

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



CYPRUS

26th March to 2nd April 2026

Cyprus 2026: trip report and species lists

Leaders

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Check www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72177720332944107 for a gallery of photos from our trip.

Front: Cyprus Wheatear, in the fields towards the Baths of Aphrodite.

Above: *Tulipa agenensis* near Polemi; the Akamas coast beyond Baths of Aphrodite

Day One: 26th March. Arrival in Cyprus

An early start for most of us had us on our way, flying across the snowy Alps and then down the coastline of the Adriatic before cutting across to the Aegean and down to Cyprus. Paphos airport was quick and efficient, and we were soon out and on our way...

Just twenty minutes into our journey, we stopped on the outskirts of Paphos, close to the little church of Saint Nicholas, where a short walk took us down to the rough ground around the little archaeological dig. Initially we found a couple of Crested Larks and a small party of Greater Short-toed Larks, with both Northern and Isabelline Wheatears perched up on the rocks, before a low-flying fighter jet flushed all the birds.

And then James spotted a small flock of Greenfinches, flying into the nearby bushes: amongst them, a smaller, buffy coloured finch was what we had hoped to see, a female Desert Finch, a vagrant from the Middle East and only the fourth recorded on Cyprus, now present around Paphos for a couple of months. Initially perched around the back of the bush, she took a small flight before returning and perching up in the open, showing off the pink and white flash in the wings and white tail patches. Not long after, she flew again, and headed northwards over the nearby hotel, signalling time for us to leave, and the hour-long journey across to the Akamas peninsula, and our home for the next week.

Day Two: 27th March. Baths of Aphrodite and Fontana Amorosa

The day started as we meant to go on for the rest of the week (weather gods permitting...), with breakfast out on the terrace, overlooking the sweep of Chrysochou Bay while Swallows prospected noisily for nest sites under the eaves, and some very persistent cats eyed up the bacon...

Before heading off on our wanderings, we first got to check out the overnight catch from James's moth trap, with Ni Moth *Trichoplusia ni* perhaps the highlight.

The local bus was a 'no show', thanks to an island-wide bus strike, so instead we set off walking... as it turned out, a piece of good luck! Amongst the roadside fields and orchards, we found a pair of newly-arrived Masked Shrikes, the smart male catching insects and then presenting them to his mate, while nearby we had a 'two bird' moment, with a male Eastern Black-eared Wheatear sharing the same perches as a male Cyprus Wheatear.

After a coffee stop and a visit to the shady, fern-fringed 'baths', we pushed on along the hillsides beyond, where we found the splendid *Cyclamen persicum*, plenty of the creamy-yellow Turban Buttercup *Ranunculus asiaticus*, several confiding Cyprus Starred Agamas and much more besides.

The birding was pretty quiet, until another male Cyprus Wheatear appeared in the top of a juniper bush higher up the hillside, singing his buzzy insect-like song.

Day Three: 28th March. Paphos

After some overnight rain, we were hoping for some migrants perhaps to have been grounded, but it was still a surprise at breakfast to hear the wooden reeling of a Savi's Warbler from the bushes over towards the neighbouring property.

While our second 'moth breakfast' was taking place, with The Cosmopolitan *Leucania loreyi* and the pretty *Zethes insularis* amongst the night's catch, a black and white flycatcher popped up into a nearby fig tree. Facing to the right, it seemed to show the white median coverts of a Semicollared Flycatcher... but when James managed to get a photo of 'the' flycatcher nearby, facing to the left, it clearly showed the wing pattern of a Pied Flycatcher: presuming I had made a mistake on that first sighting, we headed off, content with our Pied Flycatcher sighting...

And so, to our history lessons...

For our morning explorations, we 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.

After having our fill of the spectacular archaeology, and for some a great sighting of a Wryneck, we met up to seek out whatever other migrant birds had made landfall on the headland. While things were generally quite quiet, we did enjoy a male Rüppell's Warbler and a pair of lovely little Cretzschmar's Buntings close to the lighthouse.

Heading a little further inland, we found ourselves in a sheltered little field, where, thanks to some up to date local information and to the backing track of a couple of fresh-in Nightingales, we did some surprise botanising, finding two spikes of the endemic *Ophrys kotschyi*, a beautiful orchid and a complete surprise, with no previous records from the Paphos area.

We completed our archaeological tour of Paphos at the Tombs of the Kings, where the Ptolemaic rulers of the island were (perhaps) buried in tombs carved from the soft sandstone.

Beyond the cave tombs, we headed out onto the area of rocky, sandy soils and ground-hugging bushes of *Thymus capitatus*, where we found the low-growing rosettes and prickly 'knapweed' flowers of the wonderfully-named *Crocodylium creticum*, the silvery *Paronychia argentea* and the tiny groundsel-like *Senecio glaucus* subsp *cyprius*.

Wheatears aplenty included at least 15 familiar Northern Wheatears, and four taller Isabelline Wheatears, with a single Short-toed Lark shuffling and occasionally flying about, and a trio of Tawny Pipits striding higher up the slope. A part of five Cretzschmar's Buntings flew over, ticking, while a passing cat set the alarm calls going: in just two, very busy bushes we found six species of 'Sylvia' warbler, with a male Eastern Orphean Warbler, a pair of Eastern Subalpine Warblers and one Common Whitethroat joining the more usual Sardinian Warbler, Blackcap and Lesser Whitethroat in their rattling, chacking chorus, along with a pair of Nightingales, a Song Thrush and a Hoopoe, all making their displeasure with the passing moggy very evident.

Back at the hotel, we revisited the earlier flycatcher confusion, and put the 'two bird theory' to rest, with confirmation that there was at least one of each of the black-and-white *Ficedula* flycatchers present together in the garden orchard: with at least one stunning male Collared Flycatcher and a Semi-collared Flycatcher, complete with extra white wingbars on the median coverts, as well as this morning's photographed Pied Flycatcher.

Day Four: 29th March. Cape Drepanum and Pegeia Forest

We started the day with another 'moth breakfast', with a diminutive Levant Blackneck and lovely Purple Marbled the highlights of the trap, while the orchard was still home to two Collared and one Semi-collared Flycatcher.

Today we headed off across to the other side of the Akamas peninsula, first to the exposed fields of Cape Drepanum, and then back up to Pegeia Forest, an area of Turkish Pine and juniper woodland on shallow soils over the limestone.

We started at the sheltered harbour at Agios Georgios and the nearby Cape Drepanum, where we initially wandered the sandy upper beach, home to some interesting coastal plants: the stroke-able Sea Medick *Medicago maritima*, the salt-loving trefoil *Lotus halophilus*, the purple and white flowers of Statice *Limonium sinuatum*, and a couple of coastal cabbages: Three-horned Stock *Matthiola tricuspidata* and Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima*. Across the trampled paths of the Cape, Autumn Mandrake *Mandragora autumnalis* and the tiny rayless mayweed *Anthemis rigida* were much in evidence.

After the wet weather overnight, we were hoping to find some interesting migrants amongst the low bushes and fields of the Cape, but the rather tatty Cattle Egret perched up on the docked boats wasn't quite what we were expecting, while a flock of nine Night Herons flying overhead were another surprise.

Perhaps more expected were one or two Rüppell's Warblers, an Isabelline Wheatear and an Eastern Black-eared Wheatear amongst the low bushes, while several Black-headed Wagtails and at least one Blue-headed Wagtail were feeding in the barley fields, occasionally flying overhead or perching up in view.

Rock-flipping revealed several Eastern Bent-toed Geckos, at least a couple of Snake-eyed Lacertids and a big Scolopendra centipede.

After a coffee break up in Agios Georgios, we drove back up onto the ridge of the Akamas, passing a brief Long-legged Buzzard along the way, to the Pegeia Forest, where we had our sandwiches under the pines at the picnic site.

After lunch, and 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* subsp *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 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 for us here were the distinctive little spikes of Yellow Bee Orchid *Ophrys lutea* subsp *galilaea* (once known as *Ophrys sicula*), 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* subsp *grandiflora* (*Ophrys levantina* in old money), with its squared-off velvety brown lip, and tiny 'ears'. Nearby was the very distinctive *Ophrys argolica* subsp *elegans*, Cyprus's endemic form of the Eyed Bee Orchid, looking very rakish with its shiny fighter pilot's goggles and swept-back pink 'wings', while perhaps the best of the lot were the rich velvety purple flowers of Early Spider Orchid *Ophrys sphegodes* subsp *taurica* (another plant with many names, having been *Ophrys mammosa*, *Ophrys alasiatica*, *Ophrys morio* and *Ophrys transhyrcana* at various times!)

Along the track sides, mossy-covered thin soils, with abundant rosettes of the winter-flowering buttercup *Ranunculus cythareus* with its broad leaves flat to the ground, were home to the tiny fronds of Small Adder's-tongue *Ophioglossum lusitanicum*, a tiny, winter-'flowering' fern which loves this particular micro-habitat.

Another very specific micro-habitat, the thicker, springier thatch of pine needles around the base of trees, in dappled sun, was home to the lovely little Budak's Snake-eyed Skink, with several individuals seen as they skittered amongst the pine needles. Snake-eyed Lacertids proved a bit friendlier, and a large Cyprus Starred Agama seemed completely oblivious to our passing by.

After enjoying the views out over Pegeia and Paphos from the edge of the escarpment, we headed back to the bus, and returned to Aphrodite Beach as the first rain showers of the week arrived.

Day Five: 30th March. Agia Varvara

More overnight rain seemed to have had the desired effect on the birds, with a Common Whitethroat, Cyprus Wheatear and a surprise Great Reed Warbler all new in to join the still-present Collared and Semicollared Flycatchers, while 16 Alpine Swifts and a handful of Tree Pipits flew north overhead.

After stocking up again on delicious Cypriot pastries, we skirted Paphos and soon arrived on the outskirts of the quiet village of Agia Varvara. Along the river valley, a series of agricultural water storage ponds were anything but quiet, with a cacophony of croaking and quacking coming from the (apparently) abundant Cyprus Water Frogs: despite the obvious large numbers of animals at home in the ponds, it took us quite a while to be able to catch sight of a couple, resting on the riverbank. Less raucous, we also picked out the soft trilling of Cypriot Green Toad which, after the distant calling of Savigny's Tree Frogs from the garden over previous nights completed our 'heard' trio of Cypriot amphibians.

In between the two sets of pools, we walked the track up the rocky hillside, with both Great Spotted and Common Cuckoos flying past, a calling Quail from the long grass and a handful of Eastern Black-eared and Northern Wheatears amongst the rocks, but alas no sign of our hoped-for Finsch's Wheatear, a bird of the mountains of Asia Minor and the Caucasus that visits these valleys for the winter...

A Little Owl scowled at us from a nearby cliff, while dragonflies on the wing included Vagrant Emperor, Red-veined Darter and Blue-tailed Damselfly.

Bird-wise, the pools were a little disappointing, with just a handful of Moorhen and at least one Little Grebe whinnying from the reeds. Sedge and Reed Warblers flitted through the reeds, and a single male Shoveler soon took flight after our arrival. Apparently less concerned by our presence, albeit almost invisible amongst the dense vegetation, were at least three Little Crakes picking their way quietly through the reedy margins, occasionally wandering across the bare rocky 'beaches' in between one reed clump and the next. Not so much shy as just tiny and unobtrusive, we all eventually got good views of these mini-Moorhens, feeding up on their way north.

Our day would've been made by the Blue-cheeked Bee-eater that was photographed by another visiting birdwatcher just before we arrived at the pools, or by the male Pallid Harrier that Jannet caught sight of as it slipped across the hillside, but alas, not this time...

Back at the hotel, two Semicollared and perhaps as many as three Collared Flycatchers were still present in the gardens, along with both Cyprus and Isabelline Wheatears, a male Redstart and a beautiful Wood Warbler.

Day Six: 31st March. Polemi, Asprokemmos and Mandria

After another breakfast on the terrace, we were back on the bus and heading south.

Our first stop of the day was close to the village of Polemi, at a field full of the bright red *Tulipa agenensis*, together with *Geranium tuberosum* and one or two lingering spikes of the dark blue *Muscari inconstriatum*, with a Great Spotted Cuckoo and a female Collared Flycatcher as the supporting act.

One last pitstop at the bakery, and then we skirted back round Paphos and arrived at the Asprokemmos Dam, where we were greeted by a brief female Pallid Harrier flying across in front of the bus as we pulled up. Walking across the dam, a flock of Alpine Swifts were swooping low overhead, dropping down to drink from the reservoir, while a pair of Chukar scuttled away below the dam. In the wood at the far side, two or three Eastern Bonelli's Warblers were calling from the trees, along with a male Collared Flycatcher.

A short drive later, and we arrived at beach bar at Mandria, a suitable spot to have our picnic.

For the more botanically-minded, the sandy upper beach was home to some interesting coastal plants: the stroke-able Sea Medick *Medicago maritima*, the salt-loving trefoil *Lotus halophilus*, some big clumps of Yellow Horned Poppy *Glaucium flavum*, and a couple of coastal cabbages: Three-horned Stock *Matthiola tricuspidata* and Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima*. Butterflies included several Swallowtails, a couple of tiny Dark Grass Blues and a skittish Pygmy Skipper.

A flock of around 20 Short-toed Larks flew past, and we enjoyed good views of a large group of Yellow Wagtails feeding on a recently-mowed meadow, with males of the Blue-headed, Black-headed and Grey-headed subspecies all feeding alongside each other.

For our last stop of the day, we headed to the other side of Paphos airport, and the water treatment works. As we arrived, a flock of 25 Glossy Ibises were spotted flying along the coast: the same group was seen later the same afternoon flying past Paphos headland, and then carrying on northwards. A Marsh Harrier quartering the potato fields was our second harrier species of the day, and yet another Collared Flycatcher was calling from the trees.

Along the track beside the sewage works, a smart Spur-winged Lapwing showed well, before flying off noisily, joining another two pairs behind the fence around the water tanks.

Day Seven: 1st April. Smygies and Neo Chorio

This morning we set off 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 taverna 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 *Odontarrhena akamasica* (formerly known as *Alyssum akamasicum*), the grey rosettes of *Centaurea akamantis* (along with the previous species, only found on the exposed rocks of the Akamas Peninsula) and the pink trumpets of *Thymus integer* (found here and up in the Troodos mountains).

Walking on a little, at least three Cyprus Warblers could be heard singing from the thorny Genista bushes around us, with one male eventually popping up for us.

Nearby, we found our first new orchids of the day: the elegant pink flowers of the endemic Troodos Orchid, formerly a species of its own but now relegated to a subspecies of the Anatolian Orchid *Orchis anatolica* subsp *troodi*.

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 downhill.

From here on, the day became one for the orchid lovers, with 23 different 'kinds' of orchid seen by the end of the day: new for us were the buttery yellow spikes of the Roman Orchid *Dactylorhiza romana*; 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* subsp *lapethica*; the broad flowers of *Ophrys omegaifera* subsp *israelitica* with the pale W across the lip; and the long-finished tiny spikes of the Cyprus Four-spotted Orchid *Orchis x sezekiana*.

After a little persuading, a shy Levant Freshwater Crab put in an appearance at the small stream by the chapel of Agios Minas, and a small party of Cretzschmar's Buntings were found nearby, with a handful of Whinchats, freshly arrived, and a male Woodchat Shrike adorning the bushes around the fields, while the calls of Collared Flycatchers were ringing out from the trees.

After a delicious feast at the taverna, we walked back to the hotel through the quiet hillside lanes, where we found the very last flowers of *Orchis punctulata* and *Himantoglossum robertianum* alongside some handsome *Orchis italica* spikes down in the valley, and our last couple of orchids of

the day, *Ophrys umbilicata* subsp *umbilicata* and *Ophrys umbilicata* subsp *flavomarginata* on a scrap of spiny 'phrygana' vegetation amongst the fields and villas.

The last bit of excitement came in the form of a reeling Savi's Warbler, a handful of Eastern Black-eared Wheatears and a Black Francolin who flew across the road, our one glimpse of the week.

Day Eight: 2nd April. Departure

A lazy morning, with one last breakfast on the terrace after the night's heavy rain had passed, and one last 'moth breakfast', with Striped Hawkmoth and the rarely-seen and poorly known endemic *Dyscia simplicaria* added to our lepidoptera list. Alpine Swifts flew overhead while we had our final chances at photographing Collared Flycatchers in the garden... and then it was time to bid farewell to Aphrodite Beach, and make our way back to Paphos and our flight home.

Philip Precey, Wildlife Travel. April 2026



Above (left to right): *Ophrys kotschyi*, *Serapias orientalis* and *Ophrys argolica* subsp *elegans* (James Lowen)

BIRDS

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Waterfowl)									
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>			X			X		
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>					X			
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants, Grouse and allies)									
Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H	X	H
	Cyprus is the only European location for Black Francolin, otherwise native to Asia, from Turkey across to northern Myanmar.								
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>					H			
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>		X			X	X	X	
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)									
Rock Dove	<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
Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)									
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	X		H		X	X	X	
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>					X		X	X
Family Apodidae (Swifts)									
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>		X	X	X	X	X		X
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>					X			
Family Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules and Coots)									
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		X			X			
Little Crake	<i>Zapornia parva</i>	At least 3 (one female, and 2 males) on the pools at Agia Varvara, 30 th							
Family Burhinidae (Thick-knees)									
Stone Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>						H		
Family Recurvirostridae (Stilts and Avocets)									
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			X					
Family Charadriidae (Plovers and Lapwings)									
Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	One seen on Paphos airport from the landing plane, and one at Paphos water treatment works on 31st							
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers and allies)									
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				X				
Family Laridae (Gulls, Terns and Skimmers)									
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> the dark-backed 'Baltic Gull'				X		X		

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Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)									
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>					X			
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>						X		
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)									
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			X					
Mediterranean Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis desmarestii</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Ardeidae (Herons, Egrets and Bitterns)									
Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				X				
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			X			X		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>				X				
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>								X
Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Kites)									
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		X				X		
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>						X		
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			X		X		X	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		X	X					
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>				X	X	X	X	
Family Strigidae (Owls)									
Cyprus Scops Owl	<i>Otus cyprius</i>	Two heard singing from the ridge behind the hotel, on the night of 31st							
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>					X			
Family Upupidae (Hoopoes)									
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)									
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			X					
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)									
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>			X					
Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)									
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		X			X			
Family Laniidae (Shrikes)									
Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	A pair along the roadside towards the Baths of Aphrodite, 27 th							
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		X				X	X	
Family Corvidae (Crows, Jays and Magpies)									
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
Family Paridae (Tits)									
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Alaudidae (Larks)									
Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	X		X			X		X

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Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	X		X	X		X		X
Bimaculated Lark	<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	the leaders had just enough time before the flight to 'twitch' one at Timi							
Family Cisticolidae (Cisticolas and allies)									
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		X			X	X	X	
Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers and allies)									
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>					X			
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoebanus</i>					X			
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			X		X		X	
Family Locustellidae (Grassbirds and allies)									
Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>			H				H	
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows)									
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					X			
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)									
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>					X			
Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>		X			X	X	X	X
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>								X
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Scotoceridae (Bush Warblers and allies)									
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	X	H	H	H	X	H	H
Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers and allies)									
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>		X	X		X	X	X	X
Eastern Orphean Warbler	<i>Curruca crassirostris</i>			X					
Rüppell's Warbler	<i>Curruca ruppeli</i>			X	X				
Cyprus Warbler	<i>Curruca melanothorax</i>	three males singing from Juniper scrub on the Akamas peninsula, 1 st April							
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca cantillans</i>			X					
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>			X		X		X	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes and allies)									
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			X				X	
Family Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers)									
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	one in the garden, amongst a fall of migrants on our final morning, 2nd							
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		H	X		X	X	X	X
Semicollared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X
an amazing run of sightings of this scarce migrant, with at least four in the hotel gardens, along with two more between Smygies and the hotel on 1 st									

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i> large numbers of this normally scarce migrant during our time, with at least 20 seen between Smygies and the hotel on 1 st .			X	X	X	X	X	X
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			X					
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>							X	X
Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>			X					
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Cyprus Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe cypriaca</i>		X			X	X	X	X
Eastern Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe melanoleuca</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)									
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	
Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)									
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					X			
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i> a flock in the mowed field at Mandria included males of Blue-headed <i>flava</i> , Black-headed <i>feldegg</i> and Grey-headed <i>thunbergi</i> subspecies.			X	X	X	X		
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			X					
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		X	X					
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				X	X	X	X	X
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>			X	X				
Family Fringillidae (Finches and allies)									
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i> the leaders had just enough time before the flight to twitch a male at Timi								
Desert Finch	<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i> A long-staying female, the fourth record fo Cyprus, was seen shortly after arriving at Paphos on 26 th .								
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		X		X	X		X	
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		X	X				X	
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)									
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		X			X			
Cretzschmar's Bunting	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>			X				X	

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

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

BUTTERFLIES

Family Hesperidae (Skippers)										
Pygmy Skipper	<i>Gegenes pumilio</i>							X		
Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)										
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon syriacus</i>				X	X	X	X		
Eastern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cerisyi cypria</i>			X	X					
Family Pieridae (Whites)										
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			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		
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks)										
Dark Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i>							X		
Paphos Blue	<i>Glauopsyche paphos</i>			X	X	X				X
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>						X	X		
Family Nymphalidae (Admirals and Fritillaries)										
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			X		X	X	X	X	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			X		X				
Large Wall	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>						X			

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MOTHS: Crambidae		
	<i>Hydriris ornatalis</i>	to light, 27 th
MOTHS: Erebidae		
Purple Marbled	<i>Eublemma ostrina</i>	to light, 29 th
	<i>Ocnogyna clathrate</i>	the hairy caterpillars by the tulip field, 31 st
	<i>Zebeeba falsalis</i>	to light, 27 th , 28 th
	<i>Zethes insularis</i>	to light, 28 th
MOTHS: Geometridae		
Yellow Belle	<i>Aspitates ochrearia</i>	to light, 29 th
Blair's Mocha	<i>Cyclophora pupplaria</i>	to light, 1 st
	<i>Dyscia simplicaria</i>	to light, 2 nd . Endemic to Cyprus
	<i>Oulobophora externaria</i>	to light, 27 th : larvae feed on <i>Pistacia</i>
	<i>Peribatodes correptaria</i>	to light, 1 st
Vestal	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>	to light, 1 st
Garden Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	to light, 27 th
MOTHS: Noctuidae		
Pale Shoulder	<i>Acontia lucida</i>	to light, 29 th ; at Mandria, 31 st
Dark Sword Grass	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	to light, 27 th , 29 th ,
	<i>Agrotis sp.</i>	to light, 28 th
	<i>Apamea syriaca</i>	to light, 27 th
Small Mottled Willow	<i>Apodoptera exigua</i>	to light, 29 th ,
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	to light, 29 th , 31 st .
Pale Mottled Willow	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>	to light, 29 th ,
	<i>Caradrina flavirena</i>	to light, 27 th
Marigold Shark	<i>Cucullia calendulae</i>	to light, 1 st
	<i>Egira cf tibori</i>	to light, 28 th , 29 th
Blue-eyed Flatterer	<i>Eutelia adulatrix</i>	to light, 31 st
	<i>Hadena adriana</i>	to light, 1 st
Broad-barred White	<i>Hecatera bicolorata</i>	to light, 28 th
Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>	to light, 28 th
The Cosmopolitan	<i>Leucania loreyi</i>	to light, 28 th
Dark Mottled Willow	<i>Spodoptera ciliium</i>	to light, 1 st
Mediterranean Brocade	<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	to light, 27 th
Levant Blackneck	<i>Tathorhynchus exsiccata</i>	to light, 29 th
Ni Moth	<i>Trichoplusia ni</i>	to light, 27 th
MOTHS: Sphingidae		
Striped Hawkmoth	<i>Hyles livornica</i>	to light, 2 nd



(left, from top): Striped Hawkmoth, *Peribatodes correptaria*, *Hadena adriana*, *Zethes insularis*
(right, from top): Pale Shoulder, Blair's Mocha, *Eutelia adulatrix*, Purple Marbled (photos James Lowen)

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.

FERNS

Ophioglossaceae (adder's-tongue family)

Ophioglossum lusitanicum **Small Adder's Tongue** tiny fronds amongst the Ranunculus rosettes by the rock pools, Pegeia & coming down from Smygies

Pteridaceae (maidenhair fern family)

Adiantum capillus-veneris **Maidenhair Fern.** damp rocks around the Baths of Aphrodite

CONIFERS

Cupressaceae (cypress family)

Cupressus sempervirens **Mediterranean Cypress.** common roadside tree, mostly planted

Juniperus turbinata one of the dominant maquis shrubs and forest understory: eg Pegeia, Smygies

Ephedraceae (joint-pine family)

Ephedra foemina **Jointed Pine.** 'lego plant', eg Pegeia Forest

Pinaceae (pine family)

Pinus brutia **Turkish Pine.** the canopy tree in Pegeia Forest

DICOTYLEDONS

Anacardiaceae (sumac family)

Pistacia atlantica eg the large trees at Agios Neophytos and Paphos lighthouse

Pistacia lentiscus **Mastic Tree** common shrub on dry hillsides etc, with pinky-red berries.

Pistacia terebinthus **Turpentine Tree** deciduous tree, noted on the walk from Latchi

Apiaceae (carrot family)

Crithmum maritimum **Rock Samphire.** Cape Drepanum

Daucus carota ssp maximus **Wild Carrot.** Common roadside plant

Ferula communis **Giant Fennel.** Common roadside plant, big yellow 'pom pom' flowers

Scandix pecten-veneris **Shepherd's Needle.** Common field margin plant

Smyrniolus atrum **Alexanders.** eg Baths of Aphrodite

Aristolochiaceae (birthwort family)

Aristolochia sempervirens **Climbing Birthwort.** yellow 'Dutchman's pipe' flowers, Baths of Aphrodite

Asteraceae (daisy family)

Anthemis rigida **Rayless Chamomile.** eg Cape Drepanum

Atractylis cancellata 'caged' flower head, Smygies

Calendula arvensis **Field Marigold.** Common roadside and field margin plant

Carduus pycnocephalus **Italian Thistle.** Very spiny flower heard, Cape Drepanum

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<i>Centaurea akamantis</i>	greyish rosettes on exposed serpentinite, Smygies
<i>Crocodylium creticum</i>	rosettes on sandy beaches, eg Tombs of the Kings and Mandria
<i>Echinops spinosissimus</i>	Very spiny thistle leaves, Tombs of the Kings
<i>Geropogon hybridus</i>	small lilac 'goats beard'
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown Daisy. Common roadside and field margins plant
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	yellow flowers, rocky hillsides
<i>Notobasis syriaca</i>	Syrian Thistle. Thistle with 'clustered' flower heads, hillsides above hotel
<i>Onopordum cypricum</i>	very prickly thistle, Cape Drepanum
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Spiny Pallenis. Yellow 'daisy' with spiny bracts
<i>Phagnalon graecum</i>	shaving brush flowers, rocky hillsides
<i>Senecio glaucus</i> ssp. <i>cypricus</i>	Tiny 'groundsel', on the beach at Tombs of the Kings
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle. Common roadside plant: pale veins
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle. Common field margin plant
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Goat's Beard. Larger lilac flowers.
Boraginaceae (forget-me-not family)	
<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>	Eastern Alkanet. Creamy yellow flowers, bristly leaves
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Large Blue Alkanet. Deep blue flowers, eg roadside near hotel
<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Bugloss. deep cerise flowers, eg roadside near hotel
<i>Lithodora hispidula</i>	Common shrub in maquis, low growing with pink and white flowers
<i>Onosma fruticosa</i>	goldendrop, Smygies
Brassicaceae (cabbage family)	
<i>Odotarrhena akamasica</i>	= <i>Alyssum akamasicum</i> . tiny yellow flowers, on exposed serpentinite, Smygies
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Twin seed pod, eg Pegeia
<i>Cakile maritime</i>	Sea Rocket. Eg Cape Drepanum
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse. common roadside weed
<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>	Three-horned Stock. eg Cape Drepanum
Cactaceae (cactus family)	
<i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i>	Neo Chorio
<i>Opuntia maxima</i>	Prickly Pear. occasional around villages, eg edges of Neo Chorio
Caryophyllaceae (carnation family)	
<i>Minuartia picta</i>	pink 'licked' sandwort, Smygies
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	on beaches and tracks, silvery bracts
<i>Spergularia bocconii</i>	'sea spurrey', Cape Drepanum & Mandria beaches
Cistaceae (rock-rose family)	
<i>Cistus creticus</i>	Grey Cistus large pink flowers, crumpled petals
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus white flowers, narrow sticky leaves
<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Cistus small pink flowers, rounded leaves
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus white flowers, oval leaves
<i>Cistus x skangergii</i>	Pink-flowered, narrow leaved hybrid between <i>monspeliensis</i> and <i>parviflorus</i> : rock pools nr Latchi
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rock-rose. Smygies

Convolvulaceae (bindweed family)	
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed. big pink flowers, eg Cape Drepanum
Crassulaceae (stonecrop family)	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort. Baths of Aphrodite
Cucurbitaceae (gourd family)	
<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	White Bryony. Scrambling vine, eg roadside near hotel
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber. Mandria beach
Fabaceae (pea family)	
<i>Calycotome villosa</i>	Spiny Broom. common yellow flowered shrub, sweetly scented. Foodplant of Paphos Blue.
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob. common tree.
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree. Neo Chorio
<i>Genista fasselata</i>	Spikier yellow-flowered shrub, eg Smygies
<i>Hymenocarpus circinnatus</i>	Small orangey flower, flat circular 'pod'
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling. Creamy yellow flowers, leaf-like stipules
<i>Lathyrus blepharicarpos</i>	brick-red flowers, 'eye lash' seed pods. Common roadside plant
<i>Lathyrus gorgonei</i>	apricot-orange flowers
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	creamy-yellow flowers, leaf-like stems
<i>Lotus edulis</i>	eg around the hotel car park
<i>Lotus halophilus</i>	Mandria beach
<i>Lotus peregrinus</i>	Hotel carpark
<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i>	Asparagus Pea. Deep red flowers, common roadside plant. = <i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>
<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick. Beach, eg Cape Drepanum
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	common roadside plant
<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i>	common roadside plant
<i>Ononis pubescens</i>	yellow flowers, sticky leaves, foul smelling
<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	Shield Clover. Common roadside plant
<i>Trifolium spumosum</i>	Bladder Clover. Agia Varvara
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Star Clover. Common roadside plant
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover. Pegeia
<i>Tripodion tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder Vetch. Common roadside plant. = <i>Physanthyllis tetraphylla</i>
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	Hairy Yellow-vetch. Roadside near the hotel
<i>Vicia palaestina</i>	pinky-purple flowers, Smygies
<i>Vicia peregrina</i>	pale purple flowers, Pegeia
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch. common roadside plant
Fagaceae (beech family)	
<i>Quercus infectoria veneris</i>	Deciduous or Royal Oak. eg Polemi roadsides
Geraniaceae (geranium family)	
<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked Stork's-bill. common roadside plant, large lilac flowers
<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Crane's-bill. Polemi tulip fields
Lamiaceae (mint family)	
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit. Field margins
<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>	woody, upright 'thyme' in maquis, eg Baths of Aphrodite

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<i>Prasium majus</i>	common, scrambling shrub in hedgerows, twin white flowers.
<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>	shrubby, purple-flowered sage, common in maquis
<i>Salvia viridis</i>	small, white-flowered sage, roadside plant
<i>Thymus capitatus</i>	thorny bush, phrygana, eg Baths of Aphrodite
<i>Thymus integer</i>	low sprawling thyme, on exposed serpentinite, Smygies
Linaceae (flax family)	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax. pale blue flowers, common roadside plant
Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)	
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape. Roadside near the hotel
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape. purple broomrape, field margins above the hotel
<i>Parentucellia flaviflora</i>	small bartsia with creamy yellow flowers, eg Baths of Aphrodite. Recently split from <i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>
Oxalidaceae (wood-sorrel family)	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup. South African weed, common everywhere!
Papaveraceae (poppy family)	
<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Fumitory. Field margins, Mandria
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned Poppy. Mandria beach
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy. Common field margin plant
Plantaginaceae (plantain family)	
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel Snout. roadside near the hotel
Plumbaginaceae (leadwort family)	
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	larger white and purple flowers, broad leaves
Polygalaceae (milkwort family)	
<i>Polygala venulosa</i>	white flowers, Smygies
Primulaceae (primrose family)	
<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Sowbread. common in rocky areas
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel. common roadside/field margin plant
<i>Lysimachia loeflingii</i>	blue-flowered pimpernel
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed. Smygies
Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)	
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban Buttercup. Common in rocky areas
<i>Ranunculus cytheraeus</i>	more usually autumn flowering, broad leaves held flat to the ground, damp areas in Pegeia & Smygies
Rhamnaceae (buckthorn family)	
<i>Zizyphus lotus</i>	very thorny bush, near the entrance to the mosaics, Paphos
Rosaceae (rose family)	
<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Mediterranean Hawthorn. eg Polemi
<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Thorny Burnet. Common in the phrygana, 'chicken wire' bush
Santalaceae (sandalwood family)	
<i>Thesium humile</i>	the bastard-toadflax, Smygies
Solanaceae (nightshade family)	
<i>Mandragora autumnalis</i>	Autumn Mandrake. Cape Drepanum
<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	White Henbane. Paphos lighthouse

Styracaceae (storax family)	
<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	sweetly-smelling white flowered shrub, Baths of Aphrodite
Tamaricaceae (tamarisk family)	
<i>Tamarix tetragyna</i>	eg on the walk from the Baths of Aphrodite

MONOCOTYLEDONS	
Amaryllidaceae (daffodil family)	
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Naples Garlic. the common roadside allium
Asparagaceae (asparagus family)	
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Wild Asparagus
<i>Asparagus horridus</i>	very spiny, woody asparagus, Tombs of the Kings
<i>Bellevalia nivalis</i>	Snowy Bellavalia
<i>Bellevalia trifoliata</i>	Three-leaved Bellavalia
<i>Drimia maritima</i>	Sea Squill. broad leaves, rocky hillsides
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth
<i>Muscari inconstictum</i>	Polemi tulip fields
<i>Ornithogalum pedicellare</i>	small white star-shaped flowers, eg Pegeia
Asphodelaceae (asphodel family)	
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-stemmed Asphodel. finer leaves
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Branched Asphodel. broader leaves
Iridaceae (iris family)	
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus
<i>Gladiolus triphyllus</i>	pine forests, eg Pegeia and Smygies
<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut
Liliaceae (lily family)	
<i>Gagea graeca</i>	white-flowered Gagea, in rocky areas
<i>Tulipa agenensis</i>	Polemi tulip fields: first handful of flowers just emerging
Smilacaceae (greenbriar family)	
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax. Common scrambling thorny vine.
Orchidaceae (orchid family))	
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> subsp <i>syriaca</i>	Eastern Green-winged Orchid. pine woods, eg Pegeia and Smygies
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid. just coming into flower, nr Latchi
<i>Anacamptis fragrans</i>	buds, still some time from flowering, Neo Chorio
<i>Dactylorhiza romana</i>	Roman Orchid. pine woods, above Smygies picnic site.
<i>Himantoglossum</i> <i>robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid. Neo Chorio, last few spikes
<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	Dense-flowered Orchid. Smygies
<i>Ophrys apifera</i> var <i>chlorantha</i>	Bee Orchid. greeny-white form, Smygies
<i>Ophrys argolica</i> subsp <i>elegans</i>	‘fighter pilot’ goggles and swept back ‘wings’: Pegeia and Smygies
<i>Ophrys bornmuelleri</i> subsp <i>grandiflora</i>	Pegeia and Smygies

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<i>Ophrys bornmuelleri</i> subsp <i>bornmuelleri</i>	Baths of Aphrodite and Pegeia
<i>Ophrys fusca</i> subsp <i>cinereophila</i>	'Sombre' bee orchid, with V-shaped throat, eg Pegeia and Smygies
<i>Ophrys lutea</i> subsp <i>galilaea</i>	'Yellow' bee orchid, common in phrygana/maquis habitats
<i>Ophrys omegaifera</i> subsp <i>israelitica</i>	large flowered 'sombre' bee orchid, with U-shaped throat and white W on lip: Smygies
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp <i>taurica</i>	'black currant chew' orchid, formerly <i>Ophrys mammosa</i>
<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i> subsp <i>flavomarginata</i>	larger/paler flowered 'woodcock' orchid, broad yellow margin, just going over
<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i> subsp <i>lapethica</i>	narrow 'waist', pink sepals, under pines below Smygies picnic site
<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i> subsp <i>umbilicata</i>	Eastern Woodcock Orchid. more brightly coloured 'woodcock' orchid, in the Serapias field above Latchi
<i>Orchis anatolica</i>	formerly <i>Orchis troodii</i> , under pine trees high on the ridge, Smygies
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid. Neo Chorio
<i>Orchis punctulata</i>	Small-dotted Orchid. going over, last fresh spikes, Neo Chorio
<i>Orchis x sezikiana</i>	spotted leaves, purple stem: gone over, Smygies
<i>Serapias bergonii</i>	Greek Tongue Orchid. slimmer, paler plant, thin tongue
<i>Serapias orientalis</i>	Eastern Tongue Orchid. chunky, dark magenta, broad tongue
<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>	Long-lipped Tongue Orchid. formerly <i>Serapias levantina</i> , taller and more elegant than <i>S. orientalis</i> , chunkier than <i>S. bergonii</i>



Gladiolus triphyllus, Smygies (left) and *Tulipa agenensis*, Polemi (right)



(clockwise, from top left): Black-headed Wagtail, Cape Drepanum (PP); Spur-winged Plover, Paphos (PP); Cretzschmar's Bunting, Paphos headland (JL); Cyprus Warbler, Akamas (JL)



(clockwise, from top left): Collared Flycatcher, Aphrodite Beach (JL); Semicollared Flycatcher, Aphrodite Beach (PP); Isabelline Wheatear, Tombs of the Kings (JL); Eastern Black-eared Wheatear, Asprokremmos Dam (JL)



(clockwise, from top left): Snake-eyed Lacertid, Baths of Aphrodite (JL); Bridled Skink, Baths of Aphrodite (JL); Cyprus Starred Agama, Paphos Headland (JL); Troodos Wall Lizard, Polemi (PP)

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