

May 12. We went on shore, and after waiting three hours at Iftinia for horses, set off at eleven on an excursion to Fontana Amorosa. Riding three hours through a fine cultivated corn country we crossed a rivulet and dined under an olive tree; among the corn I had observed the *Bupleurum semicompositum* and *Ruta linifolia*. After dinner our road led us over a rough steep mountain whose sides were cultivated with corn; we then traversed a stony plain, and in three hours' time arrived at a large Greek village. We now descended towards the beach, having a view of the distant coast of Caramania. The *Cistus nonspeliensis* was frequent on different parts of the road: the leaves of this species are used by the Cypriots as a substitute for the mulberry leaf: we met frequently with peasants conveying home horse loads of this plant for their silk-worms. After riding for some time in the dark, we arrived at the Agha of the village, a venerable man, received us with much politeness, and having spread before us a frugal repast of *yaourt* and ricemilk, he left us and retired to his harem.

May 13. We set out for Fontana Amorosa, which our guides informed us was little more than an hour distant from Iftinia. We descended towards the coast, and having turned a considerable mountain, arrived in four hours at a small spring: this we were informed was the famous Fontana Amorosa, which had so greatly excited our curiosity. Among the stones of a ruined village we observed the *Lacerta steudleri*, the same which Tournefort had found among the ruins of Delos; and on the sides of the mountain I gathered the *Centauria behen*, and the *Cynara acaulis*, and the *Thapsia feniculifolia*; and under the shade of some trees hanging over a rivulet the *Osmunda cypria*. Our guides, who had contrived to mislead us, after eight hours brought us back to Poli; they now refused to set forward for Bafu, alleging their horses were tired. The Agha of Poli was absent when we came back, and a black slave supposing us hungry brought a bundle of beaustalks, and threw them down before us, saying *there* was something to eat. As we had promised our captain to return we continued our journey with our guides. The little owl, *Strix passerina*, hooted mournfully among the rocks, and at sunset we were left in an unknown and dangerous country. We arrived at a Greek village about an hour from Poli in the dusk of the evening; and the Papas having furnished us with a guide, we travelled all night, and reached the shore of Bafu at daybreak.

We find in Cyprus a much smaller number of quadrupeds than we should expect from the size of the island. The domestic animals, if we except the camel, are nearly the same as those of Crete, and the other Greek islands; and its wild quadrupeds, when compared with the neighbouring coast of Asia, are very few. It possesses neither the lynx, nor the wolf, nor the jackal, inhabitants of the opposite coast of Caramania; and the weasel tribe is wholly wanting, of which we find some species in Crete. The wild boar inhabits Cape Gatto, and the Gazelle the higher parts of Mount Troados. Hares are scarce, and seem to confine themselves to the mountainous tracts of the island. The hedgehog, I was also informed, was an inhabitant. The large bat was mentioned, but I only found the common species. Asses, I heard on good authority, were found in a wild state at Carpaso, and that it was permitted to any person to hunt them; but that when caught they were of little value, it being almost impossible, from their natural obstinacy, to domesticate them.

The naturalist, disappointed in finding so small a number of quadrupeds, is surprised on observing the great variety of birds which migrate to Cyprus at different seasons of the year. The birds of the thrush tribe, inhabitants of the northern climates, visit it only during the depth of winter. At the first appearance of spring they retire to the higher mountains of Caramania, where, the snow preserving a constant humidity, they find food and a proper habitation. Great numbers of Gallæ pass over in the spring from Egypt and Syria; these