



ARIMA VALLEY BioBlitz 2013

Final Report



Trinibats
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies



First Citizens

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Report Credits

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Executive Summary

The second Trinidad & Tobago Bioblitz was conducted 21-22 September 2013, in the Arima Valley, Trinidad, West Indies (W.I.). More than 100 volunteers helped observe, collect, and identify a diverse range of organisms: plants, fungi, birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, terrestrial invertebrates and freshwater organisms. A variety of surveying methods was used, including direct observation, trapping, netting and sampling. More than 150 members of the public came to watch the volunteers work, visit information stands staffed by members of various organisations, and take part in guided walks. A total of 740 species of organisms were reported after 24 hours of surveying; this total was updated to 771 after further analysis of specimens and results.

Keywords: Bioblitz, biodiversity, Arima Valley, Trinidad, survey

Introduction

A Bioblitz (short for Biodiversity Blitz) is an event in which a group of biological experts gather together to record as many different species of organisms as possible during a set period at a chosen site. The period is normally 24 hours but can range from a few hours to several days. The first event held under the title of a Bioblitz took place in Kenilworth Park and the Aquatic Gardens National Park, Washington, DC, U.S.A., in May 1996 (Droege, 1996), although events with similar goals and methods had been held before.

Since then, Bioblitz events have been held all over the world, including in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the U.K., Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Taiwan (Wikipedia: Bioblitz, 2013). The event described herein was the second to be held in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago after the inaugural Bioblitz in the Tucker Valley in 2012.

Although a Bioblitz gives a snapshot of the wildlife in an area, it is not designed to yield an exhaustive inventory (Lundmark, 2003). This is because of the limited time during which the sampling takes place and also because it is conducted over a single weekend, meaning that seasonal variation cannot be accounted for; however, the sampling does provide a baseline against which results of future surveys and Bioblitzes can be compared and measured.

The Arima Valley, in the Northern Range of Trinidad, was chosen for the site of the 2013 Trinidad & Tobago Bioblitz for several reasons, including 1) its accessibility to major population centres, allowing volunteers and members of the public to easily attend the event, 2) its wide variety of habitats, and 3) because the Asa Wright Nature Centre (AWNC) is in the valley and made an ideal partner and host for the event.

Habitats in the sampled area include four different types of forest (semi-evergreen seasonal, deciduous seasonal, dry evergreen and montane), agricultural land, and freshwater streams and ponds. The elevation ranges from 100m at the mouth of the valley to 847m on the highest peak, Morne Bleu.

Mike G. Rutherford, Curator of the University of the West Indies Zoology Museum (UWIZM), organized the event, with help from members of the Trinidad & Tobago Field Naturalists' Club (TTFNC) and the University of the West Indies (UWI), Department of Life Sciences, St. Augustine, Trinidad. First Citizens Bank very generously sponsored the event through the TTFNC.

The base camp was set up in the Mango Room at the AWNC because parking, catering, washroom facilities, and easy access to a number of trails were available. Activities at the base camp on Sunday included displays by the UWIZM and the TTFNC about the local biodiversity and displays by members of the Fisheries Division, including aquariums with a variety of freshwater organisms. Members of the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) Youth Ambassadors handed out information about various environmental issues.

The weather during the 24-hour period was dry, mostly clear, with a maximum temperature of 31°C.

Methods

Before the event began, the volunteers had been divided up into seven groups that varied in the number of members and the surveying methods to be used. At 12:00 on Saturday the groups headed into the valley to start surveying. Some continued late into the night (until approximately 01:00) and then started again at daybreak on Sunday before finishing up before 12:00.

Plants

Plants were surveyed by three teams: the UWI Department of Life Sciences, led by Mike Oatham and assisted by other staff and students; the TTFNC Botany Group, led by Lester Doodnath; and members of the National Herbarium of Trinidad & Tobago, led by Yasmin Baksh-Comeau.

The TTFNC Botany group surveyed along trails at the AWNC from in front of the verandah, down the Discovery Trail, along the Jacaranda Trail, and back to the verandah via the Chaconia Trail. The UWI team split up, with one group surveying the Morne Bleu area and the other group surveying the trails in the vicinity of Temple Village. The Herbarium team also surveyed the Morne Bleu area but focused only on ferns and fern allies.

All botany sub-groups attempted visual identification of shrubs and trees. In cases where visual identification was not possible, specimens were collected and taken back to the base camp. After surveying for a few hours, sub-groups met at the base camp to collate their findings. Specimens were sub-sorted on the basis of several characteristic features, e.g., simple vs. compound leaves, appearance of leaf margins, etc., and were later identified with the aid of books and digital identification keys as well as the help of experts Winston Johnson, Doreen Jodhan and Dan Jaggernaut.

Birds

The bird group consisted of members of the TTFNC, staff of the AWNC, and other independent bird enthusiasts.

Observations were made with the aid of optical equipment such as binoculars, spotting scopes, and cameras (point-and-shoot and DSLRs). Birds that were heard but not seen were still recorded as present. Generally, at least two observers had to see or hear a bird for it to be counted unless a suitable picture was taken to clinch the identification.

The bird groups initially met on the AWNC veranda, where they stayed until 13:00 observing birds in the immediate vicinity as well as farther down the Arima Valley. Then two birding groups went down the trails south of AWNC while another group took to the entrance drive. This foray lasted until about 16:00. After a brief rest at the base camp one of the groups headed to the highest point in Trinidad accessible by vehicle, the Morne Bleu Tropospheric Scatter Station. At night members of the bird group headed out on the AWNC trails again.

On Sunday a pre-dawn trip back to Morne Bleu was undertaken, and a few members of the bird group walked the Las Lapas ridge trail before returning to AWNC.

Mammals

Mammals were surveyed by use of three main methods: a focused bat group set up nets along trails at AWNC and Simla; another group set up camera traps at Morne Bleu, AWNC and Simla; and all groups recorded chance sightings of mammals at all locations.

The bat survey group sampled using two methods: looking for bats in roosts, and capturing bats in mist nets and by use of a harp trap. On Saturday afternoon, from the base camp the group spread out and searched old buildings around AWNC. At about 16:00, the group scouted sites at which to set up a harp trap from the Department of Life Sciences, UWI and two 12m x 2.5m mist nets that had kindly been loaned from Trinibats (www.trinibats.com). It was decided to locate these in close proximity to one another along the Discovery Trail at AWNC. The harp trap and nets were deployed at about 18:00 and were closed at about 22:00. At Simla, one 12m x 2.5m mist net was deployed again at about 05:00 for about half an hour.

The camera traps used Bushnell Trophy Cams, which are motion activated and have infrared flash. Three cameras were set up on the trails around the AWNC and two were placed on trails near Simla by Mike Rutherford on 19 September and then collected on the morning of 22 September. Three cameras were placed on trails at Morne Bleu by Carl Fitzjames on 12 September and collected on 22 September. In total this represented 9 trap nights at AWNC, 6 trap nights at Simla, and 30 trap nights at Morne Bleu.

Reptiles and Amphibians

John Murphy of the Field Museum, Chicago, IL, U.S.A., led this team. Participants surveyed various sites within the Arima Valley including the trails around AWNC, trails and abandoned buildings around Simla, and trails around the Morne Bleu area.

The team conducted visual searches during the day and with the aid of torchlight at night, lifting fallen logs and other large debris and examining tree trunks and leaf litter. They located frogs both during the day and night and often identified them by their calls. Some specimens were collected for closer examination and for display at the base camp.

Freshwater

Led by Amy Deacon, Ryan Mohammed, and Erin Mangal, this team sampled seven sites including Simla, Temple Village, and sites on AWNC grounds. These sites included some deep pools as well as shallow riffles.

The main sampling methods used were as follow: a two-person hand seine net for large fish and decapods; a dip net for use in small pools and along the edges of streams to catch smaller species of fish and freshwater prawns; fish pots to catch smaller fish; visual searches for adult insects on vegetation and for reptiles and amphibians on river banks; overturning submerged rocks to find aquatic invertebrates; surber sampling for benthic aquatic invertebrates (this involves use of a quadrat with a tunnel net attached at a right angle, with a bottle at the end--the quadrat is placed so that the water flows into the net and then the benthos is stirred up momentarily, with any aquatic invertebrates present being collected in the bottle, which is then emptied into a white tray for sorting).

The group sampled diatoms by removing one submerged head-sized rock at each of five different locations along the river, scrubbing them with a toothbrush, draining the removed material into distilled water, and then examining the sample under a microscope at 600X. This activity was conducted one week in advance of the Bioblitz because the lengthy time required to process specimens meant that the task could not be completed within the 24-hr Bioblitz period.

Freshwater specimens were identified on site wherever possible, by use of expert knowledge, identification guides, and a portable digital microscope. Specimens that could not be identified on site were transported to the base camp in vials or other containers for examination with more powerful microscopes and where there was access to a wider range of literature and expertise.

Terrestrial Invertebrates

The wide variety of terrestrial invertebrates to be found in Arima Valley necessitated in several independent groups conducting surveys.

Lepidoptera

The Lepidoptera survey was conducted by Kris Sookdeo, Imran Khan, and Mark Greener. The valley was divided into four “sites” at differing elevations: AWNC, junction of Blanchisseuse and La Laja Roads, Simla, and Morne Bleu. The two survey methods were 1) visually surveying for species that were easily observable and 2) use of 18 bait traps set up at AWNC and Simla 3 days before the start of the survey. Traps were baited with ripe fruit to attract the ‘fruit and sap suckers’ that are difficult to observe otherwise. Moths were surveyed at night at both an improvised light trap at AWNC and at the light fixtures scattered around the AWNC compound. All moths were photographed on site for later identification.

The team surveyed along the trails of AWNC on Saturday afternoon and then split up, with Kris staying at AWNC to set up the light trap and Mark and Imran heading to Simla. A brief visit to the Textel Station at Morne Bleu at approximately 23:00 provided a few more species for the list. Back at AWNC, searches of light fixtures continued to turn up new species, with the moth surveying effort ending at 02:00. On Sunday morning, visual surveys for butterflies were conducted at Morne Bleu by Kris and at Simla by Imran and Mark. Some surveying was done along the road near Temple Village before Kris surveyed at La Laja once again. In the meantime, Imran and Mark concluded their visual and bait trap survey at Simla. The team reunited at AWNC to check the bait traps and to conduct another brief visual survey before the official end of the Bioblitz at 12:00. The book “Butterflies of Trinidad and Tobago,” by Malcolm Barcant, was the main reference used for identification. Moths were identified with the help of on-line resources and by sending photos to Dr. Matthew J. W. Cock, CAB International, U.K.

Molluscs

Mike G. Rutherford surveyed terrestrial molluscs at several different sites—around the base camp at AWNC, at Simla, and at Temple Village. Both live molluscs and empty shells were collected by hand. This involved turning over rocks and logs and sifting leaf litter, examining vegetation, and searching drainage ditches, ponds, and streams for freshwater specimens. A limestone outcrop near Simla was examined carefully for specimens hidden in crevices. Several other participants also brought

molluscs back to the base camp for identification. The report “The Terrestrial Malacofauna of Trinidad and Tobago,” by David Robinson et al., was used as the main guide for identification.

Scorpions

Rakesh Bhukal led the group searching for scorpions. Ultraviolet (UV) lights were used along AWCN trails to find the scorpions, which fluoresce when illuminated with this particular frequency of light. Leaf litter and rotting logs along the trail were turned over and illuminated with the UV lights. Trees and other vegetation along the trail were also searched because many scorpions were concealed in tree bark within a height of 1 metre from the base of the tree. A total of 26 scorpions were collected and taken back to base camp, where they were subsequently identified by use of a 40X dissecting microscope and a number of scorpion identification guides (Kjellesvig-Waering, 1966; Lourenço & Huber, 1999; Prendini, 2001).

Social Insects

Christopher K. Starr looked for Hymenoptera (ants, bees, wasps, and allies) and Isoptera (termites) along the trails around AWCN on Saturday afternoon. Surveying was conducted by visually searching for nests and individuals. This sampling effort was supplemented by photos and by specimens collected by other participants in the Bioblitz.

Spiders

Jo-Anne Sewlal looked for spiders and other arachnids. She collected at Morne Bleu and along the Discovery and Chaconia trails at AWCN, primarily using sweep-netting and visual search methods. All specimens were transferred into a vial of 90% ethanol, sorted, and then identified by use of identification keys. This sampling effort was also supplemented by photos and specimens collected by other participants in the Bioblitz.

Other Invertebrates

Throughout the Bioblitz, participants encountered a variety of invertebrates along various trails at AWCN, Morne Bleu, and Simla. These organisms were either photographed or collected in plastic vials for later identification by the relevant expert at the base camp. These specimens included many different insects, arachnids, crustaceans, myriapods, and worms.

Yellow pan traps were set up alongside the Discovery Trail at AWCN. These were filled with water and detergent and then collected on Sunday.

Fungi

Jeffrey Wong-Sang led this group, whose main survey method was to photograph any specimens encountered on the trails around AWCN. These photographs were then collated and identified to morphospecies during the Bioblitz.

Public Participation

From 09:00 to 13:00 on Sunday, staff members and guides from AWNC conducted a series of guided walks along the AWNC trails. The public was invited to view the many displays in the Mango Room, including small tanks that contained live specimens collected on Saturday.

For more information about the locations of the sites mentioned above, see Appendix 1.

Results and Discussion

Plants

At the end of the 24 hours, it was announced that 317 species of plants had been found. This number included a wide margin of error as there were still several plants that needed to be identified, and not all lists had been merged. Some species could not be identified farther than to family, and some identifications could not be verified because of lack or inaccessibility of flowers and/or fruits. Those plants included in the appendix list with numbered genera, e.g., *Miconia* sp.1, 2, etc., indicate that clearly they were different species, but the actual species name could not be verified.

By noon on Sunday, the Temple Village plant group had identified 40 species, the AWNC group 130 species, and the Morne Bleu group 56 species. Added to this were 151 species seen along the roadsides and identified by use of the “drive-by” method. The lists were rapidly merged to avoid double-counting of species. Such merging revealed that 25 species were found only in Temple Village, 84 only at AWNC, 46 only at Morne Bleu, and 74 found only along the roadside. This left 41 species found in a least two locations and a further 22 species that were widespread, e.g., Deer Meat (*Centropogon convolutes*), found in three locations.

The large proportion of Morne Bleu species that were found only at Morne Bleu was expected, given its distinct climate; this included the regal Bronze Pagoda (*Calathea casupito*) and three endemic species; *Clusia aripoensis*, *Macrobium trinitense*, and *Maytenus monticola*. In contrast, AWNC and Temple Village were home to many cultivated species also found in other locations. Although some plant species were seen in many areas, each site maintained a substantial number of species that were found in only one location, highlighting the value of habitat heterogeneity in maximising biodiversity.

The plant group total was 280 species from 83 families of flowering plants and 26 species from 10 families of ferns and fern allies, making a total of 306 species from 93 families.

Birds

A total of 88 species of birds from 33 families were seen or heard during the Bioblitz. This compares to 474 different species from 72 families for the whole of Trinidad & Tobago (Trinidad & Tobago Bird Status & Distribution Committee – Official List as of January 2014), meaning that during the Bioblitz 18% of the species and 46% of the families known from Trinidad were recorded in the Arima Valley. All species seen had been recorded previously from the AWNC grounds. The current species count for AWNC, after many decades of surveying, is 166, so to see somewhat more than half of that total within 24 hours was a good result.

At the AWNC verandah, the most notable sighting was a Variegated Flycatcher, whilst the close-up view of a Green Hermit at the feeders also was appreciated. Green and Purple Honeycreepers, Bananaquits, Copper-rumped Hummingbirds, and White-lined/Palm Tanagers were present in their usual abundance. A female Tufted Coquette also was seen.

Along the AWNC driveway, some of the more uncommon birds recorded included Euler's Flycatcher and Red-crowned Ant-Tanager. The ever elusive Little Tinamou called in the distance as well as a Black-faced Antthrush. At Morne Bleu, a skulking Gray-throated Leaf-tosser and a White-collared Swift overhead were well appreciated. On the night walk, a lone Common Potoo atop a bamboo was a welcome sighting from an otherwise quiet night's birding.

On Sunday morning, Morne Bleu yielded a species of nighthawk, but it could not be ascertained if it was a Short-tailed Nighthawk or a White-tailed Nightjar, the only possible candidates. After dawn, a brilliant juvenile male Hepatic Tanager was the definitive star of the morning, along with the ever popular Collared Trogons.

Along Las Lapas Trace, Dusky-capped Flycatcher, Slaty-capped Flycatcher, White-flanked Antwren, and an Olive-sided Flycatcher (an uncommon migrant from North America) were the highlights, whilst along the entrance road to the Textel Station an Olive-striped Flycatcher, White-bellied Antbird, woodcreepers, and Plain Antwren were seen.

Mammals

Bats

The nighttime and early morning trapping yielded 53 bats of 11 species. The abundance of each species was as follows: Seba's Short-tailed Fruit Bat, *Carollia perspicillata* (22); Gervais's Fruit-eating Bat, *Artibeus cinereus* (11); Jamaican Fruit Bat, *Artibeus jamaicensis* (7); Tent-making Bat, *Uroderma bilobatum* (5); and Pallas's Long-tongued Bat, *Glossophaga soricina* (2), with the six other species being represented by a single specimen of each.

All species encountered during the Bioblitz had been recorded from the Northern Range before and were not unexpected.

Trail Cameras

Although the trail cameras were set up for only a relatively short period, they did capture images of Red-rumped Agouti (*Dasyprocta leporina*) along the AWNC trails and Red Brocket Deer (*Mazama americana*) on Morne Bleu. After the Bioblitz had ended, several of the trail cameras were left to continue recording mammal species on the AWNC grounds. Within a few months, images of the following species had been captured: Southern Tamandua (*Tamandua tetradactyla*); Lappe (Paca) (*Cuniculus paca*); Crab-eating Raccoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*); Ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*); Quenk (Javalina) (*Pecari tajacu*); and several large and medium-sized rats and mice. All of these species had been reported from the valley before (Beebe, 1952).

Other Sightings

The skeletal remains of a maniocou (Common Opossum, *Didelphis marsupialis*) were found on a trail near Simla. At AWNC, a Tatu (Nine-banded Armadillo, *Dasybus novemcinctus*) was seen walking

along the driveway, and an unidentified mouse was seen near the Mango Room. Red-tailed Squirrels (*Sciurus granatensis*) were seen several times in the trees around AWNC.

The total number of mammals identified during the Bioblitz was 17 species from 10 families.

Several other species of mammals have been recorded from the Arima Valley in recent times, including Tree or Brazilian Porcupine (*Coendou prehensilis*), Neotropical River Otter (*Lontra longicaudis*), and Tayra (*Eira barbara*). These are all known to be present but are elusive, so it was not surprising that they were not encountered during such a short survey period. The Arima Valley also used to be home to Red Howler (*Alouatta seniculus*) and Capuchin (*Cebus albifrons*) Monkeys (Beebe, 1952), but none have been seen in many years because of overhunting for food and the pet trade.

Reptiles and Amphibians

The totals for herptiles were nine frog species, 11 lizard species and 12 snake species. The returns were very good considering the time limitation.

Highlights included Simla producing a juvenile Machete Savane, *Chironius carinatus*, and a Mole's Gecko, *Sphaerodactylus molei* —Trinidad's smallest lizard. At AWNC the Coffee Snake, *Ninia atrata*, was very active during the night; at least 10 specimens were observed, as well as a large Ratonel, *Pseudoboa neuwiedii*. The Giant Treefrog, *Hypsiboas boans*, was heard vocalizing while the nighttime group was exploring the trails and driveway at AWNC.

Morne Bleu produced relatively few specimens, but two snakes were of interest – a juvenile Long-tailed Machete, *Chironius septentrionalis*, was found crawling in a bush about a half meter off the ground, and Klauber's Thread Snake, *Epictia tenella*, was found more than a meter off the ground, climbing a tree towards a termite nest; this is probably the first observation of this species climbing. Perhaps most surprising was that only one Mapepire Balsain, *Bothrops cf. asper*, was found during the Bioblitz (by the bird group), although members of the herpetology team observed one near Simla the night before the Bioblitz started.

The Arima Valley has been well surveyed in the past for reptiles and amphibians, and the known species list for the area is considerably higher than that from the Bioblitz. Beebe (1952) mentioned 16 species of frogs, 15 species of lizards, and 27 species of snakes found in the valley. He also mentioned two species of turtles and the Spectacled Caiman (*Caiman crocodilus*) as being observed in the lower reaches of the valley, but none of these species was seen during the Bioblitz.

Freshwater

Using the two-person hand seine nets, the freshwater team recorded a total of six species of fish, including the spectacular Zangee (*Synbranchus marmoratus*) and an unusually large sardine (*Astyanax bimaculatus*). The fish pots that were used overnight had limited success because of the shallow depth of the river, but nonetheless they yielded Trinidad's two species of teta – 'Normal', and 'Jumbie' or 'Doctor' Teta (*Hypostomus robini* and *Ancistrus maracasae*, respectively). Despite doubling the total of last year's Tucker Valley Bioblitz snapshot, a total of six species is certainly an underestimate of what is actually in the streams and rivers in the valley. Notable absences included the cichlids *Crenicichla* sp. and *Andinoacara pulcher*.

Thanks to an illustrated list of Odonata recorded from the Arima valley by expert John Michalski, Austin, TX, U.S.A., several species of dragonflies and damselflies were identified with relative ease – some of the prettiest were spotted at the Simla cement ponds, including the beautiful turquoise *Micrathyria atra*.

The surber sample produced larval stages of mayflies, caddisflies, stoneflies, and various other bottom-dwelling macroinvertebrates. One crustacean species was confirmed, the Manicou Crab (*Eudaniela garmani*), and several aquatic gastropods were found, including *Pomacea glauca* and *Marisa cornuarietis*.

Seven different species of diatoms were identified from the Arima Valley waterways.

Terrestrial Invertebrates

Lepidoptera

In general, the butterflies and moths seen were species that were to be expected in the area. The entry to La Laja was included in the survey at the last moment because of the presence of flowering *Eupatorium*, which is very attractive for butterflies. Of note there was a specimen of *Dysmathia portia*, a very rarely seen butterfly.

Despite the presence of extensive growths of *Eupatorium* along the road leading to the Textel Station on Morne Bleu, windy conditions at the top limited the activity of butterflies.

The improvised light trap at AWNC proved to be less effective than expected because of the low UV output of the bulb. The light fixtures at AWNC, on the other hand, did not disappoint, and a large number of species were encountered near them. For identification, the team relied on the expertise of Matthew Cock, who identified the photographed moths in the weeks following the Bioblitz. One notable find was *Semaepus plumbeostricta*; this was possibly only the second documented record of this species in Trinidad. Ironically, it was found at a light at the Mango Room base camp.

In all, 51 species of butterflies and 45 species of moths from 15 families were recorded for a total of 96 species of Lepidoptera.

Social Insects

Surveying for social insects was largely limited to an extended nature walk with identification of species that could be found by visual searching. In particular, no attempt was made to record any but the most conspicuous ants and termites. Except where noted, all species were expected.

The social wasps provided a few records. Many common species were identified by their nests, including *Angiopolybia pallens*, *Metapolybia cingulata*, and *Mischocyttarus alfkenii*. Three colonies of the uncommon *Mischocyttarus* (prob.) *collarellus* were observed nesting on a building. Surprisingly, *Polybia occidentalis* was not recorded; it is very common in both Trinidad and Tobago and is almost certainly present at AWNC, but none was seen during the 24 hours. Likewise, *Polistes lanio* and *P. versicolor*, which were expected to be found nesting under eaves of buildings at AWNC, were not recorded.

After the Bioblitz, a colony of *Polybia striata* was seen at AWNC by AWNC board member Bob Thomas, who collected the nest and wasps. This species is found throughout South America north of the Southern Cone and east of the Andes but is very uncommon in Trinidad.

Several species of social bees were seen, including *Lestrimelitta spinosa*, a robber that does not forage on its own but instead pillages the nests of other stingless bees; there has been a colony on the AWNC administration building for many years. Also seen were *Nannotrigona testaceicornis*, a tiny species of stingless bee, and *Trigona amalthea*, a large species of stingless bee, which are both widespread in Trinidad and apparently common at AWNC. Species that were expected but not recorded included *Partamona nigrior* and *Trigona nigra*, and there was no sign of the honey bee, *Apis mellifera*, which is possibly being outcompeted by *T. amalthea*.

A few species of ants were recorded, all of them easily observable, such as *Atta cephalotes*, the familiar Bachac or Leaf-cutter Ant, and *Eciton hamatum*, an army ant that preys on the larvae of other social insects. Species not seen but almost certainly present were *Anochetus emarginatus* and the largest local species of ant, *Pachycondyla crassinoda*.

The common termite species *Nasutitermes corniger* and *N. ephratae* were recorded by detection of their numerous nests. Not recorded but almost undoubtedly present were *Microcerotermes arboreus* and *Termes hispaniolae*, the latter of which is less common than the three species mentioned above.

The solitary wasp *Trypoxylon albipes* was in plentiful evidence through its mud nests on buildings, as expected. On the other hand, the solitary wasp *Sceliphron fistularium* was expected, but no mud nests were seen.

Molluscs

A good variety of land snails was found, many of which were most abundant near Simla as a result of the exposed limestone in the area. These snails included widespread species such as *Helicina dysoni* and *Subulina octona* but also more restricted species such as *Choanopoma aripensis* and *Brachypodella trinitaria*, which are generally found only near limestone. Species ranged widely in size, from the 2mm-long *Karolus consobrinus* to the over-100mm-long *Megalobulimus oblongus*. The most interesting record was a single specimen of the snail *Protoglyptus pillosus*; this species was previously recorded only from the south of Trinidad, so finding it in the Northern Range extended the species' distribution by a significant distance.

The freshwater species of molluscs were all as expected. They included the two introduced thiarids, *Tarebia* and *Melanoides*, as well as the locally abundant Ampullaridae *Pomacea* and *Marisa*.

In total, 21 species of molluscs from 13 families were identified.

Spiders

This year's Bioblitz yielded 37 species of spiders from 16 families. The spiders fell into three functional groups: web-builders, plant wanderers, and ground wanderers. In terms of functional groups, web-builders dominated the species found, followed by plant wanderers and then by ground wanderers. The paucity of observations of ground wanderers could have resulted from the lack of use of specialized techniques, like pitfall trapping. However, because of the time constraints of the Bioblitz, use of this method was not possible because traps should be set up and left out for at least three days.

A highlight of the spider survey was discovery of huge, dense aggregations of the uloborid *Philiponella republicana* along the AWNC driveway and along one of the small streams along Blanchisseuse Road on the way to Morne Bleu. This species is not uncommon in the area; its presence was noted in 2011 in vegetation surrounding Simla during a Neotropical Field Course conducted by students of the University of the West Indies.

Also found during the Bioblitz were three species of harvestmen or opilionids, including *Prionostemma insulare* and *Cynortula* sp., both of which had been previously recorded from the area.

During the Bioblitz, the opportunity was taken to set up two Malaise (flight) traps on the AWNC grounds, one in the garden area just below the main building and the other further downhill in forest. Malaise traps do not work quickly enough to produce results during a period as brief as the Bioblitz, but the hope is that over the course of about a year they will yield specimens that will materially increase the knowledge of the insect fauna of the Arima Valley.

Scorpions

The 26 scorpions found represented four species from two families. The most common species was *Tityus trinitatis*, which is probably the most dangerous scorpion in Trinidad, as its sting can kill a human.

Other Invertebrates

During the Bioblitz, a wide variety of Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Hemiptera, Odonata, Diptera, and many other insect groups were photographed or collected. More than 100 specimens were transported to the UWIZM, where they were pinned and catalogued by museum intern Mark Greener. The final total for these groups was 97 species from 38 families and four orders.

Five species of millipedes from three families were observed, three of the flat-backed type and two snake millipedes. Surprisingly, no centipedes were recorded during the event. Undoubtedly, many species inhabit the Arima Valley, but as no one was focusing on this group, none was collected.

Only two species of crustaceans were recorded during the Bioblitz. The common and widespread terrestrial crab, *Eudaniela garmani*, was seen on many of the trails and roads throughout the valley. The other record was of a single terrestrial isopod found at AWNC. Once again, as there was no focused group looking for crustaceans, it was not surprising that there were few records. The streams should have provided more species of freshwater shrimps, and there are undoubtedly more species of woodlice in the forests.

In the banking along the main drive at AWNC are many holes and crevices that offer excellent hiding places for a variety of invertebrates. A large velvet worm (*Macroperipatus torquatus*), an uncommon member of the phylum Onychophora, was found in one such crevice and taken to the base camp, where it proved to be a very popular subject with the public and the photographers.

One species of terrestrial flatworm and one aquatic annelid worm also were found during the Bioblitz.

Fungi

The fungi group found and photographed many different species, but because of the lack of taxonomic expertise, these could be identified only to the morphospecies level during the Bioblitz. A rough estimate of 30 species was made for the day's surveying. After the Bioblitz, the photographs were studied by Julian Duncan from UWI's Department of Life Sciences, but as no specimens had been collected, many of these could not be identified beyond Order level. The final count was 34

species, seven identified to species, four to genus, one to order, and the rest to the morphospecies level.

One other species of note photographed by the fungi group was actually a lichen – *Coenogonium* sp. was found on a tree trunk along one of the AWNC trails.

Public participation

The guided walks that were offered during the Bioblitz were led by members of the AWNC staff. They took people on tours along the main trails heading out from the Main House.

During the Bioblitz, the number of participants per walk ranged from 25 to 30, so the target of at least 20 participants was met. The feedback from the public was positive, with many interesting sightings made. Even on walks during which not many species were seen, people still reported that they enjoyed being out in the field with experts.

On Sunday, more than 150 people passed through the base camp in the Mango Room. Many live specimens were held temporarily in tanks, aquaria, and plastic vials to allow visitors a close-up look; this arrangement also provided a place to hold animals before identification. This exhibit area proved to be very popular and provided many groups with an opportunity to engage with the public. Displays by the UWIZM and the TTFNC displayed a wide variety of local biodiversity.

Children enjoyed taking part in the “Colour in the Guppy” competition run by Amy Deacon. Visitors could view fish in the display tanks set up by the Fisheries Division. Wriggling aquatic invertebrates were available to view under the microscope, and posters depicted information about diatoms, some of the Arima Valley’s smallest inhabitants.

Conclusion

The organizers of the Arima Valley Bioblitz 2013 had taken some of the lessons learned from the 2012 Bioblitz and applied them to more efficient collecting techniques, especially for groups like plants and bats, and saw more widespread use of technology such as camera traps and moth traps. Changing the starting time of the event to midday rather than 3pm provided more time on the first day for certain groups to gather specimens but meant less time on the second day, so public participation was more limited.

As during the 2012 Bioblitz, expertise was lacking in certain invertebrate groups, which meant that the total number of species was lower than it could have been. However, compared to 2012, we did manage to add a group (Fungus) and to sample a wider range of insects by collecting voucher specimens of species we could not identify in the field and then later identifying them with the aid of UWIZM specimens.

The total number of species announced at the conclusion of the Bioblitz was 139 vertebrates (87 birds, 17 mammals, 21 reptiles, 8 amphibians, 6 fish), 247 invertebrates (13 molluscs, 42 arachnids, 7 myriapods, 182 insects, 3 worms), 30 fungi, 7 diatoms, and 317 plants, a total of 740 species found in the Arima Valley. After the Bioblitz, several groups continued to analyse their results and identify specimens and photographs, so some of the totals changed. This resulted in new counts for the

following groups—88 birds, 23 reptiles, 9 amphibians, 21 molluscs, 43 arachnids, 5 myriapods, 207 insects, 34 fungi, 2 crustaceans, and 306 plants, giving a new grand total of 771 species recorded.

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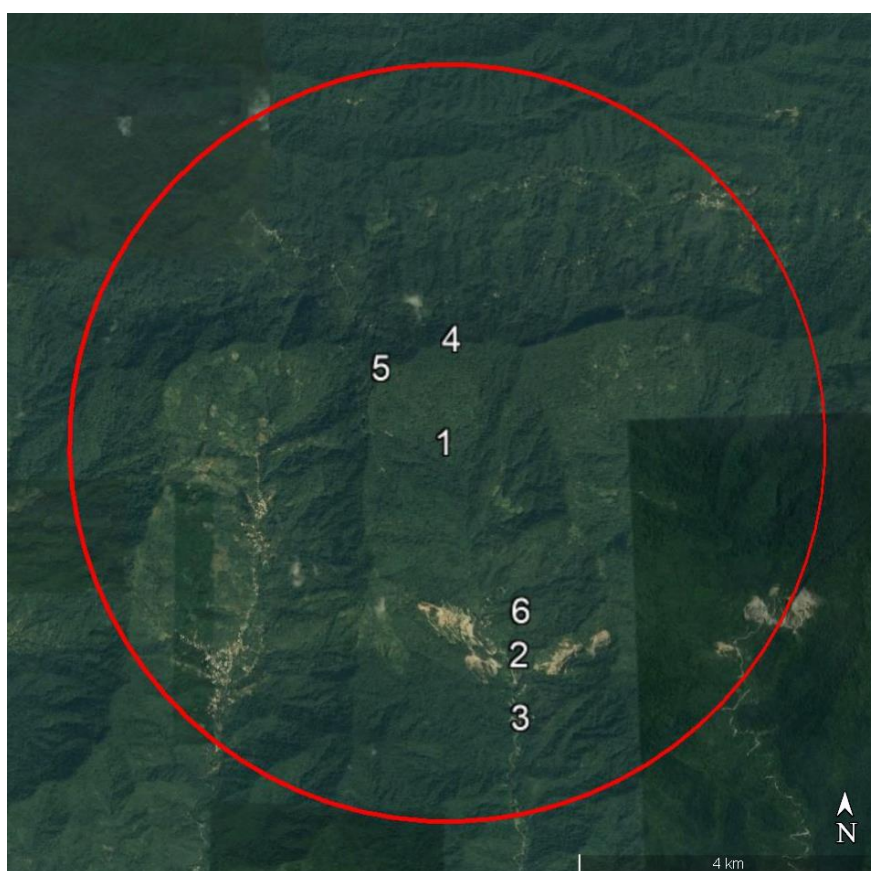
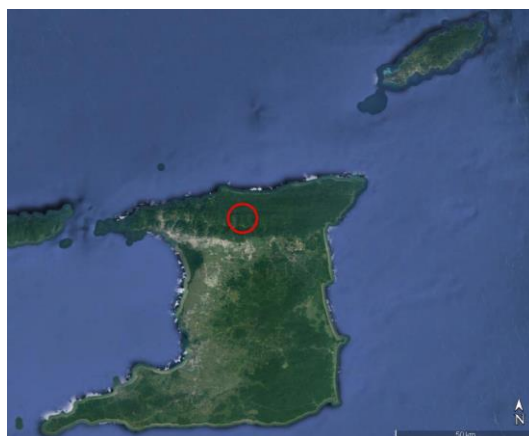
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Appendix 1 - Location of the survey and the main sampling sites



Site	#	Decimal Latitude and Longitude	Altitude (m)
Base camp - AWCN	1	10.718506°, -61.297684°	363
Simla	2	10.727393°, -61.304839°	246
Temple Village	3	10.684998°, -61.289398°	172
Morne Bleu (MB)	4	10.730138°, -61.297819°	721
Textel Station	5	10.726645°, -61.306417°	713
"Ramdeen" stream	6	10.695199°, -61.290549°	210
A-B road	Between 2 and 5		

Appendix 2 - Species Lists

Notes:

- In *Location* if no specific information was provided by the survey team Arima Valley was used as default - this could mean that the species was found anywhere within the 5km radius circle

Birds – 88 species from 33 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Accipitridae	AWNC
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Accipitridae	AWNC
Gray-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Accipitridae	AWNC
White Hawk	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	Accipitridae	Simla
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Apodidae	AWNC
Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Apodidae	AWNC
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Apodidae	AWNC to MB
Nighthawk spp.		Caprimulgidae	AWNC
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Caprimulgidae	AWNC
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	Cardinalidae	AWNC
Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Cardinalidae	AWNC
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>	Cardinalidae	AWNC
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Cathartidae	AWNC
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Cathartidae	AWNC
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Columbidae	AWNC
Bearded Bellbird	<i>Procnias averano</i>	Cotingidae	AWNC
Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Formicariidae	AWNC to MB
Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	Fringillidae	AWNC
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Furnariidae	AWNC
Gray-throated Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>	Furnariidae	MB
Stripe-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis cinnamomea</i>	Furnariidae	AWNC
Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	Furnariidae	AWNC to MB
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Hirundinidae	AWNC
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Hirundinidae	AWNC
Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	Icteridae	AWNC
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Icteridae	AWNC
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Mimidae	AWNC
Trinidad Motmot	<i>Momotus bahamensis</i>	Momotidae	AWNC
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Nyctibiidae	AWNC to MB
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Parulidae	AWNC
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitayumi</i>	Parulidae	AWNC
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Parulidae	AWNC
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	Picidae	AWNC
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	Pipridae	AWNC
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>	Pipridae	AWNC
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Poliophtilidae	AWNC
Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Psittacidae	AWNC
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Ramphastidae	AWNC

Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	Steatornithidae	AWNC
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Strigidae	AWNC
Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	Thamnophilidae	AWNC
White-bellied Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>	Thamnophilidae	AWNC
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	Thamnophilidae	AWNC
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>	Thamnophilidae	AWNC
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Thamnophilidae	AWNC
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Thraupidae	AWNC
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Thraupidae	AWNC
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Thraupidae	Simla
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Thraupidae	AWNC
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Thraupidae	AWNC
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Thraupidae	Simla
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Thraupidae	AWNC
Blue-Gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Thraupidae	AWNC
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Thraupidae	AWNC
Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Tinamidae	AWNC
White-chested Emerald	<i>Amazilia brevirostris</i>	Trochilidae	AWNC
Copper-rumped Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tobaci</i>	Trochilidae	AWNC
Blue-Chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes notatus</i>	Trochilidae	AWNC
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	Trochilidae	AWNC
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	Trochilidae	AWNC
Tufted Coquette	<i>Lophornis ornatus</i>	Trochilidae	AWNC
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>	Trochilidae	AWNC
Little Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longuemareus</i>	Trochilidae	AWNC
Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius rutilus</i>	Troglodytidae	AWNC
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Troglodytidae	AWNC
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Trogonidae	AWNC
Guianan Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	Trogonidae	AWNC
Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	Trogonidae	A-B Road
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	Turdidae	AWNC
Cocoa Thrush	<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	Turdidae	AWNC
Spectacled Thrush	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>	Turdidae	AWNC
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Tropical Peewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Variegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus eulerei</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC to MB
Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tyrannidae	AWNC
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Vireonidae	AWNC

Golden-fronted Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i>	Vireonidae	AWNC
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Mammals – 17 species from 10 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Red Brocket Deer	<i>Mazama americana</i>	Cervidae	Morne Bleu
Nine-banded Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	Dasypodidae	AWNC
Red-rumped Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta leporina</i>	Dasyproctidae	AWNC
Common Opossum/Manicou	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	Didelphidae	AWNC
Greater White-lined Bat	<i>Saccopteryx bilineata</i>	Emballonuridae	Simla
Parnell's Mustached Bat	<i>Pteronotus parnelli</i>	Mormoopidae	AWNC
Pallas's Long-tongued Bat	<i>Glossophaga soricina</i>	Phyllostomidae	AWNC
Seba's Short-tailed Fruit Bat	<i>Carollia perspicillata</i>	Phyllostomidae	AWNC
Great Fruit-eating Bat	<i>Artibeus lituratus</i>	Phyllostomidae	AWNC
Gervais's Fruit-eating Bat	<i>Artibeus cinereus</i>	Phyllostomidae	AWNC
Jamaican Fruit Bat	<i>Artibeus jamaicensis</i>	Phyllostomidae	AWNC
White-bellied Big-eared Bat	<i>Micronycteris minuta</i>	Phyllostomidae	AWNC
Greater Spear-nosed Bat	<i>Phyllostomus hastatus</i>	Phyllostomidae	AWNC
Tent-making Bat	<i>Uroderma bilobatum</i>	Phyllostomidae	AWNC
Mouse sp.		Rodentia	AWNC
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>	Sciuridae	AWNC
Hairy-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis keaysi</i>	Vespertilionidae	AWNC

Reptiles - 23 species from 12 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Tree Boa	<i>Corallus ruschenbergerii</i>	Boidae	Arima Valley
Machete Savane	<i>Chironius carinatus</i>	Colubridae	Simla
Long-tailed Machete	<i>Macrops septentrionalis</i>	Colubridae	AWNC
Tropical Racer	<i>Mastigodryas boddaerti</i>	Colubridae	AWNC
Brown Vine Snake	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	Colubridae	near AWNC
Beh Belle Chemin	<i>Erythrolamprus melanotus nesos</i>	Dipsadidae	AWNC
Coffee Snake	<i>Ninia atrata</i>	Dipsadidae	AWNC
False Coral	<i>Oxyrophus petola</i>	Dipsadidae	near AWNC
Ratonel	<i>Pseudoboa newwiedi</i>	Dipsadidae	AWNC
Snail-eating Snake	<i>Sibon nebulata</i>	Dipsadidae	AWNC
Turnip-tailed Gecko	<i>Thecadactylus rapicauda</i>	Gekkonidae	Simla
Underwood's Spectacled Tegu	<i>Gymnophthalmus underwoodi</i>	Gymnophthalmidae	AWNC
Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	Iguanidae	Arima Valley
Worm Snake	<i>Epictia tenella</i>	Leptotyphlopidae	AWNC
Leaf Anole	<i>Anolis planiceps</i>	Polychrotidae	AWNC
Variegated Gecko	<i>Gonatodes ceciliae</i>	Sphaerodactylidae	Simla
Forest Gecko	<i>Gonatodes humeralis</i>	Sphaerodactylidae	AWNC

Streak Gecko	<i>Gonatodes vittatus</i>	Sphaerodactylidae	Simla
Mole's Gecko	<i>Sphaerodactylus molei</i>	Sphaerodactylidae	AWNC
Zandolie	<i>Ameiva atrigularis</i>	Teiidae	Simla
Tegu	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	Teiidae	AWNC
Tree Runner	<i>Plica caribena</i>	Tropiduridae	AWNC
Maepire Balsain	<i>Bothrops</i> sp.	Viperidae	Morne Bleu

Amphibians – 9 species from 6 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Trinidad Stream Frog	<i>Mannophryne trinitatis</i>	Aromobataidae	AWNC
Crapaud	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Bufonidae	Simla
Marsupial Frog	<i>Flectonotus fitzgeraldi</i>	Hemiphractidae	Morne Bleu
Trinidad Leaf-nesting Frog	<i>Phyllomedusa trinitatis</i>	Hylidae	Simla
Giant Treefrog	<i>Hypsiboas boans</i>	Hylidae	AWNC
Rattle-voiced Tree Frog	<i>Hypsiboas crepitans</i>	Hylidae	Arima Valley
Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus minutus</i>	Hylidae	Simla
Whistling Frog	<i>Leptodactylus fuscus</i>	Leptodactylidae	Arima Valley
Prophet Frog	<i>Pristimantis urichi</i>	Strabomantidae	Simla

Fish - 6 species from 5 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Sardine	<i>Astyanax bimaculatus</i>	Characidae	near Simla
Teta	<i>Hypostomus robinii</i>	Loricariidae	Temple Village
Jumbie Teta	<i>Ancistrus cirrhosus</i>	Loricariidae	Temple Village
Guppy	<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Poeciliidae	Simla
Jumping Guabine	<i>Anablepsoides hartii</i>	Rivulidae	Temple Village
Zangie	<i>Synbranchus marmoratus</i>	Synbranchidae	near Simla

Molluscs - 21 species from 13 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Pomacea glaucus</i>	Ampullaridae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Marisa cornuarietis</i>	Ampullaridae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Plekocheilus glaber</i>	Bulimulidae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Drymaeus mossi</i>	Bulimulidae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Protoglyptus pilosus</i>	Bulimulidae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Karolus consobrinus</i>	Ferussaciidae	Arima Valley
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Ovachlamys fulgens</i>	Helicarionidae	Arima Valley
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Helicina dysoni</i>	Helicinidae	Temple Village
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Helicina nemoralis</i>	Helicinidae	AWNC

none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Choanopoma aripensis</i>	Licinidae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Megalobulimus oblongus</i>	Megalobulimidae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Austrocyclotus rugatus</i>	Neocyclotidae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Tamayoa decolorata</i>	Scolodontidae	Arima Valley
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Tamayoa trinitaria</i>	Scolodontidae	AWNC
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Beckianum beckianum</i>	Subulinidae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Leptinaria unilamellata</i>	Subulinidae	Simla
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Subulina octona</i>	Subulinidae	AWNC
none (freshwater snail)	<i>Tarebia granifera</i>	Thiaridae	Arima Valley
none (freshwater snail)	<i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>	Thiaridae	Arima Valley
none (terrestrial snail)	<i>Brachypodella trinitaria</i>	Urocoptidae	Simla
none (slug)	<i>Sarasinula</i> sp.	Veronicellidae	Arima Valley

Insects – 207 species

Lepidoptera – 96 species from 15 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Place
Polydamas Swallowtail	<i>Battus polydamas</i>	Papilionidae	AWNC
False Giant Swallowtail	<i>Heraclides homothoas</i>	Papilionidae	AWNC
Cattleheart	<i>Parides neophilus</i>	Papilionidae	AWNC
Straight-barred Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema elathea</i>	Pieridae	AWNC
Cloudless Sulphur	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>	Pieridae	AWNC
Phaleros Hairstreak	<i>Panhiades phaleros</i>	Lycaenidae	AWNC
Bitias Hairstreak	<i>Panhiades bitias</i>	Lycaenidae	AWNC
Meton Hairstreak	<i>Rekoa meton</i>	Lycaenidae	AWNC
Gold-bordered Hairstreak	<i>Rekoa palegon</i>	Lycaenidae	AWNC
Eumeus Metalmark	<i>Notheme eumeus (= erota?)</i>	Riodinidae	AWNC
Lagus Metalmark	<i>Setabis lagus</i>	Riodinidae	AWNC
none (butterfly)	<i>Dysmathia portia</i>	Riodinidae	AWNC
Blue-based Theope	<i>Theope virgilius</i>	Riodinidae	AWNC
Smooth-banded Sister	<i>Adelpha cytherea insularis</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Iphiclus Sister	<i>Adelpha iphiclus</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Scarlet Peacock	<i>Anartia amathea amathea</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Crimson-banded Black	<i>Biblis hyperia</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Cephus Blue Ringlet	<i>Cepheptychia cephus</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Arnaca Blue Ringlet	<i>Chloreuptychia arnaca</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Penelope's Ringlet	<i>Cissia penelope</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Zebra Mosaic	<i>Colobura dirce dirce</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Juno Longwing	<i>Dione juno juno</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Julia	<i>Dryas iulia</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Mylitta Greenwing	<i>Dynamine postverta</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Juliette	<i>Eueides aliphera</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC

Red Postman	<i>Heliconius erato</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Hermes Satyr	<i>Hermeuptychia hermes</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Orange Admiral	<i>Hypanartia lethe</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Agnosia Clearwing	<i>Ithomia agnosia pellucida</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Tropical Milkweed Butterfly	<i>Lycorea halia</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Ruddy Daggerwing	<i>Marpesia peterus</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Polymnia Tigerwing	<i>Mechanitis polymnia kayei</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Eribotes Leafwing	<i>Memphis eribotes</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Pale-spotted Leafwing	<i>Memphis pithyusa morena</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Common Morpho	<i>Morpho helenor insularis</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Lisimon Nymphidium	<i>Nymphidium lisimon</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Cassia's Owl Butterfly	<i>Opsiphanes cassiae</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Two-banded Satyr	<i>Pareuptychia ocirrhoe ocirrhoe</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Lady Slipper	<i>Pierella hyalinus fusimaculata</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Rusty-tipped Page	<i>Siproeta epaphus</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Malachite	<i>Siproeta stelenes</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Penelea Satyr	<i>Taygetis penelea</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Satyr	<i>Taygetis virgilia</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Harmonia Tigerwing	<i>Tithorea harmonia megara</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
Renata Satyr	<i>Ypthimoides renata</i>	Nymphalidae	AWNC
none (butterfly)	<i>Hesperid</i> sp. A	Hesperiidae	AWNC
none (butterfly)	<i>Hesperid</i> sp. B	Hesperiidae	AWNC
none (butterfly)	<i>Hesperid</i> sp. C	Hesperiidae	AWNC
none (butterfly)	<i>Hesperid</i> sp. D	Hesperiidae	AWNC
none (butterfly)	<i>Hesperid</i> sp. E	Hesperiidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Ecpantheria icasia</i>	Arctiidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Agathodes</i> sp.	Crambidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Apilocrocis cephalis</i>	Crambidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Ceratocilia gilippusalis</i>	Crambidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Eulepte</i> sp. nr <i>concordalis</i>	Crambidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Lamprosema distincta</i>	Crambidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Mesocondyla dardalis</i>	Crambidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Salbia haemorrhoidalis</i>	Crambidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Samea disertalis</i>	Crambidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Atenaria crinipuncta</i>	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Coremagnatha cyanocraspis</i>	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Dyomyx juno</i>	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Herminodes xanthopterygia</i>	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Histioea cepheus</i>	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Lascoria purpurascens</i>	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Letis herilia</i>	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Letis</i> sp.	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Metalectra carneomacula</i>	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Metria</i> sp. nr <i>demera</i>	Erebidae	AWNC

none (moth)	<i>Neritos cyclopera</i>	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Oroscopta</i> sp.	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Erebidae</i> sp.	Erebidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Bryoptera hypomelas hypomelas</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Epimecis matronaria</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Glena totana</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Hemipterodes divaricata</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Hemipterodes subnigrita</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Idaea ?caudata</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Idaea spernata</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Nepheloleuca politia politia</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Phrudocentra pupillata</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Prochoerodes transpectens</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Psammotodes nicetaria</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Semaeopus plumbeostricta</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Sphacelodes quadrilineata</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Thysanopyga</i> sp. ? <i>abdominaria</i>	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Geometridae</i> sp.	Geometridae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Euglyphis aenigia</i>	Lasiocampidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Perola subpunctata</i>	Limacodidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Hapigia nodicornis</i>	Noctuidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Hemeroblemma leontia</i>	Noctuidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Stauropides superba</i>	Noctuidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Automeris liberia</i>	Saturniidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Hylesia canitia</i>	Saturniidae	AWNC
none (moth)	<i>Agrius cingatululus</i>	Sphingidae	AWNC

Hymenoptera – 14 species from 4 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Place
none (solitary wasp)	<i>Trypoxylon albipes</i>	Sphecidae	AWNC
none (social wasp)	<i>Polybia rejecta</i>	Vespidae	AWNC
none (social wasp)	<i>Mischocyttarus labiatus</i>	Vespidae	AWNC
none (social wasp)	<i>Mischocyttarus alfkenii</i>	Vespidae	AWNC
none (social wasp)	<i>Mischocyttarus</i> sp.	Vespidae	AWNC
none (social wasp)	<i>Angiopolybia pallens</i>	Vespidae	AWNC
none (social wasp)	<i>Metapolybia cingulata</i>	Vespidae	AWNC
none (stingless bee)	<i>Trigona amalthea</i>	Apidae	AWNC
none (stingless bee)	<i>Nannotrigona</i> sp.	Apidae	AWNC
none (robber bee)	<i>Lestrimelitta limao</i>	Apidae	AWNC
none (ant)	<i>Azteca</i> sp.	Formicidae	AWNC
none (ant)	<i>Ectatomma ruidum</i>	Formicidae	AWNC
Bachac	<i>Atta cephalotes</i>	Formicidae	AWNC
none (army ant)	<i>Eciton</i> sp.	Formicidae	AWNC

Other Insects – 97 species from 38 families/orders

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Place
none (short-horned grasshopper)	Acriidae sp.	Acriidae	Arima Valley
none (short-horned grasshopper)	<i>Osmilia flavolinecti</i>	Acriidae	Arima Valley
none (short-horned grasshopper)	<i>Vileyna aeno-oculata</i>	Acriidae	Arima Valley
none (mayfly)	Baetidae sp. (larvae)	Baetidae	Temple Village
none (cockroach)	Sp. A	Blaberidae	Arima Valley
none (cockroach)	Sp. B	Blaberidae	Arima Valley
none (cockroach)	<i>Blaberus atropos</i>	Blaberidae	Arima Valley
Giant American Cockroach	<i>Blaberus giganteus</i>	Blaberidae	Arima Valley
none (cockroach)	<i>Dryoblatta scotti</i>	Blaberidae	Arima Valley
none (cockroach)	<i>Epilampra abdomennigrum</i>	Blaberidae	Arima Valley
none (cockroach)	<i>Periplaneta</i> sp.	Blaberidae	Arima Valley
none (cockroach)	<i>Supella supellectilium</i>	Blaberidae	Arima Valley
none (caddisfly)	Calamoceratidae sp. (larvae)	Calamoceratidae	Temple Village
none (damselfly)	Calopterygidae sp.	Calopterygidae	near Simla
none (damselfly)	<i>Hetaerina macropus</i>	Calopterygidae	Temple Village
none (long-horned beetle)	Cerambycidae sp.	Cerambycidae	Arima Valley
none (long-horned beetle)	<i>Lagochirus araneiformis</i>	Cerambycidae	Arima Valley
none (spittlebug)	<i>Tomaspis rubra</i>	Cercopidae	Arima Valley
none (spittlebug)	<i>Tomaspis</i> sp.	Cercopidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	<i>Agroicomota judaica</i>	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	Sp. A	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	Sp. B	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	Sp. C	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	Sp. D	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
Eggplant Leaf Beetle	<i>Colaspis flavicornis</i>	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	<i>Diabrotica bivittula</i>	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	<i>Diabrotica</i> sp. (prob. <i>laeta</i>)	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	<i>Diphaulaca meridae</i>	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	<i>Eumolpus surinamensis?</i>	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	<i>Homophoeta aequinoctialis</i>	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	<i>Oedionychus trinidadensis</i>	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	<i>Pseudomesophalia</i> sp.	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (leaf beetle)	<i>Typophorus nigritus</i>	Chrysomelidae	Arima Valley
none (damselfly)	<i>Argia orichalcea</i>	Coenagrionidae	near Simla
none (damselfly)	Coenagrionidae sp.	Coenagrionidae	near Simla
none (beetle)	Sp. A	Coleoptera	Arima Valley
none (beetle)	Sp. B	Coleoptera	Arima Valley
none (beetle)	Sp. C	Coleoptera	Arima Valley
none (beetle)	Sp. D	Coleoptera	Arima Valley
none (beetle)	Sp. E	Coleoptera	Arima Valley
none (beetle)	Sp. F	Coleoptera	Arima Valley
none (beetle)	Sp. G	Coleoptera	Arima Valley
none (leaf-footed bug)	Sp. A	Coreidae	Arima Valley
none (weevil)	<i>Brachyomus</i> sp.	Curculionidae	Arima Valley
none (weevil)	Sp. A	Curculionidae	Arima Valley
none (weevil)	Sp. B	Curculionidae	Arima Valley

none (weevil)	Sp. C	Curculionidae	Arima Valley
Trinidad Twig	<i>Ocnophiloidea regularis</i>	Diapheromeridae	Arima Valley
none (fly)	Sp. A	Diptera	Arima Valley
none (fly)	Sp. B	Diptera	Arima Valley
none (fly)	Sp. C (larvae)	Diptera	Temple Village
none (fly)	Sp. D (larvae)	Diptera	Arima Valley
none (click beetle)	<i>Semiotus ligneus</i>	Elateridae	Arima Valley
none (beetle)	Sp. A (larvae)	Elmidae	Temple Village
none (mayfly)	Sp. A (larvae)	Euthyplocidae	Arima Valley
none (mole cricket)	<i>Scapteriscus didactylus</i>	Gryllotalpidae	Arima Valley
none (bug)	Sp. A	Hemiptera	Arima Valley
none (bug)	Sp. B	Hemiptera	Arima Valley
none (bug)	Sp. C	Hemiptera	Arima Valley
none (bug)	Sp. D	Hemiptera	Arima Valley
none (bug)	<i>Odontochila sp.</i>	Hemiptera	Arima Valley
none (caddisfly)	Sp. A (larvae)	Hydropsychidae	Temple Village
none (mayfly)	Sp. A (larvae)	Leptophlebiidae	Temple Village
none (dragonfly)	Sp. A	Libellulidae	Temple Village
none (dragonfly)	<i>Micrathyria atra</i>	Libellulidae	Simla
none (dragonfly)	<i>Orthemis discolor</i>	Libellulidae	Simla
none (dragonfly)	<i>Perithemis domitia</i>	Libellulidae	Simla
none (grasshopper)	Sp. A	Orthoptera	Arima Valley
none (grasshopper)	Sp. B	Orthoptera	Arima Valley
none (grasshopper)	Sp. C	Orthoptera	Arima Valley
none (grasshopper)	Sp. D	Orthoptera	Arima Valley
none (cockroach)	Sp. E	Orthoptera	Arima Valley
none (cockroach)Cockroach	Sp. A	Orthoptera	Arima Valley
none (fly)	<i>Pantophthalmus sp.</i>	Pantophthalmidae	Arima Valley
none (beetle)	<i>Veturius transversus</i>	Passalidae	Arima Valley
none (shield bug)	Sp. A	Pentatomidae	Arima Valley
none (shield bug)	Sp. B	Pentatomidae	Arima Valley
none (stonefly)	Perlidae sp. (larvae)	Perlidae	Temple Village
none (stick insect)	Sp. A	Phasmatodea	Arima Valley
none (stick insect)	Sp. B	Phasmatodea	Arima Valley
none (stick insect)	Sp. C	Phasmatodea	Arima Valley
none (caddisfly)	Philopotamindae sp. (larvae)	Philopotamindae	AWNC stream
Water penny	Psephenidae sp. (larvae)	Psephenidae	Temple Village
Dung Beetle	<i>Canthidium sp.</i>	Scarabaeidae	Arima Valley
none (beetle)	<i>Canthon sp.</i>	Scarabaeidae	Arima Valley
Hercules beetle	<i>Dynastes hercules</i>	Scarabaeidae	Arima Valley
none (fly)	<i>Tabanus discifer</i>	Tabanidae	Arima Valley
none (termite)	<i>Nasutitermes corniger</i>	Termitidae	AWNC
none (termite)	<i>Nasutitermes ephratae</i>	Termitidae	AWNC
none (long-horned grasshopper)	Sp. A	Tettigidae	Arima Valley
none (long-horned grasshopper)	<i>Neoconocephalus fratellus</i>	Tettigoniidae	Arima Valley
none (long-horned grasshopper)	Sp. A	Tettigoniidae	Arima Valley
none (long-horned grasshopper)	<i>Xyplindium versicolour?</i>	Tettigoniidae	Arima Valley
none (mayfly)	Sp. A (larvae)	Tricorythidae	Temple Village
none (cricket)	Sp. A	Tridactylidae	Arima Valley
none (cricket)	Sp. B	Tridactylidae	Arima Valley

none (water strider)	Sp. A	Veliidae	near Simla
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Crustaceans – 2 species from 2 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (woodlouse)	Sp. A	Armadillidiidae	AWNC
Manicou Crab	<i>Eudaniela garmani</i>	Pseudothelphusidae	AWNC

Arachnids – 43 species from 20 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (orb-weaving spider)	Sp. A	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	Sp. B	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	Sp. C	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	Sp. D	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	<i>Cyclosa caroli</i>	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	<i>Eriophora edax</i>	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	<i>Mangora</i> sp.	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	<i>Micrathena</i> sp.	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	<i>Micrathena triangularispinosa</i>	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	<i>Pronous intus</i>	Araneidae	AWNC
none (orb-weaving spider)	Sp. A	Araneidae	AWNC
none (scorpion)	<i>Tityus discrepans</i>	Buthidae	AWNC
none (scorpion)	<i>Tityus trinitatis</i>	Buthidae	AWNC
none (scorpion)	<i>Tityus melanostichus</i>	Buthidae	AWNC
none (scorpion)	<i>Broteochactus nitidus</i>	Chactidae	AWNC
none (harvestman)	<i>Paecilaema</i> sp.	Cosmetidae	AWNC
none (harvestman)	<i>Cynortula</i> sp.	Cosmetidae	AWNC
none (harvestman)	<i>Santinezia serratotibialis</i>	Cranidae	AWNC
none (harvestman)	<i>Phareicranus calcariferus</i>	Cranidae	AWNC
none (spider)	Sp. A	Miturgidae	AWNC
Golden Orb Weaver	<i>Nephila clavipes</i>	Nephilidae	AWNC
none (spider)	Sp. A	Oxyopidae	AWNC
none (spider)	cf. <i>Coryssocnemis simla</i>	Pholcidae	AWNC
none (tailless whip scorpion)	<i>Phrynus</i> sp.	Phrynidae	AWNC
none (fishing spider)	Sp. A	Pisauridae	AWNC
none (fishing spider)	<i>Dolomedes</i> sp.	Pisauridae	AWNC
none (jumping spider)	Sp. A	Salticidae	AWNC
none (jumping spider)	Sp. B	Salticidae	AWNC
none (jumping spider)	Sp. C	Salticidae	AWNC
none (jumping spider)	Sp. D	Salticidae	AWNC
none (harvestman)	<i>Prionostemma</i> sp.	Sclerosomatidae	AWNC
none (spider)	Sp. A	Sparassidae	AWNC
none (spider)	<i>Azilia vachoni</i>	Tetragnathidae	AWNC
none (spider)	<i>Leucauge argyra</i>	Tetragnathidae	AWNC

none (tarantula)	<i>Psalmopoeus cambridgei</i>	Theraphosidae	Simla
none (tarantula)	Sp. A	Theraphosidae	AWNC
none (tarantula)	<i>Cyriocosmus elegans</i>	Theraphosidae	AWNC
none (spider)	<i>cf. Lactodectus geometricus</i>	Theridiidae	AWNC
none (spider)	Sp. A	Theridiosomatidae	AWNC
none (spider)	Sp. B	Theridiosomatidae	AWNC
none (spider)	Sp. A	Thomisidae	AWNC
none (spider)	Sp. A	Uloboridae	AWNC
none (spider)	<i>Philoponella republicana</i>	Uloboridae	AWNC

Myriapods (Centipedes, Milipedes) – 5 species from 3 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (flat-backed millipede)	<i>Aphelidesmus</i> sp.	Aphelidesmidae	AWNC
none (flat-backed millipede)	Sp. A	Pyrgodesmidae?	AWNC
none (flat-backed millipede)	Sp. B	Pyrgodesmidae?	AWNC
none (snake millipede)	<i>Orthoporus</i> sp.	Spirostreptidae	AWNC
none (snake millipede)	Sp. A	Spirostreptidae	AWNC

Platyhelminthes – 1 species from 1 family

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (terrestrial flatworm)	<i>Dolichoplana</i> sp.?	Geoplanidae	AWNC

Onychophorans – 1 species from 1 family

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Velvet Worm	<i>Macropерipatus torquatus</i>	Peripatidae	AWNC

Annelids – 1 species from 1 family

Common Name	Scientific Name	Subclass	Location
none (aquatic worm)	Sp. A	Oligochaeta	AWNC

Diatoms – 7 species from 7 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (freshwater diatom)	<i>Planothidium robustius</i>	Achnanthesiaceae	“Ramdeen” stream
none (freshwater diatom)	<i>Cocconeis placentula</i>	Bacillariophyceae	“Ramdeen” stream
none (freshwater diatom)	<i>Cymbella</i> sp.	Cymbellaceae	“Ramdeen” stream
none (freshwater diatom)	<i>Gomphonema</i> sp.	Gomphonemataceae	“Ramdeen” stream
none (freshwater diatom)	<i>Synedra ulna</i>	Fragilariaceae	“Ramdeen” stream

none (freshwater diatom)	<i>Gyrosigma</i> sp.	Pleurosigmataceae	“Ramdeen” stream
none (freshwater diatom)	Sp. A	Unknown	“Ramdeen” stream

Fungus – 34 species from 10+ families/orders

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family/Order	Location
False parasol mushroom	<i>Chlorophyllum molybdites</i>	Agaricaceae	AWNC
none (fungus)	<i>Lepiota</i> sp.?	Agaricaceae	AWNC
none (fungus)	<i>Clavulina</i> sp.?	Clavulinaceae	AWNC
none (fungus)	<i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>	Ganodermataceae	AWNC
none (fungus)	<i>Glaziella vesiculosa</i>	Glaziellaceae	AWNC
none (fungus)	<i>Coltriciella</i> sp.?	Hymenochaetaceae	AWNC
none (parasol fungus)	<i>Marasmius rotuloides</i>	Marasmiaceae	AWNC
none (parasol fungus)	<i>Marasmius hematocephalus</i> var. <i>pseudotageticolor</i>	Marasmiaceae	AWNC
none (turkey tail fungus)	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Polyporaceae	AWNC
none (bracket fungus)	<i>Polyporales</i> sp. A	Polyporales	AWNC
none (scarlet cup fungus)	<i>Cookeina sulcipes</i>	Sarcoscyphaceae	AWNC
none (fungus)	<i>Clitocybe</i> sp.	Tricholomataceae	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies A	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies B	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies C	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies D	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies E	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies F	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies G	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies H	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies I	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies J	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies K	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies L	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies M	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies N	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies O	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies P	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies Q	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies R	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies S	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies T	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies U	Unknown	AWNC
none (fungus)	Morphospecies V	Unknown	AWNC

Lichen - 1 species from 1 family

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (lichen)	<i>Coenogonium</i> sp.	Coenogoniaceae	AWNC

Flowering Plants – 280 species from 83 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Black Stick	<i>Pachystachys coccinea</i>	Acanthaceae	A-B Road
Justicia	<i>Justicia secunda</i>	Acanthaceae	AWNC
Sanchezia	<i>Sanchezia speciosa</i>	Acanthaceae	AWNC
Gouma Bhagi	<i>Gouma</i> sp.	Amaranthaceae	Morne Bleu
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	A-B Road
Hog Plum	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	Anacardiaceae	A-B Road
Tapirira	<i>Tapirira</i> sp.	Anacardiaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Custard Apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Annonaceae	A-B Road
Cashima	<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>	Annonaceae	A-B Road
Chadon Beni	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Apiaceae	A-B Road
Lagos Rubber	<i>Funtumia elastica</i>	Apocynaceae	A-B Road
Allamanda	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Apocynaceae	AWNC
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Apocynaceae	AWNC
Rubber	<i>Funtumia</i> sp.	Apocynaceae	Morne Bleu
Metastelma	<i>Metastelma</i> sp.	Apocynaceae	Morne Bleu
Wild Jasmine	<i>Tabernaemontana attenuata</i>	Apocynaceae	Temple Village
Cunjuvoi/ Elephant's Ear Taro	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	Araceae	A-B Road
Anthurium	<i>Anthurium</i> sp.	Araceae	A-B Road
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron ornatum</i>	Araceae	A-B Road
Xanthosoma	<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp.	Araceae	A-B Road
Dasheen (wild)	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Araceae	A-B Road
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> sp.	Araceae	AWNC
Dasheen	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Araceae	AWNC
Anthurium	<i>Anthurium jenmanii/hookeri</i>	Araceae	Morne Bleu
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron lingulatum</i>	Araceae	Morne Bleu
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron symsii</i>	Araceae	Morne Bleu
Matchwood	<i>Schefflera morototoni</i>	Araliaceae	A-B Road
Shefflera	<i>Schefflera morototoni</i>	Araliaceae	A-B Road
Norfolk Island Pine	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Araucariaceae	A-B Road
Monkey Puzzle	<i>Araucaria</i> sp.	Araucariaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Bactris	<i>Bactris setulosa</i>	Arecaceae	A-B Road
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	A-B Road
Fan Palm	<i>Livingstonia?</i>	Arecaceae	A-B Road
Roseau	<i>Bactris major</i>	Arecaceae	AWNC
Sealing Wax Palm	<i>Cyrtostachys renda</i>	Arecaceae	AWNC

Hurricane Palm	<i>Dictyosperma album</i>	Arecaceae	AWNC
Manac	<i>Euterpe precatorea</i>	Arecaceae	AWNC
Chineses Fan Palm	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Arecaceae	AWNC
Cocorite	<i>Maximiliana caribaea</i>	Arecaceae	AWNC
none (palm, unidentified species)	Sp. A	Arecaceae	AWNC
Manila Palm	<i>Veitchia merrillii</i>	Arecaceae	AWNC
none (palm)	<i>Desmoncus polyacanthos</i>	Arecaceae	Morne Bleu
none (palm)	<i>Euterpe broadwayi</i>	Arecaceae	Morne Bleu
none (palm)	<i>Geonoma interrupta</i>	Arecaceae	Morne Bleu
none (palm)	<i>Prestoea pubigera</i>	Arecaceae	Morne Bleu
Cocorite	<i>Attalea maripa</i>	Arecaceae	Temple Village
Boundary Plant	<i>Dracaena</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	A-B Road
Railway Daisy	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Asteraceae	A-B Road
Emilia	<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>	Asteraceae	A-B Road
Eupatorium	<i>Eupatorium iunifolium</i>	Asteraceae	A-B Road
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> sp.	Asteraceae	AWNC
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Asteraceae	AWNC
Mikania	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Asteraceae	Morne Bleu Road
Tridax	<i>Tridax</i> sp.	Asteraceae	Morne Bleu Road
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Asteraceae	Morne Bleu
Wulffia	<i>Wulffia baccata</i>	Asteraceae	Morne Bleu
Pink Poui	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Bignoniaceae	A-B Road
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda obtusifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	AWNC
Bignon Vine	Sp. A	Bignoniaceae	AWNC
White Poui	<i>Tabebuia stenocalyx</i>	Bignoniaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Catsclaw Vine	<i>Macfadyena unguis</i>	Bignoniaceae	Temple Village
Yellow Poui	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	Temple Village
Annato	<i>Bixa orellana</i>	Bixaceae	AWNC
Black Sage	<i>Cordia curassavica</i>	Boraginaceae	A-B Road
Cypre	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	Boraginaceae	AWNC
none (bromeliad)	<i>Guzmania lingulata</i>	Bromeliaceae	A-B Road
none (bromeliad)	<i>Guzmania monostachya</i>	Bromeliaceae	A-B Road
none (bromeliad)	Sp. A	Bromeliaceae	AWNC
none (bromeliad)	Sp. B	Bromeliaceae	AWNC
Tetragastris	<i>Tetragastris mucronata</i>	Burseraceae	A-B Road
Protium	<i>Protium guianense</i>	Burseraceae	Morne Bleu Road
none	<i>Protium sagotianum</i>	Burseraceae	Arima Valley
Old Man's Beard	<i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i>	Cactaceae	A-B Road
Rchette	Sp. A	cactaceae	AWNC
Deer Meat	<i>Centropogon convolutus</i>	Campanulaceae	A-B Road
Star Flower	<i>Hippobroma longiflora</i>	Campanulaceae	AWNC
Trema	<i>Trema micranta</i>	Cannabaceae	AWNC
Paw Paw	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	AWNC
Maytenus	<i>Maytenus monticola</i>	Celastraceae	Morne Bleu

Licania	<i>Licania crugeriana</i>	Chrysobalanaceae	AWNC
Cocoa (wild)	<i>Licania biglandulosa</i>	Chrysobalanaceae	AWNC
Bois gris	<i>Licania</i> sp.	Chrysobalanaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Hirtella	<i>Hirtella</i> sp.	Chrysobalanaceae	Morne Bleu
Licania	<i>Licania heteromorpha</i>	Chrysobalanaceae	Morne Bleu
Bois Bande	<i>Parinari campestris</i>	Chrysobalanaceae	Temple Village
Clethra	<i>Clethra lanata</i>	Clethraceae	Morne Bleu Road
Yellow Mangue	<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	Clusiaceae	A-B Road
Pomme Rose	<i>Rheedia acuminata</i>	Clusiaceae	AWNC
none (Clusia)	<i>Clusia aripoensis</i>	Clusiaceae	Morne Bleu
none (Clusia)	<i>Clusia palmicida</i>	Clusiaceae	Morne Bleu
Black Olive	<i>Buchenavias</i> sp.	Combretaceae	A-B Road
Indian Almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae	A-B Road
Oliviere	<i>Terminalia</i> sp.	Combretaceae	AWNC
Oliver	<i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	Combretaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Water Grass	<i>Commelina</i> sp.	Commelinaceae	A-B Road
Setreacea	<i>Setcreasea pallida</i>	Commelinaceae	AWNC
Supple Jack	<i>Rourea surinamensis</i>	Connaraceae	Temple Village
Ryania	<i>Ryania speciosa</i>	Connaraceae	Temple Village
Ink Plant	<i>Coriaria</i> sp.	Coriariaceae	AWNC
none (Costus)	<i>Costus scaber</i>	Costaceae	A-B Road
none (Costus)	<i>Costus</i> sp. A	Costaceae	AWNC
none (Costus)	<i>Costus</i> sp. B	Costaceae	AWNC
none (Costus)	<i>Costus</i> sp. C	Costaceae	AWNC
Wonder of the World	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	Crassulaceae	AWNC
Christophene	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Cucurbitaceae	A-B Road
Wild Carilee	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae	A-B Road
Gurania	<i>Gurania spinulosa</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Razor Grass	<i>Scleria latifolia</i>	Cyperaceae	A-B Road
Sedge	<i>Becquerelia cymosa</i>	Cyperaceae	Morne Bleu
Razor Grass	<i>Scleria bracteata</i>	Cyperaceae	Temple Village
Rain Forest Sedge	Sp. A	Cyperaceae	Temple Village
Yam	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp.	Dioscoreaceae	A-B Road
Diospyros	<i>Diospyros</i> sp.	Ebenaceae	Morne Bleu
Sloanea	<i>Sloanea trinitensis/purdieii</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	Morne Bleu
Bloodwood	<i>Croton gossypifolius</i>	Euphorbiaceae	A-B Road
Croton	<i>Croton</i> sp.	Euphorbiaceae	A-B Road
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita</i> sp.	Euphorbiaceae	A-B Road
Brazil Rubber	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	A-B Road
Sandbox	<i>Hura crepitans</i>	Euphorbiaceae	A-B Road
Cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	A-B Road
Croton	<i>Croton conduplicatus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	AWNC
Honey Wood	<i>Alchornea</i> sp.	Euphorbiaceae	Morne Bleu
Monkey Ladder	<i>Bauhinia cumanensis</i>	Fabaceae	A-B Road

Tonka Bean	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>	Fabaceae	A-B Road
Senna	<i>Senna bacillaris</i>	Fabaceae	A-B Road
Wild Orange	<i>Swartzia trinitensis</i>	Fabaceae	A-B Road
Angelin	<i>Andira inermis</i>	Fabaceae	A-B Road
Powder Puff	<i>Calliandra</i> sp.	Fabaceae	A-B Road
Mountain Immortelle	<i>Erythrina poeppigana</i>	Fabaceae	A-B Road
Pois Doux	<i>Inga laurina</i>	Fabaceae	A-B Road
Kudzu Vine	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Fabaceae	A-B Road
Jumbie Bead	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	AWNC
Mountain Rose	<i>Brownea coccinea</i>	Fabaceae	AWNC
Pink Calliandra	<i>Calliandra surinamensis</i>	Fabaceae	AWNC
Cassia (yellow)	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	AWNC
Cassia	<i>Cassia multijuga</i>	Fabaceae	AWNC
Ti-marie	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Fabaceae	AWNC
Bread-and-cheese	<i>Pithecellobium</i> sp.	Fabaceae	AWNC
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Fabaceae	AWNC
Puni	<i>Abarema jupunba</i>	Fabaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Senna Multijugaa	<i>Senna multijugaa</i>	Fabaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria vacciolooides</i>	Fabaceae	Morne Bleu
Inga	<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>	Fabaceae	Morne Bleu
Macrolobium	<i>Macrolobium trinitense</i>	Fabaceae	Morne Bleu
Blackheart	<i>Clathrotropis brachypetala</i>	Fabaceae	Temple Village
Fine Leaf	<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i>	Fabaceae	Temple Village
Laetia	<i>Laetia procera</i>	Flacourtiaceae	AWNC
Bois l'Agli	<i>Ryania speciosa</i>	Flacourtiaceae	AWNC
Balisier	<i>Heliconia bihai</i>	Heliconiaceae	A-B Road
Heliconia	<i>Heliconia hirta</i>	Heliconiaceae	A-B Road
Sexy Pink	<i>Heliconia chartacea</i>	Heliconiaceae	AWNC
none (Heliconia)	<i>Heliconia hirsuta</i>	Heliconiaceae	AWNC
none (Heliconia)	<i>Heliconia rostrata</i>	Heliconiaceae	AWNC
Vismia	<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>	Hypericaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Keskidee Wood	<i>Vismia guianensis</i>	Hypericaceae	Morne Bleu Road
none (bromeliad)	<i>Vriesia</i> sp.	Hypericaceae	Morne Bleu
none (bromeliad)	<i>Vriesia splendens</i>	Hypericaceae	Morne Bleu
Walking Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Iridaceae	AWNC
Lacistema	<i>Lacistema</i> sp.	Lacistemataceae	Morne Bleu
Spanish Thyme	<i>Coleus amboinicus</i>	Lamiaceae	AWNC
Lion's Ear	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	AWNC
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Lamiaceae	AWNC
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Lamiaceae	AWNC
Avacado	<i>Persea americana</i>	Lauraceae	A-B Road
Bay Leaf	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Lauraceae	AWNC
Watercare	<i>Eschweilera subglandulosa</i>	Lecythidaceae	Temple Village
Fern	<i>Lygodium volubilis</i>	Lygodiaceae	A-B Road

Cherry Tree	<i>Malpighia emarginata</i>	Malpighiaceae	A-B Road
Serette	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	Malpighiaceae	AWNC
Serette	<i>Byrsonima spicata</i>	Malpighiaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Malvaceae	A-B Road
Silk Cotton	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Malvaceae	A-B Road
Pink Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa - sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	AWNC
Bois Flot	<i>Ochroma pyramidale</i>	Malvaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Mahoe	<i>Sterculia pruriens</i>	Malvaceae	Temple Village
Stromanthe	<i>Stromanthe tonkat</i>	Marantaceae	A-B Road
Monotagma	<i>Monotagma sp.</i>	Marantaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Calathea	<i>Calathea sp.</i>	Marantaceae	Morne Bleu
Tirite	<i>Ischnosiphon sp.</i>	Marantaceae	Morne Bleu
Marcgravia	<i>Marcgravia sp.</i>	Marcgraviaceae	Morne Bleu
Miconia	<i>Miconia sp. A</i>	Melastomataceae	A-B Road
Miconia	<i>Miconia sp. B</i>	Melastomataceae	A-B Road
Toilet Paper Bush	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Melastomataceae	A-B Road
West Indian Lilac	<i>Tetrazygia bicolor</i>	Melastomataceae	A-B Road
none (melastome)	<i>Melastome sp. A</i>	Melastomataceae	AWNC
none (melastome)	<i>Melastome sp. B</i>	Melastomataceae	AWNC
none (melastome)	<i>Prasina sp.</i>	Melastomataceae	AWNC
none (Miconia)	<i>Miconia acinodendron</i>	Melastomataceae	Morne Bleu
none (Miconia)	<i>Miconia macrotis</i>	Melastomataceae	Morne Bleu
none (Miconia)	<i>Miconia nervosum</i>	Melastomataceae	Morne Bleu
none (Miconia)	<i>Miconia ciliata</i>	Melastomataceae	Temple Village
Cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Meliaceae	A-B Road
Columbian Cedar	<i>Cedrela sp.</i>	Meliaceae	A-B Road
Ficus	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	Moraceae	A-B Road
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Moraceae	AWNC
Strangling Fig	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	Moraceae	AWNC
Banana	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Musaceae	A-B Road
Nutmeg	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Myristicaceae	A-B Road
Wild Nutmeg	<i>Myristica surinamensis</i>	Myristicaceae	AWNC
Wild Nutmeg	<i>Virenia surinamensis</i>	Myristicaceae	Temple Village
Pomerac	<i>Syzygium mollacensis</i>	Myrtaceae	A-B Road
Coffee (wild)	<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	Myrtaceae	AWNC
Eugenia	<i>Eugenia sp.</i>	Myrtaceae	AWNC
Wild Ixora	<i>Myrcia sp.</i>	Myrtaceae	AWNC
Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	AWNC
Pommerac	<i>Syzygium javanicum</i>	Myrtaceae	AWNC
Eugenia	<i>Eugenia baileyi</i>	Myrtaceae	Morne Bleu
Myrcia	<i>Myrcia sp.</i>	Myrtaceae	Morne Bleu
Plinia	<i>Plinia pinnata</i>	Myrtaceae	Morne Bleu
Wild Guava (wild)	<i>Myrtaceae sp.</i>	Myrtaceae	Temple Village
Fern	<i>Nephrolepis sp.</i>	Nephrolepidaceae	Morne Bleu Road

Pisonia	<i>Pisonia sp.</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Temple Village
Quiina	<i>Quiina sp.</i>	Ochnaceae	Morne Bleu
Olive tree	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Oleaceae	AWNC
none (orchid)	Sp. A	Orchidaceae	A-B Road
none (orchid)	<i>Habenaria sp.</i>	Orchidaceae	Morne Bleu
Trichilia	<i>Trichilia micrantha</i>	Orobanchaceae	Morne Bleu
Oxalis	<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	Oxalidaceae	A-B Road
Giant Pandanas	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	Pandanaceae	AWNC
Old Man's Beard	<i>Usnea sp.</i>	Parmeliaceae	AWNC
Passion Fruit Vine	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passifloraceae	AWNC
Tapana	<i>Hieronima laxiflora</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Piper	<i>Piper marginatum</i>	Piperaceae	A-B Road
Candlestick Bush	<i>Piper sp.</i>	Piperaceae	A-B Road
Piper	<i>Piper aduncum</i>	Piperaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Piper	<i>Piper saltuum</i>	Piperaceae	Morne Bleu
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Poaceae	A-B Road
Grass	<i>Paspalum foetidum</i>	Poaceae	A-B Road
Lawn Grass	Sp. A (<i>Graminae</i>)	Poaceae	AWNC
Nut Grass	Sp. B (<i>Graminae</i>)	Poaceae	AWNC
Grass	<i>Homolepis aturensis</i>	Poaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Grass	<i>Sacciolepis sp.</i>	Poaceae	Morne Bleu
Fine Bamboo	<i>Arthrostyidium sp.</i>	Poaceae	Morne Bleu
Rainforest Grass	<i>Pharus sp.?</i>	Poaceae	Temple Village
Coccoloba	<i>Coccoloba latifolia</i>	Polygonaceae	A-B Road
Blue Berry	<i>Coccocypselum guianense</i>	Rubiaceae	A-B Road
Coffea	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Rubiaceae	A-B Road
Gonzalagunia	<i>Gonzalagunia spicata</i>	Rubiaceae	A-B Road
Palicourea	<i>Palicourea crocea</i>	Rubiaceae	A-B Road
Psychotria	<i>Psychotria uliginosa</i>	Rubiaceae	A-B Road
Spermacoce	<i>Spermacoce sp.</i>	Rubiaceae	A-B Road
Chaconia	<i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae	A-B Road
Noni	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	AWNC
Cachimbo	<i>Palicourea crocea</i>	Rubiaceae	AWNC
Hot lips	<i>Psychotria elata</i>	Rubiaceae	AWNC
Hamelia	<i>Hamelia sp.</i>	Rubiaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Psychotria	<i>Psychotria bahiensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Psychotria	<i>Psychotria muscosa</i>	Rubiaceae	Morne Bleu
Bois Tatoo	<i>Rudgea hostmanii</i>	Rubiaceae	Temple Village
Wild Ixora	<i>Isertia parviflora</i>	Rubiaceae	Arima Valley
Orange	<i>Citrus sp.</i>	Rutaceae	A-B Road
Lime/Lemon Tree	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae	AWNC
Tangerine	<i>Citrus tangerina</i>	Rutaceae	AWNC
Cupania	<i>Cupania americana</i>	Sapindaceae	A-B Road
Paullinia Vine	<i>Paullinia sp.</i>	Sapindaceae	A-B Road

Serjania	<i>Serjania</i> sp.	Sapindaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Maraquil	<i>Cupania rubiginosa</i>	Sapindaceae	Arima Valley
Kaimit	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> sp.	Sapotaceae	A-B Road
Balata	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	Sapotaceae	Temple Village
Styrax	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Smilacaceae	Morne Bleu
Wild Tobacco	<i>Acnistus</i> sp.	Solanaceae	A-B Road
Datura	<i>Datura</i> sp.	Solanaceae	A-B Road
Dogstooth	<i>Solanum stramanifolium</i>	Solanaceae	A-B Road
Wild Tobacco	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Solanaceae	AWNC
Fern	<i>Thelypteris</i> sp.	Thelypteridaceae	A-B Road
Bois Canot	<i>Cecropia peltata</i>	Urticaceae	A-B Road
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae	A-B Road
Phenax	<i>Phenax soneratii</i>	Urticaceae	Morne Bleu
Duranta	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Verbenaceae	AWNC
Vervine	<i>Stachytarpheta</i> sp.	Verbenaceae	AWNC
Wild Sage	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae	Morne Bleu Road
Aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	AWNC
Fern-tree	<i>Cnemidaria spectabilis</i>	Yatheaceae	A-B Road
Hawian Torch	<i>Etlingera elatior</i>	Zingiberaceae	AWNC
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinalis</i>	Zingiberaceae	AWNC
none (liana)	Sp.A		AWNC
none (liana)	Sp.B		AWNC
none (liana)	Sp.C		AWNC
Terite	Sp.A		AWNC

Ferns – 26 species from 10 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (climbing fern)	<i>Salpichlaena volubilis</i>	Blechnaceae	Morne Bleu
none (treefern)	<i>Cnemidaria spectabilis</i>	Cyatheaceae	Morne Bleu
none (spiny treefern)	<i>Cyathea pungens</i>	Cyatheaceae	Morne Bleu
none (treefern)	<i>Cyathea sagittifolia</i>	Cyatheaceae	Morne Bleu
none (wood fern)	<i>Polybotrya osmundacea</i>	Dryopteridaceae	Morne Bleu
Hairy Filmy Fern	<i>Hymenophyllum hirsutum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (filmy fern)	<i>Hymeophyllum polyanthos</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (filmy fern)	<i>Trichomanes elegans</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (filmy fern)	<i>Trichomanes crispum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (filmy fern)	<i>Trichomanes hymenophylloides</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (filmy fern)	<i>Trichomanes kapplerianum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (filmy fern)	<i>Trichomanes krausii</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (filmy fern)	<i>Trichomanes polypodioides</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (filmy fern)	<i>Trichomanes punctatum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (filmy fern)	<i>Trichomanes rigidum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	Morne Bleu
none (fern)	<i>Elaphoglossum lingua</i>	Lomariopsidaceae	Morne Bleu
none (fern)	<i>Lomariopsis fendleri</i>	Lomariopsidaceae	Morne Bleu

Caribbean Danafern	<i>Danaea elliptica</i>	Marattiaceae	Morne Bleu
Toothed Snailfern	<i>Cochlidium serrulatum</i>	Polypodiaceae	Morne Bleu
Small Microgramma Tongue Fern	<i>Microgramma lycopodioides</i>	Polypodiaceae	Morne Bleu
Tongue Fern	<i>Microgramma piloselloides</i>	Polypodiaceae	Morne Bleu
Resurrection Fern	<i>Polypodium polypodioides</i>	Polypodiaceae	Morne Bleu
Resurrection Fern	<i>Polypodium triseriale</i>	Polypodiaceae	Morne Bleu
Woolly Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum villosum</i>	Pteridaceae	Morne Bleu
none (fern)	<i>Selaginella producta</i>	Selaginellaceae	Morne Bleu
Fountain Fern	<i>Triplophyllum funestum</i>	Tectariaceae	Morne Bleu