

# Trinidad & Tobago

Naturetrek Tour Report

5 - 18 March 2017



Common Tent Bat by Rob Murray



White-necked Jacobin by Rob Murray



Bearded Bellbird by David Robinson



Common Long-tongued Bat by David Robinson

Report compiled by Rob Murray  
Photos by David Robinson and Rob Murray



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: [info@naturetrek.co.uk](mailto:info@naturetrek.co.uk)

W: [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk)

Tour participants: Mukesh Ramdash (leader Trinidad) and Gladwyn James (leader Tobago)  
Rob Murray (leader Naturetrek with eight Naturetrek clients)

## Day 1

## Sunday 5th March

The arrival formalities at Trinidad's Piarco Airport were thorough and time consuming, involving luggage inspections by X-ray, hand and sniffer dog! Mukesh, the representative of the Asa Wright Centre, was waiting to greet us. Our baggage was loaded onto one bus and another arrived to take us up to the centre. In Trinidad people drive on the left - more or less! Once out of the maze of urban roads, we climbed steadily along the Blanchisseuse road to the centre. Rooms were allocated efficiently and we gathered for supper. Common Long-tongued Bats were visiting the feeders hanging from the balcony. Very slick camera operation was required to capture more than just the feeder on the image. House Geckos were patrolling the ceilings and walls. As our internal body clocks were registering beyond midnight, the group soon dispersed off to bed.

## Day 2

## Monday 6th March

The persistent and insistent nocturnal chorus of crickets gave way to a cacophony of bird song as dawn broke at 6.45am. A Ferruginous Pygmy Owl was the first to be heard, but only by a short head from the Cocoa Thrush. Then assorted tanagers became active as some of the group emerged from their slumber to assemble on the veranda. A stimulating freshly ground cup of coffee set us up for a lengthy vigil at the feeding stations. The staff loaded the feeders with sugar water and stacked the tables with slices of fresh fruit. There was a bewildering procession of assorted tropical birds demanding our attention. White-necked Jacobins were the easiest of Hummingbirds to identify. Others were more challenging but, with plenty of expert guides to hand, we were soon able to identify them with confidence. The Green and the Purple Honey Creepers were a riot of colour. Palm Tanagers were soon feasting on the pineapple slices and squabbling with White-lined and Silver-beaked Tanagers. Violaceous Euphonias were especially attractive. Crested Oropendolas had constructed a colony of pendulous nests in a tree within the accommodation blocks and were noisily flying to and fro. Bananaquits were very confiding and confident enough to steal cake from our plates. Channel-billed Toucans called from the top of a dead tree and gave excellent 'scope views. The breakfast bell rang and we abandoned the balcony to take sustenance of our own.

For the rest of the morning we leisurely explored the forest trails in the grounds of the centre. Our chief objectives were to see, and certainly hear, the Bearded Bellbird and to watch White-bearded Manakins on their lek. The call of the bellbird is very loud and distinctive. We were privileged indeed to secure such a close and prolonged encounter with this bizarre bird. The displaying Manakins were comical to watch as they bobbed, jumped and fluttered about a small clearing on the forest floor. We were fortunate to run into another party of birders who were watching a pair of Double-toothed Kites and generously shared their discovery with us. These birds look like accipiters not kites! A running rivulet had attracted a few Stream Frogs and nearby, in a Philodendron clump, Common Tent Bats had set up camp by gnawing the bases of the leaves so that they folded over forming a shelter. Agoutis ran beneath the tables to scavenge spilt fruit and two large Tegú Lizards had a minor scuffle. Leaf-cutter Ants were a feature of all of our walks; some of their fermenting mounts were really impressive in their extent. There were also marauding Army Ants to watch out for.

Very heavy rain fell for some time and this curtailed our after-lunch walk, although we carried on as best we could. Indeed, we found a species which is notoriously difficult to unearth: three Striped Xenops were creeping up the trees giving us excellent views. After rum punch at 6pm and dinner at 7pm, a few of us assembled in the porch area ready to set off on a night Safari by torch light. It was raining again, but we soldiered on and saw several Land Crabs, stick insects and a very large Chevron Tarantula. Upon our return to the centre, Long-nosed bats had begun visiting the feeders. Photographers engaged in an amusing game of 'snap the bat'. It was certainly a challenge!

## Day 3

## Tuesday 7th March

We made an earlier start today, having breakfast at 7.30am and being ready for our bus at 8.30am. The aim was to head out north along the Blanchisseuse Road through the hills to the highest point at 2500 metres. It had been unseasonably wet and windy through the night, and although the wind abated, the heavy showers didn't. The plan was to stop at frequent intervals along the winding road to search for birds. We hoped to find the enigmatic and endemic Trinidad Piping Guan by the communications station at Morne Bleu. It wasn't to be but we did find an impressive, huge Hercules Beetle clinging to the perimeter fence. We enjoyed very good views of Silver-beaked Tanagers, Rufous-breasted Wren and Tooth-billed (also known as Hepatic) Tanager. A female Blue-black Grassquit was a test for our identification skills. Between the showers conditions were favourable for raptors. We saw a good variety which included Ornate Hawk-Eagle, Plumbeous Kites, Black and Turkey Vultures and Broad-winged Hawk. Fortunately, we had just arrived at Haverford for lunch as a forceful tropical downpour unleashed. At least we had some cover. This was another good birding area and we notched up several more species. Butterflies were more evident here although they were most reluctant to settle. Later, at the 15-mile mark, we enjoyed watching nine Blue-headed Parrots and a nesting colony of Yellow-rumped Caciques. Our first Rufous-tailed Jacamar was also found near here. There were some 'no trespassing' signs in this area but the most amusing one said 'Beware of the owner not the dogs'!

Most of our birding in these thickly forested hills took the form of 'chance it and see' stops with very short walks along the roads. This approach was highly successful leading us to experience a bewildering range of bird life. It was approaching 5pm when we got back to the centre. After dinner, a couple of us joined the night walk along the approach road and down to the pool. It again yielded Chevron Tarantulas, one of which had a refuge inside a hole in a bamboo stem. The other was on the waterfall pool-changing room where we also saw a fine Turnip-tailed Gecko. Leaf-cutter Ants were extremely active and we saw a very long procession of them descending a tree waving leaf fragments in to the air as they trooped towards their immense nest. A Stream Frog with tadpoles adhering to its back was a very interesting discovery. More Whip Scorpions and Harvestmen were illuminated. A species of Rat ran over the leaf litter and disappeared into a bamboo thicket. Disappointingly, we didn't find any other mammals or owls on this occasion. Back at the centre the Long-tongued Bats entertained us as they came to the sugar-water feeders. A long flatworm known as a ribbon worm left a slime trail as it slid across the steps to the veranda. It was quite a sight!

## Day 4

## Wednesday 8th March

It was necessary to have breakfast at 6am before anyone else was up and about so that we could depart for the Aripo and Arena Forests in the lowlands at 6.30am. We stopped at several spots on the way to scan across the Arima valley. The first bird we saw was a Scaled Pigeon which was a new bird for the trip. Grey-rumped and

Band-rumped Swifts raced about over the valley then raptors began to appear over the skyline. Grey-lined Hawk and White Hawk sailed overhead, then Turkey and Black Vultures appeared. One flowering Wild Tobacco shrub was festooned with Tanagers and Honeycreepers. The pick were Bay-headed and Turquoise Tanagers and Red-legged and Green Honeycreepers. A Little Hermit flashed past and began gathering insects from the roadside embankment. The next stop was specifically to find a Greyish Saltator which we duly did. As it was sunny we fared much better for butterflies today seeing Monarchs, Long-tailed Skippers, The Postman and several others awaiting identification. A flock of long-tailed black birds diving into a shrub proved to be our first Smooth-billed Anis.

Focusing on one particular farm service road paid dividends. We actually located not one but two Ferruginous Pygmy Owls and everyone had excellent views of them. Whilst we were basking in triumph at finally pinning down this vocal but elusive species, we turned to see a magnificent Crimson-crowned Woodpecker at close range in excellent light. That set the shutters whirling! Looking around the plain we were astounded by the huge numbers of vultures circling here, there and everywhere. The benefit of having an outstanding local leader in Mukesh had already enhanced our strike rate with difficult species, but stopping us within viewing distance of a pair of Pearl Kites at their nest and then later locating a Bat Falcon really emphasised how essential local knowledge is. The authorities at the livestock station will no longer permit us to enter but we managed to see the target species from the perimeter fence. This was Red-breasted Blackbird and it didn't disappoint. A Savanna Hawk perched on a wire was a bonus here.

In the Arima Forest area we connected with a Striped Cuckoo and saw our first waders of the trip -Southern Lapwings. We enjoyed our packed lunch under cover out of the sun but within earshot of the persistent call of the cuckoo which is a double note a couple of octaves higher than our own Cuckoo. It did become irritating to some. A small scorpion provided a diversion during lunch. We arrived back at the centre at about 1pm and then everyone had the afternoon free to spend how they wished. Some went back down the forest trails to revisit the White-Bearded Manakin lek and the Bearded Bellbird. Other concentrated upon photography from the balcony of the birds visiting the feeders. Some searched for butterflies in the pleasant sunshine and others attempted the more challenging trails such as the Adventure Trail and the Bamboo Trail. The night time walk was abandoned due to torrential, unrelenting rain so we watched a video about the wildlife of Trinidad and Tobago.

## Day 5

## Thursday 9th March

This morning we tackled the Guacharo trail to Dunstan Cave where the celebrated Oilbirds live. Although the trail involved negotiating steps up and down which were slippery after all the unseasonal rain of late, there were hand rails to assist us. We walked slowly to search for birds in the undergrowth. The first bird of note was a splendid Green-backed Trogon closely followed by a Golden-fronted Greenlet. The selection of one particular stone slab to overturn was indeed fortuitous as beneath it lay a neat little Coffee Snake. Foraging amongst the leaf litter, tossing leaves from side to side and running like a rail with tail erect was the modus operandi of the Black-faced Antthrush. Its front end appears Thrush- or Blackbird-like and it is bolted onto a rail- or crane-like rear. A Little Hermit Hummingbird flashed past, only the second of the trip. It still seems strange to see crabs scuttling about miles from a beach. A Manicou Land Crab, which was a bit battered, paused on the trail long enough for us to determine that it was appendage deficient to the tune of three.

Many of the forest birds are shy and elusive allowing only fleeting glimpses. The Stripe-breasted Spinetail is a good example. However, judicious use of a tape ensured that we saw this particular species well. One of the male White-bearded Manakins sat on a perch at eye level without shifting position for ages giving photographers all the time they wanted to secure that special shot. A Philodendron with leaves partially severed and folded over invited investigation. Sure enough, it was concealing a group of Tent-making Bats huddled together. As we descended the final steps towards Dunstan Cave, a Rufous-breasted Hermit whizzed back and forth against the rock face.

The group was divided into two at the entrance to the Oilbird sanctuary as space was restricted. Cackling, spine-chilling, and loud cries echoed around the chamber as if a coven of witches resided within. As the beam of the spot-lamp passed over the rocky ledges of this dank, forbidding recess, pairs of blood-shot eyes glared back at us defiantly. Black shapes with outlines resembling giant nightjars flapped about and the atmosphere was intimidating. No wonder devil-fearing explorers curtailed their lust for adventure and declined to enter such caves. Oilbirds are amongst the world's most bizarre avian species being echolocating, hooked billed frugivores that evolution has rendered unique. To minimise disturbance to the roosting colony, we did not overstay our welcome and all respected the request for no flash photography. Whilst reflecting upon one bizarre product of natural selection we soon encountered another. Resting on the side of a tree trunk and giving us a wide-eyed stare was an owl's eye! Upon closer examination it resolved into a huge lepidopteran aptly named the Giant Owl Butterfly. Wood creepers have been scarce on this trip, so it was pleasing to secure close views of a Plain-brown Wood Creeper. A downpour of heavy rain was unleashed upon us but fortunately we were close to a shelter and escaped a drenching.

After lunch at the centre we had a little time to relax before a 4pm departure for Wallerfield. This is an area of abandoned runways with Moriche Palms bordering the aisles. Moriche Orioles like it here and were soon found. A flock of 30 or so raucous Red-bellied Macaws approached and obligingly settled on a nearby palm. The other specialities would literally come to light after dusk. Fireflies flashed their amorous messages along the rides as the night patrol gained voice. Paraques and White-tailed Nightjars were illuminated by our spot-lamper. Deep-pink eyes shone back intensely at us revealing squatting nightjars. A Barn Owl patrolled the ride and Tropical Screech Owls began calling. On a few occasions, we thought we had one of them close by, only to fail to pick it out amongst the dense vegetation. However, we did enjoy remarkable success with a Common Potoo. Two were calling and we enticed one onto a dead stump, clear of masking leaves and view-obscuring foliage. To some the calls were reminiscent of those endearing Clangers of TV yesteryear.

We arrived back at the centre with time to complete our daily log before we dispersed for an early night after a long, productive day in the field.

## Day 6

## Friday 10th March

Some time spent on the veranda early this morning gave a handsome return. A Guianan Trogon was nearby and a pair of Black Hawks occupied what has come to be known as 'The Toucan tree'. Within seconds of the raptors' departure, the Channel-billed Toucans re-possessed their tree. The usual range of Hummingbirds was on show including the magnificent Tufted Coquette. The arrival of heavy, persistent rain curtailed the activity so we took breakfast then departed in the direction of Nariva Swamp. On the way we passed through the dry savannah

grasslands of Wallerfield where we saw Red-breasted Blackbird, Grey Saltator and Yellow-bellied Elaenia. A few Fork-tailed Palm Swifts raced around, high above White-winged Swallows and Grey-breasted Martins.

We had just got to grips with a Grey Kingbird when torrential rain threatened again, so we continued to Manzanilla and sheltered by the football stadium. A Spotted Sandpiper was wading on the water-logged pitch. Giant Cowbird and Carib Grackle also appeared to find food out there. A Yellow-headed Caracara, Zone-tailed Hawk and Grey-headed Kite represented the raptor show. As we arrived at Manzanilla beach the wind had whipped up spray and white horses. It was more reminiscent of Great Yarmouth in November! The red warning flags were out, but swimming wasn't foremost in our minds today. The conditions didn't seem to trouble the Brown Pelicans or marauding Magnificent Frigate birds who carried on regardless. Carib Grackles visited our lunch table, ever alert to the possibility of easy pickings. There is a first-class washroom here which is worth the \$1 entrance fee.

The post-lunch plan was to drive around the periphery of the swamp, stopping when an interesting sighting was made. The stands of palm trees fringing the shoreline and road were attractive to raptors whose hunting technique involved sitting and watching. We saw a number of Black Hawks, Crested and Yellow-headed Caracaras and a juvenile Rufous Crab Hawk. A sojourn at the edge of the mangrove swamp was very productive. Blue-faced fiddler crabs waved a welcome as we followed a trail into the thicket; Mangrove Tree-climbing Crabs clung tenaciously to branches above the water line. We had come in search of kingfishers and soon located an obliging American Pygmy Kingfisher whose static pose delighted the photographers. In contrast, a Ringed Kingfisher appeared to be enormous and less inclined to pause for pictures. The third species at this spot, a Green Kingfisher, was flying about at speed and was disinclined to perch. Shoals of fish fry burst out from the surface in panic as an unseen predator must have alarmed them from the deep.

Driving inland a little, we found ourselves in a flat marshy agricultural area traversed by dykes festooned with Water Hyacinths and large-leaved, purple lilies. A family group of Yellow-headed Blackbirds had gathered restlessly in the reeds giving us excellent views of their gaudy headdress. Pied Water Tyrants and White-headed Marsh Tyrants sat up on elevated perches like our own Stonechats, making them easy to find and watch. Nothing especially tyrannical was observed. Green and Little Blue Herons favoured this habitat too, but the commonest and most conspicuous inhabitants were the Wattled Jacanas. Of several species of dragonflies gracing the dykes, one in particular stood out as its abdomen was bright scarlet and its head and thorax deep blue. It was The Flame-tailed Pondhawk. A loafing gang of up-to-no-good Cattle Egrets idled their time on a little bridge and were reluctant to move when a local lady decided she wanted to fish from the bridge. She caught a little Cascaruda fish, which is a delicacy we were told. We took a break here with a welcome chunk of cake and a rather early rum punch! After a few more short sorties from the bus, we headed back to the mountains with time to freshen up before dinner.

It had been a demanding day so it wasn't too surprising that only one of the group was up for a night walk with a spot lamp. We saw a Chevron Tarantula, Whip Scorpions, assorted crickets, Lesser Antillean Robber Frog and several Manicou Crabs. However, the best discovery was of a roosting Northern Water Thrush which appeared to be in a torpor and undisturbed by our proximity.

## Day 7

## Saturday 11th March

A pre-breakfast session on the veranda was very profitable. As usual, it was a Cocoa Thrush that started the dawn chorus. A Bearded Bellbird appeared on top of 'The Toucan Tree', then another just below it. Then a spectacular male Ruby Topaz Hummingbird joined the feeding frenzy.

Straight after breakfast, we went directly to Waterloo mud-flats. It has to be admitted that this is not an attractive area scenically, but such areas are often very attractive to birds. Although the beach area was disgusting with decaying litter and garbage strewn everywhere, it did give us direct access to the mudflats. A Black Skimmer was fishing just offshore and assorted Herons stood idly on the foreshore. Little Blue, Tricolored and Great Blue Herons were all on show. Many of the North American shorebirds remained at a distance but Willet, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Semipalmated Plover and Whimbrel were all identified. This is the first day for which a telescope was essential. Soon we moved on to another salubrious area with not only visual pollution but a strong, gut-wrenching smell as well. We had come here because it is a prime site for Clapper Rail and once we had found it we quickly moved on. A large flock of Laughing Gulls was loitering on the mud and a single Large-billed Tern was concealed within the gull flock. Our first two Scarlet Ibises were crab hunting on the thick mud. Carli Bay is favoured by brightly coloured Saffron Finches which gave themselves up readily after the briefest of searches.

After lunch we were taken to see a pink Hindu temple with an 85-foot statue of a Hindu god. A Cannonball Tree grows in the car park; its fruits are the size of a ten-pin bowling ball and its flowers intriguing in design. They attract bats and butterflies at the appropriate time of day. Again we stopped at a couple of places which were good for birds but lacked scenic qualities. A motorway-side pool supported a flock of Black-necked Stilts and a few Lesser Yellowlegs. The slip road to it offered views across another pool and cultivated land. Ospreys wheeled round and, at a huge distance away, a Long-winged Harrier was picked out. Our first Peregrine also found this area an attraction.

It was mid-afternoon when we arrived at the boatyard for our trip into the Caroni Swamp. There were Fiddler Crabs in the mud and Tree-climbing Crabs scuttling up the Red Mangrove trees. The boatman pointed out a roosting Tropical Screech Owl and two Cook's Tree Boa snakes. An American Redstart and two Masked Cardinals were next on the list. Perhaps the rarest or certainly most difficult bird to see in the swamp is the Boat-billed Heron. The boatman knew exactly where one was roosting. As the boat travelled along the channels, it flushed large numbers of Little Blue Herons and also Spotted Sandpipers. A Giant Cowbird flew up into an old tree and disturbed a group of disgruntled Proboscis Bats. They flew around for a bit looking for a place to resettle. They did so in a line, one above the other on the trunk of a mangrove tree. Soon we were manoeuvred into position ready to witness the arrival en masse of spectacular flights of Scarlet Ibises. They approached from all directions and hundreds settled in the trees in front of us. Of course, we kept a respectable distance from them. This was a fine example of low-impact ecotourism.

## Day 8

## Sunday 12th March

Today was scheduled to be spent at leisure in the vicinity of the centre. After breakfast we stayed together as a group for a couple of hours wandering the trails to see some of the iconic birds once more. We visited the White-bearded Manakin lek where at least four males were clicking their wings and jumping about. Then we searched for the noisy Bearded Bellbirds which we could hear from some considerable distance, but they are less

easy to spot as they tend to stay high in the canopy. Our walk looped around to the Bamboo trail and up to the approach road. The group then split for each to pursue their own agenda. Some tried for the Golden-headed Manakins; other sat comfortably on the verandah enjoying the Hummingbirds and Honeycreepers. One had somehow missed Cocoa Thrush so I joined her in a quest to track one down. We found two and secured good views.

After dinner, we accompanied other guests on a night walk along the approach road. Despite the number of visitors joining the walk, we still managed to see quite a lot from Manicou crabs to millipedes, crickets, Whip Scorpions, Chevron Tarantula, harvestmen, two species of Geckos and one harmless Coffee Snake. The opportunity arose to spotlight along the forest trails but all of the group declined and went to bed except me. I could hear distant cackling of Oilbirds but found far less than along the roadside. There were assorted spiders walking over the leaf litter and myriads of Leaf-Cutting Ants marching in procession. In some ways this was an ill-conceived adventure. It culminated in a fresh invasion of chiggers causing much irritation and intense itching for days to come. The advice to stay on the trails really is sensible!

## Day 9

## Monday 13th March

We snatched an early breakfast at 6am and left the Asa Wright Centre at 6.35am for our early-morning flight to Tobago. There was barely time for a quick scan of the feeders for a final scrutiny of the Hummingbirds, but we fitted it in.

As we left Piarco airport White-winged Swallows were the last we were to see of Trinidad's birds. We were particularly glad to be seeing the last of the irritating chiggers. Thank goodness they are not found on Tobago! After a flight of 25 minutes the plane touched down at Crown Point on Tobago. Caribbean Martins were circling. As we had our packed lunch near to the beach, we noted our first Black-faced Grassquits. A brief look at Swallows Beach produced Sandwich, Cayenne, Royal and Large-billed Terns. Another stop by a mangrove thicket in the posh suburban area known as a Bon Accord gave us the opportunity to see several, massive, brightly coloured Sphinx moth caterpillars feeding on Frangipane. At the water treatment pools we encountered a range of water birds such as Green Heron, Purple Gallinule, Least Grebe, Wattled Jacana and two Sora Rails. The astounding surprise was to see a familiar Grey Heron standing there. It represents only the sixth record for the country. How and why did it cross the entire Atlantic Ocean? Waders frequenting the ditches included Solitary and Spotted Sandpipers, and both Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs which at times could be compared as they stood side by side.

Although we dropped by the reserve at Grafton, heavy rain curtailed our enjoyment. We did see our first Chachalaca, a White-tailed Nightjar, Red-crowned Woodpecker and Cocoa Woodcreeper. Unseasonably heavy rain hampered our birding yet again as we continued our drive across the island to the east coast where there is a lake at Magdalena which used to belong to the Hilton Hotel. Here we found Anhinga and Neotropic Cormorant, Little Blue Heron and several Black-crowned Night Herons. A Great Egret appeared confiding as its pose in a dead tree was photogenic. Two Spectacled Caiman drifted menacingly across the lake. It was around 4pm when we checked into the Blue Water Inn Hotel, giving plenty of time for a dip in the sea and a soak in the Jacuzzi before a much needed meal.

## Day 10

## Tuesday 14th March

After a hectic day yesterday we all opted for a bit of a lie-in and a later breakfast before a few of us went on an exploratory walk. The rest lounged around the hotel. The birders walked up the approach road to the security hut and then took a right turn onto an unmade track called Starwood Trace. It leads to forested higher ground. Birds were few and those we did hear calling were reluctant to show. A pair of Rufous-tailed Jacamars allowed a close approach but it was the Ruby Topaz Hummingbird that stole the show. As it altered its angle relative to the light it transformed into a glowing crimson beacon. Birding, as we were, without a local guide was not a handicap once we had located birds. However, identifying the calls was another matter. We paid affectionate homage to our absent guides by blowing raspberries and pishing exaggeratedly in the hope of calling birds up. It worked no better for us than it does for these guides but they all persist in doing it. We did locate and identify our first Brown-crested Flycatcher and White-fringed Antwren.

We opted to take an early lunch to allow plenty of time for both serving us and settling the stomach before embarking on our boat ride to Little Tobago. This left the quay at about 2.30 pm and headed out over the reefs to Little Tobago Island. It was a straight-forward dry landing and, after giving us a lengthy talk on the history of the island, Captain Zee must have perceived our eagerness to get on with some birding. We climbed up through the forested slopes of the island stopping to look at Chivi Vireo, Trinidad Motmot and Brown-crested Flycatcher along the way. Zee also pointed out two Trap-door Spiders' holes complete with hinged lids. We also saw burrows of Audubon's Shearwaters and the endemic Ocellated Gecko clinking to a tree stump. Eventually we reached a lookout platform with a view across a bay with steep walls either side. A considerable number of Red-billed Tropicbirds were wheeling about and one was at a nest with a well-grown chick to tend to. It was very close to the platform. Brown Boobies and three phases of Red-footed Boobies were gathered on the slopes and trees. Magnificent Frigatebirds actually nest on the distant St Christopher Island but many were paying attention to the tropicbirds who ran the gauntlet to deliver their catch to their chicks. We saw many high-speed pursuits, but the frigatebirds didn't always succeed in forcing the tropicbirds to regurgitate their catch. We returned to the quay to join the glass-bottomed boat and for a look at the many forms of coral and multitude of fish as we made our way back to Blue Waters.

## Day 11

## Wednesday 15th March

Blue Waters Inn provided us with a packed breakfast so that we could depart for the Main Ridge Forest at 6.30am. We didn't really set targets but it was hoped that we would see the three Tobago specialities: White-tailed Sabrewing, Blue-backed Manakin and Yellow-legged Thrush. We looked for these along the Gilpin Trace trail and found all three! First we went to the visitors' centre to eat our breakfasts and make use of the facilities. Here we saw the spectacular Green-banded Urania moth. The trail was a little muddy and awkward in places but we all managed to make it as far as the first waterfall. Two Golden-olive Woodpeckers stayed in view for many minutes which is better than the majority of birds which just provided a second or two for scrutiny before disappearing into the dense undergrowth. Birds were reluctant to reveal themselves but called tantalisingly. We did track down the beautiful male Blue-backed Manakin and eventually secured excellent views of Stripe-throated Spinetail. Three White-line Bats were found roosting on the underside of a large Philodendron leaf. It was a delight to see Yellow-legged Thrushes as these are like a slightly redesigned Blackbird with a bright yellow bill, eye ring and legs. We returned from the trail walk in time for a late lunch and then relaxed around the hotel grounds until dinner beckoned.

## Day 12

## Thursday 16th March

This morning we again picked up a packed breakfast and left at 6.30am for a second visit to the rain forest. This time we tackled the Niplig trail which starts just below the visitors' centre and winds round back to the centre eventually. This was an ill-conceived choice by our local guide as it proved to be a very challenging climb and extremely awkward to negotiate. It was muddy, undulating and slippery underfoot. The group remained in good spirits despite being exhausted. We didn't see a great deal for our efforts, except for Blue-backed Manakin, Yellow-legged Thrush, Trinidad Motmot and Collared Trogon. Olivaceous Woodcreeper, and Venezuelan Flycatcher were new birds for the trip.

We returned for a late lunch and then a few of us walked along Starwood Trace which starts at the security gates. Jacamars were more obliging than most birds allowing us prolonged views. As the trail reached the next bay we had good views out to sea. We picked out Red-footed Boobies, Magnificent Frigatebirds, tropicbirds and even a few Audubon's Shearwaters. An Osprey was out hunting again. Earlier in the day we had seen it plunge to seize a fish from the sea. By the evening the wind had strengthened and cloud had moved in so after dinner everyone went off for an early night.

## Day 13

## Friday 17th March

A leisurely morning was spent prior to a 3.30pm departure to Crown Point for the return flight to Gatwick. A flock of wintering Turnstones kept us amused and a Belted Kingfisher put on a good show. We played spot-the-turtle for a while and managed to see two Green Turtles pop up their heads and swim at the surface briefly. A few of us saw the Great Black Hawk come in to land. It had eluded us until this last moment.

Check-in procedures passed uneventfully but once we had gone through security we realised that the shopping possibilities were extremely limited. Those of us relying on this to purchase gifts were sadly disappointed. The flight left on time and after about an hour we landed at Antigua where the plane filled up.

## Day 14

## Saturday 18th March

There was a tail wind blowing us across the Atlantic which enabled us to reach Gatwick 25 minutes ahead of schedule. This was much appreciated by those of us with tight connections to catch for our homeward journeys.

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## Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	March														
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>					H										
2	Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>							✓								
3	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>										✓					
4	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>										✓					
5	Audubon's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>														✓	
6	Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>											✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>											✓			✓	✓
9	Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>											✓				
10	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>									✓		✓				
11	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>							✓	✓		✓					
12	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>									✓						
14	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>									✓						
15	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				✓			✓	✓		✓					
16	Tricoloured Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>								✓		✓					
17	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>							✓	✓		✓				✓	
18	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>							✓	✓		✓					
19	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>				✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>							✓								
21	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>							✓	✓		✓					
22	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>										✓					
23	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>										✓					
24	Scarlet Ibis	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>									✓						
25	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>			✓	✓			✓								
26	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
27	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>								✓						✓	
28	Grey-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>							✓		✓						

	Common name	Scientific name	March													
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
29	Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>				✓										
30	Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>		✓				✓								
31	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		✓	✓	✓										
32	Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>									✓					
33	White Hawk	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓			
34	Common Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓					
35	Rufous Crab Hawk	<i>Buteogallus aequinoctialis</i>							✓							
36	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>														✓
37	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>					✓		✓							
38	Grey-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>					✓		✓							
39	Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>				✓								✓	✓	
40	Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>		✓	✓											
41	Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>			✓	✓			✓							
42	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>				✓										
43	Northern Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>							✓							
44	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>							✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
45	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>					✓									
46	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>								✓			✓			
47	Rufous-vented Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis ruficauda</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>								✓						
49	Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>										✓				
50	(American) Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>										✓				
51	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>										✓				
52	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>							✓	✓		✓				
53	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>								✓						
54	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>					✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
55	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>							✓	✓						
56	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>							✓							
57	Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>								✓						
58	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>								✓		✓				
59	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>							✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
60	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>										✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	March														
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
61	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>									✓		✓				
62	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>									✓						
63	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>									✓		✓				
64	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>									✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>									✓						
66	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>									✓		✓				
67	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>									✓		✓				
68	Cabot's Tern	<i>Thalasseus acuflavidus</i>											✓				
	Cayenne (ssp of Cabot's) Tern	<i>Thalasseus acuflavidus eurygnathus</i>											✓				
69	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>											✓				✓
70	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>									✓						
71	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
72	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>				✓	✓	✓									
73	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>							✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>									✓		✓		✓		✓
75	Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
76	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>								✓	✓						
77	Grey-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>		✓						✓		✓					
78	Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>							✓								
79	Green-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus passerinus</i>					✓		✓				✓				
80	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>				✓											
81	Orange-winged Amazon	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
82	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>		✓						✓							
83	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>									✓						
84	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				
85	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>					✓										
86	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>							✓	✓							
87	Tropical Screech Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>							H		✓						
88	Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>		H	H	✓			H	H							
89	Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>							✓								
90	Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>							✓						✓		
91	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>							✓								

	Common name	Scientific name	March													
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
92	White-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis cayennensis</i>					✓					✓				
93	Band-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>		✓	✓	✓										
94	Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>		✓	✓	✓										✓
95	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>											✓	✓	✓	
96	Neotropical (Fork-tailed) Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>							✓							
97	Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>		✓				✓				✓				✓
98	Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓				
99	Little Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longuemareus</i>			✓	✓	✓									
100	White-tailed Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus ensipennis</i>													✓	✓
101	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
102	Green-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridigula</i>									✓					
103	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
104	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>						✓		✓			✓			
105	Tufted Coquette	<i>Lophornis ornatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
106	Blue-chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes notata</i>		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓					
107	White-chested Emerald	<i>Amazilia brevirostris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
108	Copper-rumped Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tobaci</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
109	Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>		✓		✓			✓		✓					
110	Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>			✓	✓	✓									
111	Guianan Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>		H		✓	✓	✓								
112	Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>		H											✓	✓
113	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>							✓	✓						
114	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>							✓							
115	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>							✓	✓						
116	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>														✓
117	Trinidad (Blue-crowned) Motmot	<i>Momotus bahamensi</i>			✓								✓	✓	✓	✓
118	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	
119	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓					
120	Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>									✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
121	Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>		✓												
122	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>		✓				✓			✓			✓	✓	
123	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>		✓	✓	✓										

	Common name	Scientific name	March														
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
124	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>				✓											
125	Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>			✓		✓										
126	Stripe-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis cinnamomea</i>													✓	H	
127	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>							✓								
128	Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>		✓													
129	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>					✓				✓						
130	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>															
131	Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>				✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	
132	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>		✓								✓				✓	
133	Black-crested Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>				H	✓	✓	✓								
134	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
135	Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>													✓		
136	White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>										✓	✓				
137	White-fringed Antwren	<i>Formicivora grisea</i>													✓		✓
138	Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>					✓				✓						
139	Bearded Bellbird	<i>Procnias averano</i>		✓		✓	H		✓	✓							
140	Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>		✓													
141	Blue-backed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>													✓	✓	
142	White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>		✓		✓	✓				✓						
143	Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>		✓													
144	Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>		✓		✓	✓										
145	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>							✓	✓		✓	✓				
146	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>		✓			✓								✓	✓	
147	Ochre-lored Flatbill (Yellow-breasted Flycatcher)	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>										✓					
148	White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>															H
149	Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>							✓								✓
150	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>		✓	✓												
151	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>		✓	✓	✓					✓						
152	Pied Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>							✓								
153	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>							✓								
154	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>		✓	✓	✓											
155	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					

	Common name	Scientific name	March													
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
156	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>			✓	✓		✓								
157	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>			✓											
158	Sulphury Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>					✓									
159	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
160	Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>						✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
161	Venezuelan Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus venezuelensis</i>												H	✓	
162	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>										✓	✓	✓		
163	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>					✓	✓	✓			✓				
164	Caribbean Martin	<i>Progne dominicensis</i>										✓	✓	✓		✓
165	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>			✓	✓		✓								
166	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓								
167	Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius rutilus</i>			✓									✓	✓	
168	Northern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
169	Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
170	White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>		✓										✓	✓	
171	Cocoa Thrush	<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	H	H	✓	H					
172	Spectacled Thrush	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓					✓
173	Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>												✓	✓	
174	Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>			✓											
175	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	
176	Scrub Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	
177	Golden-fronted Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i>					✓									
178	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>		✓			✓									
179	Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
180	American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i> (split fr <i>S. petechia</i> )						✓								
181	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>							✓					✓		
182	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>				✓		✓				✓				
183	Bicoloured Conebill	<i>Conirostrum bicolor</i>							✓							
184	Masked Cardinal	<i>Paroaria nigrogenis</i> (split fr <i>P. gularis</i> )							✓							
185	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>			✓											
186	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
187	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					

	Common name	Scientific name	March													
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
188	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
189	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
190	Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
191	Speckled Tanager	<i>Tangara guttata</i>			✓											
192	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>			✓	✓	✓									
193	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>		✓	✓											
194	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
195	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
196	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	
197	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>			✓											
198	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
199	Black-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>										✓				
200	Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>				✓		✓								
201	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓							
202	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>							✓							
203	Tooth-billed (Hepatic) Tanager	<i>Piranga lutea</i> (split fr <i>P. flava</i> )			✓											
204	Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>						✓								
205	Red-breasted Blackbird	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>				✓		✓								
206	Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
207	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
208	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>			✓			✓					✓	✓		
209	Moriche Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis chrysocephalus</i>					✓									
210	Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
211	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>			✓	✓		✓								
212	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Mammals

1	Red-rumped Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta leporina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
2	Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>		✓	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓
3	Lesser White-lined Bat	<i>Saccopteryx leptora</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓				✓		
4	Pallas's (Common) Long-tongued Bat	<i>Glossophaga soricina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
5	Tent-making Bat	<i>Uroderma bilobatum</i>		✓			✓								

	Common name	Scientific name	March													
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
6	Proboscis Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris nato</i>										✓				
7	Pallas's Mastiff Bat	<i>Molossus molossus</i>										✓				

## Reptiles & Amphibians

Green Turtle, *Chelonia mydas*

Underwood's Spectacled Tegu, *Gymnophthalmus underwoodi*

Anole sp,

Streak Gecko, *Gonatodes vittatus*

Cook's Tree Boa, *Corallus cookii*

Stream Frog, *Mannophryne trinitatis*

Spectacled Caiman , *Caiman crocodilus*

Giant Ameiva / Garden Lizard, *Ameiva ameiva*

House Gecko, *Hemidactylus frenatus*

Ocellated Gecko, *Gonatodes ocellatus*

Red-naped Coffee Snake, *Ninia atrata*

Cane Toad , *Bufo marinus*

Common Tegu Lizard , *Tupinambis teguixin*

Green Iguana , *Iguana iguana*

Variegated Gecko, *Gonatodes ceciliae*

Turnip-tailed Gecko, *Thecadactylus rapicauda*

Machete Savane snake, *Chironius carinatus*

Lesser Antilles Robber Frog, *Pristimantis urichi*

## Butterflies & Moths

Red Rim, *Biblis hyperia*

Tiger Butterfly, *Heliconius isabella*

Postman, *Heliconius melpomene*

White Peacock , *Anartia jatrophe*,

Tiger-striped Butterfly , *Heliconius ismenius*

White-tailed Page , *Urania leilus*

Owl Butterfly, *California urilichus*

Blue Transparent, *Ithomia pellucida*

Red Anartia or Coolie, *Anartia amathea*

Monarch , *Danaus plexippus*

Blue Morpho , *Morpho peleides*

Blue Transparent, *Ithomia pellucida*

Lycrothon, *Papilloma lycrothon*

Orange-banded Nymphidium, *Nymphidium lisimon*

Plain Longtail, *Urbanus simplicius*

Silver-spotted Flambeau, *Agraulis vanillae*

Flambeau or Julia Butterfly , *Dryas julia*

Cloudless Sulphur, , *Phoebis sennae*

Cattle Heart, *Parides anchises*

Ithicus Sister, *Adelpha ithicus*

Green banded Urania moth, *Urania leilus*

## Arachnids

Trinidad Chevron Tarantula , *Psalmopoeus cambridgei*

Golden Orb Spider, *Nephila clavipes*

Whip Scorpion,

Trap-door spider,

Scorpion sp1 Trinidad,

Scorpion sp 2 Little Tobago,

## Other Invertebrates

Hercules Beetle, *Dynastes hercules*

Carmine Skimmer, *Orthemis discolour*

Great Pondhawk, *Emytheris versiculosa*

Brazilian Fiddler Crab, *Uca maracoani*

Army ants,

Flame-tailed Pondhawk, *Erythemis peruviana*

Ribbon Worm,

Mangrove Tree Crab, *Aratus pisonii*

Leaf-cutting Ants,

Carmine Skimmer, *Orthemis discolour*

Manicou Crab, *Eudaniela garmani*

Blue Land Crab, *Cardisoma guanhumii*