



A [Tropical Birding](#) SET DEPARTURE tour

Galapagos Endemics Cruise

24 October – 2 November 2013



A visit to the largest **Waved Albatross** colony in the world was an undoubted highlight

Tropical Birding Tour leader: **Jose Illanes**

(With Galapagos Naturalist Guide **Jairo**)

Itinerary:

Day 1	Arrival in Quito/night Quito
Day 2	Quito to Baltra and Santa Cruz
Day 3	Genovesa
Day 4	Isabela to Bartolome
Day 5	Bartolome to San Cristobal
Day 6	San Cristobal to Española
Day 7	Española
Day 8	Floreana and Santa Cruz
Day 9	North Seymour to Quito
Day 10	Departure from Quito

**October 25: Quito to Baltra and Santa Cruz**

As for anybody going to the Galapagos Islands, it is perceived, correctly, as unique and amazing, and, as we were sitting on the plane, everybody's minds were focused on getting there, and wishing they were there already! I had not been to the Galapagos for a while, and so I had my own excitement of returning to the islands myself knowing this would be a marked change from my usual tours within the jungles and rainforests of the mainland. This was to be a tour where the views of the birds were my least concern, as everything shows well. As we arrived at the main entry port to the Galapagos, the tiny island of **Baltra**,

everyone's eyes were glued to the window, taking in their first sights of the islands, which, for some, included their first **Galapagos Doves** flying by. That constituted the first endemic of the tour, which were quickly followed by **Small and Medium Ground-Finches**, after we had gone through the immigration procedures, right outside the airport. After a short bus ride we were introduced to our yacht for the cruise, *La Fragata*, with the boat and crew waiting patiently for us in the harbor. Around the harbor we took in the endemic **Lava Gull** (one of the rarest gulls on Earth), **Magnificent Frigatebird**, and **Blue-footed Booby**.

After settling into our cabins, and meeting our attentive crew, we headed to **Bachas Beach** on the neighboring island of **Santa Cruz**, a forty-minute boat ride away. During this short journey we saw pelagic species like **Galapagos Shearwater**, **Common Noddy**, and **Elliot's and Wedge-rumped Storm-petrels**. We docked alongside Bachas Beach and enjoyed the first of many lunches on board. After lunch, we walked the spotlessly clean beach at Bachas, familiarizing ourselves with some of the famously tame



residents of the Galapagos Islands, which included **Brown Pelicans**, and **Nazca and Blue-footed Boobies**. While the hardened, lava-based, rocks along the shore held **Striated and Great Blue Herons**, **Wandering Tattler**, and **Sanderling**; and the bushes behind held a bunch of typically super tame **Yellow Warblers**. Small coastal pools in the area also held a vibrant pink **American Flamingo**, radiant amongst the relatively colorless surrounding scenery in the dry, semi-arid Galapagos; as well as **Least Sandpiper**, **Black-necked Stilt**, and the

endemic local form of **White-cheeked Pintail**. Further work in the low bushes along the shoreline also produced more endemics like **Galapagos Mockingbird**, (*photo above*), **Galapagos Flycatcher**, and three of "Darwin's Finches", **Small, Medium, and Large Ground-Finches**, the latter birds being easily attracted in close with a simple whistle! An early coup though was picking up the often-difficult

Galapagos Martin, circling behind some tree; a scarce endemic, which is highly missable on these cruises.

It was a relaxed first afternoon's birding, but not without event, with not only some great close views of some of the more expected and easy endemics, but with the odd scarcity thrown in too. On top of that some took the opportunity to snorkel in the waters close inshore, which resulted in them being able to swim in close company with the bold **Galapagos Sea Lion** and the lethargic **Pacific Green Turtle**.

At night, we set sail for **Genovesa Island**, which promised to be one of the highlights of the entire cruise, with its impressive concentrations of seabirds, which have led to its other name: "Bird Island"...

October 26: Genovesa

As we were sleeping during the night we sailed north through the archipelago to one of the northernmost islands of the group, Genovesa. After this six hour journey from the island of Santa Cruz, many people were out, pre-breakfast, to take in the masses of seabirds in this part of the archipelago, which at that time included **Red-billed Tropicbird**, **Nazca**, **Blue-footed** and **Red-footed Boobies**. The largest colony of **Red-footed Boobies** occurs in this area, and so they



were a major reason for visiting this island. Once we had finished breakfast we had a short ride in a *panga* (a small boat) to Prince Phillip's Steps. The initial climb up the steps is steep, although well worth it, when we emerged on the flat top of the island, where seabirds were nesting all around us. Many nesting **Nazca Boobies** littered the paths, and we also enjoyed nice looks at another suitably tame **Galapagos Mockingbird**, as well as admiring the nesting male **Great Frigatebirds**. This was the Galapagos of the TV shows: birds everywhere, in incomprehensible numbers, and all showing absolutely no concern for our presence, sometimes just inches away. While the varied color forms of **Red-footed Boobies** are the undoubted stars of this particular island (*photo above*), there were plenty of other avian

distractions to stir our senses: the dark endemic subspecies of **Short-eared Owl** was found sleeping in the first ditch we came across. While **Red-footed Boobies** (which come in several color forms in this area), were the undoubted stars of this island, the same yielded two new finches for us too, as both **Large Cactus Finch** and **Sharp-beaked Ground-Finch** were found in the area, the latter in unusually good numbers; a **Gray Warbler-Finch** was also found foraging in the surrounding low vegetation. Hundreds and hundreds of **Wedge-rumped** and **Elliott's Storm-Petrels** were unavoidable in this area, as were several nesting **Red-billed Tropicbirds**, some of which were seen coming on and off their nests.

Working our way back from the base of Prince Phillip's Steps to our yacht by boat, we birded the lower edge of the cliffs, picking up largely the same species, aside from **Lava Heron** (*photo below*), and the nocturnal **Galapagos Fur Seal**. Our knowledgeable park naturalist guide explained in detail the subtle differences between this species and the more common, and diurnal, *Galapagos Sea Lion*.



We enjoyed a relaxing afternoon, following lunch on board, in a different area of Genovesa: Darwin's Beach. There, we enjoyed both birding and snorkeling. Just offshore **Pacific Green Turtles** were seen mating; while on shore **Swallow-tailed Gulls** were seen splendidly at their nest sites (and would make gull fans of even the most ardent gull-haters!); **Red-footed** and **Nazca Boobies** challenged all to use only

their smaller lenses; **Sharp-beaked Ground-Finches** hopped around at our feet; and a **Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** was found resting in the shadows. At the end of the day there was little doubt while the nickname for Genovesa has become “Bird Island”, and all those armed with a camera also fully understood why many nature photographers refer to this as their favorite island in the Galapagos.



October 27: Isabela to Bartolome

A long boat journey was required to travel from Genovesa to northern Isabela, although with the real chance of finding one of the archipelago’s strangest birds, the **Flightless Cormorant**, it was well worth it. We reached Albermale Point before breakfast, and even had the cormorant on view before we had tucked into the first meal of the day, with half a dozen of these unique birds seen there.

Another short *panga* ride brought us up close to the cormorants, as well as our first **Red Phalaropes**, a nice flyby from a **Galapagos Petrel**, and a beautiful perched **Galapagos Hawk**. After the long crossing we were glad to get on land and stretch our legs on firm ground for a while. On land we picked up more species which were now already familiar to us, like **Small Ground-Finch**, **Galapagos Mockingbird**, and the usual tame **Yellow Warblers**, although the odd **Woodpecker Finch** was both new, and much appreciated. On the way back to the boat we also bumped into a **Flightless Cormorant** in a photogenic pose, with its stunted wings stretched out to dry to full effect. Our morning time was split between this gentle birding and another snorkeling session for those who wanted an injection of colorful tropical fish within the rich waters of the Galapagos. While we snorkeled we had **Magnificent Frigatebirds**, **Elliot’s Storm-Petrel**, and both **Nazca and Blue-footed Boobies** for company, as they flew low over our heads each time we surfaced. Once back on the boat, we noted both **Common and Common Bottle-nosed**

Dolphins from the deck, and set sail for another island, Bartolome, post lunch. This was to be another long navigation, and so we chilled out for the afternoon on board, and observed many seabirds at close quarters during the crossing including **Galapagos Petrels**, **Swallow-tailed Gulls**, and **Red-necked Phalaropes**.



October 2: Bartolome & Santiago

Once again, after a long sea crossing, we awoke to a completely new island, and completely new surroundings. This time we were greeted by the famous photogenic pinnacle rock of tiny **Bartolome Island** that adorns so many of the famous postcard images from the Galapagos, (*photo above*). This island was to be our only shot at the much-wanted **Galapagos Penguin**, an endemic species, which holds the title of the world's only tropical penguin species, and also the only species whose range reaches into the northern hemisphere. Right after breakfast we took a short boat ride in a small rib, and soon after watched an active group of penguins swimming in the waters close to the boat. With our main target bird seen, and seen well, there was little else on this tiny obelisk-like island to search for, and so we enjoyed climbing up to the peak of the 390 feet-high pinnacle, which gave unrivaled panoramic views of the surrounding islands.

The excursion ended mid-morning leaving time for some to enjoy lying on the spotlessly clean white sandy beaches on the island, while others dipped their toe in the waters and enjoyed more close-ups with tropical reef fish with the help of the on-board snorkeling equipment.

In the afternoon we visited the famous Pahoehoe lava field, admiring the textures of this relatively recent flow, which seems so inhospitable for wildlife, although within the few remnant patches of scrub which have crept up within this beautifully bleak landscape, we did find **Galapagos Mockingbird**, **Galapagos Flycatcher**, and a the full set of ground-finches once more, while a sand bar held **American Oystercatcher**, **Semipalmated Plover**, and **Great Blue Heron**. In the afternoon a regular pattern followed, as we set sail for another island (*San Cristobal*), which allowed us to pass the island of Daphne Major en-route, made famous by Jonathan Weiner in his popular scientific book, *The Beak of the Finch: A Story of Evolution in our Time*.



October 29: San Cristobal to Española

After four days at sea, we were now all very familiar with waking up to the new sights and sounds of a different island, this time San Cristobal, where we had docked at the port of Puerto Baquerizo Moreno. The harbor was full of pelagic species, with both **Blue-faced** and **Nazca Boobies**, (*photo above*),

Magnificent Frigatebirds, Brown Pelicans, Elliot's and Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrels and literally dozens of **Galapagos Shearwaters**. One of the latter birds even landed on the ship for a while! Finally, we were on our way off the yacht and on to **San Cristobal** itself, where we traveled by bus above the main port into an area of farms and scrubland. I employed some pishing to bring many of our target species quickly into view including San Cristobal's sole island endemic: **San Cristobal Mockingbird**. A few minutes within this area yielded a rich run on finches with **Vegetarian, Woodpecker Finches, Large, Medium and Small Ground-Finches, Small Tree-Finch and Gray Warbler-Finch**. All of these birds were seen in a stretch less than one hundred yards long! A near cow pasture held a **Killdeer**, a scarce species in these islands, along with some **Smooth-billed Anis**. Later that morning some wandered into town for some souvenir shopping, while the rest of us spent further time with the local wildlife loafing around town, like **Galapagos Sea Lions** (*photo below*), and **San Cristobal Lava Lizards**.



After another delicious meal on board our now very familiar yacht, it was time for another afternoon sailing, this time to the island of **Espanola**, a five-hour journey away. Though there was to be no time for birding on arrival on the island itself, we kept a keen eye on the sea during our afternoon navigation, which produced the much hoped-for **Waved Albatross**, a number of which glided gracefully past the

boat at close range. Other notable seabirds on the crossing included **Galapagos Petrel** and **Band-rumped Petrel**.

October 30: Española

Steady seas led to us all getting a fitful and solid night's sleep, with few disruptions. We were up and about early, keen for one of the standout sites of the trip: **Punta Suarez**, which holds the largest single colony of **Waved Albatrosses** on Earth with the majority of the 30,000 or so birds in the world breeding at the site, (*photo below*). However, before we reached the albatross colony, as expected, the absurdly



tame **Espanola Mockingbirds** came hopping along the ground to greet us, hopping around within inches of us all. The morning's activities were not filled with concerns about missing anything, as all of the target species are easy on the island. However, the greatest concern is not treading on any of them as sea lions, boobies, **Marine Iguanas**, and mockingbirds are littered along the trails, and were completely unconcerned with our presence, which made them very difficult to avoid! **Galapagos Doves**, **Swallow-tailed Gulls**, and **Galapagos**

Hawks were literally fearless of us as we walked past and fired off a bunch of photos during these exceptional photo opportunities. The albatross colony was as good as expected, with large clumsy looking adults lumbering around the colony, while large chicks were present too, and we were able to see the full range of behavior and angles on this marvelous seafarer, from displaying to flying, to resting, we enjoyed every possible angle and view. In addition to these standout moments, we also enjoyed further **Large Cactus Finches** (vying with the mockingbirds for *tamest* bird of the tour), and **Gray Warbler-Finch**, as well as some local reptiles too, with **Espanola Lava Lizard** and **Espanola Snake** seen also.

The afternoon was very relaxing, some of the group enjoying further snorkeling off of a pristine, white sandy beach on another part of Espanola, while others took a boat ride around an offshore islet. There were no new birds but photo opportunities, as always in these special islands, abounded, whether it be the mockingbirds prancing around at our feet, or vivid red **Sally Lightfoot** crabs sprawled across the black volcanic rocks (*photo below*), or an **American Oystercatcher** feeding along the beach within easy reach of even some of the smaller lenses in the group; there was never a dull moment, and the afternoon flew by. Unlike many of the previous days we had enjoyed more time off the boat in the afternoon, as our navigation to **Floreana** was a shorter one, this time, taken up entirely at night.



October 31: Floreana and Santa Cruz Island

The entire world population of the critically endangered **Floreana Mockingbird** is confined to just two tiny islets off of the southern island of Floreana. As a consequence, and justifiably so, access to these small islands is completely prohibited. Thus, we had negotiated with our captain to circle close to **Champion Islet**, so that we might see some of these rare birds foraging among the cactus-lined banks of the island, from our boat without disturbing the fragile population of these birds. We circled the islet early in the morning, and had the bird in the bag by the time we were eating breakfast, at which time the captain was already navigating our yacht to **Punta Cormorant** on the main island of Floreana for our other morning activities. We did not have a huge amount of time to explore the main island of Floreana and so focused

first on their single endemic, **Medium Tree-Finch**, which was found quite quickly on a scrubby hillside, while in the coastal lagoon below an **American Flamingo** brought color to a largely colorless scene.

With our two main targets achieved for the morning (the mockingbird and tree-finch), we soon set sail again, this time once more for the island of Santa Cruz. The navigation was interrupted by **Waved Albatross**, **Galapagos Petrel**, both pelagic **phalaropes**, and a rare sighting of a **Blue Whale**, before we pulled into the port of Puerto Ayora. This is the largest city in the Galapagos (population >12,000 people), but we had little time to stop and admire the port before we were whisked away to the Charles Darwin Research Station, where the cacti on site hosted the hoped-for **Common Cactus-Finch**, although is no longer home to Lonesome George, the famous **Giant Tortoise** who sadly died in 2012. After enjoying

both the cactus-finches, and the other giant tortoises at this important breeding station, which has been fundamental in reviving the populations of this rare reptile species, we headed up into the highlands. As we moved out of the coastal zone the vegetation and climate changed sharply: the climate became obviously moister and the vegetation gave way to tall *Miconia*



shrubs. We made our way up to Medi Luna, a famed site for one of the toughest of the Galapagos endemics: **Galapagos Rail**. As expected the bird gave us the run around for a while, but in the end we enjoyed success, with everyone seeing the bird. The same spot yielded the only **Green Warbler-Finch** of the trip.

As these were our main targets in the area, we soon moved on to a local farm, which regularly receives tourists and birding groups. On the way into the farm we admired a number of wild **Giant Tortoises**, a much-wanted animal for many of the group (*photo above*), who were refusing to leave the islands without one! After we enjoyed a cup of tea at the farm, we were taken to see the regular roosting **Barn Owl** (an

endemic race/species?), and were also shown the local race of **Vermilion Flycatcher**, a fast-declining species on the islands. Birding the road nearby, we enjoyed further sightings of now familiar species like Galapagos Mockingbird and Woodpecker Finch, and the local subspecies of Common Moorhen feeding in the grass. With the full set of available endemics completed, there was just enough time for some further souvenir shopping and Christmas gift shopping in town, before we returned to the *Fragata* and had one final dinner on board and a strong *Caipirinha* (a Brazilian cocktail) with the crew, which had made this such an enjoyable cruise for us all.



November 1: North Seymour; return to Quito

This was our last day of the trip, and there was visible sadness among the group that they would have to leave these magical islands, which leave you with so many memorable moments only possible from there. However, we had one final new island to visit, and while the island of North Seymour may be small (0.73 sq. mi.), it is an amazing one, and a fitting finale to the cruise. Both **Magnificent and Great Frigatebirds** breed on the island (*photo above*), and, while we had managed to see the species previously on the tour, this was to be the only time on the trip we got to see frigatebirds displaying with their bright scarlet throat sacs, (known as gular sacs), inflated to dramatic effect. As we weaved our way through the *Palo Santo* trees, we also enjoyed some final time with courting **Blue-footed Boobies**, and extreme close-ups with **Swallow-tailed Gulls**, (*photo next page*). We also added a final, and endangered reptile, to the trip list, with a **Land Iguana** found resting in a hole (*photo, page 15*), which made for further great photo opps. Finally, we retreated back to the boat for one final breakfast, before we were navigated back to the

harbor on Balsa where it had all began, where we bid farewell to our now familiar vessel, and great crew, and were then transferred to the airport for our flight back to Quito. Even while waiting at the airport we racked up some final endemics, with **Small, Medium, and Large Ground-Finches** feasting on the leftovers of the tourists in the departure area. Lastly, once back in Ecuador's highland capital, Quito, we enjoyed a farewell dinner together, where we looked back on a fantastic cruise in the truly unique Galapagos Islands.





Complete Species Lists

BIRDS

The taxonomy of the bird list follows: Clements, James F., White, Anthony W., and Fitzpatrick, John W. *The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World*. Cornell, 2007. It includes recent updates, up until 2013.

E indicates an endemic bird.

I indicates an introduced species.

DUCKS, GEESE, WATERFOWL

White-cheeked Pintail

FLAMINGOS

American Flamingo

PENGUINS

Galapagos Penguin (E)

ALBATROSSES

Waved Albatross

ANATIDAE

Anas bahamensis galapagensis

PHOENICOPTERIDAE

Phoenicopterus ruber

SPHENISCIDAE

Spheniscus mendiculus

DIOMEDEIDAE

Phoebastria irrorata

SHEARWATERS AND PETRELS

Galapagos Petrel
Galapagos Shearwater

STORM-PETRELS

White-vented (Elliot's) Storm-Petrel
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel
Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel

TROPICBIRDS

Red-billed Tropicbird

BOOBIES AND GANNETS

Nazca Booby
Blue-footed Booby
Red-footed Booby

CORMORANTS

Flightless Cormorant

PELICANS

Brown Pelican

FRIGATEBIRDS

Magnificent Frigatebird
Great Frigatebird

HERONS, EGRETS, BITTERNs

Great Blue Heron
Great Egret
Cattle Egret
Striated (Lava) Heron
Striated Heron
Black-crowned Night-Heron
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES

Galapagos Hawk (E)

RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS

Galapagos Rail (E)
Common Moorhen

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS

Semipalmated Plover
Killdeer

OYSTERCATCHERS

American Oystercatcher

STILTS AND AVOCETS

Black-necked Stilt

SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES

Wandering Tattler
Whimbrel
Ruddy Turnstone

PROCELLARIIDAE

Pterodroma phaeopygia
Puffinus subalaris

HYDROBATIDAE

Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis
Oceanodroma castro
Oceanodroma tethys tethys

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon aethereus

SULIDAE

Sula granti
Sula nebouxii excisa
Sula sula websteri

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax harrisi

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus occidentalis urinator

FREGATIDAE

Fregata magnificens
Fregata minor

ARDEIDAE

Ardea herodias cognata
Ardea alba
Bubulcus ibis
Butorides striata sundevalli
Butorides striata striata
Nycticorax nycticorax
Nyctanassa violacea pauper

ACCIPITRIDAE

Buteo galapagoensis

RALLIDAE

Laterallus spilonotus
Gallinula chloropus cachinnans

CHARADRIIDAE

Charadrius semipalmatus
Charadrius vociferus

HAEMATOPODIDAE

Haematopus palliatus galapagensis

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus mexicanus

SCOLOPACIDAE

Tringa incana
Numenius phaeopus
Arenaria interpres

Black Turnstone
 Sanderling
 Least Sandpiper
 Red-necked Phalarope
 Red Phalarope

GULLS

Swallow-tailed Gull
 Laughing Gull
 Lava Gull (E)

TERNs

Brown Noddy

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Galapagos Dove (E)

CUCKOOS

Smooth-billed Ani (I)

BARN-OWLS

Barn Owl

OWLS

Short-eared Owl

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Vermilion Flycatcher
 Galapagos Flycatcher (E)

SWALLOWS

Galapagos Martin (E)

MOCKINGBIRDS

Galapagos Mockingbird (E)
 Floreana (Charles) Mockingbird (E)
 Española (Hood) Mockingbird (E)
 San Cristobal (Chatham) Mockingbird (E)

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Yellow Warbler

EMBERIZID FINCHES

Green Warbler Finch (E)
 Gray Warbler Finch (E)
 Vegetarian Finch (E)
 Woodpecker Finch (E)
 Large Tree-Finch (E)
 Medium Tree-Finch (E)
 Small Tree-Finch (E)
 Small Ground-Finch (E)
 Large Ground-Finch (E)
 Sharp-beaked Ground-Finch (E)
 Common Cactus-Finch (E)
 Medium Ground-Finch (E)

Arenaria melanocephala

Calidris alba

Calidris minutilla

Phalaropus lobatus

Phalaropus fulicarius

LARIDAE: LARINAE

Creagrus furcatus

Leucophaeus atricilla

Leucophaeus fuliginosus

LARIDAE: STERNINAE

Anous stolidus galapagensis

COLUMBIDAE

Zenaida galapagoensis galapagoensis

CUCULIDAE

Crotophaga ani

TYTONIDAE

Tyto alba punctatissima

STRIGIDAE

Asio flammeus galapagoensis

TYRANNIDAE

Pyrocephalus rubinus nanus

Myiarchus magnirostris

HIRUNDINIDAE

Progne modesta

MIMIDAE

Nesomimus parvulus

Nesomimus trifasciatus

Nesomimus macdonaldi

Nesomimus melanotis

PARULIDAE

Dendroica petechia aureola

EMBERIZIDAE

Certhidea olivacea

Certhidea fusca

Platyspiza crassirostris

Camarhynchus pallidus

Camarhynchus psittacula

Camarhynchus pauper

Camarhynchus parvulus

Geospiza fuliginosa

Geospiza magnirostris

Geospiza difficilis

Geospiza scandens

Geospiza fortis

Large Cactus-Finch (E) (Española)
Large Cactus-Finch (E) (Genovesa)

Geospiza conirostris conirostris
Geospiza conirostris propinqua

REPTILES

Galapagos Tortoise (E)
Pacific Green Turtle
Marine Iguana (E)
Land Iguana (E)
Galapagos Lava Lizard (E)
San Cristobal Lava Lizard (E)
Española Lava Lizard (E)
Floreana Lava Lizard (E)
Española Snake (E)

Geochelone elephantopus
Chelonia midas agassisi
Amblyrhynchus cristatus
Conolophus subcristatus
Microlophus albemarlensis
Microlophus bivattatus
Microlophus delanonis
Microlophus grayi
Philodryas biserialis hoodensis

MAMMALS

California (Galapagos) Sea Lion
Galapagos Fur Seal
Blue Whale
Common Dolphin
Bottle-nosed Dolphin

Zalophus californianus wollebacki
Arctocephalus galapagoensis
Balaenoptera musculus
Delphinus delphis
Tursiops truncatus

FISH

Yellowtailed Surgeonfish
Black-stripped Salema
Blue-Striped Snapper
Yellow Snapper
Creole Fish (Gringo)
Blue-chinned Parrotfish
Panamic Soldierfish
Galápagos Barnacle Blenny
Concentric Pufferfish
Finescale Triggerfish
Galápagos Shark
White-tipped Reef Shark
Diamond Stingray
Eagle Ray

Prionurus laticlavus
Xenocys jessiae
Lutjanus viridis
Lutjanus argentiventris
Paranthias colonus
Scarus ghobban
Myripristis leiognatos
Acanthemblemaria castroi
Sphoeroides annulatus
Balistes polylepis
Carcharhinus galapagensis
Triaeniodon obesus
Dasyatis brevis
Aetobatus narinari

TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES

Galápagos Sulphur Butterfly
Darwin Carpenter Bee
Spot-winged Dragonfly

Phoebis sennae
Xylocopa darwini
Pantala hymaena

MARINE INVERTEBRATES

Sally Light-foot Crab

Ghost Crab

Galápagos Hermit Crab

Green Sea Urchin

Purple Sea Urchin

Noduled Sea Cucumber

Chocolate-chip Sea Star

Panamic Sea Star

*Grapsus grapsus**Ocypode gaudichaudii**Calcinus explorator**Lytechinus semituberculatus**Echinometra vanbrunti**Stichopus fuscus**Nidorellia armata**Pentaceraster cumingi*One of "Darwin's" famous finches; **Large Ground-Finch**