

▣ **FRITILLARIA**
an unrivalled range of
2002 seeds from new
and rare species

▣ **IRIS**
2002 seeds from
junos, regelias &
oncocyclus species
from Iran,
Kazakhstan and
Uzbekistan

▣ **NARCISSUS**
a comprehensive list
with 2002 collections
from Spain

▣ **TULIPA**
the widest range of
seed we have listed
with 2002 collections
from Central Asia

▣ **HELLEBORUS**
2002 : a vintage year
for our own Welsh-
grown hybrid seeds

Travels in Kazakhstan with

VLADIMIR THE ICEMAN

'My name is Vladimir, please call me Volodya,' he said. "I am your mountain-guide. I am an ice-climber." He was a gangling thirty-something, wearing baggy trousers and a red and white headband. He said he was a computer programmer but we guessed he did not do much programming and that his wife Olga, working for a software business, supported the household. "I'm afraid you won't be doing much ice-climbing with us," I said.

We had not asked for a guide but Volodya came as part of a package along with Alexei and his elderly Lada. The going rate of \$100 a day for a car and driver, reduced in Kazakhstan to \$70 per day with Volodya thrown in. We had indicated that we wished to travel in mountainous areas, so obviously an old Lada and a mountain-guide was what we required.

Volodya's previous experience with foreigners appeared to have involved taking parties of Spanish climbers (who had spent most of their days arguing about where they were going to climb) into the Tien Shan. He did not consider the bulb-country of the Karatau or Karzhantau ranges to be proper mountains, so he seldom ventured away from Alexei and the Lada.

Much to Norman's disgust, Volodya spent most of the time we were looking for plants cooking up delicacies for our return. Usually they would be based on a vast quantity of dried, chicken noodle soup, which had been produced from the cornucopia of his enormous Spanish backpack, but he progressed to all sorts of exotic dehydrations. One turned our teeth and lips purple. "It's hibiscus from Egypt," he said. We blamed all our internal disorders on it.

Volodya did become excited over petroglyphs, those pieces of prehistoric graffiti which are very common all through Central Asia. His late father had made a large collection and Volodya was always anxious to add to it. The springs of the Lada were much stressed when we returned to Almaty & Volodya went off for the night to Olga and his two daughters. "Were your daughters pleased to see you? What did they say?" asked Norman the next day. Volodya looked at him incredulously and did not reply. We imagined the return of Vladimir to the bosom of his family: "Mummy, mummy! Here comes that strange man again with a load of old rocks."

Ordering from this list could not be easier

We shall accept your personal cheque in US \$ or £ sterling. Cheques in US \$ must be on a US bank account, as 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). Apart from personal cheques in these two currencies, payments can be made in US \$, £ sterling or € bank-notes (please send by registered mail), a bank draft or International Money Order (in US \$ or £ sterling for these please). Personal € cheques continue to be a problem as there is, as yet, no central bank clearing system within the eurozone. This makes it disproportionately expensive for us to clear cheques for comparatively small amounts. We hope this difficulty will be resolved in time. In the meantime, we should be grateful if eurozone customers send payment in € by cash or use a bank draft in US \$ or £

sterling : just convert at the current exchange rate. We do not operate a Giro account to enable direct transfers nor do we accept credit card payments at present. If remitting by 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 customers please understand

There may be a delay of some weeks before you receive your order. While we are ready to send out orders from this list by return, most come in during the first few weeks after we send out a list. 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, let us know immediately. One or two items are lost or delayed each year. In such an unlikely event, you will find us totally sympathetic. We are glad to say such problems are very rare. Postal services are, on the whole, very reliable.

Customers in the USA and New Zealand

Some customers in the United States have expressed concern as to the threat by the USDA to apply regulations regarding the importation of seeds with a renewed zeal. The regulations are not new but the authorities have previously adopted a realistic, pragmatic approach in applying them to small quantities. We doubt if it is practical for this approach to change. Only two orders we sent failed to arrive last season. This is about the same number as usually go missing in the mail and we have no reason to suspect they fell foul of the USDA. We always replace, credit or refund if an order does not arrive. We are happy to take any risk ourselves again this season, until we see how things work out. Packets will be labelled honestly and accurately "Dried botanical specimens." Phytosanitary certificates, even if we can persuade our local office to issue them for tiny quantities of seeds, will be meaningless but they will not come cheaply in Britain. New Zealand customers have a more serious problem. With a much smaller volume of mail entering the country and, we suspect, an overstuffed agricultural inspectorate, it is best to stick to the list of permitted species.

Our population reference numbers

The species in our lists are divided into five geographical areas. Within these areas they run in alphabetical order. The numbers appearing before the names run in numerical order (which means we do not much like generic 'splitting'). These numbers refer to particular populations, mainly in the wild, though cultivated material without data is given a number also. 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. Both sets of numbers are permanent. The use of population references is to avoid seed from the same population of plants being distributed under a proliferation of field-numbers. In some instances, the same population of plants can be found in our own field-notes under a multitude of field-numbers, when it has been visited by us in different years. 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 and you will see this on a label. 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. The few garden hybrids and selections we list 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 (*). The field-data given in these cases refers to the parents. Almost all cultivated seed was collected in 2002. Much is hand-pollinated but it will not necessarily produce similar-looking seedlings, as our parent-stocks represent samples of wild populations.

A : \$2.00 ; £1.50 ; €2.-	C : \$4.00 ; £2.50 ; €4.-	E : \$7.00 ; £4.50 ; €7.-
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Central Asia : a deteriorating situation in the land of the new 'Great Game'

In June and July 2002 Jim travelled to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan with Norman Stevens. Some of the fruits of their journey, such as Iris and Tulipa seeds, are in this list. Seeds from other genera, such as Allium and Eremurus, will be in our next list. It was at times a frustrating experience. Norman had been to Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan in the 1980's, when they were still part of the USSR. Since then unemployment and poverty have increased and much of the infrastructure has deteriorated. Further new local layers of bureaucracy have been superimposed on the old Soviet ones so that the endemic corruption is the significant growth-industry. Travel in Kazakhstan and parts of Kyrgyzstan is unrestricted and they remain possible destinations for suitably packaged tourists (rich Westerners now, of course, being more welcome than those from the old Communist-bloc countries) as indeed do the Uzbek cities of Tashkent, Bokhara and Samarkand. Away

from such cities in Uzbekistan, access to the mountains was extremely difficult and may now be impossible. Just as we were leaving Uzbekistan new exclusion zones were put in place encompassing all the mountain areas, along with a 38km. wide strip around the Uzbek border. Some of the doubtless generous revenue from the US for the use of the old Soviet bases at Karshi and Termez may well now be in foreign bank-accounts but much is being spent on securing the somewhat unsavoury (former communist) Uzbek virtual-dictatorship : overmanned police road-blocks proliferate ; a new black-clad, 'mountain police force' with patrolling helicopters is being instituted. All are just minor-plays in the new 'Great Game' of the 21st Century for access to the oil and gas of Kazakhstan, as well as the Caspian. Access to many of the plants of Central Asia may well not be any easier in future but we shall do our best to see they are secured & maintained in cultivation.

..... welcome to our list

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

154.200 : ANDROCYMBIUM RECHINGERI * Greece, Crete, Hania, Falassarna. Sea-level. Sandy soil among coastal, limestone rocks. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (One of two European species in this mainly S African genus, close to Colchicum. A smaller, choicer plant than the Spanish A. europaeum, until recently this was only known from the island of Elafonisos off the Cretan coast. A succession of stemless, delicately veined, white starry flowers cluster in the centre of a flat rosette of shiny green leaves in late winter. Surprisingly hardy so far in our unheated greenhouse, though sensitive to watering in damp weather.) (10+) E

Anemone biflora : UK seed from the carmine windflower of the Zagros

One of the finest and most striking plants of the Zagros Range, whose successful re-introduction is a priority for all those who remember it from the 1960's collections. In spite of a large number of tubers introduced under PF & BSBE numbers and a substantial 1966 seed-collection made by ourselves, it was not maintained in gardens. Expertise in growing summer-dormant species is now much greater, so we hope that we can once again see this marvellous plant in cultivation. Much-cut, rich-green foliage a few cm. high & 5-8cm. stems carrying "cup-shaped crimson-scarlet flowers an inch or more across & with a mass of golden anthers carried on crimson filaments" (Paul Furse, writing in 1965). After fertilization, the petals fold over the fluffy seeds & mature to coppery honey shades, until the growth dries, disintegrates & disperses. It had all blown

away in 2000 and we could only salvage the last of it in 2001 but we now have the first modest harvest of hand-pollinated seed grown in cultivation from our collected tubers. The 2001 wild seed germinated well with most growers but several reported losing the seedlings. With several summer-dormant dicotyledons, seedlings may not appear to progress beyond the cotyledon stage the first year. After all, no-one expects most monocotyledons to progress beyond the single seed-leaf stage the first season. 'Dicots' from several countries & families do this : Ranunculus hystriculus, Helleborus vesicarius, Primula dueckelmanii and several of the western N American Viola species for example. So, even if your seedlings appear to have died, keep the seed-pot dryish but in a shaded place over the summer and start watering again the next autumn.

160.303 : ANEMONE BIFLORA * Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Exposed gravelly sites on summit ridge. . . . (15+) F

161.900 : ANEMONE PAVONINA * Greece, Lakonia, between Areopoli & Githio. 100m. Edge of scrub. (The epitome of spring in Greece. Brilliant, pure-scarlet flowers with a white central zone (var. ocellata). Grown outside in Dorset, UK.) . . (20+) B

162.050 : ANEMONE PETIOLULOSA * No data. An attractive, dwarf, tuberous-rooted species, widespread through the montane steppe of the Tien Shan & Pamir-Alai ranges but still little-known in cultivation. Finely cut foliage below pure yellow flowers, opening in spring from globular bronze or red-tinted buds. This stock has been kept going by Norman Stevens from material he collected, mainly in Tadjikistan, about 20 years ago. Treatment as for A. biflora. (15+) E

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- 227.702 : BELLEVALIA DUBIA * Italy, Sicily, Castel Mola near Taormina. (Ex an A. Edwards coll. The most striking of the European species in a selected form with particularly brilliant, ultramarine blue young flowers. Electric.) (15+) B
- 227.770 : BELLEVALIA FORNICULATA * Turkey, Agri, W of Eleskirt. 2300m. Hay meadows. (Outstanding with buds & flowers of penetrating turquoise-blue. Restricted to a few sites in the chilly Erzurum area, where its amazing blue mists the melt-water meadows. Choice but growable : maybe best outside in the UK. If in a pot, don't overdry it in summer.) (10+) C
- 227.840 : BELLEVALIA KURDISTANICA * Turkey, Hakkari, Zab gorge at Bagisli. 1500m. Igneous scree. (10) C
- 227.900 : BELLEVALIA LONGIPES * Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 3000m. Open, stony slopes. (10) C
- 227.950 : BELLEVALIA LONGISTYLA * Turkey, Van, E of Lake Van. 1800m. Heavy clay in moist, depression. . . . (10) C
- 227.952 : BELLEVALIA LONGISTYLA * Turkey, Van. Ex Leep & Pasche 7044 (10) C
- 228.081 : BELLEVALIA PYCNANTHA Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 1800m. Among long grass in wet meadow. (Near *B. forniculata* but with heads of strangely crumpled bells in deep, inky blue-black. Quite easily grown in the UK.) (15+) B
- 228.130 : BELLEVALIA RIXII * Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 2800m. Talus on open slopes. (Only known from around the type-locality. Falcate leaves & 5cm. stems of purple-brown flowers with violet anthers. Not easy. Best in the alpine-house.) (8) E
- 228.150 : BELLEVALIA ROMANA * Greece, Ioanina, Mitsikeli. 860m. Ledges on S-facing, limestone cliff. (15+) B
- 228.410 : BELLEVALIA WEBBIANA * No data. Italian species near *B. romana* but with deep purple-brown flowers. (20+) B

Bellevaia : unidentified collections from Iran

- 16847 : BELLEVALIA SP. Iran, W Azerbayejan, between Agh Bolagh & Sangar. 1500m. Rocky limestone slope. (10+) B
- 16930 : BELLEVALIA SP. Iran, Hamadan, NE of Assadabad. 2200m. *Astragalus*-steppe on slate & schist. (10+) B
- 17257 : BELLEVALIA SP. Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki. 2500m. SW-facing limestone slope. (10+) B
- 17283 : BELLEVALIA SP. Iran, W Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1800m. Open stony ridge : crystalline rock. (10+) B
- 236.001 : BONGARDIA CHRYSOGONUM Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel (between Sanandaj & Marivan). 1350m. Openings among *Quercus* scrub on shale. (Plants do not come more distinct than this weird, summer-dormant, tuberous-rooted member of the *Berberidaceae*, distributed sporadically from the E Aegean to W Pakistan. Glauous, pinnatisect leaves & 50cm. high panicles of starry, yellow flowers, followed by inflated fruits. Temperature-hardy but needs a summer-rest in the bulb-frame.) . (8) D
- 240.000 : BRIMEURA AMETHYSTINA * France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. Clay over limestone. (More or less endemic to the Pyrenees. Like a dainty, miniature, brighter blue bluebell : easy & not seen as often as it should be.) (20+) A
- 240.100 : BRIMEURA FASTIGIATA * France, Corsica, Pointe de Revellata. Sea-level. Among moss & stones in wet-flush (dry in summer). (Tiny bulb, only a few cm. high. Dense racemes of wide-open bells, pale lilac-pink in this form.) (15+) C
- 240.101 : BRIMEURA FASTIGIATA * France, Corsica. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (Slightly larger, white form.) (15+) C

Colchicum : new taxa from Syria & Azerbaijan

- 311.501 : COLCHICUM BALANSAE * Turkey, Icel, NE of Gulnar. 1200m. Pockets of red clay on limestone. (A robust, S Turkish endemic. White to purple-pink flowers in autumn from amazingly long-necked corms. Bulb-frame in the UK.) (15+) C
- 311.600 : COLCHICUM BAYTOPIORUM * Turkey, Antalya, Gulluk Da. 750m. Among limestone boulders in dense scrub. (Ex a type-locality coll. of this local, medium-sized species. Pink flowers in autumn, with narrow, recurving leaves later.) (10+) C
- 313.010 : COLCHICUM CORSICUM * No data. A dwarf species from lowish altitudes in S Corsica. Lilac-pink flowers in autumn, followed by narrow, 10cm. high leaves. Reputedly uncommon in nature but easily grown & maintained in the UK. . (20+) B
- 313.709 : COLCHICUM DECAISNEI * Turkey, Hatay, between Antakya & Yayladagi. Ex R. & R. Wallis colls. (A small, neat, white to pink autumn-flowering species with a few glabrous, ligulate leaves. In 'Flora of Turkey', Chris Brickell includes the Turkish plants under *C. troodii*, described from Cyprus. This coll. is from near the type-locality for *C. decaisnei*.) . (10+) C
- 314.250 : COLCHICUM FEINBRUNIAE * Syria, near Laqlouq. Ex R. & R. Wallis 99-32. (A distinct, very attractive & floriferous, faintly tessellated, pink, medium-sized, autumn-flowering species, recently described & now introduced to cultivation.) (8) E
- 314.270 : COLCHICUM FILIFOLIUM (*Merendera filifolia*) * No data. A low-altitude version of *C. montana* from dry sandy soils in SE Spain & the Balearic Islands. Smaller rosy purple flowers & up to 10, extremely narrow leaves. (20+) B
- 314.300 : COLCHICUM FREYNII * Iran, E Azerbayejan, S of Joffa. 1400m. Steep, loose, stony slope. (A small S Caucasian species, extending into NW Iran. White flowers, flushing to pink or rose-purple at the base, in early spring, before the 3 channelled, linear leaves develop. Will need a hot, dry summer rest in the alpine-house or bulb-frame in the UK.) (15+) D

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Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 314.603 : COLCHICUM HUNGARICUM * Croatia, Velebit Planina, Mali Halan. 800m. Exposed, gravelly areas on limestone. (A diminutive species flowering, as the leaves appear in very early in spring, with white or pale pink flowers.) (10) E
- 314.754 : COLCHICUM KOTSCHYI * Turkey, Gaziantep, W of Gaziantep. 850m. Openings among scrub on limestone. (Medium-sized, species, distributed E through Iraq & Iran. The white or pale-pink flowers often appear in late summer.) (20+) C
- 315.604 : COLCHICUM MACROPHYLLUM * Turkey, Mugla, between Marmaris & Bozborun. Ex V.Horton & N.Stevens 2146 (Most splendid of all *Colchicum* species, local in SW Turkey & on the adjacent E Aegean islands. Distinct from all others in its very large, pleated, *Veratrum*-like leaves. Usually with big purple-pink & white chequered flowers in autumn.) (10+) C
- 315.908 : COLCHICUM MONTANUM (*Merendera montana*, *M. bulbocodium*, *M. pyrenaica*) France, Pyrenees-Orientales, Cirque d'Estaube. 1800m. Alpine turf between limestone rocks. P.& P.Watt coll. (Bright, purple-pink flowers herald the coming winter by opening flat in early autumn before the few, narrow, dark leaves. Easy & increases well in cultivation in the UK.) (20+) B
- 316.400 : COLCHICUM PARNASSICUM * Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos. 1600m. Among grasses on stony, limestone slopes. (Pale purple-pink autumn flowers followed by narrow leaves. Endemic to Parnassus & adjacent Elikon only.) (10+) C
- 317.500 : COLCHICUM ROBUSTUM Iran, Khorasan, W of Bojnurd. 1200m. Open, stony slopes. (An very variable species of many synonyms : *C. hissarica*, *C. aitchisonii*, etc. "There are no discernible disjunctions in the pattern of variation...it is not really possible to distinguish infraspecific units," writes Karin Persson in her monograph. Illustrated beautifully in Wendelbo's 'Tulips & Irises of Iran' as "*Colchicum persicum*." Flowers in early spring : usually white, often with dark anthers.) (10+) D
- 317.803 : COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM Iran, Mazandaran, Kandavan pass, north side. 2500m. Among grasses in wet-flush. (A spectacular, robust species from the wet mountains along the Black Sea coast of NE Turkey across the Caucasus to the Caspian ranges of Iran. Huge, deep-pink goblets in autumn. The best one for outdoor cultivation in UK gardens.) (10+) B
- 318.003 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII Iran, Kordestan, ENE of Sanandaj. 1900m. Wet hay-meadow. (A large form of this spring-flowering species, characteristic of seasonally wet montane habitats. White to pale purple-pink.) (10+) C
- 318.050 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII * Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan, near Tivi. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From one of the Transcaucasian populations separated as *C. goharae* by Eleonora Gabriellian and listed as *C. armenum* 'Tivi' by Janis Ruksans, who considers this "one of the most beautiful". Very large, pure-white flowers open into wide stars in the spring sunshine.) (10+) E
- 318.119 : COLCHICUM TRIGYNUM (*Merendera trigyna*) * Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan, Bitschenag pass. (A variable, little species, near *C. atticum*, flowering in very early spring. The flowers in this population were all pure white.) (10+) B
- 318.802 : COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1400-1600m. Limestone slopes with *Quercus*, *Pinus* or *Abies*. (Arresting and choice autumn-flowering species from SW Turkey & adjacent E Aegean islands. Neat, thick-textured flowers with purple-black anthers & precise chequering in rich red-purple and off-white. Tidy, undulate leaves.) (8) D
- 17256 : COLCHICUM SP. Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki. 2500m. Steep SW-facing limestone slope. (A slightly puzzling coll. from the high mountains on the Iraqi border. A robust plant with 3-4 very broad leaves, it could possibly be a form of autumn-flowering *C. persicum* or *C. kotschyi* or spring-flowering *C. kurdicum* or *C. szovitsii*.) (10+) C

Crocus : we persevere

To generalise, which we do not usually like to do, *Crocus* is the most difficult in cultivation, among the main genera of 'bulbs' we list. Because a few crocuses are familiar garden plants in Europe, many gardeners assume all are easy and turn to the imagined challenges of *Fritillaria* or some of the *Narcissus* spp. Many of the 'species' listed cheaply in less specialised bulb catalogues are of hybrid origin or are clones, often untypical of the species as a whole & selected for mass production. If you want good reliable garden-plants, these are

for you. For the specialist grower, we are attempting to build up basic fertile parent-stocks, raised from wild material where possible, as a source of hand-pollinated seeds for our lists. This is less easy with *Crocus* than with most other genera, as they have few seeds in a capsule & maintaining quite a large number of corms is necessary. Seed-collection is also quite critical & troublesome. Seed of many will always be expensive & in short supply. Standard reference for the genus is Brian Mathew's model monograph 'The Crocus' (1982).

- 339.701 : CROCUS ADANENSIS * Turkey, Adana, above Kurt Kalesi. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Typically pale lilac-blue with a white throat, in spring. Related to *C. biflorus* & only found in this very small area but not too difficult to grow.) (10) D
- 339.840 : CROCUS ALATAVICUS Uzbekistan, Tashkent, above Beldersai. Under scrub on steep slope of gravelly ridge. (The most eastern member of the genus & the northern version of *C. korolkowii* with snow-white flowers with yellow throats. Much more difficult to grow than *C. korolkowii* in our experience. It may depend on the origin of the stock : we also found it in moist alpine turf at about 3000m. in the Tien Shan of Kazakhstan. This coll. is from a habitat, which should yield more amenable material. Reputedly populations in this area are very variable, variously marked on the exterior with purple-black speckles.) . . . (8) E

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- 340.090 : **CROCUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS** Ukraine, Krim, near Yalta. (Wild-collected seed of this charming, small, spring-flowerer, virtually confined to the Crimea & adjacent Ukraine but with a few disjunct eastern populations. Clear yellow to deep orange-yellow flowers, variably striped with purple-brown outside, sometimes entirely bronze-purple. Dry summer-rest.) . . . (10+) C
- 340.351 : **CROCUS ASUMANIAE** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1200m. Limestone. (Limited to the oak-scrub around Akseki in the Taurus. The best of the saffron group in cultivation. Veined, pale lilac flowers with scarlet styles in autumn.) (15+) C
- 340.510 : **CROCUS BANATICUS** * No data. A lovely plant, like no other *Crocus* and in a subgenus of its own. Resents hot, dry conditions & best grown outside in the UK in cool, humus-rich site. Autumnal, blue-lilac to purple flowers have big, feathery, lilac styles, surrounded by wideopen outer segments and short, erect, inner ones, giving them an iris-like appearance. (10) C
- 341.250 : **CROCUS BIFLORUS** subsp. **ISAURICUS** * Turkey, Antalya, Irmasan Gecidi N of Akseki. 1500m. Stony humus under *Abies* over limestone. (Spring-flowering race endemic to the W Taurus. In fine form here : variable in colour & markings. Usually lilac-blue with strong, purple feathering on the exterior. Attractive & satisfactory under glass in the UK.) (10) B
- 341.456 : **CROCUS BIFLORUS** subsp. **NUBIGENA** * Turkey, Mugla, Gok Tepe N of Mugla. 1500m. Among sparse *Pinus* on limestone. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Expect variable, mainly lilac, spring flowers, not all with black-maroon anthers.) . (10+) C
- 341.670 : **CROCUS BIFLORUS** subsp. **PULCHRICOLOR** * No data. From various forms of this rich violet-blue, yellow-throated, spring-flowering race native to damp meadows in the cold, wet, NW corner of Turkey. Good outside in the UK. . . . (15+) B
- 341.801 : **CROCUS BORYI** * Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 200m. Open limestone slopes. (Big, creamy white goblets) with orange styles in autumn. More widespread in S Greece than the sympatric *C. niveus* but not so easy to grow with us.) (10) D
- 341.900 : **CROCUS CANCELLATUS** (subsp. *cancellatus*) * Turkey, Icel, SE of Arslankoy. 1100-1450m. Among sparse conifers in clay over limestone. (The type-race from S Turkey into Israel. Scented, soft lilac-blue flowers in autumn.) (10) C
- 341.916 : **CROCUS CANCELLATUS** (subsp. *cancellatus*) * No data. From the old commercial stock originating in S Turkey & grown as *C. cilicicus*. Given how temperamental some forms are, this can be a surprisingly good garden plant.. (8) C
- 341.927 : **CROCUS CANCELLATUS** subsp. **DAMASCENUS** * Iran, Kordestan, NW of Divandarreh. 2000m. Gravelly slopes. (Distributed from Israel to N Iraq & W Iran, whence it is little-known & variable, sometimes with white anthers. All races repay a hot, dry rest in summer, for this it is essential. Lilac-blue flowers, often basally veined outside with violet.) (10+) D
- 341.928 : **CROCUS CANCELLATUS** subsp. **DAMASCENUS** * Iran, Kordestan, E of Shuysheh. 1750m. Shale. . . . (10+) D
- 342.007 : **CROCUS CANCELLATUS** subsp. **MAZZIARICUS** * Turkey, Burdur, W of Golhisar. 1150m. Openings among *Pinus* & *Quercus*. (Mainly SE European in its distribution, this race only enters Turkey in the SW corner.) (10) C
- 342.050 : **CROCUS CANCELLATUS** subsp. **MAZZIARICUS** No data. From old cultivated stock. (8) B
- 342.400 : **CROCUS CANDIDUS** * Turkey, Canakkale, near Lapseki. Ex N. Stevens 2074. (A most distinct plant of very limited distribution on the low, scrub-covered limestones of the Asian side of the Dardanelles. Often with only one, sometimes two, very broad, dark, glossy leaves and pure-white flowers, usually just misted outside with blue-grey, in early spring.) (8) D
- 342.802 : **CROCUS CARTWRIGHTIANUS** * Greece, Evia. Ex Christian, Elliott & Hoog 613. (Spectacular autumn-flowers, almost as often white as lilac with huge flopping, scarlet styles. A Greek island plant - keep it dry under glass in the UK.) . . (10) C
- 342.850 : **CROCUS CARTWRIGHTIANUS** var. **CRETICUS** * Greece, Crete, Hania, Akrotiri peninsula. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (Dubiously sustainable taxon but from the area of the type-locality, so we keep the name. Silvery exterior.) (10) C
- 343.000 : **CROCUS CASPIUS** * Iran, Mazandaran, Caspian coast W of Chalus. Among scrub, in sand. (From both our own and P. Furse 5035 colls. made below sea-level along the Caspian shore in the 1960's. A beautiful autumnal species, with yellow-throated, white to lilac-pink flowers. Quite hardy in the UK but seldom seen : does not like being too hot & dry in summer.) . . (10) E
- 343.405 : **CROCUS CORSICUS** France, Corsica, NW of Porto-Vecchio. c. 1000m. (Lilac flowers usually with purple-striped, buff exteriors, in late spring. A higher altitude plant, reaching 2300m., than the other Corsican species, *C. minimus*,) . . (10+) D
- 343.600 : **CROCUS CVIJICII** * Greece, Imathia, Oros Vermio. 1500m. Turf under *Pinus*. (A local, high altitude species, from where the Greek, Albanian & Macedonian borders meet. Scented spring-flowers in chrome-yellow to orange yellow.) (15+) E
- 344.610 : **CROCUS FLAVUS** (subsp. *flavus*) * No data. The true wild plant : not the sterile 'Dutch Yellow'. Native to SE Europe into NW Turkey, its profuse fiery, orange-yellow flowers in spring make it one of the finest garden-plants in the genus.. (15+) B
- 344.990 : **CROCUS GARGARICUS** (subsp. *gargaricus*) * Turkey, Mugla, Gok Tepe N of Mugla. 1500m. Heavy clay in openings among *Pinus*. (This type-race is only known from here & Kaz Da., far to the NW. The Ulu Da. race (*C.g.* subsp. *herbertii*) is the commonly grown one. This is only very recently in cultivation. It has no stolons & a coarsely reticulate tunic. It also seems quite tolerant of drying-off in summer. Very hardy & neat with rich orange-yellow flowers in spring.) (10+) D
- 345.200 : **CROCUS GOULIMYI** * Greece, Messinia, S of Kalamata. 300m. In humus among stones, under *Quercus*. (Local in nature but easy under glass in the UK. Prolific, distinct & beautiful pale lavender flowers on very long tubes in autumn.) . . (10+) B

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Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 345.201 : **CROCUS GOULIMYI** * Greece, Lakonia, coast beyond Neo Itilo. Sea-level. Among *Euphorbia* scrub down to water's edge. (Interesting & from an odd habitat. Dwarfed, more delicate & flowering a few weeks later than the above.) . . (10+) C
- 345.220 : **CROCUS GOULIMYI** var. **LEUCANTHUS** * Greece, Lakonia, SW of Monemvassia. Ex an S. Keeble coll. (From type-locality material of this recently described, geographically isolated race, which is evenly & consistently white-flowered.) (8) E
- 345.601 : **CROCUS HADRIATICUS** * Greece, Fokida, Parnassos, above Arahova. 1200m. Open slope. (White autumn flowers, usually with yellow throats. Short, erect orange-red styles distinguish it from usually lilac, *C. cartwrightianus*.) (10) C
- 346.408 : **CROCUS KOROLKOWII** * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, Agalik valley. Ex J. Ruksans colls. (From an extensive range of clones, selected and named by Janis Ruksans out of a very variable population. Pale yellow to deepest yellow flowers, very variably marked outside with brown stripes, some with solidly mahogany-brown exteriors. An excellent spring-flowering species, distributed from SE Uzbekistan through Tadjikistan into N Afghanistan. Vigorous under glass in the UK.) . (10+) D
- 346.706 : **CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS** (subsp. *kotschyanus*) * Syria, Slunfeh. 1450m. Ex R.& R.Wallis 96-18. (Elegant lilac flowers, with yellow-blotched throats, in autumn. Usually an excellent grower & increaser.) (10+) B
- 346.900 : **CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS** subsp. **CAPPADOCICUS** * Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. c. 2000m. Open sites, in turf & among limestone rocks. (From a type-locality coll. of the lovely central Anatolian race. Lilac, autumn flowers, beautifully veined with a darker shade. Not so vigorous as the type-race but not at all difficult & seldom seen.) (10+) C
- 347.101 : **CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS** subsp. **SUWOROWIANUS** Turkey, Rize, Ovit Dag. 2600-3000m. Dryish, stony ridges. (Seldom seen in cultivation and not easy to grow. An alpine plant from NE Turkey & Georgia adapted to considerable snow-cover in winter & dry but cold summers. Creamy white flowers, usually delicately veined with violet, in late summer.) . . (15+) D
- 347.402 : **CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** * Greece, Evia, above Nea Artaki. 300m. Clearings among *Pinus* & *Cistus*. (Endemic to Greece & its islands. Very variable autumn & winter flowers in white to lilac with diverse purple markings outside.) (15+) C
- 347.403 : **CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** * Greece, Evia, SE of Karistos. 200m. Among scrub in open, stony areas. (15+) C
- 347.421 : **CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** * Greece, Crete, Mt. Vouvala. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (An exquisitely tiny, white flowered, mountain form, mostly with fine maroon-black feathering outside. Has settled down well as a pan-plant.) (15+) D
- 347.601 : **CROCUS LONGIFLORUS** * Italy, Sicily, Madonie Nebrodi. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (Autumn-flowering from S Italy & Malta. Scented, pale to deeper purple flowers, often with dark veins on a buff ground outside. Easy under glass.) . . (10) C
- 347.800 : **CROCUS MALYI** * Croatia, Velebit Planina above Karlobag. 500m. Among limestone boulders. (A splendid endemic of the stark limestones of the Velebit range, rising sheer above the Adriatic coast. Certainly one of the finest of all species with big, pure-white flowers with yellow throats in late spring. A good grower, said to be excellent outside in sun in the UK.) (10) C
- 348.008 : **CROCUS MEDIUS** Italy, Liguria, between Carcare & Ferrania. D.B. Stephens 98-47. (A very beautiful species allied to *C. nudiflorus* & *C. niveus*. Only known from a small area around the border of NW Italy & SE France, between 200m. & 1400m. Deep to pale lilac flowers, usually with darker, radiating lines, and much cut, scarlet styles in autumn.) (8) D
- 348.800 : **CROCUS NIVEUS** * Greece, Messinia, S of Kalamata. 100m. Olive groves on limestone. (Magnificent, pure-white, autumn-flowering species of the S Peloponnese. Gorgeous scarlet styles. A good grower in the bulb-frame or pots.) . (10+) C
- 348.806 : **CROCUS NIVEUS** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Pargos Dirou. c.150m. N-facing bank. Ex D.M.Hoskins 98-2 & other colls. in this area. (The exquisite pale lilac-pink & bicoloured forms : quite variable but expect some fine flowers.) (10+) D
- 349.220 : **CROCUS OCHROLEUCUS** * Lebanon : no further data : from several R.& R. Wallis colls. (Pure white flowers usually with orange yellow throats from late autumn into early winter. Quite easy & hardy but best under glass in the UK.) . . (10) D
- 349.305 : **CROCUS OLIVIERI** (subsp. *olivieri*) * Greece, Arkadia, E of Tripoli. 750m. Ex a M. Harvey coll. (Spring-flowering & widespread at middle-altitudes from the Balkans to W Turkey. Bright orange-yellow flowers, without markings.) (10+) C
- 349.610 : **CROCUS OREOCRETICUS** * No data. Autumn-flowers in mid- to deep lilac with purple veining & silvery to buff exteriors. A member of the *C. sativus* group from high up in the Cretan mountains. (10+) C
- 349.820 : **CROCUS PALLASII** (subsp. *pallasii*) * From several colls. made in SW Turkey & Aegean islands. Pale lilac flowers with feathery, scarlet styles, in autumn. Like others in the *C. sativus* group, it enjoys a hot, dry rest in summer. (8) C
- 349.930 : **CROCUS PALLASII** subsp. **HAUSSKNECHTII** * Iran, Kordestan, E of Sanandaj. 2000-2300m. Steep, stony slopes. (The race from W Iran & adjacent NE Iraq, distinct in its very deep red, club-like style branches. Pale lilac-blue.) (8) E
- 349.961 : **CROCUS PALLASII** subsp. **TURCICUS** * Lebanon, between Baalbek & Farnya, near Nabi Rhade. 2150m. Summit-plateau of pass. Ex C. Lovell & P. Bird 363 (Elegant race : more pointed segments & corms with long, fibrous necks.) (8) D

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- 350.211 : **CROCUS PESTALLOZAE** from **BLUE FORM** * No data. Quite a strong-coloured form of this dainty, little species with bunches of small, neat, rounded blue-violet flowers with yellow throats, in early spring. Endemic to a comparatively small area around Istanbul in NW Turkey, this is usually white-flowered in wild populations. A good grower & a little sweetie. (10+) C
- 350.800 : **CROCUS RETICULATUS** (subsp. *reticulatus*) * Croatia, Velebit Planina above Tucepi. 900m. Openings among scrub on limestone. (Local but widespread, spring-flowering species. Lilac, beautifully marked outside with dark violet.) . . . (10) C
- 350.809 : **CROCUS RETICULATUS** (subsp. *reticulatus*) * Moldova. Ex J. Ruksans colls. (A variable, very vigorous stock originally from Janis Ruksans' selections. Janis claims these are "far better" than forms from the western part of it's the species distribution. Expect large, pale blue flowers, strongly striped outside with deep purple, in spring.) (10) C
- 351.100 : **CROCUS RUJANENSIS** * Yugoslavia, Serbia, Rujan Planina. 600m. Ex a N. Randjelovic coll. (Recently described spring-flowerer. In effect a northern, disjunct population of *C. sieberi* subsp. *sublimis*. Rich lavender-blue flowers with yellow throats. Worth distinguishing by gardeners as it is vigorous & growable under glass & may prove good outside in the UK.) . (10+) D
- 351.609 : **CROCUS SEROTINUS** (subsp. *serotinus*) * Portugal. Ex M. Salmon 534. (Type-race : lilac autumn flowers.) (8) C
- 352.099 : **CROCUS SEROTINUS** subsp. **SALZMANNII** * Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada below Penones de San Francisco. 2300m. NW-facing depression. (A stoloniferous race from alpine-turf. Profuse, pale lilac flowers in autumn.) (15+) C
- 352.401 : **CROCUS SIEBERI** (subsp. *sieberi*) Greece, Crete, Hania, S of Omalos. 1200m. Under trees on rocky slopes. D.M. Hoskins 02-08. (A 2002 wild coll. of the beautiful type-race, endemic to Crete and rarely seen in gardens. Flowers in spring, always basically white but very variably stained outside with purple brush-marks & with an orange or deep yellow throat : the invalid name *C.s. var. heterochromus* was apt. Reputedly rather difficult but no problem with us under glass.) (15+) D
- 352.455 : **CROCUS SIEBERI** subsp. **ATTICUS** * Greece, Atiki-Pireas, Pendeli E of Athina. c. 800m. Ex an M. Harvey coll. (A type-locality coll. of this race, seldom seen in cultivation & with a restricted distribution, almost confined to Attica. Distinct in its very coarse, *C. cancellatus*-like corm-tunics. Yellow-throated, pale to deep violet-blue flowers in spring.) (10+) C
- 352.501 : **CROCUS SIEBERI** subsp. **NIVALIS** * Greece, Messinia, Langadas pass. 1600m. Moist areas under *Pinus*. Ex D.M. Hoskins 95-10. (The subspecies differs from *C. sieberi* subsp. *sublimis* in its glabrous, rather than pubescent throat.) (8+) E
- 352.550 : **CROCUS SIEBERI** subsp. **SUBLIMIS** * Greece, Evia, Oros Dirfis. 1000m. Among bracken & in turf on open, limestone slopes. (From a type-locality coll. Lilac blue flowers with yellow throats as the snow melts in spring. The race from most of mainland Greece. Easier to grow than the Cretan type-race.) (10+) C
- 353.005 : **CROCUS SPECIOSUS** (subsp. *speciosus*) * Turkey, Kayseri, N of Sariz. 1750m. Grazed turf on open slope. (A choice, delicate, local race from S central Turkey. Small, pale blue, strongly veined flowers with white throats.) (10+) D
- 353.120 : **CROCUS SPECIOSUS** subsp. **XANTHOLAIMOS** * Turkey, Sinop, SW of Kabali. 1350m. Ex AHEP 83-24 (Only known from *Abies* woodland in this wet area. More dainty than the type race with narrower leaves & smaller flowers, distinguished by their yellow, not white, throats, filaments & anthers. Otherwise, similar, translucent, veined lilac-blue goblets in autumn. Unlike the type, it does not increase much vegetatively, making it a rather choice (& neglected) plant for the alpine-house.) (15+) B
- 353.205 : **CROCUS THOMASII** * Croatia. Ex B. Mathew 7651. (Autumn-flowering & close to Greek *C. hadriaticus* but with lilac flowers. Native to S Italy & the limestones of the Adriatic coast-ranges, below 1000m. Needs a dry summer rest.) . . . (10) C
- 353.413 : **CROCUS TOMMASINIANUS** from 'PICTUS' * This distinct form of one of the adaptable species for the British garden has white tips to the lilac flowers. It is both striking & not widely available commercially. (15+) B
- 353.420 : **CROCUS TOMMASINIANUS** from **A WIDE RANGE OF CULTIVARS** * Though this species, actually a rather local plant in the Balkans and not at all well-known botanically, can be a (usually welcome) weed in some British gardens, some of its variants are more restrained. Seed from a wide range, many richly coloured & some rare in gardens. (15+) B
- 353.600 : **CROCUS TOURNEFORTII** * Greece, Rhodes. Ex an I. Barton coll. (A charming plant of SE Greece & many of the Aegean islands, usually in stony sites & limestone crevices. An ideal alpine-house species for the weekend-gardener : long-lasting, lilac-blue flowers with yellow throats open flat & stay open at night during late autumn into winter.) (10+) C
- 354.002 : **CROCUS VELUCHENSIS** * Yugoslavia, Serbia, Kosovo, above Vratnica. 800m. Leaf-soil over clay in dense *Fagus* woods. (A splendid, woodland form from the area where Albania, Kosovo & Macedonia meet. Large, lavender-blue flowers shading to darker, violet tips, in spring. Likes it cool & not too dry. Good here in a pot but do just as well outside.) . (10+) B
- 354.205 : **CROCUS VERNUS** (subsp. *vernus*) * Slovenia, near Novo Mesto. Ex W. McLewin 98-03. (The central European ancestor of many hybrids, itself rarely seen in gardens. The eastern populations, once distinguished as *C. scepusiensis* and *C. heuffelianus*, have large, lavender flowers tipped with darker purple 'Vs', though some Slovenian colonies are mainly white.) . . . (15+) B
- 354.409 : **CROCUS VERNUS** subsp. **ALBIFLORUS** * Switzerland, Jura, Col du Marchzirug. 1400m. (Very much a snow-melt species from Alpine turf. Usually with smaller, white flowers but sometimes purple or striped. Not easy to grow.) . . (15+) C
- 354.600 : **CROCUS VERSICOLOR** * France, Alpes de Haute Provence, Col de la Colle St. Michel. 1400m. Stony, S-facing slope. (Endemic to SE France, just crossing into Italy. Elegant white or pale lilac flowers, feathered outside, in spring.) . . . (10) C

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Cyclamen : an indispensable genus

Few genera inspire such devotion as cyclamen. Their flowers & beautiful foliage can be enjoyed almost throughout the year, though, of course, their peak seasons for flowering are spring & autumn. Seed from selected flower & leaf forms will be found at the end of the list in the section dealing with garden hybrids & selections. *C. hederifolium*, *C. coum* & a few others are, of course, reliable garden-plants but the majority can be grown to perfection, in the UK, only under glass, safest kept frost-free. All, including *C. rohlfsianum*, will take very brief periods of light frost but some measure to prevent prolonged or severe freezing is only common-sense. Likewise, regarding

extremely high summer temperatures : shading & preventing dehydration when dormant are sensible also. Sowing seed straight from the capsule is a counsel of perfection. Reasonably fresh seed should be perfectly satisfactory. Like most of the species in this list, these germinate at low-temperatures & should be sown in late summer or autumn. Soaking seed in hot (not boiling) water & leaving for 24 hours at room-temperature before sowing appears to aid germination. Always keep pots of ungerminated seed (they will appear in time) and guard against mice, which love them as much as we do. The best references are C. Grey-Wilson's monographs on the genus (1988 & 1997).

- 358.000 : CYCLAMEN AFRICANUM** * Algeria, Kabylie, E of Azazga. 850m. Humus under deciduous *Quercus*. (Large, patterned, dark green leaves & big, pink flowers in autumn. Borderline hardiness in UK : best grown frost-free.) (10) C
- 358.500 : CYCLAMEN BALEARICUM** * Spain, Mallorca, N of Andratx. 350m. In humus among *Quercus*. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (Delicately pencilled, white flowers in spring. Likes a lot of shade, resents overdrying & is best frost-free.) . . . (15+) B
- 359.003 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM** * Turkey, Konya, NW of Bozkir. 1100m. Base of N-facing, limestone cliffs. (Dainty, autumn-flowering species with pale pink flowers & small, rounded leaves. Hardy in a well-drained, sunny site in the UK.) . (15+) B
- 359.021 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM f. ALBUM** Turkey, Antalya, N of Murtici to Akseki. Ex Frank & Koenen 82-10. From a pure white without a pink 'nose'. Dark, well-marked leaves. Usually comes surprisingly evenly from seed. (10) D
- 360.100 : CYCLAMEN COUM f. ALBISSIMUM** * Syria (Israeli Occupied Territory), Golan Heights near Mas'ada. (The recently introduced pure white form of *C. coum*, lacking the dark 'nasal markings' of previously cultivated whites. Rather thin-textured, round, unmarked, dark foliage and big, broad flowers. Interesting not only in its distinct appearance but in its southern habitat. Because of the latter, as well as its rarity in cultivation, it will be best grown under glass in the UK.) (8) E
- 360.602 : CYCLAMEN COUM : DARK NOSE ; WHITE FLOWERS** * No data. From an interesting race received among a batch of *C. coum* variants, wild collected in various localities in Transcaucasia & sent to Mike Salmon by the Russian botanist Zinaida Artiushenko, in the 1960's. Derived from wild material & labelled as one of the so-called 'Russian splits' (like *C. circassicum* or *C. adzharicum* or *C. abchasicum*), so we are reluctant to subsume it into the cultivated selections. You could 'key it out' to *C. parviflorum*, but it has much larger flowers & boldly patterned foliage. Especially striking in this white form, grown nearer eye-level under glass, where you can see the big purple-black blotch going back into the sinus.) (10) E
- 361.008 : CYCLAMEN CRETICUM** * Greece, Crete, above Omalos. 1200m. Shaded limestone rocks. Ex a P.& P. Watt coll. (This member of the *C. repandum* group is not the easiest species to maintain and persuade to set seed in cultivation. It needs a lot of shade & is usually safest grown frost-free in the UK but this coll. was made at an exceptionally high altitude for the species. Cordate, dull grey-green leaves usually with mottled bands of silvery grey & white flowers in spring.) (10+) E
- 361.510 : CYCLAMEN CYPRIUM** * No data. Fragrant, white flowers with auricles & magenta blotches around their mouths, in late autumn to winter. Distinctive, grey-marbled, dull-green leaves, crimson below. Best grown frost-free in the UK.) (15+) C
- 363.003 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Lakonia, Agios Nikolaos NW of Githio. 500m. Steep slopes under olives. (From several forms, originally selected in the wild for the outstanding patterns & shapes of their leaves.) (15+) C
- 363.010 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Evia, between Aliveri & Amarinthos. 100m. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (10+) C
- 363.017 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Messinia, SW of Hora. Ex an H. & I. Barton coll. (From two fine clones selected by Ivor Barton in 1980, both with excellent foliage and one with particularly deeply coloured, carmine-pink flowers.) (10+) C
- 363.021 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Lakonia, near Areopoli. Ex a P.& P. Watt coll. (From an outstanding, exceptionally richly coloured clone, "near carmine", selected by Peter & Penny Watt.) (10+) D
- 363.030 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Rhodes. Ex C.C. Mountfort colls. (Originally derived from some very fine leaf-forms grown by John Blanchard's father. It is suggested that the Rhodes populations should be included under *C. graecum* subsp. *anatolicum* but the feeling among many who know them in the wild is to leave them under *C.g.* subsp. *graecum*.) . . . (10+) D
- 363.050 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM subsp. ANATOLICUM** * Turkey, Antalya, E of Manavgat to Akseki. 500m. Among limestone rocks in *Pinus* woodland. (From a clone of this recently segregated & seldom grown, SW Turkish race with well-marked foliage. Unlike the type-race, many of these Turkish plants are delicately scented.) (10+) E

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- 363.099 : *CYCLAMEN GRAECUM* * No data. From a very wide range of this magnificent, autumn-flowering species, variable in colour from carmine-pink to shell-pink, in time of flowering (from August to November in the UK) &, of course, in size, shape & markings of the leaves. Worth growing for the last quality alone. Safest frost-free, with a warm summer-rest.) . . . (20+) B
- 363.100 : *CYCLAMEN GRAECUM* f. *ALBUM* * Data as for 363.003. Pure white ex the E.& R. Franke coll. (10+) D
- 364.003 : *CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM* * Greece, Evia, W of Karistos. 200m. Among scrub on schist. (A distinct, large-leaved, large-flowered race, resembling *C. africanum*. Long, late flowering-season, into November under glass with us.) . . (15+) B
- 364.009 : *CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM* * Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos. 1500m. Ex D. Hoskins 95-14. (15+) B
- 364.100 : *CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM* f. *ALBUM* * No data. From white-flowered plants. Variable foliage. . . (20+) B
- 364.200 : *CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM* var. *CONFUSUM* Greece, Crete, Topolia. Between limestone rocks, under *Pinus brutia*, on steep slopes. D.M.Hoskins coll. (Recently described. We listed seed from the original discovery under *C. hederifolium*, population ref. 364.050, from the M. Jope 95-038 coll., before it had been seen in flower in 1996. This species is extremely local in Crete and occurs in this very large-leaved, scented, tetraploid race. May not be so hardy as some.) (10+) D
- 364.519 : *CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM* from *PALE PINK FORM* * No data. From a form of this little, hardy species with silver-marked foliage & small, veined, pearl-pink (instead of the usual white) flowers in early autumn. (10+) D
- 364.520 : *CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM* * No data. Distinct variant with dark, unmarked leaves, like a plain-leaved *C. coum*. Dainty, delicately veined, white flowers in early autumn. Usually a more enthusiastic grower than other forms. . . . (20+) B
- 365.010 : *CYCLAMEN LIBANOTICUM* * No data. Most sumptuous of the spring-flowering ones with large, pale-pink flowers, distinctively marked with crimson. We have seen it grown successfully outside in the UK but it is best under glass. (15+) C
- 365.520 : *CYCLAMEN MIRABILE* * No data. A restricted SW Turkish endemic, mainly from R.& R. Wallis selections. Dark-green, rounded leaves, zoned with silver & often suffused with carmine-pink as they unfold. The autumnal, pink flowers, basally blotched with crimson, have corolla lobes with distinctly toothed margins. Temperature-hardy but needs a dry summer-rest.) (10+) C
- 366.500 : *CYCLAMEN PERSICUM* * Lebanon, S of Tripolis. (From material we collected in the 1960's in the Lebanese hills, where it fills the dry-stone walls of abandoned terraces with a profusion of white & pale pink, crimson-nosed flowers.) . . (15+) C
- 366.509 : *CYCLAMEN PERSICUM* * Turkey, Izmir, E of Cesme. Ex a M. Koenen coll. (15+) C
- 366.549 : *CYCLAMEN PERSICUM* * No data. From R.& R. Wallis selections mainly made in W Syria. (15+) B
- 366.550 : *CYCLAMEN PERSICUM* * No data. From a range of wild-forms of this parent of the over-bred, florists' strains. Elegant flowers, mostly in crimson-nosed, palest pinks, in spring, & foliage which rivals *C. graecum*. Best frost-free in UK. (15+) A
- 366.551 : *CYCLAMEN PERSICUM* f. *PUNICEUM* * No data. From an exceptional crimson-pink form, grown by John Blanchard's father under the barely decipherable label 'Karpal'. It has been further selected by Peter Moore as 'Tilebarn Karpathos', though there was no other indication that the original came from that island. A lovely, deep, dusky colour.) (10+) C
- 366.552 : *CYCLAMEN PERSICUM* f. *PUNICEUM* * No data. From a corm collected by Bertie Blount, almost certainly in Syria. Not quite the same shade as the preceding but a rich rose-pink. Scented & with beautifully marked leaves. (10+) C
- 367.980 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* (subsp. *repandum*) * No data. From R.& R. Wallis stock, now extremely variable, having absorbed many geographical races. Pale to deep pink with a wide range of foliage variation. The one for the garden. (15+) C
- 367.990 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* f. *ALBUM* * The cultivated white forms of the type race of *C. repandum* seem to have originated from Corsica. Flowers are pure white without a pink nose. Produces a good number of white seedlings. . (10+) E
- 368.000 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* subsp. *PELOPONNESIACUM* * Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos, between Tripi & Langadas. 1000m. Leafsoil under *Platanus*. Ex D.M. Hoskins 93-17. (Foliage, speckled all over with white. Flowers of this & the following colls. are consistently the pale-pink with red noses to be expected in most Peloponnese *C. repandum*.) (10+) D
- 368.009 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* subsp. *PELOPONNESIACUM* * Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos, Profitis Ilias. 2000m. Under rocks on open hillside. Ex D.M.Hoskins 98-23. (From a high altitude coll. made well above the tree-line.) . . (10+) E
- 368.050 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* subsp. *PELOPONNESIACUM* * Greece. No data. From some fine selections made by Peter & Penny Watt in the Peloponnese. Striking foliage, evenly speckled with white. Pale-pink flowers in spring.) (15+) D
- 368.200 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* subsp. *RHODENSE* * No data. A distinct enough island-race, endemic to Rhodes. Leaves irregularly splashed with greyish white & white (or very pale pink) flowers with pink 'noses'. Not a vigorous plant. . (10+) E
- 369.000 : *CYCLAMEN ROHLFSIANUM* * Libya, Cyrenaica, Benghazi to Jebel Akhdar. 200m. Among scrub in limestone pockets. (Pale to deep pink flowers with projecting cones of anthers in autumn. Beautiful rounded leaves. Must be frost-free.) (10+) E
- 369.521 : *CYCLAMEN TROCHOPTERANTHUM* from *WHITE FORMS* * Selections from R. & R. Wallis colls. of this spring-flowering SW Turkish endemic. Closest to *C. coum* but with foliage more like *C. cilicium* & wide, honey-scented flowers with distinctively twisted lobes, maroon at the bases. From crimson-nosed whites but expect some pale pinks, as well. . . (15+) D

A : \$2.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-		C : \$4.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-		E : \$7.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
B : \$3.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-		D : \$5.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-		F : \$9.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 382.400 : *DAPHNE GNIDIOIDES* * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1500m. Exposed limestone slopes. (Cream . 30cm.) (10) C
- 384.020 : *DAPHNE MEZEREUM* * No data. Glorious shrub. Purple-pink flowers wreath naked branches in spring. . . (10) A
- 384.050 : *DAPHNE MEZEREUM* f. *ALBA* * No data. White flowers & yellow fruits. Comes 'true' from seed. (10) B
- 384.051 : *DAPHNE MEZEREUM* f. *ALBA* from 'BOWLES VARIETY' * Distinct, taller, erect growing variant.. . . . (8) B
- 385.050 : *DAPHNE PONTICA* * No data. Glossy evergreen foliage. Scented, spidery, yellow-green flowers in spring. . (10) A
- 385.450 : *DAPHNE SERICEA* * No data. Grey-green leaves. Rosy pink, scented flowers & orange-red fruits. (10) C
- 414.005 : *DIPCADI SEROTINUM* * Spain, near Bornos. Ex an R.& R. Wallis coll. (A strange bulb of sombre attraction, locally distributed in dry, rocky sites in SW Europe & NW Africa. In early summer, stems, about 30cm high, carry one-sided racemes of pendant greenish bells flushed with peach and brown shades. Seldom seen but not difficult in the bulb-frame.) . . . (10+) C
- 424.127 : *DRACUNCULUS VULGARIS* (var. *creticus*) Greece, Crete, W of Rodopos, Nopigia. M. Jope 2027. (The Cretan form of this spectacular aroid, up to 1m. high, with pedately divided foliage & huge, fleshy, brown-purple spathes on maroon-spotted stems. This island race usually has the large divided leaves spectacularly marked with oblique silver slashes. Usually possible in the open garden in the S of the UK & arresting in a hot, dry site but safest in a bulb-frame in colder areas.) (8) D
- 436.050 : *EMINIUM LEHMANII* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, SE of Parkent. 1000m. Sandy clay on exposed, S-facing slope. (A spectacular, dwarf aroid. Large, floppy spathes of deepest maroon plush sit at ground-level in early summer. The first time we have been able to list seed from any member of this small, seldom-grown genus, native to deserts & dry steppes from N Africa to Central Asia They are close to *Biarum* but have 3-lobed leaves, usually present at flowering) (5) E

Fritillaria : an avant garde list

Possibly the genus most esteemed by the more specialised of British bulb-enthusiasts at present. We list an unrivalled range in collaboration with our good friends Norman Stevens and Bob & Rannveig Wallis. As new material is brought into cultivation, the variation between colonies muddies the nomenclature & it often becomes difficult (or even impossible) to fit it into the concepts of existing names. Our list is becoming almost too avant garde. Bob & Rannveig have been publishing accounts of some of the most recent collections : our names are in line with their reappraisal of *F. hermonis*.

While specialists await a modern botanical monograph from Martyn Rix (do not despair : he assures us he is working on this again), it is possible that popular interest in this genus will be stimulated by the recent publication of "The Gardener's Guide to Growing Fritillaries" by Kevin Pratt & Michael Jefferson-Brown. Some names in this book are not used here, as we generally follow the nomenclature of the Rix accounts in the standard floras for Europe, Turkey & Iran. "The Bulb Book" by Rix & Phillips provides a remarkably complete photographic record with brief, accurate notes.

- 490.000 : *FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA* (subsp. *acmopetala*) * Turkey, Antalya, Gullukdagi, NW of Antalya. 800m. Grassy & stony areas among scrub. (Round-shouldered, waisted bells, usually in yellow-green with brown central shading.) . . (15+) B
- 490.006 : *FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA* (subsp. *acmopetala*) * Turkey, Adana. 1300m.. Ex R.& R. Wallis 93-35. . (15+) B
- 490.007 : *FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA* (subsp. *acmopetala*) * Syria, N of Jopetbirgal. Ex R.& R. Wallis 95-29. . . (15+) C
- 490.009 : *FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA* (subsp. *acmopetala*) * Syria, N of Qneyeh. 310m. Ex R.& R. Wallis 96-8. (15+) C
- 490.011 : *FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA* from DARK FORMS * No data but mainly derived from material collected by Bob & Rannveig Wallis in Kahramanmaras, SE Turkey. Comes fairly 'true' from seed. Should produce some fine things. (15+) C
- 490.100 : *FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA* subsp. *WENDELBOI* * Turkey, Antalya, S of Madenli. 1900m. Pockets of black soil & limestone talus. (High altitude inland race, recorded in 3 sites above 1600m. in the Taurus. Differs from the type in its much broader foliage and large flowers with sharply angular, rather than rounded, 'shoulders'. A big, bold plant with spectacular flowers in chocolate and a luminous, lime yellow-green, utterly distinct in general appearance from the type-race.) (10+) E
- 490.709 : *FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE* (subsp. *alfredae*) * Lebanon, E of Beirut, Broumana. 750m. Ex R.& R. Wallis 99-02 (Dainty, glaucous-green bells. A delicate, smaller, more slender plant than the following. In the UK it existed only as one or two bulbs from our 1966 coll. near Jezzin, until Bob & Rannveig's reintroduction from further N. This coll. is from the type-locality.) (10) F
- 490.800 : *FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE* subsp. *GLAUCOVIRIDIS* * Turkey, Adana, above Hasanbeyli. 1100m. . . (15+) C
- 490.801 : *FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE* subsp. *GLAUCOVIRIDIS* * Turkey, Kahramanmaras, N of Yenice kale. 600m. Openings in dense *Quercus* scrub under *Pinus*. (Seedlings from a single capsule collected in 1994 have proved to be robust, vigorous forms of this most graceful & beautiful species : elegant, yellow-green flowers with a glaucous sheen. Endemic to this corner of Turkey near the Syrian border & replaced there by *F.a.* subsp. *platyptera*. Not difficult in a bulb-frame in the UK.) (15+) C

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B : \$3.00 ; £2.00 ; € 3.- D : \$5.00 ; £3.50 ; € 5.- F : \$9.00 ; £6.00 ; € 9.-

- 491.003 : FRITILLARIA AMANA * Turkey, Hatay, E of Belen. 1250m. Among *Quercus* scrub on limestone slopes. (Very different to much Syrian & Lebanese material formerly assigned to *F. hermonis* subsp. *amana*. A splendid representative of this new species with very large, elongated green bells, tessellated or marked with purple-brown & with clear green fascia.) (15+) C
- 491.004 : FRITILLARIA AMANA * Turkey, Kahramanmaraş, SE of Goksun. 1550m. NE-facing limestone slope. (Seedlings from a small wild seed-collection (our 14757) made with Norman Stevens in 1994 on the same site as Horton & Stevens 2333 (which produced the clone named 'Goksun Gold') are all yellower (some with a coppery flush) than those we have seen in any other locality. We are dealing with a geographical variation so you can expect yellows to yellow-greens.) (10+) E
- 491.007 : FRITILLARIA AMANA * Turkey, Maras, W of Kahramanmaraş. 1300m. Ex R.& R. Wallis 86-37 (15+) C
- 491.100 : FRITILLARIA ARGOLICA * Greece, Argolida, near Ermioni. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (Recently acknowledged taxon, supposedly a hybrid or intergrade between *F. graeca* & *F. rhodocanakis* & more or less intermediate in appearance.) (10+) D
- 491.101 : FRITILLARIA ARGOLICA * Greece. Ex V. Horton 1415 (Originally collected as a hybrid between *F. graeca* & *F. rhodocanakis*, this appears to fit in here, though closer to *F. rhodocanakis* than to *F. graeca* or the 491.100 coll.) . . (15+) D
- 491.159 : FRITILLARIA ARIANA * No data. Cultivated seed from Bob & Rannveig Wallis of this little-known species in subgenus *Rhinopetalum*, growing in sandy steppe, sometimes even in unstable dunes, in W Afghanistan, just entering Iran and extending NW to near Ashkhabad in Turkmenistan. It can grow to about 20cm. high with about 12, flat, horizontal, dark-centred, soft-pink flowers with deeply impressed nectaries. A beautiful & desirable species but most unlikely to be easy to cultivate.) . . (10) F
- 491.600 : FRITILLARIA ASSYRIACA subsp. MELANANTHERA * Turkey, Icel, between Anamur & Silifke. 200m. Rocky slope. Ex a R. & R. Wallis coll. (An extremely local plant in the wild, limited to a few colonies at low altitudes in a hot area around Silifke on the coast and Mut inland. A great rarity in cultivation : this is the first time we have listed seed in almost 20 years. Linear, channelled leaves & narrow bells with pointed, perianth segments, striped green & black inside, & with black anthers, on 20 cm. stems. Considered to be the ancient ancestor of *F. elwesii* & *F. latakiensis*.) (10) E
- 491.601 : FRITILLARIA ASSYRIACA subsp. MELANANTHERA * Turkey, Icel, N of Gulnar. Ex a N Stevens coll. (The above is from near the site of the original introduction, V. Horton & N. Stevens 2257. This is from a more recent coll. by Norman, made in one of the inland localities towards Mut. A little different to the above but still obviously the same taxon.) (10) E
- 492.101 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA * Greece, Samos, Ambelos. 700m. Under *Castanea* in leaf-soil on mica-schist. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (Glaucous, yellow-green bells, yellower inside. The island, Samos & Khios, races are little-known.) . . (15+) C
- 492.105 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA * Turkey, Denizli, S of Denizli. 1700m. *Pinus* woods on limestone. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-38. (Described as a good, dwarf, yellow form. Unwinged capsule but confirmed by Martyn Rix as *F. bithynica*.) . . . (15+) C
- 492.106 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA * Turkey, Mugla. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (From a distinctly green form.) . . (10+) C
- 492.200 : FRITILLARIA BUCCHARICA * Tadjikistan, E of Duschanbe, Romit. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (From a particularly fine population of this beautiful and distinct Central Asian species, distributed from NE Afghanistan into the Pamir-Alai at altitudes up to 2400m. Stems of about 30cm. carry 10 or many more, green-tinted, white, wide-open bells with dark-tinged nectaries. No trouble in the bulb-frame in the UK & a success with us in a large pot where it takes a lot of water when in growth.) (15+) C
- 492.400 : FRITILLARIA CARICA (subsp. *carica*) * Greece, Samos, Ambelos. 950m. Under *Pinus* on mica-schist. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (From an isolated, homogeneous, island population of this variable, predominantly SW Turkish species, one of the most charming of this group with grey-green leaves & dark nectaries inside its clear-yellow bells.) (15+) C
- 492.401 : FRITILLARIA CARICA (subsp. *carica*) * Turkey, Mugla, Gok Tepe. 1500m. Under *Pinus* on limestone. . (10+) C
- 492.402 : FRITILLARIA CARICA * Turkey, Burdur, W of Yesilova, Saldi Beli. 1280m. Loose serpentine talus on open slope. (A fine & distinct little plant, growing in a precisely similar habitat with the same associates as *F. carica* subsp. *serpenticola* but not the same taxon. Named (illegimately) "*F. saldensis*" in a recent article on Turkish fritillaries. Not easy.) (10+) E
- 492.718 : FRITILLARIA CAUCASICA * Armenia, Aragats range, Kasah river valley. (*F. caucasica* as a whole is not often seen in cultivation & we have little, if any, material from so far E in the UK. The species supposedly extends from the cold NE corner of Turkey across Transcaucasia into NW Iran. As we know it in Turkey, it is rather a fine thing with quite large, conical, glaucous purple-brown bells but we have not seen this form sent by Arnis Seisums.) (10+) E
- 493.000 : FRITILLARIA CONICA * Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 200m. Edge of *Quercus* scrub on open limestone slope. (One of the more robust in the group of E Mediterranean, yellow-flowered species. Up to 25cm. high with large bells & rich-green, glossy foliage. Extremely local in nature but not difficult to grow in the alpine-house or bulb-frame in the UK.) . . . (15+) C
- 493.305 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA (subsp. *crassifolia*) * Turkey, Erzurum, Kop Dag. 1700m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 93-17. (The type race has a wide but very local distribution across Turkey from Denizli in the W to Erzurum in the E. Always in isolated sites & always growing in steep, loose, unstable talus-slides. In general, a dwarf plant with fleshy, twisted, greyish foliage & big, greenish yellow, brown-chequered bells. This is a very fine form but the least easy to grow of those listed here.) . . (15+) D
- 493.307 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA (subsp. *crassifolia*) * Turkey, Maras, Ahir Dag. Ex R. & R. Wallis 93-25. . (15+) D

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Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 493.308 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA (subsp. *crassifolia*) * Turkey, Maras, E of Kafarli. Ex R.& R.Wallis 92-35. (15+) D
- 493.309 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA (subsp. *crassifolia*) * Turkey, Agri, Tahir Dag. Ex an R.& R.Wallis coll. . (15+) D
- 493.500 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA * Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 2800m. Open slopes. (Very variable here in the colour & markings of its plump, chequered bells, striped & tinted in red-brown to yellow-green.) (15+) C
- 493.503 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA * Iran, Kordestan, S of Salmas. 1980m. Rocky, S-facing slope. (An extremely robust form of this variable race with up to four, brown-chequered bells on each 20cm. stem.) (15+) C
- 493.507 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA * Turkey, Hakkari, Esendere. 1700m. Ex a Z. Zvolanek coll. (From right against the Iranian border and showing a range of variation somewhat similar to the population 493.503.) . . . (15+) B
- 493.515 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA * Iran, East Azerbayejan, SW of Ahar. 1820m. Montane steppe. (Listed in 2000 under the field-number 16773) (A distinct eastern development of the variable *F. crassifolia* complex. Found in the Tabriz area, it has been described as *F. karadaghensis*. A fine dwarf plant with big, yellow and brown bells.) . . (10+) D
- 494.000 : FRITILLARIA DAVISII * Greece, Lakonia, NW of Pírgos Dirou. Low, limestone hills. (Endemic to the S tip of the Mani peninsula & close to *F. graeca* but with shiny bright-green leaves & no green stripes on its tubby, brown-purple chequered bells. Although one of the most localised species in nature, it has proved to be one of the easiest in cultivation.) (15+) B
- 494.400 : FRITILLARIA DRENOVSKII * Greece, Drama, Falakro above Volokas. 1500m. Among sparse *Pinus* in subalpine meadow. (One of our favourite species. Slender & elegant, with thin, greyish leaves on 20cm. stems. Narrow brown bells, varying in this site from dark chocolate to honey-brown shades. Endemic solely to the Greek-Bulgarian border-ranges.) . . . (15+) E
- 494.604 : FRITILLARIA EDUARDII * Tadjikistan, E of Dushanbe, Romit. (Distributed at about 2000m. in & around Tadjikistan, this is a distinct, dwarfer relative of *F. imperialis*, flowering much earlier in spring. At about 40cm. (though we are told it can reach 1m.), it is generally even more compact than the more western *F. raddeana*. The pendant bells look outwards or upwards & are more open & broader than those of *F. imperialis*. They also reputedly lack the foxy smell. Their widespread segments are often in what Alan Edwards describes as 'barley-sugar' colour : a soft yellow-orange, though we believe they can vary to deeper reddish shades. We have never seen it in flower & it remains a rare plant in cultivation in the UK.) (10+) D
- 494.800 : FRITILLARIA EHRHARTII * Greece, Evia, E of Karistos. 200m. Seasonally damp, N & W-facing sides of gully on mica-schist. (A beautiful native of S Euboea & the neighbouring Kiklades. Big, bloomy, yellow-tipped, grape-black bells glow to ruby in the evening sun. Stout 20-30cm. stems can carry up to 6 flowers. Not often seen but easy here under glass.) . (15+) C
- 494.811 : FRITILLARIA EHRHARTII from YELLOW FORMS * Field data as above. From a single clear-yellow clone we found here in April, 1985. We have grown several hundred seedlings from this to flowering & so far have had two more yellows. These have been back-crossed with the original clone but we have not yet flowered the seedlings so can give no guarantee. (10+) E
- 495.200 : FRITILLARIA EPIROTICA * Greece, Ioanina, Oros Smolikas E of Konitsa. 2300m. Loose, stony, E-facing, serpentine slopes. (Fat, purple-brown bells, dimly tessellated with yellow-green, sit almost on the ground, where the prostrate, thick, grey-green leaves curl. From the type-locality, where the E.K. Balls 3434 coll. was made in 1937. This very dwarf, alpine species is almost exclusively endemic to the serpentine screes around the summit of Smolikas. One of the most desirable of all species, both exquisite and appropriate grown in an alpine-house pan, it is still little-known in cultivation & should be cherished.) (15+) E
- 495.400 : FRITILLARIA EUBOEICA * Greece, Evia. (Narrowly endemic to the limestones of the island of Euboea & confused with the Turkish *F. sibthorpiana* until Martyn Rix described it in 1975. One or two yellow bells on glaucous-leaved stems up to 10cm. tall. A higher altitude plant than the very closely related *F. rixii*. Difficult & seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . (10) F
- 495.853 : FRITILLARIA GIBBOSA Iran, Zanjan, NW of Zanjan. 1250m. Sandy clay & gravel hills in river valley. (An exquisite and desirable pink-flowered species which is a challenge to grow well. Slower than some from seed & may be best started into growth later in autumn. It is an early-flowering plant of dry areas with an extreme continental climate : very cold in winter and very hot in summer, though its bulbs can grow deeply. Mottled pink-alabaster flowers on 20cm. stems.) (10) E
- 495.856 : FRITILLARIA GIBBOSA Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Exposed gravelly sites on summit ridge. (Not at all the sort of site in which we should have expected to find *F. gibbosa*, usually a plant of clay or gravel hills at lower altitudes, but its winged capsules are unmistakable. As might be expected in this habitat, in a very dwarf form & a very distinct one : translucent alabaster flowers compared by Norman Stevens to the N American *F. purdyi*. Deserving of further investigation.) . . (10) F
- 496.006 : FRITILLARIA GRAECA (var. *graeca*) * Greece, Attiki, Imittos (Hymettus). Ex a R.& R. Wallis coll. (Described by Rannveig as particularly good black form with a prominent green central stripe down the centre of the segments.) . (15+) C
- 496.099 : FRITILLARIA GRAECA var. GUICCIARDII * Greece, Attiki-Pireas, Parnis. 1300m. Exposed, S-facing slope. Ex R.& R. Wallis 00-59. (Type-locality coll. of this taxon, described from the summit area of Parnis. Doubtfully worth separating from variable *F. graeca*. Kamari gives it varietal status. Longer bells, up to 5, on taller, broader-leaved stems.) (10+) C

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- 496.950 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS * Syria, Mt. Hermon, NE slopes between Quatana & Barqash. 1450m. From selected clones under R. & R. Wallis 96-45. (Varying here, in the type-locality, from red with a slight green tessellation to grey-green with some red chequering. Before Bob & Rannveig's recent investigations, which have produced some horticulturally distinct plants, this dwarf race, previously only recognized from Mt. Hermon, was little-known botanically & unknown in cultivation. The range of variability within their collections has necessitated a reappraisal of the species & the separation of *F. amana*.) (15+) D
- 496.952 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS Syria, NW of Rankous. 1800m. Limestone scree. Ex R.& R. Wallis 95-07b . . (10+) D
- 496.954 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS Lebanon, Chouf, Jebel Barouk. 1775m. Scree. Ex R.& R. Wallis 99-15. (10+) D
- 496.955 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS Lebanon, E of Faraya. 1815m. Steep, rocky slope. Ex R.& R. Wallis 99-60. . . (10+) D
- 497.000 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS * Syria, NW of Rankous. 1850m. Scree. Ex R.& R. Wallis 96-39. (10+) D
- 497.001 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS * Syria, Bludan (Antilebanon). 1900m. Scree. Ex R.& R. Wallis 96-43. (10+) D
- 497.005 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS * Lebanon, above B'Shari Cedars. 2000m. Terra rossa on limestone outcrops. (Ex ACW 963 & a W.K. Aslet coll. from the same area, distributed in the 1960's as *F. crassifolia*. A neat little plant with dimly chequered, green bells, much closer to some Syrian populations than to the larger, more northern, Turkish *F. amana*.) (10+) D
- 497.301 : FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2600m. Sandy clay slopes in steep-sided gully. (The beautiful Crown Imperial, the tallest & perhaps the most spectacular species in the genus, distributed from SE Turkey, where it is very local, through W Iran. Heads of huge, richly coloured, amber-orange bells on stems 1m. or more in height.) . (15+) C
- 497.660 : FRITILLARIA KARELINII Turkmenistan, Kara Kum, N of Nebit Dag. 600m. Grassy hillsides. (We list this pink-flowered member of subgenus *Rhinopetalum* under the name received. The species is obscure & was originally described from N of the Caspian, extending in a curve into Turkmenistan. It may or may not be distinct from *F. gibbosa*, from which it is apparently distinguished by its narrower flower-segments &, most strikingly, by its wingless seed-capsules. We have a little, excellent seed again but no capsules! Unknown in cultivation & from a seldom-visited locality. Probably difficult.) . (10+) F
- 497.700 : FRITILLARIA KITTANIAE We are no longer listing seed of this "species", which is a nonsense, obviously based on individual clones selected from a very variable, wild, hybrid population. Most seedlings approximate to *F. carica*.
- 497.760 : FRITILLARIA KOTSCHYANA * Iran, Gilan/Ardabil, E of Khalkhal. 1900m. Alpine turf & moist gulleys. (An intriguing form of this *F. crassifolia* relative from the Talesh range, near the border with Azerbaijan. Geographically, close to the Azerbaijan Talysh endemic *F. grandiflora* but different to it. Distinct as well from the cultivated, central Elburz forms, which grow about 300km. to the SE. Broad, glossy green foliage & big, pendant, pale-green bells with a variable, ghostly brown chequering or tinge. This has not been in cultivation before but this is a wet range & it does not seem to be unduly difficult.) (10+) E
- 497.905 : FRITILLARIA LATAKIENSIS * Turkey, Hatay, Yayladag. Ex R.& R. Wallis 93-17. (Native to the oak scrub of the adjacent NW corner of Syria & considered to be allied to both *F. assyriaca* & *F. acmopetala*, it is little-known in cultivation and in the wild. Slim untesselated purple-brown bells, yellow-green inside, on narrow-leaved, 20cm. stems.) (10) E
- 498.503 : FRITILLARIA LUSITANICA * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (The variable fritillaries of the Iberian peninsula, all currently 'lumped' under this name, do not seem to be divisible into distinct taxa. About 30cm. high with wide bells, flaring at their mouths, in shades of brown with central, yellow-green stripes down each segment.) (15+) C
- 498.510 : FRITILLARIA LUSITANICA * Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada. (Another form from Norman Stevens. Several, large, elongated, grey-green bells variably striped & chequered with maroon on 15cm stems with narrow, greyish leaves.) (15+) D
- 499.010 : FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS * No data. An easy garden-plant in the UK, often sowing itself. Native to S England across Europe to S Russia, often in the flood plains of rivers. Seed from both purple-chequered & white forms.. (20+) A
- 499.401 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS (subsp. *messanensis*) * Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos above Vrondou. 1000m. Steep, stony, limestone slopes. (The classic form of this species with the upper leaves in a whorl of 3 above the nodding bells, variably chequered with brown-purple on a greenish ground & expanding below their pinched-in waists. Seldom-seen.) (15+) C
- 499.409 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS (subsp. *messanensis*) Greece, Crete, near Spilia. 850m. S-facing slope. D.M.Hoskins 02-10. (A 2002 wild coll. of the island race from Crete, often strikingly banded with green & elegantly urn-shaped.) (10+) D
- 499.450 : FRITILLARIA aff. MESSANENSIS * Croatia, Biokovo Planina, above Tucepi. 900m. Among limestone boulders. (A most intriguing plant raised from a small seed-collection we made in 1990, under our field number 11944, & listed once as *F. montana*, under the population ref. 500.301. At the time, out of flower, we were sure this was not *F. messanensis* subsp. *gracilis* & the habitat seemed right for *F. montana*. It actually most resembles the Greek *F. mutabilis*. A fine thing, variable in the maroon chequering on its big bells, which have striking, brilliant green fascia of varying width on the outer segments.) (15+) D
- 499.700 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS subsp. GRACILIS * Bosnia & Hercegovina, W of Trebinje. 500m. Among *Quercus* scrub over limestone. (Untesselated, chestnut-brown bells, edged with gold. Very hardy & one of the finest, most vigorous species with us, though never numerous in the wild. Definitely worth trying outside in the UK, in a sunny, well-drained site.) (20+) B
- 499.701 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS subsp. GRACILIS * Bosnia & Hercegovina, Bjelasnica.. (20+) B

A : \$2.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-	C : \$4.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-	E : \$7.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
B : \$3.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-	D : \$5.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-	F : \$9.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 499.906 : FRITILLARIA MICHAILOVSKYI * Turkey, Kars, Sarikamis. 2300m. (From our own, R.& R.Wallis & M & T colls. of this arresting & growable species. Large, polished mahogany bells, broadly rimmed with yellow. This form is not so readily obtainable as the ubiquity of the name may suggest : many commercial stocks are now poor & very variable.) (15+) B
- 500.300 : FRITILLARIA MONTANA * Macedonia, Galicica Planina above Trpjeca. 1600m. Exposed, dry, limestone slopes. (A slender, dwarf form of this variable, widespread group. Globular, brownish bells & bulbs with a stoloniferous habit.) (15+) C
- 500.320 : FRITILLARIA MONTANA * Turkey, Antalya, SW of Hisarcandir (Antalya to Altinyaka). 900m. Openings among scrub, in heavy red clay. (Raised from a single capsule collected in 1994, in a habitat now largely eliminated by road-construction, this has proved to be *F. montana*, not previously recorded from Turkey & greatly extending the range of this widespread species, the nearest known site being in NE Greece. A particularly fine, tall, elegant form with big dark, brown-purple bells.) . . (15+) D
- 500.330 : FRITILLARIA MONTANA * No data. From an excellent, vigorous form, about 50cm. high, possibly originating in E Europe. Up to 4 broad bells densely tessellated with purple-brown on green. Possible outside in the UK. (15+) C
- 500.400 : FRITILLARIA MUTABILIS * Greece, Fokida, Oros Giona, SW of Kaloskopi. 1800m. Among grasses on limestone slopes. (Kamari's name, in her 1991 account, for the populations from the N Peloponnese to the S Pindus, which do not fit into her concepts of *F. graeca* & *F. thessala*. These Greek mainland plants pose the same problem as the Iberian ones. 'Lumping' all under *F. graeca* obscures the distinct nature of the extremes. 'Splitting', dubiously sustainable botanically (it gives more names to gardeners) means that several 'species' may be found together in populations of 'hybrids' or intergrades.) (10+) D
- 500.401 : FRITILLARIA MUTABILIS * Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos, Kelaria. 1700m. Ex a R.& R.Wallis coll . . (10+) D
- 500.402 : FRITILLARIA MUTABILIS * Greece, Parnassos, Gerondovrachos. 1750m. Ex a R.& R.Wallis coll. (10+) D
- 500.505 : FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA * Greece, Attiki-Pireas. Ex an O. Sonderhausen coll. (One of the most local European species, of guaranteed authenticity : seed sent to us by Martyn Rix provided a genetically diverse seed-source. Mainly 'keyed-out' on its fewer flowers with longer style-branches, *F. obliqua* has similar, bloomy, blackish bells to *F. tuntasia* but these are carried on shorter stems, with fewer leaves, mainly at the base of the 20cm. stem, where they are broad & glaucous.) (15+) E
- 500.506 : FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA * No data. Ex N. Stevens form. ("The true plant" writes Norman but this certainly behaves differently to the preceding stock : "the first *Fritillaria* to flower, out in late February or early March.") (15+) D
- 501.205 : FRITILLARIA ORIENTALIS * No data but the genuine species from material originally from Martyn Rix. An obscure, little understood plant in the confusing *F. montana* group, where names have been much misapplied. The synonym *F. tenella* is appropriate : slender, 30cm. stems with many, linear leaves, the uppermost in a whorl of 3, incline (even in cultivation not only on its native cliff faces) to hang out up to 5 dark bells, densely chequered brown-purple outside & reddish inside. . . (15+) D
- 501.400 : FRITILLARIA PALLIDIFLORA * Kazakhstan, Tarbagatai range. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From a coll. of this splendid Central Asian species, made in this seldom-visited range, on the Sinkiang border N of the Dzungarian Alatau. About 30cm. high with broad, grey leaves & big pale-yellow bells. One of the finest & most satisfactory to grow outside in the UK.) . . (15+) C
- 501.410 : FRITILLARIA PALLIDIFLORA * No data. From established British cultivated stock (15+) B
- 501.480 : FRITILLARIA PELINAEA * Greece, Chios. (An endemic of this E Aegean island, known from only three small populations & described by Georgia Kamari in 1996. About 20cm. tall with green-tinged yellow conical bells.) (10) F
- 501.501 : FRITILLARIA PERSICA * Iran, West Azerbayejan, S of Silvaneh. 1600m. Steep, E-facing, clay slope over limestone. (Well-known in cultivation & quite frequent in the western Iranian mountains. This can reach 1m. in height, though usually about half that, with racemes of up to 20, grey-green to purplish bells. Iranian colonies can be very variable and this is mainly from the yellowish variant described as "eggeri". Possible outside in good, well-drained soil in a sunny site in the UK.) (15+) C
- 501.801 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII * Turkey, Denizli, Honaz Dag. 1650m. Clay on limestone. (A neat plant & an excellent grower with us. Dwarf with yellow bells, maturing, through greyish browns, to rust-red. Like *F. carica* on opening but the altitude & habitat seem wrong. It is not possible to reliably distinguish *F. carica* from *F. pinardii* except on the colour.) (10+) C
- 501.810 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII * Turkey, Kayseri, S of Pinarbasi. 1400m. Ex R.& R. Wallis 93-30. (A black form of this immensely variable species, widespread throughout Turkey & something of a rag-bag entity.) (10+) C
- 502.010 : FRITILLARIA PONTICA * No data. A plant of moist shade in the woodlands of Bulgaria & NE Turkey, so, not surprisingly, one of the best to grow outside in the UK. Big, soft-green, brown-tinged, round-shouldered bells. . . . (20+) B
- 502.102 : FRITILLARIA PONTICA var. SUBSTIPELATA * Greece, Lesbos, between Keramia & Agiassos. c.350m. In terra rossa on steep slope half-shaded by *Platanus*. Ex D.M. Hoskins 97-1. (An interesting island-race adapted to much warmer, drier habitats than the mainland type. In this coll., it is a taller, more slender plant with narrower foliage & longer, waisted, pale-green bells heavily blotched with purple-brown at the tips inside. A very fine thing, rare in cultivation.) (15+) D

A : \$2.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-		C : \$4.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-		E : \$7.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
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- 502.310 : FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA** * No data. An excellent garden-plant in the UK. Endemic to the mountain meadows of the wet, W Pyrenees. Broad, dark purple-brown bells, opening at the mouths to show the greenish yellow interiors. . (15+) **B**
- 502.400 : FRITILLARIA RADDEANA** * Iran, Mazandaran, Gorgan, W of Bojnurd. 1200-1500m. Limestone valley. Ex P. Furse 8953. (From one of the seed & bulb colls. (PF 5162, etc.) made by Paul Furse in 1964 & 1966, around what was then the royal hunting reserve in Gulestan. Like a dwarfier, primrose yellow version of *F. imperialis*. Small enough for a pot or the bulb-frame but growable outside in the UK It starts & flowers early, so protection safeguards both flowers & seed-set.) (10+) **C**
- 502.403 : FRITILLARIA RADDEANA** Iran, Khorasan, Bojnurd, E of Tang Rah. 1200m. Among scrub on limestone. (Still a little wild seed left from our 2001collection from a little to the E of the earlier PF collections in cultivation.) (10+) **D**
- 502.601 : FRITILLARIA RHODOCANAKIS** * Greece, Argolida, Idra. Ex R.& R. Wallis & M. Jope colls. (Endemic to the island of Hydra, off the SE Peloponnese. Neat, 10cm. tall with yellow-tipped, chocolate-brown, widely flaring bells.) (10+) **D**
- 502.620 : FRITILLARIA RIXII** * Greece, Evia. (Described by Zaharof in 1986, from 700-800m. on Xiron & Kandhili on Euboea. Georgia Kamari (1991) considers it a "poorly defined ecotype" of the higher altitude *F. euboica*. Norman Stevens commends it as more likely to appeal to gardeners. About 20cm. high with yellow bells, closest to Turkish *F. sibthorpiana*.) (10) **E**
- 502.701 : FRITILLARIA RUTHENICA** * Russia, (formerly Mordovskaya ASSR), Saratov district. (A seldom-seen, northern species, closest to *F. orientalis* (q.v.). Easily distinguished by the curled, cirrhose tips of the upper leaves. The name is sometimes misapplied to other members of this group in cultivation. Very elegant with narrow leaves & dark maroon-red, chequered bells. A very hardy plant which should be possible in the open garden in the UK & colder areas of N America.) (20+) **D**
- 502.740 : FRITILLARIA SEWERZOWII** Kazakhstan, , Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Rock-crevices & among scrub on open slopes. (An exciting & most distinct Central Asian species, with affinities to *F. imperialis* & to *Lilium*. Split by some into the monotypic genus *Korolkowia*. Like no other in its pendant, narrow bells with widespreading tips. Quite variable in colour from brilliant yellow-green to blackish brown. About 30cm. or more high with broad, grey-green leaves.) (10+) **D**
- 502.741 : FRITILLARIA SEWERZOWII** Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WNW of Koktal . 800m. Open slopes. . . (10+) **D**
- 502.742 : FRITILLARIA SEWERZOWII** Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WSW of Karabastai. 1100m. Steep slopes . (10+) **D**
- 502.805 : FRITILLARIA SIBTHORPIANA** (subsp. *sibthorpiana*) * Turkey, Mugla, near Bozborun. Ex an R.& R. Wallis coll. (Described in 1809 & 'lost' for 185 years after Sibthorp's type-coll. (meanwhile its name was widely misapplied). Still only known from a few localities on the peninsulas SW of Marmaris in the extreme SW corner of Turkey. Distinct from the others with bright yellow bells in its two, or occasionally three, broad, glaucous leaves, clasping the 20-30cm. stem.) (10+) **E**
- 502.820 : FRITILLARIA SIBTHORPIANA** subsp. **ENGINII** * Turkey, Mugla, NE of Marmaris. 50-1450m. (Described in 1995 from the inland ranges on the opposite side of Marmaris from the type-race & easily distinguished by its 4 (rather than 2), shiny green leaves and dull-yellow to greenish yellow flowers. Found on serpentine, shales & occasionally limestone.) (10) **F**

Fritillaria sororum : the Gulnar enigma

F. sororum was described in 1998 from the J.& K. Persson 87-99 coll., without a precise type-locality. Another much earlier puzzling collection. (Davis & Polunin 26044) was made in this area. Martyn Rix visited the area in the spring of 2002 and provisionally considers that there may be yet another taxon worthy of description as a new species. Where the following fit in to all this, we are not yet certain. We cannot legitimately call any *F. sororum* as they lack the cirrhose tips to the leaves, cited as a significant diagnostic character. They have obvious affinities to it: horticulturally distinct, somewhat intermediate between *F. acmopetala* & the more western *F. whittallii* in appearance, though the short type-diagnosis of *F. sororum* compares it with *F. involucreta* from the Alpes-Maritimes. About 30 cm. high with alternate linear leaves & rounded, rather than angular, bells of glaucous green chequered with purple-brown.)

- 502.880 : FRITILLARIA aff. SORORUM** * Turkey, Icel, NE of Gulnar. 750m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (The plant we listed last year as *F. sororum*. Large bells, rather greener and quite distinct from the next.) (10) **E**
- 502.881 : FRITILLARIA aff. SORORUM** * Turkey, Icel, N of Gulnar. 700m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Somewhat dwarfier than the preceding with more strongly coloured bells. Not listed by us before.) (10) **E**
- 502.882 : FRITILLARIA aff. SORORUM** * Turkey, Icel, SE of Gulnar. 700m. Shaded, humus-filled pockets on rocky outcrops. Ex R.& R. Wallis 92-04. (Not listed by us previously. The form Bob & Rannveig have exhibited as *F. sororum*.) (10) **E**
- 503.200 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA** Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range above Beldersai. 1400m. Exposed gravelly ridge. (A Central Asian species in subgenus *Rhinopetalum*, which usually offers fewer problems in cultivation than some of its allies. Several widely flared flowers with dark nectaries, usually in pearly white, pink-tinged to varying degrees (some populations are quite rich pinks) on grey-leaved, 20 cm. stems. These *Rhinopetalum* spp. have been successfully grown in the UK by keeping them dry through the winter and not watering until weather warms in spring but this can be risky with young stock.) (10+) **E**
- 503.201 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA** Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau WNW of Koktal. 800m. Stony ridge. . . (10+) **E**
- 503.209 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA** * Afghanistan, Balkh, S of Mazar-i-Sharif. 2000m. Grassy hillsides. . . (10+) **E**

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Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 503.500 : FRITILLARIA STRIBRNYI * Turkey, Canakkale, Gelibolu (Gallipoli). Ex V. Horton & N. Stevens 2067. (Extremely local in SE Bulgaria & adjacent European Turkey, crossing the Bosphorus into Asia here. Elegant, about 20cm. high with linear, greyish foliage & narrow, glaucous, untesselated, purple & green bells. Slow, seldom available but not so difficult.) (10+) E
- 503.601 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA (subsp. *thessala*) (*F. graeca* subsp. *thessala*) * Greece, Trikala, below Katara. 1500m. Open W-facing slope with *Pinus* & *Juniperus*. Quite an even population & a distinct enough species here in the central Pindus. Big, long bells, variably chequered with brown-purple hang below the topmost whorl of 3 broad, grey-green leaves.) (15+) B
- 503.602 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA * Greece, Ioanina, Smolikas. 1500m. Ex P. Christian & A. Hoog 880. (15+) B
- 503.651 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA from YELLOW FORMS * Data as above. From three pale yellow clones with soft-green chequering selected out of seedlings from the P. Christian & A. Hoog 880 coll. & pollinated among themselves. (15+) E
- 503.700 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA subsp. IONICA (*F. ionica*) * Greece, Kerkira, Pantokrator. Ex an E Sewell coll. (Doubtfully separable from mainland populations but we retain the name for the Corfu island-race, which is fairly consistent in its single green bells just touched with a purple or pink tessellation on the margins. Dwarfier & a good grower in the UK.) (20+) C
- 503.720 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA subsp. REISERI * No data. A distinct low-altitude endemic of the NW Greek limestones of Aetolia below 200m. barely known in cultivation. Broad, shining green leaves & dusky purple-brown bells, sometimes with indistinct tessellation. A most distinct, robust race, perhaps the most striking of the variable *F. thessala* complex . . . (15+) E
- 503.800 : FRITILLARIA TUBIFORMIS (subsp. *tubiformis*) * France, Hautes-Alpes, Pic de Gleize NNW of Gap. 1800m. Among *Helictotrichon* on steep, SE-facing limestone slopes. (One of the finest alpine species with huge, fat, chequered, brown-purple bells on short stems. Absolutely hardy & better grown cool in a frame or even a raised bed outside than cooked under glass, though this population from a summer-dry site seems more accommodating than those from moister, meadow-habitats.) . . (15+) C
- 504.210 : FRITILLARIA TUNTASIA * No data but endemic to the islands of Kithnos & Serifos in the Kiklades, off the coast of Attica in Greece. A somewhat taller, more slender plant than the allied *F. obliqua* with more greyish leaves more evenly distributed up the 30cm. stems & up to 5 flowers. You will find authentic seed of *F. obliqua* listed : our stocks are distinct. Some excellent seed of this strikingly beautiful plant, whose conical bells are virtually black with a glaucous bloom outside. (15+) C
- 504.700 : FRITILLARIA WHITTALLII * Turkey, Antalya, SW of Elmali. 1600m. Opening among *Cedrus* in pocket of black soil mixed with limestone talus. (Exceptionally local, this appears limited to patches of humus-rich scree at about the tree-line of cedar-forest in Antalya & Isparta provinces. Elegant with linear leaves & wide pale-green bells, tessellated with purple.) . . (15+) D
- 504.707 : FRITILLARIA WHITTALLII * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki, above Irmasan Gecidi. 1900m Leafmould in rock-pockets in forest. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-52. (An interesting, distinct coll. signalled out for mention by Martyn Rix.) (10+) E
- 504.799 : FRITILLARIA ZAGRICA * Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2200-2300m. Open rocky slopes. (listed in 2001 under field-number 17197) (A classic form of this dwarf species, characteristic of the mountains in the central Zagros range, often as a snow-melt plant. Introduced in the 1960's but it became very rare in cultivation, where it is by no means easy to maintain. Extraordinarily unvariable in its glaucous, black to dark plum-purple bells, distinctively & characteristically tipped with yellow.) . . (10+) E
- 504.801 : FRITILLARIA ZAGRICA * Iran, Kordestan, NW of Divandarreh. 2000m. Gravelly clay slopes. (listed in 2000 under field-number 16869) (A coll. from further N than we expected to find this species. Browner, yellow-tipped bells.) . (10+) E

Fritillaria : two Iranian problems & a Spanish one

17255 : FRITILLARIA SP. Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki (S of Marivan). 2500m. SW-facing limestone slope. (A robust plant about 25cm. high with up to four flowers. The first thought was that it had to be something to do with *F. straussii* but the leaves are alternate, neither paired nor whorled. Oleg Polunin collected a herbarium specimen of a similar plant just over the border in Iraq in the 1950's. It may be best to consider it a new taxon in the *F. crassifolia* complex.) (10+) E

17279 : FRITILLARIA SP. Iran, West Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1780m. Montane grassland on open slope. (Our 2000 coll. was listed under the field-number 16820) (In 2000 we suggested this population, which we have not seen in flower, was almost certainly *F. chlororhabdota*. It is not. Nor is it *F. atrolineata* another recently described taxon from this area. Maybe nearest the northern *F. caucasica* but who can say it will not end up as another new species. There are photographs of this & the preceding accompanying an article by Bob & Rannveig Wallis in the most recent publication of the 'Fritillaria Group') (15+) E

FRITILLARIA SP. (MONTSERRAT) Spain, Catalunya, Sierra de Montserrat. 900m. Between conglomerate rocks on steep slopes. P. & P. Watt coll. (In 1970, Jim & Lyn Weeks collected a puzzling *Fritillaria* on top of the massive conglomerate lump of Montserrat. It was not *F. pyrenaica* ; nor did it fit comfortably into the *F. lusitanica* group. Martyn Rix thinks a Spanish botanist has now have given it a name but we have been unable to contact Martyn in recent weeks so we are none the wiser. It was not an easy plant to grow & we lost the 1970 stock. We asked Peter & Penny Watt to collect seed again this year. (10+) E

A : \$2.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-		C : \$4.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-		E : \$7.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
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- 507.300 : GAGEA FIBROSA * Turkey, Hatay, E of Belen. 1250m. Stony areas & fissures on limestone. ("One of the largest & most striking" writes Martyn Rix. Starry, bright-yellow flowers with long perianth segments, which persist in seed.) (20+) B
- 508.510 : GALANTHUS FOSTERI * No data. Ex several colls. from S Turkey & Syria. (A distinct snowdrop with shiny, green leaves, It has a N-S distribution through central Turkey & Syria into Lebanon. Does well pot-grown.) (10) E
- 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, where many fine forms occur.) (10) E
- 509.260 : GALANTHUS PLICATUS subsp. BYZANTINUS * No data. From open-pollinated English garden stock of this race from the deciduous woodlands of cold, wet NW Asiatic Turkey, below 300m. & a little to the S & E of Istanbul. (10) C
- 509.360 : GALANTHUS REGINAE-OLGAE subsp. VERNALIS Italy, Sicily, Mte. Peloritani. 1050m. (Aaron Davis is ambiguous aa to whether the Sicilian snowdrops should be placed under subsp. *vernalis* or under subsp. *reginae-olgae*.) (10) E
- 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 been recognized at full specific level in the recent monograph. Distributed between 70m. & 1400m. altitude in the forests to the E of the Black Sea from S Russia through Georgia.) (10) D
- 525.900 : GERANIUM LIBANI * Syria, Nusairi range, above Slunfeh. 1200m. Among deciduous *Quercus* scrub. Ex R.&R. Wallis 96-17 (A distinct, very early-flowering plant, which goes dormant in summer. In Subsect. *Mediterranea*, the *G. platypetalum* group, and rather like this : 40cm. high with large violet-blue flowers. Hardy & tolerant of the W Wales weather.) . (10+) D
- 532.000 : GLADIOLUS ATROVIOLACEUS Iran, Lorestan, W of Azna. 1900m. Fallow-fields & margins of cultivated land. (The splendid, 60cm. high species which stains the fresh green fields of the high Zagros valleys with its rich, dusky violet-purple flowers in spring. Seldom seen in gardens but an extremely hardy plant, suited to a well-drained site in full sun in the UK.) (15+) C
- 532.360 : GLADIOLUS IMBRICATUS Lithuania. Wet meadow. (A very hardy species from eastern central Europe through Russia to the Ukraine. Dense, one-sided spikes with up to 12, purple flowers on stems up to 80cm. high. Like the somewhat more southern *G. palustris*, a species of seasonally wet habitats in cold climates, which should be well suited to British gardens.) . (15+) B
- 532.601 : GLADIOLUS KOTSCHYANUS * Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 2800m. Along seasonal, snow-melt stream. (A soft-lilac, 30cm., alpine form of this characteristic species of spring-wet, grassland habitats in cold E Anatolia.) (15+) B
- 532.602 : GLADIOLUS KOTSCHYANUS * Turkey, Erzurum, Kop Dag. 2400m. Among *Salix* in wet-flush. (A good deep-crimson form, originally collected as a dwarf variant but it now reaches 40cm. in cultivation.) (15+) B
- 532.810 : GLADIOLUS PALUSTRIS * No data. An attractive plant very seldom seen in UK gardens, though it is utterly hardy and well-adapted to the climate. Distributed, usually in moist meadows, here and there though central & E Europe, from SE France to the Ukraine. About 30cm. high with a loose, secund spike of up to 6 purplish red flowers in early summer. (15+) B
- 542.000 : GYMNOSPERMIUM ALBERTII Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan. 1200m. Open, stony area below snow-patch. (A tuberous member of the *Berberidaceae* (or *Podophyllaceae*), related to *Bongardia* & *Leontice*. A snow-melt species, flowering as soon as the snows recede & opening its nodding racemes of yellow flowers, tinged with copper, on red-tinted stems, close to the ground before rising to about 20cm. Possibly better not overheated nor overdried when dormant in summer.) (10) E
- 548.010 : HACQUETIA EPIPACTIS * No data. A delightful, dwarf umbellifer, flowering close to the ground in early spring with heads of bright yellow flowers surrounded by ruffs of varnished, brilliant green bracts. Local but characteristic of the early spring flora of the wooded, limestone karst of south Central Europe, N from NE Italy & Slovenia into S Poland. (15+) C

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Helleborus : 2002 wild-collected seed

We list a fine range of this genus, all 2002 collected & almost all from wild colonies, through the efforts of Will McLewin. Sow the seed without delay. Place it at normal outdoor temperatures. Late-sown seed (after the weather has cooled down in autumn), may not germinate until the following winter. Soaking seed in hot (not boiling) water and leaving it at room temperature for a day before sowing may help germination the first winter. Like almost all species in this list,

these germinate at low-temperatures. Keeping seed warm after sowing will inhibit germination. For more information & accounts of each species, refer to 'Hellebores' by Brian Mathew or 'The Gardener's Guide to Growing Hellebores' by Graham Rice & Elizabeth Strangman. Seeds from the garden hybrids, influenced by *H. orientalis* from the moister, Black Sea area, will be found listed in the section dealing with 'Garden Hybrids & Selections' at the end of this list.

- 559.810 : HELLEBORUS ARGUTIFOLIUS (*H. corsicus*) * No data. Endemic to Corsica & Sardinia. A splendid, reliable garden-plant throughout the UK. Leathery, overwintering, spine-edged leaves & huge, 1m. high heads of pale-green cups. . (20+) A
- 561.020 : HELLEBORUS FOETIDUS * No data. A fine, easy native plant worth growing for its dark, divided leaves as well as for the big heads of purple-rimmed, green cups. This is from the form found in many Welsh cottage gardens. (20+) A
- 561.402 : HELLEBORUS LIVIDUS * Spain, Mallorca. (Authentic parents grown under glass in the UK but 'contamination' with *H. argutifolius* cannot be completely ruled out. About 30cm. high with untoothed, silver-veined, purple-backed leaves & cream-green flowers flushed with pink. Best grown shaded & frost-free but can survive in a sheltered site in the UK.) (15+) C
- 561.502 : HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS (subsp. *multifidus*) Croatia, Velebit Planina, near Krasno. W. McLewin coll. (Core species of a confusing complex of cut-leaved hellebores with pendant, green-tinged yellow flowers.) (10+) D
- 561.584 : HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS subsp. BOCCONEI Italy, Lazio, SW of Terni. W. McLewin coll. (Close to the Yugoslavian *H. multifidus* complex but quite distinct in flower, generally with larger, more rounded flowers in greenish yellow, on shorter pedicels. Absolutely authentic material of this little-known race from well down into Italy.) (10+) E
- 561.603 : HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS subsp. HERCEGOVINUS Yugoslavia, Crna Gora, N of Risan, near Grahovo. (Pendant greenish yellow flowers but 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'.) (10+) E
- 561.705 : HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS subsp. ISTRICUS Croatia, Istria, near Rijeka. (While this subspecies tends to intergrade with *H. odorus* further N, this coll. is from the Istrian peninsula itself. It should produce less variable seedlings.) (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 flushing to red shades as they mature.) . (15+) C
- 561.906 : HELLEBORUS OCCIDENTALIS Germany, Wurttemberg. (A Black Forest coll. of the little northern plant, native to Britain, with small green cups & deeply toothed leaves, soon to be separated from the southern *H. viridis*.) (15+) C
- 562.006 : HELLEBORUS ODORUS Hungary, Mecsek Mts., near Pec. (More homogeneous than colonies in former Yugoslavia. If you want really good bright-green flowers, go no further than this. Big, outward-facing cups on sturdy stems) (10+) C
- 562.405 : HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS Georgia, N of Tblisi. A superb colony with rounded, creamy flowers.. . . . (15+) E
- 562.411 : HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS Georgia, SE of Bordzhomi. Both creams & deep pinks with intermediates. . (15+) E
- 562.621 : HELLEBORUS PURPURASCENS Romania. No further data. (From one of the more eastern populations of this continental-climate species. It should produce some desirable, distinct, compact, purple-flowered plants) (10+) E
- 562.802 : HELLEBORUS TORQUATUS Yugoslavia, Crna Gora, N of Kolasin. 1100m. Open areas of stony, grazed grassland. (Classic Montenegrin *H. torquatus*, variable in colour from yellowish greens to dove colours & slate shades.) (10+) E
- 562.804 : HELLEBORUS TORQUATUS Bosnia & Hercegovina, N of Bosanski Petrovac. 500m. Among scrub & on open, grassy slopes. (A superlative colony, different to the preceding 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, this is summer-dormant & usually best suited to the bulb-frame in the UK. Cucumber-like seedlings usually go dormant without producing true leaves.) (5) E
- 563.209 : HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS Italy, Lombardia, near Lago di Como. The green-flowered species, distributed from the Pyrenees to N Italy. Quite different to the northern populations soon to be elevated into the species *H. occidentalis*. (10+) C

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- 570.950 : *HYACINTHELLA ACUTILOBA* * Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2100m. Thin, limestone gravel on exposed ridges. (Wiry, 10cm. stems with little pale to mid-blue bells rising from 2-3 distinctively broad leaves. A central Anatolian endemic in this delightful & interesting genus : all are on a similar pattern & ideal for the alpine-house in stature & requirements.) (15+) C
- 571.000 : *HYACINTHELLA ATCHLEYI* * Greece, Evia, mainland hills opposite Halkida. 200m. Open limestone slopes with sparse scrub. (Lots of little, clear-blue bells on wiry, 10-15cm. stems in early spring. Only grows around here & Thebes.) . . (15+) C
- 571.125 : *HYACINTHELLA GLABRESCENS* Turkey, Nigde, NW of Pozanti. 1050m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 92-10. (A very local species near *H. heldreichii* with violet-blue bells. Restricted to this part of the Cilician Taurus range.) (15+) C
- 571.145 : *HYACINTHELLA HELDREICHII* * Turkey, Antalya, between Beysehir & Akseki. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-50. (Sessile, deep violet-blue bells on wiry, 10cm. stems. Not quite so dark as the allied *H. lazulina* from further east.) (15+) C
- 571.160 : *HYACINTHELLA HISPIDA* * Turkey, Nigde, E of Ulukisla. 1500m. Steep, exposed, limestone slopes. (Distinct, hairy leaves & 10cm. racemes of up to 30 blue-violet flowers. Like most in this dainty & neglected genus, a local plant.) . (15+) C
- 571.201 : *HYACINTHELLA LAZULINA* * Turkey, Karaman, SSE of Karaman. c.1100m. Open steppe. (Recent 'split' from *H. heldreichii*, mainly from the area S of Karaman to Gulnar. Glaucous leaves & deepest blue, violet-shot flowers.) . . (15+) C
- 572.005 : *HYACINTHOIDES ALGERIENSIS* (*H. hispanica* var. *algeriensis*) * Morocco, Middle Atlas, ESE of El Ksiba, Tizi-n-lfar. Ex JWB 89-18A (Rather like *H. reverchonii* (with wide-open, *Scilla* flowers). Worthwhile & easily grown.) . (15+) B
- 572.109 : *HYACINTHOIDES ITALICA* * From a coll. made in S France of this species with wide-open starry, violet-blue flowers in a dense, terminal raceme on 20cm. stems. Likened by Brian Mathew to a more robust version of *Scilla verna*. . . (10+) C
- 572.201 : *HYACINTHOIDES NON-SCRIPTA* UK, Wales, below Ffostrasol. 150m. Mixed, deciduous woodland. (From our own population of bluebells, most spectacular of native British bulbs, hardly in need of 'conservation' around here.) . . (20++) A
- 572.300 : *HYACINTHOIDES REVERCHONII* * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. 1400m. Limestone cliffs. (An obscure, narrow-endemic but easy to grow under glass. Distinct, rich-blue flowers : wide-open and not in the least 'bluebell' like.) . . (15+) C
- 572.340 : *HYACINTHOIDES VICENTINA* from WHITE FORM * Only known from the Cabo S. Vicente in S Portugal. Ex a V. Horton coll. (White form of this disjunct relative of *H. italica*, distinguished by its yellow, instead of blue, pollen.) (10+) C
- 572.600 : *HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS* subsp. *CHIONOPHILUS* * Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2100m. Limestone crevices & among rocks. (Dwarf, few-flowered hyacinth : a snow-melt alpine from the high mountains in S Central Turkey. Pale slate-blue, waxy flowers with long perianth lobes, on short stems. Stays neat here under glass & has the most exquisite scent.) . (15+) C

Iris : junos & arils to challenge the specialist

The bulbous irises of Subgenus *Scorpiris*, the junos, & the rhizomatous irises of Sections *Oncocyclus* & *Regelia*, the arils, include some of the most difficult of summer-dormant species to challenge & frustrate the specialist. While there are a few comparatively easily grown ones which will be no trouble in a

bulb-frame or in pots in the alpine-house, don't waste your money (& also the efforts we have made to produce this seed) by trying to grow the difficult ones before you have grown the easier species. Currently, the best reference for all the species is still 'The Iris' by Brian Mathew.

- 584.307 : *IRIS AUCHERI* (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, West Azarbayejan, between Agh Bolagh & Sangar. 1500m. In heavy clay on rocky, limestone slope. (An excellent Juno and one of the easier ones to grow in the UK. About 30-50cm. high with several blue flowers appearing successively from among papery bracts. Old flowers indicate a good deep-coloured form here.) . . . (10) C
- 584.308 : *IRIS AUCHERI* (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Kordestan, E of Sanandaj. 2300m. Rock-ledges & on stony slopes....(10) C
- 584.750 : *IRIS BARNUMAE* f. *PROTONYMA* (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) Iran, West Azerbayejan, N of Khoi, Khamsian pass. 1585m. Residual steppe between cultivated areas. (Possibly the first time material of this sumptuous, dwarf steppe-plant has been available since the 1960's. Beautifully proportioned flowers in pure, penetrating, rich red-violet with distinctive beards of dense, short, black hairs, like patches of moleskin. This race is endemic to NW Iran and this colony has the finest forms we have seen.) . . . (5) F
- 585.320 : *IRIS BUCCHARICA* (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * No data. From the old commercial bicoloured stock : creamy white flowers with a bright yellow blade to the falls. A vigorous form, increasing well, about 30cm. tall with several flowers appearing from the axils of the upper, shiny green leaves. Like *I. magnifica*, often successful in a sunny site in drier parts of the UK.) (15+) B
- IRIS CAPNOIDES* (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Up to 15cm. high with 1-3 flowers in "smoky grey-green with a yellow crest" & 3-lobed "pale violet standards". Distinctive, swollen roots. See the unidentified collection under our field number 17515.
- 585.700 : *IRIS CYCLOGLOSSA* (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Afghanistan, SW of Herat. 1450-1700m. Seasonally moist, grassy places near streams. Ex Hedge, Wendelbo & Ekberg 7727. (A superlative & spectacular species, unlike any other Juno, or indeed any other *Iris*, & known only from the currently inaccessible type-locality. Slender, branching stems, about 30cm high, with up to 3, large, flat, violet-blue flowers, shaded white & yellow-blotched on the falls. Not difficult in the bulb-frame or alpine-house but still needs some skill & care to maintain, though grown successfully by some in the open garden in the UK.) (10+) D

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Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 586.410 : IRIS FILIFOLIA (Subgen. *Xiphium*) * No data. Native to SW Spain & NW Africa in dry, stony places, usually on limestone. "A very beautiful" bulbous iris about 30cm. high with narrow, linear leaves & long-tubed flowers in rich red-purple, slashed with yellow on each fall. Not a high altitude species so best in the bulb-frame or cold greenhouse in the UK. (10+) D
- 586.900 : IRIS FOSTERIANA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Khorasan, Kopet Dag N of Quchan. 1750-2000m. Open, stony, limestone slopes. (Striking & distinct Tufts of silver-edged leaves & 15cm. stems carrying one or two, large, bicoloured flowers : cream to yellow falls & upstanding style-branches overtopping the prominent, large (for a juno), strongly deflexed, deep purple standards. Planting it out in a raised bed under glass or in a bulb-frame might give this more chance of success than in a pot.) . . . (5) F
- 588.809 : IRIS HISTRIOIDES (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * No data. One of the most sumptuous of dwarf, bulbous irises. Its large violet-blue flowers, heavily spotted on the falls, push through in early spring. Endemic to a small area of Samsun & Amasya provinces in NW Turkey between 1300 & 1750m., in the coniferous forest zone. Growable outside in the UK.) (8) D
- 589.354 : IRIS HYMENOSPATA subsp. LEPTONEURA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Kordestan, SE of Qorveh. 1900m. Eroded clay hills. (A distinct, little-known dwarf relative of *I. persica*, currently unknown in cultivation. It apparently extends S from the Hamadan area through the Zagros towards Esfahan. One or two pale, translucent yellow, almost stemless flowers with navy-blue zones below their yellow crests appear between curved, silver-edged leaves. Very difficult to grow.) (5) F
- 589.355 : IRIS HYMENOSPATA subsp. LEPTONEURA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Hamadan, NW of Hamadan. 1750m. Open gravelly clay slopes. (Our 2000 colls. under the field-numbers 16928, 16965, 16954 & 16974 are also this subspecies.) (5) F
- 590.256 : IRIS KIRKWOODII (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Syria, W of Aleppo, Bishmishli. Rocky outcrops between cultivated fields. Ex R. & R. Wallis 95-09 (From a type-locality collection. About 30cm. tall with huge flowers with tucked-in falls. Standards veined & stippled with violet on a whitish ground. Falls veined with deeper purple. A vigorous, robust species.) (5) F
- 590.300 : IRIS KOPETDAGENSIS (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Khorasan, Bojnurd, E of Tang Rah. 1200m. Steep, loose limestone slopes & among scrub. (Extends from this area, through the Kopet Dag & into Afghanistan. About 20cm. high with broad, curved, overlapping leaves & up to 9 yellow-green flowers with bright yellow crests on the falls.) (5) F
- 590.330 : IRIS KOROLKOWII (Sect. *Regelia*) Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, NW of Angren, Mazardjan. 1300m. Among grasses on open, stony, igneous slopes. (One of the most elegant & beautiful of all irises. The erect or incurving standards & long, pointed, sharply deflexed falls with sparse, dark-haired beards are both in ivory-white, delicately veined with dark brown to brown-purple, which flushes into the ground-colour. The name is seen quite frequently but try to find the genuine species (we think plants sold as *I. korolkowii violacea* are *Regelio-cyclus* hybrids). The last *I. korolkowii* we purchased (from a highly reputable specialist in Central Asian species) was *I. hoogiana*. We have had to go to Uzbekistan to find a mate for our clone.) (5) E
- 590.801 : IRIS LYCOTIS (*I. iberica* subsp. *lycotis*) (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Iran, West Azerbayejan, N of Khoi. 1380m. Among steppe vegetation on low hills. (Huge flowers, densely veined on both standards and falls with a netting of maroon-black on a grey-white ground & with a big, dark, velvety signal-patch, are carried on short stems. This population is not so far from the type-locality, (Nakhichevan across the border in Armenia) but the name covers all the variable, dark-veined irises S to Shiraz.) (5) F
- 590.900 : IRIS MAGNIFICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Among scrub in seasonally moist site. (Best known & easiest to grow but actually a rather rare, localized species in the wild. Reaching about 60cm. in height this is the tallest of the junos with glossy, green leaves & up to 7, pale lilac-blue flowers.) (10+) C
- 590.910 : IRIS MAGNIFICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * No data. From the established British-grown stock. (15+) B
- IRIS MARACANDICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) About 10cm. tall with 1-4 creamy yellow flowers. See our collection 17548.
- 591.060 : IRIS MEDA (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Iran, E Azerbayejan, NE of Miyaneh. 1500m. Among steppe vegetation in stony clay. (A striking *Iris* with extremely long spathe-valves. Very close to *I. sari* (not accepted as occurring in Iran) but the falls are tucked in. Bright lemon yellow to straw-yellow ground-colour veined with dull brown & a dense beard of bright yellow hairs immediately above a maroon-black signal patch. This locality was not accessible by road in the 1960's) (5) F
- IRIS NARBUTII (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) About 10cm. tall with 1-2 bicoloured flowers : yellow falls with a black-purple patch surrounded by a white zone ; spectacular, deflexed, bright violet standards. See our collection 17548.
- IRIS ORCHIOIDES (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) About 20cm. tall with 3-4 creamy, pale yellow or almost white flowers, variably tinted with purple & blotched with deep yellow on the falls, on violet-tinged tubes. Local populations can vary a lot & it is possible that the species could be divided into several taxa. Nothing to do with the easily grown, taller plant (a yellow-flowered form of *I. bucharica*) circulating under this name in cultivation. See our collections under field-numbers 17505, 17565, 17590.
- 592.320 : IRIS PARADOXA (var. *paradoxa*) (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) No data. The northern, Transcaucasian type-race from Georgia & Armenia. Much reduced, stiff, horizontal falls covered in black velvet & huge, upright standards veined with deep-purple on a violet ground, in contrast to the white ground-colour of the more familiar SE Turkish & NW Iranian *I.p.* var. *choschab*. (5) F

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- 595.810 : IRIS RETICULATA** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki. 2500m. Loose, SW-facing limestone slope. (Little wild *I. reticulata* seed is usually set and those that are, dehiscing at ground-level, are rapidly carried away by ants. This population, from the same slope on the Iraqi border as our *Fritillaria* coll. 17255, carried its capsules on long, arching, wiry pedicels, in the previously unique manner of *I. pamphylica* but more or less erect rather than drooping. Flowers are ice-blue, almost white, dark on the blade of the falls, approaching but distinct from the bicoloured forms from the Kurdish steppe.) . . . (8) F
- 596.059 : IRIS ROSENBACHIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tadjikistan, Hisar range, Harangon valley. Ex an A. Seisums coll. (Hand-pollinated seed from Arnis of this exquisite, very variable, dwarf juno with bright green foliage. Currently accepted as including *I. baldschuanica* and *I. nicolai*, which latter species this coll. most closely resembles in colour. This is rated by Janis Ruksans as "one of the most beautiful forms" as well as being a good grower. The large flowers are basically white, tinted with violet and with a prominent rich red-purple blotch below the broad orange-yellow crest on the blade of the falls. The species is intolerant of excess moisture & can be rather difficult to maintain over a long period but usually progresses well from seed.) (5) E
- 599.139 : IRIS STOLONIFERA** (Sect. *Regelia*) * Tadjikistan, N of Duschanbe, Varsob valley. Ex an A. Seisums coll. (A 20-30cm. high species from S Uzbekistan & Tadjikistan. Its ruffled flowers with linear sky-blue beards are distinct but it is very variable in colour in tints of violets & blues shading into chocolate-browns. A good plant to choose to introduce yourself to the 'arils' : much easier than any in the allied Section *Oncocyclus* but still needs a dry summer rest.) (8) D
- IRIS SUBDECOLORATA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Very dwarf, only about 8cm. tall, with 1-3 flowers in translucent pale-green or lilac with violet veins & a green blotch around the white crest. See our collection under field numbers 17515 & 17603.
- IRIS TUBERGENIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) About 15cm. high in flower with broad, white-margined leaves & 1-3 bright yellow flowers with crested falls. See our collections under field numbers 17505 & 17603.
- 600.600 : IRIS URMIENSIS** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) (*I. barnumae* subsp. *barnumae* f. *urmiensis*) * Iran, W Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1780m. Montane grassland over crystalline rock & on open, stony slopes. (A beautiful & unmistakable *Iris* endemic to a range of hills S of Salmas, running at a right angle from the Turkish-Iranian border mountains to Lake Orumiyeh. About 20cm. high with clumps of little, curved, grey-green leaves & large clear-yellow flowers, varying a little in depth of colour, with beards of dense, orange-yellow hairs above deep-yellow signal-patches on the falls. Hand-pollinated seed from our 2000 coll.) (5) F
- 600.905 : IRIS VICARIA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tadjikistan, Varsob valley. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (A splendid Central Asian species, sometimes confused with *I. magnifica* (most obviously, it differs in lacking wings on the falls) : almost as robust & growable as it is. About 50cm. high with pale blue-violet flowers, crested with white & blotched with yellow on the falls.) (15+) B
- 601.000 : IRIS WARLEYENSIS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Among grasses on steep, open slope. (A superlative & spectacular species. About 30cm. high with up to 5 flowers in sky-blue with the broad blade of the falls in contrasting rich violet-purple, edged with white & with a yellow zone around the orange-yellow crest. According to both Janis Ruksans & Arnis Seisums, the forms in this area are especially fine. Still a rare plant in cultivation, as it is slow to increase vegetatively, but not particularly difficult to grow in bulb-frame conditions in the UK.) (5) E
- 601.109 : IRIS WILLMOTTIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, Sajasu valley. Ex an A. Seisums coll. (Hand-pollinated seed from Arnis of this superlative dwarf juno, described originally in 1901 from material grown in the UK by Ellen Willmott. This led to confusion & Russian botanists sometimes apply the invalid name *I. caerulea* to it. It is very rarely seen in cultivation (the plant grown as "*I. willmottiana alba*" is a form of *I. bucharica*). About 20cm. high, with glossy leaves & up to 8, showy, white-crested, soft lavender-blue flowers, blotched with white & deeper purple on the falls. It may crop up in our collections from S Kazakhstan under field numbers 17603, 17620, 17628 or 17635 but it is quite a variable species.) . (5) E
- 601.700 : IRIS ZENAIDAE** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, Kugart valley. Ex an A. Seisums coll. (Hand-pollinated seed from Arnis Seisums of this beautiful juno from his recent introduction, collected in its seldom-visited type-locality. About 3, large flowers in rich violet-blue, heavily marked with even deeper blue on the haft of the falls & around the white crest. Little-seen yet in the UK but, though it is early days, so far proving to be a "very good grower" in the Baltic republics.) (5) F

Iris : unidentified junos from Iran, Uzbekistan & Kazakhstan

While *I. aucheri*, *I. magnifica* & *I. warleyensis* are easily distinguished in seed in the wild, the dwarf Junos are less easily identified, so we list these under field-numbers only. According to the Wendelbo & Mathew account in 'Flora Iranica' the species recorded in the areas visited in Iran are *I. caucasica* subsp. *caucasica*, *I. pseudocaucaucasica* & *I. hymenospatha* subsp. *leptoneura* with various intergrades between these mentioned. This account, however, is unlikely to stand when current work is completed. There may be more than one distinct taxon involved in plants attributed to *I. pseudocaucaucasica*. We feel *I.h.* subsp. *leptoneura* should be given specific status and that there may be more taxa to be

recognized within it. With the Central Asian species, the misapplication of names such as *I. orchioides*, *I. willmottiana* & *I. albo-marginata* has led to great confusion. We certainly do not wish to add to this. We should not trust the naming of any junos with the exceptions of the collection cultivated by Tony Hall at Kew ; those grown by Janis Ruksans in Latvia & by Jim's companion in 2002, Norman Stevens (Cambridge Bulbs). All these collections have been put together in collaboration with Arnis Seisums, the world authority on these irises. His work is ongoing. We hope to see a monograph from Tony & Arnis, based on a revised nomenclature. We shall put our names in line with this in due course.

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Iris : unidentified junos from Iran, Uzbekistan & Kazakhstan

An indication of possible identities is given for the Uzbek & Kazakh colls. These are based on indications of what might occur in these areas, given to us by Arnis Seisums, who generously shared his immense knowledge of the Central Asian republics and their plants.

- 17190 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2200-2300m. Open stony slopes. (5) F
- 17240 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Kordestan, E of Shuysheh (Sanandaj to Marivan.) 1750m. Loose, shale slope. (5) F
- 17250 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) * Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel (SE of Marivan). 1350m. Among oak scrub on clay. (A superb white juno, tinged & veined with violet, & with a prominent, central, yellow, purple-rimmed crest along the broad falls. It would probably 'key-out' as *I. hymenospata* subsp. *leptoneura* but is not like the Hamadan populations listed.) (5) F
- 17282 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Iran, W Azarbayejan, S of Salmas. 1800m. Exposed stony slopes. (5) F
- 17285 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Iran, W Azarbayejan, NNE of Hashtiyan. 1500m. Open stony slopes. (5) F
- 17505 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, SE of Parkent. 1200m. In gritty clay or between granite boulders on NW-facing slope. (Possibly *I. orchioides*. *I. tubergeniana* also recorded in this area.) (5) F
- 17515 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, NW of Angren, Mazardjan. Igneous rock pockets & ledges. (Distinctive roots, so possibly *I. capnoides* or *I. subdecolorata*. *I. orchioides* also recorded in this area.) (5) F
- 17548 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Uzbekistan, Zhizakh, Nuratau, SE of Temirkovuk. Among *Artemisia* on open, rocky, W-facing slope. (From the little-collected central Nuratau. Possibly *I. narbutii* or *I. maracandica* both recorded from the Nuratau near the town of Zhizakh, about 120km. to the SE. *I. hippolyti* grows near Kokcha, about the same distance to the W.) (5) F
- 17603 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Open slopes. (No records for this precise area. Could be *I. orchioides*. *I. tubergeniana*, *I. subdecolorata* & *I. narbutii* recorded near Chimkent.) . . . (5) F
- 17620 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WSW of Taras. 900m. Slate & shale talus. (The most frequently recorded juno for the Karatau is *I. warleyensis* but there are several others in the surrounding area.) (5) F
- 17628 : IRIS SP. (Sect. *Scorpiris*) Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WNW of Koktal. 800m. Rocky slopes. (5) F
- 625.070 : LEONTICE LEONTOPETALUM subsp. EWERSMANNII Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 2050m. Steep, rocky slopes with diverse steppe vegetation. (The dubiously separable, more eastern race with narrower leaf-segments and the fruiting pedicels angled upwards. All these are very handsome, summer-dormant plants in flower, foliage & fruit, which are suited to bulb-frame conditions. They do not increase vegetatively and must be grown from seed, a fairly slow procedure, so they remain unobtainable in commerce & virtually unknown in gardens.) (5) D
- 630.120 : LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE (subsp. *autumnale*) * No data. Delightful & dainty with little white, pink-tinged bells dancing on dark stems before the leaves appear, in autumn. Possible in a sunny, well-drained site outside in the UK (20+) B
- 630.410 : LEUCOJUM NICAENSE * No data. Only known from the corner of SE France near the Italian border & all but extinct in the wild. Spring-flowering with wide, white bells on stems of 15cm. at most. Not difficult in the alpine-house. . . (15+) B
- 630.450 : LEUCOJUM ROSEUM * France, Corsica, Pointe de Revellata NW of Calvi. Pockets on granite. (Delicate, tiny, fairy-like autumn-flowering bulb. Shell-pink bells on thready stems. Best under glass in 'cyclamen conditions' in the UK.) . . . (15+) C
- 630.480 : LEUCOJUM TINGITANUM * Morocco, Rif, above Chaouene. Ex the J. Blanchard (JWB 88-02) & T. Norman colls. (A fine, spring-flowering plant, considered a doubtful species by many, until recently rediscovered & introduced. Large white bells on 20cm. stems. May be closest to *L. nicaense* & proving as easily grown in similar conditions in the alpine-house.) (10+) D
- 630.501 : LEUCOJUM TRICHOPHYLLUM * Spain, Cadiz, W of Jerez de la Frontera. 60m. Sandy soil. (From a beautiful, pink-flowered population of this exquisite, 20cm., early spring-flowering species for the alpine-house.) (10+) D
- 633.950 : LILIUM LEDEBOURII * Iran, Gilan, Talish. 1700-1900m. Openings in degraded *Fagus* forest. Ex an A. Ala coll. (A very local species, known from one site in the Caspian forest of Iran & one or two in neighbouring Azerbaijan. A superlative plant, proving accommodating in several British gardens from the late Anne Ala's original coll. in the 1970's. Stems about 1m. high with up to 15, white flowers, banded with yellow-green & lightly speckled with purple, with deep orange anthers.) (10+) E
- 634.401 : LILIUM POMPONIUM * France, Alpes-Maritimes, Montagne de Maurel, NE of La Mure. 1000m. Among scrub on limestone. (Perhaps the most restricted of the European lilies. Purplish stems set with many, twisting, linear leaves rise to about 50cm. & carry up to 10 scarlet flowers. As Woodcock & Stearn remark, "no-one who has suddenly come across this jewel in the Maritime Alps, flaunting it brilliant little sealing-wax-red turkscap blooms, with minute black spots, like fairy lamps, is ever likely to forget that moment." For a well-drained, sunny site with limestone chips. Raise it from seed sown in autumn.) . . (10+) D

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Muscari : some easy to grow and some a challenge

- 687.950 : MUSCARI ANATOLICUM * Turkey, Konya, Sultan Dag. 1760m. Exposed limestone ridgetop. (Appears to be this tiny, recently described species, rather like *M. discolor* in its open-mouthed, white-tipped flowers but easier to flower.) . . (15+) C
- 688.012 : MUSCARI ARMENIACUM from PINK FORM * From a R.& R. Wallis selection made in Turkey about a decade ago. Pinkish white flowers blush to deeper pink as they mature. We don't know how 'true' it comes from seed. (15+) B
- 688.101 : MUSCARI AUCHERI * Turkey, Bolu, near Abant Golu. 1000m. Ex N. Stevens 2541 (A striking bicoloured form of this easily grown species. Mid-blue and white flowers over short, neat foliage. From a cool, moist part of Turkey.) (20+) A
- 688.205 : MUSCARI AZUREUM * Turkey, Kahramanmaraş, S of Goksun. 1240m. Cultivated field. Ex R.& R. Wallis 93-28 (A very local plant in the wild, close to *M. pseudomuscari* & *M. mcbeathianum* with dense, ovoid racemes of open-mouthed, sky-blue bells on 10cm. stems. The true wild species does not proliferate vegetatively and needs some care.) (15+) D
- 688.500 : MUSCARI BOURGAEI * Turkey, Denizli, Honaz Dag, SE of Denizli. 1700m. Gravelly areas on exposed, limestone ridge. (Very dense heads of globular flowers, in mid-blue to violet-blue, with paler lobes, on 10 cm. stems. Not too easy.) . (15+) C
- 688.600 : MUSCARI CAUCASICUM * Turkey, Kars, SSW of Sarikamis. 1800m. Igneous slopes. (Very handsome *Leopoldia*, extending across Transcaucasia to NW Iran. About 30cm. high with striking, amethyst-violet sterile flowers.) (15+) A
- 689.050 : MUSCARI aff. COMOSUM * Greece, Ioanina, N of Konitsa. 800m. Shale. (Will not key-out as *M. comosum* as the bulb tunics are not pink but otherwise similar. We successfully dissuaded Kit Tan from describing it as a new species.) . (15+) A
- 689.210 : MUSCARI CYCLADICUM * No data. A *Leopoldia* endemic to the Kiklades off the Greek coast. About 30cm. high with racemes of brown fertile flowers with bright tawny-yellow teeth and sterile flowers on pale-violet pedicels. (10) D
- 689.450 : MUSCARI GRANDIFOLIUM * Morocco, Middle Atlas Mts., above Ifrane. 1700m. Red clay on limestone. (Not unlike a large version of *M. latifolium*. Fine heads of blue-black flowers from china-blue buds. 20-30cm.) (20+) B
- 689.800 : MUSCARI LATIFOLIUM * Turkey, Balikesir, Kaz Da. 1200m. Openings in coniferous woodland. (A very local species but an easy garden-plant in the UK. Racemes of deepest violet-black flowers from pale-blue buds.) (20+) B
- 689.850 : MUSCARI LEUCOSTOMUM * Turkmenistan, Kopet Dag, near Duschak. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (An eastern species, allied to *M. neglectum*, barely known in cultivation. Distinct blue-black flowers.) (15+) C
- 689.901 : MUSCARI LONGIPES * Turkey, Sivas, WSW of Hafik. 1300m. Calcareous hills. (Distinct *Leopoldia* with a big tassel of violet, sterile flowers. The pedicels elongate greatly in fruit & the dry stem blows away tumbleweed-fashion.) . . . (10) B
- 690.060 : MUSCARI aff. MASSAYANUM * Turkey, Icel, NNE of Mut to Kirobasi, below Zeyrek. 1300m. Openings among scrub, in stony clay. (From the locality given for a Huber-Morath coll. made in the 1950's and identified as *M. massayanum*, this does not wholly match the description of this species. Racemes of violet-tinged buds open to grey-green flowers below a coma of pinkish lilac, sterile flowers. Channeled, grey-green leaves. Not easy & needs careful watering.) (10) E
- 690.040 : MUSCARI MCBEATHIANUM * Turkey, Adana, ENE of Tufanbeyli. 1200m. Open areas among *Pinus* in fine sand. (Racemes of open-mouthed, ice-blue to white flowers from porcelain-blue buds on 10cm. stems. A charming, delicate and none-too-easy little species we discovered in 1985. Needs careful watering in the alpine-house.) (20+) D
- 690.150 : MUSCARI MIRUM * Turkey, Mugla, SE of Altinyayla. 1650m. Open, stony slope on serpentine ridge. (Recently described & distinct in flower, foliage & seed. Subtle rather than spectacular in dull gold & purple. Not an easy species to maintain and grow well in our experience, it needs care in watering and must be hand-pollinated to set seed.) (10) E
- 690.201 : MUSCARI MUSCARIMI * Turkey, Burdur, W of Yesilova. 1280m. Loose, serpentine talus. (Local, SW Turkish endemic, always on serpentine in our experience. Grey-green leaves & racemes of pale yellow flowers from grey-tinted buds. Famously scented & esteemed for this for over 200 years. This coll. is not from a widely grown form : it would belong to Group C in the somewhat premature paper on this species by Kocak, Ozhatay & Mathew in 'The New Plantsman', Vol.7, Part 2.) . . . (10) D
- 690.220 : MUSCARI MUSCARIMI * No data. A better-known form (Group A in the account mentioned above) from the serpentines of Antalya & Usak provinces. Whitish flowers from buds, tinted violet-blue, earlier in spring. (10) C
- 690.550 : MUSCARI PALLENS * Russia, N Ossetia, near Holst. 2400m. Rock crevices. Ex RP 83-27 (A most distinct, beautiful & local plant from the mountains of the northern Caucasus. One of the latest species to flower & allied to *M. pseudomuscari*, with 15cm. stems bearing compact heads of open-mouthed, palest ice-blue or creamy white flowers.) (15+) C
- 690.700 : MUSCARI PSEUDOMUSCARI * Iran, Mazandaran, S of Chalus. 1500m. Ledges on limestone cliffs. (A lovely endemic of the Chalus gorge on the wetter, Caspian slope of the Elburz, described as *M. chalusicum* in the 1960's, though *M. pseudomuscari* has priority. Refined heads of china-blue bells, open at the mouths, not pinched in.) (15+) B
- 691.200 : MUSCARI TENUIFLORUM * Turkey, Kayseri, S of Pinarbasi. 1200m. Limestone fissures. (To 50cm. high & distinct from *M. caucasicum* & *M. comosum* in the black teeth of the fertile perianths. Violet sterile flowers.) (15+) A

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Narcissus : 2002 JWB wild collections from Spain & Portugal

Apart from the 2002 collections from Spain & Portugal, a great many of the original wild collections from which our cultivated seed has been grown, were made by our very old friend John Blanchard (JWB), whose lifetime's work with this genus will long remain unrivalled. We follow the nomenclature used in his monograph, 'Narcissus - A Guide to Wild Daffodils', the best reference work on the genus. It can be described as an informed gardener's compromise as far as names are concerned. A thorough botanical revision of the genus would appear to be badly needed but it would be very unlikely to suit

both botanists & gardeners, so it is perhaps better unwritten. Many species are both extremely variable & very ill-defined. We have to deal with a diversity of taxonomic concepts. The leading current 'splitters', the Spanish botanist Fernandez Casas & his associates, whose work recalls that of Pugsley with the trumpet daffodils, have now moved on to the Moroccan populations, where previously we had only Maire's 'lump'n'split' names. Keys just do not work when applied to wild populations. Gardeners, however, will find the sum of characteristics in most populations distinct enough.

- 693.800 : NARCISSUS ASSOANUS** (*N. juncifolius*, *N. requienii*) * France, Haute-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. S & W-facing limestone cliffs & slopes. (Beautiful, little, clear yellow jonquil. A delight in a pot but accommodating in the garden.) (10+) B
- 694.100 : NARCISSUS ATLANTICUS** * Morocco, High Atlas, above Amizmiz. 2000m. Among scrub, in soft, moist loam. Ex the 1936, E.K. Balls type coll. (A very local plant in the wild &, after almost 70 years, still rare in cultivation, where it is by no means easy to grow. Sweetly scented, creamy white jonquils carried singly on 15cm. stems. Distinct from the *N. rupicola* group in its deeper, cup-shaped corona & in the arrangement of the anthers, it most resembles a white version of *N. cuatrecasasii*.) (10) E
- 694.800 : NARCISSUS BUJEI** * Spain, Cordoba, Sierra de Cabra. Among *Crataegus* & *Quercus* scrub in moist area. Ex JWB 87-13. (A trumpet-daffodil recently described from southern Spain, the extremity of distribution of this section. Thought to be a race of the mysterious *N. hispanicus* but maintained at specific level in one of the latest Spanish floras. A "garden-worthy plant", according to John : about 30cm. high with concolorous yellow flowers.) (10) D
- 695.109 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. CITRINUS** * Spain, Picos de Europa, Covadonga. Ex JWB 00-17. (A lemon-yellow 'hoop-petticoat' from the wettest mountain-range in Spain, towering above the Bay of Biscay. Plants from this area are the latest of this section to flower (May in the UK) & are virtually evergreen both in the wild & in UK gardens.) (15+) C
- 695.401 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. GRAELLSII** * Spain, Sierra de Guadarrama, Rascafría. JWB coll. (A 2002 wild coll. of this distinct, dwarf race in slightly greenish-white to pale greenish-yellow. Endemic to central Spain but surprisingly neglected in literature. We have not listed this for a few years but it is usually quite easy to grow in acid soil.) (10+) C
- 696.200 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. NIVALIS** of Maire in 'Flore de l'Afrique du Nord see *N. jeanmonodii*.
- 696.250 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. NIVALIS** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. In turf. (Miniature alpine hoop-petticoat with small, bright-yellow flowers & thready, upright foliage. Delightful in a pan.) (20+) B
- 696.400 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. OBESUS** * Portugal, Serra de Arrabida. Ex JWB 90-13 (Big, horizontal or ascending, deep-yellow hoop-petticoats on 10cm. stems. Dark-green, sinuous, prostrate leaves. Reputedly grows better in alkaline conditions than the other, Iberian, yellow *N. bulbocodium* races, which usually grow in very acid soils.) (20+) B
- 696.401 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. OBESUS** * Portugal, Arrifana. Ex JWB 90-07. (20+) B
- 696.411 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. OBESUS** * No data. From the very fine, free-flowering garden-form grown & shown by Lee Martin. Dark leaves & short-stemmed, rich-yellow flowers with extremely large, satisfyingly obese, horizontal coronas. A winner of many 'firsts' & 'Farreirs' but no doubt just as worthwhile outside in UK gardens. (10+) C
- 696.600 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. PALLIDUS** * Morocco, High Atlas, Tizi Gourane above Amizmiz. 1800m. Schist fissures. (From our type-locality coll. of the little hoop-petticoat recently named *N. jacquemondii* by the Spanish 'splitter' Fernandez Casas. Suit yourselves whether you use his name or Maire's, both are valid. A good alpine-house plant with pale to deeper primrose flowers in early spring (much later than *N.b.* subsp. *praecox*). About 10cm. high.) (15+) C
- 696.700 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. PRAECOX** * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., Moulay Brahim gorge below Asni. 1000m. Humus-filled pockets on limestone boulders. (Robust, distinct race. Big, soft-yellow flowers with narrower, more funnel-shaped trumpets than similarly coloured *N. romieuxii* forms, in late winter or earliest spring. Alpine-house in UK.) (10+) C
- 698.251 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. TENUIFOLIUS** * Portugal, Oliveira do Hospital. Ex Salmon & Blanchard 185. (Vigorous, floriferous, deep yellow, dwarf hoop-petticoat with dark, thready leaves. Excellent alpine-house plant.) . (15+) B
- 699.500 : NARCISSUS CALCICOLA** * Portugal, Algarve, Benafim. Ex JWB 90-09. (A tidy, little relative of *N. scaberulus* in Sect. *Apodanthe*, endemic to Portugal & of very restricted distribution in the wild. Glaucous keeled leaves & 15cm. stems with 2-5 flowers with cup-shaped coronas & entirely of a rich, deep yellow. A choice species seldom seen in cultivation.) ... (10+) E

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- 699.807 : *NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS* (subsp. *cantabricus*) * Morocco, Djebel Zerhoun. Ex a T. Norman coll. (An excellent, reliable free-flowering form. Profuse, pure-white hoop-petticoats in winter brighten the alpine-house.) (10+) C
- 699.812 : *NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS* (subsp. *cantabricus*) * Spain, Puertollano, S of Puerto de Mestanza, Los Rehoyos. Ex JWB 99-06 (All these *N.cantabricus* variants flower at slightly different times from early winter into spring.) (10+) C
- 699.824 : *NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS* (subsp. *cantabricus*) Spain, Puertollano, S of Puerto de Mestanza, Los Rehoyos. JWB 02-13A (A 2002 wild coll. from the same site as population 699.812 but seed collected only from plants growing in proximity to *N. triandrus pallidulus*, in the hope some may produce the scarce & delectable natural hybrid *N. x susannae*.) (10) E
- 699.830 : *NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS* var. *FOLIOSUS* * No data. Seed from several garden-stocks, long-cultivated under this name These are fine plants for the alpine-house, flowering in late winter with profuse white hoop petticoats. (15+) C
- 699.845 : *NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS* subsp. *MONOPHYLLUS* * Spain, Sierra de los Filabres. Ex JWB 86-14 (John is convinced this is distinct : flowers "uniformly icy sparkling white" & single leaves, threadlike, sinuous & prostrate.) (15+) D
- 699.845 : *NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS* subsp. *MONOPHYLLUS* Spain, Sierra de los Filabres. JWB 02-03. (10+) D
- 699.850 : *NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS* var. *PETUNIOIDES* * Selfed seed from the original clone of this spring-flowering taxon, described by Fernandes from material grown by John Blanchard's father. (It should have had a *clonal* name.) All will be white but some will have the distinct, flat, round corona of the parent. The name can be applied legitimately only to these . . . (10+) E
- 700.000 : *NARCISSUS CORDUBENSIS* Spain, Malaga, Serrania de Ronda, SW of Ronda. J.W. Blanchard 99-15. (A fine, scented, deep yellow jonquil, near *N. fernandesii*, with up to 3 flowers on 20-30cm. stems. Pots or the bulb-frame.) (10+) C
- 700.002 : *NARCISSUS CORDUBENSIS* * Spain, Cadiz, Grazalema to Ubrique. Ex J.W. Blanchard & T.Norman colls. (Scented, yellow jonquil, near *N. fernandesii*. Up to 3 flowers on 20-30cm. stems. Accommodating in pots or the bulb-frame.) (15+) B
- 700.200 : *NARCISSUS CUPULARIS* * Italy, Sardinia. 800m. Ex a T. Norman coll. (Dwarf, pale yellow to cream tazetta, 15-20cm. high. Listed in the past as *N. tazetta* subsp. *aureus* (it would be this in 'Flora Europaea') & *N. bertolonii primulinus*.) . (8) B
- 700.310 : *NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS* * No data. Little-known in the wild & thought to be all but extinct but well established in UK gardens, where it can sow itself when suited in rather heavy, acid loam. Grown before 1608 but 'lost' for 300 years until rediscovered in Portugal in 1885. Parent of a multitude of larger hybrids, the wild plant is unrivalled : an irresistible, little, brilliant yellow daffodil, like no other in its extraordinarily long, narrow trumpet and fully reflexed perianth segments. . . . (20+) B
- 700.321 : *NARCISSUS DUBIUS* * Spain. Ex M. Salmon 528. No further data. (Smallest of Section *Tazzettae*, sometimes separated into its own Subsection *Dubiae*, & thought to have originated from a hybrid between *N. papyraceus* & *N. assoanus*. An attractive little plant which seldom sets much seed & remains little-known in cultivation.) (10+) D
- 700.980 : *NARCISSUS EUGENIAE* * Spain, Teruel, Montes de Tarascon above Valdolinares. 1500m. In turf. Ex JWB 87-14 (From a type-locality coll. of this dwarf, snow-melt trumpet daffodil, opening its yellow flowers on very short stems. Currently included as a subsp. of *N. pseudonarcissus* & beautifully illustrated on p. 73 of John's monograph.) (10) D
- 701.003 : *NARCISSUS FERNANDESII* Spain, La Carolina, Collado de los Jardines. A 2002 John Blanchard wild coll s.n. but from the same site as JWB 91-12. (An excellent yellow jonquil, distributed locally along the drainage of the Tagus. A poorly defined species in a confusing group but all variations are worthwhile & usually good growers in UK conditions.) (10+) C
- 701.004 : *NARCISSUS FERNANDESII* * Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex JWB 86-01. (15+) C
- 701.850 : *NARCISSUS JACQUEMONDII* : see 696.600 : *Narcissus bulbocodium* (subsp. *vulgaris*) var. *pallidus*.
- 701.870 : *NARCISSUS JEANMONODII* (*N. bulbocodium* subsp. *nivalis* as applied by Maire in 'Flore de l'Afrique du Nord') * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2000m. In turf. (Previously listed under 696.200 as *N. b.* subsp. *nivalis* of Maire, this is a dwarf, snow-melt plant of the High Atlas. We have long said 'this needs a new name' but we did not anticipate anyone describing it at specific level. This is a legitimately published epithet, even if the taxon is eventually placed at a sensible subspecific level as "*N.b.* subsp. *jeanmonodii*". Anyway, this is an excellent & distinct race with broad, prostrate, glossy foliage & brilliant yellow, upward-facing flowers with much exerted anthers. An easy grower & possible outside in the UK.) (15+) B
- 701.910 : *NARCISSUS JONQUILLA* * Spain, Cordoba, Sierra de Cabra. Ex JWB 87-12. (An excellent yellow jonquil, which grows well outside in the open garden with Dinah Batterham (Dorset, UK). Rewarding under glass as well, of course.) . . . (10+) C
- 701.980 : *NARCISSUS JONQUILLA* var. *MINOR* * Spain, Ciudad Real, SE of Almaden. Ex J.W. Blanchard 86-03 (Previously listed by us under 701.050 as *N. aff. fernandesii*, this is a splendid plant, which both John & Mike Salmon are agreed should be placed under *N. jonquilla* var. *minor*, previously considered a rather obscure entity. This was originally from an isolated colony mentioned on p.83 of John's monograph. Mike Tucker (Somerset, UK) writes "stunning" - up to 7 large flowers.) . . (10+) D
- 702.450 : *NARCISSUS NEVADENSIS* * Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, upper Rio Monachil valley. 2200m. Wet-flush on W-facing slope. (Isolated, very local Sierra Nevada endemic, much easier to grow than *N. longispathus* & generally best outside in the UK. Differs from *N. longispathus* mainly in its white & pale yellow, bicoloured flowers. Usually about 30cm. high.) (15+) C

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B : \$3.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-	D : \$5.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-	F : \$9.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 702.500 : NARCISSUS OBVALLARIS UK, Wales, below Ffostrasol. 150m. Open grassland & deciduous woodland. (Our lovely, local Welsh trumpet daffodil. Really an imaginary taxon but generally, if not consistently, different to more eastern British colonies of *N. pseudonarcissus* in its horizontal to upward-facing flowers which tend to be concolourous not bicoloured.) . . . (20+) B
- 702.680 : NARCISSUS PANIZZIANUS * Spain, Cadiz, near Grazalema. (An excellent, dwarf, white tazetta. The name (originally applied to a NW Italian plant) may or may not be correctly applied. Successive stems, 30cm. or less high, bearing clusters of up to 8, scented, white flowers. For decades, grown by John outside in Dorset, in a raised bed against a S-facing wall.) . (10) D
- 702.720 : NARCISSUS POPYRACEUS * No data but from a vigorous, free-flowering clone, almost certainly originating in Morocco. (Clusters of richly scented, white flowers in late winter. Needs a hot, dry summer rest to flower well.) (10) B
- 703.001 : NARCISSUS PEREZ-CHISCANOI * Spain, Ciudad Real, Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex JWB 87-08. (A recently described central Spanish, yellow trumpet daffodil, at first thought to be the the same as *N. obvallaris* but actually quite distinct from this in its shorter, twisted, perianth-segments. Like it, however, in proving a good garden-plant in the UK so far.) (8) D
- 703.705 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS * France, Auvergne. Ex J.W. Blanchard 94-01 (For what it is worth, the general current consensus is that these should be placed under *N. bicolor* but the French populations have been called *N. pseudonarcissus* for so long that we stick with this for the present. Super little trumpet daffodils for the open garden in cool areas.) . . (10) D
- 705.100 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII (subsp. *romieuxii* var. *romieuxii*) * Morocco, Middle Atlas Mts., above Ifrane. 1700m. Leafsoil over clay in mixed woodland. (From a splendid colony, as numerous as bluebells in a British wood, from which we first collected in 1962, best-known under the field-number 805. Very variable in form & colour from cream to deeper yellows.) . . (20+) B
- 705.200 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII var. RIFANUS * Morocco, Rif Mts., Iguermalet. Ex J.W. Blanchard 89-28 (From authentic material of this delightful, pale-yellow hoop-petticoat, proving to be a good grower under glass in the UK.) (15+) B
- 705.405 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII subsp. ALBIDUS var. ZAIANICUS * Morocco, Zaian Mts., near Oulmes. Ex JWB 89-23. (Wild collected seed produced an amazing range of forms, like the Ifrane *N. romieuxii* population. The name is probably not worth much : pick out a pale yellow one to call *N.r.a.* var. *zaianicus*! A diversity of creams & soft citron yellows.) (15+) B
- 705.500 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA (subsp. *rupicola*) * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. In turf on open slopes. (A very neat member of Sect. *Apodanthae* with flat, clear-yellow flowers & glaucous leaves. A plant of acid soils in nature, this is a rather choice, small, high altitude race and one of the last *Narcissus* to flower with us.) (10+) C
- 705.600 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA subsp. MARVIERI * Morocco, Middle Atlas, S of Ksar-el-Ksiba. 1700m. N-facing, limestone slope with *Quercus* & *Cedrus*. (The yellow race endemic to Morocco. Larger & flowers earlier here than the preceding but not quantifiably different. Needs quite careful watering & appreciates a warmer, drier rest in summer.) (10+) C
- 705.701 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA subsp. WATIERI * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2300m. Moist or shaded sites on rocky slopes. (One of the most beautiful of wild daffodils. The incomparable, crystalline-white race from the great massifs of the central High Atlas. We have only found it on acid soils. Grow it cool & never bake it when dormant.) (10+) C
- 706.621 : NARCISSUS TAZETTA (subsp. *tazetta*) Italy, Sicily, Mte. Peloritani. 1100m. (NE Sicilian tazettas we have seen have been of superlative, classic form : see the frontispiece of John Blanchard's monograph (Plate 2) from the adjacent Madonie Nebrodi : broad, pure-white segments surrounding the orange-yellow, cup-shaped coronas, on stems of about 30cm.) (8) D
- 707.200 : NARCISSUS TORTIFOLIUS * Spain, Almeria, Sierra de los Filabres, near Sorbas. 400m. Near gypsum quarries. JWB 02-02 (Fresh wild seed of this remarkable species, described in 1977. A specialized, very local endemic of these hot, gypsum hills, not available since John's introductory collection of 1986. Possibly closest to *N. dubius*, it may have originated by hybridization between members of Sections Tazetta & Jonquillae. Quite dwarf with creamy, clustered flowers & short twisted glaucous leaves, lying flat on the ground. Most desirable but extremely slow-growing & difficult to flower in cultivation in the UK.) (15+) E
- 707.320 : NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS (var. *triandrus*) * No data. A delightful species with up to 6 elegant white flowers, their tepals reflexing back from the cup-shaped coronas, on 20-30cm. stems. The sole member of Section *Ganymedes* & not very satisfactorily divisible into subspecific taxa. The pure-white, broader leaved type-race seems confined to NW Spain & perhaps adjacent N Portugal. Not always the easiest to grow : a cool site outside in acid, sandy soil seems the ideal in the UK. (15+) B
- 709.109 : NECTAROSCORDUM TRIPEDALE * Armenia. (A choice & beautiful plant, rare in the wild (also recorded from a few sites in SE Turkey but we have never seen it there) and equally seldom seen in cultivation. Stems about 1m. in height carry dense, terminal umbels of numerous, large, bell-shaped flowers, basically white but veined with purple to give a bright-pink effect. Flowers much earlier than *N. siculum* & may need a dryish summer rest. Slow-growing but worth every effort.) . . . (10+) E
- 738.100 : ORNITHOGALUM ARCUATUM * Turkey, Van, W of Yukari Narlica. 2200m. Stony alluvium in dried river bed. (A tall, handsome species, in effect a giant version of *O. narbonense*, distributed from E Turkey into NW Iran & N Iraq. Cylindrical racemes of many white flowers, with green fascia outside, on 1.5m. stems. Quite easy outside in the UK.) (20+) B

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- 809.500 : **RANUNCULUS ABNORMIS** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of PicoAlmanzor. 1800m. Among rocks in melt-water gulleys. (A beautiful, tuberous-rooted species, which goes dormant as the ground dries in summer. Branching, 10cm. stems with many varnished, lemon-gold buttercups, each with up to 10 'petals', from tufts of grassy foliage. Choice & delicate but not difficult with some care. It fits in well with alpine-house 'bulbs', though it may resent complete dehydration in summer.) . . . (20+) **D**
- 813.400 : **RANUNCULUS CADMICUS** * Turkey, Denizli, Honaz Dag. 1700m. Exposed limestone ridge. (From a type-locality coll. of this diminutive, summer-dormant, snow-melt species. Neat, glossy, yellow buttercups on 5cm. stems.) (15+) **D**
- 827.150 : **ROMULEA BULBOCODIUM** * No data. The form grown in the garden at Knightshayes in Devon. A very fine, vigorous, comparatively hardy form of this widespread, extremely variable, Mediterranean species. Grassy leaves & big rich-violet crocus-like flowers with yellow throats in spring. Good outside, in the S of Britain at any rate, it even does quite well here (20+) **B**
- 827.310 : **ROMULEA CLUSIANA** (*R. bulbocodium* complex) * Gibraltar. Ex a J. Hulme coll. (Splendid with large flowers in rich violet with extensive yellow-orange centres. Not likely to be so good in the garden as the preceding .) (15+) **C**
- 827.410 : **ROMULEA CROCEA** (*R. bulbocodium* var. *crocea*) * Turkey, Antalya. 1100m. Damp meadow. Ex a R.& R. Wallis coll. (Bob & Rannveig's award winning form of this spectacular race, usually from below 900m. on sandy soils in small areas of SW Turkey & W Syria. Exceptional among the northern hemisphere species in its wholly yellow flowers.) (15+) **C**
- 827.610 : **ROMULEA LEICHTLINIANA** (*R. bulbocodium* var. *leichtliniana*) * No data. A race of sporadic distribution in the E Mediterranean region, usually below 600m. in oak scrub. White flowers, marked externally with purplish shading. (15+) **C**
- 829.505 : **ROMULEA LINARESHII** subsp. **GRAECA** * Greece, Evia. Ex Christian, Elliott & Hoog 620. (Aegean race with pointed segments to the tiny, jewel-like, concolourous, violet, crocus-like flowers. The type-race is endemic to Sicily.) (20+) **B**
- 830.800 : **ROMULEA REQUIENII** * France, Corsica, W of Calvi, Pointe de Revellata. 10m. Hard, dry, gravelly areas among low, coastal maquis. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (Short prostrate leaves & almost stemless flowers wholly in a most intense violet, except for the bright yellow anthers. "A super little plant, much admired", writes Rannveig Wallis.) (15+) **D**
- 872.602 : **SCILLA AUTUMNALIS** * Turkey, Balikesir, NE of Ayvalik. 100m. Among *Cistus* on igneous rock. (Conical racemes of bluish lilac flowers on 15cm. stems appear before the leaves in early autumn & continue over a long period.) . . . (20+) **A**
- 873.210 : **SCILLA BITHYNICA** * No data. An attractive plant for the open garden, which sows itself here in our heavy, acid clay. Native to low altitudes along the wet, Black Sea coasts of Bulgaria & NW Turkey, with 20cm. racemes of starry, blue flowers in spring. Seed from both pale-blues & whites with navy-blue anthers. They look well intermingled. (20+) **A**
- 873.509 : **SCILLA CILICICA** * Turkey, Adana, Duzice. 700m. Woodland margins. Ex R.& R. Wallis 86-01. (The *Scilla* species at the E end of the Cilician Taurus in S Turkey are confusing in the wild, sometimes growing in apparently mixed colonies. This differs from the others in having about twice as many paler, lavender-blue flowers in the 20cm. high racemes.) (15+) **D**
- 873.650 : **SCILLA GREILHEUBERI** * Iran, Mazandaran, S of Chalus. (Previously listed as the allied *S. hohenackeri*. Paul Furse's 'Caspian Bluebell'. Early with delightful, soft violet-blue flowers with reflexed segments. Packs the crevices of large, limestone boulders in the Caspian woodlands. Hardy in the UK but the flowers are better protected from the winter-weather.) . (15+) **B**
- 873.800 : **SCILLA HYACINTHOIDES** * Turkey, Siirt, between Kurtalan & Besiri. 500m. Wet meadows & streamsides. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Seldom seen in gardens. A tall, handsome species, occurring locally & sporadically through southern Europe to N Iraq. Stout stems up to 1m. high carry cylindrical racemes of about 100, starry, pale-margined, violet-blue flowers.) (15+) **B**
- 874.250 : **SCILLA LEEPII** Turkey, SE of Kahramanmaras. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A seldom-collected, little species endemic to the upper drainage of the Tigris. Up to 6, usually single-flowered, slender, 5cm. scapes rise from each bulb to carry flowers with pale lilac-blue segments with darker midribs. A much slower & less enthusiastic grower here than *S. melaina*.) (15+) **D**
- 874.400 : **SCILLA LILIO-HYACINTHUS** * France, Hautes-Pyrenees, N of Col du Pourtalet. 1500m. Deciduous woodland. Easy in the garden in the UK. Lush, glossy leaves always attract attention. 30cm. racemes of soft-blue starss.) (15+) **A**
- 874.800 : **SCILLA LITARDIERI** * Bosnia & Hercegovina, above Dubrovnik to Trebinje. 500m. Fragmented limestone. (Heads of starry, pale-blue flowers on 20cm. stems. A lovely plant, local in nature but hardy in a sunny site in the UK.) (15+) **A**
- 875.000 : **SCILLA MELAINA** * Turkey, Hatay, E of Belen. 1300m. Fissures on & at base of limestone cliffs. (More or less endemic to the Amanus Mts. Little known but excellent & trouble-free under glass here. Seems quite hardy in the UK & may even prove a fine garden-plant. Possibly closest to *S. mischtschenkoana* (*S. tubergeniana*) but with prussian-blue flowers.) (15+) **C**
- 875.200 : **SCILLA MESSENIACA** * Greece, Messinia, S of Kardamili. 30m. Shaded limestone rocks. (Local & confined to the tail-end of the Taigetos but seems totally temperature-hardy here. Racemes of pale-blue, starry flowers. 20cm.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 875.509 : **SCILLA MONOPHYLLOS** * Spain, Cadiz, between Alcala & Ubrique. Cork oak woodland. Ex R.& R. Wallis 91-06 (A little, 10cm. tall species with a solitary, lanceolate leaf & racemes of up to 20, starry, mid-blue flowers.) (10+) **C**
- 875.605 : **SCILLA MORRISII** * Cyprus, Paphos district. 700m. Moist, shaded crevices & banks, under *Quercus*. Ex D. Meikle 4015. (A very local Cyprus endemic, being successfully maintained in cultivation. About 10 cm. high, erect racemes of 3-5, campanulate flowers in milky-white tinged with lilac & with pale-blue anthers. Attractive & no great problem to grow.) (10+) **D**

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Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 876.502 : *SCILLA PERSICA* Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 1800m. Wet hay-meadow. (A fine plant, little known in gardens but which should be very hardy & growable outside in the UK, as it usually inhabits subalpine meadows which are very wet in spring. It contributes to a magnificent spectacle, growing in huge numbers in marshy areas with species like blue-black *Bellevalia pycnantha* & purple *Gladiolus* & *Dactylorrhiza*. Up to 50cm. high with racemes of up to 50 soft-blue flowers.) . . . (15+) C
- 876.810 : *SCILLA PERUVIANA* * No data. A very handsome, variable, low-altitude W Mediterranean species, usually quite hardy & easily grown in any good soil in a warm, sunny border in the UK. Big, wide racemes of rich violet-blue flowers carried on stout, 50cm. stems in late spring from basal rosettes of broadly lanceolate leaves. (15+) A
- 877.559 : *SCILLA ROSENII* Georgia, Bakuriani area, Tskhra-tskharo pass. 2300m. Alpine meadows. (Wild seed of this beautiful, high altitude, snow-melt species. Not the easiest to grow at low elevations, appearing very late with us and resenting high temperatures & summer drought. Very large pale-blue flowers with segments reflexing like an *Erythronium* flower.) (15+) E
- 878.000 : *SCILLA VERNA* * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, SW of Hoyos de Espino. 1700m. Moist turf on open slopes. (Racemes of starry, lilac-blue flowers with blue-purple anthers. A montane, snow-melt form of this W European species.) . . . (15+) A
- R.& R.Wallis 96-28 : *SCILLA SP.* * Syria, NW of Misyaf. 890m. N-facing, rocky terraces near cultivated fields & on rocky outcrops. (A very handsome plant, which may well prove to be an undescribed species. Beautiful, deep blue flowers with reflexed segments (like *S. rosenii* or *S. greilhuberi*), a characteristic not noted on any species recorded from this area.) . . . (10+) E
- 933.000 : *STERNBERGIA CANDIDA* * Turkey, Mugla, SE of Fethiye. 1100m. Limestone crevices, ledges & talus on steep slopes with sparse *Cedrus*. (A unique plant in this otherwise yellow-flowered genus, discovered by Oleg Polunin in 1976 & described in 1979. Robust with narrowly, strap-shaped, grey-green leaves & large, scented, pure-white flowers on 10cm. stems in winter to early spring. Not difficult if protected by a bulb-frame or alpine-house in the UK, though fully temperature-hardy.) . . . (8) D
- 933.620 : *STERNBERGIA SICULA* * No data. One of the finest of all autumn-flowering bulbs. Great, rich-yellow, crocus-like goblets rising in short stems before or with the narrow, strap-shaped, dark green leaves. For a dry, sunny site in the UK(10) C

Tulipa : we start to expand our range

- 969.205 : *TULIPA ARMENA* (var. *armena*) * Turkey, Gumushane, Kose Dag. 1900m. Steep, open, gravelly slopes. (The eastern, NE Turkish, race of this magnificent scarlet tulip. Separated from the next & *T. julia* mainly on the characters of the hairs of the bulb-tunics, these are all highly variable in the external colours of their red flowers & the internal markings.) (15+) C
- 969.252 : *TULIPA ARMENA* var. *LYCICA* * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1400m. Steep, limestone slopes. (The western race. Expect this to have absolutely stunning red flowers with central black blotches & glaucous, undulate leaves. 15cm.) (15+) B
- 969.460 : *TULIPA BIFLORIFORMIS* * No data. Originally from Gothenburg Botanic Garden stock of this Central Asian species. Distinct, dwarf, dainty & attractive with multi-flowered stems carrying many, starry, white, yellow-centred flowers. (15+) C
- 969.600 : *TULIPA CRETICA* * Greece, Crete, Hania, Akrotiri NE of Hania. 100m. Terra rossa. Ex a P.&P. Watt coll. (A little tulip, endemic to Crete, best appreciated in an alpine-house pot. Its diminutive stature easily separates it from other Cretan tulips. Starry white flowers, tinged with pink & grey-green outside & with yellow bases, on stems about 10cm. high.) (15+) C
- 969.601 : *TULIPA CRETICA* * Greece, Crete, Mt. Dikti, E face. (Norman Stevens' pale-pink, non-stoloniferous form of this dainty Cretan endemic, much coveted by those who have seen it. You have to grow this form from seed for a good increase.) (15+) E
- 969.871 : *TULIPA* aff. *FOSTERIANA* * Tadjikistan. No further data. A magnificent, large, scarlet tulip, originally from material received by Norman Stevens from Duschambe botanic garden in bygone days as *T. victoris*. (15+) B
- 969.900 : *TULIPA HETEROPHYLLA* Kazakhstan, Tien Shan, S of Almaty. 2700m. Alpine turf. (In a group of Central Asian tulips with long, beaked capsules & untuliplike seeds, sometimes separated into *Orythia* or *Eduardoregelia*. Very dwarf. Yellow flowers with dark exteriors. Will strongly resent drying or heat. May need a long cold period for germination.) (10) E
- 969.960 : *TULIPA HISSARICA* * Tadjikistan, N of Varzob. Ex RM 82-59 (A delightful, dwarf species, flowering very early, with up to 4, starry, yellow flowers, tinted with bronze on the outside, on 10cm. stems.) (15+) C
- 970.220 : *TULIPA HUNGARICA* * No data. Seed from a plant grown as the S Bulgarian *T. urumoffii* (which is probably the same as *T. rhodopea*) but which is a little robust for this and may be nearer to *T. hungarica*. These SE European tulips, like others in the *T. gesnerana* group, are confusing. This is about 25cm high with fine yellow flowers, sometimes with a red fleck.(10+) D
- 970.300 : *TULIPA ILIENSIS* * No data. A neat, little tulip from Central Asia, in the group around *T. kolpakowskiana*. Smaller even than *T. cretica*. Flowers with greenish-rimmed, rosy-carmine exteriors open to flat, yellow stars. (10+) C
- 970.401 : *TULIPA* aff. *JULIA* * Turkey, Hakkari, Zab gorge S of Hakkari. 1300m. Steep stony slope. (Does not match the *T. julia* populations higher up the Zab at Bagisli. Scarlet with or without the central, black blotch rimmed with yellow.) . . . (10+) C

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- 970.710 : TULIPA POLYCHROMA * No data. From several forms of this dwarf species, 'lumped' under *T. biflora* by some. A finer plant than commercial *T. biflora* with big yellow-centred white flowers, usually pink-backed, on short stems. . (15+) B
- 971.410 : TULIPA SPRENGERI * No data. Found last century near Amasya in N Turkey & now thought to be extinct in the wild. Very much alive in cultivation. The best garden-plant in the genus for the UK, often sowing itself freely. Likes a good, heavy, slightly alkaline soil. Elegant, scarlet-orange, olive-green-backed flowers in June, later than any other. (20+) A
- 971.800 : TULIPA TSCHIMGANICA * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan area. (A gorgeous thing, whose ancestry may have involved *T. kaufmanniana* & *T. dubia*, with which it sometimes grows alongside the melting snow-patches. Utterly distinct in its yellow flowers with central markings of cerise-red, which can vary from a fleck to a blotch almost covering each segment.) . (10) C
- 972.109 : TULIPA VVEDENSKYI * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (Endemic to the southern slopes of the Chatkal & northern slopes of the Kuramin ranges surrounding the Angren valley along the border with Tadjikistan. Extremely undulate foliage & brilliant red flowers on short stems, only about 15cm. in height.) (15+) B

Tulipa : unidentified collections from Iran, Uzbekistan & Kazakhstan

- 16848 : TULIPA SP. Iran, West Azerbayejan, between Agh Bolagh & Sangar. 1500m. Rocky slopes. (15+) C
- 16891 : TULIPA SP. Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel (Sanandaj to Marivan). 1350m. Shale. (Large) (15+) C
- 17131 : TULIPA SP. Iran, Khorasan, Bojnurd, E of Tang Rah. 1200m. Limestone talus on steep slopes. (15+) C
- 17193 : TULIPA SP. Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2200-2300m.. Open, rocky slopes. (Small) (15+) C
- 17200 : TULIPA SP. Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2200-2300m.. Open, rocky slopes. (Large.) (15+) C
- 17503 : TULIPA SP. Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, SE of Parkent. 1200m. Open, rocky slope. (Large) . . . (10+) C
- 17529 : TULIPA SP. Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Open, grassy slope. (Small) . . (15+) C
- 17567 : TULIPA SP. Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range above Beldersai. 1400m. Gritty slope. (Large) (15+) C
- 17568 : TULIPA SP. Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range above Beldersai. 1400m. Gritty slope. (Small) (15+) C
- 17577 : TULIPA SP. Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan. 1200m. Open, stony area below snow-patch. (Small) (20+) C
- 17592 : TULIPA SP. Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan, 1300m. Open, stony slope above snow-patch. (Large) (10+) C
- 17600 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Open slopes. (Large) (15+) C
- 17601 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Open slopes. (Small) (15+) C
- 17608 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1100m. Among boulders. (Large) . . . (15+) C
- 17621 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WSW of Taras. 900m. Slate & shale talus. (Small) (15+) D
- 17627 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WNW of Koktal. 800m. Rocky slopes. (Large) (15+) C
- 17630 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WNW of Koktal. 800m. Rocky slopes. (Small) (15+) D
- 17633 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WSW of Karabastai. 1000m. Rocky slopes. (Large) (15+) C
- 17636 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WSW of Karabastai. 1000m. Rocky slopes. (Small) (15+) C
- 17640 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Djambil, Kirgiz Alatau, SSE of Merke. 1100m. Among sparse scrub. (Small) . . (10+) E
- 17642 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Almatinskaya, ENE of Kordai. 1800m. Igneous rock outcrop. (Medium) (15+) C
- 17644 : TULIPA SP. Kazakhstan, Almatinskaya, ENE of Kordai. 1900m. Granite detritus. (Small) (10+) E

We are not going to guess the names of these collections without seeing the flowers but there are going to be some really splendid and exciting plants among them. We shall be glad to send four packets of the larger ones or four packets of the smaller ones for £10.00 or \$15.00 or €15.00 : our choice only (but you can ask for 'none from Iran'). Just say 'large' or 'small'

Our next list will concentrate on North & South American species but more Central Asian material will be included as well. You will find *Allium*, *Alstroemeria*, *Arum*, *Calochortus*, *Eremurus*, *Erythronium*, *American Fritillaria*, *Triteleia* etc. listed in it.

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B : \$3.00 ; £2.00 ; € 3.-	D : \$5.00 ; £3.50 ; € 5.-	F : \$9.00 ; £6.00 ; € 9.-

- 3.109.009 : **DAUBENYA AUREA** from **RED FORM** * N Cape, Roggeveldberge. (Almost certainly the first time UK grown seed of this unique Roggeveld endemic has been listed. Possibly closest to *Massonia* with a similar pair of ovate, fleshy, glossy green leaves flat on the ground. Between them sits a stemless, 'water-lily' head of brilliant scarlet. Though slow & a little temperamental, this has proved both growable & temperature-hardy alongside the Eurasian bulbs in our unheated greenhouse.) (10) **F**
- 3.280.110 : **GLADIOLUS UYSIAE** * No data. A dwarf winter growing species, 7-20cm. tall, distributed through the W Karoo ranges from the Hantamsberg & Bokkeveld S through the Roggeveld. Complex flowers with erect upper segments in dull red-purple & yellow, intricately veined with purple, banded with dark green on the elongated lowest tepal & strongly freesia-scented. Hardy here under glass over several years & flowers about April grown cold with us. Our own UK grown seed. (10+) **D**
- 3.553.009 : **MORAEA FALCIFOLIA** N Cape, Nieuwoudtville. (Unlike any other : very dwarf, no more than 5cm. high, with a sessile rosette of falcate leaves, in the centre of which the cream flowers with intricate purple and yellow markings appear.) (15+) **C**

Moraea loubseri : a beauty 'saved' by gardeners

One of the most striking and localized Cape species. First recorded only in 1973 on the granite outcrop of Olifants Kop, just before quarrying started. It has been found nowhere else, its only habitat is now partially destroyed & the survival of this species is likely to lie with gardeners. Appropriately, it was named by Peter Goldblatt for the amateur botanist and gardener who found it, Johan Loubser. Goldblatt writes in his monograph of the genus : "It now seems certain that although very rare and severely threatened in the wild, it may, through

its beauty and relative ease of cultivation, become an established garden favourite." Unlikely to thrive outside in UK gardens but we have grown it without artificial heat alongside our Eurasian bulbs for several years. It has been untouched by frosts, extraordinary for a fairly low altitude Cape species. Although individual flowers last but a few days, a succession goes on for weeks. Narrow leaves & wiry stems, about 20cm. high, with complex, flat 'iris' flowers in penetrating blue-violet with dense black beards on the outer tepals.

- 3.555.300 : **MORAEA LOUBSERI** * Western Cape, Langebaan, Olifants Kop. (Hand-pollinated, UK-grown seed.) . (15+) **E**
- 3.555.809 : **MORAEA MACRONYX** N Cape, Roggeveldberge. (An amazing plant from high altitudes. In appearance, as near as you can get to a Juno *Iris* in S Africa : fragrant, pale-yellow flowers with deep yellow nectar-guides on 15cm. tubes) (15+) **D**
- 3.557.010 : **MORAEA PAPILIONACEA** * No data. A sweet little plant, widespread in the western mountains of the W Cape. Only 10-15cm. high with branching stems, carrying sweet-scented flowers, which can be salmon-pink or pale-yellow.) . . (15+) **B**
- 3.700.200 : **ROMULEA AMOENA** N Cape, Bokkeveldberge, near Nieuwoudtville. 1300m. (One of the endemics of the high stony plateaux of the Nieuwoudtville area. Huge carmine to rose crocus-flowers, blotched purple-black in their throats.) . (20+) **C**
- 3.701.800 : **ROMULEA DIVERSIFORMIS** N Cape, Komsberg, SE of Sutherland. 1800-2000m. (Very local in the desert-ranges of the Sutherland region. Clean, bright, buttercup-yellow flowers, distinct in the absence of dark internal markings.) (15+) **C**
- 3.702.001 : **ROMULEA EXIMIA** W Cape, near Wellington. (A beautiful low altitude plant, confined to the Malmesbury area, inland & N of Cape Town. Dusky rose flowers, blotched with deep crimson in their throats, above a pale yellow cup.) (20+) **B**
- 3.703.401 : **ROMULEA HIRTA** N Cape, near Nieuwoudtville. 1500m. (Almost certainly a temperature-hardy species from the inland plateaux. Distinct, ciliate leaves & pale yellow flowers, marked internally with a transverse brown band.) . . . (20+) **B**
- 3.703.700 : **ROMULEA KOMSBERGENSIS** N Cape, Komsberg, SE of Sutherland. 1800-2000m. (Only recorded from sandy soils on the high Komsberg plateau. Near *R. atrandra* but the big, rosy flowers are usually tipped with violet-blue.) (10+) **C**
- 3.704.001 : **ROMULEA LUTEOFLORA** Northern Cape, near Nieuwoudtville. 1800m. (More or less a yellow version of *R. atrandra* but distinct in its colour & chromosome number. Brilliant-yellow flowers, strikingly blotched with mahogany.) (20+) **C**
- 3.704.600 : **ROMULEA MONADELPHA** N Cape, near Nieuwoudtville. 1300m. (Endemic to this area. Considered by De Vos to be "one of the rarest & most beautiful." Brilliant satin flowers in deep claret-red, with black markings.) (15+) **C**
- 3.704.700 : **ROMULEA MONTANA** N Cape, S of Nieuwoudtville, near Moedverloor. 1300m. (From the Bokkeveldberge to the Cedarberg. Shiny, buttercup-yellow flowers, usually blotched with dark brown & tinted or feathered red-brown.) . . . (20+) **C**
- 3.704.800 : **ROMULEA MONTICOLA** N Cape, S of Nieuwoudtville, near Moedverloor. 1300m. (Confined to the high plateaux of the Bokkeveld & Gifberg, this is sympatric with the preceding & remarkably similar in flower. The two are not closely allied, however, & have quite different corms. Red-brown backed, golden yellow flowers, with deeper yellow centres.) (20+) **C**
- 3.705.200 : **ROMULEA NEGLECTA** (*R. oliveri*) Northern Cape, Namaqualand, Kamiesberg. 1500m. (A 15cm. high Kamiesberg endemic, originally described from a "moist, W-facing, sandy slope" & distinct in its "large, bright rosy-magenta flowers", marked inside with purple & orange & purple-feathered outside on a yellowish ground.) (20+) **D**

- 3.706.010 : ROMULEA SABULOSA * No data. Superlative & close to sympatric *R. monadelphica* but maybe not as hardy. Like it endemic to the Nieuwoudtville area. Large glossy scarlet flowers, beautifully marked with black & yellow inside.) . . (15+) C
- 3.706.110 : ROMULEA SALDANHENSIS * No data. From sandy clays near the Atlantic, N & S of Saldanha Bay. We have grown it unheated but it is safest frost-free. Big, bright-yellow flowers, darkly pencilled inside & marked brown outside.) . (20+) B
- 3.706.800 : ROMULEA SLADENII * W Cape, Gifberg S of Vanrhynsdorp. 1000m. (Endemic to the sandstone of the Gifberg plateau. Very crocus-like with its white, yellow-centred flowers, usually purple-stained externally.) (15+) C
- 3.707.500 : ROMULEA TETRAGONA (var. *tetragona*) Northern Cape, Roggevelddberge, near Middlepos. 1800m. (A most distinct plant, possibly not close to any other, though placed in Section *Hirtae* with *R. hirta*. Like it in its winged, hairy leaves but quite unlike it, however, in its corms & violet-rose to lilac-pink flowers with dark anthers.) (20+) B
- 3.707.701 : ROMULEA TORTUOSA (subsp. *tortuosa*) Northern Cape, Roggevelddberge. (A species from the cold, dry, western ranges, the Hantamberge, the Bokkevelddberge, the Komsberg & the Roggeveld. Fascinating, flexuose, spiralled leaves twist on the ground. Striking, big, yellow to orange flowers with spade-shaped black blotches on each segment.) (15+) B
- 3.707.751 : ROMULEA TORTUOSA subsp. AUREA Northern Cape, Nieuwoudtville area. 1500m. (According to De Vos, distinguished from the type-race "by its slightly larger, crocus-like, fragrant, buttercup-yellow or almost orange -yellow flowers without dark markings, with the upper part of the perianth segments paler yellow" among other characters. The two races are usually separated geographically but apparently colonies of intergrades occasionally occur.) (20+) B

Species from Eastern Asia : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 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. Easy & hardy in the UK in a good, moist soil in sun) (15+) B
- 4.250.610 : DAPHNE GIRALDII * No data. A beautiful, deciduous shrub, about 60cm. high, from W China, in Shaanxi & Gansu. Terminal clusters of fragrant, rich yellow flowers in late spring. Can thrive on soils from limy clay to acid sand but can also be rather temperamental in our experience. When we were in Dorset we never grew it well ; we have not tried in Wales. . (8) C
- 4.251.010 : DAPHNE TANGUTICA * No data. A very fine, evergreen shrub from W China, about 1m. high, with clusters of fragrant flowers, rose-purple outside & lilac-tinged white inside. Almost always a good grower in UK gardens. (8) B
- 4.521.909 : LILIUM SARGENTIAE * China, Yunnan. 1300m. (A magnificent, trumpet lily with stout, purplish, 1.5m. stems carrying about 12, large, very fragrant flowers, pure-white, shading to yellow in their throats inside & rose-purple suffused with green & brown tints outside. It needs a sheltered site in a rich, lime-free soil. Sorry we can only legitimately send bulbils of these lilies, in autumn before they start growing, to customers in the UK & elsewhere in the European Union. The stocks of both are quite recently introduced from China and neither shows any signs of virus.) (6 stem-bulbils : EU customers only) D
- 4.522.309 : LILIUM SULPHUREUM (*L. myriophyllum*) * China, Yunnan. (A majestic trumpet lily : "essentially an aristocrat and one of the noblest of all lilies." Erect stems, about 3m. high with us, are densely clad in many, narrow, short, rather stiff, dark green leaves & carry a compact head of about 15, gloriously scented, long trumpets with strongly recurved tips to the segments. Almost uniformly soft, rich yellow without any external purplish tinge in this form.) (5 stem-bulbils : EU customers only) D

Species from Australasia : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

Clematis : fresh uk seed of the only nz alpine species

- 5.252.005 : CLEMATIS MARMORARIA * No data. Quite recently discovered & described, this little suckering alpine subshrub is only known from marble-crevices between 1280m. & 1460m. on Mt. Crusader & Mt. Hoary Head in the Arthur range of NW Nelson in S Island, NZ. Spreading stems up to 30cm. long with dark-green, deeply divided leaves & profuse, creamy white flowers. This has settled in as an excellent alpine-house or trough plant in the UK and is now the parent of several larger hybrids. You need both male and female plants to get viable seed so this is seldom available. Freshly collected seed, kept refrigerated. . (10+) E

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- 6.360.001 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN LEAVES, RED FLOWERS (15+) C
- 6.360.003 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN LEAVES, WHITE FLOWERS (15+) C
- 6.360.006 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PATTERNED LEAVES, PINK FLOWERS (15+) B
- 6.360.010 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN & PATTERNED LEAVES, ALL COLOURS. (20+) A
- 6.360.020 : CYCLAMEN COUM from BICOLOURED FORMS Mainly derived from Peter Moore's silvery-leaved selection 'Tilebarn Elizabeth' but including others with more variable leaves but two-toned pink flowers. (15+) C
- 6.360.050 : CYCLAMEN COUM from SILVER & PEWTER LEAVES From pale-pink & white-flowered, silvery-leaved forms, including those circulating as 'Blush' & white-flowered 'Maurice Dryden'. (15+) D
- 6.360.060 : CYCLAMEN COUM from 'VAN TUBERGEN'S VARIETY' A name used in the old Blanchard garden to distinguish a fine form with large, dark leaves, beautifully zoned with pale-grey, & mid-pink flowers. (10+) C
- 6.363.000 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from "C. GAIDUROWRYSII var. MALINGERI" Allegedly a tetraploid *C. graecum*, "obtained by Glasau from an undesignated island in the Aegean" & given by him to Doris Saunders in the 1950's under this *nomen nudum*. This stock came from the old battle-axe herself. Maybe worth growing for the improbable, invalid name (10+) C
- 6.364.020 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SELECTED LEAF-FORMS From a very wide range of outstanding leaves. Silvers, pewters, 'Apollo-types', arrowheads, etc. Should produce an infinite variety of shapes & patterns. (20+) B
- 6.364.051 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from WHITE APOLLO (also now distributed as 'Artemis') From a white-flowered selection developed from the Bowles' plant with intricately silver-patterned leaves, often pink-flushed when young. (15+) D
- 6.364.055 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from APOLLO-TYPE, ARROWHEAD LEAVES (15+) D
- 6.364.099 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from ROSENTEPPICH The German strain developed for rich, deep-pink flower colour, which has given rise to some outstanding deeper coloured seedlings, like Phil Cornish's 'Ruby Glow' (15+) C
- 6.364.100 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from RUBY GLOW From a selection for the deepest flower colour. .. (10+) D
- 6.364.140 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER ARROWS Long, narrow, silvered, arrow-head leaves. . (10+) D
- 6.364.150 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER CLOUD Leaves suffused with a white mist. (10+) D
- 6.364.160 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER LEAVES Various selections, distinct from above. (10+) D
- 6.364.180 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SCENTED FLOWERS Originally collected by Tom Blanchard, John's father, near Thessaloniki in N Greece in the early part of last century. We cannot smell the scent but many others can.. ... (15+) B
- 6.366.005 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE from 'TILEBARN JAN' Entirely silver leaf, all luminous pink in autumn. .. (10+) E
- 6.366.010 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE from 'TILEBARN NICHOLAS' Dark central area on leaves with a brilliant silver surround, bright pink in autumn. This & the preceding are from Peter Moore's outstanding selections for leaf-colour (10+) E

Hellebores :an excellent year for hybrid seed at last

SPECIAL 2002 COLLECTION OF SEED FROM NAMED CLONES

Five packets of seed : from 'Aquarius', 'Cassandra', 'Cosmos', 'Orion', and 'Titania', at a list price of £17.50 or \$25 or €25,

For only £15 or \$20 or € 20

A COLLECTION OF HELLEBORE SEED IN COLOUR CATEGORIES

Six packets from pinks, purples, creams, *H.o. guttatus* types, 'Zodiac-types' and *H. torquatus* hybrids at a list price of £16 or \$25

For only £10 or \$15 or €15

A : \$2.00 ; £1.50 ; € 2.-	C : \$4.00 ; £2.50 ; € 4.-	E : \$7.00 ; £4.50 ; € 7.-
B : \$3.00 ; £2.00 ; € 3.-	D : \$5.00 ; £3.50 ; € 5.-	F : \$9.00 ; £6.00 ; € 9.-

Hellebores : seed from named clones & colour categories

- 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. Of distinct appearance with large, flat flowers carried on long pedicels . . (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
- 6.564.016 : **HELLEBORUS** from 'CASSIOPEIA' A lush-leaved, vigorous clone picked out by Amy Doncaster from a bed of seedlings flowering at Buckshaw Gardens in the 1970's. Soft shell-pink delicately tinged with green & cream. . . . (15+) D
- 6.564.018 : **HELLEBORUS** from 'CITRON' From one of the best-known Helen Ballard yellows. Not actually any yellower than others like 'Sirius' & 'Orion' but with the characteristic Ballard shape : rounded flowers with overlapping sepals. . . (15+) E
- 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
- 6.564.025 : **HELLEBORUS** from 'ELECTRA' Eric Smith thought highly of this seedling from 'Early Purple' (*H. atrorubens* of gardens), often thought to be sterile. A not too special purple to us but interesting, vigorous, floriferous and early . . (15+) C
- 6.564.035 : **HELLEBORUS** from 'INCA' Some *H. torquatus* influence in this slate-purple with dull, crimson-black cauline leaves. Fine, rounded flowers with yellow-green nectaries but not quite so vigorous here as we had hoped at first. (15+) E
- 6.564.045 : **HELLEBORUS** from 'MAIA' From an excellent clone, the only one we have named for a decade. Vigorous with large, bowl-shaped white flowers strikingly marked on the interior with a crimson flash at the base of each sepal.. . . . (15+) E
- 6.564.048 : **HELLEBORUS** from 'NANCY BALLARD' From a fine Helen Ballard, *H.o. guttatus* type selection with the characteristic, rounded, 'Ballard flowers' in white with a zone of crimson speckles. (15+) D
- 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. (15+) D
- 6.564.060 : **HELLEBORUS** from 'PHILIP BALLARD' Only a few clones named by Helen Ballard merited the hype surrounding her plants. This is one. Very robust with very large, rounded flowers in blue-bloomed maroon-black.. . . . (15+) E
- 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 with little, rounded, cup-shaped flowers, creamy green inside but covered with tiny reddish dots outside to give a misty mushroom-colour. (15+) D
- 6.564.120 : **HELLEBORUS** from CREAM HYBRIDS Creamy whites, some with slight basal speckling (15+) C
- 6.564.130 : **HELLEBORUS** from H.O. GUTTATUS HYBRIDS Whites with a basal zone of crimson speckles. . . . (15+) C
- 6.564.140 : **HELLEBORUS** from UNMARKED CLEAR-PINKS Speckle-free in shades from soft-rose to shell-pink. (15+) C
- 6.564.142 : **HELLEBORUS** from DEEP ROSE-PINK FLOWERED HYBRIDS Dusky, satiny, antique, rose shades (15+) D
- 6.564.143 : **HELLEBORUS** from ROSE-PINK HELEN BALLARD HYBRID Classic, cup-shaped flowers (15+) D
- 6.564.150 : **HELLEBORUS** from PURPLE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS From good plum and purple shades (15+) C
- 6.564.151 : **HELLEBORUS** from SELECTED PURPLES From unnamed clones many better than their parents. . . (15+) D
- 6.564.152 : **HELLEBORUS** from WINE-PURPLE HELEN BALLARD HYBRIDS Good shapes & good growers. . (15+) D
- 6.564.170 : **HELLEBORUS** from H. TORQUATUS HYBRIDS From 'Ariel', 'Miranda', 'Titania' & 'Zuleika', close to or derived from *H. torquatus*. Mostly with smallish, early, cup-shaped flowers & much-cut, deciduous foliage. (15+) D
- 6.564.180 : **HELLEBORUS** from WHITE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS From unspotted whites, usually green-tinged . . (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, green, pink & speckled clones : an especially good buy this year as we have planted up a bank with new seedlings from selected parents. These are now flowering well with some excellent new clones, which have not been selected out, so all have gone into 'mixed'. (20+) C

Extra large packets of seed from hybrids of all colours (80+) F

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