camarhynchus pauper*) **E**—Excellent views of at least 6 individuals in the highlands of Floreana which is the only place this species can be found.
- Small Tree-Finch** (*Camarhynchus parvulus*) **E**—The most common and widespread tree-finch; seen on Santa Cruz (20), Isabela (3-5), and Floreana (at least 4))
- Woodpecker Finch** (*Camarhynchus pallidus*) **E**—We worked hard to get everyone—who had the patience to hunt for this finch, famous for its tool-using abilities—to actually see it at least once at the “Twin Craters” in the highlands of Santa Cruz.
- Warbler Finch** (*Certhidea olivacea*) **E**—This species, comprised of several very distinct populations (possibly more than one species is involved) was seen on a few islands: including 8 on Santa Cruz, at least 2 on Isabela, and 3-4 of the very small (the smallest?) and darkish race on Española.

THE MAMMAL SPECIES LIST

Galapagos Fur-Seal (*Arctocephalus galapagoensis*) **E**—5-6 were seen at Santiago/James (Puerto Egas); 2 more were seen on the beach at Fernandina.

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

Bryde’s Whale (*Balaenoptera edeni*)—1 was seen off Floreana

Common Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)—A large pod of this species came to sea the Islander off Floreana near Champion

Short-beaked Common-Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)—Two large pods of this species swam along with us after we caught up to them off the northwest coast of Isabela

Orca/Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*)—Certainly one of the highlights of this wonderful trip! 2 of these magnificent creatures were tracked closely as they surfaced several times; eventually one came up with a Pacific Green Sea-Turtle in its mouth, then submerged and headed away

THE REPTILE SPECIES LIST

Galapagos Giant-Tortoise (*Geochelone elephantopus*) **E**—Several dozen were seen in the wild in the highlands of Santa Cruz (El Chato, etc.)

Pacific Green Sea-Turtle (*Chelonia agassizii*)—Many were seen at sea and close to Shore: Bartholomé, Isabela and Fernandina, and Floreana; even 1 was seen on the beach at Punta Cormorán, Floreana by a few of our group

Marine Iguana (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus*)—Several subspecies are involved; common and all over the shore-line on all islands

Land Iguana (*Conolophus subcristatus*)—1-2 seen at Baltra Airport, a few were observed on North Seymour, and several more were seen at Urbina Bay, on Isabela

Galapagos Lava-Lizard (*Microlophus albemarlensis*)—Seen regularly along coast on most islands on most days

Floreana Lava-Lizard (*Microlophus grayi*)—Seen near the landing at Puerto Velasco Ibarra on Floreana

Española Lava-Lizard (*Microlophus delanonis*)—Largest and most colorful of the lava lizards; several seen at Gardner Bay and Punta Suarez on Española

Galapagos Snake (*Antillophis slevini*)—1 was seen nicely on Fernandina

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.*)—Many were seen at Bartholomé

Hermit Crab (*Calcinus exporator*)—Several were seen at Urbina Bay on Isabela

THE MARINE FISH SPECIES LIST

Razor Surgeonfish—Bartholomé, Isabela, Floriana (Devil's Crown), and Española (Gardner Bay)

Finescale Triggerfish—Bartholomé

Orangeside Triggerfish—Bartholomé, Española (Gardner Bay)

Panamic Fanged Blenny—Española (Gardner Bay)

Steel Pompano—Isabela

White-tipped Reef-shark—Bartholomé and Española (Gardner Bay)

Barberfish—Bartholomé

Giant Hawkfish—Bartholomé

Marbled Ray—Isabela (Punta Moreno)

Mobula Ray—Isabela

Spotfin Burrfish—Isabela

Balloonfish—Bartholomé and Isabela

Burrito Grunt—Bartholome and Isabela

Galapagos Grunt—Bartholomé

White Salema—Batholomé

Black-striped Salema—Bartholomé, Isabela, and Española (Gardner Bay)

Dusky Chub—Bartholomé, Isabela, and Española (Gardner Bay)

Chameleon Wrasse—Isabela, and Española (Gardner Bay)

Spinster Wrasse—Bartholomé, Isabela, and Española (Gardner Bay)

Sunset Wrasse—Isabela

Blue-and-gold Snapper—Isabela
Striped (flathead) Mullet—Isabela
Golden Cowray—Bartholomé/Isabela (Punta Moreno)
King Angelfish—Bartholomé, Isabela, Floreana (Devil's Crown) and Española (Gardner Bay)
Panamic Sergeant Major—Bartholomé and Isabela
Scissortail Chromis—Bartholomé
Giant Damselfish—Bartholomé, Isabela, and Española (Gardner Bay)
Yellow-tailed Damselfish—Bartholomé, Isabela, and Española (Gardner Bay)
Galapagos Ringtailed Damselfish—Bartholomé and Isabela
Blue-chin Parrotfish—Bartholomé, Isabela, and Española (Gardner Bay)
Bicolor (ember) Parrotfish—Española (Gardner Bay)
Stone Scorpionfish—Española (Gardner Bay)
Pacific Grayby Cabrilla—Bartholomé
Flag Cabrilla—Bartholomé and Española (Gardner Bay)
Barred Serrano—Bartholomé
Moorish Idol—Española (Gardner Bay)
Ocean Sunfish (*Mola mola*)—Isabela
THE BUTTERFLY SPECIES LIST

Cloudless Sulphur (*Phoebis sennae*)—Santa Cruz and Isabela
Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae galapagensis*)—A subspecies endemic to the Galapagos, seen in the highlands of Santa Cruz and Floreana
Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)—Several in the highlands of Santa Cruz and Floreana
Galapagos Blue (*Leptotes parrhasioides*)—A few near the Darwin Center on Santa Cruz. A species endemic to the Galapagos.
Dorantes Longtail (*Urbanus dorantes*)—A couple in highlands of Santa Cruz