

# WILDLIFE TRAVEL

## Cyprus 2024



## Cyprus 2024: trip report and species lists

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	20 <sup>th</sup> March	Arrival in Cyprus.
2	21 <sup>st</sup> March	Baths of Aphrodite and Fontana Amorosa.
3	22 <sup>nd</sup> March	Agios Giorgios and Pegeia Forest.
4	23 <sup>rd</sup> March	Paphos.
5	24 <sup>th</sup> March	Latchi.
6	25 <sup>th</sup> March	Mandria, Agia Varvara and Polemi.
7	26 <sup>th</sup> March	Smygies and Neo Chorio.
8	27 <sup>th</sup> March	Departure.

### Leaders

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A gallery of photos from the trip is at

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72177720316104993>

### Days One: 20<sup>th</sup> March. Arrival in Cyprus.

Flying from four different airports, our group didn't assemble until early evening. Our flights took us over the snowy Alps and then down the coastline of the Adriatic before cutting across to the Aegean and down to Cyprus. As we approached the island we flew through some spectacular clouds, which later produced some hefty showers. We were greeted at Paphos Airport by a small murder of Hooded Crows and furtive Sardinian Warblers in the Oleander shrubberies. Although views of the Troodos were obscured by clouds, a pair of Bonelli's Eagle circling over a valley on the drive to the hotel provided a fitting welcome.

After settling into our comfortable rooms at the Aphrodite Hotel, a small group of us braved the weather and headed out for a late afternoon wander around the local area. The skies above the hotel were full of Barn Swallows and House Martins, heralds of the coming summer. A single male Common Redstart was found lurking in the hotel grounds.

Ambling up the little lane opposite the hotel, we found the first of many bright pink *Gladiolus italicus* and had our first introduction to the sometimes-baffling orchids of Cyprus, with the little Yellow Bee Orchid *Ophrys lutea* ssp. *galilaea* and a scatter of *Serapias orientalis*. We also admired the dainty white flowers of *Allium trifoliatum* and the purple-and-yellow spikes of *Bellevalia trifoliata*, which would become very familiar to us over the coming week. At the opposite end of the scale were the magnificent yellow umbels of Giant Fennel *Ferula communis* and the giant form of Wild Carrot *Daucus carota* ssp. *maximus*.

It was soon time to head back to the hotel for dinner, where we met the remaining members of the group and made plans for the next day before heading off for a much-needed early night.

### Day Two: 21<sup>st</sup> March. Baths of Aphrodite and Fontana Amorosa.

After a wet and windy night, the weather cleared, and the sun shone through the clouds. Several Marsh Harriers drifted in off the sea over breakfast and an Alpine Swift did a rapid flyby of the balcony.

Picnics packed and waterproofs stashed away in our rucksacks (just in case), we set off for our first introduction to the countryside and flora of Cyprus, walking along the coast road to the Baths of Aphrodite and from there along the coastal track towards Fontana Amorosa.

The road verges and field edges were rich with flowers, making our progress very slow indeed. Highlights included an abundance of the showy pink-and-white *Bellardia trixago*, two species of broomrape growing side-by-side, and a field full of Indian Pea *Lathyrus sativus*, whose blue flowers fade to soft greyish-pink.

On the avian front, we quickly turned up a couple of Spanish Sparrows and a Woodchat Shrike near the hotel, and the hedges bordering the road were full of Sardinian Warblers, Goldfinches, Greenfinches, freshly arrived Chiffchaffs and a smartly moustached male Eastern Subalpine Warbler, whilst Zitting Cisticolas called incessantly from the bordering fields, Kestrels hovered overhead, and Wood Pigeon, Collared Dove and Laughing Dove all made themselves known.

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The sun bought out numerous Troodos Wall Lizards, Snake-eyed Lacertids and Bridled Skinks to bask contentedly on the roadside and walls. Several Budak's Snake-eyed Skinks were also found in leaf litter and under rocks, whilst a smart Cyprus Rock Agama sunned itself on warm roof tiles.

The arachnological highlight came in the form of a very impressive female *Argiope trifasciata* and Anne spotted a smart Giant African Mantis nymph on a leaf by the road. Small White, Large White, Orange Tip and Clouded Yellow butterflies danced across the arable fields adjacent to the road.

After a stop for a scenic coffee, we visited the Botanic Gardens at the Baths of Aphrodite, stopping to admire a magnificent Eastern Strawberry-tree *Arbutus andrachne*. We spent some time enjoying the shaded tufa-cascade and damp rocks next to the 'baths', which were adorned with Maidenhair Fern *Adiantum capillis-veneris*, Jersey Fern *Anogramma leptophylla* and Navelwort *Umbilicus rupestris*.

After our picnic lunch we meandered onwards along the hillsides of the Akamas, where we found sweeps of flowering *Cyclamen persicum*, the tiny white Snowy Bellevalia *Bellevalia nivea*, many bushes of the purple-flowered shrubby sage *Salvia fruticosa*, the endemic statuesque thistle *Onopordum cypricum* and spectacular swathes of the creamy-yellow Turban Buttercup *Ranunculus asiaticus*.

Endemic Paphos Blue butterflies fluttered around us as we walked and a huge influx of Red-rumped Swallows, along with more Alpine Swifts were spotted. Further along the track we came across a small fall of tired and hungry Eastern Bonelli's Warblers.

Walking back along the road gave good views of Serin and Linnet, and the distinctive call of Black Francolin could be heard all around, including one just behind a wall that, with the creative use of an articulated camera screen, could be seen calling its heart out. While we were trying to get a view of the Black Francolin a pair of Long-legged Buzzards drifted overhead.

After another great dinner, we had yet more wildlife excitement in store, with two or three Egyptian Fruit Bats coming to feed on the ripe loquats in the garden: a proper 'mega-bat', with a wingspan of about 60cm, and a range that extends from Africa and the Middle East to the Mediterranean coast of Turkey and Cyprus, it was great to watch them as they flapped low overhead, lit up by the hotel lights. These would become a regular source of evening entertainment!

### Day Three: 22<sup>nd</sup> March. Agios Giorgios and Pegeia Forest.

Today we headed off across to the other side of the Akamas peninsula, ably driven by Alexander. We ticked off the first Hoopoes of the trip, spotted by David from the bus as we left the hotel. These would become a regular fixture of the hotel entrance.

Our first stop was Agios Giorgios, where we spent an hour or so wandering round the archaeological park, with its magnificent Roman remains. It proved to be botanically interesting, with many plants of pink-flowered *Erucaria hispanica*, Vervain *Verbena officinalis* and sprawls of *Hippocrepis multisiliquosa*. Smaller denizens included the dainty bellflower *Campanula erinus* and the bright-pink stars of *Centaurium pulchellum*. We then took a short drive down to the beach to

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view the burial caves and have our first introduction to the coastal flora, including the showy Three-horned Stock *Matthiola tricuspidata*.

Upon entering the archaeological park Blue Rock Thrush, Crested Lark and Northern Wheatear were added to the list in short order, whilst close inspection of the bases of the *Pistacia lentiscus* bushes produced some very attractive Schreiber's Fringe-toed Lizards. Another Blue Rock Thrush was spotted on the rock cut tombs from the beach.

The rest of the day was spent at Pegeia Forest, an area of Turkish Pine and juniper woodland on shallow soils over the limestone. Just a few steps from the road, once we were in the forest we were immediately up to our eyes in orchids. The varied purple spikes of the Eastern Green-winged Orchid *Anacamptis morio* ssp. *syriaca* were everywhere amongst the pine needles, and once we had our eye in, we soon began to spot spikes of *Ophrys* bee orchids, of an almost bewildering variety. Recent taxonomic work by Kew has renamed a lot of these orchids, with various forms that were once considered separate species now recognised as subspecies, while others are now 'mere' growth forms of other species, with the names having changed once, twice, or even more in the three decades that Wildlife Travel have been visiting these woods (including some very recent changes - synonyms used on the trip are in the species list)... meanwhile, the orchids themselves are all still the same!

First off the mark for us here were the distinctive little spikes of Small Yellow Bee Orchid *Ophrys lutea* ssp. *galilaea* easily recognised by their small flowers with broad yellow margins to the 'lip'. At the other end of the *Ophrys* scale were the tall, chunky flower spikes of *Ophrys bornmuelleri* ssp. *grandiflora* with its squared-off velvety brown lip, and tiny 'ears'. Nearby was the very distinctive *Ophrys argolica* ssp. *elegans*, Cyprus's endemic form of the Eyed Bee Orchid, looking very rakish with its shiny 'goggles' and swept-back pink 'wings' and the more subdued *Ophrys umbilicata* ssp. *umbilicata*, with greenish sepals and a lip subtly patterned in shades of reddish-brown and cream. We finished up with perhaps the best of the lot, the rich velvety-purple flowers of Early Spider Orchid *Ophrys sphegodes* ssp. *taurica*.

Five species of *Ophrys* bee orchid within a short amble of each other was certainly enough to keep us entertained. But the forest had plenty more in store for us including a single magnificent Naked-man Orchid *Orchis italica*, several Pyramidal Orchids *Anacamptis pyramidalis* and the beautiful pink flowers of *Gladiolus triphyllus* a lovely, delicate endemic species.

An area of limestone outcrops, with a series of vernal rock pools, was home to its own special suite of scarce plants. The lack of rain during spring meant that the rock pools themselves were almost dry, but we were still able to spot the fried-egg flowers of Pond Water Crowfoot *Ranunculus peltatus* and the rosettes of Mudwort *Limosella aquatica*. The little red succulent *Sedum microcarpum* was obvious on the edge of the mossy-covered thin soils, accompanied by the plumper greyish cushions of *Sedum eriocarpum* ssp. *porphyreum*.

The flatter ground had abundant rosettes of the winter-flowering buttercup *Ranunculus cythareus* with its broad leaves flat to the ground, and amongst them, after some considerable searching (which involved Sarah crawling around face almost to the ground) we found the extremely tiny fronds of Small Adder's-tongue *Ophioglossum lusitanicum*, a tiny, winter-'flowering' fern, which

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loves this particular micro-habitat. In the same thin soils amongst the rocks, we found several nice spikes of the very delicate plant once known as *Serapias aphrodite*, thought to be to a handful of sites in the Akamas Peninsula, but now considered to be 'just' the more widespread *Serapias politsii*.

Birding was poor, with Robin the only bird added to the list. Luckily, invertebrates proved more entertaining with Swallowtail Butterflies and a flyby Eastern Fesoon bringing some excitement, while turning rocks produced Mediterranean Recluse, arguably Europe's 'deadliest' spider, and the real highlight, a stunning European Tarantula.

After that piece of excitement, and taking in the views down from the escarpment towards the coast with Paphos in the distance, we headed back to the bus, and back across the peninsula to Aphrodite Beach.

### Day Four: 23<sup>rd</sup> March. Paphos.

And so, to our history lessons...

We started at the cave church and modern monastery of Agios Neophytos, where we paid homage to the beatified hermit and man of letters, in his various resting places. We were greeted in the car park by the orange form of Speckled Wood while later three Long-legged Buzzards circled above the hillside behind the monastery before a flyover Great Spotted Cuckoo called loudly as we left. Botany took a back seat, but we admired a fine Oriental Plane *Platanus orientalis*, with its dangling chains of spherical seed-heads and a single emergent leaf waving in the breeze.

Next stop was the Tombs of the Kings, part of the Paphos World Heritage Site, where the Ptolemaic rulers of the island were (perhaps) buried in tombs carved from the soft sandstone. There were many ground-hugging rosettes and large 'knapweed' flower of the wonderfully-named *Crocodylium creticum*, a species restricted to Cyprus, Crete, Turkey and parts of North Africa. The dry spring and heavy trampling meant that few of the plants around the tombs were flowering but we noted many hummocks of the endemic *Teucrium micropodioides*, with its tiny greyish leaves.

Species of the sandy beach were doing better, including mats of silvery-bracted *Paronychia argentea*, the miniscule yellow flowers of *Hypocoum procumbens* and the salt-loving trefoil *Lotus halophilus*. There were small numbers of two more endemic species, the groundsel look-alike *Senecio glaucus* ssp. *cyprius* and the tiny scarlet-red poppy *Papaver cyprium*.

Out on the rough sandy ground beyond the tombs, we also found plenty of Schreiber's Fringe-toed Lizards, in their habitat of choice, sunning themselves on the bare sand in easy scuttling distance of their burrows. The Tombs of the Kings was rather too busy for good birding, a single of each of Northern and Isabelline Wheatear were the highlights. Clouded Yellow and Swallowtail were in evidence and the Crown Daisies were dripping with the smart, white-dotted black chafer *Oxythyrea noemi*.

After lunch and an ice cream of all-you-can-eat-buffet proportions, we headed to Paphos Headland, and the spectacular mosaicked 'houses,' with their illustrations of Greek gods, mythical sea

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monsters and hunting parties with their quarry, including Cyprus Mouflon, Barbary Partridge, Caspian Tiger and Barbary Lion.

This site was far more productive for birds with Tawny Pipit, numerous Black-headed Wagtails and a smart male Eastern Black-eared Wheatear all spotted in short order. Isabelline Wheater and Hoopoe followed shortly after. Making our way up to the lighthouse we found one of the trip highlights, a fascinating and hard to come by European Worm Snake. Almost indistinguishable from a real worm at first glance, this tiny, half-blind snake is the only member of its family to reach Europe and occurs only in its furthest south-eastern reaches. Birding around the lighthouse added singles of Black Redstart, Rüppells Warbler and Eastern Subalpine Warbler, amongst many Crested Larks and Sardinian Warblers. On the way back to the bus a smart Tawny Pipit was spotted, and a single Mediterranean Shag was sunning itself on rocks in Paphos harbour.

### Day Five: 24<sup>th</sup> March. Latchi.

A gentle day today, walking the lanes and paths over the hillsides up behind the hotel.

With blue skies and warm sun, there were plenty of butterflies on the wing during the day, most notably the handsome Eastern Festoon, freshly emerged and patrolling up and down the tracksides and hedges in search of mates and patches of their foodplant. Other invertebrates were abundant, and everyone spent plenty of time admiring the many beetles, bee-flies and bees nectaring on the impressive carpets of Crown Daisies, and the spiders carefully positioned to predate them.

Bird-wise, the bushes were quiet today, with nothing much new spotted and surprisingly little moving around. Turning a large stone near the start of the walk revealed our first Eastern Bent-toed Gecko, sadly without its tail.

Orchids regained their hold on our attention, with a pair of Giant Orchids *Himantoglossum robertianum* the first to be spotted, a bit past their best but still with some fresh flowers. Nearby were a handful of *Ophrys umbilicata* ssp. *umbilicata* and *Ophrys sphegodes* ssp. *taurica* in a couple of rough fields. There were plenty of tongue orchids seen during the day, running the gamut from the delicate *Serapias politsii* (formerly *Serapias aphrodite*) through to the chunky, deeply coloured spikes of *Serapias orientalis*.

We rested for a while on rocks surrounded by sweetly-scented Mediterranean Wild-thyme *Thymbra capitata*, enjoying a drink and somewhat surprisingly flavoured Cypriot cookies, before finding a wonderful area of Turban Buttercups *Ranunculus asiaticus* with white and red-flushed forms, as well as a thriving population of fresh Small Dotted-orchid *Orchis punctulata*, seedheads of Fan-lipped Orchid *Anacamptis collina* and flowering Pyramidal Orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis*.

The arable field edges were also a rich botanical hunting ground with two species of Venus's looking-glass, (the elegant *Legousia falcata* and the showier *Legousia speculum-veneris*), plenty of the white-flowered umbellifer *Tordylium aegypticum*, with its central black bobble, the dainty spikes of Aleppo Toadflax *Linaria chalepensis* and some very photogenic swathes of Field Gladiolus *Gladiolus italicus*.

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We wended our way downhill to the coast, taking in another area of exposed limestone with ephemeral rock pools, mostly dried up, but with one or two pools still holding water where we spotted the tadpoles of Savigny's Tree Frog. We had our lunch sitting on rocks overlooking an almost indigo-blue Aegean, surrounded by heavily scented carpets of Rayless Chamomile *Anthemis rigida*. The rocky coastline itself turned up several interesting new plants including the tiny, pink-flowered, succulent-leaved *Silene sedoides*.

### Day Six: 25<sup>th</sup> March. Mandria, Agia Varvara and Polemi.

The first excitement of the day came while driving through Latchi, when a single Cattle Egret was spotted loitering in a field by the sea. We then spent a short while communing with a stately Royal Oak *Quercus infectoria* ssp. *veneris*, the so-called 'magic oak' of Polis, a particularly impressive, long-lived example of this endemic tree, forests of which once cloaked the lowlands of the island.

Next stop was the irrigation pools just north of the sleepy village of Agia Varvara, which were surprisingly quiet, possibly because of the strong wind. The river was completely dry and only a handful of Moorhens and a single female Mallard were visible as we approached the first wet pool on the east. A bit of patience at the second pool eventually turned up several Snipe, two Green Sandpiper and a single Wood Sandpiper. A chorus of Cyprus Marsh frogs could be heard from the reeds, but none were visible whilst Cyprus Meadow Brown was spotted by some of the group. The botanical highlight was a splendid plant of Squirting Cucumber *Ecballium elaterium*, which was duly poked!

Moving around to the west pools we spotted lots of Marsh Frog tadpoles in shallow pools along the track and heard Savigny's Tree Frog calling. The eastern side was even quieter, a single Little Grebe and a Sedge Warbler were spotted. The most exciting find came in the form of a fleeting appearance of a Penduline Tit, a rarity in this part of Cyprus.

And so, to Mandria beach, where we settled down to enjoy a tasty picnic of Cypriot baked goods. We almost immediately spotted a mixed group of Grey and Purple Herons arriving on the coast and the cut grass field behind the toilets was alive with ssp. *flava* Yellow Wagtails with a minority of ssp. *feldegg* and *thunbergi*. A large flock of Spanish Sparrows was feeding behind the beach. Cormorants were fishing in the water and basking on the rocks just offshore and several Kestrels were gliding in the strong wind, hunting Fringe-toed Lizards behind the beach.

A bit of time at Lark Corner proved productive in terms of bird species, if not numbers. Crested Larks and Skylarks were abundant, a single Woodlark and several Greater Short-toed Larks were spotted alongside both Tawny and Meadow Pipits. A single Isabelline Wheatear also arrived from offshore. Zitting Cisticolas put on a good display, and, despite the strong wind, several Swallowtail butterflies were attempting to hilltop around the raptor viewpoint. Turning over rocks by the roadside added the smart black and red spider *Steatoda paykulli* to our list.

For the more botanically-minded, the sandy upper beach was home to some interesting coastal plants: the stroke-able Sea Medick *Medicago maritima*, dark-green leathery-leaved Sea Knotgrass *Polygonum maritimum*, big clumps of Yellow Horned-poppy *Glaucium flavum*, lots of the sticky and rather smelly *Dittrichia viscosa*, curry-scented *Helichrysum italicum* and pink-flowered Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima*. Arable land near Lark Corner also produced a few botanical surprises including an



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early flowering Red Horned-poppy *Glaucium corniculatum*, Corn Cleavers *Galium tricornutum* and a small number of *Gladiolus triphyllus*, looking out of place.

We finished the day with a visit to Polemi, where we found a field full of bright red *Tulipa agenensis*, all ready for the village's tulip festival. Nearby was plenty of pink *Geranium tuberosum*, while the road was fringed with trees of *Pyrus syriaca*, blossoming profusely.

### Day Seven: 26<sup>th</sup> March. Smygies and Neo Chorio.

We started our day up on the ridge of the Akamas, above the Smygies picnic site, from where we spent the rest of our day walking gently back down hill all the way to the coast, pausing en route for a tavern lunch in the sleepy 'new' (yet clearly old) village of Neo Chorio.

At the top of the ridge, we started with a suite of plants endemic to the serpentinite rock: the little yellow flowers of *Alyssum akamasicum*, the grey rosettes of *Centaurea akamantis* and the pink trumpets of *Thymus integer*. We also found a scatter of the delicate white-flowered *Minuartia picta*, whose petals are flushed red on the reverse and its relative, the wiry-stemmed Childling Pink *Kohlrauschia velutina*.

We almost immediately caught snippets of Cyprus Warbler song over the strong wind. Walking towards the viewpoint we had flyover Raven and a striking male Pallid Harrier. Just before the viewpoint, the bushes came alive with singing Cyprus warblers with up to eight heard singing simultaneously. Despite often seeming to be in the nearest bush, these skulking birds mostly gave fleeting glimpses as they moved between well-hidden perches. Eventually some made themselves more obvious.

Walking on a little, we found our first new orchids of the day: the elegant pink flowers of Anatolian Orchid *Orchis anatolica* (formerly recognised by some as the endemic Troodos Orchid but now included within *Orchis anatolica*); the buttery yellow spikes of the Roman Orchid *Dactylorhiza romana* and the tightly clustered Dense-flowered Orchid *Neotinea maculata*.

After soaking up the spectacular view across to the undeveloped western side of the Akamas, including the lovely sandy Lara beach, home to a large nesting colony of Loggerhead Turtles, we turned round and began our walk back down hill. At the viewpoint, a long-deceased Cyprus Green Toad was found by Peter.

From here on, the day become one for the orchid lovers, with an extremely impressive twenty-four different 'kinds' of orchid seen by the end of the day: new for us were the ghostly white spikes of the green-flowered form of Bee Orchid *Ophrys apifera* var. *chlorantha* in the pine forest; the narrow-waisted *Ophrys umbilicata* ssp. *lapethica* and the dark flowers of *Ophrys omegaifera* ssp. *israelitica* with the pale W across the lip. Elsewhere in the forest we found a couple of convincing spikes of *Ophrys bornmuelleri* ssp. *bornmuelleri* (not so long ago known, more poetically, as *Ophrys aphrodite*), with its flared out 'skirts' and more strongly patterned 'speculum.'

Arriving at Agios Minas church we were treated to views of a Brown Rat foraging in the undergrowth below the chapel. After a short rest we cautiously approached the spring above the

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chapel. In the pool were several Cyprus Pool Frogs and the resident Freshwater Crab. A little further along the track a Budak's Snake-eyed Skink was found basking on a rock by the road.

Entering the farmed land on the way to Neo Chorio we reached peak lizard. Troodos Wall Lizards and Snake-eyed Lacertids were abundant, neatly and almost inexplicably partitioning their basking spots between rocky piles - Snake-eyed - and actual walls (even where dilapidated) - Troodos Wall Lizard - how do they tell the difference? Turning roadside rocks eventually produced the showiest lizard of the trip, a beautifully spotted Ocellated Skink. A fresh stone wall closer to the village was occupied by numerous Bridled Skinks - the least skink like skink on the island - and Rock Agamas. The final lizard of the day was an Eastern Bent-toed Gecko found in Neo Chorio itself, this time with a tail.

Those of us who walked back down from Neo Chorio (a bit of a struggle after the very ample mezze lunch) found three further species of orchid in their prime. Some very tall specimens of Small Dotted-orchid *Orchis punctulata* were growing near the dried-up river, alongside the sombre flowers of *Ophrys fusca* ssp. *cinereophila*, while Pyramidal Orchids *Anacamptis pyramidalis* were flowering in shaded alongside the track. A bonus find was a very late-flowering Crown Anemone *Anemone coronaria* growing among a carpet of Bladder Vetch *Physanthyllis tetraphylla*.

On our descent, Long-legged Buzzard flew overhead, Song Thrush was spotted on the bushes, and we happened upon a trio of smart, newly arrived, Northern Wheatear near the end of the walk. The weather calmed in the evening, and we were treated to a balmy Mediterranean night, alive with the calls of crickets, tree frogs, Little Owl and Cyprus Scops Owl.

### Day Eight: 27<sup>th</sup> March. Departure.

Our last day dawned bright, warm and still. There was excitement at breakfast, when Chris spotted something swimming in the bay, later confirmed to be a Mediterranean Monk Seal, one of the rarest marine mammals in the world. Despite our efforts to point it out to others on the terrace, it quickly submerged and did not re-surface.

A last walk round the hotel grounds added a few more species to the list, including Creeping Spurge *Euphorbia serpens* in the citrus orchard and naturalised Blue Morning Glory *Ipomoea indica* and *Bougainvillea glabra* in the adjacent dried-up valley. A Collared Flycatcher posed well for us, and we spotted a range of invertebrates on an area of mallow-rich rough ground including Mallow Skipper, Pale Shoulder moth and an adult Slender Green-winged Grasshopper.

Our final addition to the list was a pair of Spur-winged Lapwing on Latchi beach seen from the bus on the way to the airport - recording right to the very end...

Thanks to the group for all the fun and laughter, and for tolerating our sometimes slightly bizarre behaviour in the field!

Sarah Lambert and Chris Kirby-Lambert, Wildlife Travel. March 2024



**Top (left to right):** *Ophrys bornmuelleri* ssp. *bornmuelleri*, *Ophrys argolica* ssp. *elegans* and *Serapias orientalis* (Sarah Lambert)

**Bottom:** Cyprus Starred Agama, near the Baths of Aphrodite (Sarah Lambert)

## PLANTS

This checklist follows the taxonomy published by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew **Plants of the World Online** as updated by <https://powo.science.kew.org>

Most plant species do not have English names and even when they do, these vary according to author. A common name is given as a guide to help those who are not familiar with the scientific name. Plant families are in alphabetical order, for simplicity: the English name of a family member is also given so you can relate the family to plants you may know.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<b>FERNS</b>			
<b>Equisetaceae (horsetail family)</b>			
<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	By the spring below Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Ophioglossaceae (adder's-tongue family)</b>			
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	<b>Small Adder's Tongue</b> tiny fronds amongst the <i>Ranunculus</i> rosettes by the rock pools, Pegeia		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Pteridaceae (ribbon-fern family)</b>			
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	<b>Maidenhair Fern</b> abundant around the Baths of Aphrodite, and along the water channel below Smygies		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Anagramma leptophylla</i>	<b>Jersey Fern</b> Baths of Aphrodite and on the rocks along Fontana Amorosa		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Selaginellaceae (lesser clubmoss family)</b>			
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	<b>Mediterranean Clubmoss</b> creeping across the rocks along Fontana Amorosa		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>			
<b>Araucariaceae (monkey-puzzle family)</b>			
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	<b>Norfolk Island Pine.</b> Widely planted.		
<b>Cupressaceae (juniper family)</b>			
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	<b>Mediterranean Cypress</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Juniperus turbinata</i>	Widespread e.g. the undestorey in Pegeia Forest		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Ephedraceae (joint-pine family)</b>			
<i>Ephedra foemina</i>	<b>Jointed Pine</b> Agios Giorgios archaeological park, Tombs of the Kings		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Pinaceae (pine family)</b>			
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	<b>Turkish Pine</b> the pine forests at Pegeia and Smygies		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	<b>Alleppo Pine</b> Agios Neophytos monastery, planted		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>DICOTYLEDONS</b>			
<b>Amaranthaceae (goosefoot family) (includes former Chenopodiaceae)</b>			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Deep-red plants on roadside		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	Agios Giorgios beach		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Bosea cypria</i>	The privet-like shrub, on the way to Baths of Aphrodite. Genus has an interesting distribution, with 3 species: one in the Himalayas, one in Cyprus, one in the Canary Islands,		21 <sup>st</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
		a distribution which mirrors that of the cedars	
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	<b>Nettle-leaved Goosefoot.</b>		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Salsola kali</i>	<b>Prickly Saltwort.</b>	Agios Giorgios and Mandria Beaches	22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Anacardiaceae (sumach family)</b>			
<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>		The large trees at Agios Neophytos and Paphos lighthouse	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	<b>Mastic Tree.</b>	Common evergreen shrub on dry hillsides, with pinky-red berries.	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	<b>Turpentine Tree.</b>	Deciduous shrub	24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Apiaceae (carrot family)</b>			
<i>Ammi majus</i>	<b>False Bishop's Weed</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Daucus carota ssp. maximus</i>	<b>Wild Carrot</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Eryngium creticum</i>		On back of beach near hotel	24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	<b>Sea Holly.</b>	Mandria beach	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ferula communis</i>	<b>Giant Fennel</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lagoecia cuminoides</i>		On hills above Latchi	24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	<b>Shepherd's Needle</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	<b>Alexanders</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Tordylium aegyptiacum</i>		Flattish fruits, like 'connect four' pieces, black bobble	24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Torilis leptophylla</i>		Relative of Hedge-parsley, Fontana Amorosa track	21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Apocynaceae (dogbane family) (includes former Asclepiadaceae)</b>			
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	<b>Oleander</b>	eg planted around towns/villages	20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Aristolochiaceae (birthwort family)</b>			
<i>Aristolochia sempervirens</i>	<b>Dutchman's Pipe</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Asteraceae (daisy family)</b>			
<i>Anthemis rigida</i>	<b>Rayless Chamomile</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Anthemis tomentosa</i>		Daisy on the beach with silvery foliage	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>		In hotel grounds	27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	<b>Field Marigold</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	<b>Pot Marigold</b>	garden escape	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Carduus argentatus</i>		small pink thistle flower, leaves with obvious white spots	22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	<b>Italian Thistle,</b>	Fontana Amorosa	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Carlina libanotica</i>			24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Carthamus lanatus ssp. baeticus</i>		Dried stems only	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Centaurea akamantis</i>		Endemic to serpentinite in Akamas	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>			21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Centaurea hyalolepis</i>			22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	<b>Chicory.</b>	Near the hotel	27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Crocodylium creticum</i>		Beaches eg Tombs of the Kings, Mandria	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i>		Small pink thistle flower, very fine leaves, delicate stems, just coming into flower	22 <sup>nd</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Roadsides and beaches; annual		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Roadsides and beaches; perennial, some in flower		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Echinops spinosissimus</i>	Waysides, frequent. Very tall!		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Erigeron bonariensis.</i>	Road verge near hotel.		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Filago contracta</i>	Frequent at Pegeia Forest		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Filago eriosphaera</i>	Fluffy grey hummocks at Tombs of the Kings		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	<b>Broad-leaved Cudweed</b>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geropogon hybridus</i>	Arable fields, small purple 'goat's-beard'		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	<b>Crown Daisy</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>	<b>Curry Plant.</b> On beaches at Tomb of the Kings and Mandriā		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> ssp. <i>barrelieri</i>	Dry hillsides, frequent		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Hypochaeris achyrophorus</i>	Bristly dandelion look-alike		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	<b>Prickly Lettuce</b>		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Leontodon tuberosus</i>	<b>Tuberous Hawkbit.</b> Smygies.		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	<b>Scented Mayweed</b>		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Notobasis syriaca</i>	<b>Syrian Thistle</b> , with multiple smaller thistle heads and long bracts		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Onopordum cyprium</i>	Architectural thistle with big, chunky flower head		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	<b>Spiny Pallenis</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	'shaving brush' flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i>	On roadsides and at Smygies.		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rhagadiolus stellatus</i>	Star-shaped seed pods		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Senecio glaucus</i> ssp. <i>cyprius</i>	On the beach at Tombs of the Kings. Endemic.		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	<b>Groundsel</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	<b>Milk Thistle</b> white-blotched leaves, big flower head		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	<b>Smooth Sow-thistle</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Tragopogon coelesyriacus</i>	<b>Goat's Beard.</b> Seed heads and purple flowers		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	Very common, sow-thistle type plant		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Boraginaceae (forget-me-not family)</b>			
<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>	<b>Eastern Alkanet</b> creamy yellow flowers, with bristly, pale-spotted leaves		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	<b>Large Blue Alkanet</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	<b>Cretan Hound's-tongue.</b> Pale-blue veined flowers; Neo Chorio		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	<b>Narrow-leaved Bugloss</b> reddish flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lithodora hispidula</i>	pink and white flowers, dry hillsides		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Onosma fruticosa</i>	Golden Drop, road to Fontana Amorosa. Endemic.		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Brassicaceae (cabbage family)</b>			
<i>Alyssum akamasicum</i>	Small yellow flower, on Serpenteinite in Akamas. Endemic		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Frequent – 'twin seedpods'		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Biscutella didyma</i> ssp.	Tombs of the Kings – on the beach. Endemic		23 <sup>rd</sup>

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<i>dunensis</i>			
<i>Cakile maritime</i>	Sea Rocket. Mandria		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse		
<i>Erucaria hispanica</i>	Spanish Mustard. Pink-flowered bushy plants at Agios Giorgios		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard. Frequent – fruit like old-fashioned pegs		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>	Three-horned Stock. Agios Giorgios and Mandria, purple-lilac flowers		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard everywhere...		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Cactaceae (cactus family)</b>			
<i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i>	Neo Chorio		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Opuntia maxima</i>	Prickly Pear		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Campanulaceae (bellflower family)</b>			
<i>Campanula erinus</i>	Agios Giorgios archaeological park		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Legousia falcata</i>	Latchi field margins		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	Large Venus's Looking-Glass. Latchi field margins		24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle family) (includes former Dipsacaceae)</b>			
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan Honeysuckle		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Valeriana coronata</i>	was <i>Valerianella</i>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Valeriana italica</i>	Tall pink valerian on track to Fontana Amorosa		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Caryophyllaceae (carnation family)</b>			
<i>Kohlruschia velutina</i>	Childling Pink. Symgies, tall thin pink		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Minuartia picta</i>	Smygies: white, with red 'lick' up petals		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	On beaches and tracks, silvery bracts		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Silene behen</i>	Arable field at Latchi		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Silene colorata</i> var. <i>bicumbens</i>	On beach at Tombs of the Kings		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Silene sedoides</i>	On rocky shore		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Spergularia bocconii</i>	On rocky shore		24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Cistaceae (rock-rose family)</b>			
<i>Cistus creticus</i>	Grey Cistus large pink flowers, crumpled petals		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	In botanic garden		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus white flowers, narrow sticky leaves		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Cistus small pink flowers		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus white flowers, oval leaves		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Cistus x skangergii</i>	Pink-flowered, narrow leaved hybrid between <i>monspeliensis</i> and <i>parviflorus</i> : Latchi nr. rocky coast		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Fumana arabica</i>	Arabian Rock-rose		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Rock-rose		22 <sup>nd</sup>

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<i>Helianthemum obtusifolium</i>	Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>	Pegeia Forest, tiny yellow flowers, mostly seed capsules		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	<b>Spotted Rock-rose</b> Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Convolvulaceae (bindweed family)</b>			
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	<b>Mallow-leaved Bindweed</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Convolvulus coelesyriacus</i>	pink flowered bindweed, Pegiea Forest		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Convolvulus pentapetaloides</i>	Small, blue-lilac flowers, with yellow and white centres, narrow leaves		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>	Small, blue-lilac flowers, with heart-shaped leaves		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Cuscuta cf. palestina</i>	Red-stemmed dodder at Latchi rockpools		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	<b>Blue Morning Glory</b> . Naturalised		27 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Crassulaceae (stonecrop family)</b>			
<i>Crassula alata</i>	Frequent at Paphos headland		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Sedum eriocarpum</i>	Small rosette sedum, Pegeia rock pools		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Sedum microcarpum</i>	narrow-leaved red succulent, Pegeia rock pools		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	<b>Navelwort</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Cucurbitaceae (gourd family)</b>			
<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	<b>White Bryony</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	<b>Squirting Cucumber</b> . Agia Varvara		25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Elatinaceae (waterwort family)</b>			
<i>Elatine macropoda</i>	Tiny plant forming mats on mud of temporary pools		
<b>Ericaceae (heather family)</b>			
<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	<b>Eastern Strawberry Tree</b> Baths of Aphrodite botanic garden and at Smygies		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)</b>			
<i>Euphorbia dimorphocaulon</i>	Flat, spreading spurge at Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	<b>Sun Spurge</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	<b>Petty Spurge</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>	<b>Creeping Spurge</b> . Hotel grounds		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	<b>Annual Mercury</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<b>Castor Oil Plant</b> . Riverside at Agia Varvara		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Fabaceae (pea family)</b>			
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Yellow-flowered acacia widely naturalised		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Calycotome villosa</i>	<b>Spiny Broom</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	<b>Carob</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	<b>Judas Tree</b> . Neo Chorio		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	<b>Scorpion Vetch</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Genista fasselata</i> var. <i>crudelis</i>	Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hippocrepis multisiliquosa</i>	Agiois Giorgios archaeological park		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Hippocrepis unisiliquosa</i>	Frequent		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Hymenocarpus circinatus</i>	Small orangey flower, flat circular 'pod'		22 <sup>nd</sup>



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<i>Lathyrus annuus</i>	Yellowish vetch at airport		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	<b>Yellow Vetchling</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lathyrus blepharicarpos</i>	<b>Eyelash Vetchling</b>	Reddish flowers, road to Fontana Amorosa	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	Pale yellow flowers, no leaflets		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lathyrus oleraceus</i>	Fields at Neo Chorio, large two-tone pink flowers		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	<b>Indian Pea.</b>	Blue flowers becoming pale after pollination	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lotus edulis</i>	Growing in the hotel grounds		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lotus halophilus</i>	Tombs of the Kings beach		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Medicago littoralis</i>	Hotel grounds		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Medicago marina</i>	<b>Sea Medick.</b>	Mandria	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	In hotel grounds		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Disturbed ground		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Onobrychis aequidentata</i>	Tiny, bright pink flowers on track edges at Pegeia		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i>	<b>Cockscomb Sainfoin.</b>	Widespread	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ononis pubescens</i>	Sticky plant with bright yellow flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	Tiny pink-flowered restharrow		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Ononis viscosa</i> ssp. <i>breviflora</i>	Yellow flowers, with 'arista'		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Physanthyllis tetraphylla</i>	<b>Bladder Vetch</b>		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	<b>Scorpion-vetch.</b>	Curled-pods like a scorpion's tail.	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>	<b>Asparagus Pea</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Trifolium argutum</i>	Two-toned pink and cream clover		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	<b>Hop Trefoil</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Trifolium cherleri</i>	<b>Cup Clover</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	<b>Shield Clover</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	<b>Rose Clover</b>		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium pamphylicum</i>	Coastal grassland with <i>Anthemis rigida</i>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	<b>Rough Clover</b>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium spumosum</i>	<b>Mediterranean Clover</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	<b>Star Clover</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	<b>Woolly Clover</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	<b>Hairy Yellow-vetch</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Vicia peregrina</i>	Two-tone greyish-purple flowers		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Vicia pubescens</i>	Neo Chorio, tiny purple flowers		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i>	<b>Narrow-leaved Vetch</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	<b>Common Vetch</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Fagaceae (beech family)</b>			
<i>Quercus coccifera</i> calliprinos	<b>Kermes Oak</b>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Quercus infectoria</i> ssp. <i>veneris</i>	<b>Deciduous or Royal Oak</b>		25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Frankeniaceae (sea heath family)</b>			

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<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i>	'revolute' leaves, on rocky shore		24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Gentianaceae (gentian family)</b>			
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Tiny bright-pink starry flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Geraniaceae (geranium family)</b>			
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked Stork's-bill		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Soft Stork's-bill		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Crane's-bill		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Crane's-bill. In tulip fields		25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Lamiaceae (mint family)</b>			
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lamium moschatum</i>	Similar to White Dead-nettle		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>	Low-growing plant with tiny mauve flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Origanum majorana</i>	<b>Marjoram.</b> Small, very fragrant, greyish leaves.		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Very common shrub with white flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>	Wild sage with large purple flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Salvia rosmarinus</i>	<b>Rosemary</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	<b>Wild Clary</b>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Salvia viridis</i>	Small sage with terminal 'flag'		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Teucrium micropodioides</i>	At Tombs of the Kings. Endemic.		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Thymbra capitata</i>	<b>Mediterranean Wild Thyme.</b> Shrubby, not in flower		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Thymus integer</i>	Serpentenite thyme, Smygies. Endemic		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	<b>Chaste Bush</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Linaceae (flax family)</b>			
<i>Linum bienne</i>	<b>Pale Flax.</b> pale blue flax, common roadside weed		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Lythraceae (loosestrife family)</b>			
<i>Punica granatum</i>	<b>Pomegranate</b>		27 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Malvaceae (mallow family)</b>			
<i>Malva aegyptia</i>	Tiny mallow with dissected foliage, Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Malva multiflora</i>	<b>Lesser Tree-mallow</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	<b>Least Mallow.</b> Small, pale flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	<b>Common Mallow</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Meliaceae (mahogany family)</b>			
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	<b>Persian Lilac</b>		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Moraceae (family)</b>			

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Ficus carica</i>	<b>Fig</b>		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Morus alba</i>	<b>White Mulberry.</b>	Near hotel, planted	21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Nyctaginaceae (family)</b>			
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	<b>Bougainvillea.</b>	Naturalised in river valley near hotel	27 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Oleaceae (olive family)</b>			
<i>Olea europaea</i>	<b>Olive.</b>	Everywhere...	20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)</b>			
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>		Showy pink-and-white flowered hemiparasite	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	<b>Common Broomrape</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	<b>Branched Broomrape</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	<b>Southern Red Bartsia</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Oxalidaceae (wood-sorrel family)</b>			
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>		Plant pot at Agios Neophytos	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	<b>Bermuda Buttercup</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Papaveraceae (poppy family)</b>			
<i>Fumaria judaica</i>		Growing near the hotel	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Fumaria macrocarpa</i>		Very recurved lower petal, Fontana Amorosa	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	<b>Common Fumitory</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>	<b>Small-flowered Fumitory.</b>	Neo Chorio	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>	<b>Red Horned Poppy</b>	Field margin at Mandria	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	<b>Yellow Horned Poppy.</b>	Mandria	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hypecoum procumbens</i>		Beach at Tombs of the Kings	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Papaver cypricum</i>		Beach at Tombs of the Kings	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	<b>Rough Poppy</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	<b>Corn Poppy</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Plantaginaceae (plantain family)</b>			
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	<b>Round-leaved Fluellen</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	<b>Mudwort</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Linaria chalepensis</i>	<b>Aleppo Toadflax</b>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	<b>Weasel Snout</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Plantago afra</i>	<b>Branched Plantain</b>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	<b>Bucks'-horn Plantain</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Plantago cretica</i>	<b>Cretan Plantain</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	<b>Hare's-tail Plantain</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<b>Ribwort Plantain.</b>	Huge plants at Agia Varvara	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	<b>Blue Water-speedwell.</b>	Nr. water trough on road	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	<b>Wall Speedwell</b>	Agios Giorgios archaeological park	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Veronica triphyllos</i>	<b>Three-fingered Speedwell</b>	Agios Giorgios archaeological park	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Platanaceae (plane family)</b>			

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	Agios Neophytos monastery	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Plumbaginaceae (leadwort family)</b>			
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Larger white and purple flowers, broad wavy leaves		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Polygalaceae (milkwort family)</b>			
<i>Polygala venulosa</i>	Eastern Milkwort. White-flowered shrubby milkwort, Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Polygonaceae (dock family)</b>			
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rumex spinosus</i>	Spiny Dock		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Primulaceae (primrose family)</b>			
<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Sowbread		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel - red		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lysimachia loeflingii</i>	Blue-flowered pimpernel		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lysimachia linum-stellatum</i>	Tiny weedy plant		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)</b>			
<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown Anemone		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban Buttercup		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ranunculus cytheraeus</i>	Autumn flowering with flat leaves at Pegeia Forest		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond Water-crowfoot		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Resedaceae (mignonette family)</b>			
<i>Reseda minoica</i>	Small brown and white flowers		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Rhamnaceae (buckthorn family)</b>			
<i>Zizyphus lotus</i>	Very 'zig zag' thorny bush		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Rosaceae (rose family)</b>			
<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Mediterranean Hawthorn		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> ssp. <i>dictyocarpus</i>	On the track down from Neo Chorio, close relative of our Salad Burnet		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum. White flowers, naturalised		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach. Agia Varvara		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Pyrus syriacus</i>	Syrian Pear. Purple stamens		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Thorny Burnet		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Rubiaceae (madder family)</b>			
<i>Crucianella latifolia</i>	Upright with flower spike at Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Galium murale</i>	Tiny plant on rockface, track down from Neo Chorio		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall Bedstraw		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Galium tricornutum</i>	Corn Cleavers Arable field margin, Mandria		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Madder		21 <sup>st</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Theligonum cynocrambe</i>	Dogs Cabbage. At Agios Minas chapel		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Valantia hispida</i>	Widespread on rock faces		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Salicaceae (willow family)</b>			
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar. In river valleys and planted at hotel		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar. Columnar trees especially in river valleys		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Sapindaceae (soapberry family)</b>			
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Broadleaf Hopbush. Occasionally naturalised		24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Santalaceae (sandalwood family)</b>			
<i>Thesium humile</i>	Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Scrophulariaceae (figwort family)</b>			
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>	Wavy-leaved Mullein. Mandria beach		25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Solanaceae (nightshade family)</b>			
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Nr. the lighthouse, green flowers and red berries		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Styracaceae (storax family)</b>			
<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Road to Baths of Aphrodite		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Tamaricaceae (tamarisk family)</b>			
<i>Tamarix tetragyna</i>	Road to Baths of Aphrodite		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Urticaceae (nettle family)</b>			
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-Wall		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Verbenaceae</b>			
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana. Naturalised		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain Agios Giorgios archaeological park		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONS</b>			
<b>Agavaceae (agave family)</b>			
<i>Agave americana</i>	Naturalised on slopes below cafe		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Amaryllidaceae (daffodil family)</b>			
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Naples Garlic		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Allium trifoliatum</i>	Pink Garlic. Smaller, more delicate allium		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Araceae (arum family)</b>			
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cowl		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Arecaceae (palm family)</b>			
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm. Planted		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Washington Fan Palm. Planted and naturalised		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Asparagaceae (asparagus family)</b>			
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Wild Asparagus		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Asparagus horridus</i>	Very spiny plant at Agios Giorgios archaeological park and Tombs of the Kings		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Bellevalia nivalis</i>	Snowy Bellaivalia		21 <sup>st</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Bellevalia trifoliata</i>	Three-leaved Bellavalia		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Drimia maritima</i>	Sea Squill. Leaves only		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ornithogalum pedicellare</i>	Starry white flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Asphodelaceae (asphodel family)</b>			
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-stemmed Asphodel		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Branched Asphodel		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Cyperaceae (sedge family)</b>			
<i>Carex flacca</i> ssp. <i>erythrostachys</i>	Sedge on damp ground at Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Dioscoreaceae (yam family)</b>			
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony. Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Iridaceae (iris family)</b>			
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Gladiolus triphyllus</i>	paler, pink flowers, endemic, pine forests eg Pegeia and Smygies		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Liliaceae (lily family)</b>			
<i>Gagea graeca</i>			21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Tulipa agenensis</i>	Abundant in field at Polemi		25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Smilacaceae (greenbriar family)</b>			
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Orchidaceae (orchid family)</b>			
<i>Anacamptis collina</i>	Fan-lipped Orchid. well over, seed heads only		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> ssp. <i>syriaca</i>	Green-winged Orchid. Pine forests		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Dactylorhiza romana</i>	Roman Orchid. Lemon yellow flowers, Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Himantoglossum</i> <i>robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid Also known as 'Bob' to the group...		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	Dense-flowered Orchid		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid. One spike in Botanic Garden		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ophrys apifera</i> var. <i>chlorthantra</i>	Green-flowered form of Bee Orchid, Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys argolica</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	Swept back 'wings' and flying goggles		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Ophrys bornmuelleri</i> ssp. <i>bornmuelleri</i> (formerly <i>O.</i> <i>fuciflora</i> ssp. <i>bornmuelleri</i> )	Just coming into flower, swept forward 'skirts'		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys bornmuelleri</i> ssp. <i>grandiflora</i> (formerly <i>O.</i> <i>fuciflora</i> ssp. <i>grandiflora</i> )	Tucked under 'skirts'		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Ophrys fusca</i> ssp. <i>cinereophila</i>	Sombre coloured orchid		26 <sup>th</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Ophrys lutea</i> ssp. <i>galilaea</i>	<b>Small Yellow Bee Orchid</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys omegaifera</i> ssp. <i>israelitica</i>	Sombre orchid with whitish 'W' on lip		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> ssp. <i>mammosa</i>	Large purplish-red flowers with a prominent blue speculum		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Orchis anatolica</i> 'troodi'	Pink spikes, Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Orchis italica</i>	<b>Naked Man Orchid</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Orchis punctulata</i>	<b>Small Dotted-orchid.</b> Yellow orchid with 'man'-shaped flowers		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>O. umbilicata</i> ssp. <i>lapethica</i>	Narrow-waisted 'woodcock' orchid with pink sepals		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>O. umbilicata</i> ssp. <i>flavomarginata</i>	Broader, yellow-margined 'woodcock' orchid		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>O. umbilicata</i> ssp. <i>umbilicata</i>	<b>Eastern Woodcock Orchid</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Serapias bergonii</i> (formerly <i>S. vomeracea</i> ssp. <i>laxiflora</i> )	Slimmer and paler than <i>S. orientalis</i> , with a narrower, less hairy tongue than <i>S. vomeracea</i>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Serapias orientalis</i>	The sturdiest and darkest species with a short spike		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Serapias politsii</i>	The delicate former ' <i>S. aphrodite</i> '		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Serapias vomeracea</i> (formerly <i>S. vomeracea</i> ssp. <i>vomeracea</i> )	Slimmer and paler than <i>S. orientalis</i>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Juncaceae (rush family)</b>			
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	<b>Sharp Rush</b> coastal rocks at Latchi		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	<b>Toad Rush</b> in the rock pools at Pegeia		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Poaceae (grass family)</b>			
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	The 'spreading spiky-flowered' grass		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Aira elegans</i>	Smygies		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Andropogon distachyos</i>	Tussocky perennial grass on field margins and waysides		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Arundo donax</i>	<b>Giant Reed.</b> River valleys and wetlands		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Avena barbata</i>	<b>Slender Wild-oat.</b> Arable margins		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Briza maxima</i>	<b>Large Quaking Grass.</b> Scattered		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Briza minor</i>	<b>Little Quaking-grass.</b> Roadsides near hotel		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Bromus</i> cf. <i>fasciculatus</i>	<b>Mediterranean Brome.</b> Abundant		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	<b>Great Brome.</b> Widespread		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	<b>Fern-grass.</b> Near hotel		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cenchrus</i> cf. <i>setaceus</i>	<b>Fountain Grass.</b> Roadside near hotel		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hordeum bulbosum</i>	Tall barley at Paphos headland and on waysides		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	<b>Wall Barley</b>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	<b>Curved Hard-grass.</b> Mandria beach		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Parapholis marginata</i>	<b>Margined Hard-grass.</b> Near hotel		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	<b>Bulbous Canary-grass.</b> River at Agia Varvara		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<b>Common Reed.</b> Ponds at Agia Varvara		25 <sup>th</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass.	Hotel grounds	27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Polypogon viridis</i>	Water bent.	Hotel grounds	27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rostraria smyrnaea</i>	Very common around hotel grounds and on waysides		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Posidoniaceae (seagrass family)</b>			
<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Remains on beaches with 'Neptune's balls'		22 <sup>nd</sup>



**Above:** Small Dotted-orchid *Orchis punctulata* and Barbary-nut *Moraea sisyrinchium* (Sarah Lambert)



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**BIRDS**

This checklist follows the taxonomy published in the **HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World**, as updated by [www.birdsoftheworld.org](http://www.birdsoftheworld.org)

English names follow those used in the **Collins Bird Guide** (3<sup>rd</sup> edition).

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Waterfowl)</b>										
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>							X		
<b>Family Phasianidae (Pheasants, Grouse and allies)</b>										
Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>			H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>									H
<b>Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)</b>										
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>							X		
<b>Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>										
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		X	X	X	X		X	X	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)</b>										
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>					H				
<b>Family Apodidae (Swifts)</b>										
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>			X						
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>				X	X		X		X
<b>Family Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules and Coots)</b>										
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							X		
<b>Family Charadriidae (Plovers and Lapwings)</b>										
Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>									X
<b>Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers and allies)</b>										
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>							X		
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>							X		
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>							X		
<b>Family Laridae (Gulls, Terns and Skimmers)</b>										
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)</b>										
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				X	X		X		
Mediterranean Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis desmarestii</i>				X	X				
<b>Family Ardeidae (Hérons, Egrets and Bitterns)</b>										
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubuculus ibis</i>							X		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			X				X		X
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>							X		X
<b>Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Kites)</b>										

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>		X							
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			X						
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>								X	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>				X		X	X		X
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			X	X	X		X	X	X
<b>Family Strigidae (Owls)</b>										
Cyprus Scops Owl	<i>Otus cyprius</i>					H	H		H	
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>								H	
<b>Family Upupidae (Hoopoes)</b>										
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)</b>										
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Laniidae (Shrikes)</b>										
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>			X						
<b>Family Corvidae (Crows, Jays and Magpies)</b>										
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>								X	
<b>Family Paridae (Tits)</b>										
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			X	X	X		X	X	X
<b>Family Alaudidae (Larks)</b>										
Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>							X		
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>							X		
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					X		X		
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata riggenbachi</i>				X	X		X		
<b>Family Cisticolidae (Cisticolas and allies)</b>										
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers and allies)</b>										
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoebanus</i>							X		
<b>Family Hirundinidae (Swallows)</b>										
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			X	X		X	X	X	X
<b>Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)</b>										
Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>			X	X					
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
<b>Family Scotoceridae (Bush Warblers and allies)</b>										
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H	X	H	H	H	H	H	H
<b>Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers and allies)</b>										
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>					X	X		X	

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rüppell's Warbler	<i>Curruca ruppeli</i>					X				
Cyprus Warbler	<i>Curruca melanothorax</i>	Endemic							X	
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca cantillans</i>			X		X				
<b>Family Turdidae (Thrushes and allies)</b>										
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			X				X	X	
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		X					X		
<b>Family Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers)</b>										
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>				X					
Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>					X				X
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		X	X						
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			X	X	X	X			X
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				X					
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			X		X		X	X	
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>					X		X		
Eastern Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe melanoleuca</i>					X				
<b>Family Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)</b>										
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			X				X		
<b>Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)</b>										
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>									
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>		X	X	X	X		X		
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>					X		X		
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>							X		
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>					X				
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches and allies)</b>										
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			X						
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			X				X		
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			X			X		X	
<b>Family Remizidae (Penduline Tits)</b>										
Penduline Tit	<i>Remizus pendulinus</i>							X		

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**REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS**

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>										
Cyprus Green Toad	<i>Bufo (viridis) cypriensis</i>								D	
Savigny's Tree Frog	<i>Hyla savignyi</i>					X	H			
Cyprus Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax cypriensis</i>						X	X		
<b>REPTILES</b>										
<b>Family Agamidae (Agamids)</b>										
Cyprus Starred Agama	<i>Laudakia cypriaca</i>		X	X	X	X			X	
<b>Family Gekkonidae (Geckos)</b>										
Eastern Bent-toed Gecko	<i>Mediodactylus orientalis</i>					X			X	
<b>Family Lacertidae (Lizards)</b>										
Snake-eyed Lacertid	<i>Ophisops elegans</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Schreiber's Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus schreiberi</i>			X	X	X	X			
Troodos Wall Lizard	<i>Lacerta troodica</i>		X	X		X			X	
<b>Family Scincidae (Skinks)</b>										
Bridled Skink	<i>Heremites vittata</i>		X						X	
Budak's Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Ablepharus budaki</i>		X						X	
Ocellated Skink	<i>Chalcides ocellatus</i>								X	
<b>Family Typhlopidae (Worm Snakes)</b>										
Worm Snake	<i>Xerotyphlops vermicularis</i>				X					
<b>Family Colubridae (Colubrid Snakes)</b>										
Large Whip-snake	<i>Coluber jugularis</i>						D			

**MAMMALS**

Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus cyprius</i>								S	
Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>								X	
Egyptian Rousette	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>	X	X		X				X	
Long-eared Hedgehog	<i>Hemiechinus auritus</i>								S	
Mediterranean Monk Seal	<i>Monachus monachus</i>									X
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes indutus</i>								S	

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**BUTTERFLIES**

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Family Hesperidae (Skippers)</b>										
Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alcaea</i>									X
<b>Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)</b>										
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon syriacus</i>				X	X		X	X	
Eastern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cerisyi cypria</i>				X		X		X	
<b>Family Pieridae (Whites)</b>										
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocaris cardamines</i>			X	X				X	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cleopatra	<i>Gonopteryx cleopatra taurica</i>				X		X			
<b>Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks)</b>										
Paphos Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche paphos</i>	Endemic		X	X		X		X	
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					X	X		X	
<b>Family Nymphalidae (Admirals and Fritillaries)</b>										
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>				X					
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>					X			X	
Cyprus Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola cypricola</i>	Endemic							X	

**MISCELLANEOUS**

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	All over the place	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Edible Snail	<i>Helix cinerea</i>	The big drab snail on the first evening.	X							
Mediterranean Snail	<i>Theba pisana</i>	Stripy snail on vegetation.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chocolate-banded Snail	<i>Eobania vermiculata</i>	Larger snail with thick brown bands.	X	X						X
	<i>Melanopsis praemorsa</i>	The water snail at the Baths of Aphrodite.		X						
Megarian Centipede	<i>Scolopendra cingulata</i>	The big centipede.			X		X			

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	<i>Pachyiulus flavipes</i>	The big millipede under every rock.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A seed bug	<i>Spilostethus pandurus</i>	Big black and red bug.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Firebug	<i>Pyrrochoris apterus</i>	Smaller black and red bug.				X	X	X	X		
Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegypticum</i>	The huge grasshopper.	X			X		X			
Slender Green-winged Grasshopper	<i>Ailopus thalassinus</i>	On mallow-rich verge on the last morning.									X
Flower bees	<i>Anthophora</i> spp.	The fast-hovering bees along the track on day 2.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>	Big black/violet bee.				X	X				
A chafer	<i>Oxythyrea noemi</i>	Black beetle with white spots.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A chafer	<i>Tropinota hirta</i>	The chafer found in the Botanic Gardens.		X							
Banded Garden Spider	<i>Argiope trifasciata</i>	Along the road to the Baths of Aphrodite		X							
A funnel-web spider	<i>Agelena orientalis</i>	Webs in the bushes round the hotel.									X
European Tarantula	<i>Chaetopelma olivaceus</i>				X						
A crab spider	<i>Thomisus onustus</i>	Big white crab spider.					X				
Mediterranean False Widow	<i>Steatoda paykulliana</i>	Black and red spider.						X			
Mediterranean Recluse	<i>Loxosceles rufescens</i>	The dangerous little brown one.			X						
Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>	The yellow moth by the limestone pools.					X				
Pale Shoulder	<i>Acontia lucida</i>	The moths seen by the									X

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		hotel on the last morning.								
Pine Processionary	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>	The clusters of caterpillars on pines.		X	X	X	X	X		
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>	The big dragonfly at Agia Varvara pools.					X			
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Small dragonfly at Agia Varvara.					X			
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Small dragonfly at Agia Varvara.					X			
Freshwater Crab	<i>Potamon potamias</i>								X	
A mantis	<i>Ameles heldreichi</i>	Small mantis near the limestone pools.				X				
Giant African Mantis	<i>Sphodromantis viridis</i>	Anne's big green Mantis along the road.	X							
Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Fish in the pools near Agios Minas								X



Above: Cyprus Warbler at Smygies and European Tarantula at Pegeia Forest (Chris Kirby-Lambert)



**Clockwise, from top left):** Worm Snake at Paphos Headland (Chris Kirby-Lambert); Red Horned-poppy in fields at Mandria (Sarah Lambert); Turban Buttercup (Sarah Lambert); Paphos Blue (Chris Kirby-Lambert)



*thank you for travelling with us*

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