Esteemed evolutionary biologists Peter and Rosemary Grant of Princeton University have spent four decades studying the Darwin’s Finches of the Galápagos. First made famous by Charles Darwin, the finches are a group of 14 species of passerine birds whose beaks are highly adapted to different food sources. Darwin’s investigations of different but closely related finch species helped him develop the principle of natural selection. By continuously tracking finch populations over 40 years, the Grants have uncovered the causes and consequences of significant events leading to evolutionary changes in the species.