

Figure 1. Curieuse Island: physical, with locations of vegetation plots.

CURIEUSE

BY

MICHAEL J. HILL¹, TERENCE M. VEL¹, STEVEN J. PARR² and NIRMAL J. SHAH¹

GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE OF CURIEUSE

Curieuse has an area of 286 ha and is the fifth largest of the granitic Seychelles Islands. It is situated little over 1 km from Praslin, the second largest of the islands. At its highest point (Curieuse Peak), it reaches 172 m above sea level. The island consists of two ranges of high ground enclosing a shallow bay (Baie La Raie). Most of the land is sloping ground between 10 and 100 m above sea level (Table 1). The periphery of the island has low-lying coastal areas. There are four main areas of low-lying ground:

1. North (Anse Badamier)
2. Centre-east plateau (around National Park HQ)
3. Central (Baie La Raie mangrove, partially inundated)
4. South (Leper colonies)

Geologically, the island is similar to the nearby island of Praslin. The central hills are made up of reddish-grey granite (Braithwaite, 1984). Surrounding lowland areas consist of weathering products of granite, together with more recent calcareous deposits. The soils of Curieuse are mainly lateritic red earths. On the central range of hills, these have been severely eroded (Piggott, 1968), reduced to bare sub-soil and quartz gravel (Baker, 1963). In some flatter areas (for example, the northern plain) these soils have been less eroded. Some areas of the hill have river valley soils. The soils of the coastal lowlands include red earths (northern plain), marsh and mangrove deposits (central mangrove area, parts of centre-east plateau), and soils of the Shioya series (parts of centre-east plateau, south) (D.O.S., 1966).

The island has a large number of marsh areas in the coastal lowlands, most with a marine influence, but there are at least two freshwater wetlands, one at the Doctor's House (at the eastern end of the leprosarium plateau) and one at the western end of the leprosarium plateau. There are five permanent freshwater streams (IUCN, 1993).

The Seychelles islands experience a seasonal humid tropical climate (Walsh, 1984). While no weather data exist for Curieuse, it could be predicted that the climate of the island follows a similar pattern to that of nearby Praslin. Praslin is one of the driest of the large granitic islands with mean annual rainfall of 1,842.8 mm for the periods 1946-58 and 1977-99 (records from Praslin Grand Anse and Airstrip; unpublished data, National Meteorological Services, Seychelles).

¹ Nature Seychelles, PO Box 1310, Mahé, Seychelles. Email: birdlife@seychelles.net

² Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, UK.

Table 1. Area of Curieuse by altitude (calculated from maps published by Directorate of Overseas Survey (UK)/Seychelles Government)

Altitude range (m. asl.)	Area (ha)	Percentage total area
>150	2	0.7
100 – 150	32	11.1
50 – 100	67	23.4
10 – 50	111	38.8
0 – 10	74	25.9

HISTORY

Curieuse was first named Ile Rouge (after its exposed red earth soils) but its name was changed to that of one of the vessels of the Marion Dufresne expedition of 1768 (prior to settlement of the Seychelles). The same expedition noted little timber on the island, and very few land tortoises (this population later became extinct). Both coconut and Coco-de-Mer *Lodoicea maldivica* were recorded (Lionnet, 1984). Malavois (1787) recorded that the hill was covered with Coco-de-Mer (in Fauvel, 1909).

In October 1817, the island was leased, but it reverted to the control of the colonial government in 1827. A leper colony was established in 1829 for lepers from Mauritius and Seychelles, and 78 people were housed there by 1830 (McAteer, 2001). Lepers were later joined by old and infirm paupers, but by the late 1860s the colony was dwindling. When Edward Newton visited in 1866, there were only three lepers and “a few old decrepit paupers” remaining (Newton, 1867). The settlement was not closed until 1900, when the few remaining lepers and paupers were moved to new facilities on Round Island, Praslin, and Curieuse was commercially leased again. Coconut plantations were established, production reaching 300,000 nuts per year in 1930 (Anon, n.d.). Vanilla was introduced as a commercial crop in the early twentieth century; production ceased in the 1930s (IUCN, 1993). In 1909-10, a 500 m wall was constructed across Baie La Raie, enclosing the bay which was used for rearing sea turtles for meat. However, the project failed in 1914 when most of the turtles died of disease (Anon, n.d.).

In 1937, the government regained control of the island and reopened the leper colony to replace overcrowded facilities on Round Island, Praslin, and Round Island, Mahé (McAteer, 2001). The colony was abandoned in 1965 and the island and 1,370 ha of the surrounding seas were declared a Marine National Park in 1979 (IUCN, 1993). The island is still managed by the Seychelles Marine Parks Authority. The population is small (around 10 people). A large number of tourists make day visits from Praslin. In July 2000, a project of rat and cat eradication was undertaken on Curieuse, to eliminate alien mammals and enhance the conservation value of the island. Aerial application of pelleted bait was used for rats, and poisoning/trapping for cats.

FLORA AND VEGETATION

Flora

A total of 242 plant species was recorded on Curieuse, including 11 ferns, one gymnosperm (introduced) and 230 angiosperms (Appendix 1). Of the angiosperms, 131 (57.0%) species are regarded as introduced (Friedmann, 1994) and 81 (35.2%) native. Of the native plants, 23 taxa are endemic to the Seychelles (10.0% of the total flora). At least 43 species of introduced angiosperm (18.7% of the flora) recorded on Curieuse were restricted to gardens around houses and were not found away from cultivation. Most would probably become extinct were cultivation to cease.

The proportions of the total flora made up of introduced species and Seychelles endemics were similar to those for the Seychelles as a whole (of the total Seychelles flora, around 54% is introduced and 9% endemic; Procter, 1984). Compared to the flora of smaller islands, Curieuse is relatively rich in endemic plants. Several endemic species are abundant on Curieuse, notably the Coco-de-Mer palm *Lodoicea maldivica*; Curieuse and Praslin have the only natural populations of the species although planted specimens exist on many other islands (Procter, 1974). In addition, some of the endemic species recorded by previous observers but not in the current survey may still survive on the island (see Appendix 1). Two are known to be extinct there: wild vanilla *Vanilla phalaenopsis* has not been recorded on the island since the nineteenth century, and the parasitic shrub *Bakerella clavata* ssp. *sechellensis* is apparently completely extinct (Carlström, 1996a). Ten species recorded by previous observers may still survive on the island, bringing the total number of plants on the island to 252, with 25 Seychelles endemics.

Of the introduced plants established on Curieuse, 15 are invasive weedy species. Several of the woody weeds which are most invasive on the smaller islands of Seychelles are present, including cocoplum *Chrysobalanus icaco* and cinnamon *Cinnamomum verum*, both of which are abundant. Coconuts *Cocos nucifera* were not widely planted on the island and, although abundant in the north of the island, they are less common elsewhere; Curieuse has far fewer coconuts than most other small islands in Seychelles.

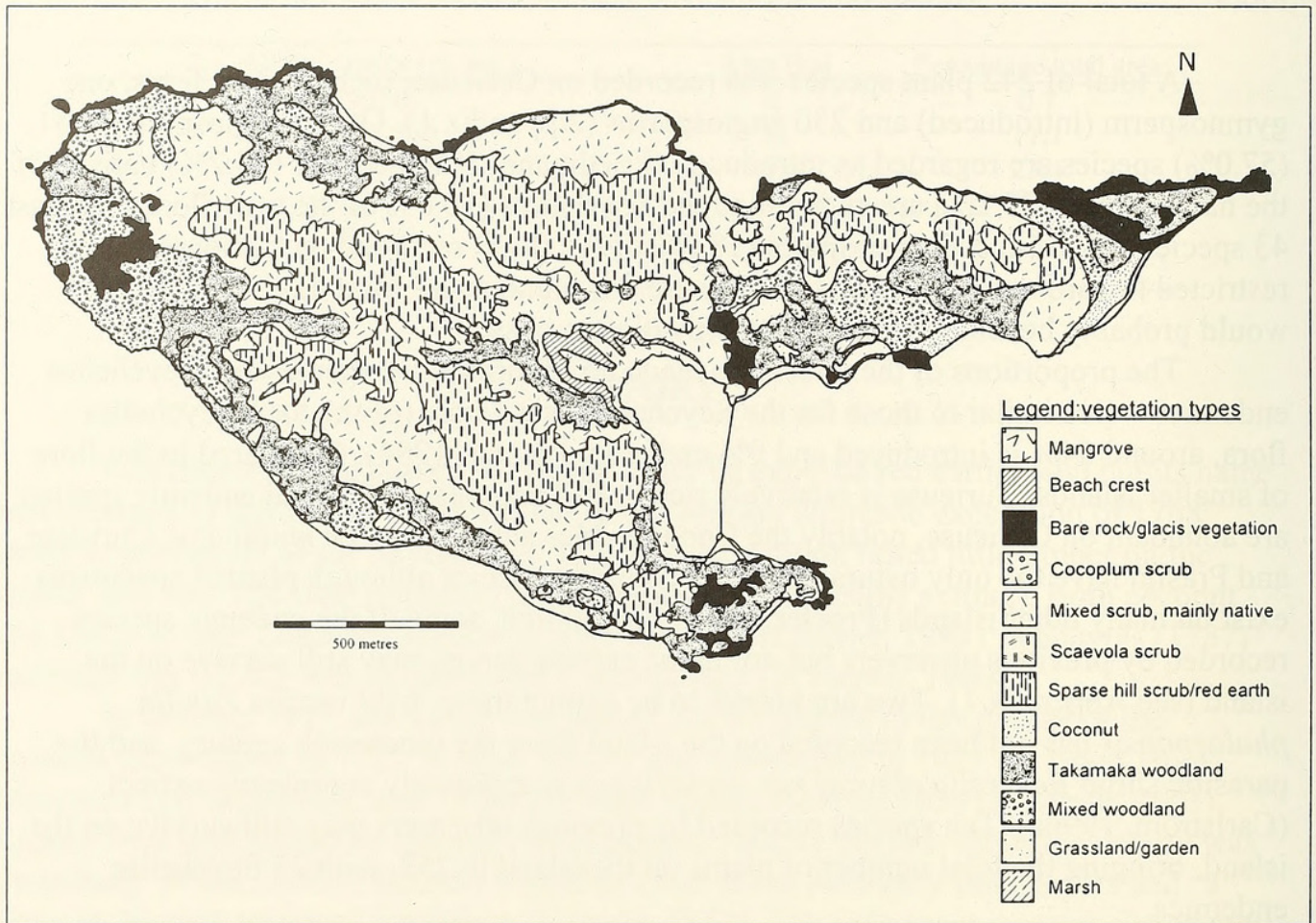


Figure 2. Curieuse Island: vegetation

Vegetation

The extents of major vegetation types on Curieuse are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2. Curieuse has a wide range of vegetation types and several were not studied in detail. Upland areas of Curieuse are dominated by scrublands that have a variety of endemic species together with one abundant introduced species, cocoplum *Chrysobalanus icaco*. There are some areas of open rock, and the plateaux have wetland vegetation including mangrove and freshwater marsh. The vegetation survey concentrated on areas of greatest value for endemic bird conservation: the woodland and scrub of plateaux and low hills.

Table 2. Extent of major vegetation types, Curieuse Island

	Vegetation type	Approx. area (ha)
Hill (>10 m asl.)	Woodland (predominantly native)	27.4
	Woodland (mixed)	17.6
	Scrub (native spp.)	85.8
	Scrub (mixed)	73.9
	Scrub (Introduced: predominantly <i>Chrysobalanus</i>)	2.1
	Bare rock	4.9
Plateau (<10 m asl.)	Woodland (predominantly native)	27.9
	Woodland (mixed)	6.8
	Coconut with regeneration	3.4
	Scrub (native spp.)	0.7
	Scrub (mixed)	8.8
	Scrub (Introduced: predominantly <i>Chrysobalanus</i>)	1.4
	Mangrove	4.8
	Freshwater marsh	0.7
	Beach crest vegetation	4.7
	Grassland/garden	1.4
	Bare rock	13.6

Twenty-five plots were carried out in plateau woodland with a combined area of 2,500 m² (approximately 0.7% of the total area of this vegetation type), and 15 in low hill woodland covering 1,500 m² or 0.3% of the total area of the habitat. A summary of results is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Curieuse vegetation plot summary

Habitat	Plots	Mean altitude (m asl)	Mean trees ha ⁻¹	Mean shrub layer cover (%)	Mean herb layer cover (%)	Open leaf litter cover (%)	Bare rock (%)	Dead wood (pieces per plot)
Plateau	25	<5	744	53.0	42.6	50.0	9.2	1.3
Hill	15	21	653	46.0	34.0	41.0	26.6	1.1

Plateau plots had a relatively high density of trees and a relatively complete canopy (mean canopy cover = 72%). At ground level, vegetation cover was less than 50% and there was a high proportion of open leaf litter. The tree layer was dominated by a native species, takamaka *Calophyllum inophyllum* (127 trees, 68% of total trees), although the introduced cinnamon *Cinnamomum verum* was also abundant (31 trees, 17% of total trees). The shrub layer was dominated by the invasive introduced shrub *Chrysobalanus icaco*, which was present in 18 of 25 plots and covered 25% of the shrub layer in plots where it occurred. Other widespread species of the shrub layer included cinnamon (in 17 plots, forming on average 14.2% cover), *Phoenicophorium borsigianum* (in 11 plots, mean 9.1% cover) and takamaka (10 plots, mean 2.6% cover).

Plots in low hill woodland had a lower density of stems and a less complete canopy (mean canopy cover=62%). Vegetation of the herb layer was less dense than that in plateau plots, but a larger proportion of the ground was outcrops of bare rock. The tree layer contained less natives than that in plateau woodland; 30.6% of stems were

introduced species. However, the most abundant single species was takamaka (28 trees, 28.6% of total trees). Cinnamon was again the second most abundant tree species (17 trees, 17.3% of total trees). Tree species diversity was higher in hill plots than in plateau plots, and the hill woodland contained a number of endemic shrub species including *Paragenipa wrightii*, *Erythroxylum sechellarum* and *Syzygium wrightii*. The shrub layer of low hill woodland was again dominated by *Chrysobalanus icaco*, found in 14 of 15 plots, with a mean cover of 23.6%. *Phoenicophorium borsigianum* was as widespread as *Chrysobalanus*, but contributed less to the shrub cover within plots where it occurred (mean cover was 13.9%). *Canthium bibracteatum* occurred in 13 of 15 plots, with mean cover of 7.8%. Cinnamon was found in 11 of 15 plots forming 11.5% cover in those plots in which it occurred.

The woodland of plateaux and low hills showed great similarity. In both cases, most of the trees present belonged to native species. The presence of native and endemic shrubs in hill woodland indicated that high woodland vegetation appeared to be advancing up-slope into areas previously occupied by native scrub.

In early 2000, several *Calophyllum* trees on the eastern plateau were suffering from symptoms of takamaka wilt disease caused by the fungus *Leptographium* (*Verticillium*) *calophylli* (Ivory *et al.*, 1996; Wainhouse *et al.*, 1998). This disease has caused extensive death of *Calophyllum* trees on several other islands including North Island and Mahé and could threaten all high forest on Curieuse, which is dominated by this species.

INVERTEBRATES

Pitfall Trapping

Pitfall trap assemblages were smaller than average for granitic islands (Table 4); in part, this reflects the lower abundance of ants on Curieuse compared to some other islands, notably those infested with crazy ant *Anoplolepis gracilipes* such as Marianne and Félicité. In fact, plateau sites were rather rich in invertebrates other than ants.

In both habitats, invertebrate assemblages were larger during the north west monsoon season, and on the plateau. Lowest invertebrate counts came from hill woodland in the dry south east season. The composition of assemblages also differed between the plateau and hill woodland, although both were dominated by ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). Ants formed a larger proportion of the total assemblage in hill woodland than in plateau woodland sites (Fig. 3). Plateau woodland contained greater numbers of earwigs (Dermaptera), beetles (Coleoptera) and woodlice (Crustacea: Isopoda). Woodlice were absent in hill plots.

In both hill and plateau woodland, the most abundant invertebrate was the ant *Odontomachus troglodytes*, which formed 39.1% of all individuals in the plateau woodland and 41.3% of all individuals in hill woodland. In hill woodland, the four most commonly trapped species were all ants. The most abundant invertebrate other than ants was an earwig (4.9% of individual invertebrates belonged to this species). In plateau plots, the two most abundant species were ants, and the third was an earwig (making up

8.3% of individuals). Cockroaches (a favoured food item of magpie-robins) were found on both hill and plateau; only two individuals (0.5% of total individuals) were trapped on the hill, while 14 (1.4% of total individuals) were trapped in plateau plots.

Table 4. Pitfall assemblages from Curieuse.

Only invertebrates of body length >2 mm included.

(Number in parentheses = number of invertebrates excluding ants).

Habitat		Mean no. individuals per 5 traps	
		SE season	NW season
Curieuse	Plateau woodland	38.4 (10.7)	42.1 (22.5)
	Low hill woodland	17.0 (1.0)	32.2 (5.6)
Mean for all granitic islands		61.8 (9.4)	61.1 (16.0)

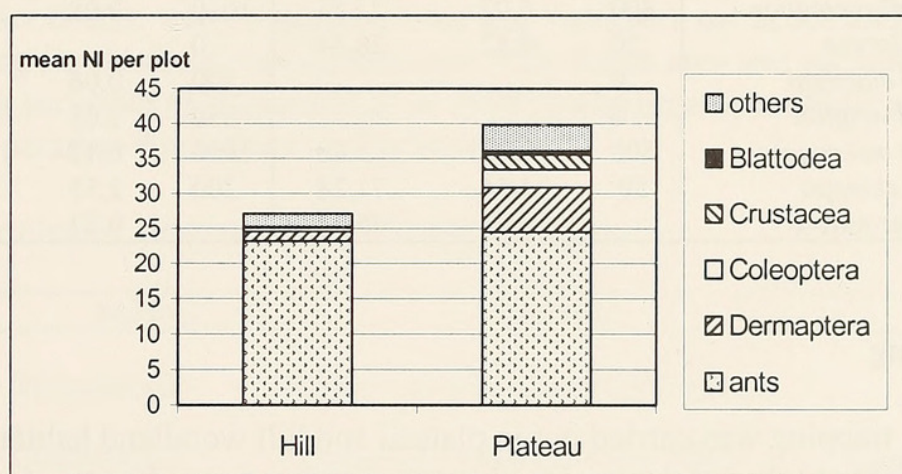


Figure 3. Total pitfall assemblages from Curieuse.

Leaf-insect Counts

Leaf-insect counts were carried out for 11 tree and shrub species, eight of these in both seasons (Table 5). In both seasons, the highest densities of invertebrates (both in terms of individuals per leaf and individuals per square metre of leaf) were on native plant species. *Terminalia catappa* and *Paragenipa wrightii* had particularly high invertebrate densities. However, the introduced *Cinnamomum verum* also had high invertebrate counts. Most invertebrates on cinnamon were soft bugs (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha) or ants (together these groups comprised 94% of invertebrates on cinnamon in August, 88% in January). In general, mangrove species (*Avicennia marina* and *Rhizophora mucronata*) had a low density of invertebrates but that for *A. marina* in August was particularly high. For five species, leaf counts were higher in January than in August. Three species had higher leaf counts in January.

Table 5. Density of invertebrates on foliage, Curieuse.

n = no. of leaves counted; NI = number of individual invertebrates.

Species	SE season (August)			NW season (January)		
	N	mean NI leaf ⁻¹	mean NI m ⁻²	n	mean NI leaf ⁻¹	mean NI m ⁻²
Introduced species						
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	50	0.18	24.21	100	0.11	20.73
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	300	0.08	21.06	800	0.04	11.58
<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	650	0.59	85.23	960	0.22	34.03
Mean value: introduced		0.42	62.93		0.14	23.66
Native species						
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	500	0.16	117.21	1099	0.02	9.68
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	900	0.43	46.69	750	0.27	33.94
<i>Canthium bibracteatum</i>	800	0.07	22.54	1010	0.08	27.82
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	50	0.52	28.44	0		
<i>Memecylon elaeagni</i>	0			300	0.06	43.65
<i>Paragenipa wrightii</i>	0			350	1.08	168.11
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	500	0.05	5.40	1000	0.12	15.21
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	50	1.54	71.28	200	2.55	126.22
Mean value: native		0.21	45.12		0.27	34.72

Malaise Trapping

Malaise trapping was carried out in plateau and hill woodland habitats, during both seasons (Table 6). Invertebrate assemblages were greater in January (wet season) than in August (dry season). Assemblages were larger in hill woodland than plateau woodland, probably due to the greater air movement in hill plots where trees are more well-spaced, and herb and shrub layers less dense. The most abundant invertebrates in traps were the Diptera, Lepidoptera and Hymenoptera (wasps and ants); the relative importance of these groups varied between habitats and seasons. The majority of taxa collected have yet to be identified to species level.

Table 6. Malaise trap assemblages, Curieuse.

NI = number of individuals.

	SE (August)		NW (January)	
	Hill	Plateau	Hill	Plateau
No. traps	1	4	3	3
Mean NI trap ⁻¹	157	148	325	262
Mean NI Diptera	89	57.3	159.0	126.7
Mean NI Hymenoptera	9	23.0	59.3	34.0
Mean NI Lepidoptera	28	46.3	55.0	69.3

Observation

Many of the invertebrates observed were introduced or cosmopolitan species (Table 7). However, given the number of endemic plants present on the island, Curieuse probably also supports a number of endemic invertebrates. A more complete survey would be necessary to identify endemic taxa; microhabitats that could harbour endemic insects, not collected in the current survey, include the leaf bases of endemic palms and *Pandanus* species. Seventy-five species of insect in Seychelles are associated with the leaf bases of native palms and *Pandanus*, and half the beetle fauna of Praslin are associated with *Lodoicea* (Stoddart, 1984). Curieuse probably shares many or most of these species.

While many of the marshes of the plateaux showed a marine influence, that by the Doctor's House was entirely fresh and appeared permanently wet. Several species of Odonata were observed around this pool and collections in January included several species of water beetle, water bugs (Gerridae and Veliidae), ostracods and tadpoles of the Mascarene frog *Ptychadaena mascareniensis*. This marsh area and surrounding takamaka woodland was surveyed by Stevenson *et al.* (1997) who recommended it as a potential site for black paradise flycatchers on Curieuse.

Table 7. Invertebrates observed and collected, Curieuse.

Order	Family	Species	Notes
Arachnida:			
Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Nephila inaurita</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	
Crustacea:			
Decapoda	Coenobitidae	<i>Coenobita brevipennis</i> Dana, 1852	Land hermit crab
		<i>Coenobita</i> sp. 2	Mangrove hermit crab
	Gecarcinidae	<i>Cardisoma carnifex</i> (Herbst, 1784)	In mangrove
	Grapsidae	<i>Grapsus tenuicrustatus</i> (Herbst, 1783)	On coastal rocks
		<i>Neosarmatium ?meinerti</i> (De Man, 1887)	In mangrove
	Ocypodidae	<i>Ocypode ceratophthalmus</i> (Pallas, 1772)	Beach ghost crab
		<i>Ocypode cordimana</i> Desmarest, 1825	Beach crest ghost crab
	Palaemonidae	<i>Macrobrachium</i> sp.	Crayfish; in stream above leprosarium plateau
Mollusca	Achatinidae	<i>Achatina fulica</i> (Bowditch, 1822)	In pitfall traps
		<i>Achatina ?panthera</i> Ferrusac, 1822	In pitfall traps
	Cyclophoridae	<i>Cyathopoma blanfordi</i> Adams, 1868	In pitfall traps
	Littorinidae	<i>Littoraria ?scabra</i> (L., 1758)	Mangrove periwinkle
	Subulinidae	<i>Subulina octona</i> Bruguière, 1792	In pitfall traps
Myriapoda:			
Chilopoda	Scolopendridae	<i>Scolopendra subspinipes</i> (Leach, 1918)	
Diplopoda	Paradoxosomatidae	<i>Oxidus</i> (Orthomorpha) <i>gracilis</i> (K. Koch, 1847)	In pitfall traps
	Spirostreptidae	<i>Seychelleptus seychellarum</i> (Desjardins, 1834)	Giant millipede
	Trigoniulidae	<i>Spiromanes ?braueri</i> (Attems, 1900)	In pitfall traps
		<i>Spiromanes seychellarum</i> Saussure & Zehntner, 1902	In pitfall traps

Table 7 (cont.)

Order	Family	Species	Notes
Insecta:			
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Cratopus</i> sp.	
	Dytiscidae	Sp. Indet	
	Scarabaeidae	<i>Oryctes monoceros</i> (Olivier, 1789) <i>Perissosoma aenescens</i> Waterhouse, 1875	
Hemiptera	Gerridae	Pondskater sp.	In freshwater marsh
	?Veliidae	Water bug	In freshwater marsh
Hymenoptera	Anthophoridae	<i>Xylocopa caffra</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	
	Apidae	<i>Apis mellifera adansonii</i> Latreille, 1804	
	Formicidae	<i>Camponotus grandidieri</i> Forel, 1886	In pitfall traps
		<i>Camponotus hova</i> Forel, 1891	In pitfall traps
		<i>Camponotus ?thomasetti</i> Forel, 1912	In pitfall traps
		<i>Cardiocondyla emeryi</i> Forel, 1881	In pitfall traps
		<i>Odontomachus troglodytes</i> Santschi, 1914	In pitfall traps
		<i>Paratrechina</i> sp.	In pitfall traps
		<i>Plagiolepis ?alluaudi</i> Emery, 1894	In pitfall traps
		<i>Plagiolepis ?exigua</i> Forel, 1894	In pitfall traps
		<i>Technomyrmex albipes</i> (Smith, 1861)	In pitfall traps
		<i>Polistes olivaceus</i> (De Geer, 1773)	
Lepidoptera	Vespidae	<i>Borbo ?gemella</i> Mabilie, 1884	
	Hesperiidae	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i> Linnaeus, 1767	
	Lycaenidae	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i> (Trimen, 1862)	
Odonata	Agrionidae	<i>Ceriagrion glabrum</i> (Burmeister, 1839)	Around marshes
	Coenagrionidae	<i>Agriocnemis pygmaea</i> (Rambur, 1842)	Around marshes
	Libellulidae	<i>Diplacodes trivialis</i> (Rambur, 1842)	Around marshes
		<i>Orthetrum stemmale wrightii</i> (Selys, 1877)	Around marshes
		<i>?Pantala flavescens</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Around marshes
		<i>Rhyothemis semihiyalina</i> (Desjardins, 1832)	Around marshes
		<i>Tramea limbata</i> Selys, 1878	Around marshes
		<i>Zygomma petiolatum</i> Rambur, 1842	Around marshes
Phasmatodea	Phasmatidae	<i>Carausius sechellensis</i> (Bolivar, 1895)	

VERTEBRATES

Reptiles, Amphibians and Fish

Reptiles, amphibians and fish observed during the course of fieldwork are listed in Table 8. The list includes five lizards, one tortoise and one frog. None of the three snakes known from Seychelles (Nussbaum, 1984a) were recorded, although these are rarely seen and may occur there. The endemic caecilian *Hypogeophis rostratus* has been recorded on Curieuse (Nussbaum, 1984b), but was not observed in the current survey. Given the relatively large size of Curieuse, and its proximity to the large island of Praslin,

it is possible that other endemic amphibians and reptiles survive on the island and an extensive survey is recommended.

Giant tortoises were present in the late eighteenth century, but the population (presumably one of the endemic granitic Seychelles species) became extinct before 1875 (Bour, 1984). 42 Aldabra giant tortoises were brought to the island from Mahé in 1890-1902; these also became extinct. 252 tortoises were brought from Aldabra in 1978-82. Although the species breeds on the island, subsequent studies have revealed that the population is declining, probably due to poaching (Stoddart *et al.*, 1982; Samour *et al.*, 1987; Hambler, 1994; IUCN, 1993).

Table 8. Amphibians, reptiles and freshwater fish on Curieuse.

Status: E =endemic, I = introduced, N = native (in central Seychelles).

Family	Species		Status
Amphibians			
Raniidae	<i>Ptychadaena mascareniensis</i> (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836)	Mascarene frog	?I
Reptiles			
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i> (Wiegmann, 1835)	Pacific house gecko	I
	<i>Phelsuma sundbergi</i> Rendahl, 1939	day gecko	E
	<i>Phelsuma</i> sp. (? <i>P. astriata</i> Tornier, 1901)	day gecko	E
	<i>Urocytyledon inexpectata</i> (Steiner, 1893)	sucker-tailed gecko	E
Scincidae	<i>Mabuya sechellensis</i> (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836)	Seychelles skink	E
	<i>Pamelaescincus gardineri</i> (Boulenger, 1909)	burrowing skink	E
Testudinidae	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i> (Schweigger, 1812)	Aldabra giant tortoise	I
Fishes			
Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla</i> sp.	eel	N
Rivulidae	<i>Pachypanchax playfairii</i> Günther, 1866	Seychelles Killifish	E

Birds

Land birds and seabirds were identified by sight and, in addition, tape playback was used to give data on presence or absence of four species (black paradise flycatcher, Seychelles white-eye, Seychelles scops owl and barn owl). There was a positive response for only one of these species, the barn owl. In total, 14 land birds and waders were recorded (Table 10). Three of these were Seychelles endemics, but two of these endemic species are currently widespread and common within the granitic islands. One, the black parrot, is endangered.

Perhaps because of the early introduction of predators to the island, and destruction of natural vegetation, few endemic species have ever been recorded on Curieuse; only Seychelles kestrel and Seychelles sunbird were reported by Newton (1867). Despite the presence of apparently suitable takamaka *Calophyllum inophyllum* woodland on the plateaux, the Seychelles black paradise flycatcher *Terpsiphone corvina* has never been recorded (Collar and Stuart, 1985).

Only two species of seabird were recorded (Table 9); one of these (fairy tern) breeds on the island.

Table 9. Seabirds observed on Curieuse Island.

Species		Notes
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	bridled tern	One individual seen regularly on beaches and flying offshore, January
<i>Gygis alba</i>	fairy tern	Breeding birds present in trees near headquarters buildings (chick seen, 6/8/99)

Table 10. Land birds and waders observed on Curieuse

M = migrant species

E = Seychelles endemic species; E(ss) = Seychelles endemic subspecies

Species		Notes
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	green-backed heron	Seen regularly around the marshes and mangrove, August and January
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	common moorhen	A small number occur at the plateau marshes: not common. Heard occasionally in August, only once in January
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	chicken	A few individuals free-ranging around houses on plateau
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> M	ruddy turnstone	Several birds seen in mangrove on two occasions (August). Many birds seen in mangrove areas and beaches (January)
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> M	grey plover	A few birds on beaches, January.
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> M	whimbrel	One or two individuals seen regularly in mangrove, beaches: August and January
<i>Streptopelia picturata</i> ssp.	turtle dove	Regularly seen in lowland habitats
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	barred ground dove	Mainly around inhabited areas and gardens. Seen regularly
<i>Alectroenas pulcherrima</i> E	Seychelles blue pigeon	Seen regularly in woodland habitats (e.g., feeding on <i>Ficus reflexa</i> figs, January)
<i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> E(ss)	Seychelles black parrot	Reported by park staff: population of around six birds, some of which appear to fly from Praslin but others possibly resident
<i>Tyto alba</i>	barn owl	A bird heard in lowland forest, January
<i>Nectarinia dussumieri</i> E	Seychelles sunbird	Very common in all habitats
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common mynah	Common, especially in lowland habitats and beaches
<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar fody	Fairly common around inhabited areas

Mammals

Four mammal species were recorded during the course of fieldwork: Seychelles fruit bat *Pteropus seychellensis*, feral domestic cat *Felis catus*, a small number of domestic dogs *Canis familiaris*, and ship rat *Rattus rattus*. In addition, a fifth species, the house mouse *Mus domesticus*, was reported by residents.

Rodent trapping was carried out in August 1999 and January 2000 (Table 11). Two traplines were established, one in plateau woodland close to the Doctor's House and

ruins of the leper colony and one in hill scrub dominated by cocoplum *Chrysobalanus icaco*. Only one species of rodent, the ship rat *Rattus rattus*, was trapped. Capture rates were relatively low, although higher in August (a period of food and water stress) than in January. Curieuse has abundant fruit trees and shrubs (including mangoes and cocoplum) with fruit in season on both visits. The availability of alternative food sources could influence the readiness of rats to enter traps.

Table 11. Results of rat trapping, Curieuse

Dates	Trap-nights	No. of rats	Rats per 100 trap-nights (uncorrected)	Rats per 100 trap-nights (corrected)*
8 - 13/8/99	140	33	23.57	30.14
13 - 18/1/00	112	18	16.07	20.57
Total (SE)			35.34	
Total (NW)			25.56	

*Corrected to account for the effect of closed traps; Cunningham and Moors, 1996.

DISCUSSION

Curieuse is a relatively large island with a great diversity of habitats. Today its central hills have very eroded red earth soils and support sparse scrub which is rich in endemic species (including Coco-de-Mer) and cocoplum scrub. Repeated forest fires have exacerbated erosion on these slopes and caused degradation of the vegetation (Carlström, 1996). The coastal plains support high forest dominated by native takamaka but with many introduced invasive species. Takamaka typically forms dense stands with little undergrowth of shrubs or herbs but these have been invaded by cinnamon and cocoplum, especially where the canopy is interrupted. Some of these invasive aliens support high densities of invertebrates on their foliage but the most important trees for invertebrate communities (and, therefore, insectivorous birds) are native species. The native takamaka forest is threatened by takamaka wilt disease.

The island supports a rich endemic flora including important populations of several species of endemic plant (Carlström, 1996) and is likely to be of importance for conservation of endemic invertebrates. Although few species of endemic bird have been recorded here, the proximity of the island to Praslin suggests that several would once have been present before eradication by introduced predators (and, possibly, habitat change).

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

In July-August 2000, a rat- and cat-eradication programme was undertaken on the island by staff of the New Zealand Department of Conservation in a project co-ordinated by the Seychelles Ministry of Environment and Transport. Initially, eradication appeared to have been achieved for rats and mice, although a single cat was caught in early 2001,

and it is possible that further individuals remain. However, in August 2001, ship rats were again trapped on the island and at this time a well-established population appeared to be present (M. Hill pers. obs.). It is unclear whether animals survived the eradication attempt or have subsequently re-invaded. Like the original population, rats captured in 2001 all had grey underparts and were relatively small, although significantly larger than the rats present in 2000. Given the high costs of mammal eradications, it is unclear whether further attempts will be made to remove rats. If alien mammals can be eradicated, the island has potential to support populations of several Seychelles endemic birds, in particular the Seychelles magpie-robin and black paradise flycatcher. Both of these species, but particularly the paradise flycatcher, are associated with coastal plateau areas. While the magpie-robin inhabits upland areas on islands such as Cousin and Frégate, hill territories are generally larger than coastal ones, indicating that they are less productive.

In order to enhance the suitability of the island for these endemic land birds, actions that must be taken include the control of cocoplum on plateau areas. This spreading shrub has been widely planted on Curieuse to control erosion on the hills. However, it has also spread to plateau areas where it can form dense monospecific stands. These areas are poor in invertebrate food for most bird species, and the density of stems would prevent foraging by the magpie-robin. The takamaka wilt disease threatens the success of paradise flycatcher introduction; this bird inhabits takamaka-badamier woodland on La Digue's plateau (Collar and Stuart, 1985). Takamaka is common on Curieuse but badamier (*Terminalia catappa*) relatively rare. Extensive planting of badamier and other native trees should be carried out to mitigate the effects of takamaka wilt disease on coastal forests.

Appendix 1. Plant species recorded from Curieuse (excluding seagrasses)

Taxonomy of dicotyledons as given by Friedmann (1994). Of monocotyledons, as in Robertson (1989). Families arranged in alphabetical order.

Status: E = Endemic; N = Native; I = Introduced.

Abundance: A = Abundant (>1000 individuals observed); C = Common (100 - 1000 individuals observed); F = Frequent (10 - 100 individuals observed); Occasional (3 - 10 individuals observed); R = Rare (1 or 2 individuals observed).

Habitats: Cu = Cultivated area (including weeds and crops, and garden ornamentals); PG = Plateau grassland; PW = Plateau woodland; HW = Hill Woodland; HSc = Hill Scrub; Gl = Glacis; BC = Beach Crest; Ma = Marsh; Mg = Mangrove.

	Species	Status	Abund.	Habitats	Notes
PTERIDOPHYTA					
Adiantaceae					
1	<i>Acrostichum aureum</i> L.	N	C	Ma, Mg	
Davalliaceae					
2	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i> (Sw.) Schott	N	A	HW	
3	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> Schott	?	O	Cu	
4	<i>Nephrolepis multiflora</i> (Roxb.) Jarrett	N	C	PW	
Gleicheniaceae					
5	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> Burm.	N	A	HSc	
Hymenophyllaceae					
6	<i>Trichomanes</i> sp.	N	O	HW	
Lycopodiaceae					
7	<i>Lycopodium cernuum</i> L.	N	F	HSc	
Parkeriaceae					
8	<i>Ceratopteris cornuta</i> (Pal.) Lepr.	N	O	Ma	
Polypodiaceae					
9	<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i> (Burm. f.)	N	A	PW, HW	
Psilotaceae					
10	<i>Psilotum nudum</i> Sw.	N	C	PW, HW	
Thelypteridaceae					
11	<i>Thelypteris</i> sp.	?N	F	PW	
GYMNOSPERMAE					
12	<i>Cycas thuarsii</i> Gaud.	I	R	PG	
ANGIOSPERMAE: Dicotyledons					
Acanthaceae					
13	<i>Asystasia</i> sp. B (<i>sensu</i> Friedmann)	?I	A	HW, Gl, PG	
14	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm. f.	?I	F	PW	
Amaranthaceae					
15	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	I	F	Cu	
16	<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i> (L.) O. Kuntze.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
17	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) DC.	I	O	Ma	
Anacardiaceae					
18	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	I	C	HW, HSc	
19	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	I	C	PW, [HW]	
20	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
21	<i>Spondias cytherea</i> Sonn.	I	F	PW	

	Species	Status	Abund.	Habitats	Notes
Annonaceae					
22	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.	I	O	PW, HW	
23	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	I	F	PW	
24	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	I	O	PW	
Apocynaceae					
25	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i> L.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
26	<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i> Wall ex G. Don.	I	F	HW, PW	
27	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don.	I	F	HW, Cu	
28	<i>Cerbera manghas</i> L.	N	O	Mg	
29	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
30	<i>Ochrosia oppositifolia</i> (L.) K. Schum.	N	R	BC	
31	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
Araliaceae					
32	<i>Gastonia sechellarum</i> (Baker) Harms.	E	O	HSc	
33	<i>Polyscias</i> sp.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
Asclepiadaceae					
34	<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i> (L.) Alton	N	R	HW	
35	<i>Secamone schimperiana</i> (Hemsl.) Klack.	E	R	HSc	
Avicenniaceae					
36	<i>Avicennia marina</i> (Forssk.) Vierh.	N	C	Mg	
Balsaminaceae					
37	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i> L.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
38	<i>Impatiens wallerana</i> Hook. F.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
Begoniaceae					
39	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
40	<i>Begonia</i> sp.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
Bignoniaceae					
41	<i>Tabebuia pallida</i> (Lindl.) Miers.	I	C	HW, HSc	
Boraginaceae					
42	<i>Cordia subcordata</i> Lam.	N	F	BC	
43	<i>Tournefortia argentea</i> L. f	N	O	Mg/BC	
Caesalpiniaceae					
44	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
45	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf.	I	R	PG	
46	<i>Intsia bijuga</i> (Coleb.) O. Kuntze	N	F	Hsc, G	
47	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	I	O	PG	
48	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	I	F	PW, HW	
Campanulaceae					
49	<i>Hippobroma longiflora</i> (L.) G. Don	I	O	PGr	
Caricaceae					
50	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	I	C	PW, Cu	
Caryophyllaceae					
51	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	I	O	Cu	
Casuarinaceae					
52	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> J. R. & G. Foster	I	A	BC, HW	
Chrysobalanaceae					
53	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> L.	I	A	HSc, HW, PW	
Combretaceae					
54	<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> Willd.	N	F	Mg	
55	<i>Quisqualis indica</i> L.	I	O	PW	
56	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	?N	C	PW, HW	

	Species	Status	Abund.	Habitats	Notes
Compositae					
57	<i>Dahlia x hortensis</i> Guillaumin	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
58	<i>Dendranthema</i> sp.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
59	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) Wight	I	F	Cu, PG	
60	<i>Tagetes patula</i> L.	I	F	Cu	Only in gardens
61	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	I	O	PG, Cu	
62	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less.	I	A	PG, Cu	
63	<i>Zinnia</i> sp. cv.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
Convulvulaceae					
	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.	I	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989), not seen
64	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
65	<i>Ipomoea macrantha</i> Roem. & Schult.	N	F	BC, PW	
66	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	I	F	PG	
67	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) R. Br.	N	A	BC	
Crassulaceae					
68	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.	I	F	BC/PG	
69	<i>Kalanchoe</i> sp.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
Cucurbitaceae					
70	<i>Cucurbita</i> sp.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
71	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> L.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
Dilleniaceae					
72	<i>Dillenia ferruginea</i> (Bailon) Gilg.	E	A	HSc, HW	
Erythroxylaceae					
73	<i>Erythroxylum sechellarum</i> O. E. Schultz	E	A	HSc, HW	
Euphorbiaceae					
74	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	I	F	Cu	
75	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Mull. Arg.	I	O	Cu, PW	
76	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> L.	I	O	Cu, PW	
77	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	I	A	PG	
78	<i>Euphorbia ?hypericifolia</i> L.	I	R	Cu	
79	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Ait.	I	C	Cu	
80	<i>Euphorbia pyrifolia</i> Lam.	N	F	Gl	
81	<i>Jatropha pandurifolia</i> L.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
82	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	I	F	Cu, PW	
	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) Skeels	I	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989); not seen
83	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	I	A	PG	
84	<i>Phyllanthus pervilleanus</i> (Baillon) Mull. Arg.	N	O	HSc	
	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	I	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989); not seen
Flacourtiaceae					
85	<i>Flacourtia jangomas</i> (Lour.) Räuschel	I	R	PW	
	<i>Hydnocarpus pentandra</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Oken.	I	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989); not seen
86	<i>Ludia mauritiana</i> Gmel. Var. <i>sechellensis</i> F. Friedmann	E (var.)	R	HW	
Gesneriaceae					
87	<i>Episcia cupreata</i> (Hook.) Hanst.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
Goodeniaceae					
88	<i>Scaevola sericea</i> Vahl.	N	C	BC	

	Species	Status	Abund.	Habitats	Notes
Guttiferae					
89	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	N	A	PW, BC, HW	
Hernandiaceae					
90	<i>Hernandia nymphaeifolia</i> (Presl) Kubitzki	N	R	PW	
Labiatae					
91	<i>Ocimum ?canum</i> Sims.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
92	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> (Lour.) Spreng.	?I	R	PG	
Lauraceae					
93	<i>Cassythea filiformis</i> L.	N	O	BC	
94	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> Presl.	I	A	PW, HW	
95	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	I	O	PW	
Lecythidaceae					
96	<i>Barringtonia asiatica</i> (L.) Kurtz	N	R	BC	
Loranthaceae					
	<i>Bakerella clavata</i> (Desrouss.) S. Balle ssp. <i>sechellensis</i> (Baker) S. Balle	E(ss)	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989); now possibly extinct
Malvaceae					
97	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
98	<i>Hibiscus schizopetalus</i> (Mast.) Hook.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
99	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L.	N	F	BC, PW	
100	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	I	F	PG, Cu	
101	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	?N	O	Gl	
102	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Soland. ex Correa	N	F	PW, BC	
Melastomataceae					
103	<i>Memecylon elaeagni</i> Blume	E	F	HW	
Meliaceae					
104	<i>Swietenia</i> sp.	I	F	PW	
105	<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i> Koenig	N	O	Mg	
106	<i>Xylocarpus moluccensis</i> (Lam.) Roem.	N	F	Mg, BC	
Mimosaceae					
	<i>Acacia confusa</i> Merr.	I	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989); not seen
107	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L.	I	A	PW, HW	
108	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	I	A	PW, HW	
109	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	I	C	PG	
110	<i>Paraserianthes falcataria</i> (L.) Niels.	I	C	PW, HW	
111	<i>Pithecollobium unguis-cati</i> (L.) Benth.	I	C	PW	
Moraceae					
112	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Parkins.) Fosb.	I	O	PW	
113	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	I	O	PW	
114	<i>Ficus lutea</i> Vahl.	N	F	HW, Gl	
115	<i>Ficus reflexa</i> Thunb. <i>sechellensis</i> (Baker)	E (ss)	R	PW	
116	<i>Ficus rubra</i> Vahl	N	O	PW	
Moringaceae					
117	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	I	O	PW	
Myrtaceae					
118	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	I	R	HW	
119	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	I	R	PW	
120	<i>Syzygium malaccense</i> (L.) Merr. & Perry	I	O	PW	

	Species	Status	Abund.	Habitats	Notes
121	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i> (Bl.) Merr. & Perry	I	O	PW	
122	<i>Syzygium wrightii</i> (Baker) A. J. Scott	E	F	HW, HSc	
Nyctaginaceae					
123	<i>Bougainvillea</i> cultivars	I	R	PW, Cu	
Onagraceae					
124	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> (Jacquin) Raven	?I	F	Ma	
Oxalidaceae					
125	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> L.	I	O	Cu, PW	
Papilionaceae					
126	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	?N	A	HW, HSc	
127	<i>Canavalia cathartica</i> Thouars.	N	F	BC	
128	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> Ait.	?I	O	PG	
129	<i>Dendrolobium umbellatum</i> (L.) Benth.	N	F	BC	
130	<i>Desmodium incanum</i> DC.	I	C	PW, PG, HSc	
131	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.	I	F	PG	
132	<i>Erythrina ?variegata</i> L.	?N	R	PG	
133	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Walp.	I	F	PG	
134	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd.	I	R	HW	
135	<i>Tephrosia noctiflora</i> Bojer ex Baker	I	O	Gl	
136	<i>Teramnus labialis</i> (L.) Spreng.	I	C	PG	
137	<i>Vigna marina</i> (Burm.) Merr.	N	F	BC	
Passifloraceae					
138	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	I	F	PG	
139	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> L.	I	F	PG, PW	
Plantaginaceae					
140	<i>Plantago major</i> L.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
Portulacaceae					
141	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> Hook.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
142	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	N	F	PG	
143	<i>Portulaca ?pilosa</i> L.	I	O	Gl	
Punicaceae					
144	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
Rhamnaceae					
145	<i>Colubrina asiatica</i> (L.) Brogn.	N	F	PG	
Rhizophoraceae					
146	<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i> (L.) Lam.	N	F	Mg	
147	<i>Ceriops tagal</i> (Perrotet) C. B. Robins.	N	F	Mg	
148	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> Lam.	N	A	Mg	
Rosaceae					
149	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
Rubiaceae					
150	<i>Canthium bibractatum</i> (Baker) Hiem.	N	A	PW, HW, [BC]	
151	<i>Guettarda speciosa</i> L.	N	O	BC	
152	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
153	<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i> (L.) DC.	I	O	PG	
154	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.	?I	F	PW	
155	<i>Tarenna sechellensis</i> (Baker) Summerh.	E	O	HW	
156	<i>Paragenipa wrightii</i> (Baker) F. Friedmann	E	A	HW, HSc	

	Species	Status	Abund.	Habitats	Notes
	<i>Psychotria pervillei</i> Baker	E	-	-	Listed in Carlström (1996a, b); not seen
157	<i>Tarenna sechellensis</i> (Baker) Summerh.	E	O	HW	
Rutaceae					
158	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	I	R	PW	
159	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	I	F	PW	
Sapindaceae					
160	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i> Jacq.	N	F	HSc	
Sapotaceae					
161	<i>Mimusops sechellarum</i> (Oliv.) Hemsl.	E	O	PW	
162	<i>Northea hornei</i> (M. M. Hartog) Pierre	E	F	HSc	
Scrophulariaceae					
	<i>Striga asiatica</i> (L.) Kuntze	I	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989); not seen
Solanaceae					
163	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
164	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
165	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
Sterculiaceae					
166	<i>Heritiera littoralis</i> Ait.	N	C	BC	
Surianaceae					
	<i>Suriana maritima</i> L.	N	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989); not seen
Turneraceae					
167	<i>Turnera angustifolia</i> Miller	I	C	HSc, HW	
Verbenaceae					
168	<i>Premna serratifolia</i> L.	N	O	BC	
169	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> (L.) Vahl.	I	A	PG, PW	
170	<i>Stachytarpheta urticifolia</i> (Salisb.) Sims.	I	A	PG, PW	
171	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> L.	I	R	PG	
ANGIOSPERMAE: Monotyledons					
Agavaceae					
172	<i>Agave sisalana</i> (Perr. ex Engelm.) Drum. & Prain	I	C	PW, HSc	
173	<i>Furcraea foetida</i> (L.) Haw.	I	F	PW	
Amaryllidaceae					
	<i>Crimum amabile</i> Ker.-Gawl.	?I	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989); not seen
174	<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i> Salisb.	?I	C	PW	
Araceae					
175	<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i> (L.) G. Don.	I	C	PW	
176	<i>Anthurium</i> sp.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
177	<i>Caladium bicolor</i> (Dryand.) Vent	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
178	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott.	I	O	PW	
179	<i>Dieffenbachia sequine</i> (Jacq.) Schott	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
180	<i>Syngonium ?podophyllum</i> Schott.	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
Bromeliaceae					
181	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	I	F	PW	
Cannaceae					
182	<i>Canna</i> hybrids	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
Commelinaceae					
183	<i>Commelina</i> sp.	?I	F	Ma	
184	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> Swartz	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens

	Species	Status	Abund.	Habitats	Notes
Cyperaceae					
185	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> (Rottb.) C. B. Cl.	N	C	HSc	
186	<i>Cyperus halpan</i> L.	?	F	Ma, HSc	
187	<i>Cyperus?rotundus</i> L.	?	C	Ma	
188	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> (Burm. f.) Trin.	N	O	Ma, HSc	
189	<i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i> R. Br.	?	C	BC, PW, Gl	
190	<i>Fimbristylis</i> sp. 2 (glacis sedge)	?	F	HSc	
191	<i>Kyllinga polyphylla</i> Willd. ex Kunth	N	C	PG	
192	<i>Kyllinga</i> sp. 2	?	O	PW	
193	<i>Lophoschoenus hornei</i> (C. B. Cl.) Stapf.	E	A	HSc	
194	<i>Mariscus dubius</i> (Rottb.) Fischer	N	A	PG	
195	<i>Mariscus pennatus</i> (Lam.) Domin.	N	F	Ma	
196	<i>Scleria sumatrensis</i> Retz.	N	C	Ma	
197	<i>Scleria</i> sp. 2	?	C	PW	
198	<i>Thoracostachyum floribundum</i> (Nees) C. B. Cl.	E	F	HW, PW	
Dioscoreaceae					
199	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	I	O	PW	
Flagellariaceae					
200	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	N	F	PW	
Gramineae					
201	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Schrad. Ex Wendl.	I	R	PG	
202	<i>Brachiara umbellata</i> (Trin.) W. D. Clayton	N	A	HW, HSc, PW	
203	<i>Chloris barbata</i> (L.) Sw.	?	F	PG	
204	<i>Cymbopogon</i> sp.	I	R	Cu, PW	
205	<i>Dactyloctenium ctenoides</i> (Steud.) Bosser	?	F	PG	
206	<i>Digitaria ?horizontalis</i> Willd.	?	C	PG	
207	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	?	F	PG	
208	<i>Enteropogon sechellensis</i> (Baker) Dur. & Schinz	N	C	Gl	
209	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> (L.) P. Beuv.	?	F	BC, Mg	
210	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (L.) P. Beuv.	?	C	Gl	
211	<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i> (Nees) Stapf.	?	F	HSc, Gl	
212	<i>Ischaenum heterotrichum</i> Hack.	?	F	BC	
213	<i>Oplismenus compositus</i> (L.) P. Beuv.	N	C	PW	
214	<i>Panicum brevifolium</i> L.	N	C	PG, PW	
215	<i>Panicum maximum</i> L.	?	O	PG	
216	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i> Berg	N	F	PG	
217	<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i> (L.) Schult.	?	F	Gl	
218	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens
219	<i>Sporobolus diander</i> (Retz.) P. Beuv.	?	F	Gl, BC	
220	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (L.) Kunth.	N	A	BC, PG	
221	<i>Stenotaphrum dimidiatum</i> (L.) Brogn.	N	A	PG	
Hypoxidaceae					
222	<i>Curculigo sechellensis</i> Boj.	E	C	HSc	
223	<i>Hypoxidia rhizophylla</i> (Baker) Dur. & Schinz	E	C	HW, HSc	
Lilaceae					
224	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i> L. (A. Chev.)	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
225	<i>Dianella</i> sp. (varieg.)	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens

	Species	Status	Abund.	Habitats	Notes
226	<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> Lam. var. <i>angustifolia</i> Baker	N	A	HW, PW	
227	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> Hort. ex Prain	I	R	Cu	Only in gardens
	Marantaceae				
228	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L.	I	O	PW	
	Musaceae				
229	<i>Musa</i> sp.	I	F	Cu, PW	
	Orchidaceae				
230	<i>Cynorkis ?fastigiata</i> Thouars	N	R	HSc	
231	<i>Disperis tripetaloides</i> (Thouars) Lindl.	N	F	HW	
	<i>Vanilla phalaenopsis</i> Reichb. f.	E	-	-	One 19 th century record (M. North; in Carlström, 1996; now locally extinct)
232	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andrews	I	C	HW, PW	
	Palmae				
233	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	N	C	BC, PG	
234	<i>Deckenia nobilis</i> Wendl	E	F	HSc	
235	<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i> (Gmel.) Pers	E	A	HSc, HW, [HW]	
	<i>Nephrosperma vanhoutteanum</i> (Wendl. ex van-Houtt.) Balf.	E	-	-	Listed in Robertson (1989), Carlström (1996a, b); not seen
236	<i>Phoenicophorium borsigianum</i> (K. Koch) Stuntz	E	A	HW, PW	
	Pandanaceae				
237	<i>Pandanus balfourii</i> Mart.	E	O	BC, PW	
238	<i>Pandanus hornei</i> Balf. f.	E	F	BC, PW	
239	<i>Pandanus multispicatus</i> Balf. f.	E	A	HSc	
240	<i>Pandanus utilis</i> Bory	I	R	PW	
	Typhaceae				
241	<i>Typha javanica</i> Schnitzl. ex Zoll.	N	C	Ma	
	Zingiberaceae				
242	<i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (Vieill.) Schumann	I	O	Cu	Only in gardens



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