

3. VEGETATION OF FRÉGATE ISLAND, SEYCHELLES

by S. A. Robertson and D. M. Todd

Introduction

Frégate Island is the most easterly of the islands which comprise the Seychelles Group in the western Indian Ocean. It is one of the smaller islands in the group, and has been run as a private estate since the first permanent settlement was established early in the nineteenth century. All of the original vegetation has been cleared over the years so that a variety of crops could be planted, and the island's flora is now dominated by introduced species.

Ann Robertson made several visits to Frégate Island in 1978 to collect plants and was able to compile a preliminary list for the island which included those collected by Jeffrey in 1962 and Procter in 1972. David Todd spent some time on the island in 1981 and 1982, participating in an International Council for Bird Preservation project to study the Seychelles Magpie Robin and to eradicate feral cats, and was able to add to the plant list and to describe and map the vegetation types. We have combined our records and information to provide a brief history of the island and a fairly comprehensive plant list.

Frégate Island

Frégate (Figure 4a) is a low, rocky island of about 202 ha, rising to a height of 125 m above sea level. Its two hills are composed mainly of aplite, unlike the other granite islands of the group. Although aplite weathers rapidly to produce a deep and fertile, though bouldery, soil layer, large areas of bare rock remain on the island. In the north-east and the west are two areas of flat, low-lying land, locally called 'plateaux', which have a combined area of about 26 ha. On these coastal plateaux, there are rich, phosphatic soils of the Jemo series, which indicate that the island once supported large colonies of breeding

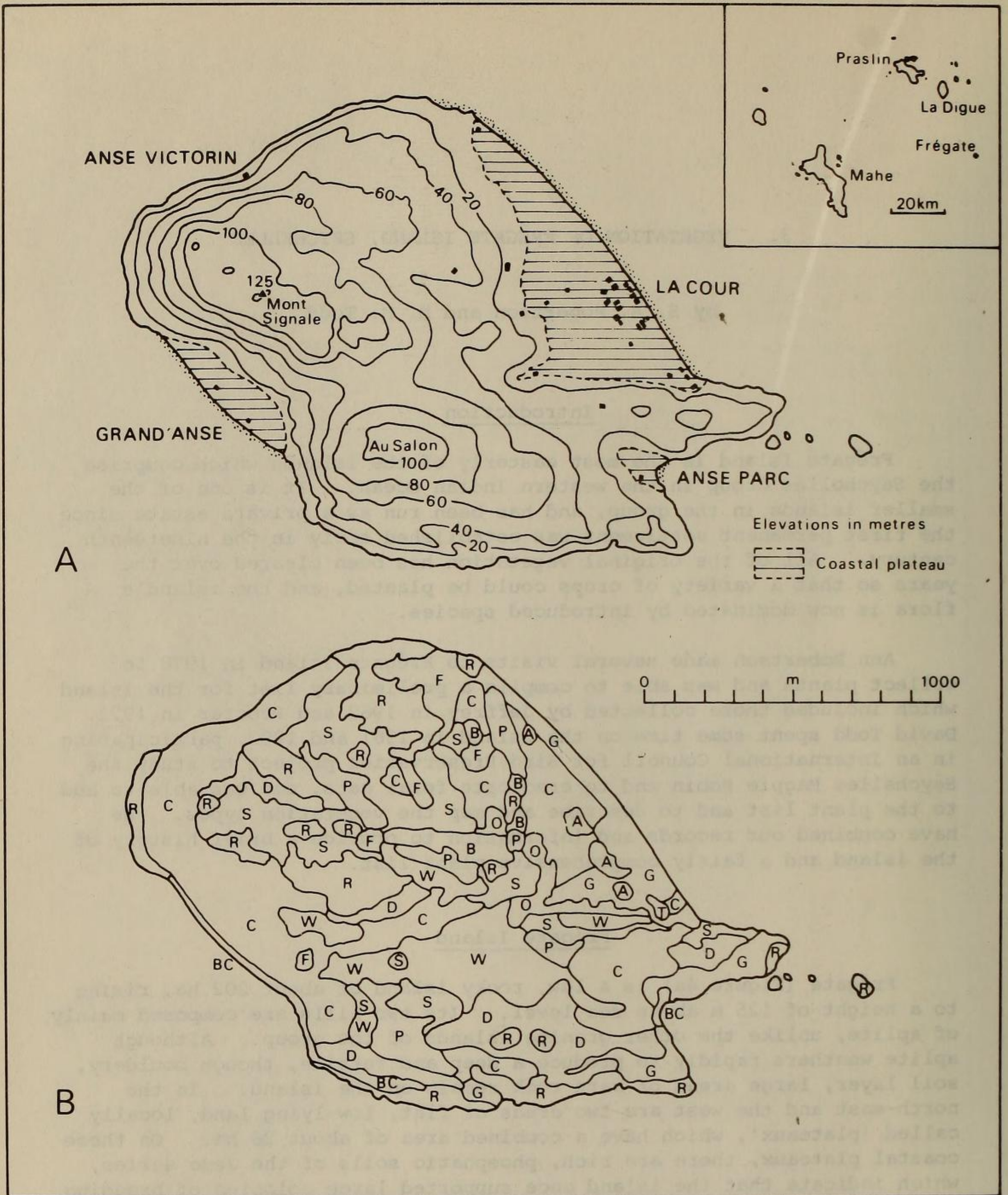


Figure 4. Frégate. A: topography. B: vegetation.

seabirds, while Shioya type soils are found behind the beach crests (Piggott, 1968). Even though Frégate experiences the same seasonal weather patterns as the other islands in the group, it attracts far less rain than the larger and higher islands. The limited records suggest that the rainfall is approximately 1250 mm per annum, about two-thirds of that in coastal areas of Mahé (Watson, 1978).

The early history of Frégate is very poorly documented. The island was apparently first settled by pirates early in the eighteenth century, but, though some of the stone walls and enclosures which they built still survive, they had abandoned the island before the French started to explore the group. In 1774, Lazare Picault, on his second voyage to the Seychelles from Mauritius, anchored off Frégate, but was unable to land. It was at this time that the island was given the name 'Ile aux Frégates', presumably after frigate birds seen in the vicinity. Apart from a brief period in 1801, when one of the Jacobin terrorists, who had been deported from France after an attempted assassination of Napoleon, and three slaves were marooned on Frégate (Lionnet, undated), the island remained uninhabited until 1813 at least. In that year, the island officially came into the ownership of the Savy family, although there is a reference to "Lieutenant Savy de Frégate" as early as 1785 (Fauvel, 1909). By 1851, the number of people resident on island had risen to 60, and subsequent census reports indicate that the population has since fluctuated, reaching a peak of 118 in 1947, before dropping to its present total of less than 25.

In 1787, Malavois, the Commandant of the Seychelles, described Frégate as being covered by timber trees of poor quality and lacking coconuts and other palms. However he did consider that the island might be suitable for the cultivation of rice and maize (Fauvel, 1909). There are no records of the early exploitation of the island, but by 1868, there were fields of rice and large mango trees, and bananas were grown. However, the major crop was sugar cane, and between 20,000 and 30,000 gallons of high-quality rum were produced each year. A few sheep were also kept on the island (Wright, 1868). A few years later, another visitor noted a flourishing vegetable garden and a number of Madagascar cattle in addition to the fields of sugar cane (Pike, 1872). Twenty years later, plantations of coconuts had been added to those of sugar cane (Guérard, 1891). Coconut palms have since been widely planted, even in the most marginal of habitats, and sugar cane has all but disappeared. Judging by their present abundance, cashew trees must also have been extensively cultivated at one time, while groves of citrus trees were established along the base of the hill behind the main plateau. The presence of a patch of cotton suggests that this too may have been grown commercially at some stage. More recently, efforts were made to establish a series of vanilla plantations, but they failed partly due to the presence of a fungal parasite. However, the sandragon trees planted to support the vanilla vines have thrived and now form a distinctive vegetation type. At present, the major crops are coconuts, from which copra is prepared, and, to a lesser extent, bananas and oranges. Cattle, pigs and chickens are kept on the plateaux.

Since the island was first settled, all of the indigenous vegetation has been cleared over the years to make way for man's crops. The result has been that an overwhelming proportion of the plant species now found on Frégate have been introduced by man, and that these species now dominate the vegetation. The disappearance of native plant species and the spread of introduced ones may have been helped by the presence of Javan Rusa Deer *Cervus timoriensis* (although these died out sometime in the 1950s), House Mice *Mus musculus*, and such birds as Indian Mynahs *Acridotheres tristis* and Madagascan Fodies *Foudia madagascariensis*.

Vegetation Types

The present vegetation of Frégate consists of a mosaic of different types dependent both on the nature of the underlying substrate and the period since the area was either last cleared or planted by man. There are few areas with what could be termed a climax vegetation. Because of this, it is almost always impossible to find clear boundaries between vegetation types. Despite this, thirteen vegetation types were recognised and are summarised below. Figure 4b indicates boundaries which are both subjective and approximate.

- BC. Beach crest : hedges of *Scaevola sericea* survive along the tops of the beaches at Grand' Anse and Anse Parc, though the one on the main plateau at La Cour has been largely destroyed; with *Ipomoea pes-caprae* and *Sporobolus virginicus*, and in places *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Guettarda speciosa* and *Colubrina asiatica*.

- R. Rock : in the cracks and depressions in the large expanses of bare rock grow such plants as *Cyperus dubius*, *Panicum maximum*, *Pennisetum polystachyon*, *Furcraea foetida*, *Premna obtusifolia*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *F.nautarum*, *F.reflexa*, *Chrysobalanus icaco* and *Anacardium occidentale*.

- G. Grassland : areas with a low growth of grasses, sedges and herbs with only occasional trees or shrubs; on the main plateau, a wide range of species including *Cynodon dactylon*, *Digitaria horizontalis*, *Lippia nodiflora*, *Sida* spp., *Stachytarpheta* spp., *Cassytha filiformis*, *Ipomoea obscura*, etc. are found; on the south coast in areas exposed to salt spray *Stenotaphrum dimidiatum* occurs with *Ipomoea pes-caprae* and some *Acrostichum aureum*.

- F. Fatak grassland : areas dominated by *Panicum maximum* with occasional *Cocos nucifera* and other emergent trees, and in some areas a low growth of *Chrysobalanus icaco*.

- D. *Chrysobalanus* scrub : *Chrysobalanus icaco* with a canopy at about 2 or 3 m with occasional emergent *Cocos nucifera*, *Anacardium occidentale* and *Ficus benghalensis*. The *Chrysobalanus* may have been planted to halt erosion.

- S. Mixed scrub : areas with varying proportions of *Panicum maximum*, *Chrysobalanus icaco* and *Anacardium occidentale*, always with a very broken canopy often at less than 7 m, though with emergent species; with a wide range of other species including *Cocos nucifera*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, *Strychnos spinosa*, *Asystasia gangetica*, *Citrus* spp., *Albizia lebeck*, *Mangifera indica*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Terminalia catappa* and *Furcraea foetida*.
- W. Mixed woodland : areas with a higher and more complete canopy than 'S', usually with *Anacardium occidentale* as the dominant species, but including many other tree species such as *Ficus benghalensis*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Adenanthera pavonina*, *Albizia lebeck*, *Hevea brasiliensis*, *Eucalyptus* sp., etc. Breaks in the canopy allow some growth of *Chrysobalanus icaco*, *Dracaena angustifolia*, *Nephrolepis biserrata* and *Polypodium scolopendria*.
- C. Coconut plantation : areas with complete, or almost complete, canopy of *Cocos nucifera*. Where the canopy is incomplete, the undergrowth may resemble vegetation types 'G', 'F', 'D', or 'S'; in areas on the main plateau, the coconuts have been underplanted with *Musa* spp., *Carica papaya*, *Citrus* spp. and *Persea americana*.
- O. Citrus plantation : areas planted with *Citrus* spp., most commonly *C. aurantium*, and including other species such as *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus* and *Jatropha curcas*, and where the canopy is broken, a ground flora resembling 'G'. A small area of *Coffea canephora* growing under *Albizia lebeck* and *Cananga odorata* has been mapped with this type.
- A. Breadfruit woodland : mature *Artocarpus altilis* growing on the main plateau, with occasional *Heritiera littoralis*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Calophyllum inophyllum* and *Mangifera indica*, with *Averrhoa bilimbi*, *Annona reticulata* and *Coffea canephora* around the fringes.
- T. *Terminalia* woodland : small stands of *Terminalia catappa* growing at southern end of the main plateau with partial ground cover of *Maranta arundinacea*.
- P. Sandragon woodland : even-aged stands of *Pterocarpus indica*, originally planted as supports for *Vanilla planifolia*; those on the plateau include a few *Artocarpus altilis*, *Terminalia catappa* and *Thespesia populnea*, whereas those up the hill have occasional *Anacardium occidentale*. There is little or no ground cover.
- B. Bamboo : *Bambusa vulgaris* grows down the course of the main seasonal stream on the island, with occasional *Ficus benghalensis*, *Mangifera indica* and *Albizia falcata*.

List of plants

Collectors' names and numbers in the following list refer to specimens deposited in the Herbarium of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mahe, Seychelles. Sight records by Robertson and Todd are also indicated. No attempt was made to record all the ornamental species growing around houses, but those found further afield have been included in the list. Commonly-used Creole and English names have also been given.

ACANTHACEAE

Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anders. Manz Tou
Robertson 2681

AIZOACEAE

Glinus oppositifolius (L.) DC. Gro Lavervenn
Todd 13

AGAVACEAE

Agave sisalana (Perr. ex Engl.) Drumm. & Prain Lalwa, Sisal
Todd, sight

Dracaena angustifolia Bak. Sandel
Robertson 2670

Furcraea foetida (L.) Haw. Lalwa, Mauritius Hemp
Robertson 2656

AMARANTHACEAE

Achyranthes aspera L. Serzan
Todd 44

Alternanthera sessilis (L.) R. Br. Anbalaz, Bred Malabar
Procter 4158
Robertson 2467, 2715

Amaranthus dubius Mart. ex Thell. Payater
Todd 15

Cyathula prostrata (L.) Bl.
Robertson 2689

ANACARDIACEAE

- Anacardium occidentale* L.
Robertson 2666
Kazou, Cashew
- Mangifera indica* L.
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
Mang, Mango
- Spondias dulcis* Park.
Todd, sight
Frisiter, Golden Apple

ANNONACEAE

- Annona muricata* L.
Todd, sight
Korosol, Soursop
- Annona reticulata* L.
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
Ker-d-bef, Ox-heart
- Annona squamosa* L.
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
Zat, Custard-Apple
- Cananga odorata* DC.
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
Langila, Ylang-Ylang

APIACEAE (UMBELLIFERAE)

- Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb.
Todd, sight
- Daucus carota* L.
Robertson, sight
Karot

APOCYNACEAE

- Alstonia macrophylla* Wall.
Todd, sight
Bwa Zonn
- Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don
Todd, sight
Rozamer, Saponer, Madagascar
Periwinkle
- Plumeria acuminata* Ait.
Todd, sight
Prensipann, Frangipani
- Plumeria rubra* L.
Todd, sight
Prensipann, Frangipani

ARACEAE

- Alocasia macrorrhiza* (L.) Schott Vya
Todd, sight
- Caladium bicolor* (Dryand.) Vent.
Todd, sight
- Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott Larouy, Cocoyam
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight

ARALIACEAE

- Polyscias pinnata* J. R. and G. Forst.
Todd 27

ARECACEAE (PALMAE)

- Areca catechu* L. Koko Pak, Areca Palm
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
- Cocos nucifera* L. Kokō, Coconut Palm
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
- Lodoicea maldivica* (J.F. Gm.) Pers. Koko-d-Mer, Coco de Mer
Todd, sight

ASCLEPIADACEAE

- Calotropis procera* (Ait.) Ait.f.
Robertson 2731
- Cryptostegia grandiflora* R. Br.
Robertson 2732
- Sarcostemma viminale* R. Br. Lyann san Fey
Robertson 2742

ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)

- Ageratum conyzoides* L.
Todd 53
- Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC.
Robertson 2644

Melanthera biflora (L.) Willd.

Todd 58

Synedrella nodiflora (L.) Gaertn.

Robertson 2672

Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less.

Robertson 2676

Gerivit

BIGNONIACEAE

Tabebuia heterophylla (Lindl.) Miers

Todd, sight

Kalis-d-pap

BOMBACACEAE

Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.

Todd, sight

Lawet, Kapok

BORAGINACEAE

Heliotropium indicum L.

Procter 4248

Robertson 2735

Lerb Papiyon

Tournefortia argentea L.f.

Todd, sight

Bwa Taba

BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)

Brassica chinensis L.

Todd, sight

Sou-d-sinn

Nasturtium officinale R. Br.

Robertson, sight

Kreson, Water Cress

BROMELIACEAE

Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.

Robertson, sight

Todd, sight

Zanana, Pineapply

CAPPARIDACEAE

Cleome viscosa (L.) DC.

Todd 20

Pisat-d-sinn

Cleome gynandra L.
Jeffrey 1173
 Todd, sight

CARICACEAE

Carica papaya L.
 Robertson, sight
 Todd, sight

Papay, Pawpaw

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Drymeria cordata (L.) Willd.
Todd 14

CASUARINACEAE

Casuarina equisetifolia L.
 Robertson, sight
 Todd, sight

Sed

CHRYSOBALANACEAE

Chrysobalanus icaco L.
Robertson 2700

Prinn-d-frans, Coco-plum

CLUSIACEAE (GUTTIFERAE)

Calophyllum inophyllum L.
 Todd sight

Takamaka

COMBRETACEAE

Lumnitzera racemosa Willd.
Todd 37

Terminalia catappa L.
 Todd, sight

Badamye, Indian Almond

COMMELINACEAE

Commelina sp.
 Todd, sight

Lerb Koson

CONVOLVULACEAE

- Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam. Patat, Sweet Potato
Robertson, sight
- Ipomoea macrantha* Roem. & Schultes Gro Patat Koven
Todd, sight
- Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker-Gawl
Todd 10
- Ipomoea pes-caprae* L. Patatran Rouz, Beach
Todd, sight Morning Glory

CUCURBITACEAE

- Cucumis melo* L. Melon-d-frans, Melon
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
- Cucumis sativus* L. Kokn, Cucumber
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
- Cucurbita moschata* (Duch. ex Lam.) Duch. ex Poir. Ziromon, Pumpkin
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
- Trichosanthes cucumerina* L. Patol, Snake Gourd
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight

CYPERACEAE

- Cyperus aromaticus* (Ridl.) Mattf. and Kük. Lerb Zonyon
Robertson 2683
- Cyperus compressus* L. Lerb Zonyon
Procter 4213
Robertson 2729
- Cyperus dubius* Rottb. Lerb Zonyon
Procter 4161
Robertson 2661
- Cyperus kyllingia* Endl.
Kyllingia monocephala Rottb.
Robertson 2699
- Cyperus ligularis* L. Lerb Sent Mari
Procter 4175

<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> (Rottb.) Beauv. <u>Robertson 2663</u>	Lerb Zonyon
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L. <u>Robertson 2723</u>	
<i>Fimbristylis complanata</i> (Retz.) Link <u>Robertson 2669</u>	Barb Anri
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> (L.) Vahl <u>Robertson 2695</u>	
<i>Fimbristylis spathacea</i> Rottb. <u>Procter 4151</u> <u>Robertson 2643, 2725</u>	
<i>Remirea maritima</i> (L.) Aubl. <u>Robertson 2727</u>	

EBENACEAE

<i>Diospyros discolor</i> Willd. <u>Todd 23</u>	Manbolo
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EUPHORBIACEAE

<i>Acalypha indica</i> L. <u>Robertson 2716</u>	Lerb Sat
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L. <u>Robertson 2641</u>	Zan Rober
<i>Euphorbia pyrifolia</i> Lam. <u>Jeffrey 1179</u> <u>Robertson 2658</u>	Tangen, Bwa-dile
<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i> L. <u>Robertson 2724</u>	Trenas
<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> Muell.-Arg. Todd, sight	Kaoutsou; Rubber
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. <u>Robertson 2711</u>	Piyondenn
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz Robertson, sight Todd, sight	Manyok, Cassava
<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i> (L.) Poit. Todd, sight	Bwa Malgas

Phyllanthus amarus Sch. & Thonn. Kiraneli Blan
Robertson 2713

Phyllanthus urinaria L. Kiraneli Rouz
Robertson 2714

FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)

Abrus precatorius L. Reglis
Robertson 2680

Acacia confusa Merr.
Procter 4172

Adenanthera pavonina L. Lagati, Bead Tree
 Todd, sight

Albizzia falcata (L.) Book. Albizya
 Todd, sight

Albizia lebeck (L.) Benth. Bwa Nwar
Robertson 2720

Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.
Robertson 2738

Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) Swartz Zegret, Pride of Barbados
Todd 24

Canavalia cathartica Thonn. Pwa Maron
Robertson 2649

Canavalia rosea (Sw.) DC.
Jeffrey 1186

Cassia occidentalis L. Kaspyant
Robertson 2692

Centrosema pubescens Benth.
Robertson 2744
Todd 31

Crotalaria pallida Ait.
Procter 4160
Todd 16

Crotalaria retusa L.
Robertson 2684

Delonix regia (Hook.) Raf. Flanbwayan
 Todd, sight

Desmodium canum (Gm.) Sch. & Thell.

Robertson 2660

Pti Tref

Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.

Robertson 2660

Pti Tref

Indigofera suffruticosa Mill.

Procter 4173

Robertson 2694

Lendigo

Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit

Todd, sight

Mimosa pudica L.

Robertson 2698

Sansib

Pithecellobium unguis-cati (L.) Benth.

Todd 49

Kanpes

Pterocarpus indicus Willd.

Robertson 2737

Sandragon

Sophora tomentosa L.

Robertson 2726

Tamarindus indica L.

Todd, sight

Tamaren, Tamrind

Tephrosia noctiflora Boj. ex Baker

Jeffrey 1176

Procter 4159

Robertson 2673

Teramnus labialis (L.f.) Spreng.

Robertson 2647

GOODENIACEAE

Scaevola sericea Vahl

Robertson 2653

Veloutye

HERNANDIACEAE

Hernandia sonora L.

Robertson, sight

Todd, sight

Bwa Blan

LAMIACEAE (LABIATAE)

- Coleus* sp. Grobon
Robertson 2675
- Leucas lavandulifolia* Sm.
Procter 4154
Robertson 2644
- Ocimum basilicum* L.
 Todd, sight

LAURACEAE

- Cassytha filiformis* L. Lyann san Fen
Robertson 2682
- Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume Kanel, Cinnamon
Robertson 2667
- Litsea glutinosa* (Laur.) C. B. Rob. Bwa Zwazo
Todd 21
- Persea americana* Mill. Zavoka, Avocado
 Robertson, sight
 Todd, sight

LECYTHIDACEAE

- Barringtonia asiatica* (L.) Kurz Bone Kare
 Robertson, sight
 Todd, sight

LILIACEAE (sensu lato)

- Crinum amabile* Ker-Gawl ? Lis
 Todd, sight

MALVACEAE

- Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet Lerb Herison Blanc
Todd 26
- Abutilon mauritianum* (Jacq.) Medic
Procter 4156
 Todd, sight

<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. <u>Todd 39</u>	Koton, Cotton
<i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i> L. <u>Todd 2741</u>	Zanbret
<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> L. Todd, sight	Biskis, Hibiscus
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L. Todd, sight	Var, Tree Hibiscus
<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f. <u>Robertson 2748, 2691</u>	Lerb Dir
<i>Sida pusilla</i> Cav. <u>Jeffrey 1180</u> Todd, sight	
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L. <u>Robertson 2651, 2749</u>	Lerb Dir
<i>Sida stipulata</i> Cav. <u>Robertson 2747</u>	Lerb Dir
<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol. ex Correa Todd, sight	Bwa-d-roz
<i>Urena lobata</i> L. <u>Robertson 2650</u>	

MARANTACEAE

<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L. <u>Todd 59</u>	Larourout, Arrowroot
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MELIACEAE

<i>Melia azederach</i> L. ? <u>Robertson 2690</u>	Lila
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> Jacq. Todd, sight	Mahogany
<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i> Koen. Todd, sight	Pasyans, Cinese Puzzle Nut

MORACEAE

- Artocarpus altilis* (Park.) Fosb. Fri-a-pen, Breadfruit
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
- Artocarpus altilis* (Park.) Fosb. var. Rima, Breadfruit
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
- Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam. Zak, Jackfruit
Todd, sight
- Ficus avi-avi* Bl. Piltiptyan, Banyan
Todd 28
- Ficus benghalensis* L. Piltiptyan, Banyan
Robertson 2668
- Ficus nautarum* Bak. Lafous Gran Fey
Todd, sight
- Ficus reflexa* Thunb. Lafous Pti Fey
Robertson 2657

MORINGACEAE

- Moringa oleifera* Lam. Bred Morong, Horse Radish Tree
Todd, sight

MUSACEAE

- Musa* spp. Banann Sen Zak, Gabou, Minyon, Kare
Todd, sight

MYRTACEAE

- Eucalyptus* sp. Kaliptis
Todd, sight
- Eugenia javanica* Lam. Zamalak, Java Apple
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
- Eugenia malaccensis* L. Pom, Pomerac
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight
- Psidium littorale* Raddi Gouyav (Rouz), Chinese Guava
Todd, sight

Psidium littorale Raddi var. *lucidum* Degener
Todd, sight

Gouyav (Zonn)

NYCTAGINACEAE

Boerhavia sp.
Jeffrey 1181
Todd 32

Patat Koven

Bougainvillea glabra Choisy
Todd, sight

Vilya

ONAGRACEAE

Ludwigia erecta (L.) Hara
Robertson 2648

Lerb Lamar

ORCHIDACEAE

Vanilla mexicana Mill.
Todd, sight

Lavany, Vanilla

OXALIDACEAE

Averrhoa bilimbi L.
Robertson, sight
Rodd, sight

Bilenbi

Oxalis corniculata L.
Robertson 2717

PANDANACEAE

Pandanus balfourii Martelli
Todd, sight

Vakwa-d-rivyer

Pandanus utilis Bory
Todd, sight

Vakwa Sak

PASSIFLORACEAE

Passiflora foetida L.
Robertson 2697

Pok-pok, Bonbon Plim

PEPEROMIACEAE

- Peperomia pellucida* (L.) HBK. Herb Glase
Jeffrey 1174
Todd 51

POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)

- Axonopus compressus* (L.) P. Beauv. Banbou
Robertson 2665
- Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. Banbou
Todd 11
- Chloris barbata* Sw. Gazon Sovaz
Robertson 2739
- Coix lachryma-jobi* L. Zob, Job's Tears
Todd 54
- Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. Gazon Sovaz
Procter 4157, 4250
- Dactyloctenium ctenoides* (Steud.) Bosser Herb Touloulou
Robertson 2722
- Dendrocalamus giganteus* Munro ? Banbou Zean
Robertson 2749a
Todd 18
- Digitaria horizontalis* Willd. Gazon Lave
Robertson 2685
- Digitaria timorensis* (Kunth.) Bal. Pat-d-poul
Procter 4170
- Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn. Herb Diri
Robertson 2696
- Enteropogon sechellensis* (Bak.) Dur. and Schinz Herb Touterel
Robertson 2466
- Eragrostis ciliaris* (L.) R. Br. Gazon Lave
Procter 4169
- Eragrostis tenella* (L.) Beauv. var. *insularis* Hubb. Pat-d-poul
Robertson 2743
- Lepturus radicans* (Steud.) Camus Herb Touterel
Jeffrey 1182

- Panicum brevifolium* L. Gazon banbou
Robertson 2640
- Panicum maximum* L. Fatak
Jeffrey 1175
Robertson 2686
- Panicum subquadriparum* Trin.
Robertson 2719
- Panicum* sp. near *umbellatum* Trin.
Procter 4153
Robertson 2693
- Paspalidium geminatum* (Forsk.) Stapf
Procter 4174
Robertson 2645
- Paspalum conjugatum* Berg.
Robertson 2671
- Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.
Procter 4171
Robertson 2664
- Pennisetum polystachyon* (L.) Schult. Ma Tant
Robertson 2688
- Pennisetum purpureum* Schum. Lerb Letefan
 Todd, sight
- Saccharum officinarum* L. Kann, Sugar Cane
 Todd, sight
- Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth Lerb Banbou
Procter 4162
Robertson 2642
- Sporobolus virginicus* (L.) Kunth
Procter 4150
Robertson 2740
- Stenotaphrum dimidiatum* (L.) Brongn.
Robertson 2679
- Vetiveria zizaniodes* (L.) Nash
Robertson 2734

POLYPODIACEAE (sensu lato)

Acrostichum aureum L.
Todd, sight

Fouzer Manglye

Nephrolepis biserrata (Swartz) Schott
Robertson 2674

Fouzer Taba

Pityrogramma calomelanos (L.) Link
Todd, 12, 19

Polypodium scolopendria Burm.f.
Todd 56

Kapiler

Vittaria ensiformis L.
Todd, sight

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca oleracea L.
Robertson 2728

Kourpye

PSILOTACEAE

Psilotum complanatum Sw.
Robertson 2745

Pti Sed

RHAMNACEAE

Colubrina asiatica (L.) Brong.
Todd, sight

Bwa Savan

RUBIACEAE

Coffea canephora Pierre ex Fröhner
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight

Kafe, Robusta Coffee

Guettarda speciosa L.
Todd, sight

Bwa Kase

Hedyotis corymbosa L.
Jeffrey 1183
Procter 4166
Robertson 2736

Hedyotis macrophylla DC.
Jeffrey 1177
Todd 30

Mitracarpum verticillatum Vatke
Robertson 2662

Morinda citrifolia L.
Robertson 2659

Bwa Torti

RUTACEAE

Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swing.
 Todd, sight

Limon, Lime

Citrus aurantium L.
 Todd, sight

Zoranz Mozambik, Bigarad, Gro Bogarad,
 Seville Orange

Citrus hystrix DC
 Todd, sight

Kavava

Citrus limon (L.) Burm.f.
 Todd, sight

Sitron, Lemon

Citrus paradisi Macf.
 Todd, sight

Panplemous, Grapefruit

Citrus reticulata Blanco
 Todd, sight

Mandarinn, Tangerine

Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
 Todd, sight

Zoranz Po Finn, Sweet Orange

SAPINDACEAE

Cardiospermum halicacabum L.
Robertson 2468

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Scoparia dulcis L.
Robertson 2712

Striga asiatica L.
Procter 4163
Robertson 2733

Lerb Dife, Lerb Diri

SOLANACEAE

Capsicum annum L.
 Robertson, sight

Piman Salad, Sweet Pepper

Capsicum frutescens L. Piman, Chillie
Todd, sight

Datura metel L. Fler Pwazon
Robertson 2730

Physalis peruviana L. Pok-pok
Todd, sight

Solanum indicum L. Brenzel maron
Todd, sight

Solanum lycopersicum L. Tomat, Pomdamou, Tomato
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight

Solanum melongena L. Brenzel, Eggplant
Robertson, sight
Todd, sight

Solanum nigrum L. Bred Marten
Procter 4149
Robertson 2718

STERCULIACEAE

Heritiera littoralis Ait. Bwa-d-tab
Todd, sight

STRYCHNACEAE

Strychnos spinosa Lam. Kalbasye
Robertson 2646

TILLIACEAE

Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq.
Procter 4168
Robertson 2677

TURNERACEAE

Turnera ulmifolia L. Koket
Robertson 2654

VERBENACEAE

Lippia nodiflora (L.) Michx.

Todd 47

Premna obtusifolia R. Br.

Robertson 2655

Stachytarpheta indica (L.) Vahl

Robertson 2678

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl

Robertson 2687

Tectona grandis L.

Todd, sight

Vitex trifolia L.

Todd, sight

Bwa Siro

Zepi Ble

Zepi Ble

Tek, Teak

Acknowledgements

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TO BIRDS AND OTHER LAND VERTEBRATES.

by A.S. Choke and J.C. Lewney

Introduction

The main islands of the Seychelles are situated in the western Indian Ocean, about 1000 km north of Madagascar, 990 km north of Mauritius and 700 km east-north-east of Diego Suarez (Madagascar). They were discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama (Scott 1961), and first appeared on a map in 1577, labelled Ilha do Gale (Faunt 1909). Scott's book (1961) is the only comprehensive history of the exploration and settlement of the Seychelles, though the important compilation by Leach (1962) and the books of Linné (1758) and Darwin (1845) are also used. The present book is intended to supplement the earlier work on the discovery of the islands and to provide a more complete account of the origin of the islands. The present book is intended to provide a more complete account of the origin of the islands. The present book is intended to provide a more complete account of the origin of the islands.

After the discovery of the islands, the Seychelles were ruled by the French until 1795. In 1810, the British took possession of the islands and the capital was moved to Victoria. The islands became a dependency of the Mauritius colony, and in 1968 they became a part of the State of Mauritius. The islands were discovered by the French in 1505. The islands were discovered by the French in 1505. The islands were discovered by the French in 1505.

The Seychelles are currently run by the Seychelles Government, a constitutional democracy. The government is headed by a President, who is elected by the people. The government is responsible for the administration of the islands. The government is responsible for the administration of the islands. The government is responsible for the administration of the islands.

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