For many years Dr Hab. Dariusz Maliszewski, a Polish Mediterranean archaeologist and publisher, has been interested in Aegean-Anatolian archaeology, especially prehistoric Cyprus where he discovered, *inter alia*, the Chalcolithic-Bronze Age Magounda-Mersinoudhia settlement and cemetery. His research activity has resulted in a number of publications, including the following books:

- *Schliemann's Trojan Ceramics and Stone Artefacts in Munich, Poznań and Wrocław. A Contribution to Bronze Age Anatolian-Aegean Relationships* (*MEWA* 2), Warsaw 2016[2].
- *Cyprus: History, Literature, Culture*, Warsaw 2014 (co-editor; co-author; in Polish).
- *Polis-Pyrgos Archaeological Project.* II. *Post-Prehistoric Ceramics and Chalcolithic to Iron Age Ground Stone Artefacts from the Field Survey in Northwestern Cyprus, 1992–1999*, Warsaw 2014 (editor; co-author).
- *Polis-Pyrgos Archaeological Project*. I. *Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Pottery from the Field Survey in Northwestern Cyprus, 1992–1999* (*BAR IS* 2547), Oxford 2013.
- *New Light on the Bronze Age Ceramics from H. Schliemann's Excavations at Troy. Studies on the Munich and Poznań Collections within the Anatolian-Aegean Cultural Context* (*BAR IS* 2119). Oxford 2010.

In this recent study the author presents the first comprehensive gazetteer of Bronze Age sites in western Cyprus (presently the Paphos District). Research is based on data gathered during projects conducted since the 1990s – archival and library queries, artefact studies, field survey, topographical and geophysical investigations, analysis of satellite images – as well as the results of other work carried out from the 19th century to the present. In light of this, western Cyprus cannot any longer be perceived as *terra inhabitata* in the Bronze Age. This new evidence has also allowed the settlement patterns of western Cyprus to be understood within the context of the occupation of the island as a whole at this time, and in the wider Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean historical-cultural context.