

PISCES

Chondropterygii

<i>Raja torpedo</i>	μαργοθήρα	
<i>R. batis</i>	βατίς	(βατήν)
<i>R. oxyrhynchus</i>	βατίς	(βατήν)
<i>Squalus centrina</i>	γουρουνόψαρο	(χοιρόψαρο)
<i>S. squatina</i>	χελάρι	
<i>S. catulus</i>	σκυλόψαρο	(σκυλόψαρο)
<i>S. mustelus</i>	γαττόψαρο	(καττόψαρο)
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	μουρούνα	(μουρούνα)

Branchiostegi

<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	βατραχόψαρο	(βωθρακόψαρον)
<i>Sygnathus hippocampus</i>	άλογο τῆς θαλάσσης	(ἀππαρόψαρον)
	Αποδες	
<i>Muraena anguilla</i>	δέλι	(δέλιον)

B. February 11, 1800. We land this forenoon at Tzerina, called by the Italians Cerina, and by the Turks Gherne. It is the ancient Cerynceia, and is now a small town with a Venetian fortification, and bad port on the north eastern coast of Cyprus. It is reckoned by the Greek sailors eighty miles from Kelenderi, probably less than sixty English. The town is situated amidst plantations of oranges, lemons, olives, dates and other fruit trees, and all the uncultivated parts of the plains around are covered with bay, myrtle and mastic. On the west side of the town are extensive quarries, among which some catacombs are the only remains of the ancient Cerynceia. The harbour, bad and small as it is, must, upon a coast very deficient in maritime shelter, have always ensured to the position a certain degree of importance. The formation of the eastern part of the north side of Cyprus is very singular: it consists of a high rugged ridge of steep rocks, running in a straight line from east to west, and descending abruptly to the south into the great plain of Lefkosia, and to the north to a narrow plain bordering the coast. Upon several of the rocky summits of the ridge are castles which seem almost inaccessible. The slope and maritime plain at the foot of the rocks, on the north, possess the finest soil and climate, with a plentiful supply of water, and this is one of the most beautiful and best cultivated districts I have seen in Turkey.

February 12. Finding it impossible to procure horses in time to enable us to reach the gates of Lefkosia before sunset, when they are shut, we are under the necessity of remaining at Tzerina, to-day. I visit a large ruined monastery, in a delightful situation, not far to the eastward of Tzerina, at no great distance from the sea. It contains the remains of a handsome Gothic chapel and hall, and bears a great resemblance to the ruins of an English abbey.

February 13. Tzerina to Lefkosia, six hours. At the back of Tzerina the road passes through a natural opening in the great wall I have already described, and descends into the extensive plain of Lefkosia. This is in some places rocky and barren, and is little cultivated even where the soil is good. Like most of the plains of Greece, it is marshy in the winter and spring, and unhealthy in the summer. On the west and south are the mountains which occupy all that part of the island, and the slopes of which produce the wines exported in so large a quantity from Cyprus to all the neighbouring coasts. In the centre of the plain is Lefkosia (Λευκωσία), called Nicosia by the Italians, the capital of the island and of the province of Itahili, of which Cyprus is considered a part, though the government is now