

# Trinidad & Tobago

Naturetrek Tour Report

10 - 22 March 2019



Purple Honeycreeper



Bee Orchid



Monarch Butterfly



Bearded Bellbird

Report and photos compiled by Keith Buchanan



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: Keith Buchanan (Leader) with 11 Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

**Sunday 10th March**

We set out from Gatwick on our long flight to Trinidad a little later than the planned 1005 departure time. This time could not be made up during the flight as we had significant head winds, and as we landed for a brief stop at St. Lucia we were still a little behind schedule. A further delay here meant that we finally arrived on Trinidad about an hour late – not very significant on an 11 hour flight.

Stepping into the muggy heat of the airport we immediately spotted Dave who had come to meet us from the Asa Wright centre and, with our bags in one minibus and us in the other, we set out on the 40 minute drive to the centre. It was dark but still a relief to pass out of the Arima conurbation and start climbing to the 1,200 feet altitude of the centre. There we were warmly greeted by Martin and soon the luggage had been taken to rooms and we all sat down gratefully to a late dinner in the friendly dining room, although not before some of us had been diverted by a huge *Caligo* Owl butterfly, trying frantically to fly through a neon strip light. Time then to retire to our rooms, where some of us were entertained by the vigorous squeaking of bats from the roof : representatives of some of the 27 species found in the surrounding area.

## Day 2

**Monday 11th March**

### Blanchisseuse Road and the Northern Range

Although this was meant to be our orientation day, local circumstances meant that orientation was postponed until the following day so that we had a full day out today, away from the centre. But before that, most of us gathered at around 0600 on the balcony of the centre to watch the legendary dawn bird display unfolding. This extravaganza is fuelled by the filling of numerous hummingbird feeders plus bird tables laden with succulent fruit. Light the blue touch paper and retire. A breath-taking display of avian richness unfolded. Once the Pallas's Long-Tongued Bats had retired, hummingbirds, honeycreepers, tanagers, oropendolas and thrushes all took to the stage. Standing out amongst the hummingbirds were probably the White-Necked Jacobins, hovering and feeding just inches from where we were standing. Purple and Green Honeycreepers were jewels in the dawn light. Below them, Red-rumped Agoutis waited for scraps to fall from the tables. At the end of an hour or so, a magnificent Black Hawk-Eagle soared over the valley and it was time for breakfast.

After a hearty breakfast we set off at 0830 to climb north on the Blanchisseuse road which runs through the Northern Range of mountains. Our first stop found us closing in on a pair of Great Antshrikes, not far from the centre. Moving on, another stop was made near to a fruiting fig. This proved a magnet for many small birds, with perhaps the Bay-headed Tanagers and Golden-headed Manakins being the most memorable. This stop also eventually produced two of the three trogon species found on Trinidad, with everyone getting good views of these sometimes elusive birds.

Another stop was made for a raptor at the top of a dead tree – this turned out to be one of two Plumbeous Kites – migrants from South America – admired during the day. Stopping at the high point to admire the view, we found another group watching a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl which was sitting out in the open. We also got good views of this irritable looking little owl. Dropping down the other side of the mountain, we observed some swifts well enough to be able to name them as Grey-rumped, as there are a number of very similar species. Red-rumped

and Golden-olive Woodpeckers were also seen during the morning and we eventually arrived at the village of Brasso Seco for our lunch stop. We made use of the benches for our lunch and toilets in the adjacent building before setting off again into the building heat of the day.

A highlight of the afternoon was a noisy colony of Yellow-rumped Caciques, which were enjoyed while we had our afternoon cake and drink. Later, while we admired some Blue-headed Parrots, some hilarity resulted from the mis-hearing of two bird species, whereby Blue Dacnis became 'Blue Darkness' and Violaceous Euphonia became 'Violent Euphonia'. Definitely time to retire to the centre.

It had been a long and fruitful day, but a few ventured out on a night walk later, and were rewarded with scorpions, a Red-naped Snake, a Trinidad Chevron Tarantula and a Velvet Worm eating a cricket! It was definitely time for bed after that.

## Day 3

Tuesday 12th March

### Orientation at the Asa Wright Centre

This was our orientation day. Some of us started as we had the previous day and went to the balcony to watch the avian arrivals have their breakfast before we had our own. As before, it was a kaleidoscope of colour and time flew by before the gong announced the beginning of breakfast.

After breakfast our guide 'Rudi' took us for a walk along the 'Discovery' trail at the Centre. We took a well-worn trail made by leaf-cutter ants and followed it to the enormous nest mound. We were interested to see the amount of material which had been collected but subsequently rejected – only plant material which decays quickly allows the fungus, on which the ants feed, to grow at a reasonable speed. Shortly afterwards, we came upon a pair of Trinidad Motmots which were displaying to each other. A Rufous-browed Peppershrike was calling from the bamboos but try as we might we could not locate it. Moving on, we investigated the former and current lek sites for the White-bearded Manikin and were eventually rewarded with sight of a male. Although not lekking while we were there, the patches of ground cleared of leaves indicated that the site was actively used.

As a magnificent Black Hawk-eagle flew over, we began to home in on calling Bearded Bellbirds, whose incredibly loud metallic calls can be heard from a mile distant. This proved a frustrating but fun experience as the foliage obscured the calling birds but, persevering, we all eventually managed to get good views of that wonderful 'beard'.

As we approached the Centre on our return leg, we diverted into the herb garden, in search once more of the elusive Rufous-browed Peppershrike. This proved a good move for we discovered an active mass of army ants which had attracted a range of followers. Rufous-browed Peppershrike, Plain-brown Woodcreeper, White Bearded Manikin and Great Antshrike were all feeding on insects disturbed by the army ants (not the ants themselves) and we were able to see all these species at close quarters. By then it was time for lunch and we retreated to the Centre to enjoy a delicious meal.

After lunch we had free time, and many of the group did further exploring of the grounds. An exciting find was a Cook's Tree Boa, perhaps two metres long but coiled up near the top of a bamboo. Many searched the grounds for the lovely little Tufted Coquette hummingbird. We were unsuccessful in this but did get excellent

views of Guianan Trogon and Barred Antshrike. In mid-afternoon it started to rain so we retreated into the Centre and were consoled with afternoon tea. Further birding was conducted from the balcony until it was time for rum punches at 6pm.

## Day 4

Wednesday 14th March

### Lowlands in the Arouca area

Today we had an early start at 0600, but despite this a delicious full breakfast was laid out for us, giving us a great start to the day. Shortly after 0630 we were on our way with Dave, heading down the mountain to see some lowland species. We made a couple of stops on the way down and at the first were entertained by a diurnal bat, the curiously named White-lined Sac-winged Bat. A Rufous-breasted Hermit zigzagged at impossible speeds, apparently looking for a nest site. A little Streaked Xenops toyed with us, flitting from one side of the road to the other in frenzied early morning activity.

Finally coming down off the hill, we made our way through the congested area of Arima to the complex of habitats in the vicinity of Arouca, part of which comprises the Trincity Millenium Complex. This is a wealthy area, with large dwellings, golf courses etc and we stopped next to one of these courses. Security personnel can be officious at these sites but we had Asa Wright security with us to smooth any problems. The stream running through the site had a wonderful variety of birds – for example a tight knot standing in the stream comprising Short-billed Dowitchers, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Black-necked Stilts, Southern Lapwings and a Tri-coloured Heron. A Green Iguana stalked through the long grass and a Spectacled Caiman watched us balefully from the centre of the stream.

Moving on, we came to some ponds full of Water Hyacinth. These were full of bird life – Purple and Common Gallinules, lovely Yellow-headed Blackbirds, and large numbers of White-winged Swallows amongst others. Spotted Sandpipers vied for space on the logs with Red-eared Terrapins.

Reluctantly we moved on, this time to an agricultural area where a large gathering of Cattle Egrets were following machinery in the fields, flanked by some Yellow-headed Caracaras. Nearby, we managed to find a Masked Yellowthroat and other small birds, but by now we were running out of time and so began the return journey to the centre, arriving in time for lunch.

We had free time in the afternoon so the lovely grounds were explored by all; some following the marked trails, others concentrating on exploring the gardens around the house, and some just relaxing. This activity ended with rum punch at 1800, accompanied by check-listing, then another fine dinner. The night walk at 2000 revealed many small interesting creatures of the night, with the highlights being a tree frog and a very large and feisty Trinidad Chevron Tarantula living in a hollow log. Another great day was over.

## Day 5

Thursday 15th March

### Dunston Oilbird Cave and Night time Birding at Wallerfield

Our first formal activity of the day was a walk to Dunston Cave to see the Oilbird colony, one of the most accessible colonies of this mysterious bird in South America. It was a tiring walk for it was already hot and there

was no breeze in the valley. However there was much of interest along the route to distract us. A flurry of movement high in the treetops produced a White-shouldered Tanager – one of those Tanagers not often seen, as well as Striped Xenops and a Golden-fronted Greenlet. Our guide Caleb gave us some interesting information about the Oilbirds on the way down, and pointed out the Manac Palm whose fruits are an important part of their diet.

As we approached a deep narrow ravine a Rufous-breasted Hermit hummingbird was spotted approaching its spidery hanging nest, suspended from a Heliconia leaf. We watched, fascinated, as the birds hovered in front of this delicate structure. Then, a few metres away, a Euler's Flycatcher was spotted with nesting material which it proceeded to weave into another elaborate hanging nest.

A few more metres and we were at the mouth of the deep, damp and gloomy ravine. An unearthly sound greeted us as we approached the narrow entrance – somewhere between a retch and a growl – indicating that our presence had been detected. Ranged along ledges, some on nests, these extraordinary birds stared back at us, their eyes red with the beam of the torch. In the heat of late morning we retraced our steps and returned to the centre for welcome refreshment.

We had some free time after lunch and people once more explored the grounds or bird watched from the terrace. Some members of the group caught up with hummingbirds missed so far – the Tufted Coquette was high on many peoples' list – while others enjoyed the spectacle of lekking White-bearded Manikins down in the forest.

At 1615 it was time to head off down the hill for some night time birding. We drove to Wallerfield, an old American Army airbase, and while it was still light, admired the Sulphury Flycatchers which can be found there. After a rum punch and a picnic dinner it was nearly dark, and we started to pick up the calls of the nocturnal Common Pauraque. As we walked along the tarmac of the old runways, we could pick up the birds with their eyeshine reflected in the beam of a torch. They fluttered up from the road to snatch insects then often returned to their original position.

We moved on to search for the White-tailed Nightjar, and several were detected by the same method. They were more skittish than the Pauraques however, and it was difficult to get close. A much bigger and brighter eyeshine proved to be a Common Potoo and we were able to get a telescope on this mysterious bird as it sat on the top of a branch, swivelling its head and periodically flying off to catch an insect. But by then it was getting late so it was time to head back up to the centre, well satisfied with our evening's birdwatching.

## Day 6

Friday 16th March

### Aripo Savannah and Nariva Swamp

As we waited for our transport a Streaked Flycatcher was spotted on the overhead wires – a good start to the day. As we made our way down the hill, our first stop, at a bend in the road, produced a handsome American Redstart along with a White-shouldered Tanager and other small birds. All were very high in the canopy, so a little hard on the neck muscles. A further stop, overlooking the steep valley, gave us a fleeting view of a Grey-lined Hawk as well as a Tropical Peewee sitting obligingly in the open.

Our next stop, beside a small quarry, was to try and find the Striped Cuckoo which was calling from behind some houses. We went up and down the road, avoiding dogs and traffic, until the pair was eventually located in some bamboos. Everyone then got good views. But time was marching on now so we proceeded down to the Aripo Savannah and to the Livestock Research Station in particular. Having negotiated security at the entrance we drove along a track, surrounded by open fields on both sides. Almost immediately we located one of our key birds – the vibrantly coloured Red-breasted Meadowlark (recently renamed from Red-breasted Blackbird). A Savannah Hawk, with its impressively long legs, was standing in a dead tree nearby. Stopping at a small stream we watched a little bit of drama. A pair of Yellow-chinned Spinetails were building a nest by the streamside – or trying to – for they were constantly being chased and harassed by the similarly sized Pied Water Tyrant. To add insult to injury, Shiny Cowbirds were waiting in the wings to lay their eggs, cuckoo fashion, in their nest. Before turning back we drove on a little further to look at the crossbreed which this station was producing – a cross between Asian Buffalo and Indian Brahmin cattle, called the Buffalypso. On the way back two Grassland Yellow Finches were added to our bird list.

By the time we reached the coast at Manzanilla it was time for the splendid hot lunch which we had carried with us. A noisy gang of Carib Grackles waited impatiently for any crumbs from our table. As we ate, occasional Magnificent Frigate Birds drifted overhead and, out to sea, Brown Pelicans could be seen. As we progressed through the Nariva Swamp we stopped to look at the rather uncommon Rufous Crab Hawk which was perched in a tree, before we got distracted by the American Pygmy Kingfisher in the adjoining stream. A group of Sanderling with a lone Grey Plover were more familiar to us Europeans. Another stop produced a lovely pair of Pygmy Kingfishers as well as Spotted Sandpiper and the dramatic Black-crested Antshrike.

Late in the afternoon, we stopped for cake and rum punch as we watched the antics of adult and juvenile Wattled Jacanas in the wet ditches. Several of the strange Limpkins were also to be found in these fields, as well as the White-tailed Goldenthrout hummingbird in some white flowers by the ditch side.

By now it was starting to get dark so we drove back, tired but satisfied, after a long and interesting day.

## Day 7

Saturday 17th March

### Free day at the Asa Wright Centre

Before breakfast, from the balcony, a Squirrel Cuckoo could be seen – a first for many of the observers.

Although it was a free day, a number of us elected to go on a walk with the guide Elizabeth, up the entrance way to the main road. A short diversion near the beginning had us all sniffing as Elizabeth could smell a Boa Constrictor nearby. It could not be located although a Red-tailed Squirrel was seen. Shortly afterwards, a pair of Turquoise Tanagers was also a first for many of the group. A tiny Stream Frog got lots of attention as it sat motionless on a dead leaf by the side of the stream. At the junction with the main road, a pair of Channel-billed Toucans were flying around and eventually settled so that all had good, if distant, views. On the way back, the nest box which we had spotted on the way out could now be seen to have a head protruding – a tiny Ferruginous Pygmy Owl was examining us disapprovingly as we walked past. But by now it was getting hot so we retreated to the Centre for a refreshing drink and a delicious lunch.

When the day cooled off at about 1430, most people explored the Discovery trail again. They were rewarded with a spectacular display of lekking from the White-bearded Manikins, in two different locations. Also notable for those out on the trail was the presence of a Fer-de-lance snake coiled at the side of the path. Luckily the Naturetrek leader came across it and was able to warn other members of the group not to step on it!

Lots of feeding bird activity from the terrace entertained us again until it was time for rum punch at 1800.

## Day 8

## Sunday 18th March

### Waterloo and Caroni Swamp

Today we set out for the west coast of the island, to visit various sites on the coast in the Waterloo area. Our first notable find was a Long-winged Harrier working its way over the old sugarcane fields. We arrived at Brickfield to find the tide in and therefore limited numbers of birds – a few herons, Brown Pelicans and a lone pair of Laughing Gulls. Skirting the shore we found a spot where distant Large-billed Terns were visible, then a large flock of Willets got up and re-settled on the shore. A Bi-coloured Conebill was discovered in the mangroves, and a Greater Ani a little further back.

But, given the tide, we decided to move on to the shore at Orange Valley, where fisherman were busy along the sea front. A high volume of noise greeted us as we emerged from the vehicles and we discovered a huge flock of Laughing Gulls on the shore – perhaps 15,000. Black Skimmers were tucked in at the back, while Royal Terns and Lesser Black-backed Gulls were also present. Close to us, a Spotted Sandpiper, still with its spots visible, was also of interest.

As we moved on to Carli Bay to have lunch, we found a Crimson-crested Woodpecker and some Yellow Warblers in roadside trees. After an excellent lunch at Carli Bay we visited the Hindu ‘Temple In The Sea’ and found there a very familiar sight – a flock of Ruddy Turnstones – although they had a few less familiar Semipalmated Plovers with them. Here we also got good views of the remarkable Four Eyed Fish, which have vertically elongated eyes so that they can see above and below water at the same time. Another short stop at the Hanuman statue produced good views of Boat-billed Flycatcher, enabling comparison with the very similar Great Kiskadee.

But it was time to move on to Caroni Swamp National Park and our much-anticipated boat ride. As we parked up, a Masked Cardinal was enticed down by some crumbs, and we had our first close views of the stunning Scarlet Ibis – several were in the mangroves close to the road. Shortly afterwards, we embarked on our boat ride, ably led by Lester, and very soon had seen our first Green-throated Mango – a hummingbird found exclusively in this brackish habitat. Not long afterwards we were very excited when Lester found a Silky Anteater sleeping curled round a tree – we found another shortly afterwards. Both looked like furry coconuts and, as they had their prehensile tailed wrapped around them, it was impossible to make out any features. Two roosting Tropical Screech Owls were very difficult to locate but David and Lester managed to get most people on to them eventually. A Boat-billed Heron, high in a tree, was a little easier to find. A close encounter with another Masked Cardinal, and an Eared Dove on its nest, were also very interesting and enjoyable encounters.

We moved on and, as we waited for the main event, admired the American Flamingos which are in the process of establishing themselves in the Caroni as a breeding species. But before long we were mesmerised by parties of

Scarlet Ibis coming in to roost on the island opposite. At first they came in small groups, but eventually large parties were coming in, making splashes of impossible scarlet on the green treescape. But reluctantly, as the light faded, we had to leave for our long drive back to the Asa Wright Centre – a fantastic end to a great day.

## Day 9

Monday 19th March

### Tobago arrival

An early start saw us driving down through Arima to the airport, after having said our goodbyes to the staff at the Asa Wright Centre. The flight to Tobago was very short – just 20 minutes – and soon we were making our introductions to Jason, our guide on Tobago for the rest of the week.

Having loaded up the bus the birding began almost immediately with a walk through the area of Bon Accord. Jason pointed out that one of the first birds we saw, the Blue-grey Tanager, was actually much bluer in Tobago. A Red-crowned Woodpecker was a new bird for us, not being found on Trinidad. We enjoyed seeing the various dragonflies which were hawking up the down the wet ditches, such as the Red Pondhawk. Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs were both present, allowing very helpful comparison of these two species, and slightly further on, we came upon our first Green Heron of the trip. While looking at the abundant Ramshorn snails, a raucous sound brought Green-rumped Parrotlets to our attention.

Back in the bus we drove the short distance to the Tobago Plantation, now a leisure resort but with a number of interesting natural features. The large ponds hosted Anhingas and some Spectacled Caiman but not a great deal else and as it was now very hot we decided to move on to another part. In overgrown settlement ponds we got fleeting glimpses of a Sora, a small crane, as it moved furtively through the reeds. This was followed by a Scrub Greenlet, now considered a Tobago endemic. An overgrown lily pond concealed a small party of Black-bellied Whistling Ducks, beside which were two Rufous-vented Chachalacas.

Our final stop was where a boardwalk had been constructed through the Red Mangroves. We hunted unsuccessfully for roosting Common Potoos before coming out of the mangroves to admire the view over the bay. As we looked out a head bobbed up out of the water – a Green Turtle, unusually, was swimming across. On our way back, we could hear a White-fringed Antwren. Jason announced that it would be too difficult to find and there was much mirth when the bird immediately appeared in front of us.

We retired gratefully to the air-conditioned bus (it was 36 C outside) and began our 1½ hour drive to the Blue Waters Inn, arriving in late afternoon. We settled in and had dinner outside, overlooking the beach and the lovely bay in front of the hotel, with its views of Little Tobago Island.

## Day 10

Tuesday 20th March

### Main Ridge Forest reserve and Gilpin Trail

We had an early start this morning, setting off at 0630 with a packed breakfast. We had our first stop at Hummingbird Park, a recreational area which had once been farmed but was now reverting to secondary forest. Almost immediately we had excellent views of the endemic Trinidad Motmot – much better views than we had had on Trinidad. We had an excellent vantage point, looking down over the valley and, as a result, many of the

birds were at eye level. Red-rumped Woodpeckers were chasing each other around and the wonderful Ruby-topaz Hummingbirds were active, although the light was not quite good enough to show them in their full splendour. White-tipped Dove and Pale-vented Pigeon gave us an opportunity to have a good look at these species. A Black-faced Grassquit was also a new bird for us.

After an hour or so getting to know the local birdlife we proceeded up into the Main Range Forest Reserve. Protected since 1776, it is one of the oldest areas of protected rainforest in the world, originally protected to preserve the water supply. We stopped at the visitor centre at Bloody Bay Recreation Site and had a filling breakfast of sandwiches, hard boiled eggs, home-made yogurt and honey.

From there we moved on to the informally named 'bottom trail' which is actually the lower end of the famous Gilpin Trail or Gilpin Trace as it is also called. On getting out of the vehicles we were astonished to see that a Black-throated Mango hummingbird had built its tiny cup nest directly on the overhead electric wire, although it was partially hidden by the adjacent little Bromeliads which had also established themselves. We were able to watch the parents feeding the chicks inside – the tiny heads and bills could be seen protruding above the nest with the parent inserting its bill inside the gape to feed them. All of this activity was in a nest with a diameter of one inch! As we entered the forest we quickly found one of the larger hummingbirds, the White-tailed Sabrewing, and managed to see both male and female. Another notable bird here was the Venezuelan Flycatcher, very similar to the Brown-crested Flycatcher we had seen the previous day. At the furthest point of the walk we finally saw our first Blue-backed Manakin – a juvenile male was feeding on some fruit. As we retraced our steps, and were nearly back, we managed to get good views of the little Olivaceous Woodcreeper, which had eluded us up to that point. It stubbornly kept to the back of the tree initially but eventually came round into full view. We were nearly back at the car when an adult male Blue-backed Manakin showed itself – a perfect end to that walk.

Our final walk was along the Gilpin Trail from its normal starting point. As it was now getting hot, the birdlife was fairly subdued, but we did get nice views of a Cocoa Woodcreeper and a Stripe-breasted Spinetail at its nest. As we emerged from the Trail to board our bus, two Great Blackhawks were circling overhead. We then drove back for a late lunch at the hotel. In what was left of the afternoon some people went snorkelling while others went for a stroll or simply relaxed before dinner.

## Day 11

## Wednesday 21st March

### Little Tobago Island

A relatively late start saw us all congregating on the wooden jetty outside the Blue Waters Inn, ready to take the short boat ride across to little Tobago Island, a protected bird sanctuary since it was gifted to the government by its private owner. Although the wind was strong, the crossing was relatively calm. When we got to Goat Island, which lies in between the main island and Little Tobago, we spotted an Osprey resting in a tree. As we rounded Goat Island we were briefly met by bigger seas before coming into the shelter of Little Tobago Island itself. Because the tide was low, it was a little tricky getting on and off the boat but all made it safely. Before we climbed up, we were given a brief history by our guide "Zee". He related the interesting story of how Birds of Paradise had been brought to the island from Papua New Guinea because of concern over their populations due to hunting. They survived for many decades but eventually succumbed to a major hurricane in 1963 and so are no longer present.

As we climbed up the hill we noticed the freshwater containers; these are regularly supplied to assist the birds on the island as there is very little fresh water. Blue-grey Tanagers were in abundance and we got some good views of the Chivi Vireo, which is also common on the island. As we approached a bend in the path Zee pointed out a hole, beneath which was an area of bare earth – this was the nesting hole and landing platform of the Audubon's Shearwater, which nests here. Peering into the holes, we were able to get glimpses of the chicks inside.

As we reached the flat area where the putative visitor centre has been built but not yet used, we watched both Yellow-bellied Elaenias and Brown-crested Flycatchers coming to drink. Inside the building itself we were shown a colony of roosting Miller's Long Tongued Bats – so far the only occupants of the building.

We continued climbing and soon reached the viewing platform for the main event. Astonishingly, Red-billed Tropic Birds were nesting right beside the platform, inches from where we were standing. But even more dramatically, they were flying by at eye level, wheeling and turning, trying to get in the right position to land at their nest in the swirling wind conditions. We watched their graceful flight for some time, but then turned our attention to the Boobies, noting the different colour morphs of the Red-footed Boobies as well as the Brown Boobies. But all too soon it was time to go back and we made our way back down to the boat.

On the way back, looking through the glass bottom, we got a brief view of a passing turtle but visibility was not good due to the turbid water, perhaps caused by the recent dust from the Sahara. We were rather sad to note the poor state of the coral – some of this dated back to the 1963 hurricane but global warming seemed to be playing a destructive role.

Soon we got back to the hotel for lunch and in the afternoon people did their own thing, including snorkelling and a very pleasant walk on the track above the hotel.

## Day 12

Thursday 22nd March

### Coast and Main Range Forest Reserve

Another early start today. At 0630, with our packed breakfast on board, we set off to the north-eastern tip of the island and stopped at Flagstaff Hill, overlooking the picturesque town of Charlotteville. We had splendid views north to St. Giles Island, an important island for breeding seabirds. Three Red-legged Honeycreepers flew out of a tree – our first look at this species. Short-tailed and Grey-rumped Swifts flew past but otherwise it was rather quiet and we decided to move on.

We drove slowly round the north coast, with its romantically named Pirates Bay and Man O' War Bay before stopping for breakfast at Bloody Bay, scene of an infamous battle between pirates. Today it was looking much more peaceful and as we ate our packed breakfast we watched Brown Pelicans and Magnificent Frigate Birds out in the bay, with the occasional fly past of a Royal Tern.

Over in the corner, a white bird that we had assumed was an egret turned out to be, on closer inspection, a juvenile Little Blue Heron. A grey-blue adult was in the river behind, along with a Common Gallinule (recently split from Moorhen).

Well fed, we drove round and back into the Forest reserve, to the curiously named Niplig Trail, Niplig being Gilpin in reverse! Even before we had got off the road we had seen two new species. The Collared Trogon which had eluded us on Trinidad and, as yet, on Tobago finally showed itself and we all had good views from the edge of the road. As we proceeded to the beginning of the Trail, a Yellow-legged Thrush flew across, although not seen by all. We walked down to a small river, which contained some of the fish known as Jumping Guabine, apparently due to their ability to jump over short stretches of land and thus access new ponds etc.

Our final walk of the morning was along the Spring Trail. We were able to do this one way as the bus drove to the other end to await us. This got off to a promising start as we all got views of a Rufous-breasted Wren which, although common, had given us some difficulties on the trip. Other deep forest species were proving rather hard to find before we rounded a corner to find a Grey-throated Leaf-tosser, another new species. But no sooner had we spotted this than a Plain Antvireo arrived on the scene to vie for our attention. Things quietened down after that and we arrived back at the bus, hot and tired. We said our goodbyes to Jason at this point, and made our way back to the hotel for lunch, wondering if the water would be off or on (this was something of an issue – water shortage in the dry season).

In the afternoon people again did a range of activities: snorkelling, swimming, walks, or just relaxing.

## Day 13

Friday 23rd March

### Return home

On the final morning, as with yesterday afternoon, people explored the surrounding area, or made use of the hotel's location on the beach to swim and snorkel. As checkout time was officially 1100, the hotel let us have three rooms until 1400 so that people could get changed etc before heading to the airport. We had a final, delicious lunch on the verandah before the arrival of our transport at about 1515. This allowed a fairly generous travel time to the airport and it turned out to be a wise move. The bus developed a fault whereby the rear brakes were 'catching'. Luckily our driver owned two buses and the other one was not in use, so he was able to get the other bus, with a new driver, to meet us on the highway. As a result we were still in good time for the long flight back to Gatwick, with a brief stop on Antigua.

## Day 14

Saturday 24th March

It was an overnight flight so some sleep was had before we all arrived safely in Gatwick. It had been an exciting and memorable trip, with over 200 species seen and heard over the two weeks, including many new species for most of the group.

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## Species Lists

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

	E = Endemic, N = Near Endemic, I = Introduce		March										
	Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>				H							
2	Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>								✓			
3	Rufous-vented Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis ruficauda</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Audubon's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>										✓	
5	American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>							✓				
6	Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>										✓	✓
7	Scarlet Ibis	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>							✓				
8	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>							✓				
9	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			✓					✓			✓
10	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>							✓	✓			✓
11	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>								✓			
12	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>			✓		✓		✓				
13	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
14	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓			
15	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>			✓				✓	✓			
16	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
17	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓			
18	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>					✓		✓	✓			✓
19	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>										✓	✓
21	Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>										✓	
22	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>							✓	✓			
23	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>					✓			✓			
24	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
25	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
26	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			✓				✓	✓		✓	
27	Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	✓	✓									
28	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	✓										
29	Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>							✓				

	E = Endemic, N = Near Endemic, I = Introduce		March										
	Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
30	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	✓										
31	Common Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
32	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>					✓						
33	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>									✓		
34	Grey-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>					✓						
35	Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>								✓			
36	Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>			✓								
37	Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>								✓			
38	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>			✓		✓			✓			✓
39	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>			✓					✓			✓
40	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarana</i>					✓						
41	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>			✓								
42	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
43	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>					✓						
44	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>							✓				
45	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>			✓		✓			✓			
46	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>			✓								
47	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>							✓				
48	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>			✓					✓			
49	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>			✓				✓	✓			
50	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>			✓								
51	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>							✓				
52	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓			
53	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓
54	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>					✓						
55	Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>							✓				
56	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>							✓				
57	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓
58	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>							✓				
59	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>							✓				✓
60	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>							✓				
61	Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>				✓	✓		✓				

	E = Endemic, N = Near Endemic, I = Introduce		March										
	Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
62	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>				✓	✓			✓	✓		
63	Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
64	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>									✓	✓	✓
65	Grey-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓					
66	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>							✓	✓			
67	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>							✓				
68	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
69	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>					✓						
70	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>				✓		✓	✓				
71	Tropical Screech Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>				H			✓				
72	Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>							H				
73	Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	✓					✓					
74	Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba virgata virgata</i>				H							
75	Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>				✓							
76	Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>				✓							
77	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>				✓							
78	White-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis cayennensis</i>				✓							
79	Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	✓							✓			✓
80	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>			✓	✓				✓			✓
81	Neotropical Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓				
82	Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	✓		✓	✓							✓
83	Little Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longuemareus</i>						✓					
84	White-tailed Sabrewing - N	<i>Campylopterus ensipennis</i>									✓		✓
85	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
86	Green-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridigula</i>							✓				
87	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
88	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Tufted Coquette	<i>Lophornis ornatus</i>		✓		✓			✓				
90	Blue-chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes notata</i>	✓		✓			✓	✓				
91	White-tailed Goldenthrout	<i>Polytmus gainumbi</i>					✓						
92	White-chested Emerald	<i>Amazilia brevirostris</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
93	Copper-rumped Hummingbird - N	<i>Amazilia tobaci</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

	E = Endemic, N = Near Endemic, I = Introduce		March										
	Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
94	Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	✓						H				
95	Guianan Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	✓	✓									
96	Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>											✓
97	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>					✓						
98	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>			✓								
99	Trinidad Motmot - E	<i>Momotus bahamensis</i>		✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
100	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	✓								✓		✓
101	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓					
102	Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>								✓	✓		
103	Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>	✓				✓						
104	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	✓								✓		✓
105	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	✓	✓									
106	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>							✓				
107	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		H	
108	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	✓	✓	✓								
109	Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>					✓						
110	Orange-winged Amazon	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
111	Green-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus passerinus</i>					✓			✓			
112	Stripe-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis cinnamomea</i>	✓								✓		
113	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>			✓		✓						
114	Grey-throated Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>											✓
115	Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>			✓		✓						
116	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓					
117	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>									✓	✓	✓
118	Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	✓							✓	✓		
119	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>	✓	✓									
120	Black-crested Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>					✓						
121	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
122	Plain Antwren	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>											✓
123	White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>		✓				✓					
124	Northern White-fringed Antwren	<i>Formicivora intermedia</i>								✓	✓	✓	
125	White-bellied Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>		✓									

	E = Endemic, N = Near Endemic, I = Introduce		March										
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126	Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>						✓					
127	Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>						✓					
128	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
129	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	✓										
130	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
131	Northern Scrub Flycatcher	<i>Sublegatus arenarum</i>							✓				
132	Ochre-ored Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>				✓	✓			✓			
133	Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>				✓							
134	Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>									✓	✓	✓
135	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>			✓								
136	Pied Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>			✓		✓		✓				
137	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>			✓		✓						
138	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	✓										
139	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
140	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>					✓						
141	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>							✓				
142	Sulphury Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>				✓							
143	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
144	Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>			✓					✓			
145	Venezuelan Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus venezuelensis</i>									✓		✓
146	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>								✓		✓	
147	Bearded Bellbird	<i>Procnias averano</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	H						
148	Blue-backed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>									✓		
149	White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
150	Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				
151	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	✓	✓				H	H				
152	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>								H		✓	
153	Golden-fronted Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i>	✓			✓							
154	Scrub Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>								✓			H
155	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>			✓				✓		✓		✓
156	Caribbean Martin	<i>Progne dominicensis</i>								✓	✓		
157	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>			✓	✓	✓						

	E = Endemic, N = Near Endemic, I = Introduce		March										
	Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
158	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
159	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			✓								
160	Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius rutilus</i>	✓								H		✓
161	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
162	Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
163	Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>											✓
164	Cocoa Thrush	<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
165	Spectacled Thrush	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
166	White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>		✓	✓			✓			✓		✓
167	Common Waxbill - I	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>			✓				✓				
168	Trinidad Euphonia	<i>Euphonia trinitatis</i>						✓					
169	Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
170	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>								✓			
171	Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>			✓								
172	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>					✓		✓				
173	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitaiayumi</i>	✓										
174	American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>							✓	✓			
175	Red-breasted Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>					✓						
176	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
177	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	✓				✓						
178	Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>			✓		✓	H	✓				
179	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	✓		✓						✓		
180	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	
181	Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
182	Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>			✓								
183	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
184	Masked Cardinal	<i>Paroaria nigrogenis</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>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
188	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
189	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

	E = Endemic, N = Near Endemic, I = Introduce		March										
	Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
195	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>											✓
196	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
197	Bicolored Conebill	<i>Conirostrum bicolor</i>					✓		✓				
198	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>			✓				✓				
199	Grassland Yellow Finch	<i>Sicalis luteola</i>					✓						
200	Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	H		✓								
201	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
202	Black-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>									✓		✓

### Mammals

1	Red-rumped Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta leporina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
2	Common Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>				✓							
3	Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>		✓				✓			✓	✓	
4	Silky Anteater	<i>Cyclopes didactyla</i>							✓				
5	White-lined Sack wing Bat	<i>Saccopteryx bilineata</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓				
6	Pallas's Long Tongued Bat	<i>Glossophaga soricina</i>	✓					✓					
7	Brazilian Long Nosed Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>							✓				
8	Miller's Long Tongued Bat	<i>Glossophaga longirostris</i>										✓	

### Reptiles and Amphibians

1	Tegu Lizard	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓					
2	Common Ameiva,	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
3	Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>			✓					✓			
4	House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓					
5	Cook's Tree Boa	<i>Corallus cookii</i>		✓	✓				✓				
6	Fer-de-lance	<i>Bothrops atrox</i>						✓					
7	Spectacled Cayman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>			✓					✓			

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	Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>								✓			
9	Red Eared terrapin	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>			✓								
10	Cane Toad	<i>Bufo marinus</i>		✓		✓							

### Butterflies

1	Postman	<i>Heliconius melpomene</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓							
2	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	✓										
3	Flambeau or Julia Butterfly	<i>Dryas julia</i> ,			✓					✓			
4	White Peacock	<i>Anartia jatrophe</i> ,								✓			
5	Blue Morpho	<i>Morpho peleides</i>	✓										
6	Cabbage White	<i>Ascia monuste</i>					✓						
7	Brown Longtail	<i>Urbanus procne</i>		✓									
8	Tiger-striped Butterfly	<i>Heliconius ismenius</i>		✓									
9	Cattle Heart	<i>Parides anchises</i>						✓					
10	Owl sp	Caligo spp			✓		✓						

### Miscellaneous Other Taxa

1	Trinidad Chevron Tarantula	<i>Psalmopoeus cambridgei</i>	✓			✓							
2	Pink-toed Tarantula	<i>Avicularia versicolor</i>		✓									
3	Four-eyed Fish,	<i>Anableps anableps</i>							✓				
4	Portuguese Man O' War	<i>Physalia physalis</i>					✓						
5	Jumping Guabine fish	<i>Anablepsoides hartii</i>									✓		✓
6	Leaf-Cutter Ant	<i>Atta spp</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		
7	Mountain Crab	<i>Rodriguezus garmani</i>	✓		✓	✓							
8	velvet worm	<i>Macroperipatus torquatus</i>	✓		✓								
9	A Stick Insect		✓		✓	✓							
10	A scorpion		✓		✓	✓							
11	A praying mantis				✓								
12	A Cricket				✓								
13	A Fiddler Crab	<i>Uca spp</i>						✓					
14	Trinidad Poison Frog	<i>Mannophryne trinitatis</i>						✓					
15	Red Pondhawk	<i>Erythemis haematogastra</i>								✓			

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The Group with Jason