

The ecology of North island

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Abstract: North island, Seychelles was the first island of the group to be explored in 1609 but has no accounts of the ecology of the island have been published previously. This paper describes the current state of the ecology of the island, which is dominated by alien habitats and supports a much reduced fauna and flora. The potential for restoration and reintroduction of threatened species is very high. Species lists for fungi, plants and animals are given.

Keywords: *Cocos nucifera*, conservation, *Lantana camara*, restoration, Seychelles

Introduction

North island was the first island in the Seychelles group to be explored when a landing was made on 20th January 1609. John Jourdain's journal of the time records this event and the first biological observations from the group: "the boate returned and brought soe many land toerells as they could carrie... and soe greate that eight of them did almost lande our skiffe (sic)." (Foster 1905). Unfortunately there are no further records of the early history of the island, beyond a note of an extensive fire (de Malavois in Fauvel 1909). During the 19th and 20th centuries the remaining natural forest habitats were replaced by an extensive coconut plantation and all of the island was managed for agriculture. In the late 20th century there were visits to the island to collect plants (Robertson 1989; Friedmann 1994) and reptiles (Cheke 1984; Gardner 1987). The first general ecological observations were made during a short visit by RSPB staff in 1997 when the low diversity of the fauna was noted and introduced mammals recorded (dogs, cats, cows, goats and rats). This visit paid particular attention to the land-birds but failed to locate some of the commoner species (e.g. sunbirds and kestrels) that are present on the island. A more thorough study was made in November 1997, although only Odonata were recorded (Wain *et al.* 1999). Collections of invertebrates were made in 1999 but have not been made available for study, the only extensive faunal surveys were made in July 2000 by the authors.

Physical geography and habitats

North island is situated in the north-west of the granitic Seychelles islands and shares a distinctive geology with Silhouette, the nearest island. Although it has three hills over 100m high (Grand Paloss 180m, Bernica 110m, Congoment 102m) almost half the island can be categorised as plateau (42ha), an exceptionally high proportion for the granitic islands. This plateau includes a significant marsh (1.5ha), grass areas (mostly around the settlement) but is mainly covered with woodland. The great majority of this is abandoned coconut plantation which has been invaded by *Lantana camara* and *Psidium cattleianum*. There is a

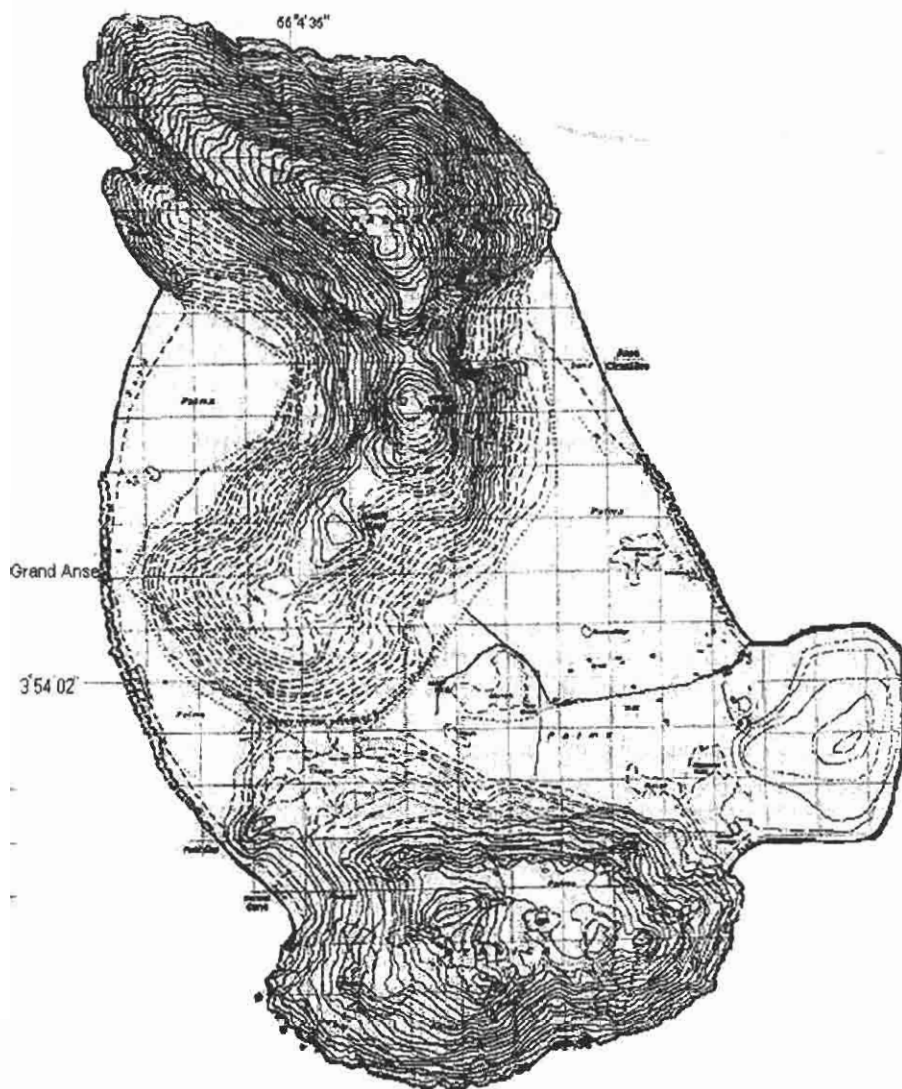


Fig. 1. Map of North island

central area of mixed woodland, composed of *Cocos nucifera*, *P. guavaya* and *Anona muricata*. To the north-west end of the plateau an area of *Calophyllum inophyllum* woodland was present, with patches of *Terminalia catappa*. The *C. inophyllum* are now largely dead due to infection by vascular wilt. Coastal vegetation is dominated by grass on the east coast and by coastal trees (*Guettarda speciosa*, *Thespesia populnea*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and *Casuarina*

equisetifolia) on the west coast. Glacis areas appear to support semi-natural glacis vegetation, with abundant *Pandanus multispicatus*.

Flora

136 species of angiosperm and 3 ferns have been recorded from North island (see Appendix). Bryophytes appear to be restricted to a single species. The proportion of alien species is exceptionally high (57%) and the only Seychelles endemic plant recorded from the island is *Pandanus balfouri*.

Fauna

The fauna is very poor for an island of its size as has been noted previously (Lucking *et al.* 1997), previous reports have attributed this to predation by rats but this is unsubstantiated and probably reflects the impact of alien habitats rather than predation. The present study recorded a wide range of animal classes but little species diversity, notably poor groups include Isopoda, of which only a single specimen could be found. Despite the paucity of invertebrates, reptiles are relatively abundant with significant populations of skinks (*Mabuya seychellensis*), geckos (mainly *Phelsuma sundbergi* and *Urocytyldeon inexpactatus*) and snakes (*Rhamphotyphlops braminus*). Of the species expected to be present but not recorded to date the gecko *Ailuronyx seychellensis* may survive in small numbers in the crowns of the coconut trees. The skink *Pamelascincus gardineri* appears to be absent. There are no Wright's skinks (*Mabuya wrightii*) but the historical presence of a guano sifting plant on the island indicates that a seabird colony was present in the past and this would have been likely to support a *M. wrightii* population. Introduced Aldabran tortoises (*Dipsochelys dussumieri*) are present although the number has declined over recent years and the present population seems to be restricted to four individuals (of which only one is female). Tortoises were present historically (Foster 1905) but which species was represented is not known. The Mascarene frog *Ptychadena mascariensis* is locally abundant in the marsh but caecilians appear to be absent.

The avifauna of the island may have included a tern colony in historical times but there are no records of species composition of any such colony. A diverse land-bird fauna was probably present in the past but is now restricted to the common, adaptable species and a significant population of Seychelles kestrel (*Falco araea*). Kestrels appear to be present all year round but they may not represent a significant breeding population at present. It is possible that there is a high level of immigration of young birds from the major population on Silhouette. North island may represent a population sink for this species although the juxtaposition of nesting cliffs and extensive feeding habitat should allow for the establishment of an important breeding population.

The marsh area has been occupied by migratory garganey (*Anas querquerula*), black-crowned night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) and green-backed herons (*Butorotides striatus*). No breeding has been recorded by any herons on North island but the marsh could support important breeding populations of night herons and yellow bitterns (*Ixobrychus sinensis*) if a more extensive area of permanent water developed.

Although the invertebrate fauna appears to be very restricted it does include some taxa of note; only three species of terrestrial mollusc have been recorded but these do not

include any introduced species that are so common on most other islands and includes one Seychelles endemic species. The lowland habitats would be expected to support abundant and diverse dipteran flies but comparatively few species have been collected. Of these one species of Psychodidae is identifiable as an undescribed species. Although it was expected that new species would be found in the most natural habitat areas and that the alien habitat would be occupied by cosmopolitan species this new fly has been found in the *Lantana camara* scrub under the coconut plantation.

The Lepidoptera are similarly restricted but the presence of the bee hawkmoth *Cephonodes hylas virescens* is notable. A report of the butterfly *Euploea mitra* was included in the Environmental Impact Assessment document for the island development but this is in error for *Hypolimnas missipius*.

Conservation

North island supports a highly degraded flora and predictably the fauna is very restricted. Notable points are the high diversity of dragonflies and damselflies, the absence of alien snails and the presence of at least 2 Seychelles endemic cockroaches. The most valuable habitats on the island appear to be the central marsh area and the *Calophyllum* woodland. The rock areas are probably also of conservation significance although their contribution to general biodiversity appears to be low. The value of the *Calophyllum* woodland may be reduced by its lack of floral diversity and the rapid spread of takamaka wilt across the island. This disease was not apparent in 1999 but was causing significant mortality by July 2000. The presence of the endemic slug *Vaginula seychellensis* may indicate that the island originally supported a wider range of molluscs. A record of the original mollusc and vertebrate fauna may be preserved in the soils of the plateau and marsh. Investigation of these would be a valuable source of information for use in planning any future animal reintroductions.

The main causes of the present low-diversity fauna and flora are probably historical fires, invasion by alien plants (particularly *Lantana camara*, *Psidium* spp. and *Anona muricata*) and disturbance of specific habitats by introduced mammals. Of the mammals the goats were removed in recent years and the primary disturbance has recently been caused by cows. In the marsh area and adjacent woodland their impact has been very great with selective grazing and trampling. The removal of the cows should help native vegetation to become re-established. Naturally tortoises would have disturbed the marsh area and grazed selectively on some plants but the impact is likely to have been less.

The biological value of North island would be considerably enhanced with some control of the more dominant alien species and removal of much of the old coconut plantation. The extensive marsh area should facilitate the restoration of good quality lowland forest. Following habitat restoration North island could provide a valuable locality for the reintroduction of threatened species. The potential for reintroduced land-birds such as the Seychelles magpie robin (*Copsychus sechellarum*), Seychelles black paradise flycatcher (*Terpsiphone corvina*) and Seychelles warbler (*Acrocephalus sechellensis*) is clear and has been referred to in numerous reports and in the press. The critically endangered Seychelles population of yellow bittern could also develop a valuable population around the marsh (Gerlach & Skerrett 2001). There is also clear potential for other taxa such as the Seychelles giant tortoises (in particular the grazing species *Dipsosaurus hololissa*) and black terrapin

(*Pelusios subniger intergularis*) (Gerlach & Canning 2001). Less obvious candidates for reintroduction include invertebrates which will have existed on the island until their habitat was lost by fire, these include the giant millipede *Seychelleptus seychellarum* and the giant tenebrionid beetle (*Pulposipes herculeanus*), which remains of conservation concern.

Any conservation management of North island will almost certainly wish to increase the plant diversity on the island by planting native and endemic species. There are several areas on the island which could support endemic palm forest and it would be desirable to encourage the re-growth of *Pandanus* groves in these areas. Wright's gardenia (*Rothmannia annae*) could be established in restored woodland and should prove to be of aesthetic benefit to the island and conservation benefit to this endangered species.

The topography of North island would appear to be well suited to the development of a large butterfly population as is seasonally present on the flat, sandy islands of Bird and the Amirantes (J.G. pers. obs.). The current poor fauna could easily be encouraged by increasing the abundance of favoured food plants, such as *Intsia bijuga* for nectar production and *Portulaca oleracea* for the larvae of *Hypolimnys missipius*. This is the only conspicuous butterfly likely to be recorded regularly on the island. The bee hawkmoths (*Cephonodes* spp.) could be encouraged by planting *Canthium bibracteatum* and *Morinda citrifolia* may encourage the hummingbird hawkmoth (*Macroglossum alluaudi*). These are all abundant on Silhouette (Gerlach 1998 & 2000) and natural recolonisation is highly probable.

Any reintroduction plans for North island should consider the biogeographical pattern of the islands. Both Silhouette and north islands are relatively isolated from the rest of the granitic group and significant gene flow between these islands is more likely than between either of them and from other islands. Consequently where possible Silhouette should be used as the source of animals or plants used on North island.

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Appendix. North island species list

			Species recorded
FUNGI			2
PLANTAE	Bryophyta		1
	Pteridophyta		3
	Spermatophyta		
ANIMALIA	Annelida	Oligochaeta	1
	Mollusca	Gastropoda	3
	Crustacea	Isopoda	1
		Decapoda	3
	Arachnida	Scizomida	1
		Araneae	20
		Acari	?
		Ablipygii	1
	Myriapoda	Diplopoda	3
		Chilopoda	2
	Apterygota		?
	Hexapoda	Odonata	4
		Orthoptera	4
		Dictyoptera (Blattoidea)	4
		Isoptera	1
		Dermaptera	2
		Hemiptera	1
		Psocoptera	?
		Thysanoptera	1
		Neuroptera	1
		Lepidoptera	8
		Diptera	>1
		Hymenoptera	>5
		Coleoptera	>4
		Chordata	
		Amphibia	1
		Reptilia	6
		Aves	6
		Mammalia	4

FUNGI

Ganoderma australe

PLANTAE

BRYOPHYTA - 2 sp.

PTERIDOPHYTA

PTERIDACEAE *Pteris friesii* Hieron - Afr., western Indian Ocean; M, S, N & P.

DAVALLIACEAE *Nephrolepis* cf. *biserrata* - ?; widespread

ASPENIACEAE *Diplazium sechellarum* (Baker) C. Chr. - Mad.; M & N.

SPERMATOPHYTA

ACANTHACEAE *Asystasia* sp. B ? - widespread

AGAVACEAE *Agave sisalana* Intr.; widespread

AMARANTHACEAE *Achyranthes aspera* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Amaranthus dubius* Indo-Pacific; widespread.

ANACARDIACEAE *Anacardium occidentale* - Intr.; widespread. *Manguifera indica*. - Intr.; widespread.
Spondias cytherea - Intr.; widespread.

- ANNONACEAE *Annona cherimoya* - Intr.; N. *Annona muricata* - Intr.; M, N, P & Co. *Annona reticulata*, - Intr.; N. *Annona squamosa*, - Intr.; N
- APOCYNACEAE *Catharanthus roseus* - Intr.; widespread. *Ochrosia oppositifolia* - Indo-Pacific; widespread.
- ARACEAE *Philodendron* sp. - Intr.; M, S, N, P
- BIGNONIACEAE *Tabebuia pallida* - Intr.; widespread.
- BORAGINACEAE *Cordia subcordata* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Heliotropium indicum* - Intr.; widespread.
- CAESALPINIACEAE *Senna occidentalis* - Intr.; widespread. *Tamarindus indica* - Intr.; widespread.
- CAPPARACEAE *Cleome viscosa* - Intr.; widespread.
- CARICACEAE *Carica papaya* Intr.; widespread.
- CARYOPHYLLACEAE *Drymaria cordata* Intr.; M, S, N, F.
- CASUARINACEAE *Casuarina equisetifolia* - SE Asia; widespread.
- CHRYSOBALANACEAE *Chrysobalanus icaco* - Intr.; widespread.
- COMBRETACEAE *Terminalia catappa* Indo-Pacific; widespread.
- COMMELINACEAE *Commelina benghalensis* - Intr.; N, Cur & A. *C. diffusa* - Intr.; N & Co.
- COMPOSITAE *Emilia sonchifolia* Intr.; M, S, N & F. *Synedrella nodiflora* Intr.; M, S, N, Co, F & B. *Tridax procumbens* Intr.; M, S & N. *Vernonia cinerea*, Intr.; widespread.
- CONVOLVULACEAE *Ipomoea aquatica* - Intr.; M, S, N, Cur & A. *I. mauritiana* - Masc.; M, SA, S & N. *I. pes-caprae* - Indo-Pacific; widespread.
- CYPERACEAE *Cyperus articulatus* Pantrop.; M, S, N, P & I.D. *C. compressus* M, S, N, A & F *Fimbristylis complanata* Intr?; widespread. *F. cymosa* Pantrop.; widespread. *Kyllinga monocephala* M, S, N, Co & F. *K. polyphylla* Indian-Ocean; widespread. *Mariscus dubius* Pantrop.; widespread. *Pycneus polystachyos* Indian Ocean; widespread.
- EUPHORBACEAE *Euphorbia hirta* Intr.; widespread. *E. thymifolia* Intr.; widespread. *Jatropha curca* Intr.; M, S, N, P & F. *Phyllanthus amarus* Intr.; widespread. *Phyllanthus urinaria* Intr.; M, S, N & F.
- GOODENACEAE *Scaevola sericea* Indo-Pacific; widespread.
- GUTTIFERAE *Calophyllum inophyllum* - Indo-Pacific; widespread.
- HERNANDIACEAE *Hernandia nymphaeifolia* Indo-Pacific; widespread.
- LABIATAE, *Leucas lavandulifolia* Intr.; M, S, N & F. *Ocimum gratissimum* Intr. - M, S & N. *Plectranthus amboinicus* Intr. - M, S, N, P & A.
- LECYTHIDACEAE *Barringtonia asiatica* Indo-Pacific; widespread.
- LILIACEAE *Dracaena reflexa* Mad.; widespread.
- MALVACEAE *Abutilon fruticosum* Intr.; S & N. *Hibiscus tiliaceus* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Sida rhombifolia* Intr.; S & N. *S. stipulata* Intr.; widespread. *Thespesia populnea* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Urena lobata* Intr.; widespread.
- MARANTACEAE *Maranta arundinacea* Intr.; widespread.
- MELIACEAE *Sandoricum koetjape*, Intr.; M, S, N & P. *Xylocarpus moluccensis* Indo-Pacific; M, S, N, P & Cur.
- MIMOSACEAE *Albizia lebbek*, Intr.; widespread. *Paraserianthes falcata*, Intr.; widespread.
- MORACEAE *Artocarpus altilis*, Intr.; widespread. *A. utilis*, Intr.; widespread. *Ficus lutea*, Western Indian Ocean; widespread.
- MUSACEAE *Musa* spp., Intr.; widespread.
- MYRTACEAE *Eugenia uniflora*, Intr.; M, N, P & Co. *Psidium cattleianum*, Intr.; widespread. *P. guajava*, Intr.; widespread.
- ONAGRACEAE *Ludwigia erecta* Afr.; widespread. *Ludwigia octovalvis* Intr.; widespread.
- ORCHIDACEAE *Vanilla planifolia* Intr.; widespread.
- OXYLIDACEAE *Averrhoa bilimbi* Intr.; widespread.
- PALMAE *Cocos nucifera* Indian Ocean; widespread. *Latania lontoroides*, Intr.; N.
- PANDANACEAE *Pandanus balfourii*, End.; widespread. *P. multispicatus*, End.; widespread. *P. utilis*, Intr.; M, S, N, P & F.
- PAPILIONACEAE *Abrus precatorius* Afr.-Asia; widespread. *Canavalia cathartica* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Desmodium incanum* Intr.; widespread. *D. triflorum* Intr.; widespread. *Indigofera suffruticosa* Intr.; M, S, N & F. *Teramnus labialis* Pantrop.; widespread.
- PASSIFLORACEAE *Passiflora edulis*, Intr.; M, S, N & B. *P. foetida*, Intr.; widespread. *P. suberosa*, Intr.; widespread.
- POACEAE *Axonopus compressus* Intr?; M, S, N & F. *Chloris barbata* Intr.; M, L, N & F. *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* Pantrop.; widespread. *Digitaria radicata* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Echinochloa colonum*, M, S, N, A. *Elusine indica* Intr?; widespread. *Eragrostis tenella* Intr?; widespread. *Lepturus radicans*,

M, S, N, P, F. *Optismenus compositus* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Panicum brevifolium* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Paspalidium geminatum* Palaeotrop.; M, S, N & F. *Paspalum scrobiculatum* Palaeotrop.; M, L, S, N & F. *Pennisetum purpureum* Intr.; M, S, N, A & F. *Saccharum officinarum*, Intr.; S & N. *Setaria barbata* Intr?; M, S, N, A & F. *Stenotaphrum dimidiatum* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Urochloa paspaloides* M, S, N

POLYGONACEAE *Polygonum senegalense* - Afr.; widespread.

PORTULACACEAE *Portulaca oleracea* - Indo-Pacific; widespread.

RUBIACEAE *Guettarda speciosa* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Morinda citrifolia* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Pentodon pentandrus* Afr.; widespread. *Vangueria madagascariensis* Intr.; M, S & N.

RUTACEAE *Citrus reticulata*, Intr. - M, S, N, P & B.

SAPINDACEAE *Cardiospermum halicacabum* Intr.; widespread.

SOLANACEAE *Datura metel*, Intr.; widespread.

STERCULIACEAE *Heritiera littoralis* Indo-Pacific; widespread.

TILIACEAE *Triumfetta rhomboidea* - Intr.; widespread.

TURNERACEAE *Turnera angustifolia* - Intr.; widespread.

TYPHACEAE *Typha javanica* Indo-Pacific; M, S, N, P & C.

UMBELLIFERAE *Centella asiatica* Intr.; widespread.

VERBENACEAE *Lantana camara*, Intr.; widespread. *Phyla nodiflora* Indo-Pacific; widespread. *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*, Intr.; widespread. *S. urticifolia*, Intr.; widespread.

ANIMALIA

ANNELIDA

OLIGOCHAETA Sp.

MOLLUSCA

Family SUBULINIDAE *Paropeas achatinaceum* Pantr.; most islands. *Subulina octona* Bruguiere - Pantrop.; most islands.

Family VAGINULODAE *Vanigula seychellensis* Fischer, 1871 - End.; M, S, N & P.

CRUSTACEA

DECAPODA

Family GRAPSIDAE *Grapsus tenuicrustatus* (Herbst, 1783) - Indo-Pacific; M, S, N & A.

Family OCYPODIDAE *Ocyropsis ceratophthalma* (Pallas) - Indo-Pacific; M, S, N, P, A, Co, Coe. *O. cordimana* (Desmarest, 1825) - Indo-Pacific; M, S, N, A, Co & Bird.

ISOPODA Sp.

ARACHNIDA

SCHIZOMIDA - sp.

ARANEAE

Family CLUBIONIDAE *Clubiona* sp.

Family CORINNIDAE *Corinnidae* sp. *Oedignatha mogamoga* Marples

Family CRYPTOTHELIDAE *Cryptothela alluaudi* Simon, 1893

Family GNAPHOSIDAE *Xerophes* ? *espoir* Platnick, 1981

Family LYCOSIDAE *Trochosa urbana* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1878)

Family OCHIROCERATIDAE *Theotima minutissima* (Petrunkevitch, 1929)

Family OONOPIDAE *Ischnothyreus peltifer* (Simon, 1891). "*Orchestina*" *seychellorum*

Family SALTICIDAE *Myrmarachne constricta* (Blackwall, 1877). *Sadies* ? *fulgida* Wanless, 1984

Family SCYTODIDAE "*Scytodes*" *fusca* (Walckenaer, 1837)

Family SELENOPIIDAE *Selenops secretus* Hirst, 1911

Family TETRAGNATHIDAE *Nephila inaurata* (Walckenaer, 1841)

Family THERIDIIDAE *Argyrodes cognatus* (Blackwall, 1877). *A. rostratus* Blackwall, 1877. *Coleosoma floridana* (Banks, 1900). "*Theridion*" *clabnum* Roberts, 1978

Family THOMISIDAE "*Thomisus*" *steningi* Pocock, 1900

Family ULOBORIDAE *Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846

ACARI - not identified.

AMBLIPYGI

Family TARANTULIDAE *Charinus seychellarum* Krapelin, 1898 - End.; M, Long, S, N, P, Fel & F.

MYRIAPODA

DIPLOPODA

Family PACHYBOLIDAE *Trigoniulus corallinus* (Eydoux & Souleyet, 1841) - Pantrop.; M, S, N, P, A, Fel.

Family PARADOXOSOMIDAE *Orthomorpha coarctata*

Family PSEUDOSPIROBOLELLIDAE *Paraspirobolus dictyonotus* (Latzel, 1895) - Intro.; M, S & N.

CHILOPODA

Family GEOPHILIDAE *Nesogeophilus leptochilus* (Brölemann, 1931) - Asia; M, N, P, Cur, A.

Family SCOLOPENDRIDAE *Scolopendra subspinipes* Leach Pantrop.; M, S, N, P, A, Freg.

APTERYGOTA - spp.

HEXAPODA

ODONATA

Family AGRIONIDAE *Ceriagrion glabrum* (Burm., 1839) - Afr.; S, N, P & A.

Family LIBELLULIDAE *Orthtrum stemmale* (Selys, 1877) - Afr.; widespread. *Pantala flavescens* (Fabricius, 1798) - Afr.; widespread. *Tramea limbata* (Desjardins, 1832) - Indian Ocean; M, S, N, P & A.

ORTHOPTERA

Family ACRYDIDAE *Paratettix histricus*

Family PHASGONURIDAE *Conocephalus conocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758; Afr.; widespread.

Family GRYLLOTALPIDAE *Gryllotalpa africana*, Afr.; M, S, N & P.

Family GRYLLIDAE *Trigonidium perpusillum* Bolivar, 1912 - End.; M, S & N. *Zarceus fallaciosus* Bolivar, 1895 - End.; M, L, Anon, S, N & A.

Family TRIDACTYLIDAE - sp.

DICTYOPTERA

Family BLATTIDAE *Lobopterella dimidiatipes* (Bouvier, 1890) - Asia; M, L, S, N & A. *Miriamrothschildia labyrinthica* (Bolivar, 1924) - End.; M, S & N. *Periplaneta americana* and *Pycnoscelus indicus* - Pantrop.; widespread.

ISOPTERA

Nasutitermes nigratus Mad.; widespread

DERMAPTERA

Family CARCINOPHORIDAE *Euborellia annulipes* (Lucas) - Intr.; M, S, N, A, LD & F.

Family LABIIDAE *Gonolabis electra* Burr - Intr.; M, S, N, P, C, A & LD.

HEMIPTERA

Family PENTATOMIDAE *Chinavia spicata*.

PSOCOPTERA - spp.

THYSANOPTERA - sp.

NEUROPTERA

Family MYRMELEONIDAE *Myrmeleon obscurus* Rambur, 1853 - Afr.; M, S, N & Bird.

LEPIDOPTERA

- Family ARCTIIDAE *Argina cribraria* (Clerk, 1759) - Palaetrop.; M, S & N.
Family LYCAENIDAE *Zizerina knysa* (Trimen, 1862) - Afr.; M, S, N, P, Bird & D.
Family LYONETIIDAE *Opogona sacchari* (Bojer, 1856) - Intr.; M, S, N & A.
Family NOCTUIDAE *Callopistria maillardi* (Guenée, 1863) - Afr.; M, R, S, N & F.
Family PYRALIDAE *Cirrochrota mullerialis* Legrand, 1957 - End.; M, S, N & P.
Family PYRAUSTIDAE *Marasmia poeyalis* (Boisduval, 1833) - Palaetrop.; M, S & N. *Pycnarmon diaphana* Palaetrop.; widespread. *Syngamia abruptalis* Palaetrop.; widespread.
Family SPHINGIDAE *Cephonodes hylas* (Linnaeus, 1771) - Afr.; M, S & N.
Amphixystis lactiflua.

DIPTERA

- Family ANTHOMYIIDAE sp.

HYMENOPTERA

- Family VESPIDAE *Delta alluaudi* (Perez, 1895) - End.; M, S, N, P & D. *Euodynerus seychellensis* (Dalla Torre, 1904) - Masc.; M, S, N & P. *Polistes olivaceus* (De Geer, 1773) - Indo-Pacific; M, Moy, S, N, P, A & LD.
Family FORMICOIDEA *Odontomachus similis* - Mad.; widespread. *Technomyrmex albipes* (Smith, 1861) - Intr.?, widespread.

COLEOPTERA

- Family BUPRESTIDAE *Dicercomorpha alluaudi* Kerremans, 1893 - End.; M, S, N & LD.
Family CERAMBYCIDAE *Coptops humerosa* Fairmaire - End.; M, S & N.
Family CURCULIONIDAE *Cratops aureostriatus* C. *griseoventris* Linell, 1897 - End.; widespread.

CHORDATA

AMPHIBIA

- Family RANIDAE *Ptychadena mascariensis* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836) - Afr.; M, S, N, P, LD & F.

REPTILIA

- Family GEKKONIDAE *Gehyra mutilata* (Wiegmann, 1835) - Intr.; widespread. *Phelsuma sundbergi* Rendahl, 1939 - End.; widespread. *Urocotyledon inexpectata* (Stein) - End.; widespread.
Family SCINCIDAE *Mabuya seychellensis* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1836) - End.; widespread.
Family TESTUDINIDAE *Dipsosaurus* sp. - End.; formerly widespread. *D. dussumieri* (Gray, 1835) - Intr.; Cerf, N, Co, Coe, Cu & F.
Family TYPHLOPIDAE *Rhamphotyphlops braminus* (Daudin) - Intr, M, S, N, P, A, LD, F & Bird.

AVES

- Family ARDEIDAE *Butoroides striatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) - Pantrop.; widespread.
Family FALCONIDAE *Falco araea* Oberholser, 1904 - End.; M, Cerf, S, N, P, Fel, Mar & LD.
Family RALLIDAE *Gallinula chloropus* (Linn, 1758) - Cosmo.; widespread.
Family NECTARIDAE *Nectarinia dussumieri* (Hartlaub, 1860) - End, widespread.
Family PLOCEIDAE *Foudia madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1758) - Mad.; widespread.
Family STURNIDAE *Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus 1766) - Intro.; widespread.

MAMMALIA - CHIROPTERA

- Family PTEROPIDAE *Pteropus seychellensis* Milne Edwards, 1887 - Com.; M, S, N, P & LD.

ARTIODACTYLA

- Family MURIDAE *Rattus* sp. - Intr.; widespread.
Family BOVIDAE *Bos taurus* Linnaeus 1758 - Intr, N. *Capra hircus* Linnaeus, 1758 - Intr.; N.