

CDF Checklist of Galapagos Introduced Vertebrates

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Last updated: 12 May 2014

Abstract

This Checklist of Galapagos Introduced Vertebrates includes a total of all 38 taxa reported from the Galapagos Islands.

For each name, detailed information is provided: its Galapagos distribution in islands groups or bioregions generated from the specimen records, comments about the taxonomy (especially synonyms), the origin (native and introduced), taxon status (accepted vs. rejected records) and relevant literature references.

Introduction

This publication lists all species of Galapagos Introduced Vertebrates currently known.

Relatively few vertebrate species are known to be introduced to Galapagos. The large majority of vertebrates were brought to Galapagos on purpose. They were introduced for human benefit, such as horses, donkeys, goats, pigs, cattle, dogs and cats. Others, like mice and rats, arrived unintentionally as soon as the first humans explored this archipelago.

Although the checklist of introduced vertebrates is quite short and relatively few species were introduced, vertebrates continue to be among the most damaging invaders of the Galapagos natural ecosystems.

Among the worst species are the Norwegian Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) and the House or Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*); both not only cause economic damage, but they are also effective predators of native species. On many islands introduced rats have caused the extinction of endemic rice rat species.

The damage caused by invasive vertebrate species is especially great on the inhabited islands. Cats (*Felis catus*) continue to represent a huge threat to native and endemic bird populations. Feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) and donkeys (*Equus asinus*) disturb regeneration of natural vegetation, and for many years goats (*Capra hircus*) completely devastated the natural vegetation on most Galapagos Islands.

Introduced already by whalers and pirates, the first human visitors to the Galapagos, the eradication of goats began relatively late. Between 1954 and 1959 goats were first successfully eradicated from Pinta and subsequently on a few of the smaller islands.

In 1998, a large-scale eradication project began on the islands of Isabela (Volcán Alcedo) and Santiago. During this Isabela Project, the Charles Darwin Foundation and the Galapagos National Park jointly targeted feral goats with an array of different hunting techniques: using specially trained dogs, small teams of park rangers hunting on foot, tracing sterilized “Judas” goats equipped with radio collars, helped by helicopter hunts and aerial surveys.

Eight years later, in 2006 the project concluded successfully, reporting that all goats had been eradicated from

two islands of unprecedented size.

This success clearly demonstrates that eradication of vertebrate species is feasible. Unlike invertebrates, which are very difficult to target because of their enormous quantities and effective reproduction strategies and unlike plants, which survive most eradication efforts because of their seed banks, the eradication of vertebrates does not represent such a huge challenge.

Larger animals can be hunted successfully and smaller ones are typically targeted quite effectively with venom. Large scale application of poisoned bait, however, is not without risk for non target species and in 2010/2011 trial eradications of the two introduced rat species are under way for the smaller islands Bartolomé and Rabida.

Methods

This checklist of all known Galapagos Introduced Vertebrates is automatically generated using the online database of the Charles Darwin Foundation Galapagos Species Checklist.

All CDF Galapagos Species Checklists represent the synthesis of many different records: literature citations, data from previously unpublished reports (grey literature), specimen records of natural history collections located in Galapagos and all over the world. To the best of their knowledge authors of the individual checklists revised all available data. When new information becomes available, the taxonomy of a group changes or new species are discovered, the CDF online database and thus this publication becomes updated.

For many poorly known species groups the higher taxonomic classification still regularly changes according to how our knowledge about species being related changes. In many well known groups the phylogeny is somewhat stable, but to avoid confusion, in particular for groups where taxonomic changes are frequent, all checklists presented here are sorted alphabetical according to genus name and specific epithet. Please refer to the website for the currently accepted taxonomic hierarchy of each group.

Please be aware that the distribution presented here is automatically generated from specimen records and does not always accurately reflect the known distribution for all species.

For marine species, the distribution generally refers to the five main bioregions of the archipelago (Far Northern, Northern, Western, South Eastern and the Elisabeth Bay Bioregion). For the terrestrial species more than 120 islands, islets and small rocks have been aggregated into Islands Groups, thus, for example, the island group "Santa Cruz" includes smaller islands like Santa Fé, Plaza Norte, Plaza Sur, Baltra, Daphne Mayor, Daphne Minor, and others.

IUCN red-list assessments presented here may deviate from the global IUCN list for the following reasons:

- for well known species groups like vascular plants or vertebrates updates proposed to the IUCN are shown instead of the outdated, but currently accepted status;
- for poorly known species groups (e.g., lichenized fungi) a general assessment is currently not possible and the list presented here is a regional red-list list for Galapagos archipelago.

Numbers of the species included in this list are auto-generated. Adding up the number of species in each category will not always equal the total number indicated. Some species have insufficient data to be categorized while others (e.g., category eradicated) will not be included in the total.

Results

Names of taxa included in this checklist: 38 (37 accepted), 1 rejected.

Origin of the taxa included: 17 accidental, 7 cultivated, 1 eradicated, 7 escaped, 6 intercepted.

1. *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Cultivated.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Meyer De Schauensee, R.M. et al. (1966).

2. *Anser anser* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Cultivated.
Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).
3. *Aratinga erythrogenys* Lesson, 1844
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.
Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Vargas, H. et al. (1996), Wiedenfeld, D.A. et al. (2006).
4. *Bos taurus* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Escaped.
Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Hoeck, H.N. et al. (1984), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Wolf, T. et al. (1892).
5. *Bubulcus ibis* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.
Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Hickin, N. et al. (1979), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2008), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Lévêque, R. et al. (1966), Pérez, S. et al. (1987), Swash, A. et al. (2000), Wiedenfeld, D.A. et al. (2006).
6. *Canis lupus familiaris* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Escaped.
Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Barnett, B.D. et al. (1986), Gingrich, E.N. et al. (2010), Heyerdahl, T. et al. (1956), Hickin, N. et al. (1979), Hoeck, H.N. et al. (1984), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Levy, J.K. et al. (2008), Tapia, W. et al. (2000).
7. *Capra hircus* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Escaped.
Galapagos Distribution: Española, Floreana, Isabela, Marchena, Pinta, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, Santiago.
References: Black, J. et al. (1973), Campbell, K. et al. (2004), Hamann, O. et al. (1975), Heyerdahl, T. et al. (1956), Hickin, N. et al. (1979), Hoeck, H.N. et al. (1984), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).
8. *Cavia porcellus* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Hoeck, H.N. et al. (1984), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Patry, M. et al. (2002).

9. *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Eradicated.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Harmon, W.M. et al. (1987), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Padilla, L.R. et al. (2004), Parker, P.G. et al. (2006), Wiedenfeld, D.A. et al. (2006).

10. *Coturnix coturnix* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

11. *Crotophaga ani* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Escaped.

Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Floreana, Genovesa, Isabela, Marchena, Pinta, Pinzón, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago.

References: Fessl, B. et al. (2002), Harris, M.P. et al. (1973), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2008), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Patry, M. et al. (2002), Tapia, W. et al. (2000), Wiedenfeld, D.A. et al. (2006).

12. *Equus asinus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Escaped.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago.

References: Carrión, V. et al. (2006), Coulter, J. et al. (1845), Jácome, M. et al. (1989), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

13. *Equus caballus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Carrión, V. et al. (2006), Coulter, J. et al. (1845), Jácome, M. et al. (1989), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

14. *Felis catus* (Schreber, 1775)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Escaped.

Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Jácome, M. et al. (1989), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Levy, J.K. et al. (2008), MacDonald, I. A. W. et al. (1987), Naveda, B. et al. (1949), Salvin, O. et al. (1876).

15. *Gallus gallus* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Cultivated.
Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Gottdenker, N.L. et al. (2005), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Parker, P.G. et al. (2006), Soos, C. et al. (2008), Thiel, T. et al. (2005), Wiedenfeld, D.A. et al. (2006).

16. *Gonatodes caudiscutatus* Günther, 1859
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Syn.: *Gonatodes collaris* Garman, 1892.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.
Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1912), Vanzolini, P.E. et al. (1965).

17. *Homo sapiens sapiens* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Cultivated.
Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago.

18. *Iguana iguana* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.
Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

19. *Lampropeltis micropholis* Cope, 1860
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.
Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

20. *Lepidodactylus lugubris* Duméril & Bibron, 1836
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.
Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, Marchena, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Wright, J.W. et al. (1983).

21. *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Cultivated.
Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, Santa Cruz.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

22. *Mus musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago.

References: Harris, D.B. et al. (2006), Hickin, N. et al. (1979), Jácome, M. et al. (1989), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Patry, M. et al. (2002).

23. *Numida meleagris* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

24. *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.

References: Appeltans, W. et al. (2010), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Toral, V. et al. (2006).

25. *Oryctolagus cuniculus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Cultivated.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Jácome, M. et al. (1989), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

26. *Ovis aries* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Cultivated.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.

References: Hoeck, H.N. et al. (1984), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Patry, M. et al. (2002).

27. *Pavo muticus* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

28. *Phyllodactylus reissii* Peters, 1862

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

formerly in CDF Checklist as *Phyllodactylus reissi* but the name was published by Peters (1869) as *P. reissii*

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Peters, W.C.H. et al. (1862), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Uetz, P. et al. (2013).

29. *Plestiodon inexpectatus* (Taylor, 1932)
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Syn.: Eumeces inexpectatus Taylor, 1932 fide Uetz & Hošek (2013)
Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.
Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Uetz, P. et al. (2013).
30. *Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.
IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.
Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).
31. *Rattus norvegicus* Berkenhout, 1769
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.
Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago.
References: Harris, D.B. et al. (2006), Jácome, M. et al. (1989), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).
32. *Rattus rattus* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.
Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Floreana, Isabela, Marchena, Pinzón, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago.
References: Harris, D.B. et al. (2006), Hickin, N. et al. (1979), Jácome, M. et al. (1989), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).
33. *Rhinella marina* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Syn.: Bufo sp.; Rana marina, Linnaeus, 1758; Bufo marinus (Linnaeus, 1758), Rhinella marinus (Linnaeus, 1758); Bufo brasiliensis Laurenti, 1768; Bufo horridus Daudin, 1803; , Bombinator maculatus Merrem, 1820; Bufo albicans Spix, 1824; Bufo lazarus Spix, 1824; Bufo horribilis Wiegmann, 1833; Bufo pithecodactylus Werner, 1899; Bufo angustipes Taylor & Smith, 1945; Bufo pythecodactylus Werner, 1961
Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.
Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).
34. *Saguinus oedipus* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.
Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

35. *Scinax quinefasciatus* Fowler, 1913

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Patry, M. et al. (2002), Snell, H.L. et al. (1999), Tapia, W. et al. (2000), Vintimilla, J.E. et al. (2005).

36. *Sus scrofa* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Escaped.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Cruz, F. et al. (2005), Hickin, N. et al. (1979), Hoeck, H.N. et al. (1984), Jácome, M. et al. (1989), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Wolf, T. et al. (1892).

37. *Trachemys scripta* (Schoepff, 1792)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Chrysemys scripta* (Schoepff, 1792), *Trachemys scripta* Schoepff, 1792

Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.

IUCN Red List: Least Concern.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

Rejected taxa

1. *Phyllodactylus tuberculosus* Wiegmann, 1835

Two specimens collected from San Cristobal in 1888 by J.R. Slevin (see Van Denburgh, 1912), and it had a mistake in the identification (see Taylor 1942). Also, J. Olmedo collected on the same Island a juvenile specimen (?) in 1992, but it was a bad identification (Olmedo's thesis did't present this record).

Acknowledgements

We are grateful for the financial report received for this project. Please refer to the website (www.darwinfoundation.org/datazone/checklist/) for a detailed list of all our donors.

This checklist would not be possible without adjunct and collaborating scientists, and volunteers of the Charles Darwin Foundation. The following scientists and volunteers have contributed to the CDF Checklist of Galapagos Introduced Vertebrates: Paola Buitrón, Jose Calvopiña, Karl Campbell, Victor Carrion, Linda Cayot, Brian Cooke, Felipe Cruz, Mark Gardener, Sandra Landázuri, Alizon Llerena, Cruz Márquez, Brand Phillips, F. Hernán Vargas, David A. Wiedenfeld.

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