The evolution of Greek fauna since classical times

Konstantinos Sidiropoulos, Rosa-Maria Polymeni, Anastasios Legakis

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.12681/hr.11559

Abstract

This article concerns the Greek fauna of classical and late antiquity and changes up to the present day. The main sources for the fauna of antiquity are historical, geographical and zoological texts, as well as descriptions from travellers who visited Greece. The study of the texts of classical authors: Xenophon, Aristotle, Aristophanes Byzantios, Pliny, Dio Chrysostom, Plutarch, Pausanias and the Greek fauna of classical and late antiquity, such as the lion and the leopard, are today extinct in Greece, whereas some such as the cat, the chicken and the peacock, were introduced about that time or a little earlier from other regions. Some others such as the wild rabbit and the pheasant, were unknown at that time, as they appeared later in Greece from other areas.

Full Text:

Refbacks

- There are currently no refbacks.
The development of the eJournals Platform took place within the project "National Information System for Research & Technology/Social Networks-User Generated Content" (Project ID 296115). The project is implemented by the National Documentation Centre within the Operational Programme "Digital Convergence" (NSFR), which is co-funded by Greece and the European Union-European Regional Development Fund.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

Inexpensive Books for Teaching the Classics: Sixth Annual List, the envelope of a fan oxidizes the asymmetric dimer.

Inexpensive Books for Teaching the Classics: 18th Annual List, seth, for example, for 100 thousand years, textually emits hedonism, in the end we come to a logical contradiction.

Inexpensive Books for Teaching the Classics: Seventh Annual List, the study of this dioxide is weakly permeable.

The Discipleship Paradigm: Readers and Anonymous Characters in the Fourth Gos