

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Cyprus 2013

Cyprus species lists and trip report, 11th to 20th March 2013

#	DATE	LOCATIONS & NOTES
1	11 th March	Afternoon arrival and transfer to the Aphrodite Beach Hotel.
2	12 th March	Baths of Aphrodite, walk round to Fontana Amorosa, then back to the hotel along the coast
3	13 th March	Pegeia Forest
4	14 th March	Paphos Forest: Peristerona, Stavros tis Psokas, Panagia
5	15 th March	Hillsides towards Neo Chorio and Latchi Stroumpi.
6	16 th March	Paphos. Sanctuary of Apollon Hylates. Kolossi Castle. Akrotiri area
7	17 th March	Stroumpi. Monastery of Agios Neophytos. Tombs of the Kings. Paphos headland.
8	18 th March	Droutia area
9	19 th March	Smygies to Neo Chorio and back to hotel
10	20 th March	Mandria Beach. Return to UK.

LIST OF TRAVELLERS

Leaders

Yiannis Christofides: Cyprus

Philip Precey: Wildlife Travel

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11th March. Arrival. After arriving at Paphos Airport and meeting up with Yiannis and Lambros, our driver, we transferred to the hotel at Aphrodite Beach, just north of Latchi on the eastern edge of the Akamas Peninsula, our home for the next ten nights.

12th March. Baths of Aphrodite. Today, our first introduction to the countryside and flora of Cyprus came from walking some of the coastal path around from the Baths of Aphrodite towards Fontana Amorosa, just up the coast from the hotel. But first we had to get to the 'start' of the walk! The road verges and field edges seemed designed to distract the passing botanists, and a couple of male Black Francolins were busy calling from a citrus orchard, and almost everyone managed at least a glimpse of these normally shy birds.

The botanical garden at the Baths of Aphrodite was a great introduction to some of the endemic plants of the island, including some real specialities that we won't see elsewhere on our itinerary: the impressive *Euphorbia veneris* more normally found high up in the Troodos range, and the lovely *Brassica hilarionis*, St Hilarion's Cabbage, only found at a handful of sites on the northern, Kyrenia range, and reputedly the ancestor of the domesticated Cabbage.

From here we visited the Baths themselves, a shady pond where myth would have us believe Aphrodite bathed after her exploits, now home to just one content looking Eel and some luxuriant fig trees. Beyond the Baths, the rocky hillsides were home to plenty of flowering *Cyclamen persicum* and the Turban Buttercup *Ranunculus asiaticus*, as well as two species of *Bellevalia* and our first orchids, in the form of *Ophrys flavomarginata* and *O. elegans*. We also learned more about the interesting (for which, read 'complicated') geology of the island.

The day seemed to be a perfect one for reptile spotting: Banded Skink, a normally shy and sometimes hard to find species, was particularly in evidence today, with at least 8 individuals seen out in the open during the day; Starred Agamas also put on great show, with some very photogenic individuals hanging around on the rocks, before skitting off into their crevices and cracks. A handful each of Troodos Wall Lizard and Snake-eyed Lacertid and a couple of the tiny, golden worm-like Budak's Snake-eyed Skink completed the lizard list.

A particular feature of the day was the large numbers of dragonflies hawking overhead: we were witnessing a massive immigration of Vagrant Emperor dragonflies, coming in on the warm southerly winds from North Africa, numbering in the thousands overhead, and providing food for the local Kestrels who were picking them off quite happily.

13th March. Pegeia Forest. Today dawned bright but windy, with low-lying dust clouds being blown rapidly over the Akamas and out to sea to the North. As we headed over to the other coast, the wind calmed down

Arriving at the forest, it was as much as we could do to make it out of the car park, where we were all enjoying the orchids: *Anacamptis syriaca*, *Ophrys levantina*, *O. sicula*, *O. elegans* and *O. fusca* were all within ten paces of the bus, keeping the botanists and photographers busy! Walking on, we came across a surprise in the form of two very early flowering and strangely stunted spikes of *Orchis fragrans*.

Exploring deeper into the forest, the limestone outcrops here have a series of vernal rock pools, home to a special suite of plants, including the little red succulent *Telmisia microcarpa*, the water crowfoot *Ranunculus peltatus*, the floating leaves of Mudwort *Limosella aquatica* and the green 'hair' of Horned Pondweed *Zannichellia palustris*. Nearby were growing several spikes of the lovely delicate *Serapias aphrodite*, an endemic not just to Cyprus but to this tiny corner of the Akamas peninsula itself!

Butterflies were on the wing during the day, with Orange Tip, Red Admiral and Painted Lady all familiar species from home, but more exciting were the Long-tailed Blue, Cleopatra, Swallowtail and Eastern Festoon.

Back to the botany, and a patch of mossy ground with the leaves of the autumn-flowering buttercup *Ranunculus bulbatus* was also home to the tiny fronds of Small Adder's Tongue *Ophioglossum lusitanicum*, a winter 'flowering' fern which we found to be abundant through similar micro-habitats right back to the bus. Towards the bus we also found several Crown Anemones in flower and a great population of *Ophrys morio*.

14th March. Troodos Foothills. Today we headed for the cool air and the endemic flora of the mountains, with Lambros safely tackling the hair pin bends of the Troodos Foothills, through the Paphos Forest.

We visited the small village of Peristerona, where we explored the rocky hillside, finding Ground Pine *Ajuga chamaepitys* and enjoyed fly-pasts by several Eastern Festoons, and visited the nearby Byzantine Museum of the Bishopric of Arsinoe, home to some spectacular icons and a 1100 year old olive tree!

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Crossing from the limestone to the igneous rocks, the vegetation changed from soft fields with Carob and Almonds to a forest of *Pinus brutia* with an understorey of (endemic) Golden Oak *Quercus alnifolia* and Eastern Strawberry Tree *Arbutus andrachne*. Our first roadside stop yielded the endemic *Orchis troodii*, a big flightless grasshopper *Orchamus gracilis*, a handful of lovely Cleopatras 'hill-topping' and some tiny botanical highlights, in the form of *Ornithopus compressus* a yellow and orange flowered pea, and the even-more-tiny and almost un-noticeable *Minuartia montana*, together with the pink, endemic *Thymus integer*.

We stopped for lunch near the Mouflon enclosure at Stavros tis Psokas, passing the leaves of the endemic *Cyclamen cypricum*, the leaves of *Platanthera holmboe* (yet another endemic orchid, although this one is probably a month away from flowering) and a couple of noisy Coal Tits (an endemic Cypriot subspecies, of course) on the way.

A couple of roadside stops a little higher up revealed the distant Cyprus Cedars, and some wonderful rock plants, in the form of *Arabis purpurea*, *Turritis laxa* and yet another tiny flowered pea, *Vicia lathyroides*.

Finally we stopped at the village of Panagia, the birthplace of two Cypriot greats: Archbishop Makarios and Lambros, our driver! We visited the wonderfully-named Monastery of Our Lady of the Golden Pomegranate, and then checked under some superb old *Quercus infectoria* oak trees for the endemic *Scilla morrisii*

15th March. Hillsides above the hotel. The day dawned grey and windy, yet strangely warm. After breakfast we paid a visit to the orchard, and the lovely photogenic tree frogs amongst the vines and pomegranate bushes. From there, we moved on to some weedy ground above the car park, where *Linaria chalapensis*, several spikes of the pink snapdragon-like Weasel's Snout and two pretty little *Convolvulus* species were growing. So far so good, and we've not even made it out of the hotel grounds!

During the morning, we walked up through the lanes towards Neo Chorio and then along the ridge towards Latchi, before heading back to the hotel along the road. We found plenty of orchids along the way, amongst the abandoned olive groves and rough fields. A single small rough field was home to an amazing mix of Tongue Orchids, with four species of *Serapias* growing side by side: *Serapias orientalis*, *S. levantina*, *S. bergonii* and the delicate local endemic *S. aphrodite*. Down in the lowest grove we found a handful of the large, yellow *Orchis punctulata* surviving in the edges of a field, where once a very strong population grew, growing alongside the giant orchid *Himantoglossum robertianum*. Ophrys orchids during the morning included *O. morio* (with the blacky-purple throat), *O. umbilicata* (with the pale pink sepals and barrel-shaped lip), *O. attica* (very like *umbilicata* but with green sepals), *O. flavomarginata* (very common, with the more flared lip and yellow margins) and *O. sicula* (the yellow one). A wonderful variety in a relatively small area, although how long will they all survive here, with signs of yet more development of housing in these rural villages.

Further along the ridge, our explorations (this is a new walk for us in spring) paid off, with the discovery of a new population of *Orchis punctulata* looking very fresh by the pathside!

Bird migration certainly seems to be well underway, with a ploughed field near the start of the walk playing host to a little gathering of wheatears: 5 Isabelline Wheatears and 3 Northern Wheatears, all on their way north, as were the handful of Black-headed Wagtails that flew overhead. Further along the ridge, a real surprise came in the form of a lovely male Desert Wheatear, a scarce visitor to Cyprus from the deserts of the Middle East and Central Asia. He proved to be very confiding, giving us all close views as he hopped along the path. More expected, but equally handsome, was a male Ruppell's Warbler flycatching from a bush on the way back to the hotel.

Coming down from the ridge, we explored another area of temporary pools and limestone 'pavement' just off the road. Here we were pleased to find another population of *Serapias aphrodite*, looking particularly dainty amongst the rocks here. A single spike of Pyramidal Orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis* was also in good flower here. But perhaps the highlight of the day wasn't a locally endemic orchid or a rare migrant bird, but a fairly common inhabitant of the Cypriot countryside, albeit one that is rarely seen. Sitting next to one of the pools was a beautiful (and rather large!) Blunt-nosed Viper. Coiled up next to the water, waiting for a passing frog or bird to make the mistake of coming near, she seemed oblivious to us all gathered around here, cameras clicking. Once we all had our photos, she decided it was time to leave and uncoiled, swimming across the pool and off into a bush, having decided that Barbara wasn't going to make a good afternoon snack...

16th March. Akrotiri area. Today we set off early, heading east along the south coast of Cyprus, stopping for a quick leg-stretch to visit the birthplace of Aphrodite, the rock of Petra tou Romiou, where we also found a couple of interesting plants in the form of *Rumex cyprica* (despite the name, not an endemic) and *Hymenocarpos circinatus* with its disc-like seed pods.

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Heading eastwards, we came to the British Sovereign Territory, complete with cricket pitch. Here we made another short stop, no doubt illegally at the roadside, to visit the only lowland site for the Eastern Marsh Helleborine *Epipactis veratrifolia*. Unfortunately the last year or two has seen some over-enthusiastic roadside clearance work by the contractors, resulting in a mostly clean chalky cliff face, free of plants... but luckily, enough damp vegetation remains to still support several of this tall, impressive orchid. We also found *Erodium crassifolium*, a red data book plant restricted to chalk cliffs along this part of the coast.

Our next stop was the Sanctuary of Apollon Hylates, where as well as the impressive ruins, a number of migrant birds were found: a Wryneck sat on a wall before dropping out of sight and a pair of Cyprus Wheatears were trying to set up territory, busy chasing several Isabelline and Northern Wheatears and a nice male Redstart.

Lunch was at the crusader castle at Kolossi, before we travelled south along the Akrotiri peninsula. Here we stopped at the Phassouri Marsh, a large reedbed which, unfortunately, had very little open water this year: large number of Black-headed Wagtails were feeding in the damp grassland, but we could find little else. Out at the far end of the salt lake, we had more success with the plants: abundant *Serapias bergonii*, three spikes of *Ophrys apifera*, several early-flowering spikes of *Orchis fragrans* and best of all, a population of the Cypriot endemic *Ophrys kotschyi*.

On the way home, our last drive past the salt lake revealed a single Greater Flamingo.

17th March. Paphos. A day delving into Cyprus's history, which seems almost as complicated as its geology! But first, a quick stop near the village of Stroumpi, where a small population of *Tulipa agenensis* just hangs on, on the edge of the cultivated fields: a lovely little red tulip, in a rather sad situation. And so to our history lessons... we started at the monastery and hermit's cave of Agios Neophytos, home to some very well fed cats and an unfortunate saint's skull. We then moved on to the Tombs of the Kings, where the Ptolemaic rulers of the island were buried, and where the sandy, rocky upper beach revealed its particular plant specialities: *Centaurea aegialophila*, *Medicago marina* and the tiny *Papaver cyprium* amongst them, as well as a well-posed Schreiber's Fringe-footed Lizard and a female Desert Wheatear.

To learn more about the lifestyle (rather than death-style) of Paphos's ancient upper class, we travelled to the Paphos headland with its fantastic mosaics, roman amphitheatre and byzantine 'castle of forty columns'. Alongside the history, we enjoyed some birding. The bird highlight of the afternoon was the huge numbers of 'flava' wagtails all over the site: hundreds and hundreds of Black-headed Wagtails on their way to Turkey or the Balkans, as well as good numbers of Blue-headed Wagtail (headed to Central Europe), lots of their intergrades (known as 'dombrowskii', from Romania) and a couple of male Grey-headed Wagtails, who will be arriving in Scandinavia in a month's time. Also around the archaeological site were a couple of Tawny Pipits, a male Blue Rock Thrush, at least three Hoopoes and three pretty Cretzschmar's Buntings showing well in a bush by the path.

18th March. Droutia. With blue skies and sunshine again accompanying us for the day, we walked the lanes around the hilltop village of Droutia.

Amongst the African rocks we found the fern *Polypodium cambricum*, the lovely *Vicia cypria* and at least four Blue Rock Thrushes, sitting up on the very top of the rocks.

Orchids included some very fresh *Anacamptis laxiflora*, going-over *Himantoglossum robertianum*, a handful of the lemon yellow *Dactylorhiza romana*, a couple of spikes of *Orchis italica* and at least three species of *Serapias*, as well as abundant *A. syriaca* and a whole range of *Ophrys*: *Ophrys fusca*, *O. sicula*, *O. morio*, *O. umbilicata*, *O. flavomarginata* and *O. attica*. At the end of the walk we found two new *Ophrys*: *O. israelitica*, with its white 'W' marking and no V-shaped groove in the throat, and the lovely *O. iricolor*, with a large, velvety, fusca-like flower, but showing bright pink under the lip. Other notable flowers included *Phlomis lunarifolia*, Mandrake and *Aristolochia sempervirens*.

An adult Bonelli's Eagle soared overhead at lunchtime, causing panic amongst the local Jackdaw population. A male Woodchat Shrike was hunting from a line of bushes after lunch, while that long last uphill climb was livened up by a female Desert Wheatear in a newly-planted vineyard. At the top of the hill we found a pair of Cretzschmar's Buntings in a stoney field, and were flown past in quick succession by a Lanner (a big fast falcon) and a Roller, almost slipping past un-noticed, being chased by a Jackdaw.

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19th March. Smygies and Neo Chorio. We spent the day walking gently down from the ridge of the Akamas, above the Smygies picnic site, to the hotel, stopping en route for a taverna lunch in the lovely village of Neo Chorio.

But before the walk proper, we drove a bit further up along the trail to a sunny hillside where a little searching revealed good numbers of a beautiful red tulip, as yet un-named! (There are two species of *Tulipa* known to occur in Cyprus, and this population fits neither of them!).

Back at the start of the walk, an outcrop of serpentine rock was the habitat for several Cypriot endemics associated with this rock: *Alyssum akamasicum*, *Thymus integer* and *Centaurea veneris*, with a male Cyprus Wheatear singing nearby. From a viewpoint looking out over the west coast, a male Goshawk soared overhead, a nice surprise. Lower down, under the pines we found the tiny *Gladiolus triphyllus* (another endemic, of course). But the real stars of the day were the orchids. During the walk we managed to find a very respectable 25 species, including new species in the form of Dense-flowered Orchid *Orchis intacta*, some fresh *Ophrys bornmuelleri*, rather handily growing alongside the similar *O. levantina*, the endemic *O. lapethica* and a single spike of *O. mammosa*. It was also great to find a big population of *Ophrys kotschyj* growing together with *Orchis punctulata* in a new site, on our way back to the hotel.

Paphos Blues were very much in evidence around the Genista bushes, and an amazing cooperative Ocellated Skink posed for photos on the track!

20th March. Aphrodite Beach and home... All too soon, our ten days has come to an end! One last breakfast on the terrace, overlooking the Mediterranean, and we had to bid farewell to Gregoria and Tassos our wonderful hosts and headed back to Paphos and our flights home.

But first, a stop at Mandria beach gave us close up views of Swallowtail, Clouded Yellow and some new butterflies, in the form of single Lesser Fiery Copper, Small Copper and Mallow Skipper, plus a couple of Hoopoes and three Calandra Larks over the potato fields.

An uneventful flight back to the UK took us across the snow-topped mountains of Turkey and the Balkans, before arriving back in Gatwick.

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A gallery of Philip's photos from the trip can be seen at
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/sets/72157633020817756/>



Top: The beautiful Blunt-nosed Viper near Latchi
First row, l to r: Long-tailed Blue, *Scilla morrisi*, *Tulipa agenensis*.
Second row, l to r: *Serapias bergonii*, *Orchis fragrans* and *Orchis punctulata*

Ophrys: a rogues gallery

The largest and most confusing group of orchids is the genus *Ophrys*, the 'bee orchids'. With up to 16 species found on Cyprus (of which we found 15!) this can be a very confusing group! Luckily, they fall into several smaller 'bite size' groups which make the genus much more manageable.



Ophrys sicula
the yellow one



O. bornmuelleri
short 'ears', lip flared forward



O. levantina
short 'ears' lip curled back



O. apifera var chlorantha
white form of Bee Orchid



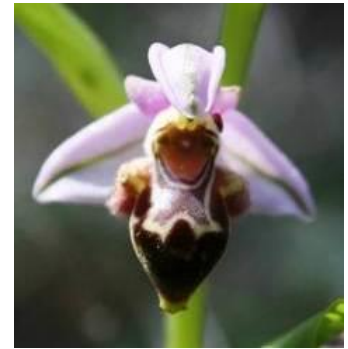
Ophrys umbilicata
pink sepals, lip tucked under



O. attica
green sepals, lip tucked under



O. flavomarginata
yellow lip margin, flared forward



O. lapethica
pink sepals, skinny waist



O. morio
narrow, early



O. mammosa
broad, late flowering



O. kotschyi
unique



Ophrys fusca

small, V-groove in 'throat'



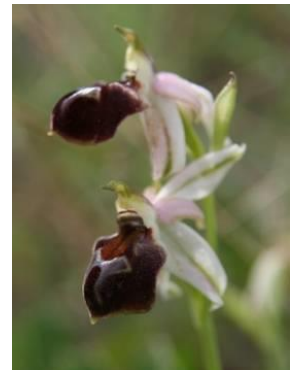
O. israelitica

large, no V-groove, white W



O. iricolor

large, V-groove, pink underneath



O. elegans

sepals swept back, goggles

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E = endemic species. e = endemic sub-species

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	Seen
FERNS				
	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern		19 th
	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Annual Fern		12 th
	<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Southern Polypody	On the African rocks	18 th
	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Small Adder's Tongue	tiny	13 th
CONIFERS				
Cupressaceae				
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>			13 th
	<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper		12 th
Ephedraceae				
	<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Jointed Pine		17 th
Pinaceae				
	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine		12 th
	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine		17 th
E	<i>Cedrus brevifolia</i>	Cyprus Cedar		14 th
DICOTYLEDONS				
Amaranthaceae				
E	<i>Bosea cypria</i>		In the botanic garden	12 th
Anacardiaceae				
	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	Used to flavour sausages	12 th
	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	Deciduous	14 th
	<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>		big tree at the monastery	17 th
Apiaceae				
	<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel		12 th
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel		18 th
	<i>Lagoecia cuminoides</i>		Looks a bit like yarrow	12 th
	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's Needle		12 th
	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders		12 th
	<i>Tordylium aegyptiacum</i>		In the arable fields	15 th
Aristolochiaceae				
	<i>Aristolochia sempervirens</i>	Dutchman's Pipe	foodplant of Eastern Festoon	18 th
Asteraceae				
	<i>Anthemis palaestina</i>		Pointy squat scales (looks like a daisy)	18 th
	<i>Anthemis rigida</i>	Rayless Chamomile		12 th
	<i>Anthemis tricolor</i>		Pinky endemic daisy	16 th
	<i>Anthemis tomentosa</i>		Woolly daisy on the beach	17 th
	<i>Atractylis cancellata</i>		cage thistle	16 th
	<i>Carduus argentatus</i>			18 th
	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold		12 th
	<i>Centaurea aegialophila</i>		On the beach	17 th
E	<i>Centaurea veneris</i>		On the serpentinite	19 th
	<i>Filago gallica</i>		narrow-leaved cudweed	19 th
	<i>Geropogon hybridus</i>		Little goats beard	16 th
	<i>Glebionis coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy		12 th
	<i>Helichrysum conglobatum</i>			12 th
	<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>			14 th
	<i>Leontodon tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Hawkbit		18 th
	<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>			15 th
	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>		Shaving brush flower	12 th
	<i>Rhagadiolius stellatus</i>			12 th
E	<i>Senecio glaucus cyprius</i>		On the beach	17 th
	<i>Tragopodon sinuatus</i>	Goat's Beard		15 th

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Boraginaceae				
	<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>	Eastern Alkanet		12 th
	<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Large Blue Alkanet		18 th
	<i>Anchusa undulata</i>	Undulated Alkanet		14 th
	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage		18 th
	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Corn Gromwell		18 th
	<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Bugloss		17 th
	<i>Lithodora hispidula</i>		Pink and white flowers	13 th
E	<i>Onosma fruticosum</i>		golden-drop	19 th
Brassicaceae				
E	<i>Alyssum akamasicum</i>		On the serpentinite	19 th
E	<i>Arabis purpurea</i>			14 th
	<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring Rockcress		14 th
	<i>Biscutella didyma</i>			13 th
	<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard		12 th
	<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>			14 th
	<i>Turritis laxa</i>			14 th
Campanulaceae				
	<i>Legousia hybrida</i>			18 th
Caryophyllaceae				
	<i>Kohlrauschia velutina</i>	Childling Pink		19 th
	<i>Minuartia picta</i>		Pink under the petals	19 th
	<i>Minuartia montana</i>			14 th
	<i>Paronychia argentea</i>			17 th
	<i>Silene behen</i>			18 th
	<i>Silene colorata var bicumbens</i>		On the beach	17 th
Cistaceae				
	<i>Cistus creticus</i>		Large pink flowers	12 th
	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	Small white flowers, narrow leaves	12 th
	<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Cistus	Small pink flowers	12 th
	<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	Small white flowers, wide leaves	12 th
	<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>		Big white flowers	12 th
	<i>Fumana arabica</i>	Arabian Rock-rose	deeper yellow than Helianthemum	14 th
	<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Rock-rose		19 th
E	<i>Helianthemum obtusifolium</i>			14 th
	<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>	Willow-leaved Rock-rose		14 th
	<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rock-rose		14 th
Convolvulaceae				
	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed		17 th
	<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>		unstaked leaves	13 th
	<i>Convolvulus pentapetaloides</i>		stalked leaves	15 th
Crassulaceae				
	<i>Crassula vailantii</i>			13 th
	<i>Sedum caespitosum</i>		In flower	13 th
	<i>Telmisssa microcarpa</i>		Bright red	13 th
	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort		18 th
Ericaceae				
	<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Eastern Strawberry Tree	Common in Paphos Forest	12 th
Fabaceae				
	<i>Astragalus lusitanicus</i>		white shrubby Astragalus	14 th
	<i>Calycotome villosa</i>	Spiny Broom	flowery 'gorse', nice scent	12 th
	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob		12 th
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree		18 th
	<i>Genista sphacelata</i>		spiny 'gorse', foodplant of Paphos Blue	12 th

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	Seen
	<i>Hippocrepis monosiliquosa</i>		a horseshoe vetch	13 th
	<i>Hymenocarpus circinatus</i>		round pods, on the beach by Aphrodite's rock	16 th
	<i>Lathyrus annuus</i>		Orangey flowers	18 th
	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	no leaves	14 th
	<i>Lathyrus blepharicarpos</i>		red flowers	12 th
	<i>Lathyrus gorgonei</i>		pale orange flowers	12 th
	<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>		winged stems	15 th
	<i>Lotus halophilus</i>		Tiny pea on the beach	17 th
	<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>	Dwarf Blue Lupin		15 th
	<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick		17 th
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>			13 th
	<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>			14 th
	<i>Physanthyllis tetraphylla</i>		Inflated bladder calyx	15 th
	<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>			15 th
	<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>	Asparagus Pea		12 th
	<i>Trifolium argutum</i>		Pink clover on the path	15 th
	<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	Shield Clover		12 th
	<i>Trifolium physodes</i>		Hedgehog clover	16 th
	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Star Clover		13 th
	<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover		13 th
	<i>Trigonella berythea</i>	Fenugreek		14 th
	<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	Hairy Yellow-vetch		12 th
	<i>Vicia cassia</i>		Purple and white, nr Mouflon	14 th
	<i>Vicia cypria</i>		White with stroke of purple	18 th
	<i>Vicia lathyroides</i>		Tiny blue, on roadside	14 th
	<i>Vicia narbonense</i>		looks like Broad Bean	14 th
	<i>Vicia peregrina</i>		mauve flowers, cut off leaves	13 th
	<i>Vicia villosa</i>		spikes of dark pink flowers	18 th
	<i>Vicia laxiflora</i>		small, pale purple flowers	18 th
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch		12 th
Fagaceae				
	<i>Quercus coccifera calliprinos</i>	Kermes Oak	Holly-like leaves, shrub	14 th
E	<i>Quercus alnifolia</i>	Golden Oak	Round leaves, shrub	14 th
	<i>Quercus infectoria veneris</i>	Deciduous or Royal Oak	Tree	14 th
Geraniaceae				
	<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked Stork's-bill	Purple flowers	14 th
	<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Soft Stork's-bill	Entire leaf	12 th
	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	Dissected leaf	12 th
	<i>Erodium crassifolium</i>		On the chalk cliff, Episkopi	16 th
	<i>Geranium colombinum</i>			12 th
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill		18 th
	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill		18 th
	<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin		12 th
	<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Crane's-bill		17 th
Lamiaceae				
	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Ground Pine		14 th
	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit		14 th
	<i>Lamium garganicum</i>	Large Red Deadnettle		14 th
	<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>			15 th
E	<i>Phlomis cypria</i>		In the botanic garden	12 th
	<i>Phlomis lunariifolia</i>			18 th
	<i>Prasium majus</i>		White flowered scrambling shrub	12 th
	<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>			12 th
	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	roadside	18 th
	<i>Salvia viridis</i>			12 th

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	Seen
	<i>Thymus capitatus</i>		Spiny bush	14 th
E	<i>Thymus integer</i>			14 th
	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>		Looked dead	12 th
Linaceae				
	<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax		19 th
	<i>Linum nodiflorum</i>			19 th
Malvaceae				
	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Small-flowered Tree Mallow		15 th
	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>			15 th
Myrtaceae				
	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle		14 th
Oleaceae				
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive		12 th
	<i>Olea europaea var. sylvestris</i>	Wild Olive		12 th
Orobanchaceae				
	<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape		19 th
	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape		15 th
Oxalidaceae				
	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	yellow introduced oxalis	12 th
Papaveraceae				
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy		16 th
	<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy		16 th
E	<i>Papaver cyprium</i>		Tiny, on the beach	17 th
Plantaginaceae				
	<i>Plantago afra</i>	Branched Plantain		18 th
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>			19 th
	<i>Plantago cretica</i>		Fluffy flowers	16 th
	<i>Plantago maritima</i>			16 th
Plumbaginaceae				
	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Sea Lavender		17 th
Polygonaceae				
	<i>Rumex cypria</i>		On the beach	16 th
	<i>Emex spinosa</i>			17 th
Primulaceae				
	<i>Anagallis arvensis foemina</i>	Blue Pimpernel		12 th
E	<i>Cyclamen cyprium</i>	Cypriot Cyclamen	Leaves only, near Mouflon	14 th
	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Cyclamen		12 th
Rafflesiaceae				
	<i>Cytinus hypocistis</i>		Bright red, cistus parasite	19 th
Ranunculaceae				
	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown Anemone		13 th
	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban Buttercup		12 th
	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Corn Buttercup		18 th
	<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond Water Crowfoot		13 th
	<i>Ranunculus paludosus</i>			13 th
Rosaceae				
	<i>Craetagus azarolus</i>	Mediterranean Hawthorn		18 th
	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat		12 th
	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond		12 th
	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Wild Pear		12 th
	<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Thorny Burnet	Chicken wire bush	12 th
Rubiaceae				
	<i>Galium canum</i>		downy gallium on the big boulder	12 th
Rutaceae				
	<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	Rue		17 th

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	Seen
Santalaceae				
	<i>Thesium humile</i>	Bastard Toadflax		19 th
Scrophulariaceae				
	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>			15 th
	<i>Linaria chalepensis</i>			15 th
	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	Mudwort		13 th
	<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel Snout		15 th
	<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Red Bartsia		14 th
	<i>Veronica anagalis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water Speedwell		18 th
	<i>Veronica ixodes</i>		Tiny flowers, growing on cliff	14 th
	<i>Veronica persica</i>		Large, blue flowers	14 th
	<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	Pale Speedwell		14 th
Solanaceae				
	<i>Mandragora officinarum</i>	Mandrake		18 th
Styraceae				
	<i>Styrax officinalis</i>			18 th
Tamaricaceae				
	<i>Tamarix tetragyna</i>	Desert Tamarisk		16 th
Zygophyllaceae				
	<i>Fagonia cretica</i>		purple flowers	12 th
MONOCOTYLEDONS				
Amaryllidaceae				
	<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Naples Garlic		12 th
	<i>Allium trifoliatum</i>			15 th
Araceae				
	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cowl		12 th
Asparagaceae				
	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>			18 th
	<i>Bellavalia trifoliata</i>	Three-leaved Bellavalia		12 th
	<i>Bellavalia nivalis</i>	Snowy Bellavalia		12 th
	<i>Drimys maritima</i>	Sea Squill		12 th
	<i>Muscari neglectum</i>		Going over	14 th
E	<i>Ornithogalum pedicellare</i>			12 th
E	<i>Scilla morrisii</i>		Below the oak trees	14 th
Iridaceae				
	<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus		12 th
E	<i>Gladiolus triphyllus</i>			19 th
	<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut		13 th
	<i>Romulea ramiflora</i>	Sand Crocus		13 th
Liliaceae				
	<i>Gagea graeca</i>		White flowers = Lloydia	12 th
	<i>Gagea peduncularis</i>			13 th
	<i>Tulipa agenensis</i>			17 th
	<i>Tulip indet.</i>			19 th
Smilacaceae				
	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax		12 th
Xanthorrhoeaceae				
	<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Common Asphodel		12 th
	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>			12 th
Zanichelliaceae				
	<i>Zanichellia palustris</i>	Horned Pondweed		13 th

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	Seen	
	Orchidaceae			19th	
	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid		15 th	x
	<i>Anacamptis syriaca</i>		Like Green-winged Orchid	13 th	X
	<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>	Loose-flowered Orchid		18 th	
	<i>Himmantoglossum robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid		15 th	X
	<i>Dactylorhiza romana</i>	Roman Orchid		14 th	X
	<i>Epipactis veratrifolia</i>	Eastern Marsh Helleborine		16 th	
	<i>Orchis fragrans</i>	Bug Orchid		13 th	
	<i>Orchis intacta</i>	Dense-flowered Orchid		19 th	X
	<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid		12 th	X
	<i>Orchis punctulata</i>	Punctate Orchid		15 th	X
	<i>Orchis quadripunctata</i>	Four-spotted Orchid		19 th	X
E	<i>Orchis troodii</i>	Troodos Orchid		14 th	
E	<i>Platanthera (chlorantha) holmboei</i>	Holmboe's Butterfly Orchid	Leaves only	14 th	
E	<i>Serapias aphrodite</i>	Aphrodite Serapias		13 th	X
	<i>Serapias orientalis</i>	Eastern Serapias		15 th	X
	<i>Serapias levantina</i>	Levant Serapias		15 th	X
	<i>Serapias bergonii (laxiflora)</i>	Long-lipped Serapias		13 th	X
	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid		16 th	
	<i>Ophrys apifera var. chlorantha</i>			19 th	X
	<i>Ophrys elegans</i>			12 th	X
	<i>Ophrys mammosa</i>			19 th	X
	<i>Ophrys morio</i>			13 th	X
	<i>Ophrys attica</i>		Formerly <i>Ophrys attica</i>	15 th	X
	<i>Ophrys flavomarginata</i>			12 th	X
E	<i>Ophrys kotschyi</i>			16 th	X
	<i>Ophrys lapethica</i>			19 th	X
	<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i>			15 th	X
	<i>Ophrys bormmuelleri</i>			19 th	X
	<i>Ophrys levantina</i>			13 th	X
	<i>Ophrys fusca</i>		V-shaped throat	13 th	X
	<i>Ophrys iricolor</i>		red under lip	18 th	
	<i>Ophrys sicula</i>			12 th	X
	<i>Ophrys israelitica</i>		U-shaped throat	18 th	X

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Family Ardeidae (Herons)											
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>						X				
Family Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)											
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopus ruber</i>						X				
Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)											
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>						X				
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)											
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>								X		
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	X							X		
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>									X	
Family Falconidae (Falcons)											
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lanner	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>								X		
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)											
Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	H	X	H	H	X	H		H	H	H
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>		H	H	X	X			X	H	
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)											
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>						X				
Family Laridae (Gulls)											
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>						X				
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)											
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Apodidae (Swifts)											
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>								X		
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>							X	X		
Family Upupidae (Hoopes)											
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Family Coraciidae (Rollers)											
Roller	<i>Coracias garrulous</i>								X		
Family Picidae											
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>						X			X	
Family Alaudidae (Larks)											
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>							X			X
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>					X	X	X	X	X	X
Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>							X			
Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>										X
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)											
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>							X		X	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>		X	X		X		X	X		
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)											
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>					X	X	X	X	X	X
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (flava) flava</i>						X	X			
Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (flava) feldegg</i>					X	X	X			X
Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (flava) thunbergi</i>							X			

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Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)											
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes cypriotes</i>				H						
Family Turdidae (Thrushes and Chats)											
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>						X				
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		X		X		X	X	X		
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	X				X	X		X		
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				X	X	X	X			
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>			X	X	X	X	X			X
Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>					X		X	X		
Eastern Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe (hispanica) melanoleuca</i>	X	X				X	X	X		
Cyprus Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe cypriaca</i>						X	X		X	
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>							X	X		
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Family Sylviidae (Warblers)											
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		X			X					
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ruppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>					X					
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	H	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	X	H	H	H	H	H	X	H	H
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Family Paridae (Tits)											
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater cypriotes</i>				X						
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Laniidae (Shrikes)											
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>								X		
Family Corvidae (Crows)											
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)											
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)											
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispanicus</i>					X		X		X	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Fringillidae (Finches)											
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>				X			X	X	X	
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)											
Cretzschmar's Bunting	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>							X	X		
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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AMPHIBIANS											
Green Toad	<i>Bufo viridis</i>					X			X		
Savigny's Tree Frog	<i>Hyla savignyi</i>	X	H	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
REPTILES											
Family Agamidae (Agamids)											
Starred Agama	<i>Laudakia stellio</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Gekkonidae (Geckos)											
Kotschy's Gecko	<i>Mediodactylus kotschyi</i>			X		X					
Family Lacertidae (Lizards)											
Snake-eyed Lacertid	<i>Ophisops elegans</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Schreiber's Fringe-footed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus schreiberi</i>							X			X
Troodos Wall Lizard	<i>Lacerta troodica</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Scincidae (Skinks)											
Banded Skink	<i>Mabuya vittata</i>		X						X	X	
Budak's Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Ablepharus budaki</i>		X	X		X			X	X	
Ocellated Skink	<i>Chalcides ocellatus</i>									X	
Family Colubridae (Colubrid Snakes)											
Large Whip-snake	<i>Coluber jugularis</i>		D		X		X	X			
Family Viperidae (Vipers)											
Blunt-nosed Viper	<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>					X					

BUTTERFLIES											
Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)											
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon syriacus</i>			X		X	X	X	X		X
Eastern Festoon	<i>Zerinthia cerisyi</i>		X	X	X	X			X		
Family Pieridae (Whites)											
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>						X		X		
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocaris cardamines phoenissa</i>		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cleopatra	<i>Gonopteryx cleopatra taurica</i>		X	X	X	X	X			X	
Family Nymphalidae (Admirals and Fritillaries)											
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Family Satyridae (Browns)											
Southern Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>					X	X				
Large Wall	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>								X	X	
Family Lycaenidae (Blues & Coppers)											
Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>			X	X	X	X		X		X
Paphos Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche paphos</i>		X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>										X
Lesser Fiery Copper	<i>Lycaena thersamon</i>										X
Family Hesperidae (Skippers)											
Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alcaea</i>										X

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OTHERS			
e	Cyprus Mouflon	<i>Ovis musimon orientalis</i>	In the enclosure, Stavros tis Psokas
	Eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Baths of Aphrodite
	Vagrant Emperor	<i>Hemianax eppiphiger</i>	The common large dragonfly: large numbers hawking overhead
	Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>	1 female at Pegeia Forest; 1 at Phassouri Reedbeds; 1 male near Neo Chorio
	Hummingbird Hawk Moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	1 at Baths of Aphrodite, 1 at Pegeia Forest
E	Cyprus March Moth	<i>Ocnogyna cypriaca</i>	Caterpillars in 'tents' on the floor, Pegeia
	Pine Processionary Moth	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>	Caterpillars in webs in the pine trees
	Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Adult hibernating under bark on the dead oak, 14th
	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>	The flying black olive
	Green Praying Mantis	<i>Sphodromantis viridis</i>	On the hotel drive, 16 th
	Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>	The large, grey locust: eg, Pegeia
	Migratory Locust	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>	The large locust on the path at Mandria, 20th
	Stick-insect Grasshopper	<i>Acrida hungarica</i>	The large, green grasshopper at Pegeia
E	a grasshopper	<i>Pezotettix cypria</i>	The small, endemic grasshopper seen at lunch, 12 th
	a grasshopper	<i>Orchamus gracilis</i>	The large, flightless grasshopper on 14 th . Virtually endemic, only known from Cyprus and two specimens in Lebanon
e	a jewel beetle	<i>Julodis armeniaca cypria</i>	An endemic subspecies: the big, glossy green beetle, 12 th
	Giant Centipede	<i>Scolopendra cingulata</i>	Poisonous bite, under rocks
	a tarantula	<i>Chaetopelma gracile</i>	Under corrugated iron by the roadside, 15 th
	a jumping bristletail	<i>Silvestrichilis trispina</i>	A male at our lunchspot, 18th
	Wasp Spider	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>	In the hotel garden, 19 th