



A **Tropical Birding** Set Departure tour

Galapagos: Endemics Cruise

6th – 15th November 2022



This **Galapagos Rail** in the highlands of *Santa Cruz* was chosen by all of the group as the Bird-of-the-Tour
(Photo by participant *Leslie Drummond*).

Guided by Alex Luna

*Birds in the photos within this report are denoted in **RED**, all photos by Alex Luna unless otherwise indicated.
Thanks to **Mark Kotanchek** and **Leslie Drummond** for providing their photos for this report.*

INTRODUCTION:

When we speak of the Galapagos Islands, we instinctively think of a dream destination, a unique place where many things come to mind, like the fantastically approachable wildlife and spell-binding magic of this remote archipelago, which inspired Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection. However, the only way to really understand the appeal and treasures of the Galapagos Islands are to actually visit them and see this all firsthand. This Galapagos Endemics Cruise linked up with the [Ecuador: Andes Introtour](#), and so after finishing with that tour the previous day, many of this group then flew to the Galapagos.

On flying into the tiny island of Baltra we connected with our local guide, Darwin, who shared his knowledge with us for the next 8 days. Once at the dock, we transferred to our home for the next 8 days, the Nemo III yacht. We started out by visiting North Seymour island first, more of an islet than an island, which held nesting colonies of **Great and Magnificent Frigatebirds**, **Swallow-tailed Gulls**, and a lovely sunset. Next up was the northern island of Genovesa, also known as "Bird Island", as it is jam-packed with nesting seabirds. This included **Red-footed Boobies**, and also, we saw two finches we were not to see again, **Genovesa Cactus Finch** and **Genovesa Ground Finch**. We moved to one of the western islands after this, Isabela, where we were entertained by **Galapagos Penguins**, **Flightless Cormorants** and the islands' only raptor species **Galapagos Hawk**. While in the western side of the archipelago, we also worked our way up the Bolivar Channel, which was packed with marine life and seabirds. Staying in Isabela, we explored the Sierra Negra volcano, where we hoped to find **Galapagos Rail**, although that elusive species would have to wait for another day. In spite of this, our time there was very productive with **Brujo and Galapagos Flycatchers**, the scarce **Galapagos Martin**, and the tool-using **Woodpecker Finch**. Other highlights on Isabela included **American Flamingo**, **White-cheeked Pintail** and **Common Cactus Finch**. We then switched islands to the southern one of Floreana. In the morning we found the scarce and local **Medium Tree Finch**, and then in the afternoon we got one of the rarest birds of the cruise, **Floreana Mockingbird** that only now occurs on two tiny islets. From there we cruised over to Santa Fe Island where we got a couple of endemic reptiles in the form of **Santa Fe Land Iguana** and **Santa Fe Lava Lizard**. We picked up those quickly and were soon after on our way to San Cristobal Island on the eastern side of the islands. On the way there we were treated to amazing views of **Galapagos Petrel**. Once on San Cristobal we traveled to Centro de Crianza David Rodriguez to pick up **San Cristobal Mockingbird**, our key target on this island. We also walked around Puerto Baquerizo, the capital of Galapagos Province before returning to our yacht. All too soon, we came around to our final day on board the yacht. It was a spectacular last day, on the island of Espanola, where we visited the **Waved Albatross** colony and also picked up **Espanola Mockingbird** in the process. We spent a night in a hotel on Santa Cruz island, with our final birding of the cruise being on that island, where we found **Paint-billed Crake**, **Vegetarian Finch**, and up in the highlands at Media Luna, several **Galapagos Rails**, which was voted as the bird of the tour.

The Top Five Birds of the Tour were:

1. Galapagos Rail
2. Brujo Flycatcher
3. Waved Albatross
4. Galapagos Penguin
5. Galapagos Petrel



(c) Mark Kotanchek

Magnificent Frigatebird with the moon as a backdrop (Mark Kotanchek)

TOUR SUMMARY:

Day 1 (of birding) - November 6: Fly Quito to Baltra Island, North Seymour Island

After landing at *Baltra* Island airport in the Galapagos, we soon met *Darwin*, the local guide for this trip. We then went to take one of the official park buses to connect with our yacht, but that did not stop us from picking up our first endemics, like so **Galapagos Dove** and the numerous **Medium Ground-Finch**. After a short bus ride to a small dock, we boarded “*pangas*” (a small boat), which took us to our yacht, the *Nemo III*. Once on board, we had our first lunch and undertook a presentation on yacht practices and safety procedures for the cruise. After a short rest, we sailed towards the islet of *North Seymour*, a substantial nesting area for frigatebirds. As soon as we disembarked we stumbled into two pairs of nesting **Swallow-tailed Gulls**. Just a few steps further on, we walked into a massive colony of **Great and Magnificent Frigatebird** nests (*photo above*), which were observed in different breeding stages. We also encountered the famous **Blue-footed Boobies**, tame **Galapagos Sea Lions** and a **Galapagos Land Iguana** (*photo next page*) crossed our path. By then, it was already time for the last rays of the sun, and so we enjoyed a classic Galapagos sunset. After dinner, while we slept, our yacht navigated for the northern island of *Genovesa*, where we spent our second day of the cruise.

Day 2 (of birding) - November 7: Genovesa Island

We awoke in the quiet, calm bay on *Genovesa Island*, *Darwin Bay*. A few of us were up on deck early to see what was flying around the bay, which included **Elliot's (White-vented) Storm-Petrel**, which was to be seen on each day of the cruise. After breakfast, we embarked in the panga to explore the nearby caldera. As we approached, the slender-bodied **Galapagos Shearwater** flew around us.



Galapagos Land Iguana (Alex Luna)

Once on the rocky shore a couple of **Wandering Tattlers** were logged, as well as a smattering of the nearly ever-present **Sally Lightfoot Crab** (*photo page 6*). A **Red Sun Star** (*Heliaster cumingi*) was also seen as was our first **Galapagos Mockingbird** scampering on the rocks. **Yellow Warbler** and **Brown Pelican** were also noted too, which were species that were recorded on every day of the cruise.

We walled up "*Los Barrancos trail*" and, once we reached the top of this steep trail, we immediately found one of our targets, **Red-footed Booby** (*photo page 6*). This was the only day of the cruise on which we would see this local nester and so we made the most of it and took tons of photos of them in different stages of nesting, plus in different color morphs as both white and brown ones occur. After that, we continued on in search of more *Genovesa* specialties. Searching the scrub, we were able to find **Genovesa Ground Finches** (*photo next page*) in company with stout billed **Large Ground Finches** for side-by-side comparisons. Once on the clifftop we could admire nesting Red-billed Tropicbirds, which at that time were feeding chicks, under the watchful eyes of marauding frigatebirds overhead. Knowing that *Genovesa* is also home to the largest population of **Short-eared Owls** (*photo page 22*) in the Galapagos (of a distinctive, dark, endemic race), we felt we could not leave without seeing this species. However, we knew that other groups had passed us by whom had no luck in finding them, so we did not have much hope. Walter would not be denied though, and towards the end of the walk he found one hiding in the shadows.



Genovesa Ground Finch (above) and Genovesa Cactus Finch are both confined to the island of Genovesa (Alex Luna)





(c) Mark Kotanchek

Sally Lightfoot Crabs were common (Mark Kotanchek); We visited the **Red-footed Booby** colony on *Genovesa* (Alex Luna)



In the afternoon we visited the only accessible beach on *Genovesa*, not for beach time as such, but more for a target bird, which we found, **Genovesa Cactus-Finch** (*photo page 5*), following a wet landing. We also saw **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Lava Gull**, and the Lava form of **Striated Heron** there (formerly known as “*Lava Heron*”), to complete an excellent Galapagos day!



We got great looks at some close feeding **Galapagos Shearwaters** on the island of *Isabela* (*Alex Luna*)

Day 3 (of birding) - November 8: Punta Vicente Roca and Punta Espinoza, Isabela Island

We left *Genovesa Island*, moving south and west to *Isabela Island* instead for the next two days of activities. We arrived early at *Punta Vicente Roca*, located right at the “mouth” of *Isabela's* seahorse-shaped island, in the northeast of it. After breakfast, we boarded the panga to explore its imposing cliffs and appreciate the impressive geology of this place. After some time admiring this beautiful landscape, we began seeing birds. *Kathryn*, with her keen eyesight, spotted a couple of **Galapagos Hawks** (*photo next page*) on the top of the cliff, so we approached closer to have better views. On approaching closer, we noticed at least a hundred pairs of **Brown Noddy** were on their nests, and a few **Flightless Cormorants** were resting on the small beach, whilst one of them was observed fishing right alongside our boat. A gathering of around 100 birds then distracted us, which were there to prey on a shoal of sardines. These led to our best views of the tour of **Galapagos Shearwater** (*photo above*), and **Red-necked Phalarope** was there too, but these were quickly forgotten when the first **Galapagos Penguin** appeared!

After an unforgettable morning, we sailed to *Punta Espinosa*, in the northeast of *Fernandina Island*, where we admired the beautiful landscapes of black rock and lava, contrasting with the *Red, White, and Black mangroves*. We spent the remainder of our time on *Fernandina* walking the only trail on the it, which quickly produced great looks at many **Marine Iguanas**.



Galapagos Hawk posed close to the group on *Isabela* (Alex Luna)

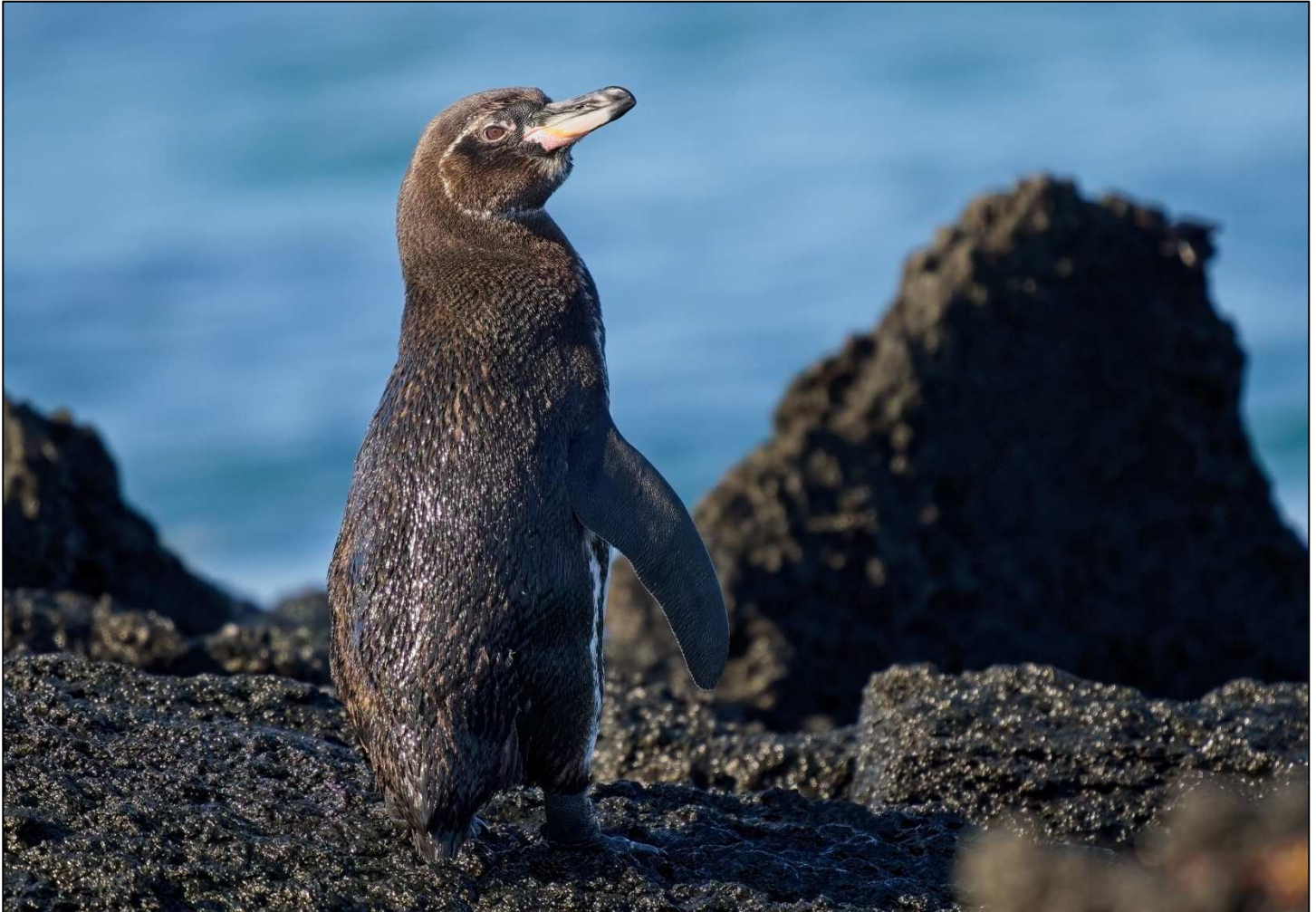
We also needed to work our way around a slumbering **Galapagos Sea Lions**, which had chosen to rest right in the middle of the trail! We soon moved into a more open landscape, with black volcanic rocks and turquoise waters contrasting with each other. Plenty more **Marine Iguanas** (*photo below*) were scattered through the landscape, as were more tame **sea lions** and an equally approachable **Galapagos Hawk**. Amongst the volcanic rocks colors could be found in the form of sprouts of **Lava Cactus**, a specialty of this western side of the islands. We also came upon the remains of a *Bryde's Whale* too. We also approached some more **penguins** (*photo next page*) by boat, where we observed them resting on the open rocks. From *Punta Espinoza*, we headed towards *Puerto Villamil*, and on the way, passing through the epic *Bolivar Channel* on the way, a wide waterway that runs between *Isabela* and *Fernandina*. The channel is one of the most productive parts of the Galapagos Marine Reserve, which was seen with our own eyes once we observed tons of **Red and Red-necked Phalaropes**, **Galapagos Shearwaters**, **Nazca Boobies** and more, which involved thousands of birds in total.



Marine Iguanas were abundant on *Fernandina Island* (Alex Luna)

Day 4 (of birding) - November 9: Volcan Sierra Negra & Complejo Humedales, Isabela

After spending three days at sea and anchoring in remote islands, this morning, we arrived at *Puerto Villamil*, the third most significant settlement in the archipelago, located on the southeastern tip of Isabela Island. Our purpose this morning was to go up to the slopes of the *Sierra Negra Volcano* to look for another handful of birds that are the dwellers of this highland area. In order to save a little time, we had breakfast earlier than usual.



We got some great close ups of **Galapagos Penguins** on *Isabela* (Mark Kotanchek)

Once on land, some quick birding before taking a bus up into the highlands added **Black-bellied and Semipalmated Plovers** and **Great Blue Heron** to the trip list. From the bus we noticed the sudden change in habitats from dry, arid coastal areas to humid upland ones. A quick view of a flying *Brujo Flycatcher* brought our bus to quick halt, although we failed to relocate it. However, on arrival in the parking lot on *Sierra Negra Volcano*, we quickly spotted a pair of adult **Brujo Flycatchers** (photos pages 11 & 12) collecting food for a nearby juvenile bird! We also noted a **Green Warbler-Finch** (photo page 12) there too. On the walk to the crater we encountered another two pairs of **Brujo Flycatchers**, and also added **Woodpecker Finch** to the list. Around the crater we scoured the skies for another, scarce, target, **Galapagos Martin**, which Lesli finally spotted. On the way down we tried to locate *Galapagos Rail*, with no success this time. After spending an entire morning on dry land, we return to our houseboat for lunch and a short rest. In the afternoon we visited the *Puerto Villamil* wetlands, just a short distance away. There, we found thirteen **American Flamingos** (photo page 13) accompanied by **Common Gallinule**, the Galapagos race of **White-cheeked Pintail**, **Black-necked Stilt**, and a further walk added a belated **Common Cactus-Finch** to our trip list.



A pair of adult **Brujo Flycatchers** were found in the parking lot at *Sierra Negra Volcano*, and were feeding a juvenile (*Alex Luna*)

Day 4 (of birding) - November 9: Asilo de Paz & Bahia Post Office , Punta Cormorant and Champion Islet

After spending two days on *Isabela Island*, on this day we moved east to *Floreana Island*, and visited *Asilo de Paz*. On the way up, we noticed humid, verdant *Scalesia* forest. At *Asilo de Paz* we were chasing a special finch that is confined to *Floreana*, and quickly found some of them, **Medium Tree Finches** (*photo page 13*), shortly after arrival. Back at the dock, we visited the town to buy postcards and then sent them from our next stop, *Bahia Post Office*. On the nearby beach, *Kathryn* spotted a group of four **Sanderlings**, which was a new species for the trip. Once back on the boat, we passed close to *Champion Islet* to try to add the very rare **Floreana Mockingbird** (*photo page 14*) to the list, which we did after a time. This critically endangered species is confined to two tiny islets in the Galapagos. We needed to scour the par cacti for some time before one flew in front of the boat and alighted in front of us. Once this marquee species was added, we sailed towards *Santa Fe* in daylight, and did some birding from the boat, finding *Waved Albatross* and our first *Galapagos Petrel*.

Day 5 (of birding) - November 10: Santa Fe & Centro de Crianza David Rodriguez (San Cristobal Island)

The previous night we did not need to do any long-distance navigation, meaning we got a restful night, as we were anchored just off *Santa Fe Island*. On this small island our targets were not birds but reptiles, as it is home to two specialties, **Santa Fe Land Iguana** and **Santa Fe Lava Lizard** (*photo page 17*). On landing on the island we encountered some sea lion pups, waiting for their parents to return from sea to feed them. We then walked a trail noting a **Galapagos Snake** that quickly slipped away. However, our two target reptiles were easier and allowed photos of each. After this short sojourn on *Santa Fe*, we set sail for *San Cristobal* during the morning, anchoring in *Puerto Baquerizo Moreno*, the Galapagos capital, on arrival.



Female **Brujo Flycatcher** (above) and **Green Warbler Finch** on *Isabela Island* (Alex Luna)





The critically-endangered **Medium Tree Finch** on Floreana (**above**) *Alex Luna*

American Flamingos brought a splash of color to the dark volcanic landscapes on the island of *Isabela* (*Mark Kotanchek*)



(c) Mark Kotanchek



The critically-endangered **Floreana Mockingbird** on *Champion Islet* (**above**) *Alex Luna* & **Waved Albatross** at sea (*Mark Kotanchek*)



© Mark Kotanchek



Galapagos Petrel at sea (Alex Luna)

On the journey there we spotted more **Galapagos Petrels** (*photo above*), some giving great views. Upon arrival in *Baquerizo Moreno*, we moved to the *David Rodriguez Breeding Center*, where **San Cristóbal Giant-Tortoises** are bred. However, our main quarry there was the endemic **San Cristobal Mockingbird** (*photo page 16*) of which six were seen with ease. After returning to *Puerto Baquerizo Moreno*, we had a couple hours off to enjoy the city. Some went souvenir shopping, some walked the beach front and pier, and we also enjoyed the sunset, before returning to the boat late in the day. At night, we set sail for another island, *Española*.

Day 6 (of birding) - November 11: Punta Suarez & Bahia Gardner (Española Island) and Isote Osborn

This morning we went ashore on *Española Island*, which is considered the oldest island that is located in the southeast corner of the archipelago. It is home to almost all of the breeding **Waved Albatrosses**. Not long after we began our walk, the first curious **Espanola Mockingbirds** (*photo page 18*) showed up, while later on the walk we walked among a colony of both **Waved Albatrosses** (*photos pages 14 & 19*) and **Nazca Boobies**. **Española Ground Finch** also featured on the walk too. After this lovely morning, we moved to *Isote Osborn*. Then, after lunch, we navigated through the channel that separates the north part of *Santa Cruz* and *Seymour islet*, anchoring next to *North Seymour* for the night.

Day 7 (of birding) - November 13: To Baltra Island (for the end of the cruise); Highlands of Santa Cruz

For the last night, our yacht anchored in the channel that separates the islands of *Santa Cruz* and *Baltra*. After docking at the island of *Baltra* once more, we departed the boat and said goodbye to the crew, as that was our last time on the boat. We traveled over to *Santa Cruz* island, then took a bus up into the highlands on arrival there. Around the coast cacti and scrub dominated the parched, arid landscape.



All four endemic *mockingbirds* gave very good views, including this **San Cristobal Mockingbird** on its namesake island (Alex Luna)

However, as we drove higher in the bus into the highlands, lush green vegetation with epiphytic plants. took over at the higher elevations. We started out at “*Los Gemelos*” (“*The Twins*”), where we found many finches although none that were new for us. We moved on to the giant tortoise reserve of *Rancho Primicias*, almost running over a **Paint-billed Crake** (*photo page 20*) on the way there. We also made a stop for a roosting **Barn Owl** (of an endemic race) too. Once in the highlands, we were keen to try and find *Galapagos Rail* and *Vegetarian Finch*. We did find one of the targets, **Vegetarian Finch** after walking all around the place, as well as **Black-necked Stilt**, **Purple Gallinule**, **Lesser Yellowlegs** and an unexpected **Solitary Sandpiper** (*photo page 20*), which is a rare visitor. As we left *Rancho Primicias*, **Galapagos Rail** (*photos page 1 & page 21*) was still on our minds, so *Darwin* suggested visiting one last place. He warned us that the path was quite steep, but this did not impede us from executing our plan! Once we got there, a completely different, stunted, wet habitat awaited us, but as he had warned us, the path was not easy. However, we walked, trying to find it. After an hour passed, our hopes rose when we heard an individual sing, no very far from us, but despite being still and in complete silence, we couldn't see it. Therefore, some decided to go up a little further, while others chose to return. Each group enjoyed success. After seeing this much-wanted bird, we moved to *Puerto Ayora*, the largest city in the Galapagos archipelago, where we visited the *Charles Darwin Research Station*, and spent our penultimate night.

Day 8 (of birding) - November 14: Departure to Quito

On this day we were able to enjoy a lie-in. After we left for the airport, we found ourselves with time on our hands and so revisited *Los Gemelos*, upgrading our looks at **Vegetarian Finch** (*photo page 23*) in doing so. We flew back to *Quito* in the afternoon and took a final meal together before international departures out the next day.



© Mark Kotanchek

Some Santa Fe highlights: **Santa Fe Lava Lizard** (above) **Alex Luna** & **Galapagos Sea Lions** among cacti (Mark Kotanchek)





Some Espanola highlights: **Espanola Mockingbird** (Mark Kotanchek) & **Espanola Lava Lizard** (Alex Luna)





The main attraction on *Espanola* was the **Waved Albatross** colony (Mark Kotanchek)





Santa Cruz Highlights: **Paint-billed Crake** was a surprise there (Mark Kotanchek); **Solitary Sandpiper** (Alex Luna)





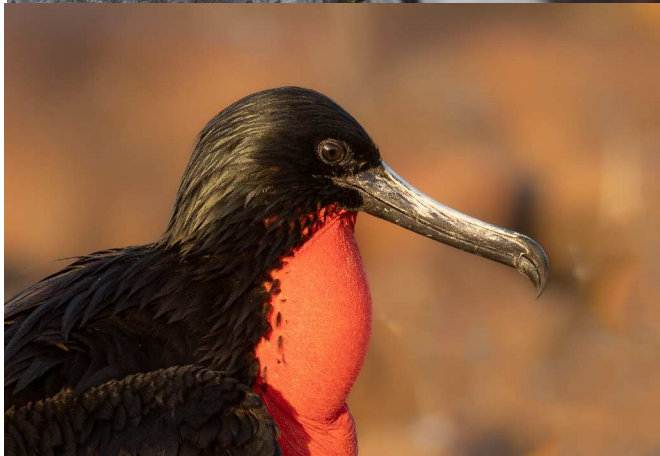
This last day **Galapagos Rail** in the highlands of *Santa Cruz* was voted as **Bird-of-the-Tour** by everyone! (Alex Luna)



Photos This Page: Galapagos Fur Seal & Short-eared Owl (Top Row)

Marine Iguana & Galapagos Sea Lion (Middle Row)

Magnificent Frigatebird & Galapagos Flycatcher (Bottom Row)





A lovely view of **Vegetarian Finch** in the highlands of Santa Cruz Island (Alex Luna)

CHECKLISTS

Bird taxonomy follows: **Clements, J. F., T. S. Schulenberg, M. J. Iliff, D. Roberson, T. A. Fredericks, B. L. Sullivan, and C. L. Wood.** 2017. *The eBird/Clements checklist of birds of the world: v2019*. Downloaded from <http://www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/download/>.

BIRDS	
DUCKS, GEESE & WATERFOWL	ANATIDAE
White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis galapagensis</i>
FLAMINGOS	PHOENICOPTERIDAE
American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>
PIGEONS & DOVES	COLUMBIDAE
Galapagos Dove (E)	<i>Zenaida galapagoensis galapagoensis</i>

CUCKOOS	CUCULIDAE
Smooth-billed Ani (I)	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS	RALLIDAE
Paint-billed Crake	<i>Neocrex erythrops erythrops</i>
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata cachinnans</i>
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>
Galapagos Rail (E)	<i>Laterallus spilonota</i>
STILTS & AVOCETS	RECURVIROSTRIDAE
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
OYSTERCATCHERS	HAEMATOPODIDAE
American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus galapagensis</i>
PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS	CHARADRIIDAE
Black-bellied (Gray) Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES	SCOLOPACIDAE
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
Red (Gray) Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
Wandering Tattler	<i>Tringa incana</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>

GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS	LARIDAE
Swallow-tailed Gull	<i>Creagrus furcatus</i>
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>
Lava Gull (E)	<i>Leucophaeus fuliginosus</i>
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus galapagensis</i>
TROPICBIRDS	PHAETHONTIDAE
Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>
PENGUINS	SPHENISCIDAE
Galapagos Penguin (E)	<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i>
ALBATROSSES	DIOMEDEIDAE
Waved Albatross	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>
SOUTHERN STORM-PETRELS	OCEANITIDAE
Elliot's (White-vented) Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis</i>
NORTHERN STORM-PETRELS	HYDROBATIDAE
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>
Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma tethys tethys</i>
SHEARWATERS & PETRELS	PROCELLARIIDAE
Galapagos Petrel	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>
Galapagos Shearwater	<i>Puffinus subalaris</i>
FRIGATEBIRDS	FREGATIDAE
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>
BOOBIES & GANNETS	SULIDAE
Nazca Booby	<i>Sula granti</i>
Blue-footed Booby	<i>Sula nebouxii excisa</i>

Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula websteri</i>
CORMORANTS & SHAGS	PHALACROCORACIDAE
Flightless Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax harrisi</i>
PELICANS	PELECANIDAE
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis urinator</i>
HERONS, EGRETS & BITTERNS	ARDEIDAE
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias cognata</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Striated (Lava) Heron	<i>Butorides striata sundevalli</i>
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea pauper</i>
HAWKS, EAGLES & KITES	ACCIPITRIDAE
Galapagos Hawk (E)	<i>Buteo galapagoensis</i>
BARN-OWLS	TYTONIDAE
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba punctatissima</i>
OWLS	STRIGIDAE
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus galapagoensis</i>
TYRANT FLYCATCHERS	TYRANNIDAE
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus nanus</i>
Galapagos Flycatcher (E)	<i>Myiarchus magnirostris</i>
SWALLOWS	HIRUNDINIDAE
Galapagos Martin (E)	<i>Progne modesta</i>
MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS	MIMIDAE
Galapagos Mockingbird (E)	<i>Mimus parvulus</i>

Floreana (Charles) Mockingbird (E)	<i>Mimus trifasciatus</i>
Española (Hood) Mockingbird (E)	<i>Mimus macdonaldi</i>
San Cristobal (Chatham) Mockingbird (E)	<i>Mimus melanotis</i>
NEW WORLD WARBLERS	PARULIDAE
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia aureola</i>
TANAGERS & ALLIES	THRAUPIDAE
Green Warbler-Finch (E)	<i>Certhidea olivacea</i>
Gray Warbler-Finch (E)	<i>Certhidea fusca</i>
Vegetarian Finch (E)	<i>Platypiza crassirostris</i>
Woodpecker Finch (E)	<i>Camarhynchus pallidus</i>
Medium Tree-Finch (E)	<i>Camarhynchus pauper</i>
Small Tree-Finch (E)	<i>Camarhynchus parvulus</i>
Small Ground-Finch (E)	<i>Geospiza fuliginosa</i>
Large Ground-Finch (E)	<i>Geospiza magnirostris</i>
Genovesa Ground-Finch (E)	<i>Geospiza acutirostris</i>
Common Cactus-Finch (E)	<i>Geospiza scandens</i>
Medium Ground-Finch (E)	<i>Geospiza fortis</i>
Española Cactus-Finch (E)	<i>Geospiza conirostris</i>
Genovesa Cactus-Finch (E)	<i>Geospiza propinqua</i>

MAMMALS

Galapagos Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus galapagoensis</i>
Galapagos Sea Lion	<i>Zalophus wollebaeki</i>
Galapagos Rice Rat	<i>Aegialomys galapagoensis</i>
Darwin´s Galapagos mouse	<i>Nesoryzomys darwini</i>
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Common Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>
Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>

REPTILES

Marine Iguana	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>
Santa Fe Land-Iguana	<i>Conolophus pallidus</i>
Galápagos Land-Iguana	<i>Conolophus subcristatus</i>
Common House-Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>
Mourning Gecko	<i>Lepidodactylus lugubris</i>
Isabela Lava-Lizard	<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>
Santa Fe Lava-Lizard	<i>Microlophus barringtonensis</i>
San Cristóbal Lava-Lizard	<i>Microlophus bivittatus</i>
Española Lava-Lizard	<i>Microlophus delanonis</i>
Floreana Lava-Lizard	<i>Microlophus grayii</i>
Santa Cruz Lava-Lizard	<i>Microlophus indefatigabilis</i>
Central Galápagos Racer	<i>Pseudalsophis dorsalis</i>
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
San Cristóbal Giant-Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis chathamensis</i>
Santiago Giant-Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis darwini</i>

Pinzón Giant-Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis duncanensis</i>
Sierra Negra Giant-Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis guntheri</i>
Española Giant-Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis hoodensis</i>
Floreana Giant-Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis niger</i>
Santa Cruz Giant-Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis porteri</i>
Cerro Azul Giant-Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis vicina</i>

TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES

Cloudless Giant Sulphur	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>
Large-tailed Skipper	<i>Urbanus galapagensis</i>
Indefatigable Hawkmoth	<i>Xylophanes norfolki</i>
Tropical Fire Ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>
Galapagos Carpenter Ant	<i>Camponotus macilentus</i>
Galapagos Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa darwini</i>
Black Fly	<i>Simulium ochraceum</i>
Yellow Paper Wasp	<i>Polistes versicolor</i>
Spot-winged Glider	<i>Pantala hymenaea</i>
Small Painted Locust	<i>Schistocerca literosa</i>
Giant Huntsman	<i>Heteropoda venatoria</i>
Galapagos Centipede	<i>Scolopendra galapagoensis</i>
Galapagos Scorpion	<i>Hadrurides maculatus galapagoensis</i>

MARINE INVERTEBRATES

Giant Barnacle	<i>Megabalanus peninsularis</i>
Thatched-roof Barnacle	<i>Tetraclita milleporosa</i>
Sally Light-foot Crab	<i>Grapsus grapsus</i>
Slate Pencil Urchin	<i>Eucidaris galapagensis</i>
Green Sea Urchin	<i>Lytechinus semituberculatus</i>
Crowned Sea Urchin	<i>Centrostephanus coronatus</i>
Panamic Cushion Star	<i>Pentaceraster cumingi</i>
Red Sun Star	<i>Heliaster cumingi</i>
De Roy Keyhole Limpet	<i>Fissurella deroyae</i>
Brown Cone	<i>Conus brunneus</i>

FISH

King Angelfish	<i>Holacanthus passer</i>
Yellowtail Surgeonfish	<i>Prionurus laticlavus</i>
Moorish Idol	<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>
Steel Pompano	<i>Trachinotus stilbe</i>
Silver Mojarra	<i>Eucinostomus argenteus</i>
Yellowtail Mullet	<i>Mugil rammelsbergi</i>
Galapagos Mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>
Black-striped Salema	<i>Xenocys jessiae</i>
Pacific Dog Snapper	<i>Lutjanus novemfasciatus</i>
Giant Damselfish	<i>Microspathodon dorsalis</i>
Yellowtail Damselfish	<i>Stegastes arcifrons</i>

Panamic Sergeant Major	<i>Abudefduf troschelii</i>
Flag Cabrilla Grouper	<i>Epinephelus labriformis</i>
Creole Fish (Gringo)	<i>Paranthias colonus</i>
Bumphead Parrotfish	<i>Scarus perrico</i>
Bluechin Parrotfish	<i>Scarus ghobban</i>
Mexican Hogfish	<i>Bodianus diplotaenia</i>
Blacktip Cardinalfish	<i>Apogon atradorsatus</i>
Bullseye Pufferfish	<i>Sphoeroides annulatus</i>
Orangeside Triggerfish	<i>Sufflamen verres</i>
Whitetip Reef Shark	<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>
Mottled (Black-spotted Stingray/Marbled) Ray	<i>Taeniura meyeri</i>
Diamond Stingray	<i>Dasyatis brevis</i>
Spotted Eagle Ray	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>

PLANTS

Red (American) Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>
Black Mangrove	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>
White Mangrove	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>
Button Mangrove	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Maytenus octogona</i>
Saltbush	<i>Cryptocarpus pyriformis</i>
Saltwort	<i>Batis maritima</i>
Scorpion Weed	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>
Common Carpetweed	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>

Galápagos Shore Petunia	<i>Exodeconus miersii</i>
Lava Cactus	<i>Brachycereus nesioticus</i>
Candelabra Cactus	<i>Jasminocereus thouarsii</i>
Giant Prickly Pear Cactus	<i>Opuntia echios</i>
Hairy Prickly Pear cactus	<i>Opuntia helleri</i>
Palo Santo	<i>Bursera graveolens</i>
Dwarf Palo Santo	<i>Bursera malacophylla</i>
Guayabillo	<i>Psidium galapageium</i>
Poison Apple	<i>Hippomane mancinella</i>
Flame Tree	<i>Erythrina velutina</i>
Rose Apple (Plum Rose)	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>
Yellow Cordia (Muyuyo)	<i>Cordia lutea</i>
Parkinsonia (Jerusalem Thorn)	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>
Acacia	<i>Acacia spp.</i>
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
Galápagos Croton	<i>Croton scouleri</i>
Revolute-leafed Cordia	<i>Varronia revoluta</i>
Spiny Bush	<i>Scutia spicata</i>
Spiny-headed Chaff Flower	<i>Alternanthera echinocephala</i>
Galápagos Cotton	<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>
Grey Matplant	<i>Tiquilia nesiotica</i>
Spurge	<i>Chamaesyce spp.</i>
Wild (Cherry) Tomato	<i>Solanum pimpinellifolium</i>
Hairy Morning Glory	<i>Merremia aegyptia</i>

Climbing Pea	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>
Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i>
Radiate-headed Scalesia	<i>Scalesia affinis</i>
Heller's Scalesia	<i>Scalesia helleri</i>
Tree Scalesia	<i>Scalesia pedunculata</i>
Hairy Scalesia	<i>Scalesia villosa</i>
Red Quinine Tree	<i>Cinchona pubescens</i>
Common Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
Miconia	<i>Miconia robinsoniana</i>
Cat's Claw (Wild Lime)	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>
Galapagos Misteltoe	<i>Phoradendron berterioanum</i>
Multicolored Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus niveus</i>
Angel's Trumpet	<i>Brugmansia candida</i>
Galapagos Dead Nettle	<i>Pilea baurii</i>
Galápagos Orchid	<i>Epidendrum spicatum</i>
Galapagos Bromeliad	<i>Tillandsia insularis</i>
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Indefatigable Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora colinvauxii</i>
Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium spp.</i>
Galápagos Tree Fern	<i>Cyathea weatherbyana</i>
Braken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Long Strapfern	<i>Campyloneurum phyllitidis</i>
Hand Fern	<i>Doryopteris pedata</i>