

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
October 30–November 8, 2015

Aboard the M/S *Evolution*



Española Mockingbird

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By Paul Greenfield

What else can I say—these “Enchanted Isles” go far beyond *enchanted*, and at every level, our weeklong cruise exceeded our expectations in a big way. This strange and captivating destination seems to be on just about everybody’s “bucket-list”—its allure, whether it owes its origins to TV nature documentaries, articles and travel guides, or Charles Darwin’s *Origin of the Species*, is undeniable. But it seems that nothing you’ve heard, read, or imagined can really prepare you for experiencing these very special mid-Pacific Ocean GPS coordinates.

From moments after our plane landed on the austere and windblown desert at Baltra Island, we began to get the feeling that we were “somewhere else.” A few unpretentious finches met us outside the airport building, but as we pulled up to the main dock at the port, an ochre-yellow and rust Land Iguana lumbered towards us, a Lava Gull rested on the dock’s roof, and Magnificent Frigatebirds soared lazily overhead while Brown Noddies and Brown Pelicans fished the waters along the shore and a few inconspicuous Marine Iguanas and bright red Sally-Lightfoot Crabs clung motionless to the black rocks. Our first cruise activity initiated shortly after settling into our cabins as our ship—the *M/S Evolution*—circled the small volcanic islet, Daphne Major, before setting off for our long overnight sail. From the deck we observed tremendous shoreline activity with our first views of Galapagos Shearwater, Elliot’s Storm-Petrel, Red-billed Tropicbird, Magnificent Frigatebird (including several ballooning males!), Nazca and Blue-footed boobies, a Lava Heron, Swallow-tailed Gull, and Brown Noddy. As we headed northward, the numbers of shearwaters, storm-petrels, and noddies increased, and we encountered thousands of Red-necked Phalaropes as we advanced.

We were up on deck at dawn the following morning as we neared our first landing site. This became our daily routine for the remainder of the cruise; whenever our vessel sailed during daylight hours, we would hit the deck to watch for pelagic birds and any sea life we could spot. We located our first Galapagos Petrels and Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrels this morning. What became evident immediately was the warm water temperatures—we were witnessing early signs of the presence of the El Niño phenomenon, which was already beginning to show some impacts. This morning was indeed magical, maybe because it was our first full day, but initiating our activities with Flightless Cormorants and Galapagos Penguins has to be one of those most-memorable lifetime experiences! Little by little, this strange and enigmatic archipelago began to reveal itself—each island we visited, and each outing we embarked on, offered a new and distinct experience, a different look, different vegetation, distinctly colored beaches, lava, and wildlife. There were so many highlights, and with the shadow of Charles Darwin accompanying us wherever we went, our walks, hikes, snorkels, birding, and kayaking took on deeper meaning.

We witnessed nesting Flightless Cormorants at only a couple of yards away; snorkeled with 40 penguins, a pregnant sea horse, sea lions, and Flightless Cormorants along with so many tropical fishes, sea stars, sharks, and rays; walked among piles of Marine Iguanas, wild Galapagos Giant Tortoises at Urvina Bay, and especially in the highlands of Santa Cruz, stood among nesting albatrosses, boobies, and gulls; watched a Waved Albatross as it took flight off Española Island; located 9 species of Darwin’s finches on Santa Cruz; got close

looks at Galapagos Martin at Tagus Cove; racked up hours of seabird-watching at sunrise; studied shorebirds with American Flamingos at Dragon Hill; and watched Swallow-tailed Gulls feeding at night alongside our ship. These are just a few experiences that come to mind—each of us has collected our own favorite events and moments: from walking over expanses of twisty pahoehoe lava to “beach-bumming” along quiet beaches strewn with lazy sea lions, finding a Banded Galapagos Snake, coming face-to-face with Green Sea Turtles, or sitting just inches from a curious Española Mockingbird—even just cruising the Pacific Ocean with Magnificent Frigatebirds in our wake created special moments for us all. And that is what the Galapagos experience is all about. It involves an intimate encounter with nature, history, and earth—an intimate encounter with our planet.

ITINERARY:

- October 31—Flight Quito-Guayaquil—Baltra Island (Galapagos): board The M/S *Evolution* then afternoon at sea circling Daphne Major and heading northwestward
- November 1—Sail to North coast of Isabela Island, crossing the Equator, passing Volcán Ecuador; Punta Vicente Roca (kayaking, snorkeling, panga); sail along Bolívar Channel; afternoon Fernandina Island at Punta Espinoza (Pahoehoe lava, mangroves, and sandy beach)
- November 2—Central-west Isabela Island; Bolívar Channel to Urvina 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 3—Sail to Bartolomé; morning hike up to summit of Pinnacle Rock by part of our group (tuff cones and lava tubes, spectacular view) or panga ride and walk over dunes to south beach; snorkeling around north beach; afternoon around Sullivan Bay, Santiago (James); long or short lava walk
- November 4—Morning to Santa Cruz Island, Bachas Beach and lagoon; Afternoon at Cerro Dragón
- November 5—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 to back to Puerto Ayora, visit to Darwin Station and Puerto Ayora
- November 6—All day at Española (Hood) Island: morning hike at Punta Suarez; afternoon sail to Gardner Bay (kayaking, snorkeling, panga and beach-bumming);
- November 7—Morning at local museum and for part of our group, in highlands of San Cristóbal (El Progreso area). Departure for Mainland (via Guayaquil) to Quito;
- Fairwell Dinner in Puembo; transfer back to the airport, group departs.

BIRDS:

- E—Endemic species
E—Endemic subspecies

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS: ANATIDAE

White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis galapagensis*) E—8-9 were encountered at Bachas and Dragon Hill lagoons; 6 more were seen in the highlands of Santa Cruz at Manzanillo

FLAMINGOS: PHOENICOPTERIDAE

American Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*)—9 were seen at Bachas and Dragon Hill salt lagoons

PENGUINS: SPHENISCIDAE

Galapagos Penguin (*Spheniscus mendiculus*) **E**—This small, and the only equatorial penguin was seen on three days; 1 or so were seen along the shoreline at Punta Vicente Roca, Isabela; some 40 were encountered at Urvina Bay and Tagus Cove (also joined snorkelers!); 4 more were seen at Bartolomé. A threatened and range restricted species

ALBATROSS: DIOMEDEIDAE

Waved Albatross (*Phoebastria irrorata*)—This near-endemic species was observed 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); though seen well, only a small number of adults and few chicks were present on the island (apparently already impacted by the warmer than normal ocean-water temperature effect brought on by *El Niño*)

PETRELS & SHEARWATERS: PROCELLARIIDAE

Galapagos Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia*) **E**—Relatively few were seen this trip. Only 3-5 were seen days 2, 5 and 6. 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; apparently not terribly effected (yet) by warmer *El Niño* ocean temperatures. 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 (2-5) were seen this trip off the northwestern coast of Isabela and Fernandina, along Bolivar Channel and 2-3 were seen off Española Island. Often called Galapagos Storm-Petrel

TROPICBIRDS: PHAETHONTIDAE

Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus mesonauta*) **E**—This beautiful pelagic species was fairly common at and near its nesting sites on Daphne Major (8), and Española Island, at Punta Suarez (12); 1 was also seen around Bartolomé

FRIGATEBIRDS: FREGATIDAE

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*)—The common, widespread and omnipresent frigatebird in the Archipelago; large numbers seen daily, mostly in

flight; regularly accompanying and perching on the Evolution at sea. Although we did not visit nesting sites on this trip, we did observe some 'ballooning' males on Daphne Major as we circled the island on Day 1

BOOBIES & GANNETS: SULIDAE

Nazca Booby (*Sula granti*)—This attractive species was quite numerous (large numbers seen daily) though generally less common than Blue-footed; close encounters at their nesting site on Española and along several shorelines. Now considered a distinct species from the smaller, yellow-billed 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

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 Urvina Bay and Tagus Cove on the west coast of Isabela, and Punta Espinoza, at Fernandina (20 individuals were seen on two days); also swam with snorkelers on a couple of occasions

PELICANS: PELICANIDAE

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

HERONS & BITTERNS: ARDEIDAE

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias cognata*) **E** —Between 1-4 were seen Bartolomé, Bachas Beach, Puerto Ayora (Academy Bay), and Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal Island

Great Egret (*Ardea [Egretta] alba*)—i were seen at Guayaquil's airport; another was seen at Puerto Ayora (Academy Bay), Santa Cruz Island

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)— Rather common, mostly on settled islands; 1 was seen at Baltra; 80 or so on Santa Cruz (at Academy Bay and in the highlands); 2 on Española, and 1-2 at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal Island

Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*)—1 was seen well at Urvina Bay, on Isabela Island

Lava Heron (*Butorides sundevalli*) **E**—From 1 to 5 were seen on six days along rocky shorelines and in mangroves (at Puerto Ayora). Now, considered a race of Striated Heron (*B. striatus*) by some authors; this seems to keep changing

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea pauper*) **E** —1 juvenile bird was seen At Punta Vicente Roca, on Isabela Island; an adult was seen distantly on Española at well at Punta Suárez

KITES, EAGLES & HAWKS: ACCIPITRIDAE

Galapagos Hawk (*Buteo galapagoensis*) **E**—Several sightings at four localities; Punta Vicente Roca and Urvina Bay on Isabela, Punta Espinoza on Fernandina, and Punta Suárez on Española

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS: RALLIDAE

Common [Moorhen] Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*)—6 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 Dragon Hill

OYSTERCATCHERS: HAEMATOPODIDAE

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus galapagensis*) E—Pairs were seen on Bartolomé, Dragon Hill shoreline; 5 were seen at Punta Suárez on Española

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS: CHARADRIIDAE

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)—1 was seen and scoped at Dragon Hill salt lagoon

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)—Up to 5 were seen on beaches and lagoons on various islands; Punta Espinoza (2), Bartolomé (at least 2), Bachas and Dragon Hill (5) and Puerto Ayora (Academy Bay) (1)

SANDPIPERS & ALLIES: SCOLOPACIDAE

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)—3 were seen in a 'brawl' at Manzanillo in the highlands of Santa Cruz

Wandering Tattler (*Heterosceles incanus*)—Common on rocky shorelines throughout the Archipelago, with from 1-5 or so seen four or five days

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)—4 or so were seen at Punta Espinosa, Fernandina; 4 at Bachas/Dragon Hill and heard only on Española

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)—Usually fairly common; only seen, this trip, on two days, along beaches and rocky shorelines; at least 9 at Punta Espinosa, Fernandina and 6 in the Bachas/Dragon Hill area

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)—Only 2 were seen on Bachas Beach

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)—9 were seen at Bachas and Dragon Hill salt lagoons

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)—3-5 were observed at Dragon Hill Lagoon with other 'peeps'

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)—1 was at Dragon Hill Lagoon, actually ID'd in a photo!

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)—Rafts of up to several 100 were seen at sea along Bolívar Channel on two days; also less numbers off Española

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)—Only 1 was seen fairly well, swimming closeby at Tagus Cove, Isabela

GULLS & TERNS: LARIDAE

Swallow-tailed Gull (*Creagrus furcatus*)—This, arguably the World's most stunning gull, was encountered at several sites, with seen flying alongside the Evolution at night; 10 were seen on and flying around Daphne Major; 5 were seen around Tagus Cove; at least 4 were seen at Bartolomé; most common at Punta Suárez on Española Island

Franklin's Gull (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*)—Few were seen this trip: 1 at Punta Espinoza on Fernandina, 2 at Puerto Ayora (Academy Bay) on Santa Cruz and 1 at Punta Suárez on Española

Lava Gull (*Larus fuliginosus*) E—The World's rarest gull; critically threatened. Singles

encountered at Baltra, Punta Suárez on Española and Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal; 2 were found at Bachas Beach and another 5 or so were seen at Puerto Ayora (Academy Bay) on Santa Cruz

Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus galapagensis*) E—Large numbers were seen on all but our last two days, mostly flying (along the coast and out at sea). Many, including juveniles were observed close-up while roosting along the coastline of various islands; also occasionally seen perching atop the heads of fishing Brown Pelicans!

PIGEONS & DOVES: COLUMBIDAE

Galapagos Dove (*Zenaida galapagoensis*) E—5 or so of this unique little dove were seen at Sullivan Bay; 2 were seen closely at Los Gemelos on Santa Cruz; common on Española with close views

CUCKOOS: CUCULIDAE

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*)—This species began its aggressive colonization of the Archipelago sometime in the 1950's-1960s; unfortunately we encountered some (between 1-8) at Urvina Bay, Bachas, Dragon Hill and the Santa Cruz highlands (Manzanillo, etc.), Española and San Cristóbal highlands

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: TYRANNIDAE

Galapagos Flycatcher (*Myiarchus magnirostris*) E—A few of this adorable and curious flycatcher were seen at Dragón Hill (1), Manzanillo and Darwin Station (6 or so), Punta Suárez & Gardner Bay (3) and in the highlands of San Cristóbal

SWALLOWS: HIRUNDINIDAE

Galapagos Martin (*Progne modesta*) E—Fantastic great looks at some 15 (also perched) in shoreline cave at Tagus Cove; also possibly 1 more at Sullivan Bay

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 and 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 and inquisitive on Española Island. Formerly placed in the genus *Nesomimus*, but now included in *Mimus*

San Cristóbal Mockingbird (*Mimus melanotis*) E—4 were seen, both on our brief morning trip to the San Cristóbal highlands and at the interpretation center at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno on our last morning. Formally placed in the genus *Nesomimus*, but now included in *Mimus*

NEW WORLD WARBLERS: PARULIDAE

Yellow/Mangrove/Galapagos Yellow-Warbler (*Dendroica [petechia] aureolla*) E—Omnipresent throughout the Archipelago where found in a variety of habitats from the coast to the highlands. Seen on all but our arrival day 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. Quite a few were seen in the highlands of Santa Cruz Island at Los Gemelos and Manzanillo where some birds show a rufescent wash on their throat. 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. 5 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 few 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 the Darwin Station, Santa Cruz, then another in the highlands of San Cristóbal
- Woodpecker Finch** (*Camarhynchus pallidus*) **E**—4 of this ‘tool-using’ finch were seen, a few very closely at Los Gemelos and Manzanillo in the highlands of Santa Cruz. Thanks to Boli for our first one.
- Large Tree-Finch** (*Camarhynchus psittacula*) **E**—4 were seen, and well at Los Gemelos and Manzanillo in the highlands of Santa Cruz.
- Small Tree-Finch** (*Camarhynchus parvulus*) **E**—The most common and widespread tree-finch; 3 were seen at Urvina Bay on Isabela; quite common at Manzanillo and Los Gemelos on Santa Cruz, and 1 more in the highlands of San Cristóbal
- Small Ground-Finch** (*Geospiza fuliginosa*) **E**—By far one of the most common and widespread of the Darwin’s finches; seen on all islands visited, often abundant.
- Large Ground-Finch** (*Geospiza magnirostris*) **E**—2 were seen at Manzanillo, in the highlands of Santa Cruz
- Common Cactus-Finch** (*Geospiza scandens*) **E**—1 was seen by part of our group at at Dragon Hill; 3 were seen at Darwin Station on Santa Cruz Island, and 1 was seen on Sap Cristóbal. Also, some apparent hybrid ground-cactus finches were seen.
- Medium Ground-Finch** (*Geospiza fortis*) **E**—This, the real *trouble-maker* of Darwin’s finches, was common on many island sites: at Urvina 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**—At least 6 were seen 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:

EARED SEALS (SEA LIONS): OTARIIDAE

Galapagos Fur Sea-Lion (*Arctocephalus galapagoensis*) **E**—This species is found locally along on rocky coasts; Only 2 were seen along Punta Vicente Roca, on Isabela

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 quite a few pups present

MARINE DOLPHINS: DELPHINIDAE

Bottle-nosed Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)—2 or so were in Bolívar Channel on Day 2

REPTILES:

Galapagos Giant Tortoise (*Geochelone elephantopus*) **E**—1 was seen ‘in the wild’, though hidden away under vegetation at Urvina Bay, Isabela; 100 at least were encountered in the highlands of Santa Cruz, especially at Rancho Manzanillo

Pacific Green Sea-Turtle (*Chelonia agassizii*)—Quite a few of these wonderful creatures were seen on all but one day, often in fairly large numbers at sea and near sandy beaches where they lay their eggs; also mating pairs were encountered a few times

Banded Galapagos Snake (*Antillophus sleveni*) **E**—1 was found at Punta Espinoza on Fernandina

Española Lava Lizard (*Microlophus* [*Tropidurus*] *delanonus*) **E**—Common; often at our feet on Española Island

Galapagos Lava Lizard (*Microlophus* [*Tropidurus*] *albermarlensis*) **E**—A widespread species: very common at Urvina Bay and Tagus Cove, Isabela Island and Punta Espinoza, 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; 1 was seen at Baltra, 10 or so were seen at Urvina Bay, only 2 were encountered at Dragon Hill

Marine Iguana (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus*) **E**—Several very distinctive subspecies are involved; common to abundant along the shoreline on all islands, and daily; we had to take care as to not step on any!

BUTTERFLIES & OTHER INSECTS:

Cloudless Sulphur (*Phoebis sennae marcellina*) **E**—Several were seen at Urvina Bay, Bachas/Dragon Hill and Manzanillo

Monarch (*Danaus plexippus magellippe*) **E**—A few were seen at Urvina Bay, Bachas/Dragon Hill and Manzanillo

Queen (*Urbanus galapagensis*) **E**—A few were encountered at Manzanillo

Dragon Fly sp.—Several were seen on Punta Espinoza, Urvina Bay, and Dragon Hill

Carpenter Bee —Several were seen at Urvina Bay

Rainbow Locust—Several were encountered on Bartolomé & Sullivan Bay, the highlands of

Santa Cruz and Española

CRABS:

Sally lightfoot Crab (*Grapsus grapsus*)—Common and widespread along rocky shores throughout the archipelago—the bright red one (young ones are black)!
Hermit Crab (*Calcinus exporator*)—Seen along the beach at Bachas
Ghost Crab (*Ocypode gaudichaudii*)—Several encountered on a few sandy beaches

GENERAL MARINE SPECIES:

Galapagos Shark
White-tipped Reef-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

Pacific Sea Horse—1 pregnant male (!) was seen by snorkelers off Tagus Cove

Manta Ray
Spotted Eagle Ray
Marbled Ray

For more information on Galapagos marine species:

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