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NEWSLETTER & SEED LIST

OCTOBER, 2004

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Spinning a new world of fantasy gardens

A year or so ago, we tried, unsuccessfully, to access any publications on the Central Asian flora by entering 'flora+Uzbekistan' into a Google search. "Hello. My name is Flora and I live in Tashkent, Uzbekistan...." was one result but adjacent to this was the web-site of a garden we visited in 2002, while attempting to trace its one-time director, Igor Belolipov. From the site we could learn that Tashkent "botanical garden is the museum in the open air, national property and the pride of the Republic" representing "the 'golden fund' of botanical science" with a "herbarium of international significance." It is a weed-ridden dereliction which the government stopped funding a decade ago. The unpaid staff simply walked away. Its urban site may well soon be carved up for 'development' by the Uzbek 'mafia'.

Much closer to home the National Botanic Garden of Wales, temporarily propped up by volunteer-workers and by a grant from the Welsh Assembly, claims that "The Garden of Wales is an internationally renowned centre for botanical science." No "botanical science" was ever centred there. The garden has never employed a botanist. Though Wales does not yet mirror Uzbekistan, there is now no Director of Horticulture and no Curator.

At no previous time has so much information been available to humanity and so much disinformation been disseminated. Governments, businesses, charities, single-interest groups and individuals make the most improbable, spurious statements knowing that they will be believed by a significant number of people and certain that it will take many words to refute them.

The 'success' of the much-praised Eden Project in Cornwall has been measured by its ability to attract tourists and their money. It has also been rated by one journalist as the biggest 'rip-off' in Britain. Both the praise and the criticism reflect more on the ability of its competent publicist, Tim Smit, a master of horticultural spin, than its intrinsic merits. One of its stated aims is "Communication through Science": "exploring a multi-layered approach to learning that uses technology without becoming a slave to it. The results are pioneering, and are certain not all to be successful, but they will be like nothing seen before." Such meaningless verbosity may impress 'the media' and 'the public' but we are unlikely to be able to read much about what the "pioneering results" might be as "Eden is not here to add more papers to unread scientific literature."

The fantasy of Tashkent Botanical Garden continues to exist in cyberspace but we can find no trace of 'Flora' from Uzbekistan. At best, she may have found the new partner she sought in a foreign land; at worst, she may have been 'disappeared' by the Uzbek secret police. In the device of the ancient Greek myths, she may live on in the flowers we list.

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 (foreign banks can sometimes sell you a US \$ cheque drawn on a US branch). 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). We do not operate a Giro account to enable direct transfers. 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.

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THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR POSTAGE, BY AIRMAIL IF ABROAD, ON SEEDS OR LISTS.

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There may be a delay before you receive your order. While we are ready to send out orders by return, most come in during the first few weeks after we send out a list. We receive orders much faster than we can despatch them. If you feel your order is too long in arriving, check with your bank to find out if your cheque has been cashed : we do not pay in cheques until orders have been despatched. If it has been cashed, let us know immediately. A few 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

As airmail charges have increased and we see no prospect of the US \$ regaining its international value over the next few years, we have no alternative but to increase our US \$ prices in this list. We have done this by adding a straight \$1 per packet. This should average out on most orders. You can, of course, choose to pay in any of the currencies. Some customers in the United States have expressed concern as to the threat by the USDA to apply regulations regarding the importation of seeds in 2002. 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 to change. We had no report of any of the many orders sent from our recent lists or placed through our web-site failing to arrive in the USA. We always replace, credit or refund if an order does not arrive & are happy to continue to take any risk ourselves. 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 do 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 overstaffed agricultural inspectorate, it is best to stick to the list of permitted species, which is quite extensive now.

Customers in the Euro Zone

€ cheques are a problem. It is disproportionately expensive for us to have cheques for comparatively small amounts cleared through British banks. We hope this difficulty will be resolved in time. In the meantime we should be grateful if eurozone customers send payment in € in cash by registered mail or use a bank draft in US \$ or £ sterling : just convert at the current exchange rate. Credit card payments can be made only online through PayPal in US \$. A handling charge of \$5 is added to each order made online.

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. 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. 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. 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 (they have an 0 before them on our records and you will see this on labels). The seven-digit numbers start with a 1. for North America, 2. for South America, 3. for Southern Africa (S of the Sahara), 4. for Eastern Asia and 5. for Australasia. Garden hybrids or selections start with 6. Our web-site follows this system also. 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. Much is hand-pollinated but it will not necessarily produce similar-looking seedlings. As our parent-stocks represent samples of wild populations, seedlings will show the variation present in the wild.

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. C. Ruby coll. (One of two European species in this mainly S African genus, close to *Colchicum*. 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 in our unheated greenhouse, though sensitive to watering in damp weather.) (20+) E
- 160.303 : ANEMONE BIFLORA *** Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Exposed gravelly sites on summit ridge. (One of the finest, most striking plants of the Zagros Range. 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" & maturing to honey shades. Several growers have reported losing seedlings. With some summer-dormant dicotyledons, seedlings may not progress beyond the cotyledon stage the first year (as with many monocots.). Even if your seedlings appear to have died, keep the seed-pot dryish in a shaded place over summer and start watering again in autumn.) (20+) E
- 160.610 : ANEMONE CAUCASICA *** No data. A delightfully dainty little plant, more or less a much smaller, more delicate version of *Anemone blanda* with blue or white flowers in early spring. Distinguished not only by its more diminutive size but by its glabrescent involucral leaves. A plant of cliff-ledges and scrub-covered rocky slopes, centred on the Caucasus but extending into the Pontus Range of NE Turkey & the Elburz of N Iran, this is very seldom seen in cultivation. . . . (20+) C
- 161.610 : ANEMONE PALMATA *** No data. A charming, small, summer-dormant, tuberous, SW European species seldom seen in cultivation. Lobed, rounded, basal leaves & yellow flowers, 3cm. across. No problem in the alpine-house. . . . (10+) C
- 161.905 : ANEMONE PAVONINA *** Greece, Argolida, Parnon range. R.& R.Wallis coll. (The epitome of spring in Greece. Brilliant, pure-scarlet flowers, some with a white central zone (var. *ocellata*.) (20+) B
- 161.950 : ANEMONE PAVONINA var. PURPUREO-VIOLACEA *** Greece, near Ano Diokofto. 65m. R.& R. Wallis coll. (From the pink-flowered race, usually with a white base, which tends to flower a month earlier in the wild.) (20+) C
- 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
- 227.690 : BELLEVALIA DESERTORUM** Jordan, N slopes of Wadi Mujib. (A dwarf, broad-leaved species, less than 10cm. tall, with a dense raceme of up to 20, comparatively large, violet-blue flowers, followed by big, inflated seed-capsules. The unique foliage is marbled with white spots and Arnis Seisums, who identified this material, comments that the densely packed cluster of huge capsules sitting on the extraordinary leaves gives the "impression of an alien from Mars.") (8) E
- 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, Ağri, 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 outside in the UK. If in a pot, don't overdry it in summer.) (10+) C
- 227.801 : BELLEVALIA GRACILIS *** Turkey, Tunceli, S of Tunceli, Pulumur Cay valley. 1100m. among sparse *Quercus* scrub. (Related to *B. sarmatica* & like it a 'tumbleweed' with the flower pedicels greatly elongating in fruit.) (10) C
- 227.840 : BELLEVALIA KURDISTANICA *** Turkey, Hakkari, Zab gorge at Bagisli. 1500m. Igneous scree. (10) C
- 227.953 : BELLEVALIA LONGISTYLA *** Turkey, Erzurum, W of Aşkale. 1870m. N. Stevens coll. (An elegant plant with nodding purple to white, green-veined flowers from purplish buds on pedicels elongating greatly in fruit.) (10) C
- 227.999 : BELLEVALIA MACROBOTRYS *** Iran, Zagros Mts., Bazoft valley. (Cylindrical racemes of purple and olive-green flowers from violet buds. Pedicels elongate greatly in fruit. A southern species distributed from Egypt to Iran.) . . . (10) C
- 228.082 : BELLEVALIA PYCNANTHA *** Turkey, Agri, ESE of Hamur. 1700m. Among long grass in moist 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 this area. 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. (A southern European species with racemes of open-mouthed, creamy white bells on 20cm. high stems.) (15+) B

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

- 232.101 : BIARUM CARRATRACENSE** * Spain. No further data available. Ex M.Salmon & M.Fillan 235. (Most magnificent of this confusing genus of tuberous aroids. Huge maroon-black spathes open on the ground in early autumn.) (8) **D**
- 236.001 : BONGARDIA CHRYSOGONUM** Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel (between Sanandaj & Marivan). 1350m. 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. Glaucous, pinnatisect leaves & 50cm. high panicles of starry, yellow flowers, followed by inflated fruits. Temperature-hardy but needs a summer-rest.) (8) **D**
- 240.000 : BRIMEURA AMETHYSTINA** * France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. 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**

Colchicum : 2004 collections from Turkey, Iran & Jordan

- 311.600 : COLCHICUM BAYTOPIORUM** * Turkey, Antalya, Gulluk Da. 750m. In dense scrub on limestone. (Ex a type-locality coll. of this local, medium-sized species. Pink flowers in autumn, with narrow, recurving leaves later.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 312.150 : COLCHICUM BRACHYPHYLLUM** Jordan, W of Kerak. (A dwarf, winter-flowering species with up to 15, white flowers appearing as the leaves develop, in January in its natural habitat. This part of Jordan receives comparatively more precipitation than most areas and this delightful species should not be impossible in the UK alpine-house.) (15+) **D**
- 312.801 : COLCHICUM CILICICUM** * Turkey, Icel, S of Gulnar. 800m. Among stones on limestone at edges of fields & among scrub. (Large pale to deep purple-pink flowers in autumn. The robust species of the Taurus S into Syria. Almost certainly the parent of many of the garden-hybrids made about 100 years ago & usually easily grown in the UK.) (10+) **B**
- 312.719 : COLCHICUM CONFUSUM** * Greece. Ex R.& R. Wallis 00-29. (Autumn-flowering Greek endemic, described in 1999, in flower, rather like *C. autumnale*, though the colour is a deeper shade of purple. The leaves, however, are narrowly lanceolate, undulate and twisted. Usually a plant of schists and serpentines, distributed down the Pindus range.) . . (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 in the UK. (20+) **B**
- 313.209 : COLCHICUM COUSTURIERI** * Greece, Crete. Ex R.& R. Wallis 89-33. (Originally described by Greuter in 1967 from Gaiduronisi & Koufonisi islands off south-eastern Crete. Though this coll. is from the main island opposite these offshore islands, it has been confirmed by Chris Brickell as this taxon. Like a larger, much more robust version of *C. cupanii*, from which we feel it is distinct horticulturally. Lots of rich pink flowers with purple-black anthers in autumn.) (8) **D**
- 313.708 : COLCHICUM DECAISNEI** * Syria, Jebi Nusairi above Slunfeh. 1400m Among *Quercus* scrub on W-facing hillside. Ex R.& R. Wallis 96-17. (A small, neat, white to pink autumn-flowering species with a few glabrous, ligulate leaves. In 'Flora of Turkey' included under *C. troodii* 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. One of the first species to flower with us, usually appearing in mid-August.) (8) **E**
- 314.270 : COLCHICUM FILIFOLIUM** (*Merendera filifolia*) * No data. A low-altitude version of *C. montanum* from dry sandy soils in SE Spain & the Balearic Islands. Rosy purple flowers & up to 10, extremely narrow leaves. (20+) **B**
- 314.300 : COLCHICUM FREYNII** * Iran, E Azerbayejan, S of Jolfa. 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. Needs a hot, dry summer rest in the alpine-house or bulb-frame in the UK.) . . . (15+) **D**
- 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**
- 314.709 : COLCHICUM KESSELRINGII** * Tajikistan, near Tovil-Dora. (A distinct and beautiful, dwarf, spring-flowering, snow-melt species from Central Asia, N Afghanistan & Chitral. The little, narrow leaves are barely developed when the erect, narrowly vase-shaped flowers appear. Each white segment is striped or suffused on the exterior with purple, fairly brightly in all the parent clones, though the species can be variable in this respect. For an alpine-house pan.) (10+) **E**
- 314.753 : COLCHICUM KOTSCHYI** * Turkey, Gaziantep, Nur Dağlari. above Fevzipaşa. 1100m. Among *Quercus* scrub on shaly slopes. (A widespread, medium-sized, species, distributed E from S Turkey to N Iraq & NW Iran. Compact enough for the bulb-frame, its white or pale-pink flowers often appear in late summer, earlier than most others.) (20+) **C**
- 314.789 : COLCHICUM KURDICUM** (*Merendera kurdica*) * Iran, Mazandaran, near Siabishe. 1900m. (A beautiful, spring-flowering, snow-melt plant. Described from N Iraq & better-known from SE Turkey but widely distributed in N Iran. The narrow, bronze-tinted foliage is just developing as the large, widely goblet-shaped flowers appear. In this collection, these have all flowered creamy white in cultivation rather than the rose-pink of the Turkish ones. This desirable alpine species is one of the most difficult to grow in the temperate climate of the UK. Never overheat or overdry it in summer.) (10+) **F**

A : \$3.00 ;	£1.50 ;	€ 2. -	C : \$5.00 ;	£2.50 ;	€ 4. -	E : \$8.00 ;	£4.50 ;	€ 7. -
B : \$4.00 ;	£2.00 ;	€ 3. -	D : \$6.00 ;	£3.50 ;	€ 5. -	F : \$10.00 ;	£6.00 ;	€ 9. -

Colchicum : the only yellow & its superlative natural hybrid

- 315.300 : COLCHICUM LUTEUM *** Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan, 1200m. Open, stony areas below snow-patches. (A brilliant, Central Asian snow-melt species, distributed SE to the western Himalaya. Like no other with its little, yellow, goblet-shaped flowers in earliest spring. In this population, these are very deeply coloured and with tubes fairly strongly suffused with purple. This is a mountain-plant and resents being too wet in winter and too hot and dry in summer.) (8) E
- 315.327 : COLCHICUM LUTEUM *** Tajikistan, Vaksh Range, near Baldschuan. (Seeds from quite a distinct population with paler, larger, clear-yellow flowers, entirely lacking any purplish tinge on the tubes. This species is essentially one for the alpine-grower. Both of these are from segregated stocks and can be relied on to come evenly from seed.) (8) E
- 315.329 : COLCHICUM LUTEUM X KESSELRINGII *** Tajikistan, near Tovil-Dora. (This is not a man-made hybrid but one which very occasionally occurs where these two dwarf, alpine species grow together. This seed is derived from 3 clones selected in flower in the wild in 1990. Though these hybrids are much less willing to set seed than the parent species, the resulting seedlings appear to be consistently intermediate in appearance. As the parents are very different and are also the two most distinct species in the genus, the resulting hybrid is striking and like nothing else. Cream-coloured flowers with the distinctive purple stripe of *C. kesselringii* on the exterior of the outer segments. Grow cool and do not overdry in summer.) . . (10) F
- 315.604 : COLCHICUM MACROPHYLLUM *** Turkey, Mugla, between Marmaris & Bozborun. Ex V.Horton & N.Stevens 2146 (A magnificent plant, local in SW Turkey & on some adjacent islands. It is totally distinct in its large, pleated, *Veratrum*-like leaves, which follow the large, purple-pink & white, chequered autumnal flowers.) (10+) C
- 315.908 : COLCHICUM MONTANUM** (*Merendera montana*, *M. bulbocodium*, *M. pyrenaica*) * France, Pyrenees-Orientales, Cirque d'Estaupe. 1800m. Turf between limestone rocks. (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
- 316.001 : COLCHICUM MUNZURENSE *** Turkey, Tunceli, NW of Tunceli to Ovacik. 950-1000m. Openings among deciduous *Quercus* scrub on steep slopes. (From a type-locality coll. of this distinct little species, narrowly endemic to this area & described in 1999. Fragrant, white to pale lilac-purple flowers just as the 3 furrowed, recurving, brown-tinged, lanceolate-linear leaves appear. While the soboliferous habit of its corms (like *C. sobolifera*, *C. psaridis* and *C. boissieri*) is a diagnostic character, this is not so evident in nature late in the season, when the corms tend to be in dense clumps.) (10+) E
- 316.709 : COLCHICUM PERSICUM** Iran, Markazi, W of Abegarm. 1675m. Sandy clay slope. R.& R.Wallis 04-104. (Quite a robust, autumn-flowering species from dry, continental climates. Widespread in central Iran & extending westwards across the Syrian Desert to Lebanon. Purple-pink to deep violet-purple flowers, barely, if at all, tessellated. The broad, glossy, rather stiff leaves, push above the ground on a short stem in spring. Bulb-frame only in the UK.) (10+) D
- 317.100 : COLCHICUM POLYPHYLLUM *** Turkey, Adana, Nur Daglari above Hasanbeyli. 1100m. In heavy red clay among deciduous *Quercus* & *Styrax* scrub. (A most attractive, dwarf, autumn-flowering species with soft-pink flowers before the many, narrow, bright-green leaves appear. Very slow to increase vegetatively so seldom seen in cultivation.) (10+) E
- 317.501 : COLCHICUM ROBUSTUM *** Iran, Mazandaran, NE of Shahrud. 2200m. Exposed slopes. (A 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 with dark anthers.) . . . (10+) D
- 317.586 : COLCHICUM SANGUICOLLE *** Turkey, Mugla, Ak Daglari, NW of Elmali. 1800m. Ex R.& R.Wallis 03-108. (A handsome and most distinct, medium-sized species, endemic to SW Turkey & described in 1999. Flowering in autumn before the leaves appear, it is unlike any other in the dark crimson cataphylls which surround and contrast with the pure-white perianth tubes, which support the campanulate flowers in intense rose-purple with white bases.) (8) E
- 317.650 : COLCHICUM SFIKASIANUM *** Greece, Lakonia, N of Neapoli. 165m. SW-facing limestone slope. R.& R. Wallis coll. (Described in 1995, though named *C. polymorphum* by Orphanides in 1874 but never validated. Endemic to the coastal limestones of S Greece and some Ionian islands below 500m. Autumn flowers, chequered with pale amethyst on a whitish ground, without the narrow leaves, which lie in spring, twisted & undulate, "propeller-like on the ground.") (10) E
- 317.710 : COLCHICUM SOBOLIFERUM** (*Merendera sobolifera*) * No data. A distinct little plant from SE Europe across to Iran. Stoloniferous corms, like *C. boissieri*, and starry, white to pink flowers over a long period in spring.) (15+) B
- 317.909 : COLCHICUM STEVENII** Jordan, Wadi al Wala between Madab & Dhibhan. (Possibly this southern species with up to 8 flowers, usually in deep-pink to purple, appearing in late autumn or early winter with the leaves, from 6-10 in number & narrowly linear. A beautiful species for the bulb-frame or alpine-house in the UK.) (10+) D
- 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

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- 318.009 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII** * Turkey, Malatya, W of Malatya. 1500m. Snow-melt. Ex R. & R. Wallis 86-32. (A small, dainty form of this variable species, characteristic of seasonally wet, montane habitats. White to pale-pink.) (10+) C
- 318.050 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII** * Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan, near Tivi. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From one of the Transcaucasian populations once 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
- 318.118 : COLCHICUM TRIGYNUM** (*Merendera trigyna*) * Armenia, near Handzorut. (A beautiful form of this variable, little species, near *C. atticum*, flowering in very early spring. The pure-white flowers with comparatively broad segments can become pink-flushed after frosty nights. Not dissimilar to the Bitschenag Pass form listed previously.) (20+) C
- 318.209 : COLCHICUM TRIPHYLLUM** * Turkey, Konya, E of Bozkir. (An outstanding, dwarf, high altitude, snow-melt species, ranging very locally from Morocco to Iran. Pink cups open in early spring, just as the leaves push through. Not the easiest to grow in the UK but an exquisite alpine-house plant if you can keep it cold enough in winter.) (10+) D
- 318.803 : COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM** Turkey, Konya, NNW of Seydisehir. 1100m. Among *Juniperus* scrub. (Arresting and choice autumn-flowering species from SW Turkey & the 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
- 318.819 : COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM** * Greece, Samos. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (8) D
- 331.810 : CORYDALIS INTEGR** (*C. wettsteinii*) * No data. "A splendid garden-plant...wholly hardy in the open", comment Liden & Zetterlund in their 1997 monograph. Distributed through the mountains of SE Europe & NW Turkey, this is a robust, tuberous perennial with branching flower-stems up to 30cm. high. Beautiful, divided, very glaucous foliage & long racemes of spurred white or palest pink flowers strikingly set-off by the black-purple tipped inner petals (20+) C
- 331.910 : CORYDALIS MALKENSIS** * No data. "A most delightful plant...one of the true aristocrats...superb as a pot-subject and seductive in the rock-garden..." Endemic to the NW Caucasus & long-confused with white forms of *C. caucasica*, this has dense, 15cm. high racemes of broad-lipped, pure-white flowers, suffused with yellow-green in bud.) (10+) D
- 331.950 : CORYDALIS NOBILIS** * No data. A sturdy, long-lived, tap-rooted perennial about 50cm. high and rated by Liden & Zetterlund in their monograph as "probably the most conspicuous & eye-catching species in the genus." Dense heads of yellow, black-tipped flowers rise above the lush, deeply divided, glaucous foliage in late spring. By late summer the whole plant is dormant. An extremely hardy Siberian plant, distributed from the Altai to the Tien Shan & naturalized in Sweden, this is suited to severe continental climates. Seldom seen in UK gardens but perfectly growable. In our experience, it needs a significant cold period to germinate satisfactorily. Seedlings may not progress beyond the cotyledon stage in the first season.. . . . (20+) C
- 332.960 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA** (subsp. *solida*) * From a form originally collected in the Western Alps. About 30cm. tall with purple-pink flowers in early spring. Delightful with wild primroses in a woodland setting. (20+) B

Corydalis solida : seed from the best of the reds

The cultivated red selections of *Corydalis solida*, long grown as "*C. transsilvanica*" both in the UK & Germany have been included under *C. solida* subsp. *solida* in the recent Liden & Zetterlund monograph. They would all seem to have originated from an importation of tubers, wild-collected in Romania & listed by van Tubergen in 1925, though there have now been more recent collections from about 1500m. in the Paringului Mts. We grow the British clone, 'George Baker', without any trouble outside here but it sets little seed. They are really happiest in a harder, drier climate than that of

mild, wet West Wales. This is all German-grown seed from woodland-plant specialist Hermann Fuchs, who has gone to a lot of trouble to provide the seed in an ideal condition. We store all seed from *Corydalis* at the variable temperatures necessary for embryo-development. It will not be likely to produce such even and reliable results as seed sown straight from the capsules in early summer but it should give a reasonable percentage germination, though more irregularly over the next year or so. Full exposure to frost in a shaded site outside will help. Heat will inhibit germination entirely.

- 333.000 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA from ORANGE-RED CLONES** * From potentially outstanding parents resulting from the ongoing selection of the finest orange-red seedlings by Hermann Fuchs. (20+) D
- 333.004 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA from 'GEORGE BAKER'** * "The red *Corydalis* of great fame ; really a superb plant." comment Liden and Zetterlund. The intensity of the terracotta-red varies according to temperature. (20+) C
- 333.005 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA from 'NYMPHENBURG'** * From a "striking coral-red", usually grown in the UK as 'Munich Form', which yields a wide range of pink to pale-pink seedlings. 'Beth Evans' is one of these. (20+) C
- 333.008 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA from 'PURPURFEUER'** * From the finest dark red seedling so far. An outstanding, late-blooming cultivar, bred and selected by Hermann Fuchs.. . . . (20+) D
- 333.060 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA subsp. INCISA** (*C. decipiens*) * No data. Finely cut foliage & dense inflorescences of many, delicately scented, flesh-pink to liac-pink flowers amid feathery bracts on 10cm. stems. A showy, robust plant from the alpine-meadows of the Balkan mountains. "The most elegant member within *C. solida*." (20+) C

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; € 2.-	C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; € 4.-	E : \$8.00 ; £4.50 ; € 7.-	
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Crocus : some exciting Turkish species

- 339.609 : CROCUS ABANTENSIS** * Turkey, Bolu, near Abant golu. 1100m. (A beautiful spring-flowering species with flowers in clear, bright blue, contrasting with the yellow throats. Only known from the area around Lake Abant, in the cold, wet, NW corner of Turkey. It does well outside in the UK and, if grown in a pot, should not be overdried in summer.) (10+) C
- 339.700 : CROCUS ADANENSIS** * Turkey, Adana, above Kurt Kalesi NE of Duzice. 1000m. (Typically pale lilac-blue with a white throat, in spring. Related to *C. biflorus* & only found in this 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. From a habitat, which should yield more amenable material. Populations in this area are very variable, variously marked on the exterior with purple-black speckles.) (8) E
- 339.901 : CROCUS ALEPPICUS** Jordan, between Wadi Musa & Shobak. (Dainty white flowers, feathered with inky blue outside, appear in midwinter. A southern species for the specialist. Not easy to manage in northern climates.) (10) E
- 340.090 : CROCUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS** Ukraine, Krim, near Yalta. (A 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
- 340.202 : CROCUS ANTALYENSIS** Turkey, Konya, S of Beysehir Golu. 1300m. Among scrub in heavy clay. (A handsome robust species in Series *Flavi*, localised in several, limited, disjunct populations in W Turkey. Rather difficult in our experience, though Brian Mathew states it is easily grown. Though usually a plant of heavy clays, we find it resents excess moisture at any time. Pale to deep lilac-blue, yellow-throated flowers, sometimes buff or marked with violet outside, in spring.) (8) E
- 340.351 : CROCUS ASUMANIAE** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1200m. Limestone. (Limited to the oak-scrub around Akseki. The best of the saffron group in cultivation. Veined, pale lilac flowers with scarlet styles in autumn.) (10+) C
- 340.510 : CROCUS BANATICUS** * No data. Like no other *Crocus* and in a subgenus of its own. Resents hot, dry conditions & is 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
- 341.651 : CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. PULCHRICOLOR** * Turkey, Bursa, Ulu Dag. 1600-1800m. Openings in *Abies* & *Pinus* woodland, in granite grit. (A rich violet-blue, yellow-throated, spring-flowering race native to the cold, wet, NW corner of Turkey. Good outside in the UK. This seed is from B. Mathew 8514, as well as from our own collection.) (10+) C
- 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. . . (10) C
- 341.924 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. DAMASCENUS** Turkey, Van, SW of Timar. 1860m. Open areas in stony clay. (The southern race of *C. cancellatus*, spread from Israel to W Iran. Possibly the most difficult to grow. All repay a hot, dry rest in summer, for this it is essential. Lilac-blue flowers, often basally veined outside with violet, in late autumn.) (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. (10) C
- 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.) . . . (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

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2. -	C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4. -	E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7. -
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3. -	D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5. -	F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9. -

- 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 does not like being too hot & dry in summer.) (10) E
- 343.240 : CROCUS CHRYSANTHUS** * Turkey, Uşak. (A very early-flowering form from this province of Western Turkey, quite distinct from the commercial hybrid selections. It is particularly floriferous with brilliant orange flowers. Allegedly distinct cytologically and considered by some to merit separation at subspecific level at least.) (15+) B
- 343.405 : CROCUS CORSICUS** France, Corsica, NW of Porto-Vecchio. c. 1000m. (Lilac flowers with purple-striped, buff exteriors, in late spring. A higher altitude plant, reaching 2300m., than the other Corsican, *C. minimus*,.) (10+) D
- 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.. (15+) B
- 344.659 : CROCUS FLAVUS subsp. DISSECTUS** Turkey, Manisa, NNE of Demirci. 1425m. N. Stevens coll. (Seldom-collected, W Turkish endemic with a style divided into many slender branches. Yellow flowers in spring.) (10+) D
- 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 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 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
- 345.220 : CROCUS GOULIMYI var. LEUCANTHUS** * Greece, Lakonia, SW of Monemvassia. Ex an S. Keeble coll. (From type-locality material of this geographically isolated race. Evenly & consistently white-flowered.) (10) 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
- 345.909 : CROCUS HYEMALIS** Jordan, near Ajlun. (Collected out of flower in NW Jordan but possibly this species, flowering in midwinter. Described from S Lebanon & best-known from Israel, where the populations are white-flowered with purple-veined exteriors & purple-black anthers. Not very frost-hardy and not easy to grow in cold, wet climates.) (8) D
- 346.301 : CROCUS KARDUCHORUM** * Turkey, Bitlis, W of Hizan. 1900m. In clay in shade of deciduous *Quercus*. (Only found in this small area & very little-known in gardens, where it is a fastidious species & should not be kept too hot & dry when dormant. A very lovely, leafless, lilac-blue autumn flower utterly distinct in its arresting, floppy, feathery, white style. "A gorgeous thing, my favourite autumn Crocus" commented Henrik Zetterlund.) (10) E
- 346.408 : CROCUS KOROLKOWII** * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, Agalik valley. Ex J. Ruksans colls. (From a range of clones, selected 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. 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, 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. Variable autumn & winter flowers in white to lilac with diverse purple markings outside.) . . (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 deep 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 along the Adriatic coast. 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
- 348.200 : CROCUS MICHELSONII** * Iran, Khorasan, Kopet Dag, N of Quchan. 2000m. Limestone. (Endemic to the Kopet Dag of S Turkmenistan & NE Iran. From open *Artemisia*-steppe in a severe continental climate, it demands skilled cultivation. Spring flowers, translucent white inside, stained or speckled outside with lilac-blue to intense violet-blue.) (5) F

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-	C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-	E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
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Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 348.405 : CROCUS MINIMUS** * France, Corsica, Col de Bavella. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (From richly coloured forms, selected in the wild. These come remarkably evenly from seed. The exterior of most is a solid, glossy, purple-black) (10) E
- 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 under glass.) (10+) C
- 348.806 : CROCUS NIVEUS** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Pirgos Dirou. c.150m. N-facing bank. Ex D.M.Hoskins 98-2 & other colls. in this area. (The exquisite pastel lilac-pink & bicoloured forms : quite variable but expect some fine flowers.) . . (10+) D
- 349.220 : CROCUS OCHROLEUCUS** * Lebanon : no further data : ex 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 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
- 349.909 : CROCUS PALLASII** subsp. **DISPATHACEUS** Turkey, Icel, S of Gulnar. 500m. P.& P.Watt. coll. (Local race with deeper coloured, red-purple flowers & paler, less conspicuous style branches.) (8) D
- 349.961 : CROCUS PALLASII** subsp. **TURCICUS** * Lebanon, between Baalbek & Farnya, near Nabi Rchade. 2150m. Summit-plateau of pass. Ex C. Lovell & P. Bird 363 (Elegant race. Pointed segments & corms with long, fibrous necks.) . . . (8) D
- 350.001 : CROCUS PELISTERICUS** * Greece, Pela, Kajmakcalan. 1700m. Wet mountain meadow on mica-schist. . . (8) F
- 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.) (10+) C
- 350.800 : CROCUS RETICULATUS** (subsp. *reticulatus*) * Croatia, Velebit Planina above Tucepi. 900m. 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
- 350.900 : CROCUS RETICULATUS** subsp. **HITTIFICUS** * Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 900m. Limestone slopes with sparse scrub. (The race of the widespread *C. reticulatus* confined to a small area of the Cilician Taurus in S Turkey. White to pale lilac flowers, striped or often speckled on the exterior & distinct in their purple-black anthers. Not so easy to grow.) . . . (10) E
- 351.100 : CROCUS RUJANENSIS** * 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
- 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. Ex D.M. Hoskins 02-08. (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.) (15+) D
- 352.455 : CROCUS SIEBERI** subsp. **ATTICUS** * Greece, Atiki-Pireas, Pendeli E of Athina. c. 800m. Ex a 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. (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 on open, limestone slopes. (From a type-locality coll. Lilac blue flowers with yellow throats as the snow melts in spring.) (10+) C
- 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. An attractive race, which, unlike the type, does not increase much vegetatively.) (15+) C

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- 353.205 : CROCUS THOMASII** * Croatia. Ex B. Mathew 7651. (Close to Greek *C. hadriaticus* but with lilac, autumnal 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' * 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. This distinct form with white tips to the lilac flowers is striking.) (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
- 354.600 : CROCUS VERSICOLOR** * France, Alpes de Haute Provence, Col de la Colle St. Michel. 1400m. S-facing slope. (Endemic to SE France, just crossing into Italy. Elegant white or pale lilac flowers, feathered outside, in spring.) . . (10) C

Cyclamen : 2004 seed from an expanding range

- 358.000 : CYCLAMEN AFRICANUM** * Algeria, Kabylie, E of Azazga. 850 m. Humus under deciduous *Quercus*. (Large, patterned, dark green leaves & big, pink flowers in autumn. Borderline hardiness in UK and best grown frost-free. A clone from this coll., made by us in 1966, gained an FCC from the Royal Horticultural Society for this species in 2002.) (10) C
- 358.221 : CYCLAMEN ALPINUM** from **WHITE FORMS** * (*C. trochopteranthum*) Selections from R. & R. Wallis colls. of this spring-flowering SW Turkish endemic. From crimson-nosed whites but expect some pale pinks, as well. . . . (10+) D
- 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
- 358.501 : CYCLAMEN BALEARICUM** * Spain, Mallorca, lower slopes of Puig Major. Ex P.& P. Watt colls. . . . (15+) B
- 359.003 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM** * Turkey, Konya, NW of Bozkir. 1100m. Base of N-facing, limestone cliffs. (Dainty, pale-pink, autumn flowers & small, rounded leaves. Hardy in a well-drained, sunny site in the UK.) (15+) B
- 359.018 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM : SELECTED LARGE PINK** * No data. Superb selection by P.& P. Watt. . . (15+) D
- 359.019 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM** * No data. Mainly from R.& R. Wallis selections. Very variable in leaf patterns and in flower colour from pale to deeper pink. Tolerant of very low temperatures in drier climates if snow-covered (15+) B
- 359.020 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM : WHITE, PINK NOSE** * Turkey, Antalya, Akseki. Ex a P.& P. Watt coll. (From the same area as the pure white form. Similar to the P. Davis coll. we have listed previously.) (10+) C
- 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 very evenly from seed. (10+) D
- 360.049 : CYCLAMEN COUM** (subsp. *coum*) * Turkey. Ex E.K. Balls 371 (See also *C. coum* 'Nymans' & 'Quaker Pearl', under 6.360.055 & 6.360.056 respectively, in the section on garden selections. This fine form with silver leaves with a dark central pattern is also a selection from this EKB 1930's coll. The field-number has now little or no relevance.) (10+) E
- 360.050 : CYCLAMEN COUM** (subsp. *coum*) * Turkey, Bolu. 1000m. Beech leafmould over limestone. Ex BSBE 513. (Originally described as "scented ; dark purple ; some with plain green leaves" but this is now many generations removed from the original collection & the number is now applied only to selected forms with silver-patterned leaves.) (10+) E
- 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. A very interesting race which was received among a batch of *C. coum* variants, collected in various localities in Transcaucasia & sent to Mike Salmon by the Russian botanist Zinaida Artiushenko, in the 1960's. As it is derived from wild material & originally came labelled as one of the so-called 'Russian splits' (like *C. circassicum* or *C. adzharicum* or *C. abchasicum*), we are reluctant to subsume it into the cultivated selections. It does not 'key-out' as anything in current western literature, though you could nudge it into *C. parviflorum*, but it does not match the description with its larger flowers & boldly patterned foliage. 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 D.M. Hoskins & P.& P. Watt colls. (This relative of *C. repandum* 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 these colls. were made at a high altitude for the species. Cordate, dull grey-green leaves usually with mottled bands of silvery grey. White flowers in spring.) (15+) E
- 361.510 : CYCLAMEN CYPRIUM** * No data. Endemic to Cyprus with fragrant, white flowers with auricles & magenta blotches around their mouths, appearing in late autumn to winter. Distinctive, grey-marbled, dull-green leaves, crimson below. Seed from a good range of leaf-variations. Best grown frost-free with a dry summer-rest in the UK.) (15+) C

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; € 2. -	C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; € 4. -	E : \$8.00 ; £4.50 ; € 7. -
B : \$4.00 ; £2.00 ; € 3. -	D : \$6.00 ; £3.50 ; € 5. -	F : \$10.00 ; £6.00 ; € 9. -

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

- 362.000 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Iran, Mazandaran, S of Chalus. 20m. In humus & moss in wet *Fagus* woodland. (Maintained from our 1966 coll. by D. Hoskins. Not an easy plant to grow, seldom setting much seed, it continues to be rare in cultivation. Exquisite, large pink flowers without a white 'nose' & with elongated, acute petals above pointed, silver-patterned leaves. It must have protection in the UK & is best grown frost-free, shaded & cool in summer, when it should not be allowed to dry completely. Peak flowering is in early winter, usually November in the UK.) (8) F
- 362.001 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Iran, Mazandaran, SE of Sari. 200m. In humus & moss in woodland. (A more recent coll. from as far East as we have found this species. Later & a little different.) (8) F
- 362.020 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Azerbaijan. No further data. From material derived from Moscow Botanic Garden as *C. elegans* & originally collected in the former Soviet Azerbaijan. Not quite the same as our colls. from further east on the Caspian coast of Iran but seems easier to grow & still has the characteristics of this taxon.) (8) F
- 363.003 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Lakonia, Agios Nikolaos NW of Githio. 500m. Steep slopes under olives. (From several forms, originally selected by us in the wild in 1984 for the outstanding patterns & shapes of their leaves.) . (10+) C
- 363.010 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Evia, Aliveri to 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, with excellent foliage & particularly deeply coloured, carmine-pink flowers.) (10+) C
- 363.022 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Chalkida. c.200m. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (Seeds from an outstanding, exceptionally richly coloured clone, "near carmine", selected in the wild by Dave Hoskins, as the deepest coloured plant among thousands flowering in the Mani peninsula of southernmost Greece.) (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 many who know them in the wild prefer to leave them under *C.g.* subsp. *graecum*.) (10+) D
- 363.099 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * No data. From a very wide range of this magnificent, autumn-flowering species, variable from carmine-pink to shell-pink, in time of flowering (from August to November in the UK) & in size, shape & markings of the leaves. Worth growing for the last feature alone. Safest frost-free, with a warm summer-rest.) (20+) B
- 363.100 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM f. ALBUM** * Data as for 363.003. (From the pure white form derived from an original plant selected in the wild by E. & R. Franke. A very beautiful and vigorous variant.) (15+) D
- 363.201 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM subsp. CANDICUM** * Greece, Crete, Platanias. Open, rocky hillside. (Recently described Cretan race. Previously listed by us under a *C. graecum* population ref. 363.008 from an M. Jope coll.) (10+) D
- 364.003 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** * Greece, Evia, W of Karistos. 200m. On schist. (A distinct, large-leaved, large-flowered race, resembling *C. africanum*. Long, late flowering-season, into November under glass with us.) (15+) B
- 364.010 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** * Greece, Crete, near Agia Sofia. c. 350m. Under trees on steep, rocky slopes. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (The type-race from a very disjunct, isolated locality. A very local plant on Crete.) (10+) C
- 364.020 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** * Turkey, Mugla, SW of Marmaris. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (A very interesting & distinct plant with extremely large leaves and scented flowers, growing here with *Fritillaria sibthorpiana*.) (10+) C
- 364.099 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** * No data. From a wide range of pink & white forms of this incomparable, autumn-flowering species, the hardiest & best garden-plant of all. It will establish well in most of the UK. (20+) A
- 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. (Recently described. We listed seed from the original discovery under *C. hederifolium*, population ref. 364.050, from the M. Jope 95-038 coll. An extremely local, very large-leaved, scented, tetraploid race.) (10+) C
- 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. It can be grown successfully outside in the UK but it is best under glass. . . . (15+) C
- 365.520 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE** * No data. Dark-green, rounded leaves, zoned with silver & often suffused with carmine-pink as they unfold. The autumnal, pink flowers, basally blotched with crimson, have toothed corolla lobes. (10+) C
- 366.500 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * Lebanon, S of Tripolis. (From material we collected in the 1960's in the Lebanese hills. 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

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

- 366.510 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * Greece, Rhodes. Ex an E. Sewell coll. (From an excellent form, dwarfier & altogether more compact than usual. This flowers profusely and always excites attention when exhibited.) (10+) C
- 366.520 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * Israel, Mt. Meron. (The so-called "hardy *C. persicum*." Seeds from a Cyclamen Society coll. (90-560) from an interesting southern locality. We cannot vouch for its reputed hardiness.) (10+) E
- 366.550 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * No data. From a range of wild-forms with elegant flowers, mostly in crimson-nosed, palest pinks, in spring, & foliage which rivals *C. graecum*. Best grown frost-free in UK. (15+) B
- 367.010 : CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM** * No data. Among spring-flowering ones, this S Turkish endemic rivals the related *C. libanoticum*. Magnificent rich crimson-purple flowers. Possible outside & splendid in a cold greenhouse (15+) C
- 367.012 : CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM from SELECTED DARK-FLOWERED FORM** * (10) E
- 367.015 : CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM f. ROSEUM** * Turkey, Adana, near Dortyol. Ex ACW 664. (From pale pink forms, originally selected out of the Albury, Cheese & Watson coll. of this variable Amanus population by Jack Boggis in the 1960's. Distinct from most cultivated forms, not only in the colour but in their elegant, more elongated petals.) (10) D
- 367.900 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM (subsp. repandum)** * France, Corsica, N of Bastia. 100m. *Castanea* woodland. (From plants selected in the wild in 1962, as being outstanding in the richness of their colour, and which gained an FCC for this species, when exhibited by us many years ago. Not always the easiest of species, though it can be seen naturalized in quantity in some mild, UK gardens. Variably patterned, ivy shaped leaves and elegant flowers of bright carmine-pink in spring. (15+) D
- 367.971 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM from 'SPINNERS' FORM'** (subsp. *repandum*) * No data. From the population well-established in the Hampshire garden of Peter Chappell. Reputedly particularly robust & vigorous. (20+) D
- 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. One for the garden. . . (15+) C
- 367.990 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM f. ALBUM** * From cultivated white forms of the type of *C. repandum* originating from collections in Corsica. Pure white flowers without a pink nose. Produces a good number of white seedlings. (10+) E
- 368.002 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM** * Greece, Lakonia, Parori near Sparti. 250m. Beneath *Quercus* and *Buxus*, in humus. (From collections made by Ken Aslet, Peter & Penny Watt and ourselves in the Parori gorge, where the population often has fine white-stippled foliage and flowers in luminous neon-pink.) (15+) 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 an extremely high altitude coll. made well above the tree-line. Foliage variably speckled with white. Flowers are consistently pale-pink with red noses.) (10+) E
- 368.100 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM f. VIVIDUM** * Greece, Lakonia/Arkadia, Oros Paronias. c.500m. Ex a P.& P.Watt coll. (A distinct population localized in the Paron area of the central Peloponnese. It can be extremely variable in foliage & flower-shape but in colour all are a rich, glowing crimson.) (10+) E
- 368.200 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. RHODENSE** * Greece, Rhodes. Ex an E. Sewell coll. (A distinct island-race, endemic to Rhodes. Leaves irregularly splashed with greyish white & white (or occasionally very pale pink) flowers with pink 'noses' in spring. Not a vigorous race and definitely best grown frost-free under glass in the UK.) (10+) E
- 369.000 : CYCLAMEN ROHLFSIANUM** * Libya, Cyrenaica, Benghazi to Jebel Akhdar. 200m. Among scrub on limestone. (Pink flowers with projecting cones of anthers in autumn. Beautiful rounded leaves. Must be frost-free.) (10+) E

Daphne : 2004 seed from a few easily grown species

- 380.420 : DAPHNE ALPINA** * No data. Neat, dwarf, deciduous shrub with fragrant, white flowers in summer. (10+) B
- 382.400 : DAPHNE GNIDIODES** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1500m. Exposed limestone slopes. (Cream flowers followed by orange fruits on loose, low shrubs, about 30cm. tall with narrow, evergreen, greyish foliage.) (10) C
- 384.020 : DAPHNE MEZEREUM** * No data. Glorious shrub. Purple-pink wreaths the naked branches in spring. (10) A
- 384.050 : DAPHNE MEZEREUM f. ALBA** * No data. White flowers followed by yellow fruits. 'True' from seed. (10) B
- 385.450 : DAPHNE SERICEA** * No data. Grey-green leaves. Rosy pink, scented flowers & orange-red fruits. (10) C
- 414.005 : DIPCADISEROTINUM** * 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. Seldom seen but not difficult in the bulb-frame.) (10+) C
- 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. A member of a small, seldom-grown genus native to deserts & dry steppes from N Africa to Central Asia. Close to *Biarum* but with 3-lobed leaves, usually present at flowering. This has proved easier to grow than we anticipated.) (5) E

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; €2.-	C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; €4.-	E : \$8.00 ; £4.50 ; €7.-	
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- 442.012 : **ERANTHIS HYEMALIS** from 'AURANTIACUS' * Very freshly collected 2004 Australian seed. A brilliant little, early spring, bright yellow flower. We have no idea how this cultivar differs from the form usually grown. Both this and the 2004 German seeds have been stored appropriately and should germinate well if sown promptly. (20+) **D**
- 442.015 : **ERANTHIS HYEMALIS** from 'GRÜNLING' * From a new selection bred by Frau Treff in Germany. Flowers appearing above ruffs of cauline leaves on 10cm. stems in earliest spring, are strikingly stained with green. (20+) **D**
- 442.020 : **ERANTHIS HYEMALIS** from 'SCHWEFELGLANZ' * From new pale sulphur-yellow selections made by Frau Treff. Fresh seeds from both of these have been sent by the outstanding German plantsman Hermann Fuchs. Though essentially seed-raised strains, we are uncertain as to how great a proportion will come evenly. (15+) **D**

Fritillaria : the most comprehensive list of Eurasian species

- 490.000 : **FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA** (subsp. *acmopetala*) * Turkey, Antalya, Gullukdagi, NW of Antalya. 800m. Stony areas among scrub. (Round-shouldered, waisted bells, usually in yellow-green with brown central shading.) (15+) **B**
- 490.011 : **FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA** from **DARK FORMS** * No data but mainly derived from Bob & Rannveig Wallis colls. in Kahramanmaras, SE Turkey. Comes fairly 'true' from seed producing 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 appearance from the type-race.) (10+) **E**
- 490.501 : **FRITILLARIA ALBURYANA** * Turkey, Erzurum, Kop Dag. 2550m. Exposed, bare patches of rock detritus along sides of depression above late snow-patch. Ex O. Sonderhausen 877. (Seeds of the famous, very beautiful but intractable 'pink frit.' This species needs very cold winters to do well. The dedicated overwinter it in a refrigerator.) (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., until Bob & Rannveig's reintroduction. This coll. is from the type-locality.) (10) **F**
- 490.801 : **FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE** subsp. **GLAUCOVIRIDIS** * Turkey, Kahramanmaras, N of Yenice kale. 600m. Openings in dense *Quercus* scrub. (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**
- 491.003 : **FRITILLARIA AMANA** * Turkey, Hatay, E of Belen. 1250m. Among *Quercus* scrub on limestone. (Very different to Syrian & Lebanese material formerly assigned to *F. hermonis* subsp. *amana* & now placed simply under *F. hermonis*. Very large, elongated green bells, tessellated or marked with purple-brown & with clear green fascia.) (15+) **C**
- 491.004 : **FRITILLARIA AMANA** * Turkey, Kahramanmaras, SE of Goksun. 1550m. NE-facing limestone slope. (From the same site as Horton & Stevens 2333 (the form named 'Goksun Gold'). Yellower (some with a coppery flush) than those we have seen in any other locality. This is a geographical variation so you can expect yellows to yellow-greens.) (10+) **E**
- 491.100 : **FRITILLARIA ARGOLICA** * Greece, Argolida, near Ermioni. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (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**
- 491.600 : **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 an area between Silifke on the coast and Mut inland. 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. etwesii* & *F. latakiensis*.) (10) **E**
- 491.602 : **FRITILLARIA ASSYRIACA** subsp. **MELANANTHERA** * Turkey, Icel, W of Silifke. 850m. In stony terra rossa on scrub-covered limestone ridge. (A new coll. under our field-number 17731 & from a new, higher altitude, inland locality. The above is from near the site of the original introduction, V. Horton & N. Stevens 2257.) (10) **E**
- 491.800 : **FRITILLARIA AUREA** * Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2000m. In turf, among limestone rocks. (Big, broadly bloated, bright citron-yellow bells, with ghostly browner chequering. Usually opens almost at ground-level & the stem gradually elongates to about 15cm. in height. A good form of this Turkish endemic through the high mountains from near Bolkar Dag NE into Sivas & Malatya. A plant of alpine-steppe, usually on limestone, between 1800 and 3000m.) (10) **F**
- 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 Samos & Khios races are little-known.) (15+) **C**

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B : \$4.00 ; £2.00 ; € 3. -	D : \$6.00 ; £3.50 ; € 5. -	F : \$10.00 ; £6.00 ; € 9. -

- 492.104 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA** Turkey, Mugla, Göktepe. Upper limits of *Pinus* woodland. N. Stevens coll. (A 2004 wild seed-collection from mainland Turkey of this attractive, dwarf species, usually with winged capsules.) (15+) C
- 492.105 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA** * Turkey, Denizli, S of Denizli. 1700m. *Pinus* woods on limestone. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-38. (A good, dwarf, yellow form. Unwinged capsule but confirmed by Martyn Rix as *F. bithynica*.) (15+) C
- 492.170 : FRITILLARIA BOISSIERI** * Spain, Catalunya, Sierra de Montserrat. 900m. Conglomerate slopes. P. & P. Watt coll. (In 1970, Jim & Lyn Weeks collected a puzzling *Fritillaria* on top of Montserrat. It was not *F. pyrenaica* ; nor did it fit comfortably into the *F. lusitanica* group. Martyn Rix tells us this has been described as *F. boissieri*.) (10+) E
- 492.200 : FRITILLARIA BUCHARICA** * Tadjikistan, E of Duschanbe, Romit. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (From a particularly fine form of this beautiful, distinct Central Asian species, distributed from NE Afghanistan into the Pamir-Alai up to 2400m. altitude. 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
- 492.202 : FRITILLARIA BUCHARICA** * Uzbekistan, Chul-Bair range. (A much later flowering population from near the Afghan border. Greatly extends the season for the enjoyment of this beautiful species.) (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
- 492.402 : FRITILLARIA CARICA** * Turkey, Burdur, W of Yesilova, Saldi Beli. 1280m. Loose serpentine talus on open slope. (A 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
- 492.404 : FRITILLARIA CARICA** (subsp. *carica*) * Turkey, Mugla, SE of Fethiye. 1250m. Under *Cedrus* on limestone. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-22. (A fine yellow form from high on Baba Dag. Bob & Rannveig's Certificate of Merit form.) (10+) C
- 492.718 : FRITILLARIA CAUCASICA** * Armenia, Aragats range, Kasah river valley. (*F. caucasica* as a whole is not often seen in cultivation & we have little material from so far E in the UK. The species extends across Transcaucasia into NW Iran. As we know it in Turkey, it is a fine thing with large, conical, glaucous purple-brown bells.) (10+) E
- 492.721 : FRITILLARIA aff. CAUCASICA** * Iran, West Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1780m. Montane grassland. (Our wild collections have been listed as *Fritillaria* sp., under the field-numbers JJA 16820 and JJA 17279.) (This population is not *F. chlororhabdota* nor does it match the description of *F. atrolineata*, both recently described taxa from this area. Bob Wallis says he could call it *F. zagrica* if it had yellow-tipped flowers and could key it out as the Turkish endemic *F. armena*. The habitat is wrong for both of these : a rich meadow not steppe and moreover this is a slender plant 20cm. or more high. We think it best placed close to the northern *F. caucasica* but who can say it will not end up as another new species.) (15+) 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
- 493.307 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA** (subsp. *crassifolia*) * Turkey, Maras, Ahir Dag. Ex R. & R. Wallis 93-25. (The type race has a wide but very local distribution across Turkey. Always in isolated sites, growing in steep, loose, unstable talus-slides. A dwarf plant with fleshy, twisted, greyish foliage & variable, big, greenish yellow, brown-chequered bells.) (15+) D
- 493.308 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA** (subsp. *crassifolia*) * Turkey, Maras, E of Kafarli. Ex RRW 92-35. (15+) D
- 493.309 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA** (subsp. *crassifolia*) * Turkey, Agri, Tahir Dag. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (15+) D
- 493.350 : FRITILLARIA aff. CRASSIFOLIA** * Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki (S of Marivan). 2500m. SW-facing limestone slope. (Originally listed as an unidentified *Fritillaria* sp. under our field-number JJA 17255, this coll. has to be almost precisely on Wendelbo's Iranian locality for *F. crassifolia* subsp. *poluninii* but this is a big, 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. It may be best to consider it a new taxon in the *F. crassifolia* complex. Oleg Polunin collected a herbarium specimen of a similar plant in Iraq in the 1950's (at the same time as the type-collection of *F.c.* subsp. *poluninii*) but it has been ignored (maybe because he recounts that his herbarium sheets blew away & the data may be muddled.) (10+) E
- 493.500 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA** * Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 2800m. Open slopes. (Very variable 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 the Iranian border & 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 JJA 16773) (A distinct eastern development of this variable complex. Found in the Tabriz area, it has been described as *F. karadaghensis*. A dwarf plant with big, yellow and brown bells.) (10+) D

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

- 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 to grow.) (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 from dark chocolate to honey-brown shades. Endemic solely to the Greek-Bulgarian border-ranges.) (15+) **E**
- 494.401 : FRITILLARIA DRENOVSKII** * Greece, Drama, Menikio. Ex R.& R.Wallis 01-46. (15+) **E**
- 494.604 : FRITILLARIA EDUARDII** * Tajikistan, E of Duschanbe, Romit. (Distributed at about 2000m. in & around Tajikistan, this is a distinct relative of *F. imperialis*, flowering much earlier in spring, at about 40cm. (though we are told it can reach 1m.). The pendant bells look outwards & are more open & broader than those of *F. imperialis*. They also reputedly lack the foxy smell. Alan Edwards describes them as 'barley-sugar' colour : a soft yellow-orange, though we believe they can vary to deeper reddish shades. We have not yet flowered it ourselves & 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 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 seedlings. (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.) (10+) **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 closely related *F. rixii*. Difficult & seldom seen in cultivation.) (10) **F**
- 495.711 : FRITILLARIA FORBESII** Turkey, Mugla, Marmaris peninsula. c. 300m. Among scrub on serpentine. R.& R.Wallis coll. (Lime-tinged, yellow bells. Near *F. carica* but taller & with narrow, linear, bright-green leaves.) (15+) **D**
- 495.750 : FRITILLARIA FRANKORUM** * Syria, Kassab. 700m. Flooded fields. Ex R. & R. Wallis 96-11. (Originally thought by Bob & Rannveig Wallis to be a "giant form" of *F. assyriaca* but described by them as a new species in 2003. We were a little uncomfortable about its specific rank as it appeared to be sterile, only increasing vegetatively. It has confounded us by setting some seed. This is a distinct, elegant plant, in foliage resembling *F. assyriaca* but with wider, yellow-green bells. This is not a difficult species to cultivate and we are sure it will soon become widely grown.) (10) **E**
- 495.853 : FRITILLARIA GIBBOSA** * Iran, Zanjan, NW of Zanjan. 1250m. Sandy clay & gravel hills in river valley. (An exquisite 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**
- 496.007 : FRITILLARIA GRAECA** (var. *graeca*) * Greece, Evia. Ex R.& R. Wallis 01-07. (A little 'sweetie' from a little-known locality for this. Classic, little *F. graeca* greeny yellow & black, neatly banded bells, on a very compact plant.) . . (15+) **C**
- 496.020 : FRITILLARIA GRAECA** (var. *graeca*) * No data. From several colls. on Parnes, etc. Single, broadly campanulate bells with purple-brown segments & distinct yellow-green fascia, on stems of about 15cm. (15+) **B**
- 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**
- 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, this dwarf race, previously only recognized from Mt. Hermon, was little-known. Their collections have necessitated a reappraisal of the species.) (15+) **D**
- 496.951 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS** * Syria, Mt. Hermon, NE slopes between Quatana & Barqash. 1450m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 96-45b (We have kept this darker, plum-coloured clone separate. It comes near to the original type-form.) (10+) **E**
- 496.952 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS** * Syria, NW of Rankous. 1800m. Limestone. Ex R.& R. Wallis 95-07b . . . (10+) **D**
- 497.000 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS** * Syria, NW of Rankous. 1850m. Scree. Ex R.& R. Wallis 96-39. (10+) **D**

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- 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. Limestone. (Ex ACW 963 & a W.K. Aslet coll. Distributed in the 1960's as *F. crassifolia*. A neat little plant with dimly chequered, green bells.) (10+) D
- 497.301 : **FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS** * Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2600m. Sandy clay slopes in steep-sided gully. (The beautiful Crown Imperial, tallest & 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
- 497.310 : **FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS** * No data. From cultivated British garden stock.. (15+) A
- 497.610 : **FRITILLARIA INVOLUCRATA** * No data. From Mike & Polly Stone's garden stock of this European species, often successful outside in the UK. Wild in Provence & the Alpes-Maritimes of SE France & in NW Italy, its narrow-leaved stems of about 20cm. each carry a whorl of three linear bracts above a solitary, broad, green, purple-chequered bell. . . . (15+) C
- 497.752 : **FRITILLARIA KOTSCHYANA** * Iran, Mazandaran, Chalus, Siahbishah. 2100-2300m. (From central Elburz forms, selected in the wild by the SLIZE expedition. A *F. crassifolia* relative, endemic to the N slopes of the Elburz Mts. Pendant bells chequered with pale green & brown sometimes open almost at ground-level though it can be 20cm. high.) (10+) D
- 497.760 : **FRITILLARIA aff. KOTSCHYANA** * Iran, Gilan/Ardabil, E of Khalkhal. 1900m. Alpine turf & moist gulleys. (An intriguing plant from the Talesh range on the border with Azerbaijan. Geographically, extremely close to the Azerbaijan Talysh endemic *F. grandiflora*, under which Bob Wallis prefers to place it. Distinct from the 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 it seems easy to grow and increase.) (10+) D
- 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
- 497.920 : **FRITILLARIA aff. LATAKIENSIS** * Turkey, Icel, S of Gulnar. 800m. Among scrub on limestone. N. Stevens coll. (From one of the puzzling colonies in the valleys along the S side of the Cilician Taurus range. Certainly closest to this more eastern species but with touch more of *F. acmopetala* in its broader, greener bells.) (10+) E
- 498.503 : **FRITILLARIA LUSITANICA** * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (The variable fritillaries of the Iberian peninsula, 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 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. (The island race from Crete is often strikingly banded with green & elegantly urn-shaped.) (10+) D
- 499.450 : **FRITILLARIA aff. MESSANENSIS** * Croatia, Biokovo Planina, above Tucepi. 900m. Among limestone boulders. (An intriguing plant raised from a small seed-collection made in 1990, under JJA 11944, & listed once as *F. montana*, under our 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. Hardy & one of the finest, most vigorous species with us, though never numerous in the wild. Worth trying outside in the UK, in a sunny, well-drained site.) (20+) B
- 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 group. Globular, brownish bells & bulbs with a stoloniferous habit.) (15+) C
- 500.320 : **FRITILLARIA MONTANA** * Turkey, Antalya, SW of Hisarcandir (Antalya to Altinyaka). 900m. 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

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

- 500.400 : FRITILLARIA MUTABILIS** * Greece, Fokida, Oros Giona, SW of Kaloskopi. 1800m. Among grasses on limestone. (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**
- 500.505 : 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 our 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.) (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**
- 500.507 : FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA** * No data. Ex H.& I.Barton form. (Distinct from the above two.) (15+) **D**
- 501.205 : FRITILLARIA ORIENTALIS** * No data but the genuine species from material originally from Martyn Rix. An obscure 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**
- 501.410 : FRITILLARIA PALLIDIFLORA** * No data. From established British cultivated stock of this splendid Central Asian species from the mountains of Xinjiang in China & Dzungarian Alatau of Kazakhstan. About 30cm. high with broad, grey leaves & big pale-yellow bells. One of the finest & most satisfactory outside in the UK.) (20+) **B**
- 501.505 : FRITILLARIA PERSICA** Turkey, Icel, S of Gulnar. 800m. Among stones on limestone. (A distinct and spectacular species, well-known in cultivation & quite frequent in the mountains of W Iran but most uncommon in Turkey. This can reach 1m. with racemes of up to 20 bells, here in a vinous purple. Possible outside in a sunny site in the UK.) (15+) **C**
- 501.520 : FRITILLARIA PERSICA** Jordan, W of Kerak. (Southern populations have been called *F. arabica*. Seed from a very vigorous population, often more than 1m. tall with broad leaves. Flower remains indicate very dark bells.) (15+) **C**
- 501.801 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII** * Turkey, Denizli, Honaz Dag. 1650m. Clay on limestone. (A neat plant, 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**
- 501.813 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII** * Turkey, Konya, SSE of Bozkir. 1640m. Ex a J.Ruksans coll. (The bell-shaped flowers with recurved tips to the segments, on stems about 10cm. high are purplish-brown outside and yellow inside. Centred on Turkey, this diverse species-group extends to Armenia, W Iran, Syria & the Lebanon.) (15+) **B**
- 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**
- 502.310 : FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA** * No data. An excellent garden-plant in the UK. Endemic to the 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**
- 502.450 : FRITILLARIA REUTERI** * Iran, NW of Esfahan. (Extremely local in the Bakhtiari country of the central Zagros range but numerous in a few, seasonally moist, stony meadows at 2500-3000m. Wide mahogany bells, broadly bordered with yellow, not unlike *F. michailovskyi* but taller & more delicate, both in habit & constitution. Not easy & scarce in cultivation, though it can take well to life outside in N Europe. Prefers not being too dried-out in summer.) (10) **F**
- 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. euboeica*. Norman Stevens commends it as more likely to appeal to gardeners. About 20cm. high with yellow bells, closest to Turkish *F. sibthorpiana*.) . . (10) **E**

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- 502.700 : FRITILLARIA RUTHENICA** * Russia, (formerly Mordovskaya ASSR), Penza district. (20+) D
- 502.701 : FRITILLARIA RUTHENICA** * Russia, (formerly Mordovskaya ASSR), Saratov district. (A seldom-seen, northern species, closest to *F. orientalis*. Easily distinguished by the curled, cirrhose tips of the upper leaves. The name is sometimes misapplied to other members of this group. 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 genus *Korolkowia*. Like no other in its pendant, narrow bells with widespreading tips. 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
- 502.805 : 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. 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
- 502.880 : FRITILLARIA** aff. **SORORUM** * Turkey, Icel, NE of Gulnar. 750m. (*F. sororum* was described in 1998 from the J. & K. Persson 87-99 coll., without a precise type-locality. We cannot legitimately call these *F. sororum* as they lack the cirrhose tips to the leaves, cited as a significant diagnostic character. They have obvious affinities to it : somewhat intermediate between *F. acmopetala* & the more western *F. whittallii* in appearance, though the short type-diagnosis of *F. sororum* compares it with *F. involucrata* from the Alpes-Maritimes. About 30 cm. high with alternate linear leaves & rounded, rather than angular, bells of glaucous green chequered with purple-brown.. Large bells, rather greener and quite distinct from the next.) (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. (The preceding is dwarfer & this is what 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, in pearly white, pink-tinged to varying degrees 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+) D
- 503.201 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA** * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau WNW of Koktal. 800m. Stony ridge. (10+) D
- 503.208 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, W of Chimgan. 1900m. (Rich pink form). . . (10+) E

Fritillaria straussii : wild seed from Iran

- 503.306 : FRITILLARIA STRAUSSII** Iran, Kermanshah, S of Kerend. 1600m. N-facing rock-crevices in low cliffs. Growing amongst large herbaceous *Umbelliferae* & shaded by small *Quercus* trees. R. & R. Wallis 04-077. (A wild Iranian seed-collection from near to the Thomas Strauss 1903 type-locality. This seed is the result of a lengthy detour and much searching by Bob & Rannveig Wallis during their 2004 visit to Iran. This is almost certainly the first time a wild seed collection, giving the opportunity for greater genetic diversity in cultivated stock, has been made available for distribution. The few earlier introductions were all by means of collected bulbs. This is an early-flowering, oak-scrub plant from quite low-down in the western foothills of the Zagros, where it is hot in summer but snow-covered for a period in winter. This sought-after species in the *F. crassifolia* group is robust with paired or whorled shiny green leaves and broadly bell-shaped flowers in rich red-brown, tessellated all over and opening from green buds. It is very rare in cultivation & not easy to grow.) (10) F
- 503.308 : FRITILLARIA STRAUSSII** * Turkey, Hakkari, NNW of Semdinli. Among *Quercus* scrub on loose slopes. Ex O. Sonderhausen 936. (Cultivated seeds from a collection made near the point where the borders of Turkey, Iran and Iraq meet. A heavy Turkish army presence makes it difficult to investigate populations near this border-area at present.) (10) F
- 503.309 : FRITILLARIA STRAUSSII** * Iran, Kermanshah, pass between Ilam & Eslamabad. Ex G. Bakhshi Khaniki 051. (Cultivated seed from another coll. made near to the Thomas Strauss 1903 type-locality. We searched for seed in this area, towards the Iraqi border, unsuccessfully in the 1960's. This is from a 1994 coll. by an Iranian botanist.) (10) F
- 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, untessellated, purple & green bells. Seldom available but not 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*. (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

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; € 2. -	C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; € 4. -	E : \$8.00 ; £4.50 ; € 7. -
B : \$4.00 ; £2.00 ; € 3. -	D : \$6.00 ; £3.50 ; € 5. -	F : \$10.00 ; £6.00 ; € 9. -

- 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, 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
- 503.719 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA subsp. REISERI** * Greece, Aetolia, E of Mesolongi, Koutsiliaris. 10-75m. Shaded by *Phlomis*, *Salvia* & *Euphorbia dendroides* in phrygana on NW-facing slope. Ex R.& R. Wallis 03-34. (A low-altitude endemic of the W 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 worth specific status.) (10+) E
- 503.720 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA subsp. REISERI** * No data. Most striking of the *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. 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 fairly accommodating.) (15+) C
- 504.210 : FRITILLARIA TUNTASIA** * No data. Endemic to the islands of Kithnos & Serifos in the Kiklades, off the coast of Attica. A taller, more slender plant than the allied *F. obliqua* with more greyish leaves evenly distributed up the 30cm. stems & up to 5 flowers. Strikingly beautiful with virtually black, conical bells with a glaucous bloom outside. (15+) C
- Fritillaria verticillata : the true species from the Altai**
- 504.580 : FRITILLARIA VERTICILLATA** * Kazakhstan, Altai Mts., Kara-Sumbe. (This coll. is from the southernmost Altai, at a point where the borders of Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Chinese Xinjiang meet. Totally different to plants familiar in cultivation under this name or *F. thunbergii*. A beautiful, free-flowering plant, about 50cm. tall. Possibly most closely allied to Chinese *F. tortifolia*, with pure-white flowers, delicately veined with green and opening widely.) (10+) F
- 504.660 : FRITILLARIA WALUJEWII** * No data. Large, broad, shouldered bells, dimly chequered with maroon and greenish-grey, pendant on 20cm. stems, below whorls of narrow leaves. Distributed from the Pamir Alai, N through the E Tien Shan to the Dzungarian Ala Tau, often growing among *Juniperus* scrub in peaty soil over limestone. (10) F
- 504.703 : FRITILLARIA WHITTALLII** * Turkey, Antalya, Ciglikara forest near Gombe. 1320m. Ex R.& R. Wallis 90-11. (An exceptionally local species, which appears limited to patches of humus-rich scree at about the tree-line of cedar-forest in Antalya & Isparta provinces, SW Turkey. 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
- 504.800 : FRITILLARIA ZAGRICA** * Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2600m. Sandy clay. Ex a G. Bakhshi Khaniki coll. (A 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 JJA 16869) (From further N than we expected to find this. Browner, yellow-tipped bells.) (10+) F
- 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
- 509.302 : GALANTHUS REGINAE-OLGAE** (subsp. *reginae-olgae*) Greece, Messinia, Oros Taigetos. M. Jope 04-22. (A beautiful snowdrop, flowering in autumn before any leaves appear. Good drainage & sun in the UK.) (10) D
- 509.609 : GALANTHUS WORONOWII** * Russia, near Sochi, Black Sea coast. (Confused with the allied Aegean *G. ikariae* for many years but now recognized at specific level in the recent monograph. Broad, glossy, light green leaves.) (10) D
- 542.000 : GYMNOSPERMIUM ALBERTII** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan. 1200m. Open, stony area below snow-patch. (A tuberous member of the *Berberidaceae* 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
- 561.802 : HELLEBORUS NIGER** Italy, Brescia, above Limone on Lago di Garda. Woodland over limestone. M. Jope 04-33. (A 2004 wild coll. of the classic Christmas Rose with huge white, bowl-shaped flowers above low clumps of dark, glossy green, divided foliage. Plants in this area approximate to the poorly defined *H. niger* subsp. *macranthus*.) (15+) C
- 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. Cultivated seed is still very limited & likely to remain so.) (5) E

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2. -		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4. -		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7. -
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3. -		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5. -		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9. -

Hepatica nobilis : seed from selected Pyrenean forms

Hepatica nobilis is one of the loveliest plants in early spring both in its native woodlands & in the garden. Its clumps of short rhizomes with overwintering, trilobed leaves send up their flowers with the unfolding, silky new foliage soon after the snow melts. Distributed throughout most of central, continental Europe from the Pyrenees eastwards into Russia & north to Sweden, it is a variable plant, especially in flower colour. The small Pyrenean forms are especially distinct with

very complex white patterns on their little, dark leaves. Hermann Fuchs in Germany has been selecting these variants for many years and this is seed from him. Like several other genera in this list, *Hepatica* seed is best sown as soon as possible after ripening. Sow as soon as you can after receipt and expose to winter temperatures outside. Many reports of good germination (even with the seasonal difference in New Zealand) followed our last lasting.

566.057 : HEPATICA NOBILIS from PYRENEAN PALE BLUES * Pale blue flowers with large white centres and the distinctive white-marked leaves of the Pyrenean plants. "Sehr schön !" comments Hermann Fuchs. (10+) C

566.058 : HEPATICA NOBILIS from PYRENEAN DARK BLUES * Similar foliage with deep-blue flowers. (10+) C

566.060 : HEPATICA NOBILIS from PYRENEAN PINKS * From plants with foliage with particularly striking white-patterns and with strong-pink flowers. Seed from Hermann Fuchs' best selections (10+) C

Hyacinthella : a charming and neglected genus

570.950 : HYACINTHELLA ACUTILOBA * Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2100m. Thin, limestone gravel on exposed ridges. (Wiry, 10cm. stems with up to 20, little china-blue bells rising from 2-3 distinctively broad, glaucous leaves, basally tinged with purple. From the severe continental climate of N central Anatolia. These dainty plants are on a similar pattern.) . . . (15+) C

571.120 : HYACINTHELLA GLABRESCENS * Turkey, Niğde, SW of Ciftehan, foothills of Bolkar Dağları above Gümüş. 1500m. Steep, loose, stony slope. (A very local plant, limited to the Bolkar Dağ area of the Cilician Taurus mountains. Close to *H. heldreichii* but with broader leaves & less deeply coloured violet-blue bells on the 10cm. stems.) (15+) C

571.145 : HYACINTHELLA HELDREICHII * Turkey, Antalya, between Beyşehir & 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, Niğde, 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 genus, a local plant.) (15+) C

571.201 : HYACINTHELLA LAZULINA * Turkey, Karaman, SSE of Karaman. c.1100m. Steppe. ('Split' from *H. heldreichii*, mainly from the area S of Karaman to Gulnar. Glaucous leaves & deepest blue, violet-shot flowers.) (15+) C

571.270 : HYACINTHELLA LEUCOPHAEA subsp. ATCHLEYI * Greece, Evia, mainland hills opposite Halkida. 200m. Open limestone slopes with sparse scrub. (Lots of little, clear sky-blue bells on wiry, 10-15cm. stems in early spring. Once considered to grow only around here & Thebes, it is now recognized as extending to W Bulgaria & E Serbia.) (15+) C

571.369 : HYACINTHELLA NERVOSA Jordan, W of Kerak. (A seldom collected species distributed around the N & W edges of the Syrian Desert, an extremely hot area in summer. Dense racemes of about 20, stemless blue bells, sometimes violet-tinged, above two twisting leaves with undulate margins. Our material from S Turkey has not been easy to grow.) (10+) D

571.500 : HYACINTHELLA SIIRTENSIS * Turkey, Mardin, NE of Mardin, Hop Gecidi. 1110m. Open, stony, limestone slopes. (Dense racemes of pale-blue bells. A Turkish endemic, closest to the other species from the northern edge of the Syrian Desert, *H. nervosa*, but with differently structured flowers & well separated geographically from it.) (10+) D

572.005 : HYACINTHOIDES ALGERIENSIS (*H. hispanica* var. *algeriensis*) * Morocco, Middle Atlas, ESE of El Ksiba. Ex JWB 89-18A (Rather like *H. reverchonii* (with wide-open, *Scilla* flowers). Worthwhile & easily grown.) (15+) B

572.201 : HYACINTHOIDES NON-SCRIPTA UK, Wales, below Ffostrasol. 150m. Deciduous woodland. (From our own population of bluebells, most spectacular of native British bulbs, not 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 * White form of this disjunct relative of *H. italica* with yellow, instead of blue, pollen & only known from the Cabo S. Vicente in S Portugal. Ex a V. Horton coll. (10+) C

572.500 : HYACINTHUS LITWINOWII * Iran, Khorasan, W of Bojnurd. 1200m. Steep, open, loose, stony slopes. (A Kopet Dag endemic. Most distinct in its rosettes of very broad, flat basal leaves, in the centre of which several very short, arching stems carry a succession of delicately scented hyacinth-flowers, variable from palest ice-blue to soft lilac-pink, opening near ground-level in early spring. It needs a hotter, drier summer rest than the other species in this genus.) (10) E

572.600 : HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS subsp. CHIONOPHILUS * Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2100m. Limestone crevices. (A 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

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Iris : junos and oncos for the specialists

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 and also the efforts made to produce these seeds 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. With the Central Asian junos, the misapplication of names, such as *I.*

orchioides, *I. willmottiana* & *I. albo-marginata*, has led to great confusion. We should not trust the naming of any junos in cultivation with the exceptions of the collection cultivated by Tony Hall at Kew, those grown by Janis Ruksans in Latvia & by Norman Stevens in the UK. In naming their plants, these growers have all collaborated, as we have, with Dr. Arnis Seisums, the world authority on the cytology and nomenclature of the Subgenus *Scorpiris*. His work is ongoing. Eventually, we hope to see a monograph from Tony Hall & Arnis Seisums, based on their revised nomenclature. We shall put our names in line with this in due course.

- 583.470 : IRIS ALBOMARGINATA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Pskem range, Ichnatschais valley. (From a type-locality coll. of this seldom-collected plant. The name has been (and continues to be) misapplied to other species. The true species is restricted to a few currently inaccessible localities at very high altitudes. It is only about 15cm. tall with up to 5 flowers, usually in sky-blue but some tend to pale violet, with almost white blades to the falls with dark feathering.) (5) F
- 584.307 : IRIS AUCHERI** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Iran, West Azarbayegan, between Agh Bolagh & Sangar. 1500m. Heavy clay on limestone slope. (An excellent Juno and one of the easiest 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
- 584.323 : IRIS AUCHERI from LILAC-PINK FORM** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Diyarbakir, NW of Diyarbakir. 800m. Field with deep clay, flooded in spring. Ex KPPZ 90-158 (Hand-pollinated seed from a single, lilac-pink clone, named 'Leylek Lila', selected by the KPPZ expedition from a famously variable population. Unlike anything we have seen in gardens so far but likely to come fairly true from seed. The species is one of the easier Junos in the UK. 30cm. high.) (5) F
- 584.750 : IRIS BARNUMAE f. PROTONYMA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Iran, West Azarbayegan, N of Khoi, Khamsian pass. 1585m. Residual steppe between cultivated areas. (Material of this sumptuous, dwarf steppe-plant has hardly 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 BUCARICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * No data. Originally from the old commercial, bicoloured stock with creamy white flowers with a bright yellow blade to the falls but successive generations of seedlings have tended to become altogether yellower, like the wild forms. Vigorous, increasing well, about 30cm. tall with several flowers appearing from the axils of the upper, shiny green leaves. Like *I. magnifica*, successful in a sunny site in drier parts of the UK.) (15+) B
- 585.430 : IRIS CAPNOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Baschkizilsai valley. (From a type-locality coll. of this dwarf juno made in the western Tien Shan. Stems up to 15cm. high with 1-3 flowers, described by Brian Mathew as "smoky grey-green with a yellow crest" & with 3-lobed "pale violet standards". The bulbs have distinctive, swollen roots.) (5) F
- 585.431 : IRIS CAPNOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, NW of Angren, Mazardjan. 1300m. Igneous rock pockets & ledges. (Listed in 2001 under our field-number JJA 17515 as an unidentified wild coll., this fascinating species has settled down well in cultivation with us. This coll. appears to differ a little from the type-description but it is almost certainly this species. Several flowers of translucent, smoky, brownish grey on 15 cm. stems.) (8) F
- 585.609 : IRIS CAUCASICA subsp. TURCICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Artvin, above Demirkent. 2000m. Montane steppe. Ex KKPS 93-33 (From a Michael Kammerlander coll. of this mountain-plant from N & NE Turkey. Up to 4 translucent, yellow flowers, sometimes green tinged, open on stems of about 15cm., clothed with 4-7, broad, grey-green leaves) (5) E
- 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 *Iris*, & known only from the currently inaccessible type-locality. Slender, branching stems, about 30cm high, with up to 3, very large, flat, violet-blue flowers, shaded white & yellow-blotched on the falls. Not difficult in the bulb-frame or alpine-house but needs some skill & care to maintain, though grown successfully by some in the open garden in the UK.) (10+) D
- 586.108 : IRIS EDMENSIS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Jordan, N of Wadi Musa, near Shobak. (An extraordinary dwarf juno. The only species with flowers densely spotted and striped with violet-purple on a creamy background. Apart from the distinctive colour pattern, the widely open winged hafts of the falls make for an unusual and distinct flower-shape. Otherwise, its silver-edged, falcate foliage and habit are similar to *I. persica*. Endemic to a small region of Jordan, around 1400m., growing on open calcareous slopes, often in *Artemisia*-steppe. We have found it exceptionally difficult to cultivate and intolerant of our humid atmosphere and low light-levels in winter. It is used to drying desert winds, intense sunlight & summer heat.) (5) F

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- 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. Narrow, linear leaves & long-tubed flowers in rich red-purple, slashed with yellow on each fall. Best grown 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, 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 overtop the prominent, large, 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**
- 587.003 : IRIS GALATICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Kayseri, W of Pinarbaşı. 1500m. Steppe vegetation. (A dwarf central Turkish endemic with a more northern distribution than both *I. stenophylla* and *I. persica*. It is almost as variable in colour and markings as *I. persica* and just as difficult to grow well. The western forms tend to be in translucent yellows and silvery-purples with deeper coloured, vinous-purple falls. Further east, redder purples and chestnut-brown shades predominate.) ... (5) **E**
- 587.021 : IRIS GALATICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Tunceli, N of Pülümür. Openings among deciduous scrub. ... (5) **F**
- 588.910 : IRIS HOOGIANA** (Sect. *Regelia*) * No data. A stout species from Tajikistan, perhaps the easiest of the 'arils' & often considered the epitome of what an iris should be. Beautifully proportioned flowers of classic shape, in pure, soft lavender-blue with linear, yellow beards on 30cm. stems. Has been grown outside in the UK but easier with protection. (5) **C**
- 589.354 : IRIS HYMENOPATHA 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**
- 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 coll. of this spectacular species from around the border between Turkey & Syria. Somewhat intermediate between *I. gatesii* and the dark-veined, more southern species centred on *I. sofarana*. About 30-40cm. tall with huge flowers with tucked-in falls. Standards veined & stippled with violet on a whitish ground. Falls veined with deeper purple. A vigorous plant, possibly needing richer treatment than the Iranian steppe-species.) (5) **F**
- 590.268 : IRIS KOLPAKOWSKIANA** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, W of Chimgan. (A very odd species, placed in this subgenus with the 'reticulatas' & resembling them in its bulbs but somewhat 'juno-like' in its narrow, channelled leaves. Pale blue or purple flowers with rich, red-purple blades. A plant of open, stony slopes at up to 1300m. in the western Tien Shan, where it flowers along the melting snow-patches, this has always been a challenge to grow.) (10) **E**
- 590.269 : IRIS KOLPAKOWSKIANA** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, SE of Parkent. 1200m. ... (8) **E**
- 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 brownish purple, which flushes into the ground-colour. The genuine species is rare in cultivation.) (5) **E**
- 599.625 : IRIS LINEATA** (*I. karategina*) (Sect. *Regelia*) * Tajikistan. No further data. (Raised from seed received as *I. stolonifera* from material collected in Tajikistan. Stoloniferous it certainly is but the rhizomes are smaller & thinner than *I. stolonifera*. The blue-bearded, darker segments of the flowers on 30cm. stems are more pointed & it flowers about a month earlier with us. *I. lineata* was merged with the allied *I. darwasica* by Dykes but not by Brian Mathew.) (5) **F**
- 590.805 : IRIS LYCOTIS** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) Iran, Lorestan, WNW of Dorud, Razan pass. 2200m. Limestone rock ledges. (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 comparatively short stems. Intergrades with *I. iberica* further North.) (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. A splendid Central Asian, which can be successfully grown outside in a sunny bed in the UK. Large pale lavender flowers on stout stems of 60cm. or more... (15+) **B**
- 590.940 : IRIS MARACANDICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Zhizakh, Nuratau, SE of Temirkovuk. Among *Artemisia* on open, rocky, W-facing slope. (From our collection originally listed under the field-number JJA 17548. A dwarf junco, flowering at about 10cm. in height with 1-4 creamy yellow flowers. Not an easy plant to grow in the UK.) (5) **F**
- 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**

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

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

- 591.311 : IRIS aff. NUSAIRIENSIS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Malatya, ESE of Malatya. 1850m. Among sparse *Acantholimon* & *Astragalus* in gravelly soil on exposed summit ridge. (An extraordinary colony, like nothing any of us has seen previously in Turkey. In facies like *I. nusairiensis* & from a very similar habitat (quite different to the habitats of any *I. aucheri* we know in Turkey or Iran). Arnis Seisums suggests we provisionally place it close to *I. nusairiensis*. It has 1 to 3 flowers but the details & colour are as yet unknown. Whether this ends up as a new species or is placed at some level under *I. aucheri* or *I. nusairiensis* will depend on the results of the cytological work being undertaken at present.) (5) F
- 591.330 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, SE of Parkent. 1200m. In gritty clay or between granite boulders on NW-facing slope. (Listed in 2002 under field-number JJA 17505. 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 likely that the species will be divided into several taxa. Nothing to do with the easily grown, taller plant (a yellow-flowered *I. bucharica*) circulating under this name in cultivation..) (5) F
- 591.336 : IRIS aff. ORCHIOIDES** (Sect. *Scorpiris*) * Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Open slopes. (From our 2002 collection, under the field number JJA 17603, which belongs to a taxon to be described by Arnis Seisums as a new species. The type-locality will be N Uzbekistan. This coll. from S Kazakhstan differs slightly from the Uzbek material but essentially represents an extension of the previously known distribution from the southern slopes of this border range to the northern ones. This is a fine new plant barely in cultivation at present but far from impossible to grow.) (5) F
- 592.320 : IRIS PARADOXA** (var. *paradoxa*) (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) Armenia. No further data. (The northern, Transcaucasian type-race from Georgia & Armenia. An amazing and unexpected flower, paradoxical indeed, with much reduced, stiff, horizontal falls covered in black velvet & huge, upright standards veined with deep-purple on a violet ground.) (5) F
- 592.404 : IRIS PARVULA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tajikistan, Hissar range, Karatag valley. (A rare and distinct species with 10cm. stems clothed with a few, narrow, strap-shaped leaves and bearing translucent, greenish cream flowers.) (5) F
- 592.509 : IRIS PERSICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Tunceli, NW of Tunceli. 950-1000m. Among deciduous scrub. (Possibly the most beautiful and certainly the most widespread of the Turkish junos, extending S into N Iraq & N Syria but not, in spite of its name, into Iran. About 10cm. high with up to 4 flowers on long tubes from the tuft of 3-4, tapered, white-margined leaves in early spring. It is very sensitive to excess moisture & not an easy species to grow. Striking purple-brown forms with yellow crests & intricate markings in this little-collected eastern locality, rich in endemics.) (5) F
- 592.519 : IRIS PERSICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Mardin, NW of Mardin. 1100m. Open slopes. (Large-flowered, silver-grey forms, heavily marked with reddish purple on the falls, from this area have been called *I.p.* var. *mardinensis*.) (5) F
- 592.522 : IRIS PERSICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Mersin, E of Arslankoy. 1000m. In *Pinus* woodland. (Possibly from the type-locality for *I. bolleana*. Broad, shapely falls in rich brown-purple, rimmed with straw-yellow.) (5) F
- 594.251 : IRIS PSEUDOCAUCASICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Van, E of Ozalp. 2100m. Among steppe vegetation on low hills. (Almost on the Iranian border here. We are told that especially richly coloured yellows occur in this area.) (5) E
- 595.351 : IRIS REGIS-UZZIAE** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Jordan, hills SW of Ras an Naqb. (A recently described juno with short, 15cm stems, packed with curved leaves at the base & carrying up to 3 flowers, in this population predominantly pale lemon-yellow with deep-yellow-ridged falls but we have grown plants from this area in cool, blue-tinged yellows & it can vary to pale lilac-blues as well. Only known in Jordan from around this area but described from the Negev of Israel. It responds quite well under glass in the UK with careful watering but is possibly safest grown with minimal frost-protection.) (8) F
- 596.059 : IRIS ROSENBACHIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tajikistan, Hisar range, Harangon valley. (An exquisite, very variable, dwarf juno with bright green foliage. Currently accepted as including *I. baldschuanica* and *I. nicolai*, which latter species this coll. closely resembles in colour. Rated as "one of the most beautiful forms" & a good grower. 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. Intolerant of excess moisture, it can be difficult to maintain over a long period but usually progresses well from seed. Growing this in Cambridge, UK, Norman Stevens considers it to be one of the easier dwarf ones.) (10+) E
- 596.061 : IRIS ROSENBACHIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Surchandare, Chulbair range, NW of Sina. 1700m. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From near the type-locality of *I. rosenbachiana*. Creamy flowers with black-purple falls.) (5) E
- 596.601 : IRIS SARI** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Turkey, Gaziantep, W of Gaziantep. 850m. Among scrub on limestone slopes. (A robust Turkish endemic with widely distributed but very local populations on both limestone & igneous rocks. Closely allied to the Iranian *I. meda*. Standards & falls are veined with deep maroon on a straw-yellow ground. A large signal-patch of velvety maroon-black stains the falls below the cream to deep yellow beard of dense, short hairs.) (5) F
- 598.847 : IRIS STENOPHYLLA** (subsp. *stenophylla*) (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Konya, W of Erenkaya. 1650m. Open areas of rotten granite along ridge. (The beautiful dwarf species, distributed along the interior ranges of the Cilician Taurus. Several curved, green leaves cluster near the ground concealing the short stem carrying 1 or 2, wide flowers in shades of violet-blue with violet-mottled, white zones around the yellow crests. Easier to grow than *I. persica* & *I. galatica*.) (5) F

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2. -		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4. -		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7. -
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3. -		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5. -		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9. -

- 599.138 : IRIS STOLONIFERA** (Sect. *Regelia*) * Uzbekistan, Chulbair range, near Sina. (From clones selected in the wild from a variable population. 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 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**
- 600.209 : IRIS TUBERGENIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, SE of Parkent. 1100m. (About 15cm. high in flower with broad, white-margined leaves and 1-3 bright yellow flowers with crested falls.) (5) **F**
- 600.600 : IRIS URMIENSIS** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) (*I. barnumae* subsp. *barnumae* f. *urmiensis*) * Iran, W Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1780m. Montane grassland over crystalline rock. (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* (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. 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. (Described originally in 1901 from material grown by Ellen Willmott. Russian botanists applied the invalid name *I. caerulea* to it. 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.) (5) **E**
- 601.700 : IRIS ZENAIIDAE** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, Kugart valley. (A lovely juno recently introduced from its seldom-visited type-locality. About 3, large flowers in rich violet-blue, heavily marked with deeper blue on the haft of the falls & around the white crest. So far proving to be a "very good grower" in the Baltic republics.) (5) **E**
- 624.950 : LEONTICE ARMENIACA** (syn. *L. minor*) * Iran, East Azerbayejan, SE of Marand. 1750m. Open stony slopes. (A sweetie & the dwarfest in the genus with unbranched stems of about 15cm. carrying compact inflorescences of bright yellow flowers, held just above the ground-hugging, lobed, fleshy, bluish leaves. Though Coode places it under *L. leontopetalum*, as *L.l.* subsp. *armeniicum*. we are glad to see it retained at specific level in Stearn's more recent review. We do not believe it is close to *L. leontopetalum*. The two can grow on the same hillside with no obvious intergradation.) (5) **E**
- 625.070 : LEONTICE LEONTOPETALUM** subsp. **EWERSMANNII** * Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 2050m. Steep, rocky slopes with diverse steppe vegetation. (This summer-dormant, tuberous member of the *Berberidaceae* has clusters of yellow flowers appearing above the beautifully cut, grey leaves in early spring. Very handsome in flower, foliage & in its inflated, pinkish white balloon-like fruits. Well-suited to bulb-frame conditions. It does not increase vegetatively and must be grown from seed, a fairly slow procedure, so it remains unobtainable in commerce & virtually unknown in gardens.) (5) **D**
- 630.120 : LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE** (subsp. *autumnale*) * No data. Delightful 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 NICAEENSE** * 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. 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'.) (15+) **C**
- 630.480 : LEUCOJUM TINGITANUM** * Morocco, Rif, above Chaouene. Ex the J.W. Blanchard 88-02. (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. nicaeense* & proving as easily grown in similar conditions in the alpine-house.) (10+) **D**

Muscari : some choice Turkish species

- 687.950 : MUSCARI ANATOLICUM** * Turkey, Konya, Sultan Dag. 1760m. Exposed limestone ridgetop. (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** * Turkey, Konya, S of Beysehir Golu. 1100m. Roadside verge. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-50. (A selection made in Turkey by Bob & Rannveig Wallis over a decade ago & now named 'Gul'. Pinkish white flowers blush to deeper sugar-pink as they mature. A good percentage come 'true' after two generations.) . . (15+) **C**
- 688.101 : MUSCARIAUCHERI** (Subgen. *Botryanthus*) * Turkey, Bolu, near Abant Golu. 1000m. Ex N. Stevens 2541 (A striking bicoloured form. Mid-blue and white flowers over short, neat foliage. From a cool, moist part of Turkey.) (20+) **A**

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

- 688.205 : MUSCARI AZUREUM** * Turkey, Kahramanmaras, 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. 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 arresting, amethyst-violet sterile flowers.) . . (15+) **A**
- 688.704 : MUSCARI COELESTE** (Subgen. *Pseudomuscari*) * Turkey, Nigde, SW of Ciftehan, Bolkar Daglari. 1700m. In turf of alpine meadow. (A diminutive Turkish alpine endemic with an Anatolian-diagonal distribution, obliquely from here almost to the Georgian & Iranian borders. Only a few cm. high with tight, rounded racemes of open-mouthed, sky-blue bells followed by turquoise-tinted capsules. This little-known high altitude plant will resent hot, dry conditions.) (15+) **D**
- 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 dissuaded Kit Tan from describing it as a new species.) (15+) **A**
- 689.210 : MUSCARI CYCLADICUM** (Subgen. *Leopoldia*) * No data. A distinct *Leopoldia* endemic to the Kiklades off the Greek coast. About 30cm. high with cylindrical racemes of brown fertile flowers with bright tawny-yellow teeth and colourful sterile flowers on pale-violet pedicels. The true plant from the stock grown at Berlin Botanic Garden. (10) **C**
- 689.300 : MUSCARI DISCOLOR** * Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret. 2100m. Exposed, limestone-gravel ridges. (10+) **C**
- 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) **C**
- 690.060 : MUSCARI aff. MASSAYANUM** (Subgen. *Leopoldia*) * 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 in 'Flora of Turkey' as *M. massayanum*, this does not match the description of this & appears likely to be an undescribed species. Cylindrical racemes of violet-tinged buds open to grey-green flowers below a coma of pinkish lilac, rather than lilac-pink, sterile flowers. Channeled, grey-green leaves. Only increases by seed, not easy & needs careful watering.) (10) **E**
- 690.080 : 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.) (15+) **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. 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 : seeds from JWB collections in Morocco, Spain & Portugal

- 693.650 : NARCISSUS ALCARACENSIS** * Spain, Albacete, Sierra de Alcaraz, Paterna. Ex JWB 01-07. (A recently described yellow trumpet daffodil with up to 4 flowers on each stem. Rated by John as a good garden-plant for the UK.) (8) E
- 693.800 : NARCISSUS ASSOANUS** (*N. juncifolius*, *N. requienii*) * France, Haute-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. S & W-facing limestone cliffs. (A little, clear yellow jonquil. A delight in a pot & 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.) (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 distinct, dwarf race in greenish-white to pale greenish-yellow. Endemic to central Spain but neglected in literature.) (10+) C
- 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 foliage. Delightful in a pan.) . . (20+) B
- 696.259 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. NIVALIS** * Portugal, Serra da Estrela. Ex JWB 90-21 (10+) C
- 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, 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
- 696.600 : 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. 1000m. Humus-filled pockets on limestone boulders. (Robust & distinct. 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 M.Salmon & J.Blanchard 185. (Floriferous, deep yellow, dwarf hoop-petticoat with dark, thready leaves. Excellent alpine-house plant.) . . . (15+) B
- 699.500 : NARCISSUS CALCICOLA** * Portugal, Algarve, Benafin. Ex JWB 90-09. (A tidy, little relative of *N. scaberulus* in Sect. *Apodanthae*, endemic to Portugal & of very restricted distribution in the wild. Glauous keeled leaves & 15cm. stems with 2-5 flowers with cup-shaped coronas & entirely of a rich, deep yellow. Choice & seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . (10+) E
- 699.810 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) * Morocco, Beni Arouss, between Tangier & Chefchaouen. Ex JWB 89-06. (An excellent free-flowering form with profuse, pure-white hoop-petticoats in winter.) (10+) C
- 699.812 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) * Spain, S of Puerto de Mestanza. Ex JWB 99-06 . . (10+) C
- 699.819 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) * No data. From several *N.cantabricus* variants, flowering at different times from early winter into spring. White to creamy white hoop-petticoat flowers.) (15+) C
- 699.845 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS subsp. MONOPHYLLUS** * Spain, Sierra de los Filabres. Ex JWB 86-14 (Flowers are "uniformly icy sparkling white" & single leaves, threadlike, sinuous & prostrate.) (15+) D
- 699.850 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS var. PETUNIOIDES** * Selfed seed from the original clone, 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.) (10+) C
- 700.310 : NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS** * No data. Little-known in the wild but well established & permanent in UK gardens, where it can sow itself in heavy, acid loam. Grown before 1608 but 'lost' for 300 years until rediscovered in Portugal in 1885. Almost 'lost' again but a few fine colonies have been located over the last year or so. An irresistible, little, brilliant yellow daffodil, like no other in its extraordinarily long, narrow trumpet and reflexed perianth segments. (20+) B

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

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

- 700.321 : NARCISSUS DUBIUS** * Spain. Ex M. Salmon 528. No further data. (Smallest of Section *Tazzetae*, 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**
- 700.322 : NARCISSUS DUBIUS** * Spain, Valencia, Alzira. Ex JWB 02-05. (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**
- 701.002 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Portugal, Samora Correira. Ex M. Salmon 449. (Type-locality coll.) (10+) **C**
- 701.003 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Spain, La Carolina, Collado de los Jardines. (An excellent yellow jonquil, distributed along the drainage of the Tagus. A poorly defined species in a confusing group.) (10+) **C**
- 701.004 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex JWB 86-01. (15+) **C**
- 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*". 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 can grow well outside in the open garden in the 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 (Originally 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*, a rather obscure entity. This is 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, trumpet-daffodil, generally best outside in the UK. Differs from *N. longispathus* mainly in its white & pale yellow, bicoloured flowers. Usually about 30cm. high.) (15+) **C**
- 702.481 : NARCISSUS NOBILIS var. LEONENSIS** * Spain, Picos de Europa, Riaño. Ex JWB 00-01. (The imposing, western race of this large, striking trumpet daffodil, with pale-yellow to white segments around a deep yellow trumpet.) ... (5) **C**
- 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 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 tazzeta. The name (originally given to a NW Italian plant) may not be correctly applied. About 30cm. tall with clusters of up to 8, scented, white flowers. For decades, grown by John Blanchard outside in Dorset, in a raised bed against a S-facing wall.) (8) **D**
- 702.720 : NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS** * 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. (Recently described central Spanish, yellow trumpet daffodil, at first thought to be the the same as *N. obvallaris* but 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 (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**
- 703.750 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS 'THE O'MAHONY'S VARIETY'** * No data. An early-flowering (sometimes opening in January in the UK), uniformly bright yellow trumpet daffodil, originating in Ireland but without a precise wild counterpart. Though seldom seen now in cultivation, it is fertile and comes quite evenly from seed. (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 from which we first collected in 1962, best-known under the field-number JCA 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**

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 B : \$4.00 ; £2.00 ; € 3. - D : \$6.00 ; £3.50 ; € 5. - F : \$10.00 ; £6.00 ; € 9. -

- 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 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 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 careful watering & 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 central High Atlas. We have only found it on acid soils. Grow it cool & never bake it when dormant.) (10+) **C**
- 706.250 : NARCISSUS SEGURIENSIS** * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Segura. Ex JWB 01-05. (From type-locality material of this recently described yellow trumpet daffodil, in effect a 'split' from *N. longispathus*. A plant of seasonally wet sites.) (10) **E**
- 706.304 : NARCISSUS SEROTINUS** Portugal, Castillo Marim. JWB 03-08. (Wild-collected seed from this widespread, autumn-flowering species, which is seldom seen in cultivation. White flowers with orange coronas appear before the leaves. Not difficult to grow but it needs to be kept very hot & dry in summer to ensure regular flowering.) (20+) **C**
- 706.305 : NARCISSUS SEROTINUS** Spain, Cadiz, N of Moron. JWB 03-09. (A very robust form here.) (20+) **D**
- 707.200 : NARCISSUS TORTIFOLIUS** * Spain, Almeria, Sierra de los Filabres. 400m. JWB 02-02 (A remarkable species, described in 1977. A local endemic of hot, gypsum hills, introduced by John in 1986. Possibly closest to *N. dubius*, it may have originated by hybridization between Sections Tazetta & Jonquillae. Quite dwarf with creamy, clustered flowers & short twisted glaucous leaves, lying on the ground. Desirable but slow-growing & difficult to flower in the UK.) (10+) **E**
- 707.419 : NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS var. CERNUUS** (syn. subsp. *pallidulus*) * Portugal : no further data. (From stock from Coimbra Botanic Garden in the 1980's. Over much of Portugal & Spain, cream to pale yellow-flowered colonies occur, sometimes varying to deeper shades & usually narrower-leaved. As beautiful & fastidious as the white race.) (10+) **C**
- 708.100 : NARCISSUS YEPESII** * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Segura. Ex JWB 01-03. (From type-locality material of this recently described yellow trumpet daffodil, in effect a 'split' from *N. longispathus* but, unlike the sympatric *N. segurensis*, always with a single flower to each scape. A plant of seasonally wet sites.) (10+) **E**
- 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 seldom seen in cultivation. Stems about 1m. in height carry dense, terminal umbels of many, large, bell-shaped flower in pinkish white, veined with purple to give a bright-pink effect. Flowers much earlier than *N. siculum* & needs a dryish summer rest. Slow-growing but worth every effort.) (10+) **D**
- 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. Easy outside in the UK.) . . (20+) **B**
- 739.170 : ORNITHOGALUM PONTICUM** * Ukraine, Krim (Crimea), near Yalta. (A handsome, showy species about 60cm. tall. Quite recently described and related to the central European *O. pyramidale*. Its natural habitat & dense heads of pure-white flowers should ensure it a future as a worthwhile garden-plant in the UK.) (20+) **C**
- 827.150 : ROMULEA BULBOCODIUM** * No data. The vigorous, comparatively hardy form grown at Knightshayes in Devon. Grassy leaves & big rich-violet crocus-like flowers with yellow throats in spring. (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. Of sporadic distribution in the E Mediterranean region, below 600m. in oak scrub. White flowers, marked externally with purplish shading. (15+) **C**
- 829.505 : ROMULEA LINARESII subsp. GRAECA** * Greece, Evia. Ex Christian, Elliott & Hoog 620. (Aegean race with pointed segments to the tiny, jewel-like, concolourous, violet, crocus-like flowers.) (20+) **B**
- 830.009 : ROMULEA NIVALIS** * Lebanon. Ex a R. & R. Wallis coll. (Choice, lilac, snow-melt species.) (10+) **D**
- 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**

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

Scilla : several new or rare species

- 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'. Delightful, soft violet-blue flowers with reflexed segments. Packs the crevices of large, limestone boulders in the Caspian woodlands. Hardy in the UK but flowers are better protected from winter-weather.) (15+) **B**
- 873.709 : **SCILLA HOHENACKERI** Iran, Gilan, Talesh inland from Astara. 1000m. Light woodland. Ex BSBE 559. (The true plant from the Azerbaijan border hills, virtually unknown in gardens. Its name was misapplied to the more eastern *S. greilheuberi* in the 1960's. Foliage does not appear until spring and is still in good condition at flowering time. Brian Mathew has maintained this from his 1963 coll. & considers this to be a choicer, neater plant.) (10+) **E**
- 873.800 : **SCILLA HYACINTHOIDES** * Turkey, Siirt, between Kurtalan & Besiri. 500m. Wet meadows & streamsides. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Seldom seen in gardens. A tall species, occurring locally & sporadically through southern Europe to N Iraq. Stout stems over 1m. high carry cylindrical racemes of about 100, starry, pale-margined, violet-blue flowers.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 874.309 : **SCILLA LIBANOTICA** * Lebanon, E of Beirut, Tarchich. Damp, shady, rock crevices. Ex R.& R. Wallis 99-04. (A fine species, little, if at all, known in cultivation until this introduction. Very large, pale-blue flowers.) (10+) **E**
- 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. (A beautiful plant, more or less endemic to the Amanus Mts., the southernmost point of central Turkey. Still little known in gardens 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 several prussian-blue flowers on 20cm. stems in early spring..) (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. No great problem to grow.) (10+) **D**
- 876.501 : **SCILLA PERSICA** * Turkey, Batman, between Catakopru & Sason. Sandy clay. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A fine plant, which should be growable outside in the UK. It usually inhabits subalpine meadows which are very wet in spring &, in Turkey, only occurs around here into Siirt. In NW Iran, it can contribute to a magnificent spectacle, growing in huge numbers in marshy meadows with the purple-red orchids & gladioli. Up to 50cm. high with racemes of up to 50 blue flowers.) (15+) **C**
- 876.502 : **SCILLA PERSICA** Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 1800m. Among long grasses in wet hay-meadow. . (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**
- 877.200 : **SCILLA PUSCHKINIOIDES** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, NW of Angren, Mazardjan. 1300m. In shade of shrubs. (Distinctive, floriferous, 10cm. tall species with many ice-blue, dark-striped flowers.) (10) **D**
- 877.559 : **SCILLA ROSENII** * Georgia, Bakuriani area, Tskhra-tskharo pass. 2300m. Alpine meadows. (A 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.) (10+) **E**

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2. -		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4. -		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7. -
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3. -		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5. -		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9. -

- 877.750 : SCILLA SIBERICA subsp. TAURICA** * Turkey, Adana, N of Saimbeyli. 1300m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 93-33. (A beautiful, little plant which seems to fit into this recently described taxon : listed earlier under ref. 874.030.) (15+) **D**
- 878.000 : SCILLA VERNA** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, SW of Hoyos de Espino. 1700m. Moist turf. (Racemes of starry, lilac-blue flowers with blue-purple anthers. A montane, snow-melt form of this W European species.) (15+) **B**
- 878.109 : SCILLA VVEDENSKIYI** * Tajikistan. c. 2500m. (A most distinct, alpine-meadow species. Wide, oblanceolate leaves & racemes of 6-10, dark-blue flowers. Slow to increase vegetatively and not always easy to grow.) (10) **E**
- R. & R. Wallis 96-28 : SCILLA SP.** * Syria, NW of Misyaf. 890m. N-facing, rocky terraces & 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 & talus on steep slopes with sparse *Cedrus*. (An unique plant in this 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**
- 933.100 : STERNBERGIA CLUSIANA** (*S. macrantha*) Turkey, Malatya, above Darica. 1800m. Deep volcanic soil on steep igneous slope. (Wide, twisting, grey-green leaves appear in spring after the autumn display of stemless, rich-yellow goblets, larger than *S. lutea*. This is a temperature-hardy species from continental climates, distributed very locally from Turkey & W Syria to Iran, but it needs hot dry conditions, when dormant in summer, to flower well, so bulb-frame in the UK.) . . (8) **D**
- 933.620 : STERNBERGIA SICULA** * No data. One of the finest autumn-flowering bulbs. Great, rich-yellow, crocus-like goblets rise on short stems before or with the narrow, strap-shaped, dark green leaves. For a dry, sunny site in the UK (10) **C**

Tulipa : an unprecedented 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. All are 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. Absolutely stunning red flowers with central black blotches & glaucous, undulate leaves. 15cm.) (15+) **B**
- 969.450 : TULIPA BIFLORIFORMIS** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range above Beldersai. 1400m. Gritty slope. (Distinct, dwarf & dainty with multi-flowered stems carrying starry, white, yellow-centred flowers with black anthers. The original collection of wild seed was listed under our field number JJA 17568 in 2000.) (15+) **C**
- 969.451 : TULIPA BIFLORIFORMIS** * Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent. 1300m. (JJA 17601.) (15+) **C**
- 969.600 : TULIPA CRETICA** * Greece, Crete, Hania, Akrotiri NE of Hania. 100m. Terra rossa. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (A little Cretan endemic, 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 10cm. stems.) (15+) **C**
- 969.601 : TULIPA CRETICA** * Greece, Crete, Mt. Dikti, E face. (Norman Stevens' pale-pink, non-stoloniferous form, much coveted by those who have seen it. You have to grow this form from seed for a good increase.) (15+) **E**
- 969.609 : TULIPA DASYSTEMON** * Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, upper Kugart valley. (This is a very rare plant in cultivation. It is not synonymous with *T. neustruvae* & is perfectly distinct from commercial stocks sold under this name. Dwarf with bright yellow flowers, greenish brown with a narrow yellow margin outside. Distinctive grey foliage with undulate margins. From wild collected material, correctly named by Arnis Seisums. Don't overdry or overheat when dormant.) (15+) **D**
- 969.620 : TULIPA DASYSTEMONOIDES** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Ugam range. (A late-flowering, dwarf species with 3-9, comparatively large, starry flowers with yellow interiors, just tipped with white, on each stem. Allied to *T. bifloriformis* but with larger flowers, opening more widely & with bigger, brighter yellow basal blotches. It reaches altitudes well over 3000m. in the Tien Shan, as a scree-dwelling high-alpine. Rated highly by Janis Ruksans.) (15+) **D**
- 969.650 : TULIPA DUBIA** * Uzbekistan, Tshkent, NE of Tashkent, Beldersai near Chimgan. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (The true species with 2-3, broad, greyish leaves with wavy margins, sometimes purple-tinged. Yellow flowers, suffused with red on the backs of the segments, but it can vary to orange. In the confusing complex around *T. kaufmanniana*.) (10+) **D**
- 969.871 : TULIPA aff. FOSTERIANA** * Tadjikistan. No further data. A magnificent, large, scarlet tulip, originally from material received by Norman Stevens from Duschanbe botanic garden in bygone days as *T. victoris*. (10+) **B**
- 969.829 : TULIPA GREIGII** from **YELLOW FORM** * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WNW of Koktal. 800m. Rocky ridge. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A magnificent plant collected out of flower during our 2002 journey to SE Kazakhstan. It would seem best placed under *T. greigii*. Huge bright yellow flowers, 15cm. across, with red central blotches.) (10+) **D**
- 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**

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

- 970.220 : TULIPA HUNGARICA** * No data. Seed from a plant grown as the Bulgarian *T. urumoffii* (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. 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**
- 970.430 : TULIPA KAUFMANNIANA** * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, Ber-Kara gorge. c. 1000 m. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (The spectacular red-flowered forms in this area are possibly the result of introgression by *T. greigii*. Some have striped foliage and they tend to be later flowering than the typical race. One clone Janis has selected has flowers of an "unusual metallic violet-red." Unlikely to be as easy to grow as Dutch hybrids but expect exciting variations among the seedlings.) (20+) **C**
- 970.460 : TULIPA KOLPAKOWSKIANA** * Kazakhstan, Almatinskaya, ENE of Kordai. 1800m. Igneous rock outcrop. (A charming, little, slender species about 15cm. tall with upright, greyish leaves and pointed, rich yellow flowers, suffused with red on the exterior. Originally listed as an unidentified species under our field-number JJA 17642.) (15+) **C**
- 970.480 : TULIPA KURDICA** * No data. Essentially a colour variant of the very variable *T. humilis* group, which surely comprises some of the finest of all dwarf tulips. About 10cm. tall with narrow, greyish leaves clustering on the ground and solitary, brick-orange flowers with black-green central blotches. The cultivated stock is possibly a selection from material collected by Oleg Polunin above As Sulaymaniyah in NE Iraq in the 1950's. (15+) **D**
- 970.610 : TULIPA MICHELIANA** No data. The stunning, short-stemmed, scarlet tulip of NE Iran & S Turkestan with glaucous, wavy-edged, maroon striped foliage. Not always the easiest species to grow and maintain in the UK. (10) **E**
- 970.660 : TULIPA NEUSTRUEVAE** * No data. A neat, easily grown, dwarf tulip with yellow and white flowers. Masquerades in commercial lists as the rare *T. dasystemon*, with which it is certainly not synonymous. (15+) **B**
- 970.670 : TULIPA ORITHIOIDES** * Uzbekistan, Chulbair range, near Sina. (A type-locality coll. of this very dwarf relative of *T. dasystemonoides*. Usually with a single (occasionally two), long-styled, white, yellow-centred flower opening above the ground-hugging leaves with distinctive, much-crinkled margins.) (10+) **D**
- 970.685 : TULIPA ORTHOPODA** * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, Uch-Uzen valley. (Starry, white, yellow-centred flowers like *T. bifloriformis* but these are fewer & larger. Stockier, 'plumper' & with wider, undulate foliage.) (10+) **D**
- 970.728 : TULIPA POLYCHROMA** Iran, R.& R. Wallis 04-080. (Collected out of flower. A dwarf species, considered conspecific with *T. biflora* by some. A much finer plant than commercial *T. biflora*. Some Iranian populations have big, yellow-centred, white flowers, usually pink-backed, sometimes carried singly on short stems.) (15+) **C**
- 970.729 : TULIPA POLYCHROMA** Jordan, hills SW of Ras an Nagb. (Collected out of flower. Stockier with more flowers and broader more undulate foliage than Iranian and Transcaucasian populations assigned to this group.) (15+) **C**
- 971.208 : TULIPA SAXATILIS** * Greece, Crete, Falassarna. Limestone crevices near the sea. Ex a P.& P.Watt coll. (Multiple heads of pink, yellow centred flowers. Distinct from the infertile commercial stocks. A few seeds only.) (8) **D**
- 971.250 : TULIPA SCARDICA** * No data. From the Göteborg Botanical Garden stock of this splendid species from Macedonia and Albania. It is considered in 'Flora Europaea' to be synonymous with the more southern, Greek *T. boeotica*. Wavy edged basal foliage and stems up to 30cm. tall with scarlet flowers, with a yellow-edged, black blotch inside. (10+) **C**
- 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**
- 971.775 : TULIPA aff. SYSTOLA** * Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj to Hamadan. 2050m. Ex N. Stevens 1885. (A magnificent scarlet tulip from the same site as our collection, JJA 16911, listed as such in 2000.) (10+) **D**
- 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. Distinct in its yellow flowers with central markings of cerise-red, varying from a fleck to a blotch almost covering each segment.) (10+) **C**
- 971.901 : TULIPA TURKESTANICA** * Uzbekistan, Dzhizak, Nuratau, near Dzhizak. Ex ARJA 96-04. (A floriferous form of the true plant with its distinct, yellow anthers. Lots of little, white, yellow-centred flowers in spring.) (20+) **C**
- 972.100 : TULIPA VVEDENSKYI** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, NW of Angren, Mazardjan. 1300m. Igneous slopes. (Endemic to the southern slopes of the Chatkal & northern slopes of the Kuramin ranges surrounding the Angren valley on the border with Tajikistan. Extremely undulate foliage & brilliant red flowers on short stems, only about 15cm. in height.) (15+) **B**

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North American Bulbs

The expanding range of seeds from Eurasian species which we now offer precludes the inclusion of our North American bulb seeds in the present list. We have 2004 seeds available from our usual extensive range of North American species of *Fritillaria*, *Erythronium*, *Calochortus*, *Triteleia* and so on. We shall hope to include most of these in another list later in winter but, if you wish to sow these as soon as possible, you can refer to our December, 2003, list and order from that.

While we are likely to have 2004 seed from most species available, it would be a help to list some alternatives. Ideally, refer to our web-site, where most of the seeds we can offer at present are listed and you can ascertain precisely what we have now. This also gives you the opportunity to order other Eurasian genera, such as *Allium*, *Arum*, *Eremurus*, *Lilium* and *Paeonia*, for sowing immediately, though not all 2004 additions have yet been entered for these genera.

- 1.418.010 : HELONIAS BULLATA** * No data. A monotypic genus in *Melanthiaceae* with one choice, perennial species, distributed in wet sites in eastern North America from New Jersey to North Carolina. A stout, 30cm. tall stem rises from a neat, flat rosette of pointed, evergreen leaves to carry a dense spike of purple-pink flowers. (20+) C
- 1.538.010 : LYSICHTON AMERICANUS** * No data. One of the most spectacular hardy members of the *Araceae*. Huge, brilliant yellow spathes appear in early spring, followed by enormous, paddle-shaped leaves. A plant of the lakesides and swamps of western North America from Alaska southward to northern California and, very locally, eastward to Montana & Idaho. Our own, freshly collected, damp-stored seed for immediate sowing in very wet conditions.) (15+) C
- 1.834.010 : SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS** * No data. The bloodroot from the rich, rocky woodlands of eastern North America, extending locally as far West as Manitoba & North Dakota & South to Oklahoma & Florida. Sturdy, subterranean, red-juiced rhizomes send up exquisite, evanescent white poppy-flowers, sometimes tinted with pale violet, on 10cm. stems above unfolding glaucous leaves in spring. A beautiful plant for humus-rich soil in shade. (15+) C

Trillium : a modest selection of 2004 seed

Unfortunately cultivated *Trillium* seed is just not ready in time to include it in an earlier list. We are, however, increasingly inclined to subscribe to Kath Dryden's counsel of "sow it, put it outside and wait." Bob & Rannveig Wallis tell us they have also generally been successful using a similar simple method. Feed-back from those who have used various refrigeration & warming techniques has been mixed. Melvyn Jope on the other hand tells us he has never failed to

germinate any *Trillium* seed he has had from us, dried or otherwise, by sowing on to composted bark (easily obtained in the UK at any rate) and placing the pots outside. It may take time but has proved a reliable method for the patient grower. 'Trilliums' by Fred & Roberta Case is the unchallenged reference work. Seed is from Hermann Fuchs, the German specialist in woodland plants, and was collected in late August or September, 2004.

- 1.919.520 : TRILLIUM ALBIDUM** * No data. Described by Case as "one of the showiest of the western sessile trilliums ... a very distinct and splendid species." Distributed through NW California & SW Oregon, this is a robust plant. Stems of about 50cm. & broad leaves, blotched with dark grey-green, surrounding the sessile creamy-white flower. (20+) D
- 1.920.120 : TRILLIUM CUNEATUM** * No data. One of the largest & most vigorous of the sessile eastern species. A plant of wooded hills from Kentucky & Tennessee into Alabama & N Carolina, especially on limestone. Mottled leaves & green, purple-tinted sepals surround the upright petals in a wide range of shades of maroon, yellow, green or brown. (20+) D
- 1.920.920 : TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM** * Seed from outstanding forms of this well-known, accommodating species selected by Hermann Fuchs. Both starry and round-petalled forms are included. Always a superlative plant with large, full-petalled, snow-white flowers on 30cm. stems. Widespread in the wooded areas of NE North America. (15+) D
- 1.920.950 : TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM f. ROSEUM** * From the exquisite pink form of this superlative, well-known species with large, full-petalled flowers on 30cm. stems. These open pale pink and deepen as they age. This variation is not infrequent in the Blue Ridge Mts. of Virginia but we have no idea how reliably it reproduces from seed. (15+) E
- 1.921.010 : TRILLIUM KURABAYASHII** * No data. We are not altogether happy, in the absence of cytological evidence, to apply this name to cultivated material without provenance but it is becoming widely used. This taxon, recorded from NW California, Curry Co. Oregon & the N Sierra Nevada, is probably the same as the fine, robust plant as we grow as a red form of *T. chloropetalum*. Distinguishing garden material of unknown origin is not easy. (20+) D
- 1.922.610 : TRILLIUM SIMILE** No data. "A grand species, with huge, showy, textured, creamy-white flowers set off by the dark purple-black ovary", according to F. & R. Case, who add "unusually attractive" and "one of the finest." A species of very limited distribution around the Great Smoky Mts. in Tennessee, N Georgia & N Carolina. (15+) E

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Species from South America : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 2.350.000 : GETHYUM ATROPURPUREUM** * No data. A strange, summer-dormant, bulbous member of the *Alliaceae*, endemic to Chile &, as far as we know, in a monotypic genus. The umbels of elegant, starry, brownish black flowers, about 2 cm. across, are produced on 20 cm. high stems in spring & last in good condition for about a month. Almost certainly satisfactory grown under glass without heat or with minimal frost-protection in the UK. (10+) **E**
- 2.780.000 : RHODOPHIALA ADVENA** * Chile, VIII, Bio Bio, S of Canteras. 400m. Open site in sandy soil. (10+) **D**
- 2.780.510 : RHODOPHIALA BIFIDA** * Argentina, Buenos Aires prov., Pipinas. (Brilliant red in early autumn.) . . (10+) **E**
- 2.780.800 : RHODOPHIALA ELWESII** * Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, E of Lago Lolog. 1100m. Open areas, among grasses & scrub, in sandy soil. (From near San Martin, where Elwes stayed in February, 1902, & presumably made the type coll. Very beautiful with upward-facing, soft-yellow flowers with wine-coloured throats. The name has been misapplied in gardens to earlier colls., probably yellow *R. advena*, from Chile. As far as we know *R. elwesii* grows only in Argentina. It should be one of the most growable, planted out in a bulb-frame or a raised bed. Our own, freshly collected, 2004 seed from bulbs raised from the seed we collected in 1994 & which now thrive planted out in our netting-sided polytunnel.) (10+) **D**
- 2.781.500 : RHODOPHIALA PRATENSIS** * Chile, IX, Malleco, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. 1200m. (10+) **D**
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Species from Southern Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 3.106.150 : CYRTANTHUS FALCATUS** * KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, Loteni. Vertical cliff faces. (Broad, leathery leaves and umbels of pendulous, tubular, green to orange-yellow, red-margined flowers on 30cm. stems. British-grown 2004 seed of this spectacular, saxatile summer-grower. Temperature-hardy in the UK, if kept dry when dormant in winter.) (10) **D**
- 3.278.105 : GLADIOLUS STEFANIAE** * An extraordinary winter-grower, flowering in autumn before the leaves. Described in 1972 & restricted to a tiny area in the Langeberg, SW of Montagu in W Cape. About 30cm. high with a few large flowers, scarlet with median white stripes on the lower segments, & almost identical to those of the evergreen, forest-dweller *G. sempervirens*, from which it may have evolved. Maybe safest frost-free but this is a mountain-plant. (10) **D**
- 3.516.010 : LITTONIA MODESTA** * No data. A beautiful summer-growing, scandent member of the *Colchicaceae*, climbing by leaf-tendrils to almost 1m. and hanging out lots of nodding orange-yellow, lantern-shaped flowers. A plant of forest-margins up to 1450m., more widely distributed in the summer-rainfall area than its close relative *Sandersonia*. Both are increasingly rare due to habitat loss and collection for traditional medicine. Frost-hardy if stored dryish in winter. (10+) **C**
- 3.738.010 : SANDERSONIA AURANTIACA** * No data. A monotypic genus related to *Colchicum*, twining to 75cm. tall with lots of pendant orange bells. A summer-grower from among scrub or grasses in damp sites up to about 2000m. in the hills of KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. Frost-hardy if kept dryish when dormant in winter. (15+) **B**
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Species from Eastern Asia : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 4.228.210 : CORYDALIS LINSTOWIANA** * No data. A delightful endemic of the mountains of Sichuan in SW China, described as "charming" and "a good garden-plant" by Liden & Zetterlund in their monograph. Usually biennial with a carrot-like root producing an overwintering rosette of bright green leaves & racemes of blue to purple-blue flowers in spring. This 2004 dry seed will germinate well next spring & it should sow itself where suited in light shade. (30+) **C**
- 4.392.108 : FRITILLARIA USSURIENSIS** * Russia, near Vladivostok. (From a different stock to the Chinese material included in our last list. Slender 50cm. tall stems with linear leaves, the uppermost with cirrhose tips, carry about 5, nodding bells in dark reddish-brown, dimly chequered with yellow. A species distributed in moist, shady places through the Russian Far East to Korea, just entering three of the northernmost provinces of China. Do not dry out the dormant bulbs.) (15+) **F**
- 4.541.510 : LYSICHITON CAMSCHATCENSIS** * No data. Beautiful, white, green-tinged, sweet-scented spathes in spring. A plant of the bogs & lakesides of cold NE Asia, from N Japan up through Sakhalin to Kamchatka. At about 30cm. high, a smaller plant than its yellow-flowered N American relative. The parent is growing next *L. americanum* & may produce the beautiful cream-flowered hybrid. Freshly collected, damp-stored seed for immediate sowing in very wet conditions.) (15+) **C**
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Cyclamen coum : hardiest & most exquisite of winter-flowers

- 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
 6.360.050 : CYCLAMEN COUM from SILVER & PEWTER LEAVES From pink-flowered, silver-leaved forms.. (15+) D
 6.360.051 : CYCLAMEN COUM from 'MAURICE DRYDEN' Silver-suffused leaves. White flowers. (10+) D
 6.360.055 : CYCLAMEN COUM from 'NYMANS STRAIN' Selected out of the EKB 371 coll. by the head gardener at Nymans in Sussex, UK. An exquisite little plant with intensely silvered leaves and bright carmine-pink flowers (10+) E
 6.360.057 : CYCLAMEN COUM from 'QUAKER PEARL' From another selection derived from EKB 371 with beautifully marked silver foliage and white flowers. These are both choice and not always easy to grow well. (10+) E
 6.362.050 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from SILVER-LEAVED FORMS Exquisite silver foliage. (10) E
 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 name .. (10+) C

Cyclamen hederifolium : reliable & hardy autumn flowers

- 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. (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
 6.364.150 : 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 can... (15+) B
 6.366.005 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE from 'TILEBARN JAN' White flowers, sometimes with just a hint of a pink nose, and particularly fringed margins to the petals. This & the next are from Peter Moore's selections (10+) E
 6.366.010 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE from 'TILEBARN NICHOLAS' Dark central area on leaves with a brilliant silver surround, which is luminous, bright pink in autumn. Possibly the finest Peter Moore selection (10+) E
 6.380.000 : CYCLAMEN X WELLENSIEKII from PINK FORM (*C. cyprium* x *C. libanoticum*) From an improbable hybrid made in Wageningen, Holland, in 1969 between two very different-looking species, one flowering in autumn and the other in spring. Usually a vigorous plant, more or less intermediate in appearance between the parents, flowering from November to February. This seed is from a pink-flowered form closer to *C. libanoticum*. Seedlings will, of course, vary. (10+) E
 6.729.000 : MUSCARI from 'ROSY SUNRISE' From a new selection made by Augis Dambrauskas derived from an undescribed species, allied to *M. armeniacum*, which occurs around Nalchik in the Russian republic of Kabardino-Balkaria (next to North Ossetia in the North Caucasus). Considered to be the deepest pink muscari yet. Soft-pink buds open to deeper pink flowers. Seeds from isolated plants. See also 688.012, the Bob & Rannveig Wallis pink form of *M. armeniacum*. (15+) D

Much more information on all the main genera covered in this list is available on our web-site. We have individual pages for many genera. The complete range of our 2003 and 2004 seeds is also available online. Visit us at www.JJAseds.com