

CURIEUSE

BY

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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mean annual rainfall of 1,842.8 mm for the periods 1946-58 and 1977-99 (records from Praslin Grand Anse and Airstrip; unpublished data, National Meteorological Services, Seychelles).

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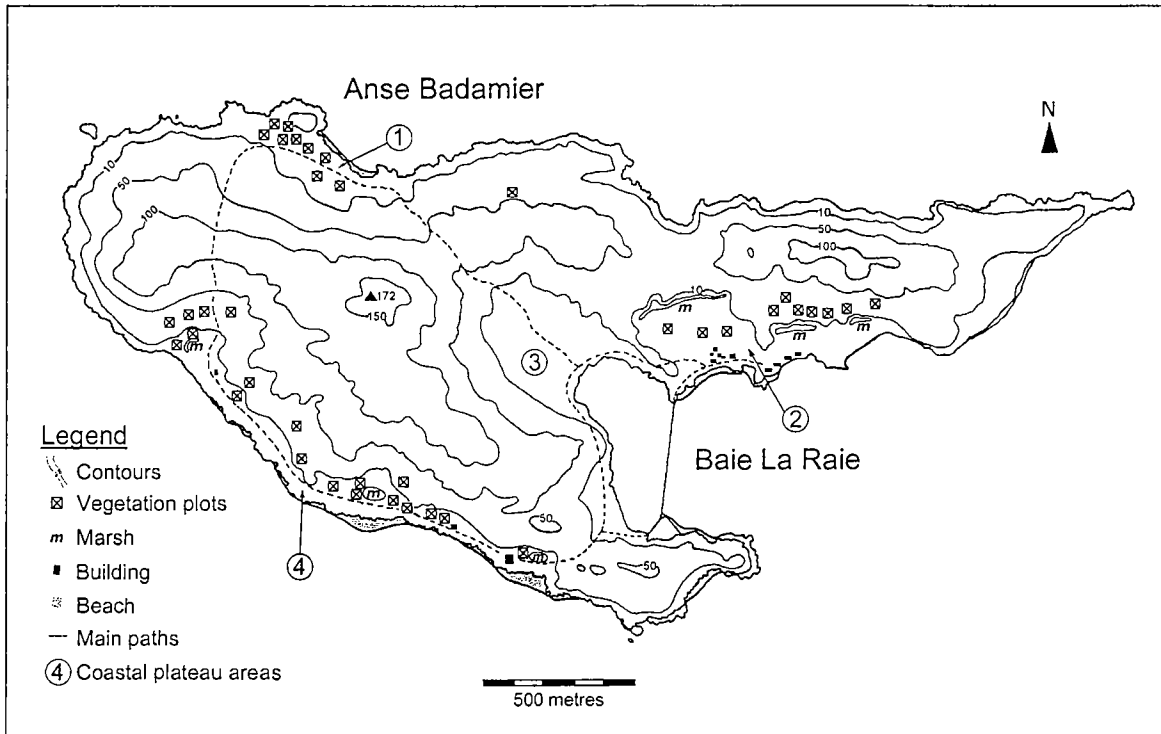


Figure 1. Curieuse Island: physical, with locations of vegetation plots.

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)

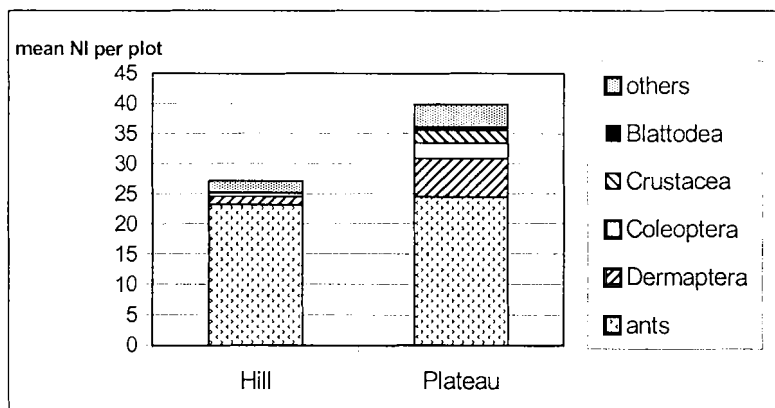


Figure 3. Total pitfall assemblages from Curieuse.

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 brevimanus</i> Dana, 1852 <i>Coenobita</i> sp. 2	Land hermit crab 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) <i>Achatina ?panthera</i> Ferrusac, 1822	In pitfall traps 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> (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 adansoni</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
Lepidoptera	Vespidae	<i>Technomyrmex albipes</i> (Smith, 1861)	In pitfall traps
	Hesperiidae	<i>Polistes olivaceus</i> (De Geer, 1773)	
	Lycaenidae	<i>Borbo ?gemella</i> Mabille, 1884	
		<i>Leptotes pirithous</i> Linnaeus, 1767	
		<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
		<i>Diplacodes trivialis</i> (Rambur, 1842)	Around marshes
	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrum stemmale wrightii</i> (Selys, 1877)	Around marshes
		<i>?Pantala flavescens</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Around marshes
		<i>Rhyothemis semihyalina</i> (Desjardins, 1832)	Around marshes
		<i>Tramea limbata</i> Selys, 1878	Around marshes
Phasmatodea	Phasmatidae	<i>Zygomma petiolatum</i> Rambur, 1842	Around marshes
		<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>Urocotyledon 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 brasiliensis</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
Convolvulaceae					
	<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 pyriformis</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.) Rauschel	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	

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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 gymnorrhiza</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

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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

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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	
Pandanaeae					
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