

retreat further in proportion as the salt pools near Larnica are evaporated by the sun. The Francolin and red partridge reside throughout the year; the Pardalos and the quail visit the island in the spring, and retire in the autumn. Immense flights of ortolans appear about the time of the vintage; these are taken in great quantities, preserved in vinegar, and exported as an object of commerce. The swallow, the martin, the swift, the mella, the pratincola, which frequent in numbers the pools in Larnica, visit also the island in spring and leave it in the autumn. Those large birds which frequent the higher regions of Troados, called by the inhabitants *ἀετός*, I should suppose from their flight to be a species of vulture. The *Falco tinnunculus* breeds here, but the difficulty of procuring the birds of this tribe prevented me from ascertaining the number of species with more precision. The raven, the hooded crow, the jackdaw, the magpie, are common. The jay is found but rarely in the pinewoods of Troados. The little owl, though a nocturnal bird, flies frequently by day among the rocks. The great horned owl, which I did not see, is found in the mountainous parts of the island. The roller, the bee-bird, and the oriole are not uncommon; and we often heard the hoopoe and the cuckoo. I observed the rock-pigeon on the cliffs in the western extremity of the island: the wood-pigeon and the turtle-dove in the groves of Bel-paese. The Calandra and the Crested-lark are the most common species of the lark tribe, and these inhabit the island probably throughout the year. The two species of *Lanius* confine themselves to the pinewoods, with the black titmouse. Different species of the *Motacilla* are confounded under the general name of *Beccafica*. Of the *Fringilla* tribe, the house-sparrow is the most numerous; and the beautiful *Scarthalis*, perhaps the *Fringilla flaveola* of Linnæus, rivals the nightingale in the charms of its song, and is sometimes confounded with it under the general name of *ἀγρίτις*. Among the domestic birds, I observed a few turkeys in the convent of the Archangel; geese and ducks are kept, but not in great numbers: fowls and pigeons are the principal domestic birds. During my stay in the island I used every possible means to procure its birds, and succeeded in obtaining the greater part of them. Of the rarer specimens of these my draughtsman has taken drawings. I have been also fortunate in procuring most of the Greek names: but it is much to be regretted that Cyprus has hitherto wanted an ornithologist, who being stationary here might observe with more exactness the migration of the different birds of the Levant.

On observing the list of amphibia we are surprised at finding the *Testudo caretta*, mentioned by Linnæus as an inhabitant of the West India islands, and no notice of the *Testudo aquatilis* common through Greece and Asia Minor. The genus *Coluber* and *Lacerta* are both rich in the number of their species; of these fortunately for the island, the *Κοφύη* is the only venomous species. The black snake, whose colour is indeed suspicious, is perfectly harmless, and I was informed by the physician of Larnica, that among the country people it is even an object of affection: that they suffer it to twist and twine itself in the hair round the heads of their children, as a remedy for the *Tinea capitis*. I searched in vain for the *Lacerta aurea*, said by Linnæus to be the inhabitant of Cyprus; but I am perfectly convinced from a very attentive inquiry after the tribe, that it is not to be found in the island: an inaccuracy in the information of the collectors must probably have led Linnæus into this mistake. The *Testudo caretta* is not only an inhabitant of the Cyprian sea, but is the most common species in the Mediterranean, and the *Lacerta aurea* is not an inhabitant of Cyprus, but of the south of France, Germany, and Italy. Of the six species of *Coluber* which we find in the island, I can scarcely refer any of them to the Linnæan species.

The classical ichthyologist receives a particular pleasure from comparing the modern Greek names of the Cyprian fishes with those of Oppian, Aristotle and other writers. The *Scarus*, which the Swedish naturalist affirms to be *pisces hodie obscurus*, is known to every