

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Galapagos 2013

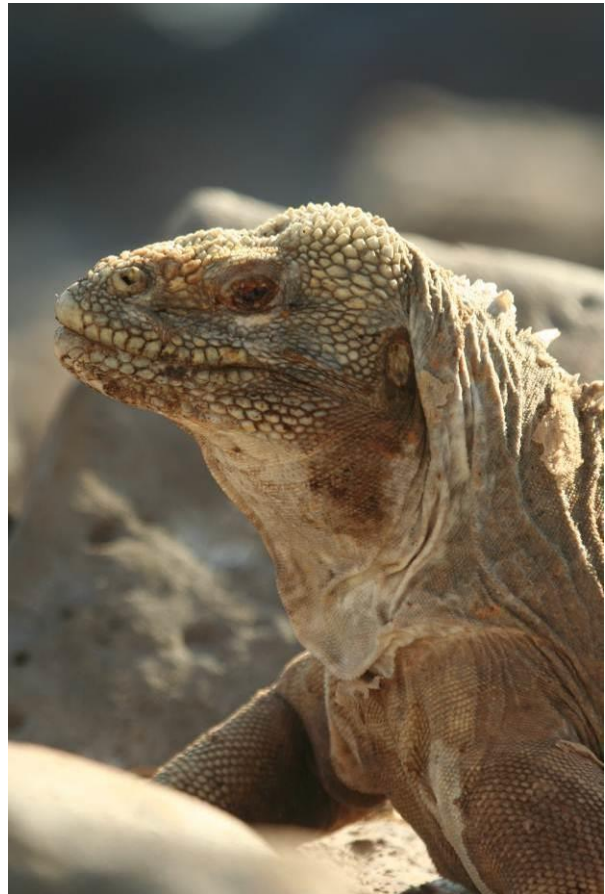
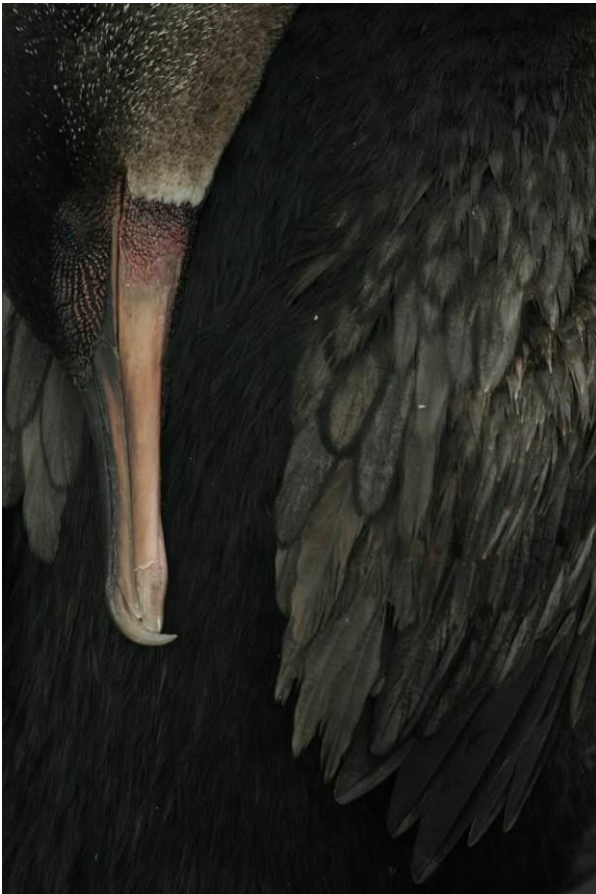
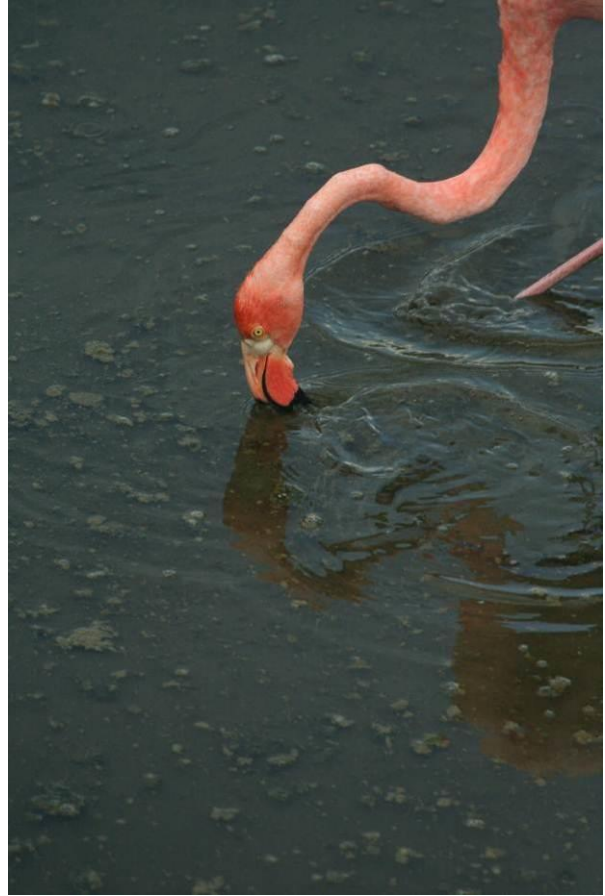


Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

#	DATE	LOCATIONS & NOTES
1	19 th April	Travel
2	20 th April	Cerro Blanco and Parque de Lago
3	21 st April	San Cristobal: Isla Lobos and Puerto Baquerizo Moreno
4	22 nd April	Santa Fe and Plaza Sur
5	23 rd April	Santa Cruz: Charles Darwin Research Station and El Chatto Tortoise Reserve
6	24 th April	Isabela: Muro de las Lagrimas, Puerto Villamil, the highlands of Sierra Negra
7	25 th April	Isabela: Punta Moreno and Bahia Elizabeth
8	26 th April	Isabela & Fernandina: Tagus Cove, Punta Espinosa and Punta Vicente Roca
9	27 th April	Santiago and Rabida
10	28 th April	North Seymour and back to Puerto Ayora
11	29 th April	Santa Cruz: Highlands
12	30 th April	Baltra and flight back to Guayaquil
13	1 st May	Guayaquil city tour: Sta Ana, Malecon and Iguana Park Flight back to Europe
14	2 nd May	Madrid and return to UK

Philip's photos from this trip can be seen at www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/sets/72157633359377297/

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report



Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

DIARY

20th April: Cerro Blanco and Parque de Lago

We spent the day in the company of Ana, who took us first into the dry forest at Cerro Blanco and then to the water hyacinth-covered reservoir at Parque de Lago.

Magnificent Frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Parque de Lago
Neotropic Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Parque de Lago
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Parque de Lago
Great Egret <i>Casmerodius alba</i>	Parque de Lago
Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	One flew past at Parque de Lago, dark wing feathers
Cocoi Heron <i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Parque de Lago
Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i>	Common. Long tail
Black Vulture <i>Cathartes atratus</i>	Common. Short tail, pale near the wing tips
Grey-backed Hawk <i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i>	One soaring over Cerro Blanco, a Tumbesian endemic
Grey Hawk <i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Two ragged birds soaring over Cerro Blanco
Laughing Falcon <i>Herpetotheres cacchinnans</i>	Two drying in the top of a tree, Cerro Blanco
Collared Forest Falcon <i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Heard at Cerro Blanco
Spotted Sandpiper <i>Actitis macularia</i>	4 at Parque de Lago
Ecuadorian Ground Dove <i>Columbina buckleyi</i>	Cerro Blanco. Tumbesian endemic
White-tipped Dove <i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Cerro Blanco & Parque de Lago
Feral Pigeon <i>Columba livia</i>	Guayaquil
Pacific Parrotlet <i>Forpus coelestis</i>	Tiny green parrot, Cerro Blanco. Tumbesian endemic
Grey-cheeked Parakeet <i>Brotogeris pyrrhoptera</i>	Short-tailed, noisy, Cerro Blanco. Tumbesian endemic
Red-masked Parakeet <i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	Long-tailed, noisy, Cerro Blanco. Tumbesian endemic
Squirrel Cuckoo <i>Piaya cayana</i>	Cerro Blanco
Groove-billed Ani <i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Cerro Blanco & Parque de Lago
Pacific Pygmy Owl <i>Glaucidium peruanum</i>	Parque de Lago
Common Potoo <i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	One roosting near the car park, Cerro Blanco
Long-tailed Hermit <i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	The long-tailed hummingbird, Cerro Blanco
Amazilia Hummingbird <i>Amazilia amazilia</i>	The small hummingbird, Parque de Lago
Ecuadorian Trogon <i>Trogon mesurus</i>	A pair heard dueting at Cerro Blanco
Scarlet-backed Woodpecker <i>Veniliornis callonotus</i>	Cerro Blanco
Pacific Hornero <i>Furnarius cinnamomeus</i>	walking down the track, Cerro Blanco
Streak-headed Woodcreeper <i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	Cerro Blanco
Social Flycatcher <i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Cerro Blanco
Streaked Flycatcher <i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Cerro Blanco
Baird's Flycatcher <i>Myiodynastes bairdii</i>	Cerro Blanco: Tumbesian Endemic
Boat-billed Flycatcher <i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>	Cerro Blanco
Tropical Kingbird <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Common roadside bird
Snowy-throated Kingbird <i>Tyrannus niveigularis</i>	2 at Parque de Lago
Black-and-white Becard <i>Pachyrhamphus albogriseus</i>	1 female at Cerro Blanco
Red-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Cerro Blanco
Ecuadorian Thrush <i>Turdus maculirostris</i>	Cerro Blanco. Tumbesian Endemic
Grey-breasted Martin <i>Progne chalybea</i>	Common around Guayaquil and elsewhere
Fasciated Wren <i>Campylorhynchus fasciatus</i>	heard at Cerro Blanco, the builder of the large twig nests
Tropical Gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila plumbea</i>	Cerro Blanco, feeding young
Tropical Parula <i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	1 at Cerro Blanco
Grey-and-Gold Warbler <i>Basileuterus fraseri</i>	Heard singing at Cerro Blanco. Tumbesian endemic.
Blue-grey Tanager <i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Cerro Blanco. A common roadside bird
Streaked Saltator <i>Saltator striatipectus</i>	Cerro Blanco
Saffron Finch <i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Parque de Lago. A common roadside bird
Blue-black Grassquit <i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	1 male singing at Parque de Lago, jumping up and down
Chestnut-throated Seedeater	1 male at Parque de Lago
Crimson-breasted Finch <i>Rhodospingus cruentus</i>	2 males, 1 female, Parque de Lago. Tumbesian endemic

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*
Scrub Blackbird *Dives warszewiczi*
Yellow-tailed Oriole *Icterus mesomelas*
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Common at Cerro Blanco
Cerro Blanco and Parque de Lago
1 at Parque de Lago
Guayaquil

Guayaquil Squirrel *Sciurus stramineus*

A couple at Cerro Blanco, tufted ears and big bushy tail

Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*

Several seen on walls around Cerro Blanco

Iridescent Whorltail-iguana *Stenocercus iridescens*

The small lizard at Cerro Blanco

Bocourt's Jungle-runner *Ameiva edracantha*

Large lizard, Cerro Blanco

21st April: Guayaquil to San Cristobal: Isla Lobos and Puerto Baquerizo Moreno

An early start and a morning flight took us out over the Pacific and to the Galapagos. After making our way through the many layers of form filling, passport stamping and baggage reclaiming, we met up with the captain of our boat, the Yate Eden. A short bus journey took us from the airport into the small 'city' of Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, the administrative capital of Galapagos province, and our first zodiac ride, out to our boat in the bay.

With Fausto delayed in getting to San Cristobal, we were joined by Edison on our first excursion, to the tiny island of Isla Lobos. Here we had our first encounters 'up close and personal' with Galapagos's famously friendly wildlife. Male frigatebirds displayed on their nests, Marine Iguanas and Galapagos Sealions mooched around the island and a female Blue-footed Booby incubated her egg in the middle of the path.

Back in the harbour, for some of us the chance of a wander through Puerto Baquerizo Moreno was too tempting, and as well as the odd post card, ice cream and/or beer, some of us also found a single Chatham Mockingbird, as well as two plants we won't find anywhere else on our itinerary, the cactus *Opuntia megasperma* var *orientalis*, and the lovely San Cristobal Daisy (or Curve-spined Lecocarpus) *Lecocarpus darwinii*, an endangered endemic now finding a place for itself as a planted ornamental in town.

With Fausto finally on board, we enjoyed our first evening meal on board and headed to our bunks.

22nd April: Santa Fe and Plaza Sur

After a later-than-expected departure from San Cristobal last night, the day started early, with us seeking shelter from the swell in the sheltered bay of the island of Santa Fe. Landing on the beach, we spent some time with the local sea lions, while Fausto searched (unsuccessfully, unfortunately) under the bushes for the endemic Santa Fe Rice Rat. Instead, the highlight of our walk round the trail was a population of the large Santa Fe Land Iguanas, an animal restricted to just this single island, sitting in the shade of another Santa Fe endemic, the massive cactus *Opuntia echios* var. *baringtonensis*.

Galapagos Doves shuffled about amongst the scrub, made up of Yellow Cordia *Cordia lutea*, Salt Bush *Cryptocarpus pyramidalis*, Spiny Bush *Scutia spicata* and the beautiful scent of Incense Tree *Bursera graveolens*, while overhead a pair of Galapagos Hawks soared.

After returning to the boat, we had our first taste of snorkelling in the bay, where sea lions played in the surf and we saw our first Razor Surgeonfish, Diamond Stingray, King Angelfish and Mexican Hogfish, amongst others.

After lunch, we made our way over to the lovely island of South Plaza (Plaza Sur). The island was carpeted in *Sesuvium edmonstonei* with the succulent-leaved *Portulaca howelli* at the far end. Land Iguanas sat in the shade of the large *Opuntia echios* var *echios* cacti, while a handful of male Marine Iguanas did their best to ingratiate themselves with the female Land Iguanas. They obviously have been more successful in the past, as Fausto found the bizarre result of just such a liaison, the tiger-striped hybrid, sat off on his own.

Also around the cacti, we compared the bill shapes of the two finches on the island: Cactus Finch, with its long, roman-nosed beak, and Small Ground Finch, with its small, triangular beak.

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

Over at the cliff on the far side we were treated to the sights and sounds of the seabirds: Swallow-tailed Gulls, Galapagos Shearwaters, Brown Noddy and beautiful Red-billed Tropicbirds soared back and forth along the cliff edge. Back at the 'low' side of the island, we noted the old coral and lava slide, and an adult Kelp Gull flew the length of the island, a rare vagrant to the islands.

23rd April: Santa Cruz

Our morning excursion started with a zodiac ride across Academy Bay, from where we walked through to the Charles Darwin Research Station via a lesson on mangrove identification. Here we learned about the tortoise breeding programme and paid a visit to Diego, the prolific Espanola male from San Diego zoo, cooling off in a pool no doubt after another burst of gene-pool-enhancing activity.

The station is also a good place to find Darwin's Finches, and we caught up with several new species here: a family of Large Ground Finches posed virtually side by side with Small and Medium Ground Finches and several showy Cactus Finch, as well as several birds that reinforced the fact that a significant number of those damnable finches just can't be identified; a pair of Vegetarian Finches quietly chewing away at leaves; and a confused juvenile Woodpecker Finch who seemed to be suffering something of a personality complex, at one point begging for food from a juvenile Medium Ground Finch: the Woodpecker finch may not look like much, but its use of tools to wheedle beetle larvae out of the bark makes it very nearly unique (the New Caledonian Crow is the only other bird known to use tools).

After a wander round the 'big city' of Puerto Ayora and lunch back on board the Eden, we headed up into the highlands on a wild tortoise chase.

More finches were found here: as well as the ubiquitous Small and Medium Ground Finches, we also found a singing male Woodpecker Finch, two or three Highland Warbler Finches, a pair of Vegetarian Finches and a lovely male Small Tree Finch. A Dark-billed Cuckoo tried to sneak past beneath the canopy without us noticing, while on the *Azolla*-covered pool a couple of White-cheeked Pintail dabbled, and a noisy Common Gallinule jerked around the edge.

Amongst the plants of interest, we found some nice endemics: Galapagos Peperomia *Peperomia galapagensis* growing as an epiphyte on Galapagos Guava *Psidium galapageium* and Collinvaux's Passion Flower *Passiflora collinvauxii* with its boomerang-like cat face leaves.

After iced lemongrass tea and a local banana, we headed back to Puerto Ayora, but not before several Galapagos Crakes, including a family of tiny black chicks, and a family group of Paint-billed Crakes all ran across the road in front of our bus.

24th April: Isabela – Puerto Villamil area

After a rather bouncy night's travelling, we awoke anchored offshore from the small town of Puerto Villamil. A pair of mating Black Turtles swam past before breakfast, and then we headed onto shore, to be met by our bus.

Travelling along the coast through the arid zone vegetation, we came across a handful of Sierra Negra Giant Tortoises by the roadside and a Dark-billed Cuckoo put on a little show. The Muro de las Lagrimas was a poignant piece of local history, while nearby plants included yet another Prickly Pear *Opuntia echios* var *inermis*, found only on Sierra Negra, Radiate-headed Scalesia *Scalesia affinis*, Galapagos Lantana *Lantana peduncularis*, *Cordia leucophylictis*, *Lippia rosmarinifolia* and the Galapagos Mistletoe *Phoradendron henslowii* parasitising Galapagos Croton.

Walking along the beach back into town we found Grey Plover, Sanderling, Hudsonian Whimbrel and a very confiding pair of American Oystercatchers with their large youngster. A group of Marine Iguanas of the large, dark *albemarlensis* subspecies were hauled up on the lava, blowing salt snot every now and again to the delight of some. Back at the dock, having somehow gained a coconut for drinking later, we found four Galapagos Penguins fishing around the beach.

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

Our afternoon excursion was up into the highlands behind Puerto Villamil. We quickly gained some height, up into a noticeably cooler climate. The main target species up here was the Vermillion Flycatcher, and we were soon treated to close up views of a couple of buffy-coloured females and also their bright red and black mates. Finches were again much in evidence, with Woodpecker Finch, Highland Warbler Finch and Small Tree Finch all singing around us.

Heading back down to town, we stopped at a pool where a small group of Galapagos Flamingos (an endemic subspecies of the Caribbean Flamingo) fed, together with White-cheeked Pintail, Common Gallinules and a couple of Black-necked Stilts. Our final stop was at the Isabela Tortoise Breeding Centre, where tortoises from Sierra Negra (*guntheri*) and from the endangered population on Cerro Azul (*vicina*, once down to just 12 individuals) are bred for release back into the wild.

A quick beach-side beer to celebrate Swiss Peter's birthday, and then back onto the boat: another busy day in Las Islas Encantadas.

25th April: Isabela - Punta Moreno and Bahia Elizabeth

We started the day with a zodiac ride around the mangrove-fringed bay by Punta Moreno: both Spotted Eagle Ray and Golden Cow-Ray 'flew' past us in the shallows, while a Flightless Cormorant posed nearby, flapping his now-defunct wings. Landing on the lava shore, we crossed the lava field, marvelling at the pioneering plants making a living in this inhospitable environment: *Scalesia affinis*, *Cordia revoluta*, *Darwiniothamnus tenuifolius* were all found growing here, as well as three cacti: the Candelabra Cactus *Jasminocereus thouarsii*, the local Prickly Pear *Opuntia echios* var *inermis* and the wonderful Lava Cactus *Brachycereus nesioticus*. Even more incongruous amongst all the lava were the series of rich freshwater pools, mini oases which were home to Common Gallinule, White-cheeked Pintail, a couple of Galapagos Flamingos and a lost female Blue-winged Teal, a vagrant to the islands from North America. Overhead three Galapagos Martins were hawking. Another pool nearer to the shore held several Black Turtles, stuck here until the tide comes back up again. Our first snorkelling for a couple of days was around the rocky coast, where we all got to see a large turtle grazing near the shore, and some were lucky enough to swim with Galapagos Penguin.

In the afternoon we returned to the zodiacs to explore Elizabeth Bay. Here the mangroves were particularly impressive, with some truly massive Red Mangrove trees, the largest in the islands. A Great Blue Heron posed for photos, nearby a Striated Heron watched us go by, and good numbers of Black Turtles were found patrolling the clear shallows.

During the late afternoon we navigated northwards, towards Tagus Cove. On the way we passed several Galapagos Petrels, but for some the highlight of the day came in the form of a pod of around 30 Bottle-nosed Dolphins which came in to ride the bow wave over and over, with lots of playing, tail lobbing and jumping clear out of the water. The sun set behind Fernandina, the moon rose over Volcan Alcedo, and another magical day came to an end.

26th April: North Isabela and Fernandina - Tagus Cove, Punta Espinosa and Punta Vicente Roca

Today started early, with a pre-breakfast climb up the hill behind the shelter of Tagus Cove. We passed a couple of surprisingly confiding Dark-billed Cuckoos, a nest full of finches, lots of Galapagos Long-tailed Skippers feeding on the *Waltheria* flowers, a new cactus in the form of *Opuntia insularis* and some fresh Land Iguana droppings (but alas, no iguanas) on our way up to the top, from where we had a fantastic view over Darwin Lake, Tagus Cove and across to Fernandina in one direction, and across the impressive lava fields towards the volcanos of Alcedo, Darwin and Wolf in the other direction. Back at the boat, and instead of braving the cold waters, we took a panga ride around the coast, where Flightless Cormorants and Galapagos Penguins rested on the rocks and a group of Galapagos Martins hawked around their nesting site.

It was a short trip across the Bolivar Channel to Fernandina, the most pristine oceanic island in the world where, with the cloud keeping the temperatures down, we ventured out at midday onto the beautiful Punta Espinosa. A pair of Galapagos Hawks greeted our arrival, Great Blue Heron stalked across the sand and the

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

now-usual Galapagos Sealions lazed on the sand. Around the shore were several Flightless Cormorants, including a bird on the nest, rearranging her mound of seaweed whilst sheltering her single egg from the sun.

But the real highlight of Punta Espinosa was her Marine Iguanas. These are the largest in the islands, the subspecies *cristatus* and great piles of them were heaped up on the shore, warming up for the day, salt-snotting every way we turned. Once warm enough they were heading into the surf to graze on the cold-water algae that is their preferred food. The sights and sounds of hundreds of great dragon-like reptiles piled up on the lava must stand out as one of the highlights of the islands.

And from one highlight to another... over lunch we set off northwards, along the Bolivar Channel between Fernandina and Isabela. A patch of 'busy' water at the far side of the channel turned out to be dolphins, and lots of them. Lots and lots and lots! Some swift manoeuvring by Captain Klever soon found us in the middle of a pod of at least 100 very acrobatic Short-beaked Common Dolphins. The whoops and wows as we were surrounded by leaping dolphins was definitely one of the best moments of the trip.

And so to Punta Vicente Roca, where the snorkelers amongst us shared the (rather cold) water with a couple of sea lions and a big-eyed Galapagos Fur Seal, penguins, turtles and Flightless Cormorants. Amazing.

As the day drew to an end, we continued our journey north, crossing the equator with a drink in hand as the sun was setting near the northern end of Isabela...

27th April: Santiago and Rabida

Another morning, another new island. A pod of Bottle-nosed Dolphins were feeding in James Bay not far from the boat when we woke up anchored off Santiago. Breakfast out of the way, and we disembarked onto the beach at Puerto Egas for our exploration of Santiago. Leaving our snorkelling gear at the top of the beach, we walked through the arid zone vegetation which was alive with butterflies: hundreds and hundreds of the bright orange Galapagos Silver Fritillary and the larger Queen butterflies were on the wing, nectaring at *Waltheria* bushes, together with one or two Monarchs and smaller numbers of Galapagos Blue, Galapagos Long-tailed Skipper and Galapagos Sulphur.

At the rocky shore we found Wandering Tattler, Sanderling, Whimbrel, Turnstone and American Oystercatcher, as well as the chocolate-brown Marine Iguanas of the *mertensi* race. The tide was far out and the sun hot, which may be why we could only find two Galapagos Fur Seals at this traditional haul out site.

Back at the beach, we headed for the water, with White-tipped Reef Shark, Diamond Stingray and abundant smaller fish the highlights for those snorkelling.

Over lunch we travelled south from Santiago to Rabida, the red island. A trio of young Brown Pelicans were on the beach, playing with stones and learning how to combine big feet, big beak and big waves. On the soft cinder cliffs behind the beach the endemic Galapagos Tomato was growing, along with Rabida's own endemic profusely-fruiting Prickly Pear *Opuntia galapageia* var *profusa*. A pair of Galapagos Hawks soared overhead, while we headed back to the beach for one last delve beneath the waves.

Our final 'navigation' took us across to the northern end of Santa Cruz for the night, where we enjoyed our farewell cocktail and one final dinner on board, magic-ed up from the tiny galley.

28th April: North Seymour and back to Puerto Ayora

Our pre-breakfast outing, the last from the boat, took us to the seabird colony on North Seymour. Pairs of Blue-footed Boobies were displaying to each other with their stick gathering/sky pointing/foot waving/whistling and grunting displays. The rocky shore was lined with Swallow-tailed Gulls, while frigatebirds soared effortlessly overhead. On their flimsy nests in the Dwarf Incense Trees both species of frigates were sitting side-by-side: male Great Frigatebirds 'ululated' whilst the nearby male Magnificent Frigatebirds 'drummed', female Great Frigates with their pink eye-lids and Magnificents with blue eye-lids. And a lone Land Iguana warmed himself up in a patch of sunlight amongst the cacti. A wonderful way to

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

start the day... and so it was back to the boat for breakfast and all too soon, time to bid farewell to the Eden, and to Swiss Peter.

Our bus ride from the canal across Santa Cruz to Puerto Ayora included a short stop in the *Scalesia pedunculata* forest around the Los Gemelos sink holes. Amidst the amazing scenery, finches were present in abundance. Amongst the now-familiar ranks of Small and Medium Ground Finches and Small Tree Finches we also found several Highland Warbler Finches, a family of Large Ground Finches, several singing Woodpecker Finches and best of all a single male Large Tree Finch, completing for us our set of the finches available on our itinerary.

29th April: Highlands of Santa Cruz

For some today was spent relaxing around Santa Cruz, while others heading up into the highlands, to Media Luna beyond the village of Bellavista. Here, an uphill walk took us up into the Miconia zone, a virtual monoculture of *Miconia robinsonia* over the hillside, a fantastic success story after the near-destruction of this habitat by the invasive Quinine tree. Here we also found some other endemic plants in the form of Galapagos Tree Ferns, Galapagos Justicia and Galapagos Jaegeria, as well as the lovely little yellow lily *Hypoxis procumbens*. Highland Warbler Finch and (unseen) Woodpecker Finch sang from the Miconia, and some interesting inverts included a mantis on the wall of the Quinine-sprayers hut, some great dragonflies and lots (and lots!) of moths...

30th April: Galapagos to Guayaquil

A day of travelling, first across the island of Santa Cruz, then across the Canal to Baltra (with its own *Scalesia* *Scalesia crockeri* and a last wave goodbye from a passing turtle), and then on our Aerogal flight across to Guayaquil.

1st May: Guayaquil

A morning spent exploring the city, whilst avoiding various May Day political demonstrations and footballing celebrations, before our flights home. We wandered along the Malecon and ended up in the park opposite the cathedral, with the incongruous sight of Green Iguanas acting as town pigeons.

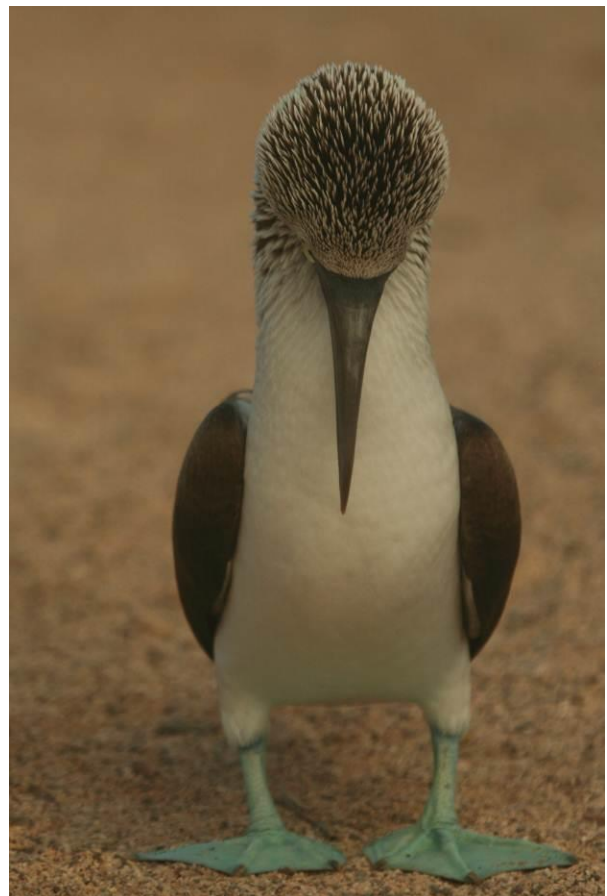
Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregatta magnificens*
Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*
Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*
Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*
two juveniles still around
Black-crowned Night Heron *Nyctocorax nyctocorax*
Ecuadorian Ground Dove *Columbina buckleyi*
Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis*
Pacific Hornero *Furnarius cinnamomeus*
Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*
Gray-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea*
Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*
Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis*
Great-tailed Grackle *Quiscalus mexicanus*

One circling over the Iguana Park
One by the pond
One by the pond
A breeding colony along the Malecon, with one or
Two adults by the pond
Several pairs around
The tiny parrot by the riverfront
Several
Common
The big common 'swallow'
Common
Common
Common

Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*
Guayaquil Squirrel *Sciurus stramineus*

A common animal in the Plaza Bolivar!
One rather sad looking individual in Plaza Bolivar

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report



Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd
BIRDS																
Family Spheniscidae (Penguins)																
E	Galapagos Penguin	<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i>						X	X	X						
		Currently categorised as Endangered, the total world population is fewer than 2000 birds.														
Family Procellariidae (Shearwaters & Petrels)																
E	Galapagos Petrel	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>			X				X	X	X					
		Currently categorised as Critically Endangered having suffered a rapid population decline to less than 5000 pairs.														
E	Galapagos Shearwater	<i>Puffinus subalaris</i>			X	X			X	X	X	X				
Family Hydrobatidae (Storm Petrels)																
e	Elliot's Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	Pacific Band-rumped Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanodroma cryptoleucura</i>				X				X						
e	Wedge-rumped Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanodroma tethys tethys</i>			X	X			X	X	X					
Family Phaethontidae (Tropicbirds)																
	Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>				X										
Family Fregatidae (Frigatebirds)																
e	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens magnificens</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>			X							X				
Family Sulidae (Boobies & Gannets)																
e	Blue-footed Booby	<i>Sula nebouxii excisa</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Nazca Booby	<i>Sula granti</i>				X				X	X	X				
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants & Shags)																
E	Flightless Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax harrisi</i>							X	X						
		Endemic to the islands of Isabela and Fernandina, the total world population is fewer than 1700 individuals. Currently categorised as Vulnerable.														
Family Pelecanidae (Pelicans)																
e	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis urinator</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese & Swans)																
	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Female on a pool at Punto Moreno, Isabela: 25 th . A vagrant to Galapagos													
e	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis galapagensis</i>					X	X	X	X						
Family Ardeidae (Heron & Egrets)																
e	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias cognata</i>			X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>						X	X							
	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>			X											
	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>					X	X	X			X	X	X		
	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>							X							
E	Lava Heron	<i>Butorides sundevalli</i>			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
e	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea pauper</i>									X					
Family Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)																
e	Caribbean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopeterus ruber glyphorhynchus</i>						X	X							
Family Accipitridae (Hawks & Eagles)																
E	Galapagos Hawk	<i>Buteo galapagoensis</i>				X				X	X					
		Total populations estimated at fewer than 500 individuals: categorised as Vulnerable														
Family Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules & Coots)																
E	Galapagos Crake	<i>Laterallus spilonotus</i>					X	X					H			
		Categorise as Vulnerable, and declining.														
	Paint-billed Crake	<i>Neocrex erythrops</i>					X									
	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>					X	X	X							
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)																
	Wandering Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>							X	X	X					
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				X	X	X			X					
	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			X	X			X		X					

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>						X			X					
	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>								X						
Family Haematopodidae (Oystercatchers)																
e	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus galapagensis</i>				X		X			X					
Family Recurvirostridae (Avocets & Stilts)																
	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>						X								
Family Charadriidae (Plovers & Lapwings)																
	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>						X								
	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>							X							
Family Laridae (Gulls & Terns)																
	Laughing Gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i>			X	X										
	Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixicans</i>											X			
E	Lava Gull	<i>Larus fuliginosus</i> The rarest gull in the world, with a population of fewer than 1000 adult birds. Categorised as Vulnerable			X	X	X	X					X			
	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	An adult on Plaza Sur, briefly, 22 nd . A vagrant to Galapagos.													
E	Swallow-tailed Gull	<i>Creagrus furcatus</i>				X				X		X				
e	Common Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus galapagensis</i>			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Family Stercorariidae (Skuas)																
	Pomarine Skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	At least 3 around the north end of Isabela, 26th													
Family Columbidae (Pigeons & Doves)																
E	Galapagos Dove	<i>Zenaida galapagoensis</i>				X				X	X	X		X		
Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)																
	Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryhpus</i>					X	X		X						
	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>			X		X	X			X	X	X	X		
Family Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)																
e	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus nanus</i>						X								
E	Galapagos Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus magnirostris</i>					X			X	X	X	X			
Family Mimidae (Mockingbirds)																
E	Galapagos Mockingbird	<i>Mimus parvulus</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
E	Chatham Mockingbird	<i>Mimus melanotis</i> Categorised as Endangered, with a total population of around 5000 individuals. Endemic to San Cristobal			X											
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows & Martins)																
E	Galapagos Martin	<i>Progne modesta</i>	Seen over the pools at Punta Moreno and along the cliffs at Tagus Cove, Isabela. The total population of this species is probably no more than 500 individuals and it is currently categorised as Endangered.													
Family Parulidae (New World Warblers)																
e	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia aureola</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Family Geospizidae (Darwin's Finches)																
E	Large Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza magnirostris</i>					X					X	X			
E	Medium Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza fortis</i>			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
E	Small Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza fuliginosa</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
E	Cactus Finch	<i>Geospiza scandens</i>				X	X	X			X	X	X	X		
E	Vegetarian Finch	<i>Platyspiza crassirostris</i>					X						X			
E	Large Tree Finch	<i>Camarhynchus psittacula</i>										X				
E	Small Tree Finch	<i>Camarhynchus parvulus</i>					X	X				X	X			
E	Woodpecker Finch	<i>Camarhynchus pallidus</i>					X	X				X	X			
E	Highland Warbler Finch	<i>Certhidia olivacea</i>					X	X				X	X			

Darwin's Finches: it's all in the bill

We did very well for finches, with good sightings of 9 species of Darwin's famous finches (Large Tree Finch didn't hang around long enough to have his photo taken): the only species we missed live on islands or in areas we didn't visit during our itinerary.



Small Ground Finch



Small Tree Finch



Medium Ground Finch



Vegetarian Finch



Large Ground Finch



Woodpecker Finch



Cactus Finch



Highland Warbler Finch

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

REPTILES															
Family Testudinidae (Tortoises)															
E	Sta Cruz Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone (nigra) porteri</i>	Seen at the ranch by El Chatto Tortoise Reserve, 23 rd												
E	Sierra Negra Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone (n.) guntheri</i>	Several near Muro de las Lagrimas, Isabela, 24 th												
We also saw the tortoises from Espanola (<i>hoodensis</i>), Santiago (<i>darwinii</i>) and Pinzon (<i>ephippium</i>) in the breeding centre at Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz and tortoises from Cerro Azul (<i>vicina</i>) in the breeding centre at Puerto Villamil, Isabela.															
Family Cheloniidae (Tortoises)															
E	Black (Pacific Green) Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas agassizi</i>				X		X	X	X	X				
Family Iguanidae (Iguanas & Lava Lizards)															
E	Marine Iguana (Fernandina)	<i>Amblyrhynchus c. cristatus</i>							X						
E	(Isabela)	<i>Amblyrhynchus c. albemarlensis</i>						X	X	X					
E	(Santa Cruz)	<i>Amblyrhynchus c. hassi</i>				X	X					X			
E	(Santiago & San Cristobal)	<i>Amblyrhynchus c. mertensi</i>			X						X				
E	Land Iguana	<i>Conolophus subcristatus</i>				X						X			
E	Santa Fe Land Iguana	<i>Conolophus pallidus</i>				X									
E	Galapagos Lava Lizard	<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
E	San Cristobal Lava Lizard	<i>Microlophus bivattatus</i>			X										
Family Colubridae (Snakes)															
E	Steindachner's Snake	<i>Alsophis slevini steindachneri</i>										X			
MAMMALS															
Family Otaridae (Sealions)															
E	Galapagos Sea Lion	<i>Zalophus wollebaeki</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
E	Galapagos Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus galapagoensis</i>								X	X				
Family Baleopteridae (Rorqual Whales)															
	Bryde's Whale	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>								X					
Family Delphinidae (Dolphins)															
	Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>								X					
	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>							X		X				

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

MISCELLANEOUS: TERRESTRIAL. Various other creatures seen during the trip			
E	Galapagos Sulphur	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>	The big yellow butterfly
E	Galapagos Blue	<i>Leptodes parrhasioides</i>	The small blue butterfly
E	Galapagos Long-tailed Skipper	<i>Urbanus galapagensis</i>	Dark brown butterfly
E	Galapagos Silver Fritillary	<i>Agraulis galapagensis</i>	Common on Santiago: orange above, silvery beneath
	Queen	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>	Amazing common on Santiago, the large dark orange butterfly with white spots
	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Several seen on Sta Cruz, Isabela and Santiago
E	Galapagos Hawkmoth	<i>Mandura rustica galapagensis</i>	Large caterpillar at CDRS. Adults flying at dinner in the highlands
E	Large Painted Locust	<i>Schistocerca melanocera</i>	The big colourful grasshopper
E	Galapagos Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa darwini</i>	The big shiny blue/black bee
E	Galapagos Horsefly	<i>Tabanus vittiger</i>	Biting us on the beach at Isla Lobos
N	Terrestrial Hermit Crab	<i>Coenobita compressus</i>	Under the black mangroves on Rabida
N	Giant Huntsman	<i>Heteropoda venatoria</i>	The large toilet spider, Sta Cruz
E	Galapagos Hawker	<i>Aeshna galapagensis</i>	Large blue dragonfly at Media Luna
N	Striped Saddlebags	<i>Tramea calverti</i>	The smaller red dragonfly
N	Great Pondhawk	<i>Erythemis vesiculosa</i>	A medium-sized, greeny blue dragonfly on Isabella that we also saw at Cerro Blanco
N	Citrine Forktail	<i>Ischura hastatum</i>	The small damselfly at Media Luna
E	Galapagos Praying Mantis	<i>Galapageia solitaria</i>	The brown mantis at Media Luna

The good rains during the wet season had produced abundant vegetation on all the islands, and as a result we saw large numbers of six of Galapagos's breeding butterflies, including all four endemics.

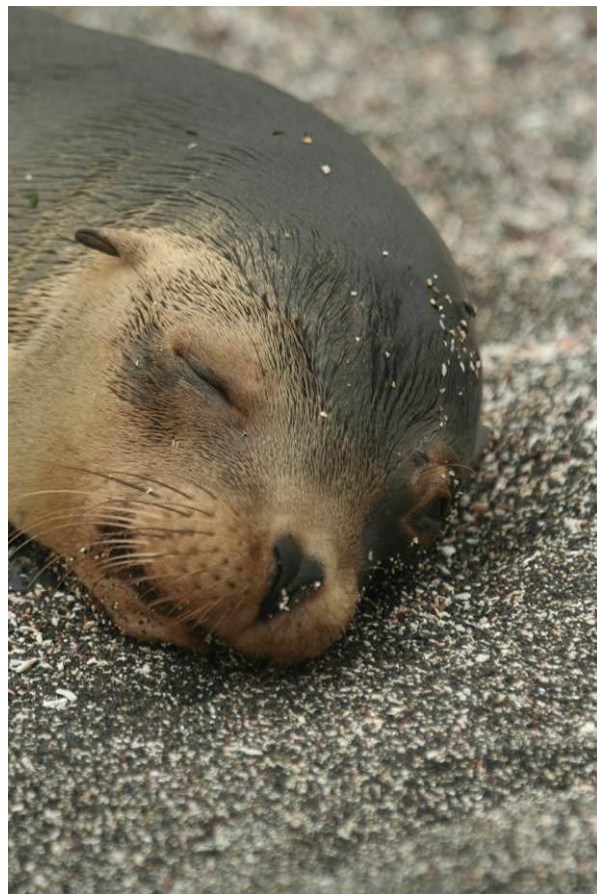
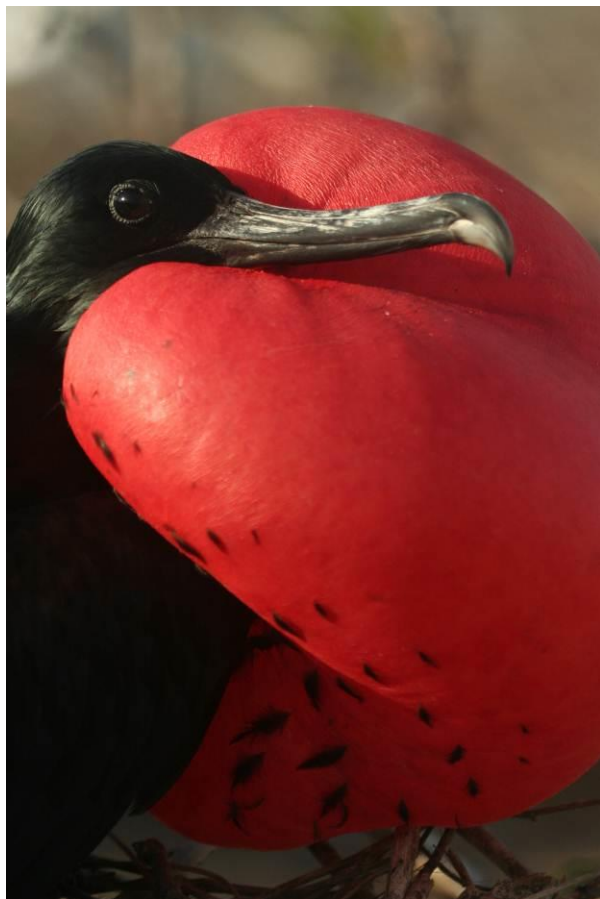
First row, l to r: Galapagos Blue, Galapagos Long-tailed Skipper and Galapagos Sulphur
 Second row, l to r: Galapagos Silver Fritillary, Queen and Monarch



Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

MISCELLANEOUS: MARINE			
E	Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus grapsus</i>	Black when young, bright orange when mature
	Ghost Crab	<i>Ocypode gaudichaudii</i>	The crab living in holes on sandy beaches
	Diamond Sting Ray	<i>Dasyatis brevis</i>	Santa Fe
	Spotted Eagle Ray	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>	In the mangroves at Punta Moreno
	Golden Cow-Ray	<i>Rhinoptera steindachneri</i>	A 'flock' of about 30 in the mangroves at Punta Moreno
	Manta Ray	<i>Manta hamiltoni</i>	The big black and white ray jumping/flipping out at sea
E	Galapagos Shark	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	1 past the boat at Santa Fe
	White-tipped Reef Shark	<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>	1 in the lagoon in the lava at Punta Moreno. 1 or 2 at Puerto Egas
	Scalloped Hammerhead	<i>Sphyma lewini</i>	1 past the boat, on the way to Isla Lobos
	Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>	At least 5 around the north end of Isabela
	Remora	<i>Remora remora</i>	Several attached to Common Dolphins, nr Isabela
	Flying Fish	Exocoetidae	Occasionally seen in calmer seas
	Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	One in the cave at Punto Vicente Roca; one at Puerto Egas
	Longfin Halfbeak	<i>Hemiramphus saltator</i>	Swimming just below the surface, the long thin fish
E	Dusky Chub	<i>Girella freminvilli</i>	The round-faced, fat-lipped grey fish at Punta Moreno and Puerto Egas
	Galapagos Mullet	<i>Mugil galapagensis</i>	Yellow tailed mullet, Puerto Egas
E	Striped Mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Plain-tailed mullet, Puerto Egas
	Burrito Grunt	<i>Anisotremus interruptus</i>	Broad, grey spotty fish with yellow tails, Puerto Egas
E	Black-striped Salema	<i>Xenocys jessiae</i>	The black-striped silver fish at Punta Moreno
	Razor Surgeonfish	<i>Prionurus latidavius</i>	The common grey fish, black mask, yellow tail
	King Angelfish	<i>Holocanthus passer</i>	Common: black/purple with white stripe and orange tail
	Galapagos Ringtail Damselfish	<i>Stegastes beebei</i>	The small dark fish with pale lipstick: tiny multicoloured juveniles
	Yellowtail Damselfish	<i>Stegastes arcifrons</i>	Dark fish with paler head and yellow tail, Rabida
	Panamic Sergeant Major	<i>Abudefduf troschelii</i>	Bluish fish with tiger stripe
	Scissortail Chromis	<i>Chromis atrilobata</i>	Dark fish with small cream dot near tail, Puerto Egas
	Bacalao / Golden Grouper	<i>Mycteroperca olfax</i>	Big, grey, spotty fish at Rabida: 1 or 2 golden yellow 'Golden Grouper' phase, like giant goldfish.
	Flag Cabrilla	<i>Epinephelus labriformis</i>	A large, ugly, 'army camouflaged' fish in crevices, eg Puerto Egas
	Pacific Creolefish	<i>Paranthias colonus</i>	Pinky grey fish, orange tail and three silver dots along side, Puerto Egas
	Blue-chin Parrotfish	<i>Scarus ghobban</i>	The common, large blue & pink or orange & green fish.
	Spinster Wrasse	<i>Halichoeres nicholsi</i>	Several different coloured phases
	Cortez Rainbow Wrasse	<i>Thalassoma lucasanum</i>	Long and multicoloured
	Mexican Hogfish	<i>Bodianus diplotaenia</i>	The large lump-headed fish with 'streamers'
	Blacktip Cardinalfish	<i>Apogon atradorsatus</i>	The common, red fish hiding in large groups behind rocks
	Panamic Fanged Blenny	<i>Ophioblennius steindachneri</i>	Common: blotchy, holds territory on top of rocks
	Giant Hawkfish	<i>Cirrhitus rivulatus</i>	Dark harlequin-patterned fish hiding in rocks, Rabida
	Coral Hawkfish	<i>Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus</i>	Small red spotty fish, on the rocks at Rabida
	Concentric Puffer Fish	<i>Sphoeroides annulatus</i>	Always around the boat.
E	Galapagos Puffer Fish	<i>Spoeroides angusticeps</i>	Small, long, mottled puffer fish, Puerto Egas
	Stripebelly Puffer Fish	<i>Arothron hispidus</i>	The large, greyish mottled puffer fish, Santa Fe
	Guineafool Puffer Fish	<i>Arothron meleagris</i>	Large puffer fish, dark with white spots or bright yellow, Puerto Egas
	Balloonfish	<i>Diodon holocanthus</i>	Spiny 'porcupine' puffer fish, hiding in cracks, Puerto Egas
	Orangside Triggerfish	<i>Sufflamen verres</i>	The triggerfish with large pale yellowy side panels
	Finescale Triggerfish	<i>Balistes polylepis</i>	Large plain triggerfish
	Black Durgon	<i>Melichthys niger</i>	The small dark triggerfish with white lines along the fins

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report



Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	Notes
FERNS (the following are just some of the 10+ ferns we saw... thanks to Bettye for the IDs)			
E	Galapagos Tree Fern	<i>Cyathea weatherbyana</i>	Media Luna, Sta Cruz
	Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Media Luna, Sta Cruz
	Coral Fern	<i>Dicranopteris flexuosa</i>	The many-branched fern, Media Luna, Sta Cruz
		<i>Polypodium aureum var aureolatum</i>	The glaucous grey fern, Media Luna
		<i>Polypodium tridens</i>	The '3 dimensional' fern, Media Luna
	Hart's-tongue Fern	<i>Polypodium phyllitidis</i>	Los Gemelos, Sta Cruz
CLUBMOSES			
		<i>Lycopodium cernuum</i>	The 'christmas tree' club moss, Media Luna
		<i>Huperzia galapagensis</i>	The branching, creeping club moss, Media Luna
VASCULAR PLANTS			
Family Acanthaceae			
N	Blechum	<i>Blechum pyramidatum</i>	Highlands of Isabela and Santa Cruz
E	Galapagos Justicia	<i>Justicia galapagana</i>	Highlands of Santa Cruz: maroon flower
Family Aizoaceae			
E	Galapagos Carpetweed	<i>Sesuvium edmonstonei</i>	The succulent plant all over Plaza Sur, white flowers
N	Common Carpetweed	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Isabela and North Seymour, pink flowers
N	Trianthema	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Red stems and small white flowers. Sta Fe
Family Amaranthaceae			
N	Spiny-headed Chaff-flower	<i>Alternanthera echinocephala</i>	Common in arid zone
E	Thread-leaved Chaff-flower	<i>Alternanthera filifolia</i>	Common in arid zone
Family Apocynaceae			
I	Madagascar Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	A common roadside plant in Puerto Ayora: big pink flowers
Family Asteraceae			
E	Tree Scalesia	<i>Scalesia pedunculata</i>	Around Los Gemelos, Sta Cruz
E	Heller's Scalesia	<i>Scalesia helleri</i>	Santa Fe. Planted around Sta Cruz, frilly leaves
E	Radiate-headed Scalesia	<i>Scalesia affinis</i>	Isabela
E	Crocker's Scalesia	<i>Scalesia crockeri</i>	Baltra
E	Thin-leaved Darwin's Shrub	<i>Darwiniothamnus tenuifolius</i>	On the lava field, Punta Moreno and by Los Gemelos, Sta Cruz
E	Curve-spined Lecocarpus (San Cristobal Daisy)	<i>Lecocarpus darwinii</i>	Planted as an ornamental shrub around town, Puerto Baquerizo Moreno
E	Macraea	<i>Macraea laricifolia</i>	Yellow-flowered, fine leaved shrub: Tagus Cove
E	Galapagos Jaegeria	<i>Jaegeria gracilis</i>	Highlands of Sta Cruz: small yellow flowers
N	Ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Highlands of Santa Cruz: purple veined leaves
I	False Elephant's Foot	<i>Pseudelephantopus spiralis</i>	Media Luna, Sta Cruz: vervain-like flower spikes
I	Adenostemma	<i>Adenostemma platyphyllum</i>	Media Luna, Sta Cruz: shaggy white flower heads
N	False Daisy	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Media Luna, Sta Cruz: dense rounded white flower heads
Family Avicenniaceae			
N	Black Mangrove	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	eg Tortuga Bay: long leaves, pointed end, sturdy tree
Family Boraginaceae			
E	Galapagos Cordia	<i>Cordia leucophylctis</i>	nr Muro de las Lagrimas, Isabela
E	Revolute-leafed Cordia	<i>Cordia revolute</i>	Punta Moreno
N	Yellow Cordia	<i>Cordia lutea</i>	Yellow flowers, common in arid zone.
N	Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i>	Arid areas, Sta Cruz
N	Smooth-stemmed Tournefortia	<i>Tournefortia psilostachya</i>	Orange fruits, arid zone eg Puerto Ayora Sta Cruz
E	Rufous-haired Tournefortia	<i>Tournefortia rufo-sericea</i>	Eg Highlands, Sta Cruz
E	White-haired Tournefortia	<i>Tournefortia pubescens</i>	Eg Around Puerto Ayora, Sta Cruz
Family Burseraceae			
E	Galapagos Incense Tree	<i>Bursera malacophylla</i>	North Seymour
N	Palo Santo (Incense Tree)	<i>Bursera graveolens</i>	Santa Fe, Isabela, Santiago, Santa Cruz

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	Notes
Family Cactaceae			
E	Lava Cactus	<i>Brachycereus nesioticus</i>	Punta Moreno, Isabela
E	Candelabra Cactus	<i>Jasminocereus thouarsii</i>	Arid zone: eg Isabela, Sta Cruz
E	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia echios</i> var. <i>echios</i>	Baltra, Plaza Sur and the arid north of Santa Cruz
E	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia echios</i> var. <i>gigantea</i>	Santa Cruz, around Puerto Ayora: tallest of the Opuntias
E	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia echios</i> var. <i>barringtonensis</i>	Santa Fe: massive trunks
E	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia echios</i> var. <i>zacana</i>	North Seymour
E	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia echios</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Isabela, around Puerto Villamil
E	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia insularis</i>	Isabela, on the shore around Elizabeth Bay and at Tagus Cove
E	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia galapageia</i> var. <i>galapageia</i>	Santiago
E	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia galapageia</i> var. <i>profusa</i>	Rabida
E	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia megasperma</i> var. <i>orientalis</i>	San Cristobal
Family Caesalpiniaceae			
I	Butterfly Flower	<i>Bauhinia monandra</i>	Pink flowers, bilobed leaves
I	Flamboyant	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Red flowers, mimosa-like leaves, large 'bean' pod
I	Dwarf Poinciana	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Like a mini Flamboyant
N	Jerusalem Thorn	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Long fine leaves, big thorns: arid zone
Family Celastraceae			
N	Maytenus	<i>Maytenus octogona</i>	Coastal: eg Puerto Ayora, Rabida
Family Clusiaceae			
N	St John's Wort	<i>Hypericum uliginosum</i>	Media Luna, Sta Cruz
Family Combretaceae			
N	Button Mangrove	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Puerto Ayora: 'ordinary' leaves, rounded 'button' fruits
N	White Mangrove	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	Puerto Ayora: long leaves, rounded end
Family Commelinaceae			
I	Wandering Jew	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	Agricultural areas, Sta Cruz
N	Dayflower	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Highlands of Sta Cruz
Family Convolvulaceae			
N	Beach Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Broad round leaves, on the beach eg Puerto Egas
N	Pink Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	Isabela
E	Arrow-leaved Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea linearifolia</i>	Rabida
N	Hairy Merremia	<i>Merremia aegyptica</i>	Hairy tri-lobed vine with white flowers, arid zone, eg Rabida
Family Cucurbitaceae			
I	Hedgehog Gourd	<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i>	Puerto Ayora: round leaves, spiny 'gourd'
I	Bitter Melon	<i>Mormordica charantia</i>	Puerto Ayora: palmate leaves, orange 'gourd' with red seeds
Family Cyperaceae (amongst many others)			
E	Andersson's Sedge	<i>Cyperus anderssonii</i>	Sta Cruz
Family Euphorbiaceae			
I	Garden Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Puerto Ayora & Bella Vista
E	Galapagos Croton	<i>Croton scouleri</i>	Common in arid zone. ag Santa Fe & Punta Suarez
N	Poison Apple	<i>Hippomane mancinella</i>	Puerto Ayora
I	Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Puerto Ayora
Family Fabaceae			
I	Flame Tree	<i>Erythrina velutina</i>	The living fenceposts, agricultural areas, Sta Cruz
N	Tick Trefoil	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	The pink 'spiked' pea, with sticky seeds
Family Goodeniaceae			
N	Inkberry	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	Behind the beach, Puerto Villamil
Family Hypoxidaceae			
N	Yellow Star-grass	<i>Hypoxis decumbens</i>	Small yellow lily, Media Luna
Family Lauraceae			
I	Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	Agricultural areas, Sta Cruz and Isabela

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

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Family Malvaceae			
E	Darwin's Cotton	<i>Gossypium darwinii</i>	Common in the arid zone, eg Isla Lobos, Puerto Ayora
I	Chinese Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Agricultural areas and Puerto Ayora, Sta Cruz
I	Chinese Lantern	<i>Hibiscus schizopetalus</i>	Puerto Ayora
I		<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	eg Media Luna, Sta Cruz
Family Melastomataceae			
E	Galapagos Miconia	<i>Miconia robinsoniana</i>	Media Luna, Sta Cruz
Family Meliaceae			
I	Spanish Cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Agricultural areas of Sta Cruz
Family Myrtaceae			
E	Galapagos Guava	<i>Psidium galapageium</i>	Los Gemelos: iron wood
I	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Agricultural areas of Sta Cruz. Very invasive, eg Media Luna
Family Nolanaceae			
E	Galapagos Clubleaf	<i>Nolana galapagensis</i>	Puerto Villamil: shrub w/ succulent leaves behind the beach
Family Nyctaginaceae			
N	Boerhaavia	<i>Boerhaavia caribaea</i>	Larger dark purple flowers: Puerto Ayora
I	Four O'clock	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	The pink-flowered roadside exotic, Puerto Villamil
I	Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Puerto Ayora
N	Wartclub	<i>Commicarpus tuberosus</i>	Medium pinky flowers
N	Saltbush	<i>Cryptocarpus pyramidalis</i>	Very common in the arid zone.
Family Onagraceae			
N	False Loosestrife	<i>Ludwigia erecta</i>	Media Luna, Sta Cruz: four petals
Family Orchidaceae			
E	Buttonhole Orchid	<i>Epidendrum spicatum</i>	Epiphyte, highlands of Sta Cruz eg Los Gemelos
N	Ionopsis	<i>Ionopsis utricularioides</i>	Epiphyte, highlands of Isabela
Family Passifloraceae			
E	Colinvaux's Passion-flower	<i>Passiflora colinvauxii</i>	Highlands of Sta Cruz: cats ear leaf
N	Running Pop	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Arid zone, Sta Cruz and Isabela
Family Piperaceae			
I	Pothomorphe	<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>	The large round leaves, agricultural areas, Sta Cruz
E	Galapagos Peperomia	<i>Peperomia galapagensis</i>	Epiphyte, highlands of Sta Cruz
Family Plantaginaceae			
I	Common Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	Sta Cruz and Isabela
Family Plumbaginaceae			
N	White Leadwort	<i>Plumbago scandens</i>	Puerto Villamil: deep red stems and leaves
Family Poaceae (amongst many others)			
I	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa guadua</i>	Agricultural areas, Sta Cruz
N	Feather Fingergrass	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	eg all over Santa Fe
N	Beach Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	At the back of the beach, Puerto Villamil
I	Elephant Grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Agricultural areas, Sta Cruz
Family Portulacaceae			
E	Galapagos Purslane	<i>Portulaca howellii</i>	Red stems, yellow flowers, South Plaza.
Family Rhamnaceae			
E	Spiny Bush	<i>Scutia spicata</i>	Common, spiny bush
Family Rhizophoraceae			
N	Red Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	large rubbery leaves. Massive trees at Bahia Elizabeth
Family Rosaceae			
I	Hill Raspberry	<i>Rubus niveus</i>	Invasive weed, highlands of Sta Cruz and Isabela
Family Rubiaceae			
N	Milkberry	<i>Chiococca alba</i>	Around Los Gemelos, Sta Cruz
I	Quinine Tree	<i>Cinchona succubra</i>	Invasive weed, highlands of Sta Cruz
I	Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Agricultural areas, Sta Cruz
E	Galapagos Coffee	<i>Psychotria rufipes</i>	Los Gemelos, Sta Cruz
I	Buttonweed	<i>Diodia radula</i>	Highlands, Sta Cruz

Galapagos & Ecuador, 23rd Jan to 6th Feb 2012, Trip Report

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Family Rutaceae			
N	Cat's Claw	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	Around Los Gemelos and in highlands of Sta Cruz
Family Simaroubaceae			
E	Castela	<i>Castela galapageia</i>	South Plaza; arid zone on Santa Cruz
Family Solanaceae			
I	Angel's Trumpet	<i>Brugmansia candida</i>	Agricultural areas, Sta Cruz & Isabela
E	Galapagos Shore Petunia	<i>Exedeconus miersii</i>	At the top of the beach, Santiago
N	Grabowskia	<i>Grabowskia boerhaaviaefolia</i>	Greyish leaves, common
N	Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Santiago
E	Galapagos Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon cheesmanii</i>	Rabida, roadside near to the Charles Darwin Research Station
I	Garden Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Roadsides, Puerto Ayora
Family Sterculiaceae			
N	Waltheria	<i>Waltheria ovata</i>	Common in arid zone: glaucous leaves and yellow flowers, very attractive to butterflies
Family Verbenaceae			
E	Narrow-leaved Lippia	<i>Lippia rosmarinifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved shrub, cone-like fruit, nr Muro de los Lagrimas
E	Galapagos Lantana	<i>Lantana peduncularis</i>	Small white lantana, Puerto Villamil
I	Multicoloured Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Puerto Ayora
N	Glorybower	<i>Clerodendrum molle</i>	Isabela, Sta Cruz
I	False Vervain	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	Highlands: Sta Cruz, Isabela
Family Viscaceae			
E	Galapagos Mistletoe	<i>Phoradendron henslowii</i>	on Galapagos Croton, Isabela
Family Zygophyllaceae			
N	Puncture Weed	<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	Yellow flowers, spiny fruits, common in the arid zone. Like Silverweed