

News from

Jim & Jenny Archibald

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NEWSLETTER & SEED LIST

NOVEMBER, 2007

2007 WILD SEEDS FROM

ARGENTINA
AND CHILE

SPAIN

TURKEY

Our apologies for the extremely late appearance of this 2007 list. We have simply had too much to do : trying to maintain a fairly large garden and keep the collection of plants (which form the parent-stocks of much of the seed we list) in good condition ; trying to collect new material abroad ; trying to keep up with collecting, cleaning & packeting seed here ; despatching orders ; etc. ; etc. It has simply meant that something that could be delayed has been delayed. We hope to catch-up a little over the coming winter and that a further list will not be long in appearing.

F & W We list the first of the Flores & Watson, 2007 South American collections in this list, concentrating solely on the 'monocots'. In addition to their Chilean collections, John & Anita Watson have sent seeds from Catamarca & Tucuman, up towards the far NW corner of Argentina, an area where very little collecting has ever been done. Consequently there is exciting new material of species unfamiliar to gardeners. Their collections of herbaceous plants (including introductions of previously ungrown species of *Salvia*, *Lupinus*, *Ipomoea* and other genera) and alpines (untried species of *Calceolaria*, *Nototriche*, *Viola* etc.) will be in our next list. Sale of this seed will help us to continue to support their work, which has also been backed by a grant from the Alpine Garden Society to enable them to pursue their research into rosulate *Viola* spp. This season they are heading South into Argentinian Patagonia, perhaps too early for many 2008 seed-collections, so make the most of these listings. Identifying much of this new Argentinian material takes time. They have done a splendid job but note reservations such as 'cfr.' and 'aff.' where there is uncertainty. In a few cases there remain problems. We may find it difficult to persuade you to try "F.& W.11444 : Indet. (yellow)" or, as John puts it, "a member of the *Unknowniaceae*."

APG II There are likely to be many more "*Unknowniaceae*" families in future, as far as gardeners are concerned. You may think that APG II, the latest Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification is irrelevant to your gardening. It may well be at present as it is still concerned with families. Vernon Heywood, editing the new popular work 'Flowering Plant Families of the World', comments that the families he accepts have increased from 306 to 506 since 1978. Wait for the molecular biologists to turn to genera and species. 'Taxonomic inflation' may well be rampant though "some propose dispensing with species altogether." All we gardeners, certainly the largest group of users of plant taxonomy, want is a relatively stable language so that we can communicate. A revolution may be coming. Let's make a start by refusing to move *Cimicifuga* into *Actaea*. At present, in botanical taxonomy : "The whole worl's in a state o' chassis !"

WWW 'Chassis' is what we seek to avoid by temporarily discontinuing online ordering on our web-site. We just cannot find time to maintain this and deal with an inflow of orders throughout the year. We need to re-think online ordering, perhaps just concentrating on listing seeds from a few genera, such as *Iris*, *Lilium* and *Narcissus*. The web-site JJaseeds.com is still there as a vast reference source. If you must, you can still use it to make credit card payments (based on US\$ prices in this list) via PayPal (or directly through PayPal in US\$, using the e-mail address sales@jjaseeds.com). However, we should much rather you send an order on paper and pay by cheque, which we can hold until after your order has been sent.

2007 CULTIVATED SEEDS OF

CYCLAMEN

FRITILLARIA

NARCISSUS

ONCOCYCLUS
IRISES

TRILLIUM

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 \$, using the e-mail address : sales@jjaseeds.com . Any credit refund will be by US\$

check or through PayPal in US\$. If remitting by sterling cheque, it is a great help if you send us an open cheque, limited to the total value of your order. 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 recent lists 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. The number in brackets before the price-code indicates the approximate number of seeds in each packet.

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

Apologies to all our regular mail-order customers for the extremely late appearance of our first list of 2007 seeds. In compiling the list we have been somewhat arbitrary but the emphasis, as usual, is on 'monocots' with a few other species

such as *Cyclamen* & *Daphne*, which are best sown as soon as possible. A further extensive range of seeds from European, SW Asian & North American bulbs, corms and tubers will be in our next list along with herbaceous & alpine plants.

- 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**
- 112.040 : 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 *A. nicaensis* & 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**
- 161.969 : ANEMONE PAVONINA** No data. Seeds of this spring-flowering, summer-dormant tuberous species from collections made over the years by Norman Stevens. A wide range of shades of pink & purple with some scarlets.) (20+) **B**
- ALLIUM** and **ARUM** seeds will be in our next list, which we hope will not be too long in appearing.

Bellevalia crassa : rediscovered after decades

- 227.201 : BELLEVALIA CRASSA** Turkey, Erzincan, WSW of Refahiye to Zara. 1750m. Rooted in clay below loose talus. (First found in fruit by E.K. Balls in 1934 but not relocated for almost 60 years, this, like a great many *Bellevalia* spp., is a very local, specialized plant indeed. Last year we listed cultivated seed from the LST 158 collection, which was made in almost exactly the same site as the EKB type-collection. In 2007, Jim & Norman Stevens unexpectedly found a colony in a new locality but similar habitat. A bizarre & extraordinary species, in habit rather like *Allium akaka* with a dense raceme of ivory white flowers with violet anthers, carried on a short stem between two, thick, wide, glaucous leaves with purple-tinged margins. In fruit, it is no less extraordinary in its compact cluster of large, fleshy, indehiscent, purple-pink tinted capsules.) (8) **E**
- 227.205 : BELLEVALIA aff. CRASSA** * Turkey, Malatya, ESE of Malatya. 1850m. Rock crevices. (It now seems almost certain that this is an undescribed species. It was collected in fruit under the field number JJA 17901 in 2003, about 200km. S of the *B. crassa* habitat. Jim & Norman Stevens visited the locality again in 2007, where it is far from being a common plant. Though somewhat similar in fruit, it is perhaps not so close to *B. crassa* as we first thought.) (8) **E**
- 227.702 : BELLEVALIA DUBIA** * Italy, Sicily, Castel Mola near Taormina. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (The most striking of the European species in a selected form with particularly brilliant, ultramarine blue young flowers. Electric!) (15+) **B**
- 227.770 : BELLEVALIA FORNICULATA** * Turkey, Ağrı, W of Eleskirt. 2300m. Hay meadows. (Outstanding with buds & flowers of penetrating turquoise-blue. Restricted to a few sites in the chilly Erzurum area, where its amazing blue mists the melt-water meadows. Choice but growable outside in the UK. If in a pot, don't overdry it in summer.) (10+) **C**
- 227.909 : BELLEVALIA LONGIPES** * Turkey, Van. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Up to 50cm. tall with purplish flowers. The 'tumbleweed' fruiting raceme is conical with elongated pedicels. Distributed mainly in SE Turkey & NW Iran.) ... (10) **C**
- 227.952 : BELLEVALIA LONGISTYLA** * Turkey, Van. Ex Leep & Pasche 7044. (An elegant plant with nodding purple to white, green-veined flowers from purplish buds on pedicels elongating greatly in fruit.) (10) **C**
- 227.999 : BELLEVALIA MACROBOTRYS** * Iran, Zagros Mts., Bazoft valley. (Cylindrical racemes of purple and olive-green flowers from violet buds. Pedicels elongate greatly in fruit. A southern species distributed from Egypt to Iran.) (10) **C**
- 228.081 : BELLEVALIA PYCNANTHA** * Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 1800m. Among long grass in wet meadow. (Near *B. forniculata* but with heads of strangely crumpled bells in deep, inky blue-black. Easily grown in the UK.) (15+) **B**
- 228.130 : BELLEVALIA RIXII** * Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 2800m. Talus on open slopes. (Only known from this area. Falcate leaves & 5cm. stems of purple-brown flowers with violet anthers. Not easy & best in the alpine-house.) (8) **E**
- 228.150 : BELLEVALIA ROMANA** * Greece, Ioanina, Mitsikeli. 860m. Ledges on S-facing, limestone cliff. (A southern European species with racemes of open-mouthed, creamy white bells on 20cm. high stems.) (15+) **B**

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; € 2. - C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; € 4. - E : \$9.00 ; £4.50 ; € 7. -
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- 231.900 : BIARUM ARUNDANUM** * No data. Spanish race of the widespread, very variable *B. tenuifolium*. Dark chocolate, velvety spathes with projecting, black-purple spadices, appear near the ground, before the narrow leaves, in autumn. (5) **D**
- 232.205 : BIARUM DAVISII** subsp. **MARMARISENSE** from **SELECTED PINK FORM** * Turkey, Muğla, Marmaris peninsula. Ex R.& R. Wallis 88-65. (In this form the little, chubby spathes, which appear near the ground, before the narrow leaves, in autumn, are pink-flushed instead of the usual creamy white. The first time this has set seed in cultivation.) (5) **E**
- 232.070 : BIARUM CARDUCHORUM** * Turkey, Tunceli, NW of Tunceli to Ovacik. 950-1000m. Openings among deciduous *Quercus* scrub on steep slopes. (A black-purple spathe appears in the centre of a rosette of rich-green, ovate leaves.) (5) **D**
- 232.101 : BIARUM CARRATRACENSE** * Spain. No further data available. Ex M.Salmon & M.Fillan 235. (One of the most striking in this confusing genus of tuberous aroids. Maroon-black spathes open on the ground in early autumn.) ... (5) **D**
- 236.001 : BONGARDIA CHRYSOGONUM** Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel (between Sanandaj & Marivan). 1350m. Among *Quercus* scrub on shale. (Plants do not come more distinct than this weird, summer-dormant, tuberous-rooted member of the *Berberidaceae*, distributed sporadically from the E Aegean to W Pakistan. Glaucous, pinnatisect leaves & 50cm. high panicles of starry, yellow flowers, followed by inflated fruits. Temperature-hardy but needs a summer-rest.) (8) **D**
- 240.000 : BRIMEURA AMETHYSTINA** * France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. Limestone. (More or less endemic to the Pyrenees. Like a dainty, miniature, brighter blue bluebell. Easy & not seen as often as it should be.) (20+) **A**
- 240.011 : BRIMEURA AMETHYSTINA** from **WHITE FORM** * No data. A delightful little white variant. (20+) **A**
- 240.100 : BRIMEURA FASTIGIATA** * France, Corsica, Pointe de Revellata. Sea-level. Among moss & stones in wet-flush (dry in summer). (Tiny bulb, only a few cm. high. Dense racemes of wide-open bells, pale lilac-pink in this form.) ... (15+) **C**
- 298.109 : CHIONODOXA CRETICA** * Greece, Crete, Hania, Omalos. Ex a M. Jope coll. (The largest flowered, broadest leaved of the three Cretan species, all merged under *Scilla nana* in the latest account. The lowest altitude taxon, distributed between 1300m. & 1700m., the tallest at around 15cm. & the only really blue-flowered one) (15+) **D**

Colchicum : flowers in winter, spring & autumn

- 311.009 : COLCHICUM ALPINUM** * France, Cevennes. (Pink in autumn. *C. autumnale* may intergrade here.) ... (10+) **B**
- 311.600 : COLCHICUM BAYTOPIORUM** * Turkey, Antalya, Güllük Dağ. 750m. In dense scrub on limestone. (Ex a type-locality coll. of this local, medium-sized species. Pink flowers in autumn, with narrow, recurving leaves later.) ... (10+) **C**
- 312.150 : COLCHICUM BRACHYPHYLLUM** Jordan, W of Kerak. (A dwarf, winter-flowering species with up to 15, white flowers appearing as the leaves develop, in January in its natural habitat. Alpine-house only in the UK.) (15+) **E**
- 312.209 : COLCHICUM BURTTII** Turkey, Denizli, Honaz Dağ. P.& P.Watt coll. (A choice, spring-flowering, W Turkish endemic. Usually with rather distinctive hairy leaves & pale-pink flowers with purple-black anthers.) (8) **D**
- 312.801 : COLCHICUM CILICICUM** * Turkey, Icel, S of Gulnar. 800m. Among stones on limestone at edges of fields & among scrub. (Large pale to deep purple-pink flowers in autumn. The robust species of the Taurus S into Syria. Almost certainly the parent of many of the garden-hybrids made about 100 years ago & usually easily grown in the UK.) (10+) **B**
- 312.719 : COLCHICUM CONFUSUM** * Greece. Ex R.& R. Wallis 00-29. (Autumn-flowering Greek endemic, described in 1999, in flower, rather like *C. autumnale*, though the colour is a deeper shade of purple. The leaves, however, are narrowly lanceolate, undulate and twisted. Usually a plant of schists and serpentines, distributed down the Pindus range.) . (10+) **C**
- 313.010 : COLCHICUM CORSICUM** * No data. A dwarf species from lowish altitudes in S Corsica. Lilac-pink flowers in autumn, followed by narrow, 10cm. high leaves. Reputedly uncommon in nature but easily grown in the UK. (20+) **B**
- 313.209 : COLCHICUM COUSTURIERI** * Greece, Crete. Ex R.& R. Wallis 89-33. (Originally described by Greuter in 1967 from Gaiduronisi & Koufonisi islands off south-eastern Crete. Though this coll. is from the main island opposite these offshore islands, it has been confirmed by Chris Brickell as this taxon. Like a larger, much more robust version of *C. cupanii*, from which we feel it is distinct horticulturally. Lots of rich pink flowers with purple-black anthers in autumn.) (8) **D**
- 313.707 : COLCHICUM DECAISNEI** * Turkey, Bolu, Goynuq. P.& P.Watt coll. (A small, neat, white to pink autumn-flowering species with a few glabrous, ligulate leaves. 'Flora of Turkey' includes this under *C. troodii* from Cyprus.) (8) **C**
- 314.200 : COLCHICUM FASCICULARE** Turkey, Mardin, NW of Mardin. 1100m. Open, stony, limestone slopes. (A dwarf narrow-leaved plant from near the Syrian border. Possibly best placed under this N Syrian species or under *C. falcifolium*, as in the 'Flora of Turkey' account. Should have white to purplish pink flowers in spring.) (8) **E**
- 314.250 : COLCHICUM FEINBRUNIAE** * Syria, near Laqlouq. Ex R.& R. Wallis 99-32. (Distinct, very attractive & floriferous. A faintly tessellated, pink, medium-sized, autumn-flowering species, recently described & now introduced to cultivation. One of the first species to flower with us, reliable under glass & usually appearing in mid-August here.) (8) **E**
- 314.450 : COLCHICUM HELDREICHII** * Turkey, Içel, S of Suolmaz Geçidi. 1680m. Under sparse *Abies* on limestone. (Endemic to W central Turkey & confused with eastern *C. kotschyi*. Palest pink flowers in early autumn.) (10+) **D**

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

- 314.709 : COLCHICUM KESSELRINGII** * Tajikistan, near Tovil-Dora. (A distinct and beautiful, dwarf, spring-flowering, snow-melt species from Central Asia, N Afghanistan & Chitral. The little, narrow leaves are barely developed when the erect, narrowly vase-shaped flowers appear. Each white segment is striped or suffused on the exterior with purple, fairly brightly in all the parent clones, though the species can be variable in this respect. For an alpine-house pan.) (10+) E
- 314.755 : COLCHICUM KOTSCHYI** * Iran, Bakhtiari, E of Chalehgard. Margin of cultivated land. (A medium-sized, species widespread through SE Turkey to N Iraq & W Iran. White or pale-pink flowers in late summer.) (15+) C
- 314.789 : COLCHICUM KURDICUM** (*Merendera kurdica*) * Iran, Mazandaran, near Siabishe. 1900m. (A beautiful, spring-flowering, snow-melt plant. The narrow, bronze-tinted foliage is just developing as the large, widely goblet-shaped flowers appear. This collection has flowered creamy white rather than the rose-pink of the Turkish ones. A desirable alpine species but one of the most difficult to grow in the temperate climate of the UK. Never overheat or overdry it in summer.) . . . (10+) F
- 314.790 : COLCHICUM KURDICUM** Iran, Kordestan, S of Marivan. 2500m. SW-facing, limestone slope. (An interesting, high altitude collection from right on the Iraqi border. It might also be a form of *C. szovitsii*. These two are not easy to distinguish in fruit. Reports are that this is spring-flowering with white, yellow-throated flowers.) (10+) E
- 315.604 : COLCHICUM MACROPHYLLUM** * Turkey, Muğla, between Marmaris & Bozborun. Ex V.Horton & N.Stevens 2146 (A magnificent plant, local in SW Turkey & on some adjacent islands. Totally distinct in its large, pleated, *Veratrum*-like leaves (worth growing for these alone), which follow the purple-pink & white, chequered autumnal flowers.) . . . (10+) C
- 315.907 : COLCHICUM MONTANUM** (*Merendera montana*, *M. bulbocodium*, *M. pyrenaica*) Spain, Segovia, Vegas de Matute. 1000m. R. Diez Dominguez coll. (A plant of alpine turf where its bright, purple-pink flowers herald the coming winter by opening flat in early autumn before the narrow, dark leaves. Easy & increases well in cultivation in the UK.) . . . (20+) B
- 316.707 : COLCHICUM PERSICUM** * Iran, Kordestan, SE of Marivan. 1350m. Among oak scrub on shale. (Quite a robust, autumn-flowering species from dry, continental climates. Widespread in central Iran & extending westwards across the Syrian Desert to Lebanon. Purple-pink to deep violet-purple flowers, barely, if at all, tessellated. The broad, glossy, rather stiff leaves, push above the ground on a short stem in spring. Bulb-frame only in the UK.) (10+) D
- 317.650 : COLCHICUM SFIKASIANUM** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Neapoli. 165m. SW-facing limestone slope. R.& R. Wallis coll. (Endemic to the coastal limestones of S Greece. Autumn flowers, chequered with pale amethyst on a whitish ground, without the narrow leaves, which lie in spring, twisted & undulate, "propeller-like on the ground.") (10) E
- 317.710 : COLCHICUM SOBOLIFERUM** (*Merendera sobolifera*) * No data. A distinct little plant from SE Europe across to Iran. Stoloniferous corms, like *C. boissieri*, and starry, white to pink flowers over a long period in spring.) (15+) B
- 317.804 : COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM** * Iran, Gilan, Talesh, SW of Asalem. 2000m. Among bracken in *Carpinus* woodland. (A spectacular, robust species from the wet mountains along the Black Sea coast of NE Turkey across the Caucasus to the Caspian ranges of Iran. Huge, deep-pink goblets in autumn. The best for outdoor cultivation in UK gardens.) . . . (10+) B
- 317.909 : COLCHICUM STEVENII** Jordan, Wadi al Wala between Madab & Dhibhan. (Possibly this southern species with up to 8 flowers, usually in deep-pink to purple, appearing in late autumn or early winter with the leaves, from 6-10 in number & narrowly linear. A beautiful species for the bulb-frame or alpine-house in the UK.) (10+) D
- 318.004 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII** * Iran, Lorestan, E of Shulabad. By stream in igneous gully. (A large form of this spring-flowering species, characteristic of seasonally wet montane habitats. White to pale purple-pink.) (10+) C
- 318.050 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII** * Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan, near Tivi. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From a most distinct Transcaucasian population of this spring-flowering species, once listed as *C. armenum* 'Tivi' by Janis Ruksans, who considers this "one of the most beautiful". Very large, pure-white flowers open into wide stars in the spring sunshine.) (10+) E
- 318.119 : COLCHICUM TRIGYNUM** (*Merendera trigyna*) * Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan, Bitschenag pass. (A beautiful form of this variable, little species, near *C. atticum*, flowering in very early spring. The pure-white flowers with comparatively broad segments can become pink-flushed after frosty nights.) (10+) B
- 318.209 : COLCHICUM TRIPHYLLUM** * Turkey, Konya, E of Bozkir. (An outstanding, dwarf, high altitude, snow-melt species, ranging very locally from Morocco to Iran. Pink cups open in early spring, just as the leaves push through. Not the easiest to grow in the UK but an exquisite alpine-house plant if you can keep it cold enough in winter.) (10+) D
- 318.700 : COLCHICUM VARIANS** Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2600m. Steep shale slope. (Pale lilac-pink flowers in spring and close to *C. szovitsii* but a plant of drier habitats with more numerous, narrower leaves.) (10+) D
- 318.819 : COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM** * Greece, Samos. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (Distinct, arresting and choice, early autumn-flowering species from SW Turkey & the adjacent E Aegean islands. Neat, thick-textured flowers with purple-black anthers & precise chequering in rich red-purple and off-white. Tidy, undulate leaves.) (8) D

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Crocus : exciting species but most in small amounts

- 339.609 : CROCUS ABANTENSIS** * Turkey, Bolu, near Abant golu. 1100m. (A beautiful spring-flowering species with flowers in clear, bright blue, contrasting with the yellow throats. Only known from the area around Lake Abant, in the cold, wet, NW corner of Turkey. It does well outside in the UK and, if grown in a pot, should not be overdried in summer.) (10) C
- 339.701 : CROCUS ADANENSIS** * Turkey, Adana, NE of Duzice. 1000m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Pale lilac-blue with a white throat, in spring. Related to *C. biflorus* & only found in this very small area but not too difficult to grow.) (10) D
- 339.840 : CROCUS ALATAVICUS** Uzbekistan, Tashkent, above Beldersai. Under scrub on steep slope of gravelly ridge. (The most eastern member of the genus with snow-white flowers with yellow throats, variously marked on the exterior with purple-black speckles. The northern version of *C. korolkowii* but usually more difficult to grow well.) (8) E
- 339.901 : CROCUS ALEPPICUS** Jordan, between Wadi Musa & Shobak. (Dainty white flowers, feathered with inky blue outside, appear in midwinter. A southern species for the specialist. Not easy to manage in northern climates.) (10) E
- 340.090 : CROCUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS** Ukraine, Krim, near Yalta. (A charming, small, spring-flowerer, virtually confined to the Crimea & adjacent Ukraine but with a few disjunct eastern populations. Clear yellow to deep orange-yellow flowers, variably striped with purple-brown outside, sometimes entirely bronze-purple. Dry summer-rest.) (10) C
- 340.202 : CROCUS ANTALYENSIS** Turkey, Konya, S of Beysehir Golu. 1300m. Among scrub in heavy clay. (A handsome robust species in Series *Flavi*, localised in several, limited, disjunct populations in W Turkey. Rather difficult in our experience, though Brian Mathew states it is easily grown. Though usually a plant of heavy clays, we find it resents excess moisture at any time. Pale to deep lilac-blue, yellow-throated flowers, sometimes buff or marked with violet outside, in spring.) (8) E
- 340.351 : CROCUS ASUMANIAE** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1200m. Limestone. (Limited to the oak-scrub around Akseki. The best of the saffron group in cultivation. Veined, pale lilac flowers with scarlet styles in autumn.) (10) C
- 340.410 : CROCUS AUTRANII** * No data. Limited in its distribution to alpine-meadows at about 2100m in the troubled autonomous region of Ap'khazet'i (Abkhazia) in NW Georgia. A member of Series *Kotschyani* and related to *C. vallicola*, it flowers before the leaves appear in autumn with rich violet flowers with a large white centre and with a trifid, orange style. Plenty water in early spring; ; moist and cool in summer but drier in winter though never dried out at any time.) (5) F
- 340.510 : CROCUS BANATICUS** * No data. Like no other *Crocus* and in a subgenus of its own. Resents hot, dry conditions & is best grown outside in the UK in cool, humus-rich site. Autumnal, blue-lilac to purple flowers have big, feathery, lilac styles, surrounded by wideopen outer segments and short, erect, inner ones, giving them an iris-like appearance. (10) C
- 341.150 : CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. CREWEI** * Turkey, Denizli, Honaz Dağ. 1650m. Open sites near tree-line, in stony clay over limestone. P.& P.Watt coll. (*C. crewei* was a name long misapplied to Greek *C. biflorus* subsp. *melantherus*. The true plant is a spring-flowering race endemic to SW Turkey, distinct in its few leaves & black-maroon anthers.) (5) D
- 341.250 : CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. ISAURICUS** * Turkey, Antalya, Irmasan Geçidi N of Akseki. 1500m. Stony humus under *Abies* over limestone. (Spring-flowering race endemic to the W end of the Taurus. In particularly fine form here & variable in colour & markings. Usually lilac-blue with strong, purple feathering on the exterior.) (10) B
- 341.670 : CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. PULCHRICOLOR** * No data. From various forms of this rich violet-blue, yellow-throated, spring-flowering race native to the cold, wet, NW corner of Turkey. Good outside in the UK. (15+) B
- 341.728 : CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. TAURI** * Turkey, Ağrı, Patnos. (The ill-defined eastern race in this complex group, usually a snow-melt plant of dryish, montane steppe with unmarked lilac flowers and silvery bracts.) (10) D
- 341.801 : CROCUS BORYI** * Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 200m. Open limestone slopes. (Big, creamy white goblets with orange styles in autumn. More widespread in S Greece than the sympatric *C. niveus* but not so easy to grow with us.) (10) E
- 341.916 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS (subsp. cancellatus)** * No data. From the old commercial stock originating in S Turkey & grown as *C. cilicicus*. Given how temperamental some forms are, this can be a surprisingly good garden plant.. . . . (10) C
- 341.924 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. DAMASCENUS** Turkey, Van, SW of Timar. 1860m. Open areas in stony clay. (The southern race of *C. cancellatus*, spread from Israel to W Iran. Possibly the most difficult to grow. All repay a hot, dry rest in summer, for this it is essential. Lilac-blue flowers, often basally veined outside with violet, in late autumn.) (10) D
- 341.927 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. DAMASCENUS** Iran, Kordestan, NW of Divandarreh. 2000m. (10) D
- 341.973 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. LYCIUS** Turkey, Antalya, SW of Kemer. 1000-1500m. Among limestone rocks on sparsely wooded slopes. P.& P.Watt coll. (Local SW Turkish race with smaller, yellow-throated, creamy white flowers (occasionally flushed palest lilac), yellow anthers & widely spreading, rich orange style branches.) (5) D
- 342.010 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. MAZZIARICUS** * Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. (The attractive western race of this widespread species. Autumn-flowering with both white & lilac forms, often darkly veined.) (10) C
- 342.209 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. PAMPHYLICUS** Turkey, Antalya, Akseki. 1250m. Stony clay over limestone. (White (occasionally lilac) flowers, not unlike *C.c.* subsp. *lycius* but the only race with white anthers.) (10) E

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

- 342.810 : CROCUS CARTWRIGHTIANUS** * No data : from several wild colls. of this spectacular autumn-flowerer. Almost as often white as lilac with huge flopping, scarlet styles. Keep it dryish under glass in the UK. (8) C
- 342.850 : CROCUS CARTWRIGHTIANUS var. CRETICUS** * Greece, Crete, Hania, Akrotiri peninsula. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (Dubiously sustainable taxon but from the area of the type-locality, so we keep the name. Silvery exterior.) . . . (8) C
- 343.000 : CROCUS CASPIUS** * Iran, Mazandaran, Caspian coast W of Chalus. Among scrub, in sand. (From both our own and P. Furse 5035 colls. made below sea-level along the Caspian shore in the 1960's. A beautiful autumnal species, with yellow-throated, white to lilac-pink flowers. Quite hardy in the UK but does not like being too hot & dry in summer.) (10) E
- 344.610 : CROCUS FLAVUS** (subsp. *flavus*) * No data. The true wild plant : not the sterile 'Dutch Yellow'. Native to SE Europe into NW Turkey, its profuse fiery, orange-yellow flowers in spring make it one of the finest garden-plants.. . . . (15) B
- 344.659 : CROCUS FLAVUS subsp. DISSECTUS** * Turkey, Manisa, NNE of Demirci. 1425m. N. Stevens coll. (Seldom-collected, W Turkish endemic with a style divided into many slender branches. Yellow flowers in spring.) (10) D
- 344.990 : CROCUS GARGARICUS** (subsp. *gargaricus*) * Turkey, Muğla, Gök Tepe N of Muğla. 1500m. Heavy clay in openings among *Pinus*. (This type-race is only known from here & Kaz Da. It has no stolons & a coarsely reticulate tunic & is also quite tolerant of drying-off in summer. Hardy & neat with rich orange-yellow flowers in spring.) (10+) D
- 345.100 : CROCUS GILANICUS** * Iran, Azerbaijan, between Heroabad & Asalem. 2400m. Ex Shirdelpur & Wendelbo 14910. (From a type-locality coll. of this local, little-known plant of the S Talysh White flowers in autumn. In Series *Kotschyani* & most resembling *C. kotschyanus* subsp. *suworowianus*, though possibly not closely related to it. A plant of pastures & the margins of beech forest in a fairly high rainfall area, so must not be dried off too thoroughly when dormant.) (5) F
- 345.105 : CROCUS GILANICUS from LILAC FORM** * Data as above. Occurred among a batch of seedlings. (5) F
- 345.200 : CROCUS GOULIMYI** * Greece, Messinia, S of Kalamata. 300m. In humus under *Quercus*. (Local in nature but easy under glass in the UK. Prolific, distinct & beautiful pale lavender flowers on very long tubes in autumn.) (10+) B
- 345.212 : CROCUS GOULIMYI from SELECTED VARIANTS** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Areopoli. (From several clones selected in the wild by Peter & Penny Watt : scented, deeply coloured, bicoloured and 'white stigma' forms.) (10) D
- 345.220 : CROCUS GOULIMYI var. LEUCANTHUS** * Greece, Lakonia, SW of Monemvassia. Ex an S. Keeble coll. (From type-locality material of this geographically isolated race. Evenly & consistently white-flowered.) (10) E
- 345.620 : CROCUS HADRIATICUS** * No data. From various forms from S Greece. White autumnal flowers, usually with yellow throats. Shorter, more erect orange-red styles distinguish it from the allied, usually lilac, *C. cartwrightianus*.) (10) C
- 346.301 : CROCUS KARDUCHORUM** * Turkey, Bitlis, W of Hizan. 1900m. In clay in shade of deciduous *Quercus*. (Only found in this small area & very little-known in gardens, where it is a fastidious species & should not be kept too hot & dry when dormant. A very lovely, leafless, lilac-blue autumn flower utterly distinct in its arresting, floppy, feathery, white style. "A gorgeous thing, my favourite autumn Crocus" commented Henrik Zetterlund.) (10) E
- 346.408 : CROCUS KOROLKOWII** * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, Agalik valley. Ex J. Ruksans colls. (From a range of clones, selected by Janis Ruksans out of a very variable population. Pale yellow to deepest yellow flowers, very variably marked outside with brown stripes, some with solidly mahogany-brown exteriors. An excellent spring-flowering species, distributed from SE Uzbekistan through Tadjikistan into N Afghanistan. Vigorous under glass in the UK.) (10) D
- 346.710 : CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS** (subsp. *kotschyanus*) * No data : from several E. Pasche colls. made in Turkey. Lilac flowers, with yellow-blotched throats, in autumn. Usually an excellent grower & increaser. (20+) A
- 346.900 : CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS subsp. CAPPADOCICUS** * Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. c. 2000m. Open sites, in turf & among limestone rocks. (From a type-locality coll. of the lovely central Anatolian race. Lilac, autumn flowers, beautifully veined with a darker shade. Not so vigorous as the type-race but not at all difficult & seldom seen.) (10) C
- 347.101 : CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS subsp. SUWOROWIANUS** * Turkey, Rize, Ovit Dag. 2600-3000m. Stony ridges. (Seldom seen in cultivation and not easy to grow. An alpine plant from NE Turkey & Georgia adapted to considerable snow-cover in winter & dry but cold summers. Creamy white flowers, delicately veined with violet, in late summer.) (10) D
- 347.402 : CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** * Greece, Evia, above Nea Artaki. 300m. Clearings among *Pinus* & *Cistus*. (Endemic to Greece & its islands. Variable autumn & winter flowers in white to lilac with diverse purple markings outside.) . . . (15) C
- 347.423 : CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** * Greece, Crete, Hania, Omalos. Ex D.M.Hoskins 02-06. (A distinct island variation : an exquisitely tiny, white flowered form, sometimes with fine maroon-black feathering outside.) (10) D
- 347.601 : CROCUS LONGIFLORUS** * Italy, Sicily, Madonie Nebrodi. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (Autumn-flowering from S Italy & Malta. Scented, pale to deep purple flowers, often with dark veins on a buff ground outside. Easy under glass.) . (10) C

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- 347.908 : CROCUS MATHEWII** Turkey, Antalya, SW of Elmali. 1000m. Open hillsides in very stony terra rossa. P.& P. Watt coll. (A lilac, autumn-flowering, SW Turkish saffron *Crocus* distinguished in the type-description mainly by its rich, deep-violet throat, though in most sites many plants lack this essential characteristic. In this site, investigated by Peter and Penny Watt when the plants were in flower, all have intense purple throats extending to about one-third of the tepals.) (5) F
- 348.209 : CROCUS MICHELSONII** * Iran, Khorasan, Mashad to Kalat. 1900m. Ex T4Z1116. (A Kopet Dag endemic from open *Artemisia*-steppe in the severe continental climate of Turkmenistan & NE Iran. Needs skilled cultivation. Spring flowers, translucent white inside, stained or speckled outside with lilac-blue to intense violet-blue.) (5) F
- 348.800 : CROCUS NIVEUS** * Greece, Messinia, S of Kalamata. 100m. Olive groves on limestone. (Magnificent, pure-white, autumn-flowering species of the S Peloponnese. Gorgeous scarlet styles. A good grower under glass.) (10) C
- 348.806 : CROCUS NIVEUS** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Pirgos Dirou. c.150m. N-facing bank. Ex D.M.Hoskins 98-2 & other colls. in this area. (The exquisite pastel lilac-pink & bicoloured forms : quite variable but expect some fine flowers.) . . . (10) D
- 349.020 : CROCUS NUDIFLORUS** * No data. A splendid species from moist meadows in SW France & N Spain, reaching about 2000m. in the Pyrenees. One of the best outside in UK gardens, where its stoloniferous character can result in fine colonies. Elegant flowers, normally in rich purple appear on long tubes before the leaves in autumn. (10) B
- 349.305 : CROCUS OLIVIERI** (subsp. *olivieri*) * Greece, Arkadia, E of Tripoli. 750m. Ex a M. Harvey coll. (Spring-flowering & widespread from the Balkans to W Turkey. Bright orange-yellow flowers, without markings.) (10) C
- 349.610 : CROCUS OREOCRETICUS** * No data. Autumn-flowers in mid- to deep lilac with purple veining & silvery to buff exteriors. A member of the *C. sativus* group from high up in the Cretan mountains. (8) C
- 349.820 : CROCUS PALLASII** (subsp. *pallasii*) * From several colls. made in SW Turkey & Aegean islands. Pale lilac flowers with feathery, scarlet styles, in autumn. Like others in the *C. sativus* group, it enjoys a hot, dry rest in summer. (8) C
- 349.960 : CROCUS PALLASII** subsp. **TURCICUS** * Turkey, SE of Elazig. 1350m. Shaley clay. (The elegant but not well-defined, race from SE Turkey, Lebanon & Syria. More pointed segments & corms with long, fibrous necks.) (8) D
- 350.211 : CROCUS PESTALLOZAE** from **BLUE FORM** * No data. Quite a strong-coloured form of this dainty, little species with bunches of small, neat, rounded blue-violet flowers with yellow throats, in early spring. Endemic to a comparatively small area around Istanbul in NW Turkey, this is usually white-flowered in wild populations. A good grower.) (10) C
- 350.409 : CROCUS PULCHELLUS** * Greece. Ex R. & R.Wallis 01-34. (One of the most attractive, autumn-flowering species. Distributed from the Balkans into NW Turkey. Scented, lilac-blue flowers with yellow throats.) (10) B
- 350.800 : CROCUS RETICULATUS** (subsp. *reticulatus*) * Croatia, Velebit Planina above Tucepi. 900m. Among scrub on limestone. (Local but widespread, spring-flowering species. Lilac, beautifully marked outside with dark violet.) . . (10) C
- 350.809 : CROCUS RETICULATUS** (subsp. *reticulatus*) * Moldova. Ex J. Ruksans colls. (A variable, very vigorous stock originally from Janis Ruksans' selections. Janis claims these are "far better" than forms from the western part of it's the species distribution. Expect large, pale blue flowers, strongly striped outside with deep purple, in spring.) (10) C
- 350.900 : CROCUS RETICULATUS** subsp. **HITTITICUS** * Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 900m. Limestone slopes with sparse scrub. (The race of the widespread *C. reticulatus* confined to a small area of the Cilician Taurus in S Turkey. White to pale lilac flowers, striped or often speckled on the exterior & distinct in their purple-black anthers. Not so easy to grow.) . . (10) E
- 351.000 : CROCUS ROBERTIANUS** * Greece, Ioanina, W of Metsovo to Ioanina. 600m. Leafsoil at base of *Quercus* & *Ostrya* scrub. (Pale to deeper lilac-blue with a frilly, orange style. Brian Mathew rates it "one of the best of the autumnal species." Not a problem to grow under glass in the UK but said to be possible outside.) (10) D
- 351.100 : CROCUS RUJANENSIS** * Serbia, Rujan Planina. 600m. Ex a N. Randjelovic coll. (Recently described spring-flowerer. In effect a northern, disjunct population of *C. sieberi* subsp. *sublimis*. Rich lavender-blue flowers with yellow throats. Worth distinguishing by gardeners as it is vigorous & growable under glass & may prove good outside in the UK.) (10) D
- 351.609 : CROCUS SEROTINUS** (subsp. *serotinus*) * Spain. Ex M. Salmon 534. (Fragrant lilac flowers in autumn.) . (8) C
- 352.006 : CROCUS SEROTINUS** subsp. **SALZMANNII** Spain, Segovia, El Espinar. 1350m. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A northern representative of a variable subspecies distributed southward into NW Africa. Usually one of the the most vigorous autumn-flowering ones with profuse pale-lilac flowers, increasing well in the bulb-frame or in pots.) (15+) B
- 352.099 : CROCUS SEROTINUS** subsp. **SALZMANNII** * Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada below Penones de San Francisco. 2300m. NW-facing depression. (A stoloniferous race from alpine-turf. Lilac flowers in autumn.) (15) C
- 352.401 : CROCUS SIEBERI** (subsp. *sieberi*) * Greece, Crete, Hania, S of Omalos. 1200m. Under trees on rocky slopes. Ex D.M. Hoskins 02-08. (The beautiful type-race, endemic to Crete and rarely seen in gardens. Flowers in spring, always basically white but very variably stained outside with purple brush-marks & with an orange or deep yellow throat.) (15) D
- 352.455 : CROCUS SIEBERI** subsp. **ATTICUS** * Greece, Atiki-Pireas, Pendeli. c. 800m. Ex a M. Harvey coll. (Seldom seen in cultivation & almost confined to Attica. Yellow-throated, pale to deep violet-blue flowers in spring.) (10) C

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

- 352.501 : CROCUS SIEBERI subsp. NIVALIS** * Greece, Messinia, Langadas pass. 1600m. Moist areas under *Pinus*. Ex D.M. Hoskins 95-10. (Differs from *C. sieberi* subsp. *sublimis* in its glabrous, rather than pubescent throat..) (10) **D**
- 352.550 : CROCUS SIEBERI subsp. SUBLIMIS** * Greece, Evia, Oros Dirfis. 1000m. Among bracken on open, limestone slopes. (From a type-locality coll. Lilac blue flowers with yellow throats as the snow melts in spring.) (10) **C**
- 353.005 : CROCUS SPECIOSUS** (subsp. *speciosus*) * Turkey, Kayseri, N of Sariz. 1750m. Grazed turf on open slope. (A choice, delicate, local race from S central Turkey. Small, pale blue, strongly veined flowers with white throats.) (10+) **D**
- 353.120 : CROCUS SPECIOSUS subsp. XANTHOLAIMOS** * Turkey, Sinop, SW of Kabali. 1350m. Ex AHEP 83-24 (More dainty than the type race with narrower leaves. Translucent, veined, lilac-blue goblets in autumn distinguished by their yellow, not white, throats, filaments & anthers. An attractive race, which does not increase much, if at all, vegetatively.) . . (15) **C**
- 353.205 : CROCUS THOMASII** * Croatia. Ex B. Mathew 7651. (Close to Greek *C. hadriaticus* but with lilac, autumnal flowers. Native to S Italy & the limestones of the Adriatic coast-ranges, below 1000m. Needs a dry summer rest.) (10) **C**
- 353.600 : CROCUS TOURNEFORTII** * Greece, Karpathos. Ex an I. Barton coll. (A charming plant of SE Greece & many of the Aegean islands, usually in stony sites & limestone crevices. An ideal alpine-house species for the weekend-gardener : long-lasting, lilac-blue flowers with yellow throats open flat & stay open at night during late autumn into winter.) (10) **C**
- 353.803 : CROCUS VALLICOLA** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dag above Artvin. 1600m. Turf in woodland clearing. (An elegant autumn-flowering species from NE Turkey & the Caucasus. White flowers with attenuate segment-tips.) (10) **E**
- 354.002 : CROCUS VELUCHENSIS** * Yugoslavia, Serbia, Kosovo, above Vratnica. 800m. Leaf-soil over clay in dense *Fagus* woods. (A splendid, woodland form with large, lavender-blue flowers shading to darker, violet tips, in spring. Likes it cool & not too dry. Does well here in a pot but may be just as good outside.) (10) **C**
- 354.600 : CROCUS VERSICOLOR** * France, Alpes de Haute Provence, Col de la Colle St. Michel. 1400m. S-facing slope. (Endemic to SE France, just crossing into Italy. Elegant white or pale lilac flowers, feathered outside, in spring.) . . (10) **C**
- 354.609 : CROCUS VERSICOLOR** France, Alpes de Haute Provence, Col d'Ecre. 950m. In terra rossa. P.& P. Watt coll. (Wild seed of this French endemic (just crossing into Italy). White or pale lilac flowers, feathered outside, in spring.) . . . (10) **C**
- 354.706 : CROCUS VITELLINUS** * Lebanon, M'tein. 875m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 99-26. (In Turkey, this is spring-flowering & not easy to distinguish from allied *C. graveolens*. The seldom-seen Lebanese race flowers from late autumn into mid-winter & is most distinct with deep orange-yellow, sweet-scented flowers. Its flowers need protection under glass in the UK.) . . (8) **E**
- 354.809 : CROCUS WATTIORUM** Turkey, Antalya, NNW of Kemer 1000m. Open limestone-pavement. P.& P. Watt coll. (Originally described as a subspecies of *C. biflorus* but now justifiably given full specific status.) (5) **F**

Cyclamen : 2007 seed from our usual 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**
- 358.231 : CYCLAMEN ALPINUM from WHITE FORMS** * Selections from R. & R. Wallis & P.& P. Watt colls. Seeds from crimson-nosed whites but expect some pale pinks to occur among the seedlings as well. (15+) **D**
- 358.234 : CYCLAMEN ALPINUM from SELECTED SMALL-LEAVED FORMS** From P.& P. Watt selections, who tell us that these smaller leaved forms occur at higher altitudes. Leaves are "more olive-green splashed or marbled silver-grey" & flowers tend to be "smaller & deeper coloured". Seed from particularly intensely coloured forms. (10) **E**
- 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**

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- 359.021 : CYCLAMEN CILICIMUM 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 the far NE corner of Turkey, near the border with Georgia. A fine population with especially good leaf-forms.) (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
- 360.600 : CYCLAMEN COUM : DARK NOSE ; PINK FLOWERS** * No data. A very interesting & distinct 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. Especially striking nearer eye-level under glass, where you can see the big purple-black blotch going back into the sinus. (10) E
- 360.602 : CYCLAMEN COUM : DARK NOSE ; WHITE FLOWERS** * Particularly arresting colour-contrast (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
- 361.512 : CYCLAMEN CYPRIUM from SELECTED LEAF FORMS** * Peter & Penny Watt's selections (15+) E
- 362.000 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Iran, Mazandaran, S of Chalus. 20m. In humus & moss in wet *Fagus* woodland. (Maintained from our 1966 coll. by D. Hoskins, who is able to spare some seed this year. Petals & leaves are the most elongated but it is more difficult to grow than the Azerbaijan & Sari populations.) (8) F
- 362.001 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Iran, Mazandaran, SE of Sari. 200m. In humus & moss in woodland. (A more recent coll. 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.) (10) F
- 362.020 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Azerbaijan, Talysh, NW of Lerik. (From material derived from Moscow Botanic Garden & from A. Seisums collections in Azerbaijan. Not quite the same as our colls. from further east on the Caspian coast of Iran but seems the easiest to grow & still has the characteristics of this taxon.) (10) 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
- 363.021 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from SELECTED DARK-FLOWERED FORM** * Greece, Lakonia, near Areopili. (Selected by Peter & Penny Watt as outstanding among the thousands growing in the tip of the Mani.) (10+) D
- 363.022 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from SELECTED DARK-FLOWERED FORM** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Chalkida. c.200m. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (From a superlative, exceptionally richly coloured clone, "near carmine".) (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
- 363.040 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Crete, near Kolibari. c.100m. Ex D.M. Hoskins 02-12 (10+) C

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- 363.100 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM f. ALBUM** * Data as for 363.003. (This superlative, vigorous, pure white variant, originally located in the wild by Ronald Frank, has now been further selected for leaf-variation by Manfred Koenen and seed we list comes from several different leaf-forms. Beautiful & reliable given a really hot, dry rest in summer.) (15+) **D**
- 364.003 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** * Greece, Evia, W of Karistos. 200m. On schist. (A distinct, large-leaved, large-flowered race, resembling *C. africanum*. Long, late flowering-season, into November under glass with us.) (15+) **B**
- 364.010 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** * Greece, Crete, near Agia Sofia. c. 350m. Under trees on steep, rocky slopes. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (The type-race from a very disjunct, isolated locality. An extremely local plant on Crete.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 364.099 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** * No data. From a wide range of pink & white forms of this incomparable, autumn-flowering species, the hardiest & best garden-plant of all. It will establish well in most of the UK. (20+) **A**
- 364.100 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM f. ALBUM** * No data. From white-flowered plants. Variable foliage. . . (20+) **B**
- 364.200 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM var. CONFUSUM** * Greece, Crete, Topolia. Between limestone rocks, under *Pinus brutia*, on steep slopes. Ex D.M.Hoskins 02-05. (Recently described. We listed the original discovery under *C. hederifolium*, ref. 364.050, from the M. Jope 95-038 coll. An extremely local, very large-leaved, scented, tetraploid race.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 364.515 : CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM** * No data but selected over decades from the E.K. Balls 628 coll. for its silver-marked foliage. A beautiful leaf-form of this little, hardy species with small, veined, white flowers in early autumn. . . . (10+) **D**
- 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**
- 364.519 : CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM from PALE PINK FORM** * No data. Variable foliage. (10+) **C**
- 364.520 : CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM from PLAIN-LEAVED FORM** * No data. Distinct variant with dark, unmarked leaves, like a plain-leaved *C. coum*. Dainty, delicately veined, white flowers in early autumn. (20+) **B**
- 365.010 : CYCLAMEN LIBANOTICUM** * No data. Most sumptuous of the spring-flowering ones with large, pale-pink flowers, distinctively marked with crimson. It can be grown successfully outside in the UK but it is best under glass. . . . (15+) **C**
- 365.520 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE** * No data. Dark-green, rounded leaves, zoned with silver & often suffused with carmine-pink as they unfold. The autumnal, pink flowers, basally blotched with crimson, have toothed corolla lobes. . . . (10+) **C**
- 366.500 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * Lebanon, S of Tripolis. (From material we collected in the 1960's in the Lebanese hills. It fills the dry-stone walls of abandoned terraces with a profusion of white & pale pink, crimson-nosed flowers.) (15+) **C**
- 366.509 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * Turkey, Izmir, E of Cesme. Ex a M. Koenen coll. (10+) **C**
- 366.510 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * Greece, Rhodes. Ex an E. Sewell coll. (From an excellent form, dwarfier & altogether more compact than usual. This flowers profusely and always excites attention when exhibited.) (10+) **C**
- 366.550 : 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**
- 366.551 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM f. PUNICEUM** * No data. From crimson-pink forms, some probably originating in Syria. These deeper coloured forms have been further selected by Peter Moore as 'Tilebarn Karpathos', though there was no other indication that the originals came from that island. Likely to produce some lovely, deep, dusky shades of pink.) . (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**
- 367.015 : 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**
- 367.908 : 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**
- 367.990 : 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**

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B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3. -		D : \$7.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5. -		F : \$12.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9. -

- 368.003 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM** * Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos, above Paleopanagia. 1400m. In humus under *Platanus*, *Abies* & *Pinus*. Ex JJA 5157 (From a clone with foliage, speckled all over with white, but this population, from a much higher altitude than that usually recorded for this subspecies, has extremely variable leaf-markings, many like the type-race. Flowers, however, are consistently pale-pink with red noses.) (10+) E
- 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 another 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
- 368.010 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM** * Greece, Lakonia, S of Kardamili. 30m. At base of cliff with *Scilla* & *Lithodora*. Ex D. Hoskins 93-8. (From a "superb leaf-form" selected in nature.) (10+) 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
- 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
- 380.420 : DAPHNE ALPINA** * No data. Neat, dwarf, deciduous shrub with fragrant, white flowers in summer. (10+) B
- 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
- 385.401 : DAPHNE SERICEA** Turkey, Icel, E of Gülnar. 900m. Open limestone slopes with sparse scrub. (A beautiful, 1m. high shrub with greyish, evergreen leaves, clustered, rosy pink, scented flowers & orange-red fruits.) (8) D
- 442.020 : ERANTHIS HYEMALIS from 'SCHWEFELGLANZ'** * From new pale sulphur-yellow selections of this brilliant, little, early spring flower, made by Frau Treff & sent by the outstanding German plantsman Hermann Fuchs. Essentially a seed-raised strain, so we are uncertain as to how great a proportion will come evenly. This 2007 seed has been stored appropriately and should germinate well. Contrary to received wisdom, dry-stored seed, well over one-year old, germinated well with several customers to whom we gave it gratis as we thought it was well past its 'sell-by' date! (15+) D

Fritillaria : a selection of 2007 seeds

We always end up with a disconcertingly extensive range of seed from the genus *Fritillaria*. Of course, we list seeds from our own cultivated stocks but we add material sent by outstanding growers such as Janis Ruksans, Norman Stevens and Bob & Rannveig Wallis. The result is that we are confronted with a large and unrivalled range, almost all of it

derived from original wild collections with field-data. As this 2007 list is so late in appearing and we want to include so many other 'bulbs', we have been very selective. We list only some of the rarer species we have in small amounts or outstanding forms of some better-known ones. If we can fit-in a further selective listing in our next list, we shall do so.

- 490.011 : FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA from DARK FORMS** * No data but derived from Bob & Rannveig Wallis colls. in Kahramanmaras, SE Turkey. Will produce some fine forms with heavy mahogany-purple marking. Easy (15+) C
- 490.709 : FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE** (subsp. *alfredae*) * Lebanon, E of Beirut, Broumana. 750m. Ex R.& R.Wallis 99-02 (Dainty, glaucous-green bells. A delicate, smaller, more slender plant than *F. alfredae glaucoviridis*. In the UK it existed only as one or two bulbs from our 1966 coll., until Bob & Rannveig's reintroduction. From a type-locality collection.) . (10+) F
- 491.602 : FRITILLARIA ASSYRIACA subsp. MELANANTHERA** Turkey, Icel, W of Silifke. 850m. In stony terra rossa on scrub-covered limestone ridge. (A 2007 coll. of this extremely local plant, limited to an area between Silifke on the coast and Mut inland. Linear, channelled leaves & narrow bells with pointed, perianth segments, striped green & black inside, & with black anthers, on 20 cm. stems. Probably best placed as a full species, this is choice & none too easy to grow.) . . . (10+) E
- 491.700 : FRITILLARIA ATROLINEATA** * Iran, West Azarbayegan, Ghasemlu valley. 1500-1800m. Rock crevices in moist sand below cliffs. Ex G.Bakhshi Khanishi 063. (From the type collection of this recently described species, only known from this one locality. In the *F. caucasica* group & possibly nearest to *F. chlorantha* but taller, 20-25cm. high, with narrower, glaucous leaves & more narrowly campanulate green flowers with long, linear black nectaries inside.) (8) F

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; € 2. -	C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; € 4. -	E : \$9.00 ; £4.50 ; € 7. -
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Species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 491.805 : FRITILLARIA AUREA *** Turkey, Malatya, near Doğanşehir. 1800m. (This exceptionally robust form seems to be a local race, prevalent only in a small area at the SE extremity of the range of this glorious plant. It was once thought that it might not belong in *F. aurea* at all & it seems consistently distinct in the shape of its bulbs, its early-flowering & in the size of its huge, yellow, brown-chequered bells. Opening near ground-level on stems elongating to 20cm. in height.) ... (10+) E
- 492.101 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA *** Greece, Samos, Ambelos. 700m. Under *Castanea* in leaf-soil on mica-schist. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (Glaucous, yellow-green bells, yellower inside. The Samos & Khios races are little-known.) (15+) C
- 492.200 : FRITILLARIA BUCCHARICA *** Tadjikistan, E of Duschanbe, Romit. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (From a particularly fine population of this beautiful, distinct Central Asian species, distributed from NE Afghanistan into the Pamir-Alai up to 2400m. altitude. Stems of about 30cm. carry 10 or more, green-tinted, white, wide-open bells with dark-tinged nectaries. No trouble in the bulb-frame in the UK & a success with us in a large pot where it takes a lot of water when in growth.) (15+) C
- 492.202 : FRITILLARIA BUCCHARICA *** Uzbekistan, Chul-Bair range. (A much later flowering population from near the border with Afghanistan. Greatly extends the season for the enjoyment of this beautiful species.) (15+) C
- 492.400 : FRITILLARIA CARICA (subsp. carica) *** Greece, Samos, Ambelos. 950m. Under *Pinus* on mica-schist. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (From an isolated, homogeneous, island population of this variable, predominantly SW Turkish species, one of the most charming of this group with grey-green leaves & dark nectaries inside its clear-yellow bells. .) (15+) C
- 492.500 : FRITILLARIA CARICA subsp. SERPENTICOLA *** Turkey, Antalya, above Altinyayla. 1750m. Stony, serpentine slopes. P. & P. Watt coll.. (A small type-locality coll. of this rather difficult, narrow serpentine-endemic, thought by some to deserve specific status. Little yellow conical bells on 10cm. stems with a few broad, glaucous leaves.) (10) F
- 492.718 : FRITILLARIA CAUCASICA *** Armenia, Aragats range, Kasah river valley. (*F. caucasica* as a whole is not often seen in cultivation & we have little material from so far E in the UK. The species extends across Transcaucasia into NW Iran. As we know it in Turkey, it is a fine thing with large, conical, glaucous purple-brown bells.) (10+) E
- 492.721 : FRITILLARIA aff. CAUCASICA *** Iran, West Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1780m. Montane grassland. (Wild collections under the field-numbers JJA 16820 and JJA 17279.) (Bob Wallis says he could call this *F. zagrica* if it had yellow-tipped flowers and could key it out as the Turkish endemic *F. armena*. The habitat is wrong for both : a rich meadow not steppe. Best placed close to the northern *F. caucasica* but who can say it will not end up as another new species.) (15+) E
- 492.808 : FRITILLARIA CHLORANTHA *** Iran, Lorestan. Ex G.Bakhshi Khanishi 088. (Apparently restricted to the area around Oshtaran Kuh, where it grows on open, grassy slopes, with *Tulipa stapfii* & *F. persica*., at 1800m. to 3000m. It remains one of the rarest *Fritillaria* spp. in cultivation. It is not easy, though Martyn Rix has kept our 1966, 1609 coll. for 40 years. Broad, shining-green foliage & big, green bells with a glaucous bloom on stems of 10cm. or less.) (5) F
- 492.904 : FRITILLARIA COLLINA *** Georgia, Caucasus, Kazbegi. 2500m. Ex R.Holmberg 88-13. (A desirable, dwarf, Caucasian endemic, short-stemmed with huge, fat yellow bells, more or less chequered with brown. Along the lines of *F. aurea*, *F. tubiformis* & *F. latifolia* but absolutely distinct. It is native to moist, alpine meadows so strongly resents complete drying & high soil-temperatures when dormant in summer. By no means the easiest species but very striking.) (10+) F
- 493.309 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA (subsp. crassifolia) *** Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir Dağ. 2300m. (The type-race has a wide but very local distribution across Turkey. Always in isolated sites, growing in steep, loose, unstable talus-slides. A dwarf plant with fleshy, twisted, greyish foliage & big, greenish yellow bells variably chequered with brown.) (15+) D
- 493.350 : FRITILLARIA aff. CRASSIFOLIA *** Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki (S of Marivan). 2500m. SW-facing limestone slope. (Originally listed as an unidentified *Fritillaria* sp. under our field-number JJA 17255. A robust plant about 25cm. high with up to four flowers. It may be best to consider it a new taxon in the *F. crassifolia* complex. Oleg Polunin collected a herbarium specimen of a similar plant in Iraq in the 1950's (at the same time as the type-collection of *F. poluninii*) but it has been ignored (maybe because he recounts that his herbarium sheets blew away & the data may be muddled). (10+) E
- 493.406 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. HAKKARENSIS *** Turkey, Hakkari, S of Yüksekova. Moist scree and dried river-bed. Ex R. & R. Wallis 87-19, 87-20 & 87-21. (Rare in cultivation & seldom available. A difficult race, endemic to snow-patch hollows on the highest mountains of Hakkari. This sometimes grows on the same slopes as *F.c.* subsp. *kurdica* but remains distinct in its habitat, as well as in its shiny green foliage & more pointed inner segments.) (10+) F
- 493.530 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA *** Azerbaijan, Talish, near Gosmolyan. 1860m. Ex RSZ 87-19. (Seeds from Janis Ruksans in Latvia. We have not seen this population in flower. From the extreme NE limit of the distribution of this widespread and very variable taxon. As far as we know, it does not occur in the Iranian Talish.) (15+) C
- 494.000 : FRITILLARIA DAVISII *** Greece, Lakonia, NW of Pírgos Dirou. Low, limestone hills. (Endemic to the S tip of the Mani peninsula & close to *F. graeca* but with shiny bright-green leaves & no green stripes on its tubby, brown-purple chequered bells. Although one of the most localised species in nature, it has proved to be one of the easiest to grow.) (15+) B

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- 494.011 : FRITILLARIA DAVISII from YELLOW FORMS** * No data. Seeds from three fine, yellow clones, which occurred with us. These have unmarked, clear, translucent yellow-green flowers & have been pollinated between themselves. This is a most attractive variation &, like the typical brown forms, a good grower in cultivation. (10+) **D**
- 494.604 : FRITILLARIA EDUARDII** * Tajikistan, E of Duschanbe, Romit. (Distributed at about 2000m. in & around Tajikistan, this is a distinct relative of *F. imperialis*, flowering much earlier in spring, at about 40cm. (though we are told it can reach 1m.). The pendant bells look outwards & are more open & broader than those of *F. imperialis*. In colour those we have seen are a soft yellow-orange, though we believe they can vary to deeper reddish shades.) (10+) **D**
- 494.800 : FRITILLARIA EHRHARTII** * Greece, Evia, E of Karistos. 200m. Seasonally damp, N & W-facing sides of gully on mica-schist. (A beautiful native of S Euboea & the Kiklades. Big, bloomy, yellow-tipped, grape-black bells glow to ruby in the evening sun. Stout 20-30cm. stems can carry up to 6 flowers. Not often seen but easy here under glass.) (20+) **C**
- 494.811 : FRITILLARIA EHRHARTII from YELLOW FORMS** * Field data as above. We found a single clear-yellow clone in April, 1985. Two more yellow seedlings have been back-crossed with the original clone to provide this seed.. . (20+) **E**
- 495.007 : FRITILLARIA ELWESII from GREEN FORM** * Turkey, İçel, between Aydıncık & Gülnar. 1000m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Distinct from the PD 26500 stock we grow (which is self-sterile) in its predominantly grey-green flowers. Very elegant with greyish, linear foliage and 3 or 4 narrow bells, barely striped with purple-black, on 30cm. stems.) (15+) **C**
- 495.400 : FRITILLARIA EUBOEICA** * Greece, Evia. Ex R. & R. Wallis 01-09. (Narrowly endemic to the limestones of Euboea & confused with the Turkish *F. sibthorpiana* until Martyn Rix described it in 1975. One or two yellow bells on glaucous-leaved stems up to 10cm. tall. A higher altitude plant than the closely related *F. rixii*. Seldom seen in cultivation.) (10+) **E**
- 495.559 : FRITILLARIA FLEISCHERIANA** * Turkey, Ankara, Akyarın Geçidi N of Ankara. Ex HN 01-01. (Seldom-collected steppe-species. Glaucous, channelled, linear leaves & narrow, brown-purple bells with green fascia. 15cm. tall.) . (10+) **F**
- 495.700 : FRITILLARIA FORBESII** * Turkey, Mugla, Baba Da. SE of Fethiye. 850m. Humus beside limestone boulders in shade of *Pinus*. (Lime-tinged, yellow bells. Near *F. carica* but taller & with narrow, linear, bright-green leaves. Seldom listed from this area near Forbes' 1842 type-locality & a little different to the Marmaris serpentine populations.) (15+) **D**
- 495.856 : FRITILLARIA GIBBOSA** * Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Exposed gravelly sites on summit ridge. (Not at all the sort of site in which we should have expected to find *F. gibbosa*, usually a plant of clay or gravel hills at lower altitudes. As might be expected in this habitat, in a very dwarf form, which somewhat recalls the American *F. purdyi*.) . . . (10+) **F**
- 496.508 : FRITILLARIA GUSSICHAIE** * Macedonia, Mukus pass. Ex S&Z 88-72. (Very local in the montane scrub of the Bulgarian & Macedonian border ranges. Up to six, yellow-green bells, tinged with brown. Distinct from *F. graeca* & *F. thessala* in its ridged capsules. Seldom-seen in cultivation but proving growable outside in the UK.) (15+) **D**
- 496.950 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS** (subsp. *hermonis*) * Syria, Mt. Hermon, NE slopes between Quatana & Barqash. 1450m. From selected clones under R. & R. Wallis 96-45. (Varying here, in the type-locality, from red with a slight green tessellation to grey-green with some red chequering. This dwarf race was little-known until recent R. & R. Wallis collections.) (15+) **D**
- 497.303 : FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS** * Iran, Lorestan, E of Shulabad. Steep, loose, NW-facing, igneous slope. (The beautiful Crown Imperial, the tallest, most spectacular species in the genus, distributed from SE Turkey through W Iran. Heads of huge, richly coloured bells on stems 1m. or more in height. Both orange-red and yellow forms in this locality.) (15+) **C**
- 497.609 : FRITILLARIA INVOLUCRATA** * France, Alpes de Haute-Provence, near Caussols. 1000m. Limestone pavement. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (From particularly fine all-green & well-chequered clones, selected in the wild. Its narrow-leaved stems of about 20cm. each carry a whorl of three linear bracts above a solitary, broad bell. Possible outside in the UK.) (10+) **D**
- 497.700 : FRITILLARIA KITTANIAE** * Turkey, Antalya, SW of Elmali. 1500m. Ex O. Sonderhausen 1310 & 1318. (From type-locality colls. Henrik Zetterlund thinks it is possibly derived from *F. carica* & *F. elwesii*, resembling the former in shape & size but with the latter showing in the green & brown stripes, which can certainly be most striking. Most seedlings will be near to yellow *F. carica* but it is still worth growing & selecting from seed as the striped ones are so worthwhile.) (10+) **E**
- 497.752 : FRITILLARIA KOTSCHYANA** * Iran, Mazandaran, Chalus, Siahbishah. 2100-2300m. (From central Elburz forms, selected in the wild by the SLIZE expedition. A *F. crassifolia* relative, endemic to the N slopes of the Elburz Mts. Pendant bells chequered with pale green & brown sometimes open almost at ground-level though it can be 20cm. high.) (10+) **D**
- 497.760 : FRITILLARIA aff. KOTSCHYANA** * Iran, Gilan/Ardabil, E of Khalkhal. 1900m. Alpine turf & moist gulleys. (An intriguing plant from the Talesh range on the border with Azerbaijan. Geographically, extremely close to the Azerbaijan Talysh endemic *F. grandiflora*, under which Bob Wallis prefers to place it. Broad, glossy green foliage & big, pendant, pale-green bells with a variable, ghostly brown chequering or tinge. Proving easy to grow and to increase.) (20+) **D**
- 498.199 : FRITILLARIA LATIFOLIA** * Turkey, Ardahan, Çam Geçidi ESE of Şavşat. 2300m. Among grasses on rocky slope. (A magnificent mountain-plant, distributed from NE Turkey into the Caucasus. This form from near the Georgian border is closer to the Caucasian plants in appearance than the next. This is a plant from habitats which have extremely cold winters with considerable snow-cover followed by cool summers. It has never been considered easy to grow in the UK but is worth every effort. Shining green leaves & immense, darkest maroon-purple bells on 20-30cm. tall stems.) (15+) **E**

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- 498.400 : FRITILLARIA LEGIONENSIS** Spain, Leon, La Pola de Gordon. (An exceptionally interesting wild, type-locality collection received from Rafa Diez Dominguez. This, apparently distinct, plant has been largely ignored in British accounts of the genus *Fritillaria*, though it was described some decades ago. We have not seen it anymore than you have but it appears to be derived from a disjunct population akin to *F. involucrata* rather than a variant of the *F. lusitanica* group.) (15+) **E**
- 498.520 : FRITILLARIA LUSITANICA** Spain, Segovia, San Rafael. 1550m. R.D. Dominguez coll. (Received as *F. pyrenaica* but the locality seems far too far south for this. Wild collected seeds from an interesting area.) (20+) **C**
- 499.010 : FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS** * No data. An easy garden-plant in the UK, often sowing itself. Native to S England across Europe to S Russia, often in the flood plains of rivers. Seed from both purple-chequered & white forms.. . (20+) **A**
- 499.401 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS** (subsp. *messanensis*) * Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos above Vrontou. 1000m. Steep, stony, limestone slopes. (The classic form of this species with the upper leaves in a whorl of 3 above the nodding bells, variably chequered with brown-purple on a greenish ground & expanding below their pinched-in waists. Seldom-seen.) . (15+) **C**
- 499.701 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS subsp. GRACILIS** * Bosnia & Hercegovina, Bjelasnica (NE of Dubrovnik). (Untesselated, chestnut-brown bells, edged with gold. Hardy & one of the finest, most vigorous species with us, though never numerous in the wild. A limestone, oak-scrub species worth trying outside in the UK, in a well-drained site.) (20+) **B**
- 499.906 : FRITILLARIA MICHAILOVSKYI** * Turkey, Kars, Sarikamis. 2300m. (From our own, R.& R. Wallis & M & T colls. of this arresting & growable species. Large, polished mahogany bells, broadly rimmed with yellow. This form is not so readily obtainable as the ubiquity of the name may suggest : many commercial stocks are now poor & very variable.) . . (15+) **C**
- 499.907 : FRITILLARIA MICHAILOVSKYI** * Turkey, Agri, Tahir Dağ. 2300m. Steep, loose, stony slope. (Quite a distinct, dwarfer form with somewhat browner bells. Perhaps not quite so showy but seldom seen in cultivation.) (15+) **D**
- 500.320 : FRITILLARIA MONTANA** * Turkey, Antalya, SW of Hisarcandir. 900m. Heavy red clay. (Raised from a single capsule collected in 1994, this proved to be *F. montana*, not previously recorded from Turkey & greatly extending the range of this widespread species. A particularly fine, tall, elegant form with big dark, brown-purple bells.) (15+) **D**
- 500.329 : FRITILLARIA MONTANA** * No data. From an excellent, vigorous form, about 50cm. high, possibly originating in E Europe. Up to 4 broad bells densely tessellated with purple-brown on green. Possible outside in the UK. (15+) **C**
- 500.450 : FRITILLARIA NOBILIS** Turkey, Gümüşhane, Köse Geçidi. 1960m. Gravelly area on N-facing slope. (To many this is the most desirable of all 'frits'. The comparatively huge, broad bells, heavily tessellated with rich red-purple, open, almost stemless, sitting on the glossy, green basal leaves. This sumptuous dwarf version of *F. latifolia* was originally described as *F. nobilis*. Although it is often referred to as *F. latifolia nobilis*, it has never been described as such. Distinct both in habit & habitat it merits separation. More tolerant of warmer, drier summer conditions than NE Turkish & Caucasian *F. latifolia*.) (15+) **E**
- 500.505 : FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA** * Greece, Attiki-Pireas. Ex an O. Sonderhausen coll. (One of the most local European species, of guaranteed authenticity from seed originally sent to us by Martyn Rix. Doubtfully separable botanically from *F. tuntasia* & mainly 'keyed-out' on its fewer flowers with longer style-branches. Both have similar, bloomy, blackish bells. In our *F. obliqua* these are carried on shorter stems, with fewer leaves, mainly at the base of the 20cm. stem.) (15+) **E**
- 500.700 : FRITILLARIA OLGAE** * Tajikistan, Fani Mts., near Iskanderkul lake. (A beautiful species, extremely local in the wild and very rare in cultivation. Pale green flowers with a brownish-pink suffusion on 50cm. stems.) (10) **F**
- 500.702 : FRITILLARIA OLGAE** * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, near Urgut. Ex a M. Hammer coll. (From material collected in the mountains on the Uzbek side of the border with Tajikistan (where the species has its main distribution), currently a 'security area' inaccessible to travellers. Like several eastern species, it is never truly dormant. New root-growth starts before the leaves of the previous season have died back. So, give it a rest but do not dry it off completely in summer.) (8) **F**
- 501.400 : FRITILLARIA PALLIDIFLORA** * Kazakhstan, Tarbagatai range. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From a coll. of this splendid Central Asian species, made in this seldom-visited range, on the Sinkiang border N of the Dzungarian Alatau. About 30cm. high with broad, grey leaves & big pale-yellow bells. One of the finest & most satisfactory to grow outside in the UK.) (15+) **C**
- 501.505 : FRITILLARIA PERSICA** Turkey, Icel, S of Gulnar. 800m. Among stones on limestone. (A distinct and spectacular species, well-known in cultivation & quite frequent in the mountains of W Iran but most uncommon in Turkey. This can reach 1m. with racemes of up to 20 bells, here in a vinous purple. Possible outside in a sunny site in the UK.) (15+) **C**
- 501.508 : FRITILLARIA PERSICA** * Iran, Kordestan, NE of Marivan. 1500m. Among tall, perennials on open, igneous slope. (Iranian colonies can be very variable and include the yellowish variant described as *F. eggeri*.) (15+) **C**
- 501.801 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII** * Turkey, Denizli, Honaz Dag. 1650m. Clay on limestone. (A neat plant, dwarf with yellow bells, maturing, through greyish browns, to rust-red. Like *F. carica* on opening but the altitude & habitat seem wrong for this. It is not possible to reliably distinguish *F. carica* from *F. pinardii* except on the colour.) (10+) **C**

- 501.811 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII** Turkey, Adiyaman, Nemrut Dağ. 2000m. Rocky, limestone slopes. (We have previously listed cultivated seed ex E. Frank 87-10 from this locality. This was from a most distinct brick-orange form, which might almost be mistaken for *F. minuta*, but we do not know if it is typical of the entire population on Nemrut Dağ.) (15+) **D**
- 501.813 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII** * Turkey, Konya, SSE of Bozkir. 1640m. Ex a J.Ruksans coll. (The bell-shaped flowers with recurved tips to the segments, on stems about 10cm. high are purplish-brown outside and yellow inside. Centred on Turkey, this diverse species-group extends to Armenia, W Iran, Syria & the Lebanon.) (15+) **B**
- 501.900 : FRITILLARIA POLUNINII** (*F. crassifolia* subsp. *poluninii*) * Iran, Kordestan, between Daraki & Nowsud. 2500-2600m. Ex P. Wendelbo 78-01. (Rare in cultivation & local in nature. Known only from Oleg Polunin's 1958 type coll. from limestone screes at 2400m., above Suleimaniya in Iraqi Kurdistan, until Per Wendelbo collected it in Iran in 1978. Recently elevated to specific level by G. Bakhshi Khanishi & K. Persson, this is the dwarfest 'frit', tiny with large, whitish, brown-veined bells. A high altitude, snow-melt plant, it is one of the latest species to emerge & flower in spring) (8) **F**
- 502.008 : FRITILLARIA PONTICA** * Ex M.Prasil 1276 (No further data but probably a Bulgarian population. Big pale green, brown-tinged bells hang below a whorl of green leaves. Usually easy outside in shade in the UK.) (20+) **B**
- 502.310 : FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA** * No data. An excellent garden-plant in the UK. Endemic to the meadows of the wet, W Pyrenees. Broad, dark purple-brown bells, opening at the mouths to show the greenish yellow interiors. (15+) **B**
- 502.400 : FRITILLARIA RADDEANA** * Iran, Mazandaran, Gorgan, W of Bojnurd. 1200-1500m. Limestone valley. Ex P. Furse 8953. (From one of the seed & bulb colls. (PF 5162, etc.) made by Paul Furse in 1964 & 1966, around what was then the royal hunting reserve in Gulestan. Like a dwarf, primrose yellow version of *F. imperialis*. Small enough for a pot or the bulb-frame but growable outside in the UK It grows & flowers early, so protection safeguards both flowers & seed-set.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 502.440 : FRITILLARIA REUTERI** * Iran, Esfahan, N of Daran. 2500m. Among grasses in stony, melt-water gulleys. (Extremely local in the Bakhtiari country of the central Zagros range but widespread & numerous in a few, seasonally moist, stony meadows at 2500-3000m. Wide mahogany bells, broadly bordered with yellow, not unlike *F. michailovskyi* but taller & more delicate, both in habit & constitution. Not rated as easy, it remains scarce in cultivation, though it can take well to life outside in N Europe. It does not appreciate hot, dry conditions when dormant. Its seeds are small & distinct.) . . . (20+) **E**
- 502.601 : FRITILLARIA RHODOCANAKIS** * Greece, Argolida, Idra. Ex R. & R. Wallis & M. Jope colls. (Endemic to the island of Hydra, off the SE Peloponnese. Neat, 10cm. tall, with yellow-tipped, chocolate-brown, widely flaring bells. A striking little species & one of the best for alpine-house cultivation in the UK.) (20+) **D**
- 502.620 : FRITILLARIA RIXII** * Greece, Evia. (Described by Zaharof in 1986, from 700-800m. on Xiron & Kandhili on Euboea. Georgia Kamari (1991) considers it a "poorly defined ecotype" of the higher altitude *F. euboica*. Norman Stevens commends it as more likely to appeal to gardeners. About 20cm. high with yellow bells, closest to Turkish *F. sibthorpiana*.) . . (10) **E**
- 502.701 : FRITILLARIA RUTHENICA** * Russia, (formerly Mordovskaya ASSR), Saratov district. (A seldom-seen, northern species, closest to *F. orientalis*. Easily distinguished by the curled, cirrhose tips of the upper leaves. The name is sometimes misapplied to others in this group. Very elegant with narrow leaves & dark maroon-red, chequered bells.) (20+) **D**
- 502.740 : FRITILLARIA SEWERZOWII** Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Rock-crevices & among scrub on open slopes. (An exciting & most distinct Central Asian species, with affinities to *F. imperialis* & to *Lilium*. Split by some into the genus *Korolkowia*. Like no other in its pendant, narrow bells with widespreading tips. Variable in colour from brilliant yellow-green to blackish brown. About 30cm. or more high with broad, grey-green leaves.) (10+) **D**
- 502.805 : FRITILLARIA SIBTHORPIANA** (subsp. *sibthorpiana*) * Turkey, Mugla, near Bozborun. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (Only known from a few localities SW of Marmaris in the extreme SW corner of Turkey. Distinct from the others with bright yellow bells in its two, or occasionally three, broad, glaucous leaves, clasping the 20-30cm. stem.) (10+) **E**
- 502.870 : FRITILLARIA SORORUM** Turkey, İçel, NNE of Anamur. 950m. In scrub. (A small 2007 wild type-locality coll. of this species described in 1998 from J. & K. Persson 87-99. Linear, glaucous leaves, the uppermost often with attenuate, tendril-like tips, clothe the 30cm. stem carrying a wide, round-shouldered bell, predominantly glaucous green outside but heavily tessellated with purple-brown inside. Superficially, somewhat like *F. messanensis* or *F. involucrata*.) (10) **F**
- 502.900 : FRITILLARIA SPETSOTICA** * Greece, Spetse, below Profitis Ilias. Ex a M. Harvey coll. (Described by Georgia Kamari in 1986. In the complex group including *F. graeca*, & *F. rhodokanakis*. Brownish purple chequered bells.) (10) **E**
- 503.200 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range above Beldersai. 1400m. Exposed gravelly ridge. (A Central Asian species in subgenus *Rhinopetalum*, which usually offers fewer problems in cultivation than some of its allies. Several widely flared flowers with dark nectaries, in pearly white, pink-tinged to varying degrees on grey-leaved, 20 cm. stems. Keep it relatively dry through the winter and increase water as weather warms in spring (10+) **D**
- 503.201 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA from LILAC-BLUE FORMS** * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau WNW of Koktal. 800m. Stony ridge. (This population seems consistently pale lilac-blue, the colour of a 'blue' *F. yuminensis*.) . . . (10+) **E**
- 503.208 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA from SELECTED PINK FORMS** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, W of Chimgan. 1900m. (From rich salmon-pink selections out of our own, Arnis Seisums & Janis Ruksans collections in this area.). (10+) **E**

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

- 503.305 : FRITILLARIA STRAUSSII** * Iran, Kordestan, S of Marivan. 2500m. Among limestone rocks on top of col. (A sought-after species in the *F. crassifolia* group. Robust with paired or whorled shiny green leaves and broadly bell-shaped flowers, pale green in this form. From our high altitude collection made right on the border between Iraq and Iran.) (10+) **E**
- 503.306 : FRITILLARIA STRAUSSII** * Iran, Kermanshah, S of Kerend. 1500-1600m. N-facing rock-crevices in low cliffs. Growing amongst large herbaceous *Umbelliferae* & shaded by small *Quercus* trees. Ex G. Bakshi-Khanishi 054 & R. & R. Wallis 04-077. (From collections made near the Thomas Strauss 1903 type-locality. Yellow-green forms.) (10+) **E**
- 503.308 : FRITILLARIA STRAUSSII** * Turkey, Hakkari, NNW of Semdinli. Among *Quercus* scrub on loose slopes. Ex O. Sonderhausen 936 crossed with ACW 1556 from the same area. (Hand-pollinated seeds from collections made near the point where the borders of Turkey, Iran and Iraq meet. A heavy Turkish army presence makes it impossible to review populations in this border-area at present. This rich-brown Turkish form, a stout plant, is distinct from recent Iranian colls.) . . (10+) **F**
- 503.500 : FRITILLARIA STRIBRNYI** * Turkey, Canakkale, Gelibolu (Gallipoli). Ex V. Horton & N. Stevens 2067. (Extremely local in SE Bulgaria & adjacent European Turkey, crossing the Bosphorus into Asia here. Elegant, about 20cm. high with linear, greyish foliage & narrow, glaucous, untesselated, purple & green bells. Seldom available but not difficult.) (10+) **E**
- 503.601 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA** (subsp. *thessala*) (*F. graeca* subsp. *thessala*) * Greece, Trikala, below Katara . 1500m. Open W-facing slope with *Pinus* & *Juniperus*. (A distinct enough species here in the central Pindus. Big, long bells, variably chequered with brown-purple hang below the topmost whorl of 3 broad, grey-green leaves.) (15+) **B**
- 503.719 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA** subsp. **REISERI** * Greece, Aetolia, E of Mesolongi, Koutsiliaris. 10-75m. Shaded by *Phlomis*, *Salvia* & *Euphorbia dendroides* in phrygana on NW-facing slope. Ex R. & R. Wallis 03-34. (A low-altitude endemic of the W Greek limestones of Aetolia below 200m. barely known in cultivation. Broad, shining green leaves & dusky purple-brown bells, sometimes with indistinct tessellation. A most distinct, robust race worth specific status.) (10+) **E**
- 503.800 : FRITILLARIA TUBIFORMIS** (subsp. *tubiformis*) * France, Hautes-Alpes, Pic de Gleize NNW of Gap. 1800m. Among *Helictotrichon* on steep, SE-facing limestone slopes. (One of the finest alpine species with huge, fat, chequered, brown-purple bells on short stems. Hardy & better grown cool in a frame or even a raised bed outside.) (15+) **D**
- 504.210 : FRITILLARIA TUNTASIA** * No data. Endemic to the islands of Kithnos & Serifos in the Kiklades, off the coast of Attica. A taller, more slender plant than the allied *F. obliqua* with more greyish leaves evenly distributed up the 30cm. stems & up to 5 flowers. Strikingly beautiful with virtually black, conical bells with a glaucous bloom outside. (15+) **C**
- 504.580 : FRITILLARIA VERTICILLATA** * Kazakhstan, Altai Mts., Kara-Sumbe. (This coll. is from the southernmost Altai, at a point where the borders of Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Chinese Xinjiang meet. Totally different to plants familiar in cultivation under this name or *F. thunbergii*. A beautiful, free-flowering plant, about 50cm. tall. Possibly most closely allied to Chinese *F. yuminensis* but with pure-white flowers, delicately veined with green and opening more widely.) . . (10+) **F**
- 504.581 : FRITILLARIA VERTICILLATA** * Kazakhstan, Tarbagatay Range, near Urdzhar. (From further N in the Altai and distinct from the Kara-Sumbe valley form in its straighter, narrower, white bells. Janis Ruksans considers this "very beautiful" and suggests there may be several taxa involved in our concept of this little-known species.) (10+) **F**
- 504.659 : FRITILLARIA WALUJEWII** * Uzbekistan, Alaiskiy range, near Scachimardan. (A handsome Central Asian species, with very large, very broad, shouldered bells, dimly chequered with maroon and greenish-grey, pendant on 20cm. stems, below whorls of narrow, attenuate leaves. According to Martyn Rix, this is locally distributed from the Pamir Alai, N through the E Tien Shan to the Dzungarian Ala Tau, often growing among *Juniperus* scrub in peaty soil over limestone.) (10+) **F**
- 504.798 : FRITILLARIA ZAGRICA** * Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2300m. Among steppe-vegetation on steep slopes. (A dwarf species, characteristic of dryish, steppe habitats in the mountains in the central Zagros range & dependant on snow-melt for its moisture. Introduced in the 1960's but it became very rare in cultivation, where it is by no means easy to maintain. Glaucous, black to dark plum-purple bells, distinctively & characteristically tipped with yellow.) (10+) **E**
- 509.260 : GALANTHUS PLICATUS** subsp. **BYZANTINUS** * No data. From open-pollinated English garden stock of this race from the deciduous woodlands of cold, wet NW Asiatic Turkey, below 300m. & a little to the S & E of Istanbul. . . (10) **C**
- 509.301 : GALANTHUS REGINAE-OLGAE** (subsp. *reginae-olgae*) * Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos, Profitis Ilias. 1400m. Light shade under *Platanus* & *Pinus*. Ex D.M. Hoskins 98-22. (A high altitude coll. from the tree-line. A beautiful snowdrop, flowering quite early in autumn well before any leaves appear. Good drainage & some sun in the UK.) (10) **E**
- 563.001 : HELLEBORUS VESICARIUS** Turkey, Gaziantep, hills between Gaziantep & Sackagoz. c. 1000m. Among sparse scrub in terra rossa over limestone. (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 usually germinates irregularly. The cucumber-like seedlings often go dormant without producing true leaves. These first-year, dormant roots can be lost through overdrying & this is the most critical period. A 2007 wild collection but viability of seed lasts for many years so do keep ungerminated seed.) (10+) **D**

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Hyacinthella : a charming and neglected genus

- 570.954 : HYACINTHELLA ACUTILOBA** Turkey, Erzincan, N of Erzincan to Kolcekmezdagi Gecidi. 1800m. Among steppe vegetation on stony slopes. (Wiry, 10cm. stems with up to 20, little china-blue bells rising from 2-3 distinctively broad, glaucous leaves, often basally tinged with purple. A plant of the severe continental climate of N central Anatolia.) (15+) C
- 571.120 : HYACINTHELLA GLABRESCENS** * Turkey, Niğde, SW of Ciftehan, foothills of Bolkar Dağları above Gümüş. 1500m. Steep, loose, stony slope. (A very local plant, limited to the Bolkar Dağ area of the Cilician Taurus mountains. Close to *H. heldreichii* but with broader leaves & less deeply coloured violet-blue bells on the 10cm. stems.) (15+) C
- 571.140 : HYACINTHELLA HELDREICHII** * Turkey, Antalya, SE of Korkuteli. c. 1000m. Open slopes with sparse *Quercus*, *Pinus* & *Daphne*. (Sessile, deep blue bells on wiry, 10cm. stems. Not quite so dark as the allied *H. lazulina*.) . . . (15+) C
- 571.160 : HYACINTHELLA HISPIDA** * Turkey, Niğde, E of Ulukisla. 1500m. Steep, exposed, limestone slopes. (Distinct, hairy leaves & 10cm. racemes of up to 30 blue-violet flowers. Like most in this dainty genus, a local plant.) (15+) E
- 571.202 : HYACINTHELLA LAZULINA** * Turkey, Icel, S of Gulnar. 800m. Among stones on limestone. (Recent 'split' from *H. heldreichii*, mainly from the area S of Karaman. Glaucous leaves & deepest blue, violet-shot flowers.) (15+) C
- 571.270 : HYACINTHELLA LEUCOPHAEA subsp. ATCHLEYI** * Greece, Evia, mainland hills opposite Halkida. 200m. Open limestone slopes with sparse scrub. (Lots of little, clear sky-blue bells on wiry, 10-15cm. stems in early spring. Once considered to grow only around here & Thebes, it is now recognized as extending to W Bulgaria & E Serbia.) (15+) C
- 571.360 : HYACINTHELLA NERVOSA** Ex Turkey, Urfa, E of Birecik, slopes of Kara Dag. 800m. Limestone ledges & fissures. (A seldom collected species from the N edge of the Syrian Desert, an extremely hot area in summer. Dense racemes of about 20, stemless blue bells, sometimes violet-tinged, above two twisting leaves with undulate margins.) (15+) E
- 571.500 : HYACINTHELLA SIIRTENSIS** Turkey, Mardin, NE of Mardin, Hop Geçidi. 1110m. Open, stony, limestone slopes. (Dense racemes of pale-blue bells. A Turkish endemic, closest to the other species from the northern edge of the Syrian Desert, *H. nervosa*, but with differently structured flowers & well separated geographically from it.) (15+) E
- 572.005 : HYACINTHOIDES ALGERIENSIS** (*H. hispanica* var. *algeriensis*) * Morocco, Middle Atlas, ESE of El Ksiba. Ex J.W. Blanchard 89-18A (Like *H. reverchonii* (with wide-open, *Scilla*-flowers). Worthwhile & easily grown.) . . . (15+) C
- 572.059 : HYACINTHOIDES HISPANICA** Spain, Segovia, El Espinar, Aguas Vertientes. 1300m. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A wild coll. of the Spanish Bluebell. 'Uncontaminated' by British bluebell genes.) (20+) A
- 572.201 : HYACINTHOIDES NON-SCRIPTA** UK, Wales, below Ffostrasol. 150m. Deciduous woodland. (From our own population of bluebells, most spectacular of native British bulbs, not in need of 'conservation' around here.) . . . (20++) A
- 572.300 : HYACINTHOIDES REVERCHONII** * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. 1400m. Limestone cliffs. (An obscure, narrow-endemic but easy to grow under glass. Distinct, rich-blue flowers : wide-open and not in the least 'bluebell' like.) (15+) C
- 572.340 : HYACINTHOIDES VICENTINA from WHITE FORM** * White form of this disjunct relative of *H. italica* with yellow, instead of blue, pollen & only known from the Cabo S. Vicente in S Portugal. Ex a V. Horton coll. (10+) C

Hyacinthus : we list all species of this beautiful genus

- 572.500 : HYACINTHUS LITWINOWII** * Iran, Khorasan, W of Bojnurd. 1200m. Steep, open, loose, stony slopes. (A Kopet Dag endemic. Most distinct in its rosettes of very broad, flat basal leaves, in the centre of which several very short, arching stems carry a succession of delicately scented hyacinth-flowers, variable from palest ice-blue to soft lilac-pink, opening near ground-level in early spring. It needs a hotter, drier summer rest than the other species in this genus.) (10) E
- 572.550 : HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS** (subsp. *orientalis*) * Turkey, Gaziantep, Nur Dağları, above Fevzipasa. 1150m. In shade of *Quercus* scrub. Ex JJA 17744 (The more southern, lower altitude type of the ancestor of the bloated commercial hyacinths. Up to 12, waxy bells on 20cm. stems in soft, celestial blue with a heavenly scent. A very beautiful plant seldom seen in cultivation. These two collections flower a few weeks apart & represent quite distinct variations.) (10) D
- 572.551 : HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS** (subsp. *orientalis*) * Turkey, Mersin, E of Gulnar. 900m. Limestone cliffs. (10) D
- 572.600 : HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS subsp. CHIONOPHILUS** Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2100m. Limestone crevices. (A dwarf, few-flowered hyacinth. A snow-melt alpine from the high mountains in S Central Turkey. Pale slate-blue, waxy flowers with long perianth lobes, on short stems. Stays neat here under glass & has the most exquisite scent.) (10) D
- 572.602 : HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS subsp. CHIONOPHILUS** Turkey, Adiyaman, Nemrut Dag. 2000m. Rocky, limestone slopes. (2007 wild-collected seeds from a locality where we have not collected this before.) (10) D
- 572.650 : HYACINTHUS TRANSCASPICUS** * Iran, Mazandaran, S of Azad Shahr to Shahrud. 2200m. Rock crevices & at base of cliffs. (An Iranian endemic from the ranges at the eastern end of the Elburz. From similar habitats to Turkish *H.o.* subsp. *chionophilus* & probably more closely allied to this than to *H. litwinowii*. A dwarf, alpine species with a few pale-blue hyacinth-flowers on very short stems in early spring. Not easy &, like *H. litwinowii*, tends to flower prematurely.) (10) F

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Iris : 2007 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 brown 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
- 583.101 : IRIS ACUTILOBA subsp. LINEOLATA** * Iran, W of Ardabil, Kuh-e-Sabalan. 2400m. Volcanic ash. . . . (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
- 584.701 : IRIS BARNUMAE** (subsp. *barnumae* f. *barnumae*) (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Turkey, Van, SW of Timar. 1880m. Among steppe vegetation on open slopes. (The first time we have been able to list seeds of the Turkish type-race. A superlative, dwarf steppe-species : beautifully proportioned, violet-purple flowers with narrow, beards of creamy yellow hairs.) (5) F
- 584.750 : IRIS BARNUMAE f. PROTONYMA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Iran, West Azerbayejan, N of Khoi, Khamsian pass. 1585m. Residual steppe between cultivated areas. (Flowers in pure, penetrating, rich red-violet. The standards are slightly paler than the falls with their glossy, black-violet signal-patches below distinctive, broad 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
- 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. (From high in the Zagros Mts., somewhat taller & more robust than those from nearer the type-locality Large flowers densely netted on both standards and falls with maroon-black & with a big, black velvet signal-patch.) (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 Mts., 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 by far the first of this section to flower with us.) (5) F
- 591.350 : IRIS PARADOXA f. CHOSCHAB** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Turkey, Van, NW of Güzelsu (Hoşab). 1800m. Among steppe vegetation in open sites. (More or less a type-locality coll. of this striking plant limited to the alluvial clays of two quite small areas, one SE of Lake Van in Turkey & the other NW of Lake Urumiyeh in Iran. Disproportionately huge white standards, delicately veined with purple, wave above the small, stiff, horizontal black-velvet falls.) (5) 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
- 597.950 : IRIS SOFARANA subsp. KASRUWANA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Lebanon, W of Laqlouq. 1395 m. Grassland in limestone valley. Ex R.& R. Wallis 99-37 & C.Lovell & P.Bird 400. (One of the robust, dark flowered, western Mediterranean group. More than 30cm. tall with huge flowers densely veined with dull red-purple on a grey-white ground. Separated from the type-race by the different proportions of the styles and its narrower, more elongated, purple-black signal-patch.) . . . (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 Urumiyeh. 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 : 2007 wild-collected "reticulata" seeds

- 585.901 : IRIS DANFORDIAE** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) Turkey, Sivas, W of Gürün. 1800m. Montane steppe on open slopes. (Well known in cultivation from a widely available sterile triploid clone but the fertile wild plant is virtually unknown in gardens. An exquisite little alpine steppe-plant with smaller, even more intensely yellow flowers than the usual commercial stock. The species has a very local, disjunct distribution along the 'Anatolian diagonal', obliquely across the mountains of central Turkey, between 1000 & 2000m., from the Toros in Niğde & Adana to Gümüşhane in the NE.) (8) **E**
- 588.406 : IRIS HISTRIO** (subsp. *histrío*) (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Turkey, Hatay, W of Kışlak. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (An exquisite, early-flowering species native from the Lebanon up through Syria into S Turkey, usually in oak scrub & well-separated geographically from *I.h.* subsp. *aintabensis*. Pale to mid-blue flowers, ridged with yellow and mottled with dark blue on the falls. Well suited to cultivation in the alpine-house or bulb-frame, where it appreciates a warm summer rest.) . (8) **E**
- 588.450 : IRIS HISTRIO subsp. AINTABENSIS** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) Turkey, Gaziantep, W of Gaziantep. 850m. Openings among scrub on limestone slopes. (Only known from the Gaziantep area between about 600 & 1000m. Distinguished by its thready filaments & narrower falls which have a smaller central zone of blue blotches. Wild forms are much more variable in colour than the old commercial stock : deeper blue or purple shading contrasting with yellow to orange ridges.) . . (8) **E**

Iris : wild-collected Xiphium seeds

- 586.410 : IRIS FILIFOLIA** (Subgen. *Xiphium*) * No data. Native to SW Spain & NW Africa in stony places, usually on limestone. "A very beautiful" bulbous iris about 30cm. high with narrow, linear leaves & long-tubed flowers in rich red-purple, slashed with yellow on each fall. Not a high altitude species so best in a bulb-frame or cold greenhouse in the UK (10+) **D**
- 590.500 : IRIS LATIFOLIA** (*I. xiphoides*) (Subgen. *Xiphium*) * France, Hautes-Pyrenées, Vallée d'Ossoue. 1500m. Steep, stony, limestone slope. (A splendid, 60cm. tall, bulbous iris endemic to the Pyrenees & NW Spain. Large, violet-blue flowers with an orange-yellow centre to the falls appear in early summer. Usually easily grown outside in the UK.) (15+) **B**
- 597.009 : IRIS SEROTINA** (Subgen. *Xiphium*) Spain, Cuenca. 1200m. R.D.Dominguez coll. (One of the most distinct of all irises & still one of the least known. Long thought to be a 'juno' (Subgenus *Scorpiris*) because of its very small, narrow, bristle-like standards, this is endemic to a small area of SE Spain, growing in dryish grassland, scrub & pine-woods. Perhaps its most extraordinary quality is that it does not produce its violet-blue flowers with deeper violet veins & a thin yellow central stripe to the falls, until the end of summer (August in nature & the UK) after the narrow basal leaves have died away.) . (15+) **E**
- 601.409 : IRIS XIPHIUM** (Subgen. *Xiphium*) Spain, Segovia, El Espinar, Monte del Cristo. 1300m. Wet granite fissures (dry in summer). R.D.Dominguez coll. (The main influence on the cultivated 'Dutch irises'. Distributed from SW France down into NW Africa with elegant lilac-blue flowers on 50cm. stems in late spring. Usually easily grown in the UK.) (20+) **B**

IRIS : The 'junos' (Subgenus *Scorpiris*) and a wide range of species from other sections will be included in our next list but, in the meantime, you can order from our 2006 list (we shall have most items available again) or from 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**

LILIUM : This genus will be included in our next list but, in the meantime, you can order from our 2006 list or from our web-site.

Narcissus : 2007 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. cuatracasasii*.) (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**
- 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**

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

- 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**
- 696.256** : **NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM** var. **NIVALIS** Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, Puerto Lanchas. 1400m. R.D.Dominguez coll. (A miniature alpine hoop-petticoat from alpine-turf. Small, bright-yellow flowers. Utterly different to the High Atlas *N. bulbocodium* not only in flower but in its 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. Glaucous keeled leaves & 15cm. stems with 2-5 flowers with cup-shaped coronas & entirely of a rich, deep yellow. Choice & seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . (10+) **E**
- 699.809** : **NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) * Morocco, Targuist. Ex 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**
- 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**
- 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 almost 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+) **C**

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- 700.200 : NARCISSUS CUPULARIS** * Italy, Sardinia. 800m. Ex a T. Norman coll. (Dwarf, pale yellow to cream, more or less concolorous tazetta, 15-20cm. high. A plethora of available names resulted in previous listings as *N. tazetta* subsp. *aureus* (it would be this in 'Flora Europaea') & *N. bertolonii primulinus*. John Blanchard currently favours *N. patulus*.) (8) **B**
- 700.321 : NARCISSUS DUBIUS** * Spain. Ex M. Salmon 528. No further data. (Smallest of Section *Tazettae*, 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**
- 701.002 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Portugal, Samora Correia. Ex M. Salmon 449. (Type-locality coll.) (10+) **C**
- 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.) (20+) **C**
- 701.004 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Spain, Ciudad Real, Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex J.W.Blanchard 86-01. (20+) **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**
- 701.805 : NARCISSUS JACETANUS** * Spain, E of Pamplona. 1100-1500m. Among *Buxus* scrub on S-facing, limestone slopes. Ex M. Salmon 899. (A little, concolorous yellow trumpet daffodil, in effect a larger limestone-version of *N. asturiensis*, which always grows on acid soils. About 15cm. tall & usually with a distinctive, deeply lobed, fringed corona.) (8) **D**
- 702.305 : NARCISSUS MINOR** Spain, León, La Pola de Gordón. 1300m. (A wild collection from NW Spain of this obscure dwarf, yellow trumpet-daffodil. While it is of debatable botanical delineation, it is always, in the opinion of John Blanchard, "a highly desirable garden plant" which does well outside in the UK. Usually a little more robust and later-flowering than *N. asturiensis*, though the early-flowering clone 'Cedric Morris' is thought to be a variant of this species.) (10+) **C**
- 701.870 : NARCISSUS JEANMONODII** (*N. bulbocodium* subsp. *nivalis* as applied by Maire in 'Flore de l'Afrique du Nord') * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2000m. In turf. (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. 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 concolorous 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**
- 702.701 : NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS** (subsp. *papyraceus*) * Morocco, near Taza. Ex JWB 88-08. (8) **B**
- 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**

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

- 703.750 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS 'THE O'MAHONY'S VARIETY' *** No data. An early-flowering (sometimes opening in January in the UK), uniformly bright yellow trumpet daffodil, originating in Ireland but without a precise wild counterpart. Though seldom seen now in cultivation, it is fertile and seems to come quite evenly from seed. (10) **D**
- 704.900 : NARCISSUS RADINGANORUM *** Spain, Albacete, N of Almansa, Sierra de Palomera. 1000m. (Another yellow (or slightly bicoloured) trumpet daffodil recently described by Fernandez Casas. Possibly allied to *N. pseudonarcissus* rather than to *N. hispanicus* but still a somewhat obscure plant. Closest to *N. eugeniae* with upward-tilted flowers.) (8) **E**
- 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 and is now well-known under the field-number JCA 805. Very variable in form & colour from cream to deeper yellows.) (20+) **B**
- 705.200 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII var. RIFANUS *** Morocco, Rif Mts., Iguermalet. Ex J.W. Blanchard 89-28 (From authentic material of this delightful, pale-yellow hoop-petticoat, proving to be a good grower under glass in the UK.) (15+) **B**
- 705.405 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII subsp. ALBIDUS var. ZAIANICUS *** Morocco, Zaian Mts., near Oulmes. Ex 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. (A few.) (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**
- 707.380 : NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS var. ALEJANDREI** Spain, Burgos, Peñahoradada. R.D. Dominguez coll. (Not a taxon currently recognized in the RHS classification. In the opinion of Fernández Casas it is a form of *N. triandrus* var. *triandrus*. In the opinion of the collector, Rafael Diez Dominguez, it is like a pure-white form of *N.t.* subsp. *pallidulus*, horticulturally significant as it grows on limestone soils, whereas most colonies of *N. triandrus* grow on acid substrates.) (15+) **C**
- 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. (A 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**

PAEONIA : This genus will be included in our next list but, if you wish, you can order 2007 seed from our 2006 list.

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Ranunculus : buttercups in red, pink, white & yellow

- 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**
- 812.504 : RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS** (var. *puniceus*) Turkey, Siirt, E of Kozluk. 1000m. Among grasses & rich vegetation on clay hills. (The spectacular, summer-dormant, scarlet buttercup from one of its more eastern & coldest localities. Lobed or deeply cut foliage & up to 6 flowers on each 20cm. stem, the large, bright red petals surrounding a boss of black anthers. We first saw this here in early May, 1985, contributing to a brilliant display with sapphire-blue *Gentiana olivieri*, yellow *Linum mucronatum* & the shocking-pink annual *L. pubescens* but have never been back at the the right time for seeds until now. The species is distributed from the E Mediterranean to W Iran but we doubt if any habitat is as cold in winter as this Anatolian one. For the non-alpine purist, this is a marvellous, trouble-free plant for the alpine-house or bulb-frame in the UK.) . (20+) **D**
- 813.500 : RANUNCULUS CALANDRINOIDES** * 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**
- 816.010 : RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS** * No data. Maybe the best plant among the summer-dormant buttercups for growing outside in UK gardens, though it is a very local SW European species. An aristocrat with neat tufts of linear, greyish leaves & lots of bright-yellow flowers on 30cm. stems. Likes it hot & dryish & loves a limestone scree-bed.) (20+) **B**
- 817.710 : RANUNCULUS PYRENAEUS subsp. PLANTAGINEUS** * No data. An attractive, dwarf native to damp areas in the European Alps with lanceolate leaves and up to 10 white flowers on each, branched, 15cm. tall stem. (20+) **B**
- 827.150 : ROMULEA BULBOCODIUM** * No data. The vigorous, comparatively hardy form grown outside at Knightshayes in Devon. Grassy leaves & big rich-violet crocus-like flowers with yellow throats in spring. (20+) **B**
- 827.310 : ROMULEA CLUSIANA** (*R. bulbocodium* complex) * Gibraltar. Ex a J. Hulme coll. (Splendid with large flowers in rich violet with extensive yellow-orange centres. Not likely to be so good in the garden as the preceding.) (15+) **C**
- 827.610 : ROMULEA LEICHTLINIANA** (*R. bulbocodium* var. *leichtliniana*) * No data. Of sporadic distribution in the E Mediterranean region, below 600m. in oak scrub. White flowers, marked externally with purplish shading. (15+) **C**
- 829.505 : ROMULEA LINARESII subsp. GRAECA** * Greece, Evia. Ex Christian, Elliott & Hoog 620. (Aegean race with pointed segments to the tiny, jewel-like, concolourous, violet, crocus-like flowers.) (20+) **B**
- 830.800 : ROMULEA REQUIENII** * France, Corsica, W of Calvi, Pointe de Revellata. 10m. Hard, dry, gravelly areas among low, coastal maquis. (One of the most attractive Europeans. Prostrate leaves & almost stemless flowers wholly in an intense violet, except for the bright yellow anthers. "A super little plant, much admired", writes Rannveig Wallis.) (15+) **D**
- 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**
- 933.000 : STERNBERGIA CANDIDA** Turkey, Muğla, SE of Fethiye. 1100m. Limestone crevices, ledges & talus under sparse *Cedrus*. P.& P.Watt coll. (A unique plant in this otherwise yellow-flowered genus, discovered by Oleg Polunin in 1976 & described in 1979. Robust with narrowly, strap-shaped, grey-green leaves & large, scented, pure-white flowers on 10cm. stems in winter to early spring. Not difficult if protected in the UK, though fully temperature-hardy.) (8) **D**
- 933.100 : STERNBERGIA CLUSIANA** (*S. macrantha*) Turkey, Malatya, above Darica. 1800m. Deep volcanic soil on igneous slope. (Wide, twisting, grey-green leaves appear in spring after the autumn display of stemless, rich-yellow goblets, larger than *S. lutea*. From continental climates in Turkey, W Syria & Iran, it needs hot dry conditions in summer.) (8) **D**
- 933.420 : STERNBERGIA LUTEA** * No data. Glossy green strap-shaped leaves. Glorious yellow autumn 'crocuses' . (5) **C**
- 933.620 : STERNBERGIA SICULA** * Greece, Dodona. From a dwarf form collected by John Marr & further selected by Simon Bond, who named the best clone 'John Marr', the parent of this seed. Little, rich-yellow, crocus-like goblets rise in short stems in autumn, before or with the very narrow, dark green, prostrate leaves. For a dry, sunny site in the UK (5) **E**

SCILLA & TULIPA : These will be included in our next list but, if you wish, you can order 2007 seed from our 2006 list.

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B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€3.-		D : \$7.00	;	£3.50	;	€5.-		F : \$12.00	;	£6.00	;	€9.-

- 1.839.001 : SCOLIOPUS BIGELOVII** * Cal., Marin Co., near Nicasio Reservoir. 30m. Woodland. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (Strange, dwarf, 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**
- 1.877.010 : STENANTHIUM GRAMINEUM** (*S. robustum*) * No data. A spectacular, choice, slow-growing relative of *Veratrum*, distributed in open woodland & scrub down eastern N America from Virginia southward to N Florida & E Texas. Above clumps of *Hemerocallis*-like foliage, great, erect, feathery spires with drooping side-branches rise up to almost 2m. in height in late summer to carry the myriad, stary flowers in white, sometimes tinged with green or bronze. (20+) **C**

Trillium : 2007 seed

We have not found it practicable to send out *Trillium* seeds damp-packed. All seeds are dried but in our experience this does not inhibit germination. It just takes a little longer. We are inclined to subscribe to Kath Dryden's counsel of "sow it, put it outside and wait." Bob & Rannveig Wallis tell us they have also generally been successful using a similar simple method. Feed-back from those who have used various refrigeration & warming techniques has been mixed. Melvyn

Jope on the other hand tells us he has never failed to germinate any *Trillium* seed he has had from us, dried or otherwise, by sowing on to composted bark (easily obtained in the UK at any rate) and placing the pots outside. It may take time but has proved a reliable method for the patient grower. 'Trilliums' by Fred & Roberta Case is the unchallenged reference work. This 2007 seed is either our own or from Hermann Fuchs, the German specialist.

- 1.919.520 : TRILLIUM ALBIDUM** * No data. Described by Case as "one of the showiest of the western sessile trilliums ... a very distinct and splendid species." Distributed through NW California & SW Oregon, this is a robust plant. Stems of about 50cm. & broad leaves, blotched with dark grey-green, surrounding the sessile creamy-white flower. (20+) **D**
- 1.919.830 : TRILLIUM CERNUUM X ERECTUM** * No data. Expect "all possible combinations of form, structure and color", varying from white to violet but with an emphasis on reds & pinks rather than the white of typical *T. cernuum*. Both species are plants of acid, humus-rich soils in wet woodlands, in the NE of the USA & in adjacent Canada. (20+) **D**
- 1.920.120 : TRILLIUM CUNEATUM** * No data. One of the largest & most vigorous of the sessile eastern species. A plant of wooded hills from Kentucky & Tennessee into Alabama & N Carolina, especially on limestone. Mottled leaves & green, purple-tinged sepals surround the upright petals in a wide range of shades of maroon, yellow, green or brown. (20+) **D**
- 1.920.920 : TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM** * Seed from outstanding forms of this well-known, accommodating species selected by Hermann Fuchs. A superlative plant with large, full-petalled, snow-white flowers on 30cm. stems. (20+) **D**
- 1.920.950 : TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM f. ROSEUM** * From the exquisite pink form. (20+) **E**
- 1.921.010 : TRILLIUM KURABAYASHII** * No data. A name now widely used for one of the best garden-plants in the genus. This taxon, recorded from NW California, Curry Co. Oregon & the N Sierra Nevada, is probably the same as the fine, robust plant we grow as a red form of *T. chloropetalum*. Vigorous with mottled foliage & superb crimson-red flowers. (20+) **D**
- 1.921.320 : TRILLIUM LUTEUM** * No data. An eastern sessile species from deciduous forest, often over limestone, on the hills of N Carolina, Georgia & Tennessee. Mottled leaves surround the greenish-yellow to lemon-yellow flower (15+) **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 Oregon and California. A delight outside or 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.) . . . (10+) **D**
- 1.922.520 : TRILLIUM SESSILE** * West Virginia. (Widespread through the old woodlands of central, eastern USA from the Great Lake to Alabama & from Ohio to the Atlantic. Rarely more than 25cm. in height with mottled leaves surrounding the spicily scented flower, usually maroon but sometimes varying to greener & browner tones.) (20+) **D**
- 1.922.610 : TRILLIUM SIMILE** No data. "A grand species, with huge, showy, textured, creamy-white flowers set off by the dark prple-black ovary", according to F. & R. Case, who add "unusually attractive" and "one of the finest." A species of very limited distribution around the Great Smoky Mts. in Tennessee, N Georgia & N Carolina. (15+) **E**
- 1.922.820 : TRILLIUM SULCATUM** * No data. A "robust and splendid plant" according to Case. Of comparatively limited distribution in the wild, along the Cumberland Plateau from SW Virginia to NE Alabama. Allied to *T. erectum* & *T. flexipes*, this is one of the largest leaved pedicellate species with stems up to 70cm. carrying rich maroon-red flowers. . . . (20+) **E**

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Alstroemeria : an unrivalled 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.

- 2.026.410: 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. (Flowers quite differently proportioned to *A. hookeri* in paler pink 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. 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. May be easier in the cooler N of the UK.) (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**
- 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 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.") . (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**

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- 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 plant of rocks on the north Chilean coast, tender in the UK, though often mentioned as growable in "warm borders". Large, beautiful, pure white flowers with the upper, inner segments retaining the yellow zones. About 30cm. tall in cultivation & definitely safest kept frost-free. . . . (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. 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
- 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

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- 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 *Tecophileaceae*. 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**
- 2.288.509 : ELEUTHERINE BULBOSA** Argentina, Salta, W of Quijano. 2000m. Grassy verge. A. Flores & J. Watson 11463. (A cormous species in *Iridaceae* with starry white or ivory-yellow flowers on 15-20cm. tall stems.) (20+) **E**
- 2.293.509 : ENNEALOPHUS FIMBRIATUS** Argentina, Salta, W of Quijano. 2000m. Growing at foot of rock-wall above wet ditch. A. Flores & J. Watson 11472. (A fine representative of this little-known, cormous genus in *Iridaceae*. Branched, 40-50cm. tall inflorescences of lavender-blue flowers : "very much resembling an even more dainty *Iris japonica*.") (20+) **E**
- 2.421.900 : HABRANTHUS cfr. SALTENSIS** Argentina, Tucuman, valley of Rio Santa Maria, S of Amaicha. 1700m. Among scattered shrubs on sandfields of intermontane river-valley. A. Flores & J. Watson 11417. ("An absolute stunner" writes John Watson. A summer-dormant bulbous species in *Amaryllidaceae*, tentatively attributed to *H. saltensis*. About 15cm. tall in flower, with large, erect, pearly white or pale-pink 'crocuses' with blackish red-purple throats. The rainfall in this habitat is mainly in spring, followed by a long, hot, dry summer. Should be temperature-hardy under glass in the UK.) (20+) **E**

Hieronymiella : obscure Argentinian amaryllids

- 2.460.009 : HIERONYMIELLA ARGENTINA** Argentina, Tucuman. 1800-2200m Among bushes in rocky, lower mountain valleys. A. Flores & J. Watson 11335. (These 3 little-known members of a bulbous genus of about a dozen species in *Amaryllidaceae* are from areas with a temperate climate where the main rainfall is in spring with dry late summers & autumns. They should be perfectly growable without frost-protection under glass in the UK. This has stout stems rising from tufts of broadish leaves to carry umbels of pendant, tubular flowers in "orangey brown blended with red & green".) (10+) **F**
- 2.460.209 : HIERONYMIELLA CLIDANTHOIDES** Argentina, Tucuman. W of Amaicha. 1800m. Among scattered xerophytic shrubs on dry, inclined, deep sand-fields. A. Flores & J. Watson 11418. ("Something extra-special" writes John : "only seen & collected in seed here" but growing abundantly in a localised colony. Very large, scented, long-tubed white flowers on 40cm. tall stems. The area has a shortish period of heavy winter and spring rainfall and a long, hot, dry summer.) (10+) **F**
- 2.460.509 : HIERONYMIELLA MARGINATA** Argentina, La Rioja, mine-road to La Mexicana. 3200m Among very scattered dwarf scrub. A. Flores & J. Watson 11519. (Along similar lines to *H. argentina* with tubular, pendulous, red, green-tipped flowers, up to 6 on a stem, but somewhat shorter at about 20cm. & with much narrower leaves. The stems & bracts are flushed with bright red. The habitat in this high-sided valley is seasonally fairly moist in spring & early summer.) (10+) **F**
- 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**

Leucocoryne : the glories of Chile

This small genus of beautiful bulbous plants in *Alliaceae* comprises about a dozen species, all endemic to Chile. With the exception of the one or two, less showy, high altitude species, they are on the borderline of hardiness & are

probably best grown under glass in frost-free conditions in the UK. We find the following and several others trouble-free in an unheated glasshouse in W Wales but they would probably be happier with just a little more warmth in winter.

- 2.525.050 : LEUCOCORYNE ANGUSTIPETALA *** Chile, Reg. Metro., Valle Nevado. 3100m. Loose igneous sand. (A diminutive high-alpine. Narrow, white, scented flowers, opening at dusk. In spite of our efforts, sets little seed.) . . (10+) **E**
- 2.525.231 : LEUCOCORYNE COQUIMBENSIS** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, S of Coquimbo. 100m. Mediterranean-type zone with winter rainfall, in sand-fields with scattered shrubs. A. Flores & J. Watson 11296. (A spring-flowering bulb with umbels of starry flowers in mid-royal blue with white centres carried on stems of about 30 cm. in height.) (15+) **C**
- 2.525.240 : LEUCOCORYNE COQUIMBENSIS X PURPUREA** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, S of Coquimbo. 100m. Field data as above. A. Flores & J. Watson 11297. (Medium-sized, starry to saucer-shaped flowers in light violet or bluish tones with a pale to dark reddish central zone. A striking & variable hybrid occurring when both species grow together.) (15+) **D**
- 2.525.400 : LEUCOCORYNE ODORATA *** Chile, Reg. Metro., near Polpaico. 650m. Grassland & among scrub on open, slopes. Ex A. Flores & J. Watson 8668. (Closest to *L. ixioides*, the only member of this genus of Chilean bulbs widely grown in cultivation, but with umbels of white flowers with broad segments on 20-30cm. stems. Intensely fragrant.) (15+) **C**
- 2.525.500 : LEUCOCORYNE PURPUREA** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, S of Coquimbo. 100m. Growing in sandy soil among coastal mist-belt scrub & in grassland. A. Flores & J. Watson 11298. ("The most striking species" according to Brian Mathew, with "the most substantial perianth segments of all." Umbels of up to 7 flowers, opening white with a purple stain, which expands & intensifies with maturity. The three large, central staminodes are yellow tipped with purple.) (15+) **D**

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Mastigostyla brachyandra : "lovely and choice"

- 2.587.109 : MASTIGOSTYLA cfr. BRACHYANDRA** Argentina, Salta. S of La Viña. 1500m. Low woodland with some clearings. (A cormous member of the *Iridaceae*, from 12 to-25 cm.tall with quite large *Moraea*-like flowers in soft lavender-lilac, spotted pale gold. Quite uncommon here, growing near borders of undergrowth in bluebell-like conditions, all with dappled light shade. John writes : "a lovely, choice item to have the bulb-fanatics with tongues lolling, eyes popping, and a-whistling like the wolf at the girl in the old Warner Bros. cartoons." Tentatively assigned to *M. brachyandra*.) . . . (20+) **F**
- 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**
- 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**

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. (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. 20-30cm. tall.) . (10+) **C**
- 2.780.455 : RHODOPHIALA BAGNOLDII** * Chile, III, Atacama, Vallenar, Huasco. 15m. Open areas, among grasses & sparse scrub on sand-dunes in mist-belt. A. Flores & J. Watson 11293. (The spectacular *Hippeastrum* of the Atacama coast. Stout stems about 40cm. high with umbels of large, pure-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers. Best grown frost-free.) (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. Absolutely temperature-hardy.) . . (10+) **D**
- 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**

2.940.010 : 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**

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 dusky, violet-blue form (10+) **E**

2.966.100 : TRIFURCIA LAHUE (subsp. *lahue*) (syn. *Herberta lahue*, *Alophia lahue*) * Argentina, Buenos Aires Prov. Ex an A. Castillo coll. (We hope this charming, cormous genus in *Iridaceae*, previously listed by us under *Herbertia*, is now settled under *Trifurcia*. This species has proved hardy with us in an unheated greenhouse over many years. A long succession of delightful, violet *Tigridia*-like flowers on 10cm. stems. Dormant by mid-summer so fits in with other 'bulbs'.) . . (20+) **B**

2.966.209 : TRIFURCIA TIGRIDIOIDES Argentina, Salta, W of Quijano. 2000m. Grassy verge. A. Flores & J. Watson 11465 (A cormous species, 10-15cm. tall. *Tigridia*-like, rich-blue flowers with white centres, spotted darker-blue.) . . . (20+) **D**

Tropaeolum : fashionable tuberous climbers

2.970.109 : TROPAEOLUM ARGENTINUM Argentina, Tucuman, S of Chusqua. 800m. Dense, low woodland and scrub in humid conditions. A. Flores & J. Watson 11449. (A vigorous climber, reaching 4-5m. Candle-like inflorescences of small, fringed flowers in light orange-yellow. New to cultivation, as far as we know, this "looks decidedly perennial" & tuberous. Very unlikely to show year-round hardiness in the UK but should grow enthusiastically outside in a British summer.) (5) **D**

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 & dryish 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 it depends on the regular sea-fog precipitation for moisture. 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**

2.970.901 : TROPAEOLUM HOOKERIANUM (subsp. *hookerianum*) Chile, IV, Coquimbo, S of Halcones. 355m. Among scrub in coast range valley. Ex A. Flores & J. Watson 8632. (A small, neat, summer-dormant, tuberous climber to about 80cm. Similar in general aspect to *T. brachyceras* but most obviously different in its clustered flowers, which are also larger & of an even brighter yellow. We have found this quite easily grown and temperature-hardy under unheated glass.) (5) **D**

2.970.929 : TROPAEOLUM HOOKERIANUM subsp. **AUSTROPURPUREUM** * Chile, IV, Coquimbo. 40m. Among rocks & scrub on S-facing hillside. Ex A. Flores & J. Watson 11310. (A recently discovered, more southern race with rich-purple flowers, more or less tinged with redder or bluer shades. Otherwise similar to *T. h.* subsp. *hookerianum*.) (5) **F**

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. (A charming plant & 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**

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**

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2. -	C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4. -	E : \$9.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7. -
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3. -	D : \$7.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5. -	F : \$12.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9. -

3.595.100 : NERINE BOWDENII * Lesotho/Orange Free State, Drakensberg, Mont aux Sources. 3000m. Gravelly ledges & pockets on & below cliffs. (In March, 1996, we brought back a few seeds from exposed cliffs at one of the highest localities we visited : Mont aux Sources on the Lesotho border. This form is wholly distinct from other forms of *N. bowdenii* we have grown. They flower well over a month earlier, they are a paler pink & have been very successful with us in an open border. For those in cooler areas, this is the most cold-tolerant *Nerine* in existence. Large, fleshy *Nerine* seeds germinate without moisture & make small bulbs soon after they are mature. We have kept these cool but they may be active on despatch. (5) E

Many more species from Southern Africa, both winter-growers & summer-growers, will be included in future lists

Daphne : some of the finest Chinese species

4.250.500 : DAPHNE GENKWA * No data. "By far the finest of the genus" wrote E.H. Wilson. It is also one of the most sought-after. A deciduous shrub, which can reach 80cm. in height, native to northern & central China & flowering in spring with a profusion of violet-pink, lilac-like flowers. Its temperamental reputation is based on old cultivated stock from Japan. The parent stock for this seed originally came from Nanjing Botanical Garden & was established by Fritz Kummert in Austria, who distinguishes it as 'Chinese Form'. This seed is from Fritz. He gave a comprehensive account of the plant & its cultivation in the 'Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society' for June, 2005 (Vol.73, No.2). He recommends removing any dried flesh from the fruits, sowing immediately. Expect germination one year later. The thin seedlings often die down the first winter & develop new permanent shoots the following year. It needs sun to ripen growth which will then tolerate very low temperatures.) . (5) F

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 but, in our experience, it can also be rather temperamental. If you have not tried it, it is a 'must'. 2007 seeds from Norman Stevens (Cambridge, UK)). (10+) C

4.250.710 : DAPHNE LONGILOBATA * No data. A 1m. tall native to Tibet & NW Yunnan, close to or possibly the same as *D. acutiloba* but usually hardier. Red fruits which follow the small green-white flowers are its main attraction. (5) B

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. Stems of 30cm. or more, whorled with rich-green leaves, carrying thick-textured bells in darkest brown-purple. Easy outside in the UK in a cool, humus-rich 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. 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, kept as cool as possible. (20+) E

4.390.961 : FRITILLARIA MAXIMOWICZII * Russia, Khabarovskiy Krai, E of Komsomolsk-na-Amure, by Gorin river (tributary of the Amur). Ex Seisums & Veerus 93-101. (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. Cool summer conditions.) (10+) E

4.392.109 : FRITILLARIA USSURIENSIS * China. 800m. No further data. (Slender 50cm. tall stems with linear leaves, the uppermost with cirrhose tips, carry about 5, nodding bells in purple-brown, chequered with yellow. Do not dry out the dormant bulbs. Should be growable outside in the UK but it is still little-known in cultivation.) (15+) F

A more extensive range of species from Eastern Asia, including *Lilium*, *Paeonia*, etc. will be in our next list.

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; €2.- C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; €4.- E : \$9.00 ; £4.50 ; €7.-
 B : \$4.00 ; £2.00 ; €3.- D : \$7.00 ; £3.50 ; €5.- F : \$12.00 ; £6.00 ; €9.-

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.l. 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+) D
- 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 beautiful 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

- 6.364.020 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** from SELECTED LEAF-FORMS From a very wide range of outstanding leaves : silvers, pewters, 'Apollo-types', arrowheads, etc. Should produce an infinite variety of shapes & patterns. (20+) B
- 6.364.100 : 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
- 6.365.000 : 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
- 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

Here are some species which we can spare from the 2007 repotting and which have not yet started into growth. As this list is so late in appearing, much of our surplus was starting to grow and had to be replanted. Consequently genera such as *Biarum*, most *Narcissus*, etc. will have to wait till another year, though we do not repot everything annually. Fortunately many *Tulipa*, *Fritillaria* and higher altitude species, as well as most South African, North & South American species are activated more by moisture than by the change in mean-temperature which kick-starts many Mediterranean 'bulbs' so all the following are still in excellent condition. However, if you want any of the them, please order as soon as possible.

They need to grow soon. There is no point in ordering after the end of December. Most are in very small numbers & will go quickly anyway. Prices are the same as for a packet of seeds of the same species, so please specify that you want 'bulbs' when ordering (or inadvertently we may send you seeds). 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 in the EU area, where we can mail this material without restriction.

- 130.950 : ALLIUM CAERULEUM** Kirghizstan, Alatau, near Bishkek. J. Ruksans coll. (Dense, rounded umbels of many flowers in a beautiful, distinct shade of dusky sky-blue on 50cm. stems in midsummer.) 5 offset bulbs : B
- 1.151.500 : CALOCHORTUS ARGILLOSUS** California, NE of San Luis Obispo. 180m. Heavy clay on open slope. JJA 12770. (A lovely Mariposa. White flowers, flushed lilac, with variable dark basal markings on wiry, 20cm. stems.) 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 bulbs.) 5 bulbils : B
- 315.602 : COLCHICUM MACROPHYLLUM** Greece, Crete, Hora Sfakion to Agia Roumeli. 750m. Open scrub. M. Jope 96-11. (Splendid. Pleated, *Veratrum*-like leaves. Big purple-pink & white chequered flowers.) 3 small corms : C
- 344.990 : CROCUS GARGARICUS** (subsp. *gargaricus*) Turkey, Muğla, Gök Tepe. 1500m. Heavy clay among *Pinus*. (The type-race, only known from here & Kaz Da., Neat with rich orange-yellow flowers in spring.) 3 small corms : D
- 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
- 491.810 : FRITILLARIA AUREA** No data. A plant of alpine-steppe, usually on limestone, between 1800 and 3000m. Large yellow bells on stems of less than 15cm., clad in glaucous grey leaves. 10 bulbils : D
- 492.200 : FRITILLARIA BUCCHARICA** Tajikistan, ENE of Duschanbe, Romit. N. Stevens coll. (Stems of about 30cm. carry 10 or more, green-tinted, white, wide-open bells with dark nectaries.) 3 x 3rd year seedling bulbs : D
- 492.850 : FRITILLARIA CHLORORHABDOTA** Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel. 1350m. *Quercus* scrub on shale. (Elegant, recently described Iranian endemic. About 20cm. in height with striped yellow & brown flowers.) 5 bulbils : F
- 494.000 : FRITILLARIA DAVISII** Greece, Lakonia, NW of Pargos Dirou. Low, limestone hills. (Shiny bright-green leaves & no green stripes on its variable, tubby, brown-purple chequered bells.) 5 x 3rd year seedling bulbs ex wild seed : B
- 495.750 : FRITILLARIA FRANKORUM** Syria, Kassab. 700m. Flooded fields. R. & R. Wallis 96-11. (Described as a new species in 2003. Distinct & graceful, in foliage resembling *F. assyriaca* but with wider, yellow-green bells.) 5 bulbils : E
- 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
- 497.760 : FRITILLARIA aff. KOTSCHYANA** Iran, Gilan/Ardabil, E of Khalkhal. 1900m. Alpine turf & moist gulleys. (Broad, glossy green foliage & big, pendant, pale-green bells with a ghostly brown chequering or tinge.) 5 offset bulbs : D
- 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
- 503.208 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA** Uzbekistan, Tashkent, W of Chimgan. 1900m. (Widely flared flowers with dark nectaries, usually in quite a rich pink, on grey-leaved, 20 cm. stems.) 3 x 3rd year seedling bulbs ex wild seed : D
- 509.500 : GALANTHUS TRANSCAUCASICUS** Iran, Gilan, Talesh E of Khalkhal. 1850m. (The only Iranian snowdrop. Raised from our high altitude seed coll. made above the tree-line in 2000. Rooting so damp-packed.) . . . 3 small offset bulbs : F
- 3.261.000 : GLADIOLUS FLANAGANII** KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg, S of Sani Pass. 2850m. Fissures on S & SE-facing, basalt cliffs. (An alpine chasmophyte from the highest cliffs, up to 3300m. Thick-textured, scarlet flowers with white guidelines. The only summer-grower here. Absolutely temperature-hardy but keep dryish until March.) . . . 5 offset corms : E
- 3.262.610 : GLADIOLUS INVOLUTUS** No data. Palest pink-flushed flowers with yellow-green, purple-edged nectar-guides, on branching stems, usually somewhat more than 30cm. tall. Temperature-hardy with us so far. 5 offset corms : C

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- 3.270.210 : GLADIOLUS ORCHIDIFLORUS** No data. Native to the N & W of the Cape. Exquisitely scented, complex flowers, basically grey-green with bright-green & dark purple marks & stripes, on 30cm. stems. 5 offset corms : **D**
- 3.279.710 : GLADIOLUS TRISTIS** No data. Comparatively hardy in much of the UK. Widespread in the winter-rainfall area of W Cape at up to 1800m. Large, fragrant creamy white flowers on stems of 50cm. or more. 10 offset corms : **B**
- 3.279.810 : GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS** No data. The 'painted lady', a winter-grower from moist sites on the sandstones of the W Cape. About 60cm. tall with 6 or more cream, pink-tinted flowers with long perianth-tubes.. . . . 10 offset corms : **B**
- 3.280.300 : GLADIOLUS VANDERMERWEI** No data. Branching stems, 30cm. or more tall, carry brilliant scarlet, tubular flowers. Narrowly distributed on the dry shales around the lower Breede River valley in the W Cape. 5 offset corms : **D**
- 3.280.610 : GLADIOLUS VENUSTUS** No data. About 30cm. or less tall with up to 8, scented, fairly large, more or less yellow-centred flowers in purple-blue or deep pink. Temperature-hardy under glass with us. 10 offset corms : **C**
- 571.200 : HYACINTHELLA LAZULINA** Turkey, İçel, NE of Gülnar. 800m. Limestone slopes. (Recent 'split' from *H. heldreichii*, from the area S of Karaman. Glauous leaves & deepest blue, violet-shot flowers.) 5 offset bulbs : **C**
- 2.470.010 : IPHEION DIALYSTEMON** Argentina. 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 : **D**
- 585.900 : IRIS DANFORDIAE** Turkey, Niğde, Bolkar Dağları. 1800m. Open limestone slope. JJA 17968. (Fertile wild form virtually unknown in gardens. Smaller, more intensely yellow flowers than the commercial stock.) . . . 3 offset bulbs : **E**
- 2.525.050 : LEUCOCORYNE ANGUSTIPETALA** Chile, Reg. Metro., NE of Valle Nevado. 3100m. Among igneous rocks. (A diminutive high-alpine species with narrow, white, scented flowers which open at dusk.) 3 offset bulbs : **E**
- 2.525.600 : LEUCOCORYNE VITTATA** Chile, III, Atacama, Vallenar, Huasco. 15m. Coastal sand-dunes in mist-belt. Ex A.Flores & J.Watson 9540. (Long-lasting, pale-blue flowers with striking deep violet-blue stripes.) . . 3 offset bulbs : **E**
- 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**
- 3.555.300 : MORAEA LOUBSERI** Western Cape, Langebaan, Olifants Kop. (Untouched by frost under glass here. Complex, flat 'iris' flowers in penetrating blue-violet with dense black beards on 20cm. tall stems.) 3 small corms : **E**
- 3.559.300 : MORAEA TULBAGHENSIS** No data. Orange flowers with turquoise-green, peacock-feather 'eyes' on 30cm. tall stems. Rare in nature, where it is restricted to stony clays of the Tulbagh valley in the W Cape. 3 small corms : **E**
- 690.080 : MUSCARI MCBEATHIANUM** (Subgen. *Pseudomuscari*) Turkey, Adana, ENE of Tufanbeyli. 1200m. Among *Pinus* in moist, fine sand. (The smallest & choicest species with clusters of tiny, palest blue seed-pearls.) . . . 5 small bulbs : **D**
- 700.310 : NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS** No data.. Bright yellow with reflexed perianth segments. Best suited in rather heavy, moist, acid loam. Still in fine condition, though some root-growth has started. A few. . . . 3 x 3rd year seedling bulbs : **C**
- 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**
- 875.509 : SCILLA MONOPHYLLOS** Spain, Cadiz, between Alcala & Ubrique. Cork oak woodland. Ex R.& R.Wallis 91-06 (A 10cm. tall species with a solitary, lanceolate leaf & racemes of up to 20, starry, mid-blue flowers.) . 3 offset bulbs : **C**
- 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'** Spectacular dwarf clone, originally from Wayne Roderick. Recently 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 var. CLUSIANOIDES** A beautiful Afghan plant once included under W Himalayan *T. stellata* (also sometimes sunk under *T. clusiana*). Dark centred white flowers, flushed rosy red outside. 5 offset bulbs : **C**
- 4.910.010 : TULIPA EDULIS (Amana edulis)** No data. A dainty, early-flowering, 20cm. tall species native to NE China, Korea and Japan. Starry, white, yellow-centred flowers, striated with red-brown outside. 3 offset bulbs : **C**
- 970.000 : TULIPA HUMILIS** Turkey, Van, Kavuşşahap Dağ. 2700m. Scree on open slope. JJA 17807. (A dwarf, alpine form from high on the Iraqi-border range. Bright rose-pink flowers with yellow centres on 10 cm. stems.) . 3 offset bulbs : **D**

These will be sent in similar packets to our seeds & can be sent with seed orders to the EU area

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