

# WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Cyprus 2025

Cyprus, trip report and species lists, 19<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> March 2025

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	19 <sup>th</sup> March	Arrival in Cyprus.
2	20 <sup>th</sup> March	Baths of Aphrodite and Fontana Amorosa.
3	21 <sup>st</sup> March	Paphos.
4	22 <sup>nd</sup> March	Pegeia Forest and Agios Giorgios.
5	23 <sup>rd</sup> March	Latchi.
6	24 <sup>th</sup> March	Agia Varvara, Mandria, and Polemi.
7	25 <sup>th</sup> March	Smygies and Neo Chorio.
8	26 <sup>th</sup> March	Return to UK.

**Leaders**

Sarah Lambert

Cambridgeshire

James Lowen

Norfolk

A gallery of photos from the trip is at [Cyprus 2025 | Flickr](#)

Front: *Ophrys omegaifera* ssp. *israelitica* at Smygies.

Photos: Sarah Lambert



Top to bottom: Cyprus Wheatear on the Fontana Amorosa path (James Lowen); group at Latchi.

### **Day One: 19<sup>th</sup> March. Arrival in Cyprus.**

Our early morning flight took us over the snowy Alps and then down the coastline of the Adriatic before cutting across to the Aegean and down to Cyprus. Our early afternoon arrival at Paphos Airport was greeted by heavy rain and temperatures cooler than those we left behind in the UK. On our journey across the island, ably driven by George, we spotted the spectacular yellow umbels of Giant Fennel *Ferula communis* and our first Giant Orchids *Himantoglossum robertianum*.

After settling into our comfortable rooms at the Aphrodite Hotel, there was a lot of enthusiasm for a local walk. We set out under threatening grey skies, and before we had even left the hotel grounds were soaked by a heavy rain-shower, so beat a tactical retreat to the bar to get to know each other and have an informal briefing. Of course, the sun re-appeared while we were indoors, but the forced interlude meant that our remaining group member arrived and was able to join us when we set out for a second time.

The skies above the hotel were full of Barn Swallow and House Martins, heralds of the coming summer. 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* and *Serapias vomeracea*. 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.

We heard our first Cetti's Warblers exploding with song from the undergrowth, and our first Zitting Cisticolas 'zitting' in flight overhead - their name far more appropriate (if less appealing) than the former moniker of Fan-tailed Warbler. Spanish Sparrows were displaying in the palm trees and Sardinian Warblers scolded us from dense cover. Hooded Crow, Greenfinch and Goldfinch proved to be constant companions during our week, and the odd Kestrel hovered mid-air, eyes focused on the ground below.

What we hadn't anticipated was how muddy the phrygana had become after a day or so of heavy rain, and we spent much of the short journey back trying to remove the rich, red soil from our boots...

We met up a little later for the first of our nightly review of the day's finds, followed by a delicious, vegetable-packed Cypriot meal, before heading off to our rooms for a much-needed early night.

### **Day Two: 20<sup>th</sup> March. Baths of Aphrodite and Fontana Amorosa.**

Our first morning was marked by grey skies and a brisk northerly wind - not what we were hoping for, but the clear air provided one surprise - views of the high, snow-covered mountains of Türkiye on the northern horizon. Strolling around the hotel grounds before and after breakfast produced a delightful couple of Hoopoes, a good look at Laughing Doves and closer scrutiny of Spanish Sparrows.

One bonus attraction of the week was a post-breakfast examination of moths attracted overnight to lights run by James. Unfortunately, our first night was too cold for nocturnal insects, producing just a single Bordered Straw, a stocky, fudge-coloured moth that we also get in the UK. (A similar chill

would characterise the following three nights, so no traps would be run, but after this things Picked up as nights became milder.)

After breakfast, picnics packed, and wearing multiple layers of clothing, 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 the Fontana Amorosa.

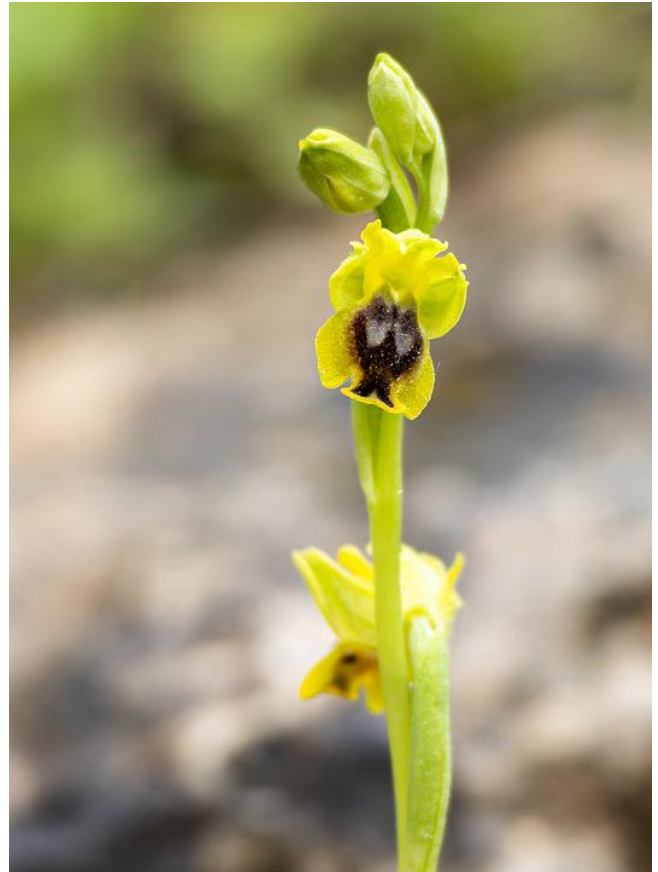
Despite some overzealous strimming, the road verges and field edges were rich with flowers, making our progress very slow indeed. Highlights included the claret-red flowers of Narrow-leaved Viper's-bugloss *Echium plantagineum*, the dramatic red-and-yellow flowers of Dutchman's-pipe *Aristolochia sempervirens* and the sweetly-scented white flowers of Storax *Styrax officinalis*. We also stopped to admire *Bosea cypria*, an endemic shrubby member of the Amaranthaceae, lacking in beauty but with an interesting distribution - there are only three species: one in the Himalayas, one in Cyprus, and one in the Canary Islands, a distribution which mirrors that of the cedars.

The road towards the Baths of Aphrodite produced a brief Snake-eyed Lacertid, several flower bees *Anthophora* sp., a Dark-edged (or Greater) Bee-fly and - surprisingly - two long-dead Egyptian Rousettes. Birds included Raven, Serin (with the male's pleasingly jangly song), Sardinian and Cetti's Warblers and Blackcap. Some of us stopped to view some impressively large ants emerging from conical mounds - these proved to be Carpenter Ants, most likely *Camponotus jaliensis*.

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 capillus-veneris*, Jersey Fern *Anogramma leptophylla* and Navelwort *Umbilicus rupestris*.

We then meandered onwards along the Fontana Amorosa path, where we found sweeps of flowering Persian Sowbread *Cyclamen persicum*, the tiny white-and-pinkish Snowy Bellevalia *Bellevalia nivea*, many bushes of the purple-flowered shrubby sage *Salvia fruticosa* and spectacular swathes of the creamy-yellow Turban Buttercup *Ranunculus asiaticus*, as well as a couple more species of orchid. Having found a sheltered spot for our picnic, we were all relieved when the sun finally appeared, and we could start to shed some of our many layers.

The avian highlight of the day was a stunning male Cyprus Wheatear, clearly visible sitting in a gnarled olive tree - a chat that (as its name suggests) breeds nowhere else in the world. The sun also brought out a Troodos Lizard which was spotted basking on a wall in the botanical garden, where butterflies included Red Admiral. During the day, several Chiffchaffs were uttering a sad *peep* call, which suggests that they belong to the subspecies *brevirostris*, which breeds in Türkiye. Informally known as 'Anatolian Chiffchaff,' these are thought to be the most common Chiffchaff taxon wintering in Cyprus: although their voice recalls 'Siberian Chiffchaff' (subspecies *tristis*), in appearance they resemble *collybita* Chiffchaff - the subspecies that is most familiar to UK birders. (Later in the week, we would hear Chiffchaffs calling more like *collybita* - suggesting that two subspecies were present.) On the way back, we were surprised not to hear Black Francolins along the road (presumably their vocal vigour was dampened by the weather), but did get a good look at a Zitting Cisticola.



Top to bottom: *Echium angustifolium*; *Aristolochia sempervirens*; *Bellevallia trifoliata*; *Ophrys lutea* subsp. *galilaea*.



Top to bottom: *Cyclamen persicum*; *Ophrys bornmuelleri* ssp. *bornmuelleri*; Troodos Wall Lizard.

### Day Three: 21<sup>st</sup> March. Paphos.

And so, to our history lessons...

We started our day at the cave church and modern monastery of Agios Neophytos, where we paid homage to the beatified hermit and scholar, in his various resting places. Botany took a back seat, but we admired a fine Oriental Plane *Platanus orientalis*, with its dangling chains of spherical seed-heads and a few newly-emergent leaves waving in the breeze and noted the first of several fine *Pistacia atlantica* trees, a deciduous relative of the shrubby, evergreen Mastic Tree *Pistacia lentiscus*, which is a significant component of the Cypriot maquis. At the monastery, we heard 'Anatolian' Chiffchaffs, and saw Sardinian Warbler, Serin, Greenfinch and Magpie.

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' flowers of the wonderfully-named *Crocodilium creticum*, a species restricted to Cyprus, Crete, Türkiye and parts of North Africa. Species thriving on the sandy beach included mats of silvery-bracted *Paronychia argentea* and *Paronychia macrosepala*, the miniscule yellow flowers of *Hypochaeris procumbens* and the salt-loving trefoil *Lotus halophilus*. There was also plenty of the endemic groundsel look-alike *Senecio glaucus* ssp. *cypricus* and a scatter of the tiny scarlet-red poppy *Papaver cypricum*, which is also only found on Cyprus.

At the Tombs of the Kings, butterflies on the wing in the nascent sun included Clouded Yellow, Painted Lady, Common Blue, Orange-tip, and Large and Small Whites. Crested Larks attracted attention with their voice and fearless demeanour. A stunning male Cretzschmar's Bunting frequented one hollow among the ruins while Meadow Pipits gathered in small groups elsewhere, and we delighted in seeing several Hoopoes, Common Whitethroat and a brief Schreiber's Fringe-toed Lizard.

Close examination of the Crown Daisies proved rewarding. Many red-and-black *Calocoris nemoralis* bugs were seen feeding alongside numerous black-and-white *Oxythyrea noemi* chafers: this is a Middle Eastern species at the north-west edge of its range in Cyprus. A similar but hairier beetle in the Crown Daisies was *Tropinota hirta*. The larval webs of Pine Processionary Moth were prominent up in the pines, and groups of its caterpillars, plus those of a tiger moth (Arctiidae) were seen at ground level.

We then headed to Paphos Headland, and the spectacular mosaicked 'houses,' with their illustrations of Greek gods, mythical sea monsters and hunting parties with their quarry, including Cyprus Mouflon, Barbary Partridge, Caspian Tiger and Barbary Lion.

At the harbour, a Kingfisher quickly caught the eye, perched on a rock just off the promenade and hovering before plunge-diving into the water - all of which was entirely ignored by the numerous tourists ambling along the water's edge. Entering the archaeological park, our perusal of the antiquities was interspersed with some fine wildlife encounters. Around twenty Red-throated Pipits joined the many Meadow Pipits, while Yellow Wagtails of the black-headed subspecies *feldegg* flew overhead and White Wagtails fed on paths. Hoopoes provided additional colour, Corn Buntings sang away and a Lesser Whitethroat *takked* from a tree. Flipping a few stones produced a few



Megarian Centipedes (*Scolopendra*), *Pachyiulus flavipes* millipedes and a couple of scuttling species of Tenebrionid beetle, as well as a dead specimen of the Cyprus endemic beetle *Blaps taeniolata*.

A male 'Caspian' Stonechat of the subspecies *hemprichii* showed briefly near the lighthouse. This taxon is a relatively scarce spring migrant in Cyprus, although many were reported across the island during our stay. Common Swifts overhead were joined briefly by a couple of Pallid Swifts and one hulking, white-bellied Alpine Swift. We marvelled at a group of six male Cretzschmar's Buntings which showed well at close range: their terracotta and pastel blue hues feeling very Mediterranean. Finally, an open area of the ruins harboured Isabelline Wheatear, three Northern Wheatears and three Black Redstarts.

While birds were star of the show, we also stopped to admire several interesting plant species, including the greenish flowers and red berries of *Withania somnifera*, a shrubby member of the Solanaceae whose roots have been long used in traditional Indian medicine and the barbed-wire branches of *Ziziphus lotus*, which has large fruits known as 'jujubes' and is often regarded as the 'lotus' of Greek mythology.



Above: Mediterranean Skipper; *Paronychia argentea*.



Top to bottom: *Crocodilium creticum*; Red-throated Pipit; *Misopates orontium*; Cretzschmar's Bunting.

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

Finally, the morning was dry and mild enough for Black Francolins to be calling away near the hotel. The Mediterranean subspecies of European Shag and Yellow-legged Gull were seen offshore from the breakfast table, and birds around the hotel area included Red-rumped Swallow, Song Thrush, Lesser Whitethroat and Common Redstart.

Most of our day was spent at Pegeia Forest, an area of Turkish Pine *Pinus brutia* and Mediterranean Juniper *Juniperus turbinata* 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 ground beneath carpeted with cream-coloured lichen *Cladonia convoluta*.

The varied purple, pink and white 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... meanwhile, the orchids themselves are all still the same!

First off the mark were more of 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.'

So many orchids 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 Naked-man Orchid *Orchis italica* (only just emerging and a little bit underwhelming), the rich velvety-purple flowers of Early Spider Orchid *Ophrys sphegodes* ssp. *taurica* 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 cytheraeus* with its broad leaves flat to the ground, and amongst them, after some considerable searching (which involved many of the group 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 loves this particular micro-habitat. In the same thin soils amongst the rocks, we found the intense pink star-like flowers of Lesser Centaury *Centaureum pulchellum* and several nice spikes of the very delicate tongue-orchid once known as *Serapias aphrodite*, thought to be confined to a

handful of sites in the Akamas Peninsula, but now considered to be 'just' the more widespread *Serapias politsii*.

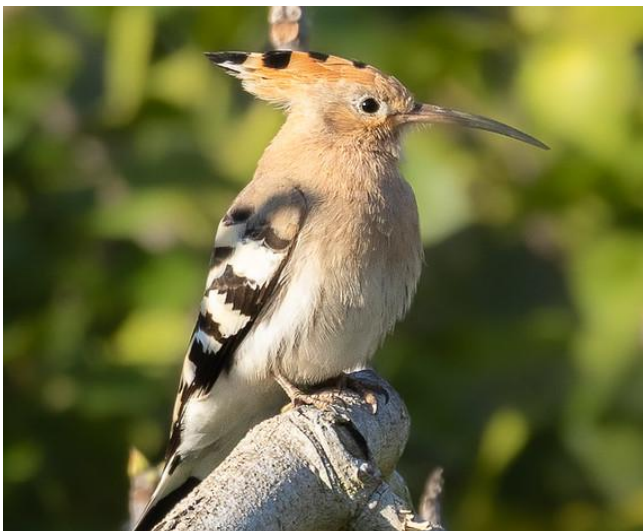
Pegeia provided our first views of the endemic Cyprus Starred Agamas basking on rocks and trees. We also saw several Troodos Lizards and found two Eastern Bent-toed (or Kotschy's) Gecko under rocks. Snake-eyed Lacertiid was again glimpsed but eluded our cameras.

Some cracking butterflies included our first Paphos Blues (an endemic), Eastern Festoons, Dark Grass Blues, Swallowtails (the same species as in the UK, but a different subspecies), Red Admirals and a Small Copper, plus some Orange-tips and more Painted Ladies. Some interesting moths were observed: Yellow Belle looked for all the world like a butterfly (and so they should: after all, butterflies and moths are essentially the same thing - all members of the Lepidoptera), a Juniper Webber was caught, and several *Micropterix cyprensis* were seen, particularly around the *Ophrys* orchids. The latter is a tiny endemic micromoth that is part of a primitive family that has jaws rather than a proboscis.

We spent some time admiring the spectacular bee-fly *Hemipenthes morio* basking on bare banks, sooty-black apart from a silvery border along the hind-edge of the wing. We also saw a more familiar Dark-edged or Greater Bee-fly - the same species that many of us get in our gardens.

Birds included Hoopoe, Sardinian Warbler and Serin, plus our first Chaffinch, but the undoubted highlight was two Great Spotted Cuckoos on the way to the viewpoint. These long-tailed birds squabbled raucously in the pines - or were they courting? - and remained surprisingly camouflaged and elusive for such sizeable birds. Like other cuckoos, they are 'brood parasites,' laying their eggs in the nest of other species - in this case, members of the crow family.

Before returning to the hotel, we had a short interlude at Agios Giorgios harbour to view the Roman burial caves in the cliffs and enjoy the coastal flora (and ice-creams), including splendid displays of the showy Three-horned Stock *Matthiola tricuspidata*, stroke-able mats of Sea Medick *Medicago maritima* and washed up piles of Sea-grass *Posidonia oceanica*.



Above: Hoopoe; Paphos Blue.



Top to bottom: Cyprus Starred Agama; *Himantoglossum robertianum*; *Ophrys sphegodes* ssp. *taurica*.

### Day Five: 23<sup>rd</sup> March. Latchi.

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

The arable field edges were a rich botanical hunting ground with plenty of the white-flowered umbellifer *Tordylium aegyptiacum*, with its central black bobble and disc-like seeds, a scatter of the tiny white flowers of Field Gromwell *Buglossoides arvensis* and the pink blooms of Weasel's-snout *Misopates orontium* among some very photogenic swathes of Field Gladiolus *Gladiolus italicus* and Crown Daisy *Glebionis coronaria*. We also admired the intensely blue flowers of Large Blue Alkanet *Anchusa azurea* and the striking red-and-black blooms of Red Horned-poppy *Glaucium corniculatum* on the waysides.

Orchids regained their hold on our attention, with tongue-orchids and Early Spider-orchids flowering in a couple of rough fields near the start of our walk, and a handful of *Ophrys umbilicata* ssp. *umbilicata* and an *Ophrys umbilicata* ssp. *lapethica* on the wayside. We rested for a while on rocks surrounded by sweetly-scented Mediterranean Wild-thyme *Thymbra capitata*, before finding a wonderful area of Turban Buttercups *Ranunculus asiaticus* with white and red-flushed forms, as well as a small area with a very high diversity of orchid species including Small Dotted-orchid *Orchis punctulata*, seedheads of Fan-lipped Orchid *Anacamptis collina*, rosettes of Pyramidal Orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis*, and more Eastern Woodcock-orchids and Early Spider-orchids. There were more tongue-orchids here, running the gamut from the delicate *Serapias politsii* through to the more deeply coloured spikes of *Serapias vomeracea*.

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 and had our lunch sitting on rocks overlooking an almost indigo-blue Aegean, surrounded by heavily scented carpets of Rayless Chamomile *Anthemis rigida*.

Reptiles were good, with Troodos Lizards seen commonly, a Snake-eyed Lacertid posing atop a rock and a few Cyprus Starred Agamas watched intently. The highlight, however, came on the beach - a surprising location - where a Large Whip Snake was curled up. Sadly, this was also a lowlight, for the individual was clearly hurt (indeed, so hurt that we initially assumed that it was dead). The culprit was soon revealed to be a local feral cat, which eventually dragged away its serpentine victim.

We enjoyed fine views of various butterflies, notably Eastern Festoon (two of which actually posed for the photographers), Clouded Yellow and Swallowtail - but the stand-out species was Painted Lady, which was numerous today and prompted the photographers to capture their image as they nectared in an immense field of Crown Daisy.

Day-flying moths included Purple Barred, which was flicking its wings oddly, perhaps dispersing pheromones, and a communal display (or 'lek') of several male longhorn moths *Adela paludicolella*. One nocturnal moth (*Hoplodrina ambigua*, a member of the noctuid family) was also disturbed by day, prompting giggles at the vernacular name of its UK equivalent: The Uncertain. Two Vagrant Emperor dragonflies were also spotted, but they remained stubbornly airborne to the frustration of the camera-toting members of our group. A Silverfish was a small but impressive creature.

The day's avian highlight was a Long-legged Buzzard that flew over us while we were botanising. A Red-throated Pipit flew over, and we all heard the distinctive (and repetitive) call of the Black Francolin. Zitting Cisticola, Song Thrush and Robin were also seen.



Top to bottom: *Ophrys umbilicata* ssp. *lapethica*; *Ranunculus asiaticus*; *Glebionis coronaria* and *Gladiolus italicus*.

**Day Six: 24<sup>th</sup> March. Agia Varvara, Mandria, and Polemi.**

For some of us, a pre-breakfast walk proved profitable, with good views through the telescope of a calling male Black Francolin near the hotel. What a smart bird he is!

For most, however, the day started with a 'moth breakfast,' the previous night having been mild enough for James to run a trap. We variously admired *Chesias rhegmatea* (an endemic congener of the Broom-tip that occurs in the UK), Jersey Emerald, a plume moth *Hellinis* sp., Silver Cloud, Flame Carpet, Lime-speck Pug (a 'bird-poo' moth), *Idaea filicata* and *Idaea troglodytiana*, Diamond-back Moth, Rusty-dot Pearl and Rush Veneer. The star, however, was *Eutelia adulatrix*, a remarkable-looking member of the Erebid family that disguises itself as a scattering of stones but also has bright blue 'eyes' and curls its abdomen towards its head in a serpent-like fashion.

After breakfast we set off in the bus to the south-coast of the island stopping briefly to commune 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 offered good birdwatching. Three Little Crakes and a Spotted Crake fed on the margins of the various pools, accompanied by a couple of Common Moorhens. Waders comprised a showy Wood Sandpiper, two each of the warier Green Sandpiper and Ruff, plus a single Common Snipe. Red-rumped Swallows were among the hirundines collecting water (or perhaps feeding on aquatic insects), while both Sedge and Common Reed Warbler sang from deep cover and a male Black-headed Wagtail landed briefly, showing off his bright coloration.

Insects were also good, with Odonata (that's dragonflies and damselflies to you and me) comprising Red-veined Darters, Common Darters, at least one Violet Dropwing, Vagrant Emperors and several Blue-tailed Damselflies. A single example of The Vestal (a splendidly named moth) was seen: this individual was of the form that is cream with a brown cross-line. We wondered whether we might be lucky enough to see the more colourful form, which is pink with a reddish-pink cross-line.

Unusually for a species that is often elusive, we had good looks at a number of Cyprus Water Frog. We were less fortunate with Cyprus Green Toad: we could hear one individual vocalising, but this nocturnal species eluded our eyes - probably hiding beneath rocks. The botanical highlights were some rather lovely Syrian Thistle *Notobasis syriaca*, perhaps the most elegant of the thistle species seen on the trip, and a splendid plant of Roman Nettle *Urtica pilulifera*, with a fine array of furry, spherical seedheads.

And so, to Mandria beach, where we settled down to enjoy a tasty picnic of Cypriot baked goods and salads, while some of us enjoyed a brief return to childhood by playing on the swings. From the picnic site we wandered up to Lark Corner, taking in the views across to Akrotiri and the Asprokremmos Dam.

Walking through the potato fields we had good looks at Northern Wheatears and a couple of Isabelline Wheatears, admired Crested Larks singing in flight, and a Hoopoe flopping past. Back on the beach a couple of Cyprus Starred Agamas showed well, and a Velvet Ant *Dasylabris*



*manderstiernii* was watched scurrying across the sandy ground, antennae quivering. This vividly rust-red, black and cream insect is not an ant, but a wingless female wasp.

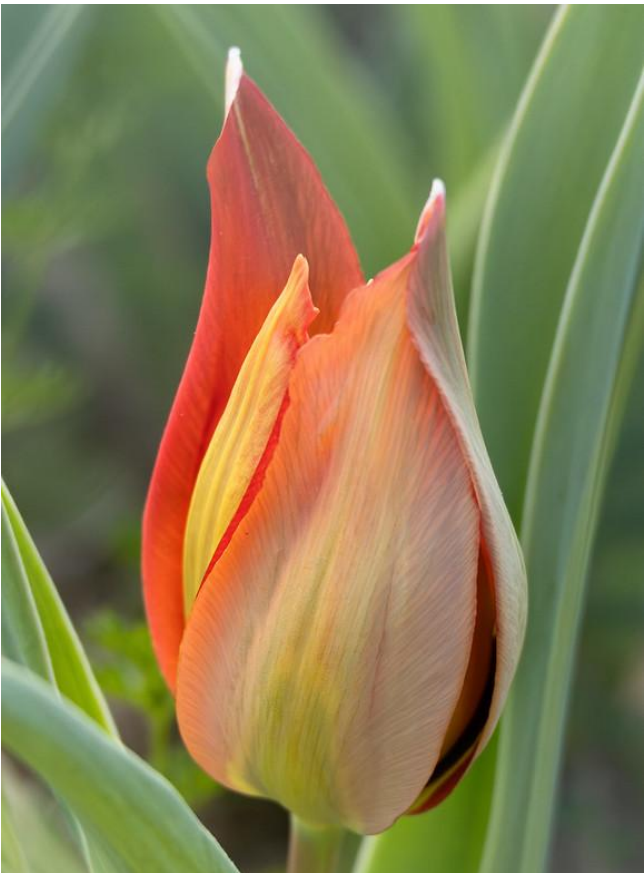
For the more botanically-minded, the sandy upper beach was home to some interesting coastal plants: dark-green leathery-leaved Sea Knotgrass *Polygonum maritimum*, big clumps of Yellow Horned-poppy *Glaucium flavum*, lots of the sticky and rather smelly *Dittrichia viscosa*, curry-scented *Helichrysum italicum*, some very dead Saltwort *Salsola kali* and pink-flowered Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima*. Arable land near Lark Corner had also produced a few botanical surprises including smoky drifts of Common Fumitory *Fumaria officinalis*, sheets of Greek Sea-spurrey *Spergularia bocconeii* spangled with tiny pink flowers and a small number of elegant *Gladiolus triphyllus*, looking somewhat out of place.

The wildlife highlight, however, came at the very end of our walk. An immense flock of Yellow Wagtails (together with some Red-throated Pipits) were feeding in a freshly cut field beside the beach bar. They were mainly 'Black-headed' Wagtails (subspecies *feldegg*), but there were also Blue-headed Wagtails (*flava*) and the forms known as '*superciliaris*' (black head with a white supercilium) and '*xanthophrys*' (black head with a yellow supercilium), which are thought to be intergrades between Black-headed and one of the other Yellow Wagtail subspecies. Whatever their identity, they provided quite the sight.

On our way back to the hotel we diverted to the village of Polemi, to view a population of the bright red, endangered *Tulipa agenensis*. En route to the tulip field, we saw a Long-legged Buzzard hanging in the air near the roadside. When we reached our destination most of the tulips only in bud or just opening, not yet quite ready for the village's tulip festival. Nearby was plenty of pink Tuberous Crane's-bill *Geranium tuberosum*, while the road was fringed with trees of Syrian Pear *Pyrus syriaca*, blossoming profusely.



Above: Cyprus Marsh Frog.



Top to bottom: *Daylabirs mandersternii cyprica*; *Linum strictum*; *Tulipa agenensis*; *Geranium tuberosum*.

### Day Seven: 25<sup>th</sup> March. Smygies and Neo Chorio.

Again, the moth trap proved its worth, even attracting hotel guests other than our group. New moths for us included Dark Sword-grass, Theresian Moth (a relative of the Bee Moth), White-speck, Delicate, Portland Ribbon Wave and Pale Shoulder. The star was Mediterranean Brocade, a strongly patterned and delicately hued moth that repaid close scrutiny.

After breakfast, the bus took us up to 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*, some of which was covered with the reddish stems of a parasitic dodder, most likely *Cuscuta palaestina*. 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 Hairy Pink *Petrorhagia dubia*.

Walking on a little, we found a steep bank with 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.

From here on, the day become one for the orchid lovers, with an impressive twenty different 'kinds' of orchid seen by the end of the day: other species new for us were the ghostly white spikes of the green-flowered form of Bee Orchid *Ophrys apifera* var. *chlorantha* only just coming into flower in the pine forest, the sombre flowers of *Ophrys fusca* ssp. *cinereophila* and the dark flowers of *Ophrys omegaifera* ssp. *israelitica* with the pale W across the lip, which was particularly prolific this year.

Smygies brought some good birding, with good looks at the endemic Cyprus Warbler (several birds singing, plus one male that was following - and almost seemed paired with - a male Sardinian Warbler). Several Cretzschmar's Buntings were again wonderful to see. Cyprus Wheatears delighted, but also confused, as they seemed at home in trees as on the ground. In the sky, we had a least two Northern Goshawk. Butterflies included Paphos Blue and our only Cleopatra of the week. The tiny, jaw-toting *Micropterix cyprensis* appeared again. A Vagrant Emperor zipped by, again showing no signs of pausing, or posing for the cameras. Troodos Lizards scurried where rocks met road, and a couple of Budak's Snake-eyed Skinks were glimpsed.

Arriving at Agios Minas church we cautiously approached the spring above the chapel. In the roadside pool we eventually spotted four freshwater crabs *Potamos potamion* and many Mosquitofish, while a Cyprus Scops Owl called for a prolonged period just downhill (and out of sight). Continuing through the farmland towards Neo Chorio, we saw further Cyprus Wheatears and a Bonelli's Eagle, as well as a stunningly bluish-purple flowered Large Venus'-looking-glass *Legousia*

*speculum-veneris*. Keeping up a fairly brisk pace we arrived at the Smygies Tavern at precisely 1.30 p.m. for an extremely tasty mezze lunch of gargantuan proportions.

Those of us who walked back down to the hotel from Neo Chorio (a bit of a struggle after the very large lunch) found more species of orchid in their prime including Small Dotted-orchid, a well-endowed Naked-man Orchid, and many Dense-flowered Orchids in fine fettle. In the river valley an Eastern Bent-toed Gecko was surprisingly crawling around in the open. More expected were Slender Green-winged Grasshoppers. Another Cyprus Scops Owl called, as did a similarly unseen Black Francolin.

When we reached the road, we were surprised to hear and then see a Great Spotted Cuckoo - a visitor to which the local Hooded Crows took extreme offence - a lovely end to our last full day in Cyprus.

#### Day Eight: 26<sup>th</sup> March. Return to UK.

Our final moth trap benefited from the mild night, with a number of new species recorded, several of which we enjoyed after breakfast. The highlights were a single Tawny Prominent, an influx of ten Levant Blacknecks (the latter plausibly freshly arrived from Africa) and an attractive (if small!) erebid, *Zebeeba falsalis*. A Broad-barred White exhibited impressive disruptive patterning, while a Blair's Mocha made us think of coffee. Much appreciated was a bright pink form of The Vestal - so much more colourful than the cream-and-brown form we had seen at Agia Varvara.

As there was an hour to spare before our departure, we took a gentle stroll in the vicinity of the hotel before it was time to pack our cases into the trailer and make our way to the airport.

Thanks to you all for the fun, laughter and companionship through the week. The final answer to my question about the number of species of plants we'd seen was 350 - a very impressive total and a testament to everyone's spotting skills...

Sarah Lambert and James Lowen, Wildlife Travel. March 2025.



Above: Mediterranean Brocade.



Top to bottom: Cyprus Warbler; *Gladiolus triphyllus*; *Ophrys bornmuelleri* ssp. *grandiflora*; *Orchis punctulata*.

## CYPRUS 2025: some highlights

## 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>	<b>Branched Horsetail</b>	By the spring at Agios Minas	25 <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	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Anagramma leptophylla</i>	<b>Jersey Fern</b>	Baths of Aphrodite and on the rocks along Fontana Amorosa	20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Selaginellaceae (lesser clubmoss family)</b>			
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	<b>Mediterranean Clubmoss</b>	creeping across the rocks along Fontana Amorosa	20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>			
<b>Araucariaceae (monkey-puzzle family)</b>			
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	<b>Norfolk Island Pine.</b>	Widely planted.	19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Cupressaceae (juniper family)</b>			
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	<b>Mediterranean Cypress</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Juniperus turbinata</i>	<b>Mediterranean Juniper.</b>	Widespread e.g. the understory 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	21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Pinaceae (pine family)</b>			
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	<b>Turkish Pine</b>	In the pine forests at Pegeia and Smygies	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	<b>Alleppo Pine</b>	Agios Neophytos monastery, planted	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	<b>Black Pine</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>DICOTYLEDONS</b>			
<b>Aizoaceae</b>			

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium</i>	<b>Heartleaf Ice-plant.</b> Mandria Beach		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Paphos Headland		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Amaranthaceae (goosefoot family) (includes former Chenopodiaceae)</b>			
<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, a distribution which mirrors that of the cedars		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	<b>Nettle-leaved Goosefoot.</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Salsola kali</i>	<b>Prickly Saltwort.</b> Mandria Beach		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	<b>Shrubby Seablite.</b> Agios Giorgios		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Anacardiaceae (sumach family)</b>			
<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>	The large trees at Agios Neophytos and Paphos Lighthouse		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	<b>Mastic Tree.</b> Common evergreen shrub on dry hillsides, with pinkish-red berries.		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	<b>Turpentine Tree.</b> Deciduous shrub		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Apiaceae (carrot family)</b>			
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	<b>Rock Samphire.</b> Agios Giorgios beach		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Daucus carota</i> ssp. <i>maximus</i>	<b>Wild Carrot</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Eryngium creticum</i>	Latchi, leaves only.		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ferula communis</i>	<b>Giant Fennel</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	<b>Shepherd's Needle</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Smyrniolus atrum</i>	<b>Alexanders</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Tordylium aegyptiacum</i>	Flattish fruits, like 'connect four' pieces, black bobble		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Torilis leptophylla</i>	Relative of Hedge-parsley, road to Baths of Aphrodite		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Apocynaceae (dogbane family) (includes former Asclepiadaceae)</b>			
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	<b>Oleander</b> e.g. planted around towns/villages		19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Aristolochiaceae (birthwort family)</b>			
<i>Aristolochia sempervirens</i>	<b>Dutchman's Pipe</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Asteraceae (daisy family)</b>			
<i>Anthemis rigida</i>	<b>Rayless Chamomile</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Anthemis tomentosa</i>	Daisy on the beach with silvery foliage		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	<b>Field Marigold</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Carduus argentatus</i>	Small pink thistle flower, leaves with obvious white spots		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	<b>Italian Thistle,</b> Agia Varvara		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Carlina lanata</i>	Tombs of the Kings		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> ssp. <i>baeticus</i>	Dried stems only		25 <sup>th</sup>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Centaurea akamantis</i>	Endemic to serpentinite in Akamas		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Centaurea hyalolepis</i>	Agios Giorgios and Agia Varvara		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Cota palaestina</i>	Scented daisy-like plant, arable margins		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Crepis sancta</i>	Waysides		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Crepis setosa</i>	Tombs of the Kings. Very bristly.		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Crocodilium creticum</i>	Beaches e.g. Tombs of the Kings, Mandria		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i>	Small pink thistle flower, very fine leaves, delicate stems, just coming into flower, Tombs of the Kings		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Roadsides and beaches; annual		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Roadsides and beaches; perennial, some in flower		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Echinops spinosissimus</i>	Waysides, frequent. Very tall!		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	<b>Argentine Fleabane.</b> Neo Chorio		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	<b>Guernsey Fleabane.</b> Road verge near hotel.		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Filago contracta</i>	Pegeia Forest		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Filago eriosphaera</i>	Fluffy grey hummocks at Tombs of the Kings		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	<b>Broad-leaved Cudweed</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geropogon hybridus</i>	Arable fields and waysides, small purple 'goat's-beard'		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	<b>Crown Daisy.</b> Abundant on waysides		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides</i>	On the road to Fontana Amorosa		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>	<b>Curry Plant.</b> On beach at Mandria		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> ssp. <i>barrelieri</i>	Dry hillsides, frequent		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hypochaeris achyrophorus</i>	Bristly dandelion look-alike		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	<b>Prickly Lettuce.</b> Hotel grounds		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Leontodon tuberosus</i>	<b>Tuberous Hawkbit.</b> Pegeia Forest		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	<b>Scented Mayweed</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Notobasis syriaca</i>	<b>Syrian Thistle</b> , with multiple smaller thistle heads and long bracts, Frequent at Agia Varvara		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Onopordum cypricum</i>	Architectural thistle with big, chunky flower head		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	<b>Spiny Pallenis</b> Yellow fleabane-like flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	'shaving brush' flowers		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i>	Shrubby species in Botanic Gardens		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rhagadiolus stellatus</i>	Star-shaped seed heads		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Senecio glaucus</i> ssp. <i>cypricus</i>	Groundsel on the beach at Tombs of the Kings. Endemic.		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	<b>Groundsel</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	<b>Milk Thistle</b> White-blotched leaves		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	<b>Smooth Sow-thistle</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Tolpis umbellata</i>	Smygies. Pale yellow dandelion-like head with black centre		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Tragopogon coelesyriacus</i>	<b>Goat's Beard.</b> Seed heads and purple flowers		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	Very common, sow-thistle type plant		19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Boraginaceae (forget-me-not family)</b>			



SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>	<b>Eastern Alkanet</b>	creamy yellow flowers, with bristly, pale-spotted leaves	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	<b>Large Blue Alkanet.</b>	Waysides	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	<b>Corn Gromwell.</b>	Arable margins	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	<b>Narrow-leaved Bugloss</b>	reddish flowers	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lithodora hispidula</i>		Pink and white flowers, dry hillsides	20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Brassicaceae (cabbage family)</b>			
<i>Alyssum akamasicum</i>		Small yellow flower, on Serpenteinite in Akamas. Endemic	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>		Frequent – ‘twin seedpods’	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cakile maritime</i>	<b>Sea Rocket.</b>	Tombs of the Kings and Mandria	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	<b>Shepherd’s-purse</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Erucaria hispanica</i>	<b>Spanish Mustard.</b>	Pink-flowered bushy plants at Agios Giorgios	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	<b>Hoary Mustard.</b>	Frequent – fruit like old-fashioned pegs	24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>	<b>Three-horned Stock.</b>	Agios Giorgios and Mandria, purple-lilac flowers	22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	<b>Wild Radish</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	<b>White Mustard.</b>	Yellow-flowered crucifer everywhere...	20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Cactaceae (cactus family)</b>			
<i>Opuntia maxima</i>	<b>Prickly Pear</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Campanulaceae (bellflower family)</b>			
<i>Campanula erinus</i>		Monastery and Tombs of the Kings	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	<b>Large Venus’s Looking-Glass.</b>	Latchi field margins	25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle family) (includes former Dipsacaceae)</b>			
<i>Valeriana coronata</i>		Baths of Aphrodite	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Valeriana muricata</i>		Baths of Aphrodite & Pegeia tock pools	20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Caryophyllaceae (carnation family)</b>			
<i>Herniaria cinerea</i>		Paphos Headland, on perimeter path	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Minuartia picta</i>		Smygies: white, with reddish ‘lick’ up petals	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>		On beaches and tracks, silvery bracts	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Paronychia macrosepala</i>		Tombs of the Kings, on the beach	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	<b>Four-leaved Allseed</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	<b>Hairy Pink</b>	Smygies. Long-stalked pink near the top of the trail.	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	<b>Annual Pearlwort</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Silene behen</i>		Arable field at Latchi	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Silene discolor</i>		On beach at Tombs of the Kings. Found in Cyprus, Crete, East Aegean Islands and Türkiye	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Silene papillosa</i>		Smygies. Bright-pink flowers. An eastern Mediterranean species.	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Spergularia bocconeii</i>		Lark Corner	24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Cistaceae (rock-rose family)</b>			

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Cistus creticus</i>	<b>Grey Cistus</b>	large pink flowers, crumpled petals	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>	<b>Small-flowered Cistus</b>	small pink flowers	22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	<b>Sage-leaved Cistus</b>	white flowers, oval leaves	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cistus x skangergii</i>		Pink-flowered, narrow leaved hybrid between <i>monspeliensis</i> and <i>parviflorus</i> : Latchi nr. rocky coast	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Fumana arabica</i>	<b>Arabian Rock-rose</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	<b>Thyme-leaved Rock-rose</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Helianthemum obtusifolium</i>		Tombs of the Kings. Endemic	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>		Pegeia Forest, mostly seed capsules	22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	<b>Spotted Rock-rose</b>	Smygies	25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Convolvulaceae (bindweed family)</b>			
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	<b>Mallow-leaved Bindweed</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<b>Field Bindweed</b>		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Convolvulus pentapetaloides</i>		Small, blue-lilac flowers, with yellow and white centres, narrow leaves	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>		Small, blue-lilac flowers, with heart-shaped leaves	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cuscuta cf. palaestina</i>		Red-stemmed dodder at Smygies	25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Crassulaceae (stonecrop family)</b>			
<i>Crassula alata</i>		Frequent at Paphos headland	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Sedum eriocarpum</i> ssp. <i>porphyreum</i>		Small rosette sedum, Tombs of the Kings and Pegeia rock pools. Endemic	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Sedum microcarpum</i>		narrow-leaved red succulent, Pegeia rock pools	22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	<b>Navelwort</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Cucurbitaceae (gourd family)</b>			
<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	<b>White Bryony</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Ericaceae (heather family)</b>			
<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	<b>Eastern Strawberry Tree</b>	Baths of Aphrodite botanic garden and at Smygies	20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)</b>			
<i>Euphorbia dimorphocaulon</i>		Flat, spreading spurge at Pegeia and Smygies	22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	<b>Sun Spurge</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	<b>Petty Spurge</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	<b>Annual Mercury</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<b>Castor Oil Plant.</b>	Riverside at Agia Varvara	19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Fabaceae (pea family)</b>			
<i>Acacia saligna</i>		Yellow-flowered acacia widely naturalised	19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Anthyllis circinnata</i>		Small orangey flower, flat circular 'pod'	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Calycotome villosa</i>	<b>Spiny Broom</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	<b>Carob</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	<b>Judas Tree.</b>	Neo Chorio	19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Genista fasselata</i> var. <i>crudelis</i>		Yellow-flowered broom-like shrub at Smygies	25 <sup>th</sup>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Hippocrepis unisiliquosa</i>		Near hotel	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	<b>Yellow Vetchling</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	<b>Red Vetchling</b>	Reddish flowers, road to Fontana Amorosa	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>		Pale yellow flowers, no leaflets, winged pods	19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	<b>Indian Pea.</b>	In fruit	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Lotus edulis</i>		Growing in the hotel grounds	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lotus halophilus</i>		Tombs of the Kings beach	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i>		Latchi	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Medicago arborea</i>		Agios Neophytos monastery. Shrub.	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Medicago marina</i>	<b>Sea Medick.</b>	Tombs of the Kings and Mandria	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>		In hotel grounds	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>		In hotel grounds	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Medicago scutellata</i>		In hotel grounds	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>		Disturbed ground	20 <sup>th</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	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ononis biflora</i>		White-flowered plant, Agia Varvara	24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ononis mitissima</i>		Pale-pink flowered annual, Tombs of the Kings	21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ononis pubescens</i>		Sticky plant with bright yellow flowers	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ononis viscosa</i> ssp. <i>breviflora</i>		Yellow flowers, with 'arista'	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	<b>Scorpion-vetch.</b>	Curled-pods like a scorpion's tail.	20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sulla spinosissima</i>		Pegeia Forest, spiny pods	22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>	<b>Asparagus Pea</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium argutum</i>		Two-toned pink and cream clover	24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	<b>Hop Trefoil</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium cherleri</i>	<b>Cup Clover</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	<b>Shield Clover</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium nigrescens</i>	<b>Small White Clover</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	<b>Rough Clover</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Trifolium spumosum</i>	<b>Mediterranean Clover</b>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	<b>Star Clover</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	<b>Woolly Clover</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Tripodion tetraphyllum</i>	<b>Bladder Vetch</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	<b>Hairy Yellow-vetch</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia peregrina</i>		Two-tone greyish-purple flowers	22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Vicia pubescens</i>		Downy Vetch. Latchi – tiny bluish flowers	25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i>	<b>Narrow-leaved Vetch</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	<b>Common Vetch</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia villosa</i> ssp. <i>eriocarpa</i>	<b>Fodder Vetch</b>		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Fagaceae (beech family)</b>			
<i>Quercus coccifera</i> ssp.	<b>Kermes Oak</b>		22 <sup>nd</sup>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>calliprinos</i>			
<i>Quercus infectoria</i> ssp. <i>veneris</i>	Deciduous or Royal Oak		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Frankeniaceae (sea heath family)</b>			
<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i>	'revolute' leaves, at Paphos Lighthouse and on coast		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Gentianaceae (gentian family)</b>			
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Tiny bright-pink starry flowers, Pegeia rockpools		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Geraniaceae (geranium family)</b>			
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked Stork's-bill		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Soft Stork's-bill		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Crane's-bill		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Crane's-bill. In tulip fields		24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Lamiaceae (mint family)</b>			
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lamium moschatum</i>	Similar to White Dead-nettle		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>	Low-growing plant with tiny mauve flowers		20 <sup>th</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		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Phlomis lunariifolia</i>	<b>Eastern Mediterranean Jerusalem Sage.</b> Edge of Botanic Gardens. Only found in Cyprus and Türkiye.		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>	Wild sage with large purple flowers		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Salvia rosmarinus</i>	<b>Rosemary</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	<b>Wild Clary</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Salvia viridis</i>	Small sage with terminal 'flag'		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Teucrium micropodioides</i>	At Tombs of the Kings. Endemic.		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Thymbra capitata</i>	<b>Mediterranean Wild Thyme.</b> Shrubby, strongly scented leaves, not in flower		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Thymus integer</i>	Serpentenite thyme, Smygies. Endemic		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	<b>Chaste Bush</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Linaceae (flax family)</b>			
<i>Linum bienne</i>	<b>Pale Flax.</b> pale blue flax, common roadside weed		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Linum strictum</i>	<b>Mandria Beach</b>		24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Lythraceae (loosestrife family)</b>			
<i>Punica granatum</i>	<b>Pomegranate</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Malvaceae (mallow family)</b>			
<i>Malva aegyptia</i>	Tiny mallow with dissected foliage, Smygies		25 <sup>th</sup>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Malva multiflora</i>	Lesser Tree-mallow		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow. Small, pale flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Meliaceae (mahogany family)</b>			
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Persian Lilac		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Moraceae (mulberry family)</b>			
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry. Hotel, planted		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Myrtaceae (myrtle family)</b>			
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	Red Bottlebrush. Self-set in valley near hotel		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Nyctaginaceae (family)</b>			
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea. Naturalised		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Oleaceae (olive family)</b>			
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive. Everywhere...		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)</b>			
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Red Bartsia		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Oxalidaceae (wood-sorrel family)</b>			
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Plant pot at Agios Neophytos		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Papaveraceae (poppy family)</b>			
<i>Fumaria macrocarpa</i>	Very recurved lower petal, Fontana Amorosa		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Fumitory. Monastery.		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>	Red Horned Poppy Latchi		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned Poppy. Mandria		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hypecoum procumbens</i>	Beach at Tombs of the Kings		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Papaver cyprium</i>	Beach at Tombs of the Kings		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy		19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Plantaginaceae (plantain family)</b>			
<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	Mudwort		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel Snout		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Plantago afra</i>	Branched Plantain		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Bucks'-horn Plantain		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Plantago cretica</i>	Cretan Plantain Tombs of the Kings		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	Hare's-tail Plantain		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	Pale Speedwell		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Platanaceae (plane family)</b>			
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane Agios Neophytos monastery		21 <sup>st</sup>

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<b>Plumbaginaceae (leadwort family)</b>			
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Larger white and purple flowers, broad wavy leaves		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Limonium virgatum</i>	At top of shore at Agios Giorgios		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Polygonaceae (dock family)</b>			
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rumex spinosus</i>	Spiny Dock		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Primulaceae (primrose family)</b>			
<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Sowbread		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Lysimachia loeflingii</i>	Blue-flowered pimpernel		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lysimachia linum-stellatum</i>	Tiny weedy plant		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed Baths of Aphrodite		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)</b>			
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban Buttercup		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ranunculus cytheraeus</i>	Autumn flowering with flat leaves at Pegeia Forest		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Ranunculus paludosus</i>	Pegeia Forest		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond Water-crowfoot. Rock pools		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Resedaceae (mignonette family)</b>			
<i>Reseda minoica</i>	Small brown and white flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Rhamnaceae (buckthorn family)</b>			
<i>Rhamnus lycoides</i> ssp. <i>graeca</i>	Spiny shrub with dark green leaves. Tombs of the Kings and Lark Corner		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ziziphus lotus</i>	Very 'zig zag' thorny bush		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Rosaceae (rose family)</b>			
<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Mediterranean Hawthorn		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> ssp. <i>dictyocarpus</i>	A close relative of our Salad Burnet		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum. White flowers, naturalised		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond. Polemi		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Pyrus syriacus</i>	Syrian Pear. Purple stamens		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Thorny Burnet. Abundant in phrygana		19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Rubiaceae (madder family)</b>			
<i>Crucianella latifolia</i>	Upright with flower spike at Neo Chorio		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Galium murale</i>	Tiny plant on rockface at Baths of Aphrodite		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Madder		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Theligonum cynocrambe</i>	Dogs Cabbage		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Valantia hispida</i>	Widespread on rock faces		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Salicaceae (willow family)</b>			
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar. In river valleys and planted at hotel		21 <sup>st</sup>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Populus nigra</i>	<b>Black Poplar.</b> Columnar trees especially in river valleys		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Sapindaceae (soapberry family)</b>			
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	<b>Broadleaf Hopbush.</b> Occasionally naturalised		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Scrophulariaceae (figwort family)</b>			
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	<b>Ngaio.</b> Planted at Mandria beach		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>	<b>Wavy-leaved Mullein.</b> Mandria beach		24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Solanaceae (nightshade family)</b>			
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	<b>Botanic Garden</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Solanum villosum</i>	<b>Red Nightshade.</b> In potato fields at Lark Corner		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Nr. the lighthouse, green flowers and red berries		21 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Styracaceae (storax family)</b>			
<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Road to Baths of Aphrodite		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Tamaricaceae (tamarisk family)</b>			
<i>Tamarix tetragyna</i>	Road to Baths of Aphrodite		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Urticaceae (nettle family)</b>			
<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	<b>Roman Nettle.</b> Agia Varvara		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Urtica urens</i>	<b>Small Nettle</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Parietaria cretica</i>	<b>Mediterranean Pellitory-of-the-wall</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	<b>Pellitory-of-the-Wall</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Verbenaceae</b>			
<i>Lantana camara</i>	<b>Lantana.</b> Naturalised		20 <sup>th</sup>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONS</b>			
<b>Agavaceae (agave family)</b>			
<i>Agave americana</i>	Naturalised on slopes below cafe		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Amaryllidaceae (daffodil family)</b>			
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	<b>Naples Garlic</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Allium trifoliatum</i>	<b>Pink Garlic.</b> Smaller, more delicate allium		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Araceae (arum family)</b>			
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	<b>Friar's Cowl</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Arecaceae (palm family)</b>			
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	<b>Date Palm.</b> Planted		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	<b>Washington Fan Palm.</b> Planted and naturalised		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Asparagaceae (asparagus family)</b>			
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	<b>Wild Asparagus</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Asparagus horridus</i>	Very spiny plant at Agios Giorgios archaeological park and Tombs of the Kings		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Bellevalia nivalis</i>	<b>Snowy Bellevalia</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Bellevalia trifoliata</i>	<b>Three-leaved Bellevalia</b>		19 <sup>h</sup>
<i>Drimia maritima</i>	<b>Sea Squill.</b> Leaves only		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ornithogalum pedicellare</i>	Starry white flowers. Endemic.		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Asphodelaceae (asphodel family)</b>			
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	<b>Hollow-stemmed Asphodel</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	<b>Branched Asphodel</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Dioscoreaceae (yam family)</b>			
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	<b>Black Bryony.</b> Smygies		25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Iridaceae (iris family)</b>			
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	<b>Field Gladiolus</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Gladiolus triphyllus</i>	paler, pink flowers, pine forests e.g. Pegeia and Smygies. Endemic.		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	<b>Barbary Nut</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Liliaceae (lily family)</b>			
<i>Gagea graeca</i>	Short white flowers		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Tulipa agenensis</i>	Abundant in field at Polemi		24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Smilacaceae (greenbriar family)</b>			
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	<b>Smilax</b>		20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Orchidaceae (orchid family)</b>			
<i>Anacamptis collina</i>	<b>Fan-lipped Orchid.</b> Over, seed heads only		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> ssp. <i>syriaca</i>	<b>Green-winged Orchid.</b> Pine forests		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	<b>Pyramidal Orchid</b>		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Dactylorhiza romana</i>	<b>Roman Orchid.</b> Lemon yellow flowers, Smygies		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Himantoglossum</i> <i>robertianum</i>	<b>Giant Orchid</b>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	<b>Dense-flowered Orchid</b>		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	<b>Bee Orchid.</b> Hotel grounds, rosettes.		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys apifera</i> var. <i>chlorthantra</i>	Green-flowered form of <b>Bee Orchid</b> , Smygies		25 <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>	Just coming into flower, swept forward 'skirts'		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys bornmuelleri</i> ssp. <i>grandiflora</i>	Tucked under 'skirts'		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys fusca</i> ssp. <i>cinereophila</i>	Sombre coloured orchid		25 <sup>th</sup>
<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		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> ssp. <i>taurica</i>	<b>Early Spider-orchid.</b> Large purplish-red flowers with a prominent blue speculum		22 <sup>nd</sup>



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<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i> ssp. <i>lapethica</i>	Narrow-waisted 'woodcock' orchid with pink sepals		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i> ssp. <i>flavomarginata</i>	Broader, yellow-margined 'woodcock' orchid		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i> ssp. <i>umbilicata</i>	<b>Eastern Woodcock Orchid</b>		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Orchis anatolica</i>	<b>Anatolian Orchid.</b> Pink spikes, Smygies		25 <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		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Serapias bergonii</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		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Serapias politsii</i>	The delicate former ' <i>S. aphrodite</i> '		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>	Slimmer and paler than <i>S. orientalis</i>		19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Juncaceae (rush family)</b>			
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	<b>Sharp Rush</b> coastal rocks at Latchi		23 <sup>rd</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		23 <sup>rd</sup>
<i>Andropogon distachyos</i>	Tussocky perennial grass on field margins and waysides		20 <sup>th</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		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Briza maxima</i>	<b>Large Quaking Grass.</b> Scattered		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Briza minor</i>	<b>Little Quaking-grass.</b> Roadsides near hotel		19 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Bromus</i> cf. <i>fasciculatus</i>	<b>Mediterranean Brome.</b> Abundant		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	<b>Great Brome.</b> Widespread		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Cenchrus</i> cf. <i>setaceus</i>	<b>Fountain Grass.</b> Beach esplanade near hotel		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<b>Grass on beach</b>		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Echinochloa crus-gallii</i>	<b>Cockspur-grass.</b> Neo Chorio		25 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hordeum bulbosum</i>	Tall barley at Paphos headland and on waysides		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	<b>Sea Barley</b> At Mandria Beach		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	<b>Wall Barley.</b> Hotel grounds		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	<b>Bulbous Canary-grass.</b> River at Agia Varvara		24 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<b>Common Reed.</b> Ponds at Agia Varvara		20 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rostraria smyrnaea</i>	Very common around hotel grounds and on waysides		21 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Vulpia ciliata</i>	<b>Dune Fescue.</b> Abundant on Mandria Beach		24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Posidoniaceae (seagrass family)</b>			
<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Remains on beaches with 'Neptune's balls'		22 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Typhaceae (bulrush family)</b>			
<i>Typha dominengis</i>	A bulrush, Latchi		20 <sup>th</sup>

**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 Phasianidae (Pheasants, Grouse and allies)</b>										
Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Only European location				X	X	X	X	H
<b>Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>										
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		X	X	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>					X			X	
<b>Family Apodidae (Swifts)</b>										
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>			X						
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			X			X	X		
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>			X						
<b>Family Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules and Coots)</b>										
Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>							X		
Little Crake	<i>Zopornia parva</i>							X		
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							X		
<b>Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers and allies)</b>										
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>							X		
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		
Mediterranean Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis desmarestii</i>					X	X			
<b>Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Kites)</b>										
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>								X	
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>								X	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		X	X						
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>						X	X		
<b>Family Strigidae (Owls)</b>										

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cyprus Scops Owl	<i>Otus cypricus</i>	Endemic							H	
<b>Family Upupidae (Hoopoes)</b>										
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches and allies)</b>										
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				X					
<b>Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)</b>										
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Corvidae (Crows, Jays and Magpies)</b>										
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>			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	X	X
<b>Family Alaudidae (Larks)</b>										
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata riegenbachi</i>			X	X			X		
<b>Family Cisticolidae (Cisticolas and allies)</b>										
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers and allies)</b>										
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoebanus</i>							X		
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>							X		
<b>Family Hirundinidae (Swallows)</b>										
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		X							
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
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)</b>										
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	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<b>Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers and allies)</b>										
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			X			X	X	X	
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>			X	X					
Cyprus Warbler	<i>Curruca melanothorax</i>	Endemic							X	
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Whitethroat	<i>Currucua communis</i>				X					
<b>Family Turdidae (Thrushes and allies)</b>										
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>						X	X	X	
<b>Family Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers)</b>										
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		X	X			X			
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					X				
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>				X					

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				X			X		
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>				X			X		
Cyprus Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe cypriaca</i>	Endemic		X					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	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)</b>										
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>								X	
Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>				X			X		
Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>				X			X		
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>				X	X	X	X		
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				X	X		X	X	
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>				X		X	X		
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches and allies)</b>										
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>					X	X			
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			X	X	X	X		X	
<b>Family Remizidae (Penduline Tits)</b>										
Penduline Tit	<i>Remizus pendulinus</i>							X		

## 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>							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		
<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			
Schreiber's Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus schreiberi</i>				X					
Troodos Wall Lizard	<i>Lacerta troodica</i>			X		X	X		X	
<b>Family Scincidae (Skinks)</b>										
Budak's Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Ablepharus budaki</i>								X	

**Family Colubridae (Colubrid Snakes)**

Large Whip-snake	<i>Coluber jugularis</i>						X			
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**MAMMALS**

Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>							X	
Egyptian Rousette	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>		D						

**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				X
Mediterranean Skipper	<i>Gegenes nostradamus</i>				X					
<b>Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)</b>										
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon syriacus</i>					X	X			
Eastern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cerisyi cypria</i>					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	X	X	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>				X		X	X	X	
Cleopatra	<i>Gonopteryx cleopatra taurica</i>								X	
<b>Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks)</b>										
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>					X				
Dark Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i>					X	X			
Paphos Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche paphos</i>	Endemic				X			X	
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		X		X					
<b>Family Nymphalidae (Admirals and Fritillaries)</b>										
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				X	X	X		X	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			X		X	X			

**MISCELLANEOUS**

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>MOTHS</b>										
Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>			X						
Pale Shoulder	<i>Acontia lucida</i>								X	
Pine Processionary	<i>Thaumetopoea</i>	The clusters of			X	X			X	

	<i>pityocampa</i>	caterpillars, including larval webs on pines.								
Yellow Belle	<i>Aspitates ochrearia</i>	Daytime at various sites		X	X	X	X	X		
The Vestal	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>	Daytime at Ayia Varvara					X			X
A longhorn moth	<i>Adela paludicolella</i>	Dancing males				X				
Juniper Webber	<i>Dichomeris marginella</i>				X					
	<i>Micropterix cyprensis</i>					X				
Purple Marbled	<i>Eublemma ostrina</i>					X				
cf The Uncertain	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>					X				
cf Broom-tip	<i>Chesias rhegmatica</i>	Moth trap. Endemic.					X			
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Laatchi walk				X				
Jersey Emerald	<i>Pseudoterpna coronillaria</i>	Moth trap					X			
Silver Cloud	<i>Egira conspicillaris</i>	Moth trap					X			
	<i>Zebeeba falsalis</i>	Moth trap								X
A plume	<i>Hellinis</i> sp. cf <i>osteodactylus</i>	Moth trap					X			
Common Plume	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	Moth trap							X	
Lime-speck Pug	<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	Moth trap					X			
Carpet sp.	<i>Xanthorhoe</i> sp. cf <i>rectior</i>	Moth trap					X	X	X	
Diamond-back Moth	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Moth trap	X	X			X	X		
Rusty-dot Pearl	<i>Udea ferrugialis</i>	Moth trap					X	X	X	
Rush Veneer	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	Moth trap					X			
Blair's Mocha	<i>Cylcophora pupillaria</i>	Moth trap						X	X	
Portland Ribbon Wave	<i>Idaea degeneraria</i>	Moth trap					X			
cf Least Carpet	<i>Idaea filicata</i>	Moth trap					X			
	<i>Idaea troglodytaria</i>	Moth trap. Restricted to Greece and Middle East					X	X		
	<i>Eutelia adalatrix</i>	Moth trap. Amazing camouflage resembling gravel. Feeds on Pistacia sp. in maquis.					X	X	X	
Bee Moth	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>	Moth trap					X	X		
The Delicate	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>	Moth trap					X			
A wainscot	<i>Mythimna sicula</i>	Moth trap. Southern European and African grass-feeder						X		
Mediterranean Brocade	<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	Moth trap						X		

Levant Blackneck	<i>Tathorhynchus exsiccata</i>	Moth trap									X
Tawny Prominent	<i>Harpyia milhauseri</i>	Moth trap									X
Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Moth trap									X
Broad-barred White	<i>Hecatera bicolorata</i>	Moth trap									X
Dark Sword-grass	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Moth trap						X			
Theresian Moth	<i>Lamoria anella</i>	Moth trap								X	
OTHERS											
Dark-edged (Greater) Bee-fly	<i>Bombylius major</i>			X		X					
Black-banded Bee-fly	<i>Hemipenthes morio</i>	Pegeia				X					
Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	All over the place	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Edible Snail	<i>Helix cinerea</i>	The big snail on the first evening.	X								
Mediterranean Snail	<i>Theba pisana</i>	Stripy snail on vegetation/hotel walls.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Megarian Centipede	<i>Scolopendra cingulata</i>	The big centipede.			X	X	X				
A millipede	<i>Pachyiulus flavipes</i>	The big millipede under every rock.		X	X	X	X	X			
A millipede	<i>Melaphe cypria</i>	Brightly-coloured endemic millipede									X
A seed bug	<i>Spilostethus saxatilis</i>	Big black and red bug at Pegeia				X					
A plant bug	<i>Dionconotus neglectus</i>	Small red bug with a black strip down the back at Pegeia				X					
A plant bug	<i>Calocoris nemoralis</i>	Black and red bug, in Crown Daisies		X			X	X	X	X	X
Slender Green-winged Grasshopper	<i>Ailopus thalassinus</i>	In valley below Neo Chorio.								X	
A gaudy grasshopper	<i>Prygomorpha cf cypria</i>	On ground in Pegeia Forest. Endemic.								X	
Flower bee	<i>Anthophora</i> sp.	The fast-hovering bees, first seen at Baths of Aphrodite.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A parasitic wasp	<i>Amblyteles armatorius</i>	Pegeia				X					
Tyde's Sand-wasp	<i>Podalonia tydei</i>	Tombs of the Kings			X						
A velvet ant	<i>Dasylabris manderstiernii cypria</i>	Mandria.						X			
A carpenter ant	<i>Camponotus cf jaliensis</i>	Large ants emerging from mounds on the road to Baths of		X							

		Aphrodite							
<b>Apple Blossom Beetle</b>	<i>Tropinota hirta</i>	Hairy black beetle with white spots at Tombs of the Kings.		X					
<b>A chafer</b>	<i>Oxythyrea noemi</i>	Black beetle with more numerous white spots. Restricted to Cyprus & Middle East.		X					
<b>A chafer</b>	<i>Protaetia afflicta</i>	Big, dull chafers on thistle, Latchi			X				
<b>A Tenebrionid Beetle</b>	<i>Tentyria cypria</i>	Under rock on Paphos Headland.		X					
<b>A Tenebrionid Beetle</b>	<i>Blaps taeniolata</i>	Dead on Paphos Headland		X					
<b>Common Malachite Beetle</b>	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	On Crown Daisy, Latchi			X				
<b>A St Mark's fly</b>	<i>Bibio cf hortulanus</i>	On umbellifers, Latchi			X				
<b>A hoverfly</b>	<i>Chrysotoxum intermedium</i>	A southern European wasp-mimic			X				
<b>Vagrant Emperor</b>	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>	The big dragonfly			X	X	X		
<b>Red-veined Darter</b>	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Small dragonfly at Agia Varvara.				X			
<b>Common Darter</b>	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Small dragonfly at Agia Varvara.				X			
<b>Violet Dropwing</b>	<i>Trithemis annulata</i>	Agia Varvara				X			
<b>Blue-tailed Damselfly</b>	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Agia Varvara				X		X	
<b>Freshwater Crab</b>	<i>Potamon potamias</i>	Agios Minas stream					X		
<b>Mosquitofish</b>	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Fish in the pools near Agios Minas					X		



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