

News from

Jim & Jenny Archibald

'BRYN COLLEN', FFOSTRASOL,
LLANDYSUL, SA44 5SB, WALES, U.K.

NEWSLETTER & SEED LIST

OCTOBER, 2009

2009 SEEDS FROM

ALLIUM

ALSTROEMERIA

CORYDALIS

CROCUS

CYCLAMEN

DAPHNE

HELLEBORUS

HEPATICA

IRIS

NARCISSUS

EUPHORBIA

VERATRUM

AND

OTHER CHOICE

HERBACEOUS

SPECIES

An occupational hazard

Regular customers will be familiar with our tiresome annual apology for the late appearance of our seed-list. This year it is even later than usual. A seemingly trivial bump the size of a small tree-peony seed behind Jim's left ear proved to be cancerous (a 'squamous cell carcinoma' for those who like precision). Four days after learning the result of the biopsy, Jim was having his neck and shoulder filleted (a 'radical neck-dissection') by a reputed expert in efficiently popping out lymph-nodes like shelling peas from a pod. Fair-haired, blue-eyed boys who spend much of their lives outside (especially ones who crawl about on their hands and knees collecting seeds at high altitudes in places like Nevada, the Andes and Iran) tick a lot of boxes when it comes to vulnerability to skin-cancers. After more than a fortnight in hospital, two months 'off work' are advised (they must be joking; common-sense prevails). We mention all this only to keep you informed. As Jim always finds the inclination of one British 'celebrity gardener' to keep reminding everyone of his depressive illness nauseating, he would be grateful if your reaction remains unstated, no matter whether it is sympathetic or "Only himself to blame."

Few bulbs repotted in this year

"Events" have meant that the anticipated list of surplus offset and seedling bulbs will not be appearing this year. Instead of continuing with repotting, a hectic few days were spent frenetically tidying up and watering bulb-stocks before Jim went into hospital. We have your expressions of interest on file and we shall hope to be able to do something about this in 2010.

All going well there is more seed to come

Our next list of 2009 seeds is already roughed out. Monocotyledonous genera not included here will be listed in it. There will be extensive ranges of genera such as *Colchicum*, *Fritillaria*, *Muscari*, *Paeonia*, *Scilla* and *Tulipa*, including some species not listed before by us and others not offered for many years. How soon we can get this to you simply depends on how busy we are with orders and how long it takes us to organize and packet this next batch of seed.

RHS sinks to new low in self-promotion

Not since Kew encouraged the tabloid press to photograph Peter Boyce posing in a World War II gas-mask beside a flowering aroid, has a British horticultural institution so debased itself. In a pathetic effort to acquire a few column-inches of publicity, the Royal Horticultural Society attempted to cash-in on the Darwin bicentenary by playing a tape of the voice of one of Darwin's descendants to a tomato-plant. Snide allusions to Prince Charles' alleged inclination to converse with vegetables were inevitable in newspaper reports. The 'scientific experiment' (yes, incredibly, it really was presented as such) 'proved' this induced better growth than a reading from 'The Day of the Triffids'. All the accompanying photograph of a benighted employee, holding what looked like a bonsai elder-seedling in an old clay pot, achieved was to convince us that Wisley could not grow decent tomato-plants, no matter what was said to them.

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

118.510 : ADONIS VERNALIS * No data. One of the most beautiful of spring-flowering perennials. Distributed from central Europe through Russia & essentially a northern steppe-plant from severe continental climates, suited to an open, well-drained site in the garden. Glossy yellow buttercup-bowls open with the unfurling, bright-green foliage, finely cut into linear segments, on short stems of about 10cm., gradually elongating to over 30cm. Irregular in germination & slow from seed. . . . (15+) **C**

118.709 : ADONIS WOLGENSIS Turkey, Erzurum, Tendurek Geçidi. R.& R.Wallis coll. (Distributed through S Russia & Armenia, just entering the NE corner of Turkey. A dwarf rhizomatous perennial from montane steppe, dormant in summer, flowering in early spring with bright yellow flowers on stems clad with leaves cut into thready segments.) (10+) **D**

Allium : an unprecedented range of Section Acanthoprason

Among an eclectic range of worthwhile species, we include an unprecedented number from our favourite group, Section *Acanthoprason*. These Irano-Turanian 'tumbleweeds' are generally represented in cultivation only by the well-known *A. karataviense* and *A. cristophii* (*A. albopilosum*). Take these as the general pattern for this section, though most we

list are much dwarfier and a little more demanding in cultivation. However, none here offers any great challenge, only needing a well-drained soil, full sun and a dry rest in summer. Though all listed are choice species, often rare in cultivation or recently introduced, this is quite an adaptable and long-suffering genus on the whole.

130.119 : ALLIUM AKAKA (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * No data. From several collections made in eastern Turkey. The most western member of the choice & unfailingly attractive Sect. *Acanthoprason*, distributed from E Turkey through Transcaucasia to NW Iran, frequently on loose shale or scree slopes. One or two, broad, ribbed, glaucous leaves & very short, stout stems with played shaving-brush umbels of many, campanulate flowers in pale, pinkish lilac. (10+) **D**

130.200 : ALLIUM ALEXEJANUM (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Tajikistan, Turkestan range, Zaamin. 2700m. Ex ARJA 97-60 (A particularly choice, very dwarf & local member of this desirable section. Close to *A. nevskianum* but usually with only a single, elliptical leaf and umbels of green-white flowers with purple-veined segments on very short stems.) (10+) **E**

130.671 : ALLIUM BODEANUM (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Iran, Mazandaran, ENE of Firuzkuh. 2000m. (A splendid endemic of NE Iran & adjacent Turkmenistan. Related to *A. cristophii* but with fewer, shorter, wider, falcate, blue-grey leaves & a shorter, fatter 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**

130.960 : ALLIUM CAESIUM * Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1200m. Among scrub in gorge. (A rather nice, ice-blue form of this widespread Central Asian species. About 20cm. high with rounded umbels of many flowers in early summer. It does not produce any bulbils in the flower-head and is neat enough for the alpine-house.) (15+) **B**

131.560 : ALLIUM CHELOTUM * Iran, Elburz, Kuh-i-Abr. Ex a P. Wendelbo coll. (A handsome, ball-headed species, confined to a few localities in the eastern Elburz. Near *A. jesdianum* & *A. rosenbachianum* with similar rounded umbels of violet-purple flowers but the perianth-segments are more membranous and the foliage almost elliptic.) (10+) **D**

131.590 : ALLIUM COLCHICIFOLIUM (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Turkey, Tunceli, NW of Tunceli. 1000m. Among scrub on steep slopes. (A relative of *A. orientale* and *A. kharputense* with 2, notably broad, basal leaves. Sturdy, 15cm. stems carry hemispherical umbels of widely campanulate white flowers, usually with purple midveins.) (20+) **C**

131.850 : ALLIUM CUPULIFERUM * Tajikistan, Hissar range. Ex RM 82-66 (A most distinct, 50cm. high species with umbels of large, cup-shaped, lilac-pink flowers, initially compact but, as they mature, carried on elongating pedicels, extending to different lengths. "One of the most attractive alliums," comments Janis Ruksans.) (15+) **D**

132.159 : ALLIUM DERDERIANUM (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * 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 a very choice, very 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. *Acanthoprason*) * Iran, Ku-e-Abr. Ex a P. Wendelbo coll. (The true plant, rare in cultivation. Endemic to the eastern Elburz range extending eastwards into the area S of the Kopet Dag of NE Iran. Closest to *A. bodeanum* with two broad elliptic leaves, pressed to the ground with the 10-15cm. high stem appearing between them to carry a big, rounded umbel of large, wideopen stars in bright violet-purple. From a really good colour-form.) (10+) **E**

132.280 : ALLIUM FEDTSCHENKOI (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Turkey, Hakkari, Altin Daglari, NNW of Cukurca. 2500m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A striking species recorded only a few times in this corner of Turkey near Iraq 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 best given the protection of a bulb-frame in the UK.) (10+) **E**

132.309 : ALLIUM FETISOWII * Kazakhstan, Chu-Ili range, near Chopkar. Ex RSK 77-17 (Dense, tight umbels of violet-pink, star-shaped flowers on 40cm. stems. A fine, most distinct species unlikely to be confused with any other.) (10+) **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.-

- 132.410 : ALLIUM FLAVUM** (Sect. *Codonoprasum*) No data. About 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**
- 132.551 : ALLIUM HAEMANTHOIDES** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Iran, Lorestan, WNW of Dorud, above Razan pass. 2200m. Limestone rock-ledges. (Endemic to the high Zagros Range from Sulaimaniyah in Iraq southward to the Shiraz area of Iran. A short, stout scape of less than 15cm. rises between 2-3 broad leaves with a big, spherical umbel of pale rose, green-tinted flowers with linear tepals, carried on pedicels of different lengths, as in *A. protensum* and *A. schubertii*.) (10+) **E**
- 132.790 : ALLIUM ILIENSE subsp. NURATENSE** (Sect. *Regeloprason*) * Uzbekistan, Zhizakh, Nuratau, SW of Yangikishlak. Slate stone-slide on open slope. (A very local ball-headed species, an edaphic endemic of the slates of the Nuratau. Rounded umbels of narrowly campanulate, lilac-pink flowers on stems of around 30cm. in height.) (10+) **E**
- 132.810 : ALLIUM INSUBRICUM** * No data. This is "*A. narcissiflorum* of gardens". Both species are closely related and local in the wild : *A. narcissiflorum* with sugar-pink, erect flowers in the French Alps ; *A. insubricum* from above Lake Como in N Italy with drooping bells in a lovely soft, dim wine-purple. 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. (From an arresting wild variant, named 'Red Giant' by Janis Ruksans. Huge umbels of deep red-purple flowers on short stems. These more recently introduced forms are immensely more spectacular than the old cultivated stock.) (15+) **C**
- 133.014 : ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Uzbekistan, Chatkal Range, above Karanchintogai. (From a striking variant, distributed as 'Rubra' by Janis Ruksans. Very large, dense umbels of rich red-purple flowers on 10-15cm. tall stems between 3-4, very wide leaves. Janis comments that both these colour-forms reproduce well from seed.) . . (15+) **C**
- 133.022 : ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE subsp. HENRIKII** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Karzhantau range, Tovaksai. (An exceptionally robust, local population, recently elevated to subspecific status by Janis Ruksans. Bright red-purple flowers in huge umbels, up to 20cm. across, on 20-40 cm. tall stems. A superior & spectacular variant.) . . (15+) **C**
- 133.058 : ALLIUM KHARPUTENSE** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Turkey, Ak Dağ, near Eikenek. (A 30cm. high species from E Turkey, N Iraq & NW Iran, allied to *A. nigrum* & *A. orientale*. Dense, many flowered umbels of flowers with white segments reflexing around either green or black-maroon ovaries. Attractive wavy-edged and twisting foliage.) (20+) **B**
- 133.070 : ALLIUM KOMAROWII** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Tajikistan, Seravschan, Antara-Sara valley. (Distinct & striking. The 2, narrowly elliptical leaves, suffused with metallic purple & in shape recalling *A. karataviense*, remain in good condition through flowering. A 30cm. scape carries a dense hemispherical umbels of brilliant violet-purple flowers.) (10+) **D**
- 133.681 : ALLIUM MINUTIFLORUM** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Iran. Ex SLIZE 095. (An obscure Iranian endemic known only from the Bakhtiari country of the highest Zagros Mts. & Shir Kuh near Yazd. Many-flowered umbels of starry, lilac flowers with purple filaments & anthers, carried on 8cm. tall stems between two, fleshy leaves.) (10+) **E**
- 134.100 : ALLIUM NARCISSIFLORUM** * France, Hautes-Alpes, Pic de Gleize. 2000m. Limestone screes along S-facing side of summit-ridge. (In gardens, this name is still frequently applied to *A. insubricum*, its 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 with umbels of erect (not drooping as in *A. insubricum*) sugar-pink flowers.) (8) **D**
- 134.150 : ALLIUM NEMRUTDAGHENSE** Turkey, Adiyaman, Nemrut Dağ. JRRK 080. A 2009 wild-collection. . . (10) **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 so far with several growers in the UK.) (15+) **D**
- 135.900 : ALLIUM PROTENSUM** (Sect. *Kaloprason*) * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Loose talus. (Rather like a 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.) . (20+) **C**
- 136.150 : ALLIUM ROBUSTUM** * Kazakhstan, Tarbagatai range, western foothills. (From northern Central Asia over near the border with China. Somewhat similar to *A. atropurpureum* with tight umbels of rich purple flowers on 50cm. stems. This flowers early and lasts in good condition for a long time. Needs a very dry rest in summer.) (10+) **C**
- 137.045 : ALLIUM SHATAKIENSE** (Subgen. *Melanocrommyum*) * Turkey, Bingöl, Kuruca pass. c. 2000m. (A high altitude, SE Turkish endemic, collected in its westernmost locality & almost certainly new to cultivation. Less than 30cm. tall with linear leaves and tight umbels of narrowly cup-shaped flowers in bright violet-purple with violet anthers.) (15+) **D**
- 137.050 : ALLIUM SHELKOVNIKOVII** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Iran, Ardabil, W of Ardabil, Kuh-e-Sabalan. 2400m. Steppe vegetation on tuffs of volcanic ash. (One of the dwarfest & most desirable of its section, introduced by ourselves & no doubt others in the 1960's but lost in the intervening decades. A 10cm. high stem, rising between 2, greyish, falcate leaves, carries a fasciculate umbel of many, lilac flowers. The best coloured forms we have seen are on this mountain.) (10+) **E**
- 137.200 : ALLIUM SICULUM** (*Nectaroscordum siculum* subsp. *siculum*) * No data. Tall, handsome species from the W Mediterranean area; previously listed by us under its synonym. Stems of about 1.2m. carry umbels of drooping creamy bells, tinged with green & flushed with pink. A fine, easily grown garden-plant for a dryish site in semi-shade. (15+) **A**

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. -

- 138.909 : ALLIUM STIPITATUM** (Sect. *Megaloprason*)* Tajikistan, Varzob. (An imposing Central Asian, summer-flowering bulb. Ribbed stems of a 1m. or more high carry almost spherical umbels of starry, purple flowers with tapering, twisted segments. Close to the Iranian *A. hirtifolium* but distributed from the Tien Shan to N Pakistan.) (20+) C
- 139.150 : ALLIUM TAENIOPETALUM** * Tajikistan, Mogoltau range. (A most attractive species and one that is rare in cultivation. Comparatively large, star-shaped, violet-purple flowers carried in loose, airy, globose umbels, about 10cm. in diameter on stems up to 50cm. in height. Possible outside in the UK in a very well-drained, sunny site.) (15+) D
- 139.550 : ALLIUM TRIPEDALE** (*Nectaroscordum tripedale*)* Armenia. (Previously listed by us under its synonym, this is a choice & beautiful plant, rare in the wild and seldom seen in cultivation. Stems up to 1m. high carry terminal umbels of numerous, large, bells, veined with purple to give a bright-pink effect. Needs a dry summer rest.) (15+) D
- 139.648 : ALLIUM VICTORIALIS** (Sect. *Anguinum*) * No data. A distinct & very hardy montane species distributed from the European ranges up into N Asiatic Russia. Bulbs with fibrous tunics cluster on a short rhizome sending up broad leaves and 50cm. stems carrying rounded umbels of starry, palest yellow flowers. This form is from the European Alps. ... (20+) A
- 139.649 : ALLIUM VICTORIALIS** * Another form from the Carpathians. Both are excellent garden-plants. (20+) A
- 139.705 : ALLIUM WINKLERIANUM** (Sect. *Regeloprason*) * Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range. Ex ARJA 97-13. (A very fine species related to *A. regelii* & similar to it. Also rather like *A. cupuiferum* but with more compact umbels of large, cup-shaped, violet-pink flowers on the 50-80cm. tall stems. A rare plant but offering no difficulty in cultivation.) (15+) D
- 139.811 : ALLIUM WORONOWII from WHITE FORM** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * No data. From the Janis Ruksans selection 'White Beauty', which he tells us produces 70% white-flowered plants from seed. The remainder will be the typical soft lilac-pink. The species, which Janis considers to be "one of the showiest alliums" is about 20cm. tall, with large, starry, carnation-scented flowers in dense fasciculate umbels. The species has a Transcaucasian distribution.) (15+) D

Anemone biflora : the carmine windflower of the Zagros

- 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. We are doing our best to maintain & distribute our re-introduction of this marvellous species. Much-cut, rich-green foliage a few cm. high & 5-8cm. stems carrying "cup-shaped crimson-scarlet flowers an inch or more across & with a mass of golden anthers carried on crimson filaments" (Paul Furse, writing in 1965). After fertilization, the petals fold over the fluffy seeds & mature 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 not only by its more diminutive size but by its glabrescent involucre leaves.) (20+) C

COLCHICUM: This genus, along with the many other other 'monocot' genera 'missing' from this list will be in our next list. We cannot arrange to clean, organize, packet and list out all the 2009 seed we have available in time to include it in a first list. We try to strike a balanced range of species in the hope that most of our customers will find something to interest them.

Corydalis : 2009 seeds from some rarities

All those listed are tuberous-rooted and summer-dormant. Most are self-incompatible & seeds offer the chance to acquire several clones, essential for seed-set & the further establishment of the rarer species in cultivation. Seeds should be sown as soon as possible after receipt and exposed to normal outdoor weather conditions. They have been stored at

fluctuating temperatures & such variable outdoor temperatures appear essential for germination the following spring. Nomenclature follows the most recent account : the 1997 monograph, 'Corydalis' by Magnus Liden & Henrik Zetterlund, likely to remain the standard work for many years. Quotations are also from this invaluable work.

- 330.720 : CORYDALIS AFGHANICA subsp. ELEGANS** * Afghanistan, Tob Darreh, SW of Charikar. Ex Hedge & Wendelbo 7369. (Tuberous & in Section *Leonticoides*. All cultivated material of this race, endemic to the Salang pass area, appears to originate from this 1969 coll. Racemes carry more flowers, which turn to face upwards, than the other subspecies. These curved, long-spurred, pure-white, flowers are exquisitely set against very finely cut, glaucous foliage.) (8) F
- 331.060 : CORYDALIS ANGUSTIFOLIA** * No data. A slender, 15cm. tall, tuberous species distributed in woodland from NE Turkey through the Caucasus to the Elburz range of N Iran. Racemes of ivory white flowers, sometimes suffused with lilac & tipped with purple. An excellent plant, easy outside and one of the first to flower in early spring. (15+) C
- 331.250 : CORYDALIS BRACTEATA** * Russia, Kemerov district. (A sought-after, magnificent, Siberian species, about 15cm. high with very large, broadly winged, lemon-scented, bright yellow flowers. Rather like a robust *C. solida* in vegetative characters. Extremely hardy, it is most satisfactory in continental climates with snow-cover & long, consistently cold winters to ensure its dormancy underground until the warm spring weather arrives.) (15+) D

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. -

- 331.790 : CORYDALIS HENRIKII** * Turkey, Gaziantep, Kartal Dağ. 1050m. N-facing calcareous slope. Ex KPPZ 90-99. (Only described in 1991 & from the same area as our *Iris sari* & *I. histrio* colls. "Most elegant" with finely divided, glaucous leaves & long racemes of slender, dark-tipped flowers, usually in pale pink. One of the earliest to flower.) (10+) **D**
- 331.810 : CORYDALIS INTEGR** (*C. wettsteinii*) * No data. "A splendid garden-plant...wholly hardy in the open", comment Liden & Zetterlund in their 1997 monograph. Distributed through the mountains of SE Europe, the Aegean islands & NW Turkey, this is a robust perennial with branching flower-stems up to 30cm. high. Beautiful, divided, very glaucous foliage & long racemes of spurred white or palest pink flowers strikingly set-off by the black-purple tipped inner petals . . . (15+) **C**
- 331.900 : CORYDALIS MACROCENTRA** * No data. In Section *Leonticoides* but placed in a series of its own due to several characteristics. Native to dry, sandy hills at around 1000m in Tajikistan & adjacent N Afghanistan, this is apparently a rare plant in nature and certainly even rarer in cultivation. Rated by Liden & Zetterlund as "a superb species that remains compact in cultivation", its long-spurred yellow flowers, bronze-tinted in the bud and again as they age, open above finely dissected, bluish foliage over a long period. Hand-pollinated seeds from Robert Rolfe : an unprecedented opportunity. (10) **F**
- 331.905 : CORYDALIS MAKASCHVILII** * We cannot trace the name of this species, just received from that excellent German gardener, Hermann Fuchs, who collected the original material in the Caucasus. There is not enough time to check back with him for details but we shall try to find out more in due course. We have no reason to doubt its validity but the name does not appear, even as a synonym, in the Liden & Zetterlund monograph nor is it included in our copy of 'Lexicon Botanicum Nomina Plantarum', a checklist of the scientific and Russian names for Georgian plants (published in 1991 and mostly printed in, to us, the impenetrable Georgian alphabet) by A.K. Makaschvili himself. As Hermann is very much a specialist in woodland garden-plants, you can assume this is hardy and growable in the open garden, at least in S Germany. (15+) **B**
- 331.910 : CORYDALIS MALKENSIS** * No data. "A most delightful plant...one of the true aristocrats...superb as a pot-subject and seductive in the rock-garden..." Endemic to the NW Caucasus & once confused with white forms of *C. caucasica*, this has dense, 15cm. high racemes of broad-lipped, pure-white flowers, suffused with yellow-green in bud.) (10+) **C**
- 331.920 : CORYDALIS MARACANDICA** * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Zarafshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Ex ARJA 98-55. (From a type-locality coll. of this fairly recently described species, confined to the Zarafshan. About 10cm. high, tuberous-rooted & in Section *Leonticoides*, this resembles the much more widely distributed *C. ledebouriana* in foliage but is more compact & later flowering with short-spurred, pale yellow flowers, sometimes suffused with pink.) (10+) **E**
- 331.950 : CORYDALIS NOBILIS** * No data. A sturdy, long-lived, tap-rooted perennial about 50cm. high and rated by Liden & Zetterlund in their monograph as "probably the most conspicuous & eye-catching species in the genus." Dense heads of yellow, black-tipped flowers rise above the lush, deeply divided, glaucous foliage in late spring. (20+) **C**
- 332.050 : CORYDALIS PACZOSKII** * Ukraine, Krim, near Oreanda. (A very hardy, mainly Crimean species, confined to southern Ukraine. In the same Subsection as *C. malkensis* &, like it, can settle down & seed itself around in the open garden. Long racemes of dainty, light purple flowers with black-purple tips above deeply cut, dark green leaves.) (15+) **C**
- 332.650 : CORYDALIS SCHANGINII subsp. AINAE** * Kazakhstan, Karatau, Berkara gorge. 1700-2000m. Among deciduous scrub on moist slopes. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From the type coll. of this yellow-flowered race, known only from two localities in the Karatau : "a gem in the genus" : "a plant you can never forget if you ever get a chance to see it." Up to 20 flowers in white grading to intense yellow with pink spurs & chocolate-purple tips. Considered easier than the pink race.) (10) **E**

Corydalis solida : seed from the finest new selections

The cultivated red selections of *Corydalis solida*, long grown as "*C. transsilvanica*" both in the UK & Germany have been included under *C. solida* subsp. *solida* in the recent Liden & Zetterlund monograph. They would seem to have originated from an importation of tubers, wild-collected in Romania & listed by van Tubergen in 1925, We grow British clones, like 'George Baker', without any trouble outside here but they set little seed ; they are really happiest in a harder, drier climate.

This is German-grown seed from woodland-plant specialist Hermann Fuchs, who has gone to a lot of trouble to store the seed of these *Corydalis* in ideal conditions. It will not be likely to produce such even and reliable results as seed sown straight from the capsules in summer but it should give a reasonable percentage germination more irregularly over the next year or so. Full exposure to frost in a shaded site outside will help. Heat will inhibit germination entirely.

- 333.000 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA from ORANGE-RED CLONES** * Potentially outstanding. The parents are the result of ongoing selection of the finest, intense orange-red seedlings by Hermann Fuchs. (15+) **D**
- 333.008 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA from DARKEST RED CLONES** * Seeds is labelled "dark, dark red". The parents are further selections from 'Purpurfeur', the finest deep red seedling so far, an outstanding, late-blooming cultivar.. . . . (15+) **D**
- 333.011 : CORYDALIS SOLIDA from WHITE CLONES** * Early with dense racemes of milky white flowers. . . (15+) **C**
- 333.659 : CORYDALIS WENDELBOI subsp. CONGESTA** Turkey, Bolu, near Abant gölü. 1100m. J. Ruksans coll. (Wild collected seeds of this more northern subspecies, described in 1996 & "much prettier than its southern counterpart." A 15cm. high, tuberous-rooted species with dense racemes of wide flowers variable from grey blue to purple but in this locality cherry-red and rich wine-red forms ('Abant Wine') have been collected. Satisfactory outside in the UK.) (20+) **D**

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. -

Crocus : exciting species but, as usual, most in small amounts

- 339.609 : CROCUS ABANTENSIS** * Turkey, Bolu, near Abant gölü. 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**
- 339.852 : CROCUS ALATAVICUS** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan. 1200m. Open, stony areas below snow-patches. (The most eastern member of the genus. Pure-white flowers with yellow throats, often speckled purple-black outside, in spring. Not usually too easy to grow & increase. We find the Tien Shan populations resent high temperatures both in spring & when dormant but our own coll. from Chimgan is more accommodating. Most of this seed is from Janis Ruksans. .) (8) **E**
- 340.007 : CROCUS ANCYRENSIS** * Turkey, Bolu, above Abant gölü. (A charming, bright orange-yellow, spring-flowering, endemic of north-central Turkey. Usually easy, under glass at any rate, in the UK.) (10+) **C**
- 340.090 : CROCUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS** Ukraine, Krim, near Yalta. (A charming, small, spring-flowerer, virtually confined to the Crimea & adjacent Ukraine but with a few disjunct eastern populations. Clear yellow to deep orange-yellow flowers, variably striped with purple-brown outside, sometimes entirely bronze-purple. Dry summer-rest.) (10) **C**
- 340.202 : CROCUS ANTALYENSIS** Turkey, Konya, S of Beysehir Golu. 1300m. Among scrub in heavy clay. (A handsome robust species in Series *Flavi*, localised in several, limited, disjunct populations in W Turkey. Rather difficult in our experience, though Brian Mathew states it is easily grown. Though usually a plant of heavy clays, we find it resents excess moisture at any time. Pale to deep lilac-blue, yellow-throated flowers, sometimes buff or marked with violet outside, in spring.) (8) **E**
- 340.351 : CROCUS ASUMANIAE** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1200m. Limestone. (Limited to the oak-scrub around Akseki. The best of the saffron group in cultivation. Veined, pale lilac flowers with scarlet styles in autumn.) (10) **C**
- 340.410 : CROCUS AUTRANII** * No data. Limited in its distribution to alpine-meadows at about 2100m in the troubled autonomous region of Ap'khazet'i (Abkhazia) in NW Georgia. A member of Series *Kotschyani* and related to *C. vallicola*, it flowers before the leaves appear in autumn with rich violet flowers with a large white centre and with a trifid, orange style. Plenty water in early spring, ; moist and cool in summer but drier in winter though never dried out at any time.) (5) **F**
- 340.510 : CROCUS BANATICUS** * No data. Like no other *Crocus* and in a subgenus of its own. Resents hot, dry conditions & is best grown outside in the UK in cool, humus-rich site. Autumnal, blue-lilac to purple flowers have big, feathery, lilac styles, surrounded by wideopen outer segments and short, erect, inner ones, giving them an iris-like appearance. (10) **C**
- 340.908 : CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. ADAMII** * Armenia, Vanadzor. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (An eastern population of this northern race. Large flowers, very variable in colour, from blue to violet-blue, and in the dark, external markings.) . (10) **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. The most unsatisfactory taxon in Brian Mathew's attempt to divide it up, covering all the variable, annulate crocuses in E Turkey & W Iran. Usually a snow-melt plant of dryish, montane steppe with unmarked lilac flowers and silvery bracts.) . . (10) **D**
- 341.729 : CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. TAURI** * Turkey, Siirt, Kizildağı geçidi. Ex Batman 323. (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**
- 341.927 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. DAMASCENUS** Iran, Kordestan, NW of Divandarreh. 2000m. (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**
- 341.973 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. LYCIUS** * Turkey, Antalya, SW of Kemer. 1000-1500m. Among limestone rocks on sparsely wooded slopes. P. & P.Watt coll. (The very 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**
- 342.009 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. MAZZIARICUS** * Turkey, Denizli, Kazık Beli. 1500m. Among scrub on loose, shale slopes. J.Ruksans coll. (The attractive western race. Autumn-flowering with both white & lilac forms.) (10) **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. -

- 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 lime-free 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 colls. of this spectacular autumn-flowerer. Almost as often white as lilac with huge flopping, scarlet styles. Keep it dryish under glass in the UK. (8) **C**
- 342.850 : CROCUS CARTWRIGHTIANUS var. CRETICUS *** Greece, Crete, Hania, Akrotiri peninsula. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (Dubiously sustainable taxon but from the area of the type-locality, so we keep the name. Silvery exterior.) . . . (8) **C**
- 343.001 : 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 1960's collections. A beautiful autumnal species, with yellow-throated, white to lilac-pink flowers. Reasonably hardy in the UK but seldom seen. It does not like being too hot & dry in summer.) (10) **E**
- 343.211 : CROCUS CHRYSANTHUS *** Turkey, Kartal geçidi. 1560m. Ex LST 068A. (Wild forms tend to be much smaller, daintier plants than the many garden hybrids & are often none too easy to grow well. Distributed from Serbia to central Turkey, it is essentially a yellow-flowered version of the *C. biflorus* complex and is similarly highly variable. This collection is distinguished by having a lilac-purple perianth-tube to the bright yellow flowers.) (10+) **C**
- 343.403 : CROCUS CORSICUS *** France, Corsica, Foret de Carrozzica. c.950m. Edge of pine forest. D.M.Hoskins 05-05. (Bright lilac flowers usually with purple-striped, buff exteriors, in late spring. A higher altitude plant, reaching 2300m., than the only other Corsican species, *C. minimus*, which has a more south-western distribution.) (10) **D**
- 344.204 : CROCUS DANFORDIAE from YELLOW FORM *** Turkey, N of Kazan. 1500m. (From a pale yellow form of this little, variably coloured, spring-flowering species, usually dusted with grey-purple outside. Endemic to the colder, drier, inland areas of W Turkey. In the UK, it needs an alpine-house or bulb-frame for a warm, dry summer rest.) (10) **E**
- 344.205 : CROCUS DANFORDIAE from BLUE FORM *** Turkey. Ex LST 014. (From a soft lilac-blue form.) . . . (10) **E**
- 344.610 : CROCUS FLAVUS (subsp. flavus) *** No data. The true wild plant : not the sterile 'Dutch Yellow'. Native to SE Europe into NW Turkey, its profuse fiery, orange-yellow flowers in spring make it one of the finest garden-plants.. . . . (15) **B**
- 344.659 : CROCUS FLAVUS subsp. DISSECTUS *** Turkey, Manisa, NNE of Demirci. 1425m. N. Stevens coll. (Seldom-collected, W Turkish endemic with a style divided into many slender branches. Yellow flowers in spring.) (10) **D**
- 344.990 : CROCUS GARGARICUS (subsp. gargaricus) *** Turkey, Muğla, Gök Tepe N of Muğla. 1500m. Heavy clay in openings among *Pinus*. (This type-race is only known from here & Kaz Da. It has no stolons & a coarsely reticulate tunic & is also quite tolerant of drying-off in summer. Hardy & neat with rich orange-yellow flowers in spring.) (10+) **D**
- 345.100 : CROCUS GILANICUS *** Iran, Azerbaijan, between Heroabad & Asalem. 2400m. Ex Shirdelpur & Wendelbo 14910. (From a type-locality coll. of this local, little-known plant of the S Talysh White flowers in autumn. In Series *Kotschyani* & most resembling *C. kotschyanus* subsp. *suworowianus*, though possibly not closely related to it. A plant of pastures & the margins of beech forest in a fairly high rainfall area, so must not be dried off too thoroughly when dormant.) (5) **F**
- 345.200 : 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**
- 345.221 : CROCUS GOULIMYI var. LEUCANTHUS** Greece, Lakonia, S of Monemvassia. J.Ruksans coll. (Type-locality material of this recently described, geographically race From clons which are consistently white-flowered.) (10) **D**
- 345.212 : CROCUS GOULIMYI from SELECTED VARIANTS *** Greece, Lakonia, N of Areopoli. (10) **D**
- 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**

Crocus karduchorum : wild seed of the loveliest autumnal species

- 346.302 : CROCUS KARDUCHORUM** Turkey, Bitlis, SSE of Bitlis. 1680m. Openings among *Quercus* scrub on W-facing slope. R. & R. Wallis 09-175. (Only found in this small area & confused with a form of *C. kotschyanus* for 100 years after Kotschy's 1859 type coll. (after another 50 it still is in many bulb lists.). Little-known in gardens, where it is quite fastidious & 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, Zarafshan, 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 Tajikistan into N Afghanistan. Vigorous under glass in the UK.) (10) **D**

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. -	

- 346.710 : CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS** (subsp. *kotschyanus*) * No data : from several colls. made in Turkey & Syria. Lilac flowers, with yellow-blotched throats, in autumn. Usually an excellent grower & increaser in UK gardens. (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**
- 347.009 : CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS subsp. HAKKARIENSIS** Turkey, Hakkari, Dilezi geçidi between Yuksekova & Esendere. 2200m. Among steppe vegetation, in clay, on steep slopes. R. & R. Wallis coll. (It is over 20 years since we have been able to list seeds from this disjunct, local race, confined to Hakkari in the SE corner of Turkey & a very rare plant in cultivation. Pale lavender-purple flowers in autumn with distinctive wedge-shaped perianth-segments.) (10) **F**
- 347.101 : CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS subsp. SUWOROWIANUS** * Turkey, Rize, Ovit Dag. 2600-3000m. Stony ridges. (Seldom seen in cultivation and not easy to grow. An alpine plant from NE Turkey & Georgia adapted to considerable snow-cover in winter & dry but cold summers. Creamy white flowers, delicately veined with violet, in late summer.) (10) **D**
- 347.402 : CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** * Greece, Evia, above Nea Artaki. 300m. Clearings among *Pinus* & *Cistus*. (Endemic to Greece & its islands. Variable autumn & winter flowers in white to lilac with diverse purple markings outside.) . . . (15) **C**
- 347.423 : CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** * Greece, Crete, Hania, Omalos. Ex D.M.Hoskins 02-06. (A distinct island variation : an exquisitely tiny, white flowered form, sometimes with fine maroon-black feathering outside.) (10) **D**
- 347.601 : CROCUS LONGIFLORUS** * Italy, Sicily, Madonie Nebrodi. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (Autumn-flowering from S Italy & Malta. Scented, pale to deep purple flowers, often with dark veins on a buff ground outside. Easy under glass.) . (10) **C**
- 348.800 : CROCUS NIVEUS** * Greece, Messinia, S of Kalamata. 100m. Olive groves on limestone. (Magnificent, pure-white, autumn-flowering species of the S Peloponnese. Gorgeous scarlet styles. A good grower under glass.) (10) **C**
- 348.806 : CROCUS NIVEUS** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Pirgos Dirou. c. 150m. N-facing bank. Ex D.M.Hoskins 98-2 & other colls. in this area. (The exquisite pastel lilac-pink & bicoloured forms : quite variable but expect some fine flowers.) . . . (10) **D**
- 349.020 : CROCUS NUDIFLORUS** * No data. A splendid species from moist meadows in SW France & N Spain, reaching about 2000m. in the Pyrenees. One of the best outside in UK gardens, where its stoloniferous character can result in fine colonies. Elegant flowers, normally in rich purple, appear on long tubes before the leaves in autumn. (10) **B**
- 349.305 : CROCUS OLIVIERI** (subsp. *olivieri*) * Greece, Arkadia, E of Tripoli. 750m. Ex a M. Harvey coll. (Spring-flowering & widespread from the Balkans to W Turkey. Bright orange-yellow flowers, without markings.) (10) **C**
- 349.610 : CROCUS OREOCRETICUS** * No data. Autumn-flowers in mid- to deep lilac with purple veining & silvery to buff exteriors. A member of the *C. sativus* group from high up in the Cretan mountains. (8) **C**
- 349.819 : CROCUS PALLASII** (subsp. *pallasii*) * Turkey, Kan gecidi. 1565m. Ex RUDA 100. (Pale lilac flowers with spectacular, scarlet style branches, in autumn. Like others in the *C. sativus* group, it enjoys a hot, dry rest.) (10) **C**
- 349.910 : CROCUS PALLASII subsp. DISPATHACEUS** * No data. Seed from Janis Ruksans of this local race with deeper coloured, red-purple flowers & paler, less conspicuous style branches. From several colls. in Icel & Antalya.) . . . (10) **D**
- 349.970 : CROCUS PALLASII subsp. TURCICUS** * No data. From several Turkish colls. of this elegant but not well-defined, race from SE Turkey, Lebanon & Syria. More pointed segments & corms with long, fibrous necks. (10) **D**
- 349.980 : CROCUS PASCHEI** * Turkey, "eastern Taurus." 700-1400m. Among scrub. Ex HKEP 90-34. (Described in 1993, in Series *Flavi* & close to *C. antalyensis* but differing in several characters & well separated geographically. Lilac-blue flowers, silvery or buff outside, with white zones above their yellow throats & trifid, orange-red stigmas, in spring.) (8) **F**
- 350.409 : CROCUS PULCHELLUS** * Greece. Ex R. & R. Wallis 01-34. (One of the most attractive, autumn-flowering species. Distributed from the Balkans into NW Turkey. Scented, lilac-blue flowers with yellow throats.) (10) **B**
- 350.800 : CROCUS RETICULATUS** (subsp. *reticulatus*) * Croatia, Velebit Planina above Tucepi. 900m. Among scrub on limestone. (Local but widespread, spring-flowering species. Lilac, beautifully marked outside with dark violet.) . . (10) **C**
- 350.809 : CROCUS RETICULATUS** (subsp. *reticulatus*) * Moldova. Ex J. Ruksans colls. (A variable, very vigorous stock originally from Janis Ruksans' selections. Janis claims these are "far better" than forms from the western part of it's the species distribution. Expect large, pale blue flowers, strongly striped outside with deep purple, in spring.) (10) **C**
- 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**

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B : \$4.00 ; £2.50 ; € 3.- D : \$6.00 ; £4.00 ; € 5.- F : \$9.00 ; £6.00 ; € 7.-

- 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**
- 352.401 : 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**
- 353.009 : CROCUS SPECIOSUS** (subsp. *speciosus*) * Ukraine, Krim (Crimea), Tschatir-dag Yaila. (From a Crimean coll. of this outstanding, easily grown species, distributed through N Turkey, the Caucasus & N Iran.. Lilac-blue to purple-blue, veined flowers with showy, divided, scarlet styles in autumn.) (10+) **B**
- 353.020 : CROCUS SPECIOSUS** (subsp. *speciosus*) Turkey, Bolu, Abant gölü. 1100m. J.Ruksans coll. (A 2009 wild coll. One of the best autumn-flowering ones for UK gardens. Profuse purple-blue flowers in sun or semi-shade.) (20+) **B**
- 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**
- 353.150 : CROCUS TAURICUS** * Ukraine, Krim. Ex J. Ruksans colls. (In the confusing *C. biflorus* complex & sunk by Brian Mathew under his widespread *C.b.* subsp. *adamii*. Janis Ruksans & Erich Pasche consider it to be distinct in corm-tunics & in flower & leaf colours, as well being separated in its distribution. A spring-flowering, snow-melt endemic of high mountain-meadows in the Crimea highly variable in colour from whites, usually feathered outside, to rich red-purples, sometimes uniformly black-purple externally. Almost unknown in gardens but growable outside (at least in Latvia.) (10) **F**
- 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** * Yugoslavia, Serbia, Kosovo, above Vratnica. 800m. Leaf-soil over clay in dense *Fagus* woods. (A splendid, woodland form with large, lavender-blue flowers shading to darker, violet tips, in spring. Likes it cool & not too dry. Does well here in a pot but may be just as good outside.) (10) **C**
- 354.409 : CROCUS VERNUS subsp. ALBIFLORUS** * Switzerland, Jura, Col du Marchzirug. 1400m. (A snow-melt species from high-alpine turf. Usually with smaller, white flowers but sometimes purple or striped. Not easy to grow.) (10+) **C**
- 354.609 : CROCUS VERSICOLOR** * France, Alpes de Haute Provence, Col d'Ecre. 950m. In terra rossa. Ex a P.& P.Watt coll. (A French endemic (only just crossing into Italy). White or pale lilac flowers, feathered outside, in spring.) (10) **C**

- 382.400 : DAPHNE GNIDIODES** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1500m. Exposed limestone slopes. (A low shrub with decumbent, grey-leaved stems & clusters of cream flowers followed by orange fruits. For a hot, dry site.) (10) **C**
- 384.050 : DAPHNE MEZEREUM f. ALBA** * No data. An indispensable, erect deciduous shrub about 1m. tall with white flowers wreathing the naked stems in spring to be followed by yellow fruits in summer. Comes 'true' from seed. (10) **B**
- 388.501 : DELPHINIUM CARDUCHORUM** * Turkey, Van, Ispiriz Dağlari S of Çuh pass. Ex BATM 129. (Received as unidentified seed under this field-number but we hazard an informed guess that it is this attractive, 30cm. tall, azure-blue, white-eyed species. We last collected and listed it ourselves in 1988 and it is the only species we know of growing in the vicinity of the Çuh pass, an area we know quite well. If this, it is tuberous-rooted and will be summer-dormant.) (20+) **D**
- 392.300 : DELPHINIUM SEMIBARBATUM** (*D. zalil*) * 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 through Central Asia into the Tien Shan. Absolutely temperature-hardy, this thrives in Colorado-gardens but resents both summer & winter wetness in the milder UK, where it is best in the bulb-frame. This was about 50cm. high in nature but is twice that in cultivation. Leaves cut into thready divisions & branching stems carrying a succession of spurred, soft-yellow flowers.) (50+) **D**

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Cyclamen : a fine range of 2009 seed

- 358.000 : CYCLAMEN AFRICANUM** * Algeria, Kabylie, E of Azazga. 850 m. Humus under deciduous *Quercus*. (Large, patterned, dark green leaves & big, pink flowers in autumn. Borderline hardiness in UK and best grown frost-free. A clone from this coll., made by us in 1966, gained an FCC from the Royal Horticultural Society for this species in 2002.) (10) **C**
- 358.230 : CYCLAMEN ALPINUM** (*C. trochopteranthum*) * No data. A spring-flowering, SW Turkish endemic, closest to *C. coum* but with foliage more like *C. cilicium*. Wide flowers with distinctively twisted lobes, in pink & carmine shades, maroon at the bases. Strongly honey-scented. Temperature-hardy but seldom successful outdoors in the UK. (15+) **D**
- 358.231 : CYCLAMEN ALPINUM from WHITE FORMS** * Selections from R. & R. Wallis colls. Seeds from crimson-nosed whites but expect some pale pinks to occur among the seedlings as well. (15+) **D**
- 358.232 : CYCLAMEN ALPINUM f. LEUCANTHUM** * Turkey, Antalya, Tahtali Dağ. Ex a P.& P.Watt coll. (From a white form selected in the wild in by Peter & Penny Watt. Seedlings may be less variable than the preceding.) (10+) **E**
- 358.500 : CYCLAMEN BALEARICUM** * Spain, Mallorca, N of Andratx. 350m. In humus among *Quercus*. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (Delicately pencilled, white flowers in spring. Likes a lot of shade, resents overdrying & is best frost-free.) . . (15+) **B**
- 358.501 : CYCLAMEN BALEARICUM from SELECTED LEAF FORMS** * Mallorca. Ex P.& P. Watt colls. . (10+) **D**
- 359.003 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM** * Turkey, Konya, NW of Bozkir. 1100m. Base of N-facing, limestone cliffs. (Dainty, pale-pink, autumn flowers & small, rounded leaves. Hardy in a well-drained, sunny site in the UK.) (15+) **B**
- 359.019 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM** * No data. Mainly from R.& R.Wallis selections. Very variable in leaf patterns and in flower colour from pale to deeper pink. Tolerant of very low temperatures in drier climates if snow-covered (15+) **B**
- 359.021 : CYCLAMEN CILICIUM f. ALBUM** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Murtici to Akseki. Ex Frank & Koenen 82-10. (From a pure white without a pink 'nose'. Dark, well-marked leaves. Usually comes very evenly from seed.) (10+) **D**
- 359.900 : CYCLAMEN CONFUSUM** * Greece, Crete, S of Topolia. 350m. Between limestone rocks, under *Pinus brutia*, on steep slopes. Ex D.M.Hoskins 02-01. (Recently described as *C.hederifolium* var. *confusum* & even more recently elevated, following DNA studies, to specific status as a hexaploid "cryptic species" (we love the concept). We listed seed from the original discovery under *C. hederifolium*, population ref. 364.050. from the M. Jope 95-038 coll., before it had been seen in flower in 1996, and subsequently as *C.h.* var. *confusum* under 364.200. Extremely local in Crete, where 'normal' *C.hederifolium* does not occur, and, in effect, a very large-leaved, scented, less hardy version of this species.) (10+) **D**
- 359.912 : CYCLAMEN CONFUSUM from SELECTED RED-FLOWERED FORMS** * (10) **E**
- 360.048 : CYCLAMEN COUM** (subsp. *coum*) * Turkey, Artvin. 800m. Ex the Cyclamen Society 88-397 coll. (From the far NE corner of Turkey, near the border with Georgia. A fine population with especially good leaf-forms.) (15+) **C**
- 360.049 : CYCLAMEN COUM** (subsp. *coum*) * Turkey. Ex E.K.Balls 371 (See also *C. coum* 'Nymans', under 6.360.056, in the section on garden selection.) This fine form with silver leaves with a dark central pattern, like 'Nymans', is a selection from this EKB 1930's coll. The field-numbers which continue to circulate have now little or no relevance.) (10+) **D**
- 360.050 : CYCLAMEN COUM** (subsp. *coum*) * Turkey, Bolu. 1000m. Beech leafmould over limestone. Ex BSBE 513. (Originally described as "scented ; dark purple ; some with plain green leaves" but this is now many generations removed from the original collection & the number is now applied only to selected forms with silver-patterned leaves.) (15+) **C**
- 360.100 : CYCLAMEN COUM f. ALBISSIMUM** * Syria (Israeli Occupied Territory), Golan Heights near Mas'ada. (The quite recently introduced pure white form of *C. coum*, lacking the dark 'nasal markings' of previously cultivated whites. Rather thin-textured, round, unmarked, dark foliage and big, broad flowers. Interesting not only in its distinct appearance but in its southern habitat. Because of the latter, as well as its rarity in cultivation, it will be best grown under glass in the UK.) (8) **F**
- 361.008 : CYCLAMEN CRETICUM** * Greece, Crete, above Omalos. 1200m. Shaded limestone rocks. Ex D.M. Hoskins 02-07. (This relative of *C. repandum* is not always the easiest species to maintain and persuade to set seed in cultivation. It needs a lot of shade & is usually safest grown frost-free in the UK but this coll. was made at a very high altitude for this species. Cordate, dull grey-green leaves usually with mottled bands of silvery grey. Dainty white flowers in spring.) (15+) **D**
- 361.011 : CYCLAMEN CRETICUM from SELECTED FORMS** * Greece, Crete, Moni Arkadia. 500m. Under *Platanus* along stream. Ex P.& P.Watt colls. (Selected both for outstanding leaves and colour : about 10% are pure pink.) (10) **E**
- 361.510 : CYCLAMEN CYPRIUM** * No data. Endemic to Cyprus with fragrant, white flowers with auricles & magenta blotches around their mouths, appearing in late autumn to winter. Distinctive, grey-marbled, dull-green leaves, crimson below. Seed from a range of leaf-variations, including some of the best. Best grown frost-free with a dry-summer-rest in the UK.) (15+) **C**

- 362.001 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Iran, Mazandaran, SE of Sari. 200m. In humus & moss in woodland. (From as far East as we have found this species. Not easy plant to grow, seldom setting much seed, it continues to be rare in cultivation. Large pink flowers without a white 'nose' & with elongated, acute petals above silver-patterned leaves in mid-winter. Needs protection in the UK & is best grown frost-free, shaded & cool in summer.) (10) **F**
- 362.020 : CYCLAMEN ELEGANS** (*C. coum* subsp. *elegans*) * Azerbaijan, Talysh, NW of Lerik. (From material derived from Moscow Botanic Garden & from A. Seisums collections in Azerbaijan. Not quite the same as our colls. from further east on the Caspian coast of Iran but seems the easiest to grow & still has the characteristics of this taxon.) (10) **F**
- 363.003 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Lakonia, Agios Nikolaos NW of Githio. 500m. Steep slopes under olives. (From several forms, originally selected by us in the wild in 1984 for the outstanding patterns & shapes of their leaves.) (10+) **C**
- 363.008 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** (subsp. *graecum*) * Greece, Crete, Rodopos peninsula. 95m. Ex the Cyclamen Society coll. 94-046. (From a selected, very floriferous clone. Superb leaves with a striking, silver shield-pattern.) (10+) **E**
- 363.010 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Evia, Aliveri to Amarinthos. 100m. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (10+) **C**
- 363.017 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Messinia, SW of Hora. Ex an H. & I. Barton coll. (From two fine clones selected by Ivor Barton in 1980, with excellent foliage & particularly deeply coloured, carmine-pink flowers.) (10+) **C**
- 363.022 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from SELECTED DARK-FLOWERED FORM** * Greece, Lakonia, N of Chalkida. c.200m. Ex D.M. Hoskins 00-08. (From a superlative, exceptionally richly coloured clone, "near carmine".) . . . (10+) **D**
- 363.030 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Rhodes. Ex C.C. Mountfort colls. (Originally derived from some very fine leaf-forms grown by John Blanchard's father. It is suggested that the Rhodes populations should be included under *C. graecum* subsp. *anatolicum* but many who know them in the wild prefer to leave them under *C.g.* subsp. *graecum*.) (10+) **D**
- 363.040 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * Greece, Crete, near Kolibari. c.100m. Ex D.M.Hoskins 02-12 (10+) **C**
- 363.095 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from SELECTED DARK-FLOWERED FORM** * No data but originally from a Manfred Koenen collection. The richest, deepest pink selection grown & shown by Bob & Rannveig Wallis.. (10+) **D**
- 363.099 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** * No data. From a very wide range of this magnificent, autumn-flowering species, variable from carmine-pink to shell-pink, in time of flowering (from August to November in the UK) & in size, shape & markings of the leaves. Worth growing for the last feature alone. Safest frost-free, with a warm, dry summer-rest.) (20+) **B**
- 363.100 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM f. ALBUM** * Data as for 363.003. (This superlative, vigorous, pure white variant, originally located in the wild by Ronald Frank, has now been further selected for leaf-variation by Manfred Koenen and seed we list comes from several different leaf-forms. Beautiful & reliable given a really hot, dry rest in summer.) (15+) **D**
- 363.160 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM subsp. ANATOLICUM** * From several selections made in Antalya & Muğla provinces of SW Turkey. This is the fairly recently segregated & seldom grown Turkish race with well-marked foliage. Unlike the type-race from the Greek mainland, most of these Turkish plants are delicately scented. Always in short supply. (10) **E**
- 363.199 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM subsp. CANDICUM** * Greece, Crete. (From several colls. of this island race, including some good leaf-forms. Quite recently accorded subspecific status but not very well defined. Usually white-flowered, its dark, velvety leaves are characteristic, as is its reluctance to set much seed in cultivation. Always in short supply.) (10) **F**
- 363.220 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM subsp. CANDICUM from HIGH ALTITUDE FORM** * Greece, Crete, above Omalos. 1300m. P.& P.Watt coll. (From material collected by Peter & Penny Watt at the highest elevation they could find this growing. Leaves with excellent markings are only about one quarter the size of normal *C. graecum* and very short petioles produce a near cushion-plant with normal sized flowers. The Watts rate this highly and hope to see it more widely grown. (5) **F**
- 364.003 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** * Greece, Evia, W of Karistos. 200m. On schist. (A distinct, large-leaved, large-flowered race, resembling *C. africanum*. Long, late flowering-season, into November under glass with us. We are not certain how this population fits into the concept of *C. hederifolium* subsp. *crassifolium*, from the Peloponnese.) (15+) **C**
- 364.099 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** * No data. From a wide range of pink & white forms of this incomparable, autumn-flowering species, the hardiest & best garden-plant of all. It will establish well in most of the UK. (20+) **A**
- 364.100 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM f. ALBUM** * No data. From white-flowered plants. Variable foliage. . . (20+) **B**
- 364.250 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM subsp. CRASSIFOLIUM** Greece, Peloponnesos, Malia S of Monemvasia. 200m. In terra rossa at edge of olive groves. P.& P.Watt coll. (Seeds from two selections of this recently described race : one with dark-coloured, scented flowers ; the other with a 4cm. perianth, the longest flowers Peter & Penny have seen) . . (10+) **D**
- 364.515 : CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM** * No data but selected over decades from the E.K. Balls 628 coll. for its silver-marked foliage. Beautiful leaf-forms of this little, hardy species with small, veined, white flowers in early autumn. (10+) **C**
- 364.518 : CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM** * No data. From both pale pink and white forms of this tiny, dainty, autumn-flowering species from SW Turkey. Variably marked leaves. Temperature-hardy in the UK but best in a trough. (15+) **B**

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- 364.519 : CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM from PALE PINK FORM** * No data. Variable foliage. (10+) **C**
- 364.520 : CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM from PLAIN-LEAVED FORM** * No data. Distinct variant with dark, unmarked leaves, like a plain-leaved *C. coum*. Dainty, delicately veined, white flowers in early autumn. (20+) **B**
- 365.010 : CYCLAMEN LIBANOTICUM** * No data. Most sumptuous of the spring-flowering ones with large, pale-pink flowers, distinctively marked with crimson. It can be grown successfully outside in the UK but it is best under glass. . . . (15+) **C**
- 365.520 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE** * No data. Dark-green, rounded leaves, zoned with silver & often suffused with carmine-pink as they unfold. The autumnal, pink flowers, basally blotched with crimson, have toothed corolla lobes. . . . (10+) **C**
- 366.500 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * Lebanon, S of Tripolis. (From material we collected in the 1960's in the Lebanese hills,. It fills the dry-stone walls of abandoned terraces with a profusion of white & pale pink, crimson-nosed flowers.) (15+) **C**
- 366.510 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * Greece, Rhodes. Ex an E. Sewell coll. (From an excellent form, dwarfer & altogether more compact than usual. This flowers profusely and always excites attention when exhibited.) (10+) **C**
- 366.520 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * Israel, Mt. Meron. 1200m. (The so-called "hardy *C. persicum*", which has survived for years outside in Peter Moore's Kent garden. A Cyclamen Society coll. (90-560) from an interesting locality..) . . (10+) **D**
- 366.550 : CYCLAMEN PERSICUM** * No data. From a range of wild-forms with elegant flowers, mostly in crimson-nosed, palest pinks, in spring, & foliage which rivals *C. graecum*. Best grown frost-free in UK. (15+) **B**
- 367.010 : CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM** * No data. Among spring-flowering ones, this S Turkish endemic rivals the related *C. libanoticum*. Magnificent rich crimson-purple flowers. Possible outside & splendid in a cold greenhouse (15+) **C**
- 367.013 : CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM from SELECTED FORMS** * Seed from Peter & Penny Watt's second generation selections from material originating above Haruniye, Adana, Turkey. Deep pinks, long flowers & scented. (10+) **D**
- 367.015 : CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM f. ROSEUM** * Turkey, Adana, near Dortyol. Ex ACW 664. (From pale pink forms, originally selected out of the Albury, Cheese & Watson coll. of this variable Amanus population by Jack Boggis in the 1960's. Distinct from most cultivated forms, not only in the colour but in their elegant, more elongated petals.) (10+) **D**
- 367.500 : CYCLAMEN PURPURASCENS** * Italy, Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, N of Trieste. 100m. Among scrub. (Deep carmine-pink flowers in late summer & autumn. This low-altitude coll. enjoys warmer drier treatment than the Alpine ones.) . . . (10) **D**
- 367.509 : CYCLAMEN PURPURASCENS** * Slovenia, near Lake Bled. (A more accommodating race than the higher altitude ones, which can be temperamental. Almost evergreen with lovely, scented, rosy flowers in late summer.) (10+) **D**
- 367.908 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM (subsp. repandum)** * France, Corsica, near Belogodere. c.350m. Under *Arbutus* in soil pockets over slate. Ex D.M.Hoskins colls. (From selections made for the depth and intensity of flower colour. Not always the easiest of species to grow, though it can be seen naturalized in quantity in some mild, UK gardens. Variably patterned, ivy shaped leaves and elegant flowers of luminous carmine-pink in spring. Like cool, shaded conditions in summer.) . (15+) **D**
- 367.990 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM f. ALBUM** * From white forms of the type of *C. repandum* originating from collections in Corsica. Pure white flowers without a pink nose. Produces a good number of white seedlings. (15+) **E**
- 368.002 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM (*C.peloponnesiacum*)** * Greece, Lakonia, Parori near Sparti. 250m. Beneath *Quercus* and *Buxus*, in humus. (From collections made by Ken Aslet, Peter & Penny Watt and ourselves in the Parori gorge, Many clones are outstanding with white-stippled foliage and flowers in luminous neon-pink.) (15+) **D**
- 368.003 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM (*C.peloponnesiacum*)** * Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos, above Paleopanagia. 1400m. In humus under *Platanus*, *Abies* & *Pinus*. Ex JJA 5157 (From a clone with foliage, speckled all over with white, but this population, from a much higher altitude than that usually recorded for this subspecies, has extremely variable leaf-markings, many like the type-race. Flowers, however, are consistently pale-pink with red noses.) . . (15+) **D**
- 368.009 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM (*C.peloponnesiacum*)** * Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos, Profitis Ilias. 2000m. Under rocks on open hillside. Ex D.M.Hoskins 98-23. (From another extremely high altitude coll. made well above the tree-line. Foliage variably speckled with white. Flowers are consistently pale-pink with red noses.) (15+) **D**
- 368.050 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM from SELECTED LEAF FORMS** * From a number of selections made for their outstanding foliage by Peter & Penny Watt, Dave Hoskins and ourselves. (15+) **D**
- 368.100 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. PELOPONNESIACUM f. VIVIDUM (*C.peloponnesiacum* f. *vividum*)** * Greece, Lakonia/Arkadia, Oros Parmonas. c.500m. Ex a P.& P.Watt coll. (A poorly defined population localized in hills of the Parmon area of the central Peloponnese. Typically it is a rich, glowing crimson in colour but it is extremely variable in foliage & flower-shape. Peter and Penny Watt tell us that the deepest-coloured forms only occur in open, terra rossa situations. In shady gulleys, paler shades predominate, so expect some variation. Superlative and absolutely striking at its best.) (10+) **D**

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- 368.200 : CYCLAMEN REPANDUM subsp. RHODENSE** * Greece, Rhodes. Ex an E. Sewell & other colls. (A distinct island-race, endemic to Rhodes. Leaves irregularly splashed with greyish white & white (or occasionally very pale pink) flowers with pink 'noses' in spring. Not a vigorous race and definitely best grown frost-free under glass in the UK.) (10+) **E**
- 369.000 : CYCLAMEN ROHLFSIANUM** * Libya, Cyrenaica, Benghazi to Jebel Akhdar. 200m. Among scrub on limestone. (Flowers in varying shades of pink with projecting cones of yellow anthers appear with the unfolding foliage in autumn. A most distinct species with beautifully marked, rounded leaves unlike any other *Cyclamen*. Seed from the collection we made in Libya in 1966 : it is extremely long-lived, building up huge, irregular corms but it must be grown frost-free.) (10+) **E**
- 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 shades. Seldom seen but not difficult in the bulb-frame.) (10+) **C**
- 442.020 : ERANTHIS HYEMALIS** from 'SCHWEFELGLANZ' * From new pale sulphur-yellow German selections of this brilliant, little, early spring flower. Essentially a seed-raised strain, so we are uncertain as to how great a proportion will come evenly. Seed has been stored appropriately and should germinate well. Contrary to received wisdom, dry-stored seed, well over one-year old, germinated well with several customers to whom we gave it gratis when last listed in 2007! (15+) **D**
- 461.501 : ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM** UK, England, Cornwall, The Lizard, Loe Bar. M. Tucker coll. (The true Sea Holly from the southernmost tip of England. Maybe the loveliest of the genus but little-known in gardens & by no means easy. Spiny basal leaves, stems & bracts all in the same matt bluish-grey, a little paler than the blue flower-heads. Less than 30cm. high & slow-growing, it merits every care in a sunny scree or a raised bed, where it never fails to attract attention.) (10+) **B**
- 472.004 : ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS** * France, Cevennes. Ex an H. Fuchs coll. Perhaps the finest in the genus with beautifully brown-mottled, grey-green leaves and rosy purple flowers. Easy outside in the UK but slower to establish than some. See the section for cultivated seed at the end of this list for seed from some garden selections of this.) (15+) **C**
- 472.210 : ERYTHRONIUM SIBIRICUM** (subsp. *sibiricum*) (*E. dens-canis* var. *sibiricum*) * No data. The eastern, mainly Russian, version of *E. dens-canis*. Distinct in its yellow anthers and somewhat larger pink flowers. Still an obscure plant in cultivation, it may be less easy in the milder climate of the UK than *E. dens-canis*.) (15+) **E**

Euphorbia : some spectacular spurges

- 475.500 : EUPHORBIA CHARACIAS** (subsp. *characias*) * Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, Puerto de la Ragua. 1900m. Open stony shale slopes. (From our 1990 Spanish collection which has proved hardy & tolerant of our wet acid clay. Compact with outstanding blue-green foliage and striking, yellow-green, flowering columns, which rival the best '*wulfenii*' in girth. This black-eyed western type-race is distinct from the more familiar eastern, yellow-eyed *E. characias* subsp. *wulfenii*) (20+) **B**
- 477.506 : EUPHORBIA DENTICULATA** (Sect. *Myrsiniteae*) * Iran, Kordestan, W of Sanandaj. 1600m. Exposed, shale slope. (An arresting relative of *E. myrsinites* with prostrate stems clad with broad blue-grey leaves, often tinged with purple. Terminal heads of flowers with large crimson glands & yellow-green raylet leaves sometimes suffused with orange.) (10) **E**
- 478.501 : EUPHORBIA KOTSCHYANA** * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1300m. Among sparse *Quercus* scrub on stony, limestone slopes. (A woody based perennial with a mound of stems, rather like a compacted version of *E. characias* but with glabrous, leathery foliage, dark, glossy green above & glaucous below. Huge heads of big, bright greenish yellow raylet-leaf cups, open on 80cm. tall stems over a long period. Spectacular but will need a really hot, dry site in the UK.) (10+) **E**
- 480.508 : EUPHORBIA NICAENSIS** (subsp. *nicaensis*) (Sect. *Paralias*) * France, Pyrenees-Orientales. M. Tucker coll. (Blue-grey stem leaves and yellow-green raylet leaves. A fine species, about 50cm. tall, from southern Europe, widespread and variable. This Pyrenean form is taller and bushier than some more northern forms. Dry, sunny site in the UK.) . . (10+) **C**
- 481.503 : EUPHORBIA RIGIDA** (Sect. *Myrsiniteae*) * Turkey, Antalya, Bey Da., between Kemer & Ovacik. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Much esteemed member of Sect. *Myrsiniteae* with erect, sculptured stems of spirally arranged, pointed, fleshy leaves, about 30cm. high. In spring, its flat acid-yellow heads stand out against the blue-grey evergreen foliage. It often has the raylet leaves flushed with orange and pink in bud and again later, as they mature. For a hot, dry site in the UK.) (10+) **C**
- 482.410 : EUPHORBIA STYGLIANA** (Sect. *Pachycladae*) * No data. An erect, shrubby species, which has proved remarkably hardy, surviving the recent severe 2008-9 winter, in a well-drained site in W Wales. Endemic to the Azores, in the craters of extinct volcanoes at between 500m. & 800m. altitude. Somewhat like a more compact version of the much taller Canary Is. *E. mellifera* with beautiful, fresh-green foliage and wide, much branched umbels of brown-eyed flowers. (10+) **C**
- 507.300 : GAGEA FIBROSA** * Turkey, Hatay, E of Belen. 1250m. Stony areas & fissures on limestone outcrop. (In a confusing genus, rather neglected by gardeners, this stands out as "one of the largest & most striking" (Martyn Rix). Less than 15cm. tall with big, starry, bright-yellow flowers with long perianth segments, which persist in seed.) (20+) **B**
- 509.260 : GALANTHUS PLICATUS** subsp. **BYZANTINUS** * No data. Two green marks on each inner segment. . . (10) **C**
- 526.660 : GERANIUM PELOPONNESIACUM** * Another 60cm. high, glandular hairy, rhizomatous perennial, which is in Subject: *Mediterranea*, close to *G. libani*, later-flowering but also goes dormant in summer. "A lovely plant, producing sprays of large pastel-blue flowers in May on long stalks which sway in the breeze" writes Peter Yeo. (10+) **D**

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.-

- 515.650 : GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA *** No data. The elegant willow gentian, one of the loveliest of autumn-flowering, herbaceous plants. Slow from seed but gradually builds up clumps of 60cm. stems carrying clusters of rich-blue trumpets in the axils of the pointed, lanceolate leaves from late summer until the frosts. A species of moist woodland spread from the mountains of central Europe, E along N Turkey to the Caucasus and well-suited to semi-shade in UK gardens.) (50+) **A**
- 515.651 : GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA var. ALBA *** From the white form of this graceful species. White gentians can be disappointing anomalies but this with its paler foliage stands out even more in the shady places which it enjoys. . . (50+) **B**
- 515.653 : GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA from PINK FORM *** Croatia, near Plitvice. (From 'Pink Cascade', selected in the wild by Robin & Sue White in 1987. Further selected in cultivation so a substantial number of seedlings will be pink.) . (50+) **B**
- 517.620 : GENTIANA DINARICA *** No data. A classic "*G. acaulis*" in the limestone race from central Italy & the Balkans. From Simon Bond's splendid form, which originated from the unacknowledged Scottish king of these European alpine, trumpet species, Jimmy Stitt. Generously reliable with its stunning blue flowers on glossy-leaved pads. (20+) **B**
- 518.402 : GENTIANA GELIDA *** Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2400m. Among grasses on steep slopes. (A very handsome, late-flowering species, about 20cm. tall. Superficially rather like *G. septemfida* but with creamy yellow flowers, shading to deeper yellow striped with green outside. Not too easy to grow but but successful with some.) (20+) **C**
- 519.202 : GENTIANA OLIVIERI *** Turkey, Siirt, E of Kozluk. 1000m. Among grasses & rich vegetation on clay hills. (A beautiful, summer-dormant, spring-flowering species with heads of white-throated, sapphire-blue flowers) (50+) **D**

Gentiana olivieri from South of Samarkand

- 519.220 : GENTIANA OLIVIERI : ZARAFSHAN RACE : BLUE FORM *** Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Zarafshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Among grasses in wet-flush. (This population grows over 2000 km. (over 1300miles) to the NE of those we know well in E Turkey & W Iran & we felt it was distinct both in habit and habitat. Knowing the Russian propensity for 'splitting' & that *G. olivieri* is the most western member of the mainly Central Asian Sect. *Aptera*, we felt sure that this race would have been described. However, as best as we ascertain, this is not the case and *G. olivieri* seems to be the only name available in the Russian floras for this population. From a gardener's viewpoint, this has clustered heads of much larger flowers in a softer shade of blue on the erect 20cm. stems, rising from the neat rosettes of strap-shaped leaves. The habitat here was sloping wet in spring but, of course, it dries in summer, when the plant goes completely dormant. It needs bulb-frame treatment or a rest in the alpine-house, if grown in the UK. With us this is a very fine, reliable, long-flowering plant) (50+) **D**
- 519.221 : GENTIANA OLIVIERI : ZARAFSHAN RACE : PINK FORM *** Field data as above. Like no other gentian & quite unlike anything we have seen in Turkey & Iran. The clusters of large flowers are in a beautiful, subtle shade of muted lilac-pink. In the one batch we have flowered from seed, the majority have been pink-flowered with the balance blue. (50+) **E**

Helleborus : 2009 seed from the fragments of former Yugoslavia

Through the efforts of Dr. Tom Mitchell, a worthy successor to our mutual friend Will McLewin, we list a range of wild-collected seed. Late-sown seed may not germinate until the following winter. Soaking seed in hot (not boiling) water and leaving it at room temperature for a day or so before sowing may help germination the first winter. Like almost all species in this list, these germinate at low-temperatures. Keeping seed warm after sowing will inhibit germination. For more information & accounts of each species, refer to 'Hellebores' by Brian Mathew or 'The Gardener's Guide to Growing Hellebores' by Graham Rice & Elizabeth Strangman. The

current classification of Section *Helleborastrum* is only a reasoned compromise : the species seldom comply with the main diagnostic criteria used to divide them into this artificial concept, problems considered in a series of articles, by Brian Mathew & Will McLewin in 'The New Plantsman'. Many of the wild hellebores are plants of continental climates, used to snow-cover in winter & dry conditions in summer & not always 'easy' in the UK. Seeds from the accommodating garden hybrids, influenced by *H. orientalis* from the moister, Black Sea area, will be found listed in the section dealing with 'Garden Hybrids & Selections'.

- 560.207 : HELLEBORUS BOCCONEI** (*H. multifidus* subsp. *bocconei*) Italy, Umbria-Marche, near Orvieto. 586m. T.C.Mitchell 09-383. (The Italian hellebores, which until Will McLewin's recent investigations were little known taxa, are currently regarded as three species : *H. bocconei*, *H. liguricus* & *H. abruzzicus*. They have much larger, more rounded flowers in greenish yellows or whites, on shorter pedicels than Slovenian & Croatian plants. Tom comments that plants in this colony are "technically *H. bocconei* but...comprise a small, isolated population about equidistant between populations of typical *H. liguricus* and *H. abruzzicus*. Flowers are scented, the foliage somewhat more divided than *H. liguricus*.") (10+) **E**
- 560.650 : HELLEBORUS CYCLOPHYLLUS *** No data. Cultivated seed from Hermann Fuchs of an outstanding selected clone. The best of the pure-green hellebores, typical of the interior areas and mountain ranges of Macedonia & Greece. Very hardy & suited to cold, continental climates, but maybe less easy in the milder, damper areas of the UK. Usually deciduous, the leaves, backed with silvery hairs in spring, seldom overwinter reappearing after the big, clear-green flowers. (10+) **C**

A : \$3.00	; £2.00	; € 2.-	C : \$5.00	; £3.00	; € 4.-	E : \$8.00	; £5.00	; € 6.-
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- 561.603 : HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS subsp. HERCEGOVINUS** Montenegro (Crna Gora), near Grahovo. 686m. T.C.Mitchell 09-365. (Restricted to the oak scrub areas around the northern base of the limestone mountain massif of Orjen, where the borders of Croatia, Bosnia & Montenegro meet. Utterly distinct in its much-divided leaves, usually cut into well over 100 toothed segments, like little palm-trees. It takes some time to build up to this ; seedlings can look quite 'ordinary'. Tom comments that some in this population have comparatively large "beautiful, pea-green flowers.") (10+) **E**
- 561.808 : HELLEBORUS NIGER** Slovenia, near Stara Fuzina. 538m. T.C.Mitchell 09-435. (The classic Christmas Rose with huge white, bowl-shaped flowers above low clumps of dark, glossy green, divided foliage.) (15+) **C**
- 562.602 : HELLEBORUS PURPURASCENS** Hungary, Pilis hills, Dobogoko. 679m. T.C.Mitchell 09-428. (Described by Tom as "a wonderful population of this classy plant." A predominantly Hungarian species, extending E into Romania & Ukraine, still very little-known in cultivation. Neat, comparatively dwarf & deciduous with distinctive palmate leaves & dull-purple flowers, it is more resentful of winter wetness than some & needs a well-drained site in the UK.) (10+) **E**
- 563.000 : HELLEBORUS VESICARIUS *** Turkey, Adana, Nur Da. above Hasanbeyli. 1150m. Among deciduous *Quercus* on shaley slope. (Like no other : green, brown-rimmed flowers, vaguely like *H. foetidus*, followed by huge, inflated seed-capsules, up to 15cm. long. Summer-dormant & really best suited to the bulb-frame in the UK. Seed germinates irregularly. The cucumber-like seedlings usually go dormant without producing true leaves. First-year, dormant roots can be lost through overdrying. Viability of seed lasts for many years so keep ungerminated seed.) (10+) **E**
- 563.200 : HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS** Italy, Piemonte, Colle di Tenda above Limone Piemonte. 1098m. At edge of woodland & in open sloping meadows. T.C.Mitchell 09-376. (From a classic colony we used to collect seed from long ago but have not listed since 1990. Distributed from the Pyrenees to N Italy & quite different to the northern (& British) plants now sensibly elevated to specific status as *H. occidentalis*. Generously produced, large, pure-green flowers.) (10+) **D**

Hepatica nobilis : seeds from selected colour forms

Hepatica nobilis is one of the loveliest plants in early spring both in its native woodlands & in the garden. Distributed throughout most of central, continental Europe from the Pyrenees eastwards into Russia & north to Sweden, it is a variable plant, especially in flower colour. The small Pyrenean forms are especially distinct with complex white patterns on their little, dark leaves. Hermann Fuchs in Germany has been collecting together these variants for many years and this is seed from him. Like several other genera in

this list, *Hepatica* seed is best sown as soon as possible after ripening. It drops while it is still green in summer and, if sown then & left exposed to winter temperatures, will germinate profusely the following spring. With this *Hepatica* seed, we are trying to get round the problem by storing it under refrigerated conditions at about 5 C. We anticipate germination is likely to be more irregular and continue over a longer period. Hermann Fuchs and ourselves have done our best to get this excellent seed to you in good condition.

- 566.036 : HEPATICA NOBILIS from VIOLET-ROSE FORM *** An outstanding, richly coloured form with central white stripes on the petals. "Sehr schön !" comments Hermann Fuchs. (15+) **C**
- 566.045 : HEPATICA NOBILIS from PALE LAVENDER FORMS *** Originally selected in southern France. .. (15+) **C**
- 566.055 : HEPATICA NOBILIS from PYRENEAN WHITES *** White flowers & distinctive white-marked leaves. (15+) **C**
- 566.058 : HEPATICA NOBILIS from PYRENEAN DARK BLUES *** Similar foliage with deep-blue flowers. .. (15+) **C**
- 566.060 : HEPATICA NOBILIS from PYRENEAN PINKS *** From plants with foliage with particularly striking white-patterns and with strong-pink flowers. Seed from Hermann Fuchs' best selections (15+) **C**

Iris : a selection of 'arils', 'junos' and 'retics'

- 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**
- 584.319 : IRIS AUCHERI** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Bahce-Koyu. Recent wild coll. from Janis Ruksans.... (8) **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**

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- 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 Juno, or indeed any other *Iris*, & known only from the currently inaccessible type-locality. Slender, branching stems, about 30cm high, with up to 3, large, flat, violet-blue flowers, shaded white & yellow-blotched on the falls. Not difficult in the bulb-frame or alpine-house but still needs some skill & care to maintain. Grown very successfully by some in the open garden in the UK.) . . (15+) **C**
- 585.909 : IRIS DANFORDIAE** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Turkey. Ex SASA 307. (Well known in cultivation from a sterile triploid clone but fertile wild stock is virtually unknown in gardens. An exquisite little alpine steppe-plant with smaller, even more intensely yellow flowers than the usual commercial stock. The species has a very local, disjunct distribution along the 'Anatolian diagonal', between 1000 & 2000m., from the Toros in Niğde & Adana to Gümüşhane in the NE.) (8) **E**
- 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. *histrion*) (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 HYMENOPATHA subsp. LEPTONEURA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Iran, Esfahan, SE of Aligudarz. 2250m. Among steppe vegetation on steep clay & shale slopes. (A distinct, little-known dwarf species, barely in cultivation. It extends S from the Hamadan area through the Zagros Mts. 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. (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 long, very cold winters and dry summers, which are not too hot.) (5) **F**
- 590.256 : IRIS KIRKWOODII** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Syria, W of Aleppo, Bishmishli. Rocky outcrops between cultivated fields. Ex R. & R. Wallis 95-09 (From a type-locality collection of this spectacular relative of *I. gatesii* from around the border of Turkey & Syria. Somewhat intermediate between this and the dark-veined, more southern species centred on *I. sofarana*. About 30-40cm. tall with huge flowers with tucked-in falls. Standards veined & stippled with violet on a whitish ground. Falls veined with deeper purple. A vigorous plant, possibly needing richer treatment than the Iranian steppe-species.) (5) **F**

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- 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
- 590.800 : 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 maybe 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, Zarafshan, 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
- 591.250 : 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

Iris orchioides : the true species is a variable group

A very variable 'juno', still little known in cultivation. It is likely to end up segregated into several taxa on the bases of differences in storage root and flower characteristics. See also *I. pseudocapnoides*, which has been recently 'split'. It is

important to stress that none of these variants has anything to do with the much more easily grown, taller plant (a yellow-flowered *I. bucharica*) which unfortunately still circulates under the name "*Iris orchioides*" in cultivation.

- 591.332 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, above upper Oudzhasai river valley. Ex ARJA 0065 (Almost white with a large, deep yellow blotch on the falls & a very hairy, ridged crest. A good grower, where suited.) . . (10+) E
- 591.333 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Ugam range, Urungatschaisai valley. Steep, grassy slopes. Ex ARJA 9749. (Almost as dwarf as the Kurama form. Less than 15cm. tall with cream or white, yellow-crested flowers. "One of the showiest juno irises," writes Janis Ruksans, retaining its dwarf habit in cultivation.) (10+) E
- 591.334 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Kurama range. Ex SAVV 9532. (One of the shortest, stockiest forms 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.) (10+) E
- 591.337 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, Baschkizilsai valley. (A robust form & one of the most floriferous with up to 6, bicoloured, yellow & white flowers. A good grower & increaser.) . . . (10+) E
- 591.338 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Aksakatasai. (Distinct in its thin feed-roots. Light yellow ridge on the falls, which are bearded in their throats. Only attributable to this group in its broadest sense.) (10+) E
- 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. A good grower & the first of this section to flower with us.) . . (5) F

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.-

- 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
- 592.519 : IRIS PERSICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Mardin, NW of Mardin. 1100m. Open slopes. (The 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.) (5) E
- 594.331 : IRIS PSEUDOCAPNOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan area. Ex ARJA 9622. (Recently segregated from *I. orchioides* and described as a new species. Quite vigorous, about 30cm. tall with 3-4 pale greenish-cream flowers with a barely dissected deeper yellow crest. Barely in cultivation but far from impossible to grow.) (8) E
- 594.336 : IRIS PSEUDOCAPNOIDES** (Sect. *Scorpiris*) * Kazakhstan, Kärzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Open slopes. (Originally listed from our 2002 collection, under the field number JJA 17603, this appears to belong to the same taxon as the Chimgan population This locality is on the opposite, northern, slopes of the Chatkal range to the type-locality in N Uzbekistan. Paler, greener flowers than the Chimgan population open earlier.) (8) E
- 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
- 595.813 : IRIS RETICULATA** (var. *reticulata*) (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Turkey, Sivas, W of Gürün, above Mazikiran Geçidi. 1800m. In montane steppe vegetation on open slopes. (An attractive red-purple form.) (8) D
- 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.) (5) E
- 596.603 : IRIS SARI** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Turkey, Malatya, ESE of Malatya. 1850m. Montane steppe. (5) F
- 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
- 596.605 : IRIS SARI** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Turkey, Sivas, S of Kangal. 1400m. Ledges on outcropping limestone (5) F
- 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
- 597.950 : IRIS SOFARANA subsp. KASRUWANA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) * Lebanon, W of Laqlouq. 1395 m. Grassland in limestone valley. Ex R.& R. Wallis 99-37 & C.Lovell & P.Bird 400. (One of the robust, dark flowered, Mediterranean group. More than 30cm. tall with huge flowers densely veined with dull red-purple on a grey-white ground. Separated from the type-race by the different proportions of the styles and its narrower, more elongated, purple-black signal-patch.) (5) F
- 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, Zarafshan, 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**
- 600.209 : IRIS TUBERGENIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, SE of Parkent. 1100m. Open, stony clay slopes. (A superlative, dwarf 'juno', about 15cm. high in flower with broad, white-margined leaves and 1-3 bright yellow flowers with crested falls. Seldom seen in cultivation & difficult to grow but worth every effort.) (5) **F**
- 600.600 : IRIS URMIENSIS** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) (*I. barnumae* subsp. *barnumae* f. *urmiensis*) * Iran, West Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1780m. Montane grassland over crystalline rock & on open, stony slopes. (A very beautiful & unmistakable *Iris*, a restricted endemic from a range of hills S of Salmas, running at a right angle from the Turkish-Iranian border mountains towards Lake Urumiyeh. About 20cm. high with clumps of little, curved, grey-green leaves & large clear-yellow flowers, varying a little in depth of colour, with beards of dense, orange-yellow hairs above deep-yellow signal-patches on the falls.) (5) **F**
- 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**
- 600.908 : IRIS VICARIA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Sangardak valley. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From a selected large-flowered clone. Falls with a delicate, violet-blue margin.) (8) **D**
- 601.000 : IRIS WARLEYENSIS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Zarafshan, 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**
- 601.600 : IRIS ZAGRICA** (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) * Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki. 2500m. Loose, SW-facing limestone slope. (Previously listed as *Iris* aff. *reticulata* under our reference number 595.810, this has now been described as a new species, differing markedly from *I. reticulata* in the flower structure. This population, from the same slope on the Iraqi border as our mysterious *Fritillaria* collection 17255, carries its capsules on long, arching, wiry pedicels, in the previously unique manner of *I. pamphylica* but more or less erect rather than drooping. It superficially differs a little from the forms from the Kurdish steppes, now attributed to this new species, but not so notably as to merit further separation. Foliage is typical of *Iris reticulata* and the flowers are bicoloured: ice-blue, almost white, & dark blue on the blade of the falls. (8) **F**
- 601.700 : IRIS ZENAIIDAE** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, Kugart valley. (A lovely 'juno' recently introduced from its seldom-visited type-locality. About 3, large flowers in rich violet-blue, heavily marked with deeper blue on the haft of the falls & around the white crest. So far proving to be a "very good grower" in the Baltic republics.) (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** * 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. (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**
- 630.740 : LEUCOJUM VERNUM** var. **CARPATICUM** * No data. A variant of the large, early spring snowflake from the Carpathians with acid yellow (instead of green) tips to its big white bells on 30cm. tall stems. *L. vernum* and *L. aestivum* are the only two species remaining in the recently, sensibly, revised genus *Leucojum*. We grow an excellent, vigorous fertile form of this handsome, hardy bulb, which came to us from Ivor Barton. A lover of really moist sites. (15+) **C**
- 631.650 : LIGUSTICUM LUCIDUM** * No data. A striking, monocarpic member of the *Umbelliferae* from the mountains of S Europe, from Spain to Greece. Neat clumps of very finely cut, brilliant green foliage send up solid, 1.5m. high stems with very full umbels packed with white flowers. Radiating side-stems produce tiered cartwheels of flower. Easily grown & hardy, it sows itself in a sunny, limestone, scree-bed with us. If you like 'umbels', try this and the next. (20+) **B**

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. -

Melanoselinum : a massive, magnificent Madeiran

- 672.910 : MELANOSELINUM DECIPIENS** * No data. A huge, shrubby-based perennial member of the *Umbelliferae* (*Apiaceae*) native to Madeira & the Azores. Handsome, deeply dissected foliage and stout branching stems, about 2m. tall, bearing wide-spreading, multiple umbels of purple-tinged, white flowers, followed by dark brown seeds, over a long period in summer. Seeds from Mike Tucker, who grows it well outside on the Somerset Levels but we doubt if it will take more than a few degrees of frost. A really splendid plant of great architectural value for those with the right situation for it. (20+) C
- 673.010 : MELITTIS MELISSOPHYLLUM** (subsp. *melissophyllum*) * No data. A handsome, shade-loving, hardy, perennial member of the *Labiatae* (*Lamiaceae*), surprisingly neglected by British gardeners, though it is a very local British native. About 60cm. high with wrinkled, coarsely toothed leaves & verticillasters of fragrant, long-tubed flowers with large, purple-marked lips. This form, which came to us from Tim Ingram, has a pink ground-colour but the species as a whole can be variable, occurring widely but locally throughout Europe with several other subspecies in the south & east.) (20+) B
- 673.011 : MELITTIS MELISSOPHYLLUM** * No data. A white form from Hermann Fuchs in Germany. (20+) B

Narcissus : 2009 wild-collected seeds from Spain

- 693.652 : NARCISSUS ALCARACENSIS** Spain, Albacete, Peñascosa, Fuente de la Raja. 1298m. R.D.Dominguez coll. (Distributed by us as a pale form of *N. longispathus* before *N. alcaracensis* was described. This is wild seed from a type-locality coll.. Rated by John Blanchard as a good garden-plant for the UK with up to 4 flowers on each stem.) (10) E
- 693.701 : NARCISSUS ALPESTRIS** * Spain, Aragon, above Cerler, SE of Benasque. 1500m. Ex JWB 94-06 & 94-08 (Maybe the loveliest but often the most difficult trumpet-daffodil. About 15cm. tall with drooping, white flowers & glaucous leaves. Included under *N. moschatus* in 'Flora Europaea' but much choicer & dwarfer than this old, cultivated form.) (10) E
- 693.800 : NARCISSUS ASSOANUS** (*N. juncifolius*, *N. requienii*) * France, Haute-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. S & W-facing limestone cliffs. (A little, clear yellow jonquil. A delight in a pot & accommodating in the garden.) (10+) B
- 693.818 : NARCISSUS ASSOANUS** Spain, Segovia, Moral de Homuez. R.D. Dominguez coll. (Wild-collected.) (20+) C
- 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. cuatrecasasii*.) (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 recently described trumpet-daffodil. Maybe a race of the mysterious *N. hispanicus* but maintained by some at specific level. A "garden-worthy plant", about 30cm. high with concolorous yellow flowers.) (10) D
- 695.109 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. CITRINUS** * Spain, Picos de Europa, Covadonga. Ex J.W.Blanchard 00-17. (A lemon-yellow 'hoop-petticoat' from the wettest mountain-range in Spain, towering above the Bay of Biscay. Plants from this area are the latest to flower (May in the UK) & are virtually evergreen both in the wild & in UK gardens.) (15+) C
- 695.403 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. GRAELLSII** Spain, Segovia, El Espinar. 1000m. Wet meadows. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A distinct, dwarf race in slightly greenish-white to pale greenish-yellow. Endemic to central Spain, particularly the Sierra de Guadarrama, but surprisingly neglected in literature. Quite easy to grow in acid soil.) . . (20+) C
- 695.404 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. GRAELLSII** Spain, Avila, Aldeavieja. 1200m. Wet meadows. . . (20+) C
- 696.250 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. NIVALIS** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. In turf. (Miniature alpine hoop-petticoat with small, bright-yellow flowers & thready foliage. Delightful in a pan.) . . (20+) B
- 696.400 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. OBESUS** * Portugal, Serra de Arrabida. Ex J.W.Blanchard 90-13 (Big, horizontal or ascending, deep-yellow hoop-petticoats on 10cm. stems. Dark-green, prostrate leaves. Reputedly grows better in alkaline conditions than the other, Iberian, yellow *N. bulbocodium* races, which usually grow in very acid soils.) . (20+) B
- 696.600 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. PALLIDUS** * Morocco, High Atlas, Tizi Gourane above Amizmiz. 1800m. Schist fissures. (From our type-locality coll. of the little hoop-petticoat recently named *N. jacquemondii* by the Spanish 'splitter' Fernandez Casas. Suit yourselves whether you use his name or Maire's, both are valid. A good alpine-house plant with pale to deeper primrose flowers in early spring (much later than *N.b.* subsp. *praecox*). About 10cm. high.) (15+) C

- 696.700 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. PRAECOX** * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., Moulay Brahim gorge. 1000m. Humus-filled pockets on limestone boulders. (Robust & distinct. Big, soft-yellow flowers with narrower, more funnel-shaped trumpets than similarly coloured *N. romieuxii* forms, in late winter or earliest spring. Alpine-house in UK.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 698.251 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. TENUIFOLIUS** * Portugal, Oliveira do Hospital. Ex M.Salmon & J.Blanchard 185. (Floriferous, deep yellow, dwarf hoop-petticoat with dark, thready leaves. Excellent alpine-house plant.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 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**
- 699.500 : NARCISSUS CALCICOLA** * Portugal, Algarve, Benafin. Ex J.W.Blanchard 90-09. (A tidy relative of *N. scaberulus* in Sect. *Apodanthae*, endemic to Portugal & of restricted distribution in the wild. Glaucous keeled leaves & 15cm. stems with 2-5 flowers with cup-shaped coronas & entirely of a rich, deep yellow. Choice & seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . (10+) **E**

Narcissus cantabricus : flowers from October to March

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. They vary not only in their time

of flowering but in their stature & colour from creamy white to icy white. The collections from the more continental climate of central Spain will tend to flower later. Some were made at comparatively high altitudes and will obviously be more temperature-hardy.

- 699.809 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** * Morocco, Targuist. Ex J.W.Blanchard 89-30. (15+) **C**
- 699.810 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** * Morocco, N of Chaouen, Beni Arouss. Ex J.W.Blanchard 89-06. . . . (15+) **C**
- 699.814 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** Spain, Madrid, Aldea del Fresno. 500m. Clay. R.D.Dominguez coll. . . . (20+) **C**
- 699.815 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** Spain, Segovia, Vegas de Matute. 970m. Limestone. R.D.Dominguez coll.(20+) **C**
- 699.816 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** Spain, Toledo, San Roman de los Montes. R.D.Dominguez coll. (20+) **C**
- 699.817 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** Spain, Madrid, Villa del Prado. R.D.Dominguez coll. (20+) **C**
- 699.818 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** Spain, Toledo, Pinar de Almorox. R.D.Dominguez coll. (20+) **C**
- 699.820 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) Spain, Malaga, Casa Bermeja. J. Ramirez coll. . . . (15+) **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 & most but not all 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**
- 700.200 : NARCISSUS CUPULARIS** * Italy, Sardinia. 800m. Ex a T. Norman coll. (Dwarf, pale yellow to cream, more or less concolorous tazetta, 15-20cm. high. Listed in the past as *N. tazetta* subsp. *aureus* (it would be this in 'Flora Europaea') & *N. bertolonii primulinus*. John Blanchard currently favours the name *N. patulus*.) (8) **B**
- 700.310 : NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS** * No data. Little-known in the wild but well established & permanent in UK gardens, where it can sow itself in heavy, acid loam. Grown before 1608 but 'lost' for 300 years until rediscovered in Portugal in 1885. Almost 'lost' again but a few fine colonies have been located over the last year or so. An irresistible, little, brilliant yellow daffodil, like no other in its extraordinarily long, narrow trumpet and reflexed perianth segments. (20+) **B**
- 700.321 : NARCISSUS DUBIUS** * Spain. Ex M. Salmon 528. No further data. (Smallest of Section *Tazettae*, sometimes separated into its own Subsection *Dubiae*, & thought to have originated from an ancient 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, Valencia, Beniarda, Xerta. 500m. (Wild-collected seeds of this seldom-seen species, the smallest member of Section *Tazettae*, sometimes separated into its own Subsection *Dubiae*.) (10+) **D**

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

- 700.980 : NARCISSUS EUGENIAE** * Spain, Teruel, Montes de Tarascon above Valdolinares. 1500m. In turf. Ex J.W.Blanchard 87-14 (From a type-locality coll. of this dwarf, snow-melt trumpet daffodil, opening its yellow flowers on very short stems. Currently included as a subsp. of *N. pseudonarcissus* & beautifully illustrated on p. 73 of John's monograph.) (10) **D**
- 701.003 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Spain, La Carolina, Collado de los Jardines. Ex a J.W.Blanchard coll. (An excellent yellow jonquil, distributed along the drainage of the Tagus. A poorly defined species in a confusing group.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 701.004 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Spain, Ciudad Real, Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex J.W.Blanchard 86-01. . (10+) **C**
- 701.505 : 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.) (10+) **E**
- 701.609 : NARCISSUS HISPANICUS** * Portugal, Fereira de Zezera. Ex J.W.Blanchard 90-26. (Originally collected & distributed by John as *N. lusitanicus* (currently equated with *N. maximus* by some Spanish botanists). This would appear to be a wild colony of *N. hispanicus*, a fine, rich- yellow trumpet daffodil, known in cultivation for over 400 years but of obscure origin. The name has always been of debatable taxonomic status & was included under *N. pseudonarcissus* subsp. *major* by Webb.) . . (8) **D**
- 701.805 : NARCISSUS JACETANUS** * Spain, E of Pamplona. 1100-1500m. Among *Buxus* scrub on S-facing, limestone slopes. Ex M. Salmon 899. (A little, concolorous yellow trumpet daffodil, in effect a larger limestone-version of *N. asturiensis*, which always grows on acid soils. About 15cm. tall & usually with a distinctive, deeply lobed, fringed corona.) (8) **D**
- 701.806 : NARCISSUS JACETANUS** Spain, Alava, Eginio, Hoya de la Lece. 900m. R.D.Dominguez coll. (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**
- 702.259 : NARCISSUS MINIATUS** (*N. serotinus*) Turkey, Içel, 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**
- 702.702 : NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS** * Cyprus. Ex a C.C. Mountfort coll. (An early-flowering tazetta, grown by John Blanchard as *N. pachybolbus*. Possibly most safely labelled *N. papyraceus* Cyprus form. Clusters of scented, white flowers.) . . (8) **B**
- 702.720 : NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS** * No data but from a vigorous, free-flowering clone, almost certainly originating in Morocco. (Clusters of richly scented, white flowers in late winter. Needs a hot, dry summer rest to flower well.) . . (10) **B**
- 703.001 : NARCISSUS PEREZ-CHISCANOI** * Spain, Ciudad Real, Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex J.W.Blanchard 87-08. (Recently described central Spanish, yellow trumpet daffodil, at first thought to be the same as *N. obvallaris* but quite distinct from this in its shorter, twisted, perianth-segments. Like it, however, in proving a good garden-plant in the UK so far.) (10) **D**
- 703.605 : NARCISSUS PROVINCIALIS** var. **BICOLORANS** France, Alpes-Maritimes, S of Grasse, Bois de Gourdon. J.W.Blanchard 09-03. (Wild seeds of the bicoloured form of this dwarf trumpet-daffodil. An intriguing species, growing in a locality far from any of its relatives. Cream tepals with a pale yellow corona according to Pugsley's description.) . . (10) **E**
- 703.701 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS** * UK, Hampshire, E of Ringwood. Light oak woodland. (From the authentic English Lent Lily with its nodding, pale yellow flowers with deeper yellow coronas. The parent colony is extremely wet in winter and spring, when the plants are in growth and in flower, though it dries out later in summer.) (20+) **C**
- 703.705 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS** * France, Auvergne. Ex J.W. Blanchard 94-01 (The general current consensus is that this population should be placed under *N. bicolor* but the French populations have been called *N. pseudonarcissus* for so long that we stick with this for the present. Super little trumpet daffodils for the open garden in cool areas.) . . (10+) **C**

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- 703.750 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS 'THE O'MAHONY'S VARIETY' *** No data. An early-flowering (sometimes opening in January in the UK), uniformly bright yellow trumpet daffodil, originating in Ireland but without a precise wild counterpart. Though seldom seen now in cultivation, it is fertile and seems to come quite evenly from seed. (10) **D**
- 705.100 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII** (subsp. *romieuxii* var. *romieuxii*) * Morocco, Middle Atlas Mts., above Ifrane. 1700m. Leafsoil over clay in mixed woodland. (From a splendid colony from which we first collected in 1962, best-known under the field-number JCA 805. Very variable in form & colour from cream to deeper yellows.) (20+) **B**
- 705.200 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII** var. **RIFANUS** * Morocco, Rif Mts., Iguermalet. Ex J.W. Blanchard 89-28 (From authentic material of this delightful, pale-yellow hoop-petticoat, proving to be a good grower under glass in the UK.) (15+) **B**
- 705.405 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII** subsp. **ALBIDUS** var. **ZAIANICUS** * Morocco, Zaian Mts., near Oulmes. Ex J.W. Blanchard 89-23. (Wild seed produced an amazing range of forms, like the Ifrane *N. romieuxii* population. The name is not worth much : pick out a pale yellow to call *N.r.a.* var. *zaianicus*! A diversity of creams & citron yellows.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 705.503 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA** (subsp. *rupicola*) Spain, Segovia, El Espinar, Aguas Vertientes. 1400m. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A very neat member of Sect. *Apodanthae* with flat, clear-yellow flowers & glaucous leaves. A plant of acid soils in nature, these higher altitude, Spanish races are among the last of the genus *Narcissus* to flower with us.) (15+) **C**
- 705.600 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA** subsp. **MARVIERI** * Morocco, Middle Atlas, S of Ksar-el-Ksiba. 1700m. N-facing, limestone slope with *Quercus* & *Cedrus*. (The yellow race endemic to Morocco. Larger & flowers earlier here than the preceding but not quantifiably different. Needs careful watering & a warmer, drier rest in summer.) (10+) **C**
- 705.701 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA** subsp. **WATIERI** * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2300m. Moist or shaded sites on rocky slopes. (One of the most beautiful of wild daffodils. The incomparable, crystalline-white race from the central High Atlas. We have only found it on acid soils. Grow it cool & never bake it when dormant.) (10+) **C**
- 706.250 : NARCISSUS SEGURIENSIS** * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Segura. Ex J.W. Blanchard 01-05. (From type-locality material of this recently described yellow trumpet daffodil, in effect, like *N. alcaracensis* and *N. yepesii*, recent 'splits' from *N. longispathus*. This always has 2 flowers to each scape. All these are plants of seasonally, extremely wet sites.) . . . (10) **E**
- 706.304 : NARCISSUS SEROTINUS** * Portugal, Castillo Marim. Ex J.W. Blanchard 03-08. (An autumn-flowering species, widely distributed through the Mediterranean area but seldom seen in cultivation. White flowers with orange coronas appear before the leaves. Not difficult to grow but needs very hot, dry conditions in summer for regular flowering.) (15+) **C**
- 706.850 : NARCISSUS TAZETTA** var. **DISCOLOR** * Algeria, Akfadou forest. Ex a T. Norman coll. (8) **D**
- 707.200 : NARCISSUS TORTIFOLIUS** * Spain, Almeria, Sierra de los Filabres. 400m. Ex J.W. Blanchard 02-02 (A remarkable species, described in 1977. A local endemic of hot, gypsum hills, introduced by John in 1986. Possibly closest to *N. dubius*, it may have originated by hybridization between Sections *Tazetta* & *Jonquillae*. Quite dwarf with creamy, clustered flowers & short twisted glaucous leaves, lying on the ground. Desirable but slow-growing & difficult to flower in the UK.) (10) **E**
- 707.380 : NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS** var. **ALEJANDREI** Spain, Burgos, Peñahoradada. R.D. Dominguez coll. (Not a taxon currently recognized in the RHS classification. In the opinion of Fernández Casas it is a form of *N. triandrus* var. *triandrus*. In the opinion of the collector, Rafael Diez Dominguez, it is like a pure-white form of *N.t.* subsp. *pallidulus*, horticulturally significant as it grows on limestone soils, whereas most colonies of *N. triandrus* grow on acid substrates.) (15+) **C**
- 707.414 : NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS** var. **CERNUUS** (syn. subsp. *pallidulus*) Spain, Segovia, El Espinar, Aguas Vertientes. 1600m. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A delightful species with up to 6 elegant flowers, their tepals reflexing back from the cup-shaped coronas, on 20cm. stems. The sole member of Section *Ganymedes* & not satisfactorily divisible into subspecific taxa. Over much of Portugal & Spain, cream to pale yellow-flowered colonies occur, usually narrower-leaved. Northern plants, such as those from the S. de Guadarrama generally tend to be whitish. The pure-white, broader leaved type-race seems confined to NW Spain & N Portugal. Not always the easiest to grow. A cool site in acid, sandy soil seems the ideal in the UK.) (15+) **B**
- 707.601 : NARCISSUS VARDULIENSIS** Spain, Navarra, Loza, Laguna de Loza. 413m. R.D. Dominguez coll. (Wild collected seeds of this trumpet daffodil, 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. (10) **E**
- 708.101 : NARCISSUS YEPESII** Spain, Jaen, Segura de la Sierra, Fuente Jardana. 1330m. R.D. Dominguez coll. (Wild, type-locality seeds of this recently described yellow trumpet daffodil. A 'split' from *N. longispathus* but, unlike the sympatric *N. segurensis*, always with a single flower to each scape. A plant of wet sites & proving growable in UK gardens.) . . (10) **E**
- PAEONIA** : We shall have 2009 seeds from a wide selection of species, including several not listed before, in our next list.
- 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. Local but widespread from Mugla in the SW to the Coruh valley on the Georgian border. Butterfly-like flowers with two large, upper petals are usually magenta. This is from a bright-pink form with crimson veins. Spectacular in the bulb-frame, creating a brilliant patch of colour in mid-summer, Absolutely temperature-hardy & possible outside in the UK in a very sunny, dry site.) (5) **C**

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

- 800.190 : PULSATILLA ALBANA from YELLOW FORM** * Iran, Gilan, Talesh, SW of Asalem. 2200m. Exposed, stony turf. (From our 2005 Iranian collection, which has grown well in the UK. This is a dwarf, yellow-flowered race, somewhat similar to what used to circulate in UK gardens many years ago as *P. "caucasica"*.) (10+) **D**
- 800.550 : PULSATILLA ALPINA subsp. APIIFOLIA** * No data. The lovely, sulphur-yellow species of acid, peaty meadows in the Pyrenees & Alps. Finely cut foliage & large flowers open low down but by the time it is in seed, stems may be 60cm. or more. Takes time to establish & build up the long-lived clumps from seed. Be patient and leave it undisturbed. . . (15+) **C**
- 802.050 : PULSATILLA VULGARIS from ENGLISH FORM** * No data but from garden stock reputedly derived from the race established on the downs of SE England. Dwarf & distinct with rather small, deep purple flowers. (15+) **C**

Ranunculus : buttercups in yellow, scarlet, pink & white

- 809.500 : RANUNCULUS ABNORMIS** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. Among rocks in melt-water gulleys. (A beautiful, tuberous-rooted species, which goes dormant in summer. Branching, 10cm. stems with many varnished, lemon-gold buttercups, each with up to 10 'petals', from tufts of grassy foliage. Choice & delicate but not difficult with some care. It fits in well with alpine-house 'bulbs', though it may resent complete dehydration in summer.) . (20+) **D**
- 810.510 : RANUNCULUS ACONITIFOLIUS** * No data. A lovely hardy, herbaceous, European meadow-plant for a moist rich site. Esteemed by Farrer for its "pyramids of lucent, handsome foliage" & "showers of lovely white stars". (15+) **B**
- 812.504 : RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS (var. puniceus)** * Turkey, Siirt, E of Kozluk. 1000m. Among grasses & rich vegetation on clay hills. (The spectacular, summer-dormant, scarlet buttercup from one of its more eastern & coldest localities. Lobed or deeply cut foliage & up to 6 flowers on each 20cm. stem, the large, bright red petals surrounding a boss of black anthers. The species is distributed from the E Mediterranean to W Iran but we doubt if any habitat is as cold in winter as this Anatolian one. For the non-alpine purist, this is a marvellous, trouble-free plant for the alpine-house or bulb-frame in the UK.) . (20+) **D**
- 813.500 : RANUNCULUS CALANDRINIODES** * Morocco, Middle Atlas Range, above Ifrane. 1700m. Sandy & gravelly ledges on stepped limestone. (Throughout winter, sumptuous, large, white, pink-flushed flowers open successively on 5-15cm., branching stems, rising from a basal rosette of pointed, glaucous, grey-green leaves. Never quite as compact & strikingly classy in cultivation as in nature but still among the finest winter-flowering alpine-house plants. Summer-dormant.) . . . (10+) **D**
- 816.009 : RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS** * France, Cevennes. (Possibly the best of the yellow, summer-dormant buttercups for UK gardens, though in nature a very local SW European species. Neat tufts of linear, greyish leaves & branching, 30cm. high stems with a multitude of bright-yellow flowers. It needs a sunny, dryish site. Limestone-scrub is ideal.) (20+) **B**
- 817.260 : RANUNCULUS PLATANIFOLIUS** No data. Another splendid, white-flowered hardy species, more or less a larger version of *R. aconitifolius*, up to 130cm. tall with more dissected foliage. Both are essentially central European species but this has a more northern & eastern distribution. These deserve more attention from gardeners with good, moist soil. . . (15+) **B**
- 879.005 : SCOPOLIA CARNIOLICA** * Slovenia, SE of Ljubljana, near Grosuplje. c.400m. Woodland at bottom of doline. Ex W. McLewin 98-11. (A fascinating woodland plant in the *Solanaceae*, recorded in very local, widely separated colonies through central Europe, from Lithuania to the Ukraine. Big horizontal rhizomes, like flattened potatoes, spread slowly on the surface of the earth and in early spring send up stout stems of cylindrical bells, hanging on thready pedicels, before the leaves expand. Though the flowers open near the ground, the stems elongate to about 50cm. to carry large potato-leaves in summer. Typically, the bells are a delicately veined, lurid violet-red-brown. Slow-growing but tolerant & trouble-free.) (20+) **C**
- 879.015 : SCOPOLIA CARNIOLICA subsp. HLADNIKIANA** * No data. In a handful of sites in the karst country of Slovenia, this beautiful, translucent yellow colour-phase occurs among the usual dark garnet-reds. (10+) **D**
- 967.009 : TROLLIUS EUROPAEUS** Andorra. (The pale yellow globe-flower, one of the loveliest of alpine-meadow plants & a reliable garden-plant in most UK gardens, given a rich moist soil and not allowed to become too hot & dry.) . . (20+) **A**

Veratrum : most aristocratic of herbaceous plants

- 979.040 : VERATRUM ALBUM** * No data. A magnificent, variable species ranging from W Europe to Siberia in moist, montane grassland. It grows extremely slowly but seems immortal, forming great clumps of striking, pleated leaves, the most distinct & arresting foliage in the garden, above which the flower-spikes of green-white stars rise to around 2m. (20+) **C**
- 979.060 : VERATRUM ALBUM var. PARVIFLORUM** * Spain, eastern Pyrenees. (The most imposing Pyrenean race with 2m. to 2.5m. high branching spires massed with a multitude of small, starry, yellow-green flowers.) (20+) **C**
- 979.250 : VERATRUM NIGRUM** * No data. "One of the rarest & most striking of garden plants" comments Graham Stuart Thomas. Just as spectacular as *V. album*, with equally fine, pleated foliage but the starry flowers are maroon-black. Distributed from central & SE Europe into Russia. Both species enjoy a moist, rich soil & perhaps a little shade. (20+) **C**

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- 1.030.010 : ALLIUM ACUMINATUM** * No data. One of the most showy of the continental climate, intermountain species, widespread from S Canada to N Arizona. Round, brilliant purple-pink umbels on 15-20cm. stems. (20+) **B**
- 1.030.460 : ALLIUM CAMPANULATUM** * No data. A dwarf, Californian species of sandy, granitic soils in open dryish woodland. Rose-pink, spreading, starry flowers in loose umbels, 4-5cm. across, on 15-20cm. stems. (15+) **B**
- 1.030.510 : ALLIUM CERNUUM** * No data. From a Canadian population of this taller species widespread E of the Rockies & an excellent garden-plant. Clump-forming & about 50cm. tall with heads of pink bells with exerted stamens. . . . (15+) **A**
- 1.030.610 : ALLIUM CRISPUM** * No data. Large, dense umbels of deep pink to maroon flowers with flaring segments, the three inner ones with crisped, white edges, on 10-15 cm. stems. Endemic to the central coast-ranges of California & rated as "one of the most striking" by Jim Robinett. Has been grown as an award-winning alpine-house plant. (15+) **C**
- 1.030.640 : ALLIUM DIABLOENSE** (*A. fimbriatum* var. *diabloense*) * No data. A dwarf serpentine-endemic of the Californian Coast Ranges between 500m. and 1500m. Heads of white, pink-veined flowers on 10-15cm. stems. (15+) **C**
- 1.030.805 : ALLIUM FALCIFOLIUM** * Oregon, Josephine Co. Serpentine scree in full sun. (Showy umbels of red-purple flowers carried on flat, 10 cm. stems above falcate, blue-green leaves. A choice, compact plant ideal for scree in full sun. This population is more robust and vigorous in cultivation than those from the Californian Coast Ranges.) (20+) **B**
- 1.032.601 : ALLIUM PLATYCAULE** Cal., Modoc Co., Warner Mts., Cedar Pass. 1600m. Steep, loose, gravelly slopes. (Round umbels of deep rose with dark anthers on short flat stems between two thick, falcate leaves. A spectacular 'tumble-weed' species, resembling the SW Asian Sect. *Acanthoprason*, flowering very early, just after the snow has melted. It needs cold winters to do well & fits in well with those from similar climates in E Turkey, Iran & Central Asia.) (15+) **C**
- 1.033.010 : ALLIUM SISKIYOUENSE** * No data. A desirable, local species endemic to the Siskiyou Mts. bordering N California & S Oregon, where it grows on vernal wet, rocky serpentine slopes. Umbels of deep rose-pink flowers sit, almost stemless, between two flat falcate leaves. Close to *A. falcifolium* but narrower leaved. (15+) **D**
- 1.033.220 : ALLIUM TOLMIEI** var. **PLATYPHYLLUM** * No data. Heads of white to pink flowers with deep pink veins carried on 10cm. tall stems between two flat, falcate leaves. Native to the continental climate of E Oregon & Idaho. (15+) **B**
- 1.350.600 : ERYTHRONIUM ELEGANS** * Oregon, Tillamook Co., Mt. Hebo escarpment. 950m. Exposed, grassy, rocky cliff-top. Ex a J. Andrews coll. (A very local species, described in 1985 & more or less restricted to this locality, where it is abundant in meadows & coniferous woodland with *Gaultheria* & *Vaccinium*. Considered to be closest to the more or less ungrowable *E. montanum*, some plants appear to show the influence of *E. revolutum* in their mottled foliage & pinker flowers. Seed is from typical plants with plain, deep-green leaves & white to palest pink flowers. Quite robust & growable.) (10) **F**
- 1.352.000 : ERYTHRONIUM MULTISCAPOIDEUM** * Cal., Butte Co., N of Magalia. 600m. Under *Cupressus* on serpentine. G. Greger coll. (Mottled leaves White flowers with pale, greenish yellow centres & white anthers. No close affinities among the westerners (though see comments under the 1.350.202 population of *E. californicum*) and the only species with stoloniferous corms. These are much dwarfier plants than the following. Maybe best dryish in summer.) (15+) **C**
- 1.352.802 : ERYTHRONIUM PURPURASCENS** Cal., Plumas Co., N of Greenville. 1100 m. G. Greger coll. (Plain green leaves & yellow-centred white flowers, purple-tinged with age. The most widespread of this trio, most numerous around the upper drainage of the Feather River, reaching to almost 2500m. A collection made more or less in the type-locality, at a comparatively low altitude for the species, where colonies are more sparse but may be more growable.) (15+) **D**
- 1.353.120 : ERYTHRONIUM REVOLUTUM** * No data. From the vigorous stock in Peter Chappell's Hampshire garden at 'Spinners'. These will be in varying shades of pink & may show some hybrid influence. A species of the wet Pacific NW with beautiful, brown-marbled, lush, green foliage. If you just want some good garden-plants for the UK, where this will usually sow itself in shady conditions, this is what you should have. (20+) **B**
- 1.465.010 : JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA** * W. Virginia. A choice, little, herbaceous woodlander in *Berberidaceae*, distributed in eastern N America from Ontario S to Alabama. Intriguing, double-fanned leaves & white flowers. (10+) **C**

Lewisia : a selection of 2009 seeds

- 1.497.200 : LEWISIA REDIVIVA** * Wyoming, Albany Co., E of Centennial. 2700m. Granite grit on stony 'flats'. (We think this species is the most beautiful and thrilling of all N American plants. The tiny clusters of fleshy, linear leaves are hardly noticeable under the huge, diaphanous, pink, water-lily flowers, appearing successively on short stems.) (20+) **C**
- 1.497.202 : LEWISIA REDIVIVA** * Idaho, Butte Co., NE of Carey. 1520m. E & SE-facing slopes of stony ridge. (From a splendid colony, which we came across in 1989. A magnificent white-flowered population, which we have found to be particularly successful and reliable in cultivation here. Not dissimilar to but larger than *L. rediviva* var. *minor*. These white bitterroots are considered by Roy Davidson to be "among the most exquisite of wildflowers.") (20+) **C**

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- 1.497.231 : LEWISIA REDIVIVA *** Cal., Napa Co., near Middletown. 300m. Ex a J. Andrews coll. (This & the next have very large pink flowers, typical of the early-flowering, lower altitude, W Californian plants, restricted to serpentine.) . (20+) C
- 1.497.240 : LEWISIA REDIVIVA *** Cal., Monterey Co., Jolon. Ex a W. Roderick coll. (From another fine, low altitude population introduced by Wayne Roderick. Paler, broad-petalled flowers over 7cm. (3in.) across.) (15+) C
- 1.497.301 : LEWISIA REDIVIVA var. MINOR *** Cal., Kern Co., Mt. Pinos. 2680m. In granite grit on open slopes in summit area. (A high altitude race, worth at least subspecific rank, from 2000-2700m., most distinct where we have seen it, though ignored by "Jepson" and other botanists who only know their plants as herbarium sheets. Local on the drier interior ranges from the San Bernadinos through the Panamint & White Mts. into W Nevada. An exquisite little plant, altogether a reduced version with rounded, pearl-white flowers with pink anthers and bronze sepals.) (20+) D
- 1.497.610 : LEWISIA TWEEDI * No data.** The famous endemic of the Wenatchee granites, in Washington. Acknowledged queen of the lewisias (though we get a bigger kick from *L. rediviva*) and unlike any other (in fact, removed from the genus *Lewisia* by some authorities on *Portulacaceae*). Rosettes of smooth, fleshy, obovate leaves & a long succession of immense, silky flowers in palest tea-rose shades of salmon, apricot and cream. Not difficult with care in a very gritty, lime-free mix, dryish from late summer to spring. Our freshly collected, 2006 seed, hand-pollinated from a fine form (20+) C
- 1.497.611 : LEWISIA TWEEDI - FROM PINK FORM *** No data. A distinct form coming fairly evenly from seed. Altogether proportionately smaller than the preceding with darker green foliage & smaller flowers in rich, pastel pinks. . . . (15+) C
- 1.834.010 : SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS *** No data. The bloodroot from the rich, rocky woodlands of eastern N America, extending locally as far W as Manitoba & N Dakota & S to Oklahoma & Florida. Sturdy, subterranean, red-juiced rhizomes send up exquisite, evanescent white poppy-flowers on 10cm. stems above unfolding glaucous leaves in spring . . (15+) C
- 1.839.001 : SCOLIOPUS BIGELOVII *** Cal., Marin Co., near Nicasio Reservoir. 30m. Woodland. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (Strange, dwarf, summer-dormant member of *Liliaceae*, local in moist, shady sites among the redwoods N from here. Two, big, basal, veined & mottled, sheathing leaves between which appear complex greenish white or yellowish flowers, intricately marked with purple-brown, on 5cm. stems. Will grow in the peat-garden in the UK but best appreciated in a pan..) (10+) D
- 1.839.060 : SCOLIOPUS HALLII *** No data. The more northern of the two species, endemic to Oregon in the damp woods of the W Cascades & coastal mountains. Slightly smaller, shorter-stemmed, greyish yellow flowers marked with red-purple. These diminutive woodlanders with their large leaves flat on the ground are among the most fascinating plants. (10+) D
- 1.880.000 : SYMPLOCARPUS FOETIDUS *** Canada, Quebec. (The true 'skunk cabbage', a robust member of the *Araceae* from the swamps & streamsides of eastern N America, south from Nova Scotia into Georgia. The lurid, hooded, fleshy spathes appear in very early spring before the huge, paddle-shaped leaves expand and are followed by large fruting spadices like medieval clubs. Our stock came from Montreal Botanic Garden many years ago and has never set seed before.) . . . (10) D

Trillium : an extensive range of 2009 seed

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

other hand tells us he has never failed to germinate any *Trillium* seed he has had from us, dried or otherwise, by sowing on to composted bark (easily obtained in the UK at any rate) and placing the pots outside. It may take time but has proved a reliable method for the patient grower. 'Trilliums' by Fred & Roberta Case is the unchallenged reference work. This 2009 seed is either our own or from Hermann Fuchs, the German specialist.

- 1.919.520 : TRILLIUM ALBIDUM *** No data. Described by Case as "one of the showiest of the western sessile trilliums ... a very distinct and splendid species." Distributed through NW California & SW Oregon, this is a robust plant. Stems of about 50cm. & broad leaves, blotched with dark grey-green, surrounding the sessile creamy-white flower. (20+) C
- 1.919.521 : TRILLIUM ALBIDUM f. LUTEUM *** No data. Yellowish variant from Hermann Fuchs. (15+) D
- 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. (15+) 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. A 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

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- 1.920.120 : TRILLIUM CUNEATUM** * No data. One of the largest & most vigorous of the sessile eastern species. A plant of wooded hills from Kentucky & Tennessee into Alabama & N Carolina, especially on limestone. Mottled leaves & green, purple-tinged sepals surround the upright petals in a wide range of shades of maroon, yellow, green or brown. (20+) **D**
- 1.920.520 : TRILLIUM ERECTUM** * No data. Very variable & widespread through NE America from Quebec to Georgia in moist woodlands on acid soils. Elegant, outward-facing flowers with pointed segments on 30cm. stems. From a wide range of colour forms (white, yellow, red & speckled) some of which may have resulted from natural hybridization. (20+) **D**
- 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, sought-after, pink form. (20+) **E**
- 1.920.990 : TRILLIUM HIBBERSONII** * Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver Island. (Though currently not recognized as botanically separable from *T. ovatum*, merely an extreme miniature version of it, this is a most distinct & desirable plant horticulturally. In nature limited to a very few remote localities on the inaccessible W coast of Vancouver Is. but now well established in the UK, where it thrives in peat-bed conditions or a trough & the stock is very even. As dwarf as *T. rivale*, about 10cm. high, with clear pink flowers, becoming paler as they age (the opposite to *T. ovatum*.) (15+) **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**
- 1.921.011 : TRILLIUM KURABAYASHII f. LUTEUM** * No data. Variant with translucent, straw-yellow, green-tinged flowers, sometimes streaked with purple, occurring occasionally in the wild, particularly in the Klamath River area. (15+) **E**
- 1.921.710 : TRILLIUM PARVIFLORUM** * No data. A western sessile species, the local northern cousin of *T. albidum* from SW Washington & NW Oregon. Fragrant, narrow-petalled, creamy white flowers. (15+) **D**
- 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**
- 1.922.301 : TRILLIUM RIVALE** * Oregon, Josephine Co., SW of O'Brien. 550m. Among moss on level, stony areas under *Pinus*. (An exquisite little endemic from both sides of the serpentine ranges dividing Oregon and California. A delight outside or in the shaded alpine-house or trough. No more than 15cm. high with white or palest pink flowers, more or less variably speckled with purple. Easier & quicker to flower from seed than most. Dried seed gives no problems with germination.) . . (15+) **D**
- 1.922.321 : TRILLIUM RIVALE from 'PURPLE HEART'** * This seed is from a selected seedling raised from seed given to us by Boyd Kline of Medford, Oregon, from his original 'Purple Heart'. Those who have seen it consider it the most striking clone of this type they have seen : the central zone of fused purple spots occupies about two-thirds of the flower. . (15+) **F**
- 1.922.520 : TRILLIUM SESSILE** * Widespread through the old woodlands of central, eastern USA from the Great Lake S to Alabama & from Ohio E to the Atlantic. A comparatively dwarf plant, rarely more than 25cm. in height with mottled leaves surrounding the spicily scented flower, usually maroon but sometimes varying to greener & browner tones. . . . (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. (20+) **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+) **E**
- 1.923.310 : TRILLIUM VIRIDESCENS** * No data. A sessile species distributed from SE Kansas just into NE Texas & a rarity in European gardens. Erect green petals, usually heavily stained with purple-black basally. (10+) **E**
- 1.975.010 : VERATRUM CALIFORNICUM (var. californicum)** * No data. A splendid, herbaceous perennial distributed in moist, montane habitats from Washington to Mexico & east to Montana. Clumps of huge, pleated, bright-green leaves. Dense compound panicles with ascending branches crowded with white starry flowers with rich-green bases. 1.5m. . . . (20+) **C**
- 1.975.190 : VERATRUM VIRIDE (var. viride)** Appalachians. (The eastern type-race, spread locally from Quebec S to North Carolina, is a plant of wet thickets and moist montane meadows. Closest to *V. californicum* but with yellow-green to deep green, instead of greenish white, flowers carried in immense, 1.5m. high panicles with drooping branches, rather than the erect ones of *V. californicum*. "The entire plant is a symphony of pure fresh green" writes Graham Stuart Thomas.) (20+) **C**
- 1.975.209 : VERATRUM VIRIDE var. ESCHSCHOLTZII** * Alaska, near Valdez. (The western race of this fine species, distributed from Alaska down to the Cascades with one odd, disjunct record from the Salmon Mts. of California.. A magnificent, slow-growing herbaceous perennial with huge, pleated, bright-green leaves. For rich, moist soil.) (20+) **C**
- 1.998.209 : ZIGADENUS ELEGANS** Nevada, White Pine Co., Mt. Moriah. 3410m. Ex a J. Andrews coll. (A handsome liliaceous bulb with stems of large, greenish white to cream flowers from rosettes of broad, basal leaves.) (20+) **B**

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Alstroemeria : an unrivalled range : both wild & UK grown

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

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

- 2.026.410: ALSTROEMERIA AUREA** * Chile, IX, Cautin, W of Vilcun. 200m. Woodland margins. (The more widespread brilliant yellow race from higher altitudes & into the colder, wetter South. An excellent, hardy garden-plant in our cool, wet climate & no doubt elsewhere in the UK. From wild seedlings : variable in rich, egg-yolk yellow shades) (15+) **B**
- 2.026.651 : ALSTROEMERIA CUMMINGIANA** (*A. hookeri* subsp. *cummingiana*) Chile, IV, Coquimbo, N of Los Vilos. A.Flores & J.Watson 11228. (Flowers quite differently proportioned to *A. hookeri* in paler pink with the upper, inner segments only very sparsely speckled with red-brown. The most northern site for this elegant, little species, which, in spite of originating from the southern edge of the Atacama, grows well with us under glass without frost protection.) (10+) **E**
- 2.026.700 : ALSTROEMERIA DILUTA** (subsp. *diluta*) * Chile, VII, Talca, near San Rafael. 300m. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (An intriguing, little species, 10-25cm. high, only described in 1986 & limited to a small area around the type-locality between Talca & Curico. Distinct but may be closest to *A. pulchra*, though much dwarfer. White to pink segments with attenuated, darker tips, the upper, inner ones very heavily marked with dull red streaks, which sometimes fuse together.) (10) **E**
- 2.026.902 : ALSTROEMERIA EXSERENS** from **DWARF FORM** Chile, VII, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. c. 2500m. A.Flores & J.Watson 11240. (A high altitude taxon of this fine species endemic to central Chile. Among the largest flowers in the genus on the dwarfest of plants only a few cm. tall. Flat-faced flowers with broad, overlapping segments in rich pink with darker tips & crimson flecking on the yellow ground of the upper, inner ones. May be easier in the cooler N of the UK.) (10+) **E**
- 2.026.950 : ALSTROEMERIA aff. EXSERENS** * Chile, VI, Cachapoal, NE of Coya. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (as *A. exserens*) (Much taller, about 60cm. or more, than the alpine race. Long, narrow leaves & big heads of rose-pink flowers, neatly banded bright yellow above the white, crimson-speckled zone of the upper, inner segments. Though different in character, a bit like a very large *A. pallida*, we cannot assign this to another species. Worthwhile & hardy.) (10+) **B**
- 2.027.000 : ALSTROEMERIA GARAVENTAE** * Chile, V, Cerro Vizcacha. Ex a J. Watson coll. (From a type-locality coll. of this striking & most distinct plant limited to one or two localities in the northern coastal ranges of Chile. The large flowers on stems of about 30cm. are heavily speckled all over with broken lines of crimson dots on the salmon-pink ground, which ages to ruby shades. This has provides a spectacular display over a long period in our unheated greenhouse.) (10+) **D**
- 2.027.110 : ALSTROEMERIA HOOKERI** (subsp. *hookeri*) * No data. A beautiful dwarf species, 15-20cm high. Narrow, greyish leaves & medium-sized, green-tipped, pastel pink flowers, blotched with gold & lightly speckled with red-brown on the white ground of the inner segments. Late-flowering & one of the best for cultivation in the alpine-house. (10+) **C**
- 2.027.520 : ALSTROEMERIA aff. KINGII** * Chile, III, Atacama. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (Received as an unidentified coll., this is certainly closest to this little desert species. A dainty thing, no more than 20cm. high with very fine, narrow, grassy, grey-green foliage and long-lasting flowers in pure, rich yellow, streaked on the upper, inner segments with crimson. Typical *A. kingii* is unmarked but this resembles it much more closely than it does *A. diluta* subsp. *chrysantha*.) (8) **D**
- 2.027.709 : ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU** (subsp. *ligtu*) Chile, VI, O'Higgins (Rancagua), near the Termas de Cauquenes. 700-800m. Light woodland & on mossy boulder-banks. A.Flores & J.Watson 11253. (We have not listed the type-race of *A. ligtu* previously, though it is quite widely distributed in the Andean foothills S of Santiago, in Regions VI & VII. About 50cm. tall with heads of pink flowers streaked on the pointed, upper, inner segments with dark red.) (10+) **B**
- 2.027.801 : ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU** subsp. **INCARNATA** Chile, VII, Curico, Rio Teno valley E of Curico. c. 1500m. A.Flores & J.Watson 11239. (A spectacular race, more or less restricted to the Rio Teno valley. About 1m. high, always with a pink ground-colour & distinct in its rather short, broad, upper segments. Glowingly described by Mike Tucker, growing it in Somerset, UK, as "gorgeous...sumptuous...like no other...the largest flowered plant I have...the best one here.") . . (10+) **C**
- 2.028.001 : ALSTROEMERIA MACULATA** (syn. *A. hookeri* subsp. *maculata*) Chile, IV, Coquimbo. 150m. Deep sand on hills facing sea with low, semi-xerophytic scrub. A.Flores & J.Watson 11231. (A choice, elegant plant, limited to a few areas on the Coquimbo coast : a Mediterranean climate with frequent sea-fogs in winter. About 20cm. tall with narrow foliage, it is distinct in the heavy, ruby-red markings on all three, pink inner segments. Hardy with us under unheated glass.) . . (10+) **E**

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- 2.028.109 : ALSTROEMERIA MAGENTA** * Chile, Region V, Coquimbo, Ovalle, Fray Jorge. 500m. Ex Beckett, Cheese & Watson 4683. (A showy species, about 50cm. tall, nearest to *A. pulchra* and *A. magnifica* but distinct in having all the inner segments, not just the upper 2, of the lilac flowers heavily streaked with maroon-red. We have maintained this stock from John's 1972 coll. but seldom have enough seed to list. Historically, this may have been grown as "*A. violacea*".) (10+) **E**
- 2.028.300 : ALSTROEMERIA MAGNIFICA subsp. MAXIMA** * Chile, IV, Choapa, Pichidangui. Ex an A. Brinck coll. (Indeed magnificent with very large, flat, lilac flowers marked on the two upper segments with dark red. Up to 50cm. high with distinct, bright-green, fleshy foliage, glossy on the upper surface. Though a low altitude race, centred on the Valparaiso area, the sterile, overwintering rosettes have never been harmed by frost in our unheated greenhouse.) (10+) **C**
- 2.028.500 : ALSTROEMERIA PALLIDA** Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas, ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2200m. Open, S & SW-facing, stony slopes. (Few alpine plants can rival the spectacle of this in flower. Remaining 20cm. high with us under glass, its umbels of large flowers in palest pink to white have the upper, inner segments blotched with gold & streaked with crimson. Limited to the ranges S & W of Aconcagua between 1500m. & 2800m. Try it outside in sunny scree in the UK.) (10+) **C**
- 2.028.610 : ALSTROEMERIA PATAGONICA** * Chile, XII, Magallanes, near Punta Arenas. Ex an O. Magen coll. (The dwarfest species in this genus, it also has the most southern distribution, S from Santa Cruz & Chubut in Argentina to Tierra del Fuego. Narrow, twisted, fleshy, blue-grey foliage & small, upward-facing, brilliant orange-yellow flowers, carried on stems under 10cm. high. Absolutely hardy in the UK & possible in a trough or scree-bed but maybe easiest in the alpine-house.) . . . (10+) **D**
- 2.028.811 : ALSTROEMERIA PELEGRINA from WHITE FORMS** * No data. A plant of rocks on the north Chilean coast, tender in the UK, though often mentioned as growable in "warm borders". Large, beautiful, pure white flowers with the upper, inner segments retaining the yellow zones. About 30cm. tall in cultivation & definitely safest kept frost-free. . . . (10+) **D**
- 2.029.100 : ALSTROEMERIA PRESLIANA subsp. AUSTRALIS** * Chile, IX, Malleco, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, W of Vegas Blancas. 1200m. Openings in woodland, often in shade. (One of the most southern taxa, distinct from the type-race in its striking, red-brown anthers, more elongated upper segments, heavily streaked with crimson, & intense, deep-pink ground-colour. It has proved hardy, remaining compact both in its rootstock & height at around 30cm.) (10+) **D**
- 2.029.410 : ALSTROEMERIA PULCHRA** (subsp. *pulchra*) * Chile, V, Valparaiso, Con Con. 115m. In heavy, red soil on W-facing banks in cultivated, littoral area. Ex Beckett, Cheese & Watson 4762 (Quite widespread in the Valparaiso-Santiago area up to 1000m., this is of borderline hardiness in the UK but we have maintained this from John's 1972 coll. under unheated glass. It can be grown outside in S England. In the same group as *A. magnifica*, about 40cm. high with white flowers (pale lilac under glass), the upper, inner segments streaked with crimson on a bright yellow ground.) (10+) **C**
- 2.029.603 : ALSTROEMERIA REVOLUTA** Chile, VI, O'Higgins (Rancagua), near the Termas de Cauquenes. 700-800m. Light woodland & on mossy boulder-banks. A. Flores & J. Watson 11254. (A most distinct plant, viewed from afar rather more like a ball-headed *Allium* species than a 'conventional' *Alstroemeria*. Stems, about 30cm. high here (but it can reach more than twice that), with little, narrow leaves carry rounded umbels of many, small, pink, red-freckled flowers with strongly reflexed segments. From the same site as the *A. ligtu* coll., where it flowers much later in summer.) (10+) **C**
- 2.029.904 : ALSTROEMERIA SPATHULATA** Chile, V, Aconcagua, above Portillo. 3000m. Steep, bare, earth or scree slopes. A. Flores & J. Watson 11266. (A very fine & distinct, dwarf, high-alpine species limited to the border-ranges to the S of Aconcagua, only on the western, Chilean side. Tight sterile rosettes of fleshy, grey-green foliage with 5-15cm. tall stems carrying several, bright-pink flowers, speckled & streaked with dark red on the 3 inner segments.) (10+) **E**
- 2.030.001 : ALSTROEMERIA UMBELLATA** * Chile, Reg. Metro., Lagunillas, ENE of San Jose de Maipo. 2200m. Loose, igneous talus on steep slopes. A. Flores & J. Watson 11273. (An extraordinary alpine centred on the mountains above the Rio Maipo up to 3000m. Succulent, sempervivum-like, sterile rosettes of rounded, grey-green leaves & almost stemless umbels of dark-tipped, pink flowers, marked with gold & speckled with crimson, ride deep, mobile scree, often with *Tropaeolum polyphyllum*. It has been grown outside in the UK in a raised scree-bed but is not easy to keep in character.) (10+) **E**
- 2.030.205 : ALSTROEMERIA WERDERMANNII** (subsp. *werdermannii*) Chile, III, Atacama, Vallenar, Huasco. 15-30m. Open areas, in sand above shore. A. Flores & J. Watson 11234. (One of the most local species in the genus. A very dwarf plant of the Atacama coast, about 10cm. high with small, glaucous, lead-green, fleshy leaves & distinctive flowers with narrow segments in silvery pink to deep red-violet, peppered with purple-brown. Only known from two populations, this seed is from the more southern one at the type-locality, where it differs from the next in its narrower segments, paler ground-colour.) (8) **E**
- 2.030.206 : ALSTROEMERIA WERDERMANNII subsp. FLAVICANS** Chile, III, Atacama, Vallenar, Huasco. 15m. Open areas, among sparse scrub on coastal sand-dunes & cliff-tops, in mist-belt. A. Flores & J. Watson 11235. (This northern population is only separated from the preceding by the mouth of a river. Distinct in its broader segments, deeper ground-colour & yellow banding across the upper, inner segments. We have not tried this in cultivation in the UK.) (8) **E**
- 2.181.008 : CALCEOLARIA DARWINII** (*C. uniflora*) Chile, Coyhaique, Cerro Castillo. F. Vega coll. (A wild collection of this fascinating dwarf species, surely the most desirable in the genus for the alpine-plant enthusiast. Tufts of neat foliage send up erect stems of about 8cm. each carrying a single large, pouched flower in rich yellow streaked with lines of red speckles inside. Outside, a broad zone of chestnut red is topped by the characteristic pure-white band, which looks as if it has been squeezed out of a tube of toothpaste. Enjoys cool, moist conditions in summer but resents stagnant moisture.) (50+) **E**

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- 2.255.059 : CONANTHERA CAMPANULATA** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, N of Los Vilos. 150m. Hills in coastal mist-belt with low, semi-xerophytic scrub. A. Flores & J. Watson 11229 (A dainty summer-dormant species in a delightfully graceful genus of the *Tecophilaceae*. Wiry, branching stems, 50cm. or more tall, form wide inflorescences with successions of many hanging bells in rich violet-blue. Not at all difficult to cultivate but possibly best kept frost-free in winter.) (15+) **D**
- 2.288.509 : ELEUTHERINE BULBOSA** Argentina, Salta, W of Quijano. 2000m. Grassy verge. A. Flores & J. Watson 11463. (A cormous species in *Iridaceae* with starry white or ivory-yellow flowers on 15-20cm. tall stems.) (20+) **E**
- 2.293.509 : ENNEALOPHUS FIMBRIATUS** Argentina, Salta, W of Quijano. 2000m. Growing at foot of rock-wall above wet ditch. A. Flores & J. Watson 11472. (A fine representative of this little-known, cormous genus in *Iridaceae*. Branched, 40-50cm. tall inflorescences of lavender-blue flowers : "very much resembling an even more dainty *Iris japonica*.") (20+) **E**
- 2.525.231 : LEUCOCORYNE COQUIMBENSIS** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, S of Coquimbo. 100m. Mediterranean-type zone with winter rainfall, in sand-fields with scattered shrubs. A. Flores & J. Watson 11296. (A spring-flowering bulb with umbels of starry flowers in mid-royal blue with white centres carried on stems of about 30 cm. in height.) (15+) **C**
- 2.525.240 : LEUCOCORYNE COQUIMBENSIS X PURPUREA** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, S of Coquimbo. 100m. Field data as above. A. Flores & J. Watson 11297. (Medium-sized, starry to saucer-shaped flowers in light violet or bluish tones with a pale to dark reddish central zone. A striking & variable hybrid occurring when both species grow together.) (15+) **D**
- 2.525.400 : LEUCOCORYNE ODORATA** * Chile, Reg. Metro., near Polpaico. 650m. Grassland & among scrub on open, slopes. Ex A. Flores & J. Watson 8668. (Closest to *L. ixioides*, the only member of this genus of Chilean bulbs widely grown in cultivation, but with umbels of white flowers with broad segments on 20-30cm. stems. Intensely fragrant.) (15+) **C**
- 2.525.500 : LEUCOCORYNE PURPUREA** Chile, IV, Coquimbo, S of Coquimbo. 100m. Growing in sandy soil among coastal mist-belt scrub & in grassland. A. Flores & J. Watson 11298. ("The most striking species" according to Brian Mathew, with "the most substantial perianth segments of all." Umbels of up to 7 flowers, opening white with a purple stain, which expands & intensifies with maturity. The three large, central staminodes are yellow tipped with purple.) (15+) **D**
- 2.525.600 : LEUCOCORYNE VITTATA** * Chile, III, Atacama, Vallenar, Huasco. 15m. Open areas, among grasses & sparse scrub on coastal sand-dunes in mist-belt. Ex A. Flores & J. Watson 9540. (Heads of several, long-lasting, pale-blue flowers with a striking deep violet-blue stripe up the centre of each segment. Hardy here under unheated glass.) (15+) **D**
- 2.659.000 : NOTHOSCORDUM OSTENII** * Uruguay. Ex an. A. Castillo coll. (Apparently extremely scarce & local in nature. Alberto Castillo sent Brian Mathew a few wild-collected seeds in 1987. Brian grew these and gained a P.C. for this in April, 1992. Hardy & trouble-free under unheated glass. Delicate, thready leaves and wiry stems, about 10cm. high, with umbels of rich chrome-yellow, freesia-scented flowers, opening wide and striped green on the outside. It does not increase vegetatively, so seed is the only way to achieve this. "An excellent little bulb" comments Brian.) (20+) **D**
- 2.780.800 : RHODOPHALA ELWESII** * Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, E of Lago Lolog. 1100m. Open areas, among grasses & scrub, in sandy soil. (Beautiful, upward-facing, soft-yellow flowers with wine-coloured throats on 30cm. tall stems. The name has been misapplied to earlier colls., probably yellow *R. advena*, from Chile. Absolutely temperature-hardy.) . . . (10+) **D**
- 2.940.010 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS** * No data. The famous blue Chilean crocus, supposed to be extinct in the wild but recently rediscovered. It is well established in cultivation & not difficult to grow in standard Mediterranean bulb conditions, though perhaps best not overheated in summer. Its crocus-like flowers in spring have no equal in the purity & intensity of their gentian-blue. We hand-pollinate between different clones of the different colour forms (10+) **D**
- 2.940.011 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS 'LEICHTLINII'** * A slightly paler blue form with a large white centre, considered by many to be the most beautiful variant. It is also the most vigorous & fertile form with us. (10+) **C**
- 2.940.012 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS 'VIOLACEA'** * Hand-pollinated dusky, violet-blue form (10+) **E**
- 2.966.100 : TRIFURCIA LAHUE** (subsp. *lahue*) (syn. *Herberta lahue*, *Alophia lahue*) * Argentina, Buenos Aires Prov. Ex an A. Castillo coll. (This species has proved hardy with us in an unheated greenhouse over many years. A long succession of delightful, violet *Tigridia*-like flowers on 10cm. stems. Dormant by mid-summer so fits in with other 'bulbs'.) . . (20+) **B**
- 2.966.209 : TRIFURCIA TIGRIDIOIDES** Argentina, Salta, W of Quijano. 2000m. Grassy verge. A. Flores & J. Watson 11465 (A cormous species, 10-15cm. tall. *Tigridia*-like, rich-blue flowers with white centres, spotted darker-blue.) (20+) **D**
- 2.970.200 : TROPAEOLUM AZUREUM** * Chile, Reg. Metro., Chacabuco near Polpaico. 500m. Hot, dry hillslopes, scrambling through low bushes. Ex S. Pern & J. Watson 6055 & subsequent Watson colls. in the same area. (A fragile, tuberous-rooted climber for the alpine-house. Very beautiful with many, flat-faced flowers in soft violet-blues with white centres.) . . (5) **D**
- 2.970.929 : TROPAEOLUM HOOKERIANUM** subsp. **AUSTROPURPUREUM** Chile, IV, Coquimbo. 40m. Among rocks & scrub on S-facing hillside. Ex A. Flores & J. Watson 11310. (A recently discovered race with rich-purple flowers, more or less tinged with redder or bluer shades. Otherwise similar to yellow *T. h.* subsp. *hookerianum*. Tuberous.) (5) **F**

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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. 2009 seed has been kept refrigerated but germination is usually erratic. (20+) **D**
- 4.063.009 : AQUILEGIA VIRIDIFLORA** * China, Qinghai. Ex an SBQE coll. (One of our favourite flowers, a fascinating, sombre species with conical, spurred black-maroon flowers held in grey-green sepals on branching 30cm. stems & opening successively over a very long period in early summer. Very hardy, it enjoys some sun & good drainage.) (20+) **C**
- 4.050.010 : ANEMONOPSIS MACROPHYLLA** * No data. A monotypic genus endemic to Japan, in a few montane woodlands of central Honshu. A choice, slow-growing perennial in *Ranunculaceae*, with long-pedicelled, nodding flowers, a little like columbines moulded in palest, amethyst-purple wax, rising in 50cm. high panicles above biternate basal foliage in late summer. Seldom seen but successful in humus-rich, semishaded conditions from the UK & eastern USA to New Zealand. (20+) **C**

Daphne : three of the finest Asiatic species

- 4.250.211 : DAPHNE BHOLUA from WHITE FORMS** * No data. Seeds from a white strain grown by Peter & Penny Watt (Dorset, UK). It originated as a selection from *D. bholua* ‘Darjeeling’ and, though this seed is open pollinated, all the seedlings grown by them have been white-flowered. One seedling, which they gave to us, is well over 2m. tall and provides a spectacular display on a S-facing bank in our woodland every year. In any form, this is surely the most beautiful of winter-flowering shrubs possible in UK gardens. A more or less evergreen E Himalayan species, 2-3m. tall, flowering for weeks in midwinter with clusters of exquisitely fragrant flowers. Seed has been stored in ‘just moist’ sphagnum moss.) (5) **F**
- 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 is 2009 seed from Fritz, who gave a comprehensive account of its cultivation in the ‘Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society’ for June, 2005 (Vol.73, No.2). He recommends removing any dried flesh from the fruits, sowing immediately. Expect germination one year later. The thin seedlings often die down the first winter & develop new permanent shoots the following year. It needs sun to ripen growth which will then tolerate very low temperatures.) (10) **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’. 2009 seeds from Norman Stevens (Cambridge, UK). (10+) **C**
- 4.263.960 : DEINANTHE BIFIDA** * No data. A distinct & choice hardy plant. A herbaceous relative of *Hydrangea*, about 60cm. or a little more high. In summer, clusters of nodding, waxy, white flowers overtop the bristly, notched, soft-green foliage. It needs a humus-rich soil, some shade & shelter from drying winds but is not a problem in the woodland garden. (50+) **C**
- 4.490.010 : KIRENGESHOMA PALMATA** * No data. A distinct, choice, hardy perennial in *Hydrangeaceae*. Endemic to the mountain-woodlands of S Japan, it occurs locally on Kyushu & Shikoku. About 1.5m. high here with erect, purple-black stems, clad in soft-green, palmately lobed, maple-like foliage & ending in branched cymes of waxy, pale-yellow bells in autumn. Flowers with us until cut down by the first severe frosts and loves our acid soil & moist summers. (20+) **B**
- 4.541.510 : LYSICHITON CAMSCHATCENSIS** * No data. Great, white, green-tinged, sweet-scented spathes appear before the huge leaves expand in spring. A spectacular plant of the bogs & lakesides of cold NE Asia, from N Japan up through Sakhalin to Kamchatka. At about 30cm. high, this is a smaller plant than its yellow-flowered N American relative. It also flowers a little later. Our own 2009 seed for immediate sowing in very wet conditions. (15+) **C**
- 4.699.601 : RHEUM PALMATUM** * From our selected clone ‘Green Knight’. Green-leaved but, if anything, larger & more spectacular in its soaring, 3m tall stems of vivid cerise-red flowers than any of our reddish leaved clones. The very fine, jaggedly cut foliage also tends to remain in better condition in hot summers than the redder-leaved ones. (20+) **B**
- 4.890.310 : TROLLIUS LEDEBOURII** * No data. The true plant, from damp sites in the far N of China, extending into Mongolia & the Russian Far East. The one grown in gardens under this name is *T. chinensis*. Brilliant orange-yellow. (20+) **D**
- 4.930.110 : VERATRUM FORMOSANUM** * No data. Endemic to dryish grassland in the mountains of Taiwan., this is a narrow-leaved, comparatively dwarf plant, only about 50cm. tall with darkest garnet-red flowers. (15+) **E**
- 4.930.450 : VERATRUM MAACKII var. JAPONICUM** (*V. nigrum* var. *japonicum*) * No data.. The race of this variable NE Asian species from the moist, mountain woodlands of Hokkaido & Honshu in N Japan. Broadly linear, glabrous, mainly basal leaves and branched, 1m. tall, slender panicles of many, black-purple, stary flowers in summer. (15+) **C**

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

Cyclamen coum : hardiest & most exquisite of winter-flowers

- 6.360.001 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN LEAVES, RED FLOWERS** (15+) C
- 6.360.003 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN LEAVES, WHITE FLOWERS** (15+) C
- 6.360.005 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PATTERNED LEAVES, RED FLOWERS** (15+) C
- 6.360.006 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PATTERNED LEAVES, PINK FLOWERS** (15+) B
- 6.360.007 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PATTERNED LEAVES, WHITE FLOWERS** (15+) C
- 6.360.010 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN & PATTERNED LEAVES, ALL COLOURS.** (20+) A
- 6.360.020 : CYCLAMEN COUM from BICOLOURED FORMS** Mainly seeds from Peter Moore's silvery-leaved selection 'Tilebarn Elizabeth' but including others with more variable leaves but, like it, with two-toned pink flowers. . . . (15+) D
- 6.360.050 : CYCLAMEN COUM from SILVER & PEWTER LEAVES** From pink-flowered, silver-leaved forms. (15+) D
- 6.360.051 : CYCLAMEN COUM from 'MAURICE DRYDEN'** Silver-suffused leaves. White flowers. (10+) D
- 6.360.055 : CYCLAMEN COUM from 'NYMANS STRAIN'** Selected out of the EKB 371 coll. by the head gardener at Nymans in Sussex, UK. A beautiful little plant with intensely silvered leaves and bright carmine-pink flowers (10+) E
- 6.362.050 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from SILVER-LEAVED FORMS** Exquisite silver foliage. (10) E
- 6.363.000 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from "C. GAIDUROWRYSII var. MALINGERI"** Allegedly a tetraploid *C. graecum*, "obtained by Glasau from an undesignated island in the Aegean" & given by him to Doris Saunders in the 1950's under this *nomen nudum*. This stock came from the old battle-axe herself. Maybe worth growing for the improbable name . . (10+) C

Cyclamen hederifolium : reliable & hardy autumn flowers

- 6.364.020 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SELECTED LEAF-FORMS** From a very wide range of outstanding leaves : silvers, pewters, 'Apollo-types', arrowheads, etc. Should produce an infinite variety of shapes & patterns. (20+) B
- 6.364.100 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from RUBY-RED FORMS** Selections for the deepest colours. . . . (10+) D
- 6.364.150 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER CLOUD** Leaves suffused with a white mist. (10+) D
- 6.364.151 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from WHITE CLOUD** White-flowered plants. Leaves as above. . . (10+) D
- 6.364.160 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER LEAVES** Various selections, distinct from above. . (10+) D
- 6.365.000 : CYCLAMEN X MEIKLEI** Variable hybrid between *C. creticum* and *C. repandum*. Grow frost-free. . (15+) D
- 6.366.005 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE from 'TILEBARN JAN'** White flowers, sometimes with just a hint of a pink nose, and particularly fringed margins to the petals. These 'Tilebarn' strains are from Peter Moore's selections (10+) E
- 6.366.010 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE from 'TILEBARN NICHOLAS'** Dark central area on leaves with a brilliant silver surround, which is luminous, bright pink in autumn. A superb plant & possibly the finest Peter Moore selection . (15+) D
- 6.379.000 : CYCLAMEN X SAUNDERSIAE** The very variable hybrid between *C. repandum* and *C. balearicum*. Flowers can be shades of pink or white and there is an enormous variation in the size, shape and markings of the ivy-shaped leaves. Like its parents, it likes a lot of shade. Probably best grown frost-free though some clones are perfectly hardy. (15+) D
- 6.380.000 : CYCLAMEN X WELLENSIEKII from PINK FORM (*C. cyprium* x *C. libanoticum*)** An improbable hybrid made in Wageningen, Holland, in 1969. Usually a vigorous plant, more or less intermediate in appearance between the parents, flowering from November to February. Seed is from a pink-flowered form closer to *C. libanoticum*.. . . . (10+) E
- 6.415.000 : DIERAMA from SLIEVE DONARD HYBRIDS** Little if any genuine material of the selected clones developed by Slieve Donard Nursery in Co. Down, N Ireland between 1923 & 1960 now exists. Some of our stock was raised from Slieve Donard seed in the 1960's. We also include seed purporting to originate from 'Blackbird', 'Milkmaid', etc... (30+) A
- 6.470.000 : ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS from NAMED SELECTIONS** Elegant dog-tooth violets in purple, pink & white with beautiful glaucous foliage variably mottled with brown. Arguably the loveliest of this genus. (15+) B

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Hellebores x hybridus : 2009 seed from clones & colour categories

Please note comments about seed-sowing and germination preceding the list of wild species in the first section of this list.

- 6.564.008 : HELLEBORUS from 'AQUARIUS'** A most distinct, floriferous 'Zodiac' type : rose-pink outside, paler inside with a diffuse zone of small, crimson speckles. Of distinct appearance with large, flat flowers carried on long pedicels (15+) **D**
- 6.564.016 : HELLEBORUS from 'CASSIOPEIA'** A lush-leaved, vigorous clone picked out by Amy Doncaster from a bed of seedlings flowering at Buckshaw Gardens in the 1970's. Soft shell-pink delicately tinged with green & cream. . . (15+) **D**
- 6.564.020 : HELLEBORUS from 'COSMOS'** Greenish white bowls densely & evenly spotted all over the interiors with crimson. Rose-pink flushed, crimson-veined exteriors. A paragon from Eric Smith with rounded 'Ballard-type' flowers. . . (15+) **D**
- 6.564.050 : HELLEBORUS from 'ORION'** An outstanding, floriferous garden-plant. Primrose yellow with dark nectaries & a maroon basal blotch. "A particular favourite" of Brian Mathew & illustrated on the cover of his monograph. . . . (15+) **D**
- 6.564.120 : HELLEBORUS from CREAM HYBRIDS** Creamy whites, some with slight basal speckling (15+) **C**
- 6.564.130 : HELLEBORUS from H.O. GUTTATUS HYBRIDS** Whites with a basal zone of crimson speckles. . . (15+) **C**
- 6.564.142 : HELLEBORUS from DEEP ROSE-PINK FLOWERED HYBRIDS** Mainly from what we used to label 'old rose' : dusky, satiny, antique, rose shades of which we are fond. Some of these have very large, outward-facing flowers. (15+) **D**
- 6.564.151 : HELLEBORUS from SELECTED PURPLES** The parents are mainly selected seedlings from 'Andromeda' and from the best of what Eric Smith used to call 'Midnight Sky' types (rich purple with a dusting of even darker speckles all over the flowers), many with the bowl-shaped, even flowers which appealed to Helen Ballard. (15+) **D**
- 6.564.160 : HELLEBORUS from SPECKLED HYBRIDS** From what Eric Smith used to categorize as 'Galaxy Strain' : along the lines of 'Cosmos' : white or greenish white, speckled all over with tiny crimson dots in varying density (15+) **C**
- 6.564.170 : HELLEBORUS from H. TORQUATUS HYBRIDS** From 'Ariel', 'Miranda', 'Titania' & 'Zuleika', close to or derived from *H. torquatus*. Mostly with smallish, early, cup-shaped flowers & much-cut, deciduous foliage. (15+) **D**
- 6.564.185 : HELLEBORUS from YELLOW-FLOWERED HYBRIDS** From Helen Ballard's 'Citron', Eric Smith's 'Sirius' and similar but unnamed clones. Should give some excellent yellows of vigorous constitution. (15+) **D**
- 6.564.190 : HELLEBORUS from ZODIAC-TYPE HYBRIDS** Eric Smith's category for what are, in effect, *H. guttatus* types with a pink, instead of white, ground colour, all with a zone of maroon speckles. Eric's unrivalled speciality . . . (15+) **C**
- 6.564.200 : HELLEBORUS from HYBRIDS OF ALL COLOURS** From purple, cream, green, pink & speckled clones.. An especially good buy as we have included seeds from many named clones and more recent selections. (20+) **C**
- Extra large packets of hybrid seed (all colours mixed only) (100+) F**
-

- 6.575.550 : IRIS HOOGIANA X KOROLKOWII** Second generation (F2) seeds from a cross between two of the most distinct and beautiful of all irises, both in Sect. *Regelia* & both native to Central Asia. (10+) **C**
- 6.575.650 : IRIS 'PACIFIC COAST HYBRIDS'** Mainly derived from *I. douglasiana* & *I. innominata* & as easily grown as the former. Mostly seed from named purple-blue clones : more showy, blowsier flowers than the wild species but they will be much more accommodating garden-plants. We have also included open-pollinated seed of our Galice form of *I. innominata*. It will have crossed but may lend a touch of class to the seedlings. Best in lime-free soil with some sunshine. (20+) **B**
- 6.690.000 : LEUCOCORYNE 'LOS ANDES HYBRIDS'** Open-pollinated seeds from the many F.& W. collections of this glorious genus of Chilean bulbs growing in John & Anita Watson's garden in Los Andes, Chile. They will have crossed enthusiastically to produce a range of blues and violets with varying white centres. (30+) **C**
- 6.700.000 : LEWISIA COTYLEDON from DRAKE'S SUNSET STRAIN** We inherited the last of Jack Drake's selected clones, derived from the plants he took with him from the Inshriach Alpine Plant Nursery in Aviemore, when he retired to Dorset. He continued to select and raise seedlings. We have hand-pollinated among those with the most intense colours, particularly the brilliant oranges he liked.. Expect pinks, reds and yellows as well. "Stunning plants" as Jack might have said. Ron McBeath comments that the plants he raised from our seeds "are the most amazing colours, the best I have seen." (20+) **C**
- 6.802.550 : PULSATILLA from RED FLOWERED HYBRIDS** From isolated, deep velvety terracotta-red parents (20+) **B**
- 6.802.560 : PULSATILLA HYBRIDS** Derived from *P. vulgaris* & *P. halleri* in reds, blues, purples, etc. (20+) **A**
- 6.980.000 : VERATRUM from 'RIESENWALZE'** Hermann Fuchs has sent us a photograph of the parent, a hybrid he has made between the *V. album* var. *parviflorum* from the S side of the eastern Pyrenees and *V. viride* from eastern North America. It is a spectacular development in this magnificent genus of aristocratic perennials. Much-branched, erect stems up to 180cm. tall carrying dense panicles up to 40cm. across with a myriad, close-packed, starry flowers in brilliant yellow-green. (20+) **C**
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