

ORNITHOLIDAYS TOUR TO ST LUCIA
Pitons & Parrots

23 - 31 January 2016



Leader: Simon Boyes

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A Personal Diary

This January tour is Ornitholidays' third to the Caribbean island of St Lucia. The island holds six endemic bird species: St Lucia Parrot, St Lucia Pewee, St Lucia Warbler, St Lucia Oriole, St Lucia Black Finch, and St Lucia Wren - a recent split. (A seventh, Semper's Warbler, is probably extinct.) The island also has 14 Lesser Antillean endemic species. Star birds include Red-billed Tropicbird, Red-footed Booby, White-breasted and Scaly-breasted Thrashers, Grey Trembler, Rufous-throated Solitaire and the abundant Lesser Antillean Bullfinch. One of the finest local guides, aptly named Vision, takes us out on three of our mornings. We stay on the west coast at the lovely Anse Chastanet hotel, near the pretty town of Soufriere, and within sight of the twin Pitons. The hotel is on a hillside, but shuttle vehicles run on demand to take you from your room to the restaurants or the beach (and vice versa). The hotel has extensive grounds, two beaches and a lovely reef for snorkeling. Without a doubt this is the most relaxed tour in the Ornitholidays' programme, with excursions taking part in the morning and all lunches taken back at the hotel. The afternoons are free for relaxing, or you can join the leader for some snorkeling over the reef (perhaps 100 fish species are here, plus octopus and reef squids). The hotel does not have a pool, but the sea is wonderfully inviting for swimming and is normally very calm. The tour is also run on an all-inclusive basis, so all drinks are included.

Saturday, 23 January

We gather in Gatwick's North Terminal for the eight and a half hour flight non-stop to St. Lucia. Morning fog delays our departure by an hour and a half. Headwinds prevent us from making any of the time up, but at least formalities at the airport are speedy. The aircraft is a British Airways 777, and the local time is four hours behind GMT.

After finding our drivers and two minibuses, it takes just over an hour to reach Anse Chastanet. We enjoy a welcoming drink as we are checked in, and are soon in our rooms on the hillside above the beach. St Lucia is a volcanic island, and we are not far from the famous landmarks of the twin Pitons. All the rooms are individually designed and some have balconies with panoramic views to these steep volcanic plugs. After all our travels and a fine dinner in the Treehouse Restaurant, we head for bed, with waves lapping below to send us to sleep.

Sunday, 24 January

Breakfast is at a leisurely 0800, but by then some of us have been watching Scaly-naped Pigeon, Zenaida Dove and Grey Kingbird from our verandahs. Bananaquits, Lesser Antillean Bullfinches and Carib Grackles boldly join in the buffet breakfast feast. After a short orientation from the staff, we head down the steps for a visit to the two beaches. Magnificent Frigatebirds soar above us, hoping to find a booby to harass. At the second beach, Anse Mamin, a Mangrove Cuckoo and our first endemic, a St Lucia Warbler, appear at the same moment. Scarlet-flowering African tulip trees (*Spathodea*) attract two of the island's two hummingbird species: Antillean Crested Hummingbird and the larger Purple-throated Carib. We visit the old buildings with ancient machinery (made in London) to help process the sugar that the plantation used to produce long ago. The buildings are now ruins and the machines rusted and disintegrating. Clare alerts us to a Grey Trembler, quivering its wings and posing for photos. Later Eoin makes a digital portrait of it, with a tiny lizard in its long bill. A wintering Spotted Sandpiper feeds along the beach as we enjoy fruit juices and local Piton beers at the Anse Mamin beach bar. Lunch is in the Beach Restaurant back on Anse Chastanet beach, where burgers, salads and giant shrimps are much enjoyed.

After siesta, half the group try out the swimming and snorkeling on the reef. There is a wonderful diversity of corals and fish, in a calm and very clear sea. We make our first identifications of various parrotfish, squirrelfish, goatfish, houndfish and damselfish! At 1900 we meet in the bar for cocktails and checklist, before dinner in the Treehouse. We reflect on a very relaxing and enjoyable start to the tour.

Monday, 25 January

Today is the first of our early starts with expert local birder Vision, second driver Sherman and trainee birding guide Willow. We leave at dawn, at 0615, with picnic breakfasts. Des Botte, just north of Soufriere, is a hilltop area of tropical rainforest. At the top of the Bouton road, we explore the forest edge, with overgrown orchards on one side. Lesser Antillean Swifts fly over us, feeding. A St Lucia Oriole perches in a leafless tree, soon to be followed by obliging Lesser Antillean Flycatcher (a *Myiarchus*) and Lesser Antillean Saltator, one of the world's largest finches. A pair of St Lucia Black Finches lead us a merry dance as they frequently disappear just as we get onto them. A St Lucia Warbler is more co-operative. Broad-winged Hawk and American Kestrel start the predator list. Between finding birds, Vision points out grapefruit and tangerine trees, coffee bushes, breadfruit and mangos.

We dodge a shower by eating our breakfasts in the vehicles. Lower down towards the coast, dry forest edge (bordering on cattle pasture) turns up a pair of Scaly-breasted Thrashers and a Bare-eyed Thrush (now often called Spectacled to avoid confusion with an African thrush of the same name.)

In mid-morning, as rainclouds gather over the higher forest, we drop down to the colourful fishing village of Canaries. Here a new suite of birds includes Snowy Egret, Little Blue and Green Herons, and Royal Tern. A Brown Booby flies low over the sea. Above a busy street, Shiny Cowbirds wait by a Carib Grackle colony to see if any unguarded nests can be parasitized: not by stealing eggs, but in cuckoo-style by adding some of their own. The friendly locals seem pleased to receive spare boxes of good breakfast food.

Back on the hotel entrance drive, hermit crabs feed on oranges on the forest floor. St Lucia Pewee and St Lucia Wren appear in the same spot - our final two island endemics, making all six in the morning. The wren has recently been split from the mainland House Wren on account of its almost white underparts, though the song sounds similar to me. Our final two species are Caribbean Elaenia and Common Ground Dove, rounding off an outstanding morning.

Lunch by the beach is followed by a welcome siesta and for some, more snorkeling. A spotted moray eel emerging from a hole in the coral is one highlight among many. Cocktails, checklist and dinner (with plenty of Pinot Noir, Malbec, Merlot and Sauvignon flowing) bring the day to a close.

Tuesday, 26 January

A Great Blue Heron flies down into the bay and perches on rocks before breakfast. A Broad-winged Hawk soars over too. We join the Lesser Antillean Bullfinches and Bananaquits at the breakfast buffet, where a Grey Trembler also appears, boldly visiting the jam table.

At 0900 we set off in two of the hotel's minibuses for a local morning outing. First stop is the caldera of the volcano just outside Soufriere (which means air of sulphur in French). Here we are guided close to the steaming vents and furiously bubbling mud pools. The last eruption was in 1766. The Pitons, along the edge of the caldera, are volcanic plugs, where lava has pushed up and solidified without actually erupting. Our guide points to one of the bubbling pits and tells us the story of one of the former guides, Gabriel. In 1985 visitors were allowed onto the floor of the caldera. He bounced up and down too vigorously and went through the crust, getting second degree burns in the process. Nowadays nobody is allowed down there and the large bubbling pit is called Gabriel's Hole!

Next stop is the organic fruit and vegetable garden which provides all the hotel's produce. One of 15 Anse Chastenet gardeners, Martin, guides us round. The volcanic soil is rich and fertile; pests are deterred with a blend of cayenne pepper, garlic and peppermint. He has much to tell us about passion fruit, cocoa, mango, and many other crops. Finally the Soufriere botanical gardens are nearby. Here our guide modestly introduces himself as Alexander the Great: we are in no danger of losing him as his booming voice travels miles! He too is a mine of information about plants both native and introduced. Partly due to the showery weather, it's a quiet morning for birds, but the Purple-throated Caribs at the last site are the most memorable.

While we enjoy lunch at the Beach Restaurant, two Brown Boobies fly across the bay. During the snorkeling session, we notice an unwelcome predator on the reef: a young lionfish, native to Asia. They are believed to have been unintentionally introduced to these waters via the emptying of ballast tanks by ships coming from the east. Meanwhile, Brian photographs a Scaly-naped Pigeon from his verandah.

On Tuesdays the Treehouse Restaurant is closed. Instead we attend the managers' cocktail party and an excellent buffet dinner on the beach, with a local steel band (not too loud!) for accompaniment.

Wednesday, 27 January

We leave at 0615 with picnic breakfasts for the rainforest. It takes almost two hours, skirting Vieux Fort where the airport is, to the parking place of the Des Cartier Forest Trail. Here there are plenty of tables to spread our breakfasts out. Now we walk through the superb rainforest, climbing gently to a viewpoint over the canopy. We start with Scaly-naped Pigeon and Broad-winged Hawk as we await the arrival of the national bird, St Lucia Parrot, known locally as Jacquot. We escape a heavy shower at the upper viewpoint, which has a shelter and seats. A St Lucia Pewee and a Purple-throated Carib entertain us here. In this area also is a fine Antillean Euphonia, green-bodied with pale blue head, and a point-blank Rufous-throated Solitaire. Now Sherman, our second driver, points out a pair of parrots perched in the canopy with all its colours showing clearly as they dry out and preen. At their low point, in 1975, the endemic parrot declined to about 150 birds. A national campaign and education programme persuaded islanders to protect them and their nesting trees, and made it illegal to keep them as pets. Delighted with our photos and sightings, we return to the vehicles, but not before Vision has given us a few botany lessons. For example, he points out incense trees and the giant Chataignier, which emerges above the forest and provides food, roost, and nesting holes for Jacquot.

After a late lunch back on our beach, we take a rest. Our verandah attracts Bananaquits, Carib Grackles, Zenaida Doves, many Lesser Antillean Bullfinches and an adventurous Grey Tumbler. They especially enjoy bits of waffle, liberated from the breakfast table.

Thursday 28 January

American Kestrel, Scaly-breasted Thrasher and Scaly-naped Pigeon can be seen from various verandahs before breakfast, with the Pitons looking magnificent with blue sky behind. Even a St Lucia Oriole flies past the dining room.

At 0900 we meet up on the beach for the dolphin-watching boat trip. The catamaran *Mystic* beaches just outside the bar. From the shallows we climb the boat's ladder and listen to the safety briefing from the captain. Now we head west, to the edge of the steep drop-off that descends to 3,000 metres. Soon we are among a school of Pantropical Spotted Dolphins, which stay with us for half an hour. Mostly they are busy feeding, but there is the occasional breach clear of the water, or twirls and tail-slaps. Their activities attract a Pomarine Skua, which flies over us, circles, and settles on the sea. These powerful seabirds nest far north in the Arctic, but usually winter in the tropics.

The second half of the boat-trip is all about Brown Boobies and flying-fish. As the boobies fly alongside us, they frequently disturb shoals of these strange fish, which take to the air, glistening silver in the sunshine. Many times they plunge in to take deeper fish too. Here's a brief flying-fish fact file (thanks to Wikipedia): *There are 64 species of flying fish in the world. Their flights are typically around 50 meters (160 ft), though they can use updrafts at the leading edge of waves to cover distances of up to 400 m (1,300 ft). They can travel at speeds of more than 70 km/h (43 mph).* We didn't see quite such spectacular feats of flying, but enjoyed watching them all the same! A Red-footed Booby, pale brown with white tail, joins its Brown cousins, but has a subtler feeding strategy. Instead it skims the waves, taking flying-fish in the air. We head back past Soufriere and the two mighty *pitons*. We are happy to reach dry land again, and enjoy lunch in the beach restaurant as usual. Ian is presented with a fine cake made with locally grown chocolate, and has to endure our rousing chorus of happy birthday.

During siesta, Brian and Sue show us their special room at the very top of the resort. It used to be the home of the architect-owner, Nick Troubetzkoy, and has a stunning three-walled lounge, with the fourth side open to the pitons and the sea below. It has only recently been adapted as guest accommodation. In Room 4A, an especially bold Lesser Antillean Bullfinch flies in and pecks at my toes as I write this on our bed. It is clearly complaining that Clare has not been feeding it enough.

During the snorkeling session, sunlight makes the coral and fish all the more brilliant. A peacock flounder is superbly camouflaged as it flattens itself onto a coral head. We are intrigued by the medusa worms (or spaghetti worms) whose tentacles resemble threads of fine white string on the sea floor.

Tonight's dinner is on the beach, where the bar doubles up as the Trou de Diable Restaurant. We can choose from two menus: barbecue or East Indian fusion food, which dates from influxes of immigrants from India in Victorian times. Service is good, and the food and wines even better.

Friday, 29 January

Our final outing with Vision and his team is back to the south-east of the island. A Yellow-crowned Night Heron pauses on the hotel entrance drive, and is watched intently by a cat. We begin at Praslin, where in a patch of dry forest a pair of White-breasted Thrashers stay still perfectly for the scope and cameras. This is a rare species whose world population numbers only just over a thousand. Threats include new housing developments, and the taking of newly-fledged young by introduced mongoose and rats. The chicks call noisily for food on the ground and often fall prey. Here also are St Lucia Pewee, St Lucia Black Finch, Mangrove Cuckoo and Caribbean Elaenia. We enjoy breakfast at the Mandele Viewpoint, on picnic benches and tables.

Next stop is the Aupicon Wetlands, where large flocks of wintering Blue-winged Teal are joined by a few American Wigeon, Caribbean Coot and Common Gallinule (now split from our Moorhen). There is also a single American Coot with smaller frontal shield. Around the edge are a number of egrets and herons, including a statuesque Great Blue Heron, Great Egret and a Green Heron. More abundant are Snowy Egrets and Little Blue Herons. There are few Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, and an Osprey makes a few fishing attempts just as we depart.

By the airport we watch Eared Doves which are restricted to the flat open spaces in the south of the island. A final walk at Cape Moule a Chique is wonderful for Red-billed Tropicbirds and Magnificent Frigatebirds flying below, alongside and above us. Returning for lunch, Vision's passengers find a pair of Black-whiskered Vireos while hoping for further views of the St Lucia Wren.

The highlights of the snorkeling session are a large, patterned green eel in a cave and a spotted drum, a strikingly marked black and white fish with a huge crest. We gather at sundown for a drinks party - just for our group - with the general manager. After that we sit down to our final dinner together at the Emerald Restaurant, just above the bar. We are out on an open balcony as the sun sets.

Saturday, 30 January

After breakfast, eight of the group choose to take the water taxi into Soufriere to visit the weekly market. Their wildlife records include a roost of bats in a crevice in the cliffs, an Osprey catching a fish, and a number of Laughing Gulls on the Soufriere waterfront. Meanwhile Sue, Clare and I return to Anse Mamin, a repeat of Sunday's walk, but with an earlier start. Hence there is more activity. Mangrove Cuckoo, St Lucia Pewee, Caribbean Elaenia, Lesser Antillean Saltator, and St Lucia Wren all put in appearances. Clare hears rustling on the forest floor: we see a Bridled Quail-Dove, with bold white bar on the face, walking up a steep bank. These shy doves are seldom seen. There are more St Lucia Warblers and Scaly-breasted Thrashers visible today. We comment on the chitons: marine molluscs with a shell composed of eight separate articulated plates, with a superficial resemblance to overgrown wood-lice stuck to rocks. This articulation gives protection yet allows them to be flexible when they move over uneven surfaces. Recent research has revealed that in many species of chiton, the shell incorporates hundreds of eyes with aragonite-based lenses. These 'rock-based-eyes' make them capable of true vision: these lenses can form images, which can differentiate between a predator's shadow and changes in light caused by clouds.

Three of us try snorkeling by the north jetty, where there seem to be fewer fish, but the coral, sea-fans and sea-plumes are especially beautiful. Brian and Sue leave early for their flight back to Florida, but the rest of us gather for our last beach lunch. Clare and I go snorkeling one last time - it's the best way to stay cool! We pack up and leave just before 1700, saying goodbye to the three lucky couples staying on for a few more days. Sherman is our driver for the transfer. Airport formalities are extremely speedy, and the plane arrives early from Grenada. It's a seven-and-a-half hour flight, which gets us into Gatwick 45 minutes early: at 0745 on Sunday morning.

Acknowledgements

I hope you all enjoyed this tour to St Lucia. We managed to see the key bird species and those that went snorkelling will have found a wonderful coral reef, full of life, just off the beach. The Anse Chastanet staff looked after us very well; and we have to thank Vision, Sherman and Willow for their guiding and driving. Many thanks to you, the group, for being so enthusiastic, punctual and cheerful throughout the trip. We hope to see you on another tour with Ornitholidays very soon. Thanks also to Eoin, Clare and Bryan for the photographs that illustrate this report.

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March 2016



The Pitons

Itinerary and Weather

Wherever possible, **shade** temperatures at dawn and midday are given.

- 23 Jan Arrive St Lucia 1630. To Anse Chastenet (AC).
Cloudy, 26°C (79°F)
- 24 Jan AC. Walk to Anse Mamin. Snorkeling in pm.
Mostly sunny, a few light showers. 24-30°C (75-86°F)
- 25 Jan AC. Des Botte and Bouton Road. Canaries. Snorkeling in pm.
Showery a.m, sunny pm. 25-29°C (77-84°F)
- 26 Jan AC. Soufriere: Caldera, Emerald Estate and Botanical Gardens. Snorkeling in pm.
Partly sunny and showers. 25-29°C (77-84°F)
- 27 Jan AC. Des Cartier Rainforest Trail.
Partly sunny, showers. 25-29°C (77-84°F)
- 28 Jan AC. Catamaran trip. Snorkeling in pm.
Dry, sunny, 24-31°C (75-88°F)
- 29 Jan AC. Praslin. Aupicon Lake. Cape Moule a Chique. Snorkeling in pm.
Dry, sunny, 24-32°C (75-90°F)
- 30 Jan AC. Some to Soufriere. Others to Anse Mamin. P.m. to airport. Depart 2000.
Sunny, 24-31°C (75-88°F)



Anse Mamin Beach

CHECKLIST OF BIRDS SEEN DURING TOUR

No of days recorded

1 2h means seen on 1
day and heard on 2
other days

Abundance Scale (max. seen on 1 day)

1 = 1 – 4 individuals
2 = 5 - 9
3 = 10 - 99
4 = 100 - 999

St. Lucia endemics in bold. A taxonomic note follows the list.

SPECIES	No of days recorded	Abundance Scale	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Red-billed Tropicbird	2	3	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>
Red-footed Booby	1	1	<i>Sula sula</i>
Brown Booby	7	3	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>
Magnificent Frigatebird	6	2	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
Great Blue Heron	2	1	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Great Egret	2	1	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Little Blue Heron	4	3	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Snowy Egret	5	3	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Cattle Egret	5	2	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Green Heron	3	1	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	1	<i>Nycticorax violacea</i>
American Wigeon	1	1	<i>Anas americana</i>
Blue-winged Teal	1	4	<i>Anas discors</i>
Osprey	2	1	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	5	1	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
American Kestrel	6	1	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Common (Antillean) Gallinule	1	3	<i>Gallinula galeata cerceris</i>
Caribbean Coot	1	2	<i>Fulica caribaea</i>
American Coot	1	1	<i>Fulica americana</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	3	1	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
Greater Yellowlegs	1	1	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	1	2	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Royal Tern	1	2	<i>Sterna maxima</i>
Pomarine Skua	1	1	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>
Laughing Gull	1	3	<i>Larus atricilla</i>
Rock Pigeon	2	1	<i>Columba livia</i>
Scaly-naped Pigeon	5	1	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>
Collared Dove	1	1	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Zenaida Dove	7	3	<i>Zenaida aurita</i>
Eared Dove	1	2	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Common Ground Dove	5	2	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
Bridled Quail-Dove	1	1	<i>Geotrygon mystacea</i>
St Lucia Parrot	2	2	<i>Amazona versicolor</i>
Mangrove Cuckoo	3	1	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>
Lesser Antillean Swift	1	3	<i>Chaetura martinica</i>
Short-tailed Swift	1	3	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>
Purple-throated Carib	5	1	<i>Eulampis jugularis</i>
Green-throated Carib	1	1	<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i>
Antillean Crested Hummingbird	7	2	<i>Orthorhyncus cristatus</i>
Caribbean Elaenia	3	1	<i>Elaenia martinica</i>
St Lucia Pewee	4	1	<i>Contopus oberi</i>
Grey Kingbird	8	3	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>
Lesser Antillean Flycatcher	1	1	<i>Myiarchus oberi</i>
Barn Swallow	3	1	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
St Lucia Wren (note)	2	1	<i>Troglodytes mesoleucus</i>

Tropical Mockingbird	7	2	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>
White-breasted Thrasher	1	1	<i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</i>
Grey Trembler	5	1	<i>Cinclocerthia gutturalis</i>
Scaly-breasted Thrasher	5	2	<i>Allenia fusca</i>
Rufous-throated Solitaire	1	1	<i>Myadestes genibarbis</i>
Bare-eyed (Spectacled) Thrush	3	1	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>
Black-whiskered Vireo	1	1	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>
Antillean Euphonia	1	1	<i>Euphonia musica</i>
St Lucia Warbler	3	2	<i>Dendroica delicata</i>
Bananaquit	7	3	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Black-faced Grassquit	4	2	<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>
St Lucia Black Finch	2	1	<i>Melanospiza richardsoni</i>
Lesser Antillean Bullfinch	7	3	<i>Loxigilla noctis</i>
Lesser Antillean Saltator	4	1	<i>Saltator albicollis</i>
Carib Grackle	8	3	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>
Shiny Cowbird	2	2	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
St Lucia Oriole	2	1	<i>Icterus laudabilis</i>

Note: St Lucia Wren is listed in current bird books as a subspecies of the House Wren, *T. aedon*. However, its white underparts are distinctive, and it is increasingly regarded as a separate species and the 6th St Lucia endemic.

MAMMALS

Pantropical Spotted Dolphin	1	3	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>
Egyptian Mongoose	1	1	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>

BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS

White Peacock	Common Long-tailed Skipper
Great Southern White	<i>Utetheisa ornatrix</i> (moth)

FISH

Banded Butterflyfish	Yellowtail Damselfish	Spotted Goatfish
Foureye Butterflyfish	Blue Chromis	Smooth Trunkfish
Ocean Surgeonfish	Yellow-edge Chromis	Black Durgon
Doctorfish	Fairy Basslet	Scrawled Filefish
Blue Tang	Blue Parrotfish	White-spotted Filefish
Houndfish	Queen Parrotfish	Orange-spotted Filefish
Sea Bream	Stoplight Parrotfish	Spotted Drum
French Grunt	Bluehead	High Hat
Blue-striped Grunt	Yellowhead Wrasse	Tomtate
Caesar Grunt	Clown Wrasse	Spotted Moray
Schoolmaster	Slippery Dick	Chain Moray
Yellowtail Snapper	Squirrelfish	Great Barracuda
Bicolor Damselfish	Blackbar Soldierfish	Neon Goby
Dusky Damselfish	Peacock Flounder	Cleaning Goby
Cocoa Damselfish	Sand Diver	Red-ear Sardine
Beaugregory	Trumpetfish	Flying Gurnard
Sergeant Major	Blue-spotted Cornetfish	Green Razorfish
Night Sergeant	Yellow Goatfish	Lionfish

Corals (and similar organisms) included brain coral, staghorn coral, elkhorn coral, common sea-fan, sea-plume, yellow tube sponge, barrel sponge, etc.

OTHER SPECIES

St Lucia Tree Lizard (<i>Anolis luciae</i>)	Flamingo tongue (a marine mollusc)
Hermit Crab	Chiton (a marine mollusc)
Long-spined Sea-urchin	Medusa (Spaghetti) Worm

This list represents those birds and other animals seen by party members of this tour.

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Red-billed Tropicbird



Brown Booby



Magnificent Frigatebird



Spotted Sandpiper



Scaly-naped Pigeon



Zenaida Dove



Mangrove Cuckoo



Purple-throated Carib



Antillean Crested Hummingbird



St Lucia Pewee



White-breasted Thrasher



Grey Trembler



Rufous-throated Solitaire



Lesser Antillean Bullfinch



Pantropical Spotted Dolphins



Blue Tang

Front cover: St Lucia Parrots

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