

Ecuador & the Galapagos Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

18th November – 10th December 2024



Waved Albatross



Galapagos Sea Lion



Santa Cruz Giant Tortoise



Woodpecker Finch

Tour report and photos by Paul Burn



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Tour participants: Raul Miranda (Quito guide) and Juan Tapia (Galapagos guide) with 16 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Monday 18th November

Today was departure day for UK participants.

Day 2

Tuesday 19th November

We arrived in dribs and drabs from different regions of the world. Some members flew from Heathrow to Madrid, and then on to Quito. The booked flight of some clients was cancelled, and rather than take the Google maps suggestion of canoeing across the Atlantic Ocean they had transferred to another flight and arrived a day early. They then went and stayed in the cloud forest at Bellavista, before joining the rest of the team. Two clients arrived via a roundabout route that included time spent in Chile, a flight to Guayaquil, and then a drive to Quito, meeting up with other clients at Quito airport on the 18th November.

The group was taken on a half day tour of the old city of Quito. It was easy to see why it is a UNESCO-listed site, and the guide was excellent. In the afternoon, we split up, with some exploring the old city further before returning to the hotel, while others visited the Quito Botanic Gardens, travelling by foot and/or the Metro. The Metro is new, clean and an excellent way of travelling north/south in Quito. A notable feature of the Botanic Gardens was the Japanese bonsai exhibition.

Day 3

Wednesday 20th November

Breakfast at 4.00am did not really play into the time zone of any of us, but we were all (just) ready for a 5.00am transfer to the airport. Checking in was smooth and well-organised, and the flight was on time. The route to the Galapagos was a little unexpected: a short hop to Guayaquil followed by a stay-on-plane layover, and then off to the Galapagos.

We arrived on the Galapagos Islands (Baltra Island) on a warm and sunny day, to be met by the naturalist guide. We took the bus and then crossed the channel to be met by the bus (and driver Francisco). We travelled across Santa Cruz Island, first stopping at the pair of sink holes (Los Gemelos, the twins) in the highlands, to hunt for endemic finches, which find excellent nesting places in the sink holes. In addition to the native and endemic plant species, we observed invasive species, including large Balsa trees. The first sink hole was almost bereft of finches of any type, but upon crossing the road to the second sink hole, there was a plethora of birds. The most notable bird of the day was a Woodpecker Finch, which we saw removing grubs from wood using a spine from a bush.

We then travelled to the other side of the island for lunch, but were thwarted by roadworks, and had to walk to the Enchanted Garden, where an excellent lunch was had. Along the way we observed numerous giant tortoises in the open fields along each side of the road. We then progressed into Bella Vista to visit the Charles Darwin Station, where young and 'teenage' tortoises were the stars. We boarded our vessel, the Beluga, motored in the evening, and anchored off Sombrero Chino (Chinese Hat) Island.

Day 4

Thursday 21st November

We wet-landed at a white coral beach on Sombrero Chino Island and walked along the coast in the warm sun. There were many sea lion pups (and a couple of adults), a few Marine Iguanas, and fantastic views. A highlight was the sea lion pups playing in the sun and sea. We then returned to the boat and got suited up for a drift down the current next to Santiago Island. Everyone saw different things, from a White-tipped Reefshark, to a turtle, a moray eel, and a large variety of colourful fish, both adults and juveniles. It was fantastic snorkelling through schools of fish and watching a Galapagos Penguin speeding through at the same time. We then motored to Rabida Island for the afternoon activities.

Rabida (Jervis) Island was notable for its geology, with the rocks having a strong red colour from iron oxide. The sand was red, but the beach also had rocks and boulders strewn through it. We caught up with a few new finch types, and we were very pleased to see the pink American Flamingoes were back in the lagoon. There were sea lions, and we were delighted to see a Galapagos Shark, which was presumably hunting an unsuspecting sea lion pup. Blue-footed Boobies were out fishing. It was quite amazing what the Rabida Island cacti could grow on, including one by itself on an isolated rock. After dinner, we sat down together with our naturalist guide to complete the species checklist. This was to happen every night, and was always followed by a briefing from the guide on what to expect the next day. Invariably, this would be followed by an exhortation for us to get an early night, so as to be bright-eyed and bushy-tailed for the next morning. Early to bed, early to rise should make us healthy, wealthy and wise: we would see. We travelled overnight to Isabella Island, a bumpy transfer of around five hours.

Day 5

Friday 22nd November

We were up at the crack of dawn for breakfast, ready for a walk up to Sierra Negra Volcano. It was overcast in Puerto Villamil harbour, and we caught an open plan “bus” (*china*) for the climb up to the beginning of the walk. There were some concerns about the difficulty of the walk voiced by some of the group, but in reality it was a gentle walk, which only took a couple of hours there and back. The start of the walk was shrouded in fog, and it was misty for the whole time. We did manage to see the Galapagos Flycatcher, but the light and mist made it difficult to photograph. Unfortunately, it was still murky at the top, although we had a brief glimpse of the bottom of the caldera. The walk down was easy, although the fine volcanic dust did cover the shoes, legs and blew into our eyes. We appreciated the mist, because if it had been bright and sunny it might have been rather hot on the trail.

In the afternoon, we had a brief walk around the lagoons of Puerto Villamil. We saw White-cheeked Pintail, flamingoes and various waders, before retiring to a beachside bar for drinks and to watch the sun go down. Coco Locos were drunk, to support the local economy of course. The Marine Iguanas near the harbour were large ones, and the sea lions were relaxing on the beach, jetty...and a park bench! After dinner we travelled for about five hours to Punta Moreno; it was not a smooth journey.

Day 6

Saturday 23rd November

We had breakfast at the civilised hour of 7.00am, followed by a two-hour panga ride around Punta Moreno. We saw a Black-tipped Shark and a nursery of small Eagle Rays. This was followed by a plethora of species including a large colony of Marine Iguanas (featuring salt-spitting and a small fracas), Galapagos Penguins, Flightless

Cormorants, Green Turtles, Blue-footed Boobies and more besides. We then returned to the boat, put on our wet suits and went snorkelling along the shoreline. At first, there appeared not to be much to see, and then all of a sudden there were Green Turtles, many varieties of fish, a penguin swimming along, and *Luidia bellonae* (yellow with thick arms) and *Phataria unifascialis* (blue) starfish.

We then travelled to Elizabeth Bay (around two hours of smooth sailing), where some of the audience opted for kayaking, and others for a panga (powered boat) ride for an investigation of the area. In among the mangroves there were Galapagos Sea Lions, including two snoozing almost in a tree, many penguins, a Lava Heron and Green Turtles. Four intrepid audience members kayaked all the way back from the mangroves to the boat, with a 100% success rate! The stars of the days were the turtles.

Day 7

Sunday 24th November

We made a 5.00am transfer to Urbina Bay. We were warned of a potentially difficult wet landing, but it was not too bad, since there was only a small swell. We saw the tracks where turtles had flipped up the beach and laid eggs overnight. There was a small number of Marine Iguanas, and the usual plethora of Sally Lightfoot Crabs (including some jumping about). We could not understand why we had been advised that we might like to go for a swim at the end of the walk, but by the end it was obvious. The walk was hot and there was little breeze to cool us off. We saw a good number of Giant Tortoises, although they were all relatively young ('only' 50-60 years old). We were fortunate to see several Land Iguanas, which were reddish-brown. We saw our first Monarch butterfly, and had some excellent views of Yellow Warblers, mockingbirds and a mixed flock of Small and Medium Ground Finches pecking away at Finchley Corner. When we got back to the beach, the wind had picked up and the water was a lovely temperature in which to cool off. The trip back to the Beluga was the most 'interesting' thus far, with a choppy swell, which made getting back onto the boat fun! We then motored to Tagus Cove.

Tagus Cove was much calmer than Urbina Bay, and after lunch we snorkelled along the cliff edge. Starfish, two types of sharks, Green Turtles, Flightless Cormorants, Galapagos Penguins and even an octopus were seen, along with many varieties of fish. A highlight was to see the turtles eating the algae off the rocks, and then small fish eating the growth attached to the turtle shell. The water was not as clear, and the bottom dropped away quickly. One of us had a Flightless Cormorant swim below with a fish or crab in the mouth, which it promptly swallowed on reaching the surface. Several of us had (safe) close encounters with jellyfish. We returned to the boat for hot chocolate (or tea) and biscuits before the trek up and around Lake Darwin. It was a late start (around 4.15pm), and by the time we reached the top for the view, we only had a short time before having to return to the boat, but we made it back in around thirty minutes. At the bottom of the track were Flightless Cormorants and their chicks, and it was special to see the latter being fed. We then cruised to Fernandina (Narborough) Island, ready for the first of the next day's activities. One of us went out on a panga and saw mating Green Turtles, and new species including a Short-finned Pilot Whale, Nazca Boobies and Brown Noddies.

Day 8

Monday 25th November

We were up and off early to the Fernandina Island, where we saw more Marine Iguanas than you could poke a stick at. A Manta Ray was seen on the way to the dry landing. There was a large bull sea lion making a real racket as it tried to stop a younger one from invading its territory. We also had an opportunity to watch Flightless Cormorants building a nest. The male would go off and collect seaweed, which it would then bring back to the

female, who rearranged the offering in the nest. The first piece was small, and the subsequent pieces were larger and larger. We then went snorkelling along the shoreline, which was trickier than the other times, due to the swell and shallow rocky ledges in places. However, the effort was well worth it, as there were many turtles, and we were able to swim with the Marine Iguanas; a highlight was watching one feeding on underwater rocks. We then transferred to Punta Vicente Roca (Isabela Island), and along the way saw a Fin Whale and another Manta Ray.

We arrived at Punta Vicente Roca to find that there was a large swell, which meant we could not do the full panga tour. However, on the shortened trip, we saw Nazca and Blue-footed Boobies, Brown Noddies, Marine Iguanas and numerous turtles, but no Galapagos Fur Seals. We left early and crossed the equator at 4.15pm, when we were invited to the bridge and learned that the guide was not only a talented naturalist, but also a guitarist and songster. We had a cocktail party as we crossed the equator with musical accompaniment, and the Captain on the maracas.

We then repositioned to Santiago (James) Island; it was rough to start with as we moved up the west coast of Isabela Island, but it calmed down with the following swell, before getting very bumpy again.

Day 9

Tuesday 26th November

It was overcast at Pirate (Buccaneer) Cove on Santiago Island in the morning, which gave things a moody feel. Four intrepid clients took to the kayaks and set out chasing the pangas across the bumpy sea. The tailwind on the way out made the trip back to the boat harder. We saw our first Galapagos Fur Seal, Swallow-tailed Gulls and Striated Heron. Two Galapagos Hawks were also observed, and one of us got a spectacular shot of a Yellow Warbler. From the pangas the Praying Bishop, Snail and Elephant rock formations were seen, and there was some debate as to whether one was a whale, or a turtle with the world on its back. Some went snorkelling: there were fewer colourful fish, and no turtles. However, the highlight was the sighting of a White-tipped Reef Shark, and a good-sized specimen at that. The Captain joined us for the snorkelling. We had lunch while cruising to Bartolome Islet, which is off Sullivan Bay (Santiago Island).

The sun finally came out at Pinnacle Rock Bay (Bartolome Islet) for the climb to the top. It was very windy. There were only a few pioneer plants, e.g. Lava Cactus and Galapagos Sedge, and little wildlife. There were a couple of Small Ground Finches, quite a few Painted Locusts, and Lava Lizards. All the audience made the climb, and the views from the top were quite spectacular. Amazingly, there was telephone reception. We then motored to North Seymour Island.

Day 10

Wednesday 27th November

Does the early bird really catch the worm? We were up ready for a visit to North Seymour Island at 6.00am, to see the Great and Magnificent Frigatebirds. Upon landing, a Red-billed Tropicbird was seen, which was a surprise. We saw six Magnificent Frigatebirds displaying their beautiful red throats, pairs nesting and fluffy white chicks. The Great Frigatebirds were there as well, and we saw chicks at various stages of development. Land Iguanas were present, and we were interested to hear that they had been introduced. With sugar levels low, we returned to the Beluga for breakfast with pancakes and maple syrup for those so inclined. We then motored to Santa Cruz (Indefatigable) Island for a déjà-vu moment of hopping on a bus and then motoring across the island to El Chato Reserve to see the Giant Tortoise migrate across the verdant plains. The free-range Giant Tortoises were great to see, and we even had the privilege of witnessing a 'boudoir scene'.

We explored the vibrant heart of Puerto Ayora Town in the afternoon and saw the Christmas Cactus (a Christmas tree). There was a surprisingly large amount of wildlife: sea lions, Brown Pelicans, a Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Lava Heron, an octopus, Marine Iguana, and Cattle Egrets among others.

Day 11

Thursday 28th November

We stayed overnight moored in Puerto Ayora Town, before leaving for South Plaza Islet at 4.00am. While most of us woke up at the start of the trip, the rocking of the boat allowed some to go back to sleep. We made a dry landing on the islet on a sunny but windy morning. We had a lovely walk along the coast, watching frolicking sea lions, and seeing many Land Iguanas (again, a species introduced from Santa Cruz). We saw the Cactus Finch among other finches (Small and Medium), and of particular note from the seabird collection, the White-tailed Tropicbird. The crew upped anchor and took us on to the next stop: Santa Fe (Barrington) Island. We were encouraged to return to our cabins for the crossing, which was expected to be somewhat rough. However, the crossing was not too bad, as the boat was head on to the swell, so there was little rolling.

We anchored near the collapsed caldera on Santa Fe Island. After lunch we went snorkelling in the caldera. When the sun was shining, the water was an iridescent blue. We snorkelled along the seaward side of the caldera, where some got to swim with the sea lions. The snorkel across the caldera bottom was a little like a fish desert, with most fish preferring the side of the lagoon. Pacific Green Turtles were seen, but there were no White-tipped Reef sharks in the vicinity. One audience member saw a Zebra Auger, a type of sea snail. We then dressed for a walk on the island, which we enjoyed after a wet landing on nice soft sand. We were looking especially for the elusive Rice Rat and Racer Snakes, but they lived up to the term elusive and neither was seen. However, there was a plethora of Galapagos Doves, and a highlight was to see two Galapagos Hawks. There were lots of Galapagos Sea Lions (including a dominant male), and when we got back to the beach ready to return to the boat, one female was particularly interested in them.

Day 12

Friday 29th November

We had an overnight transfer to Cerro Brujo on San Cristobal (Chatham) Island. We went on a panga ride along the coast, and surprisingly there was very little life, either bird or marine. We saw a new shellfish species, the Volcano Limpet, some spectacular rock formations (including the Cathedral) and panga-ed through a sea arch. We then explored an inland brackish lagoon and captured (in photos) Chatham Lava Lizards, Chatham Mockingbirds, Chatham Marine Iguanas, and a relatively rare Least Sandpiper. We had an enjoyable walk along a beautiful sandy beach (with Ghost Crab seen briefly) before swimming in the turquoise sea. The scenery was spectacular; it was the first true white sand beach. Just as we were upping anchor, some saw some large sea mammals, most likely a school of Short-finned Pilot Whales. We were then taken to Kicker Rock for a closer look and photographs.

In the afternoon, the bus to El Junco Lagoon did not get out of second gear all the way up the mountain. This part of the island was completely different to the locations in the morning, with verdant greens. It was a steep walk up to the lake and initially it was sunny. The clouds then came over, which made it very atmospheric and reminiscent of a Lakeland tarn. From the top it was possible to almost see all of the island. The highlight of the walk was watching the Magnificent Frigatebirds carefully washing themselves in the freshwater lake. The town of San Cristobal was much the nicest in the Galapagos, and even had paved roads.

Day 13

Saturday 30th November

Gardner Bay on Espanola (Hood) Island involved us walking along the beach to see birds and lizards. The mockingbirds were over-friendly and were keen to get hold of the water bottles, which had to be hidden away. The Lava Lizards were the largest we had seen thus far, and we saw the Espanola Finch; one male was particularly fearless and hopped around us. We were then taken across the bay to go snorkelling. The water was the coldest it had been for any snorkel. A new species of shark was seen, the Galapagos Shark, as well as lobsters in the cracks of the rocks.

The landing in the afternoon at Punta Suarez (Espanola Island) was dry, with a splash of wet on the way back. The Christmas colours of the Marine Iguanas were spectacular, and we had most fantastic views of the Nazca Boobies in flight and nesting. There were boobies sitting on an egg and with a chick. We saw Waved Albatross chicks at different levels of development, and then adults flying majestically in the sky. We also saw that the Waved Albatross was an indifferent lander, with one crashing into a rock chest first as it hit the ground. The walk was hot, until we reached the coast where the sea breeze took the edge off. There was sufficient swell for the blowhole to be pumping with a good spout of water rising into the sky. We made a 'swelly' trip to Santa Maria (Floreana Island) overnight.

Day 14

Sunday 1st December

The morning at Punta Cormorant (Floreana Island) was overcast, but the clouds quickly burned off. A wet landing was followed by a walk across the island. The pink American Flamingos rejoined the cast in the lagoon behind the sand dunes, and there was a young one on the beach. A new species was observed on the beach: a Common Fire Worm, which had been stranded by the tide. The beach where we landed was dark and volcanic in nature, but on the other side it was white sand. By the white sand beach, both White-tipped and Galapagos Sharks were seen swimming in the shallows. We found a Galapagos species first (as far as the guide knew), a Shame-faced Crab (*Calappa calappa*), which is normally found in the Indo-Pacific region! The crab is normally found some 50m under the sea, so it was unusual to see a juvenile on the beach feeding. On the way back, a baby Blue-footed Booby was seen on the beach, and not on its nest. We wondered whether its parents would find it, or whether it would starve.

We then returned to the Beluga for a very wet landing, and snorkelling at the Devil's Crown (Corona del Diablo). The water was warmer than the previous day, but the current was much stronger. We were whisked along and around the rocks. Hammerhead Sharks were on the agenda, but none was seen; however, a White-tipped Reef Shark and a Manta Ray were seen.

We then transferred to Post Office Bay (Floreana Island) to pick up and post postcards. One audience member found the sand somewhat hotter than expected, based on previous beach temperatures and had to hot foot it (literally) back to the water. Numerous postcards were collected for delivery in Australia, UK and Germany.

After cruising to Puerto Velasco Ibarra (Floreana Island), we disembarked. The Marine Iguanas were the largest seen so far, but still had Christmas colours. We caught a luxury *chiva* (it had soft seats) up and out into the countryside, to a tortoise reserve. The difference in the plant life compared to the morning was extraordinary, with trees covered in leaves, epiphytes, ferns of different types, mosses, plum trees and so on. There were some amazing rock features, and the story of the early inhabitants was told in a cave that had been used as a home. On the way

back, we watched a Marine Iguana stand-off fight. We travelled overnight to Santa Cruz Island, and the crossing was not too bad.

Day 15

Monday 2nd December

We had a civilised breakfast at 7.00am, with the added bonus of bacon! We then walked up and around Dragon Hill (Santa Cruz Island). Upon landing numerous Spotless Ladybirds, a Four-eyed Blenny and a shrimp were seen. Two pink flamingoes were seen in the lagoon, but what was missing were the sea lions on the beach. There were a small number of Marine Iguanas (including a baby), but no Land Iguanas, despite there being many nests. We also came across our first Feral Goats, which were reported to the authorities. The vegetation around the landing area was like a Chelsea show garden, with different plant varieties and the green contrasting with the golden sand.

In the afternoon we visited Sullivan Bay (Santiago Island), just across the channel from Bartolome Rock and the site for the next snorkelling challenge. The water was cold, calm, and clear and remarkably there were no sea lions again. There was a good number of colourful fish, we swam with a turtle, and saw sea slugs. After a wonderful hot chocolate, we changed and went for a walk on a lunar landscape. The lava flows from 1897 had frozen into amazing shapes. After a rest on a wonderfully striated lava surface, we espied Common Carpet Weed, a single but healthy Lava Cactus, and Painted Locusts. So, after 127 years, life has taken hold on the barren lava. It has to be said it was a pretty amazing landscape.

Day 16

Tuesday 3rd December

The question was this: was the rough crossing to Darwin Bay on Genovesa (Tower) Island worth it? The answer: absolutely! We had an early breakfast and then set off for a wet landing. We had hardly got off the pangas when we saw Vampire Finch, Red-footed Boobies (two colour-morphs: the less-often seen white, and the more common brown), Nazca Boobies, the large Cactus Finch, and the Large Ground Finch. We did not see the Grey Warbler-Finch. A short stroll, and we saw our first Yellow-crowned Night Heron, only to find that there were many of them dotted around. We saw the courtship dance of two Swallow-tailed Gulls. There were Great and Magnificent Frigatebirds as well, with chicks galore. Unusually, we saw a tropicbird on the cliff, possibly nesting.

Two types of crabs were seen: a hermit and a much smaller fiddler crab. Sea lions were back on the menu, with a large male letting us know that we were not welcome, until it got too lethargic to bother. We also saw the small Genovesa Marine Iguana. We then suited up for the final snorkel of the trip, and on the way to the drop off point, a Hammerhead Shark was seen. One of us also saw it while snorkelling. There was the usual range of colourful fish, and a couple of rays were seen. The water was warmer, due to the Panama Current, but there was a significant swell, and the water was the roughest yet. Nevertheless, we went in for seconds. It was amazing swimming through large schools of fish.

The afternoon weather improved, with bright sunshine after an overcast morning, although the breeze and swell stayed high, making for a rougher crossing to Prince Philip's Steps (Genovesa Island). Along the way we saw several Galapagos Fur Seals. Upon landing, we were very fortunate to see not just one Short-eared Owl but several, including one in flight. We also ticked off the Grey Warbler-Finch, and hence got the full collection. The trip back

to the Beluga was calmer, and another shark, along with a turtle, was seen. We were not looking forward to leaving tomorrow.

Day 17

Wednesday 4th December

The overnight cruise to Santa Cruz was relatively calm; either that, or we had got used to the rocking of the Beluga just in time to leave. We had a 6.00am start for a panga ride around Black Turtle Bay on the day we said goodbye to the Galapagos. We had had a fantastic cruise around the islands of the Galapagos, and finished off by seeing White-tipped Reef Sharks, Golden Rays, Green Turtles and myriad birds. We returned for breakfast and transferred to the airport for the trip back to Quito, via Guayaquil, which was uneventful.

Day 18

Thursday 5th December

On the transition day we split into two groups: one went to the Otavalo area, and the second to Antisana (Cotopaxi). Those who went to the Otavalo market had a leisurely breakfast, having stopped on the way at a local food market in Cayambe to view the many different types of fruits and vegetables. They also visited the Iglesia Católica Matriz San Pedro, one of the seven wonders of Quito. The Otavalo markets were smaller than anticipated, due to it being a weekday. More interesting was a visit to a weaving workshop, where we saw and learned about the traditional processes. Although the items were more expensive, they were genuine alpaca wool. After a splendid lunch, we returned to hear the experiences of the other group from their trip to Antisana (Cotopaxi).

It had been an early start for those going to the Antisana National Park, at a height of 4000m. The day remained cold, but the UV radiation levels were high. Along the way, a Crimson-mantled Woodpecker, Great Thrush and Spectacled Whitestart were seen. Then came a particular highlight: a rare sightings of two Andean (Spectacled) Bears, one eating bromeliads. The bus stopped at Tamba Bird Lodge for everyone to have coffee and use the facilities and to take photos of the resident hummingbirds. A Carunculated Caracara walked along the verge, and Andean Lapwings and Andean Gulls were also seen. Finally, at a lake, a short walk of 400-500 metres produced about twenty Andean Condors overhead. The walk to the lake seemed further than a quarter of a mile at such a high altitude, but rewards came in the form of Yellow-billed Pintail and Andean Teal. Lunch was a four-course affair of traditional Ecuadorian food, which was excellent. It had been a very good day, with a number of other mammals being spotted as well as the bear, including White-tailed Deer, and a total of 39 species of bird being seen. At the end of the evening, we sadly said goodbye to two of the group who were travelling home the next day.

Day 19

Friday 6th December

The transfer to Sacha Lodge started early: a 6.00am departure to the airport. All was organised brilliantly as usual, and the flight left and arrived on time. What hit us upon disembarking was the temperature and humidity difference between Coca and Quito. It was hot and humid, and any movement led to much perspiration. We were transferred by boat the fifty or so miles downriver, in a zig-zag fashion to avoid the many logs in the water. The speed of the boat made the trip quite pleasant. We then walked along a flat trail through the rainforest, before being canoed to the lodge for a delicious lunch. A highlight of the last stage was the sighting of an anaconda in the grass next to the lodge lake. Squirrel Monkeys could be seen from the lodges.

An afternoon rest was followed by a canoe ride; we divided into the generalists and the specialist birders. As it turned out, both groups did a similar canoeing route. The birders (the three musketeers) set off with their guide, with the training on the Beluga aiding in disembarkation! The lake was crossed, and a narrow canal was entered through overhanging vegetation, followed by a thirty-minute pursuit of a Silvered Antbird, which was insistent on hiding behind leaves. Upon returning to the lake, we were able to report a bird count of 36 species, and ended the day feeling proud of ourselves. The generalist audience saw different bird species, and a large lizard was eventually spied after much pointing and descriptions of its location. It is so different to seeing the wildlife in the Galapagos, with the leaves on the trees making the viewing of the birds and animals much more challenging!

Day 20

Saturday 7th December

The day started with a high-wire act, walking between the towers above the canopy. Many birds were seen, but in the distance, and howler monkeys were heard but not seen. Giant Otters were seen hunting in the lake over lunchtime. The afternoon brought a visit to the butterfly house, which was, if you could imagine, even more humid than outside, and then finally in the evening there was a night walk, where frogs, tarantulas, a Rainbow Boa constrictor and various insects were observed.

Day 21

Sunday 8th December

It was a super early start again (5.30am) for those who could make it, for a visit to one of the local villages. The visit to the village involved crossing the lake, walking through the jungle, and taking a motorised canoe onwards. A contribution of \$20 per person was required to enter the village. We had an opportunity to taste the local cuisine, before being told what it actually was: the large fried grub which allegedly tasted like bacon. It supposedly tastes like shrimp when eaten raw: there were no takers! On the way to the village, Red Howler monkeys were seen on the bank from the boat. In the afternoon we travelled by canoe to the Tower Tree, a giant Kapok tree. On the way we encountered a large troop of monkeys, a mixture of Capuchins and Squirrel Monkeys. The views from the top of tree (an amazing set of stairs to climb) was great, and various bird varieties were seen, including the Many-banded Aracari. On the trip back, in the dark, we caught the eyeshine of caiman, and were able to see a juvenile by the side of the lake. In total nearly 100 species were seen by the birders over the three days, helped by the excellent guide. Although it was not a competition, the generalists saw around seventy species!

Day 22

Monday 9th December

We were up at 4.30am for a 5.30am departure. We had a dark trip across the lake in the canoes, walked through the jungle, and then boarded the motorised canoes to get back to Coca. The Galapagos and Sacha had added up to a fantastic trip: great guides, amazing scenery and wonderful creatures. The scenery and wildlife alone made the trip very special, but the great company added so much to the experience. Finally, it had been fantastic to have found a species apparently never before seen in the Galapagos before: the Shame-faced Crab (*Calappa calappa*).

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Species lists

E=endemic

Galapagos Islands

Birds

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis galapagoensis</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓			
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>								✓				✓	✓			
Galapagos Dove - E	<i>Zenaida galapagoensis</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata cachinnans</i>								✓		✓						
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>								✓								
American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber glyphorhynchus</i>		✓	✓			✓						✓	✓			
American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus galapagoensis</i>		✓								✓	✓	✓				
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus</i>			✓							✓		✓	✓			
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>		✓						✓		✓		✓				
Hudsonian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓						
Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>						✓										
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>					✓	✓	✓						✓			
Wandering Tattler	<i>Tringa incana</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>								✓								
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i>				✓					✓	✓				✓		
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>										✓						
Brown Noddy - E	<i>Anous stolidus galapagoensis</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Swallow-tailed Gull	<i>Creagrus furcatus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			
Lava Gull - E	<i>Leucophaeus fuliginosus</i>			✓					✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus mesonauta</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Galapagos Penguin - E	<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓			
Elliot's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Waved Albatross - E	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>											✓					
Band-rumped Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates castro</i>					✓											
Wedge-rumped Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates tethys tethys</i>														✓		

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Galapagos Shearwater	<i>Puffinus subalaris</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens magnificens</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor ridgwayi</i>								✓						✓		
Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula websteri</i>														✓		
Nazca Booby	<i>Sula granti</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Blue-footed Booby	<i>Sula nebouxii excisa</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Flightless Cormorant - E	<i>Nannopterum harrisi</i>				✓	✓	✓										
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea pauper</i>								✓						✓		
Lava Heron - E	<i>Butorides sundevalli</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba egretta</i>	✓															
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓		✓				
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias cognata</i>		✓								✓			✓			
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis urinator</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Galapagos Hawk - E	<i>Buteo galapagoensis</i>		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓					
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus galapagoensis</i>														✓		
Galapagos Flycatcher - E	<i>Myiarchus magnirostris</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			
Galapagos Martin - E	<i>Progne modesta</i>			✓													
Galapagos Mockingbird - E	<i>Mimus parvulus</i>	✓															
Galapagos Mockingbird - E	<i>Mimus parvulus barringtoni</i>									✓							
Galapagos Mockingbird - E	<i>Mimus parvulus hulli</i>														✓		
Galapagos Mockingbird - E	<i>Mimus parvulus parvulus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓			
Espanola Mockingbird - E	<i>Mimus macdonaldi</i>											✓					
San Cristobal Mockingbird - E	<i>Mimus melanotis</i>										✓						
Mangrove Warbler - N	<i>Setophaga petechia aureola</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Green Warbler-Finch - E	<i>Certhidea olivacea</i>	✓		✓													
Grey Warbler-Finch	<i>Certhidea fusca</i>										✓	✓			✓		
Vegetarian Finch - E	<i>Platyspiza crassirostris</i>			✓													
Medium Tree Finch - E	<i>Camarhynchus pauper</i>												✓				
Woodpecker Finch - E	<i>Camarhynchus pallidus</i>	✓															
Small Tree Finch - E	<i>Camarhynchus parvulus</i>	✓				✓											
Large Tree Finch - E	<i>Camarhynchus psittacula</i>	✓															
Small Ground Finch - E	<i>Geospiza fuliginosa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Sharp-beaked Ground Finch - E	<i>Geospiza difficilis</i>														✓		
Espanola Cactus Finch - E	<i>Geospiza conirostris</i>											✓			✓		

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Large Ground Finch - E	<i>Geospiza magnirostris</i>		✓												✓		
Common Cactus Finch - E	<i>Geospiza scandens</i>		✓							✓				✓			
Medium Ground Finch - E	<i>Geospiza fortis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			

Mammals

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Orca	<i>Orcinus orca</i>		✓														
Short-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>					✓					✓						
Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>						✓										
Galapagos Sea Lion - E	<i>Zalophus wolfebaeki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Galapagos Fur Seal - E	<i>Arctocephalus galapagoensis</i>							✓							✓		
Roof (Black) Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>										✓						

Reptiles

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Floreana Giant Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis niger niger</i>												✓				
Santa Cruz Giant Tortoise	<i>C.n. porteri</i>	✓							✓								
Alcedo Giant Tortoise	<i>C. n. vandenburghi</i>					✓											
Espanola Giant Tortoise	<i>C.n hoosensis</i>	✓															
Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas agassissi</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>				✓		✓							✓			
Galapagos Land Iguana - E	<i>Conolophus subcristatus</i>	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓						✓	
Santa Fe Land Iguana - E	<i>Conolophus pallidus</i>									✓							
Marine Iguana - E	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>									✓							
Fernandina Marine Iguana	<i>A. c. cristatus</i>						✓										
Santa Cruz Marine Iguana	<i>A. c. hassi</i>	✓							✓					✓			
Isabela Marine Iguana	<i>A. c. albemarlensis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓										
Santiago/S Cristobal Marine Iguana	<i>A. c. mertensis</i>		✓								✓						

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Espanola (Christmas) Marine Iguana	<i>A. c. venustissimus</i>											✓	✓				
Genovesa Marine Iguana	<i>A. c. nanus</i>														✓		
Lava lizard (S. Cristobal) - E	<i>Microlophus bivittatus</i>										✓						
Lava lizard (Floreana) - E	<i>Microlophus grayi</i>												✓				
Lava lizard (Espanola) - E	<i>Microlophus delanonis</i>											✓					
Lava lizard (W & central) - E	<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			
Galapagos Racer - E	<i>Alsophis biserialis</i>										✓						

Fishes

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
King Angelfish	<i>Holacanthus passer</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Barberfish	<i>Heniochus nigrirrostris</i>				✓					✓					✓		
Three-banded Butterflyfish	<i>Chaetodon humeralis</i>		✓							✓		✓		✓	✓		
Yellow-tailed Surgeonfish	<i>Prionurus laticlavius</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		
Goldrim Surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i>												✓				
Moorish Idol	<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>							✓					✓		✓		
Skipjack Tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>												✓				
Black Skipjack	<i>Euthynnus lineatus</i>											✓					
Pelican Barracuda	<i>Sphyraena idiaestes</i>														✓		
Dusky Chub - E	<i>Girella freminvillei</i>				✓	✓	✓			✓							
Striped Mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>						✓	✓		✓		✓					
Galapagos (Yellow-tailed) Mullet - E	<i>Mugil galapagoensis</i>				✓												
Galapagos Grunt - E	<i>Orthopristis forbesi</i>												✓				
Yellowtail Grunt	<i>Anisotremus interruptus</i>							✓		✓							
Peruvian Grunt	<i>Anisotremus scapularis</i>					✓											
Black-striped Salema - E	<i>Xenocys jessiae</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Blue-striped (Blue-and-gold) Snapper	<i>Lutjanus viridis</i>							✓		✓			✓	✓			
Pacific Dog Snapper	<i>Lutjanus novemfasciatus</i>														✓		
Giant Damselfish	<i>Microspathodon dorsalis</i>					✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		
Bumphead Damselfish	<i>Microspathodon bairdii</i>												✓		✓		
White-tailed Damsel	<i>Stegastes leucorus beebei</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Yellow-tailed Damsel	<i>Stegastes arcifrons</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		

Common name	Scientific name	November - December 2024														
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
Panamic Sergeant Major	<i>Abudefduf troschelii</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Dusky Sergeant Major	<i>Nexilarius concolor</i>					✓	✓									
Flag Cabrilla	<i>Epinephelus labriformis</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
Leather Bass	<i>Dermatolepis dermatolepis</i>									✓						
Creole Fish	<i>Paranthias colonus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bumphead Parrotfish	<i>Scarus perrico</i>												✓			
Bluechin Parrotfish	<i>Scarus ghobban</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	
Bicolor Parrotfish	<i>Scarus rubroviolaceus</i>		✓													
Cortez Rainbow Wrasse	<i>Thalassoma lucasanum</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sunset Wrasse	<i>Thalassoma grammaticum</i>						✓	✓				✓			✓	
Spinster Wrasse	<i>Halichoeres nicholsi</i>						✓					✓				
Harlequin Wrasse - E	<i>Bodianus eclancheri</i>				✓		✓									
Streamer (Mexican) Hogfish	<i>Bodianus diplotaenia</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Goldspot Sheepshead	<i>Pimelometopon darwini</i>							✓								
Blacktip Cardinalfish	<i>Apogon atradorsatus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		
Galapagos Barnacle Blenny - E	<i>Acanthemblemaria castroi</i>				✓											
Large Banded Blenny	<i>Ophioblennius steindachneri</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Four-eyed Blenny - E	<i>Dialommus fuscus</i>													✓		
Galapagos Triple-fin Blenny	<i>Lepidonectes corollicola</i>					✓				✓						
Marbled Goby	<i>Elotrica cableae</i>									✓						
Hieroglyphic Hawkfish	<i>Cirrhitus rivulatus</i>					✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Calico Lizardfish	<i>Synodus lacertinus</i>													✓		
White-spot Chromis	<i>Choromis atrilobata</i>					✓							✓		✓	
Bullseye (Concentric) Puffer	<i>Sphoeroides annulatus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Guinea fowl Puffer	<i>Arothron meleagris</i>		✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Pacific Burrfish	<i>Chilomycterus affinis</i>					✓				✓			✓			
Pacific Boxfish	<i>Ostracion meleagris</i>													✓		
Yellow-bellied Triggerfish	<i>Sufflamen verres</i>					✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Finscale Triggerfish	<i>Balistes polyepsis</i>									✓			✓	✓	✓	
Blunthead Triggerfish	<i>Pseudobalistes naufragium</i>									✓		✓				
Pacific Beakfish	<i>Oplegnathus insignis</i>												✓			
Trumpetfish	<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i>		✓							✓		✓			✓	
Cornetfish	<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>							✓		✓		✓	✓			
Scribbled Leatherjacket	<i>Aluterus scriptus</i>														✓	

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Trispotted Soap Fish	<i>Rypticus nigripennis</i>													✓			
Bigeye Jack Fish	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>					✓									✓		
Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>						✓										
Remora	<i>Remora remora</i>												✓				
White-spotted Moray Eel	<i>Muraena argus</i>		✓														
Zebra Moray Eel	<i>Gymnomuraena zebra</i>													✓			
Galapagos Shark	<i>Carcharhinus galapagoensis</i>		✓				✓					✓	✓				
White-tipped Reef Shark	<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>		✓			✓		✓					✓		✓	✓	
Black-tipped Reef Shark	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>				✓											✓	
Galapagos Bullhead Shark	<i>Heterodontus quoyi</i>					✓											
Scalloped Hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>														✓		
Marbled (Black-blotched) Ray	<i>Taeniura meyeri</i>												✓				
Long-tailed Stingray	<i>Dasyatis longus</i>									✓					✓		
Golden Cowray	<i>Rhinoptera steindachneri</i>						✓	✓									
Eagle Ray	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>			✓	✓											✓	
Manta Ray	<i>Taenioconger klausewitzii</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						

Marine invertebrates

		November - December 2024																
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4		
Galapagos Two-spot Octopus - E	<i>Octopus oculifer</i>					✓	✓		✓									
Pencil-spined Urchin	<i>Eucidaris thouarsii</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			
White Urchin	<i>Tripneustes depressus</i>							✓				✓	✓	✓				
Crowned Sea Urchin	<i>Centrostephanus coronatus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			
Green Sea Urchin - E	<i>Lytechinus semituberculatus</i>						✓											
Panamic Cushion Star	<i>Pentaceraster cumingi</i>		✓			✓		✓					✓					
Pyramid Sea Star	<i>Pharia pyramidata</i>												✓					
Blue Sea Star	<i>Phataria unifascialis</i>				✓								✓					
Chocolate-chip Star	<i>Nidorellia armata</i>		✓			✓		✓			✓		✓					
Red-sun Sea Star	<i>Heliaster cumingii</i>					✓	✓				✓							
Sea Cucumber	<i>Stichopus fuscus</i>							✓										
Sea Cucumber (sand)	<i>Holothuria atra</i>		✓											✓	✓			
Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus grapsus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Ghost Crab	<i>Ocypode sp.</i>		✓								✓							

		November - December 2024																
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4		
Semi-terrestrial Hermit Crab	<i>Coenobita compressus</i>									✓					✓			
Orange-tipped Hermit Crab	<i>Calcinus exp/orator</i>						✓							✓				
Heller's Fiddler Crab - E	<i>Uca helleri</i>														✓			
Shameface Crab	<i>Calappa calappa</i>												✓					
Red Spiny Lobster	<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>				✓	✓						✓						
Thatched-roof Barnacle	<i>Tetraclita milleporosa</i>					✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Volcano (Giant) Barnacle	<i>Megabalanus peninsularis</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mexican Anemone	<i>Bunodactis mexicana</i>					✓	✓				✓		✓		✓			
Crown Cone	<i>Conus diadema</i>									✓								
Black-spotted Cowry	<i>Cypraea nigropunctata</i>									✓								
Common Fireworm	<i>Eurythoe complanata</i>												✓					
Banded Sea Star	<i>Luidia bellonae</i>				✓													
Galapagos Giant Conch	<i>Pleuroplaca princeps</i>				✓													
Zebra Auger Cone Shell	<i>Terebra strigata</i>									✓								
Galapagos Nerita	<i>Nerita scabricasta</i>														✓			

Terrestrial invertebrates

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Galapagos Carpenter Bee - E	<i>Xylocopa darwinii</i>		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓			
Painted Locust - E	<i>Schistocerca melanocera</i>					✓		✓	✓					✓			
Spotless Ladybird	<i>Cylonedra sanguinea</i>													✓			
Galapagos Mantis - E	<i>Mantis sp.</i>	✓															
Spot-winged Glider	<i>Pantala hymenaea</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓			
Galapagos Sulphur - E	<i>Phoebis sennae marcellina</i>	✓			✓	✓							✓				
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>					✓			✓			✓	✓				
Galapagos Blue - E	<i>Leptotes parrhasioides</i>												✓				
Large-tailed Skipper	<i>Urbanus galapagoensis</i>		✓														
Galapagos Footman (moth)	<i>Utethesia spp. (4 species)</i>			✓							✓		✓	✓			
Star Spider	<i>Gasteracantha servillei</i>														✓		

Plants

		November - December 2024															
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Coastal, Arid & Lowland Zones																	
Sedge Family	Cyperaceae																
Andersson's Sedge - E	Cyperus anderssonii	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Grasses	Poaceae																
Galapagos Three-awn - E	Aristida subspicata					✓		✓			✓			✓			
Beach Dropseed	Sporobolus virginicus					✓					✓	✓	✓	✓			
Caltrops Family	Zygophyllaceae																
Punctureweed (Caltrop)	Tribulus cistoides		✓							✓				✓	✓		
Pea Family	Fabaceae																
Mesquite	Neltuma juliflora													✓			
Mexican Palo Verde	Parkinsonia aculeata			✓									✓	✓			
Matazarno	Piscidia carthagenensis	✓		✓													
Buckthorns	Rhamnaceae																
Thorn Shrub - E	Scutia spicata var.pauciflora	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Spindle Family	Celastraceae																
Leather Leaf	Maytenus orbicularis	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mangroves	Rhizophoraceae																
Red Mangrove	Rhizophora mangle	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Passion-flowers	Passifloraceae																
Stinking Passionflower	Passiflora foetida			✓									✓	✓			
Spurge Family	Euphorbiaceae																
Galapagos Croton - E	Croton scouleri	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Manchineel	Hippomane mancinella					✓			✓		✓						
Mangrove Family	Combretaceae																
Button Mangrove	Conocarpus erectus	✓							✓								
White Mangrove	Laguncularia racemosa		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓			
Torchwood Family	Burseraceae																
Galapagos Palo Santo - E	Bursera graveolens ssp. malacophylla								✓						✓		

Quassia Family	Simaroubaceae															
Bitterbush - E	<i>Castela galapageia</i>		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mallow Family	Malvaceae															
Galapagos cotton	<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>					✓							✓	✓		
Velvet shrub	<i>Waltheria ovata</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leadwort Family	Plumbaginaceae															
Leadwort	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>			✓												
Amaranth Family	Amaranthaceae															
Spiny-headed Chaff-flower - E	<i>Alternanthera echinocephala</i>										✓		✓	✓		
Iceplants	Aizoaceae															
Galapagos Carpetweed - E	<i>Sesuvium edmonstonei</i>										✓					
Common Carpetweed	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>		✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trianthema	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>												✓			
Four-o'clock Plants	Nyctaginaceae															
Wartclub	<i>Commicarpus tuberosus</i>												✓			
Saltbush	<i>Cryptocarpus pyriformis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carpetweed Family	Molluginaceae															
Mollugo - E (Lava carpet weed)	<i>Mollugo flavescentis subsp. gracillima</i>													✓		
Purslane Family	Portulacaceae															
Galapagos Purslane	<i>Portulaca howellii</i>		✓							✓	✓					
Cactus Family	Cactaceae															
Lava Cactus - E	<i>Brachycereus nesioticus</i>		✓				✓	✓						✓	✓	
Galapagos Candelabra Cactus - E	<i>Jasminocereus thouarsii</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓		✓			
Galapagos Prickly-pear	<i>Opuntia galapageia</i> var. <i>galapageia</i>		✓								✓					
Galapagos Prickly-pear	<i>Opuntia galapageia</i> var. <i>helleri</i>							✓		✓						
Galapagos Prickly-pear	<i>Opuntia galapageia</i> var. <i>insularis</i>			✓	✓	✓										
Floreana Prickly-pear	<i>Opuntia megasperma</i>											✓	✓			
Galapagos Prickly-pear	<i>Opuntia galapageia</i> var. <i>myriacantha</i>														✓	
Borage Family	Boraginaceae															
Muyuyo (Yellow Cordia)	<i>Cordia lutea</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	
Heliotrope (scorpionweed)	<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓						✓	
Santa Cruz prickly pear	<i>Opuntia echinus</i>	✓							✓					✓		
Grey Mat Plant - E	<i>Tiquilia galapagoa</i>										✓		✓			

Grey Mat Plant	<i>Tiquilia nesiotica</i>			✓		✓		✓				✓		✓	✓	
Bindweed Family	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>															
Lava Morning-glory - E	<i>Ipomoea habeliana</i>														✓	
Beach Morning-glory	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>		✓	✓								✓				
Nightshade Family	<i>Solanaceae</i>															
Galapagos Shore Petunia - E	<i>Exodeconus miersii</i>							✓	✓			✓	✓			
Club Leaf	<i>Nolana galapagoensis</i>												✓			
Galapagos Tomato - E	<i>Solanum cheesmaniae</i>		✓					✓								
Bear's-breech Family	<i>Acanthaceae</i>															
Black Mangrove	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓									✓
Vervain Family	<i>Verbenaceae</i>															
Galapagos Lantana - E	<i>Lantana peduncularis</i>												✓			
Dead-nettle Family	<i>Lamiaceae</i>															
Glorybower	<i>Volkameria mollis</i>			✓									✓			
Fanflower Family	<i>Goodeniaceae</i>															
Inkberri/ Sea Grape	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>										✓					
Daisy Family	<i>Asteraceae</i>															
Radiate-headed Scalesia - E	<i>Scalesia affinis</i>						✓									
Gordillo's Scalesia - E	<i>Scalesia gordilloi</i>										✓					
Stewart's Scalesia - E	<i>Scalesia stewartii</i>							✓								
Galapagos Bonsai	<i>Chenaisia amplexicalis</i>														✓	
Humid Upland Zones																
Ribbon Ferns	<i>Pteridaceae</i>															
Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum sp.</i>	✓									✓		✓			
Scaly Tree-ferns	<i>Cyatheaceae</i>															
Galapagos Tree Fern - E	<i>Cyathea weatherbyana</i>			✓												
Brackens	<i>Dennstaedtiaceae</i>															
Bracken	<i>Pteridium sp.</i>	✓		✓					✓		✓		✓			
Pepper Family	<i>Piperaceae</i>															
Galapagos Peperomia - E	<i>Peperomia galapagoensis</i>												✓			
Bromeliads	<i>Bromeliaceae</i>															
Galapagos Bromeliad	<i>Racinaea insularis</i>												✓			

Melastome Family	Melastomataceae																
Miconia	<i>Miconia robinsoniana</i>	✓									✓		✓				
Rue Family	Rutaceae																
Cat's Claw	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	✓		✓					✓		✓		✓				
Bedstraw Family	Rubiaceae																
White Wild Coffee - E	<i>Psychotria rufipes</i>												✓				
Daisy Family	Asteraceae																
Lance-leaved Darwin's Shrub - E	<i>Erigeron lancifolius</i>			✓													
Scalesia "Daisy Tree" - E	<i>Scalesia pedunculata</i>	✓									✓		✓				
Additional species																	
Papaya	<i>Careca papaya</i>	✓							✓		✓		✓				
Palo Santo	<i>Bursera graveolens</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Tropical Chickweed	<i>Drymaria cordata</i>										✓						
Pink Oxalis sp.	<i>Oxalis sp.</i>												✓				

Mainland Ecuador

Birds

Common name	Scientific name	November & December 2024						
		18	19		5	6	7	8
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>						✓	✓
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>				✓			
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>				✓			
Masked Duck	<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>						✓	
Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>				✓			
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>						✓	
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	✓						
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>						✓	
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>					✓	✓	✓
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	✓	✓					
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>					✓	✓	
Fork-tailed Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>					✓	✓	✓
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>				✓			✓
Gorgeted Sunangel	<i>Helianthus strophianus</i>	✓	✓					
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	✓	✓					
Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>		✓					
Ecuadorian Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i>				✓		✓	
Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>				✓			✓
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>				✓			
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>				✓			
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>				✓			
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	✓	✓					
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>				✓			
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	✓	✓					
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>		✓					
Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>				✓			
Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i>						✓	✓
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>					✓	✓	✓
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>					✓	✓	✓
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>		✓				✓	✓
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>					✓	✓	✓
Black-winged Ground Dove	<i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i>				✓			
Grey-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>					✓		
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓			✓			✓
Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>					✓		✓
Andean Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>				✓			
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>					✓		
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>					✓		
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>							✓
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>				✓			
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>					✓		
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>				✓			
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>					✓	✓	✓
Black-faced ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i>				✓			
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>					✓	✓	✓
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>						✓	✓
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					✓	✓	✓
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>					✓	✓	✓
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>						✓	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓

Common name	Scientific name	November & December 2024						
		18	19		5	6	7	8
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>						✓	✓
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>					✓	✓	✓
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>				✓			
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		✓			✓		
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>						✓	✓
Grey-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>						✓	✓
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	✓						
Plain-breasted Hawk	<i>Accipiter ventralis</i>				✓			
Cinereous Harrier	<i>Circus cinereus</i>				✓			
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>						✓	
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>					✓		
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	✓					✓	
Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>				✓			
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>				✓			
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	✓						
Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>						✓	✓
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>	✓						
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>						✓	
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>					✓		
Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>						✓	✓
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>					✓	✓	✓
White-eared Jacamar	<i>Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis</i>							✓
Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>						✓	✓
Brown Nunlet	<i>Nonnula brunnea</i>						✓	✓
White-faced Nunbird	<i>Hapaloptila castanea</i>	✓	✓					
Yellow-billed Nunbird	<i>Monasa flavirostris</i>						✓	✓
Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>							✓
Scarlet-crowned Barbet	<i>Capito aurovirens</i>						✓	✓
Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>						✓	✓
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	✓						
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>						✓	✓
Many-banded Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>						✓	✓
Plate-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>	✓						
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>					✓	✓	✓
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>						✓	✓
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>						✓	✓
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>						✓	✓
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivoli</i>	✓	✓		✓			
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>						✓	✓
Powerful Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus pollens</i>	✓						
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>						✓	✓
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>						✓	✓
Carunculated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus carunculatus</i>				✓			
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>						✓	✓
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>					✓	✓	✓
Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>						✓	✓
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>						✓	✓
Festive Amazon	<i>Amazona festiva</i>						✓	✓
Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>						✓	✓
Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>						✓	✓
Orange-winged Amazon	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>					✓	✓	✓
Black-headed Parrot	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>					✓	✓	✓
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>					✓	✓	✓

Common name	Scientific name	November & December 2024						
		18	19		5	6	7	8
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>						✓	✓
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>						✓	✓
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocicla fuliginosa</i>						✓	✓
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	✓	✓					
Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>							✓
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>	✓	✓					
Chestnut-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albidiventris</i>				✓			
Stout-billed Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>				✓			
Striped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes holostictus</i>		✓					
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>		✓					
Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>				✓			
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>		✓					
Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>		✓					
Plain-throated Antwren	<i>Isleria hauxwelli</i>						✓	✓
Silvered Antbird	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>					✓		
Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>				✓			
White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>		✓					
Grey-crowned Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>						✓	✓
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>		✓					
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>		✓					
Paramo Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola alpinus</i>				✓			
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>				✓			
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>							✓
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>					✓	✓	✓
Golden-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes hemichrysus</i>		✓					
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>						✓	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>					✓	✓	✓
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>						✓	✓
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	✓						
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>						✓	✓
Plum-throated Cotinga	<i>Cotinga maynana</i>						✓	✓
Purple-throated Cotinga	<i>Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema</i>						✓	✓
Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>						✓	✓
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>						✓	✓
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>		✓					
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>		✓					
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>		✓					
Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>		✓					
Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>						✓	✓
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>						✓	✓
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>					✓	✓	✓
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>					✓	✓	✓
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>						✓	✓
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	✓					✓	✓
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>				✓			
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>					✓	✓	✓
White-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>		✓					
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>		✓		✓			✓
Paramo Pipit	<i>Anthus bogotensis</i>				✓			
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>		✓					
Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>						✓	
Dusky Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>		✓					
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>		✓					
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>				✓			✓

Common name	Scientific name	November & December 2024						
		18	19		5	6	7	8
Choco Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes crassus</i>	✓	✓					
White-winged Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes leucopterus</i>		✓					
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>					✓	✓	✓
Solitary Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>						✓	✓
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>					✓	✓	✓
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>		✓					
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>						✓	✓
Black-crested Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristata</i>				✓			
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>	✓	✓					
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	✓	✓					
Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>				✓			
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>		✓					
Plushcap	<i>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</i>	✓						
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>						✓	✓
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>						✓	✓
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>						✓	✓
Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>						✓	✓
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>					✓	✓	✓
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>							✓
Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>				✓			
Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>				✓			
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>		✓					
Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>				✓			✓
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>		✓					
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Rauenia bonariensis</i>							✓
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	✓	✓					
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>					✓		✓
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Chalcothraupis ruficervix</i>		✓					
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>		✓					✓
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>					✓	✓	✓
Masked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia nigrocincta</i>						✓	✓
Scrub Tanager	<i>Stilpnia vitriolina</i>							✓
Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>	✓	✓					
Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>						✓	✓
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>		✓					
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>						✓	✓
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>						✓	✓
Opal-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara callophrys</i>							✓
Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>						✓	✓

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	November & December 2024						
		18	19		5	6	7	8
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>						✓	
Colombian Red Howler	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>					✓		
White-bellied Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles belzebuth</i>					✓		
Northern Pygmy Marmoset	<i>Cebuella pygmaea</i>						✓	
Black-mantled Tamarin	<i>Leontocebus nigricollis</i>					✓		
White-fronted Capuchin	<i>Cebus albifrons</i>					✓		
Humboldt's Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri cassiquiarensis</i>						✓	✓
Guianan Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>						✓	✓
Yellow-handed Titi	<i>Cheracebus lucifer</i>						✓	
Coppery Titi	<i>Plecturocebus cupreus</i>						✓	

Common name	Scientific name	November & December 2024						
		18	19		5	6	7	8
Red-crowned Titi	<i>Plecturocebus discolor</i>						✓	
Red-bellied (Dusky) Titi	<i>Plecturocebus moloch</i>						✓	
Andean Tapeti	<i>Sylvilagus andinus</i>				✓			
Black Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>					✓		
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>	✓						
Proboscis Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>						✓	
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>	✓						
Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>					✓		
Andean (Spectacled) Bear	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>				✓			
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>				✓			
Llama	<i>Lama glama</i>				✓			

Reptiles and amphibians

Common name	Scientific name	November & December 2024						
		18	19		5	6	7	8
Northern Caiman Lizard	<i>Dracaena guianensis</i>					✓		
Black Caiman	<i>Caiman niger</i>					✓		
an Anole	<i>Anolis sagrei</i>						✓	
Boa Constrictor	<i>Boa constrictor</i>					✓		
Rainbow Boa	<i>Epicrates cenchria</i>						✓	
Rainbow Forest-Racer	<i>Dendrophidion clarkii</i>					✓		
a Glass Tree Frog	<i>Hypsiboas sp.</i>						✓	
Spot-thighed Poison Dart Frog	<i>Allobates femoralis</i>						✓	
a Frog	<i>Rhacophorus sp.</i>						✓	
a Frog	<i>Polypedates sp.</i>						✓	

Invertebrates

		November & December 2024						
Common name	Scientific name	18	19		5	6	7	8
Lepidoptera								
a Butterfly	<i>Rheumapterus sp.</i>						✓	
a Butterfly	<i>Lethe sp.</i>					✓	✓	
a Butterfly	<i>Morpho sp.</i>					✓	✓	
a Butterfly	<i>Melanis sp.</i>					✓		
a Butterfly	<i>Acraea sp.</i>					✓		
a Butterfly	<i>Junonia sp.</i>					✓		
a Butterfly	<i>Graphium sp.</i>					✓		
Rothschild's Atlas Moth	<i>Rothschildia ecuatorialis</i>	✓				✓		
Mournful Sphinx Moth	<i>Enyo lugubris</i>						✓	
Other insects								
Leafcutter Ant sp.						✓	✓	✓
Bullet Ant	<i>Paraponera clavata</i>						✓	
a Cricket	<i>Aromia sp.</i>						✓	
Stick Insect sp.							✓	
Praying Mantis sp.					✓			
Laceleaf	<i>Neoneides muticus</i>						✓	
Grasshopper	<i>Coryphistes ruricola</i>						✓	
Cockroach sp.								✓
Rhinoceros Beetle sp.		✓						
a Crane Fly	<i>Tipula sp.</i>						✓	

Common name	Scientific name	November & December 2024						
		18	19		5	6	7	8
a Damselfly	<i>Diplacodes sp.</i>						✓	
Others								
Millipede sp.								✓
a Tarantula	<i>Avicularia sp.</i>						✓	
Giant Earthworm	<i>Martiodrilus crassus</i>	✓						