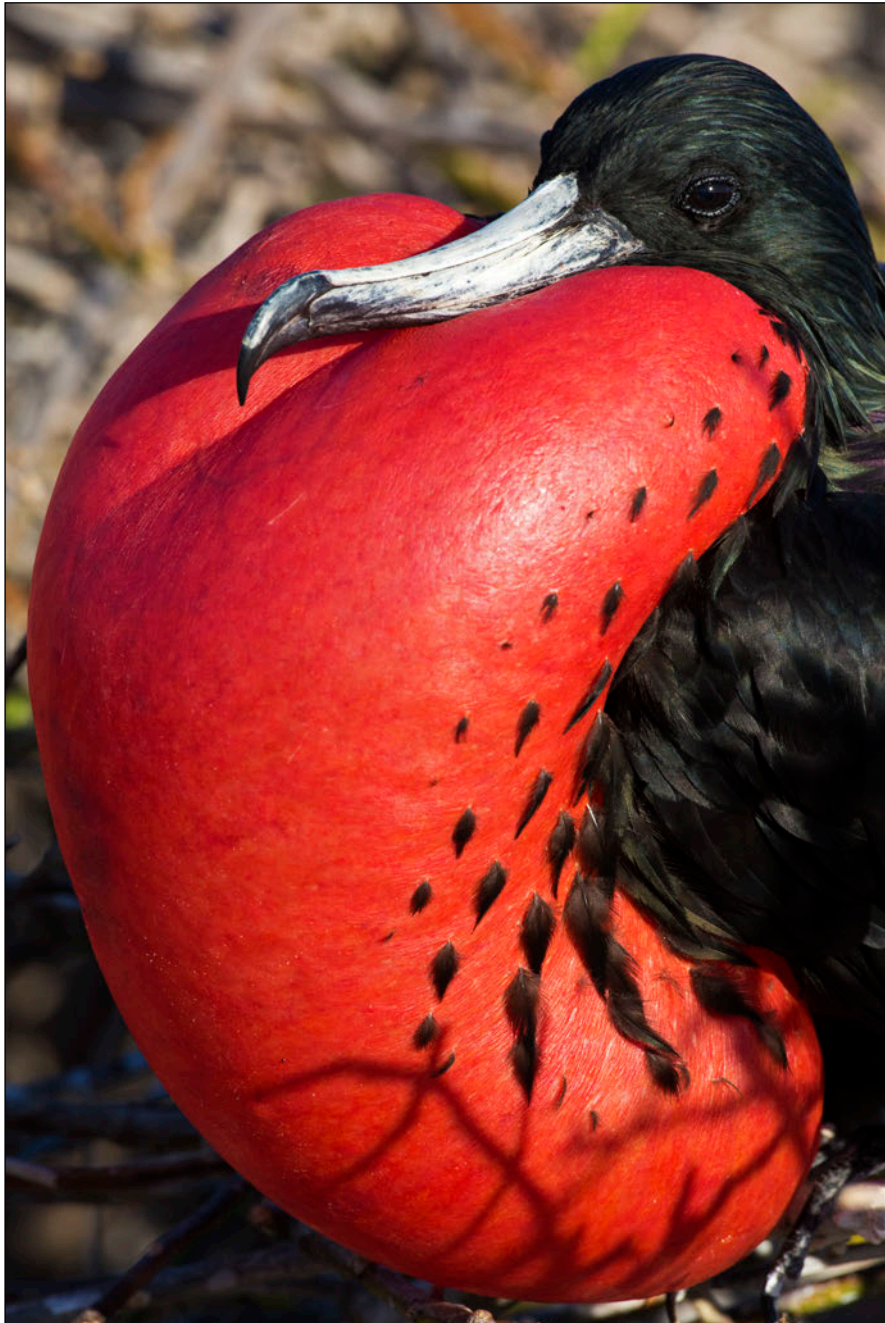




This was a set departure tour

## **GALAPAGOS CRUISE**

23<sup>rd</sup> October – 1<sup>st</sup> November 2014



Tour leader: Pablo Cervantes

*All photos are by Pablo Cervantes/Tropical Birding*

## INTRODUCTION:

*On this wonderful cruise, on a small yacht, hired for the exclusive use of our group, we visited 11 different islands and multiple varied locations in this fascinating archipelago. These ranged from the Galapagos's largest island, the seahorse-shaped Isabela, to a tiny islet too, barely a pinprick on the map, like Daphne Major, barely as big as four football pitches. The variety of landscapes in Galapagos are frequently underestimated and underappreciated in the coffee-table book images of the islands. We walked in wet, green areas in the humid highlands of the archipelago, while also taking in the better-known dry, arid coastal zones too, even in the same day. In contrast to the well vegetated highlands, we also visited barren looking lava fields too, which illustrated up close the volcanic nature of the islands; where barely a plant survives, save for pioneer cactus species poking through the crusty black ground. On this tour, like all cruises that have gone before, reactions of surprise were provided as much by the variety of landscapes as well as the well advertised boldness of the birds and other animal life. The islands are located 600 miles/960 kilometers off the coast of Ecuador, meaning that many of the group who joined this trip, were also able to enjoy the mainland too, through the various adjoining tours that linked with the cruise.*



**American Flamingo** brings a suffusion of color to the Galapagos

After a night in Ecuador's capital Quito, to recover from flights in, we flew to the Galapagos, entering via one of two main airports in the islands, located on the tiny island of Baltra, where our crew and boat awaited us. We stopped there only briefly (to admire our first endemics that included Swallow-tailed Gull right off the bat); we soon sailed south the short distance to the "main" island of Santa Cruz (where the majority of Galapageños reside). After making our first landfall on Santa Cruz, (and getting a great early find in the form of the oft-difficult Galapagos Martin), we finished the first day of the cruise with a passby of Daphne Major, our third island of the day, which revealed our first Nazca Boobies and Common Cactus-Finches. A long crossing was then undertaken overnight to bring us to



"Bird Island", formerly known as Genovesa, an island so packed with birds that it quickly staked its claim for favorite island of the cruise. After admiring the Red-footed Boobies and Short-eared Owls on that island, we moved on to Isabela, in the west of the archipelago the next day, which afforded us one of the strangest of all Galapagos birds, the *Flightless Cormorant*, (photo above).

*After picking up this odd bird, and spending the day around Isabela, the next day we visited two remarkably different islands, Bartolome and Santiago. Penguins were the highlight of that day, along with marvelous views of Galapagos Petrels at sea, and some great snorkeling to boot. The following day we docked on yet another island, this time one of the oldest in the group, San Cristobal, where a mockingbird bearing the island's name was our successful target for the day. Next up was a trip to two different areas of Espanola in the far south of the islands, where a visit to the principal nesting colony of the Waved Albatross was a serious highlight too. Getting adults and large chicks of these giant seafarers up close was a major highpoint of the cruise. We remained in the south of the islands for the start of the following day, where we picked up another endemic finch on Floreana, before making the crossing back to Santa Cruz in the center of the Galapagos, to spend an afternoon targeting yet more endemic finches and the tortoises that lend the islands its name. Finally, on the last day of the cruise we visited the tiny islet of North Seymour, where displaying frigatebirds took center stage, before we returned to the airport on Baltra, where it all began, and flew back to Quito for a final night before some flew back home, and others moved on to enjoy the substantial fruits of mainland Ecuador.*



*We enjoyed a great trip, with plentiful endemics picked up along the way. While the many endemic finches are always a fascination for fans of evolutionary biology; the finches were overshadowed by more popular birds like the impressive Waved Albatross; the graceful **Red-billed Tropicbird**,*

*(photo page before), the comical Galapagos Penguin, and just plain strange Flightless Cormorant. Of course the Galapagos is a lot more than just a collection of endemic birds, as there are other animals that impress too, with the abundant Marine Iguanas being a particular favorite; and, of course, we could not possibly leave the islands without seeing the animal that gave them their name, the enormous Galapagos Giant Tortoise...*



**DAY 1(of the cruise):**

### **BALTRA**

Baltra provides the main access point to the islands (there is another, much less used airport on San Cristobal too); and we landed after our flight from Ecuador's capital, Quito, eager to see what the islands had to offer. Thankfully, the birds and animals of the Galapagos typically give themselves up easily, with our first "Darwin's" Finches greeting us just outside the small terminal of the airport. Although we only spent a very short time on Baltra, in

order to transfer to our yacht, which was waiting for us in a tranquil, scenic bay, we managed to pick up the following birds while doing so: a **Swallow-tailed Gull** was loafing on the rocks (as they are mainly nocturnal feeders, they are often inactive during the day); and a migrant **Franklin's Gull** there was less expected. After boarding our boat, and taking lunch on board, we were quickly on our way to a neighboring island, Santa Cruz...



## SANTA CRUZ

This island is in many ways the center of the Galapagos; the majority of the 25,000 Galapagenos (residents there), are located on this island, and it also sits geographically in the center of the archipelago. While the island deserves plenty of time, we made just a short stop on this day, knowing we would be back there before the close of the cruise. On this afternoon we walked at one of the most popular visitor sites on Santa Cruz, *Bacchas Beach*. The floodgates, as it were, opened on our endemic hunt, this afternoon; **Galapagos Mockingbirds** (*photo, page 5*), and **Galapagos Flycatcher** were seen among the scrubby borders of the beach, and a top find was a single **Galapagos Martin** quartering above the beach too, a difficult, and oft-missed, endemic. Not all the birding fun though was focused on the endemics; a pool behind the beach offered an assortment of waterbirds, including a pair of **American Flamingos**, bringing a splash of color to the

arid coastal zone, along with **Semipalmated Plover**, **Whimbrel**, **Ruddy Turnstone**, and **Sanderling**. Alongside this coastal pond also sat one of the rarest gulls on Earth; our first **Lava Gull**, (*photo, page 6*)!

## DAPHNE MAJOR

While we did not actually land on this island, we passed so close by, as we began our crossing north to *Genovesa*, we were able to pick up some significant firsts for our cruise; in the form of **Common Cactus Finches** and impressive **Nazca Boobies**.



The handsome, and endemic, **Galapagos Dove**

## DAY 2:

### GENOVESA

This island, in the far north of the archipelago, is often a firm favorite among visitors to the Galapagos, and this tour was no different. The reason is simple; it is loaded with birds, and it feels like there are few available inches left for anything else! The island has two marvelous visitor sites, and we visited both on a fantastic day there. First off, we ascended *Prince Philip's Steps*, and during our morning on top we enjoyed a swathe of new species. "Darwin's" Finches played a prominent role that day too, with **Large**

*Ground-Finch*, *Large Cactus-Finch*, *Gray Warbler Finch*, and **Sharp-beaked *Ground-Finch***, (*photo below*), all being added to the trip list that morning. The latter was the most vital of the four, being the only island where we had a shot at it on this cruise.



All of our main targets were found that morning, meaning that afternoon, like many on these islands, was quite relaxing with no major targets required. This tempted some in the group to partake in the wonderful snorkeling opportunities during our afternoon visit to scenic *Darwin Bay*. Other key birds on Genovesa were **Red-footed Boobies**, for which this island has one of the largest colonies on Earth. Genovesa also gave us our most stellar looks at the endemic **Galapagos Dove**, (*photo, page 7*) which posed to perfection for the keener photographers among us. Standing on the cliffs we were able to watch that most elegant of sea-faring birds, the **Red-billed Tropicbird** hanging on the wind, and they made their way into the hearts of many of the group right there and then; this being picked as one of top moments of the cruise for some. Another star find in the morning was **Short-eared Owl**, (*photo page 9*), which are resident on the island, and prey on the storm-petrels that are abundant in the area, and provide an unusual prey item for the species in the Galapagos. The abundance of these seabirds was realized when we were leaving the area in the afternoon, when three species were seen whilst departing; **Elliot's**, **Band-rumped** and **Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrels**, all featuring.



During the afternoon visit to *Darwin Bay*, we enjoyed **Lava Gulls** loafing on the beach, **Yellow-crowned Night-Herons** fishing in the pools; while **Swallow-tailed Gulls** were spectacular, and abundant in this area too, giving a range of photo opportunities-in flight, perched and of both adults and juveniles; every which way but loose! As we walked among the nesting seabirds we noted yet more **Red-footed Boobies**, and plentiful **Great Frigatebirds**, sitting with messy-looking chicks just away feet from us. That afternoon, with storm-petrels peppered among the troughs of the waves, we departed Genovesa, heading westwards towards one of the younger islands in the archipelago, *Isabela*...



### DAY 3:

#### ISABELA

With the yacht hired for the exclusive use of this Tropical Birding group, we had amended the itinerary for this day, as the original one offered no extra birds than the other days, and did not give us the opportunity to look for the much sought after *Flightless Cormorant*. For this special bird, we had forsaken little to add the site of *Punta Albermarle*. Unfortunately, during our morning arrival to this part of Isabela we were faced with bumpy seas, and we were initially unable to go closer inshore using the smaller boat, (known as a “panga”). Our best efforts did yield a cormorant perched on the rocks, although once the seas had calmed the first priority was to get closer to this

strange bird. We managed to get right up close to it, with the use of the panga, as it was perched on the rocks, revealing its odd stunted wings in doing so. Just above the cormorant, sat another impressive bird in the form of the apex avian predator on the island: **Galapagos Hawk**.



**A Pacific Green Turtle waves to us, while we look on!**

The panga ride was enormous fun, and provided much relief after being stranded on the main boat during the initially rough seas. One of the highlights was having **Blue-footed Boobies** flying at arm's length from the boat, along with numerous **Brown Noddies** in flight too; and perhaps best of all, having a pair of mating **Pacific Green Turtles** bobbing past the boat, (*photo above*), creating quite a reaction from some of the group. After being initially frustrated by our need to stay on the main yacht, and thus seeing the cormorant only distantly; then moving in closer with the panga for sterling looks, it seemed only fitting that as we reached the main yacht again we found a **Flightless Cormorant** swimming right around the boat!

In the afternoon west sail once more, moving eastwards again in the direction of *Bartolome* island, where an extra special avian target awaited; one we simply could not leave the Galapagos without...As we left there was enough daylight to appreciate the many seabirds on the wing at sea. Islands out in the

Pacific Ocean, well off land from mainland Ecuador, are unsurprisingly, a hotspot for seabirds, and we got a goodly number of close up **Galapagos Petrels** and **Galapagos Shearwaters** that afternoon, before the curtain of darkness fell, curtailing our birding once more.



#### DAY 4:

*This was to be our day for experiencing the rich volcanic landscapes of the archipelago, with visits to the two islands where the best scenery photos are taken in the Galapagos, each and every day...*

#### **BARTOLOME**

Our day began with a small ride in the panga along the edge of *Bartolome* island, the first island that would offer up the World's only equatorial penguin. It did not take long to locate three **Galapagos Penguins** hauled out on the rocks, (*photo next page*), which, like all the wildlife in these "enchanted islands", were completely nonplussed by our close approach by boat. After this short panga ride we were ready to plant our feet on land again, and so we set foot on the tiny island of Bartolome, which rightly boasts some of the best scenery in all the islands. After landing on the beach we noted **American Oystercatcher** and other shorebirds like **Least Sandpiper** and

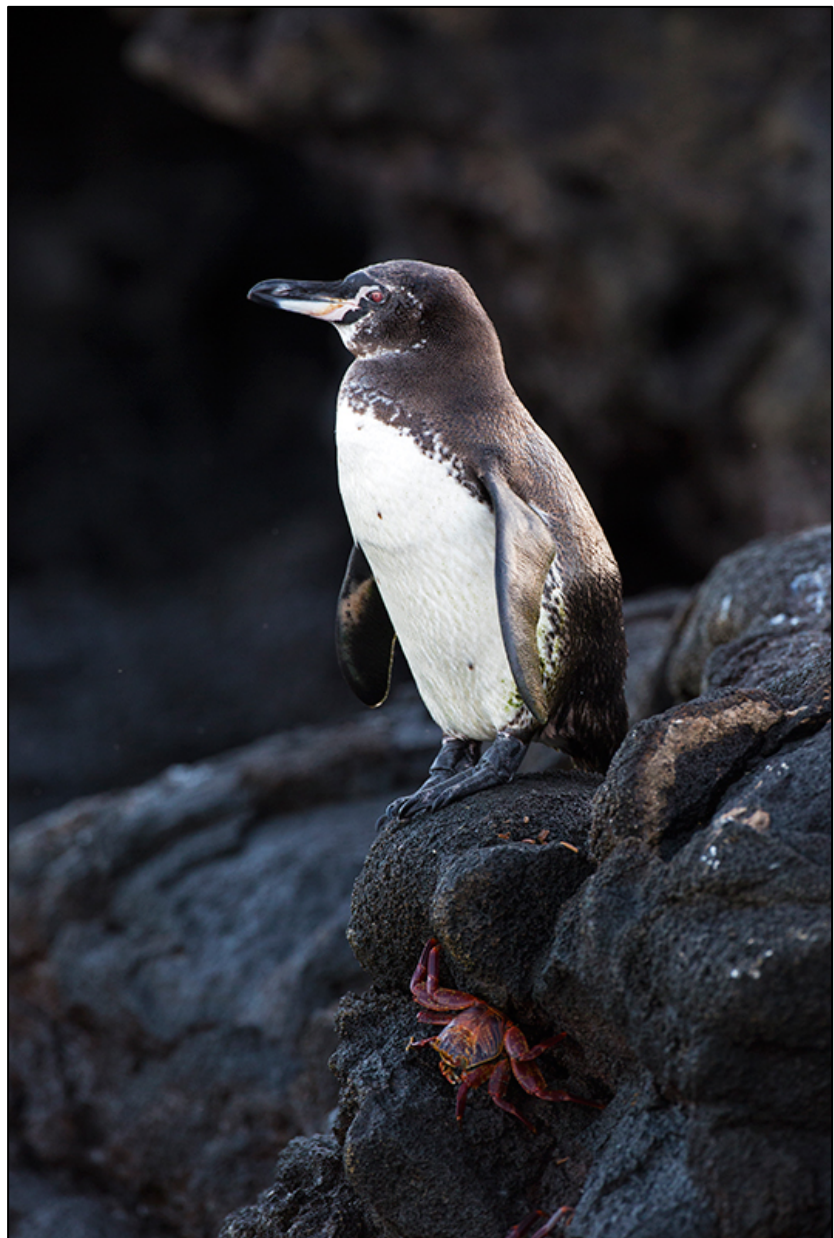
**Wandering Tattler** along the shore. To enjoy the volcanic landscapes to the full, we walked up some steps (passing many **Lava Lizards** on the way up), where we could look out and wear out our cameras taking shots of the infamous *Pinnacle Rock*, a volcanic tuff cone, and the most prominent volcanic feature in all of the islands. After our exertions to enjoy this spectacular geological feature we returned to wildlife watching, checking out another beach, from where we could see large numbers of both **Pacific Green Turtles** and **White-tipped Reef Sharks**, sitting in the water just offshore.

After returning to the boat for lunch, we were back in the pangas again, post-lunch, to visit the neighboring island of *Santiago*...

## SANTIAGO

Santiago was another island stop where, arguably, the scenery outperformed the wildlife. Like Bartolome, this island is relatively young geographically, and comprised of black lava flows, with relatively little green growth on the island save for the odd **Lava Cactus**, a pioneer plant, poking up from the black crusty ground. On the way over to the island we spotted a **Galapagos Penguin** swimming past the boat, while on land we got some great looks at a fishing **“Lava” Heron**, the color of which closely mirrors the surrounding bleak volcanic landscape, (*photo, page 11*).

In the afternoon we



pulled the anchor up and set off again, for another island, this time heading towards the easternmost, and geologically *oldest* island, in the group: *San Cristobal*...



**San Cristobal Mockingbird**, the island's sole endemic

## DAY 5:

### SAN CRISTOBAL

In reality, San Cristobal offers little relative to many of the other islands; it is neither especially scenic, or endowed with numerous key species. However, it is the *only* place where the aptly named **San Cristobal Mockingbird** is found (*photo above*), and so this is why we were there.

Like many of the Galapagos endemics, it is neither rare, nor difficult to find, as long as you get to the right place. We docked in a bay near the largest settlement on San Cristobal, the port of *Puerto Baquerizo Moreno*, and spent a short time walking on shore, where we quickly found a number of these bold mockingbirds. However, San Cristobal is more likely to be remembered among the group for that most famous of Galapagos birds, the **Blue-footed Booby**, which has almost become an unofficial emblem for the islands. While we had seen them already on the cruise, this was the day when we got to see them doing what they are most famous for: *dancing!* We also got to watch an attentive female shuffling and checking on her eggs beneath her. By this time on the cruise we had also become accustomed to the sight of the super-tame

**Galapagos Sea Lions** hauled out on the shore, and loafing right around the edge of town without a care in the World; the species has been there for centuries, and no humans glaring at them were going to make them change their ways, or even wake them up from their comfortable slumber! After a panga ride that produced nothing new but more pleasant views and photo shoots with many of the same species, we returned to our yacht, and set sail once more; this time heading westwards to one of the southernmost islands in the Galapagos, *Espanola*...



## DAY 6:

### ESPANOLA

Espanola is another firm favorite among visitors, both birders and otherwise. The reason is simple; it contains a number of key endemic birds, but also possesses a beautiful white sandy bay, with docile sea lions often peppering the beach. It is a scenic, beautiful and tranquil island, which is only accessible by joining a cruise, making it somewhat exclusive too. It feels literally like an idyllic desert island, minus the palm trees, of course!

We made two stops on the island; firstly to *Punta Suarez*, the famous site of the largest albatross breeding colony in the Galapagos, and later to the serene *Gardner Bay*, with its white sands, sea lions, and ever-present mockingbirds. Stopping first at *Punta Suarez*, we made our daily ritual of

transferring from yacht to panga and then crossing to shore. Virtually the first bird to greet us ashore was a prominent **Galapagos Hawk**, perched atop the small lighthouse, which offered up our best views, and photos, of the trip of this species. The beach where we disembarked provided a key highlight in that this was the only area we came across **“Christmas” Marine Iguanas**, (*photo below*).



While we saw many of these unique sea-faring lizards throughout the cruise; in this part of the islands they are at their most colorful, daubed with red and green in addition to the usual drab grays. Their skin appears like it has been infested with an algal growth, making them easily more attractive in this part

of the archipelago to elsewhere. From the beach we walked to the albatross colony, picking up the tame **Large Cactus-Finch** along the way, and a very friendly **Gray Warbler Finch** too, one of only two seen on the entire cruise of the latter species. Passing another, resting **Galapagos Hawk**, we finally arrived at the nesting area of the **Waved Albatross**, (*photo page 14 & below*), a species that nest on only two islands in the World, this one and another less visited island in southern Ecuador.

While many of the albatrosses had already bred and moved on, we still had some great close-ups of a pair waddling on land, where they lose their gracefulness instantly, compared to when they are seen flying at sea, when they look most at home. The adults were seen walking and also taking to the air, a combination of clumsiness, and supreme poise all rolled into the same action sequence! As part of our session at this wonderful visitor site we also spent time at the cliff edge so we were able to watch **Waved Albatrosses** and **Red-billed Tropicbirds** flying right at eye level, an activity that was, unsurprisingly, very popular with all. Moving further into the colony we finally laid eyes on some young albatrosses, a mixture of feathers and fluff, and clearly not yet ready to take to the air; a nice addition to the all round albatross experience.



The Galapagos are often, unofficially referred to as the “land of reptiles”, as these are often the most prominent forms of wildlife to visitors. This day was



no exception as we enjoyed viewing an **Espanola Snake** in the morning (one of four harmless snake species on the island, all of which are endemic); and in the afternoon, once we reached *Gardner Bay*, we also got to see the snake's main prey items, **Espanola Lava Lizards**, many males of which were sporting bright scarlet chins. Around the same time we found the snake we also became acquainted with one of the most tame birds in all of the Galapagos; the **Espanola Mockingbird**, one of which began to follow us around, or some would say, *even stalk us!*

In the afternoon, after lunch back on board our yacht, we took a short panga ride to the idyllic *Gardner Bay*, where, once again, **Espanola Mockingbirds** were conspicuous, a mob of them bouncing around us the whole time we were on this pristine white beach. **Galapagos Sea Lions** slumbered on the beach, and some people took to snorkeling in the crystal clear waters offshore. After enjoying the abundant lava lizards, the super-tame mockingbirds, and the lounging sea-lions we returned back to the boat, where we set sail again, this time westwards for *Floreana*, another island located in the "deep south" of the archipelago...

#### DAY 7:

For the penultimate day of our cruise, we had a hectic schedule, starting out in the south of the islands, before hotfooting it north to Santa Cruz, where we had some key targets awaiting in the humid highlands of the island. **TWO** islands; **ONE** day; and **LOTS** of endemics, it was a fantastic final full day in the Galapagos, if fast-paced, compared to the rest of the cruise! (With increasing restrictions from the national park, this was the only way we could manage such an itinerary within this 8-day period).



## FLOREANA

Starting in the south of the Galapagos, we visited Floreana, the island where the first human settlers made their homes. However, we were not there for the history lesson, but for yet another finch, which is endemic to Floreana. It did not take us long to find a solitary, singing **Medium Tree-Finch**. As this did not take much time, and we had other major targets ahead on another island-Santa Cruz-we kept our Floreana time short. We did have just enough time to check a large lagoon, where 7 **American Flamingoes** were foraging, and to enjoy more **White-cheeked Pintails** and half a dozen or so **Common Gallinules**; the only ones of the entire cruise.



## SANTA CRUZ

On the crossing over to Santa Cruz (from Floreana), we picked up the, by now, “usual” selection, of Galapagos seabirds, with **Elliot’s Storm-Petrels**, (*photo page before*), **Galapagos Petrels**, and **Galapagos Shearwaters** seen, along with further of that most pelagic of shorebirds, **Red-necked Phalarope**. Once we reached Santa Cruz, there was no time to loose, and we quickly dropped anchor, took a panga ashore, and boarded a private bus, which took us into the highlands. We visited two different sites in the wet highland zone on Santa Cruz, *Media Luna* and near *Los Gemelos*, which are both especially rich in endemic *finches*. On this single afternoon in the highlands, we added **Large and Small Tree-Finches**, the tool-using **Woodpecker Finch**, and **Vegetarian Finch** to the trip list, none of which

featured except on this particular afternoon. Finch diversity is especially rich in these wet areas of the highlands, where tall trees grow that cannot along the arid, saline sections of the coastline, where we had spent much of the cruise. Up there we also saw a handful of **Galapagos Flycatchers**, a **Green Warbler Finch**, and half a dozen or so **Dark-billed Cuckoos** (which, also, only were seen in this area on the cruise). We had saved that most famous of Galapagos residents until nearly the last, and by visiting one of the farms on Santa Cruz, we were able to see the lumbering giants that gave the islands their name: wild **Galapagos Giant Tortoises**.

It had been an exciting day, but we still had another, new, island to visit on our last landing in the Galapagos...



**DAY 8:**

### **NORTH SEYMOUR**

This tiny island is formed from uplifted lava, which has produced a perfect platform for nesting seabirds. Seymour's most famed avian attraction are the *frigatebirds*; **Magnificent Frigatebirds** are jam-packed on the island, and males bloat out their bright scarlet throat sacs on a regular basis to encourage females to mate with them. What's more they do this with no concern, or regard, for a small group of birders looking on! Like all Galapagos animals, the frigatebirds are simply fearless. Another unique experience was seeing our only **Land Iguanas** of the trip, an endangered reptile that is only found on these islands, and we also enjoyed some final

**Swallow-tailed Gulls** (*photo page before*), and **Blue-footed Boobies** at close quarters.

After ogling magnificent **Magnificent Frigatebirds**, we made the short crossing back to Baltra, where we were reacquainted with the tiny airport again, from where we flew back to Quito for the final night of the tour.



*It had been a fantastic cruise, sampling some of the very best, and most famous, of the Galapagos animals: Blue-footed Boobies in dancing mode; male frigatebirds showing off their most famous bright scarlet features; close-ups of the most graceful seabirds on the islands, in the form of Red-billed Tropicbirds; Waved Albatrosses, both in elegant flight at eye level, and waddling, uncomfortably, on the ground; along with piles of Marine Iguanas, slothily Giant Tortoises, and a hatful of “Darwin’s” finches. Along with the wildlife, the varied scenery peeked our interest too, with the impressive lava cone of Pinnacle Rock a standout feature, and the striking contrasts of the older eastern islands from that of the younger western islands, appreciated best when walking on crunchy black lava underfoot in the western areas. The landscapes, the wildlife and the entire experience of the Galapagos is truly unique, and is not offered anywhere else. All people, with all types of cameras, left with a myriad images, of what are known as the “enchanted islands”.*

**CHECK LISTS:****BIRDS:**

- E** - indicates a Galapagos endemic/breeding endemic *species*  
**e** - indicates a Galapagos endemic/breeding endemic *subspecies*

<b>DUCKS, GEESE &amp; WATERFOWL</b>		<b>ANATIDAE</b>
<b>e</b>	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis galapagensis</i>
<b>FLAMINGOS</b>		<b>PHOENICOPTERIDAE</b>
	American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>
<b>PENGUINS</b>		<b>SPHENISCIDAE</b>
<b>E</b>	Galapagos Penguin	<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i>
<b>ALBATROSSES</b>		<b>DIOMEDEIDAE</b>
<b>E</b>	Waved Albatross	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>
<b>SHEARWATERS &amp; PETRELS</b>		<b>PROCELLARIIDAE</b>
<b>E</b>	Galapagos Petrel	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>
<b>E</b>	Galapagos Shearwater	<i>Puffinus subalaris</i>
<b>STORM-PETRELS</b>		<b>HYDROBATIDAE</b>
<b>e</b>	Elliot's (White-vented) Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis</i>
	Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>
<b>e</b>	Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma tethys tethys</i>
<b>TROPICBIRDS</b>		<b>PHAETHONTIDAE</b>
	Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>
<b>FRIGATEBIRDS</b>		<b>FREGATIDAE</b>
	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>
<b>BOOBIES &amp; GANNETS</b>		<b>SULIDAE</b>
	Nazca Booby	<i>Sula granti</i>
<b>e</b>	Blue-footed Booby	<i>Sula nebouxii excisa</i>
	Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>
<b>CORMORANTS &amp; SHAGS</b>		<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>
<b>E</b>	Flightless Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax harrisi</i>
<b>PELICANS</b>		<b>PELECANIDAE</b>
<b>e</b>	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis urinator</i>
<b>HERONS, EGRETS &amp; BITTERNS</b>		<b>ARDEIDAE</b>
<b>e</b>	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias cognata</i>

	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
e	<b>Striated (Lava) Heron</b>	<b><i>Butorides striata sundevalli</i></b>
	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata striata</i>
	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea pauper</i>
	<b>HAWKS, EAGLES &amp; KITES</b>	<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>
E	<b>Galapagos Hawk</b>	<b><i>Buteo galapagoensis</i></b>
	<b>RAILS, GALLINULES &amp; COOTS</b>	<b>RALLIDAE</b>
H	<b>Galapagos Rail</b>	<b><i>Laterallus spilonotus</i></b>
	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
	<b>STILTS &amp; AVOCETS</b>	<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>
	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
	<b>OYSTERCATCHERS</b>	<b>HAEMATOPODIDAE</b>
e	<b>American Oystercatcher</b>	<b><i>Haematopus palliatus galapagensis</i></b>
	<b>PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS</b>	<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>
	Black-bellied (Gray) Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
	<b>SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>
	Wandering Tattler	<i>Tringa incana</i>
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>
	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
	<b>GULLS, TERNS &amp; SKIMMERS</b>	<b>LARIDAE</b>
E	<b>Swallow-tailed Gull</b>	<b><i>Creagrus furcatus</i></b>
	Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>
E	<b>Lava Gull</b>	<b><i>Leucophaeus fuliginosus</i></b>
e	<b>Brown Noddy</b>	<b><i>Anous stolidus galapagensis</i></b>
	<b>PIGEONS &amp; DOVES</b>	<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>
E	<b>Galapagos Dove</b>	<b><i>Zenaida galapagoensis</i></b>
	<b>CUCKOOS</b>	<b>CUCULIDAE</b>
	Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>
	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
	<b>OWLS</b>	<b>STRIGIDAE</b>
e	<b>Short-eared Owl</b>	<b><i>Asio flammeus galapagoensis</i></b>

<b>FALCONS &amp; CARACARAS</b>		<b>FALCONIDAE</b>	
	Peregrine Falcon		<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
<b>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</b>		<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>	
E	Galapagos Flycatcher		<i>Myiarchus magnirostris</i>
<b>SWALLOWS</b>		<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	
	Purple Martin		<i>Progne subis</i>
E	Galapagos Martin		<i>Progne modesta</i>
<b>MOCKINGBIRDS &amp; THRASHERS</b>		<b>MIMIDAE</b>	
E	Galapagos Mockingbird		<i>Mimus parvulus</i>
E	Española (Hood) Mockingbird		<i>Mimus macdonaldi</i>
E	San Cristobal (Chatham) Mockingbird		<i>Mimus melanotis</i>
<b>NEW WORLD WARBLERS</b>		<b>PARULIDAE</b>	
e	Yellow Warbler		<i>Setophaga petechia aureola</i>
<b>TANAGERS &amp; ALLIES</b>		<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>	
E	Green Warbler Finch		<i>Certhidea olivacea</i>
E	Gray Warbler Finch		<i>Certhidea fusca</i>
E	Vegetarian Finch		<i>Platyspiza crassirostris</i>
E	Woodpecker Finch		<i>Camarhynchus pallidus</i>
E	Large Tree-Finch		<i>Camarhynchus psittacula</i>
E	Medium Tree-Finch		<i>Camarhynchus pauper</i>
E	Small Tree-Finch		<i>Camarhynchus parvulus</i>
E	Small Ground-Finch		<i>Geospiza fuliginosa</i>
E	Large Ground-Finch		<i>Geospiza magnirostris</i>
E	Sharp-beaked Ground-Finch		<i>Geospiza difficilis</i>
E	Common Cactus-Finch		<i>Geospiza scandens</i>
E	Medium Ground-Finch		<i>Geospiza fortis</i>
E	Large Cactus-Finch		<i>Geospiza conirostris</i>
<b>REPTILES</b>			
E	Galapagos (Giant) Tortoise		<i>Geochelone elephantopus</i>
	Pacific Green Turtle		<i>Chelonia midas agassisi</i>
E	Marine Iguana		<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>
E	Land Iguana		<i>Conolophus subcristatus</i>
E	Galapagos Lava Lizard		<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>
E	San Cristobal Lava Lizard		<i>Microlophus bivattatus</i>
E	Española Lava Lizard		<i>Microlophus delanonis</i>
E	Española Snake		<i>Philodryas biserialis hoodensis</i>

**MAMMALS**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| e California (Galapagos) Sea Lion | <i>Zalophus californianus wollebacki</i> |
| Galapagos Fur Seal                | <i>Arctocephalus galapagoensis</i>       |

**OTHERS**

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sun Fish                | <i>Mola mola</i>         |
| White-tipped Reef Shark | <i>Triaenodon obesus</i> |
| Diamond Stingray        | <i>Dasyatis brevis</i>   |
| Sally Light-foot Crab   | <i>Grapsus grapsus</i>   |

