

## ▶ 2005 WILD SEEDS

### ▶ IRAN

Fresh collections of  
Persian Fritillaria, Iris,  
Colchicum and Tulipa  
species

## ▶ 2005 GARDEN SEEDS

### ▶ COLCHICUM

### ▶ CROCUS

### ▶ CYCLAMEN

### ▶ FRITILLARIA

### ▶ IRIS

### ▶ NARCISSUS

### ▶ TULIPA

## Kew flies into a little turbulence

We misguidedly chose to fly to Iran on the daily British Airways flight to Tehran as it was scheduled to land at a convenient time for us to set-off on our travels straight from the airport. It did not land at all, as it never took-off due to the "sudden illness of the first officer." Surprisingly, there were plenty seats for all the passengers on the flight leaving the next day. A free night in the Heathrow Hilton hardly compensated for the loss of a day in Iran. What do you do when stranded for 24 hours at Heathrow. "Let's go in to Kew to see Tony Hall," said Norman.

If only we had known then what we know now, we would have asked British Airways to arrange free entry into Kew. BA is a corporate member and "gives botanists free flights to visit far-flung places to collect specimens." The chairman of BAA, which owns Heathrow, is the chairman of the fund-raising Kew Foundation. The director of government affairs at BA is a member of the board of trustees. It's hardly surprising that Kew management is "resisting demands from its members and staff to lobby against" the expansion of Heathrow airport with its flightpath over Kew.

A year or so ago we commented on the close ties between the Royal Horticultural Society and the US investment bank, Merrill Lynch. These are insignificant alongside the infiltration of Kew by the airline industry. Society readily condemns the possibility of corruption resulting from the close association of local or national government employees with large companies. There is less said about the links between 'charities', government and big business. Such links are especially relevant to a charity such as Kew, which received £32.5 million of the British taxpayer's money last year and is also responsible for advising on government policy and implementing government legislation.

## Extending our possibilities

These words are being written amid increasingly chaotic surroundings. We are presently involved in extending our house to accommodate the increased volume of seeds with which we have become involved. We shall have a new (tidier) office and better seed drying and cleaning facilities, as well as much more space in which to operate. In the meantime, we live in the midst of an explosion of seed envelopes, books and papers. Construction work seems to necessitate invading every room of our home. We had hoped to keep the disruption out of our existing office but new electrical wiring has just meant that further boxes, files and papers have had to be piled on to the existing chaos. Forgive us if we are even more inefficient than usual this season. We'll do our best to get orders out as quickly as possible and hope that life will become more organized over the next few months.

## 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.

Credit card payments can be made only online through PayPal in US \$. A handling charge of \$5 to cover commission is added to each order made online.

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

## New customers please understand

There may be a delay of a few weeks before you receive your order. While we are ready to send out orders by return, most come in during the first 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

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 and we have no evidence that the situation has become more difficult. We had no report of any of the many orders sent from 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 to cover tiny quantities of seeds are meaningless but they involve a laboratory examination and 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 overstuffed 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**

- 118.510 : ADONIS VERNALIS** \* No data. One of the most beautiful of spring-flowering perennials. Distributed from central Europe through Russia, it is essentially a northern steppe-plant from severe continental climates, best suited to an open, well-drained site in the garden. Great, glossy yellow buttercup-bowls open with the unfurling, bright-green foliage, finely cut into linear segments, initially on short stems of about 10cm., gradually elongating to over 30cm. These perennial *Adonis* species are choice plants for the connoisseur but are irregular in germination & slow from seed. . . . . (15+) C
- 118.709 : ADONIS WOLGENSIS** Turkey, Agri, Tendurek Dag. R. & R. Wallis coll. (Distributed through S Russia & Armenia, this just enters the NE corner of Turkey. A dwarf rhizomatous perennial from montane steppe, more or less dormant in summer, flowering in early spring with bright yellow flowers on stems clad with leaves cut into thready segments.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 154.200 : ANDROCYMBIUM RECHINGERI** \* Greece, Crete, Hania, Falassarna. Sea-level. Sandy soil among coastal, limestone rocks. (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
- 161.905 : 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. 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.) . . . . . (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, Ağrı, 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
- 228.081 : BELLEVALIA PYCNANTHA** Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 1800m. Among long grass in wet meadow. (Near *B. forniculata* but with heads of strangely crumpled bells in deep, inky blue-black. 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

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- 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**
- 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 starchy, 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 : some exciting 2005 collections from Iran

- 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**
- 313.404 : **COLCHICUM CUPANII** \* Greece, Thesprotia, above Gliki. 1000m. Open hillside. Ex a D. Hoskins coll. (Charming, little, autumn-flowering species for the alpine-house. Bright lilac-pink flowers with purple-brown anthers.) . . . . . (10+) **C**
- 313.708 : **COLCHICUM DECAISNEI** \* Syria, Jebel 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**
- 314.603 : **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**
- 314.755 : **COLCHICUM KOTSCHYI** Iran, Bakhtiari, E of Chalehgard. Margin of cultivated land. (A widespread, medium-sized, species, distributed eastwards from S Turkey to N Iraq & W Iran. Compact enough for the bulb-frame, its white or pale-pink flowers often appear in late summer, earlier than most others.) . . . . . (15+) **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**

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**314.790 : COLCHICUM KURDICUM** Iran, Kordestan, S of Marivan. 2500m. SW-facing, limestone slope. (An interesting, high altitude collection from right on the Iraqi border. Might also be a form of *C. szovitsii*. These two are not easy to distinguish in fruit. Reports are that this is spring-flowering with white, yellow-throated flowers.) . . . . . (10+) E

**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'Estaubé. 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

**316.707 : COLCHICUM PERSICUM** Iran, Kordestan, SE of Marivan. 1350m. Among oak scrub on shale. (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

**316.709 : COLCHICUM PERSICUM** Iran, Markazi, W of Abegarm. 1675m. Sandy clay. R.& R.Wallis 04-104. . . (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

**317.650 : COLCHICUM SFIKASIANUM** \* Greece, Lakonia, N of Neapoli. 165m. SW-facing limestone slope. R.& R. Wallis coll. (Endemic to the coastal limestones of S Greece. 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

**317.804 : COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM** Iran, Gilan, Talesh, SW of Asalem. 2000m. Among bracken in *Carpinus* woodland. (A spectacular, robust species from the wet mountains along the Black Sea coast of NE Turkey across the Caucasus to the Caspian ranges of Iran. Huge, deep-pink goblets in autumn. The best for outdoor cultivation in UK gardens.) . . . (10+) 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

**318.004 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII** Iran, Lorestan, E of Shulabad. By stream in igneous gully. (A large form of this spring-flowering species, characteristic of seasonally wet montane habitats. White to pale purple-pink.) . . . . . (10+) C

**318.005 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII** Iran, Iran, West Azarbayjan, S of Silvaneh. 1600m. Grassy areas. . . . . (10+) C

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**Colchicum** : dwarf, spring-flowerers from Iran, Turkey & Transcaucasia

- 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**
- 318.700 : COLCHICUM VARIANS** Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar, 2600m. Steep shale slope. (Pale lilac-pink flowers in spring and close to *C. szovitsii* but a plant of drier habitats with more, narrower leaves.) ..... (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**
- 319.020 : COLCHICUM WENDELBOI** Iran, Bakhtiari, NW of Farsan. Between cultivated land. (A spring-flowering, snow-melt species endemic to the central & southern Zagros range. Rather like a larger version of the more northern *C. trigynum* with lilac-pink to bright rose flowers. Little tried in cultivation and possibly not too easy to grow.) ..... (10+) **E**
- 331.060 : CORYDALIS ANGUSTIFOLIA** \* No data. A slender, 15cm. tall, tuberous species distributed in woodland from NE Turkey through the Caucasus to the Elburz range of N Iran. Racemes of ivory white flowers, sometimes suffused with lilac & tipped with purple. Easily grown outside in the UK and one of the first to flower in early spring. .... (20+) **C**
- 331.810 : CORYDALIS INTEGR** (*C. wetsteinii*) \* 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**

**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**
- 333.003 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA from PINK CLONES** \* Dense racemes in shades of soft pink. .... (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 red to pale-pink seedlings. 'Beth Evans' is one of these. .... (20+) **C**

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## Crocus : some exciting but difficult 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
- 339.901 : 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
- 340.410 : CROCUS AUTRANII** \* No data. One of the rarest of species in cultivation and one of the most local in nature. Limited in its distribution to alpine-meadows at about 2100m in a small area at the tail-end of the Caucasus range in the troubled autonomous region of Ap'khazet'i (Abkhazia) in NW Georgia, where it is impossible to travel freely at present. A member of Series Kotschyani and related to *C. vallicola*, it flowers before the leaves appear in autumn with rich violet flowers with a large white centre and with a trifid, orange style. It should be treated like other alpine species, such as *C. scharojanii*, *C. vallicola*, *C. scardicus* and *C. pelistericus* : plenty water in early spring, kept moist and cool in summer but drier in winter though never dried out at any time. If it was easy to grow as these other species it would be as common as they are in cultivation.) (5) F
- 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
- 341.801 : 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
- 341.881 : CROCUS CAMBESSEDESII** \* Spain, Mallorca, near Puerto de Pollensa. Ex a D. Hoskins coll. (Balearic endemic. Flowers varying from white to lilac-blue, usually purple-striped outside, from late autumn into early winter.) . . . (10+) E
- 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
- 341.929 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS** subsp. **DAMASCENUS** Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2200m.. . . . (10+) 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
- 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

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- 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**
- 345.100 : CROCUS GILANICUS** \* Iran, Azerbaijan, between Heroabad & Asalem. 2400m. Ex Shirdelpur & Wendelbo 14910. (From a type-locality coll. of this local, little-known plant of the S Talysh White flowers in autumn. In Series *Kotschyani* & most resembling *C. kotschyanus* subsp. *suworowianus*, though possibly not closely related to it. A plant of pastures & the margins of beech forest in a fairly high rainfall area, so must not be dried off too thoroughly when dormant.) . . . . . (5) **F**
- 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**
- 345.212 : CROCUS GOULIMYI from SELECTED VARIANTS** \* Greece, Lakonia, N of Areopoli. (From several clones selected in the wild by Peter & Penny Watt : scented, deeply coloured, bicoloured and 'white stigma' forms.) . . . . . (10) **D**
- 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) **E**
- 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**
- 346.900 : 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**
- 347.422 : CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** \* Greece, Crete, Kedros. 1100m. Ex a P.& P. Watt coll. (An exquisite, white flowered, form. Cretan whites we have grown have come 'true' from seed with variable, maroon-black feathering outside.) . . . . . (10+) **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**
- 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**

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

- 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
- 349.820 : 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
- 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. HITTITICUS** \* 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. c. 800m. Ex a M. Harvey coll. (Seldom seen in cultivation & almost confined to Attica. 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
- 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, a rather local plant in the Balkans, can be a weed in some gardens, some variants are restrained. This form with white tips to the lilac flowers is striking.) . . . (15+) B
- 353.600 : CROCUS TOURNEFORTHII** \* Greece, Rhodes. Ex an I. Barton coll. (A charming plant of SE Greece & many of the Aegean islands, usually in stony sites & limestone crevices. An ideal alpine-house species for the weekend-gardener : long-lasting, lilac-blue flowers with yellow throats open flat & stay open at night during late autumn into winter.) . . . (10+) C
- 354.002 : CROCUS VELUCHENSIS** \* Jugoslavia, Serbia, Kosovo, above Vratnica. 800m. Leaf-soil over clay in dense *Fagus* woods. (A splendid, woodland form with large, lavender-blue flowers shading to darker, violet tips, in spring. Likes it cool & not too dry. Does well here in a pot but may be just as good outside.) . . . . . (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
- 354.609 : CROCUS VERSICOLOR** France, Alpes de Haute Provence, Col d'Ecre. 950m. In terra rossa. P.& P.Watt coll. (Wild seed of this French endemic (just crossing into Italy). White or pale lilac flowers, feathered outside, in spring.) . . (10+) C

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## Cyclamen : 2005 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
- 358.012 : CYCLAMEN AFRICANUM from SELECTED LEAF-FORM** \* Data as above. Ex JCA855 . . . . . (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
- 359.017 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM : SELECTED DEEP PINK** \* Turkey, Antalya, Akseki. P.& P.Watt coll. . . . . (10) D
- 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
- 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

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

- 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.) . . . . . (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
- 363.096 : **CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** from **SILVER LEAF-FORM** \* Greece, Lakonia, near. Areopili. (This and the following were originally selected from the thousands growing in the southern tip of the Mani by Peter & Penny Watt.) . . . . (10+) D
- 363.097 : **CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** from **SELECTED DARK-FLOWERED FORM** \* Data as above. . . . . (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. (Beautiful, vigorous, pure white 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
- 364.099 : **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
- 364.518 : **CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM** \* No data. From both pale pink and white forms of this tiny, dainty, autumn-flowering species from SW Turkey. Variably marked leaves. Temperature-hardy in the UK but best in a trough. . . . . (15+) B
- 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
- 365.000 : **CYCLAMEN LIBANOTICUM** \* Lebanon, NE of Beirut. (From a collection made, in the 1960's, by Eliot Hodgkin guided by Pere Mouterde, who rediscovered this extremely local species in the wild. Distinct from the long-cultivated form in its longer-petalled, deeper-pink flowers & in its more distinctly marked leaves, often pink-tinted as they unfold.) . . (10) E
- 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
- 366.510 : **CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** \* Greece, Rhodes. Ex an E. Sewell coll. (From an excellent form, dwarfer & altogether more compact than usual. This flowers profusely and always excites attention when exhibited.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 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
- 366.561 : **CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** f. **ALBUM** \* Greece, Rhodes. (Pure white without a red 'nose') . . . . . (8) F

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- 366.810 : CYCLAMEN PONTICUM** (*C. purpurascens* subsp. *ponticum*, *C. colchicum*) \* No data. This is an isolated population allied to the European *C. purpurascens* from a small area of the breakaway autonomous region of Ap'khazet'i (Abkhazia) in NW Georgia, where it grows in woodland over limestone. Distinct in its leaves, margined with leathery teeth and stubbier, rosy flowers, which appear intermittently from mid summer through to the next spring with us. Don't dry out. .... (8) E
- 367.550 : CYCLAMEN PURPURASCENS** \* No data. Deep carmine-pink flowers in late summer & autumn. .... (10+) D
- 367.600 : CYCLAMEN PURPURASCENS f. ALBUM** \* From the white-flowered form, derived from a clone selected in the wild in the former Yugoslavia by Robin White. It remains a rare variant in cultivation. .... (10) F
- 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 Dörtöyl. 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 for the richness of their colour, Not always the easiest of species, though it can be seen naturalized in some mild, UK gardens. Variably patterned, ivy shaped leaves and elegant flowers of bright carmine-pink in spring.) .... (10+) 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
- 367.990 : 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 many clones are outstanding with 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
- 368.051 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM f. ALBIFLORUM** \* Pure white. .... (10) F
- 368.100 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM f. VIVIDUM** \* Greece, Lakonia/Arkadia, Oros Parnonas. c.500m. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (A poorly defined population localized in hills of the Parnon area of the central Peloponnese. Typically it is a rich, glowing crimson in colour but it is extremely variable in foliage & flower-shape. Peter and Penny Watt tell us that the deepest-coloured forms only occur in open, terra rossa situations. In shady gulleys, paler shades predominate, so expect some variation. Superlative and absolutely striking at its best.) .... (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
- 384.050 : DAPHNE MEZEREUM f. ALBA** \* No data. White flowers followed by yellow fruits. 'True' from seed. ... (10) B
- 414.005 : DIPCADI SEROTINUM** \* Spain, near Bornos. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (A strange bulb of sombre attraction, locally distributed in dry, rocky sites in SW Europe & NW Africa. In early summer, stems, about 30cm high, carry one-sided racemes of pendant greenish bells flushed with peach and brown. Seldom seen but not difficult in the bulb-frame.) .... (10+) C

### Eranthis : new variants of the winter aconite

- 442.015 : ERANTHIS HYEMALIS from 'GRUNLING'** \* From a new selection of this brilliant little, early spring flower bred by Frau Treff in Germany. In this variant, the glorious yellow flowers, appearing above ruffs of cauline leaves on 10cm. stems in earliest spring, are strikingly stained with green.. A rare chance to acquire some fresh seed, which has been stored appropriately and should germinate well if sown promptly. There is no point in ordering these after October. .... (20+) D
- 442.020 : ERANTHIS HYEMALIS from 'SCHWEFELGLANZ'** \* From new pale sulphur-yellow selections made by Frau Treff. Seeds from 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
- 442.025 : ERANTHIS HYEMALIS from DOUBLE-FLOWERED FORM** \* From a fertile double clone. .... (15+) D
- 442.030 : ERANTHIS X TUBERGENII** \* From a fertile clone of the cross between *E. hyemalis* & *E. cilicica*. .... (15+) D

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## 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**
- 491.100 : 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**
- 491.602 : FRITILLARIA ASSYRIACA** subsp. **MELANANTHERA** \* Turkey, Icel, W of Silifke. 850m. In stony terra rossa on scrub-covered limestone ridge. (A new coll. of this extremely local plant, 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. elwesii* & *F. latakensis*.) . . . . . (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. A good form of this Turkish endemic through the high mountains from near Bolkar Dag NE into Sivas & Malatya.) . . . . . (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**
- 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 BUCCHARICA** \* 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 BUCCHARICA** \* 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
- 492.404 : 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. (Previous 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
- 493.600 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. POLUNINII** \* Iran, Kordestan, pass between Daraki & Nowsud (S of Marivan). 2500-2600m. Ex P. Wendelbo 78-01. (Known only from Oleg Polunin's type coll. from limestone screes at 2400m., above Suleimaniya in Iraqi Kurdistan, until Per Wendelbo collected it on the Iranian side of the border. Never recollected. The two races are different and may be best regarded at infraspecific level under *F. poluninii* as a full species. This is the smaller - the dwarfest 'frit.' - and reputedly the easier to grow. Tiny with large, whitish, brown-veined bells.) . . . . . (8) F
- 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
- 494.011 : FRITILLARIA DAVISII from YELLOW FORMS** \* No data. Seeds from three fine, yellow clones. . . . (10) 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*. In colour those we have seen are a soft yellow-orange, though we believe they can vary to deeper reddish shades.) . . . . . (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

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

- 494.811 : FRITILLARIA EHRHARTII** from **YELLOW FORMS** \* Field data as above. We found a single clear-yellow clone 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 to provide this seed. 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**
- 495.853 : 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**
- 495.856 : FRITILLARIA GIBBOSA** Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Exposed gravelly sites on summit ridge. (Not at all the sort of site in which we should have expected to find *F. gibbosa*, usually a plant of clay or gravel hills at lower altitudes. As might be expected in this habitat, in a very dwarf form, which somewhat recalls the American *F. purdyi*.) . . . . . (10) **F**
- 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**
- 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**
- 497.303 : FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS** Iran, Lorestan, E of Shulabad. Steep, loose, NW-facing, igneous slope. (The beautiful Crown Imperial, the tallest, most spectacular species in the genus, distributed from SE Turkey through W Iran. Heads of huge, richly coloured bells on stems 1m. or more in height. Both orange-red and yellow forms in this locality.) . . . . . (15+) **C**
- 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**
- 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**

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- 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 Vrontou. 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. (Untessellated, 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 Hisarcandır (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**
- 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**

### Fritillaria olivieri : a 40 year old problem solved

- 500.802 : FRITILLARIA OLIVIERI** Iran, Kurdistan, ESE of Sanandaj. 2100m. Stony, melt-water gully. (A robust species with big green and brown bells. In 2005, we again visited a series of wet hay meadows, which would appear to be the locality for the 1962 Paul Furse coll., PF 2057. We first went there in 1966 and revisited them in 2000 and 2001. We and others have consistently failed to find this species. In 2005, we climbed up a melt-water gully above the meadows and there was our plant. It probably grows in running water when in flower but it does not grow in the "damp meadows beside stream" with the *Scilla persica*, *Bellevalia pycnantha* & orchids. We have had no seed from selfing the PF coll. but this wild coll. should give us much more diversity. Though its habitat is dry after snow-melt, it much dislikes being baked in summer.) . . . . . (15+) **D**
- 500.803 : FRITILLARIA OLIVIERI** Iran, Zanjan, NE of Zanjan. 2400m. Among stones in meltwater gulleys. (A good year for *F. olivieri*. This is another collection of this very local species from hundreds of miles away in a new locality for it in the mountains of N Iran. Here it grows in a precisely similar habitat. We have not seen this colony in flower.) . . . . . (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**

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- 501.507 : FRITILLARIA PERSICA** Iran, Bakhtiari, NW of Farsan. Steep, stony slopes. (Central Zagros coll.) . . . . (15+) C
- 501.508 : FRITILLARIA PERSICA** Iran, Kordestan, NE of Marivan. 1500m. Among tall, perennials on open, igneous slope. (Iranian colonies can be very variable and the yellowish variant described as *F. eggeri* is not uncommon.) . . . . . (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

### Fritillaria reuteri : the first wild seed-collection

- 502.440 : FRITILLARIA REUTERI** Iran, Esfahan, N of Daran. 2500m. Among grasses in stony, melt-water gulleys. (Extremely local in the Bakhtiari country of the central Zagros range but very 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. It does not appreciate hot, dry conditions when dormant. The few previous introductions have been by collected bulbs. This seed-collection should give much more genetic diversity to cultivated stocks. Its seeds are small & very distinct. They most resemble some of the small Chinese *Lilium* species. Definitely a species which needs its DNA checked out. ) . . . . . (15+) F
- 502.441 : FRITILLARIA REUTERI** Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2600m. Among grasses in wet-flush. . . . . (15+) 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
- 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 others in this group. Very elegant with narrow leaves & dark maroon-red, chequered bells.) . . . . . (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
- 502.805 : FRITILLARIA SIBTHORPIANA** (subsp. *sibthorpiana*) \* Turkey, Mugla, near Bozborun. Ex an R.& R. Wallis coll. (Only known from a few localities 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

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- 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 dwarfier & 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. Keep it relatively dry through the winter and increase water as weather warms in spring . . . . . (10+) D
- 503.208 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, W of Chimgan. 1900m. (Rich pink form). . . (10+) E

### Fritillaria straussii : wild seed from Iran

- 503.305 : FRITILLARIA STRAUSSII Iran, Kordestan, S of Marivan. 2500m. Among limestone rocks on top of col. (This sought-after species in the *F. crassifolia* group is robust with paired or whorled shiny green leaves and broadly bell-shaped flowers. The few clones from the 1960's we have had in cultivation, where it has always been rare and not easy to grow have been rich red-brown, tessellated all over and opening from green buds. Recent investigations indicate much more variation but it remains a somewhat mysterious plant and several undescribed taxa may have been attributed to it. This 2005 collection from right on the border between Iraq and Iran is from a much higher altitude than earlier records.) . . . . . (10+) F
- 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. (From near the Thomas Strauss 1903 type-locality. 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. From a yellow-green form.) . . . . . (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 a 1994 coll. by an Iranian botanist made near to the Thomas Strauss 1903 type-locality.) . . . (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, untesselated, 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
- 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
- 503.800 : 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.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 504.004 : FRITILLARIA TUBIFORMIS subsp. MOGGRIDGEI \* France, Alpes-Maritimes, Col de la Lombarde. 2000m. In acidic turf between granite-rocks on W-facing slopes. P.& P. Watt coll. (Difficult, little, yellow alpine. Few.) . . . . (8) F
- 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
- 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. yuminensis* but with pure-white flowers, delicately veined with green and opening more widely.) . . (10+) F

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- 504.581 : **FRITILLARIA VERTICILLATA** \* Kazakhstan, Tarbagatay Range, near Urdzhar. (From further N in the Altai and distinct from the Kara-Sumbe valley form in its straighter, narrower, white bells. Janis Ruksans considers this "very beautiful" and suggests there may be several taxa involved in our concept of this little-known species.) ..... (10+) F
- 504.705 : **FRITILLARIA WHITTALLII** \* Turkey, Isparta. Ex a N.Stevens coll. (Exceptionally local, this appears limited to isolated patches of humus-rich scree at about the tree-line of cedar-forest in Antalya & Isparta provinces. Its elegant habit with linear leaves & large, pale-green, purple-tesselated bells, recall a very classy version of *F. meleagris*.) ..... (15+) D
- 504.798 : **FRITILLARIA ZAGRICA** Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2300m. Among steppe-vegetation on steep slopes. (A dwarf species, characteristic of dryish, steppe habitats in the mountains in the central Zagros range & dependant on snow-melt for its moisture. Introduced in the 1960's but it became very rare in cultivation, where it is by no means easy to maintain. Glaucous, black to dark plum-purple bells, distinctively & characteristically tipped with yellow. Our 2005 collections cover a wide area of its distribution and we hope may yield some variation & more growable forms.) ..... (10+) E
- 504.799 : **FRITILLARIA ZAGRICA** Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Shale slopes. .... (10+) E
- 504.800 : **FRITILLARIA ZAGRICA** Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2600m. Sandy clay. () ..... (10+) E
- 504.850 : **FRITILLARIA aff. ZAGRICA** Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 2100m. Open, stony slope. (Possibly very robust forms of *F. zagrica* or may be hybrids with *F. olivieri*, which grows nearby in seasonally wetter habitats.) ..... (10+) E
- 509.260 : **GALANTHUS PLICATUS** subsp. **BYZANTINUS** \* No data. From open-pollinated English garden stock of this race from the deciduous woodlands of cold, wet NW Asiatic Turkey, below 300m. & a little to the S & E of Istanbul. ... (10) C
- 509.301 : **GALANTHUS REGINAE-OLGAE** (subsp. *reginae-olgae*) \* Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos, Profitis Ilias. 1400m. Light shade under *Platanus* & *Pinus*. Ex D.M. Hoskins 98-22. (A high altitude coll. from the tree-line. A beautiful snowdrop, flowering quite early in autumn well before any leaves appear. Good drainage & some sun in the UK.) ..... (10) D
- 519.201 : **GENTIANA OLIVIERI** Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel (between Sanandaj & Marivan). 1350m. Among *Quercus* scrub on shale. (Most western member of the mainly Central Asian Sect. *Aptera* : a beautiful, spring-flowering species with clustered heads of white-throated, sapphire-blue flowers on erect 20cm. stems from neat rosettes of strap-shaped leaves. Completely dormant in summer and needs bulb-frame treatment or a rest in the alpine-house, if grown in the UK.) ..... (50+) D
- 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. Seed germinates irregularly. The cucumber-like seedlings usually go dormant without producing true leaves & can be lost through overdrying.) ..... (5) E

### Hyacinthella : a charming and neglected genus

- 570.954 : **HYACINTHELLA ACUTILOBA** Turkey, Erzincan, N of Erzincan to Kolcekmezdagi Gecidi. 1800m. Among steppe vegetation on stony slopes. (Wiry, 10cm. stems with up to 20, little china-blue bells rising from 2-3 distinctively broad, glaucous leaves, often basally tinged with purple. A plant of the severe continental climate of N central Anatolia.) (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
- 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

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- 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
- 572.550 : HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS** (subsp. *orientalis*) \* Turkey, Gaziantep, Nur Daglari. 1150m. In shade of *Quercus* scrub. (The more southern, lower altitude type of the ancestor of the bloated commercial hyacinths. Up to 12, waxy bells on 20cm. stems in soft, celestial blue with a heavenly scent. A very beautiful plant seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . . (10+) D
- 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+) D

## 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.

- 583.102 : IRIS ACUTILOBA subsp. LINEOLATA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) \* Iran, East Azerbayejan, SW of Ahar. 1820m. Montane steppe. (Exquisitely elegant. Pointed whitish segments with dark veins & a small maroon-black signal-patch.) . . . . (5) F
- 583.470 : IRIS ALBOMARGINATA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Uzbekistan, Pskem range, Ichnatschsaï 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
- 584.308 : IRIS AUCHERI** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 2000-2300m. Rock-ledges & on open stony slopes. (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 forms here.) . . . . . (10) C
- 584.750 : IRIS BARNUMAE f. PROTONYMA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) \* Iran, West Azerbayejan, N of Khoi, Khamsian pass. 1585m. Residual steppe between cultivated areas. (Beautifully proportioned flowers in pure, penetrating, rich red-violet with distinctive beards of dense, short, black hairs, like patches of moleskin. This colony has the finest forms we have seen.) . . . . . (5) F
- 585.320 : IRIS BUCCHARICA** (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
- 585.431 : IRIS CAPNOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, NW of Angren. 1300m. Igneous rock pockets. (This fascinating species has settled down well 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 (Up to 4 translucent, yellow flowers, sometimes green tinged, on stems of about 15cm.) . . . (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

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

- 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. 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. It is used to drying desert winds, intense sunlight & summer heat.) . . . . . (5) F
- 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 & style-branches overtop the prominent, large, strongly deflexed, deep purple standards.) . . . . . (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 *I. stenophylla* and *I. persica*. Variable in colour and markings. Western forms tend to be in translucent yellows and silvery-purples with deeper coloured, vinous-purple falls.) . . . . . (5) E
- 587.021 : IRIS GALATICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Tunceli, N of Pülümür. Openings among deciduous scrub. (In these eastern forms, which seem more growable, redder purples and chestnut-brown shades predominate.) . . . . . (5) F
- 588.909 : IRIS HOOGIANA** (Sect. *Regelia*) \* Tajikistan, Varsob Gorge, near Chinoro. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (A local Tajikistan endemic, perhaps the easiest of the 'arils' & often considered the epitome of what an iris should be. Large, beautifully proportioned flowers of classic shape, in pure, soft lavender-blue with linear, yellow beards on 40cm. stems. A stout species which has been grown outside in the UK but is easier with protection. A good 'aril' to start with.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 589.353 : IRIS HYMENOSPETHA subsp. LEPTONEURA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2250m. Among steppe vegetation on steep clay & shale slopes. (A distinct, little-known dwarf relative of *I. persica*, barely in cultivation. It 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. Difficult.) . . . . (8) E
- 589.354 : IRIS HYMENOSPETHA subsp. LEPTONEURA** Iran, Kordestan, SE of Qorveh. 1900m. Clay hills. . . . . (8) E
- 589.356 : IRIS HYMENOSPETHA subsp. LEPTONEURA** Iran, Lorestan, W of Azna. 1900m. Open slopes. . . . . (8) E
- 589.380 : IRIS aff. HYMENOSPETHA** (Sect. *Scorpiris*) \* Iran, Kordestan, (SE of Marivan. 1350m. Among oak scrub. (A superb white juno, tinged & veined with violet, & with a central, yellow, purple-rimmed crest along the broad falls. It would probably 'key-out' as *I. hymenospetha* subsp. *leptoneura* but is nothing like the Zagros populations listed.) . . . . . (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
- 590.300 : 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. (Stoloniferous 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. *I. lineata* was merged with the allied *I. darwasica* by Dykes but not by Brian Mathew.) . . . . (5) F
- 590.806 : IRIS aff. LYCOTIS** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) Iran, Lorestan, WNW of Dorud. 2100m. In steppe vegetation on steep, N-facing slope. (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
- 590.940 : 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 juno, 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 Azerbaijan, NE of Miyaneh. 1500m. Among steppe vegetation. (A striking *Iris*, 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 above a maroon-black signal patch.) . (5) F

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- 591.061 : IRIS MEDA** Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2400m. Among steppe-vegetation on steep slopes. (This is from the central Zagros range, much further S than we would have expected to find *I. meda* & into the territory of the big *I. lycotis* forms. From a spectacular and diverse colony with flowers varying in ground colour from bright yellows to browns.) . . . . . (5) F
- 591.300 : IRIS NUSAIRIENSIS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Syria, Jebel Nusairi. 1400m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 95-23. (Fairly recently described from exposed slopes on the top of the Jebel Nusairi in N Syria. A dwarf, sturdy plant with 10cm. with 1 or 2 large, sessile flowers in soft-blue to ice-blue with palest yellow crested ridges on the falls.) . . . . . (5) F
- 591.311 : IRIS aff. NUSAIRIENSIS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Turkey, Malatya, ESE of Malatya. 1850m. Among sparse *Acantholimon* & *Astragalus* in gravelly soil on exposed summit ridge. (Like nothing any of us has seen previously in Turkey. In facies like *I. nusairiensis* & from a very similar habitat but the 1 to 3 flowers are soft-yellow with a large, round, rich egg-yolk yellow patch on the falls. Arnis Seisums suggests we provisionally place it close to *I. nusairiensis*. Whether it ends up as a new species or is placed at some level under *I. nusairiensis* will depend on the results of the cytological work.) . . . . . (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. (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. 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 occur 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
- 594.200 : IRIS PSEUDOCAUCASICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, West Azerbayejan, between Disaj & Agh Bolagh. 1870m. Gravelly clay slopes. (A small juno, about 10cm. high, with several curved, channelled leaves with silver-white ribs & margins & up to 4 flowers with yellow-crested falls. The ground-colour is usually in translucent shades of yellow and yellow-greens in this area. Not easy but usually less of a problem than *I.h.* subsp. *leptoneura* & many others.) . . . . . (8) E
- 594.202 : IRIS PSEUDOCAUCASICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, East Azerbayejan, SE of Tabriz, Shibli pass. 2020m. Among steppe-vegetation on steep, gravelly slopes. (Both blue and yellow forms occur here.) . . . . . (8) E
- 594.251 : IRIS PSEUDOCAUCASICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Turkey, Van, E of Ozalp. 2100m. Among steppe vegetation on low hills. (From one of the few Turkish colonies. We are told that especially richly coloured yellows occur in this area.) (8) 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
- 595.808 : IRIS RETICULATA** (var. *reticulata*) (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) Iran, Kordestan, E of Sanandaj. 2100m. Rock-ledges & on open stony igneous slopes. (One of the eye-catching, Kurdish bicoloured forms of *I. reticulata* (or *I. bakeriana* : we cannot see how the distinction can be maintained in Iran). Pale-blue standards & velvety, deepest violet falls with yellow crests. It is extremely seldom that we are able to collect more than a few seeds from any wild *I. reticulata* : seeds dehisce at ground-level from almost stemless capsules & are rapidly carried away by ants. Quantities of all these are very limited.) . . . . . (8) E
- 595.810 : IRIS RETICULATA** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki. 2500m. Loose, SW-facing limestone slope. (Flowers are ice-blue, almost white, but dark on the blade of the falls, approaching but distinct from the bicoloured forms of the Kurdish steppe. This form from the Iraqi border carries its capsules on arching, wiry pedicels.) . . . . . (8) E

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- 595.811 : **IRIS RETICULATA** Iran, Kordestan, NE of Marivan to Saqez. 1800m. Open, igneous slope. . . . . (8) E
- 595.812 : **IRIS RETICULATA** Iran, West Azarbayjan, SE of Disaj. 1900m. Gravelly clay slopes. . . . . (8) E
- 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
- 596.601 : **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
- 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 rising to the W of Lake Orumiyeh. About 20cm. high with clumps of little, curved, grey-green leaves & large clear-yellow flowers, with beards of dense, orange-yellow hairs above deep-yellow signal-patches on the falls.) . . . . . (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.) . . . . . (8) E
- 601.700 : **IRIS ZENAIDAE** (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.) . . . . . (8) E

### Ixiolirion : showy blue trumpets

- 604.031 : **IXIOLIRION TATARICUM** (subsp. *tataricum*) Iran, West Azarbayjan, S of Silvaneh. 1600m. Cultivated land. (For us, 2005 was the year of the *Ixiolirion* in Iran. Whenever we travel to Iran or Central Asia, we always end up with small envelopes each containing a few seeds of *Ixiolirion* from various localities but seldom enough of any to list. In 2005, we made several good collections, mainly in the central Zagros, though this one is from the NW. We have no idea why this year suited it. This is an excellent bulb with an umbel of big, violet-blue trumpets on wiry stems about 30-60cm. tall. Very hardy and quite easily grown outside in most of the UK if given a sunny, dry, well-drained site. If you don't grow it, try it.) . . . . (10+) C
- 604.032 : **IXIOLIRION TATARICUM** Iran, Bakhtiari, E of Chalehgard. Cultivated land. . . . . (10+) C
- 604.033 : **IXIOLIRION TATARICUM** Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2200m. Steep, loose, stony slope. . . . . (10+) C
- 604.034 : **IXIOLIRION TATARICUM** Iran, Lorestan, E of Shulabad. Steep, loose, NW-facing, igneous slope. . . . (10+) C

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- 624.952 : **LEONTICE ARMENIACA** (syn. *L. minor*) Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2700m. Steep, 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. *armeniaca*. 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
- 625.071 : **LEONTICE LEONTOPETALUM** subsp. **EWERSMANNII** Iran, Bakhtiari, NW of Farsan. Steep, stony slopes. (A summer-dormant, tuberous member of the *Berberidaceae*. Clusters of yellow flowers appear 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 & 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 NICAENSE** \* No data. Only known from the corner of SE France near the Italian border & all but extinct in the wild. Spring-flowering with wide, white bells on stems of 15cm. at most. 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 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. nicaense* & proving as easily grown in similar conditions in the alpine-house.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 630.740 : **LEUCOJUM VERNUM** var. **CARPATICUM** \* No data. A variant of the large, early spring snowflake from the Carpathians with acid yellow (instead of green) tips to its big white bells. A lover of really moist sites. . . . . (10+) C

### 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
- 688.101 : **MUSCARI AUCHERI** (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
- 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 resents 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** aff. **DISCOLOR** \* Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret. 2100m. Exposed, limestone-gravel ridges. (Similar to but not the same as typical *M. discolor* from the N edge of the Syrian Desert. Tiny with white-mouthed, dark-blue bells.) (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

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**Muscari macrocarpum : gloriously scented yellow flowers**

- 690.000 : MUSCARI MACROCARPUM** \* Greece, Samos, Mt. Vigla. 800m. S-facing walls of old, terraced olive-groves. Ex a D. Hoskins coll. (A superb form of this gloriously scented species, near *M. muscarimi*, very local in SW Turkey & some E Aegean islands. Greyish, channelled leaves & yellow flowers opening from dull-purple buds on 15cm. stems.) . . . . (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 easy.) . . . . (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, Özhatay & 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
- 690.610 : MUSCARI PARVIFLORUM** (Subgen. *Botryanthus*) \* No data. The only autumn-flowering species with a low altitude, Mediterranean distribution from Spain to Turkey, mainly on the islands. Racemes of little, soft-blue bells, barely pinched at their mouths. Not often seen or available & reputedly difficult to flower but we have had no trouble in doing so. . (15+) C
- 690.550 : MUSCARI PALLENS** \* Russia, North Ossetia, near Holst. 2400m. Rock crevices. Ex RP 83-27 (A 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

**Muscari aff. tenuiflorum : Paul Furse's 'bluehot poker'**

- 691.250 : MUSCARI aff. TENUIFLORUM** (Subgen. *Leopoldia*) Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel (between Sanandaj & Marivan). 1350m. *Quercus* scrub on shale. (A new wild collection of this distinct taxon, which merits recognition at some level and a name. It seems to be confined to the oak-scrub areas along the southern & western flanks of the mountain-ranges of Kurdistan, along the borders of Turkish Hakkari & NW Iran, possibly extending S into N Iraq. With its big coma of violet-blue sterile flowers, Paul Furse dubbed it the 'bluehot poker'. We still grow an Iranian bulb, collected in the 1960's, which does not increase & is self-sterile. The tallest of all, 1m. or more high in the wild, this can also be keyed-out to *M. longipes*, as the lower pedicels elongate in seed. It could be considered intermediate between these two species.) . . . . . (10+) D

**Narcissus : J.W. Blanchard collections from Morocco, Spain & Portugal**

- 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 & maybe nearer *N. cuatracasasii*.) . . . . (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. Maybe a race of the mysterious *N. hispanicus* but currently maintained at specific level. A "garden-worthy plant", 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, Rascafria. JWB coll. (A distinct, dwarf race in greenish-white to pale greenish-yellow. Endemic to central Spain but neglected in literature.) . . . . . (10+) C

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- 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**
- 696.400 : 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. Glaucous 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**
- 699.809 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) \* Morocco, Targuist. Ex JWB 89-30. . . . . (10+) **C**
- 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**
- 699.845 : 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**
- 700.321 : NARCISSUS DUBIUS** \* Spain. Ex M. Salmon 528. No further data. (Smallest of Section *Tazzettae*, sometimes separated into its own Subsection *Dubiae*, & thought to have originated from a hybrid between *N. papyraceus* & *N. assoanus*. An attractive little plant which seldom sets much seed & remains little-known in cultivation.) . . . . . (10+) **D**
- 700.322 : NARCISSUS DUBIUS** \* Spain, Valencia, Alzira. Ex JWB 02-05. . . . . (10+) **D**
- 700.980 : NARCISSUS EUGENIAE** \* Spain, Teruel, Montes de Tarascon above Valdolinales. 1500m. In turf. Ex JWB 87-14 (From a type-locality coll. of this dwarf, snow-melt trumpet daffodil, opening its yellow flowers on very short stems. Currently included as a subsp. of *N. pseudonarcissus* & beautifully illustrated on p. 73 of John's monograph.) . . . . . (10) **D**
- 701.003 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** \* Spain, La Carolina, Collado de los Jardines. Ex a JWB coll. (An excellent yellow jonquil, distributed along the drainage of the Tagus. A poorly defined species in a confusing group.) . . . . . (10+) **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**
- 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**

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

- 702.500 : **NARCISSUS OBVALLARIS** UK, Wales, below Ffostrasol. 150m. Open grassland & deciduous woodland. (Our lovely, local Welsh trumpet daffodil. Really an imaginary taxon but generally 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**
- 702.630 : **NARCISSUS PALEARENSIS** \* Spain, above Santa Maria de Meia. Ex JWB 94-07 (Closely allied to *N. assoanus* & very doubtfully separable from it. Larger than the forms of *N. assoanus* we grow and a neat little jonquil.) . . . . (8) **E**
- 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**
- 703.701 : **NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS** \* UK, Hampshire, E of Ringwood. Light oak woodland. (From authentic parents of the English Lent Lily with its nodding, pale yellow flowers with deeper yellow coronas. The parent colony is extremely wet in winter and spring, when the plants are in growth and in flower, though it dries out later in summer.) . . . . . (20+) **C**
- 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.) . . . . . (15+) **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**
- 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**
- 706.304 : **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. (Parents from Coimbra Botanic Garden in the 1980's. Cream to pale yellow. 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, which is proving growable in UK gardens..) . . . . (10+) **E**
- 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**

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- 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**
- 830.800 : **ROMULEA REQUIENII** \* France, Corsica, W of Calvi, Pointe de Revellata. 10m. Hard, dry, gravelly areas among low, coastal maquis. (One of the most attractive Europeans. Prostrate leaves & almost stemless flowers wholly in an intense violet, except for the bright yellow anthers. "A super little plant, much admired", writes Rannveig Wallis.) . . . . . (15+) **D**

## 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 Alcalá & 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**
- 876.502 : **SCILLA PERSICA** Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 1800m. Among long grasses in wet hay-meadow. (A fine plant, which should be growable outside in the UK. It usually inhabits subalpine meadows which are very wet in spring. Here it can contribute to a magnificent spectacle, growing in huge numbers in marshy hay-meadows with inky blue *Bellevia pycnantha* and purple-red orchids & gladioli. Up to 50cm. high with open racemes of up to 50 blue flowers.) . . . . . (15+) **C**
- 877.200 : **SCILLA PUSCHKINIODES** \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, NW of Angren, Mazardjan. 1300m. In shade of shrubs. (Distinctive, floriferous & attractive, 10cm. tall Central Asian species with many ice-blue, dark-striped flowers. Not always easily grown and resents hot conditions at any time.) . . . . . (10) **D**
- 877.750 : **SCILLA SIBERICA** subsp. **TAURICA** \* Turkey, Adana, N of Saimbeyli. 1300m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 93-33. (A beautiful, little, blue-flowered plant which seems to fit into this recently described taxon.) . . . . . (15+) **D**

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- 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 VVEDENSKYI** \* 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**

**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**
- 969.600 : 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, Tashkent, 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**
- 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**
- 970.400 : TULIPA JULIA** \* Turkey, Hakkari, Zab gorge at Bagisli. 1500m. Loose, igneous scree. (Differs technically from *T. armena*, the only other truly wild, E Anatolian red tulip, in the matted, woolly hairs inside the bulb-tunics but it usually also has more pointed outer segments. Usually eye-burning, orange-scarlet.) . . . . . (10+) **C**
- 970.401 : TULIPA aff. JULIA** \* Turkey, Hakkari, Zab gorge S of Hakkari. 1300m. Steep stony slope. (Does not match the *T. julia* populations higher up the Zab at Bagisli. Scarlet with or without the central, black blotch rimmed with yellow.) . . . . . (10+) **C**

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- 970.430 : 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
- 970.670 : 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
- 971.410 : 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

## Tulipa : Unidentified Collections from Iran, 2005

- 19003 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Eriostemones*) Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak, 2300m. Shale slopes. .... (15+) C
- 19010 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Tulipa*) Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Shale slopes. .... (15+) C
- 19027 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Tulipa*) Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2700m. Steep, stony slopes. .... (15+) C
- 19073 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Eriostemones*) Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2200m. Among steppe-vegetation. . (15+) C
- 19074 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Tulipa*) Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2200m. Steep, rocky slopes. .... (15+) C
- 19082 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Tulipa*) Iran, Lorestan, E of Shulabad. Steep, loose, NW-facing, igneous slope. ... (15+) C
- 19088 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Tulipa*) Iran, Lorestan, W of Azna. 1900m. Among steppe vegetation ..... (15+) C
- 19114 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Tulipa*) Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 2100m. Open, stony slope. .... (15+) C
- 19128 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Tulipa*) Iran, Kordestan, SE of Marivan. 1350m. Among oak scrub on shale. .... (15+) C
- 19173 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Tulipa*) Iran, West Azarbayjan, SE of Salmas. 1800m. Open, gravelly slopes. .... (15+) C
- 19234 : TULIPA SP.** (Sect. *Tulipa*) Iran, Zanjan, NE of Zanjan. 2400m. Along melt-water gulleys (now dry). ... (15+) C

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## Fitting it all in is a problem

It is always a trial to fit in an expanding range of seeds from 'bulbs' into our summer list and an even greater trial to lay it out in an orderly fashion and to mail it in time for you to sow the seed promptly. To keep our mailing costs within practical limits (especially as so many lists go overseas) we work to a knife-edge on weight limits. Another page tips us into a much more expensive band. There are many species we should have liked to include in this early list but they will have to

wait on the next one, which we hope will not be too long in being prepared and mailed. By the time of its issue, we should have 2005 seeds from such summer-dormant genera as *Allium*, *Gladiolus*, *Ornithogalum*, *Arum* and *Eremurus* organized and packeted, as well as this years seeds from such key genera as *Paeonia* and *Lilium*, from both of which we should have several new and exciting species. In the meantime, here are :

### A few oddments from around the world to sow as soon as you can

- 520.399 : GENTIANA PYRENAICA** France, Pyrenees-Orientales, Val d'Eye. 2300m. Damp, acidic turf on open mountainside. (A little fresh, wild-collected seed of this superlative but difficult alpine Tertiary relict in the Pyrenean type-race, distinct in the colour of its trumpets in an incredibly rich, deep imperial violet. Just received from Peter & Penny Watt who comment that they have had little success with stored seed themselves, so could we list it straightaway. Here it is.) . . . . . (20+) E
- 800.190 : PULSATILLA ALBANA** Iran, Gilan, Talesh, SW of Asalem. 2200m. Exposed, stony turf. (Our 2005 Iranian collection. We photographed a lilac-flowered one here in 2000 but Norman Stevens says those he has seen are yellow.) . . . . (15+) D
- 1.839.001 : SCOLIOPUS BIGELOVII** \* Cal., Marin Co., near Nicasio Reservoir. 30m. Woodland. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (Strange, summer-dormant member of the *Liliaceae*, local in moist, shady sites in the redwood-forests N from here, in the Bay Area. Two, big, basal, veined & mottled, sheathing leaves. Complex greenish white or yellowish flowers, intricately lined with purple-brown. Will grow in the peat-garden in the UK but best appreciated in a pan. Slow from seed.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 1.920.990 : TRILLIUM HIBBERSONII** \* Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver Island. (Though currently not recognized as botanically separable from *T. ovatum*, merely an extreme miniature version of it, this is a most distinct & desirable plant horticulturally. In nature limited to a very few remote localities on the inaccessible W coast of Vancouver Is., where few people have ever seen it. Now well established in the UK, where it thrives in peat-bed conditions or a trough. One of the dwarfest, about 10cm. high, with clear pink flowers, becoming paler as they age (the opposite to *T. ovatum*.) . . . . . (15+) E
- 2.659.000 : NOTHOSCORDUM OSTENII** \* Uruguay. No further data. Ex a J.A. Castillo coll. (This is a choice, little 'sweetie' and apparently extremely scarce and local in nature. Delicate, thready leaves and wiry stems, about 10cm. high, with umbels of rich chrome-yellow, freesia-scented flowers, opening wide and striped green on the outside. Barely increases vegetatively and needs to be grown from seed for a good increase. Hardy with us in an unheated greenhouse.) . . . . . (20+) D
- 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, 2005 seed from bulbs raised from the seed we collected in 1994 & which now thrive planted out in our netting-sided polytunnel.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 3.270.210 : GLADIOLUS ORCHIDIFLORUS** \* No data. A variable species, widespread, especially in the N & W of the Cape. "A particular favourite" comments Brian Mathew. Like its relatives in Series *Hebea* (*G. uysiae*, etc.) it is exquisitely scented & has complex "flowers to be looked at". In our parent stock, these are basically grey-green with bright-green & dull, dark purple marks & stripes, 10 or more carried on branching, 30cm. stems. Temperature-hardy with us. . . . . (10+) D
- 3.281.710 : GLADIOLUS WATERMEYERI** \* No data. A dwarf, 15cm. tall species in Series *Hebea*, like *G. uysiae* & with similar large, intricately marked, brownish flowers. Distinct in its hooded, translucent dorsal segment & its broad, stiff, ridged leaves. A narrow endemic of the Cape Sandstone strip running from the Bokkeveld to the N Cedarberg. Temperature-hardy with us under glass over many years. Grown cold in the UK, it flowers about mid April. 10-30cm. . . . . (10+) E
- 3.555.300 : MORAEA LOUBSERI** \* Western Cape, Langebaan, Olifants Kop. (One of the most striking and localized Cape species. First recorded in 1973 on the granite outcrop of Olifants Kop, just before quarrying started there. It has been found nowhere else. Narrow leaves & wiry stems, about 20cm. high, with complex, flat 'iris' flowers in penetrating blue-violet with dense black beards on the outer tepals. Our own seed, grown in an unheated glasshouse.) . . . . . (15+) E
- 4.392.609 : FRITILLARIA YUMINENSIS** \* China, Xinjiang. (The famous 'blue frit.', endemic to NW Xinjiang at 1700-2800m. From a form in a delicate shade of pale slate-blue though it can vary to darker shades, pinks & more lilac-blue tints. Always very beautiful with 10 or more untessellated, nodding bells on stems of about 50cm. whorled with linear-lanceolate, cirrhose-tipped leaves. Possibly allied to the true, sympatric *F. verticillata*, this grows in the same area as *F. pallidiflora* & needs similar conditions in cultivation. Root growth starts early so do not dry it out in summer.) . . . . . (10+) F
- 5.890.011 : TELOPEA TRUNCATA** from **YELLOW FORM** Seed just received from Marcus Harvey of the rare yellow-flowered form of this Tasmanian endemic, in *Proteaceae* & related to *Embothrium*. A stiffly branching shrub with oblanceolate, leathery evergreen foliage and terminal heads, about 10cm. across, packed with many, curved flowers, in summer. (10+) E

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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  
 6.360.007 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PATTERNED LEAVES, WHITE FLOWERS ..... (15+) C  
 6.360.010 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN & PATTERNED LEAVES, ALL COLOURS. .... (20+) A  
 6.360.020 : CYCLAMEN COUM from BICOLOURED FORMS Mainly derived from Peter Moore's silvery-leaved selection 'Tilebarn Elizabeth' but including others with more variable leaves but two-toned pink flowers. .... (15+) C  
 6.360.050 : CYCLAMEN COUM from SILVER & PEWTER LEAVES From 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  
 6.362.050 : 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  
 6.366.005 : 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. A superb plant & possibly the finest Peter Moore selection .. (15+) E  
 6.379.000 : CYCLAMEN X SAUNDERSIAE The very variable hybrid between *C. repandum* and *C. balearicum*. Flowers can be shades of pink or white and there is an enormous variation in the size, shape and markings of the ivy-shaped leaves. Like its parents, it likes a lot of shade. Probably best grown frost-free though some clones are perfectly hardy. .... (15+) E  
 6.380.000 : CYCLAMEN X WELLENSIEKII from PINK FORM (*C. cypricum* 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

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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. A wider range of our 2004 and 2005 seeds is also available online. Visit us at [www.JJaseeds.com](http://www.JJaseeds.com)

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