

Spring in North Cyprus

Naturetrek Tour Report

31 March - 7 April 2017



Cyprus Lesser White-Toothed Shrew by Alan Outen



Glossy Ibis by Andy Harding



Collared Flycatcher by Andy Harding



Spiny-footed Lizard by Alan Outen

Report and images by Alan Outen & Andy Harding



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With 16 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Friday 31st March

Most of the ten clients who were travelling from Heathrow T5 on the same flight as Alan and Andy met up with the leaders before departure, with the remainder being contacted on the plane. A smooth flight and a punctual arrival augured well, and thus it proved. There were no problems with baggage reclaim, so it was a lovely reunion with Turgay, our regular essential guide and fixer. The remaining six clients were already ensconced on our luxury coach for the trip north. So, once water had been distributed, we set off. The efficient microphone allowed most of the briefing for the trip and subsequent questions to be completed during the journey, as well as a few humorous anecdotes. The crossing from the Greek to the Turkish side was quite slow, given the lack of traffic and only a passport check being required these days. Nonetheless the early departure time from London and ever-improving roads meant a prompt arrival at Bellapais Monastery Village Hotel, in Girne. A lovely cool drink awaited us, and the presence of several long-serving staff was as reassuring as ever. The check-in procedure and help with luggage was extremely efficient allowing plenty of time to shower and settle in before meeting up before dinner.

The buffet dinner was again a big success. The quality was fine and, while by no means rushed, it was rather quicker than the table service of earlier years, allowing more time for chat and discussion before folks were too tired. Indeed, it was a noisy, garrulous group which had to be called to order so that the programme for the morrow could be reiterated. A Kotschy's Gecko and the millipede *Pachyiulus flavipes* were seen by a few en route back to their rooms.

Day 2

Saturday 1st April

Mainly dull with a few light showers and occasional sunshine 20°C max.

The day started brilliantly. Overnight rain had left several small puddles immediately outside the hotel. At least four Red-rumped Swallows were taking up mud for their nests, allowing great photographic opportunities at point-blank range for most of the group, who had emerged for the pre-breakfast walk. After watching these for at least 10 minutes we had to disturb them briefly to stroll the short distance to the nearby ravine, heavily vegetated, but with its share of rubbish. Our normal vantage points were barred to us by spoil heaps, and further development of a partially built 'hotel' (it has slowly been getting bigger over the last nine years!) was also unhelpful. Cetti's Warblers called frustratingly, as always, but two Chukars, initially only seen in flight, gradually drew closer to us on the opposite 'bank' giving quite splendid views. As always, a distant Black Francolin called, unseen, and there was no indication of migrating passerines which was possibly an ominous sign.

Our side of the ravine was also of far less interest botanically and for invertebrates, since several rough areas had been cleared and flattened. Nonetheless, it afforded an opportunity to see a few species typical of the Mediterranean flora including *Lamium moschatum*, *Echallium elaterium* (Squirting Cucumber), and the ubiquitous *Glebionis* (= *Chrysanthemum*) *coronarium* (Crown Daisy).

Breakfast was, unlike previous years, a buffet, so the cooked-to-order omelettes were not a possibility. On the other hand there was no portion control! Afterwards we drove just a couple of kilometres up to Bellapais Abbey.

After enjoying fabulous views of the Abbey from the approach road, we looked at the Tree of Idleness (as featured in Lawrence Durrell's novel *Bitter Lemons*), and other floral delights such as *Veronica cymbalaria*, *Phagnalon rupestre* subsp. *graecum*, *Verbascum levanticum*, *Bauhinia variegata*, *Tetraclinis articulata* and *Lygos rhaetan*. The overcast conditions meant no Agama Lizards were besporting themselves and no butterflies. A Common Kestrel and a few Swifts which eventually proved to be Pallid failed to get the birding pulse going. Most of the group bought tickets to go inside the Monastery and felt well rewarded for doing so. In addition, the quaint old streets provided plenty of interest and a narrow side turning next to some gardens produced much botanical interest including *Urtica pilulifera*, *Crataegus azarolus*, *Dodonea viscosa* and *Laurus nobilis*. So, in the end, we spent rather more time here than originally planned.

Following a brief stop back in Girne to allow withdrawal of local currency, we drove to our usual stop below Five-finger Mountain. Birding was fairly hard work here with just brief views of both Cyprus and Sardinian Warblers and, strangely, long periods of complete silence. A distant Peregrine and an equally distant Raven were augmented by our first encounter with beautiful territorial male Cyprus Wheatears. Butterflies were still hard to come by, with only a couple of Orange Tips and one rapid-flying Cleopatra, but plants were well up to scratch, including *Helichrysum congestatum*, *Lithodora hispidula* subsp. *versicolor*, *Sarcopoterium spinosum*, *Tragopogon sinuatus*, *Bellevalia nivalis*, *Vicia peregrina*, *Arbutus andrachne*, *Gagea peduncularis*, and our first orchids, with fine specimens of Anatolian Orchid (*Orchis anatolica*), Naked Man Orchid (*Orchis italica*), Small Yellow Bee Orchid (*Ophrys sicula*) and *Ophrys mammosa*. A Troodos Lizard and a Kotschy's Gecko provided reptilian interest. The first of many of the common large centipedes *Scolopendra cingulata* was also found whilst among the Heteropteran bug species were *Horistus infuscatus* and *Closterotomus annulatus*, both new to the all-time list for this tour.

The Herbarium stop is that in name only. Sadly, the building itself has been completely gutted. What has become of the collection and what the plans are for the future of the building are not at present known to us, but Alan has been informed that this is quite a story! However, we were able to take our picnic lunch at the local cafe, the staff of which were happy to supply drinks, as always, in a mutually cooperative arrangement.

Our post lunch walk brought birdlessness to new heights, but not for want of trying...a largish raptor, briefly seen, probably a Steppe Buzzard, was the highlight. The slow walk up through the forest was excellent for flowers, and insects, making the stop very worthwhile. *Scandix pecten-veneris* (Shepherd's Needle), *Vicia narbonensis*, *Erodium gruinum*, *Moraea* (=Gynandiris) *sisyrrinchium*, *Anthyllis* (=Phisanthyllis) *tetraphylla* (Bladder Vetch), *Misopates orontium* (Weasel Snout) and the endemic *Silene fraudatrix* were among the floral highlights whilst the Flower Chafer Beetle (*Oxythyrea funesta*), the curious endemic grasshopper species *Modicogryllus cyprius* and a number of true-bug species were perhaps the best of the invertebrates.

We were able to drive more directly to Girne and its ancient harbour than in previous years, so there was time for those who wished to visit the castle museum and its famous ancient wreck and take in its large collection, albeit at a bit of a gallop. Others walked the entire harbour walls in more leisurely fashion, enjoying the scene and taking a coffee or a beer. This was, scenically and culturally, an excellent end to the day and we had nice views of Common Kingfisher. Plants here included *Morus alba* (White Mulberry), *Hyoscyamus aureus* (Golden Henbane) and *Melia azederach* (Persian Lilac or Indian Bead Tree).

The buffet format was retained for dinner, at which we were joined, once again, by David and Ros Sparrow, editors of the recently produced megatome '*Wildlife of Cyprus*'. The live entertainment provided meant that once

we had finished eating, we moved to the reception area for the nightly log. Before that, David gave the group some insight into the rationale for, and the methodological approach to, the book. At the same time Ros briefed Andy on two recently encountered good sites which we shall certainly visit (see later!). The log itself was dominated by a very impressive plant list with much smaller contributions from the other sections of fauna. We hoped to address this imbalance tomorrow.

However the last species noted for the day was a bird – a Scops Owl calling, which most of the group heard en route to their rooms

Day 3

Sunday 2nd April

Sunny spells 22°C max.

We took breakfast an hour earlier than usual, disdaining our morning stroll, to allow an earlier departure for the Korucam Burnu peninsula, on which our whole day was centred. Traffic was very light, and we were soon taking the turn down the coastal road towards the point, and immediately encountered a Hoopoe which stayed around only briefly. At this point there are a few specimens of the South American shrub *Parkinsonia aculeata* along the roadside. The road is both winding and picturesque, but we made no further stops until our normal 'random' stop about two kilometres before Sadrazamkoy. Before most people were out of the bus, a male Black Francolin was located calling at decent range. Fortunately, it stayed long enough for all to get a good view of this iconic species. A showy male Cyprus Warbler appeared almost as quickly – we hear many, but good views can be tricky. While birding here is always a bit awkward, given the amount of vegetation, a Nightingale was seen by most of the group, and briefly heard – an excellent find. As usual, all three of the Cyprus *Cistus* species were easily available – sometimes together. There were floral goodies aplenty, including *Tuberaria guttata*, *Gagea graeca*, *Orobancha pubescens*, *Linum strictum* and *Lagoecia cuminoides*. Although Orchid species were a little down numerically, we still managed to find *Ophrys sicula*, *O. umbilicata*, the endemic *Ophrys lapethica*, *Orchis fragrans* and *Serapias orientalis*. Another interesting grasshopper was also found, this one being *Pyrgomorpha cognata*.

The cafe in which we have taken lunch for the past few years had shut: the owner still lived there but he had retired! So we took a side road to a nearby new restaurant where the food had been ordered by Turgay the day before. The chicken and potatoes slow-cooked in parcels in the traditional clay oven alongside the road were just lovely, as were the wild asparagus omelettes prepared for the vegetarians, who generously shared them for us all to sample their delicious taste. Here, we finally saw our first Starred Agama of the week (*Laudakia stellio cypriaca*), but the real bonus here was a Turkish Gecko - the first ever seen on this trip, though remarkably, we were to see it again during this week. Another species seen here which was to prove far more common than usual during the week was the attractive False Widow Spider species *Steatodea paykulliana*, whilst the bug species *Liolobus walkeri* was another one new to the all time list for this tour.

Then on a short distance to Sadrazamkoy village and its famous water-tank. The area immediately adjacent seemed to have been both grazed and trampled to some extent by the villagers' cattle, so was not as productive for plants and invertebrates as previously. It seemed it was mostly the choicest species that had been most affected. Nonetheless, we found the beautiful red Pheasant's-eye (*Adonis annua*), *Scabiosa prolifera*, *Bellardia trixago*, *Notobasis syriaca* and *Centaurea hyaloplepis*. On the other hand, there were certainly more birds than in the previous few years. Lots of Spanish Sparrows were joined by numbers of the commoner finches, and Blackcaps, Lesser Whitethroats and Chiffchaffs from the Warbler tribe. An Ortolan Bunting was an excellent find, while three Tree

Pipits bathing in a small puddle gave wonderful views. For most of the group, this was topped off by a superb male Collared Flycatcher which showed itself off delightfully. Some of the group thought the Black-headed Wagtails in adjacent fields were even more attractive. Single male *thunbergi* and *beema* races of *Flava* or Yellow Wagtail, as well as a few White Wagtails, provided further attractive company. Several of the endemic Cyprus Marsh Frogs were seen and photographed but there was no sign this year of the hoped-for Cyprus Tree Frogs.

Everyone then set off for the point at various paces. The botanists were able to compare *Onobrychis crista-galli* and *O. caput-galli*, whilst among other species seen were *Hedysarum spinosissimum*, *Medicago orbicularis*, *M. blanchiana*, *M. truncatula*, *Anchusa strigosa*, *A. italica*, *Alkanna lehmanii*, and *Citrullus colocynthis*, the latter unfortunately missed by the botanical leader who had never seen it, but recognised immediately from the fruit which someone had brought back as a curious tennis ball! Birding was a little thin, with little that was unusual, but a Humming-bird Hawk-moth was as popular as ever. The area round the famous 'hedge' was sparsely populated, but still not as empty as the fascinating 500 metres of 'moonscape' just before the point. The expected larks and wheatears were entirely absent. The specialist plants of this strange area were however much in evidence, among them *Medicago littoralis*, *M. marina*, *Lotus halophilus*, *Cakile maritima* (Sea Rocket), *Limonium albidum*, *L. virgatum* and the curious *Zygophyllum album*. Leaves and seeds of the Autumn-flowering Sea Dadfodil (*Pancratium maritimum*) were prolific.

That was the last real activity of the day and we rested gently in the coach on the return journey to the hotel for a shower, dinner and the log. The latter was again taken in reception due to the comparative noisiness of the dining room. The day's list was long in most categories, but it had been a strange day of 'boom and bust' in different parts of the beautiful peninsula.

Day 4

Monday 3rd April

Sunny 24°C max.

It was a lovely bright day from first light. The pleasant, if mainly unproductive, stroll to the local ravine suggested we adjourn to a local orchard-cum-garden – again with little of note on the bird front. There were also few plants of note though, *Lotus* (= *Tetragonolobus*) *purpureus* and *Poterium verrucosum* were the best of a few additions to the list. Nonetheless the walk does set you up nicely for breakfast.

We set off punctually as we did throughout this trip – thanks to all for that. After a relatively short but very steep journey up to St Hilarion Castle, we, as usual, stopped a little short of the Castle proper at a good plant and bird spot. We spent longer here than in previous years, encouraged by the lack of military activity. Cyprus Wheatears were certainly in evidence, but a couple of briefly seen *Phylloscopus* Warblers were almost instantly flushed by an arriving coach and not seen well enough to be identified. The flora was worth the stop, with Mandrake (*Mandragora officinarum*) as always attracting interest, though no-one has yet heard it scream – perhaps because we never pull one up! *Geranium tuberosum*, *Helianthemum salicifolium* and *Ajuga chamaepitys* subsp. *palaestina* are reliable good finds here, though some other hoped-for species were not in evidence, with orchids here this year particularly disappointing. Fortunately, we caught up with the missing ones elsewhere.

A further short but steep climb in the bus saw us at the castle proper. Cyprus Wheatears were entertaining and a male Blue Rock thrush was super-obliging. As always, the climb up through the castle itself was extremely slow because of the multitude of botanical distractions, many of them very rare indeed. Endemic plants here include St Hilarion's Cabbage (*Brassica hilarionis* – restricted to just this hillside and the one opposite), *Arabis cypria*, *Onosma*

caespitosa, *Helianthemum obtusifolium*, *Ophrys lapethica*, and rosettes of *Rosularia cypria* (sadly not flowering at this time of year). Among other good plants here are Dense-flowered Orchid (*Neotinea maculata* = *Orchis intacta*), *Scilla silicica*, *Syrax officinalis*, *Convolvulus sicula*, *Smyrniolum olusatrum*, *Zosima absinthifolia* and *Ruta chalapensis*, with four fern species also noted, including the diminutive Jersey Fern (*Anogramma leptophylla*). Yet another endemic was a tiny snail *Albinaria virgo* in crevices in the rock face. Like St Hilarion's Cabbage this has a very restricted world distribution.

While most of the party made it to the middle level with its cafe, fresh lemonade and spectacular views, several brave souls went right to the top for even more spectacular views, even if it meant missing a few 'goodies' lower down such as Cyprus Meadow Brown and Large Wall Brown Butterflies. Two hours was hardly enough, but then we took the spectacular road along the ridge of the mountain range. This journey is necessarily slow, made even slower by a military family fun run (not the soldiers) until we stopped at the 'Tank', a Turkish one which lost one of its tracks when it hit a mine. It is now a war memorial, as well as our regular packed-lunch spot. We were immediately greeted by four Alpine Swifts (probably more later) and a Crag Martin, which is a species not always seen on this trip. A number of lovely deep-violet-blue butterflies flitted restlessly along the roadside and were reluctant to land - Paphos Blues. There were quite a number of Orange Tips, most of which were extremely small specimens compared to those usually seen in the UK. Different coloured specimens of the Crown Anemones (*Anemone coronaria*) were on show, and there was plenty of other interesting flora to enjoy including *Ranunculus asiaticus*, *R. millefolius*, *Anchusa humilis* and *Selaginella denticulata*. A few people had seen Cleopatra butterflies earlier but our best views were of a pair doing something of an aerial dance outside the coach.

At Gecitkoy we looked down on, and then up at, the huge dam which has vastly increased the size of the reservoir there to take water pumped directly from Turkey. We hope that, eventually, faunal and floral interest will re-emerge as the site settles down. From there it is not far to our Tulip village of Tepebaşı, with its large Tulip statues on its outskirts. Our luck was really in, with the best showing of the endemic Cyprus Wild Tulip (*Tulipa cypria*) since we have been visiting this site. Before we even got to the Tulips, a plethora of orchids again and mainly in immaculate condition, waylaid us, including some truly magnificent specimens of Naked Man Orchid (*Orchis italica*), *Serapias bergonii*, *Ophrys mammosa*, *O. flavomarginata* and the endemic *O. kotschyi* (the last two of which we had missed out on earlier in the day).

Almost as exciting was the endemic Scorpion species (*Mesobuthus cyprius*) which was uncovered by a rock-rolling Bob. Bob potted it and when the group gathered round for its release, reaction and comment was most entertaining. We don't think the Scorpion was very bothered as it returned slowly to its preferred habitat. On the journey back, the coach slowed alongside two mature pines who shared a thick branch a few metres off the ground- a complete novelty.

Life after a nice dinner was rather quieter this evening, so we took the log at the dinner table and outlined plans for the next day and transfer to our second hotel.

Day 5

Tuesday 4th April

Sunny 24°C max.

After the usual substantial breakfast, we bade a sad farewell to the Bellapais Monastery Village Hotel and undertook a revised itinerary based on information received. This year, our first stop was close to Gazimagusa at

its Freshwater Lake, which we have visited annually. The highlight here is always the 'heronry', and at least 80 Cattle Egrets were present nesting mainly in their 'new trees' with just a few still in the collapsing Tamarisks. A female Marsh Harrier regularly put up the colony, even landing close by, but didn't seem to take any prey. Coots, Moorhens and Little Grebes were quickly added to the list, but Ferruginous Ducks were much more evident than usual – we don't always see this species. We then walked the short causeway and in this area some further excellent finds were made...all by different members of the group. A skulking Squacco Heron was almost in the same view as a Common Kingfisher, which sat motionless for many minutes, oblivious to the telescopes trained on it. Two beautiful Wood Warblers gave more indication of migration, as did another obliging and showy Collared Flycatcher. This is not a floristically rich site but *Tamarix tetrandra*, *T. tetragyna*, *Erucaria hispanica*, *Phyla nodiflorum*, *Emex spinosa*, *Ranunculus peltatus* subsp. *sphaerospermus* and *Juncus acutus* were among the plants noted. In some years this can be a productive site for Dragonflies and Damselflies but on this occasion, we had to be content with Scarlet Darter and Blue-tailed Damselfly.

We then skirted the city centre on the new 'ring' road but turned back to the outskirts of Gasimagusa and started wader watching from the main road (and its nice new pavement) – both light and birds were superb. Many Ruffs were joined by two Wood Sandpipers, four Spur-winged Plovers, which were new to most of the group, two Spotted Redshanks, a Green Sandpiper and seven spectacular Black-winged Stilts. The beach, just a short drive away, produced our first Northern Wheatear, a few Little Egrets and a calling Black Francolin. There was plenty of evidence of migrating Swallows and House Martins. Then we made another short hop to Iskele, with its smart new cafe and the opportunity to eat our picnic indoors, so long as we bought a few drinks and ice-creams. Many cakes were also purchased.

Following local advice, we visited Sinirustu again, which was not very far off our route. This was again successful. Immediately on view were a single Glossy Ibis, a Greenshank and a Little Ringed Plover, as well as the now more familiar Green and Wood Sandpipers. Butterflies were much more in evidence including several dazzling Lesser Fiery Coppers. A Vestal moth was also of interest whilst Red-veined Darter was added to the dragonfly list. Lucas' Delta Grasshopper *Duroniella lucasii* was a further addition to the all-time list for this tour, as was the woodlouse species *Armadillidium fallax*. A sadly recently dead specimen of the endemic Cypriot Mouse was closely observed by all. Two plants that particularly attracted significant interest were *Tordylium apulum* and *Schoenus nigricans*. As we walked back towards the bus, the unmistakeable raucous call of the Great Spotted Cuckoo was heard, and a splendid adult bird duly appeared and surprisingly sat conveniently for all to admire it at length – a real trip highlight.

Our final stop was at Bogaz deserted sea-water fish ponds, where another distant Black Francolin was seen, and a solitary Audouin's Gull sailed past. Here salt-tolerant plants such as *Salicornia macrostachya*, *Atriplex halimus* and *Beta vulgaris* were much in evidence, with the balls of the fibrous foliage of *Posidonia oceanica* a novelty to many. And so on to the Karpaz peninsula where further improvements had been made to the much-loved Malibu Beach Hotel. The evening views across the bay in such still conditions were idyllic, while the extensive mezze buffet followed by roast chicken, or cheese omelettes for the vegetarians, was extremely good. An extensive collection of bird photographs by Alan was laid out on several tables in our log/call-over area and were much enjoyed before the log itself.

Day 6

Wednesday 5th April

Sunny 25°C max., but with a force 5 NE wind

Despite a clear blue sky, a breeze had got up during the night and had strengthened by dawn – it was going to cause us problems all day. As we gathered for our usual pre-breakfast walk a party of five Black-winged Stilts passed by, moving up the Karpaz peninsula. Unfortunately, other evidence of migration was minimal – a couple of Swallows. The usual Corn Buntings and Crested Larks were there to greet us, and two Audouin's Gulls were stooging about.

We enjoyed a superb breakfast, setting us up for our day on the Karpaz Peninsula. At our first stop at the Kocoreis Café it was obvious that far more gulls than usual were around, mainly coasting north on the wind. Baltic Gulls were as much in evidence as Yellow-legged Gulls, while two Black-headed Gulls, so familiar back home, were a real surprise. Yet another Black Francolin was seen distantly, and a Little Owl perched briefly on the roof of the now clearly deserted cafe. On the sand dunes we encountered several Spiny-footed Lizards, raising as many limbs off the surface of the hot sand as possible without falling over! Plants here included Blue Hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum creticum*), Red-topped Sage (*Salvia viridis*), Pink Pirouette (*Silene colorata*), Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*) and *Trifolium pamphylicum*. As usual, we took tea or coffee in the Blue Sea Restaurant and just outside a Hoopoe showed extremely well for everybody.

The lack of obvious birdlife (Crows and Magpies notwithstanding) was worrying as we moved north, but spirits were lifted greatly by a Black Francolin calling from the wall of a deserted building alongside the road, so all could see just how beautiful this bird is. Just a short distance further on, a call of 'bird' brought the bus to a stop. The female Marsh Harrier in question was giving a nice display until a Stone-curlew flew up almost from the roadside, presumably spooked by the bus stopping. Just as we were reflecting on this good fortune, a male Pallid Harrier flew by, again conveniently close to the bus. Three for the price of one. Another kilometre on, a White Stork was circling in front of the bus. We had not encountered this species on any of the many spring tours here previously. Clearly the wind was not discouraging large birds from moving.

Apostolos Andreas Monastery is always a pleasant stop, enhanced this year by the restoration of the tiny church with its astonishing array of icons. A few purchases were made at the small market, including cat food for the many cats living here. The Wild Donkeys were given the apple cores after our picnic lunch. A dripping water pipe encouraged a few Warblers to expose themselves, despite the windy conditions, and yet another male Collared Flycatcher obliged. Here we had a colony of *Reticulitermes aegaeus*, our first-ever termite on this tour.

Some Northern Wheatears were alongside the road on the final couple of kilometres to the very tip, and when we stopped to check the identity of a pale-ish Wheatear, a male Rüppell's Warbler hopped out... and stayed out...a real joy of a sighting. At the point, Gulls, normally pretty scarce, continued to move through in numbers. We try to stick together to work the very last patches of land for birds before their crossing to Turkey, and two Hoopoes were an immediate bonus, rivalled by a lovely Wryneck. This strange bird is always a treat to see. A small party of Greater Short-toed Larks flew in to join a few Linnets, Spanish Sparrows and Northern Wheatears. Only when we passed round the huge rock outcrop which marks 'land's end' did we encounter two Isabelline Wheatears. We were almost back at the bus when we re-found the Wryneck for further views. All told, given the difficult conditions, the Karpaz had given a good feel for what spring bird migration is like. *Ornithogalum narbonense*, *Limonium sinuatum* and the endemic *Enarthrocarpus arcuatus* were the pick (but not the

picked!) of the plants. The rust fungus *Puccinia asparagi* was found on *Asphodelus aestivus*. This species has been recorded on *A. fistulosus* but so far as is known this is the first time it has ever been recorded on *A. aestivus*. (The rust identification was confirmed at Kew). A Bombardier Beetle (*Brachinus crepitans*) was an equally unexpected find, a species with a very curious mode of defence. Liquid squirted through the anus from two glands contains an explosive mixture to deter attackers.

The return journey was straightforward and uninterrupted, so we were back in good time for dinner which included a local dish, *kolakas*.

Day 7

Thursday 6th April

Sunny 24°C max. With the NE wind reduced to a breeze.

The pre-breakfast walk was as (un)exciting as yesterday, but pleasant enough with a few extra Northern Wheatears and with plants such as *Euphorbia paralias* and *Convolvulus oleifolius*. Moths attracted to light overnight and collected from balconies for all to see before release included Jersey Emerald and Purple Marbled. Breakfast was rather chaotic, with catering running a little late and the addition of a volleyball team from Ankara, which had arrived in the middle of the night...with huge appetites. However, after a perfectly satisfactory breakfast, we set off on schedule and stopped in Dipkarpaz village to photograph the historic church and adjacent mosque. The village is shared by both Turks and Greeks.

It was only a short hop to Aphendrika, interrupted en route by a male Marsh Harrier and our second White Stork. The ancient ruins of this once thriving port were fascinating, but this is always an excellent area for invertebrates especially molluscs with *Albinaria saxatilis*, *Levantina spiroplaa*, *Xeropicta krynickyi* (= *vestalis*) and the endemic *Pomatius glaucus* among those found on this occasion.

Two Cuckoos eating large hairy caterpillars were the birding highlight. Freshly ploughed fields are often good for insectivorous migrants, so we stopped at a couple of good-looking ones; no birds, but we did see our only Eastern Festoon butterflies of the trip. Agios Philon is only a few kilometres back down the road. Here we parked outside the restaurant and took our usual circular walk. The floral display was a simply astonishing mass of colour: Crown Daisies, Poppies and wild Gladioli were pre-eminent and illustrative of the effect of less-intensive agricultural practice. Of individual interest were *Silene beben*, *Bupleurum subovatum*, *Lotus edulis*, *Anchusa aegyptiaca* and the large broomrape species *Orobanche crenata*. Here too a few plants of Corn Marigold could be compared with the ubiquitous Crown Daisy. A Worm Snake (a small and completely harmless species) was a welcome find having eluded us earlier in the week. The longhorn beetle species *Agapanthea cypria* was much admired whilst a small ant-associated woodlouse *Agabiformius orientalis* was another addition to the all-time tour list.

A Blackcap gave indications of migrating birds and another lovely Wryneck confirmed this. The walk back along the coast saw overflying *Flava* Wagtails as well as a few, including Black-headed Wagtails in a deeply ploughed Crown Daisy field which made for very difficult viewing. A couple of Greater Short-toed Larks joined a few Wagtails, Northern Wheatears and an Isabelline Wheatear on the track ahead of us.

Then it was universally Sea Bream for lunch – what a good choice. The location adds wonderfully to the food - shady, next to the 11th century church and overlooking the ruins of the Roman harbour and a clear blue sea. We

still had time for a short wander to the south of the restaurant after lunch, but that became extended as more and more birds appeared. A few more Black-headed Wagtails sat on the track. They were joined by a Tree Pipit and two Hoopoes which just pottered about. Two immature Great Spotted Cuckoos flew up on to adjacent bushes and just sat there for minutes on end. The whole combination was superb and some of the group thought the rather less gaudy Crested Larks and Corn Buntings, which posed wonderfully for the camera, just as enjoyable.

Reluctantly we re-embarked on the coach and drove back down the other side of the Karpaz until just short of Avtepe. The Orchid bank here consists of a profusion of the Naked Man Orchid with other species for company. This area, while still very good, is, unfortunately, becoming increasingly overgrown and as a result degraded as far as peak condition for Orchids. Nonetheless we found *Orchis italica* (in profusion), *O. fragrans*, *Serapias orientalis*, and *Ophrys flavomarginata*. The only butterfly of note was Eastern Bath White, which was quite numerous but difficult to pin down. Two beetles are also worthy of mention, a curious looking ground beetle *Disticus planus* (= *Scarites*) and the attractively coloured leaf beetle *Exosoma thoracicum*. A female 'Pied-type' Flycatcher (the percentage guess is Collared) was photographed but its wing pattern appears to fall between two stools!

We returned to the Malibu Beach Hotel early giving plenty of time to have a stress-free preparation for tomorrow's departure. It was also an opportunity for Dennis, on behalf of us all, to thank our driver, Mustafa, for his excellent work during the week. It had been increasingly obvious during the day that Mustafa was unwell and indeed after dropping us off he drove immediately to the medical centre in the nearby village. We wished him well.

Our final dinner was a jolly affair, but not exactly enhanced by the main course, a local dish, but not a delicacy. That will change next year! This was followed by an entertaining session allowing everyone to list their favourite things or moments of the trip followed by the log before bed.

Day 8

Friday 7th April

Fine 22°C max. Mixture of sunshine and cloud

Another very pleasant morning with a slight reduction in temperature which was ideal for travelling back. The very disappointing return from the morning walks and unchanged conditions prompted the decision not to have the organised walk... a short lie-in was permitted! Breakfast was again excellent and the best moth-return of the trip was circulated in pots during the meal: Bordered Straw, Delicate, *Glossotrophia sacraria* and another Purple Marbled generating interest not just among the aficionados. A many-plumed moth was *Alucita klimeschi*, the only one of this genus on Cyprus but another curious plume moth could have been *Agdistis bedeni* or *A. tamaricis* but would have required genitalia dissection to distinguish. This one however was just released unmolested!

Having paid our bills, we packed up and headed south. We had had rather negative reports about Mehmetcik, hence our lack of a previous visit. However, since it is hardly off route on the way south, we dropped in for an intended five minutes. A superb Glossy Ibis (was it the same as we had seen at Sinirustu? – they don't often travel alone) and a Wood Sandpiper occupied the only patch of water. This was quite close to the road and the Ibis was nervous enough of us to do a couple of fly-past circuits before deciding we were harmless and settle back to feeding. Two Great Spotted Cuckoos were distant but still an excellent find.

Running late by now, we were still unable to resist another visit to the old salt-water fish ponds at Bogaz. A Little Egret, two Common Sandpipers and an amazing five Common Kingfishers were our reward. Since a coffee beckoned and we also need to provide an opportunity to buy snacks and sandwiches for the flight back (BA no longer provide meals on this and shorter journeys), we decided a meaningful visit to any other site was unrealistic, so drove straight to Salamis. Turgay had managed to contact Mustafa, who was back at home with a much-reduced temperature and feeling rather better. This was good news.

We traditionally have lunch at the restaurant at Salamis, and here a waiter came on board with a menu to take our orders. As with our other lunch stops, pre-ordering is the only way we can guarantee a timely and coordinated group meal! Tickets having been purchased, we set off on a 90-minute tour of the spectacular Salamis ruins, beautifully and idiosyncratically, described by Turgay. The latrine is always the highlight! Even during this cultural part of the tour, another Great Spotted Cuckoo was found, a totally harmless juvenile Large Whip Snake, which had been unnecessarily struck, lay inert on a path, and finally, an endemic Cyprus Lesser White-toothed Shrew, very much alive, was seen by all. A very smart click beetle species *Cardiophorus sacratus* was a nice final addition to the all-time invertebrate list. The most significant of the plants here are two species of Duke of Argyll's Tea Tree *Lycium ferocissimum* and *L. schweinfurthii*.

Lunch was efficiently delivered and enjoyed, but before we set off for the Greek sector, Freda paid eloquent testimony to the role paid by Turgay on the tour. At the border, we said genuinely sad farewells to Turgay before heading through and on to Larnaca airport. The rest of us enjoyed a straightforward, if slightly delayed, flight back to London and more sad farewells at the luggage-reclaim carousel. This was an excellent group: good humoured and happy to look at anything and everything of interest

A great trip – thanks!

Our thanks are also due to a number of specialist contacts across Europe who have assisted with identification of some of the more difficult invertebrate species. These included Levente Cerci (Heteroptera Bugs), Bjarne Skule (moths), Joan Childs (Hoverfly), Stylianos Simaiakis (millipedes and centipedes), Spyros Sfenthourakis (woodlice), Ian Dawson (spiders), and Peter Topley (Molluscs).

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Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; h = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	March - April						
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>					7		
2	Chukar Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>		4+	2	1	1	3	1
3	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>		h	2	h	2	2	h
4	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>					2h		
5	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>					5		
6	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>					1		1
7	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>					1		
8	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>					80		
9	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					4	1	1
10	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>						1	1
11	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>							3
12	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			1		1	1	1
13	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>						1	
14	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	5	4	✓	✓	✓
15	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>						1	
16	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		3					
17	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					5		
18	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					6		
19	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>						1	
20	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>					9	5	
21	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>					6		
22	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>							1
23	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>					2		
24	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>					2		
25	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>					1		
26	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					1		
27	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>					3		
28	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>					2		1
29	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>						1	2
30	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>					30		
31	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>						2	
32	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyæetus audouinii</i>					1	4	2
33	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		2	4		✓	✓	✓
34	Baltic Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>						30	
35	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>					1		3
39	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>					1	1	2
40	Cyprus Scops Owl	<i>Otus cyprius</i>		h					
41	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>						1	
42	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>				8			
43	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>					4	✓	
44	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		4					
45	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		1			1		5
46	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			1			4	2
47	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>						1	1

	Common name	Scientific name	March - April							
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	h	1						
52	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>			✓	2	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>						11	2	
55	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			1	1				
57	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			2	1	3	✓		
58	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		5	2	2	10	2		2
59	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			1				1	
61	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>					2			
62	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>					h			
63	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			6		h	2	1	
64	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>			3			3	1	
65	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		h	2+	1+		1	✓	✓
66	Rüppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia ruppeli</i>						1		
67	Cyprus Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>			1+	1+		✓	✓	
68	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>				1				
69	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			1					
70	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>			1		1	1		
71	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				1				
72	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					1	10	10	
73	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>						2	2	
74	Cyprus Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe cyprica</i>		3	3	8+	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
76	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			25			8	✓	
77	Yellow Wagtail ssp	<i>Motacilla flava ssp</i>							30+	
	Kirghiz Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava beema</i>			1				1	
	Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>			1					
	Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>			4+				✓	
78	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			4			8		
79	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			3				1	
80	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		h	2	1		2		
81	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			20	1		3		
82	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			4			2		
83	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			2		2	✓	✓	
85	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortolana</i>			1					

Mammals

1	Cyprus White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura suaveolens cypria</i>								✓
2	Egyptian Fruit Bat	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>				✓				
3	Bat sp.					✓	✓			
4	Cypriot Mouse	<i>Mus cypriacus</i>					✓†			
5	Feral Goat	<i>Capra aegagrus</i>						✓		
6	Feral Donkey	<i>Equus asinus</i>						✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	March - April						
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6

Reptiles and Amphibians

1	Cyprus Marsh Frog	<i>Pelodytes cypriensis</i>			✓		✓	h	h	
2	Kotschy's Gecko	<i>Cyrtodactylus kotschi fitzingeri</i>	✓	✓	✓					
3	Hardun or Starred Agama	<i>Laudakia stellio cypriaca</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Turkish Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>			✓				✓	✓
5	Spiny-footed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus schreiberi</i>						✓	✓	✓
6	Troodos Rock Lizard	<i>Phoenicolacerta troodica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
7	Snake-eyed Lizard	<i>Ophisops elegans schlueteri</i>			✓	✓	✓			
8	Striped Skink	<i>Trachylepis vittata</i>					✓	✓	✓	
9	Large European Whipsnake	<i>Coluber jugularis</i>							□	✓
10	Worm Snake	<i>Typhlops vermicularis</i>							✓	

Fish

1	Silver-cheeked Toadfish	<i>Lagocephalus scleratus</i>						✓†		
2	Grey Mullet	<i>Liza sp.</i>		✓						

Butterflies

Lepidoptera

1	Pygmy Skipper	<i>Gegenes pumilio</i>					1			
2	Eastern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cerisyi</i>							2	
3	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>					2		2	
4	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
5	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>							✓	✓
6	Orange-tip	<i>Anthrocharis cardamines</i>			✓	✓	✓			
7	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			✓	✓	4		✓	✓
8	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>		✓		✓	✓			
9	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phaeas</i>					1			
10	Lesser Fiery Copper	<i>Lycaena thersamon</i>					6+			
11	Paphos Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche paphos</i>				✓				
12	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					✓			
13	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
14	Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Cyprus Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola cypricola</i>				1				
16	Large Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>				1				

Moths

1	a Plume Moth sp	<i>Agdistis hedeni / tamaricis</i>							✓	
2	a many-plumed moth	<i>Alucita klimeschi</i>								✓
3	Shuttle-shaped Dart	<i>Agrotis puta</i>							✓	
4	Common Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>					✓			
5	Purple-marbled Moth	<i>Eublemma ostrina</i>							✓	
6	Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>							✓	
7	Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>							✓	
8		<i>Glossotrophia sacraria</i>			✓	✓				
9	The Delicate	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>							✓	
10	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>							✓	
11	Jersey Emerald	<i>Pseudoterpna coronillaria</i>							✓	
12	The Vestal	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>					✓		✓	
13	Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>					✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	March - April							
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Mullein Moth [larvae]	<i>Shargacucullia verbasci</i>			✓				✓	
15	Eastern Pine Processionary					✓				
16	[larval web-nests]	<i>Thaumetopoea wilkinsoni</i>							✓	
17	Crimson Speckled	<i>Utetheisa pulchella</i>								

Dragonflies & Damselflies

Odonata

1	Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>			✓					
2	Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>					✓			
3	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>					✓			
4	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>					✓			

Grasshoppers & Crickets

1	grasshopper sp. red flash colours	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>				✓				
2		<i>Duroniella lucasii</i>					✓			
3		<i>Modicogryllus cyprius</i>		✓						
4		<i>Pyrgomorpha cognata</i>			✓					
5	a long nosed grasshopper species	<i>Truxalis eximia ssp cypria</i>							✓	

Springtails

1		<i>Dicyrtomina saundersii</i>		✓						
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Cockroaches & Praying Mantids

1	Common Cockroach	<i>Blatta orientalis</i>							✓	
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Isoptera

1	a termite sp	<i>Reticulitermes aegaeus</i>						✓		
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Earwigs

1	Common Earwig	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
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Bugs

1		<i>Calocoris nemoralis inc f. confluens</i>					✓	✓		
2		<i>Carpocoris mediterraneus</i>		✓						
3		<i>Closterotomus annulatus</i>		✓	□				□	
4		<i>Cydnius aterrimus</i>			✓				✓	
5	red & black bug sp. on Zosima	<i>Dionconotus neglectus (=cruentus)</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6		<i>Horistus infuscatus</i>		✓						
7		<i>Liolobus walkeri</i>			✓					
8		<i>Lygaeus pandurus</i>			✓	✓		✓		
9	Common Froghopper	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>				✓	✓			
10		<i>Scantius aegyptius</i>		✓				✓	✓	

Lacewings, Ant-lions and allies

1	a lacewing sp.	<i>Chrysoperla carnea agg.</i>					✓			
2	ant lion sp pits			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

True Flies

1	a hoverfly sp	<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>					✓			
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	Common name	Scientific name	March - April							
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2		<i>Tachina fera</i>				✓				

Bees, Wasps etc

1	Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>			✓		✓	✓		
2	an ant sp	<i>Camponotus cecconii</i>	✓							
3	an ant sp	<i>Camponotus cf. baldaccii</i>	✓							
4	as larval gall on Eucalyptus	<i>Leptocybe invasa</i>					✓			
5	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>				✓	✓	✓		

Beetles

1	a Longhorn Beetle	<i>Agapanthea cypria</i>							✓	
2	Bombadier Beetle	<i>Brachinus crepitans</i>						✓		
3		<i>Cardiophorus sacratius</i>								✓
4	a Tenebrionid beetle sp	<i>Catomus consentaneus /hesperides</i>					✓			
5	a large rove-beetle	<i>Creophilus maxillosus</i>						✓		
6		<i>Disticus planus (=Scarites)</i>							✓	
7	a leaf beetle (Chrysomelid)	<i>Exosoma thoracicum</i>							✓	
8	a flower chafer	<i>Oxythyrea funesta</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	

Arachnida

1		<i>Agalenatea redii</i>					✓			
2		<i>Dysdera sp (female indet to species)</i>		✓						
3		<i>Holocnemus pluchei</i>								✓
4	a red & black False Widow Spider	<i>Steatodea paykulliana</i>			✓		✓		✓	
5	a harvestman sp	<i>Phalangium punctipes</i>				✓			✓	
6	Cyprus scorpion (endemic)	<i>Mesobuthus cyprius</i>				✓				

Crustacea

1		<i>Agabiformius orientalis</i>							✓	
2		<i>Armadillidium fallax</i>					✓	□	□	
3		<i>Armadillo officinalis</i>						✓	✓	
4	A Pill Woodlouse sp	<i>Schizidium fissum</i>							✓	
5		<i>Porcellionides pruinosus</i>							✓	

Centipedes and Millipedes

1	a centipede sp	<i>Eupolybothrus litoralis</i>						✓	□	
2	Mediterranean Banded Centipede	<i>Scolopendra cingulata</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
3	a millipede species	<i>Tetrarthrosoma malickyi /syriacum</i>			✓	✓				
4	a millipede sp	<i>Pachyiulus flavipes</i>	✓				✓			

Mollusca

1		<i>Albinaria saxatilis</i>							✓	
2	an endemic snail species	<i>Albinaria virgo [endemic]</i>				✓				
3	a large snail sp.	<i>Eobania vermiculata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4		<i>Euchondrus nucifragus</i>		✓						
5	cf. Roman Snail	<i>Helix cincta (=anatolica auct)</i>					✓	✓	✓	
6		<i>Cochlicella acuta</i>					✓	✓	✓	
7	Mediterranean Coastal Snail	<i>Theba pisana</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓
8		<i>Levantina spiniplana</i>							✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	March - April							
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9		<i>Pomatius glaucus</i> [endemic]							✓	
10		<i>Xeropicta krynickyi</i> (=vestalis)							✓	

Fungi

1	<i>Pleurotus eryngii</i>	on <i>Eryngium creticum</i>				✓				
2	<i>Puccinia asparagi</i>	on <i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>						✓		
3	<i>Puccinia smyrnii</i>	on <i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>		✓		✓				

Lichens

1	<i>Cladonia convoluta</i>			✓						
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Bryophyta

1		<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i>				✓				
2		<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>				✓				
3		<i>Lunularia cruciata</i>				✓				
4		<i>Preissia quadrata</i>				✓				

Plants

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen
Pteridophytes	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Jersey Fern/ Annual Fern	01; 03;
	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i> (=Asplenium)	Rustyback Fern	03;
	<i>Cheilanthes pteridioides</i> (=maderensis)	Scented Cheilanthes	03;
	<i>Dryopteris pallida</i>		03;
	<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	03;
Gymnosperms	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	31, 01;
	<i>Cedrus brevifolia</i> [endemic S Cyprus]	Cyprus Cedar [planted]	01;
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	31, 01;
	<i>Juniperus phoenicia</i>	Phoenician Juniper	02;
	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Brutian Pine/Calabrian Pine	31; 03;
	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	05;
	<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i>	Sandarac Tree	01;
DICOTS			
Aceraceae	<i>Acer obtusifolium</i>		01;
Aizoaceae	[<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>]	[escape only]	04;
	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig	31; 01;
	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>		04; 05;
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree (No term leaflet)	01;
	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	01;
	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Californian Pepper Tree	01;
Apiaceae	<i>Ainsworthia trachycarpa</i>	Ainsworthia	02;
	<i>Bupleurum subovatum</i>	False Thorow-Wax	06;
	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	02;
	<i>Eryngium creticum</i>	Small-headed Blue Eryngo	03;
	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	05;
	<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	31, 01;
	<i>Lagoecia cuminoides</i>	Lagoecia	02;
	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle	01;
	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	01;
	<i>Tordylium apulum</i>		04;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen
Apocynaceae	<i>Tordylium aegyptiacum</i>		01;
	<i>Zosima absinthiifolia</i>		01;
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	01;
	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	01;
Araliaceae	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	03;
Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis palaestina</i>		01;
	<i>Anthemis plutonia</i>		02;
	<i>Anthemis rigida</i>	Rayless Chamomile	02; 05;
	<i>Asteriscus aquaticus</i>		04;
	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	01; 02;
	<i>Carduus argentatus</i>		01; 06;
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>		04;
	<i>Centaurea aegialophila</i>		02;
	<i>Centaurea hyalolepis</i>	Yellow Star Thistle	02; 05; 06;
	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> (=Glebionis)	Crown Daisy	31; 01;
	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	06;
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	02;
	<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i>	Crupina	02;
	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon/ Wild Artichoke	06;
	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stink Aster	01;
	<i>Evax pygmaea</i>		01; 05; 06;
	<i>Helichrysum conglobatum</i>		01;
	<i>Hyoseris scabra</i>		05;
	<i>Notobasis syriaca</i>	Syrian Thistle	01; 02;
	<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>		02;
	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> ssp <i>graecum</i>		01;
	<i>Senecio leucanthemifolius</i>	Eastern Groundsel	05;
	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	01;
	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	04;
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sowthistle	31; 01;
	<i>Taraxacum cyprium</i>	Cyprus Dandelion	01; 05;
	<i>Tragopogon</i> (<i>Geropogon</i>) <i>hybridus</i>		02;
	<i>Tragopogon sinuatus</i>		01; 02;
	<i>Urospermum picroides</i>		01;
Boraginaceae	<i>Alkanna lehmanii</i>	Dyer's Alkanet	02; 03;
	<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>		06;
	<i>Anchusa azurea</i> (=italica)	Large Blue Alkanet	01; 02;
	<i>Anchusa humilis</i>		03; 05;
	<i>Anchusa strigosa</i>		02;
	<i>Anchusa undulata</i>		02;
	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue Hound's-tongue	05;
	<i>Echium arenarium</i>		02;
	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	02;
	<i>Lithodora hispidula</i> ssp <i>versicolor</i>		01;
	<i>Onosma caespitosum</i>	Tufted Goldendrop	03;
Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis cypria</i> *	Cyprus Rock Cress	03;
	<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring Rock Cress	03;
	<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Biscutella	01;
	<i>Brassica hilarionis</i> *	St Hilarion's Cabbage	03;
	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	02;
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> var <i>brachycarpa</i>	Shepherd's Purse	01;
	<i>Clypeola jonthlaspi</i>	Clypeola	05;
	<i>Enarthrocarpus arcuatus</i>	Enarthrocarpus	05;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen
	<i>Eruca sativa</i>	Eruca	02;
	<i>Erucaria hispanica</i>	Spanish Mustard	04;
	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard Cabbage	05;
	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	01;
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear	01;
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Kohlrauschia velutina</i> (=Petrohragia)		01;
	<i>Minuartia thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	02;
	<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	[lvs hairless]	02; 05;
	<i>Silene behen</i>		01; 06;
	<i>Silene colorata</i>	Pink Pirouette	05;
	* Silene fraudatrix	Alevkaya Champion	01;
	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> ssp <i>vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion	01; 05;
	<i>Spergularia bocconii</i>		02; 05;
	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	31; 01;
Casuarinaceae	<i>[Casuarina equisetifolia</i> (=Allocasuarina)]	Horsetail Tree	01;
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	Shrubby Orache	04;
	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Beet	04;
	<i>Salicornia macrostachya</i>		04;
Cistaceae	<i>Cistus creticus</i>		01; 02;
	<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>		02;
	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	01; 02;
	Helianthemum obtusifolium		03;
	<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>	Willow-leaved Rockrose	02; 03;
	<i>Helianthemum stipulatum</i>		03;
	<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rockrose	02;
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	31; 01;
	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	01;
	<i>Convolv eifolius</i> var. <i>oleifolius</i>		05; 06;
	<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>	Small Blue Bindweed	03;
Crassulaceae	<i>Rosularia cypria</i>		03 nf;
	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	01; 03;
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>		02;
	<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber	01; 04;
Dipsacaceae	<i>Scabiosa prolifera</i>	Carmel Daisy	02; 05;
Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Eastern Strawberry-tree	01;
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Andrachne telephioides</i>	Andrachne	02; 06;
	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	02;
	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	06;
	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	31; 01;
	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	01;
	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	01;
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	Blue-leaved Wattle	01;
	<i>Anthyllis tetraphylla</i> (=Physanthyllis)	Bladder Vetch	01;
	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid Tree	01;
	<i>Calycotome villosa</i>		01; 02;
	<i>[Cassia artemisioides]</i>		01;
	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	31; 01;
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	01;
	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch	06;
	<i>Hedysarum spinosissimum</i>	Spiny Sainfoin	02; 06;
	<i>Hippocrepis unisiliquosa</i>		02;
	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	03;
	<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	(red)	01;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen
	<i>Lathyrus gorgonii</i>		01; 06;
	<i>Lotus collinus</i>		01;
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Birdsfoot-trefoil	02;
	<i>Lotus edulis</i>	Edible Lotus	06;
	<i>Lotus halophilus</i>		02; 05;
	<i>Lotus peregrinus</i>		01;
	<i>Lygos rhaetan</i>	White Broom	01;
	<i>Medicago blanchiana</i>		02; 03;
	<i>Medicago intertexta</i>		03;
	<i>Medicago littoralis</i>		03;
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	05;
	<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick	02;
	<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>	Large Disc Medick	02;
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	03;
	<i>Medicago truncatula</i>		02; 03; 04;
	<i>Medicago turbinata</i>		02; 03;
	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Melilot	05;
	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small Melilot	01;
	<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i>	Cockscomb Sainfoin	02;
	<i>Onobrychis crista-galli</i>		02;
	<i>[Parkinsonia aculeata]</i>		02;
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Wild Pea	06;
	<i>Psoralea (=Aspalathium) bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	03;
	<i>[Robinia pseudacacia]</i>	False Acacia	01;
	<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>	Winged Asparagus Pea	03;
	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	01; 03;
	<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	Shield Clover	01;
	<i>Trifolium nigrescens</i>		01;
	<i>Trifolium pamphylicum</i>		02; 05;
	<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover	02; 05;
	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover	02;
	<i>Trifolium spumosum</i>		02;
	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	01;
	<i>Vicia cypria</i>	[fls white with mauve-blue blotch]	03;
	<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	Hairy Yellow Vetchling	01;
	<i>Vicia narbonensis</i>		01; 05;
	<i>Vicia peregrina</i>		01;
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	01;
Fumariaceae	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Ramping Fumitory	01;
	<i>Fumaria macrocarpa</i>		01;
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	02;
	<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked Stork's-bill	01; 02;
	<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	02;
	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Storksbill	01; 02;
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-Leaved Crane's-bill	04;
	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining-leaved Cranesbill	03;
	<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	03;
	<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Crane'sbill	03;
Lamiaceae	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys ssp palaestina</i>	Ground Pine	03;
	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Deadnettle	01;
	<i>Lamium moschatum</i>		01;
	<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>	[calyces with long hairs]	01;
	<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	01;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen
	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	01;
	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	03;
	<i>Salvia viridis</i>	Red-topped Sage	05;
Lauraceae	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel or Sweet Bay	01;
Linaceae	<i>Linum strictum ssp strictum</i>	Upright yellow Flax	02;
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	31;
	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Lesser Tree-mallow	01;
	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow	02; 03; 06;
	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	01;
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Bead-tree	01; 05;
Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	31;
	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber Tree	01;
	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	01;
Myoporaceae	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Ngaio	01; 02;
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>		04;
	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Black Gum	04;
	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle	01;
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea	01;
Oleaceae	<i>[Jasminum fruticans]</i>	Wild Jasmine [planted]	01;
	<i>[Jasminum officinale]</i>	White Jasmine [[planted]	01;
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	01;
Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche crenata</i>		06;
	<i>Orobanche pubescens</i>		02;
	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape	31; 01;
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow Sorrel	03;
	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	31; 01;
Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy	01;
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy	01;
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago afra</i>	Sticky Branched Plantain	01;
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	06;
	<i>Plantago cretica</i>	Cretan Plantain	02;
	<i>Plantago lagopus</i>		02;
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	31; 01;
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	04;
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium albidum</i>		02;
	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Winged Sea-lavender	05;
	<i>Limonium virgatum</i>	Twiggy Sea-Lavender	02;
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Shrub Milkwort [planted]	01;
Polygonaceae	<i>Emex spinosa</i>	Emex	04;
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	02;
	<i>Polygonum equisetiforme</i>		04;
	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>		03; 04;
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	31; 01;
	<i>Anagallis arvensis var. caerulea</i>	Blue Pimpernel	01;
	Cyclamen cyprium	Cypriot Sowbread	03 nf;
	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Sowbread	01; 03;
Punicaceae	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	03;
Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis annua</i>	Pheasant Eye	02;
	<i>Adonis microcarpa</i>	Yellow Pheasant Eye	05;
	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown Anemone	01; 05; 06;
	<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Virgin's Bower	01;
	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban Buttercup	02; 03;
	<i>Ranunculus chius</i>		01;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen
	<i>Ranunculus millefolius</i>		01; 03;
	<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i> ssp <i>sphaerospermus</i>		04;
Resedaceae	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette	06;
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Azarole/Medlar [styles 2-3]	01;
	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	31; 01;
	<i>Poterium verrucosum</i>	Mediterranean Salad Burnet	03;
	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond	01;
	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach	01 (cultivated!);
	<i>Rubus sanctus</i>	Bramble	05;
	<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Spiny Burnet	01;
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	01;
	<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i>		01;
	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	01; 05;
	<i>Valantia hispida</i>	Valantia	01;
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon	01;
	<i>Ruta chalapensis</i>	Fringed Rue	03;
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Dodonaea	01;
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon	01;
	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia	02; 05;
	<i>Linaria maroccana</i>	[probable garden escape]	01;
	<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel Snout	01;
	<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Bartsia	02;
	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Foxglove Tree	01;
	<i>Verbascum levanticum</i>		01;
	<i>Verbascum undulatum</i>		01; 02;
	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water Speedwell	01;
	<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>		01;
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus aureus</i>	Golden Henbane	01; 03;
	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>		07;
	<i>Lycium schweinfurthii</i>		07;
	<i>Mandragora officinarum</i>	Spring Mandrake	03;
	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Shrub Tobacco	01;
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	06;
Sterculiaceae	<i>[Brachychiton populneus]</i>	Bottle Tree	01;
Styracaceae	<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Storax	03; 05; 06;
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix tetrandra</i>		04;
	<i>Tamarix tetragyna</i>		04;
Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	01;
	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman Nettle	01; 02;
	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	01;
Valerianaceae	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	roadsides
	<i>Valeriana italica</i>	Italian Valerian	03;
	<i>Valerianella coronata</i>		01;
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana [naturalised]	31; 01;
	<i>Phyla filiformis</i>		04;
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum album</i>		05;
MONOCOTS			
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil	02 (nf);
Agavaceae	<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	01;
Araceae	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cowl	02; 03;
	<i>Arum dioscoridis</i>		01; 02;
Areaceae	<i>[Phoenix dactylifera]</i>	Date Palm	01;
	<i>[Washingtonia filifera]</i>		01;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	Bog Rush	04;
	<i>Scirpoides holoschoenus</i>	Round-headed Club-rush	05;
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	01;
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus	02;
	<i>Gynandiris sisyrinchium</i> (=Moraea)	Barbary Nut	01; 03;
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	04;
Liliaceae	<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Naples Garlic [lvs glabrous]	01;
	<i>Allium nigrum multibulbosum</i>		03 nf; 06;
	<i>Allium trifoliatum</i>	[leaves narrow, margins hairy]	01;
	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>		04;
	<i>Asparagus stipularis</i>		04;
	<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel	01;
	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel	06;
	<i>Bellevalia nivalis</i>		01; 03;
	<i>Bellevalia trifoliata</i>		03;
	<i>Gagea graeca</i>		02;
	<i>Gagea peduncularis</i>		01;
	<i>Muscari comosum</i> (=Leopoldia)	Tassel Hyacinth	01; 02;
	<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>		05;
	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star of Bethlehem	03;
	<i>Scilla cilicica</i>		03 (over);
	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common Smilax	01;
	<i>Tulipa cypria</i>	Cyprus Tulip	03;
	<i>Drimia</i> (=Urginea) <i>maritima</i>	Sea Squill	02 (nf);
Orchidaceae	<i>Barlia robertiana</i>	Giant Orchid	03;
	<i>Neotinea maculata</i> (=Orchis <i>intacta</i>)	Dense-flowered Orchid	03;
	<i>Ophrys bornmuelleri</i>	Bornmueller's Ophrys	02;
	<i>Ophrys flavomarginata</i>	Yellow-rimmed Ophrys	03; 06;
	<i>Ophrys kotschy</i>	Kotschy's Ophrys	03;
	<i>Ophrys lapethica</i> (=scolopax ssp)	Lapethos Ophrys	02; 06;
	<i>Ophrys mammosa</i>	Early Mammose Ophrys	01;
	<i>Ophrys sicula</i>	Sicilian Ophrys	01; 02;
	<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i>		02; 06;
	<i>Orchis anatolica</i>	Anatolian Orchid	01; 03;
	<i>Orchis fragrans</i> (coriophora ssp)	Mediterranean Bug Orchid	02; 06;
	<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid	01; 03; 06;
	<i>Serapias bergonii</i>		03;
	<i>Serapias orientalis</i>		02; 05; 06;
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>		01;
	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black Grass	04
	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	01; 05;
	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Winter Wild-oat	06;
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass	02;
	<i>Elymus farctus</i>	Sand Couch	07;
	<i>Hordeum bulbosum</i>		07;
	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	[cf Wall Barley]	01;
	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail	01;
	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Canary Grass	04;
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	04;
	<i>Poa bulbosa vivipara</i>	Bulbous Meadow Grass	03;
Posidoniaceae	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Posidonia	04;