

Red-necked dove: Folk thought this species nested on the island because a pair, or singles, were observed on many occasions.

No mongoose on island.

Laughing gull: Along shore.

Pelican: Conspicuous along the edge of the island.

Yellow warbler: nests on island.

Yellow oriolelike bird: nests on island

Arreiva arseus: near house and living with dogs, chickens and peacock guinea hens.

Florida blue heron (white plumage) in grass at edge of island.

No pearly-eyed thrasher.

Hemidactylus mabouia: under rocks and at house at night.

Gray Kingbird: Pair nesting and defending a territory.

Ground dove: Three pairs noted; one with 2 young & deep old; 1 with eggs and one with eggs and young.

Mountain dove: 2 nest, one of which was placed in cliff only 3 feet above upper wash zone of ocean. Nest not accessible from top.

Crabs: Birds eat crabs according to Folk.

Rats & mice: Dog spends considerable time chasing and hunting them.

Bananaquit: Occasionally seen by Folk.

Grassquit: " " " "

Frigate bird: Flew over island.

The dominant vegetation is guinea grass and is rank in growth and dry in appearance, and covers practically all the island except the shore areas and around the house. The grass is the community in which is found the mice and rats. Tropicfruit and limes grow in the garden. Frangipanni common, Croton invading. The north slope is terraced for holding soil and moisture for grasses which were used to feed stock before the island became property of Caneel Bay Resort Plantation. A tomatolike plant is used for tea. One manpu tree bears nuts. Fifty two years ago a white woman (Smith, now living on Lavango Island) lived on this cay. Mr. Pock said that the negroes used to kill the brown pelican for food and was considered a delicacy. He also said that the Agouti were, or had been on St. John and on Dominica and a Mr. Walter Dalmata of Bordeaux could fill in many details, especially as relates the early life on the island. Pock told me that a