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Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Chacachacare Island, Trinidad and Tobago

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ABSTRACT

Chacachacare Island is the most westerly of the islands off the north-west peninsula of the island of Trinidad. Most of the species listed are native; of these *Coccoloba nigrescens*, *Combretum trinitense*, *Lantana lockharti* are endemic to Trinidad. Three species, *Maytenus* sp., *Schaefferia frutescens* and *Bouyeria cumanensis*, are new records for the island but unknown on the main islands of Trinidad and /or Tobago. This checklist records 244 species in 73 families.

Key words: Chacachacare Island, native, endemic, new records, families, species.

OBJECTIVE

To compile a comprehensive inventory of the vascular plants found on Chacachacare Island.

INTRODUCTION

This checklist of the flora of Chacachacare Island is a small extract from the major endeavour, in progress, to update the vascular flora of Trinidad and Tobago. The island is the largest of a group of islands off the western peninsula of Trinidad with botanical records from explorations starting in 1847 and 1861 with Herman Cruieger, followed by Kirkman Finlay 1860–68, J. H. Hart and a few others up to 1900. From then on periodic collections continued throughout the last century by both amateur field naturalists and biologists. A preliminary expedition to the Salt Pond was undertaken by botanists from the National Herbarium of Trinidad and Tobago in 1992. This was followed by a serious and comprehensive study between 1993 and 1994, during which time about 20 visits to the island were made.

The island has a long history of human activity dating from pre-Columbian settlement right up to the present time. In 1797 the natural vegetation was cleared extensively for the commercial growing of cotton and tobacco, later other agriculture crops were introduced. Military occupation, commercial whaling and a leprosarium set up in the 1920's have all significantly influenced the natural vegetation. The last era of full-time human occupancy ended in 1985 with the closure of the leprosarium. Thus over the last two decades the island has had no permanent human presence and the vegetation has fully reverted to a dry scrubby mixture of epiphytes, shrubs, climbers and trees, all of which are well adapted to the harsh conditions that prevail.

Most of the species recorded are native and of these *Coccoloba nigrescens*, *Combretum trinitense*, *Lantana lockharti* are endemic to Trinidad. Three species, *Maytenus* sp., *Schaefferia frutescens* and *Bouyeria cumanensis*, are new records for the island and not otherwise known on the main islands of Trinidad and /or Tobago. This checklist records 244 species distributed in 73 families. All the species in this checklist are linked to voucher collections housed at the National Herbarium of Trinidad and Tobago, unless otherwise stated.

METHODS

The checklist was developed from herbarium specimens in the National Herbarium of Trinidad and Tobago. The data from the specimen labels were then entered into an Access database. Data were also extracted from published Floras, journals, books and unpublished manuscripts in the herbarium. Extensive field surveys were undertaken in the following localities: the perimeter around the Salt Pond and Perruquier Bay and trail south of the bay; Lighthouse trail; Sanders Bay; Bulmers Bay and surrounding hillsides; Coco Bay east; Bande du Sud west and the near shore; and Rust Bay. A vegetation study done by Celeste Chariandy from October, 1998 – November, 1999 which produced plant lists for selected sites and a bibliography in an unpublished typescript were incorporated in this checklist.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Chacachacare Island lies between 61° 49' and 61° 44' W and 10° 40' and 10° 42' N. It is the most westerly of the Bocas Islands off the north-west coast of Trinidad (Fig.1). It rises to 243.9 m (800 feet) and has a surface area of 392.6 ha (approx. 970 acres). The island is 'horseshoe shaped and very hilly. The hills slope towards the inside of the horseshoe. On the west side the hills are precipitous, descending abruptly to the Caribbean Sea. At the junction of the arms of the horseshoe, the land is flat and marshy (Carmichael 1961) (Fig. 2 and Plate 1).



Fig.1. Chacachacare Island (arrow) in relation to Trinidad. (Map modified from Philips Certificate Atlas for the Caribbean 3rd Ed. 1998)

* Deceased on 25 April, 2005.

PLATE I



1. Chacachacare in the wet season, October 1992.
(Photo: P. L. Comeau)



2. Chacachacare in the dry season, April 1993.
(Photo: P. L. Comeau)



3. View of the Salt Pond from the top of the lighthouse.
(Photo: Y. S. Comeau)



4. View of the Salt Pond from surrounding hills.
(Photo: P. L. Comeau)

PLATE II



5. *Bromelia humilis* forming a ground cover. (Photo: P. L. Comeau)



6. *Bromelia humilis* in flower.
(Photo: P. L. Comeau)



7. *Caularthron bicornutum*.
(Photo: J. S. Kenny)

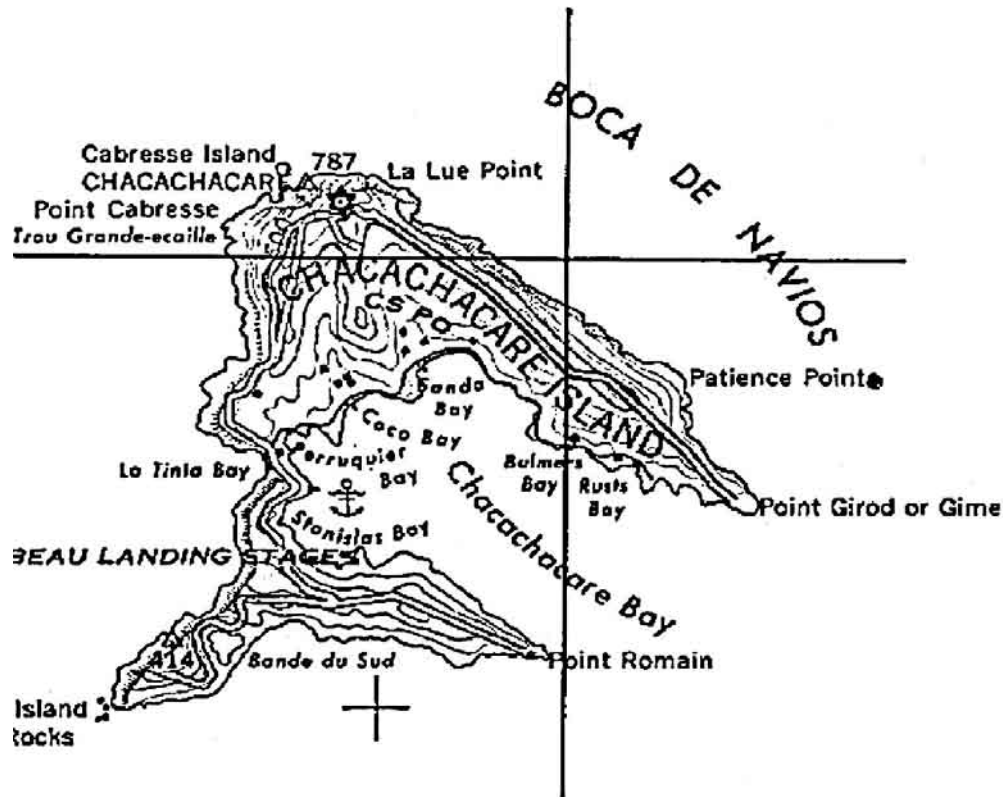


Fig. 2. Chacachacare Island showing the names of the main collecting sites.

PALAEOGEOGRAPHY

The island originated 'between 160 and 60 million years before the present' when 'the Trinidad area was a submerged continental shelf north of the ancient land mass of the Guyana Shield, and on it were deposited fine sands, clays and calcareous oozes' (de Verteuil 2002). Between 22 and 15 million years ago, the Northern Range, the most easterly extension of the Paria Peninsula in Venezuela, became a vertical upthrust above sea level extending to about 10 km. This eventually eroded and 'broke up into blocks due to faulting. Vertical movement and global rise in sea level resulted in submerged coasts separating Chacachacare from Trinidad' (de Verteuil 2002).

'In terms of rock types, there are two basic units, an unnamed quartz and quartz - mica schist in the north, and calcareous schist and metalimestone layers in the south (these probably correlate with rocks exposed along Lady Chancellor Road that we are calling the Chancellor schists and Kugler (1961) called the Chancellor beds). The contact between these two units dips gently (ca. 20° - 30°) to the south, as does the metamorphic layering (foliation) in the units themselves.' (John Weber 2001 pers. comm.).

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The climate is dry with an annual average rainfall of 44.91 ins (Beard 1946). During the dry season, which lasts for five months, the rainfall is less than two inches and drought conditions prevail. The steep topography combined with freely draining soil leads to arid habitats. Beard (1946) described the vegetation on Chacachacare as a Secondary Deciduous Seasonal Forest that has been altered by human interference. This community is not easily recognizable

at the present time and the only two relatively distinct communities are those of the upper beach community and the salt pond. The island is almost completely surrounded by cliffs on the south, west, north and north-east aspects. These have a few characteristic plants such as agaves, cacti and the bromeliad *Pitcairnia integrifolia* and the virgin orchid *Caularthron bicornutum* (Plate II). No attempt has been made in this study to identify communities of vegetation but instead focus is on its floristics. Future research may focus on population studies to determine dominant species or the status of endemic, rare, threatened and endangered species for purposes of conservation.

SPECIES LIST

A. The vascular plants included in this list are:-

Ferns – plants with erect or creeping stems and broad leaves, reproducing without flowers but by means of spores and independent gametophytes.

Conifers or Gymnosperms – plants with thick stems, small simple or large compound leaves, reproducing without flowers but by means of uncovered seeds usually arranged in cones.

Flowering Plants – plants reproducing by seeds enclosed in carpels.

Dicotyledons – flowering plants with two cotyledons.

Polypetalous Dicotyledons – flowering plants with corolla of separate petals.

Gamopetalous Dicotyledons – flowering plants with petals at least united at the base.

Monocotyledons – flowering plants with one cotyledon.

B. Explanation of type faces and special punctuation.

Names of families are in CAPITALS; some family names, see COMPOSITAE (ASTERACEAE), have a traditional form for which there is an alternative of equal standing, having the consistent ending 'aceae'.

Accepted names of species and their authors are in lower case letters.

Superceded names or synonyms are in *italics*. The names in italics have been used previously and some may be familiar. Those that are synonyms derive from situations either where the species has been transferred to a different genus or where the plant has been described unnecessarily on more than one occasion, for example, the plant which Urban described as *Capparis trinitensis*

had been described at an earlier date by Jacquin as *Capparis verrucosa*. A common type of synonym is where the original genus has been split up. One of the derivatives of this will carry the original species name – that is the basionym, e.g. *Polypodium aureum*. A misidentification occurs when the wrong name has been applied to the plant; in these cases the superceded name really belongs to a different plant, for example, *Alternanthera ramosissima*, as used by Simmonds in the Trinidad Flora in 1964, is not the Brazilian plant to which Martius and Chodat originally applied the name 'ramosissima' and our plant is really *Alternanthera flavescens* (see Amaranthaceae). Many little-used or obscure synonyms have been omitted from this list.

Names in square brackets [] refer to introduced species for food, commerce or ornament. Long-standing introductions which have naturalized are treated as native species.

List of Vascular Plants on Chacachacare Island**Ferns:**

SCHIZAEACEAE

Lygodium venustum Sw.

PTERIDACEAE

Adiantum lucidum (Cav.) Sw.

POLYPODIACEAE

Phlebodium aureum (L.) J. Sm.

Polypodium aureum L.**Gymnosperm:**

CYCADACEAE

[Cycas sp.]

Flowering Plants**Polypetalous Dicotyledons:**

AIZOACEAE

Sesuvium portulacastrum (L.) L.

Trianthema portulacastrum L.

AMARANTHACEAE

Achyranthes aspera L.

Achyranthes indica (L.) Mill.

Alternanthera caracasana Kunth

Alternanthera peploides (Willd. ex Roem. and Schult.) Urb.

Alternanthera flavescens Kunth

Alternanthera ramosissima of authors, not (Mart.) Chodat

Iresine angustifolia Euphrasén

Iresine diffusa Humb. and Bonpl. ex Willd.

Iresine celosia L.

Pfaffia iresinoides (Kunth) Spreng.

ANACARDIACEAE

[Mangifera indica L.]

[Spondias mombin L.]

ANNONACEAE

[Annona squamosa L.]

BOMBACEAE

Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.

BURSERACEAE

Bursera simaruba (L.) Sargent

CACTACEAE

Acanthocereus tetragonus (L.) Hummelinck

Acanthocereus pentagonus (L.) Britton and Rose

Cereus hexagonus (L.) Mill.

Hylocereus lemairei (Hook.) Britton and Rose

Opuntia boldinghii Britton and Rose

Opuntia cochenillifera (L.) Mill.

Nopalea cochenillifera (L.) Salm-Dyck

Opuntia wentiana Britton and Rose

Pilosocereus lanuginosus (L.) Byles and Rowley

Cephalocereus moritzianus (Otto) Britton and Rose

CAPPARIDACEAE

Capparis cynophallophora L.

Capparis flexuosa (L.) L.

Capparis hastata Jacq.

Capparis coccolobifolia Mart. ex Eichler

Capparis odoratissima Jacq.

Capparis tenuisiliqua Jacq.

Capparis verrucosa Jacq. (Britton Mss. only)

Capparis trinitensis Urb.

Morisonia americana L.

- CECROPIACEAE *Steriphoma ellipticum* (DC.) Spreng.
 Cecropia peltata L.
 CELASTRACEAE *Maytenus floribunda* Reissek
 Maytenus sp.
 (Note: Tree 5–7 m; leaves alternate; flowers yellow-green; stamens 5; anthers brownish; fruit brownish-green; unnamed species.)
Schaefferia frutescens Jacq. (Note: This species is widespread in the Caribbean area; it is a new record for Trinidad where the usual arid limestone habitat is poorly represented.)
 COMBRETACEAE *Combretum fruticosum* (Loefl.) Stuntz
 Combretum trinitense Britton
 Conocarpus erectus L.
 Laguncularia racemosa (L.) C. F. Gaertn.
 CUCURBITACEAE *Ceratosanthes palmata* (L.) Urb.
 Psiguria umbrosa (Kunth) C. Jeffrey
Anguria umbrosa Kunth
 ERYTHROXYLACEAE *Erythroxylum havanense* Jacq.
Erythroxylum ovatum Cav.
 EUPHORBIACEAE *Chamaesyce hypericifolia* (L.) Millsp.
Euphorbia glomerifera (Millsp.) L. C. Wheeler
Euphorbia hypericifolia L.
Chamaesyce serpens (Kunth) Small
Euphorbia serpens Kunth
Cnidoscolus urens (L.) Arthur
Jatropha urens L.
Croton guildingii Griseb.
Croton niveus Jacq.
Dalechampia scandens L.
Ditaxis polygama (Jacq.) L. C. Wheeler
Argythamnia polygama (Jacq.) Kuntze
Euphorbia cotinifolia L.
Euphorbia cotinoides Miq.
 [Euphorbia tirucalli L.]
Hippomane mancinella L.
Jatropha gossypifolia L.
Margaritaria nobilis L. f.
 FLACOURTIACEAE *Casearia guianensis* (Aubl.) Urb.
Casearia spinescens (Sw.) Griseb.
Casearia zizyphoides Kunth
 LEGUMINOSAE (CAESALPINIOIDEAE) *Bauhinia glabra* Jacq.
Bauhinia cumanensis Kunth
Caesalpinia coriaria (Jacq.) Willd.
Copaifera officinalis (Jacq.) L.
Senna bacillaris (L. f.) H. S. Irwin and Barneby
Cassia bacillaris L. f.
 LEGUMINOSAE (MIMOSOIDEAE) *Acacia retusa* (Jacq.) R. A. Howard
Calliandra cruegeri Griseb.
Piptadenia flava (Spreng. ex DC.) Benth.
Pithecellobium unguis-cati (L.) Mart.
Zapoteca formosa (Kunth) H. M. Hern.
Calliandra marginata Griseb. ex R. O. Williams
 LEGUMINOSAE (PAPILIONOIDEAE) *Canavalia rosea* (Sw.) DC.
Canavalia maritima (Aubl.) Urb.
Coursetia caribaea (Jacq.) Lavin
Cracca caribaea (Jacq.) Benth.
Coursetia ferruginea (Kunth) Lavin
Crotalaria spectabilis Roth
Desmodium procumbens (Mill.) Hitchc.
Dioclea guianensis Benth.
Flemingia strobilifera (L.) W. T. Aiton
Galactia lockhartii Griseb. (Britton 2695 - K)
Galactia striata (Jacq.) Urb.
Lonchocarpus punctatus Kunth
Machaerium robinifolium (DC.) Vogel
Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC.
Sesbania sericea (Willd.) Link
Sophora tomentosa L.
Sophora occidentalis L.
Vigna luteola (Jacq.) Benth.
Vigna repens (L.) Kuntze
 MALPIGHIACEAE *Heteropterys nervosa* A. Juss.
Banisteria nervosa (A. Juss.) R. O. Williams
 [Malpighia emarginata DC.
Malpighia glabra of authors, not L., 1753
Malpighia puniceifolia of authors, not L., 1762.]

	Stigmaphyllon finlayanum A. Juss.
	<i>Stigmaphyllon humboldtianum</i> of authors, not (DC.) A. Juss.
	<i>Stigmaphyllon tiliifolium</i> (Kunth) Nied.
MALVACEAE	Abutilon giganteum (Jacq.) Sweet
	Bastardia viscosa (L.) Kunth
	Cienfuegosia heterophylla (Vent.) Garcke
	Gossypium barbadense L. Long Staple Cotton.
	Gossypium hirsutum L. Short Staple Cotton.
	Malvastrum americanum (L.) Torr.
	Pseudabutilon umbellatum (L.) Fryxell
	<i>Abutilon umbellatum</i> (L.) Sweet
	Sida acuta Burm. f.
	Sida cordifolia L.
	Sidastrum multiflorum (Jacq.) Fryxell
	Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa
	Wissadula periplocifolia (L.) C. Presl ex Thwaites, var. gracillima R. E. Fries
MELIACEAE	Trichilia trifolia L.
MENISPERMACEAE	Cissampelos pareira L.
MORACEAE	[Ficus benjamina L.]
	Maclura tinctoria (L.) D. Don ex Steud.
	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> (L.) Gaudich. ex Benth.
MYRTACEAE	Eugenia dussii Krug and Urb. ex Urb.
	Pseudanmomis umbellulifera (Kunth) Kausel
	<i>Anmomis umbellulifera</i> (Kunth) Britton
	Psidium guajava L.
NYCTAGINACEAE	[Bougainvillea sp.]
	Pisonia cuspidata Heimerl
	Pisonia pacurero Kunth
OCHNACEAE	Ouratea guildingii (Planch.) Urb.
OLACACEAE	Ximenia americana L.
PASSIFLORACEAE	Passiflora serrulata Jacq.
PHYTOLACCACEAE	Petiveria alliacea L.
	Rivina humilis L.
POLYGALACEAE	Bredemeyera lucida (Benth.) Klotzsch ex Hassk.
	Securidaca diversifolia (L.) S. F. Blake
POLYGONACEAE	Coccoloba fallax Lindau
	Coccoloba nigrescens Lindau
	Ruprechtia coriacea (Karst.) S. F. Blake
PORTULACACEAE	Talinum fruticosum (L.) Juss.
	<i>Talinum triangulare</i> (Jacq.) Willd.
	Talinum paniculatum (Jacq.) Gaertn.
RHIZOPHORACEAE	Rhizophora mangle L.
RUTACEAE	Amyris ignea Steyerm.
	<i>Amyris simplicifolia</i> of Karst., not Roxb.
	Zanthoxylum fagara (L.) Sarg.
	<i>Fagara pterota</i> L.
SAPINDACEAE	Urvillea ulmacea Kunth
STERCULIACEAE	Helicteres baruensis Jacq.
	Waltheria indica L.
	<i>Waltheria americana</i> L.
TURNERACEAE	Turnera odorata Rich.
VISCAEAE	Phoradendron mucronatum (DC.) Krug and Urb.
	<i>Phoradendron caerulescens</i> Trel.
	<i>Phoradendron ottonis</i> Eichler
	Phoradendron trinervium (Lam.) Griseb.
VITACEAE	Cissus verticillata (L.) Nicolson and C. E. Jarvis
	<i>Cissus sicyoides</i> L.
Gamopetalous Dicotyledons:	
ACANTHACEAE	Aphelandra pulcherrima (Jacq.) Kunth
	Dicliptera sexangularis (L.) Juss.
	<i>Dicliptera vahliana</i> Nees
	Justicia secunda Vahl
	Ruellia tuberosa L.
	Siphonoglossa sessilis (Jacq.) D. N. Gibson
	<i>Justicia sessilis</i> Jacq.
APOCYNACEAE	Mandevilla subsagittata (Ruiz and Pav.) Woodson
ASCLEPIADACEAE	Metastelma parviflorum (Sw.) R. Br.
	<i>Cynanchum parviflorum</i> Sw.
	Sarcostemma clausum (Jacq.) Schult.
AVICENNIACEAE	Avicennia germinans (L.) Stearn
	<i>Avicennia nitida</i> Jacq.
BIGNONIACEAE	Anemopaegma karstenii Bureau and K. Schum.
	<i>Anemopaegma carrerense</i> E. Arm.

- Macfadyena unguis-cati (L.) A. H. Gentry
Doxantha unguis-cati (L.) Miers
 Mansoa verrucifera (Schltdl.) A. H. Gentry (R. A. Howard 10429, A)
 Onohualcoa helicocalyx (Kunze) Sandwith
 Tabebuia chrysantha (Jacq.) G. Nicholson
Tabebuia rufescens J. R. Johnst.
 Tabebuia serratifolia (Vahl) G. Nicholson
 Tecoma stans (L.) Juss. ex Kunth
BORAGINACEAE
 Bourreria cumanensis (Loefl.) O. E. Schulz
 Cordia alliodora (Ruiz and Pav.) Oken (Marshall, 1934)
 Cordia collococca L.
 Cordia curassavica (Jacq.) Roem. and Schult.
 Cordia dentata Poir.
 Heliotropium angiospermum Murray
 Tournefortia volubilis L.
COMPOSITAE (ASTERACEAE)
 Acmella uliginosa (Sw.) Cass.
Spilanthes uliginosa Sw.
 Bidens cynapiifolia Kunth
 Calea solidaginea Kunth
 Chromolaena odorata (L.) R. M. King and H. Rob.
Eupatorium odoratum L.
 Condylidium iresinoides (Kunth) R. M. King and H. Rob.
Eupatorium iresinoides Kunth
 Fleischmannia microstemon (Cass.) R. M. King and H. Rob.
Eupatorium microstemon Cass.
 Isocarpha oppositifolia (L.) R. Br. ex Cass.
 Launaea intybacea (Jacq.) Beauverd
Lactuca intybacea Jacq.
 Piptocoma acuminata (Kunth) Pruski
Oliganthes condensata (Less.) Sch. Bip.
 Piptocoma milleri (J. R. Johnst.) Pruski
Oliganthes milleri (J. R. Johnst.) Gleason
 Pluchea carolinensis (Jacq.) G. Don
Pluchea odorata of Cheesman, not (L.) Cass.
Pluchea symphytifolia of authors, not (Mill.) Gillis
 Trixis inula Crantz
Trixis radialis Kuntze
CONVOLVULACEAE
 Wedelia calycina Rich.
 Convolvulus nodiflorus Desr.
Jacquemontia nodiflora (Desr.) G. Don
Jacquemontia confusa Meisn.
 Evolvulus tenuis Mart. ex Choisy,
 subsp. longifolius (Choisy) Ooststr.,
 subsp. sericatus (House) Ooststr.
 Ipomoea nil (L.) Roth
 Ipomoea rubens Choisy
Ipomoea riparia G. Don
 Ipomoea tiliacea (Willd.) Choisy
 Ipomoea violacea L.
Ipomoea tuba (Schltdl.) G. Don
 Merremia cissoides (Lam.) Hallier f.
EBENACEAE
 Diospyros inconstans Jacq.
LABIATAE (LAMIACEAE)
 Hyptis pectinata (L.) Poit.
PLUMBAGINACEAE
 Plumbago scandens L.
RUBIACEAE
 Chiococca alba (L.) Hitchc.
 Coutarea hexandra (Jacq.) K. Schum.
 Genipa americana L.
 Randia brevipes Steyerem. (Britton 2684, syntype NY; Howard 10424 cited in Steyermark, 1971)
 Spermacoce verticillata L.
Borreria verticillata (L.) G. Mey.
 Warszewiczia coccinea (Vahl) Klotzsch
SAPOTACEAE
 Sideroxylon obtusifolium (Roem. and Schult.) T. D. Penn.,
 subsp. buxifolium (Willd. ex Roem. and Schult.) T. D. Penn.
Bumelia buxifolia Willd. ex Roem. and Schult.
SCROPHULARIACEAE
 Capraria biflora L.
SOLANACEAE
 Lycium americanum Jacq.
Lycianthes carolinianum of Baker and Simmonds, not Walter.
Lycianthes tweedianum Griseb. var. chrysocarpum (Urb. and Ekman) C. L. Hitchc.
 [Nicotiana tabacum L.] (David Tindall 2001)
 Solanum asperum Rich.
 Solanum bicolor Willd. ex Roem. and Schult.
 Solanum erianthum G. Don
 Solanum ierense Britton
 Solanum lanceifolium Jacq.

	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L. <i>Solanum karstenii</i> Dunal [<i>Solanum seforthianum</i> Andrews]
THEOPHRASTACEAE	<i>Jacquinia armillaris</i> Jacq. <i>Jacquinia barbasco</i> Mez
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> L. <i>Lantana lockhartii</i> G. Don ex Sweet <i>Petrea volubilis</i> L. <i>Petrea arborea</i> Kunth <i>Petrea kohautiana</i> C. Presl. <i>Priva lappulacea</i> (L.) Pers. <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> (L.) Vahl (Britton, Freeman and Brown 2775)
Monocotyledons:	
AGAVACEAE	<i>Agave evadens</i> Trel. <i>Agave</i> sp. (Britton 519, K) [<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i> (L.) Druce]
ARACEAE	<i>Anthurium pentaphyllum</i> (Aubl.) G. Don (Britton, Freeman and Brown 2766, NY495334)
BROMELIACEAE	<i>Aechmea aquilega</i> (Salisb.) Griseb. <i>Gravisia aquilega</i> (Salisb.) Mez <i>Bromelia chrysantha</i> Jacq. <i>Bromelia humilis</i> Jacq. <i>Pitcairnia integrifolia</i> Ker Gawl. (Aitken 287, US) <i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i> Sw.
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Callisia repens</i> (Jacq.) L. <i>Commelina erecta</i> L. <i>Gibasis geniculata</i> (Jacq.) Rohweder <i>Tripogandra serrulata</i> (Vahl) Handlos
CYMODOCEACEAE	<i>Halodule beaudettei</i> (den Hartog) den Hartog
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus ligularis</i> L. <i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i> R. Br. <i>Fimbristylis spadicea</i> (L.) Vahl <i>Scleria lithosperma</i> (L.) Sw.
DIOSCOREACEAE	<i>Dioscorea polygonoides</i> Humb. and Bonpl. ex Willd. <i>Dioscorea trifoliata</i> Kunth
GRAMINEAE (POACEAE)	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> L. <i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw. <i>Chloris inflata</i> Link <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd. <i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn. <i>Lasiacis anomala</i> Hitchc. <i>Leptochloa scabra</i> Nees (Finlay, K) <i>Leptochloa virgata</i> (L.) P. Beauv. <i>Panicum maximum</i> Jacq. <i>Pappophorum pappiferum</i> (Lam.) Kuntze <i>Schizachyrium microstachyum</i> (Desv.) Roseng., B. R. Arill. and Izag. <i>Setaria setosa</i> (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Hitchcock 10059, BM) <i>Chaetochloa setosa</i> (Sw.) Scribn. <i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i> Kunth <i>Sporobolus indicus</i> of Hitchcock and Chase, not (L.) R. Br. <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (L.) Kunth <i>Urochloa fasciculata</i> (Sw.) R. D. Webster <i>Panicum fasciculatum</i> Sw.
HYDROCHARITACEAE	<i>Halophila decipiens</i> Ostenf. <i>Thalassia testudinum</i> Banks and Sol. ex K. D. Koenig
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Brassavola cucullata</i> (L.) R. Br. <i>Catasetum macrocarpum</i> Rich. ex Kunth <i>Caularthron bicornutum</i> (Hook.) Raf. <i>Cyrtopodium punctatum</i> (L.) Lindl. <i>Oeceoclades maculata</i> (Lindl.) Lindl. <i>Sarcoglottis neglecta</i> Christenson <i>Spiranthes acaulis</i> of authors, not (Sm.) Cogn.
PALMAE (ARECACEAE)	<i>Coccothrinax barbadensis</i> (Lodd. ex Mart.) Becc. [<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.]
POTAMOGETONACEAE	<i>Ruppia maritima</i> L.
SMILACACEAE	<i>Smilax cumanensis</i> Humb. and Bonpl. ex Willd.

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