The first tour to include the three island groups of Madeira, The Azores and The Canary Islands was an undoubted success as we saw all the 16 endemic/near endemic species, Fea’s Petrel, Zino’s Petrel, Trocaz Pigeon, Bolle’s Pigeon, Laurel Pigeon, Plain Swift, Berthelot’s Pipit, Canary Islands Robin, Canary Island Stonechat, Canary Islands Chiffchaff, Canary Islands Kinglet, Madeiran Kinglet, Canary Islands Blue Tit, Blue Chaffinch, Atlantic Canary and Azores Bullfinch, plus more than 25 endemic subspecies and a couple of additional local specialities. The species total for this tour was only 81 species but this included some very special birds indeed.

Our tour began with a late morning arrival on Madeira. After a minor transportation hiccup and a quick lunch we located our hotel and dealt with the formalities of checking in. The first bird of note was a Pallid Swift seen as we drove into Funchal among the far more numerous Plain Swifts. We then made our first field excursion to the interior of the island. Our destination on this first afternoon was the densely forested valleys around the village of Ribeiro Frio and the lookout at Balcões. This distinctive vegetation, Laurel forest, is confined to the Atlantic islands and is thus a source of a few endemic bird forms. The main prize in the area is the Trocaz Pigeon which is a Madeiran endemic and despite some uncomfortable weather it did not take long before we had all been treated to some good but rather brief flight views of a few of this species. The banded tail is similar to the Canary Island version, Bolle’s Pigeon, but the prominent silvery neck patch of Trocaz Pigeon is a distinctive feature. We didn’t manage to get any views of perched birds but this was surely just a matter of time. Also in this area we saw a few examples of the endemic Madeiran Kinglet which superficially resembles a Firecrest and the endemic maderensis form of Common Chaffinch which must be a candidate for splitting in the near future.

After breakfast the following morning found us walking from the hotel the short distance to the harbour where we boarded the Ventura do Mar for our trip out to the Desertas. We had been waned in advance that the forecasted weather conditions were not good and even leaving our mooring position proved to be a little difficult because of the wind direction. The initial part of the trip was relatively calm and produced a Roseate Tern not far outside the harbour. Cory’s Shearwaters were common during this part of the trip and Common Terns were also quite conspicuous. As we headed...
further east and further south the sea started to roughen and soon after we recorded the first Fea’s Petrel of the trip. These birds can superficially resemble a smallish Cory’s Shearwater but their dark grey underwings and their fast, towering and arcing flight are distinctive features of this species. The flight action is also a distinctive feature of the genus Pterodroma. It was also about this time that we had views of a spouting Sperm Whale which unfortunately went under water as we approached and did not give us any real views of it. The other cetaceans recorded on the trip were a group of Atlantic Spotted Dolphins that amused themselves on our bow wave for a short while before disappearing as quickly as they had appeared, but not before we had clearly seen the spots on some of them, just to confirm their identity. By now it was mid morning and as we got closer to the Desertas the sea was getting choppier and the most important factor, the wind speed, was increasing a rather disturbing amount. Our skipper George indicated that it was not advisable to continue so rather reluctantly we turned the boat and started a westward course in search of calmer waters. It was now that we noted our first Bulwer’s Petrel of the trip. These slender, all black, long winged petrels frequently keep very low to the surface of the sea and hence can be difficult to get on to. This one was no exception and not everyone managed to see it. Fortunately this was just the first of many and soon we had all seen at least one of these birds. We anchored for a late lunch of chicken and tuna to the south-west of Funchal in a calm bay and then headed back out to sea in an effort to locate some additional seabirds. We were not to be disappointed and we soon started seeing many Bulwer’s Petrels, some of which were very near to our boat and gave us some magnificent close views. It was during this section of our trip that we found the two highlights of the day, the first was a rather annoying Little Shearwater that flew straight passed and although reasonably close not everyone saw it and the second was a very obliging White-faced Storm-petrel that was dancing on the sea just in front of the bow and performed well for everyone. This is a very rare species off Madeira and our thanks go out to Stuart for finding this bird, he was also responsible for locating the Little Shearwater obviously that side of the boat was the best to be on during the afternoon. All too soon it was time to return to Funchal but what an excellent trip and thanks to skipper and crew of the Ventura do Mar for a great day out even though we never got out to the Desertas. This was not the end of the birdwatching for the day as after dinner we drove up to Pico de Arieiro in an attempt to try to hear the extremely rare Zino’s Petrel. As we approached the start point for our walk to the breeding cliffs high in the mountains the wind was clearly getting very strong, the cloud was very low creating some very interesting driving conditions and as if these factors weren’t enough it started to rain quite heavily. We met up with our guide for the night, Peter, but not surprisingly he informed us that the conditions were certainly against us and that the walk could be dangerous at this time. Although we were a little upset the sensible thing was to abort this evening’s attempt and hope tomorrow evening would be better weather. On the way back to the hotel I had the briefest glimpse of a Barn Owl which is the local subspecies schmitzi.

After a day at sea it was time for a day on shore and our first area to explore was the arid eastern end of Madeira and the promontory known as Ponta de São Lourenço. This area of rocks and grassland is home to species like Rock Sparrow and Spectacled Warbler. We got some great looks at our first Bethelot’s Pipits and our first Atlantic Canary as well as a pair of Spanish Sparrows but the main quarry eluded us. The Bethelot’s Pipit here on Madeira is represented by the endemic subspecies madeirensis which differs from the nominate bethelotii in having a notably longer bill. After lunch it was back to the laurel forest to try and get some perched views of the Trocaz Pigeons. We were generally successful with the afternoon’s proceedings even though Chuck didn’t manage to see a perched Trocaz Pigeon through the telescope. We also got some additional looks at the Madeiran Kinglet, the Common Chaffinch and a Eurasian Sparrowhawk of the race granti. After dinner back at the hotel we were back en route to Pico de Arieiro ever hopeful that the weather was going to be better than last night. We arrived a little earlier than last night and so we were able to see what was happening in the region to which we had to walk. It was still very windy but the cloud was not as
bad and it wasn’t raining, which was a major improvement on yesterday. As we were getting ready to set off a second vehicle arrived in the car park and Peter informed me that this was Dr Zino, the son of Alex Zino who almost single handed saved *Pterodroma madeira* from certain extinction and whose name the species now contains. We started the walk with a little daylight still remaining and soon appreciated why last night would have been dangerous, tonight was difficult enough with the strong wind but the additional hazard of rain would have been too much to handle. Soon though we were at our destination and the wait began. About 23.00 the first bird was heard and then soon after the eerie cries of these birds could be heard at frequent intervals. Also during this time some of us were lucky enough to get a glimpse or two as the birds flew across our position. In fact Dr Zino himself actually pointed out two or three birds, but I couldn’t see the birds to which he was referring, these birds can be real awkward at times. It wasn’t until the drive home that it began to sink in that we had experienced a rather unique event as this bird is one of the rarest seabirds in the world and can only be encountered at this single location in the mountains of Madeira. On the drive back to the hotel Stuart saw a Barn Owl is exactly the same area that I had yesterday. I must admit that even though I was tired when I got back to the hotel the adrenaline rush from the Zino’s experience kept me awake for a while before I could get to sleep.

Our final day on Madeira was basically a repeat of yesterday and with very similar results. In the morning we had a second try for birds along Ponta de São Lourenço but the Spectacled Warblers remained elusive and although I heard a Rock Sparrow it was only Gordon and Alan who managed to see any, all be it briefly and not very well. After lunch we again headed or the laurel forests around Fajã da Nogueira and this time we finally managed to get Chuck to see a perched pigeon. We then went for an early dinner in the restaurant at Poiso which despite lack of competition from other customers turned into a very protracted affair, in fact so much so that we had to miss out on desserts in order to make a dash to the airport to check-in for our flight to Ponta Delgada on São Miguel in the Azores.

Our late arrival on the Azores meant that the Hertz office at the airport was closed and so we had to resort to taxis to get us to our hotel, the Bahia Palace at Praia Agua D’Alto, some 25-30 minutes from Ponta Delgado. Mind you the taxi ride was not uneventful as the one with me, Stuart and Alan was fortunate to see a Barn Owl. This is a very are species in the Azores and was only the fourth record for the islands, all of which have been on São Miguel. On arrival at the hotel the odd Cory’s Shearwater could be heard flying over calling as they flew inland to their burrows.

The following morning found us along Hydrangea lined lanes en route to the northern side of the island where we were to start our search for the rare endemic Azores Bullfinch or Priôlo. Almost constant companions on any of the journeys within São Miguel were the numerous Common Buzzards from which it is presumed that the islands got their name. On the Azores the species is represented by the local endemic subspecies *rothschildi* which is slightly darker than the nominate birds occurring on Madeira. As is seemingly customary in this part of the island the weather started to worsen as we got nearer to the area where we had seen this speciality on the Birdquest reunion in 2001. In fact it deteriorated so much so that as we got onto the track that took us into the correct habitat it actually began to rain quite heavily. Suddenly a bird few in front of the minibus, it was a Priôlo, and an emergency stop immediately followed. After an agonising wait, of what seemed like an eternity but in actuality was only a couple of minutes, we relocated the bird behind us feeding on the side of the track. The viewing conditions were not good but despite the drizzle and rain we eventually got some excellent views through the telescope of this unusual bird. There were at least three present in the near vicinity and seemed to respond to a whistled imitation of their call. These birds are larger than their European counterparts with a larger bill and of course they show no sexual dimorphism, the males look like the females! Also in this area we located the endemic *azoricus* form
of the Goldcrest, the *moreletti* form of the Common Chaffinch as well as the *azorensis* form of the Common Blackbird, all these subspecies are endemic to the Azores. We drove from here along the north coast dodging various herds of cattle on the road to Ribeira Grande where we stopped to eat our picnic lunch and have a look through the gulls, all we could find were the *atlantis* race of Yellow-legged Gull which occurs throughout the Atlantic Islands. We continued in a westerly direction and after a rather long diversion down some very narrow lanes we eventually arrived at Mosteiros in the north-west of São Miguel. Our target here was Roseate Tern but soon after our arrival I located a tern flying towards us that was clearly dark brown on the mantle and upperwing. My immediate reaction was to shout “Sooty Tern” as I knew that a couple of pairs have been breeding in one of the tern colonies within the archipelago. However it soon became obvious that this bird was too pale for that species and was clearly a Bridled Tern. A few seconds later this identification was confirmed as the bird came close enough to see he white collar across the nape and the white forehead patch that extended over and behind the eye. This species is a major rarity in the Azores and there have been only a handful of previous records. The main target species was proving to be rather elusive but we did manage to see a couple of Roseate Terns as they flew past at sea. Also in the area we found a couple of Whimbrels and a few Turnstones which were the only examples of these species that we recorded on the tour. The rest of the afternoon was taken up with a rather scenic drive back to our hotel via the lakes at Sete Cidades. Fortunately by now the weather had improved and the views were stunning.

An excursion to Furnas this morning was all the birding we could do today as most of the day would be taken up with our transfer from the Azores to the Canary Islands. Furnas is a picturesque village on the eastern side of São Miguel with another beautiful crater lake and has the added attraction of visible volcanic activity in the form of steam vents. It is also the location of the luscious Terra Nostra botanic gardens which was where we intended to visit, but on arrival the gate was apparently locked. We parked a short distance away and returned to the gate which with a little persuasion could now be opened and so we went in. The reason for our visit to this area was to look for a male Wood Duck that apparently arrived in the park of its own accord and was not part of the small wildfowl collection. We soon located the bird which as far as we could ascertain was the only one without clipped wings, the fact that it swam up to us looking to be fed was a bit more of a worry. Still they apparently do that in parks in the USA so why not in a park on the Azores? So it was then onto the airport and our first flight of the day from Ponta Delgada to Madrid. This was a rather unusual affair as the nine of us had the economy section of the plane almost completely to ourselves, in fact there were just three other passengers in the section!! Whilst in Madrid some of us added a few species to the trip list like Hose Marin, Barn Swallow and Spotless Starling. We were soon back in the air again and heading for Tenerife, but this time the flight was not as comfortable as it was almost completely full. Our arrival on Tenerife was a few minutes early and after another minor hiccup with transportation we drove the hour and a half to our hotel in Vilaflor.

Our location in the highest municipality in Spain gave us some superb views over the south of Tenerife and often over a sea of clouds. After almost a whole day off it was good to get back into the field and our first port of call was the recreation area at Las Lajas. Here we were treated to some marvellous views of the endemic Blue Chaffinch, the endemic race *canariensis* of the Great Spotted Woodpecker plus additional species like Atlantic Canary and Plain Swift. As our time was limited we moved on after a short while taking the breathtakingly scenic route via the hidden village of Masca, nestled in the spectacular valleys of the Teno Massif in north-west Tenerife. Our second destination of the day was the forested slopes leading to Monte del Agua where after a short period we had all had some reasonable flight views of the endemic Bolle's Pigeon. This species is closely related to the Trocaz Pigeon of Madeira and was formerly even treated as a subspecies. The afternoon started with a visit to the rocky hillsides and grassy fields around Teno Alto, which are the last stronghold of Rock
Sparrow on Tenerife. Fortunately the birds here were not as difficult to locate as those on Madeira and we all got some good scope views of a small group perched on some wires. We then dropped back to the coast and the impressive sea cliffs that are part of the north-western promontory known as Punta de Teno. It is here where the most accessible pair of Barbary Falcons breed on Tenerife. We gave it our best shot but our time ran out and we had to move on without obtaining any views of our quarry. Continuing along the north coast of the island we arrived at a small pull in by the side of the main road into Puerto de la Cruz where we were trying to see the other Canary Island endemic pigeon, Laurel Pigeon. As predicted it did not take long before we had seen our target but we had to wait a while longer before we got some excellent views of a perched bird. Mind you the white end to the tail was clearly visible in flight and so seeing the perched bird was just so we could get to see the actual colouration of the plumage rather than the main identification feature. The final port of call for the day was the Caldera de Aguamansa where we hoped to get to grips with a few of the forest species that we were still missing. We had a very successful stop and within just a few minutes we had located all our wanted species. Canary Island Robin was first to fall, followed soon after by the local endemic race *canariensis* of Common Chaffinch, then the endemic Canary Islands Chiffchaff for those who hadn't managed to catch up with one earlier and finally a couple of Tenerife Kinglets eventually put on a good show having led us a merry dance for a while as they flitted through the trees calling almost continually. After this we headed back to the hotel but the most direct route took us across the Las Cañadas National Park which meant we did some final sightseeing before dinner.

The second and final day on Tenerife was a mixed affair with a visit to Punta de Teno in the morning where we successfully tried again for Barbary Falcon. In fact today we saw this species in two different locations, the first was on the way from Masca to Buenavista and the other was the traditional site on Punta de Teno. Then in the afternoon we took the return ferry crossing to La Gomera in the hope of adding an extra seabird or getting better views of Little Shearwater. It was a rather disappointing trip with just three distant Bulwer’s Petrels and three equally unobliging Little Shearwaters that were either very distant or just very brief in their appearance. Still the views of Cory’s Shearwaters were superb and seeing a raft of some 1200 birds just off La Gomera was something special.

Our third day on the Canary Islands and we were back in the air again but only for 45 minutes. This is the flight time between Tenerife and Fuerteventura which was to be our base for the last two nights of the tour. This island is noticeably drier and less well vegetated than Tenerife which explains why the avifauna is more closely associated with that of neighbouring Morocco. We went directly to the Barranco de la Torre which is both close to the airport and an excellent area to look for the star prize on Fuerteventura, the endemic Canary Islands Stonechat. This bird was quite easy to locate and we saw a couple of nice plumaged males within our first ten minutes birding on the island. After lunch at Salinas del Carmen we headed south towards our hotel but en route called in to have a look at the small reservoir at Rosa de Catalina García. Here we were surprised to find not only one but two eclipse plumage male Ring-necked Ducks, presumably the same birds that had been reported earlier in the year even though on my last visit to the site neither could be located! Also at this site we saw half a dozen Black-winged Stilts, including juveniles which would indicate that they had bred earlier in the year, and a rather secretive and scruffy looking juvenile Ruddy Shelduck. So from here we went directly to the hotel and having dealt with the formalities we were soon back in the field again on an open plain in search of the desert species for which this island is famous. It was all seeming a little easy as one after another we notched up the majority of these birds but with one very notable exception, we were unable to find any Houbara Bustards! Stone-curlew was the first thing we saw, then Black-bellied Sandgrouse, Lesser Short-toed Lark and Cream-coloured Courser as well as supporting species such as Southern Grey Shrike and Hoopoe.
The following morning our luck changed and we were able to watch a superb Houbara Bustard at distances of sometimes less than 50 metres as it continued to feed apparently completely undisturbed by our presence in the vehicle. This for me was one of the highlights of the tour because in all the years I’ve been finding Houbara Bustard I’ve never had such prolonged close views, pity I didn’t have the camera with me. We actually found three different Houbaras this morning but the other two were not as approachable as our star performer. If this wasn’t enough we also had some stunning views of a few Black-bellied Sandgrouse feeding on the ground; and all this before breakfast. The rest of today was spent exploring various sites that we had not visited during our first day on Fuerteventura. First we went south to Morro Jable where we soon located the feral population of Monk Parakeets but then onto more serious stuff and on the pass between El Pared and Pajara we saw our first Egyptian Vultures of the trip. Four birds were soaring majestically, overhead at times, although two of these were very distant and could best be described as small silhouettes. The attractive village of Pajara was our next port of call but despite a thorough search we were unable to locate the endemic degener race of the Canary Islands Blue Tit. This was soon remedied at the next location as within a few minutes of arriving at Vega de Rio Palmas we were all watching a fine example of this rather scarce race with its obvious pale wing bar, a feature not shown by the nominate form seen on Tenerife. Next on the agenda was the reservoir known as Embalse de Los Molinos where there were a few Black-winged Stilts including juveniles, so presumably this species had bred at this location this year, and a flock of 22 Ruddy Shelduck which is a record count for the Canary Islands. En route to our next location and near to the village of Casillas de Angeles a Barbary Partridge flew across the road and was seen by most of us even though the views left a lot to be desired. The final destination for the day was the Barranco de la Torre where we saw a Canary Islands Chat and a few Trumpeter Finches but the better views of Barbary Partridge that we were hunting for remained elusive; still you have to leave something for tomorrow.

The final day on Fuerteventura and the final day of the tour saw a few of the intrepid among us in the field at dawn in another desert excursion. Those of us who did get up early were rewarded with some additional views of Houbara Bustard, Black-bellied Sandgrouse, Stone-curlew and Cream-coloured Courser. Not the best views of the tour but then any views of these birds are better than none. Also before joining the rest of the group the early risers had a quick look at the Playa de Sotavento where our prizes were a single Eurasian Spoonbill and the now resident, but escaped, Yellow-billed Stork. So after a late breakfast we drove north to the coastal village of Las Lajitas where we immediately located a Laughing Dove. This recent coloniser now breeds at this location as well as in other parts of the island. The initial colonisation is not known from where it originated but it is believed to be a natural expansion from Morocco rather than a human introduction. We saw at least two pairs of these birds and as a bonus a solitary House Martin flew through for those who hadn’t seen this species in Madrid. Next we had our second look at Rosa de Catalina Garcia where the Ring-necked Ducks were still present but there was no change to the species recorded on our first visit. So on to Pajara and although today the conditions were noticeably windier we were still able to locate a fine male Sardinian Warbler which was one that Brian was particularly keen on seeing. Our final birding for the tour was back at the Salinas del Carmen where we had a late lunch before catching our flight to Gran Canaria to connect with the international flight back to London and the end of the tour.

Although the species list was relatively small we had seen some marvellous birds and the views of the vast majority of the endemics had been excellent. We had visited four main islands in three different archipelagos all with their own special birds and their own special character but most of all they all had their own unique ornithological highlights that we all shared and enjoyed.
SYSTEMATIC LIST

Species which were heard only are indicated by the letter (H)
Species which were not personally recorded by the leader are indicated by the letters (NL)
The subspecies used in this list follow those used by Clements in the fifth edition of his checklist of the Birds of the World.

PROCCELLARIIDAE
Fea’s Petrel (Cape Verde Petrel) *Pterodroma feae*
Zino’s Petrel (Madeira Petrel) *Pterodroma madeira*
Bulwer’s Petrel *Bulweria bulweria*
Cory’s Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea*
Little Shearwater *Puffinus assimilis*

HYDROBATIDAE
White-faced Storm-petrel *Pelagodroma marina*

ARDEIDAE
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

CICONIIDAE
Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis*

THRESKIORNITHIDAE
Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*

ANATIDAE
Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*
Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris*
Wood Duck *Aix sponsa*

ACCIPITRIDAE
Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*
Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*
Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*

FALCONIDAE
Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*
Barbary Falcon *Falco pelegrinoides*

PHASIANIDAE
Barbary Partridge *Alectoris barbara*

RALLIDAE
Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

OTIDIDAE
Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata*
RECURVIROSTRIDAE
Black-winged Stilt  *Himantopus himantopus*

BURHINIDAE
Stone-curlew  *Burhinus oedicnemus*

GLAREOLIDAE
Cream-coloured Courser  *Cursorius cursor*

CHARADRIIDAE
Little Ringed Plover  *Charadrius dubius*
Kentish Plover  *Charadrius alexandrinus*

SCOLOPACIDAE
Whimbrel  *Numenius phaeopus*
Common Greenshank  *Tringa nebularia*
Ruddy Turnstone  *Arenaria interpres*

LARIDAE
Yellow-legged Gull  *Larus michahellis*

STERNIDAE
Common Tern  *Sterna hirundo*
Roseate Tern  *Sterna dougallii*
Bridled Tern  *Sterna anaethetus*

PTEROCCLIDIDAE
Black-bellied Sandgrouse  *Pterocles orientalis*

COLUMBIDAE
Rock Dove  *Columba livia*
Common Woodpigeon  *Columba palumbus*
Trocaz Pigeon (Long-toed Pigeon)  *Columba trocaz*
Bolle’s Pigeon  *Columba bollii*
Laurel Pigeon  *Columba junoniae*
Eurasian Collared Dove  *Streptopelia decaocto*
European Turtle Dove  *Streptopelia turtur*
Laughing Dove  *Streptopelia senegalensis*

PSITTACIDAE
Monk Parakeet  *Myiopsitta monachus*

TYTONIDAE
Barn Owl  *Tyto alba*

APODIDAE
Plain Swift  *Apus unicolor*
Pallid Swift  *Apus pallidus*
UPUPIDAE
Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

PICIDAE
Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*

ALAUDIDAE
Lesser Short-toed Lark *Calandrella rufescens*

HIRUNDINIDAE
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*
Common House Martin (House Martin) *Delichon urbica*

MOTACILLIDAE
Berthelot’s Pipit *Anthus berthelotii*
Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*

TURDIDAE
European Robin *Erithacus rubecula*
Canary Islands Robin *Erithacus superbus*
Canary Islands Stonechat *Saxicola dacotiae*
Common Blackbird *Turdus merula*

SYLVIIDAE
Spectacled Warbler *Sylvia conspicillata*
Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala*
Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*
Canary Islands Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus canariensis*
Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*
Canary Islands Kinglet *Regulus teneriffae*
Madeiran Kinglet *Regulus madeirensis*

PARIDAE
Canary Islands Blue Tit *Parus teneriffae*

LANIIDAE
Southern Grey Shrike *Lanius meridionalis*

CORVIDAE
Common Raven *Corvus corax*

STURNIDAE
Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*
Spotless Starling *Sturnus unicolor*

PASSERIDAE
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*
Spanish Sparrow *Passer hispaniolensis*
Rock Sparrow *Petronia petronia*
FRINGILLIDAE
Common Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*
Blue Chaffinch *Fringilla teydea*
Atlantic Canary *Serinus canaria*
European Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*
Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*
Trumpeter Finch *Bucanetes githagineus*
Azores Bullfinch *Pyrrhula murina*

MAMMALS
Azores Noctule *Nyctalus azoreum*
Atlantic Spotted Dolphin *Stenella frontalis*
Short-finned Pilot Whale *Globicephala macrorhynchus*
Sperm Whale *Physeter macrocephalus*
Barbary Ground Squirrel *Atlantoxerus getulus*
European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*
Ferret *Mustela furo*