

News from

Jim & Jenny Archibald

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NEWSLETTER & SEED LIST

AUGUST, 2006

2006 SEEDS FROM CHILE AND ARGENTINA COLLECTED BY JOHN & ANITA WATSON

2006 SEED
FROM
CORYDALIS
CYCLAMEN
DAPHNE
LEWISIA
NARCISSUS
HELLEBORUS
ONCOCYCLUS
IRISES

WELCOME JOHN AND ANITA

It has been a few years since John and Anita Watson issued a seed-list of their own. In the past they travelled to England from Chile to send out their lists and distribute the seeds. The whole operation was complex and not altogether practical. Moreover, they were becoming increasingly involved in the field-work necessary for their research on the Chilean and Argentinian flora, particularly the rosulate violas. They decided not to issue any further seed-lists. Horticulture was to be deprived both of their detailed knowledge of the Andean flora and their experience of seed-collecting. The loss of this expertise, accumulated over a lifetime, was a tragedy for gardeners. We prevailed on them to keep collecting even if it was only to run-up the road from their Chilean home in Los Andes to the most accessible localities. They have indeed done this on our behalf but they have also sent seeds from many other areas. Much material from the corner where the borders of Chile, Bolivia and Argentina come together has never been collected before and might never be collected again. The Andes are vast and we hope John and Anita will continue to explore them. With your support we can keep them collecting.

DNA (CON)SEQUENCES

'The Plantsman' purports to be the upmarket publication of the Royal Horticultural Society. While some subscribers are currently criticising it for becoming increasingly 'dumbed-down' (and this charge can be justified), we personally find its pseudo-scientific pretensions and obsequious deference to any 'scientific publication' more tiresome. The March 2006 issue contained a lengthy article on DNA markers for identifying *Penstemon* cultivars which did not tell us much, if anything, we did not know already (e.g. most cultivars are hybrids of *P. cobaea* and *P. hartwegii* or "*P. Mexican sp.*") but betrayed a frightening unfamiliarity with the other species in this genus (e.g. *Penstemon* 'Sour Grapes' is "morphologically similar" to *P. newberryi* subsp. *sonomensis*.). There was also an account by John Grimshaw of the genus *Leucojum*. It incorporated conclusions based on DNA sequences and reached by five botanists at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The results of their work supported the division of the genus. R.A. Salisbury proposed this in 1807. It may have taken the botanical world 200 years to accept it but it is an opinion which any gardener who knows these plants would reach. We are more than happy to list the plants under the two generic names: *Acis* and *Leucojum*. The sensible conclusion based on this ground-breaking DNA study is not what concerns us. The scary bit is in the small-print: one of the Kew authors, Mark Chase, rather than splitting *Leucojum*, was all for throwing the whole lot into the genus *Galanthus* but was "overruled" by his colleagues (who may well have had to threaten to call in 'the men in white coats'). What might have happened had the "overruling" not taken place? Would 'The Plantsman' and consequently the RHS have gone along with this? On their previous record, the answer is 'Yes.'

Conclusion (as they say in all 'scientific publications'): an obsession with monophyly in conjunction with exposure to DNASTAR™ software can lead to serious tunnel-vision.

Ordering from this list could not be easier

We shall accept your personal cheque in US \$ or £ sterling. Cheques in US \$ must be on a US bank account, as charges on negotiating cheques on foreign accounts are very high in the USA (foreign banks can sometimes sell you a US \$ cheque drawn on 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. 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. If

remitting by sterling cheque, it is a great help both to you and to us, if you send us an open cheque, limited to the total value of your order. Obviously, it cannot be made out for more than the limit but it can certainly be made out for less, avoiding annoying credits or refunds : you will only pay for what we have sent after the order is despatched. If you do not wish to do this, a list of some possible substitutes will be very helpful. We shall not use them unless we have to and, if we do, we always try to send more than the value of the items not supplied. We shall not pay in your cheque until after your order has been sent : it is in our interest, as well as yours, to complete your order as quickly as we can.

PLEASE HELP US BY PRINTING YOUR NAME & ADDRESS CLEARLY.

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

New customers please understand

There may be a delay before you receive your order. While we are ready to send out orders by return, most come in during the first few weeks after we send out a list. We receive orders much faster than we can despatch them. If you feel your order is too long in arriving, check with your bank to find out if your cheque has been cashed : we do not pay in cheques until orders have been despatched. If it has been cashed, let us know immediately. A few items are lost or delayed each year. In such an unlikely event, you will find us totally sympathetic. We are glad to say such problems are very rare. Postal services are, on the whole, very reliable.

Customers in the USA and New Zealand

A few years ago, some customers in the United States expressed concern as to the threat by the USDA to apply regulations regarding the importation of seeds. The regulations were not new but the authorities had previously adopted a realistic, pragmatic approach in applying them to small quantities. This appears to continue to be the case. We have had no report of any of the many orders sent from our last list or placed through our web-site failing to arrive in the USA. However, a few have disappeared en route to Canada, Belgium, France and England. We always replace, credit or refund if an order does not arrive & are happy to continue to take any risk ourselves. Packets will be labelled honestly and accurately "Dried botanical specimens." Phytosanitary certificates, even if we can persuade our local office to issue them for tiny quantities of seeds, will be meaningless but they do not come cheaply in Britain. New Zealand customers have a more serious problem. With a much smaller volume of mail entering the country and, we suspect, an overstuffed agricultural inspectorate, it is best to stick to the list of permitted species, which is quite extensive now.

Customers in the Euro Zone

Personal € cheques are a problem. It is disproportionately expensive for us to have cheques for comparatively small amounts cleared through British banks. 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 (price your order in US \$ & use our e-mail : sales@jjaseeds.com). A handling charge of \$5 to cover commission is added to orders made through our web-site and we should be grateful if you added this to any online payment made for an order sent separately by mail.

Our population reference numbers

The species in our lists are divided into five geographical areas. Within these areas they run in alphabetical order. The numbers appearing before the names run in numerical order (which means we do not much like generic 'splitting'). These numbers refer to particular populations, mainly in the wild, though cultivated material without data is given a number also. Wild collections which cannot be fully identified will be found under a five-digit field number. This number refers to a collection made by us on a particular date only. Both sets of numbers are permanent. The use of population references is to avoid seed from the same population of plants being distributed under a proliferation of field-numbers. 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.

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.

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

We include a selection 2006 seeds, recently collected and best sown as soon as possible. We have principally selected *Corydalis*, *Cyclamen*, *Oncocyclus* Irises, *Narcissus* and members of the *Ranunculaceae*. These are all suitable for northern hemisphere customers to sow promptly. Our usual extensive range of seeds from European, SW Asian & North

American bulbs, corms and tubers will be in our next list but if you want to get seeds of these sown as soon as possible, you are welcome to order from our 2005 list (almost everything in this will continue to be available) or from our web-site. You do not need to order online. You can just use the list on the site this as a reference catalogue.

Acis : a sensible name-change for the little snowflakes

- 111.950 : ACIS AUTUMNALIS** (subsp. *autumnalis*) (*Leucojum autumnale*) * No data. Delightful, little white, pink-tinged bells dance on dark stems before the leaves appear, in autumn. Possible in a sunny, well-drained site outside in the UK (20+) **B**
- 112.010 : ACIS NICAENSIS** (*Leucojum nicaense*) * No data. Only known from the coastal corner of SE France near the Italian border, where it is all but extinct in the wild. Spring-flowering with wide, white bells on stems of 15cm. at most. Does not like to be too hot & dry in summer so is best grown in the alpine-house in 'cyclamen conditions'..... (15+) **B**
- 112.020 : ACIS ROSEA** (*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, 5-10cm. tall stems.) (15+) **C**
- 112.040 : ACIS TINGITANA** (*Leucojum tingitanum*) * Morocco, Rif, above Chaouene. Ex J.W. Blanchard 88-02. (A fine, spring-flowering plant, considered a doubtful species by many, until 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**
- 160.303 : ANEMONE BIFLORA** * Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Exposed gravelly sites on summit ridge. (One of the finest and 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" (Paul Furse, writing in 1965). As they mature, the petals fold over the fluffy seeds & mature to coppery honey shades, until the growth dries, disintegrates & disperses. Reliable with us given standard choice bulb treatment with a dry rest in summer.) (20+) **E**

BELLEVALIA & COLCHICUM will be included in our next list but you can order from our 2005 list or on our web-site.

Corydalis : correctly-stored 2006 seed

All those listed at present are tuberous-rooted and summer-dormant. See also the exciting, tuberous-rooted *C. magadanica* and *C. turtschaninowii* in the section on E Asian species. Nomenclature follows the most recent account : the 1997 monograph, 'Corydalis' by Magnus Liden & Henrik Zetterlund, likely to remain the standard work for many

years. Quotations are also from this invaluable work. All seeds are freshly collected and have been stored at variable temperatures. They should be sown as soon as possible after receipt and placed outside in a shaded site so that they continue to be subjected to daily temperature fluctuations. Germination is to be expected after a winter cold period.

- 331.060 : CORYDALIS ANGUSTIFOLIA** * Georgia, near Tblisi. (A slender, 15cm. tall, tuberous species distributed in woodland from NE Turkey through the Caucasus to the Elburz of N Iran. Racemes of ivory white flowers, sometimes suffused with lilac & tipped with purple. Easy outside and one of the first to flower in early spring.) (20+) **C**
- 331.859 : CORYDALIS INTERMEDIA** * Czech Republic. (An early-flowering, summer-dormant, European woodlander, distributed from Scandinavia to Spain. About 10cm. tall with dense nodding, racemes of violet-pink flowers.) ... (15+) **B**
- 331.870 : CORYDALIS KUSNETZOVII** (*C. teberdensis*) * Russia, Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya, near Teberda. (A beautiful woodland species from the NW Caucasus. Close to *C. alexeenkoana* & *C. vittae*, it has been confused with both. Stout, 15cm. stems carry dense racemes of, in this form, creamy white flowers tinted with pink. We hope it may be as accommodating in cultivation in the UK as the closely related *C. malkensis* but it is still seldom seen in cultivation.) (15+) **E**
- 331.880 : CORYDALIS LEDEBOURIANA** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range above Beldersai. 1400m. Exposed gravelly ridge. (A dwarf, summer-dormant, tuberous-rooted Central Asian, 5-10cm. tall, with long racemes of purple-tipped, pale-pink to white, spurred flowers. Early flowering & quite easily grown in the bulb-frame or alpine-house.) (15+) **D**
- 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* & *C. kusnetzovii*, this has dense, 15cm. high racemes of broad-lipped, pure-white flowers, suffused with yellow-green in bud. Successful with us among tree roots in our woodland, where it is one of the first plants to flower in spring.) (15+) **D**
- 331.920 : CORYDALIS MARACANDICA** * Tajikistan, Zarafshan. (A choice, tuberous species from fairly high altitudes in the Zarafshan mountains to the SE of Samarkand. About 15cm. tall with racemes of pale yellow flowers, sometimes suffused with purple-red. Quite recently introduced : Norman Stevens gained an RHS award for the species in 1989.) (15+) **E**

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; € 2.- C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; € 4.- E : \$8.00 ; £4.50 ; € 7.-
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- 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. It needs a significant cold period to germinate satisfactorily. Seedlings will not progress beyond the cotyledon stage in their first season.. (20+) C
- 331.960 : CORYDALIS NUDICAULIS** * Tajikistan, Varsob river valley. Humusy soils near streams & among shrubs on N-facing slopes. (In the small Central Asian Subsection *Brevinectaria*, with *C. schanginii* & *C. ruksansii*. Quite recently introduced and described as "a plant of great promise" & "trouble-free in the alpine-house." About 20cm. tall with long racemes of many, spurred, creamy white flowers, which are coffee coloured in the front third & have purple-tipped inner petals.) . . (15+) E
- 332.301 : CORYDALIS RUKSANSII** * Tajikistan, Seravshan, upper river Shink valley. (In Subsect. *Brevinectaria* (with *C. schanginii*, etc.) & described in 1991. About 15cm. high with racemes of white flowers, sometimes tinged with violet & with purple mid-veins on the outer petals. The white inner petals have contrasting deep purple tips.) (15+) E
- 332.600 : CORYDALIS SCHANGINII** (subsp. *schanginii*) * Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyz Alatau, S of Bishkek. 1800-2000m. Among deciduous scrub on gritty slope. ("The most noble & largest flowered species in the section". Thick, glaucous foliage & 15cm. racemes of pale-pink, darker veined flowers, tipped with deep purple. Distributed from S Russia to W Mongolia, here it is at its southern limit. Very temperature-hardy but best in bulb-frame conditions with a dry summer-rest in the UK.) . (20+) D
- 332.650 : CORYDALIS SCHANGINII** subsp. **AINAE** * Kazakhstan, Karatau , Berkara gorge. 1700-2000m. Among deciduous scrub on moist slopes. (From the type coll. of this yellow-flowered race, known only from two localities in the Karatau : "a gem in the genus": "a plant you can never forget if you ever get a chance to see it." Up to 20 flowers in white grading to intense yellow with pink spurs & chocolate-purple tips. Considered easier than the pink race.) (15+) E
- 333.500 : CORYDALIS VITTAE** * Georgia, Bakuriani. (Endemic to the western Caucasus and close to *C. kusnetzovii* but a more delicate plant with daintier flowers with long, uptilted spurs. About 15cm. tall with dense racemes of white flowers, sometimes flushed with purplish pink. Little-known in gardens but should do as well as *C. malkensis*.) (15+) E
- CROCUS** : a wide range will be included in our next list but you can order from our 2005 list or on our web-site.

Cyclamen : 2006 seed from a comprehensive 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
- 358.230 : CYCLAMEN ALPINUM** (*C. trochopteranthum*) * No data. A spring-flowering, SW Turkish endemic, closest to *C. coum* but with foliage more like *C. cilicium*. Wide flowers with distinctively twisted lobes, in pink & carmine shades, maroon at the bases. Strongly honey-scented. Temperature-hardy but seldom successful outdoors in the UK. (15+) 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
- 359.019 : 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. & a similar Peter Davis coll., given to us by Ken Aslet. (From the same area as the pure white form..) (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
- 360.048 : CYCLAMEN COUM** (subsp. *coum*) * Turkey, Artvin. 800m. Ex the Cyclamen Society 88-397 coll. (From an interesting wild collection made in the far NE corner of Turkey, near the border with Georgia.) (15+) C
- 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) F

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

- 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 very high altitude for this species. Cordate, dull grey-green leaves usually with mottled bands of silvery grey. White flowers in spring.) (15+) D
- 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
- 362.001 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Iran, Mazandaran, SE of Sari. 200m. In humus & moss in woodland. (A more recent coll. than our 1966 Chalus introduction : from as far East as we have found this species. Not always an easy plant to grow, seldom setting much seed, it continues to be rare in cultivation. Large pink flowers without a white 'nose' & with elongated, acute petals above 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 mid-winter.) (8) F
- 362.020 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Azerbaijan. No further data. From material derived from Moscow Botanic Garden as *C. elegans* & originally collected in the former Soviet Azerbaijan. Not quite the same as our colls. from further east on the Caspian coast of Iran but seems easier to grow & still has the characteristics of this taxon.) (8) F
- 363.003 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Lakonia, Agios Nikolaos NW of Githio. 500m. Steep slopes under olives. (From several forms, originally selected by us in the wild in 1984 for the outstanding patterns & shapes of their leaves.) . (10+) C
- 363.008 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** (subsp. *graecum*) * Greece, Crete, Rodopos peninsula. 95m. Ex the Cyclamen Society coll. 94-046. (From a selected, very floriferous clone. Superb leaves with a striking, silver shield-pattern.) (10+) E
- 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
- 363.097 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from SELECTED DARK-FLOWERED FORM** * Greece, Lakonia, near Areopili. (Originally selected as outstanding among the thousands growing in the southern tip of the Mani.) (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, dry summer-rest.) (20+) B
- 363.100 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM f. ALBUM** * Data as for 363.003. (Beautiful, vigorous, pure white variant.) . . (15+) D
- 363.101 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM f. ALBUM from SELECTED LEAF-FORM** * (From David Richards) (10+) E
- 363.159 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM subsp. ANATOLICUM** * Turkey, Muğla, near Fethiye. (Quite recently segregated & seldom grown, SW Turkish race with well-marked foliage, silver-patterned in this case and with pale-pink flowers. Unlike the type-race, many of these Turkish plants are delicately scented. Reluctant to set much seed with us.) (10+) E
- 363.201 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM subsp. CANDICUM** * Greece, Crete, Platania. Open, rocky hillside. (Desirable, recently described race limited to a small area of Crete. Not so easy to grow or generous with its seed.) (10+) E
- 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. An extremely local plant on Crete.) . . (10+) C

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- 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. Ex D.M.Hoskins 02-05. (Recently described. We listed the original discovery under *C. hederifolium*, ref. 364.050, from the M. Joep 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**
- 365.010 : 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**
- 366.552 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM f. PUNICEUM** * No data. From a corm collected many years ago by Bertie Blount, almost certainly in Syria. Rich rose-pink. flowers, which are notably scented, & with beautifully marked leaves. (10+) **C**
- 367.010 : CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM** * No data. Among spring-flowering ones, this S Turkish endemic rivals the related *C. libanoticum*. Magnificent rich crimson-purple flowers. Possible outside & splendid in a cold greenhouse (15+) **C**
- 367.012 : CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM from SELECTED DARK-FLOWERED FORM** * (10) **E**
- 367.015 : CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM f. ROSEUM** * Turkey, Adana, near Dortyol. Ex ACW 664. (From pale pink forms, originally selected out of the Albury, Cheese & Watson coll. of this variable Amanus population by Jack Boggis in the 1960's. Distinct from most cultivated forms, not only in the colour but in their elegant, more elongated petals.) (10+) **D**
- 367.550 : CYCLAMEN PURPURASCENS** * No data. Deep carmine-pink flowers in late summer & autumn. (10+) **D**
- 367.599 : CYCLAMEN PURPURASCENS from SILVER-LEAVED FORMS** * Italy, Lombardia, W of Lago di Garda. Ex an M. Koenen coll. (Rounded leaves suffused all over with a silver sheen. The original plants were variable selections made in the wild by Manfred Koenen & given to us in the 1970's. It has subsequently been labelled 'Limone form', 'Garda form', etc., though they did not grow in close proximity to either the towns or the lake. Slow-growing & best well-shaded.) . . . (8) **E**
- 367.908 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM** (subsp. *repandum*) * France, Corsica, near Belogodere. c.350m. Under *Arbutus* in soil pockets over slate. Ex D.M.Hoskins colls. (From selections made for the depth and intensity of flower colour. Not always the easiest of species to grow, though it can be seen naturalized in quantity in some mild, UK gardens. Variably patterned, ivy shaped leaves and elegant flowers of luminous carmine-pink in spring. Like cool, shaded conditions in summer.) . (15+) **D**
- 367.971 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM from 'SPINNERS' FORM'** (subsp. *repandum*) * No data. From the population well-established in the Hampshire garden of Peter Chappell. Reputedly particularly robust & vigorous. (20+) **D**
- 367.990 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM f. ALBUM** * From 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. (15+) **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.) (15+) **E**
- 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**

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

- 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**
- 382.400 : DAPHNE GNIDIODES** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1500m. Exposed limestone slopes. (Clusters of cream flowers followed by orange fruits on more or less procumbent, 30cm. tall shrubs with evergreen, greyish foliage.) (10) **C**
- 384.020 : DAPHNE MEZEREUM** * No data. A glorious shrub, deciduous shrub, about 1m. or less in height, with purple-pink flowers wreathing the naked branches in spring. Red fruits cluster up the stems in summer. (10) **A**
- 384.050 : DAPHNE MEZEREUM f. ALBA** * No data. White flowers in spring are followed by amber-yellow fruits. An outstanding plant, which sows itself in our garden and invariably comes 'true' from seed. (10) **B**
- 385.050 : DAPHNE PONTICA** * No data. An evergreen shrub, 1m. or more tall from the lands around the Black Sea. Lustrous, rich-green foliage and beautifully scented, spidery, yellow-green flowers in spring. Excellent in shade. (10) **A**

Erythronium : little-known Siberians

- 472.200 : ERYTHRONIUM SIBIRICUM** (subsp. *sibiricum*) (*E. dens-canis* var. *sibiricum*) * Russia, Kemerov district. (The eastern version of *E. dens-canis*. Distinct in its yellow anthers and somewhat larger pink flowers. There is little information available in English on its habitat in nature & it is still an obscure plant in cultivation. It may be less easy in the milder climate of the UK than *E. dens-canis* but should be ideally suited to the cold, continental climates of central Europe and the eastern USA. This 2006 seed from Janis Ruksans in Latvia has been correctly stored and will be sent out damp-packed.) . (15+) **E**
- 472.250 : ERYTHRONIUM SIBIRICUM subsp. ALTAICUM** * Russia, Tuva, Altai, upper course of Ka-hem river. 2300-2500m. Alpine meadows. (From Janis Ruksans excellent selections, early-flowering 'Altai Snow' & late-flowering 'White Fang'. These populations produce white-flowered plants from seed consistently and, like *E. dens-canis niveum*, are possibly worthy of the subspecific status to which they have been elevated recently. 2006 damp-packed seeds.) (15+) **E**

FRITILLARIA will be included in our next list but you can order from our 2005 list or on our web-site.

- 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**
- 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. Seed germinates irregularly. The cucumber-like seedlings usually go dormant without producing true leaves. These first-year, dormant roots can be lost through overdrying & this is the most critical period. Viability of seed lasts for many years so do keep ungerminated seed. Cultivated seed is still very limited & likely to remain so.) (10+) **E**

HYACINTHELLA & HYACINTHUS will be included in our next list but you can order from our 2005 list or on our web-site.

Iris : 2006 wild & hand-pollinated Oncocyclus seed

- 583.105 : IRIS ACUTILOBA subsp. LINEOLATA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Iran, West Azerbayejan, pass between Agh Bolagh & Disaj. 2200m. Among steppe vegetation on stony slopes & ridgetops. (Exquisitely elegant. Pointed whitish segments with dark veins & a small maroon-black signal-patch. Our recent investigations of the oncocyclus irises in Iran have greatly extended our knowledge of their distribution and variation. We offer small quantities of hand-pollinated seeds from four widely separated colonies of *I. acutiloba*. They vary a little in ground-colour and the amount & colour of the veining.) (5) **F**
- 583.102 : IRIS ACUTILOBA subsp. LINEOLATA** * Iran, East Azerbayejan, SW of Ahar. 1820m. Montane steppe. . . . (5) **F**
- 583.106 : IRIS ACUTILOBA subsp. LINEOLATA** * Iran, Ardabil, E of Khalkhal. 2000m. Steppe vegetation. (5) **F**
- 583.107 : IRIS ACUTILOBA subsp. LINEOLATA** * Iran, East Azerbayejan, NE of Aghkand. 1800m. Steppe. (5) **F**
- 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. The standards are slightly paler than the falls with their glossy, black-violet signal-patches below distinctive beards of dense, short, black hairs, like patches of moleskin. This race is endemic to NW Iran and this colony has the finest forms we have seen.) (5) **F**

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- 589.600 : IRIS IBERICA subsp. ELEGANTISSIMA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Turkey, Erzurum, SE of Horasan. 1550m. Among *Artemisia* & other steppe vegetation on open, sandy slopes. (One of the most spectacular of the dwarf Irano-Turanian steppe irises. Huge flowers with upright, cream standards & vertical, concave falls, so densely veined & stippled with darkest maroon as to appear almost black. From an area with very cold winters and dry summers, which are not too hot.) (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 carried on short stems. Intergrades with *I. iberica* further North.) (5) F
- 591.061 : IRIS MEDA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2400m. Among steppe-vegetation on steep slopes. (A striking *Iris*, close to *I. sari* (not accepted as occurring in Iran) but the falls are tucked in. The ground-colour is basically yellow, veined with dull brown & with a dense beard of bright yellow hairs above a maroon-black signal patch. This collection is from the central Zagros, 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 from bright yellows to browns.) (5) F
- 592.320 : IRIS PARADOXA** (f. *paradoxa*) (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Armenia, near Lake Sevan. Ex a M. Prasil coll. (The northern, Transcaucasian type-race from Georgia & Armenia. Small, stiff, horizontal falls covered in black velvet & large, upright standards veined with deep-purple on a violet ground, in contrast to the white ground-colour of the more familiar SE Turkish & NW Iranian *I.p.f. choschab*. A good grower and the first of this section to flower with us.) (5) F
- 591.370 : IRIS PARADOXA f. MIRABILIS** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Iran, East Azerbaijan, S of Jolfa. 1450m. Stony slopes. (A beautiful and distinct taxon, worth at least subspecific rank & limited to a small area on either side of the border between Iran & Azerbaijan. Much dwarfer with slightly smaller flowers than other races of *I. paradoxa* and the last of these irises to flower here, at least a month after the type-race. The large standards are white, delicately veined with greyish lilac-blue and the rigid falls are covered with orange-gold hairs. This is the first time material of this race has been offered.) (3) F
- 596.601 : IRIS SARI** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) Turkey, Gaziantep, W of Gaziantep. 850m. Openings among scrub on limestone slopes. (A robust Turkish endemic with widely distributed but very local populations on both limestone & igneous rocks. It is most closely allied to the Iranian *I. meda*. Some find it one of the easier members of this difficult section to cultivate. Both 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. Some plants in this locality vary to bluish tones, perhaps due to introgression from *I. kirkwoodii*, but this variation has not appeared in the clones we grow.) (5) F
- 598.001 : IRIS SPRENGERI** (*I. elizabethae*) (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Turkey, Nigde, S of Aksaray. 1000m. Tuffs of loose volcanic ash with *Euphorbia*, *Verbascum*, *Stipa*, etc. (Endemic to this area, one of the dwarfest & most beautiful of all. Close to *I. acutiloba* but widely separated geographically. Extremely falcate, greyish leaves, curve over to touch the ground) (5) F
- 600.600 : IRIS URMIENSIS** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) (*I. barnumae* subsp. *barnumae* f. *urmiensis*) * Iran, West Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1780m. Montane grassland over crystalline rock & on open, stony slopes. (A very beautiful & unmistakable *Iris*, a restricted endemic from a range of hills S of Salmas, running at a right angle from the Turkish-Iranian border mountains towards Lake Orumiyeh. About 20cm. high with clumps of little, curved, grey-green leaves & large clear-yellow flowers, varying a little in depth of colour, with beards of dense, orange-yellow hairs above deep-yellow signal-patches on the falls.) (5) F

IRIS : a wide range of other species will be included in our next list but you can order from our 2005 list or on our web-site.

- 630.740 : LEUCOJUM VERNUM var. CARPATHICUM** * 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 on 30cm. tall stems. *L. vernum* and *L. aestivum* are the only two species remaining in the recently, sensibly, revised genus *Leucojum*. We grow an excellent, vigorous fertile form of this handsome, hardy bulb, which came to us from Ivor Barton. A lover of really moist sites. (15+) C

Narcissus : 2006 wild-collected seeds from Spain

- 693.651 : NARCISSUS ALCARACENSIS** * Spain, Albacete, Sierra de Alcaraz. Ex J.W. Blanchard 86-16. (Collected by John as a pale form of *N. longispathus* & distributed by us some years ago as such, before *N. alcaracensis* was described. From a locality near from the type one. Rated by John as a good garden-plant for the UK with up to 4 flowers on a stem.) (10) E
- 693.800 : NARCISSUS ASSOANUS** (*N. juncifolius*, *N. requienii*) * France, Haute-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. S & W-facing limestone cliffs. (A little, clear yellow jonquil. A delight in a pot & accommodating in the garden.) (10+) B
- 694.100 : NARCISSUS ATLANTICUS** * Morocco, High Atlas, above Amizmiz. 2000m. Among scrub, in soft, moist loam. Ex the 1936, E.K. Balls type coll. (A very local plant in the wild &, after almost 70 years, still rare in cultivation, where it is by no means easy to grow. Sweetly scented, creamy white jonquils carried singly on 15cm. stems. Distinct from the *N. rupicola* group in its deeper, cup-shaped corona & in the arrangement of the anthers & maybe nearer *N. cuatracasii*.) (10) E
- 694.800 : NARCISSUS BUJEI** * Spain, Cordoba, Sierra de Cabra. Among *Crataegus* & *Quercus* scrub in moist area. Ex J.W. Blanchard 87-13. (A trumpet-daffodil recently described from S Spain. Maybe a race of the mysterious *N. hispanicus* but maintained by some at specific level. A "garden-worthy plant", about 30cm. high with concolorous yellow flowers.) (10) D
- 694.802 : NARCISSUS BUJEI** * Spain, Malaga, Serrania de Ronda. Ex J.W. Blanchard 91-05 (10) D

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

- 694.811 : NARCISSUS aff. BUJEI** * Spain, Albacete, NE of Alcaraz. Ex J.W.Blanchard 02-06. (From a huge population of trumpet-daffodils, located a very long way from other sites for *N. bujei* but seems morphologically close to this.) . . (10) **D**
- 695.109 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. CITRINUS** * Spain, Picos de Europa, Covadonga. Ex J.W.Blanchard 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 to flower (May in the UK) & are virtually evergreen both in the wild & in UK gardens.) (15+) **C**
- 695.403 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. GRAELLSII** Spain, Segovia, El Espinar. 1000m. Wet meadows. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A distinct, dwarf race in slightly greenish-white to pale greenish-yellow. Endemic to central Spain, particularly the Sierra de Guadarrama, but surprisingly neglected in literature. Quite easy to grow in acid soil.) . . . (20+) **C**
- 695.404 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. GRAELLSII** Spain, Avila, Aldeavieja. 1200m. Wet meadows. (20+) **C**
- 696.250 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. NIVALIS** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. In turf. (Miniature alpine hoop-petticoat with small, bright-yellow flowers & thready foliage. Delightful in a pan.) . . (20+) **B**
- 696.400 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. OBESUS** * Portugal, Serra de Arrabida. Ex J.W.Blanchard 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 J.W.Blanchard 90-09. (A tidy relative of *N. scaberulus* in Sect. *Apodanthae*, endemic to Portugal & of restricted distribution in the wild. Glauous keeled leaves & 15cm. stems with 2-5 flowers with cup-shaped coronas & entirely of a rich, deep yellow. Choice & seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . (10+) **E**
- 699.809 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) * Morocco, Targuist. Ex J.W.Blanchard 89-30. (The various forms of *N. cantabricus* rival *Cyclamen coum* as the most desirable winter-flowering plants for pots in the unheated greenhouse in the UK. Starting in October or November with us, the forms from different areas & altitudes continue into March or April, varying not only in their time of flowering but in their stature & colour from creamy white to icy white.) (15+) **C**
- 699.810 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) * Morocco, Beni Arouss, between Tangier & Chefchaouen. Ex J.W.Blanchard 89-06. (An excellent free-flowering form with profuse, pure-white hoop-petticoats in winter.) . . . (15+) **C**

Narcissus cantabricus : wild-collected in central Spain

- 699.814 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) Spain, Madrid, Aldea del Fresno. 500m. Clay. R.D.Dominguez coll. (These two wild collections of this beautiful, dwarf, early-flowering species with pure-white hoop-petticoat flowers were made at a comparatively high altitude in the continental climate of central Spain. Very hardy & possibly later.) . . (20+) **C**
- 699.815 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** Spain, Segovia, Vegas de Matute. 970m. Limestone. R.D.Dominguez coll. (20+) **C**
- 699.845 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS subsp. MONOPHYLLUS** * Spain, Sierra de los Filabres. Ex J.W.Blanchard 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 only some will have the distinct, flat, round corona of the parent. The name can be applied legitimately only to these. (10+) **E**
- 699.990 : NARCISSUS CONFUSUS** Spain, Madrid, Santa Maria de la Alameda. 1400m. Wet meadows. R.D.Dominguez coll. (A wild coll. of this splendid, concolorous, deep yellow trumpet daffodil with flowers held horizontally or slightly drooping. Considered to be synonymous with *N. major* & merged under *N. pseudonarcissus* subsp. *major* by Webb.) (20+) **B**
- 699.991 : NARCISSUS CONFUSUS** Spain, Segovia, El Espinar. 1100m. Wet meadows. R.D.Dominguez coll. (20+) **B**
- 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**

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- 700.002 : NARCISSUS CORDUBENSIS** * Spain, Cadiz, Grazalema to Ubrique. Ex J.W. Blanchard & T. Norman colls. (Scented, yellow, 20-30cm. tall, multi-flowered jonquil, near *N. fernandesii*. Accommodating in pots or the bulb-frame.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 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**
- 700.980 : NARCISSUS EUGENIAE** * Spain, Teruel, Montes de Tarascon above Valdolinares. 1500m. In turf. Ex J.W. Blanchard 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 J.W. Blanchard coll. (An excellent yellow jonquil, distributed along the drainage of the Tagus. A poorly defined species in a confusing group.) (10+) **C**
- 701.004 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Spain, Ciudad Real, Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex J.W. Blanchard 86-01. . . . (10+) **C**
- 701.609 : NARCISSUS HISPANICUS** * Portugal, Fereira de Zezera. Ex J.W. Blanchard 90-26. (Originally collected & distributed by John as *N. lusitanicus* (currently equated with *N. maximus* by some Spanish botanists). This would appear to be a wild colony of *N. hispanicus*, a fine, rich- yellow trumpet daffodil, known in cultivation for over 400 years but of obscure origin. The name has always been of debatable taxonomic status & was included under *N. pseudonarcissus* subsp. *major* by Webb.) . . (8) **D**
- 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 J.W. Blanchard 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**
- 702.500 : 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 J.W. Blanchard 94-07. (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**
- 702.702 : NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS** * Cyprus. Ex a C.C. Mountfort coll. (An early-flowering tazetta, grown by John Blanchard as *N. pachybolbus*. Possibly most safely labelled *N. papyraceus* Cyprus form. Clusters of scented, white flowers.) . . (8) **B**
- 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 J.W. Blanchard 87-08. (Recently described central Spanish, yellow trumpet daffodil, at first thought to be 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.) (10) **D**
- 703.701 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS** * UK, Hampshire, E of Ringwood. Light oak woodland. (From the authentic 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 this population should be placed under *N. bicolor* but the French populations have been called *N. pseudonarcissus* for so long that we stick with this for the present. Super little trumpet daffodils for the open garden in cool areas.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 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**

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

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

- 705.405 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII subsp. ALBIDUS var. ZAIANICUS** * Morocco, Zaian Mts., near Oulmes. Ex J.W.Blanchard 89-23. (Wild seed produced an amazing range of forms, like the Ifrane *N. romieuxii* population. The name is not worth much : pick out a pale yellow to call *N.r.a.* var. *zaianicus*! A diversity of creams & citron yellows.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 705.503 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA** (subsp. *rupicola*) Spain, Segovia, El Espinar, Aguas Vertientes. 1400m. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A very neat member of Sect. *Apodanthae* with flat, clear-yellow flowers & glaucous leaves. A plant of acid soils in nature, these higher altitude, Spanish races are among the last of the genus *Narcissus* to flower with us.) (15+) **C**
- 705.600 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA subsp. MARVIERI** * Morocco, Middle Atlas, S of Ksar-el-Ksiba. 1700m. N-facing, limestone slope with *Quercus* & *Cedrus*. (The yellow race endemic to Morocco. Larger & flowers earlier here than the preceding but not quantifiably different. Needs careful watering & a warmer, drier rest in summer.) (10+) **C**
- 705.701 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA subsp. WATIERI** * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2300m. Moist or shaded sites on rocky slopes. (One of the most beautiful of wild daffodils. The incomparable, crystalline-white race from the central High Atlas. We have only found it on acid soils. Grow it cool & never bake it when dormant.) (10+) **C**
- 706.250 : NARCISSUS SEGURIENSIS** * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Segura. Ex J.W.Blanchard 01-05. (From type-locality material of this recently described yellow trumpet daffodil, in effect, like *N. alcaracensis* and *N. yepesii*, recent 'splits' from *N. longispathus*. This always has 2 flowers to each scape. All these are plants of seasonally, extremely wet sites.) . . . (10) **E**
- 706.304 : NARCISSUS SEROTINUS** * Portugal, Castillo Marim. Ex J.W.Blanchard 03-08. (An autumn-flowering species, widely distributed through the Mediterranean area but seldom seen in cultivation. White flowers with orange coronas appear before the leaves. Not difficult to grow but needs very hot, dry conditions in summer for regular flowering.) . . . (15+) **C**
- 706.850 : NARCISSUS TAZETTA var. DISCOLOR** * Algeria, Akfadou forest. Ex a T. Norman coll. (8) **D**
- 707.200 : NARCISSUS TORTIFOLIUS** * Spain, Almeria, Sierra de los Filabres. 400m. Ex J.W.Blanchard 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**
- 707.414 : NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS var. CERNUUS** (syn. subsp. *pallidulus*) Spain, Segovia, El Espinar, Aguas Vertientes. 1600m. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A delightful species with up to 6 elegant flowers, their tepals reflexing back from the cup-shaped coronas, on 20cm. stems. The sole member of Section *Ganymedes* & not satisfactorily divisible into subspecific taxa. Over much of Portugal & Spain, cream to pale yellow-flowered colonies occur, usually narrower-leaved. Northern plants, such as those from the S. de Guadarrama generally tend to be whitish. The pure-white, broader leaved type-race seems confined to NW Spain & N Portugal. Not always the easiest to grow. A cool site in acid, sandy soil seems the ideal in the UK.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 707.600 : NARCISSUS VARDULIENSIS** Spain, Vitoria, Oquina. Along river-banks. J.W.Blanchard 06-01. (Wild collected seeds of this trumpet daffodil, quite recently described in 1988. A bicolor notable for the clear-cut nature of the pure-white perianth segments, without a hint of yellow, surrounding the bright yellow trumpet. Growable outside in the UK.) . (10) **E**
- 708.100 : NARCISSUS YEPESII** * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Segura. Ex J.W.Blanchard 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 & proving growable in UK gardens..) . (10+) **E**
- 809.500 : RANUNCULUS ABNORMIS** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. Among rocks in melt-water gulleys. (A beautiful, tuberous-rooted species, which goes dormant in summer. Branching, 10cm. stems with many varnished, lemon-gold buttercups, each with up to 10 'petals', from tufts of grassy foliage. Choice & delicate but not difficult with some care. It fits in well with alpine-house 'bulbs', though it may resent complete dehydration in summer.) . . (20+) **D**
- 813.500 : RANUNCULUS CALANDRINIOIDES** * Morocco, Middle Atlas Range, above Ifrane. 1700m. Sandy & gravelly ledges on stepped limestone. (Throughout winter, sumptuous, large, white, pink-flushed flowers open successively on 5-15cm., branching stems, rising from a basal rosette of pointed, glaucous, grey-green leaves. Never quite as compact & strikingly classy in cultivation as in nature but still among the finest winter-flowering alpine-house plants. Summer-dormant.) . . . (10+) **D**
- 879.005 : SCOPOLIA CARNIOLICA** * Slovenia, SE of Ljubljana, near Grosuplje. c.400m. Woodland at bottom of doline. Ex W. McLewin 98-11. (A fascinating woodland plant in the *Solanaceae*, recorded in very local, widely separated colonies through central Europe, from Lithuania to the Ukraine. Big horizontal rhizomes, like flattened potatoes, spread slowly on the surface of the earth and in early spring send up stout stems of cylindrical bells, hanging on thready pedicels, before the leaves expand. Though the flowers open near the ground, the stems elongate to about 50cm. to carry large potato-leaves in summer. Typically, the bells are a delicately veined, lurid violet-red-brown. Slow-growing but tolerant & trouble-free.) (20+) **C**
- 879.015 : SCOPOLIA CARNIOLICA subsp. HLADNIKIANA** * No data. In a handful of sites in the karst country of Slovenia, this beautiful, translucent yellow colour-phase occurs among the usual dark garnet-reds. This has been called *S.c.* subsp. *hladnikiana*, a name sensibly disregarded by 'Flora Europaea' but it remains useful for gardeners to distinguish it.) (10+) **D**

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; € 2.- C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; € 4.- E : \$8.00 ; £4.50 ; € 7.-
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Lewisia : a selection of 2006 seeds

- 1.497.000 : **LEWISIA OPPOSITIFOLIA** * Oregon, Josephine Co., Waldo Hill. 600m. Among serpentine detritus along gully. (From a type locality coll. of this Illinois Valley endemic. Narrow, blunt, succulent leaves and 15cm. umbels of rounded, white flowers with red-fringed sepals. A plant of seasonal seeps, very wet in spring but dried-out in summer.) (20+) **D**
- 1.497.200 : **LEWISIA REDIVIVA** * Wyoming, Albany Co., E of Centennial. 2700m. Granite grit on stony 'flats'. (We think this species is the most beautiful and thrilling of all N American plants. The tiny clusters of fleshy, linear leaves are hardly noticeable under the huge, diaphanous, pink, water-lily flowers, appearing successively on short stems.) (20+) **C**
- 1.497.202 : **LEWISIA REDIVIVA** * Idaho, Butte Co., NE of Carey. 1520m. E & SE-facing slopes of stony ridge. (From a splendid colony, which we came across in 1989. A magnificent white-flowered population, which we have found to be particularly successful and reliable in cultivation here. Not dissimilar to but larger than *L. rediviva* var. *minor*. These white bitterroots are considered by Roy Davidson to be "among the most exquisite of wildflowers.") (20+) **C**
- 1.497.231 : **LEWISIA REDIVIVA** * Cal., Napa Co., near Middletown. 300m. Ex a J. Andrews coll. (This & the next have very large pink flowers, typical of the early-flowering, lower altitude, W Californian plants, restricted to serpentine.) . . (20+) **C**
- 1.497.232 : **LEWISIA REDIVIVA** * Cal., Butte Co, N of Oroville, Table Mountain. 400m. Ex a J. Whittlesey coll. . (20+) **C**
- 1.497.240 : **LEWISIA REDIVIVA** * Cal., Monterey Co., Jolon. Ex a W. Roderick coll. (From another fine, low altitude population introduced by Wayne Roderick from a site now "largely destroyed by highway development" & further selected in cultivation in the UK by Kath Dryden. Paler, broad-petalled flowers over 7cm. (3in.) across.) (15+) **C**
- 1.497.301 : **LEWISIA REDIVIVA** var. **MINOR** * Cal., Kern Co., Mt. Pinos. 2680m. In granite grit on open slopes in summit area. (A high altitude race, worth at least subspecific rank, from 2000-2700m., most distinct where we have seen it, though ignored by "Jepson" and other botanists who only know their plants as herbarium sheets. Local on the drier interior ranges from the San Bernardinios through the Panamint & White Mts. into W Nevada. An exquisite little plant, altogether a reduced version with rounded, pearl-white flowers with pink anthers and bronze sepals.) (20+) **D**
- 1.497.302 : **LEWISIA REDIVIVA** var. **MINOR** * Cal., Inyo Co., White Mts. 2650m. Fragmented shale. (15+) **D**
- 1.497.400 : **LEWISIA STEBBINSII** * Cal., Mendocino Co., ESE of Covelo, Etsel Ridge to Hull Mountain. 1600m. Open, gravelly slope. (Most recently discovered member of this genus only known from one or two sites around Hell's Half Acre. Most distinct in its leaf-shape and short, radiating, ground-hugging stems, each carrying up to 5, upward-facing, rose-pink flowers, veined with deeper rose. It is summer-dormant & should be treated like *L. rediviva*, though, unlike this, it does not appear until spring & is not so easy to grow. We find seed can be difficult to germinate : it may need a good freezing.) (10+) **E**
- 1.497.610 : **LEWISIA TWEEDI** * No data. The famous endemic of the Wenatchee granites, in Washington. Acknowledged queen of the lewisias (though we get a bigger kick from *L. rediviva*) and unlike any other (in fact, removed from the genus *Lewisia* by some authorities on *Portulacaceae*). Rosettes of smooth, fleshy, obovate leaves & a long succession of immense, silky flowers in palest tea-rose shades of salmon, apricot and cream. Not difficult with care in a very gritty, lime-free mix, dryish from late summer to spring. Our freshly collected, 2006 seed, hand-pollinated from a fine form (20+) **C**
- 1.538.010 : **LYSICHITON AMERICANUS** * No data. One of the most spectacular hardy members of the *Araceae*. Huge, brilliant yellow spathes appear in early spring, followed by enormous, paddle-shaped leaves. A plant of the lakesides and swamps of western North America from Alaska southward to California and eastward to Montana & Idaho. Our own, freshly collected, damp-stored seed for immediate sowing in very wet conditions.) (15+) **C**
- 1.839.001 : **SCOLIOPUS BIGELOVII** * Cal., Marin Co., near Nicasio Reservoir. 30m. Woodland. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (Strange, dwarfs, summer-dormant member of *Liliaceae*, local in moist, shady sites among the redwoods N from here. Two, big, basal, veined & mottled, sheathing leaves between which appear complex greenish white or yellowish flowers, intricately marked with purple-brown, on 5cm. stems. Will grow in the peat-garden in the UK but best appreciated in a pan..) (10+) **D**
- 1.839.060 : **SCOLIOPUS HALLII** * No data. The more northern of the two species, endemic to Oregon in the damp woods of the W Cascades & coastal mountains. Slightly smaller, shorter-stemmed, greyish yellow flowers marked with red-purple. These diminutive woodlanders with their large leaves flat on the ground are among the most fascinating plants. (10+) **D**
- 1.922.301 : **TRILLIUM RIVALE** * Oregon, Josephine Co., SW of O'Brien. 550m. Among moss on level, stony areas under *Pinus*. (An exquisite little endemic from both sides of the serpentine ranges dividing Josephine Co., Oregon, & Del Norte Co., California. One of the most distinct in the genus & extremely successful in peat-bed conditions in UK gardens, where it can form much larger clumps than are ever seen in the wild. A delight also in the shaded alpine-house or trough. No more than 15cm. high with white or palest pink flowers, more or less variably speckled with purple. Easier & quicker to flower from seed than most. Dried seed gives no problems with germination & this is freshly collected 2006 material anyway. We are collecting seed of many more *Trillium* species at present and they will be included in our next seed-list) (10+) **D**

Alstroemeria : an unprecedented range : both wild & UK grown

With its main centre in Chile, this spectacular genus includes species which grow from the Pacific seaside to elevations of over 3000m. in the Andes. Seed is reputedly difficult to germinate. Ideally it should be given a warm period followed by a cool period for germination. We have always found germination occurs at a reasonably even temperature between 5 & 10°C (40-50°F). Soaking seed in warm water for 24 hours before sowing, then placing the container at the bottom of a domestic refrigerator should give the even 5°C required,

though we have always found conventional sowing quite satisfactory. Seed we have sown in November has usually taken 4-5 weeks to germinate in our normally mild autumnal climate. If grown in containers, annual repotting is recommended as these are greedy plants. Names follow those in the meticulously researched 'Die Gattung *Alstroemeria* in Chile' by E. Bayer published in 1987 except for a couple of subspecies of *A. hookeri* elevated to specific rank by Flores & Watson and to be published formally in the near future.

- 2.026.200 : ALSTROEMERIA ANDINA** (subsp. *andina*) Chile, IV, Coquimbo. 3000m. Shallow scree. A. Flores & J. Watson 10821 (A few seeds of this highly desirable, dwarf, alpine species. Doubtless a considerable challenge. From the dry border-ranges above the southern end of the Atacama, where it grows in scree-beds bereft of accompanying vegetation & experiences regular but short-lived snow-cover. Little, fleshy, obovate leaves & elegant, little pink flowers on 5cm. stems.) (3) F
- 2.026.400 : ALSTROEMERIA AUREA** * Chile, VIII, Nuble, SW of Termas de Chillan. 1500m. Open banks in *Nothofagus* woods. (From an outstanding population, singled out for mention by Bayer, at one of the most northern stations for the species. Its coppery reds & orange-scarlets approach *A. ligtu* subsp. *simsii*, to which we have seen it attributed, though the latter does not grow further S than Region VI. This population has more elegant, almost stylised, flowers than the old cottage-garden "*A. aurantiaca*". About 60 cm. high & usually one of the easiest, most reliable species outside in the UK.) (10+) C
- 2.026.410: ALSTROEMERIA AUREA** * Chile, IX, Cautin, W of Vilcun. 200m. Woodland margins. (The more widespread brilliant yellow race from higher altitudes & into the colder, wetter South. An excellent, hardy garden-plant in our cool, wet climate & no doubt elsewhere in the UK. From wild seedlings : variable in rich, egg-yolk yellow shades) (15+) B
- 2.026.651 : ALSTROEMERIA CUMMINGIANA** (*A. hookeri* subsp. *cummingiana*) Chile, IV, Coquimbo, N of Los Vilos. A. Flores & J. Watson 11228. (A slightly taller plant than *A. hookeri*, under which Bayer included it, with a much more northern, disjunct distribution. It also has quite differently proportioned paler pink flowers with the upper, inner segments only very sparsely speckled with red-brown. The most northern site for this elegant, little species, which, in spite of originating from the southern edge of the Atacama, grows well with us under glass without frost protection.) (10+) E
- 2.026.700 : ALSTROEMERIA DILUTA** (subsp. *diluta*) * Chile, VII, Talca, near San Rafael. 300m. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (An intriguing, little species, 10-25cm. high, only described in 1986 & limited to a small area around the type-locality between Talca & Curico. Distinct but may be closest to *A. pulchra*, though much dwarfer. White to pink segments with attenuated, darker tips, the upper, inner ones very heavily marked with dull red streaks, which sometimes fuse together.) (10) E
- 2.026.902 : ALSTROEMERIA EXSERENS** from DWARF FORM Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. c. 2500m. A. Flores & J. Watson 11240. (A high altitude taxon of this fine species endemic to central Chile. This race has among the largest flowers in the genus on the dwarfest of plants only a few cm. tall. Flat-faced flowers with broad, overlapping segments in rich pink with darker tips & crimson flecking on the yellow ground of the upper, inner ones. Our collection from further N at over 3000m. grew outside quite well in the UK but very seldom set any seeds. Early summer-heat sometimes results in premature dormancy. It may be easier in the cooler N than the S of the UK. A superlative alpine not listed by us for many years.) (10+) E
- 2.026.950 : ALSTROEMERIA aff. EXSERENS** * Chile, VI, Cachapoal, NE of Coya. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (as *A. exserens*) (Much taller, about 60cm. or more, than the alpine race. Long, narrow leaves & big heads of rose-pink flowers, neatly banded bright yellow above the white, crimson-speckled zone of the upper, inner segments. Though different in character, a bit like a very large *A. pallida*, we cannot assign this to another species. Worthwhile & hardy.) (10+) B
- 2.027.000 : ALSTROEMERIA GARAVENTAE** * Chile, V, Cerro Vizcacha. Ex a J. Watson coll. (From a type-locality coll. of this striking & most distinct plant limited to one or two localities in the northern coastal ranges of Chile. The large flowers on stems of about 30cm. are heavily speckled all over with broken lines of crimson dots on the salmon-pink ground, which ages to ruby shades. This has provides a spectacular display over a long period in our unheated greenhouse.) (10+) D
- 2.027.110 : ALSTROEMERIA HOOKERI** (subsp. *hookeri*) * No data. A beautiful dwarf species, 15-20cm high. Narrow, greyish leaves & medium-sized, green-tipped, pastel pink flowers, blotched with gold & lightly speckled with red-brown on the white ground of the inner segments. Late-flowering & one of the best for cultivation in the alpine-house. (10+) C
- 2.027.520 : ALSTROEMERIA aff. KINGII** * Chile, III, Atacama. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (Received as an unidentified coll., this is certainly closest to this little desert species. A dainty thing, no more than 20cm. high with very fine, narrow, grassy, grey-green foliage and long-lasting flowers in pure, rich yellow, streaked on the upper, inner segments with crimson. Typical *A. kingii* is unmarked but this resembles it much more closely than it does *A. diluta* subsp. *chrysantha*.) (8) D

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

- 2.027.709 : ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU** (subsp. *ligtu*) Chile, VI, O'Higgins (Rancagua), near the Termas de Cauquenes. 700-800m. Light woodland & on mossy boulder-banks. A.Flores & J.Watson 11253. (We have not listed the type-race of *A. ligtu* previously, though it is quite widely distributed in the Andean foothills S of Santiago, in Regions VI & VII. About 50cm. tall with heads of pink flowers streaked on the pointed, upper, inner segments with dark red.) (10+) **B**
- 2.027.801 : ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU subsp. INCARNATA** Chile, VII, Curico, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. c. 1500m. A.Flores & J.Watson 11239. (A spectacular, robust race, more or less restricted to the Rio Teno valley. About 1m. high, always with a pink ground-colour & distinct in its rather short, broad, upper segments. Glowingly described by Mike Tucker, growing it in Somerset, UK, as "gorgeous...sumptuous...like no other...the largest flowered plant I have...the best one here." Needs a very well-drained, sunny site if grown outdoors in the UK.) (10+) **C**
- 2.028.001 : ALSTROEMERIA MACULATA** (syn. *A. hookeri* subsp. *maculata*) Chile, IV, Coquimbo. 150m. Deep sand on hills facing sea with low, semi-xerophytic scrub. A.Flores & J.Watson 11231. (A choice, elegant plant, limited to a few areas on the Coquimbo coast : a Mediterranean climate with frequent sea-fogs in winter. About 20cm. tall with narrow foliage, it is distinct in the heavy, ruby-red markings on all three, pink inner segments. Hardy with us under unheated glass.) . . . (10+) **E**
- 2.028.109 : ALSTROEMERIA MAGENTA *** Chile, Region V, Coquimbo, Ovalle, Fray Jorge. 500m. Ex Beckett, Cheese & Watson 4683. (A showy species, about 50cm. tall, nearest to *A. pulchra* and *A. magnifica* but distinct in having all the inner segments, not just the upper 2, of the lilac flowers heavily streaked with maroon-red. We have maintained this stock from John's 1972 coll. but seldom have enough seed to list. Historically, this may have been grown as "*A. violacea*".) (10+) **E**
- 2.028.300 : ALSTROEMERIA MAGNIFICA subsp. MAXIMA *** Chile, IV, Choapa, Pichidangui. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (Indeed magnificent with very large, flat, lilac flowers marked on the two upper segments with dark red. Up to 50cm. high with distinct, bright-green, fleshy foliage, glossy on the upper surface. Though a low altitude race, centred on the Valparaiso area, the sterile, overwintering rosettes have never been harmed by frost in our unheated greenhouse.) (10+) **C**
- 2.028.500 : ALSTROEMERIA PALLIDA** Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas, ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2200m. Open, S & SW-facing, stony slopes. (Few alpine plants can rival the spectacle of this in flower. Remaining 20cm. high with us under glass, its umbels of large flowers in palest pink to white have the upper, inner segments blotched with gold & streaked with crimson. Limited to the ranges S & W of Aconcagua between 1500m. & 2800m. Try it outside in sunny scree in the UK.) . (10+) **C**
- 2.028.610 : ALSTROEMERIA PATAGONICA *** Chile, XII, Magallanes, near Punta Arenas. Ex an O. Magen coll. (The dwarfest species in this genus, it also has the most southern distribution, S from Santa Cruz & Chubut in Argentina to Tierra del Fuego. Narrow, twisted, fleshy, blue-grey foliage & small, upward-facing, brilliant orange-yellow flowers, carried on stems under 10cm. high. Absolutely hardy in the UK & possible in a trough or scree-bed but maybe easiest in the alpine-house.) (10+) **D**
- 2.028.811 : ALSTROEMERIA PELEGRINA from WHITE FORMS *** No data. *A. pelegrina* is the type species for the genus & long-cultivated. A plant of rocks & cliffs along the north Chilean coast & definitely tender in the UK, though often mentioned as growable in "warm borders". Very large, beautiful, pure white flowers with the upper, inner segments retaining the yellow zones. About 30cm. tall in cultivation & definitely safest kept frost-free in winter. (10+) **D**
- 2.029.100 : ALSTROEMERIA PRESLIANA subsp. AUSTRALIS *** Chile, IX, Malleco, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, W of Vegas Blancas. 1200m. Openings in woodland, often in shade. (One of the most southern taxa, distinct from the type-race in its striking, red-brown anthers, more elongated upper segments, heavily streaked with crimson, & intense, deep-pink ground-colour. In autumn, it forms swathes of pink in the *Araucaria* cloud-forest at 1400m. but tends to flower about mid-summer in the UK, where it has proved hardy, remaining compact both in its rootstock & height at around 30cm.) (10+) **D**
- 2.029.410 : ALSTROEMERIA PULCHRA** (subsp. *pulchra*) * Chile, V, Valparaiso, Con Con. 115m. In heavy, red soil on W-facing banks in cultivated, littoral area. Ex Beckett, Cheese & Watson 4762 (Quite widespread in the Valparaiso-Santiago area up to 1000m., this is of borderline hardiness in the UK but we have maintained this from John's 1972 coll. under unheated glass. It can be grown outside in S England. In the same group as *A. magnifica*, about 40cm. high with white flowers (pale lilac under glass), the upper, inner segments streaked with crimson on a bright yellow ground (10+) **C**
- 2.029.603 : ALSTROEMERIA REVOLUTA** Chile, VI, O'Higgins (Rancagua), near the Termas de Cauquenes. 700-800m. Light woodland & on mossy boulder-banks. A.Flores & J.Watson 11254. (A most distinct plant, viewed from afar rather more like a ball-headed *Allium* species than a 'conventional' *Alstroemeria*. Stems, about 30cm. high here (but it can reach more than twice that), with little, narrow leaves carry rounded umbels of many, small, pink, red-freckled flowers with strongly reflexed segments. From the same site as the *A. ligtu* coll., where it flowers much later in summer.) (10+) **C**
- 2.029.904 : ALSTROEMERIA SPATHULATA** Chile, V, Aconcagua, above Portillo. 3000m. Steep, bare, earth or scree slopes. A.Flores & J.Watson 11266. (A very fine & distinct, dwarf, high-alpine species limited to the border-ranges to the S of Aconcagua, only on the western, Chilean side. Tight sterile rosettes of fleshy, grey-green foliage with 5-15cm. tall stems carrying several, bright-pink flowers, speckled & streaked with dark red on the 3 inner segments.) (10+) **E**
- 2.030.001 : ALSTROEMERIA UMBELLATA *** Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas, ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2200m. Loose, igneous talus on steep slopes. A.Flores & J.Watson 11273. (An extraordinary alpine centred on the mountains above the Rio Maipo up to 3000m. Succulent, sempervivum-like, sterile rosettes of rounded, grey-green leaves & almost stemless umbels of dark-tipped, pink flowers, marked with gold & speckled with crimson, ride deep, mobile scree, often with *Tropaeolum polyphyllum*. It has been grown outside in the UK in a raised scree-bed but is not easy to keep in character.) (10+) **E**

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

- 2.030.205 : ALSTROEMERIA WERDERMANNII** (subsp. *werdermannii*) Chile, III, Atacama, Vallenar, Huasco. 15-30m. Open areas, in sand above shore. A. Flores & J. Watson 11234. (One of the most local species in the genus. A very dwarf plant of the Atacama coast, about 10cm. high with small, glaucous, lead-green, fleshy leaves & distinctive flowers with narrow segments in silvery pink to deep red-violet, peppered with purple-brown. Slow from seed and not so easy to grow. Possibly safest kept frost-free in the UK but like several of these Atacama plants it has proved surprisingly frost-tolerant in our unheated glasshouse. Only known from two populations, this seed is from the more southern one at the type-locality, where it differs from the next in its narrower segments, paler ground-colour and the absence of a yellow cross-band on the upper, inner segments.) (8) E
- 2.030.206 : ALSTROEMERIA WERDERMANNII subsp. FLAVICANS** Chile, III, Atacama, Vallenar, Huasco. 15m. Open areas, among sparse scrub on coastal sand-dunes & cliff-tops, in mist-belt. A. Flores & J. Watson 11235. (This northern population is only separated from the preceding by the mouth of a river. Distinct in its broader segments, deeper ground-colour & yellow banding across the upper, inner segments. We have not tried this in cultivation in the UK.) (8) E
- 2.048.009 : ANARTHROPHYLLUM ANDICOLA** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. 2400m. Forming colonies on almost bare sites on steep, W-facing slopes. A. Flores & J. Watson 11248. (This and the following species are rather similar dwarf, alpine species restricted to the highest Andean Cordillera, to the south of Aconcagua. They form dense, low, compact, spreading shrublets with tiny, ericoid leaves, smothered in dark, almost orangey, yellow, shapely pea flowers. John writes that they "are at least the equal of the finest, madly flowering, dwarf, shrubby adesmias, if not better (and are spineless)." (10) E
- 2.048.109 : ANARTHROPHYLLUM CUMMINGII** Chile, Reg. Metro., ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2200m. Open, S & SW-facing, stony slopes. A. Flores & J. Watson 11257. (Both have great potential as alpine-house or trough-plants.) . . (15+) E
- 2.050.500 : ANEMONE MULTIFIDA *** Argentina, Neuquen, W of San Martin de Los Andes to Passo Hua Hum. c.1000m. Grassy opening among scrub. (A fine, easily grown, herbaceous plant. About 30cm. tall, forming clumps of much-cut foliage with upward-facing, cream-coloured, cup-shaped flowers. Seed grown outside in Dorset, UK.) (20+) B
- 2.059.009 : ARGEMONE HUNNEMANNII** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, E of Vallenar. 400-900m. Seasonally hot, dry sides of steep rocky river-valley. A. Flores & J. Watson 11232. (Maybe the most imposing in this genus of prickly poppies. It can reach 80cm. plus in height with upright branching stems, grey-leaved & carrying large, white poppies, 12cm. across, with many overlapping petals surrounding the golden anthers on crimson filaments. "A statuesque beast...rather calling to mind a suffruticose paeony." It will need a very hot, dry, sunny site in the UK. Monocarpic and maybe best treated as a spring-sown annual.) . . (15+) B

Argylia : golden incarvilleas of the Andes

- 2.060.250 : ARGYLIA ADSCENDENS var. VIRIDIS** Chile, Reg. Metro., ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2200m. Exposed ridgetops. A. Flores & J. Watson 11259. (A magnificent alpine-plant forming suckering mats of greyish, much cut leaves with 20cm. stems carrying huge trumpets, opening in purple-red shades & maturing to oranges & apricot-yellows. At its most robust with big flower-heads when growing in deep talus. These specious alpiners must be grown one day.) (15+) D
- 2.062.000 : ARGYLIA USPALLATENSIS** Argentina, Mendoza, Valle de Uspallata, N of Uspallata. 2100m. Loose gravel in open areas of exposed steppe. A. Flores & J. Watson 11226. (Suckering mats with cut, greyish foliage & almost stemless, long-tubed trumpets with flattish, rounded faces in chrome-yellow, streaked with lines of crimson speckling inside. A spectacular, choice & local species used to extreme cold, usually with snow-cover, in winter but baked in summer.) (15+) D
- 2.070.509 : ASTRAGALUS ARNOTTIANUS** Chile, V, Aconcagua, above Portillo. c. 3000m. A. Flores & J. Watson 11267. (A choice high-alpine species, known only from the highest Andes along the Argentinian border to the West of Santiago. In John's estimation "one of the world's great Astragali in flower" when its "restrained, prostrate mats become pools of blue-violet" followed by "splendidly eccentric, varicose, bloodshot seed pods." We collected seed from this excellent species on the Argentinian side of the Andes in 1994 but it has been little tried in cultivation.) (15+) E
- 2.128.101 : BOMAREA MULTIFLORA subsp. CALDASII *** Ecuador, Napo, Papallacta. 3100m. Margins of montane forest. (These magnificent, mainly climbing, tuberous-rooted perennials in *Alstroemeriaceae* with regular flowers (unlike *Alstroemeria*) are centred on the N Andes, where many grow at considerable altitudes. They grow easily in a greenhouse, unheated or barely frost-free. As well as under glass, we have this growing outside against a N-facing wall. Seed usually germinates rather slowly & irregularly. This name appears to cover a disconcerting range of plants, varying in habit, proportions of perianth-segments & the amount of speckling inside the flowers. Plants in this area climbed to 2-3m. with heads of up to 50 bell-shaped flowers, usually unspotted, with scarlet outer segments & orange inner ones.) (8) C
- 2.151.059 : CALANDRINIA CAESPITOSA (C. rupestris)** Chile, V, Aconcagua, above Portillo. 3500m. Gravel barrens & soil-pans on steep N & NW-facing slopes. A. Flores & J. Watson 11268. (A brilliant, jewel-like, little high-alpine, which, in John's opinion, is the true and only *C. caespitosa*, a name now applied to quite a diversity of taxa. Tuffets of tiny, fleshy leaves & many little, bright orange-scarlet flowers with glossy yellow centres, both garish & charming. It grew well in the 1970's from a B.C. & W. coll. (as *C. rupestris*) both in an alpine-house pan and outside in a trough or scree-bed. It even reached the stage of appearing for sale with the easier alpiners in the Wisley plant centre. Then it was suddenly not around any more.) (15+) D

- 2.151.500 : CALANDRINIA FELTONII** * Falkland Islands, Roy Cove. Bases of stone runs & N sides of dry ridges. (Our material is from stock maintained by Sonia Felton on the Falkland Islands, where it has not been seen in the wild for almost a hundred years. Described from a coll. made in 1910 from a garden on West Point Island, where it had been grown from material from the above locality, but even a century ago it was probably grazed out by sheep & extinct in nature. In Sect. *Axillares* with *C. ciliata* from western N America & N Argentina. An annual up to 30cm. high with narrowly spatulate basal leaves and racemes of many axillary, magenta or white flowers. It should be easy to keep this going in cultivation in the UK.) (20+) **B**
- 2.180.209 : CALCEOLARIA ARACHNOIDEA** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. c. 2500m. W-facing slopes. A.Flores & J.Watson 11243. (Tight basal rosettes of white-felted leaves send up 20cm. stems of black-maroon bubbles. Quite easy to grow & absolutely temperature-hardy if protected from too much wetness from late summer through the winter.) . (50+) **C**
- 2.182.001 : CALCEOLARIA FOTHERGILLII** * Falkland Is., W of Goose Green, Brenton Loch. 2m. Fissures in shale of low cliff. Ex a R. Reid coll. (Established from Bob Reid's recent coll. of this Falklands endemic. One of the most desirable in the genus for the alpine-plant enthusiast. Mats of foliage, densely covered with down, send up erect stems of about 8cm. each carrying a single large, pouched flower, usually yellow streaked with red inside & with a broad, reddish band outside. The British Antarctic Survey Report No. 60 describes the flowers as "sometimes almost entirely red or entirely yellow with small red spots." Always a plant of open, dryish coastal slopes, it resents stagnant moisture at any time but offers no insurmountable difficulty for the experienced grower of alpine-plants in a trough or alpine-house pan in the UK.) (20+) **E**
- 2.184.700 : CALCEOLARIA LANIGERA** Chile, VI, O'Higgins (Rancagua), near the Termas de Cauquenes. 700-800m. On steep S-facing, mossy boulder-banks in fine, dusty soil with surface humus, seasonally damp but bone dry by late summer. A.Flores & J.Watson 11252. (A superlative, pink-flowered species from low down in the hot, dry Cachapoal valley. John writes : "one of the unknown treasures of the genus : flat, felty, silvery, basal rosettes and cymose showers up to about 40-50cm. high, in the line of *C. cana* and *C. picta*. The same pink, and somewhat intermediate in flower size. It is exceedingly rare too, being known only from this type area at a couple of separate but close sites in the Mediterranean precordillera." Collected for the first time by John and possibly for the alpine-house only in the UK.) (20+) **D**
- 2.186.100 : CALCEOLARIA PINIFOLIA** * Argentina, Mendoza, Lujan, Cordon del Plata W of Portrellillos. 2800m. Fissures & ledges on igneous cliffs. (An extraordinary, saxatile species, like no other, distributed locally N from here into the drier ranges of San Juan & Coquimbo. Tufts of dark, leathery, narrow leaves, just like pine-needles stuffed into the fissures, with yellow flowers, their horizontal, cradle-shaped lips speckled crimson inside. A woody-based, very long-lived xerophyte quite easy to grow (but not so easy to flower) in year-round alpine-house conditions.) (50+) **E**
- 2.249.209 : CLEMATIS HAENKEANA** Argentina, Catamarca, Nevados de Aconquija. 3000m. Mountain shrubberies. A.Flores & J.Watson 11204. (A N Andean species, here at the southern extremity of its distribution. In Subsection *Dioicae* but actually monoecious with large cymes of small, cream or greenish-white flowers. Climbs vigorously to about 5m.) (10+) **D**
- 2.255.059 : CONANTHERA CAMPANULATA** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, N of Los Vilos. 150m. Hills in coastal mist-belt with low, semi-xerophytic scrub. A.Flores & J.Watson 11229 (A dainty summer-dormant species in a delightfully graceful genus of the *Tecophilaceae*. Wiry, branching stems, 50cm. or more tall, form wide inflorescences with successions of many hanging bells in rich violet-blue. Not at all difficult to cultivate but possibly best kept frost-free in winter.) (15+) **D**

Cruckshanksia : flamboyant, alpine extrovert

- 2.260.000 : CRUCKSHANKSIA HYMENODON** (var. *hymenodon*) Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas, ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2300m. Exposed, stony area on steep NW-facing slope. A. Flores & J. Watson 11274. (A very local and utterly distinct alpine member of the *Rubiaceae*. Quite unobtrusive out of flower, like a choice, little alyssum with rather fleshy, grey-green leaves on prostrate stems spreading among the stones, but, when in flower, it puts on a display unparalleled in exotic, extrovert flamboyance. Each clustered head of long-tubed flowers in bright orange-yellow is surrounded by a widely flaring skirt of violet-pink petaloid sepals : the sort of daring colour combination to be seen in an early Hollywood musical. A French customer told us that he flowered this to his satisfaction, growing it outdoors in a scree-bed, from our 1994 collection but, as far as we know, it has not yet danced on to the British show-bench.) (10+) **E**
- 2.275.009 : DEUTEROCOHNIA LONGIPETALA** Argentina, Catamarca. Hot, dry, rocky slopes. A.Flores & J.Watson 11197. (A distinct, xerophytic member of the *Bromeliaceae* forming hummocks of grey-green, *Puya*-like rosettes, which send up branching stems of bright yellow, green-tipped, tubular flowers. An inflorescence can produce flowers for about 3 years. This will need very dry growing conditions but is probably tolerant of frost if the atmosphere is dry.) (20+) **D**
- 2.350.010 : GETHYUM ATROPURPUREUM** * No data. A strange, summer-dormant, bulbous member of the *Alliaceae*, endemic to Chile &, as far as we know, in a monotypic genus. The umbels of elegant, starry, brownish black flowers, about 2 cm. across, are produced on 20 cm. high stems in spring & last in good condition for about a month. Almost certainly satisfactory grown under glass without heat or with minimal frost-protection in the UK. (15+) **E**
- 2.440.000 : HERBERTIA LAHUE** (subsp. *lahue*) * Argentina, Buenos Aires Prov. Ex an A. Castillo coll. (This has proved reliably hardy with us in an unheated greenhouse over many years. A delightful little corm in *Iridaceae* with a long succession of violet tigridia-like flowers on 10cm. stems. Dormant by mid-summer so fits in with other 'bulbs'.) (20+) **B**

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

Hieronymella : an obscure Argentinian bulb

- 2.460.009 : HIERONYMELLA ARGENTINA** Argentina, Tucuman. 1800-2200m Among bushes in rocky, lower mountain valleys. A. Flores & J. Watson 11163. (An obscure member of the *Amaryllidaceae* from an area with a temperate climate where the main rainfall is in spring with dry late summers & autumns. It should be perfectly growable without frost-protection under glass in the UK. Stout stems rising from tufts of broadish leaves carry umbels of pendant, tubular flowers in "orangey brown blended with red & green". Not collected previously by John & Anita, this is almost certainly new to cultivation.) (10+) **F**
- 2.469.999 : IPHEION 'ALBERTO CASTILLO' *** Argentina. Ex an A. Castillo coll. (As far as we know, this superb plant has never been definitely assigned to a species. It is like a very large, 20cm. tall, pure-white version of the well-known *I. uniflorum*. Flowers over a long period &, as with the others here, hardy with us in an unheated glasshouse.) (20+) **B**
- 2.470.010 : IPHEION DIALYSTEMON *** Argentina. Ex an A. Castillo coll. (Like the excellent *Nothoscordum ostenii*, the British stock of this exquisite little bulb was sent to Brian Mathew by Alberto Castillo. Both come from from Rio de la Plata delta area of Uruguay & N Argentina & have proved perfectly hardy with us in an unheated glasshouse. Prostrate, narrow, glossy-green foliage and a profusion of brilliant-yellow, upward facing flowers on stems only about 5cm. tall in spring. Much esteemed as an AGS show-plant, it is considered temperamental by some. Not a problem if it is not overdried in summer.) . . . (20+) **D**
- 2.471.412 : IPHEION UNIFLORUM from PINK FORM *** Seed from the lilac-pink 'Charlotte Bishop' (20+) **B**
- 2.471.420 : IPHEION UNIFLORUM 'ROLF FIEDLER' *** May be a clone of *I. pedunculata*. Masses of large, well-formed, white-throated flowers in pure sky-blue over a long period. Many commercial stocks now mixed. (20+) **A**
- 2.475.500 : IPOMAEA HIERONYMI var. CALCHAQUINA** Argentina, Tucuman. 2000m. Among scrub on open boulder-flats. A. Flores & J. Watson 11165. (Described by John as a "gorgeous, long-lived, herbaceous perennial" with radiating prostrate stems covered in silvery leaves, from the internodes of which appear spectacular clusters of convolvuloid flowers in soft-pink with purple central 'eyes'. The variety is a high-altitude ecotype of the species, which should be totally temperature-hardy. A very small collection of the large seeds, each clad "in a silky golden cape like that of colobus monkeys.") (3) **F**
- 2.525.050 : LEUCOCORYNE ANGUSTIPETALA *** Chile, Reg. Metro., Valle Nevado. (A diminutive high-alpine species with narrow, white, scented flowers which open at dusk. In spite of our efforts, sets little seed.) (10+) **E**
- 2.530.010 : LIBERTIA CAERULESCENS *** No data. A blue flowered species from Chile : an exception in this white-flowered genus in the *Iridaceae*. Clumps of stiff, linear leaves, about 30cm. in height, send up stems packed with stemless umbels of pale-blue flowers with membranous bracts. Needs a very sheltered site or some protection in the UK. (20+) **C**
- 2.555.000 : LOBELIA TUPA *** Chile, Reg. VI, Cachapoal, ESE of Machali. 900m. Openings among scrub in gravelly soil. (2006 New Zealand seed from our coll. of this regal Chilean endemic, towering to 2.5m. with spires, packed with thick-textured, hooded, scarlet flowers (exquisitely adapted for humming-bird pollination), rising above the large, rough, grey-green foliage. Early collections were coastal but this is from the Andean foothills and it seems to be proving hardier in the UK, where it is currently marketed as 'Archibald's form'. It will grow best anywhere in a well-drained, sunny site.) (50+) **C**
- 2.563.509 : LUPINUS CHILENSIS** Chile, II, Antofagasta, SE of Calama. A. Flores & J. Watson 11121. (Tentatively identified as this species by John, the other possibility is *L. aneanus*. An annual but an excellent one, neat & low with "compact, dense spikes of very blue flowers sitting down, the tops level with the foliage." Definitely worth a trial.) (15+) **C**
- 2.565.000 : LUPINUS OREOPHILUS** Chile, II, Antofagasta, E of Calama. A. Flores & J. Watson 11114. (A subshrubby perennial, again with a tentative name : the other possibility is *L. tarapacensis*. Erect bushes, 1m. or less high, "with neat foliage & many shortish spikes of a good blue marked with gold." There are not many lupins in Chile with most of the 7 species confined to this farthest NE, high corner on the altiplano, where Chile, Bolivia & Argentina meet, a little-collected area & a very long way from Santiago. Absolutely temperature-hardy, of course, but the extreme climate is also very dry.) . . (5) **E**

Malesherbia : something truly different in herbaceous plants

- 2.583.001 : MALESHERBIA LINEARIFOLIA** Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas, ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2300m. Among low boulders & scrub. A. Flores & J. Watson 11275. (A superb, woody-based herbaceous perennial, which has so far proved none too easy to grow in the UK. Those who have succeeded have rated it "a beautiful plant" & John Watson considers it one of the Chileans with the greatest potential in cultivation. Robin White flowered this successfully from our 1994 collection but we have heard no more of its progress. The genus is in its own family, *Malesherbiaceae*, vaguely akin to *Passifloraceae*, and is 'different' to anything familiar. About 60cm. high with stems & leaves covered in glandular hairs and panicles of flowers, about 2cm. across, somewhat *Delphinium*-like in effect, in rich, dusky blue-violets & red-violets, generously produced over a long period. This collection has been made at an unusually high altitude for the species & it will certainly be temperature hardy but it will need rather dry conditions. Try it in a really well-drained, lime-free scree-bed in a sunny site.) (15+) **D**

- 2.595.009 : MENONVILLEA CUNEATA** Chile, V, Aconcagua, above Portillo. 3800m. WNW to W-facing, summit gravel slopes of Andean watershed. A.Flores & J.Watson 11272. (*Cruciferae* are not well represented in Chile & even fewer are worth growing. This is by far the most desirable, limited to between 3500m. & 4600m. in the highest Andes, & an outstanding alpine by any standards. About 15cm. tall, its tomentose stems, set with little, notched, downy, grey-green leaves, carry clustered heads of white to palest yellow flowers, each with a purple centre & exquisitely scented. These are followed by distinctive, rounded seed-capsules, entirely in keeping with such a 'classy' plant. Can it be grown in character ?) (10+) E
- 2.615.500 : MONTIOPSIS SERICEA** (*Calandrinia sericea*) Chile, Reg. Metro., ESE of San Jose de Maipo. 2300m. Exposed ridgetops & open, stony slopes. A.Flores & J.Watson 11258. (The finest of the group of hairy-leaved, crimson-flowered species for the alpine-house grower. If the unsatisfactory & unwieldy genus *Calandrinia* is 'split', as seems helpful & sensible, this is in Subgenus *Montiopsis* of *Montiopsis*. If it is not, it is in Subgenus *Hirsutae* of *Calandrinia*. An outstanding pan-plant with compact hummocks of silvery-grey, downy foliage covered with generously produced brilliant magenta flowers on short stems. To keep its character in cultivation in the UK, it must have full sun & year-round alpine-house conditions.) (20+) D

Mutisia : aristocratic daisies of the Andes

Anita & John have collected an exceptional range of the dwarf, truly alpine species. As John wrote of *M. linearifolia* in 1975, "...head after head of seeds had been eaten, fouled and destroyed by bugs and despite exhaustive examination of everything we could find, we ended up with about 4 or 5 potentially viable yet still dubious seeds. This was the story of so many mutisias but none worse than this..." We

remember well spending several hours trying to make a collection of *M. linearifolia* in Argentina & ending up with a similar number of seeds. We have done little better in our own attempts to collect *M. subulata rosmarinifolia*. Only those who have such experience of these plants in nature can appreciate these listings. We have but a few seeds of most. You may never have the chance to grow some again.

- 2.625.109 : MUTISIA ACEROSA** Chile, Reg. Metro., ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2300-2500m. Montane steppe & scrub patches on & around ridgecrests & highest major outcrops. A.Flores & J.Watson 11276. (About 30cm. tall with linear leaves & big, broad-rayed, white or pale-yellow daisies. Reaches to about 3000m. in the central border-ranges.) (3) F
- 2.628.009 : MUTISIA LINEARIFOLIA** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. 2100m. In steppe vegetation on precipitous, W-facing slope. A.Flores & J.Watson 11244. (We paraphrase John's account : "perhaps the best & certainly the most original of them all...a tidy little yellow-green shrublet no more than 15cm. high...between the pale yellow starry petals...& the sparse ring of brighter yellow bristles...sprouted an extraordinary whirligig of scarlet tubes spiralling round the petals.") ... (3) F
- 2.628.500 : MUTISIA OLIGODON** * Chile, Reg. VIII, Bio Bio, SE of Antuco to Volcan Antuco. 650m. Among scrub on steep slopes of volcanic ash. (A great success here in our cold greenhouse from our 1991 coll. Technically separated from *M. spinosa* (*M. retusa*) in that it is not a climber but forms wide-spreading, suckering mounds of stems, about 30cm. high. In cultivation, our plants are about 60cm. high. All the plants we have seen under this name from other sources in the UK have been quite strong-growing climbers and incorrectly named. Most appeared to be the vigorous, rather mean-flowered *M. illicifolia* but the pink Chilean climbers are a very complex group. Bean mentions a plant (of the real thing) raised from Comber's seed flourishing for 40 years in a Sussex garden and it does seem to be one of the best for UK gardens. Certainly the classiest & most aristocratic of the pink Andean daisies with a summer-long succession of broad-rayed heads in what Bean describes as a "beautiful silky pink (almost salmon-pink)." Try it outside in scree or a raised bed. This is the true plant : it came from the locality where Poeppig collected the material he described as this in 1835 : "Andes de Antuco.") (10+) D
- 2.629.109 : MUTISIA SINUATA** Chile, Reg. Metro., ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 1900-2500m. In montane steppe-scrub. A.Flores & J.Watson 11260. (Another little alpine species : prostrate stems, to about 15cm., with stiff, toothed, grey leaves & cream-coloured daisies, usually tinged with pink or apricot. Sweet but none too easy to grow in our experience.) (5) E
- 2.629.200 : MUTISIA SPINOSA** (*M. retusa*) * Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, E of Lago Lolog. 1100m. Among scrub in gravelly soil. (Can climb to 6m., though usually much less. Coarsely toothed, leathery, evergreen leaves & profuse, large pink flower heads. This & *M. oligodon* are possibly the best for UK gardens. It is still grown from the Comber 1925-27 collections & Norman Hadden used to have a fence covered with it from that source in his Somerset garden. (10+) D
- 2.629.401 : MUTISIA SUBSPINOSA** * Argentina, Mendoza, S of Termas de Villavicencio. 2000m. Among scrub. (Nothing to do with pink *M. spinosa* & in Sect. *Guariruma* with *M. retrorsa* & *M. decurrens*, this is endemic to the extreme, dry climatic strip along the E Andean foothills, N from Mendoza, through San Juan into La Rioja provinces. Under cold-glass with us, this suckers underground & forms new climbing stems annually, so has taken a long time to build-up 2m. stems & to flower with us from our 1991 coll. Large daisy-heads in a softer, yellowish orange than those of fiery *M. decurrens* but nevertheless a brilliant climber. If attempted outside in the UK, it might succeed best in dry soil under a south wall.) (8) E
- 2.629.559 : MUTISIA SUBULATA** subsp. **ROSMARINIFOLIA** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. 2000-2300m. In steppe vegetation on precipitous, W-facing slope. A.Flores & J.Watson 11242. (*M. linearifolia* may be the most eccentric alpine *Mutisia* but this is the most spectacular. Sprigs of evergreen, rosemary-like foliage carry huge daisies with strap-shaped ray-florets in eye-burning scarlet. Long considered a possibly unstable, alpine form of the species, its dwarf, congested habit remains fixed in cultivation & John intends to elevate this to subspecific level. A plant, grown from an earlier Watson collection, grew, entirely in character, outside in a raised scree-bed beside the old alpine-house at Kew for many years.) (3) E

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- 2.629.560 : MUTISIA SUBULATA subsp. ROSMARINIFOLIA** Chile, Reg. Metro., ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2300-2500m. Montane steppe & scrub patches on & around ridgecrests & highest major outcrops. A.Flores & J.Watson 11262 . . . (3) **E**
- 2.636.250 : NASSAUVIA LAGASCAE** (var. *lagascae*) Chile, V, Aconcagua, above Portillo. 3800m. WNW to W-facing, summit gravel slopes of Andean watershed. A.Flores & J.Watson 11271. (A robust, very attractive form of this desirable, dwarf high-alpine, forming mats of tiny, firm rosettes of minute, imbricate leaves. Rounded, terminal heads of little flowers, white or lilac-tinged, are carried on the shortest of stems. Can be grown successfully in the UK in the alpine-house or trough.) . (10+) **E**
- 2.659.000 : NOTHOSCORDUM OSTENII** * Uruguay. Ex an.A. Castillo coll. (Apparently extremely scarce & local in nature. Alberto Castillo sent Brian Mathew a few wild-collected seeds in 1987. Brian grew these and gained a P.C. for this in April, 1992. Seed he gave to us was grown under unheated glass, where it has proved hardy and comparatively trouble-free ever since. 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. It needs a few bulbs to make a worthwhile potful and, as it has not shown any enthusiasm to increase vegetatively, seed is the way to achieve this. "An excellent little bulb" comments Brian.) (20+) **D**

Nototriche compacta : a classic Andean alpine

- 2.661.000 : NOTOTRICHE COMPACTA** Chile, V, Aconcagua, above Portillo. 3800m. WNW to W-facing, summit gravel slopes of Andean watershed. A.Flores & J.Watson 11270. (The most southern representative of the last of the great alpine genera to be tamed in cultivation. Alpine-plant specialists have had little opportunity to experiment with this genus of the *Malvaceae*, centred on the high Andes of Peru & Bolivia. This Chilean is, however, by no means ungrowable and has been seen, pretty much in character, on the British showbench. Soft, velvety cushions of little rosettes, composed of tiny, woolly, grey, 3-fingered leaves, carry large, stemless, cup-shaped flowers, opening in white or ice-blue from violet-blue tinted buds.) (10) **E**
- 2.693.200 : ORTHROSANTHUS CHIMBORACENSIS** * Ecuador, Carchi, NW of El Carmelo (SSE of Tulcan). 3300m. Grass & *Espeletia* paramo, in wet, black, peaty soil. (A member of the *Iridaceae* characteristic of the N Andean moorland. Clumps of tough, iris-leaves & erect, 60cm. stems, close-packed with rich-blue flowers, rather like a blue *Libertia*. This seems to be quite reliably hardy in most of the UK and certainly thrives in areas with cool, moist summers.) (30+) **C**
- 2.709.009 : OXALIS SQUAMATA** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. 2000-2300m. Level, bare, gravelly patches. A.Flores & J.Watson 11247. (A truly alpine Chilean which has proved to be a trouble-free garden-plant in the UK. Tufts of little, grey-green, trifoliate leaves, a few cm. high, & lots of bright, rosy flowers. Neat & well-behaved enough for a trough . (15+) **C**
- 2.745.750 : PHYCELLA HERBERTIANA** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. 2000-2400m. Forming small colonies among steppe-scrub or in the lee of large outcrops. A.Flores & J.Watson 11250 (New to cultivation, a high altitude, inland representative of a small Chilean genus of bulbs in *Amaryllidaceae*, which is very close to *Rhodophiala*. Tubular red flowers in summer. Altogether a more slender plant than the better-known species of the Pacific coast and, of course, absolutely temperature-hardy. The area has an Andean 'mediterranean' climate with a heavy, persistent snowfall in winter..) . . (10) **F**
- 2.747.009 : PORTULACA PERENNIS** Argentina, border of Salta & Tucuman provinces. c. 1100m. Sunbaked, loose sand of flat, open legume-savannah. A.Flores & J.Watson 11158. ("A perennial ringer for the well-known garden annual *P. grandiflora*" writes John. Its size & succulent foliage are similar but the impressively large flowers are always in an "eye-hitting, silky, rosy pink...hot colour, hot spot." This would seem to be an extremely significant new, dwarf perennial.) (20+) **C**

Rhodophiala : the hardy hippeastrums

These glorious, late-flowering bulbs in *Amaryllidaceae* are becoming better understood by northern hemisphere enthusiasts now that they are proving perfectly growable alongside more familiar Mediterranean & SW Asian winter & spring-growing species. Nomenclature is a problem & shows every likelihood of continuing to be one. Over 10 years ago, we were grateful to Prof. J. Grau of the Universität

München, who was working on the genus for the 'Flora Chilensis', for his help with identification of our collections. On his recommendation we split the high altitude ones with capitate stigmas into the genus *Rhodolirion*. Since then little progress seems to have been made and the genus *Rhodolirion* has not been widely adopted, so we are, at least for the moment, listing all together under *Rhodophiala*.

- 2.780.009 : RHODOPHIALA ADVENA** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, N of Los Vilos. 150m. Hills in coastal mist-belt with low, semi-xerophytic scrub. A. Flores & J.Watson 11230. (One of the better-known and most reliable species in cultivation : usually no trouble to grow in the bulb-frame or cold-greenhouse in the UK. Up to 5 elegant flowers, usually scarlet but it can vary to yellow and intermediate apricot-tints, carried on each 20-30cm. stem in mid-summer.) (10+) **C**
- 2.780.510 : RHODOPHIALA BIFIDA** * Argentina, Buenos Aires prov., Pipinas. (The original coll. was from about 200km. S from Buenos Aires itself, about as far South as this species from N Argentina and Uruguay extends. It should be the hardiest form and it has grown well in an unheated greenhouse in Wales for the past decade. Spectacular umbels of up to 7, funnel-shaped flowers in brilliant red with yellow anthers cluster on 20cm. tall stems in early autumn.) (10+) **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 on 30cm. tall stems. 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. Our own UK seeds from bulbs raised from our 1994 seed coll. & planted in our polytunnel.) (10+) **D**
- 2.781.110 : RHODOPHIALA MONTANA** * No data. Grown by Ivan Pinnick under this name but the complex nomenclature of these southern hippeastrums makes identification difficult, especially without field data for the material. *R. montana*, reputedly endemic to the Andean cordillera near Maule between 1800-2000m. is, or has been, in cultivation & there is no reason to doubt the identity of this beautiful, yellow-flowered plant, 15-20cm. tall & flowering for a long period. (15+) **C**
- 2.781.800 : RHODOPHIALA RHODOLIRION** (*Rhodolirion montanum*, not *Rhodophiala montana*, a yellow species, if you wish to split it.) Chile, Reg. Metro., ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2000-3000m. Slopes on all exposures & ridgetops in soil pans. (Most sumptuous & spectacular of high-alpine bulbs, once thought to be ungrowable, but we flower this regularly from our own 1991 seed coll. It just takes a little longer to flower from seed than many bulbs & like most of this genus likes its fleshy, perennial roots to penetrate undisturbed as deeply as possible. Forms clumps of bulbs which send up a sheaf of 15cm. stems carrying huge, wideopen trumpets, mainly deep-pink to red in this area & variously striated with purple.) (10+) **D**
- 2.781.808 : RHODOPHIALA RHODOLIRION** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. 1900-2400m. W-facing slopes of precipitous mountain valley. A. Flores & J. Watson 11241. (These are worth every effort and patience.) (10+) **D**
- 2.781.909 : RHODOPHIALA SEROTINA** Chile, III, Atacama, between Ovalle & Huasco. A. Flores & J. Watson 11106. (An undescribed species to be published under this name by John & Anita in a forthcoming book on the Chilean desert flowers. An extremely late, few-flowered plant with quite short-stems carrying flowers with "pyjama-striped tepals in candy pink & silvery white." It occurs, but rarely, in a comparatively limited area of the southern Atacama.) (10+) **E**
- 2.840.100 : SCHIZANTHUS GRAHAMII** * Argentina, Mendoza, Malargue, Valle de las Lenas. 2200m. Loose, stony soils on steep slopes & along gulleys. (One of two or three species in a small genus of the *Solanaceae*, (all but confined to Chile), which have climbed to high elevations & acquired a perennial, even if short-lived, habit. Much-cut, rich-green, glandular foliage & branching stems to about 50cm., carrying successions of 'upside-down', butterfly-like flowers in a most violent colour combination of shocking pink & luminous orange. An opportunistic colonist of disturbed slopes, revelling on the trashed ski-runs here in summer. It can be grown with a care in scree-bed conditions in the UK. It annually provides a spectacular display, almost 1m. high, over about 3 months in our netting-sided polytunnel, where it sows itself.) (20+) **C**
- 2.840.109 : SCHIZANTHUS GRAHAMII** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. c. 2500m. Scree on steep, W-facing slopes. A. Flores & J. Watson 11246. (Anita & John's 2006 wild collection to compliment our own cultivated seed. John comments that "They don't come any better than here at Teno. The largest flowers and reddest ground colours.") (20+) **D**
- 2.852.000 : SENECEO CRITHMOIDES** Chile, V, Aconcagua, above Portillo. 3800m. WNW to W-facing, summit gravel slopes of Andean watershed. A. Flores & J. Watson 11269. (A characteristic element of the scattered, specialised, high-alpine scree-flora of these border mountains with their heavy persistent winter snowfall & drier summers. A dwarf, glabrous subshrub about 10cm. tall with tiny, fleshy, toothed leaves & discoid heads of yellow flowers.) (10+) **D**
- 2.871.451 : SISYRINCHIUM FILIFOLIUM** (*Olsynium filifolium*) * Falkland Islands, E of Stanley, Whalebone Bay. 5m. Moderately drained, shallow peat over clay. Ex a R. Reid coll. (A fine endemic of the Falkland Is., known locally by the charming name of 'pale maiden'. Currently separated at specific level from the variable mainland races (placed by some under *S. filifolium* subsp. *junceum*) by Peter Goldblatt, who moves these back to an old genus *Olsynium*. A dainty plant with stems up to about 30cm., usually less, sheathed with rather stiff, linear leaves, carrying up to 8 white flowers, veined with purple & nodding on thready pedicels. Not difficult in the UK in a trough or raised scree-bed.) (20+) **D**
- 2.880.010 : SISYRINCHIUM PALMIFOLIUM** (*S. macrocephalum*) * No data. A remarkable plant, described as "surely one of the largest and most robust...a seemingly endless display of large yellow saucer-shaped flowers...with bold tufts of broad grey-green leaves overtopped by stiff, widely-winged flower stems over a metre in height." Widely distributed in damp grassland up to 1200m. in Uruguay, SE Brazil & N Argentina, it has proved hardy both with Brian Mathew in Surrey and with Bob & Rannveig Wallis in West Wales. The 1m. high, arching, branched inflorescence produces about 100 of the bright yellow flowers with orange anthers : "a very desirable species and...a spectacular sight." As it appears not to thrive in pots, it may be best to plant the seedlings out in the garden next spring, as soon as they are large enough. (15+) **D**
- 2.910.500 : SOLENOMELUS PEDUNCULATUS** * Chile, VI, Cachapoal, Rio Cachapoal valley W of Pangal. 950m. Openings among scrub in sandy soil. (A fine, rhizomatous *Sisyrrinchium*-relative for the alpine-house or bulb-frame. Broad, tapered, grassy foliage & big, rounded, rich-yellow flowers from prominent spathe-bracts on 20cm. stems.) (15+) **C**
- 2.940.010 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS** * No data. The famous blue Chilean crocus, supposed to be extinct in the wild but recently rediscovered. It is well established in cultivation & not difficult to grow in standard Mediterranean bulb conditions, though perhaps best not overheated in summer. We have never attempted to grow it outside in the UK but it has reputedly been grown outdoors in Ireland. It can be increased slowly but steadily from seed or offsets. Its crocus-like flowers in spring have no equal in the purity & intensity of their gentian-blue. We hand-pollinate between different clones of the different colour forms, which come fairly 'true' from this selfed seed. Any further colour variants are a bonus. (10+) **E**

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- 2.940.011 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS 'LEICHTLINII' *** A slightly paler blue form with a large white centre, considered by many to be the most beautiful variant. It is also the most vigorous & fertile form with us. It is interesting to note that the entire colony of this species, recently discovered not far from Santiago, is reported as approximating most closely to this colour phase, so maybe this is more typical of the species than the one regarded as the type-form. (10+) **D**
- 2.940.012 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS 'VIOLACEA' *** Hand-pollinated from the dusky, violet-blue form (10+) **E**
- 2.968.500 : TRISTAGMA NIVALE *** Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, Cerro Chapelco. 1680m. Among igneous rocks on exposed, stony slopes. (Distinctively curled, fleshy leaves coil on the scree. Tubular flowers, with narrow, reflexed lobes, on 15cm. stems, vary from purple-black to green. A fascinating bulb for the alpine-house or bulb-frame.) (10+) **D**

Tropaeolum : climbing into fashion

- 2.970.200 : TROPAEOLUM AZUREUM *** Chile, Reg. Metro., Chacabuco near Polpaico. 500m. Hot, dry hillslopes, scrambling through low bushes. Ex S.Pern & J.Watson 6055 & subsequent Watson colls. in the same area. (A lovely, fragile, tuberous-rooted climber. In the UK, where it is not always easy to maintain, it is best kept frost-free when growing in winter & dry when dormant in summer. Very beautiful with many, flat-faced flowers in soft violet-blues with white centres.) (5) **D**
- 2.970.250 : TROPAEOLUM BEUTHII** Chile, II, Antofagasta. 200m. Banks of dry, boulder-strewn torrent-wash. A. Flores & J. Watson 11025A (Endemic to the Papos area on the nitrate-coast of the Chilean Atacama, where rainfall is extremely irregular (sometimes absent for several years). There it grows in the coastal desert-oases shrubberies dependent on the regular sea-fog precipitation. Flowers described by John as 'like a blow-up version of *T. brachyceras* with a notably longer spur'. It has been grown successfully & flowered in the UK from John & Anita's one previous collection in 2000. (5) **F**
- 2.970.305 : TROPAEOLUM BRACHYCERAS *** Chile, V, Los Molles. 15m. Among boulders in coastal scrub. Ex A.Flores & J.Watson 8626. (Another pretty climber from the coastal mist-belt with delicate stems scrambling to about 1m., clad in small, whirlygig leaves, carrying a multitude of tiny 'nasturtium' flowers in bright yellow with short, green spurs.) (5) **D**
- 2.971.050 : TROPAEOLUM LEPTOPHYLLUM** Chile, VII, Curico, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. 2000-2400m. Among low scrub & boulders or in scree on W-facing slopes of precipitous valley. A.Flores & J.Watson 11238. (Described by John as "*T. polyphyllum* on slimming pills," this is a more dainty, graceful species with the smaller, long-spurred yellow flowers on longer pedicels from the axils of the grey-green leaves, cut into many, almost linear segments. From the cordillera along the Chilean and Argentinian border between 1200m. and 2200m. & almost as high-growing an alpine as *T. polyphyllum*. A small collection of this choice species, which has not, as far as we know, been established in cultivation. (5) **F**
- 2.971.200 : TROPAEOLUM POLYPHYLLUM *** Argentina, Mendoza, Puente del Inca. 2720m. Steep, loose, clay slopes. (Flowers vary here from cream through the usual bright yellow to some with orange & red tints. These appear all along the 1m. long trails of beautiful, deeply cut, blue-grey leaves. Ascending to about 3300m. around Aconcagua, this high-alpine, often a coloniser of deep, mobile screes, can be trouble-free & embarrassingly vigorous when settled in UK gardens.) (5) **D**
- 2.971.400 : TROPAEOLUM SESSILIFOLIUM** Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas. 2200m. Steep, open rocky slopes. A.Flores & J.Watson 11255. (This should be well established from John's earlier collections & our own 1991 & 1994 colls. but it is not often seen nor mentioned. Certainly, we have not listed this charming plant for some considerable time. One of the dwarfest in the genus with erect or flopping, 20-30cm., branching stems with tiny, lobed leaves & white or pale lavender flowers with orange-yellow centres. A true alpine, absolutely temperature-hardy & not difficult in a scree-bed or the bulb-frame) (5) **D**

Viola congesta : 'one of the glories of its race'

- 2.980.809 : VIOLA CONGESTA** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. c. 2000m. W-facing slopes of precipitous valley, forming colonies on bare exposures in igneous scree or pumice-sand. A.Flores & J.Watson 11249. (A superlative rosulate species of volcanic sands, endemic to central Chile & adjacent Argentina. "One of the glories of its race", writes John in his classic 1975 account of plant-hunting in Chile (AGS Bulletin Vol. 43(3): 244 (ic.) : the only instance since Gay's 1846 publication where the species is correctly identified and illustrated.). "Of all plant forms, the rosette is arguably the most formal and stylised...a skilful piece of appliqué embroidery...the precisely overlapped leaves were cut from fawn felt, trimmed at the edges...to an even margin of close-set lobes...at the bottom of each...glistened a tiny gland of red gum." Peeping from the flat, ground-hugging rosettes are upward-tilted violets, usually centrally "purplish-violet, with veins of that colour straying into the cream at the edge of the petals," though this Teno form has a tendency to all-violet corollas.) (10+) **F**
- 2.995.900 : ZEPHYRA ELEGANS** Chile, III, Atacama, near Huasco. A. Flores & J. Watson 11107. (A very beautiful, summer-dormant, monotypic genus in *Tecophilaeaceae* endemic to the fog-vegetation communities of the Chilean Atacama. Umbels of about 12 flowers, with overlapping segments in pale blue, fading to white around the yellow anthers in the centres, each not unlike a small, wideopen version of the 'Leichtlinii' form of *Tecophilaea cyanocrocus*. Best grown frost-free.) . . (10+) **D**

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Both summer-growers and winter-growers

Though it is simple in theory to appreciate the precisely opposite rainfall patterns of southern Africa, it is not quite so simple to understand the plants which grow in the two very different climates. We have the disconcerting fact that there are both summer-growers & winter-growers in the same genus : think of *Gladiolus*. This all-important dichotomy should be stressed. With South African plants, you have to know whether each individual species comes from the winter rainfall area or the summer rainfall area, before you know how to grow it. As we have, in this list, included both summer and winter-growers together in alphabetical order, we have stated in every case whether the species concerned

is from the summer rainfall area or the winter rainfall one. A fair generalisation on the cultivation of South African species for UK gardeners might be that the summer-growers, at least ones from higher altitudes, are the ones you may be able to grow in the open garden. Bear in mind that winters in the Drakensberg may be cold but they are dry & winter-wetness is the main problem in the UK. The winter-growers are the ones you will have to grow under glass. Many of the Cape winter rainfall species, especially those from higher altitudes and those from the high plateaux of the Northern Cape, grow perfectly happily alongside the Mediterranean & Middle Eastern species in our unheated glasshouse.

- 3.005.550 : ALBUCA FASTIGIATA var. FLORIBUNDA** * Free State, Drakensberg, Mont-aux-Sources. 2900m. Stony slopes & fissures in sloping rock-slabs. (A robust plant with 50cm. tall stems carrying terminal racemes of upright white flowers, heavily banded with green on the spreading outer segments, as well as the erect inner ones. The general pattern of the flowers is of a *Galanthus*-shape & is characteristic of this genus in *Liliaceae* with about 70 species spread from Arabia down through Africa to the Cape, where most species occur. Those listed are all hardy, high altitude summer-growers.) (15+) C
- 3.005.700 : ALBUCA HUMILIS** * Lesotho, Drakensberg, Mont-aux-Sources. 3000m. Gravelly cliff-ledges. (A dwarf, saxatile summer-grower, which probably belongs to this species. Upright, white, snowdrop-flowers. Only 5cm. high.) . . . (15+) C
- 3.006.200 : ALBUCA RUPESTRIS** * E Cape, Witteberge, E of Lady Grey. 2200m. Diorite fissures. (Terminal racemes of quite large, upward-facing bright yellowflowers, heavily striped with green on the exterior, carried on 30cm. stems. A summer-growing Drakensberg endemic. Like several species, an inhabitant of fissures on cliffs and sloping rock-slabs.) . . (15+) C
- 3.006.410 : ALBUCA SHAWII** * No data. A summer-growing species of many synonyms (*A. elliottii*, *A. minima*, *A. trichophylla*) from cliffs and rock-sheets, reaching between 1800m. & 2400m. in the Drakensberg. Hairy leaves and stems up to 40cm. high with bright yellow, distinctively scented, nodding flowers. The whole plant smells exotically of liquorice (15+) C
- 3.011.100 : ANDROCYMBIUM LONGIPES** * Lesotho, Drakensberg, NW of Sani Pass. 2900m. Gravel-filled depressions on rock-slabs. (A summer-rainfall species in a genus of *Colchicaceae*, mainly comprising Cape winter-growers. This species from the high-alpine fell-fields on top of the Drakensberg has clustered white flowers nestling on prostrate rosettes.) . . (15+) D
- 3.012.500 : ANDROCYMBIUM STRIATUM** * E Cape, Drakensberg, NE of Rhodes. 2100m. Loose, sandy clay. (Another summer-grower in this genus of *Colchicum*-relatives, with about 30, mainly winter-growing, species distributed S from the Mediterranean, through E Africa to the Cape. Stemless clusters of many, white flowers surrounded by large, showy, petaloid, green-veined, white bracts appear in the centres of leaf rosettes, lying flat on the ground.) (15+) C
- 3.022.309 : ARISTEA MONTANA** KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, SE of Sani Pass. 2800m. Steep, grassy slope. (One of the few in this genus to ascend to high altitudes in the summer rainfall area. There are around 50 species of these rhizomatous perennials, in *Iridaceae* & confined to subsaharan Africa. About 80% of them grow in the winter rainfall area of the SW Cape. Most are on a similar pattern, forming clumps of linear, sometimes falcate, iris-like leaves with erect stems carrying, in this case, stemless clusters of many flowers, opening in succession over a long period. The flowers on the 20 cm. stems are a notably intense gentian-blue. A summer-grower which will certainly be temperature-hardy in the UK) (20+) C
- 3.036.550 : COTYLEDON ORBICULATA var. OBLONGA** KwaZulu-Natal, S of Sani Pass. 2850m. Ledges on E-facing basalt cliffs. (A member of a species-group of spectacular saxatile succulents widespread in the drier areas of S Africa, this high altitude race is one the paradoxes which alpine-vegetation sometimes comes up with. Large rosettes of fleshy, obovate, blue-white foliage produce 30cm. stems of elongated, pendant bells in soft apricot to red. One of the most exotic-looking species temperature-hardy in the UK but remember cliffs act as efficient storage-heaters & the winters here are dry, so only try it in a well-drained, sunny site. This race is well-illustrated in Phillips & Rix 'Perennials' Vol. 2, p. 57.) (50+) C
- 3.100.210 : CROCOSMIA MASONORUM** * No data. From our richly coloured clone, 'Flamenco', selected by Eric Smith. Pleated foliage & 1m. arching spikes of spectacular, upward-facing flowers in luminous orange-scarlet. A summer-grower, easily grown & absolutely hardy in the UK, though from quite a low an altitude (1370m.) in KwaZulu-Natal. . . . (15+) B
- 3.105.510 : CYRTANTHUS BREVIFLORUS** * Lesotho. No further data. (A summer-grower from the stock introduced by Helen Milford & hardy in the UK. As the species goes, this is quite a dwarf form, about 30cm. high. Though bulbous it is usually a plant of wet, peaty habitats. We have seen it on an island in a fast-flowing stream at almost 3000m., growing about 1m. high. Arching stems carry pendant, yellow, tubular flowers. Seed recently harvested should give good germination.) . . . (10+) D

Dierama : the summer-growing hairbells from marsh and grassland

- 3.141.101 : DIERAMA DRACOMONTANUM** * KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, S of Sani Pass. 2850m. Among grass tussocks on broad ledges of E-facing cliffs. (The highest altitude species & an excellent, very hardy garden-plant in the UK, forming compact, grassy tufts, sometimes spreading by stolons with us, with pendant clusters of wide-open flowers, in beautiful coral-red & terracotta-pink shades, between brown bracts, dancing on wiry stems of about 60cm. in late summer.) (20+) **B**
- 3.141.409 : DIERAMA ERECTUM** KwaZulu-Natal, E of Vryheid, Ngome. 1100m. Wet grassland. (Narrowly endemic to this area & closest to *D. insigne* with erect, 1.5m. high stems, with many side branches, from clumps of broader leaves. Wide open, light magenta-pink flowers with distinct, darker eyes. A wet-grower which may adapt well to UK conditions.) . . . (15+) **D**
- 3.142.010 : DIERAMA IGNEUM** * A low to middle-altitude species, quite widespread from the central coastal region of KwaZulu-Natal southward into E Cape at altitudes up to 1500m., so well worth trying in the UK in a sunny well-drained site. About 1m. high with bells varying from pale to deep lilacs & rose-pinks. South African cultivated seed. (15+) **B**
- 3.142.501 : DIERAMA LATIFOLIUM** KwaZulu-Natal, Kamberg Valley W of Rosetta. 1700m. Open grassland. (From the grasslands E of the Drakensberg up to 2100m. Large clumps of grassy leaves. Many tough stems, as much as 3m. tall, with arching sprays of pale to deep-pink, or occasionally wine-red, flowers among papery, white bracts. A magnificent plant, used to drier winter conditions, so best tried in a well-drained, sunny site in winter-wet climates.) (15+) **D**
- 3.142.800 : DIERAMA MEDIUM** * A local species from E Mpumalanga & neighbouring Swaziland. An extremely dainty plant of seasonally marshy grassland between 1300m & 2000m. it grows about 70cm. high with clustered bells in pale-mauve to magenta-pink, among brown bracts, on the finest of stems. S African cultivated seed. (15+) **C**
- 3.143.500 : DIERAMA PAUCIFLORUM** * E Cape, Drakensberg, ESE of Ben Macdhui. 2750m. Among grasses in moist, peaty soil. (An outstanding garden-plant in the UK. Tolerant of winter-wetness (it sometimes grows in standing water in the wild) & dwarfer than *D. dracomontanum*, it flowers earlier than any other we have with many, wiry, 40cm. stems from dense grassy tussocks. Wide-open, sometimes upward-facing, bright purple-pink flowers amid rust-brown bracts.) (15+) **C**
- 3.143.909 : DIERAMA PULCHERRIMUM** * E Cape, Amathole Mts., W of Stutterheim. (A familiar name in the UK, where most stock is now likely to have crossed with paler pink *D. pendulum*. The true species is one of the most distinct & richly coloured with arching stems almost 2m. high dripping with long, conical flowers, often in deep purplish red. A species from open grassland between 900m. & 1700m. elevation in the E Cape & of proven reliability in UK gardens.) (15+) **D**
- 3.144.201 : DIERAMA ROBUSTUM** E Cape, Witteberg, E of Lady Grey. 1900m. Among rocks & scrub. (Reaching higher altitudes, between 1600m. & 2900m., than any other except *D. dracomontanum*, this is the commonest Lesotho species, extending into the Natal & Cape Drakensberg. A close clump of 1m. long leaves with a single, 2m. arching stem with many pendant clusters of large bells, usually pink but variable from cream to deeper shades. This is a plant of drier slopes & though temperature-hardy may be intolerant of winter-wetness so give it a well-drained, open site in the UK.) (15+) **B**
- 3.165.500 : DIMORPHOTHECA JUCUNDA** (*Osteospermum jucundum*, *Dimorphotheca barberiae*) Free State, Drakensberg, Mont aux Sources. 2900m. Open stony slopes. (A summer-growing alpine, recorded up to 3200m. Here in a very neat race with mat-forming clumps bearing a multitude of brilliant daisies, with rich purple-pink, copper-backed rays and yellow discs, on stems of about 20cm. More compact than clones distributed in the UK as *Dimorphotheca barberiae* f. *compacta* but not quite so diminutive as the original one described by Vera Higgins in 1946 under this name from a Helen Milford collection. Those prepared to interpret the name *Dimorphotheca* will appreciate seeds are of two different forms.) (10+) **E**
- 3.230.220 : EUCOMIS BICOLOR** * No data. Long, wavy-edged leaves & purple-spotted stems, up to 60cm., with cylindrical racemes of creamy green flowers, each neatly edged with deep purple, topped by a large tuft of bracts. Quite widespread along the E slope of the Natal Drakensberg. We have found it on exposed rock-slabs at almost 3000m. on the Lesotho border. Seeds from this hardy summer-grower seed from stock grown outside in Wales, UK. (10) **B**
- 3.230.510 : EUCOMIS MONTANA** * A summer-grower distributed in Mpumalanga & Swaziland on grassy slopes at around 1500m. Semi-erect, wavy-edged foliage, purple-tinged & purple-speckled below. Stems of about 30cm. with short, dense racemes of green flowers with purple anther-filaments. Not a species we have seen in the UK. S African seed. (8) **D**
- 3.230.610 : EUCOMIS POLE-EVANSII** (*E. pallidiflora*) * No data. The tallest, most robust species, which can reach 2m. in height. Basal rosettes of undulate, strap-shaped leaves with white cartilaginous margins & long, dense racemes of spirally arranged, wideopen, creamy-green flowers topped by a coma of up to 30 bracts. A summer-grower from grassy marshes and wet gulleys in the higher, montane areas of E Mpumalanga and W Swaziland. Cultivated S African seed. (8) **C**
- 3.230.709 : EUCOMIS REGIA** Northern Cape, Nieuwoudtville area. (The only winter grower among the pineapple lilies. An impressive species but only likely to be successful grown with winter-protection under glass in the UK.) (8) **C**

- 3.239.060 : GALTONIA PRINCEPS** * No data. A lower altitude summer-grower from the area to the east of the Drakensberg. Rather like a somewhat dwarfer, greener-flowered version of *G. candicans*. Erect stems, almost 1m. tall, with pale green to greenish cream bells in late summer. From the stock we grew when we were in Dorset almost 20 years ago. (10+) **B**
- 3.239.110 : GALTONIA VIRIDIFLORA** * No data. A summer-grower mainly distributed in Lesotho, in drier areas to the west of the Drakensberg escarpment. Much broader, erect, more glaucous leaves than the other species. Stems about 1m. high carry up to 30 pale yellowish green bells in late summer. Hardy in W Wales in a well-drained site. (10+) **B**
- 3.243.409 : GERANIUM PULCHRUM** KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, SE of Sani Pass. 2600m. (A handsome, sturdy, shrubby-based summer-grower, up to 1m. in height, with lobed, silky foliage and masses of large pink to purple flowers. From moist rock-slides & streamsides up to 2400m. in the Drakensberg, this is of proven reliability in many UK gardens.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 3.243.460 : GERANIUM ROBUSTUM** * No data. Most British-grown stock probably originates from S. & S. Hannay 14 collected in the E Cape. We are told we have a particularly fine, compact form, which makes mounds about 50cm. high and 1m. or more across. Branching, stiff, sticky stems set with deeply cut soft-green leaves carry masses of flowers in a pleasing pinkish purple over a long period in summer. Excellent summer-grower, absolutely hardy here in a sunny, well-drained bed. . . . (10+) **B**

Gladiolus : both summer-growers & winter-growers

- 3.254.810 : GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS** * No data. A famous & glorious species, endemic to a small area in the mountains near Worcester & Paarl in W Cape, where it hangs out its large scarlet flowers, with white diamond-markings on the 3 lower segments, in midsummer, on moist cliffs near waterfalls or streams, at altitudes up to 1400m. Though a late-flowering, winter-grower, with new growth appearing in autumn, it grows outside in the several southern UK gardens..) (15+) **D**
- 3.255.510 : GLADIOLUS CARNEUS** * No data. A winter-grower, about 50cm. tall, quite widely distributed in the SW Cape. Long-tubed, pale to deep pink flowers in spring. Easily cultivated but safest grown frost-free in the UK. (10+) **C**
- 3.257.201 : GLADIOLUS CRASSIFOLIUS** * Eastern Cape, ENE of Rhodes. c.2000m. (A summer-growing, grassland species, widespread through the summer rainfall area. Spikes about 1m. high with up to 40, small, curved, bell-shaped flowers, usually in pink or mauve with long, dark blotches on the lower segments. Should be growable outside in the UK.) (15+) **C**
- 3.257.800 : GLADIOLUS DALENII** * E Cape, Witteberge, E of Lady Grey. 2000m. Among grasses & scrub in deep, moist soil. (A very showy member of a very variable group of summer-growers which extends N from the E Cape to Ethiopia & Arabia. Under Goldblatt's revision these are all absorbed into *G. dalenii* subsp. *dalenii*. About 60cm. high in this form with hooded, brilliant scarlet-orange flowers, large bright yellow blotches almost occupying their lower segments.) (15+) **C**
- 3.258.700 : GLADIOLUS ECKLONII** (subsp. *ecklonii*) * KwaZulu-Natal, near Underberg. 1500m. (A summer-grower from foothill grassland. Whitish, funnel-shaped flowers, densely speckled with red or maroon. 40cm.) (15+) **C**

Gladiolus flanaganiae : the suicide gladiolus

- 3.261.000 : GLADIOLUS FLANAGANIAE** * KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, S of Sani Pass. 2850m. Fissures on S & SE-facing, basalt cliffs. (The 'Suicide Gladiolus', one of the most spectacular of all alpine chasmophytes, almost always out of reach on the most inaccessible cliff-faces at the highest altitudes in Lesotho & the Natal Drakensberg, ascending to 3300m. Large, rounded, thick-textured, funnel-shaped flowers in pure, brilliant scarlet with neat, narrow, white guide-lines on the lower segments, are held on 20-30cm. stems, curving out from the cliff-face to provide a platform for the malachite sunbirds, on which it relies for pollination. We now have this amazing species established from our 1996 coll. &, in the absence of the sunbirds, can induce a reliable seed-set with hand-pollination. This summer-grower, which should be kept dryish, when dormant in winter, has given us no problems grown in containers our polytunnel but we have not yet attempted it outside. As a true alpine, its temperature-hardiness is not in question but it may resent winter-wetness in the UK.) (15+) **E**
- 3.264.009 : GLADIOLUS LONGICOLLIS** (subsp. *longicollis*) * E Cape, ENE of Rhodes. c.2000m. (An elegant, 50cm. high, grassland summer-grower with small, long-tubed white or cream flowers, sometimes brown-speckled along the mid-veins and purple-flushed outside. Opens in the evenings with a heavy, spicy fragrance to attract its hawkmoth pollinators.) . (15+) **C**
- 3.267.710 : GLADIOLUS MERIDIONALIS** * No data. A winter-grower previously listed by us as a subsp. of *G. maculatus*, this has now been reinstated at specific level in Goldblatt's revision. Of limited distribution in two disjunct, sandstone areas on the southern Cape coast. An elegant, narrow-leaved, wiry-stemmed plant about 50cm. high with large, clear salmon-pink flowers. This has proved temperature-hardy with us, even when in flower, grown in our unheated glasshouse.) (10+) **D**
- 3.267.000 : GLADIOLUS MONTICOLA** * No data. A narrow, winter-growing endemic, restricted to the sandstones of the Cape Peninsula itself & flowering in late summer or early autumn before the new foliage appears with the winter rains. About 30cm. tall with spikes of cream flowers, flushed pink & opening on curved tubes. Safest grown frost-free in the UK. . . . (10+) **D**
- 3.270.100 : GLADIOLUS OPPOSITIFLORUS** subsp. **SALMONEUS** * E Cape, Drakensberg, Naudesnek. 2400m. Among grasses on steep, stony, SE-facing slope. (One of the loveliest of summer-growers. About 60cm. high with, one-sided spikes of big, salmon-pink flowers, sparsely marked with crimson in their throats. The high altitude, inland race of the species which contributed much to the large hybrids. Should prove a hardy garden-plant in a well-drained site in the UK.) (10+) **D**

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- 3.270.210 : GLADIOLUS ORCHIDIFLORUS** * No data. A variable winter-grower, 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**
- 3.276.501 : GLADIOLUS SAUNDERSII** E Cape, Witteberge, E of Lady Grey. 2000m. Diorite outcrops. (A startlingly spectacular summer-growing species distributed from the Witteberge & Cape Drakensberg N through Lesotho at altitudes up to 2900m. but absent from almost all of the Natal Drakensberg. It has been confused with the very local *G. flanaganii*. Both are summer-growers with brilliant scarlet flowers marked with white on the lower segments but flower shape, habit & habitat are quite different. Temperature-hardy in a well-drained site in the UK but flowers too late to set seed here.) (10+) **D**
- 3.277.700 : GLADIOLUS SERICEO-VILLOSUS** KwaZulu-Natal, E of Howick. 1500m. (A summer-grower widespread in rich, moist, montane grassland up to 2100m. from the E Cape to S Mpumalanga. Distichous spikes, up to 1m. high, of up to 40 cream to pale lavender, funnel-shaped flowers with elongated, yellow, dark-edged markings on the lower lobes.) (15+) **C**
- 3.280.110 : GLADIOLUS UYSIAE** * No data. A dwarf winter growing species, 7-20cm. tall, distributed through the mountains of the western Karoo. Complex flowers with erect upper segments in dull red-purple & yellow, intricately veined with purple, banded with dark green on the elongated lowest tepal & strongly freesia-scented. Perfectly temperature-hardy here under glass without artificial heat over several years & flowers about April with us. UK grown seed. (10+) **D**
- 3.281.710 : GLADIOLUS WATERMEYERI** * No data. In the same group of winter-growing Series *Hebea* as *G. ceresianus* & *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. Grown cold in the UK, it flowers about mid April. 10-30cm. (10+) **E**
- 3.305.000 : GOMPHOSTIGMA VIRGATUM** E Cape, Witteberge, SE of Lady Grey. 1900m. Among rocks at edge of stream. (A suffrutescent summer-growing perennial in a genus of 2 species in the *Loganiaceae*, apparently endemic to the rocky beds of fast-flowing streams in the SE African mountains. It does not need such a specialized situation in cultivation. Established from our 1996 coll., it is proving hardy & certainly moisture-tolerant in the UK. Bushes of whippy, dark-green stems, about 2m. high, wreathed with white, crucifer-like flowers - try to imagine a cross between a *Cytisus* & a *Crambe*.) (50+) **B**
- 3.410.250 : HESPERANTHA BACHMANNII** * A winter-growing, W Cape species, given to us by our late Californian friends, Stan Farwig & Vic Girard. We thought it would probably need to be grown frost-free in the UK but John Blanchard (Dorset, UK) has grown it from our seed under unheated glass without any frost protection for several years now and rates it as "a super plant". About 30cm. high with elegant white flowers with dark markings. (20+) **B**
- 3.410.320 : HESPERANTHA BAURII** * No data. A lovely, rich-pink summer-grower from wet grassland, reaching 3000m. in the Drakensberg. Up to 75cm. high and flowering in late summer, this should be growable in a cool, moist site in almost all UK gardens. This does well in Mike & Polly Stone's Inverness-shire garden, so don't say it's not hardy. (20+) **B**

Kniphofia : summer-growers from cool climates

This splendid genus of herbaceous perennials in the *Liliaceae* (or *Asphodelaceae*, if you wish to split the family) comprises about 70 species, spread from the Cape N through E Africa into the Yemen, with over 40 of them in S Africa. They are mainly plants of the mountains & moister habitats, prevalent in the summer rainfall areas rather than in the SW Cape.

Seeds are almost all harvested from garden stocks of correctly named parents raised from wild-collected seeds but remember the genus is notably promiscuous. Nomenclature follows the 1968 monograph by L.E. Codd. Rich soil with plenty moisture in summer & good drainage to avoid winter wetness are good general recommendations for UK gardeners.

- 3.460.109 : KNIPHOFIA BAURII** * Eastern Cape. No further data. (Distributed from the north of the E Cape through KwaZulu-Natal on moist, grassy slopes between 600m. & 1200m., this is a compact plant, about 50cm. high. Clumps of soft, rather glaucous leaves & dense, globose heads of dull red buds opening to pendant, greenish yellow flowers.) (15+) **C**
- 3.460.309 : KNIPHOFIA BREVIFLORA** * KwaZulu-Natal. No further data. (Another little plant, about 50cm. high, in a group of allied whitish-flowered species, including *K. buchananii* & *K. albescens*. Stubby spikes of cream flowers from yellow-green or red-tinged, buds. From damp mountain grasslands of the N Drakensberg & Harrismith area, up to 2000m.) . . . (15+) **C**
- 3.460.503 : KNIPHOFIA CAULESCENS** E Cape, NW of Rhodes. 2600m. Open marshy areas. (A splendid species of a proven very long-lived, indestructible nature & garden worth in the UK. It grows at up to 3000m. in the high mountains of the E Cape, the Stormberg & Winterberg, up through the Drakensberg of Lesotho & KwaZulu Natal, usually in rocky, seepage areas or on wet cliffs. Clumps of fine blue-grey foliage send up stout stems with dense inflorescences of pale greenish yellow to cream flowers from coral to flame buds. More variable in colour in nature than we have seen it in gardens but its caulescent habit tends to be more developed in cultivation, where it forms expanding *Yucca*-like clumps.) (20+) **C**

- 3.461.900 : KNIPHOFIA HIRSUTA** * E Cape, Drakensberg, ESE of Ben Macdhui. 2750m. Among grasses on open, moist slope. (Virtually endemic to Lesotho but we're right on the border here. A wet-growing alpine, immediately identifiable by its solitary crowns of broad-based foliage, distinctly hairy along the nerves on both sides. Dense heads of pendulous buds in shades of dull orange, coral or salmon open to greenish yellow flowers, a rather lurid combination. About 50cm. high.) (20+) C
- 3.462.014 : KNIPHOFIA ICHOPENSIS from YELLOW FORM** * No data. A grassland plant of central KwaZulu-Natal reaching about 2000m. in the Drakensberg. Long heads of widely spaced, arcuate, cylindrical flowers, varying from cream to salmon, on stems of 1m. or less. In a group including *K. laxiflora*, unfamiliar in gardens. From an outstanding form grown at Denver & given to us by Panayoti Kelaidis as having "superb, *Aloe*-like, yellow flowers." (15+) E
- 3.462.600 : KNIPHOFIA NORTHIAE** * E Cape, Drakensberg, WSW of Ben Macdhui. 2750m. Open sites along margins of streams. (Certainly the most arresting foliage-plant in the genus, distinct from all others in its very broad, grey-green, leathery, arching, shallowly channelled leaves without a distinct keel, forming a large, evergreen rosette. Stout stems, anything from 20cm to 1.5m. high, carry very large dense inflorescences early in the summer. Flowers are likely to be cream from pale red buds in this E Cape race. A very hardy, high altitude plants distributed here & there in the Cape & Natal Drakensberg at up to 3000m., always in wet peaty places along fast-flowing mountain streams or down seepage lines.) (20+) C
- 3.463.600 : KNIPHOFIA SARMENTOSA** W Cape, SE of Sutherland, Komsberg. 1800-2000m. (A distinct species found along mountain streams in the arid ranges of the W Karoo. Introduced to the UK in 1789 but not recorded again until it was found in the Roggeveldberge 130 years later. Jane Taylor considered it "worth growing for its good glaucous foliage & easy temperament alone...a thoroughly good garden plant." Codd describes the flowers as "pendulous, salmon" & the buds as "coral-scarlet with a greyish bloom." The 60cm. flower stem has the longest bracts in the genus.) (15+) C
- 3.463.800 : KNIPHOFIA STRICTA** * E Cape, Drakensberg, SW of Rhodes. 1700m. Among rocks. (A species from the little-collected ranges E of the Karoo into the Cape Drakensberg & SW Lesotho, at up to 2500m. Like no other in its narrow, rigid blue-grey foliage, U-shaped in cross-section. About 1m. or less high with dense pokers of pale yellow tubular flowers, opening from coral-red buds. This needs a much drier site than most in UK gardens but do not doubt its hardiness.) (15+) C
- 3.464.310 : KNIPHOFIA TYPHOIDES** * No data. A bizarre species from moist grassland on clay soils in northern KwaZulu-Natal & Mpumalanga. Clumps of glaucous, distichous leaves, sometimes spirally twisted, produce tall stems, 1m. or more high, carrying dense, cylindrical pokers of many, short, purple-brown, scented flowers (15+) D
- 3.520.500 : LOBELIA PRESII** * E Cape, Witteberg, E of Lady Grey. 2200m. Among rocks at base of diorite cliffs. (Perennial, basal clumps or mats of little, toothed leaves send up many erect, wiry stems with 2-lipped flowers in deep gentian-blue with white, yellow-ridged throats. Distributed locally up to 2400m. in the E Cape & Natal Drakensberg.) (30+) D
- 3.540.620 : MASSONIA aff. ECHINATA** * Lesotho, Drakensberg, NE of Sani Pass. 2900m. Gravel-filled depressions on rock-slabs. (Listed in Hilliard & Burt as an unidentified species, "perhaps a small form of *M. echinata*", growing in "seasonally wet silt patches over rock sheets...2800-3000m., summit plateau only." A tiny summer rainfall alpine bulb with sessile heads of white, stary flowers between 2 flat, ground-hugging, oval leaves. For a trough or alpine-house pan, exposed & kept wet outside in summer, dry & cold in winter. Our 1996 coll. was listed under our field-number 15710.) (15+) E
- 3.541.310 : MASSONIA PUSTULATA** * No data. (A winter-grower, like all the remaining species in this genus. A slightly larger version of the preceding but still with subsessile, white heads. The rounded, strongly-veined leaves are rough & covered with pustules. From comparatively high altitudes in the N Cape & Namaqualand ranges, this should be just as hardy.) (15+) B
- 3.545.201 : MELIANTHUS MAJOR** W Cape, near Hermanus. 100m. (One of the most spectacular foliage-plants it is possible to grow in British gardens. In mild areas of the UK this is a 2-3m. high, spreading shrub, as it is in nature. Although a winter-rainfall plant, in colder gardens, such as ours, it will generally survive being cut to the ground by frost annually, making over 1m. of growth each summer. Huge, deeply cut & serrated, grey leaves. Deep crimson flowers.) (10+) B
- 3.545.709 : MELIANTHUS VILLOSUS** * KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, Cathedral Peak. (A sub-shrubby species, up to 2m. high, from streamsides and forest margins up to 2000m. in Natal & Lesotho. Arresting, grey, hairy, pinnate leaves overtopped by stems of purplish-black flowers followed by inflated, pale-green fruits. Unlike the preceding, a plant from the summer rainfall area which is hardier in the UK. If cut to the ground in the winter here, it regenerates from the base.) (10+) C

Moraea : the diverse African irises

Restricted to Africa S of the Sahara, *Moraea* mirrors the northern hemisphere genus *Iris* but its underground rootstock is a corm & its closest northern relatives are in the small genus *Gynandriris*. While the majority of the 100 or more species are concentrated in the winter-rainfall region of the

SW Cape, a considerable number occur in the summer-rainfall areas, several climbing to the highest elevations, up to well over 3000m. in the Drakensberg. Nomenclature follows Peter Goldblatt's sumptuous monograph (1986). All but one listed here are summer-growers.

- 3.550.300 : MORAEA ALTICOLA** (Subgen. *Grandiflora*) * Lesotho, NW of Sani Pass. 2900m. Moist, grassy slope. (Characteristic of the summit plateau of the Drakensberg, between 2200m. & 3000m., & by far the largest, most robust species. Unique, netted cataphylls enclose the leaf & stem bases. Imposing, 1m. high clumps of broad, leathery leaves & stout erect stems of large, pale-yellow iris-flowers with deeper yellow nectar-guides. Hardy & easily grown in UK gardens.) (15+) C

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

- 3.552.600 : MORAEA DRACOMONTANA** (Sect. *Vieusseuxia*) * Lesotho, Drakensberg, NW of Sani Pass. 2900m. Among grass tussocks along stream. (A little-known species from an altitude which few others reach. Fine stems about 30cm. high, with blue-purple flowers with yellow guides. Now established in the UK from our 1996 collection.) (15+) **D**
- 3.554.310 : MORAEA HUTTONII** (Subgen. *Grandiflora*) * No data. Clump-forming with a wide distribution from the Amathole Mts. of the E Cape northward to SE Mpumalanga, usually growing in moist sites along upland streams and rivers. Up to 1m. in height with a succession of large, sweet-scented, bright yellow, iris-like flowers. Hardy in the UK (20+) **B**
- 3.554.409 : MORAEA INCLINATA** (Sect. *Polyanthes*) KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, Loteni. 1500m. (A slender plant, occurring among grasses on wet slopes up to 2500m. in the Drakensberg. Branching stems, about 50cm. high, with violet-blue flowers, blotched with yellow & white on the falls. This montane, wet-grower should be growable in the UK.) (15+) **C**
- 3.555.300 : MORAEA LOUBSERI** * Western Cape, Langebaan, Olifants Kop. (A winter-grower : 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**
- 3.557.609 : MORAEA RETICULATA** (Subgen. *Grandiflora*) Eastern Cape, Amathole Mts., W of Stutterheim. Steep, grassy slopes. (Near to the tall *M. alticola* with similar netted cataphylls but it is not clump-forming, has narrower, channelled leaves & a very limited southern distribution. Bright yellow flowers with orange nectar-guides on 50 cm. stems.) (15+) **C**
- 3.557.800 : MORAEA ROBUSTA** (Subgen. *Grandiflora*) Free State, Drakensberg, Mont-aux-Sources. 2700m. Among grasses on open slopes. (This occurs locally, in mountain-grassland, from SE Mpumalanga into KwaZulu-Natal & Lesotho. Near *M. alticola* & with similar large flowers but in very pale-yellow or cream but on a much dwarfer plant, about 30cm. high. This will be perfectly hardy & we have high hopes of it proving an outstanding plant for UK gardens.) (15+) **C**
- 3.600.600 : ORNITHOGALUM LONGIBRACTEATUM** E Cape, Amathole Mts., SW of Cathcart. 1300m. A tall species with erect stems rising from large bulbs to more than 1m. in height & carrying a dense raceme of pale green flowers. Linear leaves in a basal rosette. Widely distributed in moist habitats from the E Cape northward into Mpumalanga. (15+) **B**
- 3.605.000 : PAPAVER ACULEATUM** * E Cape, Drakensberg, NE of Rhodes. 2200m. Disturbed areas in loose, sandy clay. (The only S African in this genus, this ascends to almost 3000m. Annual or monocarpic but sows itself. Rather like the Spanish & Moroccan taxa around *P. rupifragum*. A many-stemmed, bristly plant, usually about 50cm. high with lots of orange flowers, which, where suited in the UK, makes "massive clumps" with stems rising to more than 1m. in height.) (100+) **B**
- 3.630.151 : PHYGELIUS CAPENSIS** * E Cape, Witteberge, E of Lady Grey. 2000m. Steep, wet, stony slope. (Native to the E Cape & Lesotho, along mountain streams & on wet slopes up to 2900m. An excellent hardy summer-grower for the UK with woody-based, 2m.tall, pyramidal inflorescences of scarlet, tubular flowers.) (30+) **B**
- 3.645.200 : POLYXENA LONGITUBA** * No data. Described only in 2001 but grown in UK alpine-houses for decades under the misapplied name, *P. ensifolia*. A little, winter-growing member of the *Hyacinthaceae*, endemic to the Roggeveldberge, in the N Cape, around 1600m. Reliably hardy under unheated glass in the UK. White flowers, variably tinged with lilac, on long perianth tubes nestle among linear leaves. An excellent autumn-flowering, alpine-house pan-plant. (20+) **B**

Romulea : the South African crocuses

- 3.700.200 : ROMULEA AMOENA** N Cape, Bokkeveldberge, near Nieuwoudtville. 1300m. (One of the local species of the high stony plateaux of the Nieuwoudtville area, where it can carpet the ground in spring with its huge carmine to deep rose crocus-flowers, blotched purple-black in their throats. Should be as hardy & growable as most *Crocus* spp.) (20+) **D**
- 3.701.800 : ROMULEA DIVERSIFORMIS** * N Cape, Komsberg, SE of Sutherland. 1800-2000m. (UK-grown seed of this local species from the desert-ranges of the Sutherland region, bordering the Great Karoo. Clean, bright, buttercup-yellow flowers, distinct in the absence of dark internal markings. A winter-grower like all but one of the species we list here.) . . . (15+) **C**
- 3.703.401 : ROMULEA HIRTA** * N Cape, near Nieuwoudtville. 1500m. (A temperature-hardy species from the continental climate of the inland plateaux, S of the Great Karoo, SE from around Nieuwoudtville to the Klein Roggeveld. Distinct, winged, ciliate leaves & pale yellow flowers, marked internally with a transverse brown band.) (20+) **B**
- 3.704.150 : ROMULEA MACOWANII var. ALTICOLA** (*R. longituba* var. *alticola*) * Lesotho, no further data. (Ex the H. Milford type-collection, one of only 3 summer-growers & totally hardy outdoors in the UK. Long-tubed flowers in yellow, shading to orange-yellow inside & tinged with brown or purple externally. Known only from 2 colls.) (15+) **B**
- 3.704.700 : ROMULEA MONTANA** N Cape, S of Nieuwoudtville, near Moedverloor. 1300m. (Distributed at high altitudes S from the Bokkeveldberge to the Cedarberg. Shiny, buttercup-yellow flowers, usually blotched with dark brown & tinted or feathered red-brown outside. The name of the locality means 'lost hope' but we have high hopes for this.) (20+) **C**

- 3.704.800 : ROMULEA MONTICOLA** N Cape, S of Nieuwoudtville, near Moedverloor. 1300m. (Confined to the high plateaux of the Bokkeveld & Gifberg Sympatric with the preceding & remarkably similar in flower. The two are not closely allied, however, & have quite different corms. Red-brown backed, golden yellow flowers, with deeper yellow centres.) . (20+) **C**
- 3.706.110 : ROMULEA SALDANHENSIS** * No data. Very local in the wild but an excellent, reliable species in cultivation. From sandy clays near the Atlantic coast, both N & S of Saldanha Bay. We have grown it unheated but it is safest frost-free. Big, bright-yellow flowers, darkly pencilled inside & marked brown outside. (20+) **B**
- 3.772.009 : SENECIO MACROSPERMUS** * KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, S of Sani Pass. 2850m. (Rated as "a great border perennial" by Panayoti Kelaidis at Denver. It needs a cool, moist site in Colorado but resents winter-wetness with us. Give it good drainage in full sun in the UK. Stems 1m. tall carry heads of large yellow daisies above striking clumps of big, grey leaves. Endemic to the Drakensberg & adjacent ranges on steep scree or grass slopes between 2300 & 3000m.) . . (15+) **D**
- 3.772.509 : SENECIO POLYODON var. SUBGLABER** * Lesotho. Ex a P. Kelaidis coll. (An excellent little daisy, about 30cm. tall, with branching stems carrying lots of small heads with brilliant purple rays (the type-race, *S.p.* var. *polyodon*, is rayless & of no garden-value). Like many summer-growing Drakensberg plants, it keeps flowering through late summer until frosted, as long as it is cool and moist. It grows up to 3000m. & is hardy in Denver. A plant of marshland and seasonally wet seeps, it should tolerate the wet winters of W Europe & the Pacific North-west. Sows itself enthusiastically with us.) (30+) **B**
- 3.790.400 : STREPTOCARPUS GARDENII** * KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, SW of Njesuthi valley. 1400m. In moss on boulders in deep shade. (Endemic to shaded rocks in the high Natal woodlands, going up to about 1800m. A beautiful, little plant with rosettes of narrowly ovate leaves & pale violet flowers, with pale-green tubes & purple-lined lobes, on 10cm. stems. Well-suited to such alpine-house treatment as accorded to the hardy European & SE Asian *Gesneriaceae*. Moist & shaded in summer, cool & dryish in winter. Seed from our 1996 coll., established in the UK.) (50+) **D**
- 3.841.010 : TRITONIA DISTICHA subsp. RUBROLUCENS** * No data. Distributed through the summer-rainfall mountains S from Mpumalanga into the Eastern Cape & climbing up to 1900m. in the Natal Drakensberg, on grassy slopes or sometimes in sandstone crevices. We have grown this for many years. It is perfectly hardy both in W England & W Wales, in spite of our wet winters. A pink "Montbrieta" with late-summer flowers in a soft, warm shade of salmon-pink. (15+) **B**

Watsonia : spectacular summer-growers from the grasslands

While a large & important genus of the *Iridaceae*, *Watsonia*, with just over 50 species, is not so daunting as *Gladiolus* or even *Moraea*. Their clumps of sword-like leaves & spikes of showy, somewhat *Gladiolus*-like flowers place them among the most striking of South African plants. All the 21 summer-

growers are worth trying. Although remarkably few species have made their homes in the Drakensberg, many come from fairly cold areas elsewhere & should prove reasonably hardy garden-plants for the UK. Nomenclature follows Peter Goldblatt's 1989 revision of the genus.

- 3.950.400 : WATSONIA ANGUSTA** W Cape, Cederberg. 1000m. (Unusual in that it grows in both winter & summer rainfall areas, extending N well into the E Cape. The paradox is explained by the fact that it grows in permanently wet habitats : marshes, seeps & along streams. Lax spikes of scarlet flowers with black-purple anthers on 1-2m. stems.) (15+) **C**
- 3.952.800 : WATSONIA LEPIDA** KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, W of Oliviershoekpas. 1700m. *Themeda*-grassland on open, NW & NE-facing, sandstone slopes. (This should be in theory the hardest species in the genus, from between 2000m. & 2500m. in the N Natal Drakensberg & Lesotho. In the *W. densiflora* complex & sometimes growing with another member, *W. confusa*, which tends to be a taller, clump-forming plant of wetter habitats. Usually with solitary 20-60cm. stems carrying dense spikes of pink flowers. Possibly best tried in a sunny rock-garden or scree-bed in the UK.) (15+) **D**
- 3.953.809 : WATSONIA PULCHRA** Mpumalanga, Saddleback Mts., near Barberton. (Distributed from NE KwaZulu-Natal northwards through the Swaziland border-ranges, usually in moist, montane grassland. Clumps of broad foliage with distinctive, thick, hyaline margins send up stems, 60-120cm. high, with up to 60, pink to purple flowers.) (15+) **C**
- 3.955.109 : WATSONIA WATSONIODES** Mpumalanga, Saddleback Mts., S of Barberton. (A most distinct plant, unlike any other. Up to 1m. high with close spikes of as many as 50, narrow, somewhat bell-shaped flowers, usually in pale yellow but varying to cream or maroon. First described by Baker as a *Tritonia*, hence its odd specific name, & limited to stony grassland between 1300m. & 1800m. in a comparatively small area in SE Mpumalanga & adjacent Swaziland.) (15+) **C**
- 3.955.200 : WATSONIA WILMANIAE** * W Cape, Groot Swartberge, S of Prince Albert. 1500m. Seeps on rocky slopes & along stream. (A tall wet-grower endemic to streamsides & marshes in the Swartberg & Kamanassie ranges of the S Cape. Flowering in late summer with spectacular spikes, up to 1.5m. high, of large flowers. According to Goldblatt, the Swartberg populations range from deep red to orange, pink & cream. UK-grown seed from plants raised from our 1996 coll. This is proving to be at least as hardy as *W. pillansii* and should be just as successful in the UK as other S African wet-growers.) (15+) **D**
- 3.980.050 : WURMBEA BURTTII** Lesotho, Drakensberg, NW of Sani Pass. 2900m. Gravel-filled depressions on rock-slabs. (In a small S African genus of about 12 species, somewhat *Scilla*-like & in *Liliaceae* (*Colchicaceae*). A summer-growing corm, about 10cm. high with narrow leaves & starry, white flowers. Crimson-brown scales on each segment give these a most distinct appearance & it will be well worth alpine-house cultivation (kept dry in winter), though it will be totally hardy.) . (20+) **D**

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- 4.044.010 : ANEMONE OBTUSILOBA from BLUE FORM** * No data. From a good, rich blue form of this very variable, buttercup-like perennial, widespread in meadow habitats through the Himalayas from Pakistan to Burma, between 2000 & 4300m. Like a bright-blue buttercup with decumbent flower stems rising to 15cm. from close clumps of leaves, in this case, hairless, deeply cut and bright shining green. This has sown itself happily in our gravel-surfaced peat-bed (10+) C
- 4.044.015 : ANEMONE OBTUSILOBA from WHITE FORM** * The species varies greatly in foliage, habit & flower colour, which can be yellow, white or blue. From a form very similar to the preceding but with pure-white 'buttercups'. . . (10+) C
- 4.045.007 : ANEMONE RIVULARIS** * China, Yunnan. Ex ACE 1698 (A lovely, 60cm. high meadow-plant, widespread from Kashmir to Yunnan. Long-stalked, cup-shaped flowers, white inside & heavily tinged with purplish-blue outside.) (15+) B
- 4.045.150 : ANEMONE RUPESTRIS** * No data. From a R. McBeath coll. A charming little plant, like a miniature *A. obtusiloba*, with clumps of finely cut, bright green, parsley-like leaves and a succession of little pure-white flowers on 15cm. decumbent, radiating stems appearing throughout the summer but peaking in late spring & early autumn. seed is from a form which is pure white inside & outside the flower. For a moist site in the peat garden or in peaty scree. Not to be confused with fellow-Himalayan *A. rupicola*, unrelated and with woolly seed-heads (10+) D
- 4.046.010 : ANEMONE TRULLIFOLIA** * China, Yunnan, Dali, Cang Shan. Ex SBEC 797 (A succession of ice-blue to white flowers from indigo stained buds on decumbent, branching 15-20cm. stems over a long period. A charming, recently introduced 'blue buttercup', most distinct from the *A. obtusiloba* group in its tight clumps of hairy spatulate, notched foliage.) (10+) C
- 4.228.210 : CORYDALIS LINSTOWIANA** * No data. A delightful endemic of the mountains of Sichuan in SW China, described as "charming" and "a good garden-plant" by Liden & Zetterlund. Usually biennial (but will sow itself) with a carrot-like root producing an overwintering rosette of bright green leaves & racemes of blue to purple-blue flowers in spring. . . . (30+) C
- 4.228.230 : CORYDALIS MAGADANICA** * Russia, Primorskiy Kray, Magadan. ("A highly desirable plant" according to Liden & Zetterlund, narrowly endemic to the E Siberian province of Magadan, where it seems to be restricted to a few cliff-ledges filled with black, humus-rich soil. About 20cm. tall, the dense racemes of white flowers, sometimes tinted pink or greenish yellow, are complemented by the fleshy, glaucous, divided foliage. This will tolerate very low temperatures even when in flower but it needs cool summer conditions and has only a very short dormancy period then.) (20+) F
- 4.228.500 : CORYDALIS ORNATA** * Russia, Primorskiy Kray. (Very recently described & known only from the type collection. Along the same lines as *C. turtschaninovii* but a tetraploid with more divided, glaucous leaves & an upward tilted spur to the flowers which can vary "from a pale lilac to clear blue" or "pure white with a crenulate lip lined thinly with blue...one of the most beautiful plants in existence." A woodland plant needing similar treatment to *C. turtschaninovii*.) (20+) E
- 4.229.608 : CORYDALIS TURTSCHANINOVII** (subsp. *turtschaninovii*) Russia, Khabarovskiy Kray, bank of Gorin river (tributary of the Amur) (A tuberous-rooted species with purple-suffused, violet-blue flowers, carried in 15cm. tall racemes. Rated as "an outstanding plant" by Liden & Zetterlund. Grown in good, humus-rich soil in woodland conditions, it is successful outdoors in Scandinavia & the Baltic countries, where it appears too late in spring to be damaged by late frosts.) . . (20+) D
- 4.229.609 : CORYDALIS TURTSCHANINOVII** (subsp. *turtschaninovii*) Russia, Primorskiy Kray, near Vladivostok (From field-selected clones with the brightest blue flowers (similar to the finest *C. flexuosa*). Taller than the Gorin form at about 20cm. & the much later flowering : in fact the latest of the tuberous-rooted species to flower. Very variable foliage.) . . . (20+) E
- 4.250.211 : DAPHNE BHOLUA from WHITE FORMS** * No data. Seeds from a white strain grown by Peter & Penny Watt (Dorset, UK). It originated as a selection from *D. bholua* 'Darjeeling' and, though this seed is open pollinated, all the seedlings grown by them have been white-flowered. One seedling, which they gave to us, is over 2m. tall and provides a spectacular display on a S-facing bank in our woodland every year. In any form, this is surely the most beautiful of winter-flowering shrubs possible in UK gardens. A more or less evergreen E Himalayan species, 2-3m. tall, flowering for weeks in midwinter with clusters of exquisitely fragrant flowers. Seed has been stored in 'just moist' sphagnum moss.) (5) F

Daphne giraldii : an unprecedented 2006 harvest

- 4.250.610 : DAPHNE GIRALDII** * No data. A beautiful, deciduous shrub, about 60cm. high, from W China, in N Shaanxi & W Gansu. In habit rather like a *D. mezereum* with terminal clusters of fragrant, rich yellow flowers in late spring or early summer. Rated as "first-rate", "the best of the yellow-flowered species", "one of the most attractive & one of the easiest of daphnes to grow" by Brickell & Mathew, it can thrive on soils from limy clay to acid sand. In our experience, it can also be rather temperamental & we have not been successful with it in W Wales. The hot 2006 UK summer resulted in a profuse seed-set with two of our friends who grow it well. We cannot resist making another sowing and trying again. If you have not tried it, it is a 'must'. Fresh, 2006 seeds from Norman Stevens (Cambridge, UK) & Dinah Batterham (Dorset, UK).. (10+) C
- 4.250.910 : DAPHNE RETUSA** * No data. A compact, evergreen shrub native to W China & SE Tibet. About 60cm. tall with terminal clusters of many, very fragrant flowers, purple outside and white within. Choice & slow-growing. (5) C

- 4.251.010 : DAPHNE TANGUTICA** * No data. A fine, evergreen shrub from W China, about 1m. high, with clusters of fragrant flowers, rose-purple outside & lilac-tinged white inside. Almost always a good, vigorous grower in UK gardens. Close to *D. retusa* with which some botanists merge it but the two are distinct enough in cultivation. (8) **B**
- 4.390.108 : FRITILLARIA CAMTSCHATCENSIS** * Russia, Sakhalin, near Tomari. (A tall, vigorous, markedly stoloniferous form from the southern part of this island between the Russian mainland & Japan. Up to 6, virtually black flowers on stems which can reach 60cm. in height. This grows well outside with us in our gravelly peat-bed.) (15+) **D**
- 4.390.110 : FRITILLARIA CAMTSCHATCENSIS** * No data. A marvellous plant with stems of 30cm. or more, whorled with rich-green leaves, carrying nodding, thick-textured bells in darkest brown-purple. Distributed from Japan in a N Pacific arc through Sakhalin & Kamchatka into Alaska & Canada. Quite easy outside in the UK in a cool situation. (20+) **C**
- 4.390.250 : FRITILLARIA CIRRHOSA** * No data. Widely distributed from W Nepal to SW China between 3000m. and 4000m., this highly variable East Himalayan species is one of the least well-known in cultivation. It has long been the preserve of Scottish growers, whose cooler summers and colder winters seem to suit it. A slender plant, 15-50cm. tall with narrow foliage, usually with curled tips, and pendant bells, in this form yellow-green with brownish chequering. Late-flowering & better kept drier in winter than in summer, when it might be best grown outside, as cool as possible, in warmer gardens. . . . (20+) **E**
- 4.390.251 : FRITILLARIA CIRRHOSA from SELECTED BROWN-CHEQUERED FORM** * (15+) **E**
- 4.390.961 : FRITILLARIA MAXIMOWICZII** * Russia, Khabarovskiy Kray, E of Komsomolsk-na-Amure, by Gorin river (tributary of the Amur). Ex Seisums & Veerus 93-101. (From correctly identified stock of this species, mainly distributed in the Russian Far East but entering the northern provinces of China.. Stems about 30cm. tall with linear leaves in whorls carry 1-3, nodding, broadly campanulate flowers in brownish green, tessellated with darker shades. Absolutely hardy & may be possible outside in the UK but still a very uncommon plant. It needs cool conditions in humus-rich soil in part shade.) . . . (10+) **F**
- 4.391.510 : FRITILLARIA ROYLEI** * No data. A western Himalayan species, distributed from Pakistan to Uttar Pradesh. Sturdier than *F. cirrhosa* with up to 4, nodding bells in yellowish green heavily shaded with brown & tessellated with dull purple. It can reach 60cm. in height & leaves can be both opposite & whorled. From correctly named parents, derived from stock grown in Oslo Botanic Garden. Most cultivated material originated in Kashmir. Cool summer conditions.) . (10+) **E**
- 4.391.709 : FRITILLARIA TAIPAIENSIS** China. 2500m. No further data. (Established by Peter & Penny Watt from material received from China. They describe it as a "grown-up version of *F. cirrhosa*" & find it much easier to cultivate in their warm, South Coast garden. Close to *F. cirrhosa* but it lacks the cirrhose tips to the bracts & the pendant yellow-green bells are heavily mottled with dense, irregular, purple spots. Distributed in Gansu, Hubei & Sichuan between 2000 & 3200m.) . . . (10+) **F**
- 4.392.009 : FRITILLARIA UNIBRACTEATA** * China. 3500m. No further data. (Established from material we received from China under the names *F. yunnanensis* & *F. lixianensis* (neither of which is recognized in the 'Flora of China' account of this genus) & tentatively identified as this species. Rather like a slender, drawn-up version of *F. caucasica*, about 20cm. tall with narrow-leaved stems carrying conical bells in bloomy, blackish purple in early summer. It is recorded from S Gansu, SE Qinghai & NW Sichuan in "thickets and meadows" between 3200m and 4700m.) (10+) **F**
- 4.392.109 : FRITILLARIA USSURIENSIS** * China. 800m. No further data. (From material received as *F. maximowiczii*, this does not key-out satisfactorily in the 'Flora of China' account as either species. Martyn Rix, on seeing our stock in flower, feels it is closest to *F. ussuriensis* & its ridged, wingless capsules confirm this. Slender 50cm. tall stems with linear leaves, the uppermost with cirrhose tips, carry about 5, nodding bells in purple-brown, chequered with yellow. A species distributed in moist, shady places through the Russian Far East to Korea, just entering three of the northernmost provinces of China. Do not dry out the dormant bulbs. Should be growable outside in the UK but it is still little-known in cultivation.) (15+) **F**
- 4.541.510 : LYSICHITON CAMSCHATCENSIS** * No data. Beautiful, white, green-tinged, sweet-scented spathes in spring. A plant of the bogs & lakesides of cold NE Asia, from N Japan up through Sakhalin to Kamchatka. At about 30cm. high, a smaller plant than its N American relative. Freshly collected seed for immediate sowing in very wet conditions. (15+) **C**
- 4.698.910 : RHEUM ACUMINATUM** * Ex a Ron McBeath coll. An fine species from the exposed, alpine meadows of the eastern Himalaya, above 3000m.. "Superbly worthy of cultivation for both foliage and flower" comments Dan Hinkley. Deeply veined, heart-shaped leaves, soft crimson beneath, carried on bright red stems with 1m. high, panicles of rosy flowers followed by glistening scarlet fruits. With us, an excellent garden-plant, whose foliage remains in fine condition all summer. . (15+) **C**

Rheum : 2006 seeds from the finest giant rhubarbs

- 4.699.600 : RHEUM PALMATUM from RED-LEAVED FORM** * One of the most imposing of herbaceous perennials but it needs space for its very large, deeply cut leaves, which in the parent are crimson, flushed with scarlet, as they emerge in spring, remaining crimson-tinted below well into summer, when an erect, narrow panicle of brilliant cerise flowers soars to about 3m. high. This is seed is from 'Red Herald', selected, when we were at Buckshaw Gardens, as the best out of hundreds of seedlings from the variable plants circulated as 'Atrosanguineum', 'Bowles' Variety', etc. Sow the seed promptly. (20+) **B**
- 4.699.601 : RHEUM PALMATUM from GREEN-LEAVED FORM** * From our other selected clone 'Green Knight'. Green-leaved but, if anything, larger & more spectacular in its soaring stems of vivid cerise-red flowers. The very fine, jaggedly cut foliage tends to remain in better condition in recent hot summers. Anyway, the two will probably have crossed. . . (20+) **B**

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6.027.900 : ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU HYBRIDS Thriving in British gardens from Cornwall to Aberdeen : even here in our wet garden. Every shade from pink to orange, flame & biscuit. By all accounts, derived from *A. ligtu* subsp. *simsii* (coll. by Clarence Elliott in 1927 as *A. haemantha*) & *A. ligtu* subsp. *incarnata* (doubtfully coll. by Harold Comber in 1926 as *A. I. angustifolia*). The Comber plant may have been *A. presliana*, explaining the dwarf, deep pinks which appear. . . . (20+) A

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
- 6.360.005 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PATTERNED LEAVES, RED 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 seeds from Peter Moore's silvery-leaved selection 'Tilebarn Elizabeth' but including others with more variable leaves but like it with 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

- 6.364.099 : 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-RED FORM** From a selection for the deepest colour. . (10+) D
- 6.364.150 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER CLOUD** Leaves suffused with a white mist. (10+) D
- 6.364.151 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from WHITE CLOUD** White-flowered plants. Leaves as above. . . . (10+) D
- 6.364.160 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER LEAVES** Various selections, distinct from above. . . (10+) D
- 6.364.180 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SCENTED FLOWERS** Seeds from plants originating from Tom Blanchard, John's father, and, if our recollections are correct, collected near Thessaloniki in N Greece in the early part of last century. We must add that we cannot smell the scent (but we cannot smell wild *C. persicum* scent either). This is a good deep pink with a fine leaf, so the nasally impaired should be well compensated. (15+) B
- 6.365.000 : CYCLAMEN X MEIKLEI** Variable hybrid between *C. creticum* and *C. repandum*. Grow frost-free. . . (15+) E
- 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. These 'Tilebarn' strains 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+) D
- 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. cyprium* x *C. libanoticum*)** From an improbable hybrid made in Wageningen, Holland, in 1969 between two very different-looking species, one flowering in autumn and the other in spring. Usually a vigorous plant, more or less intermediate in appearance between the parents, flowering from November to February. This seed is from a pink-flowered form closer to *C. libanoticum*. Seedlings will, of course, vary. (10+) E

Hellebores : 2006 seed from named clones & colour categories

- 6.564.005 : HELLEBORUS from 'ANDROMEDA'** An excellent large, bowl-shaped, crimson-purple with a slight, blue bloom. Bronze-tinged nectaries and cauline leaves. An extremely late-flowering plant, opening after all others here (15+) **D**
- 6.564.008 : HELLEBORUS from 'AQUARIUS'** A most distinct, floriferous 'Zodiac' type : rose-pink outside, paler inside with a diffuse zone of small, crimson speckles. Of distinct appearance with large, flat flowers carried on long pedicels . (15+) **D**
- 6.564.016 : HELLEBORUS from 'CASSIOPEIA'** A lush-leaved, vigorous clone picked out by Amy Doncaster from a bed of seedlings flowering at Buckshaw Gardens in the 1970's. Soft shell-pink delicately tinged with green & cream. . . (15+) **D**
- 6.564.018 : HELLEBORUS from 'CITRON'** From one of the best-known Helen Ballard yellows. Not actually any yellower than others like 'Sirius' & 'Orion' but with the characteristic Ballard shape : rounded flowers with overlapping sepals. . (15+) **E**
- 6.564.020 : HELLEBORUS from 'COSMOS'** Greenish white bowls densely & evenly spotted all over the interiors with crimson. Rose-pink flushed, crimson-veined exteriors. A paragon from Eric Smith with rounded 'Ballard-type' flowers. . . (15+) **D**
- 6.564.050 : HELLEBORUS from 'ORION'** An outstanding, floriferous garden-plant. Primrose yellow with dark nectaries & a maroon basal blotch. "A particular favourite" of Brian Mathew & illustrated on the cover of his monograph. . . . (15+) **D**
- 6.564.070 : HELLEBORUS from 'SIRIUS'** One of Eric Smith's earliest seedlings, named in the 1970's, this remains a magnificent, vigorous clone. Large primrose-yellow flowers surrounded by a ruff of bright-green leaves. (15+) **D**
- 6.564.120 : HELLEBORUS from CREAM HYBRIDS** Creamy whites, some with slight basal speckling (15+) **C**
- 6.564.130 : HELLEBORUS from H.O. GUTTATUS HYBRIDS** Whites with a basal zone of crimson speckles. . . (15+) **C**
- 6.564.142 : HELLEBORUS from DEEP ROSE-PINK FLOWERED HYBRIDS** Dusky, antique rose shades. . . . (15+) **C**
- 6.564.151 : HELLEBORUS from SELECTED PURPLES** The parents are mainly selected seedlings from 'Andromeda' and from the best of what Eric Smith used to call 'Midnight Sky' types (purple with an even dusting of darker speckles all over the flowers). We have collected separately from a few outstanding selected clones, many with the bowl-shaped, even flowers which appealed to Helen Ballard. From unnamed clones but some are, quite frankly, better than their parents. (15+) **D**
- 6.564.160 : HELLEBORUS from SPECKLED HYBRIDS** From what Eric Smith used to categorize as 'Galaxy Strain', all along the lines of 'Cosmos' : white or greenish white, speckled all over with tiny crimson dots in varying density (15+) **C**
- 6.564.170 : HELLEBORUS from H. TORQUATUS HYBRIDS** We had a poor seed-set on the early-flowering clones close to or derived from *H. torquatus*, so we have amalgamated small quantities of seeds from 'Ariel', 'Miranda', 'Titania' & 'Zuleika', in subtle reddish shades with tiny speckles inside, as well as some from 'Pollux' in rich purple-black. Like *H. torquatus*, these have smallish, early, cup-shaped flowers & much-cut, deciduous foliage. They prefer drier conditions (15+) **D**
- 6.564.190 : HELLEBORUS from ZODIAC-TYPE HYBRIDS** Eric Smith's category for what are, in effect, *H. guttatus* types with a pink, instead of white, ground colour, all with a zone of maroon speckles. Eric's unrivalled speciality (15+) **C**
- 6.564.200 : HELLEBORUS from HYBRIDS OF ALL COLOURS** From purple, cream, green, pink & speckled clones as well as *H. torquatus* hybrids. An especially good buy as we have included seeds from many named clones and more recent selections from which we had too little 2006 seed for separate listings. (20+) **C**
- Extra large packets of hybrid seed (all colours mixed only) (80+) F**
-

- 6.700.000 : LEWISIA COTYLEDON from DRAKE'S SUNSET STRAIN** We inherited the last of Jack Drake's selected clones, derived from the plants he took with him from the Inshriach Alpine Plant Nursery in Aviemore, when he retired to Dorset. He continued to select and raise seedlings. We have hand-pollinated among those with the most intense colours, particularly the brilliant oranges he liked.. Expect pinks, reds and yellows as well. "Stunning plants" as Jack might have said. . . (20+) **C**
-

Visit us at www.JJaseeds.com

More information on many of the main genera covered in this list is available on our web-site. We have individual pages for *Astroemeria*, Aril Irises, *Cyclamen*, *Helleborus* & *Narcissus*. A wide range of our 2005 and 2006 seeds is also available online.

Our next list of seeds

Our next list of seeds, mainly from summer-dormant bulbs, corms and tubers, is almost ready. Seeds from most species are harvested & cleaned. They are being packeted now. We should be able to maintain our comprehensive range of species from such genera as *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Cyclamen*, *Fritillaria* and *Iris*. It will also include North American genera such as *Erythronium* & *Calochortus*.

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Bulbils, Offsets & Seedling Bulbs available autumn 2006 from Jim & Jenny Archibald

Here is what we can spare so far from the 2006 repotting. Prices match the price for a packet of seeds of the same species. We only list material small enough to go into our standard seed-packets & be included with seed orders in padded envelopes. No extra postage & packing charge. For more mature bulbs, contact our friends Norman Stevens (Cambridge Bulbs), Rannveig Wallis (Buried Treasure) & Janis Ruksans. This list is sent only to customers within the EU area, where we can mail material without restriction.

- 228.160 : BELLEVALIA ROMANA** No data. Racemes of open-mouthed, white bells. 15cm. 3 small bulbs : **B**
- 232.200 : BIARUM DAVISII subsp. MARMARISENSE** Turkey, Muğla, Marmaris peninsula. R.& R.Wallis coll. (Little, chubby, creamy white spathes appear at ground-level, before the narrow leaves, in autumn.) 3 offset tubers : **C**
- 1.140.400 : BRODIAEA ELEGANS** California, Shasta Co., S of Shingletown. 1000m. Among grasses. (Elegant, northern species with blue-violet flowers on stems of about 30cm. *Triteleia*-like but a true *Brodiaea*.) 5+ offset corms : **B**
- 1.151.500 : CALOCHORTUS ARGILLOSUS** California, San Luis Obispo Co., NE of San Luis Obispo. 180m. Among grasses in heavy clay on open slope. JJA 12770. (Extremely 'growable' with us. A lovely, rather dwarf Mariposa. White flowers, more or less flushed lilac, with variable dark basal stains & markings, several on each wiry, 20cm. stem.) 5+ bulbils : **C**
- 1.179.500 : CALOCHORTUS UNIFLORUS** California, Lake Co., NE of Middletown. 290m. Heavy clay. JJA 11665. (Dwarf, lilac flowered member of Subsect. *Nudi*. Easily grown, it fits in well with Mediterranean bulbils.) 5+ bulbils : **B**
- 311.808 : COLCHICUM BOISSIERI** Turkey, Antalya, N of Kaş, Sinekçibeli. 1450m. Ex JJA 14580 (A sweet little species with long stoloniferous corms. Lilac-pink flowers in autumn, before the few linear leaves.) 5+ offset corms or stolons : **D**
- 352.099 : CROCUS SEROTINUS subsp. SALZMANNII** Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada below Peñones de San Francisco. 2300m. Turf. JJA 12146. (A strongly stoloniferous race., pale lilac flowers in autumn.) . . . 5+ offset corms or stolons : **C**
- 490.000 : FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA** (subsp. *acmopetala*) Turkey, Antalya, NW of Antalya. 800m. Among scrub. JJA 9792. (A fine form with round-shouldered, elegantly waisted bells, in yellow-green with brown shading.) 10+ bulbils : **B**
- 491.004 : FRITILLARIA AMANA** Turkey, Kahramanmaraş, SE of Göksun. 1550m. NE-facing limestone slope. JJA 14757 (Northern population with yellow to yellow-green flowers. One from here was named 'Göksun Gold'.) . . . 5+ bulbils : **E**
- 491.201 : FRITILLARIA ARMENA** Turkey, Erzurum, Kop Dağ. 2550m. Exposed, gravelly areas. JJA 6439. (The small, dark, snow-melt endemic of the E Turkish mountains. Nodding bells, purple-black inside & out.) 10+ bulbils : **D**
- 492.406 : FRITILLARIA CARICA** (subsp. *carica*) Turkey, Muğla, SE of Fethiye. 850m. In humus beside boulders in deep shade of *Pinus*. JJA 14505. (Clear yellow bells. A pretty, little form, growing here with *F. forbesii*.) 10+ bulbils : **C**
- 494.000 : FRITILLARIA DAVISII** Greece, Lakonia, NW of Pirgos Dirou. Low, limestone hills. (Shiny bright-green leaves & no green stripes on its variable, tubby, brown-purple chequered bells.) 5+ 3rd year seedling bulbils ex wild seed : **B**
- 495.004 : FRITILLARIA ELWESII** Turkey, Icel, Findikpınar above Mersin. P. Davis 26500. (Very elegant with greyish, linear foliage and narrow, purple-black bells, striped with grey-green, on 30cm. stems.) 10+ bulbils : **C**
- 496.951 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS** Syria, Mt. Hermon, NE slopes between Quatana & Barqash. 1450m. R. & R. Wallis 96-45b (Dwarf, dark plum-coloured clone near to the original type-form, described from this site.) 5+ bulbils : **E**
- 500.101 : FRITILLARIA MINUTA** Turkey, Bingöl, Kuruca Pass. 2000m. E.M. Rix 1625. (Little, narrow, terracotta-coloured bells. A neater, dwarfer form than more recent collections from the Van area.) 10+ bulbils : **D**
- 500.801 : FRITILLARIA OLIVIERI** Iran, Kurdistan, E of Sanandaj. 1800m. Damp meadows beside stream. P. Furse 2057. (The Paul Furse, 1962 coll., relocated by us in 2005. Big soft-green & brown bells on 20cm. stems.) 10+ bulbils : **D**
- 501.812 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII** Turkey, Çankiri, Ilgaz Dağ. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Very distinct race from NW Turkey. Should be separated as a new species or subspecies. One of the finest taxa attributed to *F. pinardii*.) 5+ bulbils : **E**
- 502.102 : FRITILLARIA PONTICA var. SUBSTIPELATA** Greece, Lesbos. H.& I. Barton coll. (Tall & slender. Long, waisted, pale-green bells blotched with purple-brown at the tips. A very fine thing, rare in cultivation.) . . . 10+ bulbils : **D**
- 502.700 : FRITILLARIA RUTHENICA** Russia, (formerly Mordovskaya ASSR), Penza district. (Narrow foliage with curled, cirrhose tips to the upper leaves. Dark maroon-red, chequered bells.) 3+ 3rd year seedling bulbils ex wild seed : **E**
- 503.208 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA** Uzbekistan, Tashkent, W of Chimgan. 1900m. (Widely flared flowers with dark nectaries, in pearly white to quite rich pink on grey-leaved, 20 cm. stems.) . . . 3+ 3rd year seedling bulbils ex wild seed : **D**
- 503.500 : FRITILLARIA STRIBRNYI** Turkey, Çanakkale, Gelibolu (Gallipoli). V. Horton & N. Stevens 2067. (Elegant, about 20cm. high with linear, greyish foliage & narrow, glaucous, untesselated, purple & green bells.) 10+ bulbils : **E**
- 504.700 : FRITILLARIA WHITTALLII** Turkey, Antalya, SW of Elmali. 1600m. Opening among *Cedrus*. JJA 14585 (Exceptionally local. Elegant with linear leaves & wide pale-green bells, tessellated with purple.) 10+ bulbils : **D**

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- 2.470.010 : IPHEION DIALYSTEMON** Argentina. Ex an A. Castillo coll. (Hardy with us in an unheated glasshouse. Prostrate, narrow, glossy-green foliage & profuse, brilliant-yellow, upward facing flowers on 5 cm. stems.) 5+ offset bulbs : **E**
- 630.501 : LEUCOJUM TRICHOPHYLLUM** Spain, Cadiz, W of Jerez de la Frontera. 60m. Sandy soil. (A beautiful, pink-flowered population of this exquisite, 20cm., spring-flowering species for the alpine-house.) 5+ offset bulbs : **D**
- 4.519.460 : LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM var FLAVIFLORUM** A spectacular tiger-lily variant, originating in Japan. Many pale yellow flowers, evenly spotted with mahogany-purple, on 1.5m. stems. Seems virus-free. 5+ stem-bulbils : **D**
- 4.522.300 : LILIUM SULPHUREUM** China, Yunnan. (A majestic lily with huge, soft-yellow trumpets on 2-3m. stems. We are never sure whether to assign these variable SW Chinese lilies to *L. leucanthum* or *L. sulphureum*.) . . . 5+ stem-bulbils : **D**
- 689.300 : MUSCARI aff. DISCOLOR** Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2100m. Exposed, limestone-gravel ridges. JJA 6686. (A tiny, high-altitude plant only a few cm. tall. Dark blue flowers. Not easy to grow and flower well.) . . . 5+ small bulbs : **C**
- 690.610 : MUSCARI PARVIFLORUM** No data. The only autumn-flowering species. Racemes of little, soft-blue bells, barely pinched at their mouths. Not often available & reputedly difficult to flower. 3+ small bulbs : **C**
- 693.800 : NARCISSUS ASSOANUS** (*N. juncifolius*, *N. requienii*) France, Haute-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. S & W-facing limestone cliffs & slopes. JJA 12192. (Little, clear yellow jonquil. A delight in a pot.) 5+ offset bulbs : **B**
- 696.600 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. PALLIDUS** Morocco, High Atlas, Tizi Gourane above Amizmiz. 1800m. Schist. JJA 4661. (Pale to deeper primrose flowers in early spring. Recently named *N. jacquemondii*.) 5+ offset bulbs : **C**
- 696.700 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. PRAECOX** Morocco, High Atlas Mts., below Asni. 1000m. JJA 4656. (Fine, distinct race. Big, soft-yellow flowers with rather narrow, funnel-shaped trumpets in late winter.) 5+ offset bulbs : **C**
- 699.806 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) Spain, Malaga, near Estepona. (An outstanding, reliable & free-flowering form. Profuse, pure-white hoop-petticoat flowers in winter. Alpine-house.) 5+ offset bulbs : **C**
- 699.830 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS var. FOLIOSUS** Milk-white hoop petticoats in winter. 5+ offset bulbs : **C**
- 700.000 : NARCISSUS CORDUBENSIS** Spain, Malaga, Serrania de Ronda. R.& R.Wallis coll. (A fine, scented, deep yellow jonquil, near *N. fernandesii*, with up to 3 flowers on 20-30cm. stems.) 5+ offset bulbs : **C**
- 700.105 : NARCISSUS CUATRECASASII** Spain, Cadiz, near Grazalema. Limestone crevices. Ex a J.W. Blanchard coll. (In Section *Apodanthae* with solitary, rich-yellow flowers with cup-shaped coronas.) 5+ offset bulbs : **C**
- 703.750 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS 'THE O'MAHONY'S VARIETY'** Early-flowering (sometimes opening in January with us) uniformly bright yellow trumpet daffodil, originating in Ireland. 3+ small bulbs : **D**
- 705.100 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII** (subsp. *romieuxii* var. *romieuxii*) Morocco, Middle Atlas Mts., above Ifrane. 1700m. Mixed woodland. JCA 805. (Extremely variable in form & colour from cream to deeper yellows.) 10+ offset bulbs : **B**
- 705.405 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII subsp. ALBIDUS var. ZAIANICUS** Morocco, Zaian Mts., near Oulmes. J.W. Blanchard 89-23. (An amazing range of forms in a diversity of creams & soft citron yellows.) 5+ offset bulbs : **B**
- 705.701 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA subsp. WATIERI** Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2300m. Rocky slopes. JJA4518. (The incomparable, dwarf, crystalline-white daffodil from the central High Atlas.) 5+ offset bulbs : **C**
- 4.576.510 : NOTHOLIRION BULBULIFERUM** (*N. hyacinthinum*) No data. A beautiful lily-relative, 1m. high with racemes of up to 30 horizontal, lilac-purple trumpets, tipped with green. Cool, moist site in part-shade. 3+ bulbils : **C**
- 4.576.560 : NOTHOLIRION CAMPANULATUM** No data. Native to the area where the borders of Burma, Yunnan & Tibet meet. Bells of cerise-crimson tipped with vivid green. About 1m. tall with up to 20 flowers. 3+ offset bulbs : **E**
- 2.940.010 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS** No data. The famous blue Chilean crocus. Its flowers in spring have no equal in the purity & intensity of their gentian-blue. No trouble in an unheated glass-house in the UK. 3+ offset corms : **E**
- 2.940.011 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS 'LEICHTLINII'** Slightly paler blue form with a large white centre, considered by many to be the most beautiful variant. It is also the most vigorous form with us. 3+ offset corms : **D**
- 1.926.815 : TRITELEIA LAXA 'DEXTER'** Outstanding dwarf clone, originally from Wayne Roderick. Gained an A.M. when shown by Bob & Rannveig Wallis. Large heads of luminous, deep violet-blue flowers. 3+ offset corms : **C**
- 969.020 : TULIPA "AITCHISONII CLUSIANOIDES"** A fine clone of the W Himalayan *T. aitchisonii* (now sunk under *T. clusiana*). White flowers, flushed rosy red outside. The stock and the name are of uncertain origin. . . . 5+ offset bulbs : **C**
- 969.880 : TULIPA HAGERI** Greece, Lesbos. H.& I. Barton coll. (Race of this E Mediterranean tulip, now sunk into *T. orphanidea*, with dusky orange-red flowers, shaded with olive-green externally.) 5+ offset bulbs : **C**

These will be sent in similar packets to our seeds

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