



PORT OF SPAIN Bioblitz 2016

Final Report



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Of the
Botanic
Gardens of
Trinidad &
Tobago



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Report Credits

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Thanks to Bill Murphy for reviewing the report

Executive Summary

The fifth Trinidad & Tobago Bioblitz was conducted 4–6 November 2016, in and around Port of Spain, Trinidad. Around 120 volunteers helped observe, collect and identify a diverse range of organisms: plants, fungi, birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, terrestrial invertebrates, aquatic organisms and bacteria. A variety of surveying methods were used, including direct observation, trapping, netting and hand collection. Hundreds of members of the public attended the accompanying Nature Fair in the Botanic Gardens. A total of 730 species of organisms were reported at the end of the Bioblitz; this total was updated to 778 after further analysis of specimens and results.

Keywords: biodiversity, biogeography, Caribbean, distribution, neotropics, survey, Trinidad, West Indies

Introduction

For the fifth Trinidad & Tobago Bioblitz it was decided that the capital city, Port of Spain, would provide a different challenge for the teams and highlight the wildlife that has adapted to the most heavily developed part of the country. Running the Bioblitz in an urban setting was a big change for the survey teams. It provided some challenges but also some advantages and access to the sites was generally easier than in the previous Bioblitzes.

Habitats in the survey area included streams, rivers, sandy beaches, mangrove swamp, various forest types, and cultivated parks and gardens. Although many of the habitats around the city have been heavily altered and degraded by development, there were still many sites that retained a wide diversity of species and even some that have been improving in recent years.

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 for the Bioblitz was in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Port of Spain. With the help and support of the Horticultural Services Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Orientation Centre, at the front gates of the gardens, was turned into a multi-purpose base. In previous years the outreach function of the Bioblitz was all conducted on Sunday, but this year, in anticipation of greater numbers of visitors because the event was being held in Port of Spain, a Nature Fair was planned. This involved inviting a wide range of environmental and nature groups to put on displays in the Botanic Gardens. A large marquee was erected on the lawns next to the Centre to provide room for the 20 or more groups that took part.

The usual timing of past Bioblitz events was to survey for 24 hours, from noon on a Saturday to noon on Sunday. This year, however, the timing was changed to accommodate certain groups. Starting in the evening of Friday 4 November, the Bat Team, along with some members of the herpetology and terrestrial invertebrate groups, surveyed in the Botanic Gardens. From early on Saturday 5 November, all teams were active across the city, with the birders starting the earliest. Groups worked all day and into the night, with the herpetology teams continuing until 03:00 on Sunday morning. Various groups continued surveying on Sunday 6 November, finishing at around 11:00, but the majority of their work had been conducted on the previous day.

Special attention during the survey was given to the reforested slopes at the Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Project (FACRP), located in the St. Ann's area of the city. Over the last 30 years, this area has been the site of a successful attempt to bring back forest to what had once been bare hills.

The Green Screen Film Festival partnered with the Bioblitz, taking over the Botanic Gardens after the end of the Nature Fair at 17:00 on Sunday 6 November. Three short films, including one showing highlights of the previous four T&T Bioblitzes, were shown inside the Orientation Centre, and a feature film, *Daughter of the Lake*, was shown outside.

The weather for the Bioblitz was dry with periods of clouds. Unfortunately, the only heavy rain of the weekend came on Sunday evening at around 18:00, when the outdoor cinema was being set up for the film festival; however, it passed quickly, and the feature film was, after a minor delay, shown outside.

Methods

Experts and volunteers grouped themselves together, and most had prepared a plan of action before the event.

Plants

This team was led by Mike Oatham. Before the event, the area was examined on Google Earth. All of the different ecosystem types were noted (mainly urban and non-urban environments such as mangrove and dry woodland/lower montane forest), and the access points (roads and trails marked on the maps and known to group members and Bioblitz organizers) were also noted. Roadside vegetation was important for this Bioblitz, so areas of trees or closed canopies close to roads were also noted. The group was split into two for Saturday (09:00 to 16:00) to cover the two main ecosystem types: urban and dry woodland/lower montane forest. One group concentrated on walking a trail to reach the highest point in the area (Mt. Hololo), which had dry woodland and lower montane vegetation in various states of degradation. Another group used a vehicle to access the urban and mangrove ecosystem types and the lower montane forest on the hill behind Ft. George. They covered more ecosystem types than the other groups but did not move away from the road. Groups encountered secondary vegetation (fire-degraded dry woodland, abandoned estates in degraded lower montane forest) but little intact native vegetation communities.

Shane Ballah surveyed for mosses and lichens at various sites. Collections were made from tree barks, roots, the ground, rotten wood and concrete surfaces.

Each group maintained a list of observed plant species (identification certain - mainly common species). They also collected specimens of plant species of uncertain identification. On Sunday morning, all specimens that had been collected were identified by examination, use of keys, and comparison to photographs from the literature. New species were added to the list, and previously listed species were confirmed.

Birds

This team was led by Darshan Narang and split into several groups. The majority of the surveying was carried out on Saturday 5 November, but some birders continued during the morning of Sunday 6 November.

Several small groups headed out into Port of Spain and the surrounding areas on foot and by car to observe and photograph species where possible. Areas surveyed included the shoreline at Invader's Bay, mangrove swamp near Sea Lots, along the Lady Chancellor Road and the trail leading to St. Ann's Peak, in the Botanic Gardens and on the Queen's Park Savanna. Birds were identified visually and acoustically.

Mist netting was conducted on Saturday in a secluded corner of the Botanic Gardens by a team led by Darshan, along with certified bird banders Carl Fitzjames and Richard Smith. A large group of volunteers assisted in setting up of the nets and extracting the birds. All birds captured were weighed, measured and banded with a uniquely numbered aluminium leg band. The nets were opened at 06:00 and closed at 18:00 for a total period of 12 hours.

For confirmation of species, the books by French (1991) and Kenefick et al. (2011) were used.

Mammals

Bats

Organised by Luke Rostant and assisted by Rondell Hamilton, the Bat Group was able to trap only on the night of Friday 4 November. Trapping was carried out in sites towards the north end of the Botanic Gardens, across a grassy area and along a dry riverbed. Three 12-metre-long nets were set on a “triple high” frame, with an additional two ground nets further north, up the riverbed (one 12 metre and one 9 metre). Nets were set at about 18:00, and trapping was carried out until 23:00. All specimens caught were identified, weighed and measured before being released.

Camera Trapping

Mike Rutherford, Luke Rostant and Elliot Petkovic set up the trail cameras. Several different models were used, but all utilized infra-red flash. They were all set to take three pictures per triggering, with a delay of 20 seconds between activation. Traps were set up at several different sites to try and cover as wide a range of habitats as possible. The first was put in place on 30 September beside a stream flowing towards Fondes Amandes. Two more were put out in the Botanic Gardens on 3 October, both in the more overgrown areas towards the northern end of the gardens. Five cameras were placed on 22 October along the trail leading from the top of Lady Chancellor Road to St. Ann’s Peak. These were spaced out roughly every 400 metres, with some overlooking streams and some along paths. Finally, four cameras were placed on 23 October in the patch of Caroni Swamp to the west of the Laventille sewage ponds.

All of the cameras were retrieved on 5 November. The photos were checked at the Bioblitz base camp by Elliot, Rondell and several other Mammal Group members.

Other Sightings

All other groups kept an eye out for mammals during their surveying and reported any sightings to the Mammal Group.

For confirmation of species, the books by Eisenberg (1989) and Emmons & Feer (1997) were used.

Reptiles and Amphibians

This year, as in previous Bioblitzes, the herpetologists consisted of two groups: the TTFNC Herpetology Group, led by Renoir Auguste, and the Serpentarium group, led by Saiyaad Ali. Both teams actively searched for reptiles and amphibians within the Botanic Gardens, up Mt. Hololo road, along Lady Chancellor Road, in Fondes Amandes, and along the streets of St. Ann’s during both day and night. Visual searching, with torchlight at night, was conducted for reptiles, and both visual and acoustical

searching was conducted for frogs both day and night. Some specimens were collected for closer study and display at the Nature Fair before being released or preserved and added to the UWIZM collections if they were of scientific interest.

For confirmation of species, Murphy's (1997) book was used.

Aquatic

Led by Amy Deacon and Ryan Mohammed, the aquatic surveying started on Saturday morning. The first site was at the mouth of the Maraval River at Invader's Bay. A large seine net was used to capture estuarine fish, and a benthic grab was used to take sediment samples for later processing. Water samples were taken from a stagnant pond in the scrub area near the river mouth; these samples were later examined under a microscope at base camp. A fish pot was left at this site and collected on Sunday morning.

On Saturday afternoon, Ryan led a team to survey the middle reaches of the St. Ann's River, and Amy took another team to Fondes Amandes to explore the freshwater habitats of the upper reaches of the St. Ann's River. Both groups used hand nets, a small seine net and hand collecting to find specimens.

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 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.

For identifying fish, Phillip *et. al's* (2013) paper was used. For identifying crustaceans, Rostant's (2005) thesis was used. For identifying marine shells, Abbott and Morris's (2001) book was used.

Terrestrial Invertebrates

The wide variety of terrestrial invertebrates to be found in and around Port of Spain resulted in the following independent groups conducting surveys:

Lepidoptera

The Lepidoptera survey was conducted by Pauline Geerah with assistance from members of other groups. Surveying began on Friday afternoon in the Botanic Gardens and continued on Saturday morning at sites throughout Port of Spain, including Fort George, St. Ann's and Fondes Amandes. Several baited butterfly traps were set up in the Botanic Gardens on Thursday and retrieved on Sunday.

Barcant's (1970) book was the main reference used for identification. Moths were identified with the help of on-line resources and by emailing photos to Dr. Matthew J. W. Cock, CAB International, U.K.

Odonata and Scorpions

Rakesh Bhukal led a group looking for dragonflies and damselflies in the daytime and scorpions at night. They surveyed the Botanic Gardens and environs between 15:00 and 18:00 on Friday. Surveys were conducted primarily around water bodies. Specimens were identified in the field by visual observation and/or confirmed by studying photographs back at base camp. Surveys were repeated

throughout Saturday and on Sunday morning. Larval Odonata also were collected by the Aquatic Team from various sites.

Michalski's 1988 paper was used for identification.

Surveying for scorpions was conducted on both Friday and Saturday nights. Ultraviolet flashlights were used to search through debris and various other microhabitats. The survey areas included the Botanic Gardens and along Lady Chancellor Road and onto the trail towards St. Ann's peak. Specimens were also contributed by other groups, including the Herpetology Group, from their nighttime field surveys at Fondes Amandes.

Ants

Christopher Starr surveyed for ants with the help of Shane Ballah. They walked the street of the city, once in the day and once at night, from the Botanic Gardens to the coast. 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.

Other Insects

Avion Phillips and Brandon Mohammed surveyed for larger insects, focusing on Phasmatodea (stick insects), Blattodea (cockroaches) and Mantodea (mantids). They started in the Botanic Gardens on Friday evening and then searched along the St. Ann's peak trail on Saturday morning. Specimens were collected by hand from vegetation as well as from rocks and logs that the team overturned. Photographs and live specimens were used for further identification.

Myriapods

Shane Manchouck searched for millipedes and centipedes. Surveying was conducted day and night with visual searching of vegetation, under rocks and logs and in leaf litter. Areas visited included Lady Chancellor Road, the Botanic Gardens and Lady Young Road along with parts of the Queen's Park Savannah and roadsides near parks in the St. Ann's area. Soil samples were collected at the first three sites and then sieved and examined under a microscope at base camp.

Molluscs

Mike Rutherford surveyed for terrestrial molluscs at several sites, including the Botanic Gardens and Lady Young Road (near limestone deposits) in the day and around Fondes Amandes at night.

Both live molluscs and empty shells were collected by hand. This involved turning over rocks and logs, sifting leaf litter and soil samples and examining vegetation. Other participants also brought molluscs back to base camp for identification. The report by Robinson *et al.* (2004) was used as the main guide for identification.

Other Invertebrates

During the Bioblitz, participants in all groups encountered a variety of invertebrates throughout the city. Many of these were either photographed or collected in plastic vials for later identification by the relevant expert(s) at base camp.

Fungi

On Saturday morning, Jeffrey Wong Sang and a small team started their survey for fungus at several sites around Port of Spain. Beginning on the banks of the Diego Martin River, they headed east and visited Fort George and many of the small parks in the city, including Nelson Mandela Park, Siegert Square, Adam Smith Square, Augustus Williams Park, Victoria Square and Woodford Square. In the afternoon they headed up to St. Ann's and Fondes Amandes and then back down to Wildflower Park. On Sunday morning, they continued surveying in the Botanic Gardens and along the St. Ann's peak trail. Specimens were collected and preserved, and photographs were taken. These were then collated and identified to morphospecies, with further identification being carried out after the event. Other participants also contributed photographs of fungi.

Microbiology

Coordinated by Nikhella Winter and Renee Ali, the team surveyed several locations in Port of Spain, including the Botanic Gardens, the Hollows in the Queens Park Savanna, Lady Chancellor stream, City Gate, Brian Lara Promenade, Independence Square, Frederick Street, Invader's Bay, Sea Lots, Maraval River and upper and lower points of the St. Ann's River. To assess the microbial diversity, several techniques that sought to characterize soil, water, air and surface microbes were employed.

For soil, samples were collected 10 cm below the rhizosphere, and then dilutions were made (because typically 1 g of soil has millions of microorganisms). This was then plated in nutrient agar to facilitate bacterial growth and potato dextrose agar to promote fungal growth. Air samples were collected (500-litre volumes) through the use of an Air Impactor, which drew air inwards via a pumping mechanism and deposited its contents through a perforated sieve plate onto nutrient and potato dextrose agar. To collect microbial life on representative physical exteriors, surface swabbing was conducted by means of sterile cotton swabs; similarly, water was collected in sterilized bottles from various rivers, streams and bays. Dilutions were made, and 10^{-1} and 10^{-2} volumes were grown on plates.

Characteristic bacteria were isolated by means of quadrant streak methodologies. Identifications at this point were based on unique physical features that were visible with the naked eye. The water was also filtered on Heterotrophic Plate Count for enumeration of bacterial cultures and Membrane Filtration Count agar for the identification of coliforms.

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

Results and Discussion

Plants

The final result announced at the end of the Bioblitz was 246 species observed. This was less than the number of plant species observed in previous Bioblitzes, probably a result of the shorter collecting time in 2016 than in previous years and the loss of some personnel who had other commitments. The number of vegetation communities that were found in the vicinity of the Bioblitz area were not as great as in past Bioblitzes, but the ecosystems surveyed were still diverse: degraded Lower Montane Forest (on the Hill behind Ft. George), Licania-Serrette Forest, Dry Seasonal Forest (Poui-Incense

Forest), Fringing Mangrove Forest (Red, Black and White mangroves), Young Secondary Forest, Secondary Forest–Former Cocoa plantation and Bamboo Thicket. Urban and suburban areas and gardens around the Port of Spain area were also visited. This meant that many of the species recorded were cultivated rather than wild. No endemics and few rare species were found.

The natural vegetation communities visited were fragmented and much reduced from their natural extent but still represented interesting and valuable features of the natural heritage of Trinidad.

The lower rainfall, compared to previous Bioblitz sites further west in Trinidad & Tobago, and degraded habitats around Port of Spain act as a homogenizing force that reduces the number of ecosystems. The urban and suburban environments are particularly homogenous, with the same species occurring in gardens and yards across the area. Methods for rapidly observing plants and reducing the number of specimens that need to be collected increased the ability of the plant group to record the maximum number of species in the 24 hours of the Bioblitz. However, this method relies heavily on the knowledge in plant ID of a small group of people and in particular on Winston Johnson, recently retired from the National Herbarium of Trinidad and Tobago.

When the lists had been more closely scrutinized after the event, the final terrestrial plant total was 233 species from 82 families.

Six species of bryophytes, including one liverwort and five mosses, were collected. Most specimens were collected randomly during a scout from north of the Queen's Park Savanna to the area in and around the Lapeyrouse Cemetery, and one individual was collected on the grounds of the Botanical Gardens.

Birds

The final tally announced on Sunday afternoon was 97 species. Highlights included a range of raptors - Pearl Kite, Peregrine Falcon, Gray-lined Hawk, Zone-tailed Hawk, Short-tailed Hawk, Bat Falcon and Merlin; two common migrants – Yellow Warbler and Northern Waterthrush; and several hummingbirds, including one of the world's smallest birds, the Tufted Coquette. One of the most welcome records was a large number of Scarlet Ibis foraging in the mangrove swamp across from Sea Lots; this was the first time during a Trinidad & Tobago Bioblitz that the national bird was observed.

In the mist nets, a total of 14 individuals of seven species were caught. The most common species caught were Spectacled Thrush (seven) and Cocoa Thrush (two), with one individual each of Copper-rumped Hummingbird, Great Kiskadee, Grayish Saltator, Green Hermit and White-tipped Dove.

When all of the photos and data had been checked after the event, the final total increased to 101 species of birds from 39 families seen or heard during the Bioblitz. This compares to 482 species from 71 families ever recorded for the whole of Trinidad & Tobago (Trinidad & Tobago Bird Status & Distribution Committee – Official List as of August 2016), meaning that more than one fifth of the bird species found in the country can be seen within the capital city.

Mammals

Bats

Around 55 individual bats representing nine species were caught. The majority of species were fruit-eating bats, perhaps taking advantage of the wide range of trees present in the surrounding gardens. The highlight was a single White-winged Vampire Bat, a blood-feeding bat that is rare in Trinidad.

Trail Cameras

The Fondes Amandes camera captured images of Red-rumped Agouti during the day and Common Opossum at night, as well as domestic dogs.

The two cameras in the Botanic Gardens did not capture any photos. Of the five cameras on the St. Ann's Peak trail, one malfunctioned and took no photos. Another camera malfunctioned and took a photo every minute until the batteries ran out, resulting in more than 18,000 images captured (the Mammal Group diligently looked through every single image just in case!). The three other cameras captured images of agouti and domestic cats and dogs.

The Caroni Swamp cameras all worked and recorded a wide variety of birdlife, including flocks of feeding Scarlet Ibis and several herons, one Small Indian Mongoose, and several rats that were not positively identifiable to species but which could have been the Trinidad Water Rat. These cameras also captured photos of a very large Spectacled Caiman and, once more, many domestic dogs running through the swamp.

All of these species were expected for the areas in which they were seen.

Other Sightings

Throughout the city and especially in the Botanic Gardens were many sightings of Red-tailed Squirrels by several groups. There were also multiple sightings of the ever-present urban expert, the Brown Rat, and one sighting of a House Mouse.

In total, 16 species from seven families were seen during the surveying, a surprising number for such a heavily urbanized area.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Of the 23 reptile species observed, most of the 10 snake species were observed at Mt. Hololo. However, Avion Phillips from the invertebrate group saw a macajuel within the dense vegetation in the Botanic Gardens. Other reptiles of interest included Spectacled Caiman in the Maraval River and the Caroni Swamp (thanks to camera-trap photos), Scorpion Mud Turtle, and the non-native Bronze Anole Lizard, which was observed on walls and plants while the group walked through the streets in St. Ann's.

Of the nine amphibian species observed, some of the interesting species included the endemic Trinidad Stream Frog, which were seen and heard calling along rivers in St. Ann's, and the invasive Johnstone's Frog, which were seen and heard calling within the Botanic Gardens and in the urban areas of St. Ann's. One frog was of particular note; although it is thought to be in the genus

Adenomera, the species found in Trinidad is unknown at the present time. More specimens similar to this one are being found in locations throughout the country, but until genetic work is carried out and a potential new species is described, a name cannot be put to this frog.

Aquatic

This team had a successful Bioblitz, with a good diversity of species groups. Eight estuarine fish species, all of which were juveniles, were found at the Maraval River mouth, along with Blue Land Crabs and fiddler crabs in the mud and a large catfish and a swimmer crab or 'cirique' from the fish pot on Sunday morning. A Spectacled Caiman also was seen at the site near the bridge crossing the highway.

At the upper reaches of the St. Ann's River, an established introduced species, the Liberty Molly, dominated the fish catch. The only molluscs noted were two invasive species as well, the Red-rimmed and Quilted Melanias. Further up the river, near Fondes Amandes, only two fish species were present—the Jumping Guabine and the Guppy. However, there was no shortage of aquatic invertebrates, including Manicou Crabs, damselflies, dragonflies, mayflies and caddisfly larvae.

Although water quality varied a lot throughout the survey area, there were still sites that showed a healthy range of species, while other sites held several species clearly adapting well to human disturbance.

The end result was 15 species of fish from 12 families, along with six species of aquatic crustaceans, 13 aquatic insects, two aquatic worms, three freshwater molluscs and 16 marine molluscs.

Terrestrial Invertebrates

Lepidoptera

The Lepidoptera Group had a fairly satisfying result for this year's Bioblitz. On Friday afternoon in the Botanic Gardens, a rare Tomato Butterfly kick-started the list. As the event proceeded, the White Peacock and Pyrgus Orcus Skipper predominated the city's parks. Several Lady Slippers were observed flying along the bank of the St. Ann's River. In the hilly area above the Botanic Gardens, the moth *Azeta melanea* was quite abundant, residing in broad-bladed grasses in the steeper areas. The several hanging baited fruit traps, set up on Thursday throughout the gardens, came up empty handed with the exception of one, capturing two Hermes Satyrs. Despite this, a few fruit-feeding species were noted within the vicinity of the traps, including the beautiful Bamboo Page. The Botanic Gardens provided a higher diversity of species than expected for a cultivated area, nearly as high as that in the more natural Fondes Amandes.

At the end of surveying, 13 species of moths from nine families and 44 species of butterflies from six families were recorded for a total of 57 Lepidoptera from 15 families.

Odonata and Scorpions

The final count of adult Odonata species was seven dragonflies and one damselfly. In addition, one larval dragonfly and one larval damselfly were found by the Aquatic team; unfortunately, neither of these could be identified to species. This total was quite low compared to the 121 species of Odonata

ever recorded for Trinidad & Tobago as a whole, but as no large swamp or marsh areas, the preferred habitat of these organisms, were surveyed, this was a good result for urban habitats.

For the scorpions, five species from two families were recorded from both nights' effort. This was a great result, representing more than half of the species known from Trinidad. One notable species that was also found in high numbers was *Ananteris cussinii*. Members of this genus are the only scorpions that are known to shed their tails in an attempt to escape predation.

Ants

In total, 23 species of ants were observed. This amounts to about 10% of the species known from Trinidad. Of these 23 species, four made up two thirds of the sightings. The only significant difference between the day and night sightings was the large number of *Camponotus atriceps* seen at night; they were absent in daylight. The large number of singletons (eight out of 23) suggests that more species are still to be found in the city.

Other Insects

The team looking for a range of large insects had some success finding four species of cockroaches, two stick insects and three mantids. However, a greater diversity of insects came from the photographs and specimens collected by other group members. Many of the specimens were preserved and added to the UWIZM collections; they were identified by comparison with labelled specimens in the museum. Mike Rutherford identified photographs to as accurate a level as possible. The final total of terrestrial insects not already mentioned in the report was 44 species from 30 families. Obviously there are likely to be hundreds if not thousands more species of insects to be found in the survey area, but because of limited expertise this Bioblitz only scratched the surface.

Myriapods

A total of 21 species were observed, consisting of 12 millipedes, seven centipedes and two symphylans. The latter are tiny, soil-dwelling myriapods that were found in soil samples. Other specimens of interest included the many Geophilomorpha that were quite abundant throughout the Botanic Gardens under the bark of decaying trees, and one giant centipede.

Many of the specimens could not be identified to species level because of a lack of expertise, but as most of these were added to the UWIZM collections, they may be determined in the future.

Molluscs

The land snails and slugs found during the Bioblitz were all fairly common species previously recorded in the area. Of note were the introduced and invasive Giant African Land Snail, which is known in large numbers in the Diego Martin Valley just west of Port of Spain; it has been spreading throughout Trinidad. The soil samples provided seven species of microsnailes (shell less than 5mm across); photographs from other Bioblitzers added two species of slugs. In all, there were 13 species from 12 families.

Other Invertebrates

During the Bioblitz, there was no group surveying for Arachnids (aside from scorpions), but a large number of specimens were collected and preserved for later identification. These included many soil-dwelling mites and pseudoscorpions found in the soil samples taken from Fondes Amandes, Lady Young Road and the Botanic Gardens. The spiders were passed to Jo-Anne Sewlal for identification, and the mites were identified as far as possible by Pauline Geerah. The final number of arachnids was two harvestmen, 10 mites, four pseudoscorpions, five scorpions, one whip scorpion and 28 spiders, for a total of 50 species from 28 families/orders.

Other interesting finds include a Velvet Worm (Phylum Onychophora), which was kept on display at the Nature Fair and which actually gave birth to live young on Sunday, and two species of terrestrial flatworms.

Fungi

Fungi were found at all sites surveyed, with Woodford Square and the St. Ann's peak trail being the most productive locations. The most prevalent species were bracket fungi, found growing on rotting logs at many sites. An estimate of 32 species was made for the day's surveying. After the Bioblitz, photographs of the specimens were grouped to morphospecies by Mike Rutherford. As in past Bioblitzes, because of a lack of taxonomic expertise further identification has not been possible for this report. The final count was 37 species, two identified to genus and the rest to morphospecies level. Also of interest were two species of slime mould documented by the fungus team; these organisms are often mistaken for fungi but are in another kingdom of life.

Microbiology

In total, 25 bacteria and 35 unique colonies of microfungi were subcultured for further verification, including *Aspergillus* spp. and *Trichoderma* sp. Further verification is ongoing as DNA samples have been extracted from both the bacteria and fungi by use of the Maxwell[®] 16 MDx automated nucleic acid purification system. This DNA was then shipped to Macrogen, Korea, but results were not available as of the time of writing.

For a full list of all species recorded see Appendix 2.

Public Participation - Nature Fair

This year, the public-participation part of the event was expanded compared to that in previous years. Billed as the Nature Fair, this involved more than 20 organisations putting on displays in the Botanic Gardens Gate House building and in three marquees set up on the lawn beside the front gate. The Fair ran from the Friday morning until Sunday afternoon and was attended by hundreds of visitors including primary, secondary and specialist school groups. Other guests included the President of Trinidad & Tobago, His Excellency Anthony Carmona and the Minister of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Honourable Clarence Rambharat.

At 18:00 on Sunday, the 2016 Green Screen Festival, organized by Sustain T&T, took over the Botanic Gardens to show several short films and a feature film.

The following groups took part in the Nature Fair:

- aQua TT
- Asa Wright Nature Centre (AWNC)
- Caribbean Youth Environment Network
- Council of Presidents of the Environment (COPE)
- El Socorro Centre for Wildlife Conservation
- Environmental Management Authority (EMA)
- Environmental Policy and Planning Division of The Ministry of Planning and Development
- Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville (ERIC)
- Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Project (FACRP)
- Friends of the Botanic Gardens
- Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA)
- Marine Sciences Unit, University of Trinidad & Tobago
- National Herbarium of Trinidad & Tobago
- Nature Seekers
- Paria Springs Tours
- The Pointe-a-Pierre Wildfowl Trust
- Trinibats
- Trinidad & Tobago Eco Divers Club (TTEDC)
- Trinidad & Tobago Field Naturalists' Club (TTFNC)
- Trinidad & Tobago Orchid Society
- Turtle Village Trust
- Serpentarium
- Sustain T&T
- The University of the West Indies Biological Society
- The University of the West Indies Department of Life Sciences Microbiology Unit
- The University of the West Indies Zoology Museum (UWIZM)
- Wa Samaki Ecosystems/Caribbean Permaculture Consultants
- Water aCCSIS

Conclusion

The total number of species announced at the conclusion of the Bioblitz was 156 vertebrates (97 birds, 16 mammals, 19 reptiles, nine amphibians, 15 fish), 235 invertebrates (27 molluscs, 40 arachnids, 18 myriapods, 136 insects, five other invertebrates), 33 macrofungi, 28 microfungi, 20 bacteria, two lichens, 10 plankton and 246 plants, for a total of 730 species found in and around Port of Spain.

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 species numbers as follows:

Vertebrates – 164 (101 birds, 16 mammals, 23 reptiles, nine amphibians, 15 fish)

Invertebrates – 276 (34 molluscs, 50 arachnids, 21 myriapods, 157 insects, five from minor phyla)

Plants – 239 (233 terrestrial plants, six mosses and lichens)

Fungi – 74 (37 macrofungi, 35 microfungi, two slime moulds)

Bacteria - 25

Grand Total = 778 species

The Port of Spain Bioblitz 2016 showed that a great diversity of plant and animal life can still be found in even the most developed of places. ~

For more details and photographs of the event see the TTFNC magazine *The Field Naturalist Quarterly Bulletin* 2016/4 at <http://tffnc.org/photojournals/2016-4.pdf>

Acknowledgements

Thanks to all who contributed to the Port of Spain Bioblitz 2016

Plant Group

Coordinators: Mike Oatham, Doreen Jodhan, Aidan Farrell

Adanna Alexander, Linton Arneaud, Shane T. Ballah, Nandini Bridglal, Chernel Crooks, Wyvonne Crooks, Lester Doodnath, Dan Jaggernauth, Winston Johnson, Fayola McDonald, Shahada Paltoo, Jonathan Ramtahal

Bird Group

Coordinator: Darshan Narang

Faraaz Abdool, Zakariyya Ali, Vicki Blanchard, Paul Christopher, Vishnu Debie, Jerome Foster, Maurice-Mandela Frank, Kay Hinkson, Lawrence James, Stuart Miller, Devan Mulchansingh, Feroze Omardeen, Elizabeth Seebaran, Richard Smith with several more unrecorded people assisting.

Mammal Group

Coordinators: Luke Rostant, Mike G. Rutherford

Laura Baboolal, Rondell Hamilton, Nicholas Mohammed, Danielle Morong, Darshan Narang, Elliott Petkovic and many others who helped with the mist netting

Reptile & Amphibian Group

Coordinators: Renoir Auguste and Saiyaad Ali

Daryl Abraham, Nikita Ali, Siddeeq Ali, Darius Baldeo, Aaron Croney, Kester Dass, Rainer Deo, Peter Dickson, Adam Fifi, Jonathan Harris, Drew Howell, Jason Jagroopsingh, Natalie Jagroopsingh, Joel Lennard, Kuan Liao, Sachin Maraj, Shameel Mohammed, Nalini Rampersad-Ali, Jyothi Singh, Javiel St Hilaire

Aquatic Group

Coordinators: Amy Deacon, Ryan S. Mohammed

Jahson Alemu, Anthony Ali, Jarome Ali, Lauren Ali, Alan Chung, Jeniece Germain, Keshan Mahabir, Sachin Maraj, Neema Ramlogan, Marianna Rampaul, Delezia Singh, Stephanie Warren-Gittens

Invertebrate Group

Virmal Arjoonsingh, Shane T. Ballah, Rakesh Bhukal, Pauline Geerah, Kristy Khemraj, Shane Manchouck, Brandon Mohammed, Avion Phillips, Mike G. Rutherford, Chris Starr and several other unnamed individuals.

Fungus Group

Coordinator: Jeffrey Wong Sang

Roma Wong Sang, Eddison Baptiste, Jalaludin Khan

Microbiology Group

Coordinators: Nikhella Winter, Akilah Stewart

Omar Ali, Renee Ali, Brent Daniel, Kathryn De Abreu, Jayaraj Jayaraman, Ornella Jugmohan, Farah Mohammed, Aarti Pustam, Vijai Ramdhan, Antonio Ramkisson, Stephen Ramnarine, Diyaday Ramsaran, Judy Ramsoondar, Adesh Ramsubhag, Sarah Tyrell, Janiel Yaller

Thanks to the following:

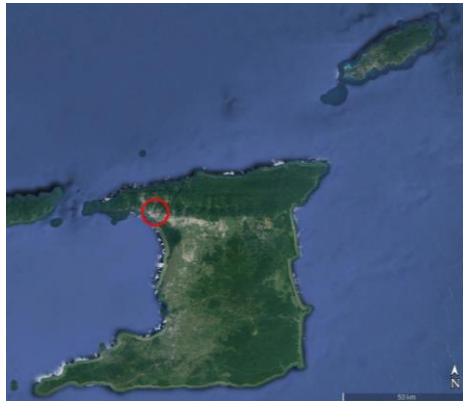
- The members of the TTFNC committee and the various TTFNC groups for their help in organising and running the Bioblitz
- All of the group leaders for their efforts in gathering teams and reporting their results
- The staff and students of the UWI Department of Life Sciences and other UWI departments that participated
- Zoe Rutherford for writing up the final tally
- All of the journalists who reported on the event
- Trinibats for loan of collecting equipment
- All of the people who put on displays at the Nature Fair – too many to mention by name!
- Bermudez Biscuit Company for the donation of snacks

And a final big thanks to First Citizens and Atlantic for generously sponsoring the event

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



Red circle is the 5-km-radius extent of the sampling area for the Bioblitz

Site	#	Decimal Lat. & Long.	Altitude (m)
Base camp - Botanic Gardens	1	10.673°, -61.514°	37
Queen's Park Savanna (QPS)	2	10.671°, -61.517°	30
Top of Lady Chancellor Road (LCR)	3	10.686°, -61.509°	179
St. James	4	10.673°, -61.532°	20
Fort George	5	10.688°, -61.534°	324
Invader's Bay (mouth of Maraval River)	6	10.658°, -61.537°	1
Caroni Swamp	7	10.633°, -61.500°	10
Fondes Amandes	8	10.688°, -61.502°	136
St. Ann's	9	10.680°, -61.505°	93
Mt. Hololo	10	10.693°, -61.483°	458
Lady Young Road	11	10.673°, -61.504°	107

Appendix 2 - Species Lists

Notes:

- In Location, if no specific information was provided by the survey team, then Port of Spain was used as default. This could mean that the species was found anywhere within the 5-km-radius circle
- Although every effort was taken to confirm the identity of species, in certain invertebrate groups caution must be taken as an expert opinion was not available
- Where the species name is followed by a "?" or represented by "Sp. A", etc., the species was identified only to genus, family or order level
- Specimens collected by some groups were deposited in the University of the West Indies Zoology Museum, St. Augustine, Trinidad under accession number UWIZM.2016.39; for further details, refer to the museum database

Birds – 101 species from 39 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Accipitridae	Port of Spain
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Accipitridae	Port of Spain
Gray-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Accipitridae	Port of Spain
Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Accipitridae	Port of Spain
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Apodidae	Port of Spain
Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	Apodidae	Port of Spain
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Ardeidae	Port of Spain
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Ardeidae	Port of Spain
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Ardeidae	Port of Spain
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Ardeidae	Port of Spain
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Ardeidae	Port of Spain
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Ardeidae	Port of Spain
Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Cardinalidae	Port of Spain
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Cathartidae	Port of Spain
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Cathartidae	Port of Spain
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Charadriidae	Port of Spain
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Charadriidae	Port of Spain
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Charadriidae	Port of Spain
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Coerebidae	Port of Spain
Feral Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	Columbidae	Port of Spain
Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Columbidae	Port of Spain
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Columbidae	Port of Spain
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Cuculidae	Port of Spain
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Cuculidae	Port of Spain
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Cuculidae	Port of Spain
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	Cuculidae	Port of Spain
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Emberizidae	Port of Spain

Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Falconidae	Port of Spain
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Falconidae	Port of Spain
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>	Falconidae	Port of Spain
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Falconidae	Port of Spain
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Fregatidae	Port of Spain
Trinidad Euphonia	<i>Euphonia trinitatis</i>	Fringillidae	Port of Spain
Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	Fringillidae	Port of Spain
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomea</i>	Furnariidae	Port of Spain
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocicla fuliginosa</i>	Furnariidae	Port of Spain
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	Furnariidae	Port of Spain
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Galbulidae	Port of Spain
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Hirundinidae	Port of Spain
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	Hirundinidae	Port of Spain
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Agelaius icterocephalus</i>	Icteridae	Port of Spain
Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	Icteridae	Port of Spain
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Icteridae	Caroni Swamp
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Icteridae	Port of Spain
Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	Icteridae	Port of Spain
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Jacanidae	Port of Spain
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Mimidae	Port of Spain
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Pandionidae	Port of Spain
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Parulidae	Port of Spain
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Parulidae	Port of Spain
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitaiayumi</i>	Parulidae	Port of Spain
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Pelecanidae	Port of Spain
Linneated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Picidae	Port of Spain
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Poliptilidae	Port of Spain
Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Psittacidae	Port of Spain
Yellow-crowned Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Psittacidae	Port of Spain
Green-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus passerinus</i>	Psittacidae	Port of Spain
Lilac-tailed Parrotlet	<i>Touit batavicus</i>	Psittacidae	Port of Spain
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Ramphastidae	Port of Spain
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Recurvirostridae	Port of Spain
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Scolopacidae	Port of Spain
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Scolopacidae	Port of Spain
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Scolopacidae	Invader's Bay
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Scolopacidae	Invader's Bay
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Scolopacidae	Port of Spain
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Scolopacidae	Port of Spain
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Scolopacidae	Port of Spain
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Scolopacidae	Port of Spain

Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Scolopacidae	Port of Spain
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Strigidae	Port of Spain
Black-crested Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>	Thamnophilidae	Port of Spain
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Thamnophilidae	Port of Spain
Bicolored Conebill	<i>Conirostrum bicolor</i>	Thraupidae	Port of Spain
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Thraupidae	Port of Spain
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Thraupidae	Port of Spain
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Thraupidae	Port of Spain
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Thraupidae	Port of Spain
Scarlet Ibis	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	Threskiornithidae	Caroni Swamp
Tufted Coquette	<i>Lophornis ornatus</i>	Trochilidae	Port of Spain
White-chested Emerald	<i>Agyrtia brevirostris</i>	Trochilidae	Port of Spain
Copper-rumped Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tobaci</i>	Trochilidae	Port of Spain
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Trochilidae	Port of Spain
Blue-chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorostilbon notatus</i>	Trochilidae	Port of Spain
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>	Trochilidae	Port of Spain
Little Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longuemareus</i>	Trochilidae	Port of Spain
Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus rutilus</i>	Troglodytidae	Port of Spain
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Troglodytidae	Port of Spain
Cocoa Thrush	<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	Turdidae	Port of Spain
Spectacled Thrush	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>	Turdidae	Port of Spain
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Tyrannidae	Port of Spain
Pied Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>	Tyrannidae	Port of Spain
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Tyrannidae	Port of Spain
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Tyrannidae	Port of Spain
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Tyrannidae	Port of Spain
Northern Scrub Flycatcher	<i>Sublegatus arenarum</i>	Tyrannidae	Port of Spain
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Tyrannidae	Port of Spain
Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis vorax</i>	Tyrannidae	Port of Spain
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tyrannidae	Port of Spain
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae	Port of Spain
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Vireonidae	Port of Spain
Golden-fronted Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia aurantiifrons</i>	Vireonidae	Port of Spain

Mammals – 16 species from 7 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Trinidad Water Rat	<i>Nectomys palmipes</i>	Cricetidae	Caroni Swamp
Red-rumped Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta leporina</i>	Dasyproctidae	St. Ann's Peak Trail
Common Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	Didelphidae	Fondes Amandes
Small Asian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	Herpestidae	Caroni Swamp
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Muridae	Fondes Amandes

Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Muridae	Botanic Gardens
Gervais' Fruit-eating Bat	<i>Artibeus cinereus</i>	Phyllostomidae	Botanic Gardens
Jamacia Fruit-eating Bat	<i>Artibeus jamaicensis</i>	Phyllostomidae	Botanic Gardens
Great Fruit-eating Bat	<i>Artibeus lituratus</i>	Phyllostomidae	Botanic Gardens
Seba's Short-tailed Bat	<i>Carollia perspicillata</i>	Phyllostomidae	Botanic Gardens
White-winged Vampire Bat	<i>Diaemus youngi</i>	Phyllostomidae	Botanic Gardens
Pallas's Long-tongued Bat	<i>Glossophaga soricina</i>	Phyllostomidae	Botanic Gardens
Little Big-eared Bat	<i>Micronycteris megalotis</i>	Phyllostomidae	Botanic Gardens
Pale Spear-nosed Bat	<i>Phyllostomus discolor</i>	Phyllostomidae	Botanic Gardens
Little Yellow-shouldered Bat	<i>Sturnira lilium</i>	Phyllostomidae	Botanic Gardens
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>	Sciuridae	Botanic Gardens

Reptiles - 23 species from 13 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	Alligatoridae	Caroni Swamp
Macajuel	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Boidae	Botanic Gardens, Mt. Hololo
Long-tailed Machete Savane	<i>Macrops septentrionalis</i>	Colubridae	Mt. Hololo
Neotropical Racer	<i>Mastigodryas boddaerti</i>	Colubridae	Mt. Hololo
Brown Vine Snake	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	Colubridae	Botanic Gardens
Bronze Anole	<i>Anolis aeneus</i>	Dactyolidae	St. Ann's
Leaf Anole	<i>Anolis planiceps</i>	Dactyolidae	Fondes Amandes
Three-lined Snake	<i>Atractus trilineatus</i>	Dipsadidae	Fondes Amandes
Shaw's Black-backed Snake	<i>Erythrolamprus melanotus nesos</i>	Dipsadidae	St. Ann's
Cat-eyed Snake	<i>Leptodeira annulata ashmeadi</i>	Dipsadidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Coffee Snake	<i>Ninia atrata</i>	Dipsadidae	Mt. Hololo
Ratonel	<i>Pseudoboa neuwiedii</i>	Dipsadidae	Mt. Hololo
Flat Snake	<i>Siphlophis compressus</i>	Dipsadidae	Mt. Hololo
House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>	Gekkonidae	Botanic Gardens
Turnip-tailed Gecko	<i>Thecadactylus rapicauda</i>	Gekkonidae	Botanic Gardens
Shiny Lizard	<i>Gymnophthalmus underwoodi</i>	Gymnophthalmidae	Botanic Gardens
Multi-colored Tree Lizard	<i>Polychrus marmoratus</i>	Hoplocercidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	Iguanidae	Botanic Gardens
Scorpion Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides</i>	Kinosternidae	Mt. Hololo
Varigated Gecko	<i>Gonatodes ceciliae</i>	Sphaerodactylidae	Mt. Hololo
Streak Lizard	<i>Gonatodes vittatus</i>	Sphaerodactylidae	Botanic Gardens, St. Ann's
Zandolie	<i>Ameiva atrigularis</i>	Teiidae	Botanic Gardens

Caribbean Treerunner	<i>Plica caribeaana</i>	Tropiduridae	St. Ann's
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Amphibians – 9 species from 5 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Trinidad Stream Frog	<i>Mannophryne trinitatis</i>	Aromobatidae	St. Ann's
Marine Toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Bufonidae	Botanic Gardens, St. Ann's
Johnstone's Rain Frog	<i>Eleutherodactylus johnstonei</i>	Craugastoridae	Botanic Gardens, St. Ann's
Urich's Litter Frog	<i>Pristimantis urichi</i>	Craugastoridae	Fondes Amandes
Giant Tree Frog	<i>Hypsiboas boans</i>	Hylidae	St. Ann's
Brown Tree Frog	<i>Scinax ruber</i>	Hylidae	Botanic Gardens
Frog	<i>Adenomera</i> sp.	Leptodactylidae	Botanic Gardens, St. Ann's
Tungara Frog	<i>Engystomops pustulosus</i>	Leptodactylidae	St. Ann's, Botanic Gardens
Whistling Frog	<i>Leptodactylus fuscus</i>	Leptodactylidae	St. Ann's, QPS

Fish - 15 species from 12 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Jumping Guabine	<i>Anablepsoides hartii</i>	Aplocheilidae	St. Ann's River
Catfish	<i>Sciades herzbergii</i>	Ariidae	Maraval River
none (silverside)	<i>Atherinella</i> sp.	Atherinopsidae	Maraval River
none (sapate)	<i>Oligoplites</i> sp.	Carangidae	Maraval River
none (snook)	<i>Centropomus</i> sp.	Centropomidae	Maraval River
Tilapia	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Cichlidae	Maraval River
Blinch	<i>Diapterus rhombeus</i>	Gerreidae	Maraval River
Flagfin Mojarra	<i>Eucinostomus melanopterus</i>	Gerreidae	Maraval River
Black Grunt	<i>Haemulon bonariense</i>	Haemulidae	Maraval River
Teta	<i>Hypostomus robinii</i>	Loricariidae	Maraval River
Mangrove Snapper	<i>Lutjanus griseus</i>	Lutjanidae	Maraval River
none (mullet)	<i>Mugil</i> sp.	Mugilidae	Maraval River
Swamp Guppy	<i>Micropoecilia picta</i>	Poeciliidae	Maraval River
Guppy	<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Poeciliidae	St. Ann's River
Molly	<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Poeciliidae	Maraval River

Molluscs - 34 species from 31 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Giant African Land Snail	<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	Achatinidae	Invader's Bay
none (land snail)	<i>Beckianum beckianum</i>	Achatinidae	Lady Young Road
Miniature Awlsnail	<i>Subulina octona</i>	Achatinidae	Botanic Gardens

Giant Ramshorn Snail	<i>Marisa cornuarietis</i>	Ampullariidae	Maraval River
Incongruous Ark	<i>Anadara brasiliiana</i>	Arcidae	Invader's Bay
Common Atlantic Bubble	<i>Bulla striata</i>	Bullidae	Invader's Bay
none (top snail)	<i>Calliostoma sp.</i>	Calliostomatidae	Invader's Bay
Egg Cockle	<i>Fulvia laevigata</i>	Cardiidae	Invader's Bay
Chip Chip	<i>Donax striatus</i>	Donacidae	Invader's Bay
Coffee snail	<i>Melampus coffea</i>	Ellobiidae	Caroni Swamp
none (land snail)	<i>Guppya gundlachi</i>	Euconulidae	Fondes Amandes
none (land snail)	<i>Karolus consobrinus</i>	Ferussaciidae	Botanic Gardens
none (land snail)	<i>Striatura umbratilis</i>	Gastrodontidae	Botanic Gardens
none (land snail)	<i>Helicina dysoni</i>	Helicinidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Giant South American Land Snail	<i>Megalobulimus oblongus</i>	Megalobulimidae	Botanic Gardens
none (mussel)	<i>Perna sp.</i>	Mytilidae	Invader's Bay
Bruised Nassa	<i>Phrontis vibex</i>	Nassariidae	Maraval River
Pointed Nut Clam	<i>Nuculana acuta</i>	Nuculanidae	Invader's Bay
Mangrove Oyster	<i>Crassostrea rhizophorae</i>	Ostreidae	Caroni Swamp
Paper Scallop	<i>Euvola marensis</i>	Pectinidae	Invader's Bay
none (slug)	<i>Pallifera sp.</i>	Philomycidae	Botanic Gardens
Carib Physa	<i>Physella cubensis</i>	Physidae	Maraval River
none (land snail)	<i>Bothriopupa geminidens</i>	Pupillidae	Fondes Amandes
none (land snail)	<i>Gastrocopta servilis</i>	Pupillidae	Fondes Amandes
none (triton)	<i>Cymatium sp.</i>	Ranellidae	Invader's Bay
none (land snail)	<i>Scolodonta implicans</i>	Scolodontidae	Fondes Amandes
Stout Tagelus	<i>Tagelus plebeius</i>	Solecurtidae	Invader's Bay
none (land snail)	<i>Streptartemon glaber</i>	Streptaxidae	Lady Young Road
none (tellin)	<i>Tellina sp.</i>	Tellinidae	Invader's Bay
Red-rimmed Melania	<i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>	Thiaridae	Maraval River
Quilted Melania	<i>Tarebia granifera</i>	Thiaridae	Fondes Amandes
none (land snail)	<i>Thysanophora plagiptycha</i>	Thysanophoridae	Fondes Amandes
Cross-barred Venus Clam	<i>Chione cancellata</i>	Veneridae	Invader's Bay
Leatherleaf Slug	<i>Sarasinula plebeia</i>	Veronicellidae	Botanic Gardens

Insects – 157 species from 63 families consisting of the following: -

Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths) – 57 species from 15 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Banana Stem Borer Moth	<i>Telchin licus</i>	Castniidae	St. Ann's
Cucumber Moth	<i>Diaphania indica</i>	Crambidae	Port of Spain

Flower Moth	<i>Syngamia florella</i>	Crambidae	Port of Spain
Azeta Moth	<i>Azeta melanea</i>	Erebidae	Botanic Gardens
Leopard Moth (larva)	<i>Hypercompe</i> sp.?	Erebidae	Port of Spain
none (geometrid moth)	<i>Pseudasellodes laternaria</i>	Geometridae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
none (geometrid moth)	<i>Larentiinae</i> sp.	Geometridae	Port of Spain
White-Edged Ruby Eye	<i>Cobalus virbius</i>	Hesperiidae	Botanic Gardens
Common Spurwing	<i>Antigonus erosus</i>	Hesperiidae	Fondes Amandes
Green-Backed Ruby Eye	<i>Perichares philetes philetes</i>	Hesperiidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Pyrgus Checkered Skipper	<i>Pyrgus orcus</i>	Hesperiidae	Port of Spain
Falcate Skipper	<i>Spathilepia clonius</i>	Hesperiidae	Fondes Amandes
Teleus Longtail	<i>Urbanus teleus</i>	Hesperiidae	Botanic Gardens
Obscure Skipper	<i>Panoquino panoquinoides</i>	Hesperiidae	Port of Spain
none (teak moth)	<i>Hyblaea</i> sp.	Hyblaeidae	Port of Spain
Aetolus Stripestreak	<i>Arawacus aetolus</i>	Lycaenidae	Botanic Gardens
Origo Groundstreak	<i>Calycopis origo</i>	Lycaenidae	Fondes Amandes
Cambridge Blue	<i>Pseudolycaena marsyas</i>	Lycaenidae	St. Ann's
none (noctuid moth)	<i>Anicla infecta</i>	Noctuidae	Port of Spain
none (noctuid moth)	<i>Azeta melanea</i>	Noctuidae	Port of Spain
Four Continent	<i>Adelpha iphicleola leucates</i>	Nymphalidae	Fondes Amandes
Scarlet Peacock	<i>Anartia amathea</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
White Peacock	<i>Anartia jatrophae jatrophae</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
Red Rim	<i>Biblis hyperia hyperia</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
Mort Bleu	<i>Caligo</i> sp.	Nymphalidae	Botanic Gardens
Anarca Ringlet	<i>Chloreuptychia anarca</i>	Nymphalidae	Fondes Amandes
Penelope Satyr	<i>Cissia penelope</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
Zebra	<i>Colobura dirce dirce</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus nigrippus</i>	Nymphalidae	Fondes Amandes
Julia	<i>Dryas iulia alcionea</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
Isabella Longwing	<i>Eueides isabella isabella</i>	Nymphalidae	Fondes Amandes
Grey Cracker	<i>Hamadryas februa ferentina</i>	Nymphalidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Postman	<i>Heliconius erato adana</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
Hermes Satyr	<i>Hermeuptychia hermes</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
Brown Transparent	<i>Hypoleria ocalea ocalea</i>	Nymphalidae	Fondes Amandes
White Crescent	<i>Janatella leucodesma</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
Buckeye	<i>Junonia genoveva genoveva</i>	Nymphalidae	Port of Spain
Libye Satyr	<i>Magenuptychia libye</i>	Nymphalidae	Botanic Gardens
Emperor	<i>Morpho helenor insularis</i>	Nymphalidae	St. Ann's
The Bark	<i>Opsiphanes cassina merianae</i>	Nymphalidae	St. Ann's
Two Banded Satyr	<i>Pareuptychia ocirrhoe</i>	Nymphalidae	Fondes Amandes
Lady Slipper	<i>Pierella hyalinua hyalinus</i>	Nymphalidae	Fondes Amandes
Striped Night	<i>Posttaygetis penelea</i>	Nymphalidae	Fondes Amandes
Bamboo Page	<i>Siproeta stelenes meridonalis</i>	Nymphalidae	Botanic Gardens

Tomato	<i>Temenis laothoe hondurensis</i>	Nymphalidae	Botanic Gardens
Gold Rim	<i>Battus polydamas polydamas</i>	Papilionidae	Fondes Amandes
King Page	<i>Heraclides</i> sp.	Papilionidae	Botanic Gardens
Cattleheart	<i>Parides neophilus parianus</i>	Papilionidae	Port of Spain
Albula Yellow	<i>Eurema albula albula</i>	Pieridae	Port of Spain
Clouded Sulphur	<i>Phoebis sennae marcellina</i>	Pieridae	Port of Spain
Brown Copper	<i>Calephelis laverna</i>	Riodinidae	Port of Spain
Common Copper	<i>Calospila lucianus</i>	Riodinidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Underleaf	<i>Melanis electron</i>	Riodinidae	Port of Spain
Scarce Underleaf	<i>Melanis smithiae xarifa</i>	Riodinidae	Botanic Gardens
Bullseye Moth	<i>Automeris jucunda</i>	Saturniidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Fasciata Hawk Moth	<i>Eumorpha fasciata</i>	Sphingidae	St. Ann's
none (moth)	<i>Dysaethria</i> sp.?	Uraniidae	Port of Spain

Hymenoptera (Ants, Bees and Wasps) – 33 species from 4 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Western Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Apidae	Port of Spain
Stingless Robber Bee	<i>Lestrimelitta limao</i>	Apidae	Port of Spain
none (carpenter bee)	<i>Xylocopa</i> sp.	Apidae	Port of Spain
none (leaf-cutter ant)	<i>Acromyrmex</i> sp.	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (leaf-cutter ant)	<i>Atta cephalotes</i>	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (cecropia ant)	<i>Azteca</i> sp. A	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (cecropia ant)	<i>Azteca</i> sp. B	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (cecropia ant)	<i>Azteca</i> sp. C	Formicidae	Port of Spain
Carpenter Ant	<i>Camponotus atriceps</i>	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (turtle ant)	<i>Cephalotes atratus</i>	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (turtle ant)	<i>Cephalotes</i> sp. A	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (turtle ant)	<i>Cephalotes</i> sp. B	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (ant)	<i>Dolichoderus bidens</i>	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (ant)	<i>Dolichoderus</i> sp.	Formicidae	Port of Spain
Cayenne Ant	<i>Ectatomma ruidum</i>	Formicidae	Port of Spain
Tac tac	<i>Odontomachus haematodus</i>	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (crazy ant)	<i>Paratrechina</i> sp. A	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (crazy ant)	<i>Paratrechina</i> sp. B	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (big-headed ant)	<i>Pheidole</i> sp.	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (wasp-like ant)	<i>Pseudomyrmex</i> sp. A	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (wasp-like ant)	<i>Pseudomyrmex</i> sp. B	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (wasp-like ant)	<i>Pseudomyrmex</i> sp. C	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (fire ant)	<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. A	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (fire ant)	<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. B	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (fire ant)	<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. C	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (coconut ant)	<i>Tapinoma</i> sp. A	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (coconut ant)	<i>Tapinoma</i> sp. B	Formicidae	Port of Spain

none (pavement ant)	<i>Tetramorium bicarinatum</i>	Formicidae	Port of Spain
none (velvet ant)	<i>Hoplomutilla opima</i>	Mutillidae	Port of Spain
none (potter wasp)	<i>Eumenes sp.</i>	Vespidae	Port of Spain
Jack Spaniard	<i>Polistes lanio</i>	Vespidae	Port of Spain
Maribone	<i>Polistes versicolor</i>	Vespidae	Port of Spain
Camoati	<i>Polybia occidentalis</i>	Vespidae	Port of Spain

Odonata (Dragonflies and Damselflies) – 10 species from 2 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Dancer Damselfly	<i>Argia pulla</i>	Coenagrionidae	Port of Spain
none (damselfly larvae)	Sp. A	Coenagrionidae	Maraval River
Great Pondhawk Dragonfly	<i>Erythemis vesiculosa</i>	Libellulidae	Port of Spain
Band-winged Dragonlet	<i>Erythrodiplax umbrata</i>	Libellulidae	Port of Spain
One-spotted Dragonlet	<i>Erythrodiplax unimaculata</i>	Libellulidae	Port of Spain
Regal Skimmer Dragonfly	<i>Orthemis schmidtii</i>	Libellulidae	Port of Spain
Amberwing Dragonfly	<i>Perithemis mooma</i>	Libellulidae	Port of Spain
none (dragonfly larvae)	Sp. A	Libellulidae	Maraval River
Sooty Saddlebags Dragonfly	<i>Tamea binotata</i>	Libellulidae	Port of Spain
Striped Saddlebags Dragonfly	<i>Tamea calverti</i>	Libellulidae	Port of Spain

Other Insects – 57 species from 42 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (slant-faced grasshopper)	Sp. A (Gomphocerinae?)	Acrididae	Botanic Gardens
none (short-horned grasshopper)	Sp. A	Acrididae	Port of Spain
none (short-horned grasshopper)	Sp. B	Acrididae	Botanic Gardens
none (broad-headed bug)	<i>Hyalymenus sp.</i>	Alydidae	Port of Spain
none (mayfly larvae)	Sp. A	Baetidae	Maraval River
Zebra Cockroach	<i>Eurycotis decipiens</i>	Blattidae	Port of Spain
Australian Cockroach	<i>Periplaneta australasiae</i>	Blattidae	Port of Spain
none (caddisfly larvae)	Sp. A	Calamoceratidae	Maraval River
Cayenne Beetle	<i>Coelomera cayennensis</i>	Chrysomelidae	Port of Spain
none (green lacewing)	Sp. A	Chrysopidae	Botanic Gardens
none (leafhopper)	Sp. A	Cicadellidae	Botanic Gardens
none (leafhopper)	Sp. B	Cicadellidae	Botanic Gardens
none (cicada)	Sp. A	Cicadidae	Port of Spain
none (webspinner)	Sp. A	Clothodidae	Botanic Gardens
Twice-stabbed Ladybug	<i>Chilocorus cacti</i>	Coccinellidae	Port of Spain
Black Ladybug	<i>Chilocorus nigritus</i>	Coccinellidae	Port of Spain
Metallic Blue Ladybug	<i>Curinus coeruleus</i>	Coccinellidae	Port of Spain

none (leaf-footed bug)	<i>Hypselonotus</i> sp.	Coreidae	Botanic Gardens
none (mosquito larvae)	<i>Culex</i> sp.	Culicidae	Maraval River
none (weevil)	Sp. A	Curculionidae	Port of Spain
none (stick insect)	<i>Ocnophiloidea regularis</i>	Diapheromeridae	Port of Spain
German Cockroach	<i>Blattella germanica</i>	Ectobiidae	Port of Spain
none (cockroach)	<i>Dendroblatta callizona</i>	Ectobiidae	Port of Spain
none (aquatic beetle)	Sp. A	Elmidae	Maraval River
none (cricket)	Sp. A	Gryllidae	Port of Spain
none (caddisfly larvae)	Sp. A	Helicopsychidae	Maraval River
none (caddisfly larvae)	Sp. A	Hydropsychidae	Maraval River
none (caddisfly larvae)	Sp. A	Hydroptilidae	Maraval River
none (soil termite)	<i>Cryptotermes</i> sp.?	Kalotermitidae	Botanic Gardens
none (firefly)	Sp. A	Lampyridae	Port of Spain
none (caddisfly larvae)	Sp. A	Leptoceridae	Maraval River
none (mayfly larvae)	Sp. A	Leptophlebiidae	Maraval River
Trinidad Bark Mantis	<i>Liturgusa trinidadensis</i>	Liturgusidae	Botanic Gardens
none (milkweed bug)	Sp. A	Lygaeidae	Port of Spain
none (mantis)	<i>Parastagmatoptera unipunctata</i>	Mantidae	Port of Spain
Carolina Mantis	<i>Stagmomantis carolina</i>	Mantidae	Port of Spain
none (ornate treehopper)	<i>Cyphonia</i> sp.	Membracidae	Mt. Hololo
none (treehopper)	<i>Horiola picta</i>	Membracidae	Port of Spain
none (treehopper)	Sp. A	Membracidae	Port of Spain
none (caddisfly larvae)	Sp. A	Philopotamidae	Maraval River
none (mealybug)	Sp. A	Pseudococcidae	Fondes Amandes
none (stick insect)	<i>Creoxylus spinosus</i>	Pseudophasmatidae	Port of Spain
none (thread-legged bug)	Sp. A	Reduviidae	Port of Spain
none (assassin bug)	<i>Zelus</i> sp.	Reduviidae	Port of Spain
none (pygmy mole grasshopper)	<i>Ripteryx</i> sp.	Ripterygidae	Port of Spain
none (scarab beetle)	<i>Dichotomius agenor</i>	Scarabaeidae	Port of Spain
none (rove beetle)	<i>Dacnochilus</i> sp.	Staphylinidae	Fondes Amandes
none (soldier fly)	Sp. A	Stratiomyidae	Botanic Gardens
none (soldier fly larvae)	Sp. B	Stratiomyidae	Maraval River
Darkling beetle	<i>Pedinus</i> sp.?	Tenebrionidae	Port of Spain
Conehead Termite	<i>Nasutitermes corniger</i>	Termitidae	Lady Young Rd.
none (termite)	<i>Nasutitermes ephratae</i>	Termitidae	Botanic Gardens
none (angle-wing katydid)	<i>Microcentrum</i> sp.?	Tettigoniidae	Botanic Gardens
none (conehead katydid)	<i>Neoconocephalus</i> sp.?	Tettigoniidae	Botanic Gardens
none (conehead katydid)	Sp. A	Tettigoniidae	Port of Spain
none (mayfly larvae)	Sp. A	Tricorythidae	Maraval River

none (small water strider)	Sp. A	Veliidae	Maraval River
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Crustaceans – 9 species from 8 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (woodlouse)	<i>Venezillo</i> sp.	Armadillidiidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Blue Land Crab	<i>Cardisoma guanhumi</i>	Gecarcinidae	Invader's Bay
Mangrove Tree Crab	<i>Aratus pisonii</i>	Grapsidae	Invader's Bay
none (fiddler crab)	<i>Uca</i> sp.	Ocypodidae	Invader's Bay
none (woodlouse)	Sp. A	Philosciidae	Fondes Amandes
none (woodlouse)	Sp. A	Porcellionidae	Lady Young Road
none (swimming crab)	<i>Callinectes bocourti</i>	Portunidae	Invader's Bay
none (swimming crab)	<i>Callinectes</i> sp.	Portunidae	Invader's Bay
Manicou Crab	<i>Rodriguezus garmani</i>	Pseudothelphusidae	Fondes Amandes

Arachnids – 50 species from 28 families/orders

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family/Order	Location
none (orbweaver)	<i>Araneus</i> sp. A	Araneidae	Fondes Amandes
none (orbweaver)	<i>Araneus</i> sp. B	Araneidae	Fondes Amandes
none (orbweaver)	<i>Araneus</i> sp. C	Araneidae	Fondes Amandes
Silver Garden Orbweaver	<i>Argiope argentata</i>	Araneidae	Fondes Amandes
Humpbacked Orbweaver	<i>Eustala anastera</i>	Araneidae	Fondes Amandes
none (orbweaver)	<i>Metepeira compsa</i>	Araneidae	Fondes Amandes
none (arrowhead spider)	<i>Verrucosa</i> sp.	Araneidae	Fondes Amandes
none (scorpion)	<i>Ananteris cussinii</i>	Buthidae	Port of Spain
none (scorpion)	<i>Microtityus rickyi</i>	Buthidae	Port of Spain
none (scorpion)	<i>Tityus clathratus</i>	Buthidae	Port of Spain
none (scorpion)	<i>Tityus tenuicauda</i>	Buthidae	Port of Spain
none (scorpion)	<i>Broteochactas nitidus</i>	Chactidae	Port of Spain
none (wandering spider)	<i>Ancylometes bogotensis</i>	Ctenidae	Botanic Gardens
none (wandering spider)	Sp. A	Ctenidae	Fondes Amandes
none (funnelweb spider)	<i>Ischnothele caudata</i>	Dipluridae	Fondes Amandes
none (box oribatid mite)	Sp. A	Euphthiracaridae	Botanic Gardens
none (winged oribatid mite)	<i>Pergalumna</i> sp.	Galumnidae	Botanic Gardens
none (oribatid soil mite)	<i>Hermanniella</i> sp.	Hermanniellidae	Lady Young Road
none (soil mite)	Sp. A	Laelapidae	Lady Young Road
none (money spider)	Sp. A	Linyphiidae	Botanic Gardens
none (money spider)	Sp. B	Linyphiidae	Botanic Gardens
none (oribatid soil mite)	<i>Meristacarus</i> sp.	Lohmanniidae	Botanic Gardens
none (wolf spider)	Sp. A	Lycosidae	Fondes Amandes

none (oribatid soil mite)	Sp. A	Neoliodidae	Botanic Gardens
none (elongate mesostigmatid mite)	Sp. A	Ologamasidae	Fondes Amandes
none (goblin spider)	Sp. A	Oonopidae	Fondes Amandes
none (tailless whip scorpion)	<i>Phrynus</i> sp.	Phrynidae	Fondes Amandes
none (pseudoscorpion)	Sp. A	Pseudoscorpiones	Lady Young Road
none (pseudoscorpion)	Sp. B	Pseudoscorpiones	Fondes Amandes
none (pseudoscorpion)	Sp. C	Pseudoscorpiones	Lady Young Road
none (pseudoscorpion)	Sp. D	Pseudoscorpiones	Port of Spain
Pantropical Jumper	<i>Plexippus paykulli</i>	Salticidae	Fondes Amandes
none (jumping spider)	<i>Menemerus bivittatus</i>	Salticidae	Botanic Gardens
none (jumping spider)	Sp. A	Salticidae	Botanic Gardens
none (harvestman)	<i>Maracaynatum trinidadense</i>	Samoidae	Fondes Amandes
none (harvestman)	Sp. A	Samoidae	Lady Young Road
none (spitting spider)	<i>Scytodes longipes</i>	Scytodidae	Fondes Amandes
none (selenopid crab spider)	Sp. A	Selenopidae	Fondes Amandes
none (giant crab spider)	<i>Olios</i> sp.	Sparassidae	Fondes Amandes
none (longjawed orbweaver)	<i>Leucauge argyra</i>	Tetragnathidae	Fondes Amandes
none (longjawed orbweaver)	Sp. A	Tetragnathidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Trinidad Olive Tarantula	<i>Neoholothele incei</i>	Therphosidae	Port of Spain
Trinidad Chevron Tarantula	<i>Psalmopoeus cambridgei</i>	Therphosidae	Fondes Amandes
Trinidad Copper Top Tarantula	<i>Pseudhupalopus trinitatis</i>	Therphosidae	Port of Spain
none (crab spider)	cf. <i>Misumenops</i> sp.	Thomisidae	Fondes Amandes
none (crab spider)	Sp. A	Thomisidae	Botanic Gardens
none (crab spider)	Sp. B	Thomisidae	Fondes Amandes
none (oribatid soil mite)	<i>Trhypochthonius</i> sp.	Trhypochthoniidae	Botanic Gardens
none (velvet mite)	<i>Prostigmata</i> sp.	Trombidiformes	Botanic Gardens
none (tortoise soil mite)	Sp. A	Uropodidae	Lady Young Road

Myriapods (Centipedes, Milipedes) – 21 species from 12 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (millipede)	Sp. A	Callipodida	Fondes Amandes
Flat back millipede	Sp. A	Chelodesmidae	Fondes Amandes
none (centipede)	Sp. A	Geophilomorpha	Botanic Gardens
none (millipede)	<i>Lophoturus</i> sp.	Lophoproctidae	Lady Young Road
none (millipede)	Sp. A	Pseudospirobolellidae	Botanic Gardens
none (millipede)	Sp. B	Pseudospirobolellidae	Botanic Gardens
none (millipede)	Sp. C	Pseudospirobolellidae	Lady Chancellor Rd.

none (millipede)	Sp. D	Pseudospirobolellidae	Fondes Amandes
none (millipede)	Sp. E	Pseudospirobolellidae	Fondes Amandes
none (millipede)	Sp. F	Pseudospirobolellidae	Lady Young Road
Yellow-banded Millipede	<i>Anadenobolus monilicornis</i>	Rhinocricidae	Botanic Gardens
none (centipede)	<i>Leucolinum trinidadense</i>	Schendylidae	Port of Spain
Giant centipede	<i>Scolopendra angulata</i>	Scolopendridae	Botanic Gardens
none (centipede)	Sp. A	Scolopendridae	Port of Spain
none (centipede)	Sp. A	Scolopendromorpha	Port of Spain
none (centipede)	Sp. B	Scolopendromorpha	Port of Spain
House centipede	<i>Scutigera coleoptrata</i>	Scutigerae	Botanic Gardens
none (millipede)	Sp. A	Siphonophoridae	Fondes Amandes
none (millipede)	Sp. B	Siphonophoridae	Lady Young Road
Pseudocentipede	Sp. A	Symphyla	Lady Young Road
Pseudocentipede	Sp. B	Symphyla	Fondes Amandes

Worms (Platyhelminthes, Annelids, Onychophorans) – 5 species from 4 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (velvet worm)	<i>Epiperipatus imthurni</i>	Peripatidae	Port of Spain
none (terrestrial flatworm)	<i>Gigantea</i> sp.	Geoplanidae	Fondes Amandes
none (terrestrial flatworm)	Sp. A (Geoplaninae)	Geoplanidae	Botanical Gardens
none (aquatic flatworm)	Sp. A	Turbellaria	Port of Spain
none (aquatic worm)	Sp. A	Oligochaete	Port of Spain

Slime Moulds – 2 species from 2 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Many-headed Slime Mould	<i>Physarum polycephalum</i>	Physaraceae	Port of Spain
Chocolate Tube Slime Mould	<i>Stemonitis</i> sp.	Stemonitidaceae	Port of Spain

Fungus – 2 species from 2 families and 35 morphospecies

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (fungus)	<i>Agaricus</i> sp.	Agaricaceae	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	<i>Flavodon</i> sp.	Meruliaceae	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 1	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 2	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 3	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 4	unknown	Port of Spain
none (bracket fungus)	Morphospecies 5	unknown	Port of Spain
none (bracket fungus)	Morphospecies 6	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 7	unknown	Port of Spain

none (bracket fungus)	Morphospecies 8	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 9	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 10	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 11	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 12	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 13	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 14	unknown	Port of Spain
none (bracket fungus)	Morphospecies 15	unknown	Port of Spain
none (puffball)	Morphospecies 16	unknown	Fort George
none (bracket fungus)	Morphospecies 17	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 18	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 19	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 20	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 21	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 22	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 23	unknown	Port of Spain
none (bracket fungus)	Morphospecies 24	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 25	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 26	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 27	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 28	unknown	Port of Spain
none (bracket fungus)	Morphospecies 29	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 30	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 31	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 32	unknown	Port of Spain
none (bracket fungus)	Morphospecies 33	unknown	Port of Spain
none (fungus)	Morphospecies 34	unknown	Port of Spain
none (bracket fungus)	Morphospecies 35	unknown	Port of Spain

Microfungi – 35 morphospecies: no further details available

Bacteria – 25 morphospecies: no further details available

Mosses and Lichens – 6 species from 6 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
none (moss)	<i>Bryum</i> sp.	Bryaceae	Port of Spain
none (moss)	<i>Calymperes</i> sp.	Calymperaceae	Port of Spain
none (liverwort)	<i>Calypogeia</i> sp.	Calypogeiaceae	Port of Spain
none (moss)	<i>Fissidens</i> sp.	Fissidentaceae	Port of Spain
none (moss)	<i>Isopterygium</i> sp.	Hypnaceae	Port of Spain
none (moss)	<i>Octoblepharum</i> sp.	Leucobryaceae	Port of Spain

Terrestrial Plants – 233 species from 82 families

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Location
Black Mangrove	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	Acanthaceae	Invader's Bay
Cabbage Palm	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i>	Agavaceae	Port of Spain
Aloe Yucca	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Agavaceae	St. James
Avocado	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Port of Spain
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Port of Spain
Brazilian Pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Anacardiaceae	Invader's Bay
Hogplum	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	Anacardiaceae	St. James
Common Plum	<i>Spondias purpurea</i>	Anacardiaceae	St. James
Cananga Tree	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Annonaceae	QPS
False Ashoka	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	St. James
Black Maho	<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>	Annonaceae	St. James
Chandon Benni	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Apiaceae	St. James
Allamanda	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Apocynaceae	St. James
Balloonplant	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Apocynaceae	St. James
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Apocynaceae	St. James
Frangipani	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Apocynaceae	QPS
Crape Jasmine	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Apocynaceae	Port of Spain
Milkwood	<i>Tabernaemontana sp.</i>	Apocynaceae	St. James
Holly	<i>Ilex arimensis</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Ft. George
Elephant ear taro	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	Araceae	Invader's Bay
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron acutatum</i>	Araceae	St. James
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron krugii</i>	Araceae	Lady Chancellor
Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera sp.</i>	Araliaceae	Port of Spain
Manila Palm	<i>Adonidia merrillii</i>	Arecaceae	QPS
Cocorite	<i>Attalea maripa</i>	Arecaceae	St. James
Fishtail Palm	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Arecaceae	St. James
Golden Cane Palm	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Arecaceae	QPS
African Oil Palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Arecaceae	Lady Chancellor Rd.
Round-leaf Fountain Palm	<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i>	Arecaceae	QPS
Cliff Date Palm	<i>Phoenix rupicola</i>	Arecaceae	St. James
Traveller's Palm	<i>Ptychosperma madagascariensis</i>	Arecaceae	QPS
Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea oleracea</i>	Arecaceae	QPS
none (palm)	<i>Thrinax sp</i>	Arecaceae	St. James
Golddust Dracaena	<i>Dracaena godseffiana</i>	Asparagaceae	Lady Chancellor
none (fern)	<i>Thelypteris sp.</i>	Aspleniaceae	Port of Spain
Black-jack	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Asteraceae	Lady Chancellor
Christmas Bush	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Asteraceae	Behind Ft. George

Redtop	<i>Chromolaena</i> sp.	Asteraceae	Lady Chancellor
Water Hemp	<i>Ayapana triplinervis</i>	Asteraceae	Invader's Bay
none (herb)	<i>Clibadium</i> sp.	Asteraceae	St. James
Gainda	<i>Cosmos</i> sp.	Asteraceae	St. James
none (herb)	<i>Pollalesta acuminata</i>	Asteraceae	St. James
none (herb)	<i>Pluchea</i> sp.	Asteraceae	St. James
Nodeweed	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	Asteraceae	Lady Chancellor
Tridax Daisy	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Invader's Bay
Elm-leaf Begonia	<i>Begonia ulmifolia</i>	Begoniaceae	Lady Chancellor
Calabash	<i>Crescentia cujete</i>	Bignoniaceae	Port of Spain
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda obtusifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	St. James
African Tulip	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Bignoniaceae	QPS
Black Poui	<i>Tabebuia chrysantha</i>	Bignoniaceae	St. James
Pink Trumpet Tree	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	Bignoniaceae	Port of Spain
Pink Poui	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Bignoniaceae	QPS
Yellow Poui	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	St. James
Yellow Bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Bignoniaceae	Lady Chancellor
Cypre	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	Boraginaceae	Ft. George
Lay Lay	<i>Cordia collococca</i>	Boraginaceae	Lady Chancellor
Black Sage	<i>Cordia curassavica</i>	Boraginaceae	Lady Chancellor
none (bromeliad)	<i>Bromelia karatas</i>	Bromeliaceae	Lady Chancellor
none (bromeliad)	<i>Pitcairnia</i> sp.	Bromeliaceae	St. James
Naked Indian	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	Burseraceae	Lady Chancellor
Incense	<i>Protium guianense</i>	Burseraceae	St. James
none (cactus)	<i>Cereus</i> sp.	Cactaceae	St. James
Pereskia	<i>Pereskia grandiflora</i>	Cactaceae	Port of Spain
Deer Meat	<i>Centropogon cornutus</i>	Campanulaceae	St. James
Trema	<i>Trema micrantha</i>	Cannabaceae	St. James
Paw Paw	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	St. James
Whistling Pine	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae	QPS
none (shrub)	<i>Hirtella racemosa</i>	Chrysobalanaceae	St. James
none (shrub)	<i>Licania cruegeriana</i>	Chrysobalanaceae	Behind Ft. George
none (shrub)	<i>Clusia palmicida</i>	Clusiaceae	St. James
Black Olive	<i>Bucida burceras</i>	Combretaceae	St. James
Bushwillow	<i>Combretum coccineum</i>	Combretaceae	Port of Spain
Button Mangrove	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Combretaceae	Invader's Bay
White Mangrove	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	Combretaceae	Invader's Bay
Olivier	<i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	Combretaceae	St. James
Indian Almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae	QPS
none (tree)	<i>Rourea surinamensis</i>	Connaraceae	Behind Ft. George
Moonflower	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.	Convolvulaceae	Lady Chancellor
Woodrose	<i>Merremia cissoides</i>	Convolvulaceae	Lady Chancellor
Hogvine	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	Convolvulaceae	St. James

Costus	<i>Costus arabicus/speciosus</i>	Costaceae	Lady Chancellor
Bitter Melon	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Lady Chancellor
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> sp.	Cupressaceae	St. James
Cypress	<i>Thuja</i> sp.	Cupressaceae	St. James
none (sedge)	<i>Cyperus</i> sp. A	Cyperaceae	St. James
none (sedge)	<i>Cyperus</i> sp. B	Cyperaceae	St. James
Small-flowered Rush	<i>Scirpus micranthus</i>	Cyperaceae	Lady Chancellor
Razor Grass	<i>Scleria bracteata</i>	Cyperaceae	Port of Spain
Bramblefern	<i>Hypolepis repens</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	St. James
Neotropical Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium arachnoideum</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	St. James
none (herb)	<i>Davilla kunthii</i>	Dilleniaceae	St. James
Bloodwood	<i>Croton gossypifolius</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Lady Chancellor
Croton	<i>Croton</i> sp.	Euphorbiaceae	Port of Spain
Asthma-plant	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Invader's Bay
Prostrate Spurge	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Invader's Bay
Spicy Jatropha	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i>	Euphorbiaceae	St. James
Physic Nut	<i>Jatropha multifida</i>	Euphorbiaceae	St. James
Cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	St. James
Castor Oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Invader's Bay
Puni	<i>Abarema jupunba</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Acacia	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	Fabaceae	Behind Ft. George
Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	Fabaceae	Sub
Jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomene sensitiva/americana</i>	Fabaceae	Lady Chancellor
Tantakayo	<i>Albizia niopoides</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Tendriled Liana	<i>Bauhinia guianensis</i>	Fabaceae	Lady Chancellor
Cooperhoop	<i>Brownea coccinea</i> ssp. <i>capitella</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Scarlet Flame Bean	<i>Brownea grandiceps</i>	Fabaceae	Lady Chancellor
Pride of Barbados	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Pigeon Pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Golden Shower	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	QPS
Balsam	<i>Copaifera officinalis</i>	Fabaceae	QPS
none (shrub)	<i>Coursetia ferruginea</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Flamboyant	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Fabaceae	QPS
Three-flower Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Fabaceae	Invader's Bay
none (herb)	<i>Desmodium</i> sp.	Fabaceae	Invader's Bay
none (shrub)	<i>Erythrina pallida</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Wild hops	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Glory Cedar	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
West Indian Locust	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	Fabaceae	QPS

none (shrub)	<i>Inga fastuosa</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Lancepod	<i>Lonchocarpus</i> sp.	Fabaceae	St. James
Giant Sensitive Tree	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Fabaceae	Lady Chancellor
Sensitive Plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Yellow Flame Tree	<i>Peltophorum ferruginea</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Tropical Kudzu	<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>	Fabaceae	Lady Chancellor
Samaan Tree	<i>Samanea saman</i>	Fabaceae	QPS
Whitebark Senna	<i>Senna bacillaris</i>	Fabaceae	Lady Chancellor
none (shrub)	<i>Senna undulata</i>	Fabaceae	St. James
Wild Orange	<i>Swartzia simplex</i>	Fabaceae	Lady Chancellor
Baliser	<i>Heliconia bihai</i>	Heliconiaceae	St. James
Costa Flores	<i>Heliconia hirsuta</i>	Heliconiaceae	St. James
Parakeet Heliconia	<i>Heliconia psittacorum</i>	Heliconiaceae	Lady Chancellor
Kiskidee Wood	<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>	Hypericaceae	Behind Ft. George
Bushmint	<i>Hyptis</i> sp.	Lamiaceae	Lady Chancellor
Common Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Lamiaceae	St. James
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	QPS
White Fiddlewood	<i>Vitex divaricata</i>	Lamiaceae	St. James
none (shrub)	Sp. A	Lauraceae	St. James
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	Lauraceae	St. James
Canonball Tree	<i>Couroupita guianensis</i>	Lecythidaceae	QPS
Queen of Flowers	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Lythraceae	QPS
West Indian Cherry	<i>Malpighia emarginata</i>	Malpighiaceae	St. James
none (herb)	<i>Stigmaphyllon adenodon</i>	Malpighiaceae	Lady Chancellor
Silk Cotton	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Malvaceae	QPS
Blue Mahoe	<i>Hibiscus elatus</i>	Malvaceae	QPS
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Port of Spain
Ochro	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	Malvaceae	Port of Spain
Common Wireweed	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	Lady Chancellor
Amazonvine	<i>Stigmaphyllon</i> sp.	Malvaceae	Invader's Bay
Soapbush	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Melastomataceae	St. James
none (herb)	<i>Clidemia</i> sp.	Melastomataceae	St. James
none (herb)	<i>Clidemia trinitensis</i>	Melastomataceae	Lady Chancellor
none (herb)	<i>Miconia ciliata</i>	Melastomataceae	St. James
Nimtree	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	QPS
Cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Meliaceae	Lady Chancellor
Chinaberry Tree	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	Invader's Bay
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Meliaceae	QPS
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Moraceae	St. James
Breadnut	<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>	Moraceae	St. James
Weeping Fig	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Moraceae	QPS
West Indian Laurel Fig	<i>Ficus americana</i>	Moraceae	St. James

Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus nymphaeifolia</i>	Moraceae	St. James
Creeping Fig	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Moraceae	St. James
Sacred Fig	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	St. James
Moringa	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	St. James
Gum Tree	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Mrytaceae	Port of Spain
Strawberry Tree	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Muntingiaceae	Invader's Bay
Banana	<i>Musa</i> sp.	Musaceae	St. James
Punchberry	<i>Myrcia splendens</i>	Myrtaceae	St. James
none (tree)	<i>Myrcia stenocarpa</i>	Myrtaceae	Lady Chancellor
Bay Leaf	<i>Pimenta racemosa</i>	Myrtaceae	QPS
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	St. James
Rose Apple	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Myrtaceae	Port of Spain
Pomerac	<i>Syzygium malaccense</i>	Myrtaceae	Port of Spain
Great Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Nyctaginaceae	St. James
none (shrub)	<i>Guapira cuspidata</i>	Nyctaginaceae	St. James
Mexican Primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Onagraceae	Invader's Bay
none (orchid)	<i>Trichocentrum luridum</i>	Orchidaceae	Lady Chancellor
Starfruit Tree	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Oxalidaceae	St. James
Passion Vine	<i>Passiflora</i> sp.	Passifloraceae	Invader's Bay
Florida Bitterbush	<i>Picramnia pentandra</i>	Picramniaceae	St. James
Caribbean Pine	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Pinaceae	Lady Chancellor
Spiked Pepper	<i>Piper aduncum</i>	Piperaceae	St. James
Cake Bush	<i>Piper marginatum</i>	Piperaceae	St. James
none (shrub)	<i>Piper</i> sp.	Piperaceae	St. James
Carpetgrass	<i>Axonopus aureus</i>	Poaceae	St. James
Common Bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Poaceae	QPS
Swollen Fingergrass	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Poaceae	Lady Chancellor
Egyptian Crowfoot Grass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Poaceae	Invader's Bay
none (grass)	<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.	Poaceae	Invader's Bay
none (grass)	<i>Olyra</i> sp.	Poaceae	St. James
Guinea Grass	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Poaceae	Invader's Bay
Elephant Grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Poaceae	St. James
Cupscale Grass	<i>Sacciolepis myuros</i>	Poaceae	Lady Chancellor
American Rats-tail Grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	Poaceae	Invader's Bay
none (shrub)	<i>Bredemeyera lucida</i>	Polygalaceae	St. James
none (shrub)	<i>Securidaca</i> sp.	Polygalaceae	St. James
False Chiggergrape	<i>Coccoloba venosa</i>	Polygonaceae	Lady Chancellor
none (tree)	<i>Coccoloba latifolia</i>	Polygonaceae	St. James
Medusa Fern	<i>Nephrolepis multiflorus</i>	Polypodiaceae	Lady Chancellor
Bois Bandé	<i>Roupala montana</i>	Proteaceae	St. James

none (fern)	<i>Pteris</i> sp.	Pteridaceae	St. James
Donks	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	QPS
Red Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	Rhizophoraceae	Invader's Bay
Genipapo	<i>Genipa americana</i>	Rubiaceae	St. James
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae	Port of Spain
Chaconia	<i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae	St. James
Sweet Lime	<i>Murraya</i> sp.	Rutaceae	St. James
none (shrub)	<i>Banara guianensis</i>	Salicaceae	St. James
Guyanese Wild Coffee	<i>Casearia guianensis</i>	Salicaceae	St. James
none (shrub)	<i>Casearia spinescens</i>	Salicaceae	Lady Chancellor
none (herb)	<i>Ryania speciosa</i>	Salicaceae	St. James
Fern Tree	<i>Filicium decipiens</i>	Sapindaceae	Lady Chancellor
Wild Ackee	<i>Cupania americana</i>	Sapindaceae	St. James
Chenet	<i>Melicoccus bijugatus</i>	Sapindaceae	QPS
Sweet Gum	<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>	Sapindaceae	St. James
Tetragonal-stemmed Paullinia	<i>Paullinia tetragona</i>	Sapindaceae	Lady Chancellor
Ackee	<i>Blighia</i> sp.	Sapotaceae	QPS
Kaimit	<i>Pouteria caimito</i>	Sapotaceae	St. James
Climbing Fern	<i>Lygodium venustum</i>	Schizaeaceae	Lady Chancellor
Spikemoss	<i>Selaginella</i> sp.	Selaginellaceae	Port of Spain
Sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax</i> sp.	Smilacaceae	St. James
Jamaican Forget-me- not	<i>Browallia americana</i>	Solanaceae	Lady Chancellor
Bois Canon	<i>Cecropia peltata</i>	Urticaceae	QPS
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Verbenaceae	Invader's Bay
none (shrub)	<i>Lantana lockhartii</i>	Verbenaceae	Lady Chancellor
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> sp.	Verbenaceae	St. James
Queen's Wreath	<i>Petrea volubilis</i>	Verbenaceae	QPS
Vervain	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	Verbenaceae	Invader's Bay
Bird Vine	<i>Phoradendron</i> sp.	Viscaceae	St. James
Princess Vine	<i>Cissus verticillata</i>	Vitaceae	St. James
Red Ginger	<i>Alpinia purpurata</i>	Zingiberaceae	St. James