

News from

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NEWSLETTER & SEED LIST

DECEMBER, 2008

2008 seeds from an unrivalled range of bulbs, corms & tubers

Monocotyledonous geophytes

This is the most succinct way of telling you what this list is about. It may sound pretentious but it is shorter than saying 'bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes, mostly belonging to what in distant days were the families *Iridaceae*, *Amaryllidaceae* and *Liliaceae*' There are a few dicotyledonous geophytes, such as summer-dormant *Ranunculus*, here and a few other odds and ends have crept in as well but the overall emphasis is on plants which retire to some sort of underground storage organ at some time of the year. This is usually in summer but there are winter-dormant species among the South Africans and East Asians. We have tried to compile a list of all we

have available, which means quite a lot are listed as names-only without descriptions. We have also included those which were in our last list with descriptions and data, such as *Muscari* and *Scilla*, only under their specific names. In recent years, we have been harvesting quite a lot of our own cultivated seed, which has never reached a seed-list. This is terribly inefficient of us so we are trying to put the matter right with these 2008 seeds. Apologies that it takes so long to clean, packet and catalogue such seed but we just do not seem able to organise everything together, both from our own garden and from friends, before mid-winter.

A 'bulb' list in summer, 2009 ?

Lack of time during our depressingly wet year (we fear the weather has not improved here but at least we have not had torrents eroding the garden again) meant that we could not put together a short list of surplus offset 'bulbs' in 2008. We hope to do better in 2009. Many stocks will need to be reotted next year and there will be more than we require of several. We may be able to include this offer with a summer-

list of southern hemisphere species but we may, on this occasion, send a separate list. We shall try to ensure everyone who ordered bulbs previously is sent a list but it will do no harm to let us know now if you are interested, just in case you slip through the net. We shall, of course, only be able to send such living material to customers within the EU area, where a phytosanitary certificate is not required.

"The pound in your pocket"

Our disillusionment with politicians began many decades ago with the television-appearance of the then Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, following a devaluation of British currency. He assured his viewers that, of course, the devaluation did not mean that the pound in their pockets was worth less. Since then we have been of the same mind as the most ruthless of British television interviewers, Jeremy Paxman, who once described his premiss in questioning politicians as "Why is this lying bastard, lying to me?" Now that the £ sterling is floating in the wild seas of the international currency markets, it is worth less and less each day. Forget the government "borrowing", low interest rates and pathetic tinkering and ask who at such a time would want to hold the currency of a country, whose inhabitants are carrying personal debts of £3,000,000,000,000 (we think we have the correct number of

0's ; 3 trillion, anyway). We jiggled about with our prices, to try to attain some balance, in our usual 'swings and roundabouts' fashion, but already some reduced € prices look disproportionately high. As the fantasy world of the hedge-funds dissolves and banks become increasingly insolvent, please feel free to price your order in any one of the three currencies, pay in that or convert it into another one at the current exchange rate. In any event, we are sure we do not need to tell you a packet of seeds might be one of best investments you could make, though it could be risky and is certainly be a long-term one. You can even purchase this investment on your credit card (please see overleaf). We hope some of you have enough \$s £s or €'s left to buy a few seeds but whatever the case, our sincere thanks to everyone who has supported our work in 2008 and our best wishes for 2009.

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

Customers in the USA, New Zealand and Australia

USA : USDA regulations regarding the importation of seeds continue to be applied by the authorities with a realistic, pragmatic approach, as far as small quantities are concerned. If you wish, you can obtain a permit and mailing labels from the USDA but this can be more trouble than it is worth. We have had no report of any of the many orders sent from recent lists without USDA mailing labels failing to arrive with customers in the USA. We always replace, credit or refund if an order does not arrive & are happy to continue to take any risk ourselves. Packets will be labelled honestly and accurately "Dried botanical specimens."

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.

Australia has now also adopted the policy of listing permitted species. Previous regulations were both informed and realistic, though less favourable to bureaucratic empire-building. We suggest customers in Australia ascertain which species will be permitted entry.

Customers in the Euro Zone

Personal € cheques are a problem. It is disproportionately expensive for us to clear cheques for comparatively small amounts through British banks. We should be grateful if eurozone customers send payment in €, £ sterling or US \$ bank-notes by registered mail or use a bank draft in US \$ or £ sterling.. Choose the currency, which suits you and just convert at the current exchange rate.

Credit card payments can be made only online using PayPal

Credit card payments can be made only online through PayPal in US \$, using the e-mail address : sales@jjaseeds.com . Our account is in US \$ so any credit refund will be by our personal US\$ check or through PayPal in US\$. Just go to the PayPal site and follow the instructions for sending money. There is enough space in the message section to place quite a reasonable seed-order.

Our population reference numbers

The species in our lists are divided into five geographical areas. Within each section, names run in alphabetical order. Throughout the list our population reference numbers run in numerical order. 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 on a particular date only. Both sets of numbers are permanent. 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 is marked with an asterisk (*). Field-data in these cases refers to the parents. These are often of wild origin so expect some variation.

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

- 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+) A
- 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

Allium : seeds from some very choice onions

- 130.101 : ALLIUM AKAKA** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * Turkey, Van, SW of Timar. 1880m. Among steppe vegetation on open slopes. (The most western member of the choice & unfailingly attractive Sect. *Acanthoprasum*, distributed from E Turkey to Transcaucasica & NW Iran, frequently on loose shale or scree slopes. One or two, broad, ribbed, glaucous leaves & very short, stout stems with splayed shaving-brush umbels of many, campanulate flowers in pale, pinkish lilac.) (10) D
- 130.200 : ALLIUM ALEXEJANUM** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * Uzbekistan, Turkestan range, Zaamin. 2700m. Ex ARJA 97-60 (Very choice, very dwarf & very local. Quite close to *A. nevskianum* but usually with only a single, elliptical leaf and very short stems bearing umbels of green-white flowers with central purple veins on the pointed segments.) (15+) E
- 130.670 : ALLIUM BODEANUM** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * Iran, Alborz, between Firuzkuh & Sari. Ex an Anne Ala coll. A splendid endemic of NE Iran, & adjacent Turkmenistan. Related to *A. cristophii* but with fewer, shorter, falcate, blue-grey leaves & a shorter scape carrying a huge, spherical umbel of large, starry, violet-purple flowers with whitish perigonia. Rated as highly garden-worthy by Per Wendelbo & "certainly one of the more remarkable species of its genus." (10+) E
- 130.850 : ALLIUM BUCCHARICUM** * No data. A rare, bulbous, Central Asian species with undulate, strap-shaped, basal leaves & 15cm. stems carrying narrow umbels of many, quite large, erect, bell-shaped flowers in pinkish-white. (15+) D
- 130.960 : ALLIUM CAESIUM** * Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent. 1200m. Among scrub in gorge. (A selected ice-blue form, about 20cm. high with many-flowered umbels. No bulbils and neat enough for the alpine-house.) (15+) C
- 131.279 : ALLIUM CARDIOSTEMON** * Armenia, Aragats. 970m. (A fine Caucasian form of this adaptable species from a wide variety of habitats in E Turkey, N Iraq, Armenia & NW Iran. Dense many-flowered hemisphaerical umbels of darkest maroon-purple flowers on 60cm. stems, much later in summer than most tall, ball-headed species.) (20+) C
- 131.490 : ALLIUM CASPIUM** (Sect. *Kaloprasum*) * Iran, East Azerbaijan, SE of Marand. 1750m. Open stony slopes. (In the same section as *A. schubertii* & *A. protensum* &, like them, with flowers carried on pedicels of varying lengths but a much dwarfer plant, 10- 20cm. tall, with smaller, rounded umbels of many, widely campanulate, pale-green flowers, tinted with rose & with projecting stamens. A hardy cold-climate steppe-species, centred on the Caucasus.) (10) E
- 131.850 : ALLIUM CUPULIFERUM** * Tajikistan, Hissar range. Ex RM 82-66 (Most distinct & attractive, 50cm. species with umbels of large, cup-shaped, lilac-pink flowers carried on elongating pedicels, extending to different lengths.) . . (15+) D
- 132.159 : ALLIUM DERDERIANUM** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * Iran, Tehran, Tochal. 1800-2200m. Ex GLUZ 98-018 (Endemic to exposed, stony or gravelly sites in the central Elburz of N Iran, this is another very choice, dwarf member of this desirable section. The umbel of purple flowers sits almost stemless between the two, linear, flat, greyish leaves.) (10+) E
- 132.229 : ALLIUM ELBURZENSE** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * Iran, Alborz, Kuh-e-Abr. Ex a P. Wendelbo coll. (The true plant, endemic to the eastern Elburz range & closest to *A. bodeanum* and *A. cristophii* with two broad elliptic leaves, pressed to the ground & the 10-15cm. high stem appearing between them to carry a big, rounded umbel of large, wideopen stars in bright violet-purple. A rare plant in cultivation & best attempted in the alpine-house or bulb-frame.) (10+) E
- 132.280 : ALLIUM FEDTSCHENKOI** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Turkey, Hakkari, Altin Dağlari, NNW of Çukurca. 2500m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A striking species, as far as we know new to cultivation and little-known in the wild, where it has been recorded only a very few times in this corner of Turkey on the Iraqi border and in Kermanshah province of western Iran. Large, almost hosta-like, basal leaves, about 8cm. wide, and 70cm. tall stems with umbels, about 10cm. in diameter, of lilac flowers. A choice plant, possibly best given the protection of a bulb-frame in the UK because of its rarity.) (10+) E
- 132.410 : ALLIUM FLAVUM** (Sect. *Codonoprasum*) No data. Clump-forming, 20-30cm tall & one of the best garden-plants in the genus. From several forms with heads of pendant bells in shades from pale yellow to deep acid-yellow.) . . (20+) A
- 132.810 : ALLIUM INSUBRICUM** * No data. This is "*A. narcissiflorum* of gardens". Both species are closely related and equally local in the wild : *A. insubricum* is confined to a few sites above Lake Como in N Italy. Drooping bells (not erect as in *A. narcissiflorum*) in a lovely soft, dim wine-purple. Choice, slow-growing but not difficult in limestone scree. . . . (10) C

- 133.013 : ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Uzbekistan, Kuramin Range above Angren. Ex SAVV 95-25. (The best-known species in this outstanding section & a well-established garden-plant of proven worth. As a foliage-plant alone it is outstanding but this seed is from a striking variant, named 'Red Giant' by Janis Ruksans. Large umbels of bright red-purple flowers on short stems. In nature, it is always a plant of loose stone-slides, shale or slate talus on steep slopes.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 133.022 : ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE subsp. HENRIKII** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Karzhantau range, Tovaksai. (An exceptionally tall, robust, local population, originally distributed as 'Red Globe' by Janis Ruksans, who has recently elevated it to subspecific status. The separation is possibly not justifiable botanically but horticulturally it is a very distinct race with deep purple flowers in huge umbels, up to 20cm. across, on 20-40 cm. tall stems.) (15+) **B**
- 133.070 : ALLIUM KOMAROWII** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Tajikistan, Seravschan, Antara-Sara valley. (Distinct & striking. The 2, narrowly elliptical leaves, suffused with metallic purple recalling *A. karataviense*, remain in good condition through flowering. A 40-50cm tall. scape carries a dense hemispherical umbel of brilliant violet-purple flowers.) (10+) **D**
- 133.309 : ALLIUM LYCAONICUM** (Subgen. *Melanocrommyum*) * Turkey, N of Ankara. (A central Turkish species, often growing in pine woodland & extending S to N Syria. Purplish stems about 30cm. tall with folded, keeled leaves carry dense, hemispherical umbels of many, starry deep wine-red flowers with dark purple anthers.) (15+) **C**
- 134.100 : ALLIUM NARCISSIFLORUM** * France, Hautes-Alpes, Pic de Gleize. 2000m. Unstable, limestone screes along S-facing side of summit-ridge. (This name is still frequently applied to *A. insubricum*, its close relative from N Italy. From "high up in the most awesome shelves of the limestone Alps of Piedmont," this is "the glory of its race" according to Farrer. Close clumps of foliage & 15cm. stems carrying umbels of erect (not drooping as in *A insubricum*) sugar-pink flowers.) . . (8) **D**
- 134.200 : ALLIUM NEVSKIANUM** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Tajikistan, Varsob Gorge, near Chinoro. 1200m. Stone slip. Ex RK 81-39 (A splendid dwarf endemic of Tajikistan & N Afghanistan with large, round umbels of rich, dusky, pinkish-red flowers between two broad, blue-green leaves. Satisfactory outside with some growers in the UK.) (15+) **D**
- 135.900 : ALLIUM PROTENSUM** * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Loose talus. (Rather like a more compact (and very much hardier) version of the better-known E Mediterranean *A. schubertii*. Similar, very large heads of pink flowers on pedicels of varying lengths, the whole starburst exploding on a 30-40cm. stem.) (15+) **D**
- 134.570 : ALLIUM OLYMPICUM** (Sect. *Codonoprasum*) * Turkey, Kastamonu, Ilgaz Dağ. 1800m. (A choice, dwarf, NW Turkish endemic from coniferous forests. Only recently established in cultivation. Allied to *A. carinatum* but only 15-25cm. tall with 2-3 flat, narrowly linear leaves & many-flowered umbels of pink bells with violet anthers in summer.) . . (15+) **C**
- 136.701 : ALLIUM SCABRISCAPUM** (Sect. *Rhiziridium*) * Iran, Khorasan, Bojnurd, E of Tang Rah. 1200m. Loose limestone slopes & among scrub. (The only yellow species in Iran. A choice & worthwhile plant, which used to grow & flower well from a Paul Furse collection in the old bulb-frames at Wisley. Forms very slowly expanding, narrow-leaved, clumps of bulbs with fibrous, netted tunics almost on the surface. Umbels of brilliant yellow flowers in early summer. 20cm. tall.) . . . (10+) **E**
- 137.050 : ALLIUM SHELKOVNIKOVII** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*)* Iran, Ardabil, W of Ardabil, Kuh-e-Sabalan. 2400m. Among steppe vegetation on tuffs of volcanic ash. (One of the dwarfest & most desirable of its section, introduced by ourselves & others in the 1960's but lost in the intervening decades. Two broad, greyish leaves lie on the ground with a densely flowered, short-stemmed umbel between them. Seeds from the best form we have seen : clear, bright lilac.) (10+) **D**
- 139.801 : ALLIUM WORONOWII** * Armenia, near Vardaovit. (About 30cm. tall, with large, soft lilac-pink, starry, carnation-scented flowers in dense fasciculate umbels. "One of the showiest alliums" comments Janis Ruksans.) (15+) **D**
- 154.200 : ANDROCYMBIUM RECHINGERI** * Greece, Crete, Hania, Falassarna. Sea-level. Sandy soil among coastal, limestone rocks. (One of two European species in this mainly S African genus, in *Colchicaceae*. A succession of stemless, delicately veined, white starry flowers cluster in the centre of a flat rosette of shiny green leaves in late winter. Surprisingly hardy in our unheated greenhouse, though very sensitive to excessive watering in damp winter-weather.) (20+) **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 & branching, 5-8cm. stems carrying cup-shaped crimson-scarlet flowers an inch or more across, maturing to coppery honey shades.) (20+) **E**
- 160.600 : ANEMONE CAUCASICA** * Iran, Gilan, Talesh E of Khalkhal. 1850m. Among scrub. (A delightfully dainty little plant, more or less a much smaller, more delicate version of *Anemone blanda* with blue or white flowers in early spring. Distinguished its diminutive size & its glabrescent involucral leaves. Seldom seen in cultivation.) (20+) **D**
- 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**
- 166.120 : ANTHERICUM LILIAGO** * No data. The St. Bernard's lily, native to S Europe & S Turkey in open woods & dry grassland. About 60cm. tall with erect racemes of wideopen, starry flowers in early summer. (15+) **A**
- 185.709 : ARISTOLOCHIA PAECILANTHA** * Turkey, Hatay. Cultivated land. Ex a N. Stephens coll. (A summer-dormant species which dies back to a swollen rootstock. Mainly distributed in W Syria & Lebanon, its upright, 30cm. stems carry extraordinary, large 'Dutchman's pipe' flowers in yellowish green blotched inside with purple-brown.) (8) **C**

A : \$3.00 ; £2.00 ; € 2. - C : \$5.00 ; £3.00 ; € 4. - E : \$8.00 ; £5.00 ; € 6. -
 B : \$4.00 ; £2.50 ; € 3. - D : \$6.00 ; £4.00 ; € 5. - F : \$9.00 ; £6.00 ; € 7. -

Arum : hardy summer-dormant aroids

- 194.759 : ARUM ALPINUM** (*A. cylindraceum*) * No data. Compact, hardy, S European species. Green spathes . . . (10+) **B**
- 194.780 : ARUM APULUM** * No data. A relative of *A. nigrum*, endemic to the hills of Puglia at 300-400m. near the southern heel of Italy. "Attractive but little-known" writes Peter Boyce. Erect green spathes with purple interiors. (10+) **D**
- 194.809 : ARUM BALANSANUM** * Turkey, Bursa, between Tavşanlı & Dursunbey. Ex an A.J. Willis coll. (Allied to *A. orientale* but with a limited, inland distribution in deciduous woodland in W Anatolia, this is growable outside in the UK. In this form, the yellowish spadix contrasts with the deep purple interior of the short-stemmed spathe.) (8) **E**
- 195.111 : ARUM CRETICUM** * Greece, Karpathos. (Perhaps the most beautiful in the genus. Native to Crete & some adjacent islands & the Marmaris peninsula in SW Turkey. Clumps of bright-green, hastate leaves overtopped by the 30cm high stalks carrying large, sweet-scented, wholly yellow spathes, reflexing & elegantly pointed. From the F.C.C. form.) . . . (10+) **D**
- 195.130 : ARUM CYRENAICUM** * Libya, Cyrenaica. Ex a M. Koenen coll. (Glossy, rich-green, sagittate leaves & large spathes, pale-green outside & purplish rose inside with deep purple spadices. A plant of the scrub along the 'green belt' in NE Libya. Safest protected from frosts but never damaged here with minimal protection, planted out under polythene.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 195.140 : ARUM CYRENAICUM** * Greece, Crete. Ex a D. Drummond coll. (Only recently recognized as growing outside Libya & of very limited distribution on Crete. Differs a little (but not substantially) from the African plants.) (10+) **C**
- 195.160 : ARUM DIOSCORIDIS** (var. *dioscoridis*) (syn. *A.d.* var. *spectabile*) * Turkey, Balıkesir. Ex Albury, Cheese & Watson 1965. (Large spathes heavily blotched with velvety black-purple. The species as a whole tends to be a plant of lower altitudes & will need a warm, dry site in the UK. It is perhaps best grown in the bulb-frame so it can have a summer rest.) . . (10) **C**
- 195.659 : ARUM GRATUM** * Turkey, Konya, Faşikan Geçidi between Ermenek & Taşkent. 1550m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A sweet-scented relative of *A. orientale* with a purple-tinted spathe opening at ground-level among the deep-green, glossy leaves. With a North-South distribution from NW Turkey to the Lebanon, this is hardy but best appreciated in a pot.) (8) **E**
- 195.709 : ARUM HYGROPHILUM** * No data but originally from an Israeli population grown in Tel Aviv Botanic. Green spathes with pinched-in waists & usually purple-margined, surround deep purple spadices. A species of the eastern Mediterranean but with disjunct populations in Morocco. Tender & safest grown with some protection in the UK. (8) **E**
- 196.200 : ARUM KOROLKOWII** * Turkmenistan, Kopet Dag, Arvaz valley. Moist soil among dense scrub. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (A Central Asian species from among scrub on rocky hillsides between 1,100 and 2,500m. along the borders of NE Iran and Afghanistan. The spathe is described by Janis as "chamois green & brown", rising above the leaves to 50cm.) (8) **D**
- 196.201 : ARUM KOROLKOWII** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, SE of Parkent. 1000m. Among scrub on stony slope. (We provisionally include our more northern Central Asian collections under *A. korolkowii* but suspect many such populations may be or be intermediate with *A. jacquemontii*. In his monograph, Peter Boyce is vague about this area.) (10+) **D**
- 196.510 : ARUM NIGRUM** * No data. Seed from Hermann Fuchs of this hardy species. We know it well in Bosnia & Hercegovina, growing above Dubrovnik towards Trebinje at about 500m. in holes and crevices of limestone, usually among oak scrub. Compact with shining, green foliage & purple-black, satin spathes. Grow in light shade. (10+) **D**
- 196.611 : ARUM ORIENTALE** (subsp. *orientale*) * Russia, Stavropolskiye Kray. From Herman Fuch's fine Caucasian stock. Extremely large, erect, boat-shaped, dark purple-brown spathes with dull purple spadices & deep-green, floppy leaves. Distributed in E Europe & around the N of the Black Sea, it can be an excellent garden-plant in the UK.) (10+) **D**
- 196.860 : ARUM PALAESTINUM** * No data. A magnificent species from Syria, Lebanon & Israel. No trouble here with unheated protection. Rich-green, sagittate leaves & huge, 50cm. high spathes, velvety darkest maroon-purple inside & reflexing back around the erect, stout, black-purple spadices. Sweet-scented & like a large, maroon-black version of *A. creticum*. . . (5) **E**
- 196.910 : ARUM PICTUM** * No data. Native to the Balearic Islands, Corsica & Sardinia & the only member of the genus to flower in autumn. Short-stemmed, velvety, dark purple spathes with black-purple spadices appear with the superb, dark, lustrous-green, pale-veined foliage. Dwarf enough for a pot but successful outdoors in several parts of the UK. . (10+) **D**
- 197.000 : ARUM PURPUREOSPETHUM** * Greece, Crete, Samaria gorge. Below 100m. Ex P. Boyce 51. (From the type collection of this very local species, described in 1987 : "one of the most attractive members of the genus yet found" comments Peter Boyce. Very large, uniformly rich purple spathe with a black-purple spadix. Reasonably hardy.) (10+) **D**
- 197.105 : ARUM RUPICOLA** (var. *rupicola*) (*A. conophalloides*) * Turkey, Niğde, Hasan Dağı. Among stones at edge of cultivated land. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Tall stems carry elegant spathes with deep purple interiors surrounding massive, cylindrical, purple-brown spadices. A species inured to the extreme continental climate of the Anatolian Plateau.) . . (8) **D**
- 197.149 : ARUM RUPICOLA** var. **VIRESCENS** (*A. conophalloides*) * Azerbaijan, Talysh, near Lerik. Open stony slopes & among sparse scrub. (Pale-green spathes held well above the foliage on 60cm. stems.) (10+) **C**

Bellevalia : a complex & distinctive genus

- 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. 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**
- 227.702 : 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+) **A**
- 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+) **D**
- 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+) **A**

Bellevalia : unidentified collections from Lebanon, Iran & Turkey

Many members of this genus are extremely local in the wild & difficult to identify with certainty. They are seldom spectacular but provide a challenge and source of fascination for both the plant-hunter and the taxonomist as well as the discriminating grower.

- JJA 16847 : BELLEVALIA sp.** * Iran, W Azerbayejan, between Agh Bolagh & Sangar. 1500m. Limestone. . . . (10) **B**
- JJA 16973 : BELLEVALIA sp.** * Iran, Lorestan, SE of Aligudarz. 2250m. Clay & shale slopes. (10) **B**
- JJA 17719 : BELLEVALIA sp.** * Turkey, Içel, S of Gülnar. 800m. Among scrub in clay over limestone. (10) **B**
- JJA 17901 : BELLEVALIA sp. nov.** * Turkey, Malatya, ESE of Malatya. 1850m. Rock crevices. (Listed previously as *Bellevalia* aff. *crassa*, it now seems almost certain that this is an undescribed species.) (10) **E**
- JJA 17935 : BELLEVALIA sp.** * Turkey, Sivas, W of Gürün. 1800m. Among montane steppe vegetation. (10) **B**
- JJA 19036 : BELLEVALIA sp.** * Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2800m. Open, stony, limestone slope. (10) **B**
- JJA 19042 : BELLEVALIA sp.** * Iran, Bakhtiari, NW of Farsan. Slopes of abandoned vineyard. (10) **B**
- JJA 19138 : BELLEVALIA sp.** * Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki. 2500m. SW-facing limestone slope. (10) **B**
- R. & R. Wallis 99-13 : BELLEVALIA sp.** * Lebanon, N of Zahle. 1600m. Rocky hillside. (10) **C**
- R. & R. Wallis 99-33 : BELLEVALIA sp.** * Lebanon, above Laqlouq. 1750m. Limestone cliffs. (10) **C**
- R. & R. Wallis 08-113 : BELLEVALIA sp.** Turkey, Içel, S of Mut. 280m. Disturbed ground in orchard. (10+) **B**
- 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. Very seldom sets 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 fascinating genus of tuberous aroids. Maroon-black spathes open on the ground in early autumn.) . . . (5) **D**

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- 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 to grow & 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+) **B**
- 298.409 : CHIONODOXA NANA** (*Scilla nana*) * Greece, Crete. (A snow-melt, limestone bulb, growing at 1700-2300m., only 2-10cm. tall & with white flowers, sometimes with lilac-tinged tips to the segments.) (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**
- 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, Goynuk. 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) **D**
- 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**
- 314.790 : COLCHICUM KURDICUM** * Iran, Kordestan, S of Marivan. 2500m. SW-facing, limestone slope. (A very difficult, high altitude species collected right on the Iraqi border. A beautiful, spring-flowering, snow-melt plant from SE Turkey, N Iraq and N Iran. Goblet-shaped flowers in creamy white here rather than the rose-pink of the Turkish ones. .) (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**

Crocus : some 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**
- 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, this is the best of the saffron group in cultivation. A reliable species for alpine-house or bulb-frame cultivation, as, like others in this group, it needs a warm summer rest. Veined, pale lilac flowers with scarlet styles in autumn.) (10) **C**

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- 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. (*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**
- 342.607 : CROCUS CARPETANUS** Spain, Segovia, El Espinar, Mata de Santa Domingo. 1330m. R.D.Dominguez coll. (Rather difficult to grow and rare in cultivation. Distributed through the alpine meadows of the Sierra Guadarrama into NW Spain & N Portugal at altitudes up to 2300m. It needs limefree soil and cool conditions but also a dry (but not hot) summer rest. Spring flowers variable in colour from lilac to white, variably veined with dark violet, with frilled white or lilac styles.. . . (10) **E**
- 342.810 : CROCUS CARTWRIGHTIANUS** * No data. From several wild collections 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**
- 343.001 : CROCUS CASPIUS** * Iran, Mazandaran, SE of Sari. 200m. In deep shade of deciduous woodland. (From our recent inland coll., far to the E of the usual coastal localities. A beautiful autumnal species, with yellow-throated, white to lilac-pink flowers. Quite hardy in the UK but seldom seen - it 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*. (The type-race, only known from here & Kaz Dağ. Rich orange-yellow flowers in spring.) (10+) **D**

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- 345.100 : CROCUS GILANICUS** * Iran, Azerbaijan, between Heroabad & Asalem. 2400m. Ex Shirdelpur & Wendelbo 14910. (From a type-locality coll. of this local, little-known plant of the S Talysh White flowers in autumn. In Series *Kotschyani* & most resembling *C. kotschyanus* subsp. *suworowianus*, though possibly not closely related to it. A plant of pastures & the margins of beech forest in a fairly high rainfall area, so must not be dried off too thoroughly when dormant.) (5) **F**
- 345.200 : CROCUS GOULIMYI** * Greece, Messinia, S of Kalamata. 300m. In humus under *Quercus*. (Local in nature but easy under glass in the UK. Prolific, distinct & beautiful pale lavender flowers on very long tubes in autumn.) (10+) **B**
- 345.212 : CROCUS GOULIMYI from SELECTED VARIANTS** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Areopoli. (From several clones selected in the wild : 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**
- 347.421 : CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** * Greece, Crete, Mt. Vouvala. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (The exquisitely tiny, white flowered, Cretan montane form. Usually with fine maroon-black feathering on the outside of the segments.) (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**
- 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 Pírgos 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 lilac with purple veining & silver to buff exteriors. From several wild collections of this member of the *C. sativus* group from high up in the Cretan mountains. (8) **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 Tučepi. 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**

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- 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**
- 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**
- 354.002 : CROCUS VELUCHENSIS** * Jugoslavia, Serbia, Kosovo, above Vratnica. 800m. Leaf-soil over clay in dense *Fagus* woods. (A splendid, woodland form with large, lavender-blue flowers shading to darker, violet tips, in spring. Likes it cool & not too dry. Does well here in a pot but may be just as good outside in a less rainy climate than we have.) (10+) **C**
- 354.610 : CROCUS VERSICOLOR** * From several collections made in the Western Alps. (Endemic to SE France, just crossing into Italy. Elegant white or pale lilac flowers, delicately feathered outside. Usually flowers quite late 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**
- 392.300 : DELPHINIUM SEMIBARBATUM (D. zaili)** * Uzbekistan, Aktau, S of Langar. 800m. In steppe-vegetation on open slopes.. (A tuberous-rooted perennial, distributed both in steppe & seasonally moist habitats from Afghanistan up across Central Asia into the Tien Shan. Absolutely temperature-hardy, this does well in dry, continental climates but resents both summer & winter wetness. This dwarf steppe-form was only about 30cm. high with leaves cut into thready divisions & branching stems of beautiful, spurred, soft-yellow flowers. Taller in cultivation but with very fine, full flowers.) (50+) **D**
- 414.005 : DIPCADI SEROTINUM** * Spain, near Bornos. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (A strange bulb of sombre attraction, locally distributed in dry, rocky sites in SW Europe & NW Africa. In early summer, stems, about 30cm high, carry one-sided racemes of pendant greenish bells flushed with peach and brown. Seldom seen but not difficult in the bulb-frame.) (10+) **C**

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Eremurus : the giant asphodels of Central Asia

<p>443.809 : EREMURUS ALTAICUS * (10+) C</p> <p>444.029 : EREMURUS CRISTATUS * (10+) C</p> <p>444.043 : EREMURUS FUSCUS * (10+) C</p> <p>444.060 : EREMURUS HIMALAICUS * (10+) C</p> <p>444.075 : EREMURUS LACTIFLORUS * ... (10+) E</p>	<p>444.078 : EREMURUS OLGAE * (10+) C</p> <p>444.080 : EREMURUS REGELII * (10+) C</p> <p>444.084 : EREMURUS ROBUSTUS * (10+) C</p> <p>444.104 : EREMURUS SPECTABILIS * (10+) C</p> <p>444.150 : EREMURUS STENOPHYLLUS * ... (15+) B</p>
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519.202 : GENTIANA OLIVIERI Turkey, Siirt, E of Kozluk. 1000m. Among grasses & rich vegetation on clay hills. (The most western member of the mainly Central Asian Sect. *Aptera* : a beautiful, spring-flowering species with clustered heads of white-throated, sapphire-blue flowers on erect 20cm. stems, rising from neat rosettes of strap-shaped leaves. It goes completely dormant in summer and needs bulb-frame treatment or a rest in the alpine-house, if grown in the UK.) (50+) D

Fritillaria : our outstanding range of 2008 seeds

- 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*.) (10+) F
- 490.800 : FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE subsp. GLAUCOVIRIDIS Turkey, Adana, above Hasanbeyli to Fevzipasa. 1100m. Open stony areas among *Quercus* scrub on W-facing slopes. R. & R. Wallis 08-114. (A most graceful & beautiful species. Elegant, yellow-green flowers with a glaucous sheen. Endemic to this corner of Turkey. Wild seed, collected in Nov.) (15+) C
- 491.602 : FRITILLARIA ASSYRIACA subsp. MELANANTHERA * Turkey, Icel, W of Silifke. 850m. In stony terra rossa on scrub-covered limestone ridge. (Extremely local in an area between Silifke on the coast and Mut inland. Linear, channelled, grey-green leaves & narrow bells with pointed, reflexing 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
- 491.800 : FRITILLARIA AUREA * Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2000m. In turf, among limestone rocks. (Big, broadly bloated, bright citron-yellow bells, with ghostly browner chequering. Usually opens almost at ground-level & the stem gradually elongates to about 15cm. in height. A plant of alpine-steppe, usually on limestone, between 1800 and 3000m.) .. (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
- 492.201 : FRITILLARIA BUCCHARICA * Tajikistan, N of Duschanbe, upper Varzob valley. (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.) (15+) C
- 492.202 : FRITILLARIA BUCCHARICA * Uzbekistan, Chul-Bair range. (A much later flowering population.) (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. (A rather difficult, narrow serpentine-endemic. Little yellow conical bells on 10cm. stems.) (10+) F
- 492.718 : FRITILLARIA CAUCASICA * Armenia, Aragats range, Kasah river valley. (The species extends across Transcaucasia into NW Iran. As we know it in NE 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 were under the field-numbers JJA 16820 and JJA 17279.) (Dark, narrow bells like the Turkish endemic *F. armena*, though best placed close to the northern *F. caucasica* but who can say it will not end up as another new species.) (15+) E
- 492.870 : FRITILLARIA CHLORORHABDOTA * Iran, Lorestan, Dorud, N of Thiun village, Oshtaran Kuh. Ex G. Bakhshi Khaniki 084. (From the type-locality collection of this elegant, recently described species, allied to *F. assyriaca* & endemic to Iran. About 20cm. high with striped yellow & brown flowers. Attributed to "*F. canaliculata*" in the 1960's.) .. (10+) 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

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- 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.) (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. (We have not seen this population in flower. From the extreme NE limit of the distribution of this widespread and very variable taxon with brown-chequered bells. As far as we know, it does not occur in the Iranian Talish.) (15+) **C**
- 494.000 : FRITILLARIA DAVISII** * Greece, Lakonia, NW of Pirgos Dirou. Low, limestone hills. (Endemic to the S tip of the Mani peninsula & close to *F. graeca* but with shiny bright-green leaves & no green stripes on its tubby, brown-purple chequered bells. Although one of the most localised species in nature, it has proved to be one of the easiest to grow.) (15+) **B**
- 494.400 : FRITILLARIA DRENOVSKII** * Greece, Drama, Falakro above Volokas. 1500m. Among sparse *Pinus* in subalpine meadow. (One of our favourite species. Slender & elegant, with thin, greyish leaves on 15-20cm. stems. Narrow brown bells, varying from dark chocolate to honey-brown shades. Endemic solely to the Greek-Bulgarian border-ranges.) (15+) **E**
- 494.604 : FRITILLARIA EDUARDII** * Tajikistan, E of Duschanbe, Romit. (Distributed at about 2000m. in & around Tajikistan, this is a distinct, dwarfer relative of *F. imperialis*, flowering much earlier in spring. The pendant bells look outwards & are more open & broader than those of *F. imperialis*. In colour it varies from soft yellow-orange 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**
- 495.400 : 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, Akyarma 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+) **E**
- 495.708 : FRITILLARIA FORBESII** Turkey, Antalya, W of Göynük. 400m. Mixed forest on limestone. R. & R. Wallis 08-125. (Collected out of flower but almost certainly this species from near Forbes' 1842 type-locality. Lime-tinged, yellow bells. Near *F. carica*, with which it sometimes grows, but taller, at 20cm. or so, & with narrow, linear, bright-green leaves.) . (10+) **D**
- 495.853 : FRITILLARIA GIBBOSA** * Iran, Zanjan, NW of Zanjan. 1250m. Clay & gravel hills in river valley. (An exquisite & desirable pink-flowered species. A challenge to grow well. An early-flowering plant of dry areas with an extreme continental climate : very hot in summer, though its bulbs can grow deeply. Mottled pink-alabaster flowers on 20cm. stems.) . . . (10) **E**
- 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**
- 497.760 : 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 in 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**
- 498.400 : FRITILLARIA LEGIONENSIS** Spain, Leon, La Pola de Gordon. (An exceptionally interesting wild, type-locality collection 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. It is not in the *F. lusitanica* group : Martyn Rix thinks it is derived from a disjunct population akin to *F. montana* ; others have considered it closer to *F. involuocrata*.) (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 Vrondou. 1000m. Steep, stony, limestone slopes. (The classic form of this species with the upper leaves in a whorl of 3 above the nodding bells, variably chequered with brown-purple on a greenish ground & expanding below their pinched-in waists. Seldom-seen.) . . (15+) **C**
- 499.701 : 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, Ağrı, 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 Hisarcandır. 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**
- 500.400 : FRITILLARIA MUTABILIS** * Greece, Fokida, Oros Giona SW of Kaloskopi. 1800m. Among grasses on open, limestone slopes. (Kamari's name, in her 1991 account, for the populations from the N Peloponnese to the S Pindus, which do not fit into her concepts of *F. graeca* & *F. thessala*. More or less intermediate between these two.) (10+) **D**
- 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**

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- 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.) (15+) C
- 501.811 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII** * Turkey, Adiyaman, Nemrut Dağ. 2000m. Rocky, limestone slopes. (An elegant population of this variable species. Some forms here are a most distinct brick-orange form, almost the colour of *F. minuta*.) . (15+) D
- 501.813 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII** * Turkey, Konya, SSE of Bozkir. 1640m. (The bell-shaped flowers with recurved tips to the segments, on stems about 10cm. high are purplish-brown outside and yellow inside.) (15+) B
- 502.000 : FRITILLARIA PONTICA** * Turkey, Bolu, near Abant Golu. 1000m. In shade of conifers. (Big pale green, brown-tinted bells hang below a whorl of leaves. Native to Bulgaria & NW Turkey & usually easy outside 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 dwarfier, 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, only about 10cm. tall, with yellow-tipped, chocolate-brown, widely flaring bells. A striking little species & one of the best, most reliable species 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. Limestone. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (Only known from a few localities SW of Marmaris in the extreme SW corner of Turkey. Distinct from the others with bright yellow bells in its two, or occasionally three, broad, glaucous leaves, clasping the 20-30cm. stem.) . . (10+) E
- 502.820 : FRITILLARIA SIBTHORPIANA** subsp. **ENGINIANA** * Turkey, Mugla, NE of Marmaris. 50-1450m. (Described in 1995 from the serpentines & shales of the inland ranges on the opposite side of Marmaris from the type-race & distinguished from it by its 4 (rather than 2), shiny green leaves and dull-yellow to greenish yellow flowers..) (10) F
- 502.870 : FRITILLARIA SORORUM** * Turkey, Icel, NNE of Anamur. 950m. In scrub. (The true species from our type-locality coll. First 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

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- 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
- 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
- 504.209 : FRITILLARIA TUNTASIA** Greece, Kiklades, Serifos, Mega Livadi. M. Harvey coll. (Endemic to the islands of Kithnos & Serifos off the coast of Attica. Usually taller & more slender than allied *F. obliqua* with more greyish leaves up the 30cm. stems & up to 5 flowers. Strikingly beautiful with virtually black, conical bells with a glaucous bloom outside.) . . (15+) D
- 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
- 504.704 : FRITILLARIA WHITTALLII** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1900m Leafmould in rock-pockets. (Local & limited to isolated patches of humus-rich limestone-scrub around the tree-line of cedar-forests in Antalya & Isparta. Here, it is distinct from western populations in its rounder, darker bells in pale-green densely tessellated with vinous purple.) (10+) E
- 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. Glauous, 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. In shade under *Platanus* & *Pinus*. Ex D.M. Hoskins 98-22. (A beautiful snowdrop, flowering early in autumn.) . (10) E

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- 531.809 : GLADIOLUS ANATOLICUS** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1300m. (A handsome, purple-pink S Turkish endemic, 30-40cm. high, related to the Cypriot *G. triphyllus*. Usually grows in scrub over limestone. Easy in a bulb-frame.) (15+) **B**
- 532.000 : GLADIOLUS ATROVIOLACEUS** * Iran, Lorestan, W of Azna. 1900m. Fallow-fields. (Splendid, 60cm. high species with rich, dusky violet-purple flowers. Extremely hardy & possible in a well-drained site in full sun in the UK.) . . (15+) **C**
- 532.309 : GLADIOLUS ILLYRICUS** Spain, Segovia, El Espinar. 1300m. R.D.Dominguez coll. (A hardy species, distributed through S & W Europe. Red-purple flowers on 50cm. tall stems. Easy in the UK, where it is a very rare native.) . (15+) **B**
- 532.360 : GLADIOLUS IMBRICATUS** Lithuania. Wet meadow. (A hardy species from eastern Europe through Russia to the Ukraine. Dense, one-sided spikes with up to 12, purple flowers on 80cm. stems. Like the somewhat more southern *G. palustris*, a species of seasonally wet habitats in cold climates. It should be well suited to British gardens.) (15+) **B**
- 532.601 : GLADIOLUS KOTSCHYANUS** * Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 2800m. Along seasonal, snow-melt stream. (A soft-lilac, 30cm., alpine-meadow form of this species of spring-wet, grassland habitats in cold E Anatolia.) (15+) **B**
- 532.602 : GLADIOLUS KOTSCHYANUS** * Turkey, Erzurum, Kop Dag. 2400m. Among *Salix* in wet-flush. (A good deep-crimson montane form, originally collected as a dwarf variant but it now reaches 40cm. in cultivation.) (15+) **B**
- 532.810 : GLADIOLUS PALUSTRIS** * No data. An attractive plant very seldom seen in UK gardens, though it is utterly hardy and well-adapted to the climate. Distributed in moist meadows, here and there though central & E Europe, from SE France to the Ukraine. About 30cm. high with a loose, secund spike of up to 6 purplish red flowers in early summer. (15+) **B**
- 563.001 : HELLEBORUS VESICARIUS** * Turkey, Gaziantep, hills between Gaziantep & Sackagoz. c. 1000m. Among sparse scrub in terra rossa over limestone. (Summer-dormant with spectacular, inflated seed-capsules.) (10+) **D**
- 567.018 : HERMODACTYLUS TUBEROSUS** * Greece, Crete. Ex D.M.Hoskins 02-10. (The irresistible, green & velvety-black 'iris' of the Mediterranean in a form in which the green has a distinctly bluish sheen . Tuberos-rooted & summer-dormant, this is easy enough to grow outside in the UK but needs a very hot, dry spot to flower well.) (15+) **B**
- Hyacinthella : a charming and neglected genus**
- 570.954 : HYACINTHELLA ACUTILOBA** * Turkey, Erzincan, N of Erzincan to Kolcekmezdaği Geçidi. 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** * 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**
- 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. 'Clean' pure-blue stock '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 & not in the least 'bluebell' like.) . . (15+) **B**

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- 572.500 : HYACINTHUS LITWINOWII** * Iran, Khorasan, W of Bojnurd. 1200m. Steep, open, loose, stony slopes. (A Kopet Dag endemic. Most distinct in its rosettes of very broad, flat basal leaves, in the centre of which several very short, arching stems carry a succession of delicately scented hyacinth-flowers, variable from palest ice-blue to soft lilac-pink, opening near ground-level in early spring. It needs a hotter, drier summer rest than the other species in this genus.) (10) **E**
- 572.550 : HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS** (subsp. *orientalis*) * Turkey, Gaziantep, Nur Daglari, 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, Nemrut Dag. 2000m. Limestone. . . . (10) **D**
- 572.658 : HYACINTHUS TRANSCASPICUS** * Iran, Mazandaran, Tuyeh. 2000m. Ex a 1978 P. Wendelbo coll. (An Iranian endemic from the mountain-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 very 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**

Iris : we list our full range of seeds

- 583.470 : IRIS ALBOMARGINATA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Pskem range, Ichnatschsaï valley. (A name much misapplied to other species. The true species is restricted to a few currently inaccessible localities at very high altitudes. About 15cm. tall with up to 5 flowers, usually in sky-blue with almost white blades with dark feathering.) (5) **F**
- 584.308 : IRIS AUCHERI** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 2000-2300m. Rock-ledges & on open stony slopes. (An excellent Juno and one of the easier ones to grow in the UK. About 30-50cm. high with several blue flowers appearing successively from among papery bracts. There are plenty good deep-coloured forms in this locality.) . . . (10) **C**
- 584.321 : IRIS AUCHERI from WHITE FORMS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Diyarbakir, Leylek. 800m. Ex KPPZ 90-156 (From the superlative clone 'Snowflake' originally selected in flower in the wild from this extraordinarily variable population & hand-pollinated in cultivation. Don't miss these superlative junos, which are not so difficult to grow.) (8) **E**
- 584.322 : IRIS AUCHERI from DEEPEST BLUE-PURPLE FORMS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Field data as above. Ex KPPZ 90-157 (Seeds from 'Shooting Star' hand-pollinated with other exceptionally deep ink-violet forms : "anything darker will be black". "Amazing plants" comments Henrik Zetterlund. A show-stopper when well-grown.) (8) **E**
- 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**
- 585.320 : IRIS BUCCHARICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * No data. Originally from the old commercial, bicoloured stock with creamy white flowers with a bright yellow blade to the falls but successive generations of seedlings have tended to become altogether yellower, like the wild forms. Vigorous, increasing well, about 30cm. tall with several flowers appearing from the axils of the upper, shiny green leaves. Like *I. magnifica*, successful outside in a sunny site in drier parts of the UK.) (15+) **B**
- 585.431 : IRIS CAPNOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, NW of Angren. Igneous rock pockets & ledges. (Listed in 2001 under our field-number JJA 17515 as an unidentified wild coll. Differs a little from the type description but is almost certainly this. Several flowers of translucent, smoky, brownish grey on 15 cm. stems.) (5) **F**
- 585.602 : IRIS CAUCASICA** subsp. **TURCICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2300m. Steep, stony slopes. (Easier than some but still a fairly temperamental plant for the specialist. Up to 4 translucent, yellow flowers, sometimes green tinged, open on stems of about 15cm., clothed with 4-7, broad, grey-green leaves.) (8) **E**
- 585.700 : IRIS CYCLOGLOSSA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Afghanistan, SW of Herat. 1450-1700m. Seasonally moist, grassy places near streams. Ex Hedge, Wendelbo & Ekberg 7727. (A superlative, spectacular species, unlike any other *Iris*, & known only from the currently inaccessible type-locality. Slender, branching stems, about 30cm high, with up to 3, very large, flat, violet-blue flowers, shaded white & yellow-blotched on the falls. Not at all difficult in the bulb-frame or alpine-house but needs some skill & care to maintain, though grown successfully by some in the open garden in the UK.) (10+) **C**
- 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 still 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**

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- 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**
- 587.003 : IRIS GALATICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Kayseri, W of Pinarbaşı. 1500m. Steppe vegetation. (A dwarf central Turkish endemic with a more northern distribution than *I. stenophylla* and *I. persica*. Variable in colour and markings. Western forms tend to be in translucent yellows and silvery-purples with deeper coloured, vinous-purple falls.) (5) **E**
- 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. Nearer to *I. reticulata* in general appearance : distinguished by its thready filaments & narrower falls which have a much smaller central zone of blue blotches. These wild forms are more variable in colour than the old commercial stock : deeper blue or purple shading contrasting with a white ridge on the falls not the yellow one of commercial stock under this name.) (8) **E**
- 588.909 : IRIS HOOGIANA** (Sect. *Regelia*) * Tajikistan, Varsob Gorge, near Chinoro. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (A local Tajikistan endemic, perhaps the easiest of the 'arils' & often considered the epitome of what an iris should be. Large, beautifully proportioned flowers of classic shape, in pure, soft lavender-blue with linear, yellow beards on 40cm. stems. A stout species which has been grown outside in the UK but is easier with protection to give it a dry summer rest.) (10+) **C**
- 589.353 : IRIS HYMENOSPETHA subsp. LEPTONEURA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2250m. Among steppe vegetation on steep clay & shale slopes. (A distinct, little-known dwarf relative of *I. persica*, barely in cultivation. It extends S from the Hamadan area through the Zagros towards Esfahan. One or two pale, translucent yellow, almost stemless flowers with navy-blue zones below their yellow crests appear between curved, silver-edged leaves. Difficult.) (8) **E**
- 589.605 : IRIS IBERICA subsp. ELEGANTISSIMA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) Turkey, Iğdir, N of Tuzluca. 1000m. Loose igneous slopes with sparse *Artemisia* & *Salvia* scrub. (Wild seed of 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**
- 590.100 : IRIS JUNONIA** (Sect. *Iris*) * Turkey, Antalya, Gidengelmez Dag, S of Madenli. 1900m. Fissures on limestone-cliff. (A very local bearded iris from high altitudes in the Taurus. Here it inclines towards the W Turkish *I. purpureo-bracteata*, in its somewhat inflated, purple-tinged bracts. Pale yellow, tinged with purple in this form. 30-40 cm. high.) (8) **C**
- 590.268 : IRIS KOLPAKOWSKIANA** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, W of Chimgan. (A very odd species, placed in this subgenus with the 'reticulatas' & resembling them in its bulbs but somewhat 'juno-like' in its narrow, channelled leaves. Pale blue or purple flowers with rich, red-purple blades. A plant of open, stony slopes at up to 1300m. in the western Tien Shan, where it flowers along the melting snow-patches, this has always been a challenge to grow.) (8) **F**
- 590.300 : IRIS KOPETDAGENSIS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Iran, Khorasan, Bojnurd, E of Tang Rah. 1200m. Steep, loose limestone slopes & among scrub. (Extends from this area, through the Kopet Dag & into Afghanistan. About 20cm. high with broad, curved, overlapping leaves & up to 9 yellow-green flowers with bright yellow crests on the falls.) (5) **F**
- 590.330 : IRIS KOROLKOWII** (Sect. *Regelia*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, NW of Angren. 1300m. Among grasses on open, stony, igneous slopes. (One of the most elegant & beautiful of all irises. The erect or incurving standards & long, pointed, sharply deflexed falls with sparse, dark-haired beards are both in ivory-white, delicately veined with dark brown to brown-purple, which flushes into the ground-colour. Not as easy to grow as literature would lead you to believe.) . . (5) **E**
- 590.500 : IRIS LATIFOLIA** (*I. xiphioides*) (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**
- 590.754 : IRIS LUTESCENS** (*I. chamaeiris*) (Sect. *Iris*) * France, Alpes-Maritimes, N of Grasse. (A dwarf bearded iris, easily grown on the rock garden or other well-drained site. From purple-flowered plants, though it can vary to yellow.) . (10+) **A**
- 590.800 : IRIS LYCOTIS** (*I. iberica* subsp. *lycotis*) (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Iran, West Azerbayejan, N of Khoi. 1380m. Among steppe vegetation on low hills. (Huge flowers densely veined on both standards and falls with a netting of maroon-black on a grey-white ground & with a big, dark, velvety signal-patch are carried on comparatively short stems. The only name available for the very variable, dark-veined irises, which extend locally all the way down the western mountains of Iran to the ranges behind Esfahan, Shiraz and beyond. We feel that the more southern Zagros taxa have different affinities to the northern ones, which can intergrade with *I. iberica*. This collection is from quite near the type-locality in Nakhichevan) (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 & more like the dark western species, such as *Iris sofarana*, than those from nearer the northern type-locality. Large flowers densely netted on standards and falls with maroon-black & with a big, black velvet signal-patch. We find these southern forms more of a challenge to grow.) (5) F
- 590.900 : IRIS MAGNIFICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Among scrub in seasonally moist site. (Best known 'juno' & the easiest to grow but a rather rare, localized species in the wild. Reaching about 60cm. in height this is the tallest of the 'junos' with glossy, green leaves & up to 7, pale lilac-blue flowers.) (10+) C
- 591.061 : IRIS MEDA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2400m. Among steppe-vegetation on steep slopes. (A striking *Iris*, very close to *I. sari* (not accepted as occurring in Iran) but the falls are tucked in. The ground-colour is yellow, veined with dull brown & with a dense beard of bright yellow hairs above a maroon-black signal patch. This collection from the central Zagros range is diverse with flowers varying in ground colour from bright yellows to browns.) (5) F
- 591.250 : IRIS NICOLAI** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tajikistan, Varzob valley, near Kandara. (A superlative, dwarf Juno, which can be considered a differently coloured race of *I. rosenbachiana* but we retain the name for the material from this locality which corresponds to the protologue of the species in its combination of brown-purple and cream flowers with bright orange crests. Hand-pollinated seeds should produce similar seedlings. Not easy and resents excess moisture at any time.) (5) F
- 591.311 : IRIS aff. NUSAIRIENSIS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Malatya, ESE of Malatya. 1850m. Among sparse *Acantholimon* & *Astragalus* in gravelly soil on exposed summit ridge. (Like nothing any of us has seen previously in Turkey. In facies like blue Syrian *I. nusairiensis* & from a very similar habitat but the 1 to 3 flowers are soft-yellow with a large, round, rich egg-yolk yellow patch on the falls. Arnis Seisums suggests we provisionally place it close to *I. nusairiensis*. Whether it ends up as a new species or is placed at some level under *I. nusairiensis* will depend on the results of cytological work.) (10+) F
- 591.330 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, SE of Parkent. 1200m. In gritty clay or between granite boulders on NW-facing slope. (About 20cm. tall with 3-4 creamy, pale yellow or almost white flowers, blotched with deep yellow on the falls, on violet-tinged tubes. Nothing to do with the more easily grown, taller plant (a yellow-flowered *I. bucharica*) which unfortunately still circulates under this name in cultivation..) (5) E
- 591.331 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan area. (A vigorous population, about 30cm. tall with 3-4 pale greenish-yellow flowers with a barely dissected deeper yellow crest. The form illustrated in Rix & Phillips. Local populations can vary a lot & it is likely that the species will be divided into several taxa.) (8) E
- 591.334 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES from DWARF FORM** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Kurama range. (The shortest, stockiest form known. Only about 15cm. tall, if grown in character, with up to 4 white flowers, suffused with lemon-cream & with a deeply fringed, lemon-yellow crest. Hand-pollinated seed from isolated plants.) (5) F
- 591.336 : IRIS aff. ORCHIOIDES** (Sect. *Scorpiris*) * Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Open slopes. (From our 2002 collection, under the field number JJA 17603, which belongs to a taxon to be described by Arnis Seisums as a new species. The type-locality will be N Uzbekistan. Barely in cultivation but far from impossible to grow.) (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
- 592.404 : IRIS PARVULA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tajikistan, Hissar range, Karatag valley. (A rare and distinct plant with 10cm. stems clothed with a few, narrow, strap-shaped leaves and bearing translucent, greenish cream flowers. A high altitude species & a difficult plant to grow well in more temperate climates, as it needs a long, cold period in winter.) (5) F
- 592.509 : IRIS PERSICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Tunceli, NW of Tunceli. 950-1000m. Among deciduous scrub. (Possibly the most beautiful, most variable & certainly the most widespread of the Turkish junos, extending S into N Iraq & N Syria but not, in spite of its name, into Iran. About 10cm. high with up to 4 flowers on long tubes from the tuft of 3-4, tapered, white-margined leaves in early spring. It is very sensitive to excess moisture & not an easy species to grow. Striking purple-brown forms with yellow crests & intricate markings occur in this little-collected eastern locality, rich in endemics.) (5) F
- 592.510 : IRIS PERSICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Malatya, E of Malatya. 1050m. In steppe vegetation. (5) E
- 592.513 : IRIS PERSICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Nigde, SW of Ciftehan. 1200m. Open, loose, igneous slope. (5) E
- 592.518 : IRIS PERSICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Diyarbakir, NW of Ergani, W slope of Sakiz Dagı. 850m. Steep slopes of calcareous shale. (Erich Pasche colls. from this area are rich yellow with purple blotches on the falls.) (5) F
- 592.519 : IRIS PERSICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Mardin, NW of Mardin. 1100m. Open slopes. (Silver-grey forms, heavily marked with red-purple on the falls, from this area have been called *I.p. var. mardinensis*.) (5) F
- 594.200 : IRIS PSEUDOCAUCASICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Iran, West Azerbayejan, between Disaj & Agh Bolagh. 1870m. Gravelly clay slopes. (A small juno, about 10cm. high, with curved, channelled leaves with silver-white ribs & margins & up to 4 flowers with yellow-crested falls. Here the ground-colour is usually in translucent shades of yellow.) (8) E

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- 595.350 : IRIS REGIS-UZZIAE** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Jordan, hills SW of Ras an Naqb. (A recently described juno with short, 15cm stems, packed with curved leaves at the base & carrying up to 3 flowers, usually in pale lemon-yellow with deep-yellow-ridged falls. It responds quite well under glass in the UK with careful watering & minimal frost-protection.) (8) **F**
- 595.405 : IRIS REICHENBACHII from PURPLE FORM** (Sect. *Iris*) * Greece, Kavala, Pangeo, Akrovouni. 480m. Maquis on limestone pavement. Ex R.& R.Wallis 01-24 (The dwarf bearded iris of the central Balkan mountains. Not easily separable from *I. suaveolens* but distinct from *I. pumila* and *I. attica*. About 20cm. tall with 1-3 dusky violet-purple flowers.) . (8) **C**
- 595.406 : IRIS REICHENBACHII from YELLOW FORM** (Sect. *Iris*) * Greece, Kavala, Pangeo, Akrovouni. 480m. Maquis on limestone pavement. Ex R.& R.Wallis 01-24 (A yellow-flowered form from the same locality.) (8) **C**
- 595.798 : IRIS RETICULATA** (var. *reticulata*) (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Turkey, Tunceli, Pülümür Çay valley S of Kirmizi-Köprü. 1000m. Open areas among sparse deciduous scrub. (An attractive red-purple form.) (8) **D**
- 595.810 : IRIS aff. RETICULATA** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki. 2500m. Loose, SW-facing limestone slope. (Ice-blue, almost white, but dark-blue on the blade of the falls. This is an undescribed taxon, distinct from *I. reticulata* in several features : it carries its capsules on arching, wiry pedicels, like *I. pamphylica*.) (8) **E**
- 596.059 : IRIS ROSENBACHIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tajikistan, Hisar range, Harangon valley. (An exquisite, very variable, dwarf juno with bright green foliage. Currently accepted as including *I. baldschuanica* and *I. nicolai*, which latter species this coll. closely resembles in colour. Rated as "one of the most beautiful forms" & a good grower. Large flowers are basically white, tinted with violet and with a prominent rich red-purple blotch below the broad orange-yellow crest on the blade of the falls. Intolerant of excess moisture, it can be difficult to maintain over a long period but usually progresses well from seed. Growing this in Cambridge, UK, Norman Stevens considers it to be one of the easier dwarf ones.) (10+) **E**
- 596.063 : IRIS ROSENBACHIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tajikistan, Darvas, near Iol. (Quite distinct with somewhat smaller, earlier flowers than the Harangon population. Cream with a smoky suffusion. Violet purple blotch on the falls.) . . . (5) **E**
- 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. Many 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 with a large signal-patch of velvety maroon-black below the cream to deep yellow beard. Some plants in this locality can vary to bluish tones, perhaps due to introgression from *I. kirkwoodii*.) (5) **E**
- 596.604 : IRIS SARI** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Turkey, Sivas, W of Gürün. 1800m. Montane steppe on open slopes. (From a distinctive population with strongly falcate leaves, a neat dwarf habit and rather darkly veined flowers.) (5) **F**
- 596.802 : IRIS SCHACHTII** (Sect. *Iris*) * Turkey, Malatya, WNW of Darende. 1500m. Open, limestone slopes. (Mainly pale yellow forms here of this fine, dwarf bearded iris, 15-20cm. high & endemic to central Anatolia. More or less a dwarfer version of *I. taochia* but much less vigorous with us, though it has settled in & flowers well here under glass.) (8) **D**
- 596.804 : IRIS SCHACHTII from PURPLE FORMS** (Sect. *Iris*) * Turkey, Sivas, W of Gurun. 1800m. In montane steppe vegetation on limestone. (From selected rich wine-purple forms, which predominate at this higher altitude.) (5) **D**
- 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**
- 597.802 : IRIS SINTENISII** (subsp. *sintensisii*) (Ser. *Spuriae*) * Turkey, Bolu, near Abant Golu. 1000m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A Balkan & NW Turkish species, about 30cm. high & an excellent, tolerant garden-plant for a sunny site in the UK. Compact clumps of grassy leaves & rich violet-blue flowers, rather like large versions of *I. reticulata*.) (10+) **B**
- 598.847 : IRIS STENOPHYLLA** (subsp. *stenophylla*) (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Konya, W of Erenkaya. 1650m. Open areas of rotten granite along ridge. (The beautiful dwarf species, distributed along the interior ranges of the Cilician Taurus. Several curved, green leaves cluster near the ground concealing the short stem carrying 1 or 2, wide flowers in shades of violet-blue with violet-mottled, white zones around the yellow crests. Easier to grow than *I. persica* & *I. galatica*.) (5) **F**
- 599.130 : IRIS STOLONIFERA** (Sect. *Regelia*) * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Among grasses on open, stony slope. (A 20-30cm. high species from S Uzbekistan & Tajikistan. Its ruffled flowers with linear sky-blue beards are distinct but it is very variable in colour in tints of violets & blues shading into chocolate-browns. A good plant to introduce yourself to the 'arils' : much easier than any in Section *Oncocyclus* but still needs a dry summer rest.) (5) **D**
- 599.138 : IRIS STOLONIFERA** (Sect. *Regelia*) * Uzbekistan, Chulbair range, near Sina. Ex ARJA 98-04. (From outstanding clones selected in the wild from an extremely variable population. Lots of coffee-colours and deep violets.) (8) **D**

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- 599.806 : IRIS TAOCHIA from PURPLE FORM** (Sect. *Iris*) * Turkey, Erzurum, N of Tortum. 1600m. Steep, open, stony slopes. (A choice, compact, local iris from igneous slopes in a small area NE of Erzurum. Prominent, broad foliage & branched stems reaching about 30cm. with flowers in dusky shades of both yellow & purple with yellow-haired beards. These are growing next each other &, although seed is hand-pollinated, it may produce a range of colours.) (10+) C
- 599.807 : IRIS TAOCHIA from YELLOW FORM** (Sect. *Iris*) * Data as above. Flowers in smoky, pale-yellow. . . (10+) C
- 600.100 : IRIS TROJANA** (Sect. *Iris*) * No data. W Turkish bearded iris with distinctive, bicoloured flowers. Pale blue standards & red-purple falls with beards of white, yellow-tipped hairs. 60cm. Usually good outside in a hot site in the UK. . . . (8) B
- 600.209 : IRIS TUBERGENIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, SE of Parkent. 1100m. (About 15cm. high in flower with broad, white-margined leaves and 1-3 bright yellow flowers with crested falls.) (5) F
- 600.600 : IRIS URMIENSIS** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) (*I. barnumae* subsp. *barnumae* f. *urmiensis*) * Iran, 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.) (8) F
- 600.905 : IRIS VICARIA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tajikistan, Varsob valley. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (A splendid Central Asian species, sometimes confused with *I. magnifica* (it differs in lacking wings on the falls) & just as robust & growable. About 50cm. high with pale blue-violet flowers, crested with white & blotched with yellow on the falls.) (15+) B
- 601.000 : IRIS WARLEYENSIS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Among grasses on steep, open slope. (A superlative & spectacular species. About 30cm. high with up to 5 flowers in sky-blue with the broad blade of the falls in contrasting rich violet-purple, edged with white & with a yellow zone around the orange-yellow crest. Still a rare plant in cultivation but not particularly difficult to grow in bulb-frame conditions in the UK.) (8) E
- 601.012 : IRIS WARLEYENSIS from SELECTED DEEP VIOLET FORMS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Susi-Stau range. (Hand-pollinated seeds from the most richly coloured forms, selected in a different area of southern Uzbekistan to the other population we list. With its contrasting orange-yellow crests, this is indeed a striking juno.) (5) F
- 601.109 : IRIS WILLMOTTIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, Sajasu valley. (Described originally in 1901 from material grown by Ellen Willmott. Russian botanists applied the invalid name *I. caerulea* to it. Very rarely seen in cultivation (the plant grown as "*I. willmottiana alba*" is a form of *I. bucharica*). About 20cm. high, with glossy leaves & up to 8, showy, white-crested, soft lavender-blue flowers, blotched with white & deeper purple on the falls.) (8) E
- 601.409 : IRIS XIPHIIUM** (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
- 601.700 : IRIS ZENAIDAE** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, Kugart valley. (A lovely 'juno' recently introduced from its seldom-visited type-locality. About 3, large flowers in rich violet-blue, heavily marked with deeper blue on the haft of the falls & around the white crest. So far proving to be a "very good grower" in the Baltic republics.) (8) E
- 604.031 : IXIOLIRION TATARICUM** (subsp. *tataricum*) * Iran, West Azarbayjan, S of Silvaneh. 1600m. Cultivated land. (This is an excellent bulb with an umbel of big, violet-blue trumpets on wiry stems about 30-60cm. tall. Very hardy and quite easily grown outside in most of the UK if given a sunny, dry, well-drained site. If you don't grow it, try it.) (20+) C
- 617.010 : LAPIEDRA MARTINEZII** * No data. A distinct, isolated monotypic genus in *Amaryllidaceae*, growing in calcareous crevices in a few sites in S Spain & extending to some coastal cliffs in NW Morocco. Umbels of up to 9 white, flat flowers open on 20cm. stems in late summer before the appearance of the dark, linear leaves with grey central stripes. This needs a good baking in summer to flower well but has proved perfectly temperature-hardy with us under unheated glass. (8) E
- 625.071 : LEONTICE LEONTOPETALUM subsp. EWERSMANNII** * Iran, Bakhtiari, NW of Farsan. Steep, stony slopes. (A summer-dormant, tuberous member of the *Berberidaceae*. Clusters of yellow flowers appear above the beautifully cut, grey leaves in early spring. Very handsome in flower, foliage & in its inflated, pinkish white balloon-like fruits. Well-suited to bulb-frame conditions. It does not increase vegetatively and must be grown from seed & virtually unknown in gardens.) . (5) D

Lilium : from SW Europe to Iran

We shall list these with descriptions & full field data in a future list. Brief field-data, where relevant will be on the packets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 633.412 : LILIUM aff. CILIATUM * (10+) E | 634.401 : LILIUM POMPONIUM *.. . . . (15+) D |
| 633.900 : LILIUM KESSELRINGIANUM . . (10+) E | 634.500 : LILIUM PONTICUM (10+) E |
| 633.950 : LILIUM LEDEBOURII * (Iran). . . (10+) E | 634.660 : L. P. aff. var. ARTVINENSE (15+) D |
| 633.955 : L. LEDEBOURII * (Azerbaijan). . . (10+) E | 634.808 : LILIUM PYRENAICUM * (10+) C |
| 634.200 : L. MONADELPHUM v. ARMENUM . . (10+) D | 635.220 : LILIUM SZOVITSIANUM *.. . . . (10+) B |

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Muscari : we offer some choice species

Descriptions & field data for these were in our last (September, 2008) list. Brief field-data, where relevant will be on the packets.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 687.950 : MUSCARI ANATOLICUM * (15+) C | 689.800 : MUSCARI LATIFOLIUM * (20+) B |
| 688.002 : MUSCARI ARMENIACUM* (20+) B | 689.850 : MUSCARI LEUCOSTOMUM * . . . (20+) C |
| 688.012 : M. ARMENIACUM PINK FORM *. (15+) E | 689.900 : MUSCARI LONGIPES * (15+) C |
| 688.101 : MUSCARI AUCHERI * (20+) A | 690.000 : MUSCARI MACROCARPUM * . . . (10+) D |
| 688.205 : MUSCARI AZUREUM * (15+) D | 690.040 : MUSCARI MASSAYANUM * (10+) E |
| 688.500 : MUSCARI BOURGAEI * (15+) D | 690.050 : MUSCARI aff. MASSAYANUM * .. (10+) E |
| 688.600 : MUSCARI CAUCASICUM * (15+) A | 690.080 : MUSCARI MCBEATHIANUM * .. (15+) D |
| 688.705 : MUSCARI COELESTE * (15+) D | 690.150 : MUSCARI MIRUM * (10) E |
| 689.050 : MUSCARI aff. COMOSUM * (15+) A | 690.201 : MUSCARI MUSCARIMI * (10) D |
| 689.210 : MUSCARI CYCLADICUM * (10+) C | 690.550 : MUSCARI PALLENS * (20+) C |
| 689.270 : MUSCARI DISCOLOR * (15+) D | 690.700 : MUSCARI PSEUDOMUSCARI * .. (20+) B |
| 689.300 : MUSCARI aff. DISCOLOR * (15+) C | 691.008 : MUSCARI SPREITZENHOFERI * . (10) C |
| 689.450 : MUSCARI GRANDIFOLIUM * . . . (20+) B | 691.202 : MUSCARI TENUIFLORUM * . . . (15+) A |

Narcissus : the finest range of species available anywhere

- 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
- 693.818 : NARCISSUS ASSOANUS (*N. juncifolius*, *N. requienii*) Spain, Segovia, Moral de Homuez. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A wild collection of this charming plant made much further South in central Spain.) (20+) B
- 694.004 : NARCISSUS ASTURIENSIS Spain, Leon, La Pola de Gordon. (The dwarfest & one of the most desirable trumpet daffodils. Only around 10cm. tall with concolorous, yellow flowers, the segments lying closely along the waisted, frilled corona. A species from acid, stony areas & turf at high altitudes in the mountains of NW Spain & N Portugal.) (20+) D
- 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 *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
- 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
- 698.350 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. "VIRIDITUBIS"** * Portugal. Ex M.Salmon & J. Blanchard 204. (Not a valid name, as far as we know but coined by Mike Salmon for a population with persistent green perianth-tubes.) (15+) C
- 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
- 700.321 : NARCISSUS DUBIUS** * Spain. Ex M. Salmon 528. No further data. (Smallest of Section *Tazzettiae*, 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
- 700.324 : NARCISSUS DUBIUS** Spain, Alicante, Beniarda, Xerta. 500m. (Wild seeds of the smallest member of Section *Tazzettiae*, sometimes separated into its own Subsection *Dubiae*. Thought to have originated from a hybrid between *N. papyraceus* & *N. assoanus*, this attractive little plant remains little-known in cultivation.) (10+) D
- 700.980 : NARCISSUS EUGENIAE** * Spain, Teruel, Montes de Tarascon above Valdolinares. 1500m. In turf. Ex J.W.Blanchard 87-14 (From a type-locality coll. of this dwarf, snow-melt trumpet daffodil, opening its yellow flowers on very short stems. Currently included as a subsp. of *N. pseudonarcissus* & beautifully illustrated on p. 73 of John's monograph.) . . . (10+) D
- 701.003 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Spain, La Carolina, Collado de los Jardines. Ex a J.W.Blanchard coll. (An excellent yellow jonquil, distributed along the drainage of the Tagus. A poorly defined species in a confusing group.) (20+) C
- 701.004 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Spain, Ciudad Real, Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex J.W.Blanchard 86-01. . . . (20+) C
- 701.505 : NARCISSUS HEDRAEANTHUS** Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla, Collado de los Jardines. Ex JWB 02-10. (Little hoop-petticoat species with much exerted anthers, confined to a small area of SE Spain. Not the easiest to grow well.) . (10+) E

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- 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**
- 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**

Narcissus miniatus : a distinctive autumn-flowering species

- 702.259 : NARCISSUS MINIATUS** (*N. serotinus*) Turkey, İçel, E of Akdere. 185m. Open areas among *Quercus coccifera* scrub on limestone. R.& R. Wallis 08-122. (*N. serotinus*, flowering between September & December, has recently been considered to encompass two species. As a whole, it is distributed around all of the Mediterranean coastal areas, except for most of Egypt & Turkey, whence there are very few collections. Bob & Rannveig Wallis tell us the forms here were particularly fine. Sweet-scented white, flowers with little, orange-yellow coronas on 20cm. stems recall a miniature *N. poeticus*. For the alpine-house or bulb-frame, where it needs a thorough drying-out in a warm temperature in summer.) (15+) **C**
- 702.450 : NARCISSUS NEVADENSIS** * Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, upper Rio Monachil valley. 2200m. Wet-flush on W-facing slope. (Isolated, very local Sierra Nevada endemic, trumpet-daffodil, generally best outside in the UK. Differs from *N. longispathus* mainly in its white & pale yellow, bicoloured flowers. Usually about 30cm. high.) (15+) **C**
- 702.500 : NARCISSUS OBVALLARIS** UK, Wales, below Ffostrasol. 150m. Open grassland & deciduous woodland. (Our lovely, local Welsh trumpet daffodil. Really an imaginary taxon but generally different to more eastern British colonies of *N. pseudonarcissus* in its horizontal to upward-facing flowers which tend to be concolourous not bicoloured.) (20+) **B**
- 702.701 : NARCISSUS POPYRACEUS** (subsp. *papyraceus*) * Morocco, near Taza. Ex JWB 88-08. (8) **B**
- 702.702 : NARCISSUS POPYRACEUS** * 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 POPYRACEUS** * No data but from a vigorous, free-flowering clone, almost certainly originating in Morocco. (Clusters of richly scented, white flowers in late winter. Needs a hot, dry summer rest to flower well.) . . (10) **B**
- 703.001 : NARCISSUS PEREZ-CHISCANOI** * Spain, Ciudad Real, Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex 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+) **B**
- 703.705 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS** * France, Auvergne. Ex J.W. Blanchard 94-01 (This may be better placed under *N. bicolor* but the French plants have been called *N. pseudonarcissus* for so long that we stick it.) (10+) **B**
- 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**

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- 705.701 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA subsp. WATIERI** * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2300m. Moist or shaded sites on rocky slopes. (One of the most beautiful of wild daffodils. The incomparable, crystalline-white race from the central High Atlas. We have only found it on acid soils. Grow it cool & never bake it when dormant.) (10+) C
- 706.304 : NARCISSUS SEROTINUS** * Portugal, Castillo Marim. Ex J.W.Blanchard 03-08. (An autumn-flowering species seldom seen in cultivation. White flowers with yellow coronas appear before the leaves, if any. Not difficult to grow but it needs to be kept very hot & dry in summer to ensure regular flowering. See also the wild collection of *N. miniatus*.) (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, creamy 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, these pale yellow colonies occur with the pure-white type-race 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
- 738.100 : ORNITHOGALUM ARCUATUM** * Turkey, Van, W of Yukari Narlica. 2200m. Stony alluvium. (A tall, handsome species with cylindrical racemes of many white flowers, with green fascia outside, on 1.5m. stems.) (20+) A
- 738.230 : ORNITHOGALUM BUNGEI** * Iran, Mazanderan, near Siabishe. 1900m. Ex SLIZE 98-71. (A very fine Persian endemic, restricted to the Elburz Mts. & recently introduced. Up to 25 big, white flowers with grey-green-tinged exteriors arranged in a fairly dense raceme on a 30cm. tall scape. Best given a long, dry rest in summer.) (15+) C
- 738.660 : ORNITHOGALUM MONTANUM** * No data. A very variable species from SE Europe & SW Asia. About 20cm. tall with racemes of white flowers in late spring. Hardy & easily grown outside in the UK but never a nuisance. (20+) A
- 738.709 : ORNITHOGALUM NARBONENSE** Spain, Burgos, Orbaneja del Castillo. 1000m. R.D.Dominguez coll. (Wide-spread in the Mediterranean area E to Iran. Cylindrical racemes of white flowers on stems on 60cm. tall stems.) (20+) A
- 739.158 : ORNITHOGALUM PLATYPHYLLUM** * Armenia, Daralagez, near Vardaovit. (A fine plant of seasonally wet sites from Turkey to N Iran. About 30cm. tall with compact racemes of large white & green flowers.) (15+) B
- 739.170 : ORNITHOGALUM PONTICUM** * Ukraine, Krim (Crimea), near Yalta. (A handsome species with dense heads of pure-white flowers. Quite recently described and related to the central European *O. pyramidale*. 60cm.) (20+) C
- 739.250 : ORNITHOGALUM PYRAMIDALE** * No data. Long racemes of white, green-striped flowers. (15+) A
- 739.309 : ORNITHOGALUM PYRENAICUM** Spain, Segovia, El Espinar. 1330m. R.D.Dominguez coll. (Easily grown & elegant with slender racemes, up to 1m. tall, of many, starchy flowers in a gentle yellowish-green.) (20+) A
- 739.409 : ORNITHOGALUM REVERCHONII** * Spain, Cadiz, near Grazalema. Crevices in limestone cliffs. Ex an I. Barton coll.. (Showy, narrowly endemic chasmophyte. Large white flowers on 60cm. tall stems. Bulb-frame in UK.) . . . (10+) C
- 741.500 : OSTROWSKIA MAGNIFICA** * Tajikistan, Hissar range, Karatag valley. (A monotypic genus in *Campanulaceae*, locally endemic to Central Asia. Best described as a giant *Platycodon*, growing between 50cm. and 1m. tall, with stems whorled with glaucous leaves carrying enormous, floppy bells in chalk-white, tinged and veined with lilac-blue, in early summer. It quickly retires to a fat tuber after flowering. It is a long-lived perennial & very slow to build-up from seed.) (20+) E
- 758.001 : PELARGONIUM ENDLICHERIANUM** * Turkey, Erzincan, E of Refahiye. 1500m. Igneous scree. (An extraordinary, disjunct relict in Sect. *Jenkinsonia*, whose members mainly grow in the Cape of South Africa. Butterfly-like flowers with two large, upper petals are magenta-pink form with crimson veins. Temperature-hardy & spectacular in the bulb-frame.) . (5) C
- 804.100 : PUSCHKINIA SCILLOIDES from LARGE-FLOWERED FORM** * Armenia, Zangezur range, Hustup. (Like a small hyacinth with huge, widely opened flowers on robust stems 15cm. or more high. Colour is a clean, pale blue.) . . . (15+) E

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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+) **C**
- 812.504 : RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS** (var. *puniceus*) Turkey, Siirt, E of Kozluk. 1000m. Among rich vegetation on clay hills. (The spectacular, summer-dormant, scarlet buttercup from one of its more eastern & coldest localities. 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*. It is distributed from the E Mediterranean to W Iran but we doubt if any habitat is as cold in winter as this Anatolian one. A marvellous, trouble-free plant for the alpine-house or bulb-frame in the UK.) . . (20+) **C**
- 812.520 : RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS from WHITE & PINK FORMS** * Greece, Crete, Megala Choraria. Olive groves. (Crete is the only place where all the colour forms of *R. asiaticus* occur. This & the following listings are from *R. asiaticus* enthusiast, Darren Sleep. All are, of course, derived from wild populations & are single-flowered with the characteristic central cone of black anthers. Flowers were hand-pollinated within the populations but expect some variation.) (20+) **C**
- 812.521 : RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS from YELLOW FORMS** * Greece, Crete. (Originally from seeds collected in eastern Crete. In Libya, the yellows grow around the edge of the Cyrenaican Plateau with pinks & whites on top.) (20+) **C**
- 812.522 : RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS from BIBLOS FORMS** * Lebanon, near Jmail (Biblos). Ex a K. Aslet coll. (The seed-parent is award-winning, red 'Ken Aslet', collected in 1968 by Ken in grassy areas near the crusader-castle at 'Biblos'. This population appears to be especially robust with flowers up to 7cm. across on stems up to 45cm. tall. The cultivated stock appears to be of one, self-sterile clone but Darren Sleep has crossed it with a large white form of similar stature. Seedlings will be very sturdy & vigorous, showing "intriguing intermediate colour forms, picotees, etc.") (20+) **B**
- 812.523 : RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS from MOUNT HERMON FORMS** * Syria (Israeli occupied), Mt. Hermon. (From plants derived from another award-winning clone shown by the RBG Kew in 1990 & originally raised in 1980 from wild-collected seeds sent by Jerusalem Botanic Garden. The Kew clone, 'Mount Hermon', was orange-yellow splashed with orange-red & had foliage marbled with grey-green. Seedlings will vary & most are likely to be scarlet.) (20+) **B**
- 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+) **C**
- 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+) **A**
- 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**

Scilla : the best of the blues

Descriptions & field data for these were in our last (September, 2008) list. Brief field-data, where relevant will be on the packets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 872.604 : SCILLA AUTUMNALIS (20+) B | 874.800 : SCILLA LITARDIEREI * (15+) A |
| 873.210 : SCILLA BITHYNICA * (20+) A | 875.000 : SCILLA MELAINA * (15+) C |
| 873.408 : SCILLA CAUCASICA * (15+) C | 875.200 : SCILLA MESSENIACA * (15+) B |
| 873.409 : SCILLA CAUCASICA (selected) * . (15+) E | 875.509 : SCILLA MONOPHYLLOS * (10+) C |
| 873.650 : SCILLA GREILHUBERI * (15+) B | 875.605 : SCILLA MORRISII * (10+) D |
| 873.800 : SCILLA HYACINTHOIDES * (15+) B | 876.502 : SCILLA PERSICA * (15+) C |
| 874.009 : SCILLA INGRIDIAE * (15+) D | 877.200 : SCILLA PUSCHKINOIDES * (10+) D |
| 874.309 : SCILLA LIBANOTICA * (10+) E | 877.550 : SCILLA ROSENII (15+) E |
| 874.400 : SCILLA LILIO-HYACINTHUS * . . (15+) A | R. & R. Wallis 96-28 : SCILLA SP. * (Syria) . (10+) E |

- 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**
- 933.620 : 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**
- 950.603 : THALICTRUM ORIENTALE** * Greece, Messinia, near Kardamili. 20-50m. Dense shade in leafsoil. (The very restricted population in the S Peloponnese & is always white-flowered. This & *T. tuberosum* are the only two species in Europe with showy, petaloid perianth-segments, like some of the SE Asian ones. Summer-dormant & fits in with more conventional 'bulbs'. Grow this dainty, 30cm. high shade-lover with delicately cut foliage in *Cyclamen*-conditions.) (10+) **D**

Tulipa : an unprecedented range

- 969.204 : TULIPA ARMENA** (var. *armena*) * Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2300m. Stony slope. (The eastern, NE Turkish, race of this magnificent scarlet tulip. Separated from the next & *T. julia* mainly on the characters of the hairs of the bulb-tunics. All are highly variable in the external colours of their red flowers & the internal markings.) (15+) **C**
- 969.254 : TULIPA ARMENA** var. **LYCICA** * Turkey, İçel, N of Gülnar. 700m. Open, limestone slopes. (The western race. Absolutely stunning red flowers with central black blotches & glaucous, undulate leaves. 15cm.) (15+) **B**
- 969.459 : TULIPA BIFLORIFORMIS** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Pskem range, Bashkizilsai. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (Distinct, dwarf & dainty with many-flowered stems bearing white, yellow-centred stars with black anthers.) (15+) **B**
- 969.461 : TULIPA BIFLORIFORMIS** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, central Kurama range. (A distinct variant from an area which is almost impossible to access at present. It flowers later than any other form. Dwarf at about 10cm. tall & with notably wide leaves. Multi-flowered stems carry starry, white, yellow-centred flowers with black anthers.) (15+) **C**
- 969.475 : TULIPA BINUTANS** * The original stock came from Duschanbe Botanic Garden in Tajikistan. A neat, dwarf relative of *T. bifloriformis*. Its white starry flowers face upwards but the buds and capsules are nodding. (10+) **C**
- 969.529 : TULIPA CARINATA** * Uzbekistan, Sangardak River valley. (A spectacular, brilliant scarlet tulip from S Uzbekistan. Huge flowers with an internal, black central blotch, edged with yellow. Related to *T. fosteriana* but with keeled foliage and flowers of a more slender, elegant shape. A rare plant in cultivation and deserving of wider cultivation.) (15+) **D**
- 969.600 : TULIPA CRETICA** * Greece, Crete, Hania, Akrotiri NE of Hania. 100m. Terra rossa. Ex a P.& P. Watt coll. (A little Cretan endemic, best appreciated in an alpine-house pot. Its diminutive stature easily separates it from other Cretan tulips. Starry white flowers, tinged with pink & grey-green outside & with yellow bases, on 10cm. stems.) (15+) **B**
- 969.601 : TULIPA CRETICA** * Greece, Crete, Mt. Dikti, E face. (Norman Stevens' pale-pink, non-stoloniferous form, much coveted by those who have seen it. You have to grow this form from seed for a good increase.) (15+) **E**
- 969.609 : TULIPA DASYSTEMON** * Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, upper Kugart valley. (This is a very rare plant in cultivation. It is not synonymous with *T. neustruvae* & is perfectly distinct from commercial stocks sold under this name. Dwarf with bright yellow flowers, greenish brown with a narrow yellow margin outside. Distinctive grey foliage with undulate margins. From wild collected material, correctly named by Arnis Seisums. Don't overdry or overheat when dormant.) (15+) **D**
- 969.620 : TULIPA DASYSTEMONOIDES** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Ugam range. (A late-flowering, dwarf with 3-9, large, starry flowers with yellow interiors, just tipped with white, on each stem. Allied to *T. bifloriformis* but with larger flowers, opening more widely & with bigger, brighter yellow basal blotches. It reaches altitudes well over 3000m. in the Tien Shan, as a scree-dwelling high-alpine. Deserving of the care it needs to succeed & rated highly by Janis Ruksans.) (15+) **D**
- 969.650 : TULIPA DUBIA** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, NE of Tashkent, Beldersai near Chimgan. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (The true species with 2-3, broad, greyish leaves with wavy margins, sometimes purple-tinged. Yellow flowers, suffused with red on the backs of the segments, but it can vary to orange. In the confusing complex around *T. kaufmanniana*.) (10+) **D**
- 969.651 : TULIPA DUBIA** * Uzbekistan, Kurama range. (Distinct from other material currently in cultivation : later-flowering with larger flowers with more tapered yellow perianth-segments banded with orange on the exterior.) (10+) **D**
- 969.751 : TULIPA aff. FOSTERIANA** * Tajikistan. No further data. A magnificent, large, scarlet tulip, originally from material received by Norman Stevens from Duschanbe Botanic Garden in bygone days as *T. victoris*. (15+) **B**
- 969.829 : TULIPA GREIGII** from **YELLOW FORM** * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WNW of Koktal. 800m. Rocky ridge. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A magnificent plant collected out of flower by Norman during our 2002 journey to SE Kazakhstan. It would seem best placed under *T. greigii*. Huge bright yellow flowers with red central blotches.) (10+) **D**

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- 969.960 : TULIPA HISSARICA** * Tajikistan, N of Varzob. Rock crevices. Ex RM 82-59 (A delightful, dwarf species, flowering very early, with up to 4, starry, yellow flowers, tinted with bronze on the outside, on 10cm. stems.) (15+) C
- 970.005 : TULIPA HUMILIS** * Turkey, Niğde, SW of Çiftehan, foothills of Bolkar Dağları. 1700m. Unstable stone-slide on steep slope. (A delightful dwarf form from high in the Cilician Taurus range. Bright rose-pink flowers with blue centres on 10 cm. tall stems. Blue-centred forms seem restricted to the Taurus with yellow-centred ones in the distant SE.) (10+) D
- 970.220 : TULIPA HUNGARICA** * No data. Seed from a plant grown as the Bulgarian *T. urumoffii* (also probably the same as *T. rhodopea*) but which is a little robust for this and may be nearer to *T. hungarica*. These SE European tulips, like others in the *T. gesnerana* group, are confusing. About 25cm high with fine yellow flowers, sometimes with a red fleck. . . (10+) D
- 970.300 : TULIPA ILIENSIS** * No data. A neat, little tulip from Central Asia, in the group around *T. kolpakowskiana*. Smaller even than *T. cretica*. Flowers with greenish-rimmed, rosy-carmine exteriors open to flat, yellow stars. (10+) C
- 970.400 : TULIPA JULIA** * Turkey, Hakkari, Zab gorge at Bagisli. 1500m. Loose, igneous scree. (Differs technically from *T. armena*, the only other truly wild, E Anatolian red tulip, in the matted, woolly hairs inside the bulb-tunics but it usually also has more pointed outer segments. Usually eye-burning, orange-scarlet but can vary to yellow.) (10+) C
- 970.430 : TULIPA KAUFMANNIANA** * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, Ber-Kara gorge. c. 1000 m. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (The spectacular red-flowered forms in this area are possibly the result of introgression by *T. greigii*. Some have striped foliage and they tend to be later flowering than the typical race. One clone Janis has selected has flowers of an "unusual metallic violet-red." Unlikely to be as easy to grow as Dutch hybrids but expect exciting variations among the seedlings.) (20+) C
- 970.460 : TULIPA KOLPAKOWSKIANA** * Kazakhstan, Almatinskaya, ENE of Kordai. 1800m. Igneous rock outcrop. (A charming, little, slender species about 15cm. tall with upright, greyish leaves and pointed, rich yellow flowers, suffused with red on the exterior. Originally listed as an unidentified species under our field-number JJA 17642.) (15+) C
- 970.480 : TULIPA KURDICA** * No data. Essentially a colour variant of the very variable *T. humilis* group, which surely comprises some of the finest of all dwarf tulips. About 10cm. tall with narrow, greyish leaves clustering on the ground and solitary, brick-orange flowers with black-green central blotches. The cultivated stock is possibly a selection from material collected by Oleg Polunin above As Sulaymaniyah in NE Iraq in the 1950's. Quite easily grown & excellent in pots.) (15+) D
- 970.685 : TULIPA ORTHOPODA** * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, Uch-Uzen valley. (Starry, white, yellow-centred flowers like *T. bifloriformis* but these are fewer & larger. Stockier, 'plumper' & with wider, undulate foliage.) (10+) D
- 970.727 : TULIPA POLYCHROMA** * Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Shale slopes. (Considered conspecific with *T. biflora* by some. Fine, yellow-centred white flowers, usually pink-backed, carried singly on short stems.) (15+) C
- 971.208 : TULIPA SAXATILIS** * Greece, Crete, Falassarna. Limestone crevices near sea. P.& P.Watt coll. (Multiple heads of pink, yellow centred flowers. Distinct from the infertile commercial stocks.) (8) C
- 971.250 : TULIPA SCARDICA** * No data. From the Göteborg Botanical Garden stock of this species from Macedonia and Albania. It is considered in 'Flora Europaea' to be synonymous with the more southern, Greek *T. boeotica*. Wavy edged basal foliage and stems up to 30cm. tall with scarlet flowers, with a yellow-edged, black blotch inside. Splendid. (10+) C
- 971.410 : TULIPA SPRENGERI** * No data. Found last century near Amasya in N Turkey & now thought to be extinct in the wild. Very much alive in cultivation. The best garden-plant in the genus for the UK, often sowing itself freely. Likes a good, heavy, slightly alkaline soil. Elegant, scarlet-orange, olive-green-backed flowers in June, later than any other. (20+) A
- 971.750 : TULIPA SYLVESTRIS** * No data. Naturalised from Britain to NW Iran. Usually shy-flowering & of limited fertility, this form flowers & sets seed well. Scented, clear yellow flowers, greenish outside. Good soil in a sunny site. . . (15+) B
- 971.775 : TULIPA aff. SYSTOLA** * Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj to Hamadan. 2050m. Ex N. Stevens 1885. (A magnificent scarlet tulip from the same site as our collection, *Tulipa* sp. JJA 16911, listed as such in 2000.) (10+) D
- 971.901 : TULIPA TURKESTANICA** * Uzbekistan, Dzhizak, Nuratau, near Dzhizak. Ex ARJA 96-04. (A floriferous form of the true plant with its distinct, yellow anthers. Lots of little, white, yellow-centred flowers in spring.) (20+) C
- 972.109 : TULIPA VVEDENSKYI** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Karanchitogai. Ex ARJA 00-38. (Endemic to the southern slopes of the Chatkal & northern slopes of the Kuramin ranges surrounding the Angren valley along the border with Tajikistan. Extremely undulate foliage & brilliant red flowers on short stems, only about 15cm. in height.) (15+) B
- 972.112 : TULIPA VVEDENSKYI from DWARF FORM** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Kuramin range, Kamtschik pass. (Seeds from a very fine accession : dwarf & stocky with huge, rich orange-red flowers. A good choice for pot cultivation.) . . . (10+) E
- 972.200 : TULIPA ZENAIDAE** * Kazakhstan, Djambil, Kirgiz Alatau, SSE of Merke. 1100m. Among sparse scrub. (Collected & distributed under our field-number JJA 17640 in 2002, this has proved to be the desirable species we sought in this area. A little, 15cm tall, 'sweetie' with soft-yellow flowers. A very local plant destined to become much desired.) (10+) F

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Summer-dormant species from North America

Descriptions & field data for some were in our last (September, 2008) list. Brief field-data, where relevant will be on the packets.

1.030.350 : <i>ALLIUM BOLANDERI</i> * (20+) C	1.180.550 : <i>C. VENUSTUS</i> * (reds) (15+) D
1.030.580 : <i>ALLIUM CRENULATUM</i> * (20+) C	1.181.500 : <i>C. VESTAE</i> * (20+) A
1.030.805 : <i>ALLIUM FALCIFOLIUM</i> * (20+) B	1.182.500 : <i>C. WESTONII</i> * (15+) E A
1.032.601 : <i>ALLIUM PLATYCAULE</i> * (15+) C	1.191.101 : <i>CAMASSIA QUAMASH</i> * (20+) A
1.033.310 : <i>ALLIUM STELLATUM</i> * (15+) B	1.302.500 : <i>DELPHINIUM LUTEUM</i> * (20+) B
1.130.150 : <i>BLOOMERIA CROCEA</i> * (20+) B	1.302.709 : <i>D. NUDICAULE</i> (20+) B
1.140.710 : <i>BRODIAEA JOLONENSIS</i> (20+) B	1.308.300 : <i>DICHELOSTEMMA IDA-MAIA</i> * (20+) B
1.141.410 : <i>BRODIAEA TERRESTRIS</i> * (20+) B	1.308.502 : <i>D. VOLUBILE</i> * (20+) C
1.150.001 : <i>CALOCHORTUS ALBUS</i> * (20+) B	1.350.600 : <i>ERYTHRONIUM ELEGANS</i> * .. (10+) E
1.150.003 : <i>C. ALBUS</i> * (Ca., San Diego Co.) .. (20+) B	1.352.000 : <i>E. MULTISCAPOIDEUM</i> * (20+) C
1.150.100 : <i>C. ALBUS</i> var. <i>RUBELLUS</i> * ... (20+) C	1.352.100 : <i>E. MULTISCAPOIDEUM</i> * (20+) D
1.150.500 : <i>C. AMABILIS</i> * (20+) B	1.353.120 : <i>E. REVOLUTUM</i> * (20+) B
1.151.001 : <i>C. AMOENUS</i> * (20+) C	1.369.999 : <i>FRITILLARIA AFFINIS</i> * (20+) B
1.151.209 : <i>C. APICULATUS</i> * (15+) E	1.370.051 : <i>F. AFFINIS</i> * (Cal., Del Norte Co.) . (15+) C
1.151.500 : <i>C. ARGILLOSUS</i> * (20+) B	1.370.301 : <i>F. AGRESTIS</i> * (15+) D
1.154.000 : <i>C. CATALINAE</i> * (20+) C	1.370.403 : <i>F. ATROPURPUREA</i> (20+) D
1.163.001 : <i>C. HOWELLII</i> * (15+) D	1.370.500 : <i>F. BIFLORA</i> * (15+) C
1.163.500 : <i>C. INVENUSTUS</i> * (20+) B	1.370.800 : <i>F. GLAUCA</i> (brown) * (10+) D
1.164.000 : <i>C. KENNEDYI</i> * (20+) B	1.371.600 : <i>F. PLURIFLORA</i> (15+) D
1.164.200 : <i>C. KENNEDYI</i> var. <i>MUNZII</i> * ... (20+) D	1.371.800 : <i>F. PURDYI</i> * (20+) C
1.164.506 : <i>C. LEICHTLINII</i> (20+) C	1.371.907 : <i>F. RECURVA</i> * (Or., Jackson Co.) . (15+) D
1.166.000 : <i>C. LUTEUS</i> * (20+) A	1.371.919 : <i>F. RECURVA</i> (Ca., Plumas Co.) ... (15+) D
1.166.100 : <i>C. LUTEUS</i> X <i>SUPERBUS</i> * (20+) B	1.422.009 : <i>HESPEROCHIRON CALIFORNICUS</i> (30+) C
1.168.001 : <i>C. MONOPHYLLUS</i> * (20+) D	1.498.409 : <i>LILIUM CANADENSE</i> * (20+) C
1.169.599 : <i>C. NUDUS</i> (20+) C	1.499.701 : <i>LILIUM PARDALINUM</i> (20+) C
1.170.500 : <i>C. OBISPOENSIS</i> * (15+) D	1.501.002 : <i>LILIUM WASHINGTONIANUM</i> (15+) D
1.171.000 : <i>C. PALMERI</i> * (15+) D	1.839.001 : <i>SCOLIOPUS BIGELOVII</i> * (10+) D
1.174.500 : <i>C. PULCHELLUS</i> * (15+) C	1.839.060 : <i>SCOLIOPUS HALLII</i> * (10+) D
1.176.001 : <i>C. SPLENDENS</i> * (20+) B	1.925.119 : <i>TRITELEIA BRIDGESII</i> (20+) B
1.177.000 : <i>C. SUPERBUS</i> * (20+) A	1.925.300 : <i>T. CROCEA</i> * (15+) D
1.177.800 : <i>C. TIBURONENSIS</i> * (20+) E	1.926.409 : <i>T. HYACINTHINA</i> (20+) A
1.178.006 : <i>C. TOLMIEI</i> * (Ca., Sierra Co.) ... (20+) B	1.926.600 : <i>T. IXIOIDES</i> ssp. <i>ANILINA</i> * (20+) B
1.178.008 : <i>C. TOLMIEI</i> * (Or., Douglas Co.) . (20+) B	1.926.701 : <i>T. IXIOIDES</i> ssp. <i>SCABRA</i> (20+) B
1.179.001 : <i>C. UMPQUAENSIS</i> * (15+) E	1.926.815 : <i>T. LAXA</i> from 'DEXTER' * (20+) C
1.179.500 : <i>C. UNIFLORUS</i> * (30+) B	1.926.860 : <i>T. LAXA</i> var. <i>NIMEA</i> * (20+) C
1.180.500 : <i>C. VENUSTUS</i> * (white) (20+) A	1.927.100 : <i>T. MODESTA</i> * (15+) E
1.180.507 : <i>C. VENUSTUS</i> * (pinks & purples) (15+) D	1.998.209 : <i>ZIGADENUS ELEGANS</i> * (20+) B

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Trillium : 2008 seed

We have not found it practicable to send out *Trillium* seeds damp-packed. Dried seed 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 by sowing on to composted bark (easily obtained in the UK at any rate) and placing the pots outside. 'Trilliums' by Fred & Roberta Case is the unchallenged reference work. This 2008 seed is either our own or from Hermann Fuchs, the German specialist-grower.

- 1.919.520 : TRILLIUM ALBIDUM** * No data. Described by Case as "one of the showiest of the western sessile trilliums." From NW California & SW Oregon, with broad leaves, blotched with dark grey-green creamy-white flowers. (20+) **C**
- 1.919.610 : TRILLIUM ANGUSTIPETALUM** * No data. A large-growing, local, sessile species from California, in the central Sierra Nevada & the Coast Ranges near San Luis Obispo. About 60cm. tall with dark red-purple flowers. (10+) **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+) **C**
- 1.919.911 : TRILLIUM CHLOROPETALUM** * No data. The variable, sessile species of woodlands & scrub in the San Francisco Bay area About 50cm. tall with mottled leaves & flowers in reddish, purplish & yellowish white shades. (20+) **C**
- 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+) **C**
- 1.920.520 : TRILLIUM ERECTUM** * No data. An exceptionally variable species widespread through NE America from Quebec to Georgia moist woodlands on acid soils. Elegant, outward-facing or slightly declined flowers with pointed segments in stems about 30cm. high. From a wide range of colour forms : white, yellow, red & speckled. (20+) **C**
- 1.920.532 : TRILLIUM ERECTUM from RED FORM** * No data. The 'typical' velvety dark-red. (10+) **C**
- 1.920.921 : TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM : SELECTED FORM** * From a Don Jacobs selection of this superlative plant. Large, full-petalled, snow-white flowers on 30cm. stems. Widespread in the woodlands of NE North America. (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+) **C**
- 1.921.910 : TRILLIUM PETIOLATUM** * No data. Extraordinary & distinct. From seasonally wet sites in E Washington, NE Oregon & W Idaho. A pale maroon flower sits almost on the ground amid a whorl of 3, long-stemmed leaves. . . (15+) **D**
- 1.922.100 : TRILLIUM RECURVATUM** * Another unmistakable species., centred on the Mississippi Basin of E Central USA. A 40cm. tall sessile species with upright dark maroon-purple flowers , with distinct strongly recurved sepals. . . . (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. No more than 15cm. high with white or palest pink flowers, more or less variably speckled with purple. Dried seed gives no problems.) . . . (15+) **D**
- 1.922.321 : TRILLIUM RIVALE from 'PURPLE HEART'** * The parent, raised from Boyd Kline's original 'Purple Heart', is outstanding : the central zone of fused purple spots occupies about two-thirds of the flower. (15+) **F**
- 1.922.420 : TRILLIUM RUGELII** * No data. A large, robust, pedicellate species from the wooded mountains of the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia & Alabama. Nodding flowers with white petals, deep purple anthers & reddish ovaries. . . . (15+) **D**
- 1.922.610 : TRILLIUM SIMILE** No data. "A grand species, with huge, showy, textured, creamy-white flowers set off by the dark purple-black ovary", according to F.&R. Case, who add "unusually attractive" and "one of the finest." A species of very limited distribution around the Great Smoky Mts. in Tennessee, N Georgia & N Carolina. (15+) **D**
- 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. . . . (15+) **D**
- 1.923.120 : TRILLIUM VASEYI** * No data. A pedicellate species restricted to steep, wooded slopes on the western mountains of the Carolinas. Thick-textured, crimson petals, with impressed veins, on stems about 50cm. high. (15+) **C**

Geophytes from Chile & Argentina

Descriptions & field data were in our last (August, 2008) list. Brief field-data, where relevant, will also be on the packets.

2.026.410 : ALSTROEMERIA AUREA * ... (15+) B	2.460.209 : HIERONYMIELLA CLIDANTHOIDES (10) F
2.026.651 : A. CUMMINGIANA * (10+) E	2.460.509 : H. MARGINATA (10+) F
2.026.700 : A. DILUTA * (10) D	2.469.999 : IPHEION 'ALBERT CASTILLO' * (20+) B
2.026.902 : A. EXSERENS 'DWARF FORM' (10+) E	2.470.010 : IPHEION DIALYSTEMON * (15+) E
2.026.950 : A. aff. EXSERENS * (10+) B	2.471.500 : I. UNIFLORUM ssp. TANDILIENSE * (20+) C
2.027.000 : A. GARAVENTAE * (10+) D	2.525.231 : LEUCOCORYNE COQUIMBENSIS . (15+) C
2.027.110 : A. HOOKERI * (10+) C	2.525.240 : L. COQUIMBENSIS X PURPUREA . (15+) D
2.027.520 : A. aff. KINGII * (8) D	2.525.400 : L. ODORATA (10+) C
2.027.709 : A. LIGTU (10+) B	2.525.500 : L. PURPUREA (15+) D
2.027.801 : A. LIGTU ssp. INCARNATA (10+) C	2.525.600 : L. VITTATA (10+) D
2.028.001 : A. MACULATA (10+) E	2.659.000 : NOTHOSCORDUM OSTENII * .. (20+) D
2.028.109 : A. MAGENTA * (10+) E	2.745.750 : PHYCELLA HERBERTIANA ... (10+) F
2.028.300 : A. MAGNIFICA ssp. MAXIMA * (10+) C	2.780.009 : RHODOPHIALA ADVENA (10+) C
2.028.500 : A. PALLIDA (10+) C	2.780.455 : R. BAGNOLDII (10+) C
2.028.610 : A. PATAGONICA * (10+) D	2.780.510 : R. BIFIDA (10+) D
2.028.811 : A. PELEGRINA (WHITE) * (10+) D	2.780.800 : R. ELWESII * (10+) D
2.029.100 : A. PRESLIANA ssp. AUSTRALIS (10+) D	2.781.800 : R. RHODOLIRION (10+) D
2.029.410 : A. PULCHRA * (10+) C	2.781.909 : R. SEROTINA (10+) E
2.029.603 : A. REVOLUTA (10+) C	2.940.010 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS * (10+) E
2.029.904 : A. SPATHULATA (10+) E	2.940.011 : T. C. 'LEICHTLINII' * (10+) D
2.030.001 : A. UMBELLATA (10+) E	2.940.012 : T. C 'VIOLACEA' * (10+) E
2.030.205 : A. WERDERMANNII. (8) E	2.966.100 : TRIFURCIA LAHUE * (20+) B
2.030.206 : A. W. subsp. FLAVICANS (8) E	2.966.209 : TRIFURCIA TIGRIDIOIDES ... (20+) D
2.126.009 : BOMAREA EDULIS (<i>B. hirtella</i>) * . (8) C	2.970.109 : TROPAEOLUM ARGENTINUM ... (5) D
2.129.510 : BOMAREA SALSILLA * (8) C	2.970.200 : T. AZUREUM (5) D
2.252.200 : COMMELINA ELLIPTICA (10) E	2.970.929 : T. HOOKERIANUM
2.288.509 : ELEUTHERINE BULBOSA (15+) E	subsp. AUSTROPURPUREUM (5) F
2.293.509 : ENNEALOPHUS FIMBRIATUS . (20+) E	2.971.200 : T. POLYPHYLLUM * (5) D
2.421.900 : HABRANTHUS cfr. SALTENSIS (20+) E	2.971.400 : T. SESSILIFOLIUM (5) D
2.460.009 : HIERONYMIELLA ARGENTINA . (10) F	2.971.610 : T. SPECIOSUM * (5) B

- 2.181.008 : CALCEOLARIA DARWINII (*C. uniflora*) * Chile, Coyhaique, Cerro Castillo. F. Vega coll. (This & the following are wild collections just received from Chile. Surely the most desirable in the genus for the alpine-plant enthusiast. Large, pouched flowers in yellow speckled with red & with a characteristic pure-white, 'toothpaste' band.) (50+) E
- 2.744.009 : PHILESIA MAGELLANICA Chile, Aysen, Isla Dring, Estero Butan. F. Vega coll. (An aristocratic, dwarf, suckering evergreen shrub, closely related to *Lapageria*. Sumptuous, pendant, waxy, rose-red flowers. Moist, acid humus.) .. (10) D
- 2.760.909 : PUYA CAERULEA Chile, Rancagua, Parque Rio Cipreses. F. Vega coll. (One of the hardiest in this genus of terrestrial bromeliads. Evergreen, spine-toothed rosettes & 1m. tall stems of turquoise to navy-blue flowers.) (20+) D

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Both summer & winter growing bulbs & corms

Descriptions & field data for most winter-growers were in our last (September, 2008) list. Brief field-data, where relevant will be on the packets. The winter-growers, mainly from the West & North Cape, are marked (w). These should be treated like summer-dormant species from the northern hemisphere Mediterranean area, though some may need minimal frost protection. We have omitted the (w) for one or two species

- 3.011.100 : ANDROCYMBIUM LONGIPES * (10+) D
 3.106.000 : CYRTANTHUS EPIPHYTICUS * (10+) E
 3.141.101 : DIERAMA DRACOMONTANUM * . (15+) B
 3.230.050 : EUCOMIS AUTUMNALIS
 subsp. AMARYLLIDIFOLIA * .. (8) E
 3.230.200 : EUCOMIS BICOLOR * (8) B
 3.237.910 : FREESIA VIRIDIS * (w). (10+) C
 3.253.810 : GLADIOLUS BULLATUS * (w) . (15+) D
 3.254.810 : GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS * ... (15+) D
 3.255.510 : GLADIOLUS CARNEUS * (w) .. (10+) C
 3.257.860 : GLADIOLUS DALENII * (15+) C
 3.261.000 : GLADIOLUS FLANAGANII * ... (20+) E
 3.262.250 : GLADIOLUS HUTTONII * (w) .. (10+) D
 3.263.400 : GLADIOLUS LEWISIAE * (w) (10+) C
 3.267.710 : G. MERIDIONALIS * (w) (10+) D
 3.267.000 : G. MONTICOLA * (w) (10+) D
 3.270.210 : G. ORCHIDIFLORUS * (w) (10+) D
 3.272.210 : GLADIOLUS PRIORII * (w) (10+) D
 3.276.501 : GLADIOLUS SAUNDERSII (10+) C
 3.279.620 : G. TRICHONEMIFOLIUS * (w) .. (10+) C
 3.279.710 : GLADIOLUS TRISTIS * (w) (15+) B
 3.280.110 : GLADIOLUS UYSIAE * (w) (10+) D
 3.280.610 : GLADIOLUS VENUSTUS * (w) .. (10+) C

from the winter rainfall area, like *Gladiolus cardinalis*. These grow in damp sites and can be satisfactorily treated as summer rainfall species. Summer-growers should be sown as soon as possible in winter or spring. They should germinate and keep growing with moisture and rising summer temperatures. If not in the open garden, they are best kept dryish in winter : all listed are temperature-hardy in the UK.

- 3.281.710 : G. WATERMEYERI * (w). (10+) E
 3.410.250 : HESPERANTHA BACHMANNII * (w)(20+) C
 3.540.620 : MASSONIA aff. ECHINATA * ... (20+) D
 3.541.310 : MASSONIA PUSTULATA * (w) . (15+) C
 3.550.300 : MORAEA ALTICOLA * (15+) C
 3.555.300 : MORAEA LOUBSERI * (w) (20+) E
 3.557.800 : MORAEA ROBUSTA (10+) C
 3.645.200 : POLYXENA LONGITUBA * (w) . (20+) B
 3.700.670 : ROMULEA CITRINA * (w) (15+) C
 3.701.800 : R. DIVERSIFORMIS * (w) (15+) C
 3.703.400 : ROMULEA HIRTA * (w) (15+) C
 3.704.150 : R. MACOWANII v. ALTICOLA * (15+) B
 3.704.700 : ROMULEA MONTANA * (w) ... (15+) C
 3.704.800 : ROMULEA MONTICOLA * (w) (15+) C
 3.706.110 : R. SALDANHENSIS * (w) (20+) C
 3.707.500 : ROMULEA TETRAGONA * (w) . (15+) C
 3.707.600 : ROMULEA THODEI (15+) C
 3.707.701 : ROMULEA TORTUOSA * (w) ... (15+) C
 3.707.751 : R. TORTUOSA ssp. AUREA * (w) (15+) C
 3.850.660 : TULBAGHIA GALPINII * (15+) D
 3.952.800 : WATSONIA LEPIDA * (15+) D
 3.955.200 : WATSONIA WILMANIAE * (15+) D

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+) D

We hope to issue a list concentrating on southern hemisphere species, about the middle of 2009, offering all the 2008-2009 seeds we have from South Africa, South America, Australia & New Zealand. Summer lists are always a problem for us as we become more than fully occupied with growing the plants, as well as trying to work in some time abroad collecting seeds. Nevertheless, we shall try to get this out, as it will also enable us to include early maturing garden seeds, such as those from our hellebores and some bulbs.

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- 4.013.010 : ADONIS BREVISTYLA *** No data. Described as “particularly beautiful”, this slow-growing, perennial in *Ranunculaceae* from SW China opens its bowl-shaped white flowers, stained with purple on the outside, as the finely cut foliage expands in spring. Even when mature the clumps of ferny leaves do not exceed 20cm., gradually forming spreading clumps in moist, humus-rich soil in part-shade. 2008 seed kept refrigerated but germination may still be erratic. (20+) **E**
- 4.082.550 : ARISAEMA GRIFFITHII var. PRADHANII *** No data. From a small area in Lachung, Lachen & Jeluk, in Sikkim, above 3000m, in *Rhododendron* scrub & in more open, rocky places, this is, in effect, the largest & most spectacular race of an extraordinary species. Two big leaves with 3 segments overtop the large spathe with broad, lateral lobes, in purple-brown netted with creamy white. The purple spadix-appendage snakes out, tapering to a flagellate tail, 50cm. long.) . . . (10+) **D**
- 4.170.109 : CARDIOCRINUM GIGANTEUM from LIME-GREEN FORM *** China, Yunnan, Cjaojian. 2500m. Ex I. Stokes 46.009. (This would key-out in the latest ‘Flora of China’ as the Himalayan *C. giganteum* var. *giganteum* (only recorded there as just entering Tibet). The Chinese plants are usually described as dwarfier than the Indian forms but this reaches over 3m. in height in our woodland. The parent of this seed carried 35, horizontally held flowers in a cylindrical raceme : great trumpet lilies in a incredible shade of creamy lime-green, exquisitely marked with vinous purple inside. It was hand-pollinated (with the aid of a stepladder) using another of similar colour so seed should have a high viability.) (20+) **C**

Daphne : two 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 but will tolerate very low temperatures.) . . . (6) **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’. 2008 seeds from Norman Stevens (Cambridge, UK)). (10+) **C**

Fritillaria, Lilium, Nomocharis & Notholirion : exquisite Asiatic bulbs

We shall list these with descriptions & full field data in a future list. Brief field-data, where relevant will be on the packets.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4.390.108 : FRITILLARIA | 4.520.010 : L. MACKLINIAE * (15+) C |
| CAMTSCHATCENSIS (Sakhalin)* (15+) D | 4.520.110 : L. MEDEOLOIDES * (15+) D |
| 4.390.110 : F. CAMTSCHATCENSIS * (20+) C | 4.520.420 : L. NANUM (Bhutan form) * (15+) E |
| 4.390.250 : F. CIRRHOSA (green) *. (20+) E | 4.520.460 : L. NANUM v. FLAVIDUM * (15+) E |
| 4.390.251 : F. CIRRHOSA (brown) * (15+) E | 4.520.810 : L. OXYPETALUM v. INSIGNE * . (15+) D |
| 4.390.961 : F. MAXIMOWICZII * (10+) F | 4.521.608 : L. PUMILUM * (20+) D |
| 4.391.510 : F. ROYLEI * (10+) E | 4.521.759 : L. ROSTHORNII* (10+) E |
| 4.392.109 : F. USSURIENSIS * (15+) F | 4.522.220 : L. SPECIOSUM v. CLIVORUM * (20+) E |
| 4.516.000 : L. AURATUM * (20+) D | 4.522.409 : L. TALIENSE * (15+) E |
| 4.516.825 : L. CONCOLOR * (20+) D | 4.576.007 : NOMOCHARIS APERTA * (15+) D |
| 4.517.300 : L. DELAVAYI * (10+) F | 4.576.100 : NOMOCHARIS MAIREI * (15+) D |
| 4.517.608 : L. DUCHARTREI * (20+) D | 4.576.220 : N. PARDANTHINA * (15+) E |
| 4.518.111 : L. FORMOSANUM v. PRICEI * . (20+) B | 4.576.250 : N. SALUENENSIS* (15+) E |
| 4.518.109 : L. HANSONII * (10+) D | 4.576.510 : NOTHOLIRION BULBULIFERUM * (20+) C |
| 4.519.509 : L. LANKONGENSE * (20+) D | 4.576.560 : N. CAMPANULATUM * (20+) E |
| 4.519.919 : L. LOPHOPHORUM * (15+) E | 4.576.609 : N. MACROPHYLLUM EN 6284 * . (20+) E |

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