

IT IS NOW ALMOST EXACTLY A FULL YEAR since we wrote to tell you what we have been doing and sent a list of our seed-collections. We are doing so now rather more than one month later than we had originally planned to do. We made our last seed-collection in Europe on 31 August, 1985, and returned to England early in September to be met with family-illness and a subsequent death, which was inevitably upsetting both to ourselves and work. We had already arranged to attend the 'Second Plant Life of South West Asia Symposium' at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, starting on 15 September, as it promised to be an event of considerable importance and historical significance. We did attend and it certainly met with our expectations, though we were obliged to leave before it was completed. The problem which met us when we were again able to resume a methodical work-pattern was that the orders for bulbs for our British customers had not been dealt with during the period before we left for Edinburgh, as we had intended. By the end of September, many were growing and some even coming into flower in their pots. We pressed on with repotting and packing but these operations involved sending out material in growth, wrapped in polythene and peat - a much more time-consuming operation than working with dry material in envelopes. Moreover, we appeared to have accumulated almost twice as many orders as we handled last season; so, obviously, we had to take at least twice as long to deal with them. When all this was at last completed, we could turn our attention to this seed-list. This lists about twice as many items as any of our previous lists - so it has taken about twice as long to check names, twice as long to clean and check material and twice as long to type! The logic of all this might expect one to anticipate that we shall receive twice as many orders; however, while we have certainly expanded our mailing-list, we have certainly not twice as many potential customers. It is too much to expect that the same number of customers as last year spend twice as much money. Nevertheless, it has to be our object in business to make you buy as much as possible; if we force you to make a list of what you want much longer than what you can afford to buy, then we have been successful.

ORDERING could not be easier. Prices are quoted on each page in US \$, £ sterling, DM and French Francs; 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; moreover, you only pay for what we send after the order is despatched.) If you cannot do this, some substitutes, especially so if you have ordered any items marked 'Few', will be helpful - we shall not use them unless we have to. 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 have 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. We receive them much more quickly than we can despatch them, so we do fall greatly behind before we start to catch-up on the back-log - remember it is in our interest also to complete your order quickly. Finally, our usual plea

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME & ADDRESS CLEARLY

THE SECOND PLANT LIFE OF SOUTH WEST ASIA SYMPOSIUM which took place at Edinburgh in mid-September, in many ways marked the end of an era. The final volume of the 'Flora of Turkey' - the Supplement - is written and Peter Davis retired at the end of September after editing this superlative work, the first volume of which appeared in 1965: exactly twenty years of sustained excellence to produce one of the finest regional floras the world has seen. Of course, this event was a botanical one. We sit on the fence at the edge of this world, looking most of the time towards the horticultural side but forever glancing over our shoulders at the activities of the scientists. Very few people are involved in both worlds and there were few personalities there who might be familiar to gardeners - Brian Mathew, Martyn Rix and Professor Hewer came up for the occasion. There were, however, many of the people behind the names of plants, which might be known to you. As a Dionysia enthusiast, I could not feel too remote with people around, like Ian Hedge of Edinburgh, Professor Freitag of Kassel and Dr. Termeh of Tehran - even if one has not had the opportunity to grow the species which commemorate them. The event was largely a social occasion and as such was an overwhelming success. What a marvellous experience it was to meet once again with Dr. Esfandiari, who gave such splendid assistance to all who collected in Iran and whom I had not seen since 1966, or to exchange nostalgic memories with Professor Rechinger of Vienna (whose monumental 'Flora Iranica' still continues) about collecting twenty years ago. Above all, the conference emphasised the tragic trivialities of international politics; delegates from the USA and Iran, from Syria and Israel came together briefly to talk about the vegetation of one of the world's most politically troubled regions. They did this in a happy and stimulating fashion and so much enjoyed each other's company that they have made tentative plans to meet again in five years.

OUR SOCIAL LIFE is admittedly somewhat restricted by travelling for about half the year. However, apart from the vast number of interesting people we meet and the friends - who have nothing to do with plants - we make, our journeys are punctuated by unexpected meetings. When we visited Falakro in N Greece, Professor Arne Strid came striding down the mountain towards his parked Land-Rover (with its tell-tale herbarium presses on the roof) just as we arrived. We spent a pleasant hour or so with him and met him again at Edinburgh, where he was reading a paper. Many of you will know his beautiful book 'Wild Flowers of Mount Olympus' and he is currently writing a 'Mountain Flora of Greece', the first volume of which should appear at any moment and which is destined to become an essential part of our luggage. Sitting disconsolately by the roadside in the Hakkari, away down in furthest SE corner of Turkey near the Iraq/Iran borders, beside our disembowelled Volkswagen (whose dynamo had been removed for reconstitution in Baskale), a car stopped and out jumped Norman Stevens, the English bulb-nurseryman, dashing down to single-mindedly collect *Fritillaria strausii*! We both met up again a few days later with the Alpine Garden Society plant-hunters in the "basic accommodation" of the four-star 'Hotel Akdamar' in Van (which enabled us to scrounge long-overdue hot showers.) They were neatly packaged by Brian Mathew, Barbara Martin, a Turkish courier, two Turkish drivers and a variety of Istanbul botanists. What an august lot they were! *Fritillaria* experts Jack Elliott, Roger MacFarlane and David Foreman. Aroid-man Peter Boyce; botanical artist Mary Grierson; Jo Darrah, who has made many important collections of dried material already in Turkey, both with John Watson and in her own right; Chris Skelmersdale of the bulb-growers, Broadleigh Gardens; David Haselgrove of AGS publications to name but a few! We spent a very pleasant few days with them as they issued forth periodically from their air-conditioned coach, fanning-out over the hillsides with their bundles of polythene bags and varied tools, which might come in "useful for investigating the soil", as Lionel Bacon put it. What was particularly gratifying was the way in which the sheer weight of their number appeared to strike terror into the hearts of the local Turks, who retreated to view their activities from a safe distance.

Normally, we rapidly accumulate a retinue of 'locals' whose hospitality, friendliness and oppressive interest in our work constitute the most exhausting aspect of plant-hunting in Turkey! Seriously, we did enjoy seeing our A.G.S. friends briefly and sharing with them their adventures at the army road-block near Catak and their meeting with the Kurdish Terrorist in the crater of Nemrut Dag. We normally lead a very quiet life. Norman Stevens was arrested by the police on the Syrian border; George Smith was arrested on the USSR border. Nothing exciting like that ever seems to happen to us....Thank God!

MORE SOCIAL WHIRL seems likely to engulf us if we carry out our intention to visit the Alpine Garden Society 'Early Spring Show' on 15 March, 1986. Starved of the company of fellow-enthusiasts for a whole long winter, drifts of A.G.S. members blossom annually at this event, expanding in the wan sunshine of an English Spring, like Crocuses around a melting snow-patch. It seems as good a place as any to see as many old friends as possible in a short space of time. As we shall be there purely for pleasure - not for business - we must ask customers to seek us out to tell us which of our seed-collections have failed to germinate with them. We very much hope to have the chance to meet some of our American customers next year as well. We shall be in the USA between 14 and 27 January, 1986. In Colorado for the first week and around Philadelphia for the second. We shall be at the Wilmington Study Weekend for the 24-26 January, talking mainly about bulbs, in particular the higher-altitude, snow-melt ones. If you are likely to be anywhere we are do come and introduce yourself - our business is not so large that we do not remember our customers names.

PROVIDING YOU WITH NEW & INTERESTING MATERIAL is a consideration always high on our list of priorities and with this in mind we had considered moving on after our visit to the USA to spend a month or so collecting in the Northern Andes, following this up with another seed-list towards the end of March next year. Good sense has prevailed and we have dropped the idea, which, as you will see is just as well. There is no great problem about collecting in South America; costs are not vastly more expensive than those we have to budget for in travelling out to Eastern Turkey (for the N & Central Andes at any rate). What is difficult to explain to most gardeners who express an interest in Andean plants is the incomprehensible vastness of this mountain range, curving down from Venezuela to the tip of Chile over a distance about equal to that between London and Mount Everest or almost twice as far as from New York to San Francisco. One might as well talk about Eurasian plants, covering everything from the Alps to China, as Andean ones. The diversity of plants and climatic conditions is at least the same. The Peruvian and Bolivian growing-seasons indicate a trip between June and September as possibly best for seed - this is the same period as we collect seed in Europe and Turkey. Having dismissed S Chile as too expensive for a short visit, we were left with the North. We have already been to Colombia and knew one area sufficiently well to be able to project collecting an assured 30-50% of the material we need for an economical list there. Worthwhile high-altitude plants are rather thinner in Venezuela; the incredibly rich flora of Ecuador was our best bet for the balance. Here we were dealing with uncertainty as the climate is a mixture of the North and Central influences and indications were that February might be too early for peak-season seed collections. We scrapped the idea. We are in business and cannot afford to invest in ventures with too high risks! Unlike those who ask subscribers to gamble and back them, we are using our own money to finance our work and it is essential that we produce material you will buy. Thank Heavens we did reach this decision! The area we knew well enough to rely on to produce a basic seed-collection has quite simply blown-up. All of you will be aware of what has been one of the greatest natural disasters of our time - the cataclysmic volcanic activity which blew the top off the snow-covered giant Nevado El Ruiz, over 5000 m. high, melting its snow-cap and drowning the heavily populated Magdalena Valley on its Eastern side under a river of mud. While we may never again be able to climb up to the little Drabas and Permettyas on the snow-line of El Ruiz, we shall visit the Andes again; we shall bring back seeds for you; whether you find it possible to grow these plants, however, will be quite another matter. In the meantime, we believe both you and ourselves have still a great deal of pleasure and excitement to look forward to from the areas we are currently working in. As long as we remain solvent, we hope to continue to provide you with this new and interesting material. We are certainly not going to make our fortunes doing so. In a season when we have more or less written-off the suspension on our poor old Volkswagen and feel forced to replace it with a Land-Rover, financial considerations are not the least important ones. We believe we are offering what you want and you tell us our seed germinates, as so it should. The only reports of failures have been among genera like Helleborus and Leontice, which are indeed unpredictable and may well come up after a season or so - there must be more but we only hear of the successes, which at least shows a very positive attitude to life among our customers. I could ramble on but feel at least one or two aspects of our lists deserve a little overdue explanation and expansion. We go to a great deal of trouble to provide you with accurate information in these lists and hope that you will keep them for future reference, so we shall try to deal with different features of the standard format in this and future newsletters. The next one will not be until this time in 1986, as we shall be staying late in Turkey to collect seed from the higher areas in E Anatolia and shall not return to Britain until October, 1986.

FIELD DATA is provided for all our collections. Apart from the name of the country, which is in English (e.g. Austria, Spain or Greece rather than Osterreich, Espana or Ellas), the provinces and localities which follow are given in the language of the country concerned (e.g. Oros Parnassos, Evia, Crna Gora or Kayseri not Mt. Parnassus, Euboea, Montenegro or Caesarea). Transliteration from Greek and Arabic alphabets is that used by Michelin maps, which we consider provide the most accurate transcriptions for correct pronunciation. For Yugoslavia, the 'Jugoslavija Auto Atlas' is used for all place names and for Turkey the 'Buyuk Atlas'. Unfortunately, the lack of keys on my typewriter means that stress-marks, umlauts and cedillas, which substantially alter the pronunciation of many letters in different languages, are missing. Measurements are all metric. The precise date when wild seed was collected is provided. Comments in brackets are generally to provide a little additional information or help to gardeners. In this respect, it should be remembered that information is likely to be based on the plant as it is in nature - a plant which is a compact cushion in a rock crevice at 2500 m. in Turkey might not remain a compact cushion in a rich soil at sea-level in England. Such problems are for the cultivator to overcome - not the collector.

THE MATTER OF NAMES and an explanation of the reference number system we use will be expanded on in future news-letters. For the moment, you need only note that the numbers are a permanent key to all the other information and should be preserved. Only the numbers will appear on the seed packets so do keep this list; if you have a friend who wants a copy, pass on the name & address - don't give away your list. The names we use constitute far too great a subject to expand on now. We go to considerable trouble to provide you with as acceptable and sensible a name as possible. All the Turkish herbarium specimens from 1985 have now been determined by Ian Hedge, Peter Davis, Kit Tan and Robert Mill but I do not have the list yet as it is still with the typist. The names here are mine except for the Salvia spp. which I have had confirmed by telephone. If there are any alterations, you will be informed. Only a couple of errors occurred last year - the Alkana collection which you will find under our number 6735 in this list and the Arum dioscoridis liepoldtii listed as Dracunculus. We shall be glad to send a packet of Dracunculus seed to anyone really upset at receiving the Arum instead! While we are sorry the Alkana is not blue-flowered, we feel this is not so much an error as a puzzle - we shall send a packet of blue-flowered A. aucherana to anyone who can tell us what the plant we sent out actually is! Constructive criticism is welcome; destructive comments are not!

Almost all seed in Sections I and II has been personally gathered from plants growing naturally, between September, 1984 and September, 1985. A very few items from earlier in 1984 are included, where we have been unable to repeat collections in 1985 and where seeds should still be viable. In all cases the precise date of collection is given. One or two collections by others from wild populations known personally to us are also included. Cultivated seed from a few species is also offered, where these are from our own collections of living material. The last are all fresh 1985 seeds and are marked * ; field data applies to the seed parents.

SECTION I : UNIDENTIFIED SEED COLLECTIONS FROM EUROPE & TURKEY, 1984 - 1985

While accurate identification of plants in fruit is often easier than with flowering specimens, this is not the case with petaloid monocotyledons, which form the majority of collections listed here. Others remain nameless not only because of inadequacy of material but because of the inadequacy of ourselves in naming it. We find some genera, like *Hypericum* and *Dianthus*, more difficult than others and time does not permit us to have every specimen examined by an expert in every genus, if indeed one exists! A comment on the possible affinities is given in most cases.

- 5027* *FRITILLARIA* SP. Yugoslavia, Bosna i Hercegovina, W of Trebinje. 500 m. Deciduous oak scrub. Few. (15+ seeds) D
- 5081* *MUSCARI* SP. (*Leopoldia* subgenus) Greece, Ioanina, N of Konitsa. 700 m. Oak scrub. (not *M. comosum*) (15+ seeds) B
- 5171* *ROMULEA* SP. Greece, Evia, S of Almiropotamos. 250 m. Thin, stoney soil over schist. 3.6.84 (20+ seeds) B
- 5778 *DIANTHUS* SP. France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Loose, limestone scree. 10.10.84 (6 cm.) (20+ seeds) B
- 5893 *BELLEVALIA* SP. Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 200 m. Open areas among phrygana on limestone. 14.4.85 (May be *B. dubia*, one of the most striking with violet-blue buds) (15+ seeds) B
- 5892 *ROMULEA* SP. Locality & habitat as above. 14.4.85 (Looks like *R. ramiflora* in fruit.) (20+ seeds) B
- 5950 *ROMULEA* SP. Turkey, Balikesir, NE of Ayvalik. 100 m. Open areas among *Cistus* ; igneous rock. 24.4. (20+ seeds) B
- 6163 *BIARUM* SP. Turkey, Adana, S of Saimbeyli. 900 m. Shale slopes. 6.5.85 (Almost certainly *B. carduchorum*. This genus sets its seed underground so can hardly be collected often or in any numbers!). Few. (5 seeds) E
- 6515 *COLCHICUM* SP. Turkey, Van, NNW of Van. 1700 m. Marshy fields with *Dactylorhiza*, *Muscari*, etc. 27.5.85
A large plant with distinctive spongy capsules and tiny seeds for its size. Karin Persson guesses that it is either a giant form of *C. szovitsii* or a new species but without flowers can go no further.) (30+ seeds) D
- 6555 *COLCHICUM* SP. Turkey, Hakkari, near Esendere. 1800 m. Among steppe vegetation in heavy, red clay. 31.5.85
(Interesting locality virtually on the border with Iran.) (20+ seeds) B
- 6686 *MUSCARI* SP. Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret. 2100 m. Exposed ridges in limestone gravel with the local *Hyacinthella acutiloba*. (Tiny plant which Brian Mathew guesses might be *M. coeleste* from fruiting material.) (20+ seeds) B
- 6735 *ALKANNA* SP. Turkey, Icel, NNW of Mersin to Arslankoy. 500-1000 m. Fissures on limestone boulders and cliffs. 24.6.85 (Listed last season as 127.200 *A. aucherana*, we have now seen this population in flower on 3.5.85 - it resembles *A. oreodoxa*, a species only known from one or two cliffs in a limestone gorge S of Akseki, a long way to the west. We saw the latter in flower on 30.4.85. Both have white to pale blue flowers with crimson tubes. The genus, however, is largely classified on the characteristics of its seeds (nutlets) ; in this population these match *A. aucherana* not *A. oreodoxa*.) (15+ seeds) E
- 6765 *COLCHICUM* SP. Turkey, Icel, NNE of Gulnar. 1200 m. Stoney turf on limestone slope. 25.6.85 (Distinctive, long-necked corms - a feature of *C. balansae*.) (15+ seeds) C
- 6795 *HYPERICUM* SP. Turkey, Nigde, ESE of Ciftehan. 1200 m. Fissures on igneous cliffs. 26.6.85 (30+ seeds) C
- 6803 *MUSCARI* SP. (Subgen. *Leopoldia*) Turkey, Adana, above Hasanbeyli. 1200 m. Deciduous *Quercus* scrub. 2.7.85. (Capsule matches *M. caucasicum* though *M. tenuiflorum* recorded here.) (20+ seeds) B
- 6826 *HYPERICUM* SP. Turkey, Adana, NNE of Saimbeyli. 1200 m. Open slopes with sparse *Juniperus* over limestone. 10.7.85 (20 cm. plant with erect stems clustered with yellow flowers over thyme-like mats.) (30+ seeds) B
- 6827 *MUSCARI* SP. Locality & habitat as above. 10.7.85 (Another *Leopoldia* - possibly *M. caucasicum*.) (20+ seeds) B
- 6872 *CAMPANULA* SP. Turkey, Nevsehir, W of Urgup. 1200 m. Steep, open slopes in steppe-vegetation. 11.7.85. (Perennial with violet flowers on erect, 20 cm. stems - does not key-out in the 'Flora') (50+ seeds) B
- 6874 *HYPERICUM* SP. Locality & habitat as above. 11.7.85. (Tufted, 15 cm. high, yellow-flowered species) (30+ seeds) B
- 6887 *HYPERICUM* SP. Kayseri, Erciyes Dagi, 1500 m. Fissures in NW facing, igneous cliffs. 13.7.85 (30+ seeds) C
- 6899 *MUSCARI* SP. Turkey, Kayseri, S of Pinarbasi. 1200 m. Fissures and pockets on limestone cliffs. 13.7.85. (Again belonging to the interesting subgenus *Leopoldia* with its distinctive coma of blue-violet sterile flowers. This had a very unusual habitat and was very tall-growing at over 60 cm. in fruit.) (15+ seeds) B
- 6947 *TULIPA* SP. Turkey, Sivas, Camlibel gecidi. 1600 m. Open slopes among *Juniperus*. 15.7.85. Few. (10 seeds) E
- 6956 *COLCHICUM* SP. Turkey, Bolu, above Abant Golu. 1000 m. Scrub. 16.7.85 (Listed last year under 5221 ; possibly something in the *C. bivonae* group suggest Karin Persson.) (10+ seeds) B
- 7061 *FRITILLARIA* SP. Greece, Viotia, Oros Elikonas near Alvanitsa. 1500 m. Below *Abies*. Limestone. Few (15+ seeds) D
- 7132 *DIANTHUS* SP. Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Pelister. 2300 m. Among *Vaccinium*. (Stiff, spiney leaves.) (20+ seeds) B
- 7167 *INULA* SP. Yugoslavia, Hrvatska, Velebit Planina. 1200 m. 18.8.85 (Neat, 20 cm., deep yellow.) (30+ seeds) B
- 7224 *COLCHICUM* SP. Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Passo di Gardena. 1800 m. 24.8.85 (Maybe *C. alpinum*.) (20+ seeds) B

PRICE CODE A : \$1.00 ; £0.80 ; DM3, - ; FF 9. -
 B : \$2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM5,50 ; FF17. -
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PRICE CODE D : \$3.50 ; £2.50 ; DM 9, - ; FF28. -
 E : \$4.00 ; £3.00 ; DM11, - ; FF34. -
 F : \$5.50 ; £4.00 ; DM15, - ; FF44. -

ACANTHOLIMONS with their tufts of needle-shaped, usually spiny, leaves and fine pink flowers constitute one of the most desirable genera for the rock-gardener. Distributed from Turkey, where there are about 25 species, across Iran to Central Asia, they remain virtually ungrown in gardens, almost wholly due to the extreme difficulty in vegetative propagation coupled with the fact that no fertile seed seems to be set in cultivated material. While wild seed is the only solution, we still cannot tell whether we are distributing good seed. This is contained in the old calyces. It is small and extremely fragile. In nature the whole stem usually fragments with the calyx aiding wind-dispersal. We can only supply fairly generous quantities of these calyces and ask you to sow thickly, cover with coarse grit and cross your fingers. The last time I collected seed was in Turkey in August, 1966. This certainly germinated, though sparsely. If and when you have plants, cultivation in hot, dry conditions usually presents no problems at all. Naming is notoriously difficult; we can only say we have checked our specimens against the material, named by Bokhari in the Edinburgh herbarium. All listed this year from Central Anatolia belong to the Subsection Caryophyllaceae with simple, 2-ranked spikes; we plan to collect others, including the capitate ones, from E. Anatolia in 1986.

- 101.000 ACANTHOLIMON ACEROSUM (var. *acerosum*) Turkey, Sivas, near Akdagmadeni. 1000 m. Open, stoney, igneous hills 15.7.85 (Wide, rounded, symmetrical thorn-cushions covered with soft-pink flowers) B
- 101.900 ACANTHOLIMON CARYOPHYLLACEUM (subsp. *caryophyllaceum*) Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret. 2100 m. Open, limestone slopes in alpine steppe vegetation. 14.7.85 (Compact cushions with pale-pink flowers.) B
- 104.801 ACANTHOLIMON VENUSTUM (var. *venustum*) Turkey, Sivas, Camlibel gecidi. 1600 m. Open slopes among grasses and Juniperus. 15.7.85 (Looser cushions with large, deep bright-pink flowers - one of the most showy.) C
- 105.000 ACANTHOLIMON VENUSTUM var. LAXIFLORUM Turkey, Kayseri, Erciyes Dagı. 1500 m. Open, igneous slopes in steppe vegetation. 13.7.85 (Quite small tufts with more widely spaced flowers; same brilliant pink.) C
- 106.700 ACANTHUS HIRSUTUS Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 800 m. Field margins in stoney clay. 25.6.85 (Fairly compact with close spikes of pale-green and white flowers; spiny leaves; 30 - 50 cm.) (5 seeds) C
- 106.901 ACANTHUS SPINOSUS Greece, Viotia, above Aliartos. 500 m. Field-margins. 4.8.85 (Very spiny form.) (5 seeds) B
- 106.500 ACANTHUS DIOSCORIDIS var. PERRINGII Turkey, Adana, above Hasanbeyli (Amanus Mts.). 1100 m. Open stoney areas on W facing slopes. 2.7.85 (Superlative dwarf with spikes of two-toned, rose-pink flowers.) (5 seeds) D
- 110.030 ACHILLEA AGERATIFOLIA Greece, Drama, Falakro. 2000 m. Limestone cliffs. (White; silver-leaved) (20+ seeds) B
- 114.101 ACONITUM VULPARIA Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, Passo di Gardena. 2000 m. Steep slopes in alpine hay-meadow vegetation. 24.8.85 (Dark, dissected leaves and 80 cm. spikes of soft-yellow blooms.) (30+ seeds) B
- 115.000 ACTAEA SPICATA France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de la Miniere. 1400 m. Moist, shady areas in mixed woodland over limestone. 27.8.85 (Black-berried plant seldom seen in gardens; white flowers.) (10+ seeds) B
- 127.202 ALKANNA AUCHERANA Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 1000 m. Limestone fissures. 25.6.85 (Eritrichium-like, felted cushions and azure forget-me-nots - this population seen in flower 2.5.85.) Very few. (10 seeds) F
- 127.203 ALKANNA AUCHERANA Turkey, Icel, NNE of Gulnar to Mut. 1200 m. Limestone fissures. 25.6.85 (Somewhat higher altitude population - not seen in flower but appears identical. A difficult, demanding species.) (10 seeds) F
- 131.800 ALLIUM CUPANI (subsp. *cupani*) Jugoslavia, Makedonija, Galicica Planina above Otesevo. 1700 m. Limestone fissures. 13.8.85 (Charming, little plant with umbels of pale-pink flowers on 10 cm. stems.) (10+ seeds) C
- 132.400 ALLIUM FLAVUM var. MINUS Greece, Ioanina, Katara. 1700 m. SE facing slope in serpentine scree. 7.8.85 (Umbels of pendant, pale-yellow flowers; 15 cm. Excellent rock-garden plant for full sun.) (30+ seeds) B
- 132.700 ALLIUM HELDREICHII Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 1200 m. Shady, limestone fissures with Jankaea, in Fagus woodland. 10.8.85 (Lilac-pink bells. Very local species. 30 cm.) (10+ seeds) C
- 143.200 ALYSSUM LYCAONICUM Turkey, Konya, S of Karaman. 1100 m. Open steppe. 26.6.85 (Seen in flower 1.5.85 - we are very pleased with this - soft-yellow flowers on Draba-like cushions - very promising!) (15+ seeds) D
- 161.900 ANEMONE PAVONINA var. OCELLATA Greece, Lakonia, between Areopoli & Githio. 100 m. Margins of Quercus scrub (Spectacular, bright scarlet, white-centered flowers - one of the loveliest Greek spring flowers) (30+ seeds) B
- 166.100 ANTHERICUM LILIAGO Greece, Drama, Falakro, above Volokas. 1200 m. Open areas in Fagus woods. 29.7.85 (Elegant Lily-relative with diffuse, wiry stems of white flowers; 60 cm.) (20+ seeds) B
- 166.300 ANTHERICUM RAMOSUM Jugoslavia, Hrvatska, Velebit Planina, above Susanj. 1200 m. W facing slope on limestone with Erica, Arctostaphylos, etc. 18.8.85 (More reflexed white stars; branched stems) (20+ seeds) B
- 172.700 AQUILEGIA GRATA Jugoslavia, Slovenija, Julijske Alpe below Mangartski Sedlo. 1500 m. Mixed woodland. 20.8.85 (Very local, little-known plant with black-violet flowers; possibly nearest the Spanish *A. nevadensis* and also *A. alpina* but with straight spurs, distinctive exerted stamens and very sticky) (20+ seeds) C
- 174.400 AQUILEGIA THALICTRIFOLIA Italy, Lombardia, Valvestino below Magasa. 900 m. Ledges on overhanging cliffs. 26.8.85 (Equally local and blue-violet; nearest to *A. einseleana* but again sticky-glandular.) (20+ seeds) D
- 180.450 ARENARIA TETRAQUETRA var. GRANATENSIS Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada. 3000 m. Open slopes in mica-schist detritus. 26.9.84 (Cushions as hard as *Gypsophila aretioides*; stemless white flowers.) (30+ seeds) B
- 189.000 ARNEBIA DENSIFLORA (Macrotomia d., *M. cephalotes*) Turkey, Sivas, W of Gurun. 1700 m. Open, gravelly, limestone slopes. 14.7.85 ("One of the most spectacular herbs in Turkey" writes Peter Davis and indeed a stunning plant with huge heads of long-tubed, pale-gold flowers about 3 cm. across on 30 cm. stems. Most definitely one of the most important of our collections this season.) (5 seeds) D
- 191.000 ARNICA MONTANA (subsp. *montana*) Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, Passo di Gardena. 2000 m. Steep in meadow vegetation. 24.8.85 (Splendid, golden Alpine daisy; best in acid soil) (20+ seeds) B

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 E : \$4.00 ; £3.00 ; DM11, - ; FF34. -
 F : \$5.50 ; £4 00 ; DM15, - ; FF44. -

- 195.200 ARUM DIOSCORIDIS var. LIEPOLDTII Turkey, Icel, NNW of Mersin. 500 m. Pockets and crevices in limestone-pavement. 24.6.85 (An incredible plant with large spathes stained with confluent maroon-purple blotches almost to the pale-green edge - in this resembling var. spectabile; listed last year as Dracunculus vulgaris (424.105) on the basis of a dried spathe remnant! Now seen in flower on 3.5.85.) (15+ seeds) C
- 195.300 ARUM DIOSCORIDIS var. LUSCHANII Turkey, Adana, S of Feke. 800 m. Heavy clay on limestone slopes. 10.7.85 (Smaller, pale-green spathes with well-separated velvety, maroon-black blotches - exquisite!) (15+ seeds) C
- 204.700 ASPHODELINE BREVICAILIS (subsp. brevicaulis) Turkey, Adana, above Hasanbeyli (Amanus Mts.). 1200 m. Shale slopes among deciduous Quercus. 15.6.85 (A very attractive plant of enormous garden potential and another outstanding 1985 collection. Elegantly branching stems of 20-50 cm. with widely spaced pale-yellow flowers, apricot-orange in bud and on the reverse. This locality is given for A. baytopae described in 1983 on the basis of dubious differences in capsule and other measurements - best ignored we feel!) (10+ seeds) D
- 204.801 ASPHODELINE GLOBIFERA Turkey, Adana, NNE of Saimbeyli. 1200 m. Open limestone slopes with sparse Juniperus. 10.7.85 (Tall, white-flowered perennial; stout stems to 1.5 m.) (15+ seeds) B
- 204.900 ASPHODELINE LIBURNICA Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Galicica Planina above Otesevo. 1700 m. Open, limestone slopes. 13.8.85 (Very interesting and distinctive population - like most things in the Galicica - and not at all like other forms of this we have seen - only about 50 cm. high. Yellow-flowered) (15+ seeds) B
- 205.000 ASPHODELINE LUTEA Greece, Messinia S of Kardamili. 50 m. Open banks. (Best-known sp. Yellow) (15+ seeds) B
- 206.202 ASPHODELUS AESTIVUS Turkey, Adana, above Hasanbeyli. 1200 m. Deciduous Quercus scrub. 2.7.85 (Tall, branching candelabra carrying white, starry flowers. Possibly its easternmost locality.) (15+ seeds) B
- 220.300 ASTRANTIA MAJOR France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1600 m. Moist woodland. 27.8.85 (20+ seeds) B
- 221.001 ASTRANTIA MINOR France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine, 1700 m. Siliceous rock crevices and in Vaccinium & Rhododendron scrub. 27.8.85 (Dainty, 15 cm. species with lacey, parchment heads.) (15+ seeds) C
- 226.000 BALLOTA ACETABULOSA Greece, Magnisia, Oros Pilio above Ano Volos. 800 m. Open, limestone slopes. 1.8.85. (White-felted shrublet with upright 30 cm. stems, whorled with decorative calyces - these contain the seed and disperse like Acantholimon (see note on this). A generous amount of these supplied - sow thickly.) B
- 227.800 BELLEVALIA GRACILIS Turkey, Sivas, Camlibel gecidi. 1600 m. Exposed, stoney areas. 15.7.85 (20+ seeds) C
- 227.840 BELLEVALIA KURDISTANICA Turkey, Hakkari, Zap Gorge near Bagisli. 1500 m. 31.5.85 Very few. (5 seeds) C
- 238.500 BORNUELLERA TYMPHAEA Greece, Ioanina, Katara. 1700 m. Steep, stoney slopes and among Buxus, on serpentine 8.8.85 (White-flowered Ptilotrichum/Alyssum relative; low, shrubby habit to 20 cm.) (10+ seeds) B
- CAMPANULA. A wide range of these was one of our objects for this 1985 list. We are more than pleased with the results and doubt if we shall ever be able to repeat a range like this. The exceptional heat of July and August in Greece matured seed on many high altitude species much earlier than usual and we found that we were going to photograph species in flower but ending up collecting seeds instead! Of course, it would be impossible to collect seed from all the species we saw in 1985. Even in the European Alps, C. zoysii was only just coming into flower on 20.8.85; a visit to collect seed from this would yield little else. We did not return to E. Turkey to attempt to gather the unbelievable, huge white C. troegerae, which we saw in flower on 24.5.85 in the hot depths of the Coruh Gorge up near the USSR border. This becomes a first priority for 1986. Unexplored possibilities like C. hakkiarica remained remote beneath snow when we left the area at the beginning of June. We hope that both we and you have much to anticipate but do not let this detract from the present opportunity, which, especially with the Balkan species, may well be unique.
- 250.500 CAMPANULA ALPESTRIS France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Loose, limestone scree. 10.10.84 (This collection from this extraordinary, isolated massif may well prove more accommodating than is usual for higher altitude, Alpine material.) (30+ seeds) C
- 250.501 CAMPANULA ALPESTRIS (C. allionii) France, Hautes-Alpes, Col d'Izoard. 2400 m. Loose, unstable scree on steep slopes. 31.8.85 (Huge, sumptuous, violet bells on low tufts - best grown outside in summer) (20+ seeds) C
- 251.700 CAMPANULA BARBATA Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, Passo do Gardena. 2000 m. Steep slopes in meadow vegetation. 24.8.85 (Big, soft-blue bearded bells up 30 cm. stems - a very lovely plant.) (30+ seeds) B
- 253.500 CAMPANULA COCHLEARIFOLIA Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, Passo di Rolle. 1900 m. Stoney soil on steep, open slopes. 25.8.85 (Well-known, reliable alpine; seems a good compact form here) (100+ seeds) A
- 254.100 CAMPANULA DAVISII Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 800 m. Limestone crevices. 25.6.85 (Monocarpic with flat rosettes & radiating stems with narrow, violet, tubular flowers. Most Eastern of this Section.) (100+ seeds) B
- 254.900 CAMPANULA FORMANEKIANA Greece, Imathia, Oros Vermio, below Seli. 1300 m. W facing limestone cliffs. 18.7.84 (Most spectacular of the monocarpic species; both white and the little-known soft-blue.) (50+ seeds) B
- 256.001 CAMPANULA HAWKINSIANA Greece, Ioanina, Katara. 1700 m. Steep, unstable, S facing, serpentine scree. 8.8.85 (Local and sought-after with wiry, small-leaved stems carrying large, wide-open bells of penetrating violet shading to an intense electric-blue zone in the centre; a challenge to grow really well) (50+ seeds) D
- 256.800 CAMPANULA INCURVA Greece, Magnisia, Oros Pilio above Portaria. 1200 m. Mica-schist cliffs. 1.8.85 (Stunning monocarpic species - widely radiating stems of enormous, ice-blue bells.) (50+ seeds) B
- 258.501 CAMPANULA MACRORHIZA France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1600 m. Fissures on shady, limestone 27.8.85 (Dainty purple bells on delicate stems; endemic to the SW Alps.) (50+ seeds) B
- 259.700 CAMPANULA OREADUM Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 2000 m. Fissures on vertical, limestone cliffs. 10.8.85 (May be a once in a lifetime chance to acquire this famous Olympian endemic. Rock-hugging rosettes hang out elongated, rich-violet bells. Never successfully established but who has had the chance!) (20+ seeds) F

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 E : \$4.00 ; £3.00 ; DM11, - ; FF34. -
 F : \$5.50 ; £4.00 ; DM15, - ; FF44. -

- 259.800 CAMPANULA ORPHANIDEA Greece, Drama, Falakro, SE facing limestone cliffs of summit ridge below Hionotrypa. 2000 m. 29.7.85 (Superb, violet-purple crevice-plant endemic to a few high mountains on either side of the Greek-Bulgarian border ; very little-known indeed and described in the 'Flora Europaea' as a biennial, which it most certainly is not! An exciting and unexpected 1985 introduction.) (20+ seeds) F
- 262.250 CAMPANULA RHOMBOIDALIS France, Savoie, below Col du Galibier. 2500 m. Coarse, stabilised scree. 31.8.85 (Splendid, bright purple, giant Harebell - maybe resulting from hybridisation with *C. scheuchzeri* - looks like a very promising, trouble-free garden-plant in this fine colony; 20 cm. high.) (50+ seeds) B
- 262.300 CAMPANULA RUPESTRIS Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos above Arahova. 1100 m. Fissures on S facing limestone cliffs. 2.8.85 (Magnificent monocarpic species with tubular, lavender-blue flowers clustered on radiating, grey-leaved stems, pressed flat against the rocks ; Award of Merit in England in 1984.) (100+ seeds) B
- 262.400 CAMPANULA RUPICOLA Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos. above 1500 m. Fissures on N & NW facing limestone cliffs. 2.8.85 (Not to be confused with the preceding species! A high altitude plant, resembling and most closely related to *C. orphanidea* and maybe also to *C. oreadum* ; like these, perennial with large, violet bells. Accurately described by Farrer but as little-known, though more accessible, as the others(20+ seeds) E
- 264.500 CAMPANULA THESSALIA Greece, Larissa, Tembi. 200 m. Vertical, limestone cliffs. 5.6.84 (Flat, star-fish rosettes with many, lilac bells. Perennial but unlikely to be very long-lived.) (100+ seeds) B
- 266.000 CAMPANULA WALDSTEINIANA Yugoslavia, Hrvatska, Velebit Planina, Mali Halan. 1100 m. Fissures on vertical limestone. 18.8.85 (An exquisite plant and a personal favourite, novel rarities notwithstanding! Open, rich-blue stars on neat, wiry, erect 10 cm. tufts. An excellent trough or pan plant and loveliest of the Velebit endemics - a bold statement with competition like *Crocus malyi* or *Primula kitaibeliana*! (50+ seeds) C
- 292.001 CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM Greece, Viotia, Aliartos. 300 m. Hedgerow. 4.8.85 (The Judas Tree. Seed from a fine deep red-purple from the edge of the garden of Tassia Kokoraki, neighbour of our friends.) (15+ seeds) A
- 305.200 CISTUS ALBIDUS Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. 1000 m. S facing limestone slopes. 30.9.84 (Grey-felted foliage and soft-pink flowers on shrubs with a distinctive, upright habit to about 1 m.) (50+ seeds) B
- 306.201 CISTUS INCANUS subsp. CRETICUS Greece, Fokida, Oros Parnassos above Gravia. 1000 m. Open, stoney slopes with *Quercus*, *Phlomis*, etc. 1.8.85 (Bright-pink flowered ; neat 60 cm. shrubs.) (50+ seeds) B
- 306.601 CISTUS LAURIFOLIUS Turkey, Bolu, W of Goymuk. 800 m. Loose, exposed, shale slope with sparse *Quercus*. 17.7.85 (Large, white flowers ; dark, leathery leaves ; the most cold-resistant species.) (50+ seeds) B
- 308.000 CISTUS SALVIIFOLIUS Turkey, Gaziantep/Adana, Nurdag gecidi, 1150 m. Exposed, shale slopes. 19.6.84 (Collected from above the highest record for this in Turkey ; white flowers on 50 cm. shrubs.) (50+ seeds) B
- 311.400 COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE England, U.K., Dorset, Breach Wood, W of Blandford Forum. 150 m. Open areas in mixed deciduous woodland. (Collected by W. & E. Chapman, 1985) (Beautiful, pink, autumn flowers)(30+ seeds) B
- 314.750 COLCHICUM KOTSCHYI Turkey, Bitlis, WNW of Hizan. 1800 m. Slopes with deciduous *Quercus* scrub. 11.6.85 (Frequently white but sometimes pink, autumn-flowering corm.) (20+ seeds) D
- 324.300 CONVOLVULUS BOISSIERI subsp. COMPACTUS Turkey, Malatya, WNW of Darende. 1500 m. Exposed shale slopes. 14.7.85 (Flat, white flowers on silver-leaved cushions ; a rather more difficult plant to grow than its western cousin, the type-race (= *C. nitidus*) and extremely difficult to gather seed from!) Few. (5 seeds) F
- 340.350 CROCUS ASUMANIAE Turkey, Antalya, S of Akseki. 900 m. Open areas between sparse *Quercus* scrub on limestone slopes. 30.4.85 (Autumn-flowering white - occasionally pale lilac - recently described.) Few. (10 seeds) E
- 341.250 CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. ISAURICUS Turkey, Antalya, Irmasan gecidi. 1500 m. Stoney humus over limestone under *Abies*. 30.4.85 (Spring-flowering, lilac or white with variable external feathering.) Few. (15+ seeds) D
- 341.651 CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. PULCHRICOLOR Turkey, Bursa, Ulu Dag. 1600 m. Clearings in *Abies/Pinus* woods or in turf among *Juniperus* ; granite grit. 19.7.85 (Unstriped, blue-violet race from the cold, wet hills of the NW. In view of possible intruders in last years seed, we warn this could have a few *C. gargaricus*) (10+) D
- 342.005* CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. MAZZIARICUS Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos, 1200 m. Stoney clay on W facing slopes. (The finest race of this fine species; mostly lilac-blues but some whites have flowered.) (15 seeds) B
- 343.204* CROCUS CHRYSANTHUS Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos. 1200 m. Open areas in clay. (The most southern locality for this - some very neat, little forms have flowered with dark anthers.) (15+ seeds) B
- 345.200 CROCUS GOULIMYI Greece, Messinia, SSE of Agios Nikonas. 300 m. Humus-filled crevices among stones. 15.4.85 (Beautiful, long-tubed, lilac-blue in autumn ; very local in nature but accommodating in gardens)(15 seeds) B
- 347.402 CROCUS LAEVIGATUS Greece, Evia, above Nea Artaki. 300 m. Clearings in *Cistus macchie* and under *Pinus*. 9.4.85 (Extremely variable here - unfeathered whites to richly marked lilacs ; late autumn.) (20+ seeds) B
- 348.800 CROCUS NIVEUS Greece, Messinia, S of Stavropigio. 200 m. Crevices on limestone outcrops in old olive groves. 14.4.85 (Unrivalled, large, autumn pure-white with divided, scarlet stigma.) (15+ seeds) C
- 352.550 CROCUS SIEBERI subsp. SUBLIMIS Greece, Evia, Oros Dirfis. 1000 m. Open stoney slopes in turf or among bracken. (Collected by D.& P.Hoskins, 26.5.85)(Lilac-blue with rich-yellow throat ; spring.) (15+ seeds) B
- 382.600 DAPHNE GNIDIUM Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1500 m. On limestone, in gulleys and shade of sparse *Pinus*. 25.9.84 (Cream flowers and orange fruits on shrubs about 1 m. high) (15+ seeds) B
- 384.002 DAPHNE MEZEREUM France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de la Gordolasque. 1700 m. Open slopes. 28.8.85 (15+ seeds) B
- 384.405 DAPHNE OLEOIDES (subsp. *oleoides*) Turkey, Sivas, W of Gurun. 1700 m. Open, gravelly, limestone slopes. 14.7.85 (Interesting form with leaves felted with a dense pubescence ; about 20 cm. shrubs.) Few (10 seeds) D

DIANTHUS are among the most variable of plants in nature. Even within a local population far less than within a single species the diversity is enormous. We strongly recommend growing on all seedlings to flowering so that the very best clones can be selected - this is good sense with all species but especially so here. We find naming difficult and are grateful to Prof. Strid for names in the *D. haematocalyx* group.

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E : \$4.00 ; £3.00 ; DM11, - ; FF34. -

F : \$5.50 ; £4.00 ; DM15, - ; FF44. -

- 398.000 DIANTHUS HAEMATOCALYX (subsp. haematocalyx) Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Galicica Planina, above Otesevo. 1700m. Open limestone slopes. 13.8.85 (The type-race little-known in nature or in gardens ; 15 cm.) (20+ seeds) B
- 398.001 DIANTHUS HAEMATOCALYX Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 1500 m. Open, stoney areas on limestone. 9.8.85 (Olympus population is very variable and tends towards subsp. pindicola ; 10 - 15 cm.) (15+ seeds) B
- 398.100 DIANTHUS HAEMATOCALYX subsp. PINDICOLA Greece, Ioanina, Katara. 1700 m. SE facing slope in serpentine scree (Very compact, firm cushions with stems no more than 5 cm. ; the dwarfest race, usually single-flowered. The above two can have up to 5 flowers per stem. All are bright-pink with yellowish reverse to the petals. Our Parnassos collection of subsp. ventricosus was insufficiently mature - another time!) (20+ seeds) D
- 401.501 DIANTHUS PAVONIUS (= *D. neglectus*) France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1700 m. Siliceous rock crevices and among *Vaccinium* & *Rhododendron* scrub. 27.8.85 (Beautiful pink, blue-eyed flowers) (20+ seeds) B
- 404.200 DIANTHUS SYLVESTRIS Yugoslavia, Slovenija, Julijske Alpe, Mangrt. 2200 m. Turfy pockets & ledges on limestone. 20.8.85 (Compact form of this variable species with lovely soft-pink flowers ; 10 cm.) Few (15+ seeds) D
- 407.401 DIGITALIS FERRUGINEA (subsp. ferruginea) Greece, Trikala, above Panagia to Katara. 1500 m. Margins of *Pinus* woodland. 8.8.85 (Perennial with 1.5 m. stems packed with yellow, orange-brown netted flowers.) (100+ seeds) B
- 407.806 DIGITALIS GRANDIFLORA Yugoslavia, Bosna i Hercegovina, Belasnica Planina above Hadzici. 1500 m. Clearings in *Picea* woodland. 16.8.85 (Perennial with large Foxgloves of clear, soft yellow ; 60 cm.) (100+ seeds) B
- 408.500 DIGITALIS LANATA Greece, Oros Pangeo, above Eleftheroupoli. 800 m. Open, sunny areas. 14.7.84 (Handsome perennial ; 1 m. spires of whitish, brown-veined flowers with prominent white lips.) (100+ seeds) B
- 409.001 DIGITALIS LUTEA France, Aude, Col de Coudons above Quillan. 800 m. Shady banks. 5.10.84 (Graceful spikes of tubular, pale yellow flowers. 1 m. perennial.) (100+ seeds) B
- 409.400 DIGITALIS OBSCURA Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada. 1500 m. Clay over limestone in sun or light shade. 25.9.84 (Totally distinct, shrubby species ; narrow, shiny foliage ; racemes of foxgloves - amber to mahogany outside ; yellow marked rust-red inside. Full sun and good drainage. About 60 cm. high here.) (50+ seeds) C
- 409.402 DIGITALIS OBSCURA Spain, Soria, Puerto del Pinar. 1100 m. Rock debris on exposed limestone slope. 3.10.84. (Very dwarf population, 20-30 cm. high, from an area with a severe continental climate.) (50+ seeds) D
- 409.800 DIGITALIS PURPUREA Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada below Penones de San Francisco. 2500 m. At base of mica-schist cliffs. 26.9.84 (This is *D. nevadensis*, dwarf, perennial alpine form of the purple type.) (100 seeds) B
- 410.400 DIGITALIS VIRIDIFLORA Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Baba Planina, Pelister towards Kula Vrv. 1500 m. Dryish, grassy slopes. 12.8.85 (Dense racemes of tubular flowers - dull yellow rather than green. 1 m.) (100+ seeds) B
- 420.250 DRABA HISPANICA var. SECURENSIS Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla, Prado Redondo above Cazorla. 1500 m. North-facing, limestone crevices on summit rocks. 30.9.84 (Dark-green, bristley cushions ; yellow.) (30+ seeds) C
- 421.250 DRABA PARNASSICA Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos, above 1500 m. Limestone slopes with *Daphne* & *Astragalus*. 2.8.85 (High alpine forming tiny cushions ; yellow and very close to *D. hispanica*.) (30+ seeds) C
- 424.103 DRACUNCULUS VULGARIS Greece, Viotia, above Aliartos. 500 m. Open slopes between cultivated land. 4.8.85 (Spectacular Aroid with huge, maroon-velvet spathes ; 1 m. From a colony we know well in flower.) (15+ seeds) B
- 426.001 DRYAS OCTOPETALA Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, Gruppo di Sella below Passo di Gardena. 1700 m. Limestone scree. 24.8.85 (Lovely arctic-alpine with white flowers on glossy-leaved mats.) (20+ seeds) A
- 448.300 ERICA SICULA subsp. LIBANOTICA (*Pentapera libanotica*) Turkey, Antalya, S of Kemer. 100 m. Vertical, N facing limestone cliffs. 4.7.84 (Extremely local, pink-flowered relict ; likely to a 'one off' chance.) (100 seeds) E
- 460.001 ERYNGIUM BOURGATII Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE from Granada. 2000 m. Open, dryish, limestone slopes. 25.9.84 (Spiny, steely-blue stems, bracts and heads ; 60 cm. Good garden plant.) (30+ seeds) B
- 461.000 ERYNGIUM GLACIALE Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada towards Pico del Veleta. 2700 m. Exposed stoney slopes and schistose screes. 26.9.84 (Dwarf Sierra Nevada endemic about 20 cm. high.) (30+ seeds) C
- 462.200 ERYNGIUM SPINALBA France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Limestone scree & stoney areas. 10.10.84 (Superb Sea Holly, very local in the SW Alps ; large spiny heads in unusual pale green-blue.) (30+ seeds) B
- 473.500 EUPHORBIA ANACAMPSEROS (var. *anacampseros*) Turkey, Sivas, Camlibel gecidi. 1600 m. Open slopes with sparse *Juniperus*. 15.7.85 (Turkish endemic like a somewhat more delicate version of *E. myrsinites* ; new to cultivation and we hope of great garden potential, like other members of this Subsection.) (10+ seeds) D
- 477.001 EUPHORBIA DENDROIDES Greece, Messinia, S of Kardamili. 50 m. Exposed limestone slopes. 28.5.84. (20+ seeds) B
- 477.500 EUPHORBIA DENTICULATA Turkey, Malatya, SE of Darende. 1200 m. Loose, stoney, igneous slopes. 13.6.85 (Another member of the *Myrsiniteae* Subsection new to gardens ; particularly striking because of the dark crimson glands around the flowers. AGS members who saw this in E Anatolia enthused over it!) Few. (10+ seeds) E
- 479.000 EUPHORBIA MACROSTEGIA Turkey, Icel, NE of Gulnar. 1000 m. Fissures on limestone cliffs. 25.6.85 (Very odd cliff-dwelling population apparently belonging to this species, though not like the robust, purple-tinged forms from the S Zagros in Iran ; approaches *E. davisii* but lacks its pubescence. Neat. 30 cm.) (10+ seeds) D
- 481.500 EUPHORBIA RIGIDA Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos above Paleopanagia. 1400 m. Steep schist slopes (High collection of this superlative, grey-leaved species ; lemon-yellow heads. A few left - 30.5.84) (20+ seeds) C
- 490.800 FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE subsp. GLAUCOVIRIDIS Turkey, Adana, above Hasanbeyli (Amanus Mts.) ; 1100 m. Open, stoney areas on W facing slopes. 2.7.85 (Yellow-green flowers ; to 30 cm. high. Very local species endemic to this one corner of Turkey down near the Syrian border. This collection was made in the type locality for *F. haradjianii* (a synonym) and was unexpectedly good - take the chance of it!) (20+ seeds) D

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- 493.000 FRITILLARIA CONICA Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 200 m. Among Quercus scrub. 14.4.85 - few. (10+ seeds) D
- 494.800 FRITILLARIA EHRHARTII Greece, Evia, above Metohi. 200 m. N & W facing sides of gulleys on schist among macchie of Quercus, Erica, etc. (Collected by D. & P. Hoskins, 29.5.85) (Lovely little species with bloomy, grape-black flowers, ruby against the light. Like all Fritillaria spp. very local.) (20+ seeds) D
- 496.201 FRITILLARIA GRAECA subsp. THESSALA Greece, Trikala, above Panagia to Katara (Pindus Mts.) Clearings with Juniperus among Pinus in stoney clay. 7.8.85 (Robust northern race - variable in this locality with many fine long-belled forms with heavy purple tessellation on a green ground.) (15+ seeds) D
- 499.400 FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS (subsp. messanensis) Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 1500 m. Steep, gravelly slopes among Buxus. 9.8.85 (Extremely fine race in this locality of this most elegant species.) (20+ seeds) D
- 500.300 FRITILLARIA MONTANA Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Galicica Planina above Trpjeca. 1600 m. Exposed, dry limestone slopes. 13.8.85 (Odd population with a stoloniferous habit; dwarf with globular bells.) (20+ seeds) D
- 502.000 FRITILLARIA PONTICA Turkey, Bolu, near Abant golu. 1000 m. Deep shade among conifers with Astrantia, Daphne pontica, etc. 16.7.85 (From a cold, wet area - does well in British gardens!) (20+ seeds) B
- 515.003 GENTIANA ACAULIS Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, below Passo di Gardena. 2000 m. Steep slopes in meadow vegetation. 24.8.85 (Extraordinary, robust form of this great, blue trumpet-gentian - large flat-leaved rosettes and stout 15 cm. stems. Short calyx teeth but otherwise keys-out as G. acaulis.) (30+ seeds) C
- 515.004 GENTIANA ACAULIS Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Passo di Rolle. 1900 m. Steep, open, stoney slopes. 25.8.85 (Big, deep-blue trumpets - "especially fine here" according to Lionel Bacon.) (30+ seeds) B
- 515.801 GENTIANA BAVARICA France, Savoie, E of Col du Galibier. 2600 m. Stoney turf on exposed top of level col. 31.8.85 (High-alpine G. verna relative - tiny round leaves & deepest blue, white-eyed flowers.) (50+ seeds) D
- 516.800 GENTIANA BURSERI subsp. VILLARSII France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1700 m. Open slopes with Veratrum & Vaccinium. 27.8.85 (Local G. lutea relative of distinction; yellow whorls. 1 m.) (20+ seeds) C
- 517.200 GENTIANA CLUSII Yugoslavia, Slovenija, Julijske Alpe, Mangrt. 2200 m. Turfy pockets and ledges on limestone. 20.8.85 (Limestone race of the G. acaulis group; narrower leaves.) (30+ seeds) C
- 517.401 GENTIANA CRUCIATA (subsp. cruciata) Greece, Ioanina, above Metsovon. 1600 m. Dry, grassy slopes. 8.8.85 (Clusters of pale-blue flowers from leafy clumps; 30 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 518.802 GENTIANA LUTEA (subsp. lutea) Yugoslavia, Istra, Ucka. 1000 m. Open areas at edge of Carpinus & Fagus woods. 19.8.85 (Whorls of starry, yellow flowers on 1.5 m. stems; out of the way spot for this) (20 seeds) B
- 520.001 GENTIANA PUNCTATA Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, Passo di Sella. 2200 m. In turf on grazed slopes. 24.8.85 (Clusters of pale yellow flowers evenly dotted all over with red spots; 30 cm) (20+ seeds) C
- 521.402 GENTIANA VERNA (subsp. verna) Italy, Lombardia, Passo di Croce Domini. 1900 m. Alpine turf on steep, grazed slopes; limestone. 26.8.85 (Exquisite, little, pure-blue Spring Gentian.) (30+ seeds) B
- 530.100 GEUM COCCINEUM Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Baba Planina, Pelister. 1500 m. Wet, rocky gully by stream. 12.8.85 (30 cm. high, herbaceous species with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers; peaty soil.) (15+ seeds) B
- 530.200 GEUM MONTANUM Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Baba Planina, Pelister. 2300 m. Alpine turf on exposed slopes. 12.8.85 (Widespread and delightful alpine with deep yellow flowers; 10 - 15 cm.) (20+ seeds) A
- 531.801 GLADIOLUS ANATOLICUS Turkey, Icel, NNE of Gulnar. 1200 m. Stoney turf on limestone slope. 25.6.85 (Pink-flowered species endemic to S & SW Turkey; 30 cm. high.) (20+ seeds) B
- 532.600 GLADIOLUS KOTSCHYANUS Turkey, Kayseri, E of Pinarbasi. 1200 m. Hay meadows. 13.7.85 (50 cm. high, rich purple species which paints the wet, spring meadows along with Dactylorhiza, Pedicularis, etc.) (20+ 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
- GLAUCIUM species in Europe are well-defined but in Central Turkey, where they provide one of the most spectacular features of the early summer landscape, there appears to be much intergradation - maybe hybridisation - between such taxa as G. grandiflorum and G. corniculatum refractum. Criteria used to distinguish these simply do not hold up so the names we have used are somewhat arbitrary. All collections we have made are from extremely showy colonies - we simply did not trouble to collect a species like G. acutidentatum, interesting though it may be; it was a poor thing horticulturally beside those listed. How perennial these are remains to be seen but no Glaucium is long-lived; those in cultivation already, however, tend to set plenty seed and to sow themselves when suited in dry, gravelly areas.
- 534.300 GLAUCIUM CORNICULATUM subsp. REFRACTUM Turkey, Kayseri, S of Incesu, 1000 m. Disturbed, stoney clay. 13.7.85 (Soft orange-yellow shading to a darker basal area.) (50+ seeds) A
- 534.700 GLAUCIUM GRANDIFLORUM (possibly var. torquatum) Turkey, Kayseri, S of Pinarbasi. 1200 m. Loose, disturbed soil. 13.7.85 (We saw this last year and had to plan to return for seed - the most spectacular colony we have seen. Huge, silky flowers of intense orange-scarlet with neat, jet-black basal marking.) (50+ seeds) B
- 536.500 GLOBULARIA MERIDIONALIS Greece, Drama, Falakro. 1500 - 2000 m. Between limestone rock on open slopes. 29.8.85 (Neat, shaggy mats with soft-blue heads on 3 cm. stems in summer.) Sufficient quantity of calyces
- 537.600 GLOBULARIA TRICHOSANTHA Turkey, Nevsehir, W of Urgup. 1200 m. Steep, open slopes in steppe vegetation. 11.7.85 (More robust, 10 - 15 cm. species with quite large blue heads.) Plenty old calyces - sow thickly. B
- 547.000 HABERLEA RHODOPENSIS Greece, Drama, NW of Drama. 300 m. N facing rock fissures. 28.7.85 (Exquisite Gesneriad native to a fairly limited area in N Greece & S Bulgaria. The dust-like seed is probably best covered after sowing with a piece of glass and sheet of newspaper to keep it moist and shaded - drying-out momentarily when the tiny seedlings are germinating is the main cause of failure.) (200+ seeds) D

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- 557.501 HELICHRYSUM CHIONOPHILUM Turkey, Sivas, W of Gurun. 1700 m. Open, gravelly, limestone slopes. 14.7.85 (Pads of tiny, white-felted leaves - reminiscent of *Eriogonum ovalifolium*, if you know this - and lemon-yellow everlasting heads on 2 - 10 cm. stems ; could be a very promising alpine-house plant if it keeps its character. Endemic to this part of Central Anatolia.) Part-cleaned seed-heads, possible 50+ seeds E
- 558.600 HELICHRYSUM Plicatum (subsp. *plicatum*) Turkey, Nigde, ENE of Aksaray. 1100 m. Mixed steppe vegetation on low hills. 11.7.85 (Good yellow 'everlasting' heads on 20 cm. stems ; variable species widespread in Turkey & the Balkans - nothing to do with the "H. *plicatum*" of British gardens which seems to be a form of the shrubby, tender *H. siculum* from the Mediterranean area. This is well worth trying!) As above - 50+ ? B
- 560.620 HELLEBORUS CYCLOPHYLLUS Greece, Evia, Oros Dirfis. 1200 m. Open N & W facing limestone slopes. (Collected by D. & P. Hoskins, 26.5.85)(Widespread green Hellebore at the E limit of its range.) (20+ seeds) C
- 562.400 HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS Turkey, Bolu, hills near Abant golu. 1000 m. Moist deciduous and coniferous woods. (The pure wild species is virtually unknown in cultivation ; white tinged green or pink.) 16.7.85(20+ seeds) C
- 562.401 HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS Turkey, Trabzon, above Macka. 1500 m. Open stoney areas among *Pyracantha* & *Ostrya* scrub. 22.5.85 (Much more eastern collection from the Pontus Mts. above the Black Sea coast.) (20+ seeds) C
- 563.002 HELLEBORUS VESICARIUS Turkey, Maras, SW of Kahramanmaras to Turkoglu. 750 m. NE facing slope among sparse *Paliurus* scrub. 15.6.85 (We have a new and rich spot to collect seed from this truly extraordinary species, quite unlike any other. Smallish green flowers produce huge inflated capsules, up to 15 cm. long, in which one or two big, round seeds rattle about. Ivor Barton has grown this legendary species most successfully in bulb-frame condition and had one or two seeds set. These produce large, cucumber-like seedlings which produce no true leaves the first season, simply remaining in the cotyledon stage, turning yellow and going dormant. True leaves appear the second season. This is a trick of several dry-climate species in *Gentiana*, *Viola* and even *Primula*, so do not be misled into thinking your seedlings have died! You can lose the little first-year dormant roots through over-drying, however.) (15+ seeds) E
- 571.000 HYACINTHELLA ATCHLEYI Greece, Evia, mainland hills near Halkida. 200 m. Open limestone slopes with *Erica*, *Rosmarinus*, etc. 11.4.85 (Dainty, little blue-flowered bulb ; extremely local.) (20+ seeds) D
- 571.141 HYACINTHELLA HELDREICHII Turkey, Icel, above Mut to Gulnar. 800 m. Stoney turf on limestone. (15+ seeds) D
- 572.200 HYACINTHOIDES NON-SCRIPTA England, UK, Dorset, Breach Wood, W of Blandford Forum. 150 m. Open areas in deciduous woodland. (Collected by W. & E. Chapman)(The Bluebell, loveliest of British bulbs.) (50+ seeds) A
- 572.600 HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS subsp. CHIONOPHILUS Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret. 2100 m. Limestone crevices and among rocks. 13.6.85 (High-altitude, snow-melt race of the parent of the florists' Hyacinths. Extraordinary development, endemic to a few high mountains in S Central Anatolia and only described in 1980.) (20+ seeds) D
- 574.500 HYPERICUM CAPITATUM (var. *capitatum*) Turkey, Gaziantep, WNW of Nizip. 600 m. Marl slopes between cultivated areas. 15.6.85 (This really is something special! Many years ago, Ken Aslet enthused about plants of this he had raised at Wisley from Peter Davis seed. Later, Howard Tipper kindly gave me material from John Watson's seed. This I propagated vegetatively and grew until about 10 years ago - so it can be grown. Quite an ordinary-looking *Hypericum*, 15 cm. high, except for the flower-colour - a penetrating, intense burnt-orange-scarlet. It can be yellow too but this seed is from plants seen in flower on 11.5.85 - the real thing! Not at all common in nature and limited to a few localities on the N edges of the Syrian Desert, where considerable cultivation restricts its habitats. Very, very hot in summer.) (15+ seeds) F
- 574.750 HYPERICUM CERASTOIDES Turkey, Bursa, Ulu Dag. 1600 m. Granite grit in sun. (15 cm., yellow.) (50+ seeds) A
- 575.001 HYPERICUM CORIS France, Alpes-Maritimes, above La Bollene-Vesubie. 1000 m. Limestone fissures. 29.8.85 (Erect, heath-like shrublet with clusters of yellow flowers. 15 cm.) (30+ seeds) B
- 575.501 HYPERICUM EMPETRIIFOLIUM Greece, Fokida, Oros Parnassos above Gravia. 1000 m. Gravelly limestone areas among sparse *Pinus*. 1.8.85 (Upright, type-race ; 50 cm. ; yellow heads.) (30+ 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 (Last autumn's important reintroduction - not collected since the 1948 Davis & Heywood collection. The ultimate development of the *Coridium* Section, to which the preceding two species also belong, and like a delicate *Cassiope lycopodioides* in habit. A worthwhile challenge.) (30+ seeds) F
- 577.500 HYPERICUM OLYMPICUM Greece, Magnissia, Oros Pilio above Portaria. 1500 m. Stoney, open areas on schist. 1.8.85 (One of the best rock-garden plants ; large, showy yellow flowers. 20 cm.) (30+ seeds) A
- 577.601 HYPERICUM PALLENS Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 1000 m. Limestone fissures. 25.6.85 (One of the most exquisite of the Turkish saxatile species. Yellow flowers from the leaf axils, all up the wiry, prostrate stems. Germinated extremely well from last year's collection from the same area.) (30+ seeds) C
- 578.400 HYPERICUM THYMOPSIS Turkey, Malatya, WNW of Darende. 1500 m. Exposed shale slopes. 14.7.85 (Charming, tiny species limited to quite a small area in Central Turkey. Upright, needle-leaved stems and heads of little yellow flowers. A rather ethereal-looking plant which could make a fine pan-specimen. 10 cm.) (30+ seeds) D
- 592.500 IRIS PERSICA Turkey, Bitlis, NW of Hizan. 1800 m. Slopes with deciduous *Quercus*. 11.6.85 (Not seen in flower here but usually cloudy shades of grey or yellowish with purple falls.) Very few. (6 seeds) E
- 596.600 IRIS SARI Turkey, Kayseri, S of Pinarbasi. 1200 m. Among *Astragalus* on steep, loose, igneous slopes. 14.6.85 (Onocyclus Section. Pale-yellow densely veined with brown. Not usually difficult.) Few. (6 seeds) E
- 600.412 IRIS UNGUICULARIS Greece, Fokida, Oros Parnassos above Gravia. 1000 m. Open, stoney, limestone slopes among *Quercus*, *Cistus*, *Phlomis*, etc. 1.8.85 (The Greek races of this unrivalled, rich-purple, winter-flowering *Iris* are quite dwarf with narrow, grassy leaves ; from quite a high, cold habitat.) (15+ seeds) C

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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. Endemic to the mountains of S. Spain. 60 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- 621.200 LAVANDULA STOECHAS subsp. PEDUNCULATA Spain, Jaen, S of Arquillos. 800 m. Dry, shale slopes. 2.10.84 (Fine Central Spanish race with especially large, ruby-violet bracts topping violet heads.) (50+ seeds) B
- 625.001 LEONTICE LEONTOPETALUM (subsp. leontopetalum) Turkey, Mardin, W of Kiziltepe. 700 m. Fallow fields. (Extraordinary, tuberous-rooted member of the Berberidaceae, flowering in early spring with heads of intriguing, yellow flowers; 20 cm.; bulb-frame conditions.) (10+ seeds) D
- 630.200* LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE var. PULCHELLUM Morocco, Middle Atlas, S of Ifrane. 1700 m. Wet flushes & shady, grassy ledges. (Moroccan race of this dainty autumn-flowering bulb; pink-flushed, white bells.) (20+ seeds) B
- 632.000 LILIUM ALBANICUM (L. carniolicum group) Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Baba Planina, Pelister - ridge from Kula Vrv to Piramida. 2300 m. Alpine turf on exposed slopes with Vaccinium, Bruckenthalia, Juniperus, etc. 12.8.85 (Magnificent, yellow-flowered Lily virtually unknown in gardens - most stock I know came from a seed-collection I made in 1964. This population is usually single-flowered and not much more than 30 cm. high but 20 years of cultivation by Harold Esslemont in his Aberdeen garden have shown this is only a result of altitude and it eventually becomes more robust with several flowers to a stem in gardens. The hot 1985 summer resulted in a good seed-set - there was none setting last season - so don't miss this lovely plant, which is none too difficult to maintain in peat-garden conditions outside.) (20+ seeds) D
- 632.430 LILIUM BULBIFERUM var. CROCEUM Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, below Passo di Gardena. 2000 m. Steep slopes in meadow vegetation. 24.8.85 (Spectacular, orange-flowered Alpine Lily. 50 cm.) (20+ seeds) C
- 634.001 LILIUM MARTAGON Greece, Drama, Falakro above Volokas. 1200 m. Open areas in Fagus woodland. 29.7.85 (Beautiful, Turks-cap Lily, usually pinkish-purple but not seen in flower here. 100 cm.) (20+ seeds) B
- 638.000 LIMONIUM LILACINUM Turkey, Nigde, S of Aksaray. 1000 m. Salt-flats. 11.7.85 (Robust, branching heads over 30 cm. across with a myriad, soft lilac-blue, everlasting flowers; 50 cm.) Plenty old calyces - B
- 640.200 LINARIA ALPINA Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, below Passo di Rolle. 1800 m. Gravel in dry gully. 25.8.85 (Heads of violet, orange-lipped flowers on prostrate stems; easy in scree.) (30+ seeds) A
- 646.700 LINUM AUSTRIACUM subsp. GLAUDESCENS Turkey, Nevsehir, W of Urgup. 1200 m. Stoney clay. 11.7.85 (Lovely, perennial Flax with 50 cm. stems bearing many pure-blue flowers.) (20+ seeds) B
- 647.400 LINUM ELEGANS Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 1500 m. Open stoney areas. 9.8.85 (Fine, dwarf, yellow Flax - as with most yellow species, naming is arbitrary - approaches L. turcicum & L. thracicum) (15+ seeds) C
- 648.102 LINUM HIRSUTUM subsp. ANATOLICUM Turkey, Nevsehir, W of Urgup. 1200 m. Steep, open slopes in steppe vegetation. 11.7.85 (Pale lilac flowers from downy, perennial rosettes; beautiful. 20 cm.) (15+ seeds) D
- 648.700 LINUM HIRSUTUM subsp. SPATHULATUM Greece, Drama, Falakro. above 1500 m. Open areas among Pinus on limestone. 28.7.85 (Soft violet flowers on more or less decumbent stems. From fairly high levels in the Balkans and usually given specific status - only European in this diverse Turkish group.) (15+ seeds) D
- 649.202 LINUM MUCRONATUM subsp. ARMENUM Turkey, Kayseri, S of Incesu. 1000 m. Disturbed clay. 13.7.85 (From a really splendid population we noted in flower last year. Masses of yellow flowers with a distinctive purple claw to each petal; tends to be somewhat stoloniferous and mat-forming. 20 cm.) (20+ seeds) C
- 651.100 LINUM TAURICUM Yugoslavia, Bosna i Hercegovina, Belasnica Planina above Hadzici. 1800 m. Open turfey areas above tree-line. 16.8.85 (Yellow, 30 cm. perennial - another arbitrary name, approaches L. flavum in some feature but not in its basal rosettes. Looks as if it might be a promising garden-plant.) (20+ seeds) B
- 654.800 LITHODORA ZAHNII Greece, Messinia, S of Kardamili. 30 m. Fissures in N facing limestone cliffs. 27.5.84 (Extremely local, blue-flowered shrub. 20 cm. Surprisingly hardy in UK.) A few left. (10 seeds) D
- 662.300 LYGOS SPHAEROCARPA Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1200 m. Open, limestone slopes. 26.9.84 (Broom-like, 2 m. shrub with beautiful, blue-green, arching stems; yellow flowers.) (5+ (large) seeds) B
- 668.800 MARRUBIUM 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
- 668.200 MARRUBIUM CYLLENAEUM Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos. 1500 m. Open, dry limestone slopes. 2.8.85 (Similar habit and qualities; leaves covered in yellowish-white felt. 50 cm.) (30+ seeds) B
- 670.300 MATTHIOLA FRUTICULOSA subsp. VALESIIACA Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 1500 m. Stoney banks on limestone. 9.8.85 (Woody-based perennial to 15 cm.; odd-coloured brown-purple to yellowish flowers.) (20+ seeds) B
- 677.300 MICHAUXIA TCHIHATCHEWII Turkey, Adana, S of Feke. 800 m. Loose shale slopes. 10.7.85 (Campanula-relative endemic to quite a small area; handsome white flowers like Turks-cap Lillies; biennial to 1 m.) (50+ seeds) B
- 682.000 MOLTKIA AUREA Turkey, Konya, S of Karaman. 1100 m. Open steppe. 26.6.85 (Writing in 1956, Peter Davis rated this as one of the five best Turkish Boraginaceae. Others were M. coerulea, the next species listed, Alkanna aucherana, Paracaryum racemosum (which we listed last year but which we could not find this year as its habitat was churned up by earth-moving equipment engaged in road-making and pipe-laying) and Onosma nanum, which we have not yet listed. Why he did not include Arnebia densiflora, the most beautiful of all, is curious but maybe he was thinking of dwarf plants. This is a dwarf herbaceous species with clusters of brilliant-yellow tubular flowers, quite distinct from anything we have. To 15 cm. high.) (10+ seeds) E
- 682.200 MOLTKIA COERULEA Turkey, Konya, S of Karaman. 1100 m. Open steppe. 26.6.85 (Almost exact counterpart of the above but with flowers of intense, deep blue. Seen in flower here with the above on 1.5.85; fairly rare & local here, where M. aurea is commoner. Where the two occur together, the hybrid M. x kemalpaschii can occur but we saw no evidence of it here. A very beautiful & eye-catching plant.) A few. (10 seeds) F
- 682.201 MOLTKIA COERULEA Turkey, Nevsehir, ENE of Aksaray. 1100 m. Low Hills with varied steppe-vegetation. 11.7.85 (Not seen in flower here - seed and other characteristics indicate M. coerulea but there may be some M. aurea seed here or there may be hybrids; they are not easy to separate out of flower.) (10+ seeds) E

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- 682.400 MOLTZIA PETRAEA Jugoslavia, Crna Gora, Lovcen, above Kotor. 1300 m. Limestone crevices in sun. 23.7.84 (Compact, dwarf shrub with narrow, greyish leaves and clusters of gentian-blue.) A few left. (15+ seeds) C
- 683.000 MOLUCELLA LAEVIS Turkey, Icel, N of Mut. 1000 m. Margins of fallow-fields in clay. 25.6.85 (One of the finest plants for drying - membranous, bell-shaped, jade-green calyces; easy hardy annual.) (30+ seeds) A
- 689.450* MUSCARI GRANDIFOLIUM var. POPULEUM Morocco, Middle Atlas, above Ifrane. 1700 m. Heavy red clay among limestone outcrops. (Dark, ink-blue flowers from china-blue buds; handsome & distinct.) (15+ seeds) B
- 689.900 MUSCARI LONGIPES Turkey, Malatya, WNW of Darende. 1500 m. Shale slopes with sparse, steppe vegetation. 13.6.85 (Distinctive Leopoldia with greatly elongating flower pedicels; 20 cm.) (15+ seeds) B
- 696.200* NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. NIVALIS Morocco, High Atlas, above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2000 m. Moist clay in turf. (Maire applies this rather debatable name to all these dwarf, yellow, snow-melt colonies.) (15+ seeds) C
- 705.600* NARCISSUS RUPICOLA subsp. MARVIERI Morocco, Middle Atlas, Tizi-n-Ait Ouira, S of Ksar-el-Ksiba. 1700 m. N slope in Cedrus/Quercus woodland on limestone. (Very local N African Jonquil; soft-yellow.) (15+ seeds) D
- 713.001 OMPHALODES CAPPADOCICA Turkey, Rize, below Ikizdere. 500 m. Shaded banks and crevices in Castanea/Corylus woodland with Primula, Viola, Daphne, etc. 23.5.85 (Little woodlander with intense blue flowers, endemic to quite a small area on the Black Sea coast of NE Turkey and the adjacent USSR. Interesting to have the genuine species from the wild as it seems much confused in gardens with *O. verna*.) (20+ seeds) C
- ~~720.501~~ ONOSMA ALBO-ROSEUM (subsp. albo-roseum) Turkey, Icel, SSE of Arslankoy. 500 - 1000 m. Limestone fissures. 24.6.85 (Pearl-white flowers age to deep wine-red; great cushions of bristly, grey rosettes.) (10+ seeds) C
- 720.700 ONOSMA ARMENUM Turkey, Adana, N of Saimbeyli. 1200 m. Open rocky outcrops. 10.7.85 (Quite neat with small bristly, dark-green rosettes and heads of white, tubular flowers. 10 cm.) (10+ seeds) C
- 723.201 ONOSMA SERICEUM Turkey, Gaziantep, WNW of Nizip. 600 m. Marl slopes. 15.6.85 (Small, pale-yellow flowers but superb rosettes of silky, silver-white leaves; unlike any cultivated species.) (10+ seeds) C
- 740.000 ORTHILIA SECUNDA (*Pyrola secunda*) Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 1000 m. Leafsoil in deep shade of Fagus woods. 9.8.85 (Drooping, white flowers. A challenge for the peat-plant enthusiast.) Dust-like seed - 100+ D
- 746.000 PAEONIA BROTEROI Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1500 m. Among Pinus on limestone. 25.9.84 (Superb colony with very large flowers, shading from pale to deep pink on each petal.) (10 seeds) C
- 746.002 PAEONIA BROTEROI Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Pozo, NW of La Nava de San Pedro. 1300 m. Clearings among Pinus. 1.10.84 (Rich rose-pink bowl-shaped flowers. These collections have now germinated - Peony seed keeps its viability quite well but is always slow and irregular to germinate - cold period is essential.) (10 seeds) C
- 752.000 PAPAVER KERNERI Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige. Dolomiti, Gruppo di Sella below Passo di Gardena. 1700 m. Loose, limestone scree. 24.8.85 (Dwarf, alpine poppy with silky, yellow flowers.) (50+ seeds) B
- 752.500 PAPAVER RHAETICUM France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Loose, limestone scree. 10.10.84 (Both lemon-yellow and coppery orange (*aurantiacum*); long-lived forming cushions 30 cm. across. 10 cm.) (50+ seeds) B
- ~~766.750~~ PHLOMIS CRINITA Spain, Sierra Nevada, SE of Granada. 1500 m. Open limestone slopes. 25.9.85 (Herbaceous subshrub endemic to the SE corner of Spain. Entirely clothed in fluffy, white wool. Yellow. 60cm.) (15 seeds) B
- 768.602 PHLOMIS SAMIA Greece, Viotia, Oros Elikonas, above Evangelistria. 1200 m. Margins of dense Quercus/Abies woods. (Whorls of purple-pink on herbaceous stems to 50 cm.; the plant cultivated under this name is the quite closely related *P. russeliana*, which has yellow flowers and is endemic to N Turkey.) Few (6 seeds) B
- 775.200 PINGUICULA HIRTIFLORA Greece, Ioanina, Katara. 1700 m. Near spring on serpentine, in moss & wet turf under Buxus. 8.8.85 (Pale lilac-pink flowered insectivorous species for the specialist.) Few. (50+ seeds) C
- 776.700 PLANTAGO NIVALIS Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, above Los Siete Lagaunas. 3000 m. Stoney clay on schist. (Flat rosettes clothed in white wool. Whole plant prostrate. The only desirable Plantain?) (30+ seeds) B
- 784.100 POTENTILLA NITIDA Jugoslavia, Slovenija, Julijske Alpe, Mangrt. 2200 m. Turfy pockets on limestone. 20.8.85 (Silver-grey cushions studded with pale to deep rose-pink flowers.) (20+ seeds) B
- 784.500 POTENTILLA SPECIOSA Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos. above 1500 m. Fissures on N facing limestone cliffs. 2.8.85 (Little, white flowers are hardly specious but the tufts of silver-white leaves are!) (30+ seeds) B
- 786.900 PRIMULA GLAUDESCENS Italy, Lombardia, Passo di Croce Domini. 1900 m. Alpine turf on steep, grazed slopes, on limestone. 26.8.85 (Most plants here fit under subsp. *longobarda* but as the species as a whole is fairly local and the two subspecies are not too well defined it seems pointless to maintain them. Tight tufts of shiny leaves and good heads of purple-pink flowers, quite variable in size and form.) (30+ seeds) D
- 787.801 PRIMULA LATIFOLIA France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1700 m. Fissures on siliceous cliffs and crevices on open, rock-slabs. 27.8.85 (Heads of rich purple flowers.) (30+ seeds) D
- 788.401 PRIMULA MARGINATA France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de la Miniere. 1600 m. Limestone crevices & ledges. 27.8.85 (Violet-blue flowers and beautiful, toothed foliage edged with yellow farina.) (30+ seeds) D
- 789.700 PRIMULA VERIS subsp. COLUMNAE Greece, Drama, Falakro. 2000 m. Moist depression on W facing slope with *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. 29.7.85 (S European race of the lovely yellow Cowslip.) (30+ seeds) A
- 790.400 PRIMULA VULGARIS subsp. SIBTHORPII Greece, Evia, Oros Dirfis. 800 m. Wet, mossy bank in Abies/Castanea woodland. (Collected by D. & P. Hoskins, 26.5.85) (Seen in flower 9.4.85 - pale to deep lilac-pink) (30+) B
- 790.401 PRIMULA VULGARIS subsp. SIBTHORPII Turkey, Rize, W of Rize. 50 m. Moist, shaded banks in moss. 23.5.85 (Very variable populations here. George Smith visited them in March, 1985, and writes: "...lovely rich magenta colours mostly. It was absolutely gorgeous.") (30+ seeds) C

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- 791.250 PRUNUS PROSTRATA Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Galicica Planina, above Trpjeca. 1600 m. Exposed limestone slopes. 13.8.85 (If you want to split this genus up, as in the 'Flora of Turkey', this would be *Cerasus prostrata*. Much sought-after miniature, mountain cherry making prostrate huddles, usually covered with pink flowers, though it can be white - not seen in flower here. Its authentic habit can be maintained by a little judicious pruning (in the absence of a considerable weight of snow to squash it flat each winter) and it is well-suited to alpine-house pan-cultivation, as it frequents crevices on very hot, dry hillsides (but spray against red spider in summer!) We seldom see enough seed to gather.) (10 seeds) D
- 795.000 PTEROCEPHALUS PERENNIS (subsp. *perennis*) (= *P. parnassi*) Greece, Oros Parnassos, above Arahova. S facing limestone cliffs. 1100 m. 2.8.85 (Pale-pink scabiouses on tight, greyish-leaved mats.) (About 20+ seeds) B
- 795.201 PTEROCEPHALUS PINARDII Turkey, Malatya, WNW of Darende. 1500 m. Exposed shale scree. 14.7.85 (Bright lilac-pink scabiouses, flat on compact mats. Widespread but always local Turkish endemic new to cultivation *Pterocephalus* seed will be sent out uncleaned (see *Acantholimon*) - sow the lot!) (About 15+ seeds) D
- 797.200 PTILOTRICHUM HALIMIFOLIUM France, Alpes-Maritimes, Tinee valley, WNW of Isola. 850 m. Limestone cliffs. 29.8.85 (20 cm. high shrubby species with white flowers, endemic to this area.) (20+ seeds) C
- 797.900 PTILOTRICHUM SPINOSUM Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, below Pico del Veleta. 3500 m. Schist detritus. 26.9.84 (Dense, spiny, 30 cm. shrubs, usually pale-pink flowered in this area.) (20+ seeds) B
- 800.000 PULSATILLA ALBA France, Hautes-Alpes, Col d'Izoard. 2400 m. Cliff ledges. 31.8.85 (Not seen in flower so identity may be suspect though leaf characteristics are right and habit and habitat are very distinct. If true, it will look like a dwarf, delicate version of *P. alpina*; if untrue, it will be a dwarf form of *P. alpina*, so you win both ways, unless a hairless leaf lamina is essential to you.) (20+ seeds) C
- 800.301 PULSATILLA ALPINA Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, below Passo di Gardena. 2000 m. Steep slopes in meadow vegetation. 24.8.85 (White & pale-yellow may intergrade here - all are very beautiful.) (30+ seeds) B
- 804.000 PUSCHKINIA SCILLOIDES Turkey, Cuh Pass, 2800 - 3000 m. Open slopes, most numerous in snow-melt. 29.5.85 (Scilla-relative with pale-blue, darker-striped flowers; lovely alpine bulb.) (20+ seeds) B
- 815.501 RANUNCULUS GLACIALIS France, Alpes de Haute-Provence, Col de la Bonette. 2800 m. Slate detritus in summit screes. 30.8.85 (Classic arctic-alpine with huge white flowers blushing to rose-pink. Impossible?) (20+) C
- 818.800 RANUNCULUS TRAUNFELLNERI Yugoslavia, Slovenija, Julijske Alpe, Mangrt. 2200 m. Gravelly area among grass tussocks. 20.8.85 (Delightful, little, white Buttercup - cut-leaved race of *R. alpestris* from the SE Alps only. We admired this in flower last year on 28.7.84 but only just got the last seeds this year.) Few (20+) D
- 820.500 RHEUM RIBES Turkey, Hakkari, Zap Gorge at Bagisli. 1500 m. Steep, loose slopes and igneous scree. 31.5.85 (Selected from clones with spectacular scarlet seeds - if it fails to perform in cultivation, you can always peel the bristly stems and eat them Kurdish-style - dipped in salt. Summer-dormant.) (15+ seeds) B
- 824.000 RHODOTHAMNUS CHAMAECISTPUS Jugoslavijska, Slovenija, Julijske Alpe, Mangrt. 2000 m. Peaty ledges on limestone. 20.8.85 (Lovely, dwarf, Ericaceous shrub with flat, pink flowers. 10 cm.) Few. (100+ seeds) D
- SALVIA is a genus of great diversity and great garden-potential in Turkey. Last season we offered seed from some of the SW Turkish species like *S. pisidica* and *S. albimaculata*, which we could not repeat this year. This season, we have concentrated on Central Anatolia and list an unprecedented range of species, which is not likely to be repeated to the same extent again. Next year, we hope to collect the E Anatolian species but these are fewer. Though there are *Salvias* which like moist, shady places, most listed want as much sun as possible with good drainage in wetter climates. The Central Turkish ones all experience extremely cold winters so are totally temperature-hardy. Growability and garden-worthiness, of course, remain to be proved but all listed are worthy of trial. If we can stimulate interest in this genus, there will be much to anticipate with 85 perennial species in Turkey alone. Names have all been confirmed by Ian Hedge of the RBG Edinburgh herbarium so there can be no uncertainty in this respect.
- 843.000 SALVIA BLEPHAROCHLAENA Turkey, Konya, S of Karaman. 1100 m. Open steppe. 26.6.85 (The first species and possibly the icing on the cake - noted in the 'Flora of Turkey' as "a very handsome plant." Woody-based perennial with cut leaves and erect, 10-30 cm. stems, covered with sticky hairs. Wide, funnel-shaped, purple-tinged calyces surround the large flowers, basically white with a pale-yellow upper lip and violet-veined lower lip. This is recorded from 5 places; we searched for it in 4 of them; we found it in but 2 localities. In this one there are very few plants and the area has been close-planted with conifers so eventually they will be destroyed. In the meantime, there is no grazing. Its main centre seems to be the gypsum hills near Kangal, a fragile habitat being totally destroyed by grazing - the gypsum dust is blowing off like face-powder. Most of the few seeds set are eaten by weevils. After many hours travelling and searching we have about 100 seeds from these two localities - cherish them.) Few. (5 seeds) F
- 843.001 SALVIA BLEPHAROCHLAENA Turkey, Sivas, SW of Kangal. 1500 m. Loose, gypsum dust. 14.7.85. Few (5 seeds) F
- 843.500 SALVIA CANDIDISSIMA subsp. OCIDENTALIS Turkey, Adana, below Gezbeli gecidi. 1800 m. Loose, shale slopes. 10.7.85 (Clumps of flat, felted rosettes; airy, branching stems of white flowers. 60 cm.) (20+ seeds) C
- 844.001 SALVIA CRYPTANTHA Turkey, Nigde, ENE of Aksaray. 1100 m. Low hills with varied steppe vegetation. 11.7.85 (Pink or white flowers surrounded by bell-shaped calyces; grey-leaved mats; 30 cm.) (20+ seeds) C
- 844.200 SALVIA CYANESCENS Turkey, Sivas, N of Yildizeli. 1400 m. Loose, igneous scree. 15.7.85 (Lilac with pale yellow lower lip; very fine, handsome colony; stoloniferous habit; 60 cm. branching stems.) (20+ seeds) D
- 844.201 SALVIA CYANESCENS Turkey, Bolu, W of Goymuk. 800 m. Loose, exposed, shale slopes. 17.7.85 (Smaller, more typical with diffuse stems of pale-violet flowers; flat, felted rosettes. 30 cm.) (20+ seeds) C
- 844.700 SALVIA FRIGIDA Turkey, Sivas, Camlibel gecidi. 1600 m. Open slopes with sparse *Juniperus*. 15.7.85 (single-stemmed with big, pyramidal heads of many white to pale-lilac flowers. Variable but dwarf, 30cm) (20+ seeds) B
- 844.800 SALVIA FRUTICOSA Greece, Messinia, above Pilos. 300 m. Limestone boulders at cliff-base. 27.5.84 (Tall, shrubby species with stems of pale, lilac-pink flowers. 1 m.) (20+ seeds) B

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- 844.900 SALVIA GLUTINOSA Jugoslavia, Srbija, Kosovo, S of Urosevac. 800 m. Shady banks in Fagus woodland. 14.8.85 (Fine pale-yellow shade-lover characteristic of the ancient beech-wood flora. 80 cm.) (20+ seeds) A
- 845.050 SALVIA HELDREICHIANA Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 800 m. Open limestone slopes. 25.6.85 (Only one of the shrubby, pinnate-leaved group (like *S. caespitosa*) we list this year - distinct among these with spikes of lilac-blue flowers among purple-tinged bracts. 60 cm. here ; always very local.) (20+ seeds) D
- 845.201 SALVIA HYPARGETIA Turkey, Adana, N of Saimbeyli. 1200 m. Open rocky areas. 10.7.85 (Tufts of narrow, wool-backed leaves ; herbaceous stems whorled with lilac-blue flowers ; 50 cm. Neat steppe-plant.) (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 from low, aromatic, grey-leaved shrubs. 60 cm.) (20+ seeds) B
- 846.100 SALVIA MICROSTEGIA Turkey, Adana, NNE of Saimbeyli. 1200 m. Open limestone slopes with sparse Juniperus. 10.7.85 (Herbaceous with wide, single-stemmed panicles of many, small, white flowers. To 1 m.) (20+ seeds) B
- 846.200 SALVIA MULTICAULIS Locality & habitat as above. (Usually more variable and eastern version of *S. cryptantha* ; the large, bell-shaped calyces usually purplish and flowers almost always purple. 40 cm.) (15+ seeds) C
- 847.051 SALVIA RECOGNITA Turkey, Nevsehir, W of Urgup. 1200 m. Base of cliffs in light shade. 11.7.85 (Very distinct with pinnate leaves and large, widely spaced, rose-pink flowers on elegant, sparsely branched stems. Woody-based perennial, sticky with glandular hairs. To 1 m. but usually less.) (15+ seeds) C
- 847.200 SALVIA RINGENS Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 800-1800 m. Open, sunny, limestone slopes. 9.8.85 (Allied to and generally similar to the preceding but only the calyces are very sticky and the large flowers are of a rich violet-blue. A marvellous thing from which I have wanted to collect seed for 20 years!) (15+ seeds) C
- 847.400 SALVIA SCLAREA Turkey, Adana, below Hasanbeyli (Amanus Mts.). 800 m. In scrub at margins of fields. 2.7.85 (This is really something, though we know most customers will probably not even read this! We see this species everywhere - usually a weed of cultivation - but this is 'Super-Sclary', obviously perennial with stout stems over 1.5 m. high carrying lilac and white flowers against huge, flat bright-pink bracts. We saw only 3 plants in this one spot - if it performs in cultivation, it will be a stunning thing!) (20+ seeds) B
- 847.900 SALVIA TOMENTOSA Turkey, Icel, NNE of Gulnar. 1200 m. Among limestone boulders. 25.6.85 (Eastern counterpart of the Spanish *S. lavandulifolia* ; shrubby perennial with lilac-blue flowers. 60 cm.) (20+ seeds) B
- 848.600 SALVIA VIRGATA Turkey, Nevsehir, W of Boyali. 1200 m. Margin of Quercus scrub. (Attractive spires packed with tiny violet flowers ; variable species, very widespread in Turkey. 1 m.) (20+ seeds) A
- SAXIFRAGA At one point we thought we should have very few but the hot, dry weather of S Europe meant that several high species matured earlier than usual and we have ended up with some very unexpected ones.
- 856.701 SAXIFRAGA CAESIA Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, Gruppo di Sella below Passo di Gardena. 1700 m. Stabilised limestone scree and fissures. 24.8.85 (Tight, hard cushions ; cream-white flowers.) (100+ seeds) C
- 860.200 SAXIFRAGA FERDINANDI-COBURGI Greece, Drama, Falakro, summit ridge below Hionotrypa. 2000 m. SE facing limestone cliffs. 29.7.85 (Kabschia with dense, firm, grey cushions and golden-yellow flowers ; endemic to the mountains along the Greek/Bulgarian border - closest to the Pyrenean *S. aretioides*.) (100+ seeds) D
- 860.300 SAXIFRAGA FLORULENTA Italy, Valdieri-Entracque (Piemonte), NW of Colle della Finestra. 2600 m. N & W facing fissures on siliceous cliffs. 29.8.85 (Having visited this last year for seed in mid-October, we went in late August to photograph it - the hot, dry summer of 1985 had forced an incredible number of plants into flower several weeks before we saw them - we doubt if there will be many flowers or seed for many years now. Sadly a lot of rosettes had not even set good seed before dying. Several growers have reported cress-like germination from our 1984 collection (some - very skilled - among them have also lost the seedlings!) ; if you want inspiration, read the pages Farrer devotes to his Ancient King - "in sombre splendour of the rosette alone, the most exciting spectacle of those or any other Alps" and keep us in mind when you read that to visit it "the ways are hard and stern and far.") (100+ seeds) F
- 861.000 SAXIFRAGA HOSTII subsp. RHAETICA Italy, Lombardia, Passo di Croce Domini. 1900 m. Alpine turf over limestone. 26.8.85 (Endemic to a small area in N Italy ; white-flowered 'Silver'.) (100+ seeds) B
- 862.403 SAXIFRAGA OPPOSITIFOLIA France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800 m. Limestone scree on N side of summit. 10.10.84 (Remarkable habitat in Provence for this superb alpine - maybe tolerant of heat.) (100+ seeds) B
- 862.550 SAXIFRAGA OPPOSITIFOLIA subsp. RUDOLPHIANA Austria, Salzburg, Hohe Tauern, Hoctor. 2600 m. Stabilised mica-schist detritus on open N facing slopes. 22.8.85 (If you ever see this at its best, you'll throw away your Dionysias. A distillation and condensation of all the best qualities of a superb species - hard hummocks of tight-packed, minute rosettes covered with large, stemless, brilliant rose-purple flowers. One of Europe's finest alpines but little-known and never successfully tamed - as I often write - how many of us have had the chance to try to grow it? One of the finest plants in this list.) (100+ seeds) E
- 862.850 SAXIFRAGA PEDEMONTANA (subsp. *pedemontana*) Italy, Piemonte, NW of Colle della Finestra. 2600 m. Fissures on cold, N facing granite cliffs. 29.8.85 (Rare and handsome, white-flowered 'Mossy' less known in gardens than its Moroccan subsp. *demmatensis*, which I introduced in 1962. Very worthwhile.) (100+ seeds) C
- 863.900 SAXIFRAGA SCARDICA Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. above 1200 m. Limestone cliffs. 10.8.85 (Cushion-forming Kabschia. In this area usually the pale-pink form described as *S.s. erythrantha*.) (100+ seeds) B
- 864.003 SAXIFRAGA SEMPERVIVUM Greece, Drama, Falakro. 2000 m. W facing slope in turf among limestone rocks and on SE facing cliffs. 29.7.85 (Hairy, pink stems & calyces ; dark red flowers. 'Engleria') (100+ seeds) B
- 864.400 SAXIFRAGA STRIBRNYI Greece, Drama, NW of Drama. 300 m. N facing rock fissures. 28.7.85 (Flat, lime-encrusted rosettes ; branching hairy, red stems. Very distinct - only grows here & S Bulgaria.) (100+ seeds) C

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- 868.850 SCABIOSA OCHROLEUCA var. WEBBIANA Greece, Ioanina, above Metsovon. 1600 m. Dryish, grassy slopes. 8.8.85 (Branching stems of little, soft-yellow scabioses ; good herbaceous perennial. 60 cm.) (30+ seeds) B
- 869.000 SCABIOSA PSEUDOGAMINIFOLIA Turkey, Sivas, W of Gurun. 1700 m. Open gravelly, limestone slopes. 14.7.85 (Neat, little scabious with narrow, grey leaves and violet-blue heads, endemic to C. Anatolia. 15 cm. (20+) C
- 874.801 SCILLA LITARDIERI Yugoslavia, Crna Gora, Lovcen, above Kotor. 1300 m. Stoney limestone pockets & screes. 23.7.84 (Handsome, soft-blue, local species, like a miniature *S. peruviana* ; 20 cm.) (20+ seeds) B
- 875.200 SCILLA MESSENIACA Greece, Messinia, S of Kardamili. 30 m. Shaded places among limestone rocks with Cyclamen. 14.4.85 (Limited to the S tip of the Taygetos Mts. ; pale blue ; 15 cm.) (20+ seeds) C
- 884.000 SCUTELLARIA ALPINA (subsp. *alpina*) Greece, Drama, Falakro. 2000 m. SE slope below limestone cliffs. 29.7.85 (Nice, pinkish lilac form of this trouble-free plant with its hooded flowers. 15 cm.) (30+ seeds) A
- 886.501 SCUTELLARIA SALVIIFOLIA Turkey, Nigde, ESE of Ciftehan. 1200 m. Stoney slopes below igneous cliffs, in light shade of Pinus. 26.6.85 (Mats of grey-velvet leaves ; soft lemon flowers ; 10 cm.) (20+ seeds) C
- 929.500 STACHYS LAVANDULIFOLIA (var. *lavandulifolia*) Turkey, Sivas, Camlibel gecidi. 1600 m. Exposed, stoney areas (Shrubby-based, grey-leaved perennial with red-purple flowers in distinctive, fluffy heads. 15cm(20+ seeds) B
- 936.000 STYRAX OFFICINALIS Greece, Viotia, above Aliartos. 300 m. Open hillsides. 4.8.85 (Beautiful shrub with pendant, white, snowdrop-like flowers in early summer ; eventually about 3 m.) (6 (large) seeds) B
- 940.500 TANACETUM DENSUM subsp. AMANI Turkey, Kayseri, S of Pinarbasi. 1200 m. Fissures in vertical, limestone cliffs. 15.7.85 (re-collection of one of Peter Davis' finest introductions and one of the best of all rock-garden foliage-plants ; low shrubs with exquisitely cut, white filigree-leaves. 20 cm.) (30+ seeds) B
- 952.500 THLASPI ROTUNDIFOLIUM (subsp. *rotundifolium*) Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, above Passo di Sella. 2300 m. Unstable scree. 24.8.85 (Very choice, high-alpine scree-plant with scented, pink heads.) (20+ seeds) B
- 952.502 THLASPI ROTUNDIFOLIUM (var. *limosellifolium*) France, Hautes Alpes, Col d'Izoard. 2400 m. Scree. (20+ seeds) B
- 967.002 TROLLIUS EUROPAEUS Italy, Trentino-Alto Adige, Dolomiti, below Passo di Gardena. 2000 m. Steep slopes in meadow vegetation. 24.8.85 (Lovely, pale-yellow Globe Flower of Alpine meadows. 50 cm.) (30+ seeds) A
- 969.250 TULIPA ARMENA var. LYCICA Turkey, Adana, S of Pinarlar. 1200 m. Among Pinus in sandy clay. 14.6.85 (Elegant, dwarf Tulip with brilliant scarlet flowers ; 20 cm.) Very few. (10 seeds) B
- 969.400 TULIPA BIFLORA Turkey, Van, N slopes of Cuh Pass. 2700 m. Gneiss scree on steep slopes. 1.6.85 (Rather unsatisfactory blanket name for a very diverse group of Tulips ; this is unlike the plant usually grown in gardens under this name. This is single-flowered with quite large, white flowers, pinkish-brown on the outside and with a yellow-centre, which in this locality can cover most of the petal.) Few. (20+ seeds) D
- 970.400 TULIPA JULIA Turkey, Hakkari, Zap gorge near Bagisli. 1500 m. Steep, loose slopes and igneous scree. 31.5.85 (Unusually good collection of this scarlet species - these slopes are too steep to graze!) (20+) C
- 979.001 VERATRUM ALBUM var. FLAVUM Greece, Ioanina, above Metsovon. 1600 m. Marshy areas in hay-meadows. 8.8.85 (Very fine Balkan race of this magnificent, herbaceous plant with its huge, pleated basal leaves. This has more open spikes of bright, acid greenish yellow - showier in flower than the usual race.) (30+ seeds) B
- 983.400 VERONICA CINEREA Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret. 2000 m. Limestone crevices. 14.7.85 (This is good - compact shrublets with grey needle-leaves and delicate heads of azure flowers. 10 cm.) (20+ seeds) D
- 988.600 VIOLA CENISIA France, Hautes Alpes, Col d'Izoard. 2400 m. Loose, unstable scree on steep slopes. 31.8.85 (Famous & beautiful European high-alpine with big, violet-purple flowers ; a challenge!) (20+ seeds) B
- 989.601 VIOLA DELPHINANTHA Greece, Drama, Falakro, summit ridge below Hionotrypa. 2100 m. SE facing, limestone cliffs. 29.7.85 (A very beautiful plant - little tufts of wiry stems clad in dark, narrow leaves, carry long-spurred, pink violets. By no means impossible to grow, especially if kept outside in summer (in Europe). One of the most difficult plants to collect seed from - timing is absolutely critical even for a Viola! We have tried several times before - here it is at last, purely by good fortune!) (15+ seeds) F
- 990.901 VIOLA GRACILIS Turkey, Bursa, Ulu Dag. 2000 m. Acid soil among Vaccinium & Bruckenthalia on open slopes. 19.7.84 (The true plant from its type-locality - garden stocks are almost certainly all hybrids. Seedlings from our re-introduction of last year have thrived - we saw this flowering well in the RBG Edinburgh in September and a grower in Japan tells us it has grown apace. This year's seed is from rather higher up - all plants seen were violet-purple - but is no less likely to produce good garden-plants.) (20+ seeds) C
- 991.900 VIOLA NUMMULARIIFOLIA Italy, Piemonte, NW of Colle della Finestra. 2600 m. Part-stabilised granite scree. facing ESE. 29.8.85 (Unexpected repeat collection of this little-known, very local and rather inaccessible high-alpine. Like a miniature *V. cenisia* in its tiny rounded leaves and stoloniferous habit but with little rounded, pure soft-blue flowers - Farrer calls it "one of the races choicest jewels.") (20+ seeds) F
- 992.200 VIOLA ORPHANIDIS (subsp. *orphanidis*) Yugoslavia, Makedonija, Baba Planina, Pelister, towards Kula Vrv. 2000 m. Among Juniperus and Vaccinium. 12.8.85 (Red-violet cheekily whiskered with violet-black.) (20+ seeds) C
- 995.200 VITALIANA PRIMULIFLORA subsp. CANESCENS France, Alpes de Haute Provence, Col de la Bonette. 2700 m. Part-stabilised scree on steep S slope. 30.8.85 (Also included under Androsace or Douglasia - like these but with bright-yellow flowers on mats of grey-green foliage - a splendid European Alpine.) (15+ seeds) C

We hope you have enjoyed reading over this list of the seeds we have collected over the last twelve months or so. We ask you to remember that we do not visit the same places each year - or, if we do, we try to do so at different times. The result is that we do not collect the same species in the same places each season. With widespread species, we may well collect seed elsewhere ; with local species, this is impossible. Bear this in mind and make sure you do not miss the chance of something you want.

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- SECTION III : SEED FROM CULTIVATED PLANTS COLLECTED DURING 1985 - Here we include some first generation seed from plants derived from wild-collected material of known origin. There are also a few wild collections by others from colonies we do not know personally. Most of this seed is from personal friends and we often know the parent plants well but we cannot always go to the same trouble to verify names as we do with our own wild-collected seeds. If you are unhappy about any name, we can always put you in touch with the source!
- AGAPANTHUS 'HEADBOURNE HYBRIDS' Selections of these blue African Lilies which have proved hardy in Britain - seeds from lots of fine clones included - pale blues like 'Blue Moon' as well as darker ones. 60 cm. - 1 m. (50+ seeds) A
- 'MOOD INDIGO' Stunning very dark clone received from California - we do not know how true it comes. (20+ seeds) B
- ALSTROEMERIA PYGMAEA Dubiously but appropriately named, tiny plant for the alpine-house enthusiast. 10 cm. high with yellow-orange flowers. Originally from stock sent to E.B. Anderson from Chile. (15+ seeds) D
- ANDROSACE Seed from Stan Taylor - it's a fiddly job to collect and needs perseverance - we might not persuade him collect these another year! All are European Aretians for the alpine-house enthusiast.
- ALPINA. Original stock from the Grossglockner, Austria. Pink and white forms. Very compact in this area. (15+) C
- CYLINDRICA X HIRTELLA One of the most growable. White flowers. (15+ seeds) C
- PYRENAICA White. Very tight cushions. This and the two above do not like summer heat - best outside. (15+ seeds) C
- VANDELLII Silver cushions. White. Tolerates year-round alpine-house conditions. (15+ seeds) C
- ANEMONE RIVULARIS Branching heads of white, blue-backed cups. Lovely, 15 cm. high Himalayan. (20+ seeds) A
- ARUM ALBISPATHUM Very large, membranous, greenish white spathes. Perfectly hardy. Light shade. (20+ seeds) B
- CRETICUM Elegant, sweet-scented, yellow spathes. Most beautiful species hardy in UK. Well-drained. (20+ seeds) B
- ITALICUM Beautifully cream-veined, dark glossy leaves. Excellent winter foliage-plant. Shade. (20+ seeds) A
- ASTRANTIA MAJOR From many forms including *A. biebersteinii* - pink to green-white stars. Indispensable. (50+ seeds) A
- BUPLEURUM ANGULOSUM Jade-green, like rounded *Astrantia* heads. Choice, slow-growing perennial. 30 cm. (20+ seeds) B
- ROTUNDIFOLIUM Lots of yellow-green heads. Monocarpic but very attractive and sows itself. 60 cm. (30+ seeds) A
- CALCEOLARIA BIFLORA Yellow pouches from flat rosettes. Trouble-free in cool, moist shade or peat. 15 cm. (50+ seeds) A
- CAMPANULA CARPATHA From stock collected on Karpathos by Helen & Ivor Barton in 1983. Downy, prostrate perennial with lovely lilac-blue flowers on prostrate stems. Superb alpine-house plant and easy from seed. (100+ seeds) C
- CONSTANTINII Stock originally from Evia off E Greece. Possibly not the same as our *C. sp.* 5176. (100+ seeds) C
- HETEROPHYLLA Cyclades endemic originally from the stock maintained at Kew. Wiry, prostrate stems with tubular soft lilac-blue flowers. These four Greek, saxatile perennial species are all originally from Helen & Ivor Barton's fine collection; alpine-house cultivation is probably best for them all in wet climates. (100+ seeds) C
- SARTORII Fragile, downy perennial endemic to Andros off the Greek coast. (100+ seeds) C
- CHORDOSPARTIUM STEVENSONII English seed from this rare, violet-flowered New Zealand Broom. 2 m. (15+ seeds) B
- CIMICIFUGA RAMOSA 'ATROPURPUREA' Arching sprays of white, pink-tinged flowers rise above sombre, purplish leaves. A good number come true from seed but please keep the name for the richest coloured only. 2 m. (30+ seeds) B
- CLEMATIS We list some interesting ones here. They generally germinate freely if subjected to a cold period after sowing. Cover the seed well with grit and put the container outside in winter. Do not starve the seedlings.
- ALPINA 'FRANCES RIVIS' From the finest clone of this beautiful, blue-flowered climber. Part-shade. (30+ seeds) B
- CHRYSANTHA var PAUCIDENTATA From a plant raised from seed collected in 1971 by Grey-Wilson & Hewer in the Wakhan Corridor, NE Afghanistan, where it is endemic and grows among boulders along river-banks between 2000 & 3000 m. This belongs to the *C. orientalis* group with yellow flowers and has grown quite well in the UK (20+ seeds) D
- FOETIDA Sweet-scented, green-flowered. Collected in a cold area - High King Country, N Island, NZ. (20+ seeds) C
- MACROPETALA 'MARKHAMS PINK' Rose-pink form of this lovely species. Comes fairly true. Part-shade. (30+ seeds) B
- MAXIMOWICZIANA Wild seed from Japan - profuse white flowers. Hardy but likes hot summers. (20+ seeds) B
- PHLEBANTHA Introduced in 1952 by Polunin, Sykes & Williams from 3000 m., NW of Dhaulagiri, W. Nepal. After our listing last autumn, we had a letter from New Zealand telling us that Bill Sykes had long believed this lost to cultivation. This is from the only plant we know, growing splendidly in Bert Hopwood's Devon garden. Beautiful, cut foliage, silky green above and woolly white below; deeply veined, cream flowers. Hot, dry site. (15+ seeds) D
- REHDERIANA Fragrant, nodding, primrose-yellow bells in autumn. Uncommon and in demand - easy from seed. (20+) B
- TANGUTICA Bright-yellow lanterns in summer. Vigorous and trouble free from seed. (30+ seeds) A
- CODONOPSIS OBTUSA From material originally gathered by Paul Furse in Afghanistan in the 1960's - PF 8148. No time to locate the original field-note but possibly from above the Salang Pass. Flopping stems with pale grey-blue bells, exquisitely and intricately marked with orange within. Well-drained conditions. (30+ seeds) C
- COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM Collected above Kimi, Evia, Greece by D. & P. Hoskins, 25.5.85. Not in the records for this area but it has flowered with the distinctive neat, red-purple & white chequering. We seem to recollect Karin Persson saying this does grow on Evia but we cannot check as she is in Greece at present! (15+ seeds) C
- CONANTHERA CAMPANULATA Member of the Tecophilaeaceae, restricted to a small area of C Chile. Branching stems of pale-blue, bell-shaped flowers. 20 cm. Best grown in frost-free conditions - winter-growing. (15+ seeds) C
- CORTUSA MATTHIOLI Delightful, red-purple, *Primula* relative for cool shade or peat-garden. 10 cm. (20+ seeds) A

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- CORYDALIS WILSONII Dissected, blue-green foliage ; bright yellow flowers. Easy in alpine-house. 10 cm. (20+ seeds) B
- CRINODENDRON HOOKERANUM Sumptuous, Chilean, evergreen shrub. Pendant, crimson lanterns. 2 m. (15+ seeds) B
- CROCUS CAMBESSEDESII Little, winter-flowering Balearic endemic. Very few. (15+ seeds) C
- CORSICUS From material collected in Corsica by P.& P. Watt - very variable population with albinos. (15+ seeds) C
- CYCLAMEN Sorry to have to list these in winter this season. Germination may not occur until Autumn, 1986, but you can try cutting corners by soaking seed in warm water for about 24 hours before sowing - it really does help. Germination appears to occur when there is a mean temperature around 45 °F so frost-free greenhouse conditions should be right. Particularly notable here are some selections made by Peter & Penny Watt, enthusiasts who have travelled extensively to see Cyclamen in the wild and have rigidly chosen only what they thought to be one or two of the finest clones of each species to cultivate and propagate from. Most seed is very limited this year.
- BALEARICUM From a Mallorcan collection made by D. Hoskins, Delicately pencilled white. Spring. (20+ seeds) B
- BALEARICUM P.& P. Watt wild selections for the best silver leaves and largest flowers. (20+ seeds) D
- CILICIUM var. INTAMINATUM EKB 628 Selected strain with well-marked leaves. White. Autumn. (15+ seeds) C
- CILICIUM var. INTAMINATUM - PLAIN-LEAVED Leaves like C. coum but white flowers in autumn. Comes true.(20+ seeds) B
- COUM - PEWTER-LEAVED Foliage almost wholly suffused with dull silver. Hardy. Winter-flowering pink. (15+ seeds) D
- CYPRIMUM From clones personally selected in Cyprus by P.& P. Watt. Pink-nosed white. Autumn. Few. (15+ seeds) D
- GRAECUM From J. Blanchard, who has one of the best collections of C. graecum we know. Pink. Autumn. (15+ seeds) B
- LIBANOTICUM Best under glass in moist, shady conditions. Very beautiful pink. Spring. (20+ seeds) B
- LIBANOTICUM - WILD FORM Originally from a plant collected by E. Hodgkin in the Lebanon. Very distinct.(10 seeds) E
- PERUSICUM From a variety of sources - usually white or pale pink with a red nose. Spring. (20+ seeds) B
- PURPURASCENS - SILVER-LEAVED Originally from clones selected by Manfred Koenen near Lake Garda, N Italy. Leaves almost entirely suffused with silver. Comes almost wholly true from seed. Few. (10 seeds) E
- REPANDUM 'ALBUM' Pure-white clone from P.& P. Watt. Uncertain as to how many will come white. Few. (10 seeds) E
- REPANDUM - PELOPONNESE RACE From clones carefully selected by P.& P. Watt for leaves and flowers. Few.(10 seeds) E
- CYPELLA HERBERTII Summer-flowering, orange-yellow Argentinian Irid, almost hardy in UK. 30 cm. (15+ seeds) B
- DIANELLA TASMANICA Graceful stems of yellow-green flowers with lovely blue berries in autumn. 60 cm. (15+ seeds) B
- DIGITALIS DUBIA Balearic endemic from a wild plant collected by P. & P. Watt. Like the Sierra Nevada race (see our 409.800) this is more or less a dwarf, perennial race of the rose-purple D. purpurea isolated geographically but very distinct in its covering of long, silky hairs. Really best grown under glass but a fine foliage-plant and dwarf enough at about 30 cm. to merit a place in the alpine-house. Rare chance to acquire this. (50+ seeds) B
- DIONYSIA INVOLUCRATA Parent plants from a collection made in the Pamir-Alai, USSR. Cushions of deeply-veined rosettes ; short stems bearing successive whorls of large, bright-pink flowers. By no means easily grown and intolerant of a humid winter atmosphere ; essentially for the alpine-house specialist. (15+ seeds) E
- DOUGLASIA LAEVIGATA Beautiful, deep-pink, N American Androsace-relative. Best outside in summer. (15+ seeds) B
- ECCREMOCARPUS SCABER Chilean climber with showy orange and yellow tubular flowers. Too seldom seen. Easy(50+ seeds) A
- ERYNGIUM DECAISNEANA (E. pandanifolium) Spine-edged, sword-leaves ; huge heads of little brown-purple flowers. Spectacular S American species, which seldom sets seed in UK. 2 m. (20+ seeds) B
- YUCCIFOLIUM Clumps of spiny-edged, grey-green leaves ; greenish-white flower-heads. 1 m. (20+ seeds) B
- X ZABELII Hybrids between E. bourgatii & E. alpinum. Variable but all with good blue heads. 60 cm. (20+ seeds) A
- FRITILLARIA COLLINA HZ 82-39 - from bulbs collected by Hendrik Zetterlund at 2100 m. in the Truso Valley, Ciscaucasus , USSR. Very fine, dwarf, yellow species (near F. latifolia) ; seldom available.(F.lutea) (15+ seeds) E
- CRASSIFOLIA subsp. CRASSIFOLIA C.M.& W. 2556 from W Turkey - Denizli, Honaz Dag. 1750 m. (15+ seeds) D
- GRAECA EMR 794 Very good, dwarf form collected by Martyn Rix. Best in a bulb-frame in the UK. (15+ seeds) B
- LATIFOLIA (= F. nobilis) From a Paul Furse collection of the very dwarf, alpine race from high altitudes in the NE Turkish Pontus Mts. Almost stemless bells of deep red-purple. Not easy and very seldom sets seed. (15+ seeds) E
- LILLAGEA Lovely creamy bells. Very local in California but fortunately not too difficult to grow. (15+ seeds) B
- MICHAILOVSKYI M & T 4299 from NE Turkey - Kars, above Sarikamis. 2100 m. This is from the original 1965 collection - little trace of it in this locality now! Mahogany bells more or less tipped yellow. 15 cm. (15+ seeds) C
- PONTICA Green, brown-tinted bells ; good garden-plant in UK - likes cool, moist conditions. 30 cm. (20+ seeds) A
- GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA 'ALBA' Pure-white form of the elegant Willow Gentian. Rich soil in shade. 60 cm. (30+ seeds) A
- HELLEBORUS Some fine things here from Hellebore-enthusiast Will McLewin. Bearing in mind the time of year, we have kept this refrigerated to try to conserve it. As with Cyclamen, we suggest soaking in warm water and keeping it for a few days at room temperature before sowing and putting the containers outside - no guarantees!
- FOETIDUS 'WESTER FLISKE' Beetroot-red tinged stems and young leaves. Comes reasonably true. (20+ seeds) B
- X HYBRIDUS : A convenient name for the hybrid Lenten Roses, mainly but by no means exclusively derived from H. orientalis (for the true wild species see Section II). These are listed according to colour or markings.
- 'AQUARIUS' SEEDLING From a selected seedling raised by Will from our 'Aquarius' and described by him as 'superb' ...'large, even mid-pink with a few spots' Will obviously vary but should produce very fine things. (20+ seeds) C

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SECTION III continued : SEED FROM CULTIVATED PLANTS COLLECTED 1985

- HELLEBORUS X HYBRIDUS continued - selected strains of hybrids mainly derived from the *H. orientalis* group.
- 'DRACO' TYPES - Medium to dark, densely spotted with central zone of merged, purple spots. (20+ seeds) C
- 'PINK STRAIN' - From a clear, medium pink, totally unspotted. (20+ seeds) B
- 'ZODIAC STRAIN' - Pale pinks, densely spotted zone with a clear border. From 'Taurus', 'Aries', etc. (20+ seeds) B
- 'SUPERIOR MIXTURE' - The residue of seed from plants he has selected to raise further stocks from. (20+ seeds) B
- 'ORDINARY MIXTURE' - From unnamed or unnumbered plants but "still capable of producing worthwhile offspring. (30+) A
- HELLEBORUS X STERNII *H. lividus* hybrid - from "two ferociously floriferous clones - both excellent." (20+ seeds) B
- HESPERANTHA PAUCIFLORA Winter-growing S African corm. White, pink-backed flowers. Best frost-free. (20+ seeds) B
- HEUCHERA CYLINDRICA 'GREENFINCH' Beautifully veined, lead-green leaves ; greenish-cream flowers. 60 cm. (100+ seeds) B
- MICRANTHA 'PALACE PURPLE' Superlative foliage-plant forming mounds of metallic, bronze-purple, ivy-shaped leaves. Strain developed at Kew - discard any greener seedlings to keep it even. 60 cm. in flower. (100+ seeds) B
- HOSTA Clones and most of the species do not come 'true' from seed but do offer the enthusiast in this fashionable genus the opportunity to raise new garden-worthy clones ; or at worst to acquire plenty useful ground-cover.
- 'BUCKSHAW BLUE' Almost pure *H. tokudama* ; produces fairly even slow-growing, blue-leaved seedlings. (20+ seeds) B
- FORTUNEI 'ALBO-PICTA' Seldom sets seed - can produce wholly gold-leaved or white-flowered seedlings. (30+ seeds) B
- GOLD-LEAVED CLONES Seed from 'Aspen Gold', 'Golden Waffles' and other American clones. (20+ seeds) B
- GOLD-EDGED *H. SIEBOLDIANA* TYPES From 'Eldorado', 'Frances Williams' and 'Squash Edge' (20+ seeds) B
- 'GREEN PIECRUST' Large, crimped-edged green-leaved clone. We do not know what type of seedlings result. (20+) B
- 'HALCYON' A very rewarding parent - most of the small, neat, blue-leaved clones named by Eric Smith ('Harmony', 'Happiness', 'Heron', 'Blue Danube', etc.) were raised at our Buckshaw nursery from this. (20+ seeds) C
- VENTRICOSA Comes true. Seed from the two variegated clones but only green leaves are likely. (20+ seeds) B
- IMPATIENS ROYLEI - WHITE FORM This pure-white form has only recently come into circulation and comes with a very high recommendation from Melvyn Jope - "very fragrant and perfect for damp areas" - up to 2 m. (10+ seeds) B
- IRIS HISTRIOIDES 'LADY BEATRIX STANLEY' From this paler blue clone with more spotted falls than 'Major'. (15+ seeds) C
- MAGNIFICA One of the best Junos to grow outside in the UK. Pale lilac flowers on vigorous 60 cm. stems. (20+) B
- SETOSA 'ALBA' White form of this excellent species from both NE Asia & NW America. Not too dry. 50 cm. (20+ seeds) A
- SINTENISII Attractive Spuria with narrow, dark-blue flowers from grassy tufts. 50 cm. Full sun. (20+ seeds) A
- SUBBIFLORA Little-known, Portuguese Pogoniris with splendid violet flowers. 50 cm. Hot & dry. Few (15+ seeds) B
- IXIA POLYSTACHYA S African with wiry stems of white flowers with blue or yellow-green centres. 30 cm. (10+ cormlets) B
- KIRENGESHOMA PALMATA Beautiful Japanese plant with dark stems carrying maple-like leaves and many, pale-yellow waxy bells in autumn. Humus-rich, acid soil in a cool place. Easy but slow from seed. To 1 m. (30+ seeds) B
- KNIPHOFIA CAULESCENS Blue-grey, yucca-like foliage. Cream & coral heads in late summer. 1 m. Few. (15+ seeds) C
- LAPEIROUSIA LAXA 'ALBA' Unusual white form of this dainty S African ; perfectly hardy in England. 10 cm. (15+ seeds) B
- LEUCOJUM NICAENSE Neat, white miniature. Relatively hardy but a really good pan-plant. Don't overdry. (15+ seeds) B
- LEWISIA PYGMAEA subsp. LONGIPETALA Pink race from the Californian Sierra Nevada. Summer dormant. (20+ seeds) B
- LEYCESTERIA CROCOTHRYSOS Kingdon Ward's 'Golden Abelia' - KW 8180 - Assam, Delei Valley, 2000 m., on gneiss cliffs - arching 2 m. stems with racemes of yellow flowers. Only hardy in the milder parts of the UK. (30+ seeds) B
- LIBERTIA GRANDIFLORA Wild seed collected Wellington Hills, New Zealand. White Irid - "good showy form." (30+ seeds) B
- SP. Unidentified wild collection from Terry Jones - East Cape, N Island, New Zealand. White flowers followed by golden-orange seed capsules ; gold leaves. Sounds very interesting indeed! (20+ seeds) C
- LILIUM MARTAGON 'QUARRY WOOD STRAIN' Developed from the best colour, especially darks & good pinks. (30+ seeds) A
- MAGNOLIA KOBUS Wild collected seed from Japan received from Don Elick. Beautiful white species. (5 seeds) B
- SIEBOLDII Pendant, white, purple-stamened goblets. Devon-grown seed. One of the easiest from seed. (5 seeds) A
- MELASPHAERULA GRAMINEA Monotypic, S African Irid. Graceful stems of little, purple-veined flowers. (20+ seeds) B
- NARCISSUS. These are all from John Blanchard's unique collection. Unless otherwise mentioned, stock of the Spanish & Portuguese ones has been personally collected by him. Quantities of seed in all cases are very limited.
- BULBOCODIUM - PUERTO DE SAN ISIDRO Selected small form - N. Spain. (15+ seeds) C
- BULBOCODIUM - BRAGANCA Selected small 'petunioid' forms with flattish coronas. (15+ seeds) C
- BULBOCODIUM - HIGH ATLAS Strong, yellow form collected at 2600 m. in Morocco by Eliot Hogkin. (15+ seeds) B
- BULBOCODIUM GRAELLSII Sierra de Guadarrama, Central Spain. (15+ seeds) C
- BULBOCODIUM ROMLEUXII From various clones of this pale-yellow Moroccan race. Lovely, early alpine-house plant. B
- BULBOCODIUM TENUIFOLIUS Central Portugal. (15+ seeds) B
- FERNANDESII Yellow Jonquil from S Portugal ; not from personally collected material but seems authentic. (15+) B

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<u>NARCISSUS GADITANUS</u>	From material collected near Antequera, S Spain by J. Blanchard	(15+ seeds)	D
<u>RUPICOLA - EARLY FORM</u>	One of the dwarfest and most charming of these little, yellow Jonquils.	(15+ seeds)	C
<u>RUPICOLA - LATE FORM</u>	Sierra de Guadarrama, Central Spain	(15+ seeds)	C
<u>SCABERULUS</u>	Mondego Valley, Central Portugal	(15+ seeds)	D
<u>TAZETTA aff. subsp. AUREUS</u>	Sardinian collection by Tom Norman ; pale yellow perianth.	(15+ seeds)	C
<u>ORNITHOGALUM REVERCHONII</u>	Very handsome, local species ; original collection by Ivor Barton near Grazalema, Spain.		C
<u>PACHYSTEGIA INSIGNIS</u>	Aristocratic, shrubby Composite with felted leaves and white daisies. Collected Woodside Creek, S Island, New Zealand. As with all New Zealand (and a lot of other) seed this has been refrigerated.	(30+ seeds)	B
<u>PABONIA CAMBESSEDESII</u>	Balearic endemic ; the dwarfest species but needs some shelter ; beautiful leaves.	(5 seeds)	D
<u>PARADISEA LILIASTRUM</u>	Beautiful, large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers ; Lily-relative. 50 cm.	(20+ seeds)	B
<u>PRIMULA BARNARDOANA</u>	The finest plant to come from the journey to E Nepal made by Binns, Mason & Wright of the RBG, Edinburgh (BMW 102) - the yellow P. rotundifolia (colour illustration opp. p. 49 in Alpines '81 Report)	(20+)	F
<u>PSEUDOPANAX FERROX</u>	Collected Kaitaia, N Island, New Zealand by Terry Jones (who has sent all the other wild NZ seed here). Extraordinary, very local shrubby species with brown, zig-zag edged, leathery leaves. Tender.	(15+ seeds)	C
<u>RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS - RED FORM</u>	From material collected in Rhodes by P.& P. Watt. A stunning plant.	(20+ seeds)	C
<u>ASIATICUS - LEMON-YELLOW FORM</u>	From material collected in Cyprus by P.& P. Watt. Black anthers.	(20+ seeds)	C
<u>RHODODENDRON LAETUM</u>	New Zealand seed from this 'Malesian' (Vireya Section) described as having large, brilliant orange bells ; 1 m. high. This will not be hardy in N Europe ; best frost-free.	(200+ seeds)	C
<u>ROMULEA HIRTA</u>	Yellow-flowered S African ; hardy in an unheated greenhouse in the UK.	(15+ seeds)	B
<u>SP. - KNIGHTSHAYES</u>	Violet, crocus-like flowers. Seed from Bert Hopwoods Devon garden where there is a large, established colony. Original stock from Knightshayes, the famous Devon garden. We have not tried to check the name - it may be a selected form of R. columnae or R. bulbocodium - but it is a good garden-plant.	(20+ seeds)	B
<u>RODGERSIA PINNATA 'ELEGANS'</u>	Creamy-white flowered form of this superlative foliage-plant. 1.5 m.	(100+ seeds)	A
<u>PINNATA 'SUPERBA'</u>	Raspberry-pink flowers ; bronzer foliage. Considered a separate species - R. henrici.	(100+)	A
<u>RUPICAPNOS AFRICANA</u>	N African crevice-plant making an excellent alpine-house pan-plant. Filigree, grey-green leaves and heads of pink flowers ; Corydalis-relative. 10 cm. - do not overfeed or it becomes leafy.	(15+ seeds)	B
<u>SAXIFRAGA CINEREA</u>	Both this and the following species are cushion-forming Kabschias, introduced as live material from the upper Barun Valley in Nepal by Dr. David Walkey and established by Stan Taylor. This has large, pure-white flowers on red stems. Both are probably best grown outside in summer ; under glass in winter.	(50+ seeds)	F
<u>POLUNINIANA</u>	White, crimped-edged flowers turning to pink. Described by Stan Taylor as "the best Saxifrage to come out of the Himalayas" - a superb plant to commemorate Oleg Polunin, one of the finest and most widely travelled collectors to work in the second half of the 20th Century and who died in the Summer of 1985.	(50+)	F
<u>SCILLA HOHENACKERI</u>	Original stock from the Elburz Mts. of N Iran. Lilac-blue flowers. 15 cm.	(20+ seeds)	B
<u>SILYBUM MARIANUM</u>	Biennial with beautifully-veined basal leaves. Easy garden-plant in a sunny place.	(20+ seeds)	A
<u>SISYRINCHIUM JUNCEUM</u>	BCW 4106 - Chile. Attractive, pink flowers ; well-drained site or cold greenhouse.	(15+ seeds)	B
<u>SMYRNIUM PERFOLIATUM</u>	Biennial Umbellifer - handsome foliage-plant for any sunny place. 1.5 m.	(20+ seeds)	A
<u>SOPHORA PROSTRATA</u>	Collected Marlborough, S Island, New Zealand by Terry Jones. Forming dense, twiggy shrubs with golden flowers. Seeds should be chipped and soaked before sowing. Described as a very hardy species.	(10 seeds)	C
<u>SORBUS POTERIFOLIA</u>	(S. pygmaea of gardens) Another extremely dwarf shrub - 10-20 cm high Rowan.. We are told this should give almost 100% germination after two winters. There are 1-2 fertile seeds in each fruit. Few.	(6 fruits)	C
<u>STROBILANTHES ATROPURPUREUS</u>	Salvia-like relative of Acanthus - the only fully hardy member of this large Tropical genus we know and an unusual, late-flowering, herbaceous plant. Helmeted, purple flowers. 1 m. Few.	(10 seeds)	B
<u>THALICTRUM DELAVAYI</u>	One of the loveliest herbaceous plants. Airy sprays of lavender flowers. 2 m.	(50+ seeds)	A
<u>TIGRIDIA SP. MEXICO</u>	New Zealand grown seed from material received from Mexico. Large, pure-white flowers.	(15 seeds)	B
<u>TULIPA BIFLORA - IRAN</u>	This is the very beautiful and distinct dwarf species, which all of us who have seen it in Iran used to call T. polychroma. A sensible classification for this group, lumped under T. biflora, would be very welcome. This is from wild material originally collected in Iran by Per Wendelbo.	(15+ seeds)	D
<u>SPRENGERI</u>	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
<u>VERATRUM NIGRUM</u>	Majestic herbaceous plant with branching spikes, close-packed with countless, maroon-black stars. Fine, pleated basal foliage. Slow-growing but totally permanent when established. 2 m.	(20+ seeds)	A
<u>WATSONIA 'STANFORD'S SCARLET'</u>	Fine clone received many years ago from Bloem Erf Nursery in S Africa and which has proved very hardy in the UK. Possibly a hybrid or selection from W. beatricis. Orange-scarlet. 1.5 m.	(10 seeds)	B
<u>VIOLA DIVERSIFOLIA</u>	Very little-known species from the E Pyrenees related to the Alpine V. cenisia and the Spanish V. crasiuscula ; rosettes of rounded, hairy leaves and violet flowers. Swedish grown seed. Few.	(20+ seeds)	E
<u>XERONEMA CALLISTEMON</u>	New Zealand grown seed of this extraordinary and rare relict member of the Liliaceae, originally from Poor Knights Island off New Zealand, where it grows in volcanic scoriae near the coast. Germinates irregularly, must be grown frost-free and must have a low-nutrient, lime-free compost - try pure sand or old, weathered boiler-ash. A marvellous thing with sprays of brilliant red flowers. We try to include something for everyone in these lists and this is definitely the plant for the gardener who thinks he has the lot!	(50+ seeds)	B

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Thank you very much for your order for seed, which is enclosed. We hope that you have received most of the species you have requested and that they germinate well (some - especially 'bulbs' - may not germinate until Autumn, 1986, or Spring, 1987, in the Northern Hemisphere).

Since compiling our main list, we have received seed of a number of species, which may be of interest to some of you. These are listed below along with one or two other items omitted from the main list as they were very limited in number. It will not be possible to send these until after the end of January but they will follow as soon as possible after this date. Please refer to main list for Price codes.

SECTION II : ADDITIONS (COLLECTED EUROPE & TURKEY, 1985. BY JIM & JENNY ARCHIBALD)

- 224.500 ATRAPHAXIS BILLARDIERI var. TOURNEFORTII Turkey, Kayseri, S of Pinarbasi. 1300 m. Steep, stoney, slopes. 13.7.85 (Extraordinary dwarf shrub with gnarled, grey branches and little, narrow leathery leaves ; in summer a mass of papery fruiting heads in rose and apricot. Could be a really exciting newcomer for the bulb-frame or alpine-house. 20-30 cm.) (10+ seeds) C
- 341.97C CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. LYCIUS Turkey, Antalya, E of Korkuteli. 1000 m. In limestone fissures. among scrub. 27.4.85 Recently described. (5 seeds) E
- 343.000 CROCUS CASPIUS Iran, Mazanderan, E of Chalus. -20 m. Caspian shore - fine sand under Punica scrub. (Cultivated seed from 1966 collected corms. (5) E
- 584.750 IRIS BARNUMAE subsp. BARNUMAE f. PROTONYMA Iran, Azerbaijan, above Khamsian, N of Khoi. 1700 m. Seed from 1966 collected stock. (5 seeds) E
- 856.301 SAXIFRAGA BIFLORA France, Savoie, Col du Galibier. 2600 m. Loose scree below snow-patches. 31.8.85 (Odd, difficult S. oppositifolia) (30+ seeds) C
- 922.000 SOLDANELLA ALPINA Italy, Lombardia, Passo di Croce Domini. 1900 m. Turf on steep slopes ; limestone. 26.8.85 (20+ seeds) B

SECTION III : ADDITIONS - First three American items received from Wayne Kittredge

- AQUILEGIA SAXIMONTANA Oregon collected seed of this local species. (20+ seeds) C
- CALOCHORTUS TOLMIEI Collected Polk County, Oregon. (Rose-tinged cream) (20+ seeds) B
- DOUGLASIA MONTANA Collected Big Horn, Wyoming. (One of the best - few) (10+ seeds) D

Following two items just received from Terry Hatch, New Zealand

- GINGIDEUM MONTANUM Collected Mangapo, NZ - Umbelliferae. New to us! (20+ seeds) B
- LEPTOSPERMUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM 'JERVIS BAY FORM' Large, pink, green-eyed flowers on 1 m. shrubs. Also new to us and comes highly recommended. (100+ seeds) B

Following items just received from Bernd & Gabriele Wetzels, W Germany

- PINGUICULA GRANDIFLORA Knoche & Wetzels 85/8. Spain, Cordillera Cantabrica. 400 m. Wet rocks. 18.6.85 (Most spectacular of the hardy Pinguiculas) (50+ seeds) C
- PRIMULA MARGINATA Wetzels 85/100. France. above Col de Tende 2170 m. (30+ seeds) D
- RANUNCULUS ACETOSELLIFOLIUS K & W 85/18. Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada. 2650 m. NE slope in stable, mica-schist detritus. 27.6.85 (Outstanding and challenging, Sierra Nevada endemic : large white flowers ; summer-dormant.) (20+ seeds) F
- SCILLA REVERCHONII K & W 85/50. Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. 1100 m. Slopes with Pinus. 29.6.85 (Obscure and seldom-collected species. A rare chance.) (15+ seeds) D
- VIOLA CAZORLENSIS Knoche & Wetzels 85/52. Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla, near Nacimiento de Guadalquivir. 1400 m. N-facing limestone rocks & scree (PH 7.45) 30.6.85 (The Spanish twin of the Greek V. delphinantha - see main list) (15 seeds) F

IDENTIFICATION OF TURKISH HERBARIUM MATERIAL - All dried specimens so far determined at the RBG Edinburgh confirm our names used in the main list (i.e. all our names for Acantholimon have been verified!). Alkanna sp. 6735 is confirmed as a form of A. aucherana and our original ref. no. 127.200 stands unaltered. No other changes.

