

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
Aboard the M/V *Evolution*
November 1-8, 2014



Española Mockingbird

© Paul J. Greenfield

LEADERS: PAUL GREENFIELD & TONY NUNNERY
COMPILED BY: PAUL GREENFIELD

VICTOR EMANUEL NATURE TOURS, INC.
2525 WALLINGWOOD DRIVE, SUITE 1003
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78746
WWW.VENTBIRD.COM

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By Paul Greenfield

Cruising and birding the Galapagos Islands is far more than just visiting a place and seeing its birds and habitats. These islands, once thought to be mere shadows, uninhabitable and useless, “enchanted” in the negative sense of the word, later became a stopover and hideaway for feared pirates and buccaneers and a whaler’s hot-spot and supply stop for sailors who, among other negative deeds, sacrificed over a hundred thousand Giant Tortoises over the years, thanks to this gentle animal’s ability to survive for months (years?) without food or water before being feasted upon. The Galapagos were also used as a U.S. military base during World War II, complete with bombing practice. But thankfully, it was Charles Darwin’s brief visit to this archipelago in 1835 that eventually shed light on the true importance and relevance of this otherwise “uninteresting and barren oceanic wasteland.” And it is this relevance and Darwin’s footsteps that make us forget the “other” past and feel a deep reverence to the strange and unique conditions and wildlife that we find here.

Although our journey may appear to be like any “island cruise” in some aspects (food!), every step we took, every plant and creature we saw (and stepped over), every bird we watched, had a story, a history, and a legacy to share, perhaps more obviously than in any other place on earth. To tread in Darwin’s footsteps is no small matter—his masterwork, *On the Origin of Species*, being widely considered one of man’s greatest accomplishments—as we stood among the very mockingbirds that gave him key clues to his theory that species evolved from a common ancestor. How could we not revel in the very existence of the strange Flightless Cormorant, with its pathetic and apparently useless wings—a bird that seems to be in mid-journey between evolutionary end points.

We greeted each day at dawn, on deck, watching the sun rise and scanning the ocean and the horizon as we neared our next port-of-call, our new landing site. Always invigorating and filled with anticipation, we searched for whales, dolphins, “jumping” rays, and seabirds (this is the perfect place to study these often frustrating feathered creatures). Our days were activity-filled with morning and afternoon hikes, snorkeling, and kayaking. Each island was like a newly discovered treasure chest (with bounty that the silly pirates of yesteryear never even paid attention to!), unique scenery, geological conditions, animals, plants...even *vibes* varied between visitor sites. The birding is famously “galapagueño” in style, most species being relatively easy to spot and study, repeatedly. At one point or another, most showed up as close and friendly, as you would expect of a pet “budgie,” or your cat or dog. But there were challenges too, posed by a few pelagic bird species and several of the so-called Darwin’s finches—yes, those little brown (or black)-jobs that baffled even Charles himself—and we worked diligently to find as many of these as possible. But this was a broad experience that included close encounters with unique reptiles, fish, mammals, crustaceans, insects, plants... and lava too.

Highlights were many and, as it should be, each of us has taken our own back home with us to savor for years to come. I always find it difficult, if not impossible, to pick a favorite situation, moment, or experience, as there are so many and the last ones seem to always

jump ahead of the first. So, these few recollections come to mind of our truly memorable week. Our morning arrival at our first visitor site—Punta Vicente Roca—could not have been more magical with that initiation panga ride along the coastline, complete with our first Galapagos Penguins, Flightless Cormorants, Green Sea Turtles, and Galapagos Fur-Sea Lions; our first walk at Punta Espinoza on Fernandina and first encounter with a mass of beach-bumming Marine Iguanas; the small band of Galapagos Martins seen by some of us at Tagus Cove; our whale sightings along Bolívar Channel; Bartolomé and the thousands of incoming Franklin’s Gulls; “finching” on Santa Cruz—spectacularly close Vegetarian Finches, and Woodpecker Finch; our dawn arrival at Española with all the Waved Albatrosses at sea, and our hike at Punta Suárez with all the nesting species (Waved Albatross, Red-billed Tropicbirds, Nazca and Blue-footed boobies, Swallow-tailed Gulls, etc.) and the Española Mockingbird; our brief last morning excursion to the San Cristóbal highlands and successful “pick-up” of the endemic mockingbird and Large Tree-Finch. Of course, snorkelers all have their special experiences, glued in their minds (or on film) of intimate encounters with fish, rays, sea stars, sea horses, sea turtles, sharks, playful sea lions, cormorants, and penguins. This was a special trip to one of earth’s special places.

ITINERARY

- November 1—Flight Quito-Guayaquil—Baltra Island (Galapagos): board The M/V Evolution then afternoon at sea circling Daphne Major and heading northwestward
- November 2—Sail to North coast of Isabela Island, crossing the Equator, passing Volcán Ecuador; Punta Vicente Roca (kayaking, snorkelling, panga); sail along Bolívar Channel; afternoon Fernandina Island at Punta Espinoza (Pahoehoe lava, mangroves, and sandy beach)
- November 3—Central-west Isabela Island; Bolívar Channel to Urbina Bay, morning walk along trail in this uplifted area below Alcedo Volcano; afternoon sail to Tagus Cove; walk to Laguna Darwin, kayaking, panga, etc.
- November 4—Sail to Bartolomé; morning hike up to summit of Pinnacle Rock by part of our group (tuff cones and lava tubes, spectacular view) or walk over dunes to south beach; snorkeling around north beach; afternoon around Sullivan Bay, Santiago (James)
- November 5—Morning to Santa Cruz Island, Bachas Beach and lagoon; Afternoon at Cerro Dragón
- November 6—All day on Santa Cruz Island; morning visit to highlands—Los Gemelos pit craters, Steve Devine’s Farm and El Manzanillo (lunch); afternoon bus trip back to Puerto Ayora, visit to Darwin Station
- November 7—All day at Española (Hood) Island: morning hike at Punta Suarez; afternoon sail to Gardner Bay (kayaking, brief snorkeling, panga and beach-bumming);
- November 8—Morning in highlands of San Cristóbal (El Progreso area). Departure for Mainland (via Guayaquil) to Quito

BIRDS

E—Endemic species

E—Endemic subspecies

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS: ANATIDAE

White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis galapagensis*) E—4 were seen at Bachas and Cerro Dragón lagoons; 2 more were encountered in the highlands of Santa Cruz at Manzanillo

FLAMINGOS: PHOENICOPTERIDAE

American Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*)—7 in all were seen at salt lagoons; 6 at Bachas, another 1 at Cerro Dragón

PENGUINS: SPHENISCIDAE

Galapagos Penguin (*Spheniscus mendiculus*) E—This small, and the only equatorial penguin was seen on three days; 15 or so were seen along the shoreline at Isabela and Fernandina islands; at least 20 at Urbina Bay and Tagus Cove; 10 or so at Bartolomé. A threatened and range restricted species

ALBATROSS: DIOMEDEIDAE

Waved Albatross (*Phoebastria irrorata*)—This near-endemic species was observed at sea at sea as we approached Española (Hood) Island, its key nesting site (only a small additional number nest on Isla de la Plata, off the coast of mainland Ecuador) where we then enjoyed a good number of adults (a few were dueling) and some comical nestlings (remember Big-Bird?)

PETRELS & SHEARWATERS: PROCELLARIIDAE

Galapagos Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia*) E—Only 10 or so were seen off the coast of Isabela Island on our second day. This population, which breeds exclusively in the Galapagos Archipelago, is now considered a separate species from Dark-rumped ' or Hawaiian Petrel (*P. sandwichensis*).

Galapagos Shearwater (*Puffinus subalaris*) E—Generally abundant throughout the Archipelago; hundreds were seen at sea daily. This Pacific Ocean population is now considered a separate species from Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*) with which it was lumped for years.

STORM-PETRELS: HYDROBATIDAE

Elliot's [White-vented] Storm-Petrel (*Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis*) E—By far, the most commonly encountered storm-petrel; this, an endemic subspecies, was seen daily throughout the Archipelago, where often observed closely, "dancing" on the water's surface alongside our ship and pangas. Often at ports and landings

Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma tethys tethys*) E—Only small numbers were seen this trip off the northwestern coast of Isabela along Bolivar Channel) and 1 was noticed at Bartolomé. Often called Galapagos Storm-Petrel

TROPICBIRDS: PHAETHONTIDAE

Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus mesonauta*) E—This beautiful species was fairly common at its nesting site on, and off, Española Island, at Punta Suarez; 5 or

so were seen around Daphne Major and another 1 was seen of NW Isabela

FRIGATEBIRDS: FREGATIDAE

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

Great Frigatebird (*Fregata minor ridgewayi*) E —Only 2 were seen, a female and juvenile were identified at Punta Suárez, Española Island, flying repeatedly over the cliffs and nesting sites. A very aggressive kleptoparasitic species, more pelagic than Magnificent, which is generally found closer to land

BOOBIES & GANNETS: SULIDAE

Nazca Booby (*Sula granti*)—Quite numerous (large numbers seen on all but one day) though generally less common than Blue-footed; close encounters at nesting site on Española. Now considered a distinct species from the smaller Masked Booby (*S. dactylatra*)

Blue-footed Booby (*Sula nebouxii excisa*)— E The most commonly seen and widespread booby (a favorite) on the Archipelago; seen daily. Numerous at sea and along shorelines throughout Galapagos

Red-footed Booby (*Sula sula websteri*)—1 was seen by some of us briefly at sea as we neared Española Island, off Punta Suárez

CORMORANTS: PHALACROCORACIDAE

Flightless Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax harrisi*) E—This species, the World's largest and only flightless member of the cormorant family, was seen well at Punta Vicente Roca and again at Urbina Bay and Tagus Cove on the west coast of Isabela, and Punta Espinoza, at Fernandina (over 60 individuals were seen in all); also seen underwater by snorkelers

PELICANS: PELICANIDAE

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis urinator*) E —A common species—seen daily throughout the Archipelago; close to shore and along shorelines; also in mangroves and at ports

HERONS & BITTERNES: ARDEIDAE

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias cognata*) E —1-2 were seen at various sites on four days; Baltra, Urbina Bay, Bartolomé, and Cerro Dragón

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)— 20 or so were seen on Santa Cruz, at Academy Bay and in the highlands

Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*)—2 was seen well at Punta espinoza, Fernandina; another 1 was seen at Cerro Dragón shoreline

Lava Heron (*Butorides sundevalli*) E—From 1 to 3 were seen on five days along rocky shorelines and in mangroves (at Puerto Ayora). Now, considered a race of Striated Heron (*B. striatus*) by some authors; this keeps changing.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea pauper*) E —1 adult bird was glimpsed on the shores of Daphne Major; seen 2 were seen well at Punta Suárez, Española Island

KITES, EAGLES & HAWKS: ACCIPITRIDAE

Galapagos Hawk (*Buteo galapagoensis*) E—Several sightings on three days, including super close views at Punta Espinoza, Fernandina, Urbina Bay and Punta Suárez; a total of 9 or so individuals were recorded

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS: RALLIDAE

Galapagos Rail (*Laterallus spilonotus*)—1 or 2 individuals were barely glimpsed by a couple of us, from a bus, along the roadside at Manzanillo in the highlands of Santa Cruz. Little devils!!

Common [Moorhen] Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*)—5 were seen at Manzanillo in the highlands of Santa Cruz

STILTS AND AVOCETS: RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus palliatus*)—2 were seen briefly at Bachas and Cerro Dragón

OYSTERCATCHERS: HAEMATOPODIDAE

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus galapagensis*) E—Mostly pairs were seen on Fernandina, Bartolomé and Punta Suárez; 7 or so in all

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS: CHARADRIIDAE

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)—1 was scoped at the salt lagoon at Cerro Dragón

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)—Between 1-8 were seen on beaches and lagoons on various islands on 4 days; Punta Espinoza, Bartolomé, Bachas and Cerro Dragón and Academy Bay

SANDPIPERS & ALLIES: SCOLOPACIDAE

Wandering Tattler (*Heterosceles incanus*)—Common on rocky shorelines throughout the Archipelago, with from 1-5 or so seen daily on all but our last day

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)—Only a few were seen this trip; 1-2 at Bartolomé, 2 at Bachas/Cerro Dragón and 2 in the highlands of Santa Cruz

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)—Fairly common; only a few were seen this trip on four days, along beaches and rocky shorelines; 1 at the fish market at Puerto Ayora

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)—between 2-6 were seen on Bartolomé (south beach), Bachas/Cerro Dragón beaches and Gardner Bay beach

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)—2 or so were seen at Cerro Dragón salt lagoon

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)—1 was observed at Cerro Dragón Lagoon with other 'peeps'

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)—3 were observed closely at Cerro Dragón Lagoon, with the previous two species

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)—Rafts of up to several 100 were seen at sea on two days along Bolívar Channel; also a few thousand were seen off Santiago Island *en route* to Bartolomé

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)—1 was seen well, swimming close to the Evolution along the Bolívar Channel

GULLS & TERNS: LARIDAE

Swallow-tailed Gull (*Creagrus furcatus*)—This, surely the World's most stunning gull, was encountered mainly on two days, also seen flying at night, alongside the Evolution); 25 or so were seen on and around Daphne Major, and then in large numbers at Punta Suárez, Española Island

Franklin's Gull (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*)—Between 1-2 were seen around Daphne Major, Urbina Bay, Academy Bay and Punta Suárez; 22 were seen at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal; but a fantastic sighting of over 6000 birds (mostly basic adults) was witnessed at Bartolomé when several migrating flocks of between 800-1200 came in from the sky to the water, hung around for short periods and then continued on a southerly trajectory, only to be followed by another flock

Lava Gull (*Larus fuliginosus*) **E**—The rarest gull in the World; critically threatened. 1 was seen at baltra landing, another 1 was watched at Cerro Dragón beach and 2 or so were seen at Academy Bay, Puerto Ayora on Santa Cruz

Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus galapagensis*) **E** —Large numbers were seen daily, mostly flying along the coast and out at sea, though many were observed close-up while roosting along the coastline of various islands (some juveniles were seen); also seen perching atop the heads of fishing Brown Pelicans!

PIGEONS & DOVES: COLUMBIDAE

Galapagos Dove (*Zenaida galapagoensis*) **E**—Between 1-20 or so of this unique little dove were seen on four days on various islands, literally at our feet at Darwin Station, Santa Cruz and Punta Suárez, Española; a few were seen flying in from off-shore to land at Española!

CUCKOOS: CUCULIDAE

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*)—This species began its aggressive colonization of the Archipelago sometime in the 1950's-1960s; between 8-10 were seen at Urbina Bay, the highlands of Santa Cruz and San Cristóbal

FALCONS & CARACARAS: FALCONIDAE

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)?—A small, compact falcon was seen flying from sea-to-shore on our last morning's arrival at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal. This could not be confirmed, but would be a first record for the Galapagos islands for this species.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: TYRANNIDAE

Galapagos Flycatcher (*Myiarchus magnirostris*) **E**—Generally small numbers of this adorable and curious flycatcher were seen at Urbina Bay (1-6), Cerro Dragón (1), in the highlands of Santa Cruz, Española and the highlands of San Cristóbal

SWALLOWS: HIRUNDINIDAE

Galapagos Martin (*Progne modesta*) **E**—5-6 were seen well, in typically rapid flight, at Tagus Cove, close to our 'panga'

MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS: MIMIDAE

Galapagos Mockingbird (*Mimus parvulus*) **E**—The most widespread of the island's mockingbirds (visible differences between island populations are noteworthy);

Seen well and closely; recorded on the islands of Fernandina, Isabela, Santa Cruz, where the most numerous. Formally placed in the genus *Nesomimus*, but now included in *Mimus*

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

San Cristóbal Mockingbird (*Mimus melanotis*) **E**—5 or so were seen on our brief morning trip to the San Cristóbal highlands on our last morning; a few more were apparently seen at the interpretation center at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno. Formally placed in the genus *Nesomimus*, but now included in *Mimus*

NEW WORLD WARBLERS: PARULIDAE

Yellow/Mangrove Warbler (*Dendroica [petechia] aureolla*) **E**—Omnipresent throughout the Archipelago where found in a variety of habitats from the coast to the highlands. Seen daily and often quite common and totally oblivious to our presence. Lumped with and called Yellow Warbler by many authors, also Galapagos Yellow Warbler by others.

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES: EMBERIZIDAE

Green Warbler Finch (*Certhidea olivacea*) **E**—This and the following species have been split from what was formally known as Warbler Finch, the smallest of the Darwin finches, and is more a highland species. The two species are not found on the same islands. 6-10 were seen in the highlands of Santa Cruz Island (Los Gemelos and Manzanillo). I would prefer Olivaceous Warbler Finch as a name. Note: the warbler finch seen in the highlands of San Cristóbal apparently belongs to the *luteola* subspecies of gray Warbler-Finch—this classification seems VERY strange to me!

Gray Warbler Finch (*Certhidea fusca*) **E**— This and the previous species have been split from what was formally known as Warbler Finch, the smallest of the Darwin finches, and is more a lowland species. The two species are not found on the same islands. 7 or so were seen closely in low vegetation on Española Island at Punta Suarez and again at Gardner Bay, this being the *cinerascens* subspecies. Apparently the 3-4 warbler-finches seen in the highlands of San Cristóbal, belong to this, Gray Warbler-Finch, the *luteola* subspecies.

Vegetarian Finch (*Camarhynchus crassirostris*) **E**—Fantastic and close looks at this species, first a female up close at Manzanillo and then a group of 4 that fed calmly right in front of us (!!)-garden trees at the Darwin Station, Santa Cruz

Woodpecker Finch (*Camarhynchus pallidus*) **E**—At least 1 of this ‘tool-using’ finch was seen at close quarters at Los Gemelos in the highlands of Santa Cruz. Thanks to Boli!!

Large Tree-Finch (*Camarhynchus psittacula*) **E**—1 male was seen at Urbina Bay on Isabela by some of us; then on our last morning, Tony spotted another in the highlands of San Cristóbal

Small Tree-Finch (*Camarhynchus parvulus*) **E**—The most common and widespread tree-finch; 3-4 were seen at Urbina Bay on Isabela, 12 or so were seen at Manzanillo and Los Gemelos on Santa Cruz, and some 25-30 were found in the highlands of San Cristóbal

Small Ground-Finch (*Geospiza fuliginosa*) **E**—By far the most common and widespread

of the Darwin's finches; seen on all islands visited, often abundant.

Large Ground-Finch (*Geospiza magnirostris*) **E**—1 female was seen at Manzanillo, in the highlands of Santa Cruz; another was spotted by Jon in the highlands of San Cristóbal

Common Cactus-Finch (*Geospiza scandens*) **E**—1 was seen by part of our group at Urbina Bay; another 1 was seen at Cerro Dragón; 10 or so were seen at Darwin Station on Santa Cruz Island

Medium Ground-Finch (*Geospiza fortis*) **E**—This, the real *trouble-maker* of the Darwin's finches, was common on many island sites: at Urbina Bay,, Bachas/Cerro Dragón, Darwin Station/Puerto Ayora, Manzanillo and the highlands of San Cristóbal) Individuals of this species have variable sized bills and cause much confusion!

Large Cactus-Finch (*Geospiza conirostris*) **E**—Very common on Española, this the thick-billed population, *conirostris*, which acts like a ground finch (besides the fact that there are *No* cactus anywhere in sight at Punta Suárez, and very few at Gardner Bay

MAMMALS

MICE & RATS: MURIDAE

House Mouse (*Mus musculus*)—1 was seen by part of our group at Los Gemelos, in the highlands of Santa Cruz

EARED SEALS (SEA LIONS): OTARIIDAE

Galapagos Fur Sea-Lion (*Arctocephalus galapagoensis*) **E**—This species is found locally along rocky coasts; 20 were seen along Punta Vivente Roca, on Isabela by some of us

Galapagos Sea-Lion (*Zalophus wollebacki*) **E**—This is the omnipresent creature that blocked trails, swam with some of us, and literally littered the beaches throughout the Archipelago; seen daily with lots of pups present

RORQUALS: BALAENOPTERIDAE

Brydes Whate (*Balaenoptera edeni*)—8-10 were seen fairly closely along Bolívar Channel, off isabela Island

Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*)?—At least 6, very prominent blows were seen distantly, but when our ship approached the area we only found the above Bryde's Whale, with their very different blow pattern

MARINE DOLPHINS: DELPHINIDAE

Spinner Dolphin (*Stenella longirostris*)—At least 2 were seen fairly closeby, along with a large pod of the following species, in the Bolívar Channel

Short-beaked Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)—Three sightings; 150 at least, close to us (we followed them) along Bolívar Channel; 20 off Bartolomé and a small od off Santa Cruz near Bachas Beach

Orca (*Orcinus orca*)—Aka Killer Whale. 3 or so were seen from land off Española (Punta Suárez)

REPTILES

Galapagos Giant Tortoise (*Geochelone elephantopus*) **E**—3 were seen ‘in the wild’ at Urbina Bay, Isabela and 100s more were encountered in the highlands of Santa Cruz, especially at rancho Manzanillo

Pacific Green Sea-Turtle (*Chelonia agassizii*)—Apparently at the beginning of the breeding season, these wonderful creatures were seen daily, often in large numbers, at sea and near sandy beaches where they lay their eggs.

Galapagos Leaf-toed Gecko (*Phyllodactylus galapagensis*) **E**—1 was found in the Darwin Station lady’s room—removed to show the group; another baby we in the hands of a local on the street at Puerto Ayora

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

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

at our feet on Española Island

Galapagos Lava Lizard (*Microlophus* [*Tropidurus*] *albermarlensis*) **E**—A widespread species: very common at Urbina Bay and Tagus Cove, Isabela Island and Punta Suárez, Fernandina Island as well as on our two days on Santa Cruz

Galapagos Land Iguana (*Conolophus subcristatus*) **E**—Becoming more widespread due to the Darwin Station’s successful breeding program; 2 were seen at Baltra, 10 or so were seen at Urbina Bay, and at least 7 were seen at Cerro Dragón

Marine Iguana (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus*) **E**—Several very distinctive subspecies are involved; common to abundant along the shoreline on all islands

CRABS

Sally lightfoot Crab (*Grapsus grapsus*)—Common and widespread along rocky shores throughout the archipelago—the bright red one!

Hermit Crab (*Calcinus exporator*)—1 was seen along the beach at Bachas

Ghost Crab (*Ocypode gaudichaudii*)—Several were seen on a few sandy beaches

GENERAL MARINE SPECIES

Galapagos Shark

White-tipped Reef-Shark

Blacktip Shark

Mola Mola/Ocean Sunfish

Yellow-tailed Mullet

Barberfish

Butterfly Fish sp.

King Angelfish

Moorish Idol

Yellow-tailed Surgeonfish

Amberjack

Striped (flathead) Mullet

Rainbow (Sea) Chub
Dusky (Sea) Chub
Black-striped Salema
White Salema
Blackspot Porgy
Panamic Sargeant Major
White-tailed Damselfish
Yellow-tailed Damselfish
Flag Cabrilla
Giant Hawkfish
Leather Bass
Bicolor Parrotfish
Azure Parrotfish
Bluechin Parrotfish
Bumphead Parrotfish
Mexican Hogfish
Streamer Hawkfish
Chameleon Wrasse
Rainbow Wrasse
Sunset Wrasse
Panamic Cardinalfish
Large-banded Blenny
Bravo Clinid
Leopard Flounder
Stone Scorpionfish
Pacific Burrfish
Balloon Fish
Bullseye Puffer
Pacific Boxfish
Spotted Porcupinefish
Yellowtail Triggerfish
Reef Cornetfish
Tiger Snake Eel

Manta Ray
Spotted Eagle Ray
Marbled Ray

For more information on Galapagos marine species:

<http://www.starfish.ch/scubadiving/print/Galapagos-endemic-print.html>

BUTTERFLIES

Cloudless Sulphur (*Phoebis sennae marcellina*) E—singles were seen at Bachas Beach/Cerro Dragón and in the highlands of Santa Cruz

Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)—1 was seen at Urbina Bay; 2 more were encountered in the highlands of Santa Cruz

OTHER CRITTERS

Painted Locust (*Schistocerca melanocera*) **E**

Galapagos Carpenter Bee (*Xylocopa darwini*) **E**