

BEATEN AGAIN! Our autumn journey to Europe was again curtailed by snow, which came even earlier than in 1983. As we returned through Central Spain, on 3rd October, there was 'mucho frio' and the first snowfalls dusted the highest of the distant Sierra de Guadarrama with white. On 5th October, we crossed the Pyrenees in a blizzard, which spread eastwards, closing the higher Alpine passes. This was the culmination of a very cold, late season in the Central European ranges, which we are sure would have meant little, if any, seed set on the highest species, in any case. When we visited *Campanula zoysii* at over 2,000 m. in the Julian Alps on 28th July, the buds were only just visible; seed could not possibly have been ripe until October, by which time it was again under snow. We must always show a little informed common-sense and a considerable amount of what we have called 'planned fluidity' in our journeys. Accordingly, our unscheduled visit to the Maritime Alps, where the first snows partially melted, enabled us to make collections such as *Saxifraga florulenta* and *Viola nummulariifolia*, which might be very difficult to repeat. As we stressed in our last Newsletter, with such local species, such collections might offer a once in a lifetime opportunity to acquire a species. The area with which we are involved is so vast and the diversity of species so enormous that it is impossible to do more than collect seed from a very small proportion of these in any one season. The number of exciting plants which we have visited this season and been either too early or too late to gather seed from - or indeed which did not set seed at all in 1984 - is perhaps about twice the number we have been able to include in our lists. The permutations on the places we can visit and the timing of our visits to them are almost infinite, so we see little danger of any stale monotony creeping into lists. Next season we shall issue only one list, in September, 1985, so that there will be no repetition of our 1983 or 1984 abortive attempts to collect the highest or latest flowering Europeans. On the other hand, we shall journey back through Europe in August, around one month later than this year, so that collections of main season plants will be richer than in 1984. Just as we had a cursory look at SW Turkey this year, we shall have a cursory look at SE Turkey in 1985, leaving the N for 1986 and perhaps the extreme W for 1987. To make some collections in Europe will, however, mean that we must leave Turkey about the end of July, far too early to collect the higher or later species, unlikely to be ripe until September or October. We do, however, have more than enough exciting species in mind to ensure your continued interest!

The interest shown by customers in our first list of any significance, in August of this year, was much greater than we had hoped for at such an early stage and enables us to project our plans with much more confidence. One of our main problems will often be collecting enough seed of certain items to list; the decision as to whether or not to offer a species, when we know there will not be enough packets to satisfy the demand, is a difficult one. In the last list, the *Alkanna* spp., *Jankaea* and *Helleborus vesicarius* understandably sold out rapidly but there was also great demand for genera such as *Cyclamen*, *Primula*, *Narcissus*, *Fritillaria* and *Viola*. A lot of these plants do offer difficulty in collection: saxatile species are often difficult of access; bulbs are very irregular in their seed setting and more than most groups vary greatly from year to year in the number of individuals in any one colony which mature seed; with species with fast-maturing, explosive seed capsules, like *Viola*, it is simply a question of how many capsules are in the right state for collection on the particular day you visit a colony. There is a great deal of luck attached to it all! So, if you are disappointed at not receiving everything you order, remember we suffer many more disappointments in collecting the seed for you!

ORDERING could not be easier. Prices are quoted on each page in US \$, French Francs, DM and £ sterling; we shall accept your personal cheque in any of these currencies. We shall accept bank-notes in any currency at the current exchange rate against any of the four currencies quoted (please send registered mail). If neither method suits you, a bank draft or International Money Order (in sterling for these please) can be sent to us at Sherborne. If remitting by sterling cheque, it is a great help to both of us if you send an open cheque (limited to the total value of your order - it obviously cannot be made out for more but it can certainly be made out for less, avoiding annoying credits or refunds.) If you cannot do this, some substitutes are helpful (we shall not substitute unless you ask). Those sending cash will be aware that we can make refunds in most European currencies. No charge for airmail on the seeds or on the seed lists. Order as soon as you can - the sooner we get your order, the faster the seed can be with you - but remember most orders come in during the first week or so after we send a list out, faster than we can handle them, so we do fall behind before we catch up! Finally, our usual plea

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME & ADDRESS CLEARLY

PRICE CODES have been becoming increasingly unfair to our American customers during 1984. In this list alone, we are being unfair to ourselves - unfair because the main overhead in our work is fuel for our vehicle and oil prices are fixed in US \$, which means there have been substantial increases in countries like Yugoslavia and Turkey during 1984. Moreover £ sterling is not buying as much of any foreign currency as it was a year ago. About 50% of our sales are in £ sterling. Rather than increase the £ sterling prices, which is what should happen, we are reducing US \$ prices substantially - even DM and FF are adjusted slightly downwards. If this trend continues, we cannot continue to subsidise British customers and next autumn's list will see US \$ prices back to our summer, 1984 rates, possibly very slight increases in DM and FF and substantial increase of about 17% in £ sterling prices.

FULL OF GOOD INTENTIONS, as usual, we had planned to give you all a more extended account of our travels in 1984, to give a more detailed explanation of the system of field numbers we are using, to explain the bases for the names of the plants we list and the place-names in the field-notes; above all, to give you some help about germinating and growing some of the species we have collected during the past year. I am sure most of you will manage very well without help from us; indeed the general feed-back regarding germination of seed is very gratifying and encouraging to us. It is obviously too early to expect many of the 'monocots' or the *Helleborus* spp. to appear but a lot of *Cruciferae*, *Boraginaceae* and *Hypericum* spp. are up with odd genera like *Euphorbia*, *Arum* and *Verbascum* also germinating well. There is, however, quite a lot we should have liked to write but to do so will mean adding another two pages to this list; we suspect a lot of you would rather have the list a few days earlier than wait until another two pages have been typed. For those who like some 'chat' from us, we promise to add this on to the September, 1985, list, which will inevitably be a very substantial issue dealing with over six month's collections - something to look forward to and, dare we say, save up for. (It does still worry us, however, that someone is going to germinate *Helleborus vesicarius* and think the fat, green cucumber-like seedlings have died when they turn yellow without making any true leaves. It is only a disconcerting trick of some diverse, dry-climate species like some N. American desert *Violas*, *Gentiana olivieri*, etc., which exist only in the cotyledon stage before their first dormancy, producing true leaves the second year - always proceed with caution!)

## SECTION I : SEED COLLECTED IN SOUTHERN EUROPE AND TURKEY, MAY - OCTOBER, 1984 : UNIDENTIFIED COLLECTIONS

We list here one or two collections which were made from plants which looked sufficiently promising to be worth trying in cultivation but which we have been unable to identify satisfactorily either due to inadequate material or inadequate knowledge. Acceptable names will be notified in our newsletters if they materialise from other sources.

- 5125 ALLIUM SP. Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 200 m. Open, limestone slopes. 27.5.84 (15 cm. high) (30+ seeds) B
- 5176 CAMPANULA SP. Greece, Evia, above Kapsala. 500 m. Gneiss or schist crevices. 3.6.84 (Prostrate stems with tubular, pale to deep lilac flowers from woody based, perennial tufts. May prove to be *C. constantinii* but does not appear to match the description. Material sent to Athens and Kew.) (100+ seeds) D
- 5363 ARABIS SP. Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 1000 m. Limestone fissures. 29.6.84 (Compact, grey-leaved, woody based clumps. 6 cm. in fruit.) (50+ seeds) C
- 5338 PARONYCHIA SP. Turkey, Konya, S of Karaman. 1100 m. Open steppe. 27.6.84 (Pads of foliage completely covered with papery, silvery-white heads. 3 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 5479 VIOLA SP. (Melanium Sect.) Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Baba Planina, above Magarevo. 19.7.84 (On steep, rocky slopes and in igneous rock crevices; lavender-blue flowers. May be the same species as listed in summer as *V. grisebachiana* 991.000 but formed larger, looser tufts.) (30+ seeds) C
- 5663 ALLIUM SP. Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada. 1500 m. Open, stoney, limestone slopes. (10 cm.) (20+ seeds) B
- 5768 ERYSIMUM SP. France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Loose, limestone scree on N side of summit. 10.10.84 (Compact clumps to 10cm. in fruit. Almost certainly yellow. May be near *E. helveticum*) (20+ seeds) B
- 5769 ALYSSUM SP. Locality, etc. as above. (Compact, grey-leaved tufts to 5 cm. in fruit) (20+ seeds) B
- 5778 DIANTHUS SP. Locality, etc. as above. (Tight cushions. Stems to 6 cm. in fruit) (30+ seeds) B

## SECTION II : SEED COLLECTED IN SOUTHERN EUROPE &amp; TURKEY, OCTOBER, 1983 - OCTOBER, 1984 : IDENTIFIED COLLECTIONS

All seed, with a single exception, has been gathered from plants growing naturally. The majority of collections have been made between May and October, 1984. A few items collected during October and November, 1983, where we have been unable to repeat collections this season, are also included. These are offered in good faith, the collection date of these 1983 seeds is underlined and any deterioration in viability should be amply covered by the fact that we shall send double quantities of such seeds.

- 112.100 ACONITUM ANTHORA France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1600 m. Steep, dryish, stoney slopes, among grass. 16.10.83 (No seed at all set here in 1984. Dense creamy heads to 50 cm.) (2 x 50+ seeds) B
- 112.901 ACONITUM NAPELLUS France, Alpes-Maritimes, E of Madone de Fenestre. 2000 m. Stream sides and moist places in sun. 15.10.84 (Deep blue flowered, compact, branching spikes to 60 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 143.200 ALYSSUM LYCAONICUM Turkey, Konya, S of Karaman. 1100 m. Dry, open steppe. 27.6.84 (A member of the Gamosepalum Section, which is restricted to Central Anatolia and none of which is known in cultivation. Stems to 7 cm. in fruit from Draba-like cushions. Distinctive inflated calyces.) (20+ seeds) D
- 160.402 ANEMONE BLANDA Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos. 1200 m. and above. Coniferous woods to exposed alpine slopes. 22.5.84 (Very variable in colour from white to some superb deep blue forms.) (30+ seeds) C
- 164.500 ANTHEMIS CRETICA subsp. PONTICA Turkey, Bursa, Ulu Dag. 1600 m. Granite grit on open slopes and among rocks. 6.7.84 (Daisies with white ray florets from low clumps of silvery, cut foliage. 15 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 178.000 ARBUTUS ANDRACHNE Greece, Pieria, above Litohoro. 700 m. Macchie on E facing limestone slopes. 1.12.83 (The Grecian Strawberry-Tree. A very beautiful shrub with peeling bark.) (2 x 25+ seeds) C
- 180.450 ARENARIA TETRAQUETRA var. GRANATENSIS Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada. 2500 - 3000 m. Open slopes in mica-schist detritus. 26.9.84 (Cushions as hard as *Gypsophila aretioides*. Stemless white flowers) (50+ seeds) C
- 192.300 ARTEMISIA ASSOANA (A. pedemontana group) Spain, Guadalajara, ENE of Algora. 1000 m. Open, rocky, limestone country. (Pads of silver fluff. Tiniest and tightest of Artemisias). 22.9.84 (50+ seeds) C
- 192.800 ARTEMISIA GRANATENSIS Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada below Penones de San Francisco. 2500 m. Open stoney areas. 26.9.84 (Sierra Nevada endemic. Grey leaved clumps. Stems to 30 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 195.000 ARUM CONOPHALLOIDES Turkey, Antalya, S of Akseki. 1000 m. Among limestone boulders. 2.7.84 (Purple spathes with very large spadix. In summer list as *Arum* sp. 5406.) (15+ seeds) C
- 204.800 ASPHODELINE GLOBIFERA Turkey, Maras, SE of Kahramanmaraş. 1000 m. Stoney clay over shale and among scrub. 18.6.84 (Dense spires of white flowers on stout stems of about 1 m.) (20+ seeds) C
- 205.000 ASPHODELINE LUTEA Greece, Messinia, S of Kardamili. 50 m. Open stoney areas. 28.5.84 (The Yellow Asphodel, a fine herbaceous plant with stiff stems packed with yellow stars. 1 m.) (20+ seeds) B
- 206.200 ASPHODELUS AESTIVUS (A. microcarpus) Field data as above. (Tall white Asphodel. 1.5 m.) (20+ seeds) B
- 225.250 AUBRIETA CANESCENS subsp. MACROSTYLA Turkey, Maras, SE of Goksun. 1300 m. Fissures in vertical limestone cliffs. 18.6.84 (Tight, dark green cushions with pale lilac flowers.) (50+ seeds) C

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- 225.800 AUBRIETA INTERMEDIA Greece, Imathia, Oros Vermio, below Seli. 1300 m. W facing limestone cliffs. 18.7.84 (Looser, greyish tufts with larger, deep violet flowers.) (50+ seeds) C
- 250.500 CAMPANULA ALPESTRIS (C. allionii) France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Loose limestone scree on N side of summit. 10.10.84 (One of the most sumptuous of Alpine Campanulas with huge, violet bells on its low tufts. Little seen in cultivation nowadays - perhaps because it dislikes alpine-house conditions, especially in summer. This population may prove to be accommodating in this respect. Le Mont Ventoux is an isolated limestone massif rising above the warm, wine-growing lands of Provence, between Montelimar and Avignon. The vast, white expanses of exposed summit scree support an extraordinary range of species. Here plants of the SW Alps meet the Mediterranean flora; classic Arctic-alpine species like Saxifraga oppositifolia and Viola cenisia grow at the same altitude as Lavender.) (50+ seeds) D
- 254.600 CAMPANULA FENESTRELLATA (subsp. fenestrellata) Jugoslavia, Hrvatska, Velebit Planina, Paklenica. 400 m. Vertical, limestone cliffs. 26.7.84 (Perennial clumps with a mass of pale-blue stars. 15 cm.) (100+ seeds) C
- 254.900 CAMPANULA FORMANEKIANA Greece, Imathia, Oros Vermio, below Seli. 1300 m. W facing, limestone cliffs. 18.7.84 (One of the most spectacular of the monocarpic Balkan species. In this locality, grows not only the white form but also the soft-blue form which is virtually unknown in gardens. 20 cm.) (100+ seeds) C
- 264.500 CAMPANULA THESSALIA Greece, Larissa, Tembi. 200 m. Vertical, limestone cliffs. 5.6.84 (Flat, starfish rosettes with many, lilac bells. Perennial but not likely to be very long-lived.) (100+ seeds) C
- 265.801 CAMPANULA VERSICOLOR Greece, Lakonia, foothills of Oros Taigetos, W of Sparti. 500 m. N facing, limestone cliffs. 7.11.83 (The type race of this long-lived, perennial, one of the loveliest of the genus. Erect stems of 20-30 cm. packed with wide-open, lilac-blue cups with purple centres. We were able to make a good gathering of this August-September flowering plant last year; last opportunity.) (2 x 100+ seeds) C
- 269.202 CARDAMINE ENNEAPHYLLOS (Dentaria enneaphyllos) Jugoslavia, Slovenija, Julijske Alpe, below Mangartski Sedlo. 1500 m. Moist, shady woodland. 28.7.84 (Pale yellow, summer-dormant Crucifer. 50 cm.) (30+ seeds) B
- 276.000 CATANANCHE COERULEA France. Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1000 m. Stoney, limestone slopes with Pinus. 10.10.84 (Lovely herbaceous perennial with pale blue, darker centred Composite heads. 1 m.) (50+ seeds) A
- 294.050 CHAENORHINUM CLAREOSUM Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, below Pico del Veleta. 3300 m. Mica-schist crevices and detritus. 26.9.84 (The only member of this predominantly Spanish genus, singled out by Farrer as one of "the choicest treasures"; a stoloniferous perennial only known from above 3000 m in the Sierra Nevada, Quite variable in colour from lilac-pink to carmine-pink.) (50+ seeds) D
- CISTUS Splendid shrubs, easily grown from seed, which we always collect from the coldest habitats.
- 305.200 CISTUS ALBIDUS Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. 1000m. S facing limestone slopes. 30.9.84 (Grey-felted foliage and pink flowers on shrubs with a distinctive, upright habit to about 1 m.) (50+ seeds) B
- 306.200 CISTUS INCANUS subsp. CRETICUS Turkey, Gaziantep/Adana, Nurdag Gecidi. 1150 m. Exposed, shale slopes. 19.6.84 (Pink flowers. A very dwarf race collected from its altitudinal limit. About 30 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 306.600 CISTUS LAURIFOLIUS Turkey, Afyon, SW of Afyon. 1000 m. Gravelly, shale hills. (White flowers; dark leathery leaves; 1-2 m. The most cold-resistant Cistus, penetrating far inland in Turkey.) (50+ seeds) B
- 308.000 CISTUS SALVIFOLIUS Turkey, Gaziantep/Adana, Nurdag Gecidi. 1150 m. Exposed, shale slopes. (A collection from above the highest records for this in Turkey. White flowers on 50 cm. shrubs.) (50+ seeds) B
- 334.000 COTINUS COGGYRIA France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Cayros. 550 m. Limestone slopes. (A most superb shrub for autumn leaf-colour; sets the southern hills aflame in orange and scarlet.) (30+ seeds) A
- 382.400 DAPHNE GNIDIODES Turkey, Antalya, Irmasan Gecidi, N of Akseki. 1500 m. Exposed, limestone slopes. 2.7.84 (A high altitude collection from very compact plants, usually less than 50 cm. high) (15+ seeds) C
- 382.600 DAPHNE GNIDIUM Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1500 m. On limestone, in gulleys and in shade of sparse Pinus. 25.9.84 (Cream flowers followed by orange fruits on shrubs of about 1 m. high) (15+ seeds) C
- 383.404 DAPHNE LAUREOLA (subsp. laureola) Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos, 1100 m. Woodland. 16.7.84 (15+ seeds) B
- 384.003 DAPHNE MEZEREBUM Jugoslavia, Makedonija, Sar Planina, Popova Sapka above Tetovo. 2000 m. Open hillsides among Juniperus scrub..21.7.84 (One of the loveliest, which sometimes ascends to alpine heights) 15+ seeds) B
- 384.403 DAPHNE OLEIODES (subsp. oleioides) Jugoslavia, Makedonija, Galicica Planina, above Trpejca. 1600 m. Exposed, dry, limestone slopes. 20.7.84 (Cream flowers on low, 20 cm. clumps.) (15+ seeds) C
- 385.001 DAPHNE PONTICA Turkey, Bursa, Ulu Dag. 1200 m. Shade at edge of Fagus woods. 6.7.84 (10 seeds) C
- 401.500 DIANTHUS PAVONIUS (D. neglectus) France, Alpes-Maritimes, E of Madone de Fenestre. 2000 m. Dryish stoney areas and among short turf in sun. 15.10.84 (Lovely, bright-pink, blue-eyed flowers. 6 cm.) (30+ seeds) B
- 407.804 DIGITALIS GRANDIFLORA France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Valmasque. 1700 m. Shady places among scrub. 18.10.84 (The typical form with large flowers of clear, pale yellow and dwarfer than the next) (100 seeds) B
- 407.805 DIGITALIS GRANDIFLORA Jugoslavia, Makedonija, N of Boletin. 1000 m. Scrub at base of shady cliffs. 20.7.84 (From a single clone with pale amber, crimson-veined flowers, possibly a hybrid) (100+ seeds) B
- 408.500 DIGITALIS LANATA Greece, Oros Pangeo, above Eleftheroupoli. 800 m. Open, sunny areas. 14.7.84 (A handsome, distinctive perennial with close-packed spires of brown-veined flowers with prominent white lips. 1 m. or more in height.) (100+ seeds) B
- 409.001 DIGITALIS LUTEA France, Aude, Col de Coudons above Quillan. 800 m. Shady banks. 5.10.84 (Graceful species with spikes of pale-yellow, tubular flowers. 1 m. Perennial like all others listed.) (100+ seeds) B
- DIGITALIS OBSCURA A series of collections of this unique Foxglove was one of the main objects for our journey to Spain this autumn. The only plants we have ever seen or possessed in Britain have been wild-collected scraps of live material, reluctant to settle in cultivation. Seed was a necessity for success.

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DIGITALIS OBSCURA Basically a low-growing shrub and sole European member of the shrubby Frutescentes Section, its flowering stems rise to between 20 and 120 cm. above the narrow, shiny foliage and carry racemes of flowers, unmistakably Foxglove-like in shape but unique in colour - brownish orange to orange yellow, if you wish to be prosaic ; amber to burnt apricot, if you want metaphors. The nuances of colour may vary with different populations but are always netted or freckled with darker tones. In cultivation, the only sure requirement will be good drainage, possibly in full sun. It may prove quite intractable and disappointing but we cannot find out till we try - here is your chance to do so.

- 409.400 DIGITALIS OBSCURA Spain, Sierra Nevada above Granada. 1500 m. Clay over limestone in sun or light shade. 25.9.84 (The only population seen still with the odd late flower - mahogany and buff-orange exterior, marked inside with deep rust-red on a chrome yellow ground. Medium height - about 60 cm.) (50+ seeds) C
- 409.401 DIGITALIS OBSCURA Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. 1100 m. Stoney limestone slopes in light shade of sparse Pinus. 30.9.84 (Forming large clumps to 1 m. high and as much across - wet area race.) (50+ seeds) C
- 409.402 DIGITALIS OBSCURA Spain, Soria, Puerto del Pinar. 1100 m. In rock debris on exposed, limestone slope, among steppe vegetation with Lavandula latifolia as dominant. 3.10.84 (A very dwarf population, only 20 - 30 cm. high in seed, from an area N of Madrid with a severe, continental climate.) (50+ seeds) D
- 409.800 DIGITALIS PURPUREA (subsp. purpurea) Spain, Sierra Nevada, below Penones de San Francisco. 2500 m. Schist in gulleys and at base of E facing cliffs. 26.9.84 (This is D. nevadensis, a dwarf, perennial alpine ecotype of the rosy purple Foxglove, about 50 cm. high. It may remain so in cultivation.) (100+ seeds) B
- 419.500 DRABA CAPPADOCICA Turkey, Kayseri, Erciyas Dagı, above Kayseri. 1500 m. Fissures in NW facing igneous cliffs. 17.6.84 (Identity now confirmed by Ian Hedge of the R.B.G. Edinburgh. This is new to cultivation and could prove an important addition to alpine-house cushion-plants, tighter and shorter stemmed than D. rosularis. This has germinated well with those who have sown it in September though February sowing can avoid the possibility of losing tiny seedlings in damp, British winters!) (50+ seeds) E
- 420.250 DRABA HISPANICA var. SEGURENSIS Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla, Prado Redondo above Cazorla. 1500 m. N facing, limestone crevices on summit rocks. 30.9.84 (Dark green, bristly cushions ; yellow) (50+ seeds) D
- 424.105 DRACUNCULUS VULGARIS Turkey, Icel, SSE of Aslankoy. 500 m. Limestone slopes. 25.6.84 (15+ seeds) C
- 434.400 EDRAIANTHUS TENULFOLIUS Jugoslavia, Crna Gora, Lovcen above Kotor. 1300 m. Limestone crevices in sun. 23.7.84 (Radiating stems carry heads of violet bells from 10 cm. grassy tufts.) (50+ seeds) B
- 448.300 ERICA SICULA subsp. LIBANOTICA (Pentapera libanotica) Turkey, Antalya, S of Kemer. 100 m. Vertical, N facing limestone cliffs. 4.7.84 (An extremely local, relic chasmophyte. The white Pentapera sicula from Sicily used to appear occasionally at AGS shows and was well grown in the alpine-house at Wisley. We have not seen it for some years. This pinker, Eastern race is a significant 1984 collection) 200+ seeds) E
- 451.001 ERINUS ALPINUS Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Pozo below Canada de las Fuentes. 1600 m. Vertical, N facing limestone cliffs. 30.9.84 (Odd locality for this 10 cm. high, purple flowered rock-plant.) (100+ seeds) B
- 460.001 ERYNGIUM BOURGATII (subsp. bourgatii) Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE from Granada. 2000 m. Open, dryish, limestone slope. 25.9.84 (Spiny, steely blue stems, bracts and heads ; 60 cm.) (30+ seeds) B
- 461.000 ERYNGIUM GLACIALE Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, towards Pico del Veleta. 2700 m. On mica-schist - exposed, stoney slopes and screes. 26.9.84 (One of the dwarfest Sea Hollies, not more than 20 cm., and only known in Europe from high in the Sierra Nevada. Very doubtfully cultivated at present.) (30+ seeds) C
- 462.200 ERYNGIUM SPINALBA France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Limestone scree and stoney areas, S side of summit. 10.10.84 (A superb Sea Holly, an extremely local plant in the SW Alps and to our knowledge unobtainable in cultivation. Low growing with stout stems to about 30 cm. and large, spiny heads, both of an unusual shade of pale bluish-green - looks half-way between E. bourgatii & giganteum.) (30+ seeds) B
- 473.002 EUPHORBIA AMYGDALOIDES (var. amygdaloides) Greece, Imathia, Oros Vermio, above Seli. 1500 m. Open slopes among Pteridium and Juniperus. 18.7.84 (An odd habitat for the Wood Spurge!) (30+ seeds) A
- 477.001 EUPHORBIA DENDROIDES Greece, Messinia, S of Kardamili. 50 m. Exposed, limestone slopes. 28.5.84 (Grows with E. characias but unlike it never seen in gardens. Summer dormant shrub to 1.5 m.) (30+ seeds) C
- 480.005 EUPHORBIA MYRSINITES Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 1000 m. Exposed, stoney slopes. 6.6.84 (30+ seeds) B
- 480.500 EUPHORBIA NICAENSIS (subsp. nicaensis) Spain, Jaen, E of Bedmar. 700 m. Dryish, gravelly, limestone slopes. 29.8.84 (A fine species with blue-grey leaves and reddish stems about 50 cm. high.) (20+ seeds) C
- 481.501 EUPHORBIA RIGIDA (E. biglandulosa) Greece, Lakonia, N of Sparti to Tripolis. 500 m. Open, gravelly areas. 31.5.84 (This superlative and sought after Spurge with whorled, blue-grey leaves and lemon-yellow heads in early spring, from a cold, inland area of the Peloponnese. About 30 cm. high.) (30+ seeds) D
- 482.103 EUPHORBIA SEGUIERANA subsp. NICICIANA Greece, Kavala, Oros Pangeo above Eleftheroupoli. 800 m. Dry, open banks. 14.7.84 (Excellent, long-flowering, hardy species of proven worth. 50 cm.) (30+ seeds) B
- 515.002 GENTIANA ACAULIS (G. kochiana) Italy, Veneto, Dolomiti, Pass di Campolongo. 1800 m. Open areas in short turf and among meadow vegetation. Acid soil. 29.7.84 (Incomparable, deep-blue trumpets.) (50+ seeds) B
- 515.600 GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1600 m. Wet areas among long grass. 18.10.84 (The Willow Gentian. Deep blue trumpets up graceful, arching stems to 50 cm. or more.) (50+ seeds) B
- 516.400 GENTIANA BRACHYPHYLLA Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 2000 m. Marshy turf of wet flush on limestone slope. 25.9.84 (This is the population called G. sierrae, a few isolated colonies stranded a great distance south from the centre in the Alps ; surprisingly variable in foliage.) (50+ seeds) E

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- 517.400 GENTIANA CRUCIATA (subsp. cruciata) France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1600 m. Open, dryish pastures in short grass. 18.10.84 (Clusters of narrow, pale-blue flowers. Leafy clumps. 50 cm)(50+ seeds) A
- 518.801 GENTIANA LUTEA (subsp. lutea) Field data as above. (Whorls of yellow stars. Superb leaves.) (50+ seeds) A
- 531.800 GLADIOLUS ANATOLICUS Turkey, Konya, N of Kazanci, 1100 m. (In last list as Gladiolus 5387.) (15+ seeds) C
- 534.402 GLAUCIUM FLAVUM France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1000 m. Disturbed, gravelly areas on limestone. 10.10.84 (Horned Poppy with fleshy, bluish foliage and soft yellow flowers.) (50+ seeds) A
- 534.600 GLAUCIUM GRANDIFLORUM Turkey, Gaziantep, ENE of Gaziantep. 950 m. Chalky, clay slopes. 18.6.84 (The perennial Horned Poppies centre on Anatolia, where they are one of the most spectacular features of the country in early summer. This population was soft orange deepening to crimson at the base) (50+ seeds) B
- 534.602 GLAUCIUM GRANDIFLORUM Turkey, Kutahya, SSE of Kutahya. 1000 m. (Orange-scarlet blotched black(50+ seeds) B
- 547.000 HABERLEA RHODOPENSIS Greece, Drama, NW of Drama, above manganese mine. 300 m. N facing rock fissures. 7.6.84 (Exquisite Gesneriad with lilac flowers. Dust-like seed is not easy to raise.) (200+ seeds) E
- HELLEBORUS During 1984, we made some important collections of Hellebore seed from wild colonies. It will not be possible to repeat these every season and we are anxious to extend the period over which we can offer such seed beyond a few weeks after collection. The first stage with 1984 seed was simply to sow our remaining stocks in September. This is what we offer in this list. This presown seed will be sent to you packed moist. This should be resown as soon as convenient - the only essential being that it is not allowed to dry out in the meantime - and in the northern hemisphere placed in the open to be subjected to lower temperatures. Germination should occur normally in February or March when the temperature starts to rise. When this happens, some glass protection will help to grow the seedlings on more quickly and let you pot them up individually as soon as the first true leaves appear. We are not attempting any complex procedure ; simply using common sense. Nevertheless, we shall be checking up on the behaviour of the seed ourselves through experimental sowings with a friend.
- 560.620 HELLEBORUS CYCLOPHYLLUS Greece, Evia, Oros Dirfis. 1200 m. Open, N & W facing limestone slopes with Phlomis, etc. 4.6.84 (This widespread, green Hellebore at the E limit of its range.) (30+ seeds) D
- 561.000 HELLEBORUS FOETIDUS France, Pyrenees-Atlantiques, below Col du Somport. 1500 m. N slopes on siliceous rock. 21.9.84 (Extraordinarily late collection from a few plants in a snow gully.) (30+ seeds) B
- 561.600 HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS (subsp. multifidus) Yugoslavia, Bosna i Hercegovina, SW of Trebinje. 350 m. Among Quercus on limestone. 11.5.84 (Totally distinct, local species with much-cut foliage.) (50+ seeds) E
- 561.805 HELLEBORUS NIGER Yugoslavia, Slovenija, below Mangartski Sedlo. 1500 m. Mixed woodland. 28.7.84 (The incomparable, pure-white Christmas Rose ; variable population, tending to ssp. macranthus.) (30+ seeds) C
- 562.400 HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS Turkey, Bolu, around Abant Golu. 1000 m. Moist, mixed woodland. 12.6.84 (The pure wild species is virtually unknown in cultivation ; white tinged green or pink.) (30+ seeds) D
- 574.750 HYPERICUM CERASTOIDES Turkey, Bursa, Ulu Dag. 1600 m. Sunny places in granite grit or among rocks 6.7.84 (Pleasant, 15 cm. high, clump-forming species with terminal yellow flowers.) (50+ seeds) B
- HYPERICUM : Coridium Section - a distinctive group of dwarf, saxatile, heath-like shrubs. There are three species in mainland Europe and Turkey, with a disjunct distribution from SE Spain to W Turkey. These are :
- 575.002 HYPERICUM CORIS France, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Gorges du Verdon. 700 m. Fissures on W & S facing limestone cliffs. 12.10.84 (Upright, needle-leaved stems topped with yellow heads. 15 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 575.500 HYPERICUM EMPETRIFOLIUM Greece, Lakonia, foothills of Oros Taigetos between Agios Nikolaos and Kastania. 800 m. Shale and limestone crevices. 5.11.83 (The typical, stiffly erect race to 50 cm.) (2 x 50+ seeds) B
- 576.000 HYPERICUM ERICOIDES Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Pozo, above La Nava de San Pedro. 1400 m. W facing fissures on limestone cliffs. 1.10.84 (This is the ultimate development in this section for the alpine enthusiast. It is in fact much less like an Erica than its two cousins and more resembles a dainty version of Cassiope lycopodioides in habit. The species is fragmented into a few isolated colonies in Spain - I have collected and grown the greyer leaved, upright race from Porta-Coeli near Valencia - but this is the one which gardeners must have. It only grows on a few cool, limestone cliffs around the Nava de San Pedro, whence it was introduced by Davis and Heywood in 1948 - a few growers still enthuse about it nostalgically. Lyn Weeks and I kept a couple of plants we collected in 1970 growing for a few years but it proved more difficult to propagate than cultivate and was eventually lost again. A good, widely distributed seed collection is the only way. Here it is. Take the chance or you may wait another 36 years.) (50+ seeds) F
- 577.000 HYPERICUM NUMMULARIUM France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Cool, shady, limestone fissures above stream. 3.10.83 (Lovely, little, prostrate species allied to the Greek H. fragile) (2 x 50 seeds) D
- 577.601 HYPERICUM PALLENS Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 1000 m. Limestone fissures. 29.6.84 (Most exquisite of the Turkish saxatile Hypericums. Yellow flowers from the leaf axils all up the prostrate stems.) (50+ seeds) D
- 580.800 IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS Greece, Imathia, Oros Vermio below Seli. 1500 m. W facing limestone cliffs.(15 seeds) B
- 600.410 IRIS UNGUICULARIS Greece, Messinia, above Pilos. 300 m. Steep, E, N & W facing shale slopes. 27.5.84 (This Greek race of the beautiful, winter-flowering Iris, sometimes called I. speciosa or I. angustifolia has darker violet flowers and dwarfer, narrower, grassy foliage than the Algerian type race.) (20+ seeds) D
- 606.120 JASIONE CRISPA subsp. AMETHYSTINA Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada below Pico del Veleta. 3000 m. Steep, N facing schist scree. 26.9.84 (Tiny, amethyst-blue, Sierra Nevada endemic.) (50+ seeds) D
- 608.000 JOVIBARBA ALLIONII (Sempervivum allionii) France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1700 m. Crevices on siliceous cliffs. 18.10.84 (Endemic to SW Alps. Heads of pale-yellow, starry flowers.) (100+ seeds) B

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- 620.400 LAVANDULA LANATA Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1500 m. Open, limestone slopes. 25.9.84 (Grey-white, woolly leaves. Darkest violet flowers. Only grows in the mountains of S. Spain. 60 cm.)(100+ seeds) B
- 621.200 LAVANDULA STOECHAS subsp. PEDUNCULATA Spain, Jaen, S of Arquillos. 800 m. Dry shale slopes. 2.10.84 (The fine C Spanish race with especially large bracts of ruby-violet topping violet heads.) (100+ seeds) B
- 630.200 LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE var. PULCHELLUM Morocco, Moya Atlas, S of Ifrane. 1700 m. Wet flushes and shady ledges. (Fresh, cultivated seed, collected September-October from wild-collected bulbs.) (30+ seeds) C
- 641.000 LINARIA DALMATICA (L. genistifolia subsp. dalmatica) Yugoslavia, Hrvatska, above Dubrovnik. 100 m. Gravelly areas in sun. 22.10.83 (Showy, easily grown, canary-yellow Snapdragon. 1 m.) (2 x 50+ seeds) A
- 648.101 LINUM HIRSUTUM subsp. ANATOLICUM (var. anatolicum) Turkey, Konya, N of Kazanci. 1100 m. Open, gravelly areas on limestone. 30.6.84 (Linum is a genus of enormous potential in Turkey and those centred on L. hirsutum are some of the finest. This is one of the taller, more widespread steppe races with branching stems to about 30 cm. carrying countless palest lilac flowers over a long period.) (20+ seeds) D
- 654.800 LITHODORA ZAHNII (Lithospermum zahnii) Greece, Messinia, S of Kardamili. 30 m. Fissures in N facing limestone cliffs. 27.5.84 (Extremely local, 20 cm., blue-flowered shrub. Surprisingly hardy.) (10 seeds) E
- 662.300 LYGOS SPHAEROCARPA (Retama sphaerocarpa) Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1200 m. Open limestone slopes. 26.9.84 (2 m., broom-like shrub. Yellow flowers on arching, blue-green stems.) (5 (large) seeds) B
- 668.800 MARUBIUM SUPINUM Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 2000 m. Dryish, limestone slopes. 25.9.84 (Herbaceous perennial with uninteresting flowers but lovely, silver-green velvet leaves. 50 cm)(30+ seeds) B
- 682.400 MOLTKIA PETRAEA Yugoslavia, Crna Gora, Lovcen, above Kotor. 1300 m. Limestone crevices in sun. 23.7.84 (Fine, dwarf, boraginaceous shrub with clusters of gentian-blue, tubular flowers. 20 cm.) (15+ seeds) D
- 709.100 NECTAROSCORDUM SICULUM subsp. BULGARICUM Turkey, Antalya, Gullukdagi. 1000 m. In macchie on limestone slopes. 3.7.84 (In last list under Allium 5410. Heads of green to purplish bells. 1 m.) (20+ seeds) B
- 723.200 ONOSMA SERICEUM Turkey, Gaziantep, ENE of Gaziantep. 950 m. Chalky clay slopes. 18.6.84 (Superb, basal rosettes of silky, silver leaves; pale-yellow tubular flowers. Unlike any cultivated species.)(10+ seeds) C
- 746.000 PAEONIA BROTEROI Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1500 m. Among Pinus on limestone. 25.9.84 (This population has very large, floppy flowers, shading from very pale to deep pink on each petal, giving them a distinctive 'picotee' effect.) (10 seeds) D
- 746.001 PAEONIA BROTEROI Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla, above source of Guadalquivir. 1500 m. In light shade of Pinus on limestone. 30.9.84 (Not seen in flower; an interesting locality, from which P. humilis is also certainly recorded and also more doubtfully P. coriacea.) (10 seeds) D
- 746.002 PAEONIA BROTEROI Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Pozo, NW of La Nava de San Pedro. 1300 m. Clearings among Pinus. (These we have seen in flower - more bowl-shaped flowers of even, rich rose-pink.) 1.10.84 (10 seeds) D
- 752.000 PAPAVER KERNERI Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, below Passo di Gardena. 1700 m. Loose, limestone scree. 29.7.84 (Delightful, dwarf Alpine Poppy with silky, yellow flowers. 15 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 752.500 PAPAVER RHAETICUM France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Loose, limestone screes on both N & S sides of summit (see habitat notes under 250.500). 10.10.84 (This is the type locality for an orange form called aurantiacum. Both the more numerous lemon yellow and the coppery orange grow together so seed will be from both. A very long-lived plant here forming cushions up to 30 cm. across; 10 cm. high.)(50+ seeds) B
- 756.002 PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de la Gordolasque. 2000 m. Wet turf. (200+ seeds) A
- 766.750 PHLOMIS CRINITA Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1500 m. Open limestone slopes. 25.9.84 (Herbaceous perennial with basal leaf-rosettes, 60 cm. stems and even the calyces from which the whorls of mustard yellow flowers peep, entirely clothed in fluffy white wool. A few plants here approach the narrower-leaved, lower altitude P. lychnitis, a more widespread species, so may be hybrids.) (15+ seeds) C
- 776.700 PLANTAGO NIVALIS Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, above Los Siete Lagunas. 3000 m. Stoney clay on schist. 26.9.84 (Another extraordinary Sierra Nevada endemic and perhaps the only Plantain you may wish to cosset. Flat rosettes completely clothed in white wool. Plants we have seen and previously grown in cultivation are not the true species, though doubtless it was once around. Stems and leaves prostrate.) (30+ seeds) B
- 787.901 PRIMULA LATIFOLIA (P. viscosa All. f. cynoglossifolia Widmer) France, Alpes-Maritimes, above Vallon de la Gordolasque. 2000 m. Crevices and ledges on N facing, siliceous cliffs. 16.10.84 (50+ seeds) D
- 788.100 PRIMULA LATIFOLIA (P. viscosa All. f. pyrenaica Pax) France, Pyrenees-Orientales, SE of Las Planes to Puigmal. 2000 m. N facing cliffs above stream. 8.10.83 (Still some seed left - superb race!)(2 x 50 seeds) D
- 788.402 PRIMULA MARGINATA France, Alpes-Maritimes, above Vallon de la Gordolasque. 2000 m. 16.10.84 (50+ seeds) D
- 789.600 PRIMULA VERIS Yugoslavia, Baba Planina, Pelister towards Kula Vrv. 1500 m. 19.7.84 (50+ seeds) A
- 797.200 PTILOTRICHUM HALIMIFOLIUM France, Alpes-Maritimes, Tinee valley, WNW of Isola. 850 m. Vertical limestone. 16.10.83 (Attractive, locally endemic, shrubby Crucifer. White flowers. About 20 cm.) (2 x 30+ seeds) D
- 797.900 PTILOTRICHUM SPINOSUM Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada below Pico del Veleta. 3300 m. Schist detritus. 26.9.84 (Dense, spiny, 30 cm. shrubs, usually pale pink flowered in this area.) (30+ seeds) B
- 800.300 PULSATILLA ALPINA Italy, Veneto, Dolomiti, Passo di Campolongo. 1800 m. In meadow vegetation. 29.7.84 (The white and pale-yellow subspecies possibly intergrade here - all are lovely!) (30+ seeds) B
- 801.900 PULSATILLA VERNALIS Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, Passo di Gardena. 2100 m. Drier ridges in turf. 29.7.84 (A more difficult plant with pearly white, furry, blue-backed flowers.) (30+ seeds) C

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- 808.400 RAMONDA SERBIGA Yugoslavia, Makedonija, S of Volkovijska. 1000 m. Shady crevices and ledges on lime-stone cliffs. 20.7.84 (Seldom seen in cultivation, a distinct species with its purple anthers and more tubular flowers; more difficult to grow than *R. myconi* or *R. nathaliae*.) (100+ seeds) F
- 844.000 SALVIA CRYPTANTHA Turkey, Nigde, E of Ulukisla. 1500 m. S & W facing slopes limestone slopes among steppe vegetation. 26.6.84 (Pink or white from purplish calyces; grey-leaved mats; 30 cm.) (20+ seeds) C
- 844.800 SALVIA FRUTICOSA (*S. triloba*) Greece, Messinia, above Pilos. 300 m. Limestone boulders at cliff base. 27.5.84 (Spikes of lilac-pink flowers rise to 1 m. over handsome foliage; shrubby) (20+ seeds) C
- 845.200 SALVIA HYPARGEA Turkey, Nigde, E of Ulukisla, 1500 m. S & W facing limestone slopes. 26.6.84 (Whorls of lilac-blue flowers on herbaceous stems from clumps of woolly-backed leaves; 50 cm.) (20+ seeds) C
- 845.800 SALVIA LAVANDULIFOLIA Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1500 m. Open limestone slopes. 25.9.84 (Stems of lilac-blue flowers on low, aromatic, grey-leaved shrubs. 60 cm.) (20+ seeds) B
- 846.801 SALVIA PISIDICA Turkey, Icel/Konya, pass SSE of Ermenek. 1300 m. W facing, limestone slope in steppe vegetation. 29.6.84 (Dwarf shrubs with dissected leaves, like a larger version of *S. caespitosa*, 20 to 30 cm. high. This population was so variable in colour, from lilac-pink to carmine to blue-violet, that we thought the possibility of hybridisation with royal-blue *S. albimaculata* (which grows on the opposite side of the Goksu valley) likely and delayed distribution until the identity could be checked by Ian Hedge, who has now confirmed it as *S. pisidica* - an interesting colony nevertheless.) (10 seeds) D
- 858.301 SAXIFRAGA COCHLEARIS France, Alpes-Maritimes, SE of La Brigue. 800 m. SW facing limestone cliffs. 19.10.84 (Fine, white Silver Saxifrage, only known from Roya and its side-valleys.) (200+ seeds) C
- 860.000 SAXIFRAGA EXARATA France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Stable limestone scree. 10.10.84 (200+ seeds) B
- 860.300 SAXIFRAGA FLORULENTA Italy, Piemonte (Valdieri-Entracque), NW of Colle della Fenestra. 2600 m. N & W facing fissures on siliceous cliffs. 15.10.84 (Farrer's Ancient King - "in sombre splendour of the rosette alone, the most exciting spectacle of those or any other Alps" - we commend his multi-page panegyrics, which have made this Europe's most fabulous alpine-plant, *Jankaea* and *Eritrichium* notwithstanding. In the exquisitely precise symmetry of its dark, glossy rosettes and the remoteness of its habitat (as Farrer says "the ways are hard and stern and far"), it is indeed a remarkable species and one which every true enthusiast should feel a moral obligation to cultivate from seed.) (100+ seeds) F
- 860.400 SAXIFRAGA GERANIODES France, Pyrenees-Orientales, SW of Eyne below Cambras d'Aze. 2300 m. Among siliceous boulders. 9.10.83 (Dactyloides Section; large, white flowers from compact cushions.) (2 x 200+ seeds) C
- 861.60 SAXIFRAGA LONGIFOLIA France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1700 m. W & SW facing, limestone cliffs. 3.10.83 (We could find no accessible plants with seed this year; a little 1983 seed left) (2 x 100+ seeds) E
- 862.300 SAXIFRAGA NEVADENSIS Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada below Pico del Veleta. 3300 m. Schist. (100+ seeds) E
- 862.403 SAXIFRAGA OPPOSITIFOLIA France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Limestone scree on N side of summit. 10.10.84 (A remarkable habitat - see note under 250.500 - those with hot summers take note!) (100+ seeds) B
- 863.900 SAXIFRAGA SCARDICA Greece, Oros Olimbos. 1200 - 2500 m. Limestone cliffs. 16.7.84 (Cushion-forming *Kabschia*. In this area, usually the pale pink form described as *S.s. erythrantha*.) (200+ seeds) C
- 864.000 SAXIFRAGA SEMPERVIVUM Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 1500 m. and above. Vertical, limestone fissures. 16.7.84 (Hairy, pink stems and calyces. Dark red flowers. Sometimes called *S. "thessalica"*) (200+ seeds) C
- 864.002 SAXIFRAGA SEMPERVIVUM Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Sar Planina, Popova Sapka above Tetovo. 2000 m. At bases of stones on steep, turf slope. 21.7.84 (Possibly the race called *S. "frederici-augustii"*.) (200+ seeds) C
- 864.400 SAXIFRAGA STRIBRNYI Greece, Drama, NW of Drama. 300 m. N facing rock fissures. 7.6.84 (Flat, lime-encrusted rosettes; branching, hairy, red stems. Very distinct and very rare in gardens.) (200+ seeds) D
- 885.002 SCUTELLARIA ORIENTALIS subsp. ALPINA Turkey, Konya, E of Ermenek. Open, limestone slopes. 30.6.84 (Hooded, lemon-yellow flowers on grey-leaved mats. Dwarf race of this variable species.) (20+ seeds) C
- 899.301 SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM subsp. TOMENTOSUM France, Alpes-Maritimes, E of Madone de Fenestre. 2000 m. Dryish, stoney areas and crevices on siliceous rock. 15.10.84 (Especially rich red flowers.) (100+ seeds) B
- 967.001 TROLLIUS EUROPAEUS Italy, Veneto, Dolomiti, Passo di Campolongo. 1800 m. Moist meadows. 29.7.84 (The beautiful, pale-yellow Globe Flower of Alpine meadows. 30-50 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 979.000 VERATRUM ALBUM France, Alpes-Maritimes, E of Madone de Fenestre. 2000 m. Moist places. 15.10.84 (A magnificent, herbaceous plant: splendid, pleated, basal leaves; branching, green spikes.) (50+ seeds) B
- 980.850 VERBASCUM DUMULOSUM Turkey, Antalya, Gullukdagi. 1000 m. Crevices on ruins. 3.7.84 (Yellow spikes; 15cm. felted rosettes. Outstanding alpine-house plant only known on the ruins of Termessos.) (100+ seeds) D
- 982.800 VERBASCUM UNDULATUM Greece, Fokida, N of Galaxidi. Sea level. Gravelly areas on limestone. 29.10.83. (Superb, silver-grey felt rosettes, shading to gold basally; perennial clumps.) (2 x 50+ seeds) C
- 985.350 VIBURNUM LANTANA - DWARF FORM Yugoslavia, Crna Gora, Lovcen. 1300 m. Limestone. 23.7.84 (20+ seeds) C
- 989.301 VIOLA CRASSIUSCULA Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, above Los Siete Lagunas. 3000 m. Loose, schistose scree 26.9.84 (The last and one of the loveliest of our Sierra Nevada endemics. The southernmost representative of the *V. cenisia* group, it is almost invariably lavender-blue lower down at 2500 m. but here at its uppermost limit its plump rounded flowers diversify into shades of lilac-pink and cream.) (20+ seeds) F
- 990.900 VIOLA GRACILIS Turkey, Bursa, Ulu Dag. 1500 - 1900 m. Clearings in *Abies/Pinus* woods in granite grit. 6.7.84 (The true plant from the type locality and a significant reintroduction. Purple.) (30+ seeds) D
- 991.900 VIOLA NUMMULARIIFOLIA Italy, Piemonte, NW of Colle della Fenestra. 2600 m. Loose, siliceous scree. 15.10.85 (One of the least known, most local and most inaccessible of European high-alpines - maybe also one of the most difficult to grow but how many of us have had a chance to try! Rounded, pure, soft blue flowers - an exquisite plant to finish the season with - in Farrer's final words "one of the races choicest jewels") (20+ seeds) F

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SECTION III : SEED FROM CULTIVATED PLANTS COLLECTED 1984 - Including some first generation seed from plants collected in the wild by others.

- ABUTILON VITIFOLIUM Splendid Chilean shrub. Large, violet mallow-like flowers. Greyish leaves. 2-3 m. (30+ seeds) A
- ABUTILON VITIFOLIUM 'ALBUM' White form. Some come white ; some come pale, grey-lilac from seed. (30+ seeds) A
- ACANTHUS SPINOSUS Handsome spiny foliage and spikes of pink and white flowers. Herbaceous. 1 m. (5+ seeds) A
- AGAPANTHUS 'HEADBOURNE HYBRIDS' A blanket name for the selections of these blue African Lilies which have proved hardy in Britain. As well as dark blues we also include seed from 'Blue Moon' and other fine pale blue clones so that a very wide range of colour can be anticipated from this seed. 60 cm. - 1 m. (50+ seeds) A
- 'MOOD INDIGO' Stunning, very dark clone received from California by Melvyn Jope. 1 m. (20+ seeds) C
- ALLIUM THUNBERGII A delightful, little species received from Japan by Gerry Munday and passed on to us some years ago. Heads of pendant, rosy purple bells in October and November. 15 cm. (20+ seeds) C
- ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU HYBRIDS The incomparable strain of Peruvian Lilies in shades of orange, flame, pink and yellow. We also include the residue of our seed from selected pinks and whites. Fresh seed like this germinates well as the soil warms in spring - too high a temperature will inhibit germination. By sowing a few seeds to a pot, leaving undisturbed and liquid-feeding, they can be flowered the first year and planted out later. (30+ seeds) A
- ANDROSACE CYLINDRICA X HIRTELLA The strain with crimp-edged flowers grown as Roy Elliott's form. (15+ seeds) D
- ANEMONE RIVULARIS Lovely Himalayan meadow-plant with branching heads of white, blue-backed cups. 50 cm. (20+ seeds) A
- ANIGOZANTHUS FLAVIDA 'ORANGE & SCARLET SELECTIONS' A brightly coloured strain of the Kangaroo Paw being developed in New Zealand by Terry Hatch. Needs to be frost-free in peaty, low-nitrogen compost. 1 m. (30+ seeds) C
- ARUM CRETICUM Superlative Aroid with elegant, sweet-scented, yellow spathes. Hardy in a well-drained site (20 seeds) C
- ARUNCUS DIOICUS (A. vulgaris) Great, white Astilbe-like heads. Splendid cut foliage. Shade. 2 m. (200+ seeds) A
- ASTRANTIA MAJOR Indispensible, long-flowering herbaceous plant. Pink to greenish white stars. 1 m. (50+ seeds) A
- ATHAMANTA TURBITH (A. mathioli) Leaves finely cut into bright-green threads. Lacy white Umbellifer heads to 50 cm. Must have a hot, dry, well-drained site or dry-stone wall. Unusual and attractive. (30+ seeds) C
- BRODIAEA X TUBERGENII Excellent, summer-flowering bulb. Prolific umbels of violet-blue flowers. 60 cm. (50+ seeds) B
- BUFLEURUM ANGULOSUM Jade-green, Astrantia-like heads. Sought-after, slow-growing perennial. 30 cm. (30+ seeds) C
- CALANDRINIA SERICEA In 1971 John Watson and Martyn Cheese collected several of the finest of this genus, diverse Andean cousins of *Lewisia*, in Chile. Here at last is one of these which has settled and set seed. (30+ seeds) D
- CAMPANULA CARPATHA Once esteemed as an alpine-house plant, this was in imminent danger of being lost to gardens, so Helen & Ivor Barton made a special journey to its only home on the island of Karpathos, midway between Crete and Rhodes, to reintroduce fresh material, in 1983. Here is the first seed from the few, young plants they brought back and an unprecedented opportunity to acquire this large-flowered, downy, perennial sp. (100+ seeds) E
- CAMPANULA COLLINA A good, easy but very seldom seen garden-plant with generous quantities of violet flowers. From a good form collected by Martyn Rix in the Pontus Mts. of N Turkey. 15 cm. (100+ seeds) B
- CAMPANULA HETEROPHYLLA Another little-known, island species, endemic to the Cyclades off the S Greek mainland. Perennial rosettes send out wiry, prostrate stems with upturned, tubular flowers of soft lilac-blue. This is originally from the stock maintained at Kew. Alpine-house probably essential in Britain. (100+ seeds) D
- CAMPANULA INCURVA For sheer spectacle, this is unparalleled! It is large, though more or less prostrate, and monocarpic, understandably from the exhaustion of flowering, but quite incredible in the quantity and size of its enormous, pale-blue Canterbury Bells. From stock collected by the Bartons on Pilio in E Greece. (100+ seeds) B
- CENTAUREA "PULCHRA MAJOR" Considered by G.S. Thomas to be a form of *C. rhaponticum* or *C. cynaroides*, this is a fine thing with huge pink heads above lobed foliage. Sold out rapidly last season! 60 cm. (15+ seeds) C
- CHIMONANTHUS PRAECOX Beautiful, scented, yellow winter-flowering shrub best propagated from seed. 2-3 m. (10 seeds) B
- CHORDOSPARTIUM STEVENSONII English seed from this rare, violet-flowered, New Zealand Broom. 2 m. (15+ seeds) C
- CIMICIFUGA RAMOSA 'ATROPURPUREA' Currently one of the most sought-after herbaceous plants, with arching sprays of white, pink-tinged flowers above the sombre, purplish foliage. We have retained our stock of the original clone for the slow process of propagation by division but we are well aware that others will distribute seedlings, so have no qualms about offering this seed. A good proportion do certainly come entirely true but we make a plea that the name 'Atropurpurea' only be applied to the richest coloured or it will become debased. 2 m. (50+ seeds) C
- CLEMATIS ALPINA 'FRANCES RIVIS' This exceptionally fine clone of this beautiful, blue-flowered climber should produce some fine seedlings. Best in a cool, slightly shady site. 2 m. (50+ seeds) B
- CLEMATIS 'BILL MACKENZIE' Supposedly a hybrid between *C. orientalis* & *C. tangutica*, it may simply be a fine form of either. In its profuse yellow flowers and silky seedheads it worthily commemorates this charming plantsman, formerly in charge of the Chelsea Physic Garden. Comes reasonably evenly from seed. Climbs to 3 m. + (50+ seeds) B
- CLEMATIS MACROPETALA Beautiful Himalayan cousin of *C. alpina*. Multipetalled, blue flowers. To 3 m. + (50+ seeds) A
- CLEMATIS PHELEBANTHA Virtually unknown in gardens although it was introduced in 1952 by Polunin, Sykes & Williams (PSW 3436) from 3000 m., NW of Dhaulagiri, in W Nepal, a dryish area, so it needs a hot, dry site in Britain. Beautifully cut foliage, silky green above and woolly-white beneath; deeply veined, cream flowers. (20+ seeds) D
- CLEMATIS REHDERIANA W Chinese species with fragrant, nodding, primrose-yellow bells, in late summer and autumn. Seems to be much in demand though it grows easily from fresh seed - when you can get it! To 3 m. + (30+ seeds) C
- CLEMATIS TANGUTICA Masses of bright yellow lanterns in summer. Vigorous and reliable climber to 4 m. + (50+ seeds) A

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- COMMELINA DIANTHIFOLIA Dwarf, 15 cm. high, tuberous species, which originally came to us as seed having been collected in the Chiricahua Mts. in Mexico. Successive gentian-blue flowers. Reasonably hardy in UK (20+ seeds) D
- CRINODENDRON HOOKERANUM Sumptuous, Chilean, evergreen shrub with fleshy, pendant, crimson flowers. Prefers a cool, peaty soil and grows best in the higher humidity of W Britain - seed from a Welsh garden. 3 m. (15+ seeds) C
- CYCLAMEN GRAECUM Included here as this seed was collected, incredibly, in October - Greece, Argolida peninsula, Galatas, under olive trees, more or less at sea-level - by Melvyn Jope, who reports very good leaves.(20+ seeds) C
- CYNARA HYSTRIX Royal-blue thistle-heads surrounded by vicious rose-pink spines. Hot, dry site. 50 cm. (15+ seeds) E
- DIANTHUS ERINACEUS var. ALPINUS One of John Watson's finest Turkish collections, from the summit rocks of Kaz Dag in NW Turkey. Firm, compact, spiny hummocks with rose-pink flowers in a hot, dry place. (20+ seeds) C
- DIANTHUS FREYNII Choice, tiny member of the D. glacialis group. Seed originally driven from the stock grown at RBG Edinburgh, which has pink flowers without a centre 'eye'. Suitable for pot-culture or trough. (15+ seeds) D
- DIONYSIA INVOLUCRATA Originally from a collection made by a Czechoslovakian botanist in the Pamir-Alai, USSR, this has now been successfully established at Kew and by some skilled amateurs in Britain, one of whom, Stan Taylor, produced this seed. Cushions of deeply veined rosettes send up short stems bearing successive whorls of large, bright-pink flowers, making it one of the most distinctive, long-flowering and showy species. We found it very intolerant of the humid winter atmosphere in SW England; essentially for the alpine-house enthusiast(15+ seeds) F
- DORYCNIMUM HIRSUTUM Attractive, dwarf, grey-foliaged shrub. Pinkish white flowers. Hot & dry. 60 cm. (20+ seeds) A
- DOUGLASTIA LAEVIGATA var. CILIOLATA - SELECTED LARGE-FLOWERED FORM. Enough said - the creme de la creme! (15+ seeds) E
- DRABA POLYTRICHA Tight, round, woolly cushions covered with yellow flowers. Superb alpine-house plant. (30+ seeds) C
- DRACOCEPHALUM RUYSCHIANA Neat, herbaceous perennial. Hooded violet-blue flowers in summer. 30 cm. (20+ seeds) B
- ERYNGIUM GIGANTEUM Handsome, white, spiny heads maturing to parchment. Monocarpic but sows itself. (30+ seeds) A
- ERYNGIUM SERBICUM Bluish heads on branching stems. Like the others wants sun and good drainage. 60 cm. (30+ seeds) A
- ERYNGIUM PANDANIFOLIUM Spectacular, tall, S American. Flowers late and seldom sets seed in UK. 3 m. (30+ seeds) C
- ERYNGIUM X ZABELII Fine hybrids between E. alpinum and E. bourgatii - will vary from seed. 50 cm. (30+ seeds) A
- EUPHORBIA MELLIFERA Very beautiful, tall, shrubby species, seldom available nowadays. Delightful, bright apple-green foliage and brownish, scented heads. Sunny, sheltered site but dislikes drought. 2 - 3 m. (30+ seeds) C
- EUPHORBIA SIKKIMENSIS Choice plant for rich, moist soil in shade. Red-veined leaves. Acid yellow heads. (30+ seeds) C
- GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA 'ALBA' Pure-white Willow Gentian (see 515.600 for the blue form). Good soil. 1 m. (50+ seeds) B
- GERANIUM ANEMONIFOLIUM From New Zealand grown seed and the parent plants not seen - this may be G. maderense but all these similar Madeiran species are superb with profuse pink flowers and handsome foliage. 60 cm. (30+ seeds) B
- HABRANTHUS ROBUSTUS 'RUSSELL MANNING' Superlative selection of this gorgeous rose-pink Amaryllid. 30 cm.(10 seeds) E
- HELLEBORUS See note in Section II. All this seed is also presown (mid-September, 1984) and will be sent out moist.
- HELLEBORUS CORSICUS (H. argutifolius, H. lividus subsp. corsicus) Fine, green-flowered species. 60 cm. (30+ seeds) B
- HELLEBORUS X HYBRIDUS : convenient group-name for the hybrid Lenten Roses, mainly but by no means exclusively derived from H. orientalis in its various races (for the wild species see 562.400). See Notes in last list.
- 'PINK STRAIN' Mainly from a large, bright, white-flushed pink but including good, medium pinks. (20+ seeds) C
- 'SUPERIOR MIXTURE' Mainly from those which our friend Will McLewin considers the best clones he has acquired but also including the residue of 'White' and 'Zodiac' strains from last list - a fine range. (20+ seeds) C
- 'ORDINARY MIXTURE' This should produce a wide range of colours for anyone starting with Hellebores. (30+ seeds) B
- HELLEBORUS X STERNII From 1984 New Zealand seed, received in November. Hybrid between H. corsicus and H. lividus, usually showing the redder stems, pinkish-tinged flowers and mottled young leaves of the latter. 50cm(30+ seeds) B
- HESPERANTHA PAUCIFLORA S African corm. White, pink-backed flowers. Hardy in unheated greenhouse in UK (20+ seeds) B
- HEUCHERA CYLINDRICA 'GREENFINCH' Selected clone with greenish cream flowers above mounds of beautifully veined, lead-green leaves. Likely to vary from seed but all foliage should be good. 60 cm. (100+ seeds) B
- HEUCHERA MICRANTHA 'PALACE PURPLE' One of the finest herbaceous, foliage-plants to come into circulation in recent years. This is a line-bred strain, not a clone, developed by Brian Halliwell at Kew in a very successful attempt to produce an original, permanently perennial bedding-plant, effectively used in the box-edged beds behind Kew Palace. In 1982, some seed was released to ourselves and Blooms at Bressingham. Over 70% will produce evenly coloured plants - greener forms should be discarded and we allow plenty seed to do this. Mounds of metallic, bronze-purple, ivy-shaped leaves - more richly coloured in sun than shade - perhaps too subtle to appeal to current tastes in bedding-plants but of certain appeal to the discriminating, hardy plant enthusiast(200+ seeds) C
- HOSTA Clones and indeed most of the species of this fashionable genus will not come 'true' but do offer the adventurous enthusiast the chance of raising new garden-worthy clones,
- HOSTA - FROM GOLD-EDGED H. SIEBOLDIANA TYPES ('Eldorado', 'Waggon Wheels' and 'France Williams') (50+ seeds) C
- HOSTA 'HALCYON' A very good parent - most of the small, neat, blue-leaved clones named by Eric Smith('Happiness', 'Harmony', 'Heron', 'Blue Danube', etc. etc.) were raised at our nursery from this, Eric's original. (30+ seeds) D
- HOSTA VENTRICOSA Comes true! Seed actually from the two variegated clones but only green leaves likely. (30+ seeds) B
- HOSTA 'WEIHENSTEPHAN' German clone, possibly H. albomarginata x H. plantaginea. Fine, white flowers. (30+ seeds) D

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- HYPERICUM X INODORUM 'ELSTEAD' Attractive dwarf shrub. Yellow flowers. Glowing scarlet fruits. 1 m. (100+ seeds) A
- IRIS KERNERIANA Delightful, soft-yellow Spuria. Narrow-leaved tufts. Full sun. 50 cm. (15+ seeds) B
- IRIS SETOSA 'ALBA' White form of this NE Asian & NW American species. Good soil which is not too dry. (20+ seeds) B
- IRIS SINTENISII Attractive Spuria with narrow, dark-blue flowers from fine-leaved, grassy tufts. 30 cm. (20+ seeds) B
- KIRENGESHOMA PALMATA A most beautiful Japanese plant with maple-like foliage and dark stems, elegantly carrying many, pale-yellow, waxy bells. Humus-rich, acid soil in a cool place. Easy, though slow, from fresh seed, which however, is seldom available as the plant flowers in autumn and is usually frosted before it is ripe. (50+ seeds) B
- KNIPHOFIA CAULESCENS Another late-flowering plant, seldom offered for the same reason. Original stock collected by Louise Kofler in Lesotho with especially fine, blue-grey yucca-like foliage. Cream and coral heads. (15+ seeds) D
- LAPEIROUSIA LAXA 'ALBA' Unusual white form of this dainty S African corm. Hardy in England. 10 cm. (20+ seeds) B
- LEYCESTERIA CROCOTHYRSOS An extremely rarely seen shrub, Kingdon Ward's 'Golden Abelia' (KW 8180) from Assam, Delei Valley, 2000 m., on gneiss cliffs. Arching, hairy, 2 m. stems with racemes of rich yellow flowers. Only hardy in the mildest parts of Britain. We offer seed from a Devon garden, where it thrives. (50+ seeds) C
- LILIUM AURATUM Don Elick has kindly offered to send some wild collected seed of this superlative species from Japan. It does not ripen there until well into December, however, so may not be to hand for the earlier orders we despatch; it will follow when received. Two cold periods are required for this and the next before leaf-growth appears. Refrigeration can be used - bulbs are formed during the first cold spell. (30+ seeds anticipated) C
- LILIUM MARTAGON 'QUARRY WOOD STRAIN' Developed from the best colours, especially darks & good pinks. (30+ seeds) B
- LILIUM REGALE Incomparable, accommodating white trumpet lily, easily & quickly raised from seed. 1 m. (30+ seeds) A
- LOBELIA LAXIFLORA Tubular, orange-red and yellow flowers above dark, narrow leaves. 60 cm. Tenderish. (100+ seeds) B
- MAGNOLIA SIEBOLDII Pendant, white, purple-stamened goblets. One of the easier species from seed. 5 m. (5+ seeds) B
- MAHONIA NERVOSA A striking, rarely seen, low, suckering species. Yellow racemes, purple fruits and leathery leaves becoming beautifully purple-tinged in sun. Slow but sure from seed - from a Welsh garden. 40 cm. (20+ seeds) C
- MAURANDIA PURPUSII Unusual, tuberous perennial from Mexico with large, carmine-purple, foxglove-like flowers on 40 cm. stems, either prostrate or climbing. Needs frost-free conditions, when dormant in winter. (30+ seeds) C
- MORAEA POLYSTACHYA S African corm with iris-like, lilac flowers. Border-line hardiness, best frost-free (30+ seeds) B
- ORIGANUM MICROPHYLLUM Recently introduced Cretan endemic, proving very worthwhile. Hardy in a well-drained sunny position at Kew. An airy cloud of tiny, grey leaves and tiny, rose-purple flowers all summer. 20 cm. (50+ seeds) C
- PHORMIUM COOKIANUM 'BRONZE BABY' Seedlings usually bronze but will vary in stature from 1-2 m. in flower (30+ seeds) A
- PHORMIUM TENAX 'NIGRO-MARGINATUM' Erect, glaucous clone of proven hardiness in UK. Comes very evenly. (30+ seeds) A
- PHORMIUM TENAX 'RAINBOW' Strikingly variegated with pink and cream but unlikely to come true. (30+ seeds) A
- PHYGELIUS CAPENSIS Remarkably hardy, S African, herbaceous perennial. Profuse, tubular scarlet flowers with yellow throats from summer into autumn. Good drainage in sun. Should be seen more in Britain. 1-2 m. (50+ seeds) A
- PINELLIA PEDATISECTA Rare Chinese Aroid for the collector. Narrow, green spathes. 50 cm. (5 seeds) D
- RODGERSIA PINNATA 'ELEGANS' Creamy white flowered form of this superlative foliage plant. 1.5 m. (200+ seeds) B
- RODGERSIA PINNATA 'SUPERBA' Raspberry-pink flowers and bronzer foliage. Considered a separate species. (200+ seeds) B
- RODGERSIA SAMBUCIFOLIA Rare species with large, pinnate leaves and white flowers. Rich & moist for all. (100+ seeds) B
- ROMNEYA COULTERI Spectacular, white Poppy. Seldom sets seed in Britain. Hot, dry place. 3 m. (30+ seeds) C
- ROSCOEIA PURPUREA Exotic-looking, purple-flowered species, perfectly hardy in good soil in shade. 30 cm. (20+ seeds) B
- RUTA GRAVEOLENS 'VARIEGATA' If variegated plants leave you cold, you will hate this. A bluish-leaved Rue which looks as if someone has picked it up and pushed all its new shoots into a bucket of white-wash. This is one of the very, very few variegated plants which will come true from seed - the easiest way to grow it. (20+ seeds) B
- SAXIFRAGA MELANOCENTRA From a plant collected by George Smith - Nepal, Barun Valley, 5000 m. (50+ seeds) F
- SCILLA PERUVIANA Handsome, summer-flowering bulb. Pyramidal, rich-blue heads. 50 cm. (30+ seeds) A
- SEDUM PILOSUM A most charming, little monocarpic species. Close-packed, pink flower-heads. 5 cm. (100+ seeds) A
- SELINUM TENUIFOLIUM Choice Umbellifer with the most beautifully cut foliage. Rich, moist soil. 1.5 m. (20+ seeds) C
- THALICTRUM DELAVAYI One of the loveliest herbaceous plants. Airy sprays of lavender flowers. 2 m. (50+ seeds) A
- THALICTRUM DELAVAYI 'ALBUM' White version. Both have ferny, filigree foliage and want good, moist soil. (30+ seeds) B
- TULIPA SPRENGERI Latest-flowering of all Tulips. Elegant, orange-scarlet flowers. Sows itself and persists well in several British gardens but only found once in N Turkey and never re-collected. 50 cm. (30+ seeds) B
- VALLEA STIPULARIS Beautiful, little-known shrub from the N Andes with clusters of thick-textured, rose-pink flowers. Hardy in the milder parts of Britain. Seed from a Devon garden. 3 m. (20+ seeds) C
- VERATRUM NIGRUM Majestic herbaceous plant with branching spikes, close-packed with countless, maroon-black stars. Fine, pleated, basal leaves. Slow-growing but totally permanent when established. 2 m. (20+ seeds) B
- ZEPHYRANTHES VERECUNDA Bulbous, Mexican Amaryllid with white, Crocus-like flowers. Frost-free. (20+ seeds) C

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