

Jamaica – An Island of Endemics

Naturetrek Tour Report

12 - 20 April 2016



Greater Antillean Grackle



A Jamaican View



Red-billed Streamertail

Report and images by Marcus John



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Marcus John (leader), Dwayne Swaby (guide) with six Naturetrek clients
Raymond (Driver)

Summary

We had a memorable week staying at the wonderful Green Castle Estate, where we saw a wide range of birds during walks around the extensive grounds. We travelled out on two day trips into the mountains and visited the nearby north coast, on one occasion enjoying close views of five Bottle-nosed Dolphins. The scenery was superb and we found all but one of the birds that are endemic to Jamaica, as well as discovering many more that are restricted to the Caribbean. We also appreciated the butterflies, lizards and exotic plants that thrive in this tropical environment. We were made to feel very welcome by the friendly people who looked after us during our stay.

Day 1

Tuesday 12th April

The flight from London Gatwick to Kingston went smoothly and we arrived on time at Kingston airport. We met Raymond, our driver for the week and, while we waited for him to bring the vehicle, we had our first taste of Jamaican birds - several Northern Mockingbirds and close views of a tiny Vervain Hummingbird. Unfortunately, we hit the rush-hour traffic and it took rather longer than expected to drive through Kingston, St Andrews and over Stony Hill to the Green Castle Estate. Several interesting birds were seen from the vehicle, including Brown Pelican and American Kestrel. When we arrived at the estate house, we quickly settled into our rooms before the first of many delicious meals in the open dining area. Throughout the week, the food featured traditional dishes prepared with fresh local ingredients and was enjoyed by everyone.

Day 2

Wednesday 13th April

We had agreed to have a leisurely start but everyone was up quite early, enjoying hot drinks whilst birding from the balcony of the house. A group of Jamaican Parakeets were our first endemic species, and a single Osprey flew over. We found another endemic in the form of Jamaican Woodpecker, which showed well through the scope. We had an opportunity to familiarise ourselves some commoner species, including Greater Antillean Grackle, White-winged Dove, Zenaida Dove and White-crowned Pigeon.

After breakfast, we were given an introductory talk by the owner, Richard and our local guide, Dwayne, before setting off on a morning walk along the waterfall trail. We enjoyed great views of a male Red-billed Streamertail by the gate, then found our first Jamaican Mango: two endemic hummingbirds within a few minutes! We soon stopped again to admire an American Redstart; wintering American wood warblers are a feature of Jamaican forests and we soon added Northern Parula and Magnolia Warbler to the list. We spent a lot of time trying to get a look at an elusive Yellow-shouldered Grassquit; we eventually had brief views when we made our way back to the house. Much more obliging were two more endemics; we watched a flock of five Jamaican Euphonia and found a pair of Orangequits feeding in the crown of a Coconut Palm. As Turkey Vultures soared overhead, we spotted another colourful wood warbler, this time a male Black-throated Blue.

After a relaxed lunch, we walked down the short but steep trail to the reservoir. It was a beautiful sight as the afternoon sunshine lit up the still water, where lots of American Coot, Ruddy Duck and Common Moorhen

were feeding. A noisy flock of Smooth-billed Anis flew through as we arrived and a pair of Sad Flycatchers was feeding, low down in trees by the shore. Careful scanning also revealed a pair of Pied-billed Grebes with three chicks and two American Wigeon. Richard spotted a pair of Caribbean Whistling Ducks on the far side, a species that can be hard to find. Several Cave Swallows flew down to drink and Grey Kingbirds sallied forth from a dead tree, picking off insects from the surface of the water. A diminutive Green Heron flew across and we had prolonged views of a colourful Northern Jacana. There were several tame anole lizards and an enormous brown butterfly that was so big, we initially mistook it for a bat! All too soon, it was time to return to the house for dinner.

Day 3

Thursday 14th April

Raymond picked us up before dawn and we set off on the long drive into the Blue Mountains, where a number of highly localised endemics can be found. We left the coast road and climbed ever higher into the precipitous mountains, passing several small communities, with houses scattered across the steep slopes, connected by narrow paths and occasional footbridges. As the sun rose, the views over the forested peaks were breath-taking.

We stopped at a high section of road where Dwayne was confident we would find the most elusive of all the endemics, Crested Quail-Dove. He quickly found two new endemics, the attractive Arrow-marked Warbler and rather plain Jamaican Vireo. He then led us around the first corner and held up his hand; he had already found our main target! At that precise moment, a noisy vehicle drove up and two people walked down towards us and the bird disappeared. Undaunted, Dwayne listened carefully as we walked slowly along and after several minutes, he finally found a Crested Quail-Dove. Although it was sitting high up and somewhat against the light, we had extended views through the scope. Soon after, we heard the raucous calls of Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo and saw a pair interacting, before they headed down into the forest with their characteristic, gliding flight. Before breakfast, we added several more endemic birds: Jamaican Pewee, Rufous-tailed Flycatcher, White-chinned Thrush and Jamaican Blackbird.

The Green Castle kitchen had provided an excellent breakfast and, on a cool morning, the cinnamon-flavoured porridge was particularly welcome. We continued down the road through thick forest, listening to unfamiliar birds calls until we heard a remarkable song that Dwayne informed us belonged to Rufous-throated Solitaire. We found a pair of Greater Antillean Bullfinch and then a superb Blackburnian Warbler, which was a first-ever sighting for Dwayne! As we walked back down to meet up with our driver, Raymond, we had stunning views of a pair of Crested Quail-Doves; this time perched below the road and close enough for photographs. It was the perfect way to complete an excellent morning.

We enjoyed a break at Twyman's Coffee Farm, sitting in a quaint little wooden house with amazing views over the mountains; we looked down on a Red-tailed Hawk and an American Kestrel as they soared across the valley. We drove on to Woodside, where the rain that had been threatening finally arrived. It was an opportune moment to eat our lunch, before walking down the steep track. When we set off, the first bird we saw was a White-eyed Thrush, which stood on the track in full view. More difficult to locate was a pair of Jamaican Spindalis; we saw the female first, then the stunning male appeared - arguably the most striking of all the endemics. We also found a neat male Jamaican Becard and another male Greater Antillean Bullfinch. Once again, we heard the song of the Blue Mountain Vireo, which had thus far eluded us. Despite Dwayne's best effort with playback, we never saw this species.

We drove back to Green Castle in the late afternoon, adding Common Ground Dove to the bird list and enjoying the splendid views. It had been an exceptional day in the Blue Mountains, with a superb variety of birds amidst beautiful scenery.

Day 4

Friday 15th April

Most of us met up before breakfast for a short walk along the main track. We found a male Common Yellowthroat in typical wet habitat and had good views of a Rufous-tailed Flycatcher. We again saw several American Redstart, seemingly one of the commonest birds around Green Castle. We heard the distinctive, rattling song of Jamaican Lizard Cuckoo but could not find it in the tangled understorey. Much more obliging was a displaying Red-billed Streamertail, which repeatedly criss-crossed its long tail streamers, whilst rapidly fluttering its wings.

After another excellent breakfast, we set off for a walk along the old reservoir trail. It was the hottest day so far and the wind was picking up, so it was rather quiet. After following the old trail for an hour or so, we headed back along the shortcut through the trees. We again heard Lizard Cuckoo but, frustratingly, we just couldn't see it. We heard several singing Black-whiskered Vireos and enjoyed decent views when they occasionally descended from the canopy. It was a relaxed morning and we had plenty of time to photograph colourful butterflies and to appreciate birds like Jamaican Tody and Jamaican Woodpecker.

After lunch and some down-time, we were joined by Dwayne for a late afternoon walk along the main track to the coast. One of the first birds we saw was a striking Black-and-white Warbler, which would soon be heading back to North America for the breeding season. There were certainly more birds than this morning, including a family of Jamaican Orioles, a party of Parakeets and a Jamaican Vireo. We were delighted to see our first Caribbean Dove, as it walked unobtrusively along the path in front of us. We took a different track to look for a roosting Northern Potoo but it was not on its usual perch; we had already enjoyed great views of this species close to the main house, so we were not too disappointed. As we walked back, we found a lovely male American Kestrel guarding a nest hole in a dead palm, affording unusually close views.

When we reached the coast road, we immediately heard the calls of Antillean Nighthawk and soon we were watching a pair displaying overhead - a memorable sight. There was a Least Grebe on a small pond close to the road and, as the sun set, we watched groups of egrets and ibis flying in to roost. Dwayne found a bright Mangrove (previously known sometimes as Yellow) Warbler in the waterside vegetation where they breed. Before we climbed into the estate vehicle for our lift back to the house, we saw several waders on the beach, including Semipalmated Plover and Killdeer. We had enjoyed a relaxed day that nonetheless produced several special birds.

Day 5

Saturday 16th April

Today we again left at 5am for another day in the mountains. This time we were travelling further east, to the foothills of the John Crow Mountains at Ecclesdown Road. After a long drive along the coast, we arrived at our first viewpoint. The forest here was beautiful, lush and green, the canopy punctuated by tall palms' colourful blooms. The ubiquitous Turkey Vultures soared overhead, joined by an American Kestrel and a Western Osprey.

We soon had our first look at Black-billed Streamertail and several groups of parrots flew over, though too far away for a positive identification. Much closer was a group of brightly-coloured Jamaican Spindalis, which settled in a close tree for us to admire.

We enjoyed our breakfast of cornmeal porridge and sandwiches on the roadside; unlike in the Blue Mountains, there was very little traffic to disturb us. After several more groups had flown over, we eventually had decent views of Yellow-billed Parrots in flight. Suitably fortified, we set off on a long walk along Ecclesdown Road. The weather was hot and very humid and the birds were few and far between. We enjoyed prolonged views of a lovely male Black-billed Streamertail and we heard several Black-billed Parrots but couldn't get a good look at them as they flew over the canopy. Eventually, we located a group settled in a distant tree but only two of us saw a bird through the scope before they all flew off again. We retraced our steps, listening out for Jamaican Crow but none came into view. When we arrived back at our vehicle, we were delighted to hear that Raymond had found a Jamaican Lizard Cuckoo and we had our first look at another endemic species.

We stopped in Boston, which is the home of Jerk cooking, to have a delicious lunch at the Jerk Stop. We saw our first Magnificent Frigatebirds from the restaurant veranda. Our next stop, as we journeyed home, was at Swift River Bay. Here the river widens into a lagoon just before it enters the sea; the best birds were three Little Blue Herons, a Least Bittern and a Spotted Sandpiper.

Just before we turned off the coast road, we stopped to check the closest bay for waders. As we scanned the beach with the scope, Richard found a pod of Bottle-nosed Dolphins. We watched them for the next twenty minutes as they made their way along the shore, swimming to within 100 metres of land. It was a great way to finish the day, before returning to Green Castle for another delicious dinner.

Day 6

Sunday 17th April

We set off at 6am on the short drive back down to the coast to look for White-tailed Tropicbirds. Dwayne had discovered a local breeding site, where we might get a glimpse of this mainly pelagic species. We stopped to scan from Robin's Bay and found two tropicbirds, though they were rather distant. As we climbed back into the vehicle, our first White-collared Swifts flew overhead. We drove past the famous Strawberry Fields campsite and through the sleepy village to visit a headland that was closer to the breeding site. We walked up onto the grassy promontory but stopped to watch a White-crowned Night Heron on a nest with three young. Just then, a White-tailed Tropicbird flew quite close overhead, affording clear views for everyone before it headed out to sea - a real treat! We stayed to watch several Magnificent Frigatebirds flying around the small fishing boats in the bay before retracing our steps back to the vehicle. As Elaine drove us back for breakfast, we stopped at Fisherman's Bay when we heard the call of a Whimbrel. We found an interesting selection of waders including a pair of Semipalmated Plovers, a number of Least Sandpipers and a summer-plumaged Spotted Sandpiper. When a small flock of Ruddy Turnstone flew in, we noticed that some of them were moulting into their bright breeding plumage. The only disappointment was that we never did see the Whimbrel!

After our long day in the mountains, we spent a relaxed afternoon in and around the main house, before enjoying a dinner of Jerk chicken by the pool. As the sun set, we set out for a night birding session in the grounds. Dwayne quickly found a Northern Potoo in the top of dead palm, where we appreciated close views in the torchlight. He then used playback in an effort to attract a Jamaican Owl. Almost immediately, we heard two owls responding and within minutes, one seemed to have settled into a large tree near the main house. Dwayne

crept closer and beckoned to us; we all had excellent views as the Jamaican Owl looked down at us, seemingly unconcerned. After a few minutes, we left it alone to continue its night-time routine, very satisfied to have been so close to a bird that can be tricky to find. Dwayne could not work his magic with the local Barn Owls but we loved being out in the night with Glow-worms and Fireflies for company, as well as the myriad stars of a tropical night.

Day 7

Monday 18th April

Heavy overnight rain had mostly cleared by dawn but the paths were very muddy as we set off on our pre-breakfast walk down to the reservoir. We were pleased to find our first Ovenbird on path, another winter visitor from further north. On the reservoir we found mostly the same birds as earlier in the week; lots of American Coots, Moorhen and Ruddy Ducks and the family of Pied-billed Grebes. We had better views of the Northern Jacana as it fed out in the open. We found another Green Heron well hidden in emergent vegetation on the far side, though we had good views in scope.

After our cooked breakfast, we set off with Roger for a morning walk that took us all the way down to the waterfall. We enjoyed hearing stories about local life from Roger, as well as learning about all the various foods that local people can find in the forest. We stopped by an overgrown grove of cocoa trees and Roger found some pods that were just ripe. He showed us how to get the sweet pulp from cocoa pods, which was surprisingly good!

Although the birds were quite quiet, we did see a total of 10 endemic species, evidence of the diversity of birds to be found around Green Castle. We had our best views yet of Jamaican Woodpecker, hammering away at a branch over the path, we saw a pair of Sad Flycatchers and three White-chinned Thrushes. We found another Black-and-white Warbler but for the second day running, we did not see any American Redstarts. Clearly, this species had now left for its breeding grounds in the USA and Canada.

After lunch we heard that Jamaican Crow had been seen in the area around High Gate, which was only a twenty minute drive away. Arrangements were quickly made and we set off in two cars. After passing through the town, we stopped when we heard a very distinctive call but the first birds we saw were two Smooth-billed Anis. However, we soon found the Jamaican Crows when they flew above our vehicles, making their odd, Turkey-like calls. Then we walked back up the road and saw them perched in tall Tulip Trees. As we drove back through High Gate, it was very interesting to see this busy town centre at school-leaving time, hundreds of children looking very smart in their immaculate uniforms.

Day 8

Tuesday 19th April

It was raining again when we awoke on our last morning, so we had only a half-hour walk before breakfast. We enjoyed a last chance to listen to the male Vervain Hummingbird that had been singing from the top branches of the same Mango tree all week. Once again we marvelled at its tiny size, smaller than some of the butterflies and beetles that flew past! We had our last, intimate views of male Red-billed Streamertail by the gate and a pair of Orioles put in an appearance in a palm tree by main track.

We had a light lunch before saying goodbye to the lovely staff, who had made our stay so pleasant. The food had been excellent throughout and the service was exemplary. Richard and Elaine had gone out of their way to help us and to make special arrangements where necessary. Raymond arrived in good time, the bags were packed and we set off for Kingston and our flight home.

Just before we reached the airport, Raymond stopped by the harbour side in order for us to have a look for gulls, terns and waders. There was quite a selection of birds resting on an old jetty, including several impressive Brown Pelicans. Perhaps the most numerous species was Laughing Gull, in every conceivable plumage type. Amongst the Royal Terns were 10 Sandwich and two Least Terns, new birds for the tour. The last species added to the list were House Sparrow and Common Starling, which were flying around the airport buildings.

It had been a very successful Jamaican tour. We had enjoyed excellent views of so many exciting and unusual birds, seeing all but one of the endemic species. The landscapes and the colourful, tropical flora had really made the experience extra special. The excellent accommodation and the friendly people had completed a fantastic experience.

Day 9

Wednesday 20th April

Return to the UK

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Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

E=Endemic, ES=Endemic Subspecies, CE=Caribbean Endemic (Species/Subspecies)

	Common name	Scientific name	April								
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	West Indian Whistling Duck (CE)	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>		2							
2	American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>		2							
3	Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>		12						8	
4	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>				1					
5	Pied-billed Grebe (CE)	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>		4				4		5	
6	White-tailed Tropicbird (CE)	<i>Phaethon lepturus catesbyi</i>							3		
7	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>						3	5	1	
8	Brown Pelican (CE)	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	3								10
9	Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>						1			
10	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba egretta</i>									2
11	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>				10	1	2			
12	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>						3			
13	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>		1				1		1	
15	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti</i>							5		
16	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>				30					
17	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Western Osprey (CE)	<i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i>		1				1			
19	Red-tailed Hawk (CE)	<i>Buteo jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>			2	1	2	1	1		
20	American Kestrel (intermediate) (CE)	<i>Falco sparverius sparveroides/dominicensis</i>	1		1	2	2			2	
21	Common Moorhen (CE)	<i>Gallinula chloropus cerceris</i>		8				10		8	
22	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>		15						15	
23	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				1					
24	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>				1		3			
25	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus ternominatus</i>				1	1				1
26	Northern Jacana (CE)	<i>Jacana spinosa violacea</i>		1						1	
27	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>						1	1		
28	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>							9		2
29	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>							7		
30	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	1								50
31	Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>									2
32	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i>									30
33	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis acuffavidus</i>									10
34	Rock Pigeon (introduced)	<i>Columba livia</i>	20					8			
35	White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	1	4		1	6	2	2	1	
36	Ring-tailed Pigeon (E)	<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>			10		6				
37	White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>				10	4	10	20	20	
38	Zenaida Dove (CE)	<i>Zenaida aurita zenaida</i>		8	2	6	6	6	10	10	
39	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>		H							
40	Common Ground Dove (ES)	<i>Columbina passerina jamaicensis</i>			4	H	6	2			

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
41	Caribbean Dove (ES)	<i>Leptotila jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>				1				
42	Crested Quail-Dove (E)	<i>Geotrygon versicolor</i>			3					
43	Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana montana</i>		2					1	
44	Olive-throated Parakeet (ES)	<i>Aratinga nana nana</i>		12		12		7	2	7
45	Yellow-billed Parrot (E)	<i>Amazona collaria</i>					8			
46	Black-billed Parrot (E)	<i>Amazona agilis</i>					1			
47	Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo (E)	<i>Coccyzus pluvialis</i>			2					
48	Jamaican Lizard Cuckoo (E)	<i>Coccyzus vetula</i>				H	1	H		
49	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>		7					2	1
50	Western Barn Owl (CE)	<i>Tyto alba furcata</i>			1					
51	Jamaican Owl (E)	<i>Pseudoscops grammicus</i>						1		
52	Antillean Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles gundlachii gundlachii</i>	1			2				
53	Northern Potoo (ES)	<i>Nyctibius jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>		1	1			1		
54	White-collared Swift (CE)	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons</i>						5		
55	Antillean Palm Swift (CE)	<i>Tachornis phoenicobia phoenicobia</i>		1			6			
56	Jamaican Mango (E)	<i>Anthracothorax mango</i>		6		2		2	2	2
57	Vervain Hummingbird (ES)	<i>Mellisuga minima</i>	2	3	1	4		3	2	2
58	Red-billed Streamertail (E)	<i>Trochilus polytmus</i>		5	10	5		3	2	3
59	Black-billed Streamertail (E)	<i>Trochilus scitulus</i>					6			
60	Jamaican Tody (E)	<i>Todus todus</i>		3	4	2	H	H	2	H
61	Jamaican Woodpecker (E)	<i>Melanerpes radiolatus</i>		5	2	2	H	2	1	
62	Jamaican Elaenia (E)	<i>Myiopagis cotta</i>			2					
63	Jamaican Pewee (E)	<i>Contopus pallidus</i>			5	1	2			
64	Sad Flycatcher (E)	<i>Myiarchus barbirostris</i>		3	3		1		2	
65	Rufous-tailed Flycatcher (E)	<i>Myiarchus validus</i>			2	1				
66	Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>		6	2	4	10	2	2	3
67	Loggerhead Kingbird (ES)	<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus jamaicensis</i>		6	4	6	2	6	4	1
68	Jamaican Becard (E)	<i>Pachyrhamphus niger</i>		1	1					
69	Jamaican Vireo (E)	<i>Vireo modestus</i>		2	2	2				
70	Blue Mountain Vireo (E)	<i>Vireo osburni</i>			H		H			
71	Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus altiloquus</i>		8	2	3	2	1	2	
72	Jamaican Crow (E)	<i>Corvus jamaicensis</i>					H		4	
73	Cave Swallow (ES)	<i>Petrochelidon fulva poeciloma</i>		3		2		4		
74	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i>						10		
75	Rufous-throated Solitaire (ES)	<i>Myadestes genibarbis</i>			2					
76	White-eyed Thrush (E)	<i>Turdus jamaicensis</i>			2		1			
77	White-chinned Thrush (E)	<i>Turdus aurantius</i>		2	10	4	4	1	3	2
78	Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>								2
80	Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>							1	
81	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>				1			1	
82	Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>				1				
83	Arrowhead Warbler (E)	<i>Setophaga pharetra</i>			3					
84	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>		5	2	5	4			
85	Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>		2						
86	Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>		2						
87	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>			1					

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
88	Mangrove Warbler (Golden) (CE)	<i>Setophaga petechia eoa</i>				1				
89	Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>		1	1					
90	Bananaquit (ES)	<i>Coereba flaveola flaveola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Jamaican Spindalis (E)	<i>Spindalis nigricephala</i>			5		10		1	
92	Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>		2						
93	Black-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>			10				2	
94	Yellow-shouldered Grassquit (E)	<i>Loxipasser anoxanthus</i>		1		1	2			
95	Greater Antillean Bullfinch	<i>Loxigilla violacea ruficollis</i>			2		2			
96	Orangequit (E)	<i>Euneornis campestris</i>		3	7	2	2		1	
97	Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>		7						
98	Jamaican Blackbird (E)	<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus</i>			2					
99	Greater Antillean Grackle (ES)	<i>Quiscalus niger crassirostris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
100	Jamaican Oriole (ES)	<i>Icterus leucopteryx</i>		2		9	5		3	2
101	Jamaican Euphonia (E)	<i>Euphonia jamaica</i>		4	10	2	3		4	

Mammals

Indian Mongoose, *Herpestes javanicus*

Bottle-nosed Dolphin, *Tursiops truncatus*

Reptiles

Jamaican Anole, *Anolis grahami*

Jamaican Giant Anole, *Anolis garmani*

Gecko sp.,

Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina*

Frog sp.,

Butterflies

Andraemon Swallowtail, *Papilio andraemon*

Pelaus Swallowtail, *Papilio pelaus*

Jamaican White Peacock, *Anartia jatrophae*

Gulf Fritillary, *Agraulis vanilla*

Julia Butterfly, *Dryas iulia*

Zebra Heliconian Longwing, *Heliconius charithonia*

Esmerelda Long-tail, *Urbanus esmeraldus*

Crustaceans

Soldier Crab*, *Coenobita clypeatus*