News from

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NEWSLETTER & SEED LIST AUGUST, 2000

Wet Weekend

on the Waimakariri

We should not have had any plans to collect seeds in New Zealand had it not been for the fact that daughter Julia Jane, having married a New Zealander, is now resident in Auckland and has produced a son. Family visiting, baby-viewing and a touch of tourism really meant that we had a holiday. Although the general perception is that our lives are one long holiday, the fact is that we do not seem to be very good at having holidays. Perhaps 'doing something different' or 'not doing anything' is what a holiday is.

We were on the main tourist route from Christchurch to the West Coast, heading up to Arthur's Pass. It was just into Saturday afternoon in Sheffield when our nearside tyre blew and shredded. Incredibly, this happened outside the local service station and we pulled on to the forecourt to put on the spare. There was no chance of replacing the tyre in Sheffield, however, as it was all locked up till Monday morning. "They may be open in Springfield," we were told. They were but only for fuel. "The boys have gone into Christchurch for the weekend," said the pump attendant. We managed to check the tyre-pressures before the air-hose blew another hole and was repaired 'live' for the twentieth time with a large roll of sticky tape. "I'm always getting on to them to fix that," she said. "You won't find anybody who can do a tyre for you at the weekend in Darfield but if you go back to Christchurch you might." No way were we going all the way back to Christchurch, so we decided to loop round by Mt. Hutt and aim to be in Timaru by Sunday night. Then miraculously just after turning off the main road we found a garage open, able and willing to replace our tyre. "Your colleagues on the main road don't seem too keen on making a few dollars from us tourists," we said to the owner. "I'm Dutch," he said.
It was too late for Mt. Hutt on Saturday. On Sunday morning Mt. Hutt had disappeared into the low cloud. We headed back towards the West Coast, past the trio of local police cars, fresh from investigating the murder in Darfield the previous week and parked up by the river, as their occupants unpacked their fishing-rods. Rain was drizzling as we pottered about on Porter's Pass. It was pouring down on Arthur's Pass. We retired to the hotel back down the road and froma dry refuge looked out on curtains of rain drifting over the Waimakariri river. We had astutely noted on the way up that the hotel proclaimed on a notice outside that it was 'Open on Sundays'.

From paucity to plenty

A customer wrote to us recently commenting that he was suffering from withdrawal symptoms as he had not received a list from us since December, 1999. As most of you will be aware, the irregularity in the appearance of our lists reflects the irregularity of our lifestyle. When we returned from New Zealand, we found ourselves fully occupied with the plants growing here in Wales. Hand-pollinating plants in flower then collecting and cleaning the seeds, to say nothing of garden maintenance, have kept us fully occupied. There is no point in having a surfeit of exciting material to offer to you if we do not send the lists out, so we fear that you will suffer from an excess of lists over the next six months. Taking first things first, we are basing the present list on southern hemisphere material. Apart from our own few 2000 New Zealand collections, a lot of interesting seed has come in from other collectors in South America and South Africa, gathered during the early part of 2000. It also seemed appropriate to include 2000 collections of genera such *Helleborus, Trillium, Anemone* and so on here, so that we can try to get this seed to you as soon as we can after collection. We are currently working with 2000 seed from all the winter-growing 'bulbs', which will in our next list, along with our early summer collections from NW Iran. We hope to send this in early October. After that, there are North American species to be dealt with but that is enough for the present.

Ordering from this list could not be easier

We shall accept your cheque in US $ or £ sterling, with two qualifications : cheques in US $ must be on a US bank account - charges on negotiating cheques on foreign accounts are very high in the USA (foreign banks can sometimes sell you a US $ cheque drawn on one of their US branches) ; please do not send Eurocheques made out in US $ - these are unfamiliar to the US banking system. Payments from France & more recently Germany have caused us problems. While we continue to price in both DM & FF, we must ask French & German customers **not** to send cheques in DM nor in FF. A Eurocheque made out in £ sterling is excellent ; a Giro payment in sterling is used by many French customers. When the € settles into place we hope these temporary problems will go. You can price in DM or FF and have the current equivalent total sent to us in £ sterling or US $. DM or FF in cash sent by registered letter are also no problem. If fluctuations in exchange rates mean that it is advantageous to price in a currency other than your own, please do so. It makes little difference to the operation of our business. Apart from personal cheques, payments can be made in bank-notes for any of these currencies (please send by registered mail) or by a bank draft or International Money Order in US $ or GB £. We do not operate a Giro account to enable direct transfers nor do we accept credit card payments at present. If remitting by personal sterling cheque, it is a great help both to you and to us, if you send us an open cheque, limited to the total value of your order. Obviously it cannot be made out for more than the limit but it can certainly be made out for less, avoiding annoying credits or refunds - you will only pay for what we have sent after the order is despatched. If you do not wish to do this, a list of some possible substitutes will be very helpful - we shall not use them unless we have to and, if we do, we always try to send more than the value of the items not supplied. We shall not pay in your cheque until after your order has been sent - it is in our interest, as well as yours, to complete your order as quickly as we can .

PLEASE HELP US BY PRINTING YOUR NAME & ADDRESS CLEARLY.
THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR POSTAGE, BY AIRMAIL IF ABROAD, ON SEEDS OR LISTS.

New and old customers please read this

As our many long-standing and understanding customers are aware, there may be a delay of some weeks before you receive your order. Most orders come in during the first few weeks after we send out a list. We receive orders very much faster than we can despatch them. If you feel your order is too long in arriving, check with your bank to find out if your cheque has been cashed - we do not pay in cheques until orders have been despatched. If it has been cashed, write to us immediately. For some years we have pointed out that 'one or two items are lost or delayed each year', that 'such problems are very rare' and that 'postal services are, on the whole, very reliable.' Up until the past year, this has been the case. However, we failed to receive several orders from our last two lists and have had an exceptional number of the completed orders which we have sent out fail to arrive. While the incidence of problems is still very small in proportion to the number of orders received and despatched, this increase is disconcerting. Please let us know now and in future if you have any problems at all in ordering seeds from us. We shall do our best to put them right and you can be assured that they will be resolved at no disadvantage to yourself. While we can make mistakes ourselves, we do try to be reasonably reliable & run this small personal business to your satisfaction.. In the event of any irregularity, you will find us totally sympathetic.

Our population reference numbers . . . . . .

The species in our lists are divided into five distinct geographical areas. Within these areas they run in alphabetical order. The numbers run in numerical order. These numbers refer to particular populations, mainly in the wild.. Wild collections which cannot be fully identified will be found under a five-digit field number. This number refers to a collection made by us on a particular date only. The use of population references is to avoid seed being distributed under a proliferation of field-numbers. When another collector is involved their name or field number is quoted in the data following the plant name. Identified species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa have six-digit numbers here, though they have an 0. before them on our records & you will see this on the seed-packets. The seven-digit numbers start with a 1. for North America, 2. for South America, 3. for Southern Africa (S of the Sahara), 4. for Eastern Asia and 5. for Australasia. Garden hybrids and selections start with 6. Cultivated seed, which has become increasingly evident in our lists, as we build up stocks raised from seed of wild origin, is marked with an asterisk (*) after the name. The field-data given in these cases refers to the parents. Much of this is hand-pollinated seed but it will not necessarily produce similar-looking seedlings.

. . . . . **welcome to our August 2000 list**

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Fresh seed from Daphne, Galanthus & Helleborus collected Summer 2000

384.020 : DAPHNE MEZEREUM * No data. Glorious shrub. Purple-pink flowers wreath the naked branches in spring. . (10) **A**

384.050 : DAPHNE MEZEREUM f. ALBA * No data. White flowers followed by yellow fruits. Comes 'true' from seed. (10) **B**

509.209 : GALANTHUS PLICATUS (subsp. *plicatus*) Ukraine, Krim, near Yalta. (The type-race of this fine snowdrop has two main population centres, one in E Romania & the other here in the Crimea. This is the one which has given rise to fine garden cultivars like the wild-collected 'Warham', which reputedly came to England around 1855, during the Crimean War.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

509.301 : GALANTHUS REGINAE-OLGAE (subsp. *reginae-olgae*) * Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos, Profitis Ilias. 1400m. Shade under *Platanus*. Ex D.M. Hoskins 98-22. (A beautiful snowdrop, flowering in autumn before the leaves appear.) . . . (10+) **C**

509.500 : GALANTHUS TRANSCAUCASICUS Iran, Gilan, Talesh, E of Khalkhal. 1850m. Among loose stones in steep, snow-melt gulley. (The first material of the only Iranian snowdrop to be collected for many years. Primarily a species of the Caspian forests of Azerbaijan and the Iranian Talesh, this is a high altitude coll. from above the tree-line. Closely allied to *G. woronowii* from E of the Black Sea but with matt, dull-green leaves and differently shaped, single green markings on the inner segments.) . . . . . (8) **F**

509.609 : GALANTHUS WORONOWII Russia, near Sochi, Black Sea coast. (Confused with the allied Aegean *G. ikariae* for many years, this splendid plant with broad, glossy, light green leaves has now been recognized at full specific level. Distributed between 70m. & 1400m. altitude in the forests to the E of the Black Sea from S Russia through Georgia.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

559.810 : HELLEBORUS ARGUTIFOLIUS (*H. corsicus*) * No data. Endemic to Corsica & Sardinia but a splendid, reliable garden-plant throughout the UK. Leathery, overwintering, spine-edged leaves & huge, 1m. high heads of pale-green cups. . . (20+) **A**

560.510 : HELLEBORUS CROATICUS * Croatia, near Osijek. Ex a W. McLewin coll. (UK cultivated seed from plants raised from a type-locality collection but it may well have hybridized. Small flowers, reddish outside and green inside. Very local in the wild & Will tells us that its few habitats have deteriorated recently. He is not optimistic regarding further wild collections.) . . (10+) **E**

560.628 : HELLEBORUS CYCLOPHYLLUS Macedonia. No further data. (Seed collected by a Croatian botanist of this species, typical of the interior areas and mountain ranges of Macedonia & Greece. Very hardy & suited to cold, continental climates, less easy in the mild, damp UK. Leaves, backed with silvery hairs in spring, seldom overwinter. Big, clear-green flowers.) (10+) **C**

560.801 : HELLEBORUS DUMETORUM Slovenia, near Maribor. W. McLewin coll. (A distinct, dainty species of mature, deciduous woodland, growing here near the Austrian border. Deciduous leaves, usually finely toothed, appear with the small, somewhat conical green flowers, pendant on slender pedicels. Elegant & reputedly a good garden-plant in the UK.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

561.021 : HELLEBORUS FOETIDUS from 'WESTER FLISK' * Our British native caulescent hellebore with dark, divided foliage & stout heads of many green, purple-rimmed cups. This is originally from a Scottish selection with narrow leaf segments, sometimes tinged red, & beetroot-red stems. Sometimes waits for a second winter to germinate, even if sown freshly.). . . . . (15+) **B**

561.502 : HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS (subsp. *multifidus*) Croatia, Velebit Planina, near Krasno. W. McLewin coll. (Core species of an essentially Yugoslavian, complex of cut-leaved hellebores with pendant, green-tinged yellow flowers. From a superlative colony with beautiful divided foliage. These deciduous species do best in the UK in an open, well-drained site.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

561.583 : HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS subsp. BOCCONEI Italy, Umbria-Marche, N of Perugia. W. McLewin coll. (Close to the Yugoslavian *H. multifidus* complex, the central & southern Italian hellebores are all currently regarded as *H.m. bocconei*, a little-known taxon. The main diagnostic difference, a dubious one, is theoretically in the foliage but these can also be quite distinct in flower, generally with larger, more rounded flowers in greenish yellow, on shorter pedicels than Yugoslavian plants.) (10+) **E**

561.603 : HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS subsp. HERCEGOVINUS Jugoslavia, Crna Gora, N of Risan, near Grahovo. (The first wild collection of this sought-after plant for a decade. A plant of very limited distribution, restricted to the oak scrub areas around the northern base of the limestone mountain massif of Orjen. Utterly distinct in its much-divided leaves, usually cut into well over 100 toothed segments, like little palm-trees. It takes an established plant some time to build up to this ; seedlings can look quite 'ordinary'. Will tells us the flowers of many plants here are much yellower than those he has seen elsewhere.) . . . . . (10+) **E**

561.705 : HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS subsp. ISTRIACUS Croatia, Istria, Ucka. W. McLewin coll. (While this subspecies tends to intergrade with *H. odorus* further N. This coll. is from a population in the woodlands on the highest mountain in Istria, well into the Istrian peninsula. It should produce less variable seedlings, which can certainly be called authentic *H. m. istriacus*.) (10+) **D**

561.806 : HELLEBORUS NIGER Slovenia, Bohinj. W. McLewin coll. (The classic Christmas Rose with huge white, bowl-shaped flowers above low clumps of dark, glossy green, divided foliage. This wild seed is from the outstanding population, which Will discovered & called 'Sunset'. A large percentage of the plants have flowers which flush to red shades as they mature.) (15+) **C**

The figure in brackets before the price code is the number of seeds per packet

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562.006 : HELLEBORUS ODORUS Hungary, Mecsek Mts., near Pec. W. McLewin coll. (If you want really good bright-green flowers, go no further than this with its big, outward-facing cups on sturdy stems. An even Hungarian population.) . . (10+) **C**

562.405 : HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS Georgia, N of Tblisi. (From a superb colony with rounded, cream-coloured flowers. Will visited some of these Georgian populations in flower in 1996 & we can see where clones, like 'Sirius' may originate.). (15+) **E**

562.411 : HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS Georgia, SE of Bordzhomi. Both creams & deep pinks with intermediates. . . (15+) **E**

562.600 : HELLEBORUS PURPURASCENS Hungary, Bukk Mts. W. McLewin coll. (Will tells us there are some very fine dull-purple clones in these populations of this neat, predominantly Hungarian species, still very little-known in cultivation. Comparatively dwarf & deciduous, it is more resentful of winter wetness than some & needs a well-drained site in the UK.) . . . . . (10+) **E**

562.802 : HELLEBORUS TORQUATUS Jugoslavia, Crna Gora, N of Kolasin. 1100m. Open areas of stony, grazed grassland. (We have not listed a wild collection from this site since 1990, when we made one ourselves. Will McLewin visited Montenegro earlier in 2000 and made contact with the local botanist who made this collection. These are classic Montenegran *H. torquatus*, variable in colour from yellowish greens to dove colours & slate shades. The site where, in 1971, Elizabeth Strangman collected the doubles, which have influenced recent breeding. We saw them there in 1990 and Will tells us they still survive.) . . . . . (10+) **E**

562.804 : HELLEBORUS TORQUATUS Bosnia & Hercegovina, N of Bosanski Petrovac. 500m. Among scrub & on open, grassy slopes. W. McLewin coll. (A superlative colony different to the southern populations ascribed to *H. torquatus* in Montenegro. Essentially *H. multifidus* subsp. *multifidus* with variable inky-purple flushing & veining on the flowers.) . . . . . (10+) **E**

563.000 : HELLEBORUS VESICARIUS * Turkey, Adana, Nur Da. above Hasanbeyli. 1150m. Among deciduous *Quercus* on shaley slope. (Like no other in its inflated seed-capsules, up to 15cm. long. Summer-dormant & usually best suited to the bulb-frame in the UK. Seed germinates irregularly. Cucumber-like seedlings usually go dormant without producing true leaves. These first-year, dormant roots can be overdried & this is the most critical period. Viability lasts for years so keep ungerminated seed.) (10+) **E**

563.254 : HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS subsp. OCCIDENTALIS UK, Wales, Carmarthenshire. R. Wallis coll. (Wild Welsh seed of the little British race, which so readily crosses in gardens. Distinct, dark, deeply toothed leaves & pendant, green cups..) . (10+) **C**

Species from North America : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

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Dahlia : elegant parents of obese children

The absence of summer-growing Mexican species has been a serious omission from our lists so far. They fit in well with South Africans from the summer-rainfall areas and we hope in time to expand the range of these plants. For the present, here are a few of the wild *Dahlia* species, originally from New Zealand material sent to us by Terry Hatch. Like the South Africans, their requirements are simply cool & wet in summer (usually easy for UK gardeners) and cool and dry in winter (not always so easy in cold, wet UK winters).

1.285.510 : DAHLIA AUSTRALIS * No data. A little-known species of compact habit with dark, leathery foliage, reaching 60-90cm. Ray florets, usually in luminous purple, surround the black central disc florets, especially striking when the outer rings of the latter produce their golden pollen. Like the others, from Mexico. Seed is from both violet & paler lilac forms. . . . . (6) **E**

1.285.710 : DAHLIA COCCINEA from YELLOW FORMS * No data. Widely distributed in Mexico & a parent of the garden hybrids. The profuse, aristocratic, bright-yellow daisies of the elegant wild forms are only about 5cm across and possess a natural class absent from their overbred, obese children. About 1.5m high with small, attractively cut, dark-green leaves.. . . . . (10) **D**

1.285.910 : DAHLIA DISSECTA * No data but originally from a wild coll. in Mexico. About 80cm. high with most distinct, finely dissected, dark glossy green leaves, this is rated by Terry as "bound to become popular when widely available...the flowers are exquisite, almost white with a blush of softest pink...on slender stems which sway in the slightest breeze." . . . . . (10) **E**

Fresh seed of North American Trilliaceae for immediate sowing

1.839.001 : SCOLIOPUS BIGELOVII * Cal., Marin Co., near Nicasio Reservoir. 30m. Woodland. Ex an R.& R. Wallis coll. (Strange, summer-dormant *Trillium*-relative, local in moist, shady sites in the redwood-forests N from here, in the Bay Area. Two, big, basal, veined & mottled, sheathing leaves. Complex greenish white or yellowish flowers, intricately marked & lined with purple-brown. Will grow in the peat-garden in the UK but best appreciated in a pan. Slow from seed - treat like *Trillium*.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

1.920.010 : TRILLIUM CHLOROPETALUM from RED FORMS * From deep crimson forms of this 30cm. high species from moist, W Coast woodlands, Sometimes still grown in the UK as "*T. sessile rubrum*" & illustrated in one of the two new monographs on this genus as "*T. chloropetalum giganteum*" and in the other as "*T. kurabayashii*". Large leaves, beautifully mottled with grey, & sessile, dark red, erect-petalled flowers. Freshly collected seed from the National *Trillium* collection grown by Peter Chappell & Kevin Hughes at 'Spinners', including seed from the award-winning clone exhibited by Elizabeth Strangman's father.. . (10) **D**

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Apart from some cultivated material established from wild collections, we have some exceptional material collected in 2000 by Bob Reid in the Falkland Islands and by John Shipton in Tierra de Fuego. Bob Reid is unlikely to remain in the Falklands indefinitely and has made a magnificent effort this year to collect seed from virtually all the horticulturally significant species native to these islands. This is important material, which we are sure will be appreciated by most of you. The Falklands may be quite a familiar name but it would be a very complicated & expensive procedure for most of us to arrange a visit and this opportunity to acquire a range of wild, collected seeds with data borders on the unique. For these islands, we have mainly used the nomenclature of the standard flora : 'The Vascular Flora of the Falkland Islands' in the British Antarctic Survey Scientific Report No.60 by D.M. Moore (1968). For other areas, we have judiciously put names in line with the ongoing 'Flora of Ecuador', edited by G. Harling & L. Andersson, the ongoing 'Flora Patagonica' edited by M.N. Correa and the excellent field-guide 'Plantas Altoandinas en la Flore Silvestre de Chile' (1997). However, modern investigation is still badly needed in many areas and for many genera. In these cases, we have done the best we can with available information on naming.

2.005.400 : ACAENA LUCIDA Falkland Is., Yorke Bay, edge of minefield. In sand between rocks. R. Reid coll. (An attractive foliage-plant with mats of finely cut leaves, topped with globose, purple-anthered inflorescences. A characteristic species of the S Patagonian and Falkland coasts, forming compact cushions in extreme conditions, exposed to severe wind and sand blast.) ..... (20+) **B**

2.005.501 : ACAENA MAGELLANICA Falkland Islands, Cape Pembroke. Sandy peat bank. R. Reid coll. (Mats of glaucous, downy, pinnate leaves covered with round, red-tinged, burred heads. A plant of S Argentina & the Antarctic islands.) ..... (20+) **B**

Alstroemeria : sumptuous 'Peruvian Lilies' from Chile

With its main centre in Chile (& a lesser secondary centre in Brazil), this spectacular genus, either placed in the *Liliaceae* or separated with *Bomarea* into the family *Alstroemeriaceae*, rivals *Calochortus* in California, not only in the variation, complexity & colours of its flowers but in its immense range of habitats within a limited area. Species grow literally from the Pacific seaside to elevations of over 3000m. in the Andes ; from the Atacama desert to the temperate cloud-forests of the S & on to the steppes of Patagonia & Tierra del Fuego. In general, the growth-cycle fits in with other late-flowering, summer-dormant groups, such as the aril irises or the *Mariposa* section of *Calochortus*, though some flower even later, into August, greatly extending the bulb-frame season. While more species than *A. aurea* & the *A. ligtu* hybrids can be expected to prove good garden-plants, most will be best grown in a raised bed or bulb-frame. In pots, the tubers can be vulnerable to freezing, though the only one we have had badly damaged by low temperatures is coastal *A. pelegrina*. Others, even low altitude ones, only suffer damage minimal to their overwintering foliage in our unheated greenhouse. Ideally seed should be given a warm period followed by a cool period for germination. We have always found germination occurs at a reasonably even temperature between 5 & 10 degrees C (40-50F). Soaking seed in warm water for 24 hours before sowing, then placing the seed at the bottom of a domestic refigerator should give the even 5C required, though we have always found conventional sowing in autumn quite satisfactory. In passing we might add we have sown some very old seed during the 1999-2000 winter (& we mean very old : 1983 to 1991 vintages) and had excellent germination from most. Seed offered here is of 1999-2000 vintage, in case you are worried. It is difficult to differentiate between the flowers briefly & difficult to distinguish some species until one 'gets one's eye in.' Wefind it quite easy to sort out the species we grow on their foliage alone. As with so many genera, such as *Narcissus*, *Erythronium*, *Dierama* & so on, there appears to be the possibility of intergradation between members of each species-group, though we do not believe hybrids occur readily, if at all, in the wild, outside these groups. The names follow those in the meticulously researched 'Die Gattung *Alstroemeria* in Chile' by E. Bayer (1987).

2.026.400 : ALSTROEMERIA AUREA * Chile, VIII, Nuble, SW of Termas de Chillan. 1500m. Open banks in *Nothofagus* woods. (From an outstanding population, singled out for mention by Bayer, at one of the most northern stations for the species. Its coppery reds & orange-scarlets approach *A. ligtu* subsp. *simsii*, to which we have seen it attributed, though the latter does not grow further S than Region VI. This has produced seedlings that are just as intensely coloured as those seen in the wild. About 60 cm. high & maybe the easiest, most reliable species outside in the UK, though this population is not so vigorous as the next.) ... (10+) **C**

2.026.410: ALSTROEMERIA AUREA * Chile, IX, Cautin, W of Vilcun. 200m. Among scrub at woodland margins. (The more widespread bright yellow race from the colder, wetter south. A hardy & easy garden-plant in the UK.) ..... (15+) **B**

2.026.900 : ALSTROEMERIA EXSERENS * Chile, Reg. Metro., La Parva to Valle Nevado. 2800-3100m. Steep, loose, stony slopes. (A high altitude species with about the largest flowers in the genus on the dwarfest of plants. Flat-faced flowers with broad, overlapping segments in rich pink with darker tips & crimson flecking on the yellow ground of the upper, inner ones. Growing outside quite well in the UK but seldom sets seeds & extreme summer-heat can lead to premature dormancy.) ..... (10) **E**

2.026.950 : ALSTROEMERIA aff. EXSERENS * Chile, VI, Cachapoal, NE of Coya. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (as *A. exserens*) (Much taller, about 60cm., than the alpine type-race. Long, narrow leaves & big heads of rose-pink flowers, neatly banded bright yellow above the white, crimson-speckled zone of the upper, inner segments. Though different in character, a bit like a very large *A. pallida*, we cannot assign this to another species & the locality is within the distribution of *A. exserens*. Worthwhile & hardy.) (10+) **B**

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2.027.000 : ALSTROEMERIA GARAVENTAE * Chile, V, Cerro Vizcacha. Ex an A. Flores & J. Watson coll. (A striking & most distinct plant with large flowers on stems of about 30cm., heavily speckled on every segment (not just the inner ones) with broken lines of crimson dots on the salmon-pink ground, which ages to ruby shades. A very local & obscure species.) . . . . . (10) **D**

2.027.010 : ALSTROEMERIA aff. GARAVENTAE * Chile, V, Quillota, Cerro La Campana. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (From a coll. made a little to the N of the type-locality (at about 2000m. on the Cerro Vizcacha, on top of the coast range, W of Santiago), this does not match Bayer's description & we wonder if *A. garaventae* & *A. zoellneri* (*q.v.*) intergrade here.) . . . . . (10) **D**

2.027.110 : ALSTROEMERIA HOOKERI (subsp. *hookeri*) * No data. A beautiful dwarf species, 15-20cm high, & one of the best for pot-cultivation in the alpine-house, though far from being an alpine. This type-race comes from low altitudes in Regions VII & VIII of central Chile but is fully temperature-hardy here under cold glass. While we hope to make some of the other varying geographical races available in future, this is from a long-cultivated form with narrow, greyish leaves & medium-sized, green-tipped, pastel pink flowers, blotched with gold & lightly speckled with red-brown on the white ground of the inner segments.. (10) **D**

2.027.520 : ALSTROEMERIA aff. KINGII * Chile, III, Atacama. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (Received as an unidentified coll., this does not key-out satisfactorily but it is certainly closest to this little desert species. A dainty thing, no more than 20cm. high with very fine, narrow, grassy, grey-green foliage and long-lasting flowers in pure, rich yellow, streaked on the upper, inner segments with crimson. Typical *A. kingii* is unmarked but this resembles it much more closely than it does *A. diluta* subsp. *chrysantha*. Successful in our unheated greenhouse for many years. Overwintering sterile rosettes are sometimes frosted but it regenerates in spring and has never failed to flower well. Needs careful watering under glass in the UK & possibly safest kept frost-free.) . . . . . (10) **E**

2.027.800 : ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU subsp. INCARNATA * Chile, VII, Cerro de los Cipreses (Rio Teno valley E of Curico). 1500m. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (Grown by Mike Tucker from Axel Brinck's coll. of *A. versicolor*. These both grow in this locality & Brinck also collected correctly named material here, where almost all colls. of this very local race have been made. Robust & about 1m. high, always with a pink ground-colour & distinct in its rather short, broad, upper segments. Glowingly described by Mike as "gorgeous...sumptuous...like no other...the largest flowered plant I have...the best one here" but not as satisfactory as some in the open garden & it does best protected from excess moisture from late summer through winter in his bulb-frame.) . . . . (10+) **C**

2.028.300 : ALSTROEMERIA MAGNIFICA subsp. MAXIMA * Chile, IV, Choapa, Pichidangui. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (Indeed magnificent with very large, flat, lilac flowers heavily marked on the two upper segments with dark red. Up to 50cm. high with most distinct, bright-green, rather fleshy foliage, glossy on the upper surface. Though a low altitude coastal race, centred on the Valparaiso area, the sterile, overwintering rosettes have never been harmed by frost in our unheated greenhouse.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

2.028.500 : ALSTROEMERIA PALLIDA * Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas, ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2200m. Steep, open, stony slopes. (Few alpine plants can rival the spectacle of this in flower. Remaining 20cm. or less high with us under glass here, its umbels of large flowers in palest pink to white have the upper, inner segments blotched with gold & streaked with crimson. Limited to the ranges S & W of Aconcagua between 1500m. & 2800m., it should be tried outside in sunny scree in the UK.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

2.028.609 : ALSTROEMERIA PATAGONICA * Argentina, Santa Cruz, Guer Aike. 30-50m. Among low scrub on steep, SW-facing banks of consolidated sand. Ex S. Pern & J. Watson 6226 (The dwarfest of all, with the most southern distribution, S from Santa Cruz & Chubut in Argentina to Tierra del Fuego. Slightly taller & more slender than the next. We do not find this easy.) (8) **D**

2.028.610 : ALSTROEMERIA PATAGONICA * Chile, XII, Magallanes, near Punta Arenas. Ex an O. Magen coll. (This more southern coll. has been established in cultivation much longer than John's 1988 one & this may account for it being slightly easier to grow with us. The two are quite distinct in habit & this has somewhat broader, twisted, blue-grey foliage & small,upward-facing, orange-yellow flowers on stems under 10cm. high. Absolutely hardy in the UK & possible in a trough or scree-bed but maybe easiest in the alpine-house, though it does not enjoy being too warm, when dormant in summer.) . . . . . (8) **D**

2.028.710 : ALSTROEMERIA PAUPERCULA * Chile, II, Antofagasta, Quebrada de Taltal. 200-500m. Among coastal scrub & in bare stone-runs. Ex A. Flores & J. Watson 7313. (Both this & *A. philippii* were assigned to the now invalid entity *A. violacea* by Philippi last century, though we suspect many records of *A. violacea* in cultivation should be referred to *A. magenta*. A plant of the Pacific coastal fog-belt & one of the most northern of all, stretching all the way up the Atacama coast into Antofagasta. In theory, this should in theory be one of the least growable in cold, wet climates but this seed is from plants grown in a British bulb-frame by Mike Tucker (Somerset, UK). About 30cm. high with lilac to violet flowers, sparsely streaked with deep violet on the inner, upper segments, & with most distinct, broad, thick-textured, matt grey-green leaves with very undulate margins.) . . . . . (10) **D**

2.028.811 : ALSTROEMERIA PELEGRINA from WHITE FORMS * No data. *A. pelegrina* is the type species for the genus & long-cultivated. A plant of rocks & cliffs along the north Chilean coast & definitely tender in the UK, though often mentioned as growable in "warm borders". This is not from the white in cultivation in the UK but is from a white-flowered strain developed independently over several generations in New Zealand by Terry Hatch. Very large, beautiful, pure white flowers with the upper, inner segments retaining the yellow zones. About 30cm. in cultivation & we find safest kept frost-free in winter. . . . . (10+) **D**

2.029.100 : ALSTROEMERIA PRESLIANA subsp. AUSTRALIS * Chile, IX, Malleco, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, W of Vegas Blancas. 1200m. Openings in woodland, often in shade. (One of the most southern, distinct from the type-race in its striking, red-brown anthers, more elongated upper segments, heavily streaked with crimson, & intense, deep-pink ground-colour. In autumn, it forms swathes of pink in the *Araucaria* cloud-forest at 1400m. but tends to flower about mid-summer in the UK, where it has proved hardy, tolerant of wetter summers & reliable, remaining compact both in its rootstock & height at around 30cm.) . . . . (10+) **C**

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2.029.410 : ALSTROEMERIA PULCHRA (subsp. *pulchra*) * Chile, V, Valparaiso, Con Con. 115m. In heavy, red soil on W-facing banks in cultivated, littoral area. Ex Beckett, Cheese & Watson 4762 (Quite widespread in the Valparaiso-Santiago area up to 1000m., this is of borderline hardiness in the UK but we have maintained this from John's 1972 coll. Our garden is just too wet for it but it is easy under unheated glass & can be grown outside in S England. In the same group as *A. magnifica*, about 40cm. high with white flowers (pale lilac under glass), the upper, inner segments streaked with crimson on a bright yellow ground.) . . (10+) **C**

2.030.001 : ALSTROEMERIA UMBELLATA * Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas, ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2200m. Loose, igneous talus on steep slope. (An extraordinary alpine centred on the mountains above the Rio Maipo up to 3000m. Succulent rosettes of rounded, grey-green leaves & almost stemless umbels of dark-tipped, pink flowers, marked with gold & speckled with crimson, ride deep, mobile screes, often with *Tropaeolum polyphyllum*. It can be grown outside in the UK in a raised scree-bed.) . . (10+) **E**

2.030.310 : ALSTROEMERIA aff. ZOELLNERI * Chile, V, Quillota, Cerro La Campana. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (From the same wild coll. which yielded *A.* aff. *garaventae*. According to Bayer, these two very distinct species, described in 1986, are both known only from their type-localities, both in this area. Brinck claimed to collect both here, where there were no previous records, & we wonder if these are hybrids or intergrades. While it does not wholly match the type-race, this is nearer *A. zoellneri* than *A. garaventae*, with elegant, pointed, pale lilac segments, barely speckled & just smudged with yellow on the upper, inner ones. The anthers, on pink filaments, are not so excessively exserted as they are in typical *A. zoellneri*. 40cm. high.) . . . . . (10) **D**

2.050.500 : ANEMONE MULTIFIDA * Argentina, Neuquen, W of San Martin de Los Andes to Passo Hua Hum. c.1000m. Grassy opening among scrub. (About 30cm. high with much-cut foliage & creamy flowers followed by woolly seed-heads. A very hardy plant distributed in Argentina south from Mendoza to Tierra del Fuego. Quite easy to grow outside in the UK.) . . . . . (20+) **B**

2.066.500 : ARMERIA MACLOVIANA (can be included under *A. maritima* subsp. *andina*) Falkland Is., E of Stanley, Cape Pembroke. 5m. Wet sand between rocks on low cliffs. R. Reid coll. (Falklands representative of this cosmopolitan montane & maritime genus - tightly mounded pink thrift inured to the South Atlantic gales.) . . . . . (20+) **B**

2.067.000 : ASTELIA PUMILA Falkland Islands, Mt. Kent. 100m. Wet peat on N-facing slope. R. Reid coll. (A much reduced member of an ancient liliaceous genus, centred on New Zealand & mainly represented in gardens by the larger species from there, of which we offer *A. nervosa* later in this list. This forms carpets or cushions of tiny, dark, glossy green rosettes, densely covered with silvery scales at the bases, with central clusters of small, white, stemless flowers, followed by berries on female plants.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

2.068.900 : ASTER VAHLII Falkland Islands, E Falkland, Cape Pembroke. 5m. Dune slack. R. Reid coll. (An attractive rhizomatous perennial from moist to wet places in grass & heathland in southern Chile, Argentina & the Antarctic islands. Leafy stems, about 20cm. high carry daisy-heads with pale purple, very occasionally white, ray florets surrounding a yellow disc.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

2.085.502 : BACCHARIS MAGELLANICA Falkland Islands, Green Patch. Thin peat over clay ; very dry in summer. R. Reid coll. (Seed from a totally prostrate form of this ground-hugging, evergreen shrub in the *Compositae*, forming mats about 1m. across but only a few cm. high. The yellowish male & female flowers occur on separate plants.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

2.127.000 : BOMAREA ISOPETALA * Ecuador, Azuay, Rio Quinuas valley, WNW of Cuenca. 3250m. Vestigial stands of montane scrub. (Possibly safest grown frost-free. We have not tried it outside, though this is a cold area & it should be as hardy as the next. A tuberous-rooted perennial climbing to about 2m. with leathery leaves & heads of rose-pink, green-tipped flowers.) . . . (8) **E**

2.128.101 : BOMAREA MULTIFLORA subsp. CALDASII * Ecuador, Napo, Papallacta. 3100m. Margins of montane forest. (These magnificent, mainly climbing, tuberous-rooted perennials in *Alstroemeriaceae* with regular flowers (unlike *Alstroemeria*) are centred on the N Andes, where many grow at considerable altitudes. They grow easily in a greenhouse, unheated or barely frost-free, & are possible outside in sheltered sites in the UK. As well as under glass, we have this growing outside against a N-facing wall, where it is cut to the ground each winter & tends to be late in making new growth in spring, so that it does not flower until very late in the season. Seed usually germinates rather slowly & irregularly. This name appears to cover a disconcerting range of plants, varying in habit, proportions of perianth-segments & the amount of speckling inside the flowers. Plants in this area climbed to 2-3m. with heads of up to 50 bell-shaped flowers, usually unspotted, with scarlet outer segments & orange inner ones.) . . . . . (8) **C**

2.151.000 : CALANDRINIA CAESPITOSA * Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, Cerro Chapelco above San Martin de los Andes. 1800m. Talus & rock-fissures on steep slopes. (A splendid alpine, now being quite successfully grown in both Europe & the USA. Rolf Fiedler describing ir here (as "*C. portulacoides*" - it has possibly also been described as *C. skottsbergii*) states it "forms low armeria-like tufts of slightly succulent narrow leaves and has big yellowish-orange flowers up to 5cm. across." Others describe it as "yellow suffused with orange" and "deep gold" - the *Lewisia tweedyi* of the S Andes but not so easy to grow & flower as it.) (15+) **E**

2.151.050 : CALANDRINIA CAESPITOSA (*C. rupestris*) * Argentina, Mendoza, Malargue, Valle de las Lenas. 2660m. Along snow-melt gulleys & stony areas occupied by late snow-patches. (A brilliant, jewel-like, little plant, deserving of recognition at some level to separate it from the preceding. Altogether smaller with many little bright orange-scarlet flowers with glossy yellow centres, both garish & charming. It grew well in the 1970's from a B.C.& W. coll. (as *C. rupestris*) both in an alpine-house pan and outside in a trough or scree-bed. It even reached the stage of appearing for sale with the easier alpines in the Wisley plant centre. Then it was suddenly not around any more. We have it again from our 1994 coll. - it should be possible to maintain it this time.) . (15+) **D**

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2.151.500 : CALANDRINIA FELTONII * Falkland Islands, Roy Cove. Bases of stone runs & N sides of dry ridges. (From material still maintained in cultivation by Sonia Felton on the Falkland Islands, where it has not been seen in the wild for almost a hundred years. Originally described from a coll. made in 1910 from a garden on West Point Island, where it was grown from material from the above locality, but even a century ago it was probably grazed out by sheep & extinct in nature. In Sect. *Axillares* with *C. ciliata* from western N America & N Argentina. An annual up to 30cm. high with narrowly spatulate basal leaves and racemes of many axillary, magenta or white flowers. It should be easy to keep this going in cultivation in the UK.) . . . . . (20+) **B**

Calceolaria : slippers of all shapes & sizes

2.180.500 : CALCEOLARIA BIFLORA * Argentina, Mendoza, Lujan, Cordon del Plata W of Portrellillos. 2600m. Wet stone-slide on steep slope. (A representative of a variable complex (this would be *C. luxurians*, if "split") characteristic of wet-flushes and sides of snow-melt streams. Mats of flat, plantain-rosettes & masses of tiny, dancing, yellow bubbles on 20cm. stems.) . . . . (50+) **C**

2.181.010 : CALCEOLARIA DARWINII (*C. uniflora*) * No data. Hand-pollinated seed from an excellent form. of this endearing Patagonian steppe-plant beloved by alpine-plant enthusiasts. Mats of smooth-leaved rosettes send up a succession of stems, each a few cm. high & carrying a single yellow flower, brown-tinged and speckled, with a broad band of white tooth-paste squeezed out along the lip of the enormous, baggy pouch. A martyr to aphids & dislikes hot summers but otherwise not a problem . (50+) **D**

2.181.501 : CALCEOLARIA ERICOIDES * Ecuador, Pichincha, Cerro Pichincha, E slope above Quito. 3600m. Montane scrub on steep slopes. (An extraordinary, erect shrub, up to 1m., with tiny linear leaves, altogether like *Erica arborea* but with the upper stems packed with little, upturned, sulphur-yellow bubble-flowers. This has grown & flowered well outside in the UK summers but just does not seem able to survive our winters in the open. Possible from cuttings & seed, though it does not set much.) . . (50+) **E**

2.182.000 : CALCEOLARIA FOTHERGILLII Falkland Is., W of Green Patch on low, E-facing cliff overlooking Berkley Sound. 10m. In an *Empetrum-Perezia* community on well-drained, shallow peat over clay & shale. R. Reid coll. (A fresh collection of this fascinating dwarf species, one of the most desirable in the genus for the alpine-plant enthusiast but seldom available nowadays. Mats of foliage, densely covered with down, send up erect stems of about 8cm. each carrying a single large, pouched flower, usually yellow streaked with red inside & with a broad, reddish band outside. The British Antarctic Survey Report No. 60 describes the flowers as "sometimes almost entirely red or entirely yellow with small red spots" so it is more variable than we have seen in cultivation. Always a plant of open, dryish coastal slopes, it resents stagnant moisture at any time but offers no great difficulty for the experienced grower of alpine-plants in a trough or alpine-house pan in the UK, where it is best grown outside in summer.) . . . . . (20+) **F**

2.182.000 : CALCEOLARIA FOTHERGILLII Falkland Is., W of Goose Green, Brenton Loch. 2m. Shale fissures. . . (20+) **F**

2.186.000 : CALCEOLARIA PERFOLIATA* Ecuador, Carchi, NW of El Carmelo. 3100-3300m. Montane scrub on steep slopes. (Representative of several scandent, herbaceous perennials. Climbs to about 4m. with downy leaves & a multitude of bright yellow flowers. From a cold, very wet area and possible as an annual outside in the UK as well as under glass) . . . . . (50+) **C**

2.186.100 : CALCEOLARIA PINIFOLIA * Argentina, Mendoza, Lujan, Cordon del Plata. 2800m. Fissures on igneous cliffs. (An extraordinary, saxatile species, like no other, distributed locally N from here into the drier ranges of San Juan & Coquimbo. Tufts of dark, leathery, narrow leaves, just like pine-needles, with yellow flowers, their horizontal, cradle-shaped lips speckled crimson inside. A woody-based, long-lived xerophyte possible (but not easy to flower) in year-round alpine-house conditions.) (50+) **E**

2.188.501 : CALCEOLARIA TENELLA * Argentina, Rio Negro, Bariloche, Cerro Tronador E side. 1300m. Fissures on shaded, igneous cliffs. (Creeping pads of minute rosettes with crimson-speckled, lemon-yellow fairy-flowers on thread-like stems. From a collection of this sweet, tiny plant made not much below the glaciers on Tronador & proving fairly tough so far.) . . . . (50+) **C**

2.198.200 : CALTHA SAGITTATA Falkland Islands, E of Stanley, Whalebone Bay. 10m. Wet, shallow peat over clay. R. Reid coll. (This is a neat, dwarf *Caltha*, possibly the most horticulturally worthy of the S Americans. It is widely distributed from the central Andes down to Tierra del Fuego in wet, montane sites. Pads a few cm. high with lots of little white flowers.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

2.247.003 : CHILIOTRICHUM DIFFUSUM Falkland Islands, E of Stanley, Whalebone Bay. 10m. Well drained peat. R. Reid coll. (Dense, tidy shrub up to 1m. high but usually less with white tomentose stems & dark, leathery, revolute leaves, white below. White daisy-heads with a few broad rays. Also grows in the far S of Chile & Argentina - "muy ornamental".) . . . . . (15+) **C**

2.282.009 : DRIMYS WINTERI Chile, Region XII, Tierra del Fuego between Yendegaia & Lapataia valleys. J. Shipton coll. (An extremely variable, white-flowered, evergreen shrub, less than 1m. to 20m. high, characteristic of humid *Nothofagus* forest. Here, at the southern limit of its distribution, likely to be *D.w.* var. *winteri* (or *D.w.* var. *punctata*) with solitary flowers.) . . . . (5) **E**

2.290.006 : EMBOTHRIUM COCCINEUM Chile, Region XII, Torres del Paine. J. Shipton coll. (The famous fire-bush from one of its most southerly localities, hundreds of kilometres nearer the Antarctic than the "hardy form" from the Norquinco Valley. We doubt if seed from such a cold area has been tried before in cultivation. Dense racemes of tubular, orange-scarlet flowers on more or less evergreen shrubs, which can reach 10m. in height but are usually less, especially in an extreme climate such as the one where this seed was collected. Best in low-nutrient acid soil in cool, moist climates but we cannot give you the secret, as we are not clever at keeping it here in what many would think an ideal climate. We do stress, however, that fertilizers will kill it.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

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2.291.501 : EMPETRUM RUBRUM Falkland Islands, Mt. Kent. 150m. N-facing slope. R. Reid coll. (A mat-forming, heath-like shrub, up to 15cm. high but 1m. across, clad in tiny needle-leaves & sprinkled with red crowberries in autumn. Some forms are spectacular in fruit. One of those ancient genera, which occur in the cold, inhospitable areas of both hemispheres.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

2.321.120 : GAULTHERIA MYRSINOIDES (*Pernettya pumila*) Falkland Islands, E of Stanley, Cape Pembroke. 10m. Well-drained. sandy peat. R. Reid coll. (A totally prostrate form of this widespread, highly variable ericaceous shrublet. This form must be among the hardiest in species-group. Ideal for the peat-garden or trough. Mats with tiny, shiny, imbricate, evergreen leaves & white fruits flushing to rosy purple as they mature. Hybrids with the sympatric *G. antarctica* are recorded from the Falklands.) . . (30+) **B**

2.400.100 : GUNNERA MAGELLANICA * Chile, X, Llanquihue, Volcan Osorno, N of Ensenada. 1200m. Margin of *Nothofagus* woodland. (A hermaphrodite form of this species which usually has the sexes separately. Mats of rounded, deciduous leaves, a few cm. high, with inconspicuous flowers, reliably followed by conspicuous, brilliant orange fruit-clusters in autumn.) . . . (20+) **A**

2.435.000 : HEBE ELLIPTICA Falkland Islands. R. Reid coll. (A glossy-leaved evergreen shrub, which occurs in both southern S America & New Zealand. Racemes of fragrant white or bluish flowers, which are "almost the largest in the genus", according to Bean, who points out that "the true species is rare in gardens" in the UK, usually being represented by its hybrid, *H.* x*fransiscana*. In the Falklands, it is the only species *Hebe*, growing 1-3m. in high & Bob Reid tells us that it is not particular as to soil, "impervious to salt spray", frequenting "the most windswept sites on the islands".) . . . . . (20+) **B**

2.440.000 : HERBERTIA LAHUE (subsp. *lahue*) * Argentina, Buenos Aires Prov. Ex an A. Castillo coll. (Hardy with us in an unheated greenhouse. A delightful little corm in *Iridaceae* with a long succession of violet flowers on 10cm. stems.) . (20+) **B**

2.517.800 : LEPTINELLA SCARIOSA Falkland Is., Cape Pembroke. 5m. Sandy peat, moist in summer. (A mat-forming perennial with finely cut, pinnatifid leaves and yellow capitula. Distributed widely in the colder areas of southern S America but uncommon in the Falklands. A recent revision returns these southern *Cotula* species to their older generic name of *Leptinella*.) . . (20+) **B**

2.520.400 : LEUCERIA CANDIDISSIMA * Argentina, Malargue, Valle de las Lenas. 2400m. Dry, stony areas below snow-patches. (This genus in *Compositae*, mainly Andean with many species in Patagonia, is almost unknown in cultivation. There are one or two outstanding dwarves, of which *L. candidissima* is one of the best. Pads of grey-felt leaves with the characteristic flower-heads, somewhat resembling little *Catananche* heads with rolled-back ray-florets, in a delicate pastel pinkish shade.) . . . . . (15+) **E**

2.521.900 : LEUCERIA SUAVEOLENS Falkland Is., East Falkland, E of Estancia. 120m. Dryish, well-drained peat at edge of 'stone-run' on S-facing slope. R. Reid coll. (A dwarf, rhizomatous perennial from the Falklands & the Magellan Straits, all wrapped up in a dense overcoat of wool to protect it from the Antarctic gales. Quite close to *L. candidissima* of the Argentinian Andes, its basal rosettes of small, pinnatisect leaves send up stems of about 15cm. each with a head of white flowers with a "beautiful perfume" according to Bob Reid, who tells us its local name is "vanilla daisy". Not previously in cultivation as far as we know.) (15+) **E**

2.555.000 : LOBELIA TUPA * Chile, Reg. VI, Cachapoal, ESE of Machali. 900m. Openings among scrub in gravelly soil. (A regal Chilean endemic, towering to 2.5m. with spires packed with thick-textured, hooded, scarlet flowers, exquisitely adapted for humming-bird pollination, above the large, rough, grey-green foliage. Early collections were coastal but this is from the Andean foothills and may prove hardier in the UK, though it is too early to be sure. Will still need a well-drained, sunny site.) (50+) **C**

2.570.000 : LUZURIAGA MARGINATA Falkland Islands, base of Mt. Kent. 100m. In shade of large rocks in 'stone run'. R. Reid coll. (A shrubby *Lapageria* & *Philesia* relative from these cold, windswept, Atlantic islands & the adjacent S tip of Chile & Argentina. Runs underground, like *Philesia*, & sends up 20cm. stems clad in little, narrow, alternate, leathery leaves & carrying pale-pink flowers followed by fleshy, purplish fruits. We grow *L. radicans* from the more northern Chilean forests but have never seen this southern, cold-climate relative mentioned as being in cultivation. May not be too easy to get established initially.) . (5) **E**

2.570.001 : LUZURIAGA MARGINATA Falkland Islands, N of Estancia to Port Louis. 75m. In shade of large rocks. . . (5) **E**

Maihuenia : vintage seed of the hardiest genus in Cactaceae

According to Rod Haenni of Littleton, Colorado, world authority on cold climate cacti, fresh seed of *Maihuenia* is useless. We agree and suspect this applies to quite a lot of other (especially South American) species from cold, dry climates. This cold-stored, 1994 vintage seed should be about right. It has been germinating well for us & other growers. Try it & believe us : fresh seed is not always best!

2.575.500 : MAIHUENIA PATAGONICA Argentina, Mendoza, Malargue, ESE of Los Molles. 2000m. Open, stony areas. (Large, rounded hummocks, spinier than the next. From the severe climate of the Patagonian steppe but used to a very dry atmosphere in both summer & winter, though it can experience snow & hail throughout the year. Spectacular yellow flowers.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

2.575.600 : MAIHUENIA POEPPIGII Chile, VIII, Nuble, W of Termas de Chillan. 1300m. Open areas, in loose, volcanic ash. (Wide mats, 1m. or more across but only a few cm. high, of branching stems with tiny, cylindrical leaves & white spines. Gorgeous large, stemless flowers in soft lemon-yellow. Easy in the alpine-house but reputed to flower best outside in scree. If protected from winter-wetness, it can survive very much lower temperatures than will occur in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

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2.583.000 : MALESHERBIA LINEARIFOLIA * Chile, Reg. Metro, below Farellones. 2100m. Open, rocky slopes & along ridgetops. (A superb, woody-based herbaceous perennial, sadly so far proving neither easy to grow in the UK nor, indeed, to germinate. Those who have succeeded in both respects have rated it "a beautiful plant". The genus is in its own family, *Malesherbiaceae*, vaguely akin to *Passifloraceae*, and is 'different' to anything familiar. About 60cm. high with stems & leaves covered in glandular hairs and panicles of flowers, about 2cm. across, somewhat *Delphinium*-like in effect, in rich, dusky blue-violets & red-violets, generously produced over a long period. Temperature hardy but needs rather dry conditions - try it in a well-drained sunny site.) (15+) **D**

2.615.500 : MONTIOPSIS SERICEA (*Calandrinia sericea*) * Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas (ESE of San Jose de Maipo). 2300m. Open, stony slopes. (Certainly the finest of the group of hairy-leaved, crimson-flowered species for the alpine-house grower - if the unsatisfactory & unwieldy genus *Calandrinia* is 'split', as seems helpful & sensible, this is in Subgenus *Montiopsis* of *Montiopsis*. If it is not, it is in Subgenus *Hirsutae* of *Calandrinia*. Hummocks of silvery-grey, downy foliage with generously produced brilliant magenta flowers on short stems. To keep its character, it must have full sun & year-round alpine-house conditions.) . (20+) **D**

Mutisia : climbing daisies of the Andes

2.628.500 : MUTISIA OLIGODON * Chile, Reg. VIII, Bio Bio, SE of Antuco to Volcan Antuco. 650m. Among scrub on steep slopes of volcanic ash. (A great success here in our cold greenhouse from our 1991 coll. Technically separated from *M. spinosa* (*M. retusa*) in that it is not a climber but forms wide-spreading, suckering mounds of stems, about 30cm. high. In cultivation, our plants are about 60cm. high and straggle through an adjacent *Correa*. All the plants we have seen under this name from other sources in the UK have been quite strong-growing climbers and incorrectly named. Most appeared to be the vigorous, rather mean-flowered *M. illicifolia* but the pink Chilean climbers are a very complex group. Bean mentions a plant (of the real thing) raised from Comber's seed flourishing for 40 years in a Sussex garden and it does seem to be one of the best for UK gardens. Certainly the classiest & most aristocratic of these pink Andean daisies with a summer-long succession of broad-rayed heads in what Bean describes as a"beautiful silky pink (almost salmon-pink)." Try it outside in scree or a raised bed and be assured that this is the true plant - it came from the locality where Poeppig collected the material he described as this in 1835 - "Andes de Antuco.") . . . . . (10+) **D**

2.629.200 : MUTISIA SPINOSA (*M. retusa*) * Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, E of Lago Lolog. 1100m. Among scrub in gravelly soil. (Can climb to 6m., though usually much less. Coarsely toothed, leathery, evergreen leaves & profuse, large pink flower heads. This & *M. oligodon* are possibly the best for UK gardens, though we have found this the more difficult. Superior flowers to those of *M. illicifolia*, which often now masquerades as this as well as the preceding, in the UK. It is still grown from the Comber 1925-27 collections & Norman Hadden used to have a fence covered with it from that source in his Somerset garden.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

2.632.000 : MYRTUS NUMMULARIA (*Myrteola nummularia*) Falkland Islands, SW of Stanley. Wet peat. R. Reid coll (A tiny, prostrate, mat-forming, evergreen shrub for the peat-garden with little white flowers followed by big, pink fruits.) . . . (30+) **C**

2.635.900 : NASSAUVIA GAUDICHAUDII Falkland Is., above Yorke Bay minefield. Rock outcrops. R. Reid coll. (A Falkland Is. endemic in Sect. *Mastigophorus* & possibly closest to *N. hillii* & *N. ameghinoi* of the Argentinian steppe. In cultivation from a fairly recent coll. by Peter Erskine & has received an Award of Merit. A tiny, dwarf shrub forming dense low cushions, up to 8cm. high with many stiff stems clad in imbricate, spine-tiped leaves, each carrying a head of cream, honey-scented flowers.) . . . (10+) **E**

2.635.901 : NASSAUVIA GAUDICHAUDII Falkland Is., W of Goose Green, Brenton Loch. Well-drained sites. R. Reid coll. (A slightly more prostrate form than the one from Yorke Bay. All these may be best grown outside in summer in the UK.) (10+) **E**

2.636.800 : NASSAUVIA SERPENS Falkland Is., W of Stanley, Mt. Harriet. At base of a 'stone-run'. R. Reid coll. (Another Falkland Is. endemic, in Sect. *Nassauvia* & possibly closest to the Andean *N. pinnigera* and *N. revoluta*. Stems covered in little, stiff, scaly, pointed, overlapping leaves, with dense grey down on the undersides, rise to carry rounded heads, packed with hundreds of tiny white, scented flowers with blue-violet anthers. We cannot find any record of this having been in cultivation.) . . . . . (10+) **E**

2.659.000 : NOTHOSCORDUM OSTENII * Uruguay. No further data. Ex a J.A. Castillo coll. (This is a choice, little 'sweetie' and apparently extremely scarce and local in nature. Alberto Castillo sent Brian Mathew a few wild-collected seeds in 1987. Brian grew these and gained a PC for the species in April, 1992. He kindly sent us seed the following year & we have been growning it under unheated glass along with our other winter-growing bulbs. It has proved temperature-hardy and comparatively trouble-free. Delicate, thready leaves and wiry stems, about 10cm. high, with umbels of rich chrome-yellow, freesia-scented flowers, opening wide and striped green on the outside. "An excellent little bulb" comments Brian. We agree and we are sure you will as well.) . (20+) **E**

2.693.200 : ORTHROSANTHUS CHIMBORACENSIS * Ecuador, Carchi, NW of El Carmelo (SSE of Tulcan). 3300m. Grass & *Espeletia* paramo, in wet, black, peaty soil. (A member of the *Iridaceae* characteristic of the N Andean moorland - the paramo. Clumps of tough, iris-leaves & erect, 60cm. stems, close-packed with rich-blue flowers, rather like a blue *Libertia*. This seems to be quite reliably hardy in most of the UK and certainly thrives in areas with cool, moist summers.) . . . . . (30+) **C**

2.698.100 : OURISIA ALPINA * Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, Cerro Chapelco above San Martin de los Andes. 1680m. Moist sides of gulleys. Ex a J. Andrews coll. (Tidy, dark, mat-forming rosettes of basal leaves with long-tubed, pink flowers carried daintily on 10cm. stems in summer. A plant of damp, peaty patches, probably growable outside in a peat-bed in the UK but mostly so far nurtured under glass. Our friends Bob & Rannveig Wallis grow a fine pan in their shaded *Cyclamen*-house.) . . . . . (30+) **E**

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2.698.501 : OURISIA MICROPHYLLA * Chile, Region VIII, Nuble, SSW of Termas de Chillan. 1600m. Shaded, apparently dryish, crevices on igneous cliffs. (One of the loveliest saxatile plants of the S Andes. Mounds of thready stems with tiny, imbricate leaves carry profuse, soft-pink, primula-like flowers over a long period. Quite easy in the alpine-house in '*Dionysia* conditions' - do not overwater or overfeed or it can collapse. Such advice seems to have gone unheeded by many as it seems scarce again.) (30+) **E**

2.702.000 : OXALIS ENNEAPHYLLA Falkland Islands, W end of Berkeley Sound. 3m. Dryish, well-drained, peaty loam. R. Reid coll. (A delightful species, more compact than *O. adenophylla* with little, glaucous, rounded, radially palmate leaves & big, white to pale-pink flowers on 2cm. stems. Quite easily grown in a trough or scree outside in the UK.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

2.741.501 : PEREZIA RECURVATA from WHITE FORM Falkland Islands, SW of Port Louis. Low cliff above sea ; dry site in summer. R. Reid coll. (A dwarf, evergreen, shrubby perennial, related to *Leuceria*, forming clumps of stems about 20cm. high, clothed in stiff, imbricate, linear, spiny, dark green leaves. White flower-heads emerge from long, involucres of papery bracts, on short, sticky stems. Material originating from Argentinian Patagonia in the 1950's made extremely attractive, compact plants in the alpine-house or troughs but was difficult to flower well. We hope this new material may be more extrovert.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

2.741.502 : PEREZIA RECURVATA from BLUE FORM Field data above. (From the less common lilac-blue form.) . (10+) **D**

2.748.200 : PRATIA REPENS Falkland Islands, Cape Pembroke. Sandy soil. R. Reid coll. (A prostrate *Lobelia*-relative, forming rooting, creeping mats in moist sites. Lilac and white flowers followed by green or purple fruits.) . . . . . (30+) **C**

2.749.900 : PRIMULA MAGELLANICA (subsp. *magellanica*) Chile, Tierra del Fuego, between Yendegaia & Lapataia valleys. Marshy ground. J. Shipton coll. (The only South American *Primula*, one of a group of 'bipolar disjuncts', separated by thousands of miles from their northern counterparts. A farinose species in Sect. *Aleuritia*, divided into three subspecies by John Richards, this is from the type-race, native to Tierra del Fuego, only extending to the area immediately adjacent to the Magellan Straits on the mainland. Usually a smaller, daintier plant than the next with purple or sometimes white flowers. An unique listing of wild seed from both of the subspecies. Both are growable with care in the UK, in a cool site or trough, in a gritty, peaty mix.) . . . . . (50+) **D**

2.750.000 : PRIMULA MAGELLANICA subsp. DECIPIENS Falkland Islands, Cape Pembroke. 10m. Moist swale among exposed, low dunes. R. Reid coll. (The most robust race, endemic to the Falklands, with a shorter corolla tube & usually with creamy white, occasionally purple, flowers in a rounded head. A handsome plant which it should be possible to maintain in the UK.) (50+) **D**

2.780.000 : RHODOPHIALA ADVENA * Chile, VIII, Bio Bio, S of Canteras (E of Los Angeles). 400m. Open site in sandy soil. (No trouble to grow in the bulb-frame or cold-greenhouse in the UK. Red & yellow forms, with some in between, occur here but so far we have only flowered scarlet & apricot ones. Up to 5 flowers on each 20-30cm. stem in mid-summer.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

2.781.500 : RHODOPHIALA PRATENSIS * Chile, IX, Malleco, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. 1200m. Openings among scrub. (Elegant, pale scarlet-flowered species, about 20cm. high, which Prof. Grau, who is working on the Chilean species, suggests may be the "often wrongly interpreted *R. pratensis*." No problem to grow here in our unheated bulb-house, flowering in summer.) . . . . (10+) **D**

2.790.000 : RUBUS GEOIDES Falkland Islands, Mt. Kent 100m. In peat along edge of stone-runs on N-facing slopes. R. Reid coll. (A slender, creeping, more or less shrubby species, usually a rooting ground -cover in moist, shady places but can be up to 70cm. high. Lobed leaves, hairy beneath, & small whitish flowers followed by orange-red fruits.) . . . . . (20+) **B**

2.840.100 : SCHIZANTHUS GRAHAMII * Argentina, Mendoza, Malargue, Valle de las Lenas. 2200m. Loose, stony soils on steep slopes & along gulleys. (This & the next are the two species in a small genus of the *Solanaceae*, (all but confined to Chile), which have climbed to high elevations & acquired a perennial, even if short-lived, habit. Much-cut, rich-green, glandular foliage & branching stems to about 50cm., carrying successions of 'upside-down', butterfly-like flowers. An amazingly improbable & spectacular alpine - an alpine-plant it certainly is, an opportunistic colonist of disturbed slopes, revelling on the trashed ski-runs in summer. This, a species of many aliases, including *S. gilliesii*, just infiltrates the border with Argentina here in its most violent colour-form : variable shades of shocking pink & luminous orange. Sadly, unlikely to end up in garden-centres but it can be grown with a care in scree-bed conditions in the UK. It has provided a spectacular display, almost 1m. high, over about 3 months in our well-ventilated, netting-sided polytunnel this year. Its image-problem is that no-one believes it is a temperature-hardy high-alpine!) . . . . . (20+) **D**

2.840.150 : SCHIZANTHUS HOOKERI * Chile, Reg. Metro., NE of Valle Nevado. 3100m. Open slopes - among igneous rocks on sandy soil. (Hardly less spectacular, though more delicately coloured. Lilac flowers with attenuated, flame-shaped, upper lips in rich yellow, grading into white, topped & tailed with lilac. Both of these are opportunistic colonists of disturbed slopes.) . (20+) **C**

2.851.500 : SENECIO CANDICANS Falkland Islands, E of Stanley, Surf Bay. 1m. Sandy peat just above high water mark. R. Reid coll. (A magnificent foliage-plant with big leaves cut out of white felt. We grew this well for many years from a Ruth Tweedie Argentinian coll. - it grows down the S Chilean coast to Tierra del Fuego then jumps to the Falklands. Leaves stand about 20-30cm. high & it can be grown in the alpine-house, though it likes more freedom to do well. Propagate by root-cuttings.) . . . . . (5) **D**

2.855.001 : SENECIO LITTORALIS Falkland Islands, East Falkland, E of Estancia. 150m. Well drained, rocky clay at base of 'stone run', sheltered from wind by large boulders. R. Reid coll. (A neat Falkland Islands endemic, which, as far as we know, has not been in cultivation prior to Bob Reid's recent collections. It has a sub-shrubby habit, about 30cm. high in nature but doubtless more in gardens, with narrow foliage & rather fine yellow daisies.) . . . . . (8) **D**

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2.870.201 : SISYRINCHIUM ARENARIUM * Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, Cerro Chapelco. 1680m. Among igneous rocks on exposed slopes. (A member of a diverse complex, currently 'lumped' to include *S. cuspidatum, S. pearcei*, etc. About 30cm. high with spikes of pale-yellow flowers with purplish exteriors from clumps of greyish, iris-leaves. Pleasing & not difficult.) (20+) **C**

2.870.600 : SISYRINCHIUM CHILENSE Falkland Is., near Goose Green. S. Felton coll. (A very rare plant on the Falklands. Apart from this coll., only recorded on West Falkland in grassland & heath at about 10m. Pale yellow, brown-veined flowers on slender pedicels. Stems about 10cm. high from among linear, sheathing leaves.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

2.871.451 : SISYRINCHIUM FILIFOLIUM (*Olsynium filifolium*) Falkland Islands, E of Stanley, Whalebone Bay. 5m. Moderately drained, shallow peat over clay. R. Reid coll. (A fine endemic of the Falkland Is., known locally by the charming name of 'pale maiden'. Currently separated at specific level from the variable mainland races (placed by some under *S. filifolium* subsp. *junceum*) by Peter Goldblatt, who moves these back to an old genus *Olsynium*, based on the N American *S. douglasii*. A dainty plant with stems up to about 30cm., usually less, sheathed with rather stiff, linear leaves, carrying up to 8 white flowers, veined with purple & nodding on thready pedicels. Not difficult in the UK in a trough or raised scree-bed.) . . . . . (20+) **D**

2.880.010 : SISYRINCHIUM PALMIFOLIUM (*S. macrocephalum*) * No data. Recently profiled in the 'Kew Magazine', this is a remarkable plant, hitherto remarkably obscure in general cultivation. "Surely one of the largest and most robust...a seemingly endless display of large yellow saucer-shaped flowers...with bold tufts of broad grey-green leaves overtopped by stiff, widely-winged flower stems over a metre in height." Widely distributed in damp grassland up to 1200m. in Uruguay, SE Brazil & N Argentina, it has so far proved hardy in several UK gardens. The 1m. high, arching, branched inflorescences, each producing about 100 of the bright yellow flowers with orange anthers, can continue from June into December : "a very desirable species and...a spectacular sight." It seems best to plant the seedlings out in the garden in spring, as soon as they are large enough.) . . . . . (15+) **D**

2.910.500 : SOLENOMELUS PEDUNCULATUS * Chile, VI, Cachapoal, Rio Cachapoal valley W of Pangal. 950m. Openings among scrub in sandy soil. (A fine, summer-dormant, rhizomatous *Sisyrinchium*-relative for the alpine-house or bulb-frame. Broad, tapered, grassy foliage & big, rounded, rich-yellow flowers from prominent spathe-bracts on 20cm. stems.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

2.940.010 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS No data. The famous gentian-blue Chilean crocus, supposedly extinct in the wild but well established in cultivation. Not difficult to grow in Mediterranean bulb conditions, though perhaps best not overheated in summer, & can be increased slowly but steadily from seed or offsets. Its crocus-like flowers in spring have no equal in the purity & intensity of their gentian-blue. We hand-pollinate the colour forms and you can expect them to come fairly 'true'. . . . . (10) **E**

2.940.011 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS 'LEICHTLINII' A slightly paler blue form with a large white centre, considered by many to be the most beautiful variant. It is also the most vigorous & fertile form with us. . . . . (10) **E**

2.968.500 : TRISTAGMA NIVALE * Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, Cerro Chapelco. 1680m. Among igneous rocks on exposed, stony slopes. (Distinctively curled, fleshy leaves coil on the scree. Tubular flowers, with narrow, reflexed lobes, on 15cm. stems, vary from purple-black to green. A S American 'brodiaea', a fascinating bulb for the alpine-house or bulb-frame.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

2.968.700 : TRISTAGMA SESSILE (*Ipheion sessile*) * Chile, Reg. Metro., NE of Valle Nevado. 3100m. Among igneous rocks on steep slopes. (One of the highest-growing of all high-alpine bulbs, well established under glass here from a few seeds we collected in 1991. Short, prostrate, linear leaves and vase-shaped white flowers, pink-tinged outside & with a dark stripe on each segment, carried on stems a few cm. high : very dwarf but not quite sessile in cultivation. Slow-growing but not difficult.) . . . . . (10) **E**

2.970.200 : TROPAEOLUM AZUREUM * Chile, Reg. Metro., Chacabuco near Polpaico. 500m. Hot, dry hillslopes. Ex S. Pern & J. Watson 6055. (In the UK, this is best kept frost-free in winter & dry when dormant in summer. A rather temperamental but very beautiful, fragile, tuberous-rooted climber with many, flat-faced flowers in soft violet-blue with white centres.) . . . . . (5) **D**

2.970.305 : TROPAEOLUM BRACHYCERAS * Chile, V, Los Molles. 15m. Coastal scrub. Ex A. Flores & J. Watson 8626. (A climber from the coastal mist-belt. Delicate stems scramble to about 1m. Small, whirlygig leaves & many, tiny 'nasturtium' flowers in bright yellow with short, green spurs. Satisfactory in an unheated glasshouse in the UK but may be safest frost-free.) . (5) **D**

2.970.510 : TROPAEOLUM CILIATUM * No data. A cousin of *T. speciosum* from further N on the Chilean coast. A similar, hardy, rhizomatous, summer-growing climber but with smaller, apricot-yellow flowers, purple-veined on the upper petals. . . . . (5) **B**

2.971.200 : TROPAEOLUM POLYPHYLLUM * Argentina, Mendoza, Puente de Inca. 2720m. Steep, loose, clay slopes. (Flowers vary here from the usual bright yellow to orange & red tints, all along the 1m. long trails of deeply cut, blue-grey leaves. Growing to about 3300m. around Aconcagua, this high-alpine, often a coloniser of deep, mobile screes, can be trouble-free & embarrassingly vigorous when settled in UK gardens. It is not at all easy to establish in the first place, however.) . . . . . (5) **D**

2.971.400 : TROPAEOLUM SESSILIFOLIUM * Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas. 2200m. Steep, open rocky slopes. (Well established from our 1991 & 1994 colls. & not difficult in a scree-bed or the bulb-frame. One of the dwarfest in the genus with erect or flopping, 20-30cm., branching stems with tiny, lobed leaves & white or pale lavender flowers with orange-yellow centres.) . . . . . (5) **D**

2.971.810 : TROPAEOLUM TRICOLOR No data. A summer-dormant, tuberous-rooted climber with fascinating, complex flowers in scarlet, black, yellow & green over a long period in spring & early summer. It grows up to middle altitudes in Chile but the winter growth is too vulnerable for cultivation outside here though others grow it well in sheltered spots in the UK. No trouble in a cold greenhouse & gives a long, arresting display in spring & early summer in our netting-sided polytunnel. . . . . (8) **C**

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Many of our 1996 collections from South Africa are now established and we are able to list seed from some of them. As most of you will be aware, unfortunately we had to abandon our plans to collect further wild material earlier in 1999 but those resident collectors, Rachel and Rod Saunders have ranged widely in the 1999-2000 season, collecting seeds from many species at higher altitudes in the summer rainfall areas : the areas most relevant to us gardeners in the cooler, wetter temperate parts of the world. With a few exceptions, cultivated seed (marked * after the name) in this section is UK grown from our 1996 collections and wild collected seed is attributable to Rachel & Rod Saunders. We have omitted further mention of this to avoid much repetition. Nomenclature follows the usually excellent monographs which exist for most of the main genera listed here. Where none exists the determination of names is more of a problem

The summer-growers of southern Africa

Though it is simple in theory to appreciate the precisely opposite rainfall patterns of southern Africa, it is not quite so easy to understand the plants which grow in the two very different climates. We have the disconcerting fact that there are both summer-growers & winter-growers in the same genus : think of *Gladiolus*. We hope we help by listing only summer-growers from the eastern & northern summer rainfall areas in the present list. A few hardier winter-growers from the SW Cape & the high Namaqualand plateaux will be included in our next list, along with the Mediterranean & SW Asian species. A fair generalisation on South African species for UK gardeners might be that the summer-growers are the ones you may be able to grow in the open garden without too much trouble & the winter-growers are the ones you will have to grow under glass.

3.001.209 : AGAPANTHUS CAULESCENS (subsp. *caulescens*) KwaZulu-Natal, E of Vryheid, Ngome Forest. (Distinct in its leek-like habit with glossy leaves from a basal stem. Dense umbels of drooping, rich-blue flowers, on stems of about 1m.) (15+) **D**

3.001.509 : AGAPANTHUS INAPERTUS (subsp. *inapertus*) Eastern Transvaal, S of Barberton. (Long, tubular, dark blue flowers on stems of over 1.5m. A wild coll. from near the Swaziland border, where the mountains rise to over 1800m.) . . . . . (15+) **D**

3.001.510 : AGAPANTHUS INAPERTUS (subsp. *inapertus*) * Cultivated seed from New Zealand. . . . . (15+) **C**

3.006.410 : ALBUCA SHAWII * No data. A temperature hardy, bulbous perennial of many synonyms (*A. elliottii, A. minima, A. trichophylla*) from between 1800m. & 2400m. in the Drakensberg. Up to 50cm. high with bright yellow flowers, rather like upturned snowdrops. Both these & the foliage have a very aromatic, exotic fragrance. Seed from Alan Edwards (Surrey, UK) . (15+) **C**

3.007.050 : ALEPIDEA AMATYMBICA KwaZulu-Natal. 1500m. (This genus of summer-flowering, herbaceous perennials in the *Umbelliferae* mirrors *Astrantia*. One of the tallest of the 10 or so in the Drakensberg, from the lush vegetation up damp gullies to 2100m. Bristle-edged, basal leaves with branching stems to 2m. high, carrying many, starry greenish-white to pale yellow flower-heads, in this case, perhaps more like one of the S American *Eryngium* spp. than an *Astrantia*). . . . . (20+) **C**

3.007.250 : ALEPIDEA NATALENSIS KwaZulu-Natal.. 1500m. (From damp slopes, up to 2500m. in the Drakensberg. 40cm. high stems with *Astrantia*-like heads, surrounded by long-lasting, thick-textured, petal-like, mauve-tinted, white bracts.) . . (15+) **D**

3.012.500 : ANDROCYMBIUM STRIATUM * E Cape, Drakensberg, NE of Rhodes to Naudesnek. 2200m. Loose, sandy clay. (A summer-grower in this genus of *Colchicum*-relatives, with about 30, mainly winter-growing, species distributed S from the Mediterranean, through E Africa to the Cape. Many, stemless white flowers from leaf rosettes flat on the ground.) . . (20+) **B**

3.018.500 : APTOSIMUM INDIVISUM W Cape, N of Beaufort West, S of Trapvoetkop. 1600m. Sandy clay on open 'flats'. (The southern African genus *Aptosimum*, the 'Karoo Violets', is in the *Scrophulariaceae* & somewhat recalls *Penstemon*. Rock-hard mounds of grey-green rosettes with stemless, white throated flowers in velvety, imperial-violet. The climate here, with its low, irregular rainfall, resembles that of the Great Basin, in Nevada & Utah, & this should need the same year-round alpine-house cultivation, as, say, *Lepidium nanum*. Successfully grown from our 1996 coll. & shown in June, 1999. So, we have extracted the small quantity of seed we still have, from the refrigerator for anyone who wants to try to emulate this success.) . . . . . (15+) **E**

3.021.610 : ARISTEA ECKLONII * No data. A summer-grower, distributed N from E Cape to Zaire & Uganda. The one most likely to be encountered in the UK. Best grown frost-free, though it is of borderline hardiness. Clumps of linear leaves & flat, 60cm. stems with many clusters of gentian-blue flowers set the pattern for the following, high altitude & much dwarfer collections. (20+) **B**

3.022.309 : ARISTEA MONTANA KwaZulu-Natal. (A high altitude species from wet grassland, above 1800m. in the Drakensberg. All these are on similar lines, forming clumps of linear iris-like leaves, falcate with hyaline margins in this case. Erect stems carry stemless clusters of many intense gentian-blue flowers, opening in succession over a long period.) . . . . . (20+) **B**

3.023.900 : ARISTEA WOODII * E Cape, Drakensberg, Naudesnek. 2450m. Among grass on steep slope. (Only 15cm. tall & will be temperature-hardy in the UK in a summer-damp site ; may not be tolerant of wet UK winters. Peter Goldblatt identified fruiting material of this (under 15632) as *A. woodii* but Hilliard & Burtt state it is replaced above 1800m. by *A. montana*.) . . (20+) **C**

3.036.550 : COTYLEDON ORBICULATA var. OBLONGA * KwaZulu-Natal, S of Sani Pass. 2850m. Ledges on E-facing basalt cliffs. (The Natal Drakensberg race well-illustrated in Phillips & Rix 'Perennials' Vol. 2, p. 57. One the paradoxes which alpine-vegetation sometimes comes up with. Large rosettes of succulent, obovate, blue-white foliage produce 30cm. stems of elongated, pendant bells in soft apricot to red. One of the most exotic-looking species temperature-hardy in the UK but remember cliffs act as efficient storage-heaters & the winters here are dry, so only try it in a well-drained, sunny site.) . . . . . (50+) **C**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
B : $3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- **D : $5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.-** **F : $9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-**

3.100.000 : CROCOSMIA AUREA * KwaZulu-Natal, near Merrivale. 1500m. R.& R. Saunders coll. (Though with an altitudinal limit of 1800m. in the Drakensberg, usually in the shade of forest remnants, this is considered the most tender. Maybe garden-stock came from a very low altitude. About 1m. high with spikes of large, outward-facing flowers, usually in soft orange-yellow. We have had several reports of Rachel & Rod's seed of this, listed in 1996, producing some outstanding forms) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.100.210 : CROCOSMIA MASONORUM * No data. From the richly coloured clone, 'Flamenco', selected over several generations, by Eric Smith. Pleated foliage & 1m. arching spikes of spectacular, upward-facing flowers in luminous orange-scarlet. Absolutely hardy in the UK, though from too low an altitude, 1370m., in KwaZulu-Natal to be included by Hilliard & Burtt. . . . . (15+) **B**

3.105.510 : CYRTANTHUS BREVIFLORUS Lesotho. No further data. From the stock originally introduced by Helen Milford & hardy in the UK. As the species goes, this is a dwarf form, about 30cm. high (it can be much taller). Though bulbous it is usually a plant of wet, peaty habitats. We have seen it on an island in a fast-flowing stream at almost 3000m., growing about 1m. high. Arching stems carry pendant, yellow, tubular flowers. Seed being harvested as we write should give good germination. (10+) **D**

3.106.150 : CYRTANTHUS FALCATUS * KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, Loteni. Vertical cliff faces. (About 4, broad, leathery leaves and pendulous umbels of tubul;ar, green to orange-yellow, red-margined flowers on 30cm. high stems. British-grown seed of this spectacular, saxatile species, almost certainly temperature-hardy in the UK if kept dry when dormant in winter.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

3.107.009 : CYRTANTHUS OBLIQUUS * No data. From stony grassland in the Eastern Cape & southern KwaZulu-Natal. The large bulbs grow half-exposed, producing imposing umbels of pendulous, yellow & red, green-tipped flowers on stems up to 60cm. high from between the distichous, strap-shaped leaves. Probably best kept dry & frost-free when dormant in winter. . . . . (15+) **C**

Dierama : the hairbells from mountain marsh and grassland

This exquisitely graceful genus of the *Iridaceae*, with over 40 species spread from the Cape to Ethiopia, is unusual in that it is absent from the winter-rainfall area of the SW Cape. Its centre of diversity is in the summer-rainfall area of KwaZulu-Natal with 26 species there. The potential of many species in the UK might be decided by whether they are wet-growers or from winter-dry grassland. A lower altitude species from a winter-wet habitat may well prove more tolerant of UK garden conditions than a dry-grower from a higher altitude. The two species (or at least their hybrids) well-known in cultivation. *D. pendulum* (a very low altitude plant) & *D. pulcherrimum* (from between 900m. & 1700m.) are both from areas at the edge of the winter-summer rain divide They must experience wetter winter conditions than most. Both are fairly reliable garden-plants in most of the UK though too tender for colder continental climates. *D. robustum* must experience lower temperatures than almost any other but it is a plant of drier habitats and we have yet to establish how well it will survive a wet UK winter. We may well do better with wet-growers from lower altitudes. The two hardiest are already established and of proven worth in cultivation, both outstanding & reliable in our garden, tolerating our cold, wet winters well : *D. dracomontanum* & *D. pauciflorum*,. We have emphasised the need for a sunny well-drained site where we feel it might be necessary to alleviate winter-wetness and in an attempt to counteract the disinformation that Dieramas are all "bog-plants". Yes, they will like to be cool & moist in summer but few would last a week in a British bog in winter.

3.141.100 : DIERAMA DRACOMONTANUM * OFS, Drakensberg, Mont-aux-Sources. 2900m. Among grasses on open, moist, stony slopes. (The highest altitude species & an excellent, very hardy garden-plant in the UK, forming compact, grassy tufts, sometimes spreading by stolons with us, with pendant clusters of wide-open flowers, in beautiful coral-red & terracotta-pink shades, between brown bracts, dancing on wiry stems of about 60cm. in late summer..) . . . . . (20+) **B**

3.141.409 : DIERAMA ERECTUM KwaZulu-Natal, E of Vryheid, Ngome. 1100m. Wet grassland. (Narrowly endemic to this area & closest to *D. insigne* with erect, 1.5m. high stems, with many side branches, from close clumps of broader leaves. Wide open, light magenta-pink flowers with distinct, darker eyes. A wet-grower which may adapt well to UK conditions.) . . . . . (15+) **D**

3.141.709 : DIERAMA GALPINII Eastern Transvaal, near Wakkerstroom. (A species of open grassland up to 1600m. altitude. Erect stems about 1m. high from small, tufted clumps. Pale to rich magenta-pink bells among translucent bracts.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.142.000 : DIERAMA IGNEUM * S African cultivated seed (A low to middle-altitude species, quite widespread from the central coastal region of KwaZulu-Natal S into E Cape at altitudes up to 1500m., so well worth trying in the UK in a sunny well-drained site. About 1m. high with bells varying from pale to deep lilacs & rose-pinks.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.142.110 : DIERAMA INSIGNE * S African cultivated seed. (Almost confined to rocky grassland on the Highveld of the SE Transvaal, just entering Swaziland and Natal. Arching 1.5m. stems of beautiful, pendulous pink flowers) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.142.800 : DIERAMA MEDIUM * S African cultivated seed of this fairly local species from the E Transvaal & neighbouring Swaziland. An extremely dainty plant of seasonally marshy grassland between 1300m & 2000m., it should be suited to UK gardens. About 70cm. high with clustered bells in pale-mauve to magenta-pink, among brown bracts, on the finest of stems. . . (15+) **C**

3.143.300 : DIERAMA PALLIDUM KwaZulu-Natal, Inchanga Hill. 600m. (A type-locality collection of this elegant plant with 1m. high, arching stems carrying pendulous inflorescences of creamy white to palest yellow bells among papery white bracts. Confined to sandy, stony, grassy slopes between 300m. & 900m. in a comparatively small area in KwaZulu-Natal.) . . . . . (15+) **E**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
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3.143.500 : DIERAMA PAUCIFLORUM * E Cape, Drakensberg, ESE of Ben Macdhui. 2750m. Among grasses on open slope, in moist, peaty soil. (An outstanding garden-plant in the UK. Tolerant of winter-wetness (it sometimes grows in standing water with sphagnum in the wild), this also survived the 1995 drought here unharmed & was untouched by the recent severe winter. Dwarfer than *D. dracomontanum*, it flowers earlier than any other we have at present with many, wiry, 40cm. stems from dense grassy tussocks, with wide-open, sometimes upward-facing, bright purple-pink flowers amid rust-brown bracts.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.143.909 : DIERAMA PULCHERRIMUM Eastern Cape, Amatole Mts. (A familiar name in the UK, where most stock is now likely to have crossed with paler pink *D. pendulum* with more open bells and spreading segments. The true species is one of the most distinct & richly coloured with arching stems almost 2m. high dripping with long, conical flowers, often in deep purplish red. A species from open grassland at 900m. to1700m. in the E Cape & of proven reliability in UK gardens.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.144.109 : DIERAMA REYNOLDSII Eastern Cape, near Maclear. (According to Hilliard & Burtt "a strikingly beautiful species, its wine-red flowers contrasting effectively with the pure white, silvery bracts" on solitary, 2m. high stems. A plant of grassland up to 1550m., almost confined to KwaZulu-Natal, collected here in its southernmost locality, just into the E Cape.) . . . . (15+) **D**

3.144.200 : DIERAMA ROBUSTUM * E Cape, Drakensberg, NE of Rhodes. 2000m. Among grasses on open slopes. (Reaching higher altitudes, between 1600m. & 2900m., than any other except *D. dracomontanum*, & the commonest Lesotho species. A close clump of 1m. long leaves sends up a single, occasionally more, 2m. arching stem with many pendant clusters of large bells, usually pink but variable from cream to deeper shades. Give it an extremely well-drained, open, sunny site in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.144.201 : DIERAMA ROBUSTUM * E Cape, Witteberg, E of Lady Grey. 1900m. Among rocks & scrub. . . . . (15+) **B**

3.144.400 : DIERAMA TRICHORHIZUM KwaZulu-Natal. No further data. (A plant of moist, grassy places between 1200 & 2700m. altitude. Somewhat like *D. pauciflorum* but its bracts are white not red-brown & it is the only species to produce cormlets in the leaf-axils. Up to 60cm. high with pale-purple to pink flowers, this should prove amenable & hardy in the UK.) . (15+) **C**

Eucomis : mountain pineapple lilies enjoy a cool, wet summer

3.230.050 : EUCOMIS AUTUMNALIS subsp. AMARYLLIDIFOLIA * OFS, Platberg E of Harrismith. 2350m. Moist, stony slope on summit plateau. (Apart from *E. schijffii*, this is the dwarfest, at about 15cm. high., in this small genus of 10 species, which has shown remarkable hardiness & tolerance of UK garden conditions. Give them all a well-drained site in full sun in the UK with plenty water in a hot, dry summer. There is nothing like these with their broad, lush, basal leaves & stout stems carrying a dense, cylindrical raceme of flowers, topped with the striking tuft of bracts, which gives them their popular name of pineapple lilies. .) . . . (8) **E**

3.230.106 : EUCOMIS AUTUMNALIS subsp. CLAVATA E Cape, Amathole Range, W of Stutterheim. (A dwarf, broader-leaved race of *E. autumnalis*, ascending to above 3000m. Its rosette of wide leaves lies flat on the ground,with the dense, cylindrical head packed with fleshy, yellow-green flowers & topped with the characteristic pineapple tuft rising to around 30cm. in height. Our 1996 Drakensberg colls. are established and proving hardy so far in the UK but have not yet flowered.). . . . . (8) **C**

3.230.220 : EUCOMIS BICOLOR * No data. Long, wavy-edged leaves & purple-spotted stems, up to 60cm. high, with cylindrical racemes of creamy green flowers, each neatly edged with deep purple. Widespread along the E slope of the Natal Drakensberg reputedly up to 2300m. but we found it at almost 3000m., as high as *E. schijffii*,on the Lesotho border., ... (10) **B**

3.230.610 : EUCOMIS POLE-EVANSII * No data. Cultivated S African seed of this tall, robust species with large, wide, crisped leaves & dense cylindrical racemes of wide-open green flowers on stout scapes which can reach 2m. in height. Though by some to be a large version of the related *E. pallidiflora*. We have no personal experience yet of growing this outside in the UK. . (8) **C**

3.239.010 : GALTONIA CANDICANS * No data. The 1.5m. tall white-flowered species well known in UK gardens. . . (10+) **A**

3.239.060 : GALTONIA PRINCEPS * No data. Erect stems, almost 1m. tall, with pale green to greenish white bells in late summer. Seed from Dinah Batterham (Dorset, UK) who has grown this handsome hyacinth-relative from KwaZulu-Natal outside for many years, originally from the stock we used to grow when we were in Dorset almost 20 years ago. . . . . (10+) **B**

3.239.110 : GALTONIA VIRIDIFLORA * No data. Much broader leaves than the other 2 species. Stems about 1m. high carry up to 30 pale yellowish green bells in late summer. Seems hardy in W Wales in a well-drained site. . . . . (10+) **B**

3.240.000 : GARULEUM WOODII OFS, Platberg E of Harrismith. 2300m. Rock fissures & gravelly ledges. (Another blue-flowered shrubby member of the *Compositae*, which could pass for a *Felicia*, with an intriguing distribution, seemingly following the Cave Sandstone right round the high Drakensberg from SE Lesotho to here on the Platberg but absent from the main range. Should certainly be temperature-hardy in the UK but may resent winter-wetness. A distinguished, stiffly compact, saxatile shrub, about 20cm high but more across, with fine, rich-blue, yellow-centred 'daisies'. Worthy of the alpine-house.) . . . . . (10) **D**

3.243.410 : GERANIUM PULCHRUM * No data. A tall, handsome, sturdy, subshrubby species, over 1m. in height, with lobed, silky foliage and masses of large pink to purple flowers. From marshy land and streamsides at altitudes up to 2400m. in the Drakensberg, this is of proven reliability in many UK gardens. English-grown seed from Tim Ingram in Kent. . . . . (10+) **C**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
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3.243.460 : GERANIUM ROBUSTUM * No data. Most British-grown stock probably originates from S.& S. Hannay 14 collected in the E Cape. We are told we have a particularly fine, compact form, which makes mounds about 50cm. high and 1m. or more across. Branching, stiff, sticky stems set with deeply cut soft-green leaves carry masses of flowers in a pleasing pinkish purple over a long period in summer. Excellent, trouble-free and hardy here over three winters in a sunny, well-drained bed. . . . . (10+) **B**

Gladiolus : the summer-growers like it high but not always so dry

An important genus of corms, in the *Iridaceae*, with about 150 species distributed from its northern limits in S Europe & SW Asia down through E Africa to South Africa, where the majority, over 100, grow. As is the case with so many S African genera, the greatest number & diversity is in the winter rainfall area of the Cape. We concentrate here on the summer-growers, a smaller group but still diverse, distributed from sea-level upwards in the E Cape & Natal, N into the Transvaal, reaching 3000m. in the Drakensberg, where there are about a dozen species above 1800m. The only one of these established in British gardens is a form of *G. papilio*, which is no trouble in UK gardens, as long as it is not too hot & dry in summer. Many of the following summer-growers should prove just as hardy but the grassland & saxatile species may be resentful of winter wetness. Several will prove good, reliable plants for British gardens. Nomenclature follows the 1998 monograph, 'Gladiolus in Southern Africa' by Goldblatt & Manning, which supercedes the 1972 Lewis & Obermeyer work..

3.254.810 : GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS * No data. A famous & glorious species, endemic to a small area in the mountains near Worcester & Paarl in W Cape, where it hangs out its large scarlet flowers, with white diamond-markings on the 3 lower segments, in midsummer, on moist cliffs near waterfalls or streams, at altitudes up to 1400m., . A clump in our unheated greenhouse has been magnificent. Though a late-flowering, winter-grower, with new growth appearing in autumn, it grows outside with D. Hoskins (Hampshire, UK), replacing growth damaged in winter & flowering a month or so later than with us.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.257.201 : GLADIOLUS CRASSIFOLIUS Eastern Cape, ENE of Rhodes, Naudesnek. c.2000m. (A summer-growing, grassland species, widespread through the summer rainfall area from E Cape up through Lesotho into the Transvaal & climbing to about 2000m. in the Drakensberg. Spikes about 1m. high with up to 40, curved, bell-shaped flowers, usually in pink or mauve with long, dark blotches on the lower segments. Should be hardy & growable outside in most of the UK.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.257.800 : GLADIOLUS DALENII * Eastern Cape, Witteberge, E of Lady Grey. 2000m. Among grasses & scrub in deep, moist soil. (A very showy member of a very variable group which extends N from the E Cape to Ethiopia & Arabia. Under Goldblatt's revision these are all absorbed into *G. dalenii* subsp. *dalenii*. Summer-growing, from altitudes up to 2500m. in the Drakensberg, many populations must be growable & totally hardy in most of the UK. About 60cm. high in this form with hooded, brilliant scarlet-orange flowers, large bright yellow blotches almost occupying their lower segments. Just coming into flower as we write this.) (20+) **B**

3.257.847 : GLADIOLUS DALENII Eastern Cape, NW of Maclear, Pot River Pass. c.1500m. (Rich red form) . . . . . (20+) **B**

3.257.848 : GLADIOLUS DALENII Mpumalanga, near Wakkerstroom. (Described as an outstanding colour-form) . . . (20+) **B**

3.257.849 : GLADIOLUS DALENII Northern Province, Tzaneen. (Lime-green form.) . . . . . (20+) **B**

3.258.701 : GLADIOLUS ECKLONII (subsp. *ecklonii*) KwaZulu-Natal, near Underberg. 1500m. R.& R. Saunders coll. (From foothill grassland along the summer rainfall, Drakensberg escarpment from E Cape to the Transvaal up to 2300m. & should be fairly hardy. Funnel-shaped flowers, among big, glaucous bracts, densely speckledwith red or maroon on a whitish ground. 40cm.) (15+) **B**

3.264.009 : GLADIOLUS LONGICOLLIS (subsp. *longicollis*) Eastern Cape, ENE of Rhodes, Naudesnek. c.2000m (An elegant, 50cm. high, grassland species with very long-tubed white or cream flowers, sometimes brown-speckled along the mid-veins and purple-flushed outside. Opens in the evenings with a heavy, spicy fragrance to attract its hawkmoth pollinators.) . . . . (15+) **C**

3.268.209 : GLADIOLUS MORTONIUS Eastern Cape, Amathole Mts., near Stutterheim. (A spectacular, 50cm. high plant of open, stony grassland in the mountains of the Eastern Cape. Up to 16, magnificent, long-tubed, pink flowers with red nectar-guides. Not unlike *G. oppositiflorus* but differs substantially in the floral bracts. Should be reasonably hardy in the UK) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.270.101 : GLADIOLUS OPPOSITIFLORUS subsp. SALMONEUS Eastern Cape, NW of Maclear, Pot River Pass. c. 1500m (One of the loveliest of all. About 60cm. high with, one-sided spikes of big, salmon-pink flowers, sparsely marked with crimson in their throats. The high altitude, inland race of the specieswhich has contributed much to the large hybrids. If breeders had used this subspecies, they could have produced the desired secund spike & given us really hardy hybrids. Our 1996 Naudesnek coll. of this summer-grower, is so far proving a good, hardy garden-plant in a well-drained site in the UK.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

3.270.509 : GLADIOLUS PAPILIO Mpumalanga, near Wakkerstroom. c.1500m. (A summer-growing, wetland species of proven hardiness throughout most of the UK, in a 1m. high, pale grey-purple form. A species of wide distribution (from the E Cape to N Province) & variable colour (from pale green & pink to yellow & purple, darkly blotched on two lower segments.) . . (10+) **C**

3.276.502 : GLADIOLUS SAUNDERSII Eastern Cape. No further data. (A startlingly spectacular species distributed from the Witteberge & Cape Drakensberg N through Lesotho up to 2900m. but absent from almost all of the Natal Drakensberg. It has been confused with the very local *G. flanaganii*. Both are summer-growers with brilliant scarlet flowers marked with white on the lower segments but flower shape, habit & habitat are different. Almost certainly hardy in a well-drained site in the UK.) . . . (10+) **C**

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3.277.700 : GLADIOLUS SERICEO-VILLOSUS * Ex KwaZulu-Natal, near Merrivale. 1500m. (A summer-grower, widespread in rich, moist, montane grassland up to 2100m. from the E Cape to S Mpumalanga. Distichous spikes, up to 1m. high, of up to 40 cream to pale lavender, funnel-shaped flowers with elongated, yellow, dark-edged markings on the lower lobes.) .... (15+) **C**

3.410.320 : HESPERANTHA BAURII * No data. A lovely, rich-pink, 75cm. tall, late-summer flowering species from wet grassland, reaching 3000m. in the Drakensberg. *Schizostylis* is included in this genus (with over a dozen ascending to high altitudes in the summer rainfall area) by some botanists today, so this conveys a good idea of their general aspect. It should be growable in a cool, moist site in almost all UK gardens. This is Scottish-grown seed from Mike & Polly Stone's Inverness-shire garden.) . (20+) **B**

3.415.500 : HESPERANTHA TYSONII * E Cape, Drakensberg, Naudesnek. 2400m. Among grasses on steep, moist, SE-facing slope. (One of the highest alpines in the genus, recorded up to 3300m. About 30cm. high with large, deep-pink flowers, vaguely like a wiry-stemmed *Schizostylis*. Also likely to be tolerant of wet British winters & as well as very low temperatures.) ..... (15+) **E**

3.415.709 : HESPERANTHA WOODII KwaZulu-Natal. No further data. A beautiful Natal endemic from wet sites, so may be possible outside in the UK. Around 30cm. high with starry, deep-pink flowers & long, slender leaves. ..... (20+) **C**

Kniphofia : redhot pokers cool off by the streams

This splendid genus of herbaceous perennials in the *Liliaceae* (or *Asphodelaceae*, if you wish to split the family) comprises about 70 species, spread from the Cape N through E Africa into the Yemen, with over 40 of them in S Africa. It is particularly relevant to gardeners in cool temperate climates as they are mainly plants of the mountains & moister habitats, much more prevalent in the summer rainfall area than in the SW Cape. In Britain, though the genus is well-known and there are quite a lot of specific names about, many of these are misapplied or applied to plants of possible hybrid origin. Writing in 1914, the S African botanist N.E. Brown commented "that in a very great majority of cases plants of this genus raised from seed produced in any garden where more than one kind is grown, whether that garden be in South Africa or Europe, will not be true to name." We can add that wild seed can also produce plants which are a problem to name using the 1968 monograph by L.E. Codd, whose nomenclature we follow. Easily accessible information for gardeners does not exist. There is an excellent account by Jane Taylor in 'The Plantsman' Vol.7, Part 3 (Dec., 1985) but the best reference once again is Phillips & Rix 'Perennials' Vol. 2, pages 160-163, where several of the following are illustrated, along with reliable, accurate information.

3.460.069 : KNIPHOFIA ANGUSTIFOLIA KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, Cathedral Peak. (Formerly *K. rufa* but not likely to be the plant you might find in gardens as "*K. rufa*", a name which has been much misapplied. The genuine plant is illustrated in Phillips & Rix, Vol. 2, p.162. A species of wet grassland and streamsides, climbing to over 2000m. in the Drakensberg. Most distinct fine, bluish, grassy foliage and 60cm. high, rather open, spikes of pendulous flowers in creamy white, yellow or coral-red.) (15+) **D**

3.460.109 : KNIPHOFIA BAURII Eastern Cape. No further data. (Distributed from the north of the E Cape up through KwaZulu-Natal on moist, grassy slopes & streamsides between 600m. & 1200m., this is a compact plant, about 50cm. high. Clumps of soft, rather glaucous leaves & dense, globose heads of dull red buds opening to pendant, greenish yellow flowers.) ..... (15+) **B**

3.460.209 : KNIPHOFIA BRACHYSTACHYA Lesotho, Drakensberg. No further data. (A strange, very dwarf plant of moist, high mountain grassland in the Lesotho, Cape & Natal Drakensberg, up to about 2400m. Only about 30cm. high with erect, stiff, narrow leaves & a dense, cylindrical inflorescence of stubby, dull yellow flowers opening from brownish buds.) ..... (15+) **C**

3.460.309 : KNIPHOFIA BREVIFLORA KwaZulu-Natal. No further data. (Another little plant, about 50cm. high, in a group of allied whitish-flowered species, including *K. buchananii* & *K. albescens*. Stubby spikes of cream flowers from yellow-green or red-tinged, buds. From damp mountain grasslands of the N Drakensberg & Harrismith area, up to 2000m.) ..... (15+) **C**

3.460.409 : KNIPHOFIA BUCHANANII KwaZulu-Natal. No further data. (Closely allied to *K. breviflora* & generally similar but with shorter flowers & a more eastern distribution in the KwaZulu-Natal midlands up to 1200m.) ..... (15+) **C**

3.461.509 : KNIPHOFIA CAULESCENS Eastern Cape, NW of Maclear. c. 1500m. (A splendid species of a proven indestructible nature in the UK. It grows at up to 3000m. in themountains of the E Cape, the Stormberg & Winterberg, up through the Drakensberg of Lesotho & KwaZulu Natal, usually in rocky, seepage areas or on wet cliffs. Clumps of blue-grey foliage. Stout stems with dense inflorescences of pale greenish yellow to cream flowers from coral to flame buds. More variable in colour than we have seen it in gardens but its caulescent habit tends to be developed in cultivation, where it forms expanding *Yucca*-like clumps.). . . (20+) **C**

3.461.109 : KNIPHOFIA ENSIFOLIA (subsp. *ensifolia*) Eastern Cape. No further data. (A tall, robust, striking plant with long, glaucous leaves and stout stems up to 1.8m. high carrying dense heads of white to greenish-white flowers opening from pink-tinted buds. Distributed, usually in rich clay soils in wet areas, W of the Drakensberg from the E Cape into Mpumalanga.) . . (15+) **C**

3.461.409 : KNIPHOFIA FIBROSA KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg. No further data. (Tentatively identified as this somewhat obscure species from the moist grasslands of the Drakensberg up to around 2000m. A grassy leaved species with stems of about 50cm., related to & resembling *K. breviflora* but with longer, pendant, pale yellow flowers.) ..... (15+) **C**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
B : $3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- **D : $5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.-** **F : $9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-**

3.461.900 : KNIPHOFIA HIRSUTA * E Cape, Drakensberg, ESE of Ben Macdhui. 2750m. Among grasses on open, moist slope. (Virtually endemic to Lesotho but we're right on the border here. A wet-growing alpine, immediately identifiable by its broad-based, dull-green foliage, distinctly hairy along the nerves on both sides. Dense heads of pendulous buds in shades of dull orange, coral or salmon open to greeny yellow flowers, a rather lurid combination. About 50cm. high & absolutely hardy with us.) . . . (20+) **C**

3.462.013 : KNIPHOFIA ICHOPENSIS KwaZulu-Natal. No further data. (A grassland plant of central KwaZulu-Natal, running up to about 2000m. in the Drakensberg. Long, lax heads of widely spaced, arcuate, cylindrical flowers, variable in colour from cream & yellowish green to salmon-orange, on stems of 1m. or less. In a group including *K. laxiflora*, from which it can be distinguished, even in seed, by its lanceolate, acuminate bracts. Maybe safest from winter-wetness in a well-drained site.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.462.212 : KNIPHOFIA LAXIFLORA * Cultivated South African seed. No data. (Allied to *K. ichopensis*, (the true) *K. rufa*, etc., a variable species, quite widespread in the summer rainfall area from near Mt. Currie in the N of E Cape, through KwaZulu-Natal, just into Transvaal, from near sea-level to over 1500m. Worth trying in a well-drained, sunny site in the UK. Erect buds become deflexed as the long, tubular,widely spaced flowers open in shades of pale-yellow, coral, salmon or orange.) . . . . . (20+) **B**

3.462.300 : KNIPHOFIA LINEARIFOLIA E Cape, Witteberge, SE of Lady Grey. 1500m. Among long grasses in marshy area. (A member of the *K. uvaria* group with a northern & eastern distribution. A robust plant with fairly broad & erect, green foliage. Large, dense. very showy heads of yellow flowers opening from orange-red buds, on 1.5m stems.) . . . . . (20+) **B**

3.462.509 : KNIPHOFIA MULTIFLORA Mpumalanga, near Wakkerstroom. (Like no other S African species, a robust plant of mountain marshes and streamsides up to 1800m.. Erect stems up to 2m. high with a distinctive, extremely long, narrow inflorescence of short, ascending flowers. In this area, likely to be the typical form with cream flowers from greenish white buds.) . (15+) **C**

3.462.600 : KNIPHOFIA NORTHIAE * E Cape, Drakensberg, ESE of Ben Macdhui. 2750m. Open sites along margins of streams. (Certainly the most arresting foliage-plant in the genus, distinct from all others in its very broad,grey-green, leathery, arching, shallowly channelled leaves without a distinct keel, forming a large, evergreen rosette. Rightly described by G.S. Thomas as "very rare" in cultivation, the name has been misapplied in UK gardens to *K. caulescens*, the other caulescent species, to which this is somewhat similar in flower. Stout stems, anything from 20cm to 1.5m. high, with very large dense inflorescences, likely to be of creamy-white flowers from pale red buds in this E Cape race. Distributed in the Cape & Natal Drakensberg at up to 3000m., always in wet peaty places along fast-flowing mountain streams or down seepage lines. Absolutely hardy in the UK.)) . . . . . (20+) **C**

3.462.709 : KNIPHOFIA PARVIFLORA (syn. *K. modesta* - not the hybrid K. "modesta" of gardens) E Cape. No further data. (Unique in the genus in its one-sided racemes of sweet-scented, short, tubular, green-cream flowers from greenish or brownish buds on stems of about 50cm. A demure species of wet sites in the E Cape, N into KwaZulu-Natal, up to about 2400m.) . . (15+) **C**

3.463.300 : KNIPHOFIA RITUALIS * Lesotho, Drakensberg, Mont-aux-Sources. 3000m. Among rocks at base of cliffs. (Possibly the highest alpine in the genus. From the Lesotho border-ranges, usually in sandstone crevices. Reputedly closest to the western *K. sarmentosa*. At 40-80cm., taller than *K. porphyrantha* with longer,glaucous leaves & ovoid heads of pendulous yellow-green flowers opening from coral to orange buds. Illustrated in this area in Rix & Phillips, page 162. Our plants raised from this coll. does not wholly match Codd's description. The extremely broad foliage on some would key them out as *K. northiae* but the undersides of the leaves have strongly winged keels. Certainly as hardy as any S African but used to being dry & frozen all winter so may be vulnerable to wetness then & need a very well-drained site. Totally hardy with us and a fine foliage plant.) . . . . . (15+) **D**

3.463.600 : KNIPHOFIA SARMENTOSA W Cape, SE of Sutherland, Komsberg. 1800-2000m. (A most distinct species which grows along mountain streams in the arid ranges of the W Karoo. Introduced to the UK in 1789 but not recorded again until it was found in the Roggeveldberge 130 years later. Jane Taylor considers it "worth growing for its good glaucous foliage & easy temperament alone...a thoroughly good garden plant." She writes that "a fairly lax spike of spreading, greenish cream to soft coral-pink flowers" opens "from a dense cone of green buds." Codd describes the flowers as "pendulous, salmon to creamy-buff" & the buds as "coral-scarlet with a greyish bloom." The flower stem of about 60cm. has the longest bracts in the genus.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.463.800 : KNIPHOFIA STRICTA * E Cape, Drakensberg, SW of Rhodes. 1700m. Among rocks. (A species from the little-collected ranges E of the Karoo, the Sneeuwberg, Stormberg & Witteberge, just reaching the Cape Drakensberg & SW Lesotho, at up to 2500m. Like no other in its narrow, rigid blue-grey foliage, U-shaped in cross-section. About 1m. or less high with dense pokers of pale yellow tubular flowers, opening from coral-red buds. Often growing among rocks, this needs a much drier site than most in UK gardens but these can be bleak mountains, so do not doubt its hardiness.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.464.060 : KNIPHOFIA THOMSONII var. SNOWDENII * No data. South African cultivated seed of this elegant species from the highest mountains of Uganda & Kenya, up to 3900m. in wet grassland. Hardy in a sheltered site in most of the UK but we have never known it set seed. Distinct in its running, stoloniferous habit and 60cm. high stems of large, pendulous, curved, widely-spaced flowers in soft tangerine-orange (in the form we know) produced over a long period in late summer. . . . . (15+) **C**

3.464.310 : KNIPHOFIA TYPHOIDES * No data. New Zealand grown seed of this bizarre species from moist grassland on clay soils in N KwaZulu-Natal & Mpumalanaga. Clumps of glaucous, distichous leaves, sometimes spirally twisted, produce tall stems, 1m. or more high, carrying dense, cylindrical pokers of many, short, purple-brown, scented flowers . . . . . (15+) **D**

3.464.409 : KNIPHOFIA TYSONII (subsp. *tysonii*) * Eastern Cape, Amatole Mts., near Stutterheim. (Distributed from here up through KwaZulu-Natal at altitudes up to 1200m., this is a spectacular, robust species up to 2m. tall. Big clumps of distinctively folded, yellowish-green leaves and dense inflorescences of greeny-yellow flowers from spreading, red buds.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
B : $3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- **D : $5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.-** **F : $9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-**

3.510.000 : LEONOTIS DUBIA (*L. ocymifolia* var. *ocymifolia*) * E Cape, NNW of Graaff-Reinet, Ouberg. 1500m. Loose gravelly soil on sandstone slope. (This genus in the *Labiatae* appears to involve numerous races which have been 'lumped' or 'split' by different botanists. They are all on a general, somewhat *Phlomis*-like pattern with woody-based, stoloniferous stems & wrinkled leaves. Erect flower-stems, of about 1m. in this case, are whorled with elongated, velvet-covered, orange flowers.) . . (10+) **C**

15710 : MASSONIA SP. * Lesotho, Drakensberg, NE of Sani Pass. 2900m. Gravel-filled depressions on rock-slabs. (Presumably the only one in this small genus of liliaceous bulbs (otherwise winter-growers from the W & N Cape) listed in Hilliard & Burtt : as an unidentified species, "perhaps a small form of *M. echinata*", growing in "seasonally wet silt patches over rock sheets...2800-3000m., summit plateau only." It remains nameless. A tiny plant with sessile heads of the usual white shaving-brush type, between 2 flat, ground-hugging, oval leaves. Certainly hardy in the UK & to be tried in a trough or alpine-house pan - fully exposed & kept wet outside in summer, dry & cold in winter, when it should withstand any British frosts.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

3.545.201 : MELIANTHUS MAJOR W Cape, near Hermanus. 100m. R.& R. Saunders coll. (One of the most spectacular foliage-plants it is possible to grow in British gardens. Though a winter rainfall plant, in mild areas of the UK this can make a 2-3m. high, spreading shrub, as it does in nature. In colder gardens, such as ours, it will generally survive being cut to the ground by frost annually, making over 1m. of growth each summer.. Huge, deeply cut & serrated, grey leaves. Deep crimson flowers.) (10+) **B**

3.545.709 : MELIANTHUS VILLOSUS KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, Cathedral Peak.. (A shrubby species, up to 2m. high, from streamsides and forest margins up to 2000m. in Natal & Lesotho. Arresting, grey, hairy, pinnate leaves overtopped by stems of purplish-black flowers followed by inflated, pale-green fruits. Unlike the preceding, a plant from the summer rainfall area which should, theoretically be hardier in the UK : if cut to the ground in the winter, it will usually regenerate from the base.) (10+) **C**

Moraea : the diverse African irises climb high . . . . . .

Restricted to Africa S of the Sahara, *Moraea*, with just over 100 species, mirrors the northern hemisphere genus *Iris* It has almost precisely similar flowers, but its underground rootstock is a corm & its closest northern relatives are in the small genus *Gynandriris*, itself distinct in its long, tubular ovary. As with so many S African genera, the greatest concentration of species is in the winter-rainfall area of the SW Cape but a considerable number occur in the summer-rainfall areas of KwaZulu-Natal & the Transvaal, several climbing to the highest elevations, at well over 3000m. in the Drakensberg. Among these summer-growers, which are the only ones which concern us in this present list, *M. alticola* is of proven reliability in several British gardens. Most of the following should show the same range of tolerance to open garden conditions, in cool temperate areas with wet summers, such as the UK, as the better-known South African genera, like *Kniphofia* & *Eucomis*, which come from the same areas. Nomenclature follows Peter Goldblatt's sumptuous monograph on this genus (1986).

3.550.301 : MORAEA ALTICOLA * E Cape, Drakensberg, NE of Rhodes. 2200m. Moist, grassy slope. (Characteristic of the alpine, summit plateau of the Drakensberg, between 2200m. & 3000m., & by far the largest & most robust species. Unique, netted cataphylls enclose the leaf & stem bases. Imposing, 1m. high clumps of broad, leathery leaves & stout erect stems of large, pale-yellow flowers with deeper yellow nectar-guides. Singularly iris-like, this is hardy & easily grown in UK gardens.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.552.600 : MORAEA DRACOMONTANA * Lesotho, Drakensberg, NW of Sani Pass. 2900m. Among grass tussocks along stream. (UK cultivated seed from our 1996 coll. of this little-known species. This could be another member of Sect. *Vieusseuxia* but habitat is right & few others reach this altitude. Fine stems about 30cm. high, with blue-purple flowers with yellow guides.) . (15+) **D**

3.554.409 : MORAEA INCLINATA KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, Loteni. 1500m. (A slender, summer-growing plant, occurring among grasses & sedges on wet slopes up to 2500m. in the Drakensberg. Branching stems, 50cm. or more high, with violet-blue flowers, blotched with yellow & white on the falls. These montane, wet-growers seem hardy & growable in the UK.) (15+) **C**

3.557.609 : MORAEA RETICULATA Eastern Cape, Amathole Mts., W of Stutterheim. Steep, grassy slopes. (Near to the tall, Drakensberg *M. alticola* with similar netted cataphylls but this is not clump-forming, has narrower, channelled leaves & a very limited more southern distribution. Bright yellow flowers with orange nectar-guides on stems around 50cm. high.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.558.205 : MORAEA SPATHULATA * KwaZulu-Natal, near Merrivale. 1500m. (Closely allied to *M. alticola* but widespread through the summer-rainfall area, usually at much lower altitudes, though it climbs high enough to make it hardy in many UK gardens. Fine yellow flowers, marked with deeper yellow on the falls, on stems of 60 cm. or more.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.558.509 : MORAEA STRICTA Mpumalanga. No further data. (With a range N from the E Cape & Lesotho all the way to N Ethiopia, this occurs in grassland in the Drakensberg up to 2400m., usually producing its lilac to violet-blue flowers, blotched with orange on the falls, in spring, before the first rains. Quite dwarf at about 20cm., it merits pot-cultivation, where it can be kept dryish in winter, flower under glass & be stood outside during its growing season insummer.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.559.510 : MORAEA UNIBRACTEATA No data. A comparatively little-known species of limited distribution in the wild in the eastern Drakensberg foothills of central KwaZulu-Natal. Smallest member of Subgenus *Grandiflora*, to which the more familiar *M. spathulata* & *M. alticola* belong, with a single leaf & pale-yellow flowers on 20-30cm. stems. . . . . (15+) **C**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
B : $3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- **D : $5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.-** **F : $9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-**

3.605.000 : PAPAVER ACULEATUM * E Cape, Drakensberg, NE of Rhodes to Naudesnek. 2200m. Disturbed areas in loose, sandy clay. (The only S African in this genus, this ascends to almost 3000m. Annual or monocarpic & rather like the Spanish & Moroccan taxa around *P. rupifragum*. A many-stemmed, bristly plant, usually about 50cm. high with lots of orange flowers, which, where suited in cultivation in the UK, has made "massive clumps" with stems rising to more than 1m. in height.) . . . . . (100+) **B**

3.630.010 : PHYGELIUS AEQUALIS * No data. Distributed in wet, montane sites from central Natal N to E Transvaal, at 1200-2200m., this woody-based, 1.5m. high, perennial has inflorescences of many, curved, tubular flowers in a delightful shade of dusky strawberry-pink. Hardy almost anywhere in the UK in good, well-drained soil in sun, with plenty summer moisture.) . (30+) **A**

3.630.012 : PHYGELIUS AEQUALIS from YELLOW FORM * KwaZulu-Natal, Mahwaqa hills, E of Underberg. c. 1500m. Ex a B.L. Burtt coll. (From the distinct pale-yellow clone grown as 'Yellow Trumpet'. Seems reliably hardy in the UK.) . (30+) **B**

3.630.150 : PHYGELIUS CAPENSIS * E Cape, Drakensberg, Naudesnek. 2400m. Among grasses on steep, wet, stony, SE-facing slope. (Absent from the Natal Drakensberg, this is native to the E Cape & Lesotho, attaining higher altitudes than *P. aequalis*, along mountain streams & on wet slopes up to 2900m. Beautifully illustrated, in the site where this collection originated, in Phillips & Rix, Vol. 2, page 114. Woody-based, 2m. stems with pyramidal inflorescences of scarlet, tubular flowers.) . . . . . (30+) **B**

3.704.150 : ROMULEA MACOWANII var. ALTICOLA (*R. longituba* var. *alticola*) * Lesotho, no further data. (Ex the H. Milford type-collection, long grown & totally hardy outdoors in UK gardens. Long-tubed flowers (the longest in the genus) in yellow, shading to orange-yellow inside & tinged with brown or purple externally. Known only from this & one other coll.) . (15+) **B**

3.750.000 : SCILLA DRACOMONTANA * E Cape,Witteberg, E of Lady Grey. 2200m. Fissures & pockets on diorite outcrops. (This mainly Eurasian genus of bulbs has only a few species in S Africa. Many taxa once included in it have been removed to *Ledebouria*. The ones here are summer-growing, Drakensberg representatives. They are all plants of rocky areas & will be best kept dry during their winter dormancy but all should be temperature-hardy in the UK & may be worth trying in well-drained, sunny sites outside. This was about 15cm. high in seed & its blue flowers are well illustrated in Hilliard & Burtt, Plate 11.) . . . . . (15+) **D**

3.750.409 : SCILLA KRAUSSII KwaZulu-Natal. (Ribbed leaves, purple below, after the 15cm. purple racemes) . . . . . (20+) **C**

3.750.500 : SCILLA NATALENSIS * Ex KwaZulu-Natal, near Merrivale. 1500m. (The tallest, up to 1m. high but usually nearer 50cm., with long racemes of starry, blue flowers. A plant of cliff-ledges, recorded up to about 2000m.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

3.750.609 : SCILLA NERVOSA An Eastern Cape coll. Erect leaves with raised veins and racemes of white flowers on long pedicels. Growing in shallow soil over rock-sheets, this climbs to altitudes approaching 2000m. in the Natal Drakensberg. . . . . (20+) **B**

3.765.809 : SEBAEA REPENS This genus of African gentians is now becoming more familiar to UK alpine-plant specialists and being seen at shows. We list two colls. from the Lesotho Drakensberg by Rachel & Rod Saunders. This is a most desirable, high-alpine, mat-forming perennial with a profusion of large, bright yellow flowers on its cushions of bright-green, glossy leaves. A wet-grower recorded up to 3000m. from the marshy turf of the summit plateau and the vertical banks of streamlets. . . . . (50+) **E**

3.766.009 : SEBAEA SEDOIDES var. SCHOENLANDII This is the Lesotho race of a variable species-group distributed down through the summer-rainfall ranges of E Africa, attaining about 2500m. on these high Drakensberg grasslands. A compact version of the species, about 15cm. high with the profuse, brilliant yellow flowers typical of this mainly African, herbaceous genus in the *Gentianaceae*. Both of these will be temperature hardy and may in time prove to be good garden plants in the UK.) . . (50+) **D**

3.790.410 : STREPTOCARPUS GARDENII * Ex KwaZulu-Natal. No further data. (Endemic to wet, shaded rocks, sometimes epiphytic on mossy tree trunks, in the high Natal forests to their limit at about 1800m. A beautiful, little plant with rosettes of narrowly ovate leaves & pale violet flowers, with pale-green tubes & purple-lined lobes, on 10cm. stems. One of 3 species which ascend above 1500m. in the Natal Drakensberg, all suited to the alpine-house treatment given to the hardy European & SE Asian *Gesneriaceae* : moist & shaded in summer, cool & dryish in winter. Sow seed of these as for *Ramonda*.) . . . . . (50+) **D**

3.790.710 : STREPTOCARPUS PENTHERIANUS * Ex KwaZulu-Natal. No further data. (While this is also a plant of mossy rocks & fissures on sandstone cliffs up to 2000m., from our limited experience of these two, this seems to prefer somewhat more open, drier sites. Extremely distinct flat rosettes of 2-3, large, almost square, ribbed, deeply veined leaves & elegant, little, butterfly-like white flowers, sometimes flushed lilac-pink, with yellow throats and long, curved tubes.) . . . . . (50+) **D**

3.820.601 : SUTHERLANDIA MONTANA * E Cape, Witteberge, E of Lady Grey. 2200m. Diorite gravel-pockets. (Some years ago, this spectacular plant attracted considerable publicity in the UK : illustrated in 'The Plantsman' of September, 1992, & featured in the 'The Garden' of September, 1994. We have not heard much of it since & suspect that, like so many good things, it needs a little effort to keep it going. This is more than justified. Certainly the hardiest of this genus & temperature-hardy in the UK but it does need a very well-drained sunny site to overwinter. It is not very long-lived but does set seed in cultivation, so there are no excuses! The soft, shrubby stems, clad in pinnate leaves, reach about 30cm. in the wild & the display of scarlet pea-flowers in summer is arresting, as are the large, inflated, pale-green, red-tinged seed-capsules which follow them.) . . . . . (10) **C**

3.841.010 : TRITONIA DISTICHA subsp. RUBROLUCENS * No data. Distributed through the summer-rainfall mountains S from the Transvaal into E Cape, up to 1900m. in the Natal Drakensberg, on grassy slopes or sometimes in sandstone crevices. We have grown this for many years - perfectly hardy both in W England & W Wales, in spite of our wet winters. A pink "Montbrieta" with late-summer flowers in a soft, warm shade, almost exactly the same salmon-pink as *Dierama dracomontanum*. . . . . (15+) **B**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
B : $3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- **D : $5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.-** **F : $9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-**

3.850.360 : TULBAGHIA CAPENSIS Unlike most of this genus, a winter rainfall, Western Cape species but worth trying with the same treatment as the others. Usually a rather robust plant, 15-30cm. high with brown to purple coronas. . . . . (15+) **C**

3.850.660 : TULBAGHIA GALPINII * No data. A little-known, very dwarf species in this small, mainly S African, genus of about 20 species. This African version of *Allium* is currently rather trendy this has proved temperature-hardy with us, if kept dryish in winter over many years. From comparatively high altitudes in a small area on the southern edge of the Karoo, in the E Cape, S of Queenstown. Very fine, grassy leaves & rose-pink flowers with a distinct, 6-lobed corona on 15cm. stems.. . . . . (15+) **D**

3.850.710 : TULBAGHIA LEUCANTHA * No data. A handsome montane plant, distributed from the E Cape N into Zimbabwe, occurring in the Drakensberg between 1800m. & 2400m. on wet cliffs & steep, rocky sites. Grassy leaves & flowers with brilliant orange-yellow coronas, surrounded by green-white outer-segments, on stems about 25cm. high. . . . . (15+) **C**

3.850.759 : TULBAGHIA LUDWIGIANA KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg. (Surely one of the hardiest, recorded up to 1900m. *Allium*-like, with 30cm. stems of pendant flowers in which green-white segments surround a fleshy yellow corona.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

3.851.011 : TULBAGHIA VIOLACEA * No data. The best-known in the UK & fairly reliably hardy in a well-drained site, though not a species from any great altitude. This seed is from a large form, originating from the RBG Edinburgh. Large both in stature with stems of about 60cm. & flower-size with heads of up to 20 big pale violet flowers, each with 3 white corona scales.) . (10+) **B**

3.851.012 : TULBAGHIA VIOLACEA from WHITE FORM * From a dainty form, about 40cm. high with white flowers opening from buds with just a hint of lilac. So far this has proved as hardy outside with us as the two other forms we grow . . . (10+) **C**

3.899.501 : WACHENDORFIA THYRSIFLORA Western Cape, near Hermanus. (This species, a member of the *Haemodoraceae*, is something of a feature in Cornish & other mild, UK gardens. It comes from marshy areas at low altitudes in the W Cape. Several such low-elevation, W Cape winter-rainfall species have settled in British gardens, when they originate from really wet habitats (wetter than needed in cultivation) and can be treated as summer-growers. Described by G.S. Thomas as "most handsome", this is a 2m. perennial with arresting, ribbed foliage & tall, branching stems, packed with rich-yellow flowers in summer.) . . (15+) **B**

Watsonia : spectacular summer-growers from the grasslands

A large & important genus of the *Iridaceae* with clumps of sword-like leaves & spikes of showy, somewhat *Gladiolus*-like flowers. Among the most striking of S African plants, especially characteristic of South Africa itself, as they do not extend beyond the N border of the Transvaal. They follow what is the standard distributional pattern : 34 species occur in the winter rainfall area of the SW Cape ; 21 come from the summer rainfall areas of Natal & the Transvaal. As the winter-growers are in the main too large for most gardeners in colder climates to accommodate under glass, they can be left to those with suitable conditions in Australia, New Zealand, California or the Mediterranean to enjoy. This still leaves us with about 20 potentially worthwhile garden-plants for summer-wet, temperate areas. Of these 20, we seem to have a single species (albeit under a variety of names) in reasonably wide cultivation. Gardening reference books, even seemingly authoritative ones, fail to distinguish between summer-growers & winter-growers. All the summer-growers are worth trying. Although remarkably few species have made their homes in the Drakensberg, many come from cold areas elsewhere in Natal & the Transvaal & will prove hardy garden-plants. Nomenclature follows Peter Goldblatt's recent (1989) revision of the genus.

3.950.409 : WATSONIA ANGUSTA Western Cape, Kouebokkeveldberge. (Unusual in that it grows in both winter & summer rainfall areas, extending N well into the E Cape. The paradox is explained by the fact that it grows in permanently wet habitats : marshes, seeps & along streams. It should be worth attempting in a sheltered site in the UK & may be well-suited to SW English & Irish gardens. Spectacular lax spikes of scarlet flowers with black-purple anthers on 1-2m. stems.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.951.310 : WATSONIA DENSIFLORA KwaZulu Natal, near Merrivale. 1500m. R.& R. Saunders coll. (In no way allied to the SW Cape, winter-growing *W. borbonica* (*W. pyramidata*) as stated in Graham Stuart Thomas' 'Perennial Garden Plants' but the central species of a group of summer-growers from the grasslands of Natal with dense spikes of pink flowers appearing from between imbricate, brown bracts. Clump-forming & up to 1.5m. high, this is the low altitude member of the group, often below 1000m. but at similar elevations in the same area as *W. pillansii* of proven hardiness in the UK, so well worth trying.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3..952.100 : WATSONIA GLADIOLOIDES *. KwaZulu-Natal, N of Himeville to Mkhomazi. 1200m. Among grasses on open, rocky slope. (A dwarf plant, 30-40cm. high here, apparently related to the pink-flowered *W. densiflora* group, in spite of its bright red, long-tubed flowers in spikes of up to 25, on unbranched, single stems. A species of the mountains of southern Lesotho & Natal,up to 2200m., maybe closest to the other dwarfer species, *W. lepida*, which has a range to the N of Lesotho. UK grown seed from plants raised from our 1996 coll., grown outside in Hampshire by Dave Hoskins.) . . . . . (10+) **D**

3.952.709 : WATSONIA LATIFOLIA KwaZulu-Natal, near Utrecht. (A most distinct summer-grower from a comparatively small area in the SE Mpumalanga, adjacent W Swaziland & N Natal, usually at altitudes above 1800m., in open grassland on thin, stony soils around the bases of granite outcrops. Like no other in its very broad foliage & its long-tubed, dark maroon-red flowers, up to 25 on stems to 1.5m. high. An exciting plant which should be hardy in a well-drained, sunny site in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) **D**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.- E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-
B : $3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- D : $5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.- F : $9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-

3.952.800 : WATSONIA LEPIDA * KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, W of Oliviershoekpas. 1700m. *Themeda*-grassland on open, NW & NE-facing, sandstone slopes. (In the *W. densiflora* complex & sometimes growing with another member, *W. confusa*, which tends to be a taller, clump-forming plant of wetter habitats. Solitary 20-60cm. stems carrying dense spikes of pink flowers.) (15+) **D**

3.952.809 : WATSONIA LEPIDA KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg. (This should be in theory the hardiest from between 2000m. & 2500m. in the N Natal Drakensberg & Lesotho. Possibly best in a well-drained sunny site or a scree-bed in the UK.) . (15+) **C**

3.952.850 : WATSONIA LONGIFOLIA Eastern Cape, near Grahamstown. (Considered by Goldblatt to have originated as a hybrid between *W. knysnana* and *W. pillansii*. Individual clones may have inherited the hardiness of *W. pillansii*, as well as its liking for damp sites. Varies in colour through oranges, pinks and reds. Between 1m. and 2m. in height.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.953.609 : WATSONIA PILLANSII (*W. beatricis, W. socium, etc.*) Eastern Cape. (The growability & hardiness of this species in UK gardens gives us a criterion to judge the potential of others. The only summer-grower generally cultivated in the UK & also the only *Watsonia* of proven reliability, this is distributed through the E part of S Africa,usually in moist grassland, from the S Cape in a curve through Natal into the Drakensberg, at low to middle elevations. For a species with such a wide range, it varies little. Spikes of 30 or so, bright orange-red, long-tubed flowers on 50-120cm. stems in late summer or autumn.) . . . . . (15+) **B**

3.953.809 : WATSONIA PULCHRA Mpumalanga, Saddleback Mts., near Barberton. (Distributed from NE KwaZulu-Natal northwards through the Swaziland border-ranges, usually in moist, montane grassland. Clumps of broad foliage with distinctive, thick, hyaline margins send up stems, 60-120cm. high, with up to 60, pink to purple flowers.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.955.109 : WATSONIA WATSONIOIDES Mpumalanga, Saddleback Mts., S of Barberton. (A most distinct plant, unlike any other in the genus. Up to 1m. high with close spikes of as many as 50, narrow, somewhat bell-shaped flowers, usually in pale yellow but varying to cream or maroon. First described by Baker as a *Tritonia*, hence its odd specific name, this is limited to stony grassland between 1300m. & 1800m. in a comparatively small area in SE Mpumalanga & adjacent Swaziland.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

3.955.200 : WATSONIA WILMANIAE * W Cape, Groot Swartberge, S of Prince Albert. 1500m. Seeps on rocky slopes & along stream. (A tall wet-grower endemic to streamsides & marshes in the Swartberg & Kamanassie ranges of the S Cape. Flowering in late summer with spectacular spikes, up to 1.5m. high, of large flowers, unusually variable in colour. According to Goldblatt, the Swartberg populations range from deep red to orange, pink & cream. UK-grown seed from plants raised from our 1996 coll. & grown outside in Hampshire by Dave Hoskins. We see no reason why this should not be as hardy as *W. pillansii* and should be as successful in ordinary garden conditions in the UK as other S African wet-growers.) . . . . . (15+) **D**

3.980.000 : WURMBEA ANGUSTIFOLIA * E Cape, Drakensberg, ESE of Ben Macdhui. 2750m. Among grasses in wet-flush on open slope. (A member of a small S African genus of about 12 species. Somewhat *Scilla*-like & in the *Liliaceae*, a corm, about 10cm. high with narrow, channelled leaves & starry, white flowers. A crimson-brown scale on each segment gives these a distinct appearance & it is well worth alpine-house cultivation (kept dry in winter), though it is totally temperature-hardy.) . . (20+) **C**

Species from Eastern Asia : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

Summer 2000 seed of Himalayan and Chinese Anemones

Notoriously irregular in germination, even from seed sown immediately it drops. This fresh seed should give the best possible chance.

4.044.010 : ANEMONE OBTUSILOBA from BLUE FORM * No data. From a good, rich blue form of this very variable, buttercup-like perennial, widespread in meadow habitats through the Himalayas from Pakistan to Burma, between 2000 & 4300m. Like a bright-blue buttercup with decumbent flower stems rising to 15cm. from close clumps of leaves, in this case, hairless, deeply cut and bright shining green. With a little encouragement this has sown itself happily in our gravel-surfaced peat-bed . . . . . (10+) **C**

4.045.007 : ANEMONE RIVULARIS * China, Yunnan. Ex ACE 1698 (A lovely, 60cm. high meadow-plant, widespread from Kashmir to Yunnan. Long-stalked, cup-shaped flowers, white inside & heavily tinged with purplish-blue outside.) . . . (15+) **B**

4.045.008 : ANEMONE RIVULARIS * Nepal. Ex MECC 49 (Both are easy in the UK in a good, moist soil in sun.) . . (10+) **B**

4.045.150 : ANEMONE RUPESTRIS * No data. From a R. McBeath coll. A charming little plant, like a miniature *A. obtusiloba*, with clumps of finely cut, bright green, parsley-like leaves and a succession of flowers on 15cm. decumbent, radiating stems appearing throughout the summer but peaking in late spring & early autumn. Like *A. obtusiloba* it can vary to yellow or purplish but this seed is from a form which is pure white inside & outside the flower. For a moist site in the peat garden or in peaty scree. Not to be confused with fellow-Himalayan *A. rupicola*, unrelated and with woolly seed-heads . . . . . (10+) **C**

4.046.010 : ANEMONE TRULLIFOLIA * China, Yunnan, Dali, Cang Shan. Ex SBEC 797. (A succession of ice-blue to white flowers from indigo stained buds on decumbent, branching 15-20cm. stems over a long period. A charming, recently introduced 'blue buttercup', most distinct from the *A. obtusiloba* group in its tight clumps of hairy spatulate, notched foliage.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
B : $3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- **D : $5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.-** **F : $9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-**

Unless otherwise mentioned New Zealand collections were made ourselves in 2000. Nomenclature follows Mark & Adams' 'New Zealand Alpine Plants' (1995). For additional Australian material we are grateful Marcus Harvey in Tasmania & Will Ashburner in Victoria.

Aciphylla : aggressively armoured umbellifers

5.010.200 : ACIPHYLLA AUREA NZ, Otago, Pisa Range. 1300m. Tussock grassland on open, stony slopes. (One of the arresting, tall, S Island species. A big tuft of stiff, yellowish-edged, spine-tipped foliage send up an erect flower stem, about 1.5m. high, foaming with greenish cream flowers, especially spectacular in the more showy male form.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

5.011.000 : ACIPHYLLA FEROX NZ, Marlborough, Black Birch Range. 1100m. Tussock grassland on open slope. (A spectacular tall plant, over 2m. high , which seems likely to be this species, close to the more southern *A. horrida*, but the differences between these larger species seem rather fine and it may well prove to be *A. colensoi* or indeed another form of *A. aurea*. Rigid spires frothing with creamy, greeny white flowers rise up from the clumps of cut, yellow-veined stiletto-leaves.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

5.012.400 : ACIPHYLLA MONROI NZ, Marlborough, Black Birch Range. 1400m. Open, stony ridge. (A smaller species from the snow tussock grassland of the northern part of S Island, closely allied to *A. similis* from further S but with fewer leaflets. Close clumps of beautifully cut, glossy yellowish-green foliage and creamy white flowers on stems about 30cm. high.) . . . . . (10) **D**

5.013.200 : ACIPHYLLA SIMPLEX NZ, Central Otago, Pisa Range. 1700m. Exposed, stony fell-field. (One of a trio of compacted, high-alpine species, forming hard hummocks, all local endemics of the mountains of the southern part of S Island. Of these *A. dobsonii* is perhaps most seen in cultivation. This is even more reduced with stiff rosettes of tiny leaves, each a mere sin gle, thick, brownish, rigid leaflet, forming compact domes like some complex carving in stained, polished walnut-wood. Tight umbels of greeny, creamy lemon-coloured flowers on stems of about 5cm. in height. Definitely for the experienced alpine-grower.) . . . . (15+) **E**

5.071.000 : ASTELIA NERVOSA NZ, Nelson, SW of Lewis Pass. 950m. Open, rocky area in *Nothofagus* zone. (One of the showiest and hardiest New Zealanders in this Pacific-centred genus. *Yucca*-like clumps of narrow, arching, silver-skinned foliage, grey-white beneath, about 50cm. high. Small flowers hide in the foliage but the females have heads of orange-scarlet fruits.) . . . . (10+) **C**

5.071.001 : ASTELIA NERVOSA NZ, Canterbury, N of Hanmer Springs, above Jack's Pass. Moist, peaty depressions. (10+) **C**

5.124.011 : BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA f. FRUCTU-ALBO * No data. A charming small, evergreen climber in *Pittosporaceae*, endemic to Tasmania and just on the borderline of hardiness in the UK. Elongated, greenish yellow, tubular bells are followed by large white fruits instead of the usual dark blue. Possible in a sheltered site in mild areas. . . . . (20+) **B**

5.125.000 : BLANDFORDIA PUNICEA (*B. marginata*) Tasmania, South Bruny Island, Jetty Beach. M. Harvey coll. (Endemic to Tasmania & possibly the hardiest member of this small Australian genus in *Liliaceae*. Reputedly difficult, but no trouble in sandy, peaty soil in our unheated greenhouse & worth trying outside in milder parts of the UK. Racemes of up to 25, tubular flowers, in scarlet tipped with orange-yellow, on stems of about 60cm. from tufts of narrow, leathery, dark-green leaves.) . . . . . (30+) **C**

5.160.200 : BULBINELLA HOOKERI NZ, Canterbury, N of Hanmer Springs, above Jack's Pass. Moist, peaty depressions on open slope. (A hardy, worthwhile perennial in most UK gardens. Tufts of grassy foliage send up colourful, *Kniphofia*-like spires of bright yellow starry flowers on stems of about 50cm., in summer. Maybe best in acid soil in sun but usually accommodating.) (15+) **B**

5.181.700 : CELMISIA DISCOLOR NZ, Nelson, Clarence River valley, S of Lake Tennyson. Open, stony areas with grasses & dwarf scrub. (A creeping sub-shrub, spreading to about 1m. across. The terminal tufts of little, leathery leaves are greyish above and densely white tomentose below, send up their white daisies on 15cm., slender, sticky stems.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

5.184.800 : CELMISIA SEMICORDATA NZ, Canterbury, N of Hanmer Springs, above Jack's Pass. Moist, peaty depressions on open slope. (The largest species in the genus and a spectacular plant by any standard. Big tufts of leathery, lanceolate leaves, silvery green above and white tomentose below, with woolly flower stems, 10 or more to each tuft & about 40 cm. high, each with a huge, many-rayed daisy, up to 10cm. across, in pure white with a yellow disc.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

5.184.900 : CELMISIA SESSILIFLORA NZ, Marlborough, Black Birch Range. 1350m. Exposed grassland on stony slopes. (Little rosettes of stiff, linear, grey leaves, compressed into firm cushions on which the almost sessile, white daisies sit..) . . (10+) **D**

5.265.000 : CRASPEDIA INCANA NZ, W of Springfield, Porters Pass. 1050m. Loose & partially stabilized scree. (An alpine localized on the screes of the drier, central S Island greywacke ranges & certainly the most striking in this genus. The low rosette of leaves & sturdy, 15cm. flower stem, clad in leafy bracts, are entirely & thickly covered with a dense layer of snow-white wool from which the dome-like head, close-packed with lemon yellow flowers emerges.) . . . . . (10+) **E**

5.265.100 : CRASPEDIA LANATA NZ, Central Otago, Pisa Range. 1500m. Exposed tussock grassland. (Less specialised & commoner. Grey-white tomentum closely adpressed to slightly smaller leaves. Flower-heads can be white or yellow.) (20+) **B**

5.300.100 : DIANELLA TASMANICA Tasmania, Cockle Creek. M. Harvey coll. (We have long found this *Phormium*-relative from moist woodland hardy in the UK in a sheltered, shady place. Stoloniferous clumps of tough,leathery, bright-green foliage about 1m. tall with panicles of pale-blue flowers, which later develop into the most striking, glossy, violet-blue berries.) . . . . . (15+) **C**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
B : $3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- **D : $5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.-** **F : $9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-**

5.305.000 : DIPLARRENA LATIFOLIA Tasmania, Mt. La Perouse, Moonlight Ridge. M. Harvey coll. (A Tasmanian alpine endemic in the *Iridaceae* usually with fans of foliage about 30cm. high, though it can be taller, and white *Moraea*-like flowers, marked with yellow & heavily pencilled with purple overtopping the leaves in early summer. Hardy in the UK.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

5.305.020 : DIPLARRENA MORAEA * No data. More widely distributed in SE Australia, generally dwarfer & with narrower foliage. White flowers, marked yellow on the inner segments We include seed from 'Amethyst Fairy', first distributed in 1991. (20+) **B**

5.345.500 : ELYMUS SOLANDRI No data. Seed from a really excellent, blue-leaved form of this NZ grass, selected by Terry Hatch. The species is native to both main islands at altitudes up to 1500m. in grassland & screes. Stems, 50cm. tall with distinctive heads of florets with very long, slender awns. Should be hardy in the UK & a worthy addition to cultivated blue grasses. . . . (15+) **C**

5.402.600 : GAULTHERIA DEPRESSA var NOVAE-ZELANDIAE NZ, Nelson, SW of Lewis Pass. 950m. Open, rocky area in *Nothofagus* zone. (A low, mat-forming shrub with more or less prostrate branches bearing little, toothed evergreen leaves & small white flowers followed by large, fleshy fruits, in this case white, though they can be pink or red on different plants.) . . (50+) **B**

5.405.600 : GENTIANA DIVISA NZ, Central Otago, Pisa Range. 1650m. Seeps and open slopes. (A spectacular species from the higher ranges of South Island. Its dense, rounded mounds of large, white flowers spatter the windswept fellfields like snowballs in late summer. The basal rosette of, often reddish, leaves can be concealed by the 5-20cm. high globose mass of flowers.)(30+) **C**

5.421.050 : GEUM TALBOTIANUM Tasmania, Mt. Sprent above Strathgordon. 1200m. Shaded crevices & between boulders in summit area. M. Harvey coll. (Quite recently described & only known from a few small colonies on the tops of a few mountains in cold, wet, windy SW Tasmania, where it "often ascends vertical cracks in rocks for several metres". Ken Gillanders writes that it "must rank as one of our most beautiful and difficult alpine plants." Clumps of wrinkled, kidney-shaped foliage, matted with hairs above & below, send up 15cm. stems with large, pure-white flowers, 5cm. across, "the outer rows of stamens being reddish brown and greatly enhancing the flower." Definitely a plant which should be grown shaded, outside in UK summers - alpine-house in winter. Marcus has struggled up here for painfully again for a few seeds - we hope recipients will treasure them.) . . . . . (5) **F**

5.435.000 : HAASTIA PULVINARIS NZ, Marlborough, Black Birch Range. 1400m. Part-stabilised, greywacke talus on steep slopes. (One of the world's most distinct and amazing alpine plants, restricted to high elevations on the drier ranges of Marlborough & SE Nelson. We think this is the classiest of the 'vegetable sheep' with its columnar rosettes firmly, tightly packed into massive, ancient mounds, up to 2m. across and 30cm. deep, all densely blanketed in gold-tinged wool. The sessile yellow flower-heads nestle unobtrusively, sunk in the wool of the branch-tips. *H. pulvinaris* var. *minor* with smaller mounds of smaller rosettes, covered in whiter wool is supposed to grow here also but our untrained eyes lacked confidence in assigning variable individuals to one variety or the other. Successfully cultivated by several expert growers in the UK. It should benefit from full exposure outside in the UK for the 6 summer months of the year : optimum drainage, plenty water and as much sun & wind as the UK climate can offer.)(10) **F**

5.437.510 : HEBE HULKEANA No data. An outstanding species, singled out in "Bean" as "of remarkable beauty and distinction". Endemic to rock-outcrops, often with *Pachystegia insignis*, in the dryish Marlborough area at the NE corner of South Island, NZ, Hardiest in the drier E coast areas of the UK & safest in a sunny, well-drained site against a wall. A shrub, up to about 1m. high, with dark, glossy, toothed leaves & huge panicles of delicate pale-lavender flowers,individually large for this genus. . . (20+) **B**

5.438.010 : HEBE MACRANTHA * No data. Native to the wetter, western areas of S Island, NZ, where it grows from Nelson S to Fiordland in damp, rocky sites at altitudes up to 1500m. A gaunt, dwarf shrub, 20-60cm. in height, with quite large, smooth, thick, toothed evergreen leaves & terminal clusters of big, pure white flowers, the largest in the genus. . . . . (30+) **C**

Isophysis : glossy red Tasmanian alpine endemic

5.470.000 : ISOPHYSIS TASMANICA Australia, Tasmania, Mt. Sprent above Strathgordon. 1200m. Crevices & between boulders in summit area. M. Harvey coll. (A spectacular Tasmanian endemic alpine, usually placed in *Iridaceae*, sometimes in *Liliaceae*. Densely tufted, 15cm. fans of stiff, grassy basal leaves send up stems of about 20cm. carrying terminal flowers, wide open stars up to 8cm. across with glossy, deep purple-red, equal segments surrounding the yellow anthers. It is illustrated on the cover of 'The World of Iridaceae' by C. Innes but, as far as we know, it is not in cultivation in the UK at present. We suggest a limefree, peaty, sandy compost with plenty water in summer (this area has a very high rainfall), when it might be best grown outside. Possibly it will be better with alpine-house protection in winter but this collection should be temperature-hardy in the UK. This is the second time Marcus has tried to collect seed here, where it is quite common above 800m. but, he writes, "the wallabies eat the flowers and seed pods so that only on the most precipitous crags can good seed be found." . . . . . (20+) **E**

5.475.010 : JOVELLANA REPENS * No data. A dwarf herbaceous New Zealand *Calceolaria*. Creeping stems with rosettes of downy foliage send up airy inflorescences of white flowers speckled with maroon. We are told this is a very rare plant in the wild but it thrives in a shaded, peaty bed in an unheated greenhouse here and gives us much pleasure each summer. . . . . (50+) **C**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
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Lignocarpa : camouflage on the moving Marlborough screes

5.604.100 : LIGNOCARPA CARNOSULA (*Anisotome carnosula*) NZ, Nelson, Crimea Range, Mt. Southey. 1600m. Mobile, greywacke scree. (Among the most specialised and eccentric of alpines, a highly specialised adaptation to an extremely inimical environment, floating from a deep taproot on loose talus sliding down steep slopes. Having adopted the colour of its surroundings, it is not only unobtrusive but also far from frequent even within its own specialised niche habitat. It tends to conceal its heads of tiny, whitish flowers with deeply divided bracts but this is no great loss as it is the leaves that are the attraction : a mounded filigree, a few cm. high, of finely cut, fleshy foliage, smooth & grey & glaucous. The most aristocratic of all parsleys and possibly the most difficult to grow, though we have seen superb cultivated plants, exhibited in character by UK alpine-experts.) ..... (8) **F**

5.604.101 : LIGNOCARPA CARNOSULA NZ, W of Springfield, Porters Pass. 1050m. Loose scree. ..... (8) **F**

5.607.000 : LOBELIA ROUGHII NZ, Nelson, Crimea Range, Mount Southey. 1600m. Mobile, greywacke scree. (Another of the camouflaged, scree-specialists from the Nelson-Marlborough ranges. Reddish bronze, fleshy leaves with jaggedly cut edges hide the tiny white flowers on the prostrate, questing stems, weaving among the loose rock-detritus. A very few, fine seeds.) . (20+) **F**

5.630.000 : MYOSOTIDIUM HORTENSIA * New Zealand, Chatham Islands, Pitt Is. Beach, at tide line. Ex a T. Hatch coll. (An extraordinary endemic of the remote Chatham Islands, according to Terry, now very rare due to intensive grazing, which has all but eliminated the unique flora of these islands. Huge, ribbed, shining leaves & a long succession of giant forget-me-not flowers in celestial blue. Seed germinates irregularly but definitely comes up at lower temperatures, in spring or autumn : a plant from a cold, moist, equable climate, so plant it outside as soon as you can in a cool, sheltered site.Our grow against a N-facing wall) . (6) **C**

5.631.900 : MYOSOTIS TRAVERSII NZ, Nelson, Crimea Range, Mt. Southey. 1600m. Partially stabilised, greywacke scree. (Worthwhile and desirable for alpine-house growers but no doubt a somewhat difficult species, localised on the screes of the northern part of S Island. Close clumps of thickish leaves covered with adpressed white hairs send up pinkish stems to about 15cm. carrying tight, rounded heads of white or creamy flowers, sometimes with yellow eyes.) ..... (10) **E**

Notothlaspi : vanilla-scented cream of New Zealand alpines

5.690.100 : NOTOTHLASPI ROSULATUM NZ, Nelson, Crimea Range, Mt. Southey. 1600m. Mobile, greywacke scree. (Surely one of the world's great alpines, the penwiper plant tends to occupy slightly more stable areas of talus than some of its specialised compatriots. It shares their camouflage colour in its exquisitely formed, flat rosettes of overlapping leaves in grey, tinged with brown. When mature, after several years, these send up a mound, or even a stout column up to 25cm. high, packed with large, beautifully fragrant, creamy flowers. With that other monocarpic, rosetted alpine treasure, *Saxifraga florulenta*, flowering is an anticlimax ; this is a triumphant grand finale. You won't get the chance of this too often as a good seed set is not an annual event.) . . . (30+) **D**

5.710.700 : OURISIA SESSILIFOLIA (subsp. *sessilifolia*) NZ, Central Otago, Pisa Range. 1650m. Moist turf and stony seeps. (A diminutive, downy, creeping alpine species, rooting as it goes in moist sites. Rosettes of imbricate, rounded, softly hairy, pale-green leaves & big, white, yellow-throated flowers in pairs, subtended by hairy bracts, up the 10cm. stems.) ..... (20+) **D**

5.720.000 : PACHYSTEGIA INSIGNIS NZ, Marlborough, NW of Kaikoura. Ledges on coastal cliffs. (A very classy daisy indeed, endemic to Marlborough rock crevices. A low, stiff shrub with large, very thick, rhododendron-like, glossy green leaves, densely felted below, and huge white daisies, opening from woolly-scaled buds on curving stems. We were fond enough of this to give it alpine-house space for many years in Dorset and it is possible outside in a dry, sheltered site in the UK.) ..... (20+) **C**

5.728.250 : PARAHEBE PERFOLIATA (*Derwentia perfoliata*) * No data. A lax, 50cm. shrubby perennial, reaching high altitudes on the ranges of SE Australia. Very tolerate of drought & perfectly hardy in the UK in a well-drained site. Leathery, blue-grey perfoliate foliage, purple-tinged when young, with racemes of violet-blue *Veronica*-flowers in early summer. ..... (20+) **B**

5.730.700 : PATERSONIA FRAGILIS (*P. glauca*) Tasmania, Cockle Creek. M. Harvey coll. (A Tasmanian coll. of the one species in this attractive genus of the *Iridaceae*, which is near-hardy in the UK. Iris-like clumps of foliage & purple-blue flowers opening flat with 3, showy segments. About 30cm. high, this should succeed in mild parts of the UK. No trouble if protected.) (20+) **C**

5.730.900 : PATERSONIA OCCIDENTALIS Australia, Victoria, Langwarrin. W. Ashburner coll. (Perhaps safest if grown frost-free. Numerous rich-blue flowers on short stems among narrow, rigid leaves, about 30cm. in height.) ..... (20+) **B**

5.735.000 : PELARGONIUM AUSTRALE * Tasmania, Rheban Beach, North Point. Cliffs. Ex an M. Harvey coll. (A southern coll. of this Australasian species, as far removed from the main centre of the genus in S Africa as the two Turkish ones. About 30cm. high with little, rounded, downy, crenate leaves & umbels of up to 25, small flowers in white with pronounced crimson markings. So far this is proving fairly hardy outside with Tim Ingram (Kent, UK). Well worth trying in a well-drained, sunny site.) ..... (5+) **D**

A : $2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C : $4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.-** **E : $7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-**
B : $3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- **D : $5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.-** **F : $9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-**

5.736.000 : PENTACHONDRA PUMILA NZ, Marlborough, Black Birch Range. 1400m. Open, stony ridge. (From a very free-fruiting form of this mat-forming member of the *Epacridaceae*. Creeping pads of tiny, purplish-green leaves, like bristly moss. Tiny tubular white flowers are followed by large, long-lasting brilliant red fruits, which take a year to mature.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

5.739.900 : PHORMIUM COOKIANUM (*P. colensoi*) NZ, Nelson, SW of Lewis Pass. 950m. Opening in scrub near tree-line. (Ascending to 1400m.., this is smaller and with less rigid leaves than *P. tenax*, from which it is easily distinguished in seed by its drooping, twisted capsules. Branching stems, about 2m. high, with many tubular, dark red and yellow-green flowers.) (20+) **B**

5.740.000 : PHORMIUM TENAX NZ, W Coast, NE of Bruce Bay. Sea-level. (Maybe the most spectacular foliage-plant hardy in the UK. Clumps of tough, leathery, 2m. long evergreen leaves & 3-5m. inflorescences of bizarre, dull-crimson flowers.) . (20+) **B**

5.745.000 : PHYLLACHNE COLENSOI NZ, Central Otago, Pisa Range. 1600m. Stony, peaty moorland on exposed, open slopes & ridges. (Firm pads of small close-packed, deep-green rosettes with sessile white flowers. A choice cushion plant in *Stylidiaceae*, which we grew, as an alpine-house plant, without any great effort many years ago but never persuaded into flower.) . (30+) **D**

5.749.010 : PIMELEA PROSTRATA * From a fine selected form of this very variable and complex species, collected by Terry Hatch. A widespreading, prostrate shrub with small, crowded, leathery, grey-green leaves. Profuse clusters of fragrant, white flowers followed, in hermaphrodite plants, by numerous small white fruits like rice-grains. Usually near-hardy in the UK. . . . . (20+) **B**

5.786.500 : RANUNCULUS INSIGNIS NZ, Marlborough, Black Birch Range. 1400m. Moist, stony areas. (From a fine population of this variable but usually spectacular alpine buttercup. Thick, rounded, evergreen basal leaves fringed with brown hairs around their toothed margins. Stout, branched stems, here rising to 20-30cm. though it can reach 50cm., carry many, huge, glossy bright-yellow buttercups, which in these Marlborough populations can have as many as 12 petals, rather than the usual 5-7. By no means impossible to grow well in moist, peaty scree in the UK, though it thrives best in the cooler North.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

5.787.200 : RANUNCULUS PACHYRRHIZUS NZ, Central Otago, Pisa Range. 1650m. Moist turf and stable, stony seeps. (A mat-forming high-alpine, localised in melt-water seeps & moist rock-crevices on the higher mountains of SW South Island & approaching related *R. sericophyllus* towards the W. Prostrate, creeping, rooting stems with little 3-lobed, notched fleshy leaves & flat, bright-yellow buttercups with 5-15 overlapping petals on very short stems.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

5.790.500 : RAOULIA BRYOIDES NZ, Marlborough, Black Birch Range. 1400m. Open, stony ridge. (A superlative, hard, silvery white 'vegetable sheep', closely related to the more southern *R. mamillaris* & like it never making such massive mounds as *R. eximia*. A hummock 1m. across would be an ancient & extreme example but none of us will live long enough to grow such a plant in cultivation. A few cm. can be hoped for & is indeed achieved by some UK alpine-plant specialists.) . . . . . (10+) **F**

5.792.900 : RAOULIA YOUNGII NZ, Central Otago, Pisa Range. 1650m. Exposed stony slopes. (A beautiful little mat-former, endemic to the southern ranges of S Island. Like a softer version of the more familiar *R. grandiflora* covered in snow-white down. The comparatively large flower-heads are surrounded by papery, petal-like scales in shining white and parchment.) . . (10+) **E**

5.820.050 : RICHEA ALPINA Tasmania, Mt. Sprent. 800m. Wet, boggy, meadow. M. Harvey coll. (About 90cm. high & appears to be this recently described high-altitude species. The genus *Richea* is quite small & almost wholly Tasmanian. It is in *Epacridaceae* but some resemble *Cordyline* in their foliage. *R. scoparia* (*q.v.*) is the only one of proven hardiness in the UK but these colls. by Marcus are from considerable altitudes & there is no reason why they should be less hardy.) . . . . . (30+) **C**

5.830.100 : RICHEA DRACOPHYLLA Tasmania, Mt. Wellington. M. Harvey coll. (*R. scoparia* is the only one of proven hardiness in the UK but these two colls. are from reasonable altitudes & worth trying in milder areas, in full sun in a moist, lime-free soil. This is a large shrub, near *R. scoparia*, with leaves to 30cm. long & huge, branched panicles of creamy white flowers.) . . . (30+) **B**

5.830.200 : RICHEA PANDANIFOLIA Tasmania, Hartz Mts. M. Harvey coll. (The tallest of the genus, up to about 9m. high with heads of arching, 1m. leaves. May be possible in milder areas of S & W UK, certainly in much of California & NZ.) . . (30+) **B**

5.830.300 : RICHEA SCOPARIA Tasmania, Mt. Field, Tarn Shelf. M. Harvey coll. (Ascending to over 1300m., this is the only species of proven hardiness in the UK. Most British stock seems to be derived from the H.F. Comber coll. of 1930. He describes the flowers varying in "white, pale or deep pink, red or maroon." It can form wide dense hummocks about 1m. high in exposed sites. Short, rigid, linear leaves cover the stems. Flowers are packed into stiff, terminal racemes. Low-nutrient, acid soil.) . . (30+) **C**

5.970.500 : WAHLENBERGIA CARTILAGINEA NZ, Nelson, Crimea Range, Mt. Southey. 1600m. Mobile & part-stabilized, greywacke talus. (For the alpine-plant enthusiast, this is certainly the choicest, most desirable among the 10 New Zealand species and possibly among the 100 plus members of the entire genus. Another of the specialised, camouflaged species endemic to the greywacke screes on a few of the drier ranges of Nelson & Marlborough in the N of S Island, this is a stoloniferous perennial forming small, flat, starry rosettes of thick, leathery leaves, glaucous-grey, sometimes purplish-tinged, in colour. From the centre of each of these, one or two wide-open bells in pale lilac-blue or white look upward on a short, stiff stem, a few cm. high. Like most of these scree-specialists, it is by no means common in the wild nor can we recollect seeing it grown in cultivation.) . . . . . (20+) **F**

5.996.000 : XANTHORRHOEA MINOR Australia, Victoria, Langwarrin. W. Ashburner coll. (Dwarfest species in this remarkable small genus, endemic to southern Australia. There is currently a UK business in the importation of ancient, wild-collected specimens of some of the taller, trunk-forming species, the grasstrees and blackboys. This has a barely discernible woody stem, topped by the characteristic grassy tuft of thick, narrow leaves, about 50cm. long. The dense cylindrical white flower spike, about 20cm. long, rises above these. Only for greenhouse cultivation in the UK but no more than frost-protection will be needed.) . . . . . (20+) **C**

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While our main concern is with the wild the wild species, we rely heavily on hybrids & selections of garden origin in planting our own garden. With several of our favourite genera, sowing seed from selected parents is the best way to propagate these. The wild species will be found in the appropriate geographical sections. Those listed here are too far removed from wild plants to be included in there.

6.002.500 : AGAPANTHUS from DEEP BLUE HYBRIDS From a wide range of named, rich-blue hybrid clones, hardy in the UK, mostly near *A. campanulatus* : 'Podge Mill', 'Kingston Blue' & several L. Palmer clones. . . . . (20+) **B**

6.002.520 : AGAPANTHUS from WHITE HYBRIDS From tall 'Ardernei' to dwarfer 'Snow Baby' & 'Lady Moore'. . . (15+) **B**

Alstroemeria ligtu hybrids : incomparably beautiful perennials

Among the most beautiful of herbaceous perennials, thriving in British gardens from Cornwall to Aberdeen - even here in our cold, wet garden. Every shade from pink to orange, flame & biscuit. By all accounts, derived from *A. ligtu* subsp. *simsii* (coll. by Clarence Elliott in 1927 as *A. haemantha*) & *A. ligtu* subsp. *incarnata* (coll. by Harold Comber in 1926 as *A.l. angustifolia*). We consider that the Comber plant was actually much more likely to be *A. presliana*, explaining the dwarf, deep pinks which sometimes appear. For seed from the wild species see the section on South American species, where there are also comments on germinating seed from this genus.

6.027.860 : ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU HYBRIDS from 'JOY APRICOT' From a beautiful NZ Terry Hatch selection(10+) **C**

6.027.870 : ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU HYBRIDS from ' JOY PASTELS' NZ grown strain from Terry Hatch. . . . . (20+) **B**

6.027.900 : ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU HYBRIDS Our seed in every shade from pink to orange, flame & biscuit. . . . . (20+) **A**

Hellebores : a good but limited harvest in 2000

While we have been able to collect some top-quality hybrid hellebore seed this season, the vagaries of our spring weather combined with the predations of field-mice and voles have resulted in quantities being very much smaller than in some previous years. We are grateful to Dinah Batterham (Dorset, UK) for helping with seed from some of the hybrids named when we were at Buckshaw. The following range is from *H. x hybridus*, often referred to as *H. orientalis* hybrids, though many more additional species are involved than this one. Ideally this should be sown, in the northern hemisphere, as soon as possible after ripening - see further comments earlier in this list.

HELLEBORE SEED FROM NAMED CLONES

Selecting seedlings is a very personal matter. The hellebore hybrids named in Dorset by Eric Smith and later by ourselves were obviously chosen according to criteria different to those which influenced other breeders. Ballard concentrated on symmetrical, bowl-shaped flowers, usually in clear colours. We primarily sought vigorous clones, which looked good in the garden. We seldom selected for flower characteristics alone. Unlike Ballard, Eric was always keen on spots and speckles, so these are much in evidence. More species were involved, so we have influence from such elegant, small-flowered plants as *H. torquatus*. We were also interested in extending the flowering season. We have retained a range of what we considered to be the best named clones. In Brian Mathew's assessment, "quite a number...are holding their position as some of the finest cultivars ever raised." Many of these have never been distributed and it is unlikely that they ever will be. As with all open-pollinated hybrid hellebore seed, we can give no assurance that this will produce anything remotely resembling the parents but perhaps their genes may be carried on to future generations. There is a reasonable chance some seedlings will be close to or better than their parent but please do not confuse the situation by applying any of these cultivar names to the seedlings. The descriptions apply to the seed-parent, not necessarily to what you might expect from the seedlings. You can only hope.

6.564.005 : HELLEBORUS from 'ANDROMEDA' An excellent large, bowl-shaped,crimson-purple with a slight, blue bloom. Bronze-tinged nectaries and cauline leaves. An extremely late-flowering plant, opening after all others here . . . . . (15+) **D**

6.564.008 : HELLEBORUS from 'AQUARIUS' A most distinct, floriferous 'Zodiac' type : rose-pink outside, paler inside with a diffuse zone of small, crimson speckles. Large, flat flowers on long pedicels give it an unmistakeable appearance.. . . . (15+) **D**

6.564.015 : HELLEBORUS from 'CASSANDRA' A very rich black-purple of vigorous disposition, forming good clumps. Not particularly outstanding as an individual flower but somehow one visitors to our garden always home into . . . . . (15+) **D**

6.564.020 : HELLEBORUS from 'COSMOS' Greenish white bowls densely & evenly spotted all over the interiors with crimson. Rose-pink flushed, crimson-veined exteriors. A paragon from Eric Smith with rounded 'Ballard-type' flowers. . . . . (15+) **D**

6.564.043 : HELLEBORUS from ' LEO' From one of Eric Smith's original Zodiac hybrids : a really good pink *H.o. guttatus* type. Vigorous with large, pendant flowers, bright rose-pink outside, paler inside with a zone of dense, crimson spots. . . . . (15+) **D**

6.564.045 : HELLEBORUS from 'MAIA' A few seeds from an excellent clone we selected a few years ago : the only one we have named for a decade. A vigorous plant with large, bowl-shaped white flowers strikingly marked on the interior with a crimson flash at the base of each sepal. We have not flowered seedlings yet so have no idea what children she may produce. . . . . (10+) **E**

6.564.050 : HELLEBORUS from 'ORION' An outstanding, floriferous garden-plant. Primrose yellow with dark nectaries & a maroon basal blotch. "A particular favourite" of Brian Mathew & illustrated on the cover of his monograph on hellebores. In our experience, it seldom produces children like itself but we have been sent a photograph of a seedling which looks identical. . . . . (15+) **D**

6.564.060 : HELLEBORUS from 'PHILIP BALLARD' Only a few of the clones named by Helen Ballard really merit the hype surrounding her plants. This is one, appropriately named after her husband, so she obviously thought it was rather special as well. Very robust with very large, rounded flowers in blue-bloomed maroon-black, it really is spectacular & always stands out. A good proportion of the seedlings can resemble the original and we have included seed from some selected, similar children. (10+) **E**

6.564.063 : HELLEBORUS from 'PLEIADES' From a dwarf, dainty *H.o. guttatus* type named by Eric Smith many years ago. Wiry stems, less than 30cm. high, carry several, rounded white cups, neatly speckled with crimson inside . . . . . (15+) **D**

6.564.070 : HELLEBORUS from 'SIRIUS' One of Eric Smith's earliest seedlings, named in the 1970's, this remains a magnificent, vigorous clone. Large, green-tinged primrose-yellow flowers surrounded by a ruff of bright-green cauline leaves. . . . (10+) **D**

6.564.080 : HELLEBORUS from 'TITANIA' Jenny's favourite hellebore. A *H. torquatus* hybrid - we have seen a very similar wild plant in Montenegro. Little, rounded, cup-shaped flowers are creamy green inside but covered with tiny reddish dots outside to give a misty mushroom-colour. Opens its first flowers early on short stems, which elongate & branch later. . . . . (15+) **D**

6.564.121 : HELLEBORUS from CREAM & WHITE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS Some with slight basal speckling . . (15+) **C**

6.564.130 : HELLEBORUS from H.O. GUTTATUS HYBRIDS Whites, sometimes green or cream tinged but all with a distinct basal zone of maroon or crimson speckles, which in some cases bleed together into streaks. From some really good parents (15+) **C**

6.564.140 : HELLEBORUS from SELECTED UNMARKED PINKS We have been a long time in putting together a group of good clear-pinks. When we were in Dorset, Eric Smith's predilection for spots resulted in every pink seedling have some speckles. This seed is from some lovely, large-flowered selected clones with speckle-free flowers in shades varying from soft-rose-pink to shell-pink. We grow these a long way from the spotty ones but offer no guarantee that the children will be *im*maculate. . . . . (15+) **D**

6.564.150 : HELLEBORUS from PURPLE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS From 'Andromeda' seedlings & other good plum and purple shades, selected wine coloured ones and some labelled 'Old Rose' (deepest rose-pink with a bluish bloom). From some really good parents so should produce some fine seedlings, mostly we hope in the deeper shades . . . . . (15+) **C**

6.564.151 : HELLEBORUS from SELECTED PURPLES The one group from which we harvested excellent seed again in 2000. The parents are again mainly selected seedlings from 'Andromeda' and from the best of what Eric Smith used to call 'Midnight Sky' types (purple with an even dusting of darker speckles all over the flowers). We have also collected from a few outstanding deep wine selected clones, mostly with the bowl-shaped, even flowers which appealed to Helen Ballard. From unnamed clones but ones which are, frankly, better than their parents. These should produce some fine seedlings but there are no guarantees. . . (15+) **D**

6.564.160 : HELLEBORUS from SPECKLED HYBRIDS From what Eric Smith used to categorize as 'Galaxy Strain', all along the lines of 'Cosmos' - white or greenish white, speckled all over with tiny crimson dots in varying density . . . . . (15+) **C**

6.564.190 : HELLEBORUS from ZODIAC-TYPE HYBRIDS Eric Smith's category for what are, in effect, *H. guttatus* types with a pink, instead of white, ground colour, all with a zone of maroon speckles. Eric's unrivalled speciality . . . . . (15+) **C**

6.564.200 : HELLEBORUS from HYBRIDS OF ALL COLOURS From purple, cream, pink & speckled clones. . . . . (20+) **C**

A COLLECTION OF HELLEBORE SEED IN COLOUR CATEGORIES

Five packets of seed from purple, cream & white, speckled hybrids, *H.o. guttatus* types & 'Zodiac-types' at a list price of £12.50 or $20

For only £10 or $15

6.564.500 : HELLEBORUS X STERNII 'BLACKTHORN STRAIN' For many years, nurseries such as Bressingham distributed seedlings of this hybrid between *H. argutifolius* & *H. lividus*, which were virtually indistinguishable from the former parent. Robin & Sue White assiduously selected towards *H. lividus* to produce an outstanding group of distinct character and considerable vigour & hardiness, which come very evenly from seed. It will vary but expect plants of compact habit with leathery, grey-green,, pale-veined, evergreen foliage, purplish below, & large clusters of pink-flushed, pale-green flowers in late winter. . . . . (20+) **C**

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