

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS & ECUADOR - 2008



THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS and ECUADOR – Sept / Oct – 2008

293 Bird Species recorded
Page 12

Checklist starts on

76 Bird Species recorded Galapagos
217 Bird species recorded Ecuador – 4 days

Leaders Josele J Saiz , Juan Carlos Calvachi
& Jaime (Galapagos Naturalist)

Day 1 Thursday 25th September

Due to strict security measures at Miami airport, those travelling from UK had to take a later flight to Quito arriving later in the evening. Some of the group had arrived earlier and were already birding in Ecuador and others arrived from the USA. We all eventually met at Juan's lodge *El Jardín del Colibrí* where we enjoyed an excellent dinner and a well-deserved rest in comfortable beds.

Day 2 Friday 26th September

Early morning saw us all having breakfast at El Jardín del Colibrí and ready to start what turned out to be an interesting tour to the magical Galapagos Islands. Before departure we walked around the lodge and found many stunning species including **Western Emerald** and **Sparkling Violet-ear** (our first hummingbirds), and **Southern Yellow Grosbeak**. A gaudy **Vermillion Flycatcher** was seen by some of the party together with less stunning birds such as **Eared Dove** and **Great Thrush**,

several **Saffron Finch**, a single **Hooded Siskin** and the common but handsome **Rufous-collared Sparrow**. We meet our coach driver Edgar and together with Juan Carlos Calvachi we drove through Quito seeing the impressive snow-capped Cotopaxi in the distance, this year with much more snow than in my previous visit in 2006. Juan Carlos explained that this year's dry season has been unusually wet accounting for the snow. After stopping for photos we headed to Papallacta mountain pass where we made our first stop to look for **Noble Snipe**, a difficult high mountain wader. We left the coach and walked through a wet highland marshy paramo and it wasn't long before we had excellent views of at least three individuals. We crossed the impressive Andean mountains following the Papallacta River, famous for its thermal water and spa resorts. The weather was cloudy and misty as we started to descend the pass heading to our next stop at Guango Lodge. Here we enjoyed our first "hummingbird exhibition" a non-stop race of birds flying back and forth from feeder to feeder. One of the most desired birds was the ever impressive **Sword-billed Hummingbird** but many other birds competed with sheer beauty such as **Mountain Velvet-breast**, **Brown** and **Collared Inca**, **Buff-winged Starfrontlet**, **Chestnut-breasted Coronet**, **Golden-breasted Puffleg**, the amazing **Long-tailed Sylph**, the rare **Mountain Avocet-bill**, two **Masked Flower-Piercers** and a lovely **Turquoise Jay**. A short break for coffee and we were ready to look for to localise one of the elusive antpittas, in this case, the **Chestnut-crowned Antpitta**. The bird emerged in a small opening within the dense vegetation stopping in front of the group with its "surprising looking expression" and its characteristic chestnut head, white chin and throat. As usual, cameras were full in action as the bird stayed for a while waiting for its food to be supplied by the lodge owner. The clouds soon closed in and it was time to head back to the coach for lunch. On our return we picked up a flock of birds which included **Capped Conebill**, a couple of obliging **Slaty-capped Brush-Finches** and a small flock of **White-banded Tyrannulets**. A raptor in the distance caught the attention of few in the bus, so we immediately stopped and identified it as a **Plain-breasted Hawk**. Nearby a very cooperative **Montane Woodcreeper** showed its lightly spotted crown. It began to rain as we drove through the clouded forest heading to our base, the lovely Septimo Paraiso Lodge, for the next three days. This lodge is one of the first in the area designed for birdwatchers. Here the feeders are protected from the rain, with a few benches and feeders are numbered for easy guiding. In the gardens, we completed the list of today's hummingbirds with more than 30 different species including the beautiful **Booted Racket-tail**, the common **White-whiskered Hermit**, **Rufous-tailed Hummingbird**, the exquisite **Long-billed Starthroat**, **Empress Brilliant** and **Green-crowned Woodnymph** among others. Before dusk two **Rufous-bellied Nighthawks** flew over the tree line. An excellent dinner made with local products and delicious bread was the evening cuisine.

Day 3 Saturday 27th September

An early morning start saw us leave *Septimo Paraiso* at 5AM. Our first stop in the main road was to try for **Black-and-White Owl**, but unfortunately the bird was not on its perch. We continued on to reach our birding area before dawn. On arrival, we trekked through farmland in the faintest glimmer of morning light. As we walked the trails, we could hear **Mottled** and **Rufescent Screech Owls** on our way to the hide. The hike down the wooded track had ropes strategically set to guide our way in the dark. Our arrival at the hide was received with the noisy pig-like screams of several **Andean Cock-of-the-Rock** filling the forest with sound and colour. Three males and one female are perched on the branches in a nervous jerky dance and then mated several times – an incredible sight and one among the many highlights of this trip. We sat in awe as the birds flew from branch to branch for at least one hour, truly one of the most spectacular sights a birder can hope to see in his or her lifetime. Not far away, the Paz Brothers have built another hide where they feed fruit eating birds. The feeders were empty when we arrived so one of the Paz brothers took some grapes, a few bananas and apples and put them in a rope, pulling it up to the strategically set platform. In just few seconds, the first visitors were picking up the fruit, we had great views of two **Sickle-winged Guans** an unexpected **Olivaceous Piha** and three **Toucan Barbets** are insistently approaching and coming and going to the food. Other birds attracted by the food were **Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager**, **Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager** and **Crimson-rumped Toucanet**, all this time we were hearing several **Cock of the Rock** by the nearer hide. I was a bit disappointed as there were

not as many tanagers or other fruit eaters as in my previous visit in 2006. I asked Juan Carlos about it and he said that due to the wet dry season the forest was full of fruits and birds do not visit the feeding stations. We left the hides with a deep smile on our faces as our next search was for the exciting antpittas living in the reserve. We huddled into a shelter only to realise that a **Giant Antpitta** was waiting for us - Angel then proceeded to feed her. She slowly appeared and quickly disappeared into the vegetation to eat the worms. No time to waste as we then continued along the track in anticipation of the next species and after some perseverance and the familiar sound of "Venga, Venga!", the **Yellow-breasted Antpitta** finally emerged briefly from the forest. We waited for a while and we were told they were breeding not far away. The bird emerged once again from the undergrowth giving a second performance and its behaviour was so tame, that we were not disappointed. Before we arrived at the Paz brothers house for a well deserved breakfast we stopped for a short rest in front of a few feeders where we heard an **Ornate Flycatcher** followed by good views of several hummingbirds such as **Empress Brilliant**, **Violet-tailed Sylph**, a stunning **Andean Emerald** and a distinctive **Red-crested Cotinga**. After a delicious local breakfast of local cuisine, Juan Carlos decide to take the group for an unscheduled, but very special excursion to see a really rare bird species - **Oilbirds** roosting by day in caves or gorges, at night leaving their roost to feed by plucking large fruits. We travelled for an hour to the site and as we drove several **Black** and **Turkey Vultures** fly across and two **American Kestrels** were seen perched looking for food. We arrived at a farm and checked the gardens around the farm house where **Lemon-rumped Tanager**, and **Smooth-billed Ani** were spotted as well as excellent views of the graceful **Pacific Hornero**. Some of the farm guides joined us on the bus as we drive along one of the farm roads down a trail. We got to an area where there are some ladders that led down into a cavern cut by a stream. Some photographers decide to take the ladders to have close views of the **Oilbirds**. Most of the group walked down through a steep, slippery track. At the bottom of a deep and narrow gorge cut by the river there was a colony of 50+ **Oilbirds** roosting and breeding. It is not long before we saw a few birds quite well lit by the light coming through the cavern. We were there for a long time fascinated by the magic ambience of the place, and thrilled with our exceptional views of these rare and unusual birds. Our only distraction was a flock of 20+ noisy **White-collared Swifts** wheeling through the sky. We had lunch in the farm accompanied by a few birds including **Pacific Hornero**, **Lemon-rumped Tanager**, **Squirrel Cuckoo**, **Tropical Kingbird**, **House Wren** and **Yellow-billed Elaenia** among others. After lunch, we drove to our base in Septimo Paraiso, where some of us enjoy the last light studying hummingbirds.

Day 4 Sunday 28th September

This morning we rose and had breakfast ready for another intense birdwatching day, starting off at a nice reserve. Along the way, we saw numerous farms and fruit tree plantations, mainly bananas which seem to be the base of the local economy. Above a deep valley a great flock of **Black and Turkey Vultures** patrolled the sky at low altitude. Juan Carlos suddenly yelled "Stop!" as he saw some movement in the forest. We quickly exited the bus as a colourful **Pale-mandibled Aracari** flew across the track. A **Buff-throated Saltator** moved in a tree as it was being mobbed by a **Pacific Hornero**. We arrived at Silanche Reserve under cloud and humidity and climbed the 25-metre high platform to look out over the reserve. Birds included a distant perched **Grey Hawk** and several astonishing **Choco Toucans** with their black & yellow bill posed for us on a nearby tree. While a **Roadside Hawk** landed on a tree, a **Grey-rumped Swift** flew timidly over us and a small flock of 10 **Bronze-winged Parrots** fly over our heads. From our perch above the forest canopy, we searched for a new hummingbird, the Purple-chested Hummingbird, a very scarce bird that occurs in this area. With a little coaxing it didn't take long for the bird to appear and show its shining dark blue plumage. After patient efforts to get good views of the bird, three **Mountain Parakeets** were appreciated in a canopy a **Purple-crowned Fairy** came in with two stunning **Purple Honeycreepers** – the male deep blue and the female emerald green. What a pair!. A distant raptor was perched on the top of a palm tree, and after some time debating about it, we identified it as a **Grey-headed Kite** with its pristine white chest and pale grey head. We spent an hour or so birding on the tower, adding a **Dusky-capped Flycatcher** and two **Red-masked Parakeets**.

We descended from the platform and took a walk in the lush forest of the reserve - a chaotic rainforest full of very tall intertwined trees forming a dome which hides the sky. There were large vines which have fallen to the ground and gigantic leaves, branches and trunks where beautiful mushrooms were flourishing. Walking slowly, we could hear **White-whiskered Hermit** and in front of us on a branch bent over the path a superb **Western White-tailed Trogon** showed its lovely combination of yellow and dark blue complemented by a long white tail. We continued through the quiet forest spotting a **Yellow-tufted Dacnis** sitting quietly in the centre of a small tree. Juan Carlos heard a **Laughing Falcon** and looked for a gap in the tree canopy to find it. Soon Nigel found it perched in a branch of a palm tree. This unmistakable small falcon with conspicuous large black mask on a pale creamy head and chest is so attractive that scoping was worthy, and we observed that it had prey in its talons - a long thin tree snake hanging down, ready to be eaten. After this exciting moment, we left the deep forest crossing an open area literally crammed with birds which had us non-stop birding for more than one hour with **Red-rumped Woodpecker**, **Plain Xenops**, **Streak-headed Woodcreeper**, **Red-eyed Vireo**, **Scaly-throated Foliage Gleaner**, **Olivaceous Piculet**, **One-coloured Becard**, **Black-throated Saltator**, **Band-backed Wren**, two **Olivaceous Piculets**, **Southern Beardless Tyrannulet**, a silhouette of a **Hook-billed Kite**, **White-shouldered Tanager**, **Yellow-tufted Dacnis**, and **Black-headed Anthrush**. Phew! exhausted and happy we had lunch in the bus and then we set off to our last destination of the day, the bustling town of San Miguel de los Bancos, home of the Rio Blanco Mirador Café. This café has one of the best views of the Mindo Valley. Around the grounds and the terrace, a well looked garden and orchard complemented with several impressive trees held numerous bird feeders with fruits and these were visited by several birds including **Green-crowned Woodnymph**, **Orange-bellied Euphonia**, **Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner**, and **Ornate Flycatcher**. From the terrace we scanned the bottom of the valley and observed a **Neotropic Cormorant**, several **Cattle Egrets**, a **Great Egret** and several **Black** and **Turkey Vultures**. On the way to our base in Septimo Paraiso, we stopped for a short walk in the Mindo and found **Thick-billed Euphonia**, ten **Bronze-winged Parrots**, **Bay-headed** and **Golden Tanager**, **Black and White Becard**, **Red-faced Spinetail**, **Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager**, and **Slate-throated Whitestart**. As we were about to board the coach, a pair of the exquisite **Swallow Tanagers** came in and sat on the top of a dry trunk decorating the landscape with their brilliant blue backs. The journey back to the lodge seemed long, however we had good memories from this exceptional birdwatching day in one of the best and most famous areas in Ecuador. As usual, we have a tasty dinner and retired ready for an early start the next day.

Day 5 Monday 29th September

After an early breakfast we ventured out to a clear and sunny day, quite unusual for the area. The first bird was an early riser **House Wren**, and in front of the entrance door, many feeders were already crammed with hummingbirds such as **Rufous-tailed Hummingbird**, **Purple-bibbed Whitetip**, **Empress Brilliant**, **Velvet-purple Coronet** and **Brown Inca**. In the gardens the day started with a **Band-tailed Pigeon** and a bit further down the track, several **Squirrel Cuckoos** and a **Slaty Spinetail** moved among the trees. Around the swimming pool was a **Black-winged Saltator** followed by **Blue-grey Tanager**, just an "appetizer" for the next birds - the stars of the tour, two **Beryl-spangled Tanagers** showing their peculiar design and enchanting most in the party. We left Septimo Paraiso heading to the famous Nono Mindo Valley and Bellavista Reserve. We walked the trails of the reserve with the call of a **Masked Trogon** in the background and good views of **Smoke-coloured Pewee**, **Great Thrush**, **Variable Hawk**, **Cinnamon Flycatcher**, and **Yellow-bellied Chat -Tyrant**. Suddenly a movement in a nearest tree barely revealed the **Masked Trogon** and with the Juan Carlos expertise we all had good views of this bird. Another superb **Plate-billed Mountain Toucan** flew and perched in a tall tree for a long time allowing us to scope and photograph it. We heard a **Powerful Woodpecker** which then flew in from the bottom of a tree to a trunk. Unfortunately, there were two birds but they landed in the back and was not visible but with a bit of patience, the birds eventually moved to an open area both showing well - male with its powerful red cap and female. It was a tough tick but rewarding!

Walking along the track we heard **Slaty-backed Nightingale Thrush** just as two **Sierran Elaenias** appeared, then disappeared in the vegetation with two **Dusky Bush Tanagers**. We drove to Bellavista Lodge and enjoyed tea and coffee sitting in front of the feeders. Here the star of the show was the **Gorgeted Sunangel** as well as **White-banded Coronet**, **Booted Racket-tail**, the elegant **Violet-Tailed Sylph**, **Brown Inca**, **Andean Emerald**, and **Purple-throated Woodstar**. A **Black-and-White Becard** flew back and forth across the road and a **Blue-Grey Tanager** commanded our attention. It was a colourful bit of birding which we thoroughly enjoyed.

Driving out through the cloud forest on the way back to Quito, Juan Carlos spotted a **Black-and-Chesnut Eagle** male and female perched above a huge nest. Though distant, with some patience we were able to see its prominent crest. As we scoped the birds, **White-tailed Flowerpiercer**, **Golden Tanager** and **Ecuadorian Thrush** were also noted nearby. Now on the main road to Quito we stopped for a comfort stop which became a “magnum” ice cream stop as we all absolutely had to have one in our hands. Not far from Quito, we stopped at an abandoned, untidy race track where we found two **Band-tailed Sierra Finches** perched on a fence, several **Common Ground Doves** flying from field to field making difficult to have decent views, and a **Black-tailed Trainbearer** perched a dry tree. The main reason of our stop here was to find the scarce and localised **Streak-Throated Bush Tyrant**. We walked back to the vehicle and Geoff suddenly screamed “It is in my scope!” My god how he could find it? The huge raptor, a **Black-chested Buzzard Eagle** was perched in a small bush in the centre of the race track perhaps 400 meters out. Framed by the last light of the day the bird flew and we enjoy the flight views thinking it is a perfect end for an excellent birding day. We headed back to the Jardin del Colibrí for our last dinner before our Galapagos adventure.

Day 6 Tuesday 30th September

After breakfast and birding in the Colibrí gardens, we departed for our late morning flight. A brief stop in Guayaquil punctuated the journey and soon we arrived in sunny Baltra on the Galapagos Islands. A short bus ride took us to the picturesque harbour waited to be ferried across to Santa Cruz Island. Birding started right away with our first finches - **Medium Ground-Finch** and **Small Ground-Finch**, two **Elliot's Storm Petrels** dancing above the water and **Great Blue Heron**, **Magnificent Frigatebird**, **Common Noddy**, **Brown Pelican** several **Lava Gulls** and some distant **Blue Footed Boobies** are observed flying in all directions.

Once on board, we made the crossing to Santa Cruz Island and then boarded a bus to travel to Puerto Ayora, the main town in the island and our base for the next two days. We checked into our hotel and soon reconvened to visit the highlands around Media Luna volcano. We drove along the edge of an agricultural plantation covered with exotic fruits such as papaya and plantain. Juan Carlos quickly located some of the harder to find finches including **Small** and **Large Tree Finch** and Juan's expert eyes pulled out a surprisingly difficult to spot **Paint-billed Crane** crossing the track. Perched above us on a wire was a **Galapagos Mockingbird** mobbing a **Galapagos Flycatcher**. Our target here was the **Galapagos Rail**, possibly one of Galapagos most sought after species and a notorious skulker in its home amongst the dense shrubbery of the damp uplands in Media Luna. After some unsuccessful attempts to lure out one of these little gems, we reached an area where a rail was responding to Juan Carlos taping. The group gathered together and a bird and then a second bird started to call from deep within a nearby shrubbery. Using a laser pen Juan directed the group to near where the Rails were and through the small windows in the dense foliage most of the group got great up-close looks at the birds as they scurried along the ground in the underbrush. It is an incredible experience for all of us and well worth the search. Back in town, we enjoyed a plentiful dinner in a local restaurant before a well deserved rest.

Day 7 Tuesday 1st October

After breakfast we were ready to explore Santa Cruz Island. Our first stop was in town on the harbour near the local Fish Market. On the shore we had **Semipalmated Plover**, and **Great Blue Heron** and our first **Lava Heron** flew across. The freshly caught fish brought in all kinds of

wildlife hoping to grab a tasty morsel from the scraps. These included **Magnificent Frigatebirds**, **Lava Gull** as well as a group of **Brown Pelicans**. This created quite an entertaining show and afterward we headed back up to Media Luna volcano as some people did not come the day before for the **Galapagos Rail**. We are here again after a short walk we enjoyed close encounters with a confident **Galapagos Flycatcher**, **Yellow Warbler** and several **Small** and **Medium Ground Finches** disputing territories. It was very quiet, the silence capturing the magic ambience of this seemingly prehistoric landscape. A sudden sound broke the silence, “chi-chi-chirroo”, divulging the bird. It was a **Galapagos Rail** and it sounded so close that we turn our eyes just a few centimeters away from the track, where the bird was out in the open and stayed out long enough for us to get satisfying views before disappearing like a ghost. Subsequent attempts were also successful, so we left the area having seen at least two **Galapagos Rails**. Fantastic! Back on the bus we drove across the island, heading to El Chato lagoon and Primicias Reserve, surrounded by huge trees forming an old forest in the intermediate zone. Numerous **Giant Tortoises** were scattered in the orchards. On our way, we found a **Dark-billed Cuckoo** on a side of the road, which disappeared quickly into the bushes. We waited for a little while and the bird approached timidly to cross the road and then disappeared. In the middle of a dried up lake two huge **Giant Tortoises** fed placidly tearing off leaves which they swallow without chewing. We enjoyed an exquisite lunch served in the reserve and then went to explore a huge lava tube. This interesting cavern formed by the lava of nearly a mile long and 12 feet tall was lit thoughtout. At the entrance and perched without much interest in the intruders was the local race of **Barn Owl** posing for pictures. Some of us decide to explore the cavern and walked to the very end where the tube narrowed rapidly allowing only a small pass which involved crawling on our hands to get under it. We decided that we did not want to creep under it like iguanas so we walked back to the other end. Back to town we enjoyed dinner at Café Hernan and after dinner a few of the group decided to look for a beer in a nearby bar.

Day 8 Tuesday 2nd October

This morning was overcast as are most of the days here and we set off to join our boat - The Millennium for our cruise around the islands of the Galapagos. A **Wandering Tattler** jumped from rock to rock while we are waiting for the the high speed boat to take us across to San Cristóbal Island to get our ship. The sea was calm and full of birds including both **Elliot’s** and **Wedge-Rumped Storm Petrels** as well as some great looks at **Galapagos Shearwater** and **Dark-rumped Petrels** as they arced across the water behind the boat. When we passed by Santa Fe Island another bunch of sea birds were on show including **Blue Footed Booby** and **Brown Noddy**. The highlight was a brief view of a **Markham’s Storm Petrel** and distant views of three **Waved Albatross**.

We arrive at San Cristobal boarding immediately on the “Millennium” Catamaran and setting in. During lunch, we were introduced to our Galapagos National Park Guide named Jaime, an experienced guide with comprehensive knowledge of any aspect of the Galapagos History. After a little break we took one of the zodiacs out to an island where a coach is waiting to take us to “La Galapaguera” the most important Saddleback **Galapagos Tortoise** breeding centre. We walked around the centre while Jaime is explained about the breeding programme. The group was amazed to discover that the scientists running the program could, through the careful manipulation of incubation temperatures, even determine the sex of the tortoises that they were going to produce. Here we added one of the endemic mockingbirds of the islands - the **Chatman Mockingbird**.

We left the area heading to El Junco lake in the highlands which were misty and wet when it arrived. Just outside the coach, two martins left its perch on a wire. Some one mention **Galapagos Martin** but the light was not good and we could not confirm it. Two **Sand Martins** flew above the water and **11 Purple Martins** including adults and subadults flew out of the mist perching in row on the wire just above us. After several discussions about if the **Galapagos Martin** was there or not, we decided to leave the identification for the check list time. In the wetland, there were a good number of birds, most numerous being **Galapagos Pintail**, **Common Moorhen**, and **Black-Necked Stilt**. Carefully checking the muddy areas in the poor visibility we found several **Hudsonian Whimbrel**, two **Semipalmated Sandpipers** and the most exciting waders **Solitary Sandpiper** and the elegant, pale **Buff-breasted Sandpiper**, not a bad end to the day!. We returned to the Millennium for a welcome cocktail and a chance to meet the whole crew, dinner and a good

sleep.

Day 9 Tuesday 3rd October

After travelling overnight we arrived bright and early at Espanola for our first wet landing on a beautiful fine white sand beach. We were greet by highly inquisitive flocks of **Hood Mockingbirds** looking to pinch an easy meal or a handout of fresh water. We take a hike along the stunning beach, making the most of the amazing photographic opportunities of lounging **Galapagos Sea Lions**. There were many female **Sea Lions** sunbathing, scattered over the white sand while the excited males kept drawing attention to themselves, yelling, jumping and moving through the water. Although the **Sea Lions** are generally very sedentary and easily approached for pictures, one does need to give these impressive animals some room and watch for protective mothers and dominant males that protect their territory from invaders. Many beautifully yellow, orange and grey **Lava Lizards** were also around the beach, alighting on the **Sea Lions** that let them remove any troublesome parasites from their bodies. Several **Blue-footed Boobies** flew over the coast and two **Barn Swallows** flew low patrolling the beach. Two striking **American Oystercatcher** deep red eyes and bright bills walked on the rocks looking for food and allowing close photographs. Several **Magnificent Frigatebirds** circled above waiting a good moment to dive down and pick some carrion from a dead Sea Lion on the beach. In few minutes there was a macabre dance above the dead body with two dozen birds pulling on the softer edible parts of the carcass – all this done from the air. It was an incredible display to watch, worthy of the famous nature documentaries.

Meanwhile, two **Hook Mockingbirds** found an abandon rucksack with a bottle of water insistently picking on its tap. After several minutes they made a small hole from which some water is slowly poured out. Two more birds joined the party and all danced around celebrating the precious liquid and drinking from the bottle until the owner returned and that party was over. We were told about this mockingbird behaviour but we could not believe we had the opportunity to witness it.

Whilst some of the group took some time off to relax, others took a zodiac out to Gardner Bay for a spot of snorkelling. For many, it was the first taste of ocean snorkelling and we were amazed to discover that the beauty of these bounteous and well protected islands reflected beneath the waves that surround them. It was exciting to find Trumpeter Fish, parrotfish of many hues, dazzling **Damselfish**, and huge shoals of **Black-striped Selimas** that put on a quite the display. Back for lunch and then we immediately headed for Punta Suárez, where we hoped to see the biggest concentration of seabirds on the tour. It was afternoon and temperature is just perfect thanks to the seabreeze. There was a steep sea cliff on the island, where several **Swallow-tailed Gulls** were perched among **Marine Iguanas**. They were the biggest specimens that we observed and they were scattered around the volcanic stones side by side with **Galapagos Sea Lions**, **Hood Mockingbird**, **Warbler Finch**, **Yellow Warbler**, and **Nazca Booby**. The hundred-metre high cliff was a constant coming and going of birds, mainly frigatebirds, the elegant **Red-billed Tropicbird** with its graceful flight, boobies and gulls. On this island we found one of the few colonies of **Waved Albatross** known in the world. Over the dry vegetation, there were three adults with several chicks in their not-so-good-looking grey down, wait for their parents to come and feed them. Two **Blue Footed Boobies** were displaying and looking after their egg. Further two more **Blue-footed Boobies** were engaged in a serious fight for the territory, the bill battle is so violent that one of them had blood on its white face. After a long dispute the injured bird jumped back few yards and still screaming and then flew off. We began walking ahead and looked back. To our surprise, another gladiator came to the arena. On further inspection, we realized it was the same bird as before (still bleeding) again ready for the combat. Incredible!

We stopped at the cliff edge to enjoy the wonderful sight of compressed waves forming a huge white blow. It's amazing to think that this scene is repeated regularly, forever and ever and ever. Here Kevin has spotted a distant **Yellow-crowned Night Heron** juvenile roosting in a cave. Two **Galapagos Hawks** came into a nest to tend to a chick when two **Cactus Finch** passed nearby. There were **Red-Billed Tropicbirds** and **Galapagos Shearwaters** everywhere and another few memory cards were filled as we happily snapped pictures and took video to capture these amazing

creatures. Just before the end of the walk and with the best light, a group of **Galapagos Dove** moved in, alternatively perch on the trees and landing on the track allowing everybody to enjoy this jewel of design with its distinctive blue eye ring. This was a truly memorable afternoon and one which will probably rank as one of the highlights of the trip and certainly an afternoon that will live long in the memory of all.

Day 10 Tuesday 4th October

Today we were up bright and early on deck scanning the sky in front of the small islet of Gardner where we hoped for a chance to see the scarce **Red-footed Booby**. After several minutes, we could count at least 5 birds with distinctive brownish colour soaring in a group of other birds including **Blue-Footed** and **Nazca Booby** and **Magnificent Frigatebirds**. Pleased with our sightings, we sailed on to Champion Island. This island is only permitted to be visited by sea, so the Millennium maneuvered carefully to a halt right in front of its coastline. The target here was the rare and most localized mockingbird of the trip, the **Charles Mockingbird**. With a little luck we found a single bird walking below a cactus, and eventually everyone managed decent looks at the bird. Whilst we scanned for the mockingbirds we were treated to our first view of **Greater Frigatebirds**. Although very similar to the **Magnificent Frigatebirds**, these were the female and immature birds that are fairly easy to identify in the field with their slightly different head and throat patterns.

After breakfast we went to visit a remote area on Floreana Island. We got off the boat on the rocky coast, with the usual seabirds joining us and traveled into the interior of the island and to see **Galápagos Flycatcher** and **Mangrove Warbler**. An enormous interior lagoon located between the volcanic slopes held twenty **Greater Flamingos** feeding by submerging their strange heads in the water, giving us the impression of a three-legged bird. Just a few meters in front of us, a large group of **Semipalmated Sandpipers** were foraging with a **Wilson's Phalarope**, while in the water some **Black-Necked Stilts** were present. There were some **Galápagos Pintails** pointing their tails to the sky while feeding, and many waders wander on the shore looking for food including **Whimbrel**, **Spotted Sandpiper** and **Least Sandpiper**. We continued on our walk and another stop produced a strange group of **Cattle Egrets** with black bills, **Greater Yellowlegs** and two **Wandering Tattlers**. Arriving at a sprawling beach on the other side of the island, we saw several **Southern Sting Rays** swaying in the waves and camouflaging themselves under the sand. We were told that the bite of this animal is extremely painful so we steered clear of them. From the shore and thanks to Juan Carlos, we saw one of the most desired birds of the tour - four **Galapagos Penguins** by the beach showing well their swimming skills. There were also several **Pacific Green Turtles** with heads breaking the surface near the shore, and we could see the tracks they made at night when they walk up the beach to lay their eggs.

Day 11 Tuesday 5th October

Today we visited the Darwin Research Station on the island of Santa Cruz and had an audience with perhaps the Galapagos's most well known conservation symbol, Lonesome George. Lonesome George, the last of his species, is a Pinta Island Tortoise (all of the various endemic subspecies of giant tortoise have apparently been raised to species level). It is interesting to see George but there is of course a tinge of sadness that the islands most well known conservation icon is on his way to extinction unable to breed successfully with the two companion females in his enclosure from the genetically similar grouping of tortoises from Wolf Island. There is plenty else to enjoy at the centre including some huge **Land Iguanas** and a host of finches that allow close study as they frolicked in the tortoises pools or picked up crumbs at the concessions stand. We worked on getting good views of **Large Ground Finch** and in our walk around the centre we found seven different finches including **Cactus**, **Warbler**, **Vegetarian** and, after a short chase, we had an obliging **Large Ground Finch** eating on a cactus showing its heavy conic bill as big as the rest of the head.

After a refreshing stop and some shopping in Puerto Ayora, we head back to the islands highlands to Los Gemelos which are giant sinkholes created by collapsing lava tubes. Expecting a couple of holes in the ground we were impressed by the huge size of these cavernous holes which look something like a huge quarry with a small forest growing within them. The walk around this

atmospheric landscape produced several good encounters with finches including **Woodpecker Finch** and also **Mangrove Warbler** but without a doubt the star was a lovely **Vermillion Flycatcher** following the party all along the track from branch to branch. We then decided to visit two quarries, here named "minas" where we had lunch and found a **Medium Ground Finch** male with a bizarre long and twisted bill. Later in the afternoon, we went to "El Lago" close to Puerto Ayora harbour and surrounded by lava cliffs and mangrove vegetation. A procession of **Cattle Egrets** flew above moving to their roost and we had the best view of a **Dark-billed Cuckoo** just above the party in a close tree. A motionless **Yellow-crown Black Heron** waited for some movement on the water for a fish. As darkness fell, we decided to leave the pool and head back to the boat for a delicious dinner.

Day 12 Tuesday 6th October

When we woke up this morning we were still sailing with numerous **Galapagos Shearwaters**, two **Waved Albatross** and many **Brown Noddies**. We moored in front of Santa Fe Island in a scenic bay where in the perfect clear waters a couple **Green Turtles** were seen. After breakfast we made wet landing on a beach and walking along we found a large pregnant **Sea Lion** under a bush. We realized that she was about to give birth so we stepped back and watched for awhile. Amazing! We continued our walk to give the mother some privacy. As we walked, the usual birds were seen including **Warbler Finch**, **Mangrove Warbler**, **Swallow-tailed Gull** and soaring **Waved Albatross** in the distance. When we return to the beach the miracle had happened, a new baby **Sea Lion** is now breathing under the care of its parent. Magical!

Some of the group wanted to have another short snorkelling session, whilst others took a short walk for a sea watching session. The water was cold and the current moved us from the deep sea toward the beach quickly. Despite the cold water, the snorkeling was spectacular with **Mantas**, two **Sea Stars** and an endless array of all sizes of colourful fish diving in pristine clear waters. Later on it was back to the Millennium for lunch and a short siesta before sailing to South Plaza Island. On the way we saw two **Humpback Wales**, an adult and a young appearing and disappearing in the water. Fantastic!

In the afternoon we hiked up along the cliffs of South Plaza Island. At our dry landing spot there were two **Swallow-tail Gulls** alighting on the nest tending to their one egg is on the ground. They appeared to be exchanging incubating duties as one of the gulls passed its beak softly over the other's head and our presence does nothing to disturb the birds. The island itself was striking, covered with a matt of foliage that was turning red and yellow interspersed with some huge cacti. The foliage that produced this magnificent multicoloured carpet also helped highlight the birds and animals beautifully as we reeled off more pictures for our scrapbooks. On the ground there were many **Land Iguanas** and overhead we had constant **Red-billed Tropicbirds**, **Swallow-tailed Gulls** and **Nazca Boobies**. From the top of a cliff we contemplated the vast Pacific Ocean, and not far out we could see two big blows of the Humpback Whales we saw earlier. Now they were showing their huge bodies breaking the sea surface - an incredible view. The highlight of the hike was our encounter with the **Galapagos Sea Lion** colony. Here the unattached males of the group spend their days lounging around, having the odd squabble and then being run off one of the alpha males that guards the harem of females closely. There were also older alpha males that have reached 'retirement' or were perhaps taking a break to try and muster up the battle hardiness that holding onto a harem of females requires. We could see some of the battle scars on display as well as the scars of shark attacks on the lions. One set of bones on the island highlighted the sort of damage that could be inflicted upon these graceful yet impressively hardy. We left the Sea Lions to do their thing and returned to the ship ready for dinner.

Day 13 Tuesday 7th October

After sailing all night, we arrived at Rabida Island where we hoped to see the **Galapagos Fur Seals**. Sailing along the rocky coastal line we could find two of these animals hidden in a dark cave near the water. **Fur Seals** are night hunters and were almost pushed to

extinction by hunters, but today the population is stable. We took a short hike along the beach and found a group of **Brown Pelicans** nesting along the shoreline. A group of **Blue-footed Boobies** were fishing - soaring above the sea then suddenly diving down with their wings folded back and as if they were missiles plunging into the water to catch a fish. We enjoyed this spectacular show for a long time before moving on along the mangroves. As we walked we added another **Wandering Tattler**, **American Oystercatcher** and **Ruddy Turnstone** to our trip list. Behind the beach there was a shallow lagoon somewhat devoid of birds apart from a **Cattle Egret**. What we lacked in birding excitement though was made up for by Juan Carlos' discovery of a **Galapagos Hermit Crab**. From here we went back to the boat for lunch and rest before a long hike to a salt mine on Santiago Island. We followed along a black beach and then ascended to the top of a volcano where, in the past, salt water was pumped to the crater to be dry by the sun and traded. We followed our guides seeing numerous birds including **Smooth-Billed Ani**, **Galapagos Dove**, **Mangrove Warbler**, **Galapagos Flycatcher** and many finches but our target here is the last finch possible in the tour **Sharp-billed Finch** which we got quick glimpses of before it disappeared. We arrived at the rim of the volcano and the view was impressive. Two **Galapagos Hawks** were calling noisily creating a worried atmosphere around the crater. We made our way back to the ship for the afternoon seeing lots of phalaropes, as well as **Dark-Rumped Petrel**, **Elliot's Storm Petrel** and good numbers of **Galapagos Shearwater**, **Brown Noddy** and a few **Magnificent Frigatebirds**. Back at the boat, we enjoyed a special treat - a barbeque dinner outside on the deck complete with monster shrimp and a couple of glasses of wine. Could anything be more perfect than an outside meal with a group of wonderful people on a blissfully warm evening all within sight of a beautiful desert island? Simply magical! After a super dinner, we enjoyed a quiet restful night in a calm bay!

Day 14 Tuesday 8th October

In the early morning we set sail for Bartolome Island and after breakfast our plan was to climb the trail up to "Heartbreaker" where we could see several Galapagos Islands, including Santiago, Santa Cruz and Isabela. The landscape of the area was quite picturesque with a conical island called Pinnacle Rock that appears in most of the tourist brochures, eroded by the wind with a peculiar slanting. Before landing we followed the coast searching for the endemic **Galapagos Penguin**. We found several **Lava Herons**, **Wandering Tattler** and a **Ruddy Turnstone** moving on the dark rocky areas. After 20 minutes of searching we found two **Galapagos Penguins** resting above a small rock surrounded by water. We manoeuvred the zodiac to get close views and as most of the local fauna the birds were unruffled allowing us to take close and detailed pictures of the unique penguin in the northern hemisphere. After getting our fill of the penguins, we motored back around to our landing spot and walked up the more than 300 stairs to the overlook at the top. At the top, we all agreed it was worth the climb up to the top of Bartolomé Island with a stunning viewing of one of the Galapagos's most impressive vistas.

Back at the ship, most of the group decided to snorkel as it was our last chance, and as usual we really enjoyed it with the company of Jaime, a diving instructor who helped us identify several new fish in an amazing landscape of small sandy platforms, caves, rocks etc. We had lunch on the boat whilst heading for North Seymour Island, our last island of the trip. This was the Galapagos that I had imagined in my mind before we arrived - a barren, flat island with dry looking stunted trees covering the landscape. In those trees, however, was another of the trips many delights, the nesting **Frigatebirds**. These pirates of the air were drawn to the island by its abundant breeding colonies of boobies and they nested in amongst them, feeding their young on the stolen scraps of fish that they could plunder from the surrounding birds. Hundreds of **Greater** and **Magnificent Frigatebirds** called this island home and our group was soon adept at picking out the differences between the two birds. Here we were close enough to see the different colours of the eye-rings of the females and the different iridescent sheens that the male's glossy feathers produced. Here and there we also spotted juvenile birds and every now and then one of the younger white fuzz ball **frigatebird** chicks. It seemed that fish weren't the only things that **frigatebirds** were interested in stealing and we soon spotted quite a few battles over highly prized nest-building sticks. All around us the male

Frigatebirds were showing off their bright red gular pouches (a rather dangerous looking enterprise it seemed perched on the twiggy shrub perches). Again cameras whirred as we snapped more pictures of these thrilling birds. Another avian highlight of the island was the birds that had drawn the frigatebirds here, the numbers of nesting **Blue-footed Boobies**. The male Boobies would whistle (forlornly it seemed to me) at every passing female in the hopes of drawing in the attention of a possible mate. As we turned one corner we were treated to their strange mating ritual - a whistling male booby caught the attention of a passing females and she dropped in to check him out (almost knocking over a couple of the group). There was much suggestive waddling and wing and tail lifting and waddling around the prospective nest site (a small cleared depression in the earth). Amongst the birds we also discovered more **Land Iguanas** and again we were treading carefully so as not to step on any of the **Lava Lizards**, which were so common on most islands it was hard to put a foot down without the fear that you might squish one.

As we waited for the zodiac to take us back to the Millennium, a small bird flew above the sea toward us. It is so close that I could not believe my eyes, and I could barely utter the magic word "Martin, martin!". It was indeed a **Galapagos Martin** which flew right in front of the group and then turned and headed to the Millennium where the others had already returned. By the time it reached the boat, it was high in the sky making it difficult to see despite the excitement.

In the evening we once again met the entire crew, this time looking particularly dapper in their white uniforms. We shared a cocktail before dinner and thanked them all for their fantastic hospitality, particularly the chef who deserved the loud cheer he received!

Day 15 Tuesday 9th October

After navigating the Galapagos waters all night we arrived in San Cristobal harbour. Since we had some time before our flight back to Quito we said goodbye to the Millennium and went up to visit "Laguna El Junco". We took the coach and drove to the highlands in rain and mist. On the lake we had **Hudsonian Whimbrel**, **Buff-breasted** and **Semipalmated Sandpiper**, **Black-necked Stilt** and lots of **Galapagos Pintail**. On the drive back to the airport we had a **Yellow-crowned Night Heron** and soon we were off back to the mainland. We arrived back in Quito in time for a last dinner together.

Day 16 Tuesday 10th October

Our early start to the day began with a walk around the garden where we had nice views of some stunning species including **Sparkling Violetear**, **Southern Yellow Grosbeak**, and a gaudy **Vermillion Flycatcher**. Other birds included **Eared Dove**, **Rufous Collared Sparrow**, **Blue-and-white Swallow**, **Hooded Siskin** and **Great Thrush**. Our destination for the day was the high *paramo* of the Antisana Ecological Reserve and our journey there was punctuated with several stops for birds and views of the stunning Cotopaxi volcano. At our first stop, we saw two **Black Flowerpiercers**, a very quick **White-bellied Woodstar** and a couple of **Carunculated Caracaras**. Perch on a rock was a stunning **Black Buzzard Eagle** which took off and flew across the valley. Our second stop was for a pair of **Black-billed Shrike Tyrants**, **Plain-coloured Seedeaters** and a **Cinereus Conebill**. We were hearing several **Tawny Antpittas** and scoped a distant **Brown-backed Chat Tyrant** on a fence. We had superb looks at a **Black-tailed Trainbearer** feeding in the bushes. We arrived in a farm field where a farmer was working when suddenly a **Tawny Antpitta** came out in one corner of the field, looked around and began digging in the ground. Fantastic! After enjoying the antics of the Antpitta, we added two **American Kestrels** that appeared above a slope and perched on a distant fence. Back at the coach two **Tufted Tit Tyrants** showed well as well as **Green-tailed Trainbearer**, several **Black-winged Ground Doves** and one **Azara's Spintail** to the delight of the group. We drove to an area where Juan Carlos expected to find **Streak-backed Canastero** and birded along the road finding several birds including **Plumbeous Sierra Finch** and **Paramo Pipit**. Juan heard a Canastero and with after waiting patiently, a **Streak-backed Canastero** came in and perched in front of us showing its distinctive back. Excellent! We headed back toward the *paramo* area under overcast skies and saw several

Carunculated Caracaras feeding on the ground, a distant group of **Andean Gulls** and small flock of **Baird's Sandpipers**. Suddenly Juan Carlos shouted "**Andean Condor!**" and the coach stopped and everyone piled out. Two magnificent huge raptors soared in the sky very low because of the low cloud cover. We were able to scope them and see the males head with its distinctive reddish colour and prominent crest and the female with its white beak and dark head. It was an impressive sight! We continued on toward the lake counting numerous **Stout-billed** and **Bar-winged Cinclodes** along the way. We arrived at the lake for lunch and despite the rain, we enjoyed a good collection of water birds including **Andean Coot**, the stunning **Andean Ruddy Duck**, **Yellow-billed Pintail**, and dozens of beautiful **Silvery Grebes**. Along the shore we found more **Baird's** and **Semipalmated Sandpipers** and four **Andean Lapwings** that were feeding in a field nearby. Several **Plumbeous Sierra Finches** were displaying in the area as well. As it was raining we decided to drive back toward Quito to an area to look for the **Blue-and-Yellow Tanager**. We arrived in an area with lots of buildings and some interesting gardens. A short walk around produced an interesting sample of bird life - the first and most beautiful being two **Ecuadorian Hillstars** feeding and singing in a close tree. At the top of a conifer, a group of the lovely **Blue-and-Yellow Tanagers** showed in our scopes and we also ticked **Shiny Cowbird**, **Great Thrush** and the always remarkable **Vermillion Flycatcher**. We were pleased to finish the tour with such a good birding!

From here we said goodbye to Geoff and Yvonne who were extending their holiday in Ecuador and drove back to El Jardin Colibri for our last dinner together. The two jovial and friendly American ladies, Judith and Emily, will have lot of work next winter going through their many pictures, were also extending their holidays in the country and we gave them our congratulations to have been so enthusiastic in their first birdwatching holiday.

I would like to thank you all for being such great company during this incredibly successful tour and hope very much that our paths may cross again one fine day.

Cheers!

Josele J. Saiz (appropriated corrections by Gina Nichols , thanks for improve my writings)

BIRDLIST - GALAPAGOS 26th / Sep – 11th /Oct 2008

SPECIES		<i>Scientific Name</i>	No of days out of 10 recorded	Highest daily count C.= Common LC = Locally Common H or h.= Heard only N/C.= No count E = Endemic Species Es = Endemic Subspecies	
1.	Galapagos Penguin	<i>Sphensicus mendiculus</i>	• 3	• 9	• E
2.	Waved Albatross	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	• 4	• 22+	• E
3.	Blue-footed Booby	<i>Sula nebouxii excise</i>	• 10	• C	• Es
4.	Nazca Booby	<i>Sula granti</i>	• 9	• C	•
5.	Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula websteri</i>	• 2	• 6+	•
6.	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	• 2	• 22+	•
7.	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	• 10	• C	• Es
8.	Dark-rumped Petrel	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	• 5	• LC	• Es
9.	Audubon's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri subalaris</i>	• 7	• LC	• Es
10.	Elliot's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis</i>	• 9	• C	• Es
11.	Markham's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma</i>	• 1	• 1	•
12.	Wedge-rumped Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma tethys tethys</i>	• 6	• C	• Es
13.	Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	• 6	• LC	•
14.	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis urinator</i>	• 10	• C	• Es
15.	Cattle Egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>	• 6	• LC	•
16.	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias cognate</i>	• 7	• 8	• Es
17.	Lava (Galapagos) Heron	<i>Butorides striata striatus</i>	• 8	• 27+	• E
18.	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax violacea pauper</i>	• 3	• 3	• Es
19.	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus rubber glyphorhynchus</i>	• 1	• 49	• Es

20.	Galapagos Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis galapagensis</i>	• 6	33 (LC)	• Es
21.	Galapagos Hawk	<i>Buteo galapagoensis</i>	• 4	• 15+	• E
22.	Paint-billed Crake	<i>Neocrex erythrops</i>	• 2	• 2	•
23.	Galapagos Rail	<i>Laterallus spilonotus</i>	• 2	• 3	• E
24.	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	• 4	• 4+	•
25.	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus galapagensis</i>	• 3	• 9	• Es
26.	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	• 5	• LC	•
27.	Hudsonian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i>	• 6	• 17	•
28.	Willet	<i>Catotrophus semipalmatus</i>	• 1	• 1	•
29.	Semi-palmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	• 6	• 8	•
30.	Semipalmated - Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	• 1	• 3	•
31.	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	• 7	• 26+	•
32.	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	• 1	• 1	•
33.	Wandering Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	• 9	• 30+	•
34.	Buff Breasted sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	• 2	• 2	•
35.	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	• 1	• 1	•
36.	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	• 1	• 4	•
37.	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	• 1	• 2	•
38.	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	• 5	• LC	•
39.	Red (Grey) Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	• 3	• LC	•
40.	Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	• 1	• 3	•
41.	Lava Gull	<i>Larus fuliginosus</i>	• 6	• 50+	• E
42.	Swallow-tailed Gull	<i>Larus furcatus</i>	• 4	• 30+	• E
43.	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	• 4	• 4	•
44.	Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus galapagensis</i>	• 9	• LC	• Es
45.	Galapagos Dove	<i>Zenaida galapagoensis</i>	• 9	• LC	• E
46.	Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	• 3	• 5	•
47.	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	• 6	• LC	•
48.	Galapagos Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba punctatissima</i>	• 1	• 1	• Es
49.	Vermillion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus nanus</i>	• 1	• 1	• Es
50.	Galapagos Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus magnirostris</i>	• 7	• 20+	• E
51.	Galapagos Martin	<i>Progne modesta modesta</i>	• 1	• 1	• E
52.	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	• 1	• 3	•
53.	Bank Swallow (Sand Martin)	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	• 1	• 3	•
54.	Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	• 2	• 12	•
55.	Galapagos Mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus parvulus parvulus</i>	• 5	• LC	• E
56.	Charles Mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus trifasciatus</i>	• 1	• 1	• E
57.	Hood Mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus macdonaldi</i>	• 1	• 20+	• E
58.	Chatcham Mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus melanotis</i>	• 2	• 8	• E
59.	Mangrove Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia aureola</i>	• 10	• LC	• Es
60.	Large Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza magnirostris</i>	• 2	• 7	• E
61.	Medium Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza fortis</i>	• 8	• LC	• E
62.	Small Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza fuliginosa</i>	• 9	• LC	• E
63.	Sharp-beaked Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza difficilis debilirostris</i>	• 1	• 2	• E
64.	Common Cactus Finch	<i>Geospiza scandens intermedia</i>	• 2	• 5+	• E
65.	Large Cactus Finch	<i>Geospiza conirostris conirostris</i>	• 1	• 20+	• Es
66.	Vegetarian Finch	<i>Camarhynchus crassirostris</i>	• 2	• 9	• E
67.	Large Tree Finch	<i>Camarhynchus psittacula psittacula</i>	• 2	• LC	• E
68.	Medium Tree Finch	<i>Camarhynchus pauper</i>	• 1	• 3	• E
69.	Small Tree Finch	<i>Camarhynchus parvulus parvulus</i>	• 4	• LC	• E
70.	Warbler Finch	<i>Certhidea olivacea bifasciata</i>	• 1	• 1	• E
71.	Warbler Finch	<i>Certhidea olivacea olivacea</i>	• 3	• 8+	• Es
72.	Warbler Finch	<i>Certhidea olivacea luteola</i>	• 1	• 1	• Es
73.	Warbler Finch	<i>Certhidea olivacea cinerascens</i>	• 2	• 11+	• Es
74.	Warbler Finch	<i>Certhidea olivacea ridgwayii</i>	• 1	• 2	• Es
75.	Woodpecker Finch	<i>Camarhynchus pallidus productus</i>	• 1	• 2	• E
76.	Woodpecker Finch	<i>Camarhynchus pallidus striatipectus</i>	• 1	• NC	• E

Other Sightings:

1.	Galapagos Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elephantophus porteri</i>	• 2	• 15+	• E
2.	Galapagos Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elephantophus chathamensis</i>	•	•	• E
3.	Black (PacificGreen) Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	• 5	• LC	•

4.	Marine Iguana (Santa Cruz)	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus hassi</i>	• 4	• LC	• E
	Marine Iguana (San Cristobal)	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus mertensi</i>	• 1	• LC	• Es
	Marine Iguana (Isabela)	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus albemarlensis</i>	•	•	• Es
	Marine Iguana (Espanola)	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus venustissimus</i>	• 2	• LC	• Es
5.	Land Iguana	<i>Conolophus subcristatus</i>	• 2	• 25+	• E
	Santa Fe Land Iguana	<i>Canolophus pallidus</i>	• 1	• 10+	•
6.	Galapagos Racer Snake	<i>Alsophis dorsalis occidentalis</i>	• 1	• 1	• E
7.	Galapagos Lava Lizard	<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>	• 6	• LC	• E
8.	San Cristobal Lava Lizard	<i>Microlophus bivattatus</i>	• 1	• 2	• E
9.	Espanola Lava Lizard	<i>Microlophus delanonis</i>	• 1	• LC	• E
10.	Floreana Lava Lizard	<i>Microlophus Graisi</i>	• 1	• LC	• E
11.	Galapagos Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus galapagoensis</i>	• 1	• 3	• E
12.	Galapagos Sea Lion	<i>Zalophus californianus wollebacki</i>	• 10	• LC	• Es
13.	Common Dolphin	<i>Tursiops</i>	• 1	• 1	•
14.	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	• 3	• 100+	•
15.	Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	• 2	• 3	•
16.	Bryde's Whale	<i>Balanenoptera edeni</i>	• 1	• 1	•
17.	Diamond Sting Ray	<i>Dasyoctis dipterura</i>	• 3	• 25+	•
18.	Manta Ray	<i>Manta birostris</i>	• 1	• 1	•
19.	Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus grapsus</i>	• 10	• LC	• E
20.	Ghost Crab	<i>Ocypode gaundichaudii</i>	• 2	• 3	•
21.	Galapagos Hermit Crab	<i>Calcinus explorator</i>	• 1	• 1	• E
22.	Chocolatae Chip Sea Urchin	<i>Eucidaris thouarsii</i>	• 2	• NC	•
23.	Green Sea Urchin	<i>Lytechinus semituberculatus</i>	• 2	• LC	• E
24.	Small Painted Locust	<i>Schistocerca literosa</i>	• 4	• LC	•
25.	Large Painted Locust	<i>Schistocerca melanocera</i>	• 5	• LC	• E
26.	Galapagos Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa darwini</i>	• 6	• LC	• E
27.	Galapagos Blue Butterfly	<i>Leptodes parrhasioides</i>	• 2	• LC	• E
28.	Galapagos Sulphur Butterfly	<i>Phoebis senae marcellina</i>	• 7	• LC	• E
29.	Monarch Butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	• 4	• LC	•

FISH seen on the Galápagos Islands Trip October 2008

By Eva – Joseel J Saiz & Kevin Knight

Diamond Stingray

Marbled Ray

Trumpetfish

King Angelfish

Flag Cabrilla

Hieroglyphic Hawkfish

Bicolor Parrotfish

Azure Parrotfish

Panamic Sergeant Major

Black-striped Salema

Yellowtailed Surgeonfish

Creole Fish

Giant Blenny

Sabretooth Blenny

Large-banded Blenny

Spinster Wrasse

Rainbow Wrasse

Reef Cornetfish

Trumpetfish

Panamic Sea Star

Blue Sea Star

Chocolate-chip Sea Star

Noduled Sea Cucumber

Blacktip Cardinalfish

Galápagos Blue-banded Blenny

Concentric Pufferfish

Spotted Porcupinefish

Yellowtail Mullet

Bumphead Damselfish

Yellowtailed Damselfish

Giant Damselfish (Juvenile)

Pacific Beakfish

Yellowtailed Grunt

Galápagos Grunt

Blue-striped Snapper

BIRDLIST - ECUADOR 26th / Sep – 02nd & 11th / Oct 2008

SPECIES	<i>Scientific Name</i>	No of days out of 4 recorded	Highest daily count C.= Common LC = Locally Common H or h.= Heard only N/C.= No count Ch = Choco Area Endemic
	Little Tinamou		
	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	1	H
1.	Silvery Grebe		
	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>	1	9
2.	Neotropic Cormorant		
	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	1	1
3.	Snowy Egret		
	<i>Egretta thula</i>	1	NC
4.	Cattle Egret		
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	2	LC
5.	Greta Egret		
	<i>Egretta alba</i>	1	NC
6.	Andean Teal		
	<i>Anas flavirostris andium</i>	1	20+
7.	Yellow-billed Pintail		
	<i>Anas georgica</i>	1	4
8.	Andean Ruddy Duck		
	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	1	2
9.	Black Vulture		
	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	4	LC
10.	Turkey Vulture		
	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	2	LC
11.	Andean Condor		
	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	1	3 (perhaps 5)
12.	Grey Headed Kite		
	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	1	1
13.	Hook billed Kite		
	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	1	1
14.	Black Buzzard Eagle		
	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	2	3
15.	Grey Hawk		
	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	1	1
16.	Roadside Hawk		
	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	2	3
17.	Variable Hawk		
	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>	3	6+
18.	Black & Chesnut Eagle		
	<i>Oroaetus isidori</i>	1	2
19.	Carunculated Caracara		
	<i>Phalcoboenus carunculatus</i>	1	50+
20.	Laughin Falcon		
	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	1	1
21.	American Kestrel		
	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	3	7
22.	Sickle-winged Guan		
	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>	1	6
	Wattled Guan		
	<i>Aburria aburri</i>	2	H
	White-throated Crake		
	<i>Laterallus albigularis</i>	1	H
23.	Andean Coot		
	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>	1	30+
24.	Andean Lapwing		
	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>	1	3
25.	Noble Snipe		
	<i>Gallinago nobilis</i>	1	5+
26.	Baird's Sandpiper		
	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	1	15
27.	Andean Gull		
	<i>Larus serranus</i>	1	30+
28.	Ruddy Pigeon		
	<i>Columba sunvinacea</i>	1	5
29.	Band-tailed Pigeon		
	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	2	NC
30.	Eared Dove		
	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	3	LC
31.	Plumbeous Pigeon		
	<i>Columba plumbea</i>	1	4
32.	White Tipped Dove		
	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	1	1
33.	Black-winged Ground Dove		
	<i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i>	1	20+
34.	Comon Ground Dove		
	<i>Columina passerina</i>	1	15+
35.	Maroon-tailed Parakeet		
	<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>	1	10+
36.	Red Masked Parakeet		
	<i>Aratinga erythrogenis</i>	1	2
37.	Red-billed Parrot		
	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>	1	1
38.	Bronze-winged Parrot		
	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	2	13+
39.	Squirrel Cuckoo		
	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	3	5
40.	Smooth-billed Ani		
	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	2	LC
	Rufescent Screech-Owl		
	<i>Otus ingens</i>	1	H
	Mottled Owl		
	<i>Strix virgata</i>	1	H
41.	Rufous-bellied Nighthawk		
	<i>Lurocalis rufiventris</i>	2	2
42.	Oilbird		
	<i>Steatormis caripensis</i>	1	50+
43.	White-collared Swift		
	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	4	LC
44.	Grey-rumped Swift		
	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	1	NC
45.	White Wiskered Hermit		
	<i>Phaethornis syrmatorphorus</i>	3	NC
46.	Green Thorntail		
	<i>Popelairia conversii</i>	2	NC
47.	White-necked Jacobin		
	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	2	NC
48.	Brown Violet-ear		
	<i>Colibri dephinae</i>	3	NC
49.	Green Violet-ear		
	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	3	NC
50.	Sparkling Violet-ear		
	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	3	NC

51.	Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>	2	NC
52.	Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>	4	NC
53.	Georgette Woodstart	<i>Chaetocercus heilodor</i>	2	2+
54.	Green-crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania fannyi</i>	2	NC
55.	Purple Chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rosenbergi</i>	1	1
56.	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	4	NC
57.	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	2	NC
58.	Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>	3	NC
59.	Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>	2	NC
60.	Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	3	NC
61.	Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	3	NC
62.	Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnaya</i>	1	1
63.	Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>	3	NC
64.	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	3	NC
65.	Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>	1	NC
66.	Ecuadorian Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i>	1	2
67.	Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	2	NC
68.	Chesnut Breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matheusii</i>	1	2
69.	Gorgeted Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus strophianus</i>	1	3
70.	White Billed Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>	1	5
71.	Golden-breasted Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i>	1	6
72.	Booted Rocket tail	<i>Ocreatus Underwoodii</i>	4	NC
73.	Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exirtis</i>	1	3
74.	Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>	2	8
75.	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	1	NC
76.	Mountain Avocetbill	<i>Opisthoprora euryptera</i>	1	1
77.	Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>	1	3
78.	Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingi</i>	1	5
79.	Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>	3	NC
80.	Purple Crowned Fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>	3	NC
81.	Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Philodice mitchellii</i>	3	NC
82.	Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	2	3
83.	West. White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon chionorus</i>	1	1
84.	Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>	1	2
85.	Coolared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	1	1
86.	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	1	1
	Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	1	H
87.	Broad billed Motmot	<i>Electrom palthyrinchum</i>	1	1
88.	Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	1	4
89.	Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>	1	1
90.	Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>	1	2
91.	Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>	1	1
92.	Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>	2	3
93.	Pale-mandibled Aracari	E <i>Pteroglossus erythropygius</i>	1	8+
94.	Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>	1	1
	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i>	1	H
95.	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	2	2
96.	Red Rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>	1	1
97.	Powerful Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus pollens</i>	1	2
98.	Guayaquil Woodpecker	<i>Cmamephilus guayaquilensis</i>	1	1
99.	Bar-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>	1	12+
100.	Stout-billed Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>	1	20+
101.	Pacific Hornero	<i>Furnarius cinnamoneus</i>	3	7
102.	Streak Backed Canastero	<i>Athenes wyatii</i>	1	2
103.	Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyuran</i>	1	1
104.	Azara's Spintail	<i>Synallaxis Azarae</i>	2	3
105.	Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Hellmayrea gularis</i>	1	1
106.	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	1	1
107.	Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	1	1
108.	Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Phylidor rufus</i>	1	1
109.	Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>	1	1
	Streak Capped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes virgaticeps</i>	1	H
	Stripped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes holostictus</i>	1	H

110.	Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus souleyetii</i>	1	1
111.	Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lachrymiger</i>	2	3
	Back Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus lacrymosus</i>	1	H
	Western Slaty Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	1	H
112.	Rufus Breasted Antthrush	<i>Fornicarius rufipectus</i>	1	1
	Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>	1	H
113.	Moustached Antpitta	<i>Grallaria alleni</i>	1	1
114.	Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>	1	1
115.	Giant Antpitta	<i>Grallaria gigantea</i>	1	1
116.	Chesnut Crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>	2	1 (H)
	Nariño Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus vicinor</i>	2	H
	Spillma'n's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spilmanii</i>	1	H
	Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis orthonyx</i>	1	H
117.	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	1	1
	Brown Capped Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillum</i>	1	H
	White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>	1	H
118.	White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	1	1
119.	White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>	1	1
120.	Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	1	1
121.	Greenish Elaenia	<i>Elaenia viridicata</i>	1	1
122.	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	1	1
123.	Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>	1	2
124.	Gray Elaenia	<i>Elaenia caniceps</i>	1	1
125.	Tufted-Tit Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>	1	2
126.	Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	1	1
	Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i>	1	H
127.	Common Tody Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	1	1
128.	Innamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomiyias cinnamomea</i>	1	2
129.	Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus ornatus</i>	1	1
130.	Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis montana</i>	1	2
131.	White -Tailed Shrike Tyrant	<i>Agriornis andicola</i>	1	1
132.	Paramo Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola alpina</i>	1	0+
133.	Snowy Throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus niveigularis</i>	1	1
134.	Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	2	2
135.	Vermillion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	2	5+
136.	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	1	3
137.	Yellow Billed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Silvicultrix diadema</i>	1	1
138.	Masked Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>	1	1
139.	Dusky Capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	1	1
140.	Rusty Margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes cayanensis</i>	1	3
141.	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	1	1
142.	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similes</i>	3	10+
143.	Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	1	1
144.	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	3	LC
145.	Black-and-White Becard	<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>	2	2
	Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	1	H
146.	White Winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	1	1
147.	Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristata</i>	1	2
148.	Olivaceous Piha	<i>Lipaugus criptolophus</i>	1	1
	Purple Throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	1	H
149.	Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruviana</i>	1	6+
150.	Golden winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>	1	1
	White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	1	H
151.	Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>	2	NC
152.	Brown Capped Vireo	<i>Vireo Leucophrys</i>	1	1
153.	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	2	2
	Andean Solitarie	<i>Myadestes</i>	1	H
	Pale Eye Thrush	<i>Platycichla leucops</i>	1	H
	Slaty Backed Nightingale Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>	1	H
154.	Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	3	LC
155.	Ecuadorian Thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i>	2	2
	Paramo Pipit	<i>Anthus bogotensis</i>	1	6
156.	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	5	NC

157.	Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon murina</i>	2	NC
158.	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1	2
159.	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	3	NC
160.	Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	2	2
	Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	3	H
161.	Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	22	
	Spia Brown Wren	<i>Cinnayrthia Olivascens</i>	1	H
162.	Bay Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia nigricopillus</i>	1	1
163.	Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus fasciatus</i>	1	1
164.	Tropical Parula	<i>Parula pitaiyumi</i>	1	1
165.	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	3	3
166.	Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>	1	1
	Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>	1	H
	Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus rivularis fulvicauda</i>	1	H
167.	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia saturata</i>	2	2
168.	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	2	3
169.	Cape Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>	1	1
170.	Masked Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossopsis cyanea</i>	2	3
171.	Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>	1	4
172.	Masked Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>	2	3
173.	White Side Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>	1	1
174.	Glossy Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>	1	1
175.	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	1	2
176.	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis Egregia</i>	1	5
177.	Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	2	4
178.	Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	1	1
179.	Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara ruficervis</i>	1	1
180.	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	1	1
181.	Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradoides</i>	1	1
182.	Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	2	3
183.	Blue & Yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>	1	7
184.	Gray&Gold Tanager	<i>Tangara palmeri</i>	1	2
185.	Swallow Tanager	<i>Terasina viridis</i>	2	3
186.	Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>	1	1
187.	Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>	1	4
188.	Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	2	5+
189.	Dusky Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>	1	2
190.	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	3	15+
191.	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	2	5
192.	Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus icteronotus</i>	3	LC
193.	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	1	4+
194.	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	1	1
195.	Yellow Throated Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>	1	1
196.	Dusky Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>	1	2
197.	Black Tipped Cotinga	<i>Carpodectes hopkei</i>	1	1
198.	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	3	4
199.	Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>	2	2
200.	Southern Yellow-Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>	2	LC
201.	Blue Black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	1	1
202.	Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvine</i>	2	3
203.	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	1	1
204.	Plain-coloured Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>	1	50+
205.	Band tailed Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus alaudinus</i>	1	3
206.	Plumbeous Sierra-finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>	2	30+
207.	Ash Breasted Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>	1	3
208.	Safron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	3	LC
209.	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	2	3+
210.	Rufous-naped Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes rufinucha</i>	1	1
211.	Slaty Brush Finch	<i>Haplospiza rustica</i>	1	1
212.	Tricolored Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>	1	2
213.	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	4	LC
214.	Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	1	1
215.	Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives Warszewickzi</i>	1	2

216.	Hooded Siskin	<i>Carduelis Magellanica</i>	2	5+
217.	Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus leucoramphus</i>	1	2

	MAMMALS			
	Brasilian Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>	2	2

Please note that our checklists do not include species seen by leaders only.
 We also do not include single observer sightings or very poor views.
 We do not count heard only or subspecies, although they are noted.
 This we believe gives us a very honest accurate group total.

With this in mind we welcome you to compare our lists with other companies, check out our high standards and above all our prices which offer the very best value for money.

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Phone: 01752 342001

**e-mail: info@birdseekers.co.uk
www.birdseekers.co.uk
 ATOL No. 6156**

Fax: 01752 342001

Pics by Josele J. Saiz

