

▣ **COLCHICUM**  
2003 seed of several  
exciting new species

▣ **FRITILLARIA**  
an unrivalled range of  
2003 seeds from  
new and rare species

▣ **HYACINTHELLA**  
an unprecedented list  
of 2003 seeds from  
this charming genus

▣ **IRIS**  
2003 seeds from the  
widest range of  
junos ever listed

▣ **NARCISSUS**  
2003 seeds of new  
taxa from Spain

▣ **HELLEBORUS**  
2003 : a vintage  
year for our own  
Welsh-grown seeds

'You've never had it so good..'

Perhaps we should say that we have never before had so many problems in fitting the seeds we have ready now into the available space. A list with more pages does not solve the problem as another page tips the weight into the next airmail rate-band, a considerable expense as well over half of our lists are sent out in this way. Last year, we moved all the North American species into a later list. This year, the South Africans and several complete genera have joined them. The knock-on effect of listing these in our January list meant that other species were held back for a March list, which never materialised. We had quite a lot of interesting 2002 seed which was never offered to you. This season, we have to tighten everything up as we shall be abroad in January and February, 2004, and want to clear all orders before we go. There will be another list before the end of 2003. So, forgive us for cutting the gossip and chat on our front-page and, indeed, throughout the list. A partial solution to listing out all the seeds we have at the best times for sowing and, at the same time, providing you with lots of information is approaching fruition.

## Help !....com

We cannot think of a business better suited to the opportunities offered by the internet than ours. We are highly specialized and deal with a diffuse, worldwide market. We mentioned that we hoped to initiate a web-site a year or so ago but progress has been slow, as there always seems to be more pressing work to do. It rapidly became obvious that it was necessary to rethink and develop the entire structure of listing out the seeds we have available. An efficient, easily accessible data-base had to form the basis both for information and ordering. We now have this approaching completion with over 1,000 items, (rather more than two of our present lists), entered. There will be lots of information and data but few pretty pictures at present. The site has been conceived for specialists who have a fairly good idea what they might be interested in rather than the impulse-buyer. Those who know their way around plants will find it easy and fast to navigate. You will be able to access it before the end of 2003. You will have the opportunity to order on line from the entire range of seeds currently available or to make up your order on line and print-out the completed order form to mail with your cheque as you do at present. It will be possible to print-out a names-only list of all the seeds we have to offer and also to download a copy of the current mail-order list to print-out yourself. In this last respect, we should be glad to let you know when the next mail-order list is available. If these possibilities interest you, give us your e-mail address to enter on our customer data-base. You can do so with full confidence that it will be regarded as exclusively for our use. We shall certainly e-mail you when the long-awaited site is eventually launched.

# 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 one of their US branches). 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). Personal € cheques continue to be a problem as there is, as yet, no central bank clearing system within the eurozone. This makes it disproportionately expensive for us to clear cheques for comparatively small amounts. We hope this difficulty will be resolved in time. In the meantime, we should be grateful if eurozone customers send payment in € by cash or use a bank draft in US \$ or £

sterling : just convert at the current exchange rate. We do not operate a Giro account to enable direct transfers nor do we accept credit card payments at present. If remitting by sterling cheque, it is a great help both to you and to us, if you send us an open cheque, limited to the total value of your order. Obviously it cannot be made out for more than the limit but it can certainly be made out for less, avoiding annoying credits or refunds - you will only pay for what we have sent after the order is despatched. If you do not wish to do this, a list of some possible substitutes will be very helpful : we shall not use them unless we have to and, if we do, we always try to send more than the value of the items not supplied. We shall not pay in your cheque until after your order has been sent : it is in our interest, as well as yours, to complete your order as quickly as we can..

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

## New customers please understand

There may be a delay of some weeks before you receive your order. While we are ready to send out orders from this list by return, most come in during the first few weeks after we send out a list. 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. One or two items are lost or delayed each year. In such an unlikely event, you will find us totally sympathetic. We are glad to say such problems are very rare. Postal services are, on the whole, very reliable.

## Customers in the USA and New Zealand

Some customers in the United States have expressed concern as to the threat by the USDA to apply regulations regarding the importation of seeds with a renewed zeal. So far, the regulations are not new but the authorities have previously adopted a realistic, pragmatic approach in applying them to small quantities. We doubt if it is practical for this approach to change. Only one order sent from our last list failed to arrive. This is about the same proportion as usually goes missing in the mail. We always replace, credit or refund if an order does not arrive. We are happy to take any risk ourselves again this season, until we see how things work out. Packets will be labelled honestly and accurately "Dried botanical specimens." Phytosanitary certificates, even if we can persuade our local office to issue them for tiny quantities of seeds, will be meaningless but they certainly do not come cheaply from the privatised service in Wales. 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.

## Our population reference numbers . . . . .

The species in our lists are divided into five geographical areas. Within these areas they run in alphabetical order. The numbers appearing before the names run in numerical order (which means we do not much like generic 'splitting'). These numbers refer to particular populations, mainly in the wild, though cultivated material without data is given a number also. Wild collections which cannot be fully identified will be found under a five-digit field number. This number refers to a collection made by us on a particular date only. Both sets of numbers are permanent. The use of population references is to avoid seed from the same population of plants being distributed under a proliferation of field-numbers. In some instances, the same population of plants can be found in our own field-notes under a multitude of field-numbers, when it has been visited by us in different years. 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, though they have an 0. before them on our records and you will see this on a label. 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. The few garden hybrids and selections we list start with 6. Cultivated seed, which has become increasingly evident in our lists, as we build up stocks raised from seed of wild origin, is marked with an asterisk (\*). The field-data given in these cases refers to the parents. Almost all cultivated seed was collected in 2003. Much is hand-pollinated but it will not necessarily produce similar-looking seedlings, as our parent-stocks represent samples of wild populations.

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

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

- 154.200 : *ANDROCYMBIUM RECHINGERI* \* Greece, Crete, Hania, Falassarna. Sea-level. Sandy soil among coastal, limestone rocks. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (One of two European species in this mainly S African genus, close to *Colchicum*. A succession of stemless, delicately veined, white starry flowers cluster in the centre of a flat rosette of shiny green leaves in late winter. Surprisingly hardy so far in our unheated greenhouse, though sensitive to watering in damp weather.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 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, whose successful re-introduction is our priority. 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, until the growth dries, disintegrates & disperses. The 2001 wild seed & 2002 cultivated seed both germinated well with most growers but several reported losing the seedlings. With several summer-dormant dicotyledons, seedlings may not progress beyond the cotyledon stage the first year (as with many monocots.). So, even if your seedlings appear to have died, keep the seed-pot dryish but in a shaded place over the summer and start watering again the next autumn.) . . . (15+) E
- 161.610 : *ANEMONE PALMATA* \* No data. A charming, small, summer-dormant, tuberous, SW European species seldom seen in cultivation. Lobed, rounded, basal leaves & yellow flowers, 3cm. across. No problem in a pan in the alpine-house.(10+) C
- 161.905 : *ANEMONE PAVONINA* Greece, Argolida, Parnon range. R. & R. Wallis coll. (The epitome of spring in Greece. Brilliant, pure-scarlet flowers, some with a white central zone (var. *ocellata*). A 2003 wild coll.) . . . . . (20+) B
- 161.950 : *ANEMONE PAVONINA* var. *PURPUREO-VIOLACEA* Greece, near Ano Diokofto. 65m. R. & R. Wallis coll. (From the pink-flowered race, usually with a white base, which tends to flower a month or so earlier in the wild.) . . . . . (20+) C
- 162.050 : *ANEMONE PETIOLULOSA* \* No data. An attractive, dwarf, tuberous-rooted species, widespread through the montane steppe of the Tien Shan & Pamir-Alai ranges but still little-known in cultivation. Finely cut foliage below pure yellow flowers, opening in spring from globular bronze or red-tinted buds. This stock has been kept going by Norman Stevens from material he collected, mainly in Tadjikistan, about 20 years ago. Treatment as for *A. biflora*. . . . . (15+) E
- 227.702 : *BELLEVALIA DUBIA* \* Italy, Sicily, Castel Mola near Taormina. (Ex an A. Edwards coll. The most striking of the European species in a selected form with particularly brilliant, ultramarine blue young flowers. Electric.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 227.770 : *BELLEVALIA FORNICULATA* \* Turkey, Agri, W of Eleskirt. 2300m. Hay meadows. (Outstanding with buds & flowers of penetrating turquoise-blue. Restricted to a few sites in the chilly Erzurum area, where its amazing blue mists the melt-water meadows. Choice but growable : maybe best outside in the UK. If in a pot, don't overdry it in summer.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 227.801 : *BELLEVALIA GRACILIS* \* Turkey, Tunceli, S of Tunceli, Pulumur Cay valley. 1100m. Grassy openings among sparse *Quercus* scrub. (Related to *B. sarmatica* & like it a 'tumbleweed' with the flower pedicels greatly elongating in fruit.) (10) C
- 227.840 : *BELLEVALIA KURDISTANICA* \* Turkey, Hakkari, Zab gorge at Bagisli. 1500m. Igneous scree. . . . . (10) C
- 227.900 : *BELLEVALIA LONGIPES* \* Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 3000m. Open, stony slopes. . . . . (10) C
- 227.950 : *BELLEVALIA LONGISTYLA* \* Turkey, Van, E of Lake Van. 1800m. Heavy clay in moist, depression. . . . . (10) C
- 228.082 : *BELLEVALIA PYCNANTHA* Turkey, Agri, ESE of Hamur. 1700m. Among long grass in moist meadow. (Near *B. forniculata* but with heads of strangely crumpled bells in deep, inky blue-black. Quite easily grown in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 228.130 : *BELLEVALIA RIXII* \* Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 2800m. Talus on open slopes. (Only known from around the type-locality. Falcate leaves & 5cm. stems of purple-brown flowers with violet anthers. Not easy. Best in the alpine-house.) (8) E
- 228.150 : *BELLEVALIA ROMANA* \* Greece, Ioanina, Mitsikeli. 860m. Ledges on S-facing, limestone cliff. . . . . (15+) B
- 16847 : *BELLEVALIA SP.* \* Iran, W Azerbayejan, between Agh Bolagh & Sangar. 1500m. Rocky limestone slope. (10) C
- R. & R. Wallis 99-13 : *BELLEVALIA SP.* \* Lebanon, N of Zahle. 1600m. Rocky hillside. (White.) . . . . . (10) C
- R. & R. Wallis 99-33 : *BELLEVALIA SP.* \* Lebanon, above Laqlouq. 1750m. Limestone cliffs. (Pale-blue.) . . . . . (10) C
- 231.900 : *BIARUM ARUNDANUM* \* No data. Spanish race of the widespread, very variable *B. tenuifolium*. Dark chocolate, velvety spathes with projecting, black-purple spadices, appear near the ground, before the narrow leaves, in autumn. . . . . (8) C
- 232.101 : *BIARUM CARRATRACENSE* \* Spain. No further data available. Ex M. Salmon & M. Fillan 235. (Most magnificent of this confusing genus of tuberous aroids. Huge maroon-black spathes open on the ground in early autumn.) . . . . . (8) D

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- 236.001 : **BONGARDIA CHRYSOGONUM** Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel (between Sanandaj & Marivan). 1350m. Openings among *Quercus* scrub on shale. (Plants do not come more distinct than this weird, summer-dormant, tuberous-rooted member of the *Berberidaceae*, distributed sporadically from the E Aegean to W Pakistan. Glaucous, pinnatisect leaves & 50cm. high panicles of starry, yellow flowers, followed by inflated fruits. Temperature-hardy but needs a summer-rest in the bulb-frame.) . (8) D
- 240.000 : **BRIMEURA AMETHYSTINA** \* France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. Clay over limestone. (More or less endemic to the Pyrenees. Like a dainty, miniature, brighter blue bluebell. Easy & not seen as often as it should be.) . (20+) A
- 240.100 : **BRIMEURA FASTIGIATA** \* France, Corsica, Pointe de Revellata. Sea-level. Among moss & stones in wet-flush (dry in summer). (Tiny bulb, only a few cm. high. Dense racemes of wide-open bells, pale lilac-pink in this form.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 240.101 : **BRIMEURA FASTIGIATA** \* France, Corsica. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (Slightly larger, white form.) . . . . . (15+) C

## Colchicum : new taxa from Greece, Syria & Turkey

- 311.600 : **COLCHICUM BAYTOPIORUM** \* Turkey, Antalya, Gulluk Da. 750m. Among limestone boulders in dense scrub. (Ex a type-locality coll. of this local, medium-sized species. Pink flowers in autumn, with narrow, recurving leaves later.) (10+) C
- 311.702 : **COLCHICUM BIVONAE** Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos above Vrondou. 1000m. N-facing slopes. P. & P. Watt coll. (One of the finest of the larger species, distributed from S Europe into W Turkey and variable. This is the form once called *C. bowlesianum* with heavily tessellated rosy purple, broadly bell-shaped flowers. Very satisfactory outside in the UK.) (15+) B
- 312.801 : **COLCHICUM CILICICUM** Turkey, Icel, S of Gulnar. 800m. Among stones on limestone at edges of fields & among scrub. (Large pale to deep purple-pink flowers in autumn. The robust species of the Taurus S into Syria. Almost certainly the parent of many of the garden-hybrids made about 100 years ago & usually easily grown in the UK.) . . . . . (10+) B
- 312.719 : **COLCHICUM CONFUSUM** \* Greece. Ex R. & R. Wallis 00-29 (An autumn-flowering Greek endemic, described in 1999, in flower, rather like *C. autumnale*, though the colour is a deeper shade of purple. The leaves, however, are narrowly lanceolate, undulate and twisted. Usually a plant of schists and serpentines, distributed down the Pindus range.) . . . (10+) C
- 313.010 : **COLCHICUM CORSICUM** \* No data. A dwarf species from lowish altitudes in S Corsica. Lilac-pink flowers in autumn, followed by narrow, 10cm. high leaves. Reputedly uncommon in nature but easily grown & maintained in the UK. . (20+) B
- 313.708 : **COLCHICUM DECAISNEI** \* Syria, Jebel Nusairi above Shunfeh. 1400m Among *Quercus* scrub on W-facing hillside. Ex R. & R. Wallis 96-17. (A small, neat, white to pink autumn-flowering species with a few glabrous, ligulate leaves. In 'Flora of Turkey', this is included under *C. troodii* from Cyprus. This coll. is from near the type-locality for *C. decaisnei*.) (10+) C
- 314.250 : **COLCHICUM FEINBRUNIAE** \* Syria, near Laqlouq. Ex R. & R. Wallis 99-32. (A distinct, very attractive & floriferous, faintly tessellated, pink, medium-sized, autumn-flowering species, recently described & now introduced to cultivation.) (8) E
- 314.270 : **COLCHICUM FILIFOLIUM** (*Merendera filifolia*) \* No data. A low-altitude version of *C. montana* from dry sandy soils in SE Spain & the Balearic Islands. Smaller rosy purple flowers & up to 10, extremely narrow leaves. . . . . (20+) B
- 314.300 : **COLCHICUM FREYNII** \* Iran, E Azerbaijan, S of Jolfa. 1400m. Steep, loose, stony slope. (A small S Caucasian species, extending into NW Iran. White flowers, flushing to pink or rose-purple at the base, in early spring, before the 3 channelled, linear leaves develop. Will need a hot, dry summer rest in the alpine-house or bulb-frame in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) D
- 314.603 : **COLCHICUM HUNGARICUM** \* Croatia, Velebit Planina, Mali Halan. 800m. Exposed, gravelly areas on limestone. (A diminutive species flowering, as the leaves appear in very early in spring, with white or pale pink flowers.) . . . . . (10) E
- 314.753 : **COLCHICUM KOTSCHYI** Turkey, Gaziantep, Nur Dağları. above Fevzipaşa. 1100m. Among *Quercus* scrub on shaly slopes. (A widespread, medium-sized, species, distributed E from S Turkey to N Iraq & NW Iran. Compact enough for the bulb-frame, its white or pale-pink flowers often appear in late summer, earlier than most others.) . . . . . (20+) C

## Colchicum : a superlative natural hybrid

- 315.329 : **COLCHICUM LUTEUM X KESSELRINGII** \* Tajikistan, near Tovil-Dora. (This is not a man-made hybrid but one which very occasionally occurs where these two dwarf, alpine species grow together. This seed is derived from 3 clones originally selected in flower in the wild in 1990. Though these hybrids are much less willing to set seed than the parent species, the resulting seedlings appear to be consistently intermediate in appearance. As the parents are very different and are also two of the most distinct species in the genus, the resulting hybrid is striking and like nothing else. Cream-coloured flowers with the distinctive purple stripe of *C. kesselringii* on the exterior of the outer segments. Grow cool and do not overdry in summer.) . . . . . (8) F
- 315.602 : **COLCHICUM MACROPHYLLUM** Greece, Crete, near Anapoli. 750m. Open scrub. J. Fielding coll. (Local in SW Turkey & some adjacent islands. It is totally distinct in its large, pleated, *Veratrum*-like leaves. Usually with purple-pink & white chequered flowers in autumn. Melvyn Jope, who has seen this colony in flower, told us that not only is it outstandingly prolific & unusually variable in depth of colour here but that there were a good number of plants with pure white flowers. We had never heard of a pure-white *C. macrophyllum*. It may be a long shot to expect whites from seed but you can hope.) . . . . . (10+) C

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

- 315.604 : COLCHICUM MACROPHYLLUM \* Turkey, Mugla, between Marmaris & Bozborun. Ex V.Horton & N.Stevens 2146 (Superb quality cultivated seed from Norman Stevens of this most distinct plant with pleated, *Veratrum*-like leaves.) (10+) C
- 315.908 : COLCHICUM MONTANUM (*Merendera montana*, *M. bulbocodium*, *M. pyrenaica*) France, Pyrenees-Orientales, Cirque d'Estaube. 1800m. Alpine turf between limestone rocks. P.& P.Watt coll. (Bright, purple-pink flowers herald the coming winter by opening flat in early autumn before the few, narrow, dark leaves. Easy & increases well in cultivation in the UK.) (20+) B
- 316.001 : COLCHICUM MUNZURENSE Turkey, Tunceli, NW of Tunceli to Ovacik. 950-1000m. Openings among deciduous *Quercus* scrub on steep slopes. (A type-locality coll. of this distinct little species, narrowly endemic to this area & described in 1999. It flowers in spring as the snow melts with fragrant, white to pale lilac-purple flowers just as the 3 furrowed, recurving, brown-tinged, lanceolate-linear leaves appear. While the soboliferous habit of its corms (like *C. sobolifera*, *C. psaridis* and *C. boissieri*) is a diagnostic character, this is not so evident in nature late in the season, when the corms tend to be in dense clumps. This may be due to the restriction of the heavy clay in which it grows & it may be more pronounced in cultivation.) (10+) E
- 316.400 : COLCHICUM PARNASSICUM \* Greece, Viotia, Oros Parnassos. 1600m. Among grasses on stony, limestone slopes. (Pale purple-pink autumn flowers followed by narrow leaves. Endemic to Parnassus & adjacent Elikon only.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 317.100 : COLCHICUM POLYPHYLLUM Turkey, Adana, Nur Daglari above Hasanbeyli. 1100m. In heavy red clay among deciduous *Quercus* & *Styrax* scrub. (A most attractive, dwarf, autumn-flowering species with soft-pink flowers before the many, narrow, bright-green leaves appear. Very slow to increase vegetatively so seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 317.501 : COLCHICUM ROBUSTUM \* Iran, Mazandaran, NE of Shahrud. 2200m. Exposed slopes. (An very variable species of many synonyms : *C. hissarica*, *C. atchisonii*, etc. "There are no discernible disjunctions in the pattern of variation...it is not really possible to distinguish infraspecific units," writes Karin Persson in her monograph. Illustrated beautifully in Wendelbo's 'Tulips & Irises of Iran' as "*Colchicum persicum*." Flowers in early spring. Usually white, often with dark anthers.) (10+) D
- 317.650 : COLCHICUM SFIKASIANUM Greece, Lakonia, N of Neapoli. 165m. SW-facing limestone slope. R.& R. Wallis coll. (Described in 1995, though it was named *C. polymorphum* by Orphanides in 1874 but never validated. Endemic to the coastal limestones of S Greece and some Ionian islands below 500m. Autumn flowers, chequered with amethyst purple on a whitish ground, appear without the narrow leaves, which lie in spring, twisted & undulate, "propeller-like on the ground.") . (10) E
- 317.710 : COLCHICUM SOBOLIFERUM (*Merendera sobolifera*) \* No data. A distinct little plant from SE Europe across to Iran. Stoloniferous corms, like *C. boissieri* & *C. psaridis*, and starry, white to pink flowers over a long period in spring.) (15+) B
- 318.003 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII \* Iran, Kordestan, ENE of Sanandaj. 1900m. Wet hay-meadow. (A large form of this spring-flowering species, characteristic of seasonally wet montane habitats. White to pale purple-pink.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 318.009 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII Turkey, Malatya, W of Malatya. 1500m. Snow-melt. Ex R.& R.Wallis 86-32. (A small, dainty form of this variable species, characteristic of seasonally wet, montane habitats. White to pale-pink.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 318.050 : COLCHICUM SZOVITSII \* Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan, near Tivi. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From one of the Transcaucasian populations separated as *C. goharae* by Eleonora Gabrielian and once listed as *C. armenum* 'Tivi' by Janis Ruksans, who considers this "one of the most beautiful". Very large, pure-white flowers open into wide stars in the spring sunshine.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 318.119 : COLCHICUM TRIGYNUM (*Merendera trigyna*) \* Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan, Bitschenag pass. (A variable, little species, near *C. atticum*, flowering in very early spring. The flowers in this population were all pure white.) . . . . . (10+) B
- 318.802 : COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM \* Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1400-1600m. Limestone slopes with *Quercus*, *Pinus* or *Abies*. (Arresting and choice autumn-flowering species from SW Turkey & adjacent E Aegean islands. Neat, thick-textured flowers with purple-black anthers & precise chequering in rich red-purple and off-white. Tidy, undulate leaves.) . . . . . (8) D
- 318.803 : COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM Turkey, Konya, NNW of Seydisehir. 1100m. Among *Juniperus* scrub. . . . . (8) D
- 318.819 : COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM \* Greece, Samos. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. . . . . (8) D

## Corydalis : fresh seed from a snow-melt alpine

- 332.000 : CORYDALIS OPPOSITIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA (*C. rutifolia* subsp. *kurdica*) Turkey, Van, Kavuřahap Dađ. 2900m. Stony slopes below snow-patches. (A little tuberous species in Series Leonticoides. A compact, large-flowered plant with much-cut foliage and long-spurred pink or white flowers becoming red as they age. The type-race is more widespread in eastern Turkey. This subspecies only occurs on the high mountains of the SE, continuing into NE Iraq & W Iran at altitudes up to 3500m. It is a plant wholly dependent on snow-melt moisture, rapidly flowering and setting seed before going dormant as the ground dries. We have not stored this seed moist, as it is not moist in nature after the capsules dehisce, but we have kept it at variable temperatures outside. We hope that this will have ensured the development of the embryos. Sow immediately, place outside & hope for germination in spring. A few weeks in the refrigerator later in the winter might help in mild climates.) . . . . . (15+) E

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## Crocus : some exciting Turkish species

- 339.701 : CROCUS ADANENSIS** \* Turkey, Adana, above Kurt Kalesi. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Typically pale lilac-blue with a white throat, in spring. Related to *C. biflorus* & only found in this very small area but not too difficult to grow.) . . . . . (10) D
- 339.840 : CROCUS ALATAVICUS** Uzbekistan, Tashkent, above Beldersai. Under scrub on steep slope of gravelly ridge. (The most eastern member of the genus & the northern version of *C. korolkowii* with snow-white flowers with yellow throats. Much more difficult to grow than *C. korolkowii* in our experience. It may depend on the origin of the stock : we also found it in moist alpine turf at about 3000m. in the Tien Shan of Kazakhstan. This coll. is from a habitat, which should yield more amenable material. Reputedly populations in this area are very variable, variously marked on the exterior with purple-black speckles.) . . . (8) E
- 340.090 : CROCUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS** Ukraine, Krim, near Yalta. (Wild-collected seed of this 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 in the Taurus. The best of the saffron group in cultivation. Veined, pale lilac flowers with scarlet styles in autumn.) (15+) C
- 340.510 : CROCUS BANATICUS** \* No data. A lovely plant, like no other *Crocus* and in a subgenus of its own. Resents hot, dry conditions & best grown outside in the UK in cool, humus-rich site. Autumnal, blue-lilac to purple flowers have big, feathery, lilac styles, surrounded by wideopen outer segments and short, erect, inner ones, giving them an iris-like appearance. . . . (10) C
- 341.250 : CROCUS BIFLORUS subsp. ISAUERICUS** \* Turkey, Antalya, Irmasan Gecidi N of Akseki. 1500m. Stony humus under *Abies* over limestone. (Spring-flowering race endemic to the W Taurus. In fine form here : variable in colour & markings. Usually lilac-blue with strong, purple feathering on the exterior. Attractive & satisfactory under glass in the UK.) . . . . . (10) B
- 341.801 : CROCUS BORYI** \* Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 200m. Open limestone slopes. (Big, creamy white goblets with orange styles in autumn. More widespread in S Greece than the sympatric *C. niveus* but not so easy to grow with us.) . . . . . (10) D
- 341.900 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS** (subsp. *cancellatus*) \* Turkey, Icel, SE of Arslankoy. 1100-1450m. Among sparse conifers in clay over limestone. (The type-race from S Turkey into Israel. Scented, soft lilac-blue flowers in autumn.) . . . . . (10) C
- 341.916 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS** (subsp. *cancellatus*) \* No data. From the old commercial stock originating in S Turkey & grown as *C. cilicicus*. Given how temperamental some forms are, this can be a surprisingly good garden plant. . . . (10) C
- 341.924 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. DAMASCENUS** Turkey, Van, SW of Timar. 1860m. Open areas in stony clay. (The southern race of *C. cancellatus*, spread from Israel to N Iraq & 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
- 341.928 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. DAMASCENUS** \* Iran, Kordestan, E of Shuysheh. 1750m. Shale. . . (10+) D
- 342.007 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. MAZZIARICUS** \* Turkey, Burdur, W of Golhisar. 1150m. Openings among *Pinus* & *Quercus*. (Mainly SE European in its distribution, this race only enters Turkey in the SW corner.) . . . . . (10) C
- 342.012 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. MAZZIARICUS** \* Greece, Samos, Profitis Ilias. 950m. Mica-schist. . . (10) C
- 342.050 : CROCUS CANCELLATUS subsp. MAZZIARICUS** \* No data. From old cultivated stock. . . . . (10) C
- 342.400 : CROCUS CANDIDUS** \* Turkey, Canakkale, near Lapseki. Ex N. Stevens 2074. (A most distinct plant of very limited distribution on the low, scrub-covered limestones of the Asian side of the Dardanelles. Often with only one, sometimes two, very broad, dark, glossy leaves and pure-white flowers, usually just misted outside with blue-grey, in early spring.) . . . . . (8) D
- 342.802 : CROCUS CARTWRIGHTIANUS** \* Greece, Evia. Ex Christian, Elliott & Hoog 613. (Spectacular autumn-flowers, almost as often white as lilac with huge flopping, scarlet styles. A Greek island plant - keep it dry under glass in the UK.) . . (10) C
- 342.850 : CROCUS CARTWRIGHTIANUS var. CRETICUS** \* Greece, Crete, Hania, Akrotiri peninsula. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (Dubiously sustainable taxon but from the area of the type-locality, so we keep the name. Silvery exterior.) . . . . . (10) C
- 343.000 : CROCUS CASPIUS** \* Iran, Mazandaran, Caspian coast W of Chalus. Among scrub, in sand. (From both our own and P. Furse 5035 colls. made below sea-level along the Caspian shore in the 1960's. A beautiful autumnal species, with yellow-throated, white to lilac-pink flowers. Quite hardy in the UK but seldom seen : does not like being too hot & dry in summer.) . . (10) E
- 343.210 : CROCUS CHRYSANTHUS** \* Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos, W of Litochoron. Ex R. & R. Wallis 01-16 . . . (10+) C
- 343.405 : CROCUS CORSICUS** France, Corsica, NW of Porto-Vecchio. c. 1000m. (Lilac flowers usually with purple-striped, buff exteriors, in late spring. A higher altitude plant, reaching 2300m., than the other Corsican species, *C. minimus*.) . . (10+) D

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

- 344.609 : **CROCUS FLAVUS** (subsp. *flavus*) \* Greece, Ioanina, Oros Smolikas E of Konitsa.. Ex R.& R.Wallis 00-47. (10+) C
- 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 in the genus.. (15+) B
- 344.990 : **CROCUS GARGARICUS** (subsp. *gargaricus*) \* Turkey, Mugla, Gok Tepe N of Mugla. 1500m. Heavy clay in openings among *Pinus*. (This type-race is only known from here & Kaz Da., far to the NW. The Ulu Da. race (*C.g.* subsp. *herbertii*) is the commonly grown one. This is only very recently in cultivation. It has no stolons & a coarsely reticulate tunic. It also seems quite tolerant of drying-off in summer. Very hardy & neat with rich orange-yellow flowers in spring.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 345.200 . **CROCUS GOULIMYI** \* Greece, Messinia, S of Kalamata. 300m. In humus among stones, 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
- 345.201 : **CROCUS GOULIMYI** \* Greece, Lakonia, coast beyond Neo Itilo. Sea-level. Among *Euphorbia* scrub down to water's edge. (Interesting & from an odd habitat. Dwarfier, more delicate & flowering a few weeks later than the above.) . . (10+) C
- 345.220 : **CROCUS GOULIMYI** var. **LEUCANTHUS** \* Greece, Lakonia, SW of Monemvassia. Ex an S. Keeble coll. (From type-locality material of this recently described, geographically isolated race. Evenly & consistently white-flowered.) . . . . (10) E
- 345.401 : **CROCUS GRAVEOLENS** Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 900m. Hard clay in openings among *Pinus*. (Orange-yellow flowers in spring, usually marked with purple-brown outside. Distributed from S Turkey to N Israel.) . . . . . (10) C
- 345.601 : **CROCUS HADRIATICUS** \* Greece, Fokida, Parnassos, above Arakova. 1200m. Open slope. (White autumn flowers, usually with yellow throats. Short, erect orange-red styles distinguish it from usually lilac, *C. cartwrightianus*.) . . . . (10) C
- 346.301 : **CROCUS KARDUCHORUM** Turkey, Bitlis, W of Hizan. 1900m. In clay in shade of deciduous *Quercus*. (Only found in this small area & confused with a form of *C. kotschyanus* for almost 100 years after Kotschy's 1859 type coll. (after another 50, we see it still is in some 2003 bulb lists.). Still very little-known in gardens, where it is quite a fastidious species & should not be kept too hot & dry when dormant. A very lovely, leafless, lilac-blue autumn flower utterly distinct in its arresting, floppy, feathery, white style. "A gorgeous thing, my favourite autumn Crocus" commented Henrik Zetterlund.) . . . . . (10) E
- 346.408 : **CROCUS KOROLKOWII** \* Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, Agalik valley. Ex J. Ruksans colls. (From an extensive range of clones, selected and named by Janis Ruksans out of a very variable population. Pale yellow to deepest yellow flowers, very variably marked outside with brown stripes, some with solidly mahogany-brown exteriors. An excellent spring-flowering species, distributed from SE Uzbekistan through Tadjikistan into N Afghanistan. Vigorous under glass in the UK.) . (10+) D
- 346.706 : **CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS** (subsp. *kotschyanus*) \* Syria, Slunfeh. 1450m. Ex R.& R.Wallis 96-18. (Elegant lilac flowers, with yellow-blotched throats, in autumn. Usually an excellent grower & increaser.) . . . . . (10+) B
- 346.900 : **CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS** subsp. **CAPPADOCICUS** \* Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. c. 2000m. Open sites, in turf & among limestone rocks. (From a type-locality coll. of the lovely central Anatolian race. Lilac, autumn flowers, beautifully veined with a darker shade. Not so vigorous as the type-race but not at all difficult & seldom seen.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 347.101 : **CROCUS KOTSCHYANUS** subsp. **SUWOROWIANUS** Turkey, Rize, Ovit Dag. 2600-3000m. Dryish, 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, usually delicately veined with violet, in late summer. ) . . (15+) D
- 347.402 : **CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** \* Greece, Evia, above Nea Artaki. 300m. Clearings among *Pinus* & *Cistus*. (Endemic to Greece & its islands. Very variable autumn & winter flowers in white to lilac with diverse purple markings outside.) . . . . (15+) C
- 347.403 : **CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** \* Greece, Evia, SE of Karistos. 200m. Among scrub in open, stony areas. . . . . (15+) C
- 347.421 : **CROCUS LAEVIGATUS** \* Greece, Crete, Mt. Vouvala. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (An exquisitely tiny, white flowered, mountain form, mostly with fine maroon-black feathering outside. Has settled down well as a pan-plant.) . . . . . (15+) D
- 347.601 : **CROCUS LONGIFLORUS** \* Italy, Sicily, Madonie Nebrodi. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (Autumn-flowering from S Italy & Malta. Scented, pale to deeper purple flowers, often with dark veins on a buff ground outside. Easy under glass.) . . (10) C
- 347.800 : **CROCUS MALYI** \* Croatia, Velebit Planina above Karlobag. 500m. Among limestone boulders. (A splendid endemic of the stark limestones of the Velebit range, rising above the Adriatic coast. Certainly one of the finest of all species with big, pure-white flowers with yellow throats in late spring. A good grower, said to be excellent outside in sun in the UK.) . . . . (10) C
- 348.800 : **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 in the bulb-frame or pots.) . (10+) C
- 348.806 : **CROCUS NIVEUS** \* Greece, Lakonia, N of Pirkos 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

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- 349.220 : **CROCUS OCHROLEUCUS** \* Lebanon : no further data : from several R. & R. Wallis colls. (Pure white flowers usually with orange yellow throats from late autumn into early winter. Quite easy & hardy but best under glass in the UK.) . . (10) D
- 349.305 : **CROCUS OLIVIERI** (subsp. *olivieri*) \* Greece, Arkadia, E of Tripoli. 750m. Ex a M. Harvey coll. (Spring-flowering & widespread at middle-altitudes 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. . . . . (10+) C
- 349.820 : **CROCUS PALLASII** (subsp. *pallasii*) \* From several colls. made in SW Turkey & Aegean islands. Pale lilac flowers with feathery, scarlet styles, in autumn. Like others in the *C. sativus* group, it enjoys a hot, dry rest in summer. . . . . (8) C
- 349.961 : **CROCUS PALLASII** subsp. **TURCICUS** \* Lebanon, between Baalbek & Farnya, near Nabi Rchade. 2150m. Summit-plateau of pass. Ex C. Lovell & P. Bird 363 (Elegant race : more pointed segments & corms with long, fibrous necks.) (8) D
- 350.211 : **CROCUS PESTALLOZAE** from **BLUE FORM** \* No data. Quite a strong-coloured form of this dainty, little species with bunches of small, neat, rounded blue-violet flowers with yellow throats, in early spring. Endemic to a comparatively small area around Istanbul in NW Turkey, this is usually white-flowered in wild populations. A good grower & a little sweetie. (10+) C
- 350.800 : **CROCUS RETICULATUS** (subsp. *reticulatus*) \* Croatia, Velebit Planina above Tucepi. 900m. Openings among scrub on limestone. (Local but widespread, spring-flowering species. Lilac, beautifully marked outside with dark violet.) . . (10) C
- 350.809 : **CROCUS RETICULATUS** (subsp. *reticulatus*) \* Moldova. Ex J. Ruksans colls. (A variable, very vigorous stock originally from Janis Ruksans' selections. Janis claims these are "far better" than forms from the western part of it's the species distribution. Expect large, pale blue flowers, strongly striped outside with deep purple, in spring.) . . . . . (10) C
- 350.900 : **CROCUS RETICULATUS** subsp. **HITTITICUS** Turkey, Icel, E of Gulnar. 900m. Limestone slopes with sparse scrub. (This race of the widespread *C. reticulatus* is confined to a very small area of the Cilician Taurus in S Turkey. White to pale lilac flowers, striped or often speckled on the exterior & distinct in their purple-black anthers. Not so easy to grow.) . . . . (10) E
- 351.100 : **CROCUS RUJANENSIS** \* Yugoslavia, Serbia, Rujan Planina. 600m. Ex a N. Randjelovic coll. (Recently described spring-flowerer. In effect a northern, disjunct population of *C. sieberi* subsp. *sublimis*. Rich lavender-blue flowers with yellow throats. Worth distinguishing by gardeners as it is vigorous & growable under glass & may prove good outside in the UK.) . (10+) D
- 352.099 : **CROCUS SEROTINUS** subsp. **SALZMANNII** \* Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada below Penones de San Francisco. 2300m. NW-facing depression. (A stoloniferous race from alpine-turf. Profuse, pale lilac flowers in autumn.) . . . . (15+) C
- 352.401 : **CROCUS SIEBERI** (subsp. *sieberi*) Greece, Crete, Hania, S of Omalos. 1200m. Under trees on rocky slopes. Ex D.M. Hoskins 02-08. (The beautiful type-race, endemic to Crete and rarely seen in gardens. Flowers in spring, always basically white but very variably stained outside with purple brush-marks & with an orange or deep yellow throat.) . . . . . (15+) D
- 352.455 : **CROCUS SIEBERI** subsp. **ATTICUS** \* Greece, Atiki-Pireas, Pendeli E of Athina. c. 800m. Ex a M. Harvey coll. (A type-locality coll. of this race, seldom seen in cultivation & with a restricted distribution, almost confined to Attica. Distinct in its very coarse, *C. cancellatus*-like corm-tunics. 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. (The subspecies differs from *C. sieberi* subsp. *sublimis* in its glabrous, rather than pubescent throat.) (8+) E
- 352.550 : **CROCUS SIEBERI** subsp. **SUBLIMIS** \* Greece, Evia, Oros Dirfis. 1000m. Among bracken & in turf on open, limestone slopes. (From a type-locality coll. Lilac blue flowers with yellow throats as the snow melts in spring.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 353.005 : **CROCUS SPECIOSUS** (subsp. *speciosus*) \* Turkey, Kayseri, N of Sariz. 1750m. Grazed turf on open slope. (A choice, delicate, local race from S central Turkey. Small, pale blue, strongly veined flowers with white throats.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 353.120 : **CROCUS SPECIOSUS** subsp. **XANTHOLAIMOS** \* Turkey, Sinop, SW of Kabali. 1350m. Ex AHEP 83-24 (Only known from *Abies* woodland in this wet area. More dainty than the type race with narrower leaves & smaller flowers, distinguished by their yellow, not white, throats, filaments & anthers. Otherwise, similar, translucent, veined lilac-blue goblets in autumn. Unlike the type, it does not increase much vegetatively, making it a rather choice (& neglected) plant for the alpine-house.) (15+) C
- 353.205 : **CROCUS THOMASII** \* Croatia. Ex B. Mathew 7651. (Autumn-flowering & close to Greek *C. hadriaticus* but with lilac flowers. Native to S Italy & the limestones of the Adriatic coast-ranges, below 1000m. Needs a dry summer rest.) . . (10) C
- 353.420 : **CROCUS TOMMASINIANUS** from **A WIDE RANGE OF CULTIVARS** \* Actually a rather local plant in the Balkans and not at all well-known botanically. Seed from a wide range, many richly coloured & including 'Pictus'. . . . . (15+) B
- 353.600 : **CROCUS TOURNEFORTII** \* Greece, Rhodes. Ex an I. Barton coll. (A charming plant of SE Greece & many of the Aegean islands, usually in stony sites & limestone crevices. An ideal alpine-house species for the weekend-gardener : long-lasting, lilac-blue flowers with yellow throats open flat & stay open at night during late autumn into winter.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 354.600 : **CROCUS VERSICOLOR** \* France, Alpes de Haute Provence, Col de la Colle St. Michel. 1400m. Stony, S-facing slope. (Endemic to SE France, just crossing into Italy. Elegant white or pale lilac flowers, feathered outside, in spring.) . . (10) C

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## Cyclamen : an indispensable genus

- 358.000 : **CYCLAMEN AFRICANUM** \* Algeria, Kabylie, E of Azazga. 850m. 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 when shown by Sandy Leven in September, 2002. Sandy has kindly given us an almost identical seedling and some seed from this is included.) . . . . (10) C
- 358.219 : **CYCLAMEN ALPINUM** \* (*C. trochopteranthum*) No data. A spring-flowering, SW Turkish endemic, closest to *C. coum* but its foliage is like *C. cilicium*. Wide, honey-scented, carmine-pink flowers with distinctively twisted lobes. . . . . (15+) D
- 358.221 : **CYCLAMEN ALPINUM** from **WHITE FORMS** \* (*C. trochopteranthum*) Selections from R. & R. Wallis colls. of this spring-flowering SW Turkish endemic. From crimson-nosed whites but expect some pale pinks, as well. . . . . (15+) D
- 358.500 : **CYCLAMEN BALEARICUM** \* Spain, Mallorca, N of Andratx. 350m. In humus among *Quercus*. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (Delicately pencilled, white flowers in spring. Likes a lot of shade, resents overdrying & is best frost-free.) . . . (15+) B
- 359.003 : **CYCLAMEN CILICIUM** \* Turkey, Konya, NW of Bozkir. 1100m. Base of N-facing, limestone cliffs. (Dainty, autumn-flowering species with pale pink flowers & small, rounded leaves. Hardy in a well-drained, sunny site in the UK.) . (15+) B
- 359.020 : **CYCLAMEN CILICIUM** : **WHITE, PINK NOSE** \* No data. Ex a P. Davis coll., given to us by Ken Aslet. (10) C
- 359.021 : **CYCLAMEN CILICIUM** f. **ALBUM** Turkey, Antalya, N of Murtici to Akseki. Ex Frank & Koenen 82-10. From a pure white without a pink 'nose'. Dark, well-marked leaves. Usually comes surprisingly evenly from seed. . . . . (10) D
- 360.100 : **CYCLAMEN COUM** f. **ALBISSIMUM** \* Syria (Israeli Occupied Territory), Golan Heights near Mas'ada. (The recently introduced pure white form of *C. coum*, lacking the dark 'nasal markings' of previously cultivated whites. Rather thin-textured, round, unmarked, dark foliage and big, broad flowers. Interesting not only in its distinct appearance but in its southern habitat. Because of the latter, as well as its rarity in cultivation, it will be best grown under glass in the UK.) . . . . . (8) E
- 361.008 : **CYCLAMEN CRETICUM** \* Greece, Crete, above Omalos. 1200m. Shaded limestone rocks. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (This member of the *C. repandum* group is not the easiest species to maintain and persuade to set seed in cultivation. It needs a lot of shade & is usually safest grown frost-free in the UK but this coll. was made at an exceptionally high altitude for the species. Cordate, dull grey-green leaves usually with mottled bands of silvery grey & white flowers in spring.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 361.510 : **CYCLAMEN CYPRIUM** \* No data. Fragrant, white flowers with auricles & magenta blotches around their mouths, in late autumn to winter. Distinctive, grey-marbled, dull-green leaves, crimson below. Best grown frost-free in the UK.) (15+) C
- 363.003 : **CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** \* Greece, Lakonia, Agios Nikolaos NW of Githio. 500m. Steep slopes under olives. (From several forms, originally selected by us in the wild in 1984 for the outstanding patterns & shapes of their leaves.) . . (10+) C
- 363.010 : **CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** \* Greece, Evia, between Aliveri & 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, both with excellent foliage and one with particularly deeply coloured, carmine-pink flowers.) (10+) C
- 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 the feeling among many who know them in the wild is to leave them under *C.g.* subsp. *graeum*.) . . (10+) D
- 363.060 : **CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** subsp. **ANATOLICUM** \* No data. From several selections made in SW Turkey by Bob & Rannveig Wallis. Unlike the type-race, most forms of this Turkish race are delicately scented. . . . . (10+) D
- 363.099 : **CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** \* No data. From a very wide range of this magnificent, autumn-flowering species, variable in colour from carmine-pink to shell-pink, in time of flowering (from August to November in the UK) &, of course, in size, shape & markings of the leaves. Worth growing for the last quality alone. Safest frost-free, with a warm summer-rest.) . . (20+) B
- 363.100 : **CYCLAMEN GRAECUM** f. **ALBUM** \* Data as for 363.003. Pure white ex the E. & R. Franke coll. . . . . (10+) D
- 364.003 : **CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** \* Greece, Evia, W of Karistos. 200m. Among scrub on schist. (A distinct, large-leaved, large-flowered race, resembling *C. africanum*. Long, late flowering-season, into November under glass with us.) . . (15+) B
- 364.100 : **CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** f. **ALBUM** \* No data. From white-flowered plants. Variable foliage. . . (20+) B
- 364.200 : **CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM** var. **CONFUSUM** \* Greece, Crete, Topolia. Between limestone rocks, under *Pinus brutia*, on steep slopes. (Recently described. We listed seed from the original discovery under *C. hederifolium*, population ref. 364.050, from the M. Jope 95-038 coll. An extremely local, very large-leaved, scented, tetraploid race.) . . . . . (10+) D

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- 364.520 : *CYCLAMEN INTAMINATUM* \* No data. Distinct variant with dark, unmarked leaves, like a plain-leaved *C. coum*. Dainty, delicately veined, white flowers in early autumn. Usually a more enthusiastic grower than other forms. . . . (20+) B
- 365.000 : *CYCLAMEN LIBANOTICUM* \* Lebanon, NE of Beirut. (From a collection made, in the 1960's, by Eliot Hodgkin guided by Pere Mouterde, who rediscovered this extremely local species in the wild. Distinct from the long-cultivated form in its elegant, longer-petalled, deeper-pink flowers & in its more distinctly marked leaves, often pink-tinted as they unfold.) . . . . . (10) E
- 365.010 : *CYCLAMEN LIBANOTICUM* \* No data. Most sumptuous of the spring-flowering ones with large, pale-pink flowers, distinctively marked with crimson. We have seen it 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, where it fills the dry-stone walls of abandoned terraces with a profusion of white & pale pink, crimson-nosed flowers.) . . . (15+) C
- 366.509 : *CYCLAMEN PERSICUM* \* Turkey, Izmir, E of Cesme. Ex a M. Koenen coll. . . . . (15+) C
- 366.510 : *CYCLAMEN PERSICUM* \* Greece, Rhodes. Ex an E. Sewell coll. (From an excellent form, dwarfer & altogether more compact than usual. This flowers profusely and always excites attention when exhibited.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 366.550 : *CYCLAMEN PERSICUM* \* No data. From a range of wild-forms of this parent of the over-bred, florists' strains. Elegant flowers, mostly in crimson-nosed, palest pinks, in spring, & foliage which rivals *C. graecum*. Best frost-free in UK. (15+) B
- 367.005 : *CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM* \* Turkey, Kahramanmaras, Armut Dagi above Tekir. 1500m. Among deciduous oaks on N-facing slope. (Our cultivated seed from a colony we found in 1985. It represents a considerable northern extension of the distribution, well into the Anti-Taurus & at the altitudinal limit recorded for the species. Well-marked, glossy foliage.) (10) E
- 367.010 : *CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM* \* No data. Among spring-flowering ones, this S Turkish endemic rivals the related *C. libanoticum* in its magnificent rich crimson-purple flowers. Possible outside & splendid in a cold greenhouse . . . (15+) C
- 367.015 : *CYCLAMEN PSEUDIBERICUM* f. *ROSEUM* \* Turkey, Adana, near Dortyol. Ex ACW 664. (From pale pink forms, originally selected out of the Albury, Cheese & Watson coll. of this very variable Amanus population by Jack Boggis in the late 1960's. Distinct from most cultivated forms, not only in the colour but in their elegant, more elongated petals.) . . . . (10) D
- 367.970 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* (subsp. *repandum*) \* No data. From well-established British garden-stock of this elegant species with variably patterned, ivy shaped leaves and carmine-pink flowers in spring. Not always the easiest of species to grow in the UK, though occasionally it can be seen naturalized in quantity, especially in some mild coastal gardens. . . . (20+) C
- 367.980 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* (subsp. *repandum*) \* No data. From R. & R. Wallis stock, now extremely variable, having absorbed many geographical races. Pale to deep pink with a wide range of foliage variation. The one for the garden. (15+) C
- 367.990 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* f. *ALBUM* \* The cultivated white forms of the type race of *C. repandum* seem to have originated from Corsica. Flowers are pure white without a pink nose. Produces a good number of white seedlings. . (10+) E
- 368.009 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* subsp. *PELOPONNESIACUM* \* Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos, Profitis Ilias. 2000m. Under rocks on open hillside. Ex D.M. Hoskins 98-23. (From a high altitude coll. made well above the tree-line. Foliage variably speckled with white. Flowers are consistently the pale-pink with red noses as in most Peloponnese *C. repandum*) . . (10+) E
- 368.050 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* subsp. *PELOPONNESIACUM* \* Greece. No data. (From some fine selections made by Peter & Penny Watt in the Peloponnese. Striking foliage, evenly speckled with white. Pale-pink flowers in spring.) . (15+) D
- 368.200 : *CYCLAMEN REPANDUM* subsp. *RHODENSE* \* No data. A distinct enough island-race, endemic to Rhodes. Leaves irregularly splashed with greyish white & white (or very pale pink) flowers with pink 'noses'. Not a vigorous plant. . (10+) E
- 369.000 : *CYCLAMEN ROHLFSIANUM* \* Libya, Cyrenaica, Benghazi to Jebel Akhdar. 200m. Among scrub in limestone pockets. (Pale to deep pink flowers with projecting cones of anthers in autumn. Beautiful rounded leaves. Must be frost-free.) (10+) E
- 382.400 : *DAPHNE GNIDIOIDES* \* Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1500m. Exposed limestone slopes. (Cream . 30cm.) (10) C
- 384.020 : *DAPHNE MEZEREUM* \* No data. Glorious shrub. Purple-pink flowers wreath naked branches in spring. . . (10) A
- 384.050 : *DAPHNE MEZEREUM* f. *ALBA* \* No data. White flowers & yellow fruits. Comes 'true' from seed. . . . . (10) B
- 385.402 : *DAPHNE SERICEA* \* Turkey, Gaziantep, Nur Dağlari above Fevzipasha. 1100m. In shaly clay on open E and S-facing slopes. (A beautiful, 1m. high shrub. Greyish, evergreen leaves. Rosy pink, scented flowers & orange-red fruits.) . . . (10) C
- 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
- 424.127 : *DRACUNCULUS VULGARIS* (var. *creticus*) \* Greece, Crete, W of Rodopos. (The Cretan form of this spectacular aroid, up to 1m. high, with divided foliage & huge, fleshy, brown-purple spathes on maroon-spotted stems.) . . . . . (8) D

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## Fritillaria : a more comprehensive list than ever

- 490.000 : FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA (subsp. *acmopetala*) \* Turkey, Antalya, Gullukdagi, NW of Antalya. 800m. Grassy & stony areas among scrub. (Round-shouldered, waisted bells, usually in yellow-green with brown central shading.) . . (15+) B
- 490.006 : FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA (subsp. *acmopetala*) \* Turkey, Adana. 1300m.. Ex R.& R. Wallis 93-35. . (15+) B
- 490.008 : FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA (subsp. *acmopetala*) \* Syria, Jebel Nusairi. 950m. Ex R.& R. Wallis 96-24. (15+) C
- 490.011 : FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA from DARK FORMS \* No data but mainly derived from material collected by Bob & Rannveig Wallis in Kahramanmaras, SE Turkey. Comes fairly 'true' from seed. Should produce some fine things. (15+) C
- 490.100 : FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA subsp. WENDELBOI \* Turkey, Antalya, S of Madenli. 1900m. Pockets of black soil & limestone talus. (High altitude inland race, recorded in 3 sites above 1600m. in the Taurus. Differs from the type in its much broader foliage and large flowers with sharply angular, rather than rounded, 'shoulders'. A big, bold plant with spectacular flowers in chocolate and a luminous, lime yellow-green, utterly distinct in general appearance from the type-race.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 490.509 : FRITILLARIA ALBURYANA \* Turkey. Ex Leep & Pasche 72-47. (Hand-pollinated seed of the famous, intractable 'pink frit.' from stock established in Germany for the past 30 years. This species needs very cold winters to do well.) . . . . (10+) F
- 490.511 : FRITILLARIA ALBURYANA Turkey, Erzurum, W of Erzurum. Snow-melt. Ex R.& R. Wallis 93-24. . . . . (10+) F
- 490.709 : FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE (subsp. *alfredae*) \* Lebanon, E of Beirut, Broumana. 750m. Ex R.& R. Wallis 99-02 (Dainty, glaucous-green bells. A delicate, smaller, more slender plant than the following. In the UK it existed only as one or two bulbs from our 1966 coll. near Jezzín, until Bob & Rannveig's reintroduction from further N. This coll. is from the type-locality.) (10) F
- 490.800 : FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE subsp. GLAUCOVIRIDIS \* Turkey, Adana, above Hasanbeyli. 1100m. . . . (15+) C
- 490.801 : FRITILLARIA ALFREDAE subsp. GLAUCOVIRIDIS \* Turkey, Kahramanmaras, N of Yenice kale. 600m. Openings in dense *Quercus* scrub under *Pinus*. (Seedlings from a single capsule collected in 1994 have proved to be robust, vigorous forms of this most graceful & beautiful species : elegant, yellow-green flowers with a glaucous sheen. Endemic to this corner of Turkey near the Syrian border & replaced there by *F.a.* subsp. *platyptera*. Not difficult in a bulb-frame in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 491.003 : FRITILLARIA AMANA \* Turkey, Hatay, E of Belen. 1250m. Among *Quercus* scrub on limestone slopes. (Very different to much Syrian & Lebanese material formerly assigned to *F. hermonis* subsp. *amana*. A splendid representative of this new species with very large, elongated green bells, tessellated or marked with purple-brown & with clear green fascia.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 491.004 : FRITILLARIA AMANA \* Turkey, Kahramanmaras, SE of Goksun. 1550m. NE-facing limestone slope. (Seedlings from a small wild seed-collection (our 14757) made with Norman Stevens in 1994 on the same site as Horton & Stevens 2333 (which produced the clone named 'Goksun Gold') are all yellower (some with a coppery flush) than those we have seen in any other locality. We are dealing with a geographical variation so you can expect yellows to yellow-greens.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 491.007 : FRITILLARIA AMANA \* Turkey, Maras, W of Kahramanmaras. 1300m. Ex R.& R. Wallis 86-37 . . . . . (15+) C
- 491.100 : FRITILLARIA ARGOLICA \* Greece, Argolida, near Ermioni. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (Recently acknowledged taxon, supposedly a hybrid or intergrade between *F. graeca* & *F. rhodocanakis* & more or less intermediate in appearance.) (10+) D
- 491.101 : FRITILLARIA ARGOLICA \* Greece. Ex V. Horton 1415 (Originally collected as a hybrid between *F. graeca* & *F. rhodocanakis*, this appears to fit in here, though closer to *F. rhodocanakis* than to *F. graeca* or the 491.100 coll.) . . (15+) D
- 491.102 : FRITILLARIA ARGOLICA \* Greece, Argolida, Poros. 200m. Uncultivated olive-groves. Ex a M. Harvey coll. (From an island off the NE tip of the Argolida peninsula (next to the *F. rhodocanakis* island of Idra) . . . . . (10+) E
- 491.600 : FRITILLARIA ASSYRIACA subsp. MELANANTHERA \* Turkey, Icel, between Anamur & Silifke. 200m. Rocky slope. Ex a R.& R. Wallis coll. (An extremely local plant in the wild, limited to a few colonies at low altitudes in a hot area around Silifke on the coast and Mut inland. A great rarity in cultivation : this is the first time we have listed seed in almost 20 years. Linear, channelled leaves & narrow bells with pointed, perianth segments, striped green & black inside, & with black anthers, on 20 cm. stems. Considered to be the ancient ancestor of *F. elwesii* & *F. latakensis*.) . . . . . (10) E
- 491.601 : FRITILLARIA ASSYRIACA subsp. MELANANTHERA \* Turkey, Icel, N of Gulnar. 950m. Rocky, limestone slopes. (The above is from near the site of the original introduction, V. Horton & N. Stevens 2257. This is from a more recent coll., made in one of the higher, inland localities towards Mut. A little different to the above but still obviously the same taxon.) . (10) E
- 491.602 : FRITILLARIA ASSYRIACA subsp. MELANANTHERA Turkey, Icel, W of Silifke. 850m. In stony terra rossa on scrub-covered limestone ridge. (A new 2003 coll. under our field-number 17731 & from a new locality. We assume this dwarf, slender, narrow-leaved plant will belong to this taxon. If not, it is something even more interesting.) . . . . . (10) E

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- 491.809 : FRITILLARIA AUREA \* No data. From an extremely fine dwarf, large-flowered form originally from the skilled German grower, Josef Mayr. Big, broadly bloated, bright citron-yellow bells, with ghostly browner chequering. Usually opens almost at ground-level & the stem gradually elongates to about 15cm. in height. A Turkish endemic from the high mountains near Bolkar Dag NE into Sivas & Malatya. A plant of alpine-steppe, usually on limestone, between 1800 and 3000m.) . . (10) F
- 492.101 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA \* Greece, Samos, Ambelos. 700m. Under *Castanea* in leaf-soil on mica-schist. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (Glaucous, yellow-green bells, yellower inside. The island, Samos & Khios, races are little-known.) . . (15+) C
- 492.105 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA \* Turkey, Denizli, S of Denizli. 1700m. *Pinus* woods on limestone. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-38. (Described as a good, dwarf, yellow form. Unwinged capsule but confirmed by Martyn Rix as *F. bithynica*.) . . . (15+) C
- 492.106 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA \* Turkey, Mugla. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (From a distinctly green form.) . . (10+) C
- 492.107 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA \* Turkey, Mugla, E of Mugla. 650m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-29. . . . . (15+) C
- 492.108 : FRITILLARIA BITHYNICA \* Turkey, Mugla, S of Mugla. Ex R. & R. Wallis 93-02. . . . . (15+) C
- 492.170 : FRITILLARIA BOISSIERI Spain, Catalunya, Sierra de Montserrat. 900m. Between conglomerate rocks on steep slopes. P. & P. Watt coll. (In 1970, Jim & Lyn Weeks collected a puzzling *Fritillaria* on top of the massive conglomerate lump of Montserrat. It was not *F. pyrenaica* ; nor did it fit comfortably into the *F. lusitanica* group. Martyn Rix tells us this has been described as *F. boissieri*. It was not an easy plant to grow & we lost the 1970 stock. Peter & Penny Watt collected a little seed on a recent visit to this area, so we hope that we can have the opportunity to establish & compare this in cultivation.. . (10+) E
- 492.200 : FRITILLARIA BUCCHARICA \* Tadjikistan, E of Duschanbe, Romit. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (From a particularly fine population of this beautiful and distinct Central Asian species, distributed from NE Afghanistan into the Pamir-Alai at altitudes up to 2400m. Stems of about 30cm. carry 10 or many more, green-tinted, white, wide-open bells with dark-tinged nectaries. No trouble in the bulb-frame in the UK & a success with us in a large pot where it takes a lot of water when in growth.) (15+) C
- 492.201 : FRITILLARIA BUCCHARICA \* Tadjikistan, Hissar range, N of Duschanbe, upper Varzob valley near Hodji-obi-Garm. 2100m. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From another very vigorous, floriferous population.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 492.400 : FRITILLARIA CARICA (subsp. *carica*) \* Greece, Samos, Ambelos. 950m. Under *Pinus* on mica-schist. Ex a D.M. Hoskins coll. (From an isolated, homogeneous, island population of this variable, predominantly SW Turkish species, one of the most charming of this group with grey-green leaves & dark nectaries inside its clear-yellow bells. .) . . . . . (15+) C
- 492.401 : FRITILLARIA CARICA (subsp. *carica*) \* Turkey, Mugla, Gok Tepe. 1500m. Under *Pinus* on limestone. . (10+) C
- 492.402 : FRITILLARIA CARICA \* Turkey, Burdur, W of Yesilova, Saldi Beli. 1280m. Loose serpentine talus on open slope. (A fine & distinct little plant, growing in a precisely similar habitat with the same associates as *F. carica* subsp. *serpenticola* but not the same taxon. Named (illegimately) "*F. saldensis*" in a recent article on Turkish fritillaries. Not easy.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 492.404 : FRITILLARIA CARICA (subsp. *carica*) \* Turkey, Mugla, SE of Fethiye. 1250m. Under *Cedrus* on limestone. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-22. (A fine yellow form from high up on Baba Dag. Bob & Rannveig's Certificate of Merit form.) . . . (10+) C
- 492.500 : FRITILLARIA CARICA subsp. SERPENTICOLA \* Turkey, Antalya, above Altinyayla. 1750m. Stony, serpentine slopes. Ex E. Pasche & M. Koenen 85-23. (From a type-locality coll. of this rather difficult narrow serpentine-endemic, thought by some to deserve specific status. Little yellow conical bells on 10cm. stems with a few broad, glaucous leaves.) . . . (10) F
- 492.718 : FRITILLARIA CAUCASICA \* Armenia, Aragats range, Kasah river valley. (*F. caucasica* as a whole is not often seen in cultivation & we have little material from so far E in the UK. The species extends across Transcaucasia into NW Iran. As we know it in Turkey, it is a fine thing with large, conical, glaucous purple-brown bells but we have not seen this form.) (10+) E
- 492.721 : FRITILLARIA aff. CAUCASICA \* Iran, West Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1780m. Montane grassland on open slope. (Our wild collections have been listed as *Fritillaria* sp., under the field-numbers 16820 and 17279.) (This population is not *F. chlororhabdota* nor does it match the description of *F. atrolineata*, both recently described taxa recorded from this area. Bob Wallis says he could call it *F. zagrica* if it had yellow-tipped flowers and could key it out as the Turkish endemic *F. armena*. The habitat seems wrong for both of these : a rich meadow not steppe and moreover this is a slender plant 20cm. or more high. We think it best placed close to the northern *F. caucasica* but who can say it will not end up as another new species.) . . (15+) E
- 493.000 : FRITILLARIA CONICA \* Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 200m. Edge of *Quercus* scrub on open limestone slope. (One of the more robust in the group of E Mediterranean, yellow-flowered species. Up to 25cm. high with large bells & rich-green, glossy foliage. Extremely local in nature but not difficult to grow in the alpine-house or bulb-frame in the UK.) . . . (15+) C
- 493.307 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA (subsp. *crassifolia*) \* Turkey, Maras, Ahir Dag. Ex R. & R. Wallis 93-25. (The type race has a wide but very local distribution across Turkey. Always in isolated sites & always growing in steep, loose, unstable talus-slides. A dwarf plant with fleshy, twisted, greyish foliage & variable, big, greenish yellow, brown-chequered bells.) (15+) D
- 493.308 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA (subsp. *crassifolia*) \* Turkey, Maras, E of Kafarli. Ex R. & R. Wallis 92-35. (15+) D
- 493.309 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA (subsp. *crassifolia*) \* Turkey, Agri, Tahir Dag. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. . (15+) D

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

- 493.350. FRITILLARIA aff. CRASSIFOLIA \* Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki (S of Marivan). 2500m. SW-facing limestone slope. (Originally listed as an unidentified Fritillaria sp. under our field-number 17255, this coll. has to be almost precisely on Wendelbo's Iranian locality for *F. crassifolia* subsp. *poluninii* but this is a big, robust plant about 25cm. high with up to four flowers. The first thought was that it had to be something to do with *F. straussii* but the leaves are alternate, neither paired nor whorled. It may be best to consider it a new taxon in the *F. crassifolia* complex. Oleg Polunin collected a herbarium specimen of a similar plant in Iraq in the 1950's (at the same time as the type-collection of *F.c.* subsp. *poluninii*) but it has been ignored (maybe because he recounts that his herbarium sheets blew away & the data may be muddled). This area, right on the Iraq-Iran border, has long been inaccessible & is still virtually uncollected. It would be impossible to repeat our visit at present.) . . . . (10+) F
- 493.405 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. HAKKARENSIS \* Turkey, Hakkari, E of Yuksekova. 2300m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 87-26. (A difficult race, endemic to snow-patch hollows on the high mountains of Hakkari. This sometimes grows with *F.c.* subsp. *kurdica* but remains distinct in its habitat, as well as in its shiny green foliage & more pointed inner segments.) . . . . (10) F
- 493.500 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA \* Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 2800m. Open slopes. (Very variable here in the colour & markings of its plump, chequered bells, striped & tinted in red-brown to yellow-green.) (15+) C
- 493.503 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA \* Iran, Kordestan, S of Saimas. 1980m. Rocky, S-facing slope. (An extremely robust form of this variable race with up to four, brown-chequered bells on each 20cm. stem.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 493.507 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA \* Turkey, Hakkari, Esendere. 1700m. Ex a Z. Zvolanek coll. (From right against the Iranian border and showing a range of variation somewhat similar to the population 493.503.) . . . (15+) B
- 493.515 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA \* Iran, East Azerbayejan, SW of Ahar. 1820m. Montane steppe. (Listed in 2000 under the field-number 16773) (A distinct eastern development of the variable *F. crassifolia* complex. Found in the Tabriz area, it has been described as *F. karadaghensis*. A fine dwarf plant with big, yellow and brown bells.) . . (10+) D
- 494.000 : FRITILLARIA DAVISII \* Greece, Lakonia, NW of Pargos Dirou. Low, limestone hills. (Endemic to the S tip of the Mani peninsula & close to *F. graeca* but with shiny bright-green leaves & no green stripes on its tubby, brown-purple chequered bells. Although one of the most localised species in nature, it has proved to be one of the easiest in cultivation.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 494.400 : FRITILLARIA DRENOVSKII \* Greece, Drama, Falakro above Volokas. 1500m. Among sparse *Pinus* in subalpine meadow. (One of our favourite species. Slender & elegant, with thin, greyish leaves on 20cm. stems. Narrow brown bells, varying in this site from dark chocolate to honey-brown shades. Endemic solely to the Greek-Bulgarian border-ranges.) . . . (15+) E
- 494.401 : FRITILLARIA DRENOVSKII \* Greece, Drama, Menikio. Ex R. & R. Wallis 01-46. . . . . (15+) E
- 494.604 : FRITILLARIA EDUARDII \* Tadjikistan, E of Duschanbe, Romit. (Distributed at about 2000m. in & around Tadjikistan, this is a distinct, dwarfer relative of *F. imperialis*, flowering much earlier in spring. at about 40cm. (though we are told it can reach 1m.). The pendant bells look outwards or upwards & are more open & broader than those of *F. imperialis*. They also reputedly lack the foxy smell. Alan Edwards describes them as 'barley-sugar' colour : a soft yellow-orange, though we believe they can vary to deeper reddish shades. We have never seen it in flower & it remains a rare plant in cultivation in the UK.) . . . . (10+) D
- 494.800 : FRITILLARIA EHRHARTII \* Greece, Evia, E of Karistos. 200m. Seasonally damp, N & W-facing sides of gully on mica-schist. (A beautiful native of S Euboea & the neighbouring Kiklades. Big, bloomy, yellow-tipped, grape-black bells glow to ruby in the evening sun. Stout 20-30cm. stems can carry up to 6 flowers. Not often seen but easy here under glass.) . (15+) C
- 494.811 : FRITILLARIA EHRHARTII from YELLOW FORMS \* Field data as above. From a single clear-yellow clone we found here in April, 1985. We have grown several hundred seedlings from this to flowering & so far have had two more yellows. These have been back-crossed with the original clone but we have not yet flowered the seedlings so can give no guarantee. (10+) E
- 495.200 : FRITILLARIA EPIROTICA \* Greece, Ioanina, Oros Smolikas E of Konitsa. 2300m. Loose, stony, E-facing, serpentine slopes. (Fat, purple-brown bells, dimly tessellated with yellow-green, sit almost on the ground, where the prostrate, thick, grey-green leaves curl. From the type-locality, where the E.K. Balls 3434 coll. was made in 1937. This dwarf, alpine species is almost exclusively endemic to the serpentine screes around the summit of Smolikas. One of the most desirable of all.) . . . . (10+) E
- 495.750 : FRITILLARIA FRANKORUM \* Syria, Kassab. 700m. Flooded fields. Ex R. & R. Wallis 96-11. (Originally thought by Bob & Rannveig Wallis to be a "giant form" of *F. assyriaca* but described by them as a new species in 2003. We were a little uncomfortable about its specific rank as it appeared to be sterile, only increasing vegetatively. This year to celebrate its naming it has confounded us by setting some seed. This is a distinct, elegant plant, in foliage resembling *F. assyriaca* but with wider, yellow-green bells. This is not a difficult species to cultivate and we are sure it will soon become widely grown.) . . . . (10) E
- 495.853 : FRITILLARIA GIBBOSA \* Iran, Zanjan, NW of Zanjan. 1250m. Sandy clay & gravel hills in river valley. (An exquisite and desirable pink-flowered species which is a challenge to grow well. Slower than some from seed & may be best started into growth later in autumn. It is an early-flowering plant of dry areas with an extreme continental climate : very cold in winter and very hot in summer, though its bulbs can grow deeply. Mottled pink-alabaster flowers on 20cm. stems.) . . . . . (10) E

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- 495.856 : FRITILLARIA GIBBOSA \* Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2300m. Exposed gravelly sites on summit ridge. (Not at all the sort of site in which we should have expected to find *F. gibbosa*, usually a plant of clay or gravel hills at lower altitudes, but its winged capsules are unmistakable. As might be expected in this habitat, in a very dwarf form & a very distinct one.) (10) F
- 496.002 : FRITILLARIA GRAECA (var. *graeca*) \* Greece, Lakonia, Akrotiri Tainaro (Cape Matapan). Near sea-level. R.& R. Wallis 03-18. (In 2003, Bob & Rannveig went all the way down to investigate this paradoxical colony. Certainly this is *F. graeca*, though an extraordinary disjunction in the territory of *F. davisii* & apparently sympatric with it. A very dwarf race, somewhat similar in flower to the Taigetos population we grow under 496.005, but much more variable. It has produced some charming pale greeny yellow forms, which we have not seen in any other populations of *F. graeca*.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 496.007 : FRITILLARIA GRAECA (var. *graeca*) \* Greece, Evia. Ex R.& R. Wallis 01-07. (A little 'sweetie' from a little-known locality for this. Classic, little *F. graeca* greeny yellow & black, neatly banded bells, on a very compact plant.) . . . . (15+) C
- 496.099 : FRITILLARIA GRAECA var. GUICCIARDII \* Greece, Attiki-Pireas, Parnis. 1300m. Exposed, S-facing slope. Ex R.& R. Wallis 00-59. (Type-locality coll. of this taxon, described from the summit area of Parnis. Doubtfully worth separating from variable *F. graeca*. Kamari gives it varietal status. Longer bells, up to 5, on taller, broader-leaved stems.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 496.950 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS \* Syria, Mt. Hermon, NE slopes between Quatana & Barqash. 1450m. From selected clones under R. & R. Wallis 96-45. (Varying here, in the type-locality, from red with a slight green tessellation to grey-green with some red chequering. Before Bob & Rannveig's recent investigations, this dwarf race, previously only recognized from Mt. Hermon, was little-known. Their collections have necessitated a reappraisal of the species & the separation of *F. amana*.) . . . (15+) D
- 496.951 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS \* Syria, Mt. Hermon, NE slopes between Quatana & Barqash. 1450m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 96-45b (We have kept this darker, plum-coloured clone separate. It comes near to the original type-form.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 496.952 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS Syria, NW of Rankous. 1800m. Limestone scree. Ex R.& R. Wallis 95-07b . . (10+) D
- 496.954 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS Lebanon, Chouf, Jebi Barouk. 1775m. Scree. Ex R.& R. Wallis 99-15. . . . . (10+) D
- 497.000 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS \* Syria, NW of Rankous. 1850m. Scree. Ex R.& R. Wallis 96-39. . . . . (10+) D
- 497.001 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS \* Syria, Bludan (Antilebanon). 1900m. Scree. Ex R.& R. Wallis 96-43. . . . (10+) D
- 497.005 : FRITILLARIA HERMONIS \* Lebanon, above B'Shari Cedars. 2000m. Limestone. (Ex ACW 963 & a W.K. Aslet coll. from the same area, distributed in the 1960's as *F. crassifolia*. A neat little plant with dimly chequered, green bells.) (10+) D
- 497.301 : FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS Iran, Esfahan, SE of Khonsar. 2600m. Sandy clay slopes in steep-sided gulley. (The beautiful Crown Imperial, the tallest & perhaps the most spectacular species in the genus, distributed from SE Turkey, where it is very local, through W Iran. Heads of huge, richly coloured, amber-orange bells on stems 1m. or more in height.) . (15+) C
- 497.610 : FRITILLARIA INVOLUCRATA \* No data. From Mike & Polly Stone's garden stock of this European species, often successful outside in the UK. Wild in Provence & the Alpes-Maritimes of SE France & in NW Italy, its narrow-leaved stems of about 20cm. each carry a whorl of three linear bracts above a solitary, broad, green, purple-chequered bell. . . . . (15+) C
- 497.660 : FRITILLARIA KARELINII Turkmenistan, Kara Kum, N of Nebit Dag. 600m. Grassy hillsides. (We list this pink-flowered member of subgenus *Rhinopetalum* under the name received. The species is obscure & was originally described from N of the Caspian, extending in a curve into Turkmenistan. It may or may not be distinct from *F. gibbosa*, from which it is apparently distinguished by its narrower flower-segments &, most strikingly, by its wingless seed-capsules.) . . . . . (10+) F
- 497.752 : FRITILLARIA KOTSCHYANA \* Iran, Mazandaran, Chalus, Siahbishah. 2100-2300m. (From central Elburz forms, selected in the wild by the SLIZE expedition. A *F. crassifolia* relative, endemic to the N slopes of the Elburz Mts. Pendant bells variably chequered with pale green & brown sometimes open almost at ground-level though it can be 20cm. high.) . (10+) D
- 497.760 : FRITILLARIA KOTSCHYANA \* Iran, Gilan/Ardabil, E of Khalkhal. 1900m. Alpine turf & moist gulleys. (An intriguing form of this *F. crassifolia* relative from the Talesh range, near the border with Azerbaijan. Geographically, close to the Azerbaijan Talysh endemic *F. grandiflora* but different to it. Distinct as well from the cultivated, central Elburz forms, which grow about 300km. to the SE. Broad, glossy green foliage & big, pendant, pale-green bells with a variable, ghostly brown chequering or tinge. This has not been in cultivation before but this is a wet range & it does not seem to be unduly difficult.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 497.905 : FRITILLARIA LATAKIENSIS \* Turkey, Hatay, Yayladag. Ex R.& R. Wallis 93-17. (Native to the oak scrub of the adjacent NW corner of Syria & considered to be allied to both *F. assyriaca* & *F. acmopetala*, it is little-known in cultivation and in the wild. Slim untesselated purple-brown bells, yellow-green inside, on narrow-leaved, 20cm. stems.) . . . . . (10) E
- 498.503 : FRITILLARIA LUSITANICA \* Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (The variable fritillaries of the Iberian peninsula, all currently 'lumped' under this name, do not seem to be divisible into distinct taxa. About 30cm. high with wide bells, flaring at their mouths, in shades of brown with central, yellow-green stripes down each segment.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 498.505 : FRITILLARIA LUSITANICA \* Spain, Cadiz, near Grazalema. Field-edges. Ex an R.& R. Wallis coll. . . (15+) C
- 498.510 : FRITILLARIA LUSITANICA \* Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada. (Another form from Norman Stevens. Several, large, elongated, grey-green bells variably striped & chequered with maroon on 15cm stems with narrow, greyish leaves.) (15+) D

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

- 499.010 : FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS \* No data. An easy garden-plant in the UK, often sowing itself. Native to S England across Europe to S Russia, often in the flood plains of rivers. Seed from both purple-chequered & white forms.. . . . . (20+) A
- 499.401 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS (subsp. *messanensis*) \* Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos above Vrontou. 1000m. Steep, stony, limestone slopes. (The classic form of this species with the upper leaves in a whorl of 3 above the nodding bells, variably chequered with brown-purple on a greenish ground & expanding below their pinched-in waists. Seldom-seen.) . . . . (15+) C
- 499.408 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS (subsp. *messanensis*) \* Greece, Lefkada, Karya. Old olive groves. . . . . (15+) C
- 499.409 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS (subsp. *messanensis*) \* Greece, Crete, near Spilia. 850m. S-facing slope. D.M.Hoskins 02-10. (The island race from Crete is often strikingly banded with green & elegantly urn-shaped.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 499.450 : FRITILLARIA aff. MESSANENSIS \* Croatia, Biokovo Planina, above Tucepi. 900m. Among limestone boulders. (A most intriguing plant raised from a small seed-collection we made in 1990, under our field number 11944, & listed once as *F. montana*, under the population ref. 500.301. At the time, out of flower, we were sure this was not *F. messanensis* subsp. *gracilis* & the habitat seemed right for *F. montana*. It actually most resembles the Greek *F. mutabilis*. A fine thing, variable in the maroon chequering on its big bells, which have striking, brilliant green fascia of varying width on the outer segments.) . . . . (15+) D
- 499.700 : FRITILLARIA MESSANENSIS subsp. GRACILIS \* Bosnia & Hercegovina, W of Trebinje. 500m. Among *Quercus* scrub over limestone. (Untesselated, chestnut-brown bells, edged with gold. Very hardy & one of the finest, most vigorous species with us, though never numerous in the wild. Definitely worth trying outside in the UK, in a sunny, well-drained site.) (20+) B
- 499.906 : FRITILLARIA MICHAILOVSKYI \* Turkey, Kars, Sarikamis. 2300m. (From our own, R.& R.Wallis & M & T colls. of this arresting & growable species. Large, polished mahogany bells, broadly rimmed with yellow. This form is not so readily obtainable as the ubiquity of the name may suggest : many commercial stocks are now poor & very variable.) . . . . (15+) B
- 500.300 : FRITILLARIA MONTANA \* Macedonia, Galicica Planina above Trpjeca. 1600m. Exposed, dry, limestone slopes. (A slender, dwarf form of this variable, widespread group. Globular, brownish bells & bulbs with a stoloniferous habit.) (15+) C
- 500.320 : FRITILLARIA MONTANA \* Turkey, Antalya, SW of Hisarcandir (Antalya to Altinyaka). 900m. Openings among scrub, in heavy red clay. (Raised from a single capsule collected in 1994, in a habitat now largely eliminated by road-construction, this has proved to be *F. montana*, not previously recorded from Turkey & greatly extending the range of this widespread species, the nearest known site being in NE Greece. A particularly fine, tall, elegant form with big dark, brown-purple bells.) . . (15+) D
- 500.400 : FRITILLARIA MUTABILIS \* Greece, Fokida, Oros Giona, SW of Kaloskopi. 1800m. Among grasses on limestone slopes. (Kamari's name, in her 1991 account, for the populations from the N Peloponnese to the S Pindus, which do not fit into her concepts of *F. graeca* & *F. thessala*. These Greek mainland plants pose the same problem as the Iberian ones. 'Lumping' all under *F. graeca* obscures the distinct nature of the extremes. 'Splitting', dubiously sustainable botanically (it gives more names to gardeners) means that several 'species' may be found together in populations of 'hybrids' or intergrades.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 500.505 : FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA \* Greece, Attiki-Pireas. Ex an O. Sonderhausen coll. (One of the most local European species, of guaranteed authenticity : seed sent to us by Martyn Rix provided a genetically diverse seed-source. Mainly 'keyed-out' on its fewer flowers with longer style-branches, *F. obliqua* has similar, bloomy, blackish bells to *F. tuntasia* but these are carried on shorter stems, with fewer leaves, mainly at the base of the 20cm. stem, where they are broad & glaucous.) . . . . . (15+) E
- 500.506 : FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA \* No data. Ex N. Stevens form. ("The true plant" writes Norman but this certainly behaves differently to the preceding stock : "the first *Fritillaria* to flower, out in late February or early March.") . . . . . (15+) D
- 500.507 : FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA \* No data. Ex H.& I.Barton form. (The Bartons were frequent visitors to the Athens area but we have no documentation on this. Distinct from the above two & from our stock of *F. tuntasia*.) . . . . . (15+) D
- 500.700 : FRITILLARIA OLGAE \* Tajikistan, near Iskanderkul lake. (A beautiful species, extremely local in the wild and very rare in cultivation. Pale green flowers suffused with pink on 50cm. stems. Like several eastern species, it is never truly dormant. New root-growth starts before the leaves of the previous season have died back. So, do not dry it off in summer.) . . . . (10) F
- 501.205 : FRITILLARIA ORIENTALIS \* No data but the genuine species from material originally from Martyn Rix. An obscure, little understood plant in the confusing *F. montana* group, where names have been much misapplied. The synonym *F. tenella* is appropriate : slender, 30cm. stems with many, linear leaves, the uppermost in a whorl of 3, incline (even in cultivation not only on its native cliff faces) to hang out up to 5 dark bells, densely chequered brown-purple outside & reddish inside. . . (15+) D
- 501.400 : FRITILLARIA PALLIDIFLORA \* Kazakhstan, Tarbagatai range. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From a coll. of this splendid Central Asian species, made in this seldom-visited range, on the Xinjiang border N of the Dzungarian Alatau. About 30cm. high with broad, grey leaves & big pale-yellow bells. One of the finest & most satisfactory to grow outside in the UK.) . . (15+) C
- 501.410 : FRITILLARIA PALLIDIFLORA \* No data. From established British cultivated stock . . . . . (15+) B

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- 501.501 : FRITILLARIA PERSICA \* Iran, West Azerbaijan, S of Silvaneh. 1600m. Steep, E-facing, clay slope over limestone. (Well-known in cultivation & quite frequent in the W Iranian mountains. This can reach 1m. in height with grey-green to purplish bell. Iranian colonies can be very variable and this is mainly from the yellowish variant described as "eggeri".) . . . (15+) C
- 501.505 : FRITILLARIA PERSICA Turkey, Icel, S of Gulnar. 800m. Among stones on limestone at field-edge. (Most uncommon in Turkey. Racemes of up to 20 bells, here in a vinous purple. Possible outside in a sunny site in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 501.801 : FRITILLARIA PINARDII \* Turkey, Denizli, Honaz Dag. 1650m. Clay on limestone. (A neat plant & an excellent grower with us. Dwarf with yellow bells, maturing, through greyish browns, to rust-red. Like *F. carica* on opening but the altitude & habitat seem wrong. It is not possible to reliably distinguish *F. carica* from *F. pinardii* except on the colour.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 502.010 : FRITILLARIA PONTICA \* No data. A plant of moist shade in the woodlands of Bulgaria & NE Turkey, so, not surprisingly, one of the best to grow outside in the UK. Big, soft-green, brown-tinged, round-shouldered bells. . . . . (20+) B
- 502.102 : FRITILLARIA PONTICA var. SUBSTIPELATA \* Greece, Lesbos, between Keramia & Agiassos. c.350m. In terra rossa on steep slope half-shaded by *Platanus*. Ex D.M. Hoskins 97-1. (An interesting island-race adapted to much warmer, drier habitats than the mainland type. In this coll., it is a taller, more slender plant with narrower foliage & longer, waisted, pale-green bells heavily blotched with purple-brown at the tips inside. A very fine thing, rare in cultivation.) . . . . . (15+) D
- 502.310 : FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA \* No data. An excellent garden-plant in the UK. Endemic to the mountain meadows of the wet, W Pyrenees. Broad, dark purple-brown bells, opening at the mouths to show the greenish yellow interiors. . (15+) B
- 502.400 : FRITILLARIA RADDEANA \* Iran, Mazandaran, Gorgan, W of Bojnurd. 1200-1500m. Limestone valley. Ex P. Furse 895. (From one of the seed & bulb colls. (PF 5162, etc.) made by Paul Furse in 1964 & 1966, around what was then the royal hunting reserve in Gulestan. Like a dwarfier, primrose yellow version of *F. imperialis*. Small enough for a pot or the bulb-frame but growable outside in the UK It starts & flowers early, so protection safeguards both flowers & seed-set.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 502.403 : FRITILLARIA RADDEANA \* Iran, Khorasan, Bojnurd, E of Tang Rah. 1200m. Scrub on limestone. . . . . (10+) D
- 502.450 : FRITILLARIA REUTERI \* Iran, NW of Esfahan. (Extremely local in the Bakhtiari country of the central Zagros range but numerous in a few, seasonally moist, stony meadows at 2500-3000m. Wide mahogany bells, broadly bordered with yellow, not unlike *F. michailovskyi* but taller & more delicate, both in habit & constitution. Not easy & scarce in cultivation, though several growers have found it takes well to life outside in N Europe. It certainly prefers not being too dried-out in summer.) . (10) F
- 502.601 : FRITILLARIA RHODOCANAKIS \* Greece, Argolida, Idra. Ex R. & R. Wallis & M. Jope colls. (Endemic to the island of Hydra, off the SE Peloponnese. Neat, 10cm. tall with yellow-tipped, chocolate-brown, widely flaring bells.) . . . . (10+) D
- 502.620 : FRITILLARIA RIXII \* Greece, Evia. (Described by Zaharof in 1986, from 700-800m. on Xiron & Kandhili on Euboea. Georgia Kamari (1991) considers it a "poorly defined ecotype" of the higher altitude *F. euboica*. Norman Stevens commends it as more likely to appeal to gardeners. About 20cm. high with yellow bells, closest to Turkish *F. sibthorpiana*.) . . . . . (10) E
- 502.701 : FRITILLARIA RUTHENICA \* Russia, (formerly Mordovskaya ASSR), Saratov district. (A seldom-seen, northern species, closest to *F. orientalis* (g.v.). Easily distinguished by the curled, cirrhose tips of the upper leaves. The name is sometimes mis. pplied to other members of this group in cultivation. Very elegant with narrow leaves & dark maroon-red, chequered bells. A very hardy plant which should be possible in the open garden in the UK & colder areas of N America.) . . . . . (20+) D
- 502.740 : FRITILLARIA SEWERZOWII Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Rock-crevices & among scrub on open slopes. (An exciting & most distinct Central Asian species, with affinities to *F. imperialis* & to *Lilium*. Split by some into the monotypic genus *Korolkowia*. Like no other in its pendant, narrow bells with widespreading tips. Quite variable in colour from brilliant yellow-green to blackish brown. About 30cm. or more high with broad, grey-green leaves.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 502.741 : FRITILLARIA SEWERZOWII Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WNW of Koktal . 800m. Open slopes. . . (10+) D
- 502.742 : FRITILLARIA SEWERZOWII Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WSW of Karabastai. 1100m. Steep slopes . (10+) D
- 502.805 : FRITILLARIA SIBTHORPIANA (subsp. *sibthorpiana*) \* Turkey, Mugla, near Bozborun. Ex an R. & R. Wallis coll. (Described in 1809 & 'lost' for 185 years after Sibthorp's type-coll. (meanwhile its name was widely misapplied). Still only known from a few localities on the peninsulas SW of Marmaris in the extreme SW corner of Turkey. Distinct from the others with bright yellow bells in its two, or occasionally three, broad, glaucous leaves, clasping the 20-30cm. stem.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 502.820 : FRITILLARIA SIBTHORPIANA subsp. ENGINII \* Turkey, Mugla, NE of Marmaris. 50-1450m. (Described in 1995 from the inland ranges on the opposite side of Marmaris from the type-race & easily distinguished by its 4 (rather than 2), shiny green leaves and dull-yellow to greenish yellow flowers. Found on serpentine, shales & occasionally limestone.) . . . . (10) F
- 502.880 . FRITILLARIA aff. SORORUM \* Turkey, Icel, NE of Gulnar. 750m. (*F. sororum* was described in 1998 from the J. & K. Persson 87-99 coll., without a precise type-locality. We cannot legitimately call any of these *F. sororum* as they lack the cirrhose tips to the leaves, cited as a significant diagnostic character. They have obvious affinities to it : somewhat intermediate between *F. acmopetala* & the more western *F. whittallii* in appearance, though the short type-diagnosis of *F. sororum* compares it with *F. invo:ucrata* from the Alpes-Maritimes. About 30 cm. high with alternate linear leaves & rounded, rather than angular, bells of glaucous green chequered with purple-brown.. Large bells, rather greener and quite distinct from the next.) . . . . . (10) E

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

- 502.881 : FRITILLARIA aff. SORORUM \* Turkey, Icel, N of Gulnar. 700m. Ex a N.Stevens coll. . . . . (10) E
- 502.882 : FRITILLARIA aff. SORORUM \* Turkey, Icel, SE of Gulnar. 700m. Shaded, humus-filled pockets on rocky outcrops. Ex R. & R.Wallis 92-04. (The preceding is dwarfer & this is what Bob & Rannveig have exhibited as *F. sororum*.) . . (10) E
- 503.200 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range above Beldersai. 1400m. Exposed gravelly ridge. (A Central Asian species in subgenus *Rhinopetalum*, which usually offers fewer problems in cultivation than some of its allies. Several widely flared flowers with dark nectaries, usually in pearly white, pink-tinged to varying degrees (some populations are quite rich pinks) on grey-leaved, 20 cm. stems. These *Rhinopetalum* spp. have been successfully grown in the UK by keeping them dry through the winter and not watering until weather warms in spring but this can be risky with young stock.) . . . (10+) D
- 503.208 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, W of Chimgan. 1900m. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. . (10+) D
- 503.209 : FRITILLARIA STENANTHERA \* Afghanistan, Balkh, S of Mazar-i-Sharif. 2000m. Grassy hillsides. . . (10+) E
- 503.500 : FRITILLARIA STRIBRNYI \* Turkey, Canakkale, Gelibolu (Gallipoli). Ex V. Horton & N. Stevens 2067. (Extremely local in SE Bulgaria & adjacent European Turkey, crossing the Bosphorus into Asia here. Elegant, about 20cm. high with linear, greyish foliage & narrow, glaucous, untesselated, purple & green bells. Slow, seldom available but not so difficult.) (10+) E
- 503.601 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA (subsp. *thessala*) (*F. graeca* subsp. *thessala*) \* Greece, Trikala, below Katara . 1500m. Open W-facing slope with *Pinus* & *Juniperus*. Quite an even population & a distinct enough species here in the central Pindus. Big, long bells, variably chequered with brown-purple hang below the topmost whorl of 3 broad, grey-green leaves.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 503.651 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA from YELLOW FORMS \* Data as above. From three pale yellow clones with soft-green chequering selected out of seedlings from the P. Christian & A. Hoog 880 coll. & pollinated among themselves. . . (15+) E
- 503.700 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA subsp. IONICA (*F. ionica*) \* Greece, Kerkira, Pantokrator. Ex an E Sewell coll. (Doubtfully separable from mainland populations but we retain the name for the Corfu island-race, which is fairly consistent in its single green bells just touched with a purple or pink tessellation on the margins. Dwarfer & a good grower in the UK.) . . . . . (20+) C
- 503.720 : FRITILLARIA THESSALA subsp. REISERI \* No data. A distinct low-altitude endemic of the NW Greek limestones of Aetolia below 200m. barely known in cultivation. Broad, shining green leaves & dusky purple-brown bells, sometimes with indistinct tessellation. A most distinct, robust race, perhaps the most striking of the variable *F. thessala* complex . . . (15+) E
- 503.800 : FRITILLARIA TUBIFORMIS (subsp. *tubiformis*) \* France, Hautes-Alpes, Pic de Gleize NNW of Gap. 1800m. Among *Helictotrichon* on steep, SE-facing limestone slopes. (One of the finest alpine species with huge, fat, chequered, brown-purple bells on short stems. Absolutely hardy & better grown cool in a frame or even a raised bed outside than cooked under glass, though this population from a summer-dry site seems more accommodating than those from moister, meadow-habitats.) . . (15+) C
- 504.210 : FRITILLARIA TUNTASIA \* No data. Endemic to the islands of Kithnos & Serifos in the Kiklades, off the coast of Attica. A somewhat taller, more slender plant than the allied *F. obliqua* with more greyish leaves evenly distributed up the 30cm. stems & up to 5 flowers. Strikingly beautiful with virtually black, conical bells with a glaucous bloom outside. . . . (15+) C
- 504.580 : FRITILLARIA VERTICILLATA \* Kazakhstan, Altai Mts., Kara-Sumbe. (This collection is from the southernmost Altai, more or less at a point where the borders of Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Chinese Xinjiang meet. It is totally different to plants familiar in cultivation under this name or *F. thunbergii*. A beautiful, free-flowering plant, about 50cm. tall. Possibly most closely allied to Chinese *F. tortifolia*, with pure-white flowers, delicately veined with green and opening widely.) . . (10) F
- 504.660 : FRITILLARIA WALUJEWII \* No data. Large, broad, shouldered bells, dimly chequered with maroon and greenish-grey, pendant on 20cm. stems, below whorls of narrow leaves. According to Martyn Rix, distributed from the Pamir Alai, N through the E Tien Shan to the Dzungarian Ala Tau, often growing among *Juniperus* scrub in peaty soil over limestone. . . . (10) F
- 504.703 : FRITILLARIA WHITTALLII \* Turkey, Antalya, Ciglikara forest near Gombe. 1320m. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-11. (An exceptionally local species, which appears limited to patches of humus-rich scree at about the tree-line of cedar-forest in Antalya & Isparta provinces, SW Turkey. Elegant with linear leaves & wide pale-green bells, tessellated with purple.) . . . . (15+) D
- 504.707 : FRITILLARIA WHITTALLII \* Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki, above Irmasan Gecidi. 1900m Leafmould in rock-pockets in forest. Ex R. & R. Wallis 90-52. (An interesting, distinct coll. signalled out for mention by Martyn Rix.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 504.799 : FRITILLARIA ZAGRICA \* Iran, Markazi, SW of Arak. 2200-2300m. Open rocky slopes. (listed in 2001 under field-number 17197) (A classic form of this dwarf species, characteristic of the mountains in the central Zagros range, often as a snow-melt plant. Introduced in the 1960's but it became very rare in cultivation, where it is by no means easy to maintain. Extraordinarily unvariable in its glaucous, black to dark plum-purple bells, distinctively & characteristically tipped with yellow.) . . (10+) F
- 504.801 : FRITILLARIA ZAGRICA \* Iran, Kordestan, NW of Divandarreh. 2000m. Gravelly clay slopes. (listed in 2000 under field-number 16869) (A coll. from further N than we expected to find this species. Browner, yellow-tipped bells.) . (10+) F

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- 508.510 : **GALANTHUS FOSTERI** \* No data. Ex several colls. from S Turkey & Syria. (A distinct snowdrop with shiny, green leaves, It has a N-S distribution through central Turkey & Syria into Lebanon. Does well pot-grown.) . . . . . (10) E
- 509.260 : **GALANTHUS PLICATUS** subsp. **BYZANTINUS** \* No data. From open-pollinated English garden stock of this race from the deciduous woodlands of cold, wet NW Asiatic Turkey, below 300m. & a little to the S & E of Istanbul. . . . . (10) C
- 509.609 : **GALANTHUS WORONOWII** Russia, near Sochi, Black Sea coast. (Confused with the allied Aegean *G. ikariae* for many years, this splendid plant with broad, glossy, light green leaves has been recognized at full specific level in the recent monograph. Distributed between 70m. & 1400m. altitude in the forests to the E of the Black Sea from S Russia through Georgia.) (10) D
- 542.000 : **GYMNOSPERMIUM ALBERTII** \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan. 1200m. Open, stony area below snow-patch. (A tuberous member of the *Berberidaceae* (or *Podophyllaceae*), related to *Bongardia* & *Leontice*. A snow-melt species, flowering as soon as the snows recede & opening its nodding racemes of yellow flowers, tinged with copper, on red-tinted stems, close to the ground before rising to about 20cm. Possibly better not overheated nor overdried when dormant in summer.) . . . . (10) E

## Helleborus : 2003 wild-collected seed

- 560.802 : **HELLEBORUS DUMETORUM** Hungary, Vertes Mts. W of Budapest. W. McLewin coll. (May be the type-locality for this graceful little plant, distributed from SE Austria & Slovenia across Hungary to Romania. Deciduous leaves, usually finely toothed, appear with the small, somewhat conical green flowers, pendant on slender pedicels. Elegant.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 561.021 : **HELLEBORUS FOETIDUS** from 'WESTER FLISK' \* Stout heads of many green, purple-rimmed cups. This is originally from a Scottish selection with narrow leaf segments, sometimes tinged red, & beetroot-red stems.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 561.402 : **HELLEBORUS LIVIDUS** \* Spain, Mallorca. (Authentic parents grown under glass in the UK but 'contamination' with *H. argutifolius* cannot be completely ruled out. About 30cm. high with untoothed, silver-veined, purple-backed leaves & cream-green flowers flushed with pink. Best grown shaded & frost-free but can survive in a sheltered site in the UK.) . . . . (15+) C
- 561.502 : **HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS** (subsp. *multifidus*) Croatia, Velebit Planina, near Krasno. W. McLewin coll. (Core species of a confusing complex of cut-leaved hellebores with pendant, green-tinged yellow flowers.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 561.585 : **HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS** aff. subsp. **BOCCONEI** This and the following are likely to be described shortly as new taxa. This race from NW Italy has foliage like *H. odorus* but the flowers are white and start opening in November. . (10+) E
- 561.603 : **HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS** subsp. **HERCEGOVINUS** Jugoslavia, Crna Gora, N of Risan, near Grahovo. (Pendant greenish yellow flowers but utterly distinct in its much-divided leaves, usually cut into well over 100 toothed segments, like little palm-trees. It takes an established plant some time to build up to this ; seedlings can look quite 'ordinary'.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 561.705 : **HELLEBORUS MULTIFIDUS** subsp. **ISTRIACUS** Croatia, Istria, near Rijeka. (While this subspecies tends to intergrade with *H. odorus* further N, this coll. is from the Istrian peninsula itself. It should produce less variable seedlings.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 561.806 : **HELLEBORUS NIGER** Slovenia, Bohinj. W. McLewin coll. (The classic Christmas Rose with huge white, bowl-shaped flowers above low clumps of dark, glossy green, divided foliage. This wild seed is from the outstanding population, which Will discovered & called 'Sunset'. A large percentage of the plants have flowers flushing to red shades as they mature.) . (15+) C
- 561.906 : **HELLEBORUS OCCIDENTALIS** Germany, Wurttemberg. (A Black Forest coll. of the little northern plant, native to Britain, with small green cups & deeply toothed leaves, soon to be separated from the southern *H. viridis*.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 562.006 : **HELLEBORUS ODORUS** Hungary, Mecsek Mts., near Pec. (More homogeneous than colonies in former Yugoslavia. If you want really good bright-green flowers, go no further than this. Big, outward-facing cups on sturdy stems) . . . . . (10+) C
- 562.399 : **HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS** \* Turkey, Artvin-Kars, Yalnizcam Daglari, ESE of Ardanuc. 1800m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Very fine cream forms from a coll. made far from the Black Sea coast-ranges to which this species is largely confined in NE Turkey. Hand-pollinated seed from plants segregated in our polytunnel. As pure as you'll get without a wild coll.) . (15+) C
- 562.411 : **HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS** Georgia, SE of Bordzhomi. Both creams & deep pinks with intermediates. . (15+) E
- 562.600 : **HELLEBORUS PURPURASCENS** Hungary, Bukk Mts. W. McLewin coll. (Superb dull-purple clones in this population. A neat, predominantly Hungarian species. Comparatively dwarf & deciduous For a well-drained site in the UK. ) . . (10+) E
- 562.804 : **HELLEBORUS TORQUATUS** Bosnia & Hercegovina, N of Bosanski Petrovac. 500m. Among scrub & on open, grassy slopes. (A superlative colony, different to the preceding southern populations ascribed to *H. torquatus* in Montenegro. Essentially *H. multifidus* subsp. *multifidus* with variable inky-purple flushing & veining on the flowers.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 563.000 : **HELLEBORUS VESICARIUS** \* Turkey, Adana, Nur Da. above Hasanbeyli. 1150m. Among deciduous *Quercus* on shaley slope. (Like no other in its inflated seed-capsules, up to 15cm. long, this is summer-dormant & usually best suited to the bulb-frame in the UK. Cucumber-like seedlings usually go dormant without producing true leaves.) . . . . . (5) E
- 563.209 : **HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS** Italy, Lombardia, near Lago di Como. The green-flowered species, distributed from the Pyrenees to N Italy. Quite different to the northern populations now elevated into the species *H. occidentalis*. . . . . (10+) C

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## Hyacinthella : a charming and neglected genus

- 570.950 : **HYACINTHELLA ACUTILOBA** \* Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2100m. Thin, limestone gravel on exposed ridges. (Wiry, 10cm. stems with up to 20, little china-blue bells rising from 2-3 distinctively broad, glaucous leaves, basally tinged with purple. A plant of the severe continental climate of N central Anatolia. These dainty plants are all on a similar pattern.) . . . . (15+) C
- 570.954 : **HYACINTHELLA ACUTILOBA** Turkey, Erzincan, N of Erzincan. 1800m. Among steppe vegetation . . . (15+) C
- 571.120 : **HYACINTHELLA GLABRESCENS** Turkey, Nigde, SW of Ciftehan, foothills of Bolkar Daglari above Gumus. 1500m. Steep, loose, stony slope. (A very local plant, limited to the Bolkar Dag area of the Cilician Taurus mountains. Close to *H. heldreichii* but with broader leaves & less deeply coloured violet-blue bells on the 10cm. stems.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 571.125 : **HYACINTHELLA GLABRESCENS** \* Turkey, Nigde, NW of Pozanti. 1050m. Ex R.& R.Wallis 92-10. . . (15+) C
- 571.145 : **HYACINTHELLA HELDREICHII** \* Turkey, Antalya, between Beysehir & Akseki. Ex R.& R.Wallis 90-50. (Sessile, deep violet-blue bells on wiry, 10cm. stems. Not quite so dark as the allied *H. lazulina* from further east.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 571.160 : **HYACINTHELLA HISPIDA** \* Turkey, Nigde, E of Ulukisla. 1500m. Steep, exposed, limestone slopes. (Distinct, hairy leaves & 10cm. racemes of up to 30 blue-violet flowers. Like most in this dainty & neglected genus, a local plant.) . (15+) C
- 571.201 : **HYACINTHELLA LAZULINA** \* Turkey, Karaman, SSE of Karaman. c.1100m. Open steppe. (Recent 'split' from *H. heldreichii*, mainly from the area S of Karaman to Gulnar. Glaucous leaves & deepest blue, violet-shot flowers.) . . . (15+) C
- 571.270 : **HYACINTHELLA LEUCOPHAEA subsp. ATCHLEYI** \* Greece, Evia, mainland hills opposite Halkida. 200m. Open limestone slopes with sparse scrub. (Lots of little, clear sky-blue bells on wiry, 10-15cm. stems in early spring. Once considered to grow only around here & Thebes, it is now recognized as extending to W Bulgaria & E Serbia.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 571.360 : **HYACINTHELLA NERVOSA** Turkey, Urfa, E of Birecik, slopes of Kara Dag. 800m. Limestone ledges & fissures. (A seldom collected species from the N edge of the Syrian Desert, an extremely hot area in summer. Dense racemes of about 20, stemless blue bells, sometimes violet-tinged, above two twisting leaves with undulate margins.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 571.361 : **HYACINTHELLA NERVOSA** Turkey, Urfa, WSW of Urfa. 700m. Exposed, very stony areas. . . . . (15+) C
- 571.500 : **HYACINTHELLA SIIRTENSIS** Turkey, Mardin, NE of Mardin, Hop Gecidi. 1110m. Open, stony, limestone slopes. (Dense racemes of pale-blue bells. A Turkish endemic, closest to the other species from the northern edge of the Syrian Desert, *H. nervosa*, but with differently structured flowers & well separated geographically from it.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 572.005 : **HYACINTHOIDES ALGERIENSIS** (*H. hispanica* var. *algeriensis*) \* Morocco, Middle Atlas, ESE of El Ksiba, Tizi-n-Ifar. Ex JWB 89-18A (Rather like *H. reverchonii* (with wide-open, *Scilla* flowers). Worthwhile & easily grown.) . . (15+) B
- 572.109 : **HYACINTHOIDES ITALICA** \* From a coll. made in S France of this species with wide-open starry, violet-blue flowers in a dense, terminal raceme on 20cm. stems. Likened by Brian Mathew to a more robust version of *Scilla verna*. . . (10+) C
- 572.201 : **HYACINTHOIDES NON-SCRIPTA** UK, Wales, below Ffostrasol. 150m. Mixed, deciduous woodland. (From our own population of bluebells, most spectacular of native British bulbs, hardly in need of 'conservation' around here.) . . (20++) A
- 572.300 : **HYACINTHOIDES REVERCHONII** \* Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. 1400m. Limestone cliffs. (An obscure, narrow-endemic but easy to grow under glass. Distinct, rich-blue flowers : wide-open and not in the least 'bluebell' like.) . . (15+) C
- 572.340 : **HYACINTHOIDES VICENTINA** from **WHITE FORM** \* Only known from the Cabo S. Vicente in S Portugal. Ex a V. Horton coll. (White form of this disjunct relative of *H. italica*. Yellow, instead of blue, pollen.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 572.500 : **HYACINTHUS LITWINOWII** \* Iran, Khorasan, W of Bojnurd. 1200m. Steep, open, loose, stony slopes. (From our 2001 reintroduction from the Iranian population of this Kopet Dag endemic. Material from Turkmenistan is in cultivation but is very rarely seen. Most distinct in its rosettes of very broad, flat basal leaves, in the centre of which several very short, arching stems appear to carry a succession of delicately scented hyacinth-flowers, variable from palest ice-blue to soft lilac-pink. These open near ground-level in early spring &, as with so many early-flowering species from cold climates, the challenge is to prevent them appearing prematurely in the milder UK weather. It needs a hotter, drier summer rest than the other species.) . . . . . (10) F
- 572.551 : **HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS** (subsp. *orientalis*) \* Turkey, Mersin, E of Gulnar. 900m. Shaded limestone cliffs. (The more southern, lower altitude type-race of the wild ancestor of the bloated commercial hyacinths. Up to 12, waxy bells on 20cm. stems in soft, celestial blue with a heavenly scent. A very beautiful plant seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 572.600 : **HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS** subsp. **CHIONOPHILUS** \* Turkey, Sivas, Ziyaret Tepe. 2100m. Limestone crevices & among rocks. (A dwarf, few-flowered hyacinth. A snow-melt alpine from the high mountains in S Central Turkey. Pale slate-blue, waxy flowers with long perianth lobes, on short stems. Stays neat here under glass & has the most exquisite scent.) . (15+) C

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# Iris : junos, oncos and retics for the specialists

The bulbous irises of Subgenus *Scorpiris*, the junos, & the rhizomatous irises of Sections *Oncocyclus* & *Regelia*, the arils, include some of the most difficult of summer-dormant species to challenge & frustrate the specialist. While there are a few comparatively easily grown ones which will be no trouble in a bulb-frame or in pots in the alpine-house, don't waste your money (and also the efforts we and others have made to put together this list of seeds) by trying to grow the difficult ones before you have grown the easier species. Currently, the best reference for all the species is still 'The Iris' by Brian Mathew. With the Central Asian species, the misapplication of names,

such as *I. orchioides*, *I. willmottiana* & *I. albo-marginata*, has led to great confusion. We should not trust the naming of any junos in cultivation with the exceptions of the collection cultivated by Tony Hall at Kew, those grown by Janis Ruksans in Latvia & by Norman Stevens in the UK. In naming their plants, these growers have all collaborated, as we have, with Dr. Arnis Seisums, the world authority on the cytology and nomenclature of the Subgenus *Scorpiris*. His work is ongoing. Eventually, we hope to see a monograph from Tony Hall & Arnis Seisums, based on their revised nomenclature. We shall put our names in line with this in due course.

- 583.470 : IRIS ALBOMARGINATA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Uzbekistan, Pskem range, Ichnatschsaï valley. (From a type-locality coll. of this seldom-collected plant. The name has been (and continues to be) misapplied to other species and intraspecific hybrids. The true species is restricted to a few currently inaccessible localities at very high altitudes. It is only about 15cm. tall with up to 5 flowers, usually in sky-blue but some tend to pale violet, with almost white blades to the falls with dark feathering.) . . (5) F
- 584.307 : IRIS AUCHERI** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Iran, West Azarbayejan, between Agh Bolagh & Sangar. 1500m. In heavy clay on rocky, limestone slope. (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. Old flowers indicate a good deep-coloured form here.) . . . (10) C
- 584.308 : IRIS AUCHERI** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Iran, Kordestan, E of Sanandaj. 2300m. Rock-ledges & stony slopes.... (10) C
- 584.323 : IRIS AUCHERI from LILAC-PINK FORM** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Turkey, Diyarbakir, NW of Diyarbakir. 800m. Field with deep clay, flooded in spring. Ex KPPZ 90-158 (Hand-pollinated seed from a single, lilac-pink clone, named 'Leylek Lila', selected by the KPPZ expedition from the famously variable, Leylek Station population. Unlike anything we have seen in gardens so far but likely to come fairly true from seed. The species is one of the easier Junos in the UK. 30cm. high.) . . . . . (5) F
- 584.750 : IRIS BARNUMAE f. PROTONYMA** (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) \* Iran, West Azarbayejan, N of Khoi, Khamsian pass. 1585m. Residual steppe between cultivated areas. (Material of this sumptuous, dwarf steppe-plant has hardly been available since the 1960's. Beautifully proportioned flowers in pure, penetrating, rich red-violet with distinctive beards of dense, short, black hairs, like patches of moleskin. This race is endemic to NW Iran and this colony has the finest forms we have seen.) . . . . . (5) F
- 585.320 : IRIS BUCCHARICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* No data. From the old commercial bicoloured stock : creamy white flowers with a bright yellow blade to the falls. A vigorous form, increasing well, about 30cm. tall with several flowers appearing from the axils of the upper, shiny green leaves. Like *I. magnifica*, often successful in a sunny site in drier parts of the UK.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 585.430 : IRIS CAPNOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Baschkizilsai valley. (From a type-locality coll. of this dwarf Juno made in the western Tien Shan. Stems up to 15cm. high with 1-3 flowers, described by Brian Mathew as "smoky grey-green with a yellow crest" & with 3-lobed "pale violet standards". The bulbs have distinctive, swollen roots.) . . . . . (5) F
- 585.609 : IRIS CAUCASICA subsp. TURCICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Turkey, Artvin, above Demirkent. 2000m. Montane steppe. Ex KKPS 93-33 (From a Michael Kammerlander coll. of this mountain-plant from N & NE Turkey. Up to 4 translucent, yellow flowers, sometimes green tinged, open on stems of about 15cm., clothed with 4-7, broad, grey-green leaves ) . . . . . (5) E
- 585.700 : IRIS CYCLOGLOSSA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Afghanistan, SW of Herat. 1450-1700m. Seasonally moist, grassy places near streams. Ex Hedge, Wendelbo & Ekberg 7727. (A superlative & spectacular species, unlike any other Juno, or indeed any other *Iris*, & known only from the currently inaccessible type-locality. Slender, branching stems, about 30cm high, with up to 3, very large, flat, violet-blue flowers, shaded white & yellow-blotched on the falls. Not difficult in the bulb-frame or alpine-house but still needs some skill & care to maintain, though grown successfully by some in the open garden in the UK.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 586.410 : IRIS FILIFOLIA** (Subgen. *Xiphium*) \* No data. Native to SW Spain & NW Africa in dry, stony places, usually on limestone. "A very beautiful" bulbous iris about 30cm. high. Narrow, linear leaves & long-tubed flowers in rich red-purple, slashed with yellow on each fall. Not a high altitude species so best in the bulb-frame or cold greenhouse in the UK . . . . . (10+) D
- 586.900 : IRIS FOSTERIANA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Iran, Khorasan, Kopet Dag N of Quchan. 1750-2000m. Open, stony, limestone slopes. (Striking & distinct Tufts of silver-edged leaves & 15cm. stems carrying one or two, large, bicoloured flowers : cream to yellow falls & upstanding style-branches overtopping the prominent, large (for a Juno), strongly deflexed, deep purple standards. Planting it out in a raised bed under glass or in a bulb-frame might give this more chance of success than in a pot.) . . . (5) F
- 587.003 : IRIS GALATICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Kayseri, W of Pinarbaşı. 1500m. Steppe vegetation. (A dwarf central Turkish endemic with a more northern distribution than both *I. stenophylla* and *I. persica*, though it overlaps with the latter. It is almost as variable in flower colour and markings as *I. persica* and, unfortunately, just as difficult to grow well in the UK. The western forms tend to be in translucent yellows and silvery-purples with deeper coloured, vinous-purple falls. Further east, redder purples and chestnut-brown shades predominate. When seed runs out, we shall substitute with another from a similar area.) . . . . . (5) E

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

- 587.004 : IRIS GALATICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Kayseri, NE of Ürgüp. 1500m. Among steppe vegetation. . . . . (5) E
- 587.005 : IRIS GALATICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Kayseri, E of Nevsehir. 1200m. Among steppe vegetation.. . . . (5) E
- 587.020 : IRIS GALATICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Erzincan, N of Erzincan. 1800m. Steppe vegetation. . . . . (5) E
- 587.021 : IRIS GALATICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Tunceli, N of Pülümür. Openings among deciduous scrub. . . . . (5) E
- 588.809 : IRIS HISTRIOIDES (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) \* No data. One of the most sumptuous of dwarf, bulbous irises. Its large violet-blue flowers, heavily spotted on the falls, push through in early spring. Endemic to a small area of Samsun & Amasya provinces in NW Turkey between 1300 & 1750m., in the coniferous forest zone. Growable outside in the UK.) . . . . . (8) E
- 588.910 : IRIS HOOGIANA (Sect. *Regelia*) \* No data. A stout species from Tadjikistan, 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 30cm. stems. Has been grown outside in the UK but easier with protection. . . . . (5) C
- 589.354 : IRIS HYMENOSPETHA subsp. LEPTONEURA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Kordestan, SE of Qorveh. 1900m. Eroded clay hills. (A distinct, little-known dwarf relative of *I. persica*, currently unknown in cultivation. It apparently extends S from the Hamadan area through the Zagros towards Esfahan. One or two pale, translucent yellow, almost stemless flowers with navy-blue zones below their yellow crests appear between curved, silver-edged leaves. Very difficult to grow..) . . . . . (5) F
- 589.355 : IRIS HYMENOSPETHA subsp. LEPTONEURA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Iran, Hamadan, NW of Hamadan. 1750m. Open gravelly clay slopes. (Our 2000 colls. under the field-numbers 16928, 16965, 16954 & 16974 are also this subspecies.) (5) F
- 589.609 : IRIS IBERICA subsp. ELEGANTISSIMA (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) \* Turkey, Erzurum, between Kirekli pass & Tortum. 2200m. Montane steppe. Ex KKPS 93-44 (Maybe 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. This is a species from an area with very cold winters, extending in May, and dry summers, which are not too hot.) . . . (5) F
- 590.269 : IRIS KOLPAKOWSKIANA (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, SE of Parkent. 1200m. (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, which have a white ridge in this form, not the yellow one of the stock usually seen in cultivation. 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 and maintain.) . . . . . (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, Mazardjan. 1300m. Among grasses on open, stony, igneous slopes. (One of the most elegant & beautiful of all irises. The erect or incurving standards & long, pointed, sharply deflexed falls with sparse, dark-haired beards are both in ivory-white, delicately veined with dark brown to brown-purple, which flushes into the ground-colour. The name is seen quite frequently but try to find the genuine species (we think plants sold as *I. korolkowii violacea* are *Regelio-cyclus* hybrids). The last *I. korolkowii* we purchased (from a highly reputable specialist in Central Asian species) was *I. hoogiana*. We have had to go to Uzbekistan to find a mate for our clone.) . . . . . (5) E
- 599.625 : IRIS LINEATA (*I. karategina*) (Sect. *Regelia*) \* Tadjikistan. No further data. (Raised from seed received as *I. stolonifera* from material collected in Tadjikistan. Stoloniferous it certainly is but the rhizomes are smaller & thinner than *I. stolonifera*. The blue-bearded, darker segments of the flowers on 30cm. stems are more pointed & it flowers about a month earlier with us. *I. lineata* was merged with the allied *I. darwasica* by Dykes but not by Brian Mathew. These species are obscure and all three may run into each other in the wild. Not too difficult but less vigorous than the clones of *I. stolonifera* we grow.) . . . . . (5) F
- 590.900 : IRIS MAGNIFICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Among scrub in seasonally moist site. (Best known & easiest to grow but actually a rather rare, localized species in the wild. Reaching about 60cm. in height this is the tallest of the junos with glossy, green leaves & up to 7, pale lilac-blue flowers.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 590.910 : IRIS MAGNIFICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* No data. From the established British-grown stock. . . . . (15+) B
- 590.940 : IRIS MARACANDICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Uzbekistan, Zhizakh, Nuratau, SE of Temirkovuk. Among *Artemisia* on open, rocky, W-facing slope. (From our collection under the field-number JJA 17548 from the little-collected central Nuratau. A dwarf juno, flowering at about 10cm. in height with 1-4 creamy yellow flowers. Not an easy plant to grow in the UK.) (5) F
- 591.060 : IRIS MEDA (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) \* Iran, E Azerbayejan, NE of Miyaneh. 1500m. Among steppe vegetation in stony clay. (A striking *Iris* with extremely long spathe-valves. Very close to *I. sari* (not accepted as occurring in Iran) but the falls are tucked in. Bright lemon yellow to straw-yellow ground-colour veined with dull brown & a dense beard of bright yellow hairs immediately above a maroon-black signal patch. This locality was not accessible by road in the 1960's) . . . . . (5) F

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- 591.311 : IRIS aff. NUSAIRIENSIS (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Malatya, ESE of Malatya. 1850m. Among sparse *Acantholimon* & *Astragalus* in gravelly soil on exposed summit ridge. (An extraordinary colony, like nothing any of us has seen previously in Turkey. In facies like *I. nusairiensis* & from a very similar habitat (quite different to the habitats of any *I. aucheri* we know in Turkey or Iran). Both these taxa occur beyond the periphery of *I. aucheri* distribution. Arnis Seisums suggests we provisionally place it close to *I. nusairiensis* rather than list it as a reduced form of *I. aucheri* (which is more or less what both these plants are). It has 1 to 3 flowers but the details & colour are as yet unknown. Whether this ends up as a new species or is placed at some level under *I. aucheri* or *I. nusairiensis* will depend on the results of the cytological work being undertaken at present.) . . . . . (5) F
- 591.330 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, SE of Parkent. 1200m. In gritty clay or between granite boulders on NW-facing slope. (Listed in 2002 under field-number JJA 17505. About 20cm. tall with 3-4 creamy, pale yellow or almost white flowers, variably tinted with purple & blotched with deep yellow on the falls, on violet-tinged tubes. Local populations can vary a lot & it is likely that the species will be divided into several taxa. Nothing to do with the easily grown, taller plant (a yellow-flowered form of *I. bucharica*) circulating under this name in cultivation..) . . . . . (5) F
- 591.336 : IRIS aff. ORCHIOIDES (Sect. *Scorpiris*) \* Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Open slopes. (From our 2002 collection, under the field number JJA 17603, which belongs to a taxon to be described by Arnis Seisums as a new species. The type-locality will be N Uzbekistan. This coll. from S Kazakhstan differs slightly from the Uzbek material but essentially represents an extension of the previously known distribution from the southern slopes of this border range to the northern ones. This is a fine new plant barely in cultivation at present but far from impossible to grow.) . . . . . (5) F
- 592.320 : IRIS PARADOXA (var. *paradoxa*) (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) No data. The northern, Transcaucasian type-race from Georgia & Armenia. Much reduced, stiff, horizontal falls covered in black velvet & huge, upright standards veined with deep-purple on a violet ground, in contrast to the white ground-colour of the more familiar SE Turkish & NW Iranian *I.p.* var. *choschab*. . . . . (5) F
- 592.404 : IRIS PARVULA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Tajikistan, Hissar range, Karatag valley. (A rare and distinct species with 10cm. stems clothed with a few, narrow, strap-shaped leaves and bearing translucent, greenish cream flowers.) . . . . . (5) F

## Iris persica : an unprecedented range

Possibly the most beautiful and certainly the most widespread of the Turkish junos, extending S into N Iraq & N Syria but not, in spite of its name, into Iran. Always a dwarf plant, about 10cm. high, it varies little structurally but the complex colours and markings vary to an incredible extent, reflected in its many synonyms. Up to 4 flowers rise on long tubes from the tuft of 3-4, tapered, white-margined leaves in early spring. The ground colour will be some shade of translucent grey-green, yellow,

silver-grey or brown with the blade of the falls usually in a rich purple or red-brown, against which the yellow crest, often marked with darker tones, stands out. The range of habitats, on both limestone and igneous substrates, from exposed steppe on clay and volcanic ash to deciduous oak scrub and coniferous woodland is vast. It is very sensitive to excess moisture & not an easy species to grow. It may be a challenge but raising it to flowering is one of the truly great gardening experiences.

- 592.508 : IRIS PERSICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Tunceli, Pulumur Cay valley. 1000m. Among deciduous scrub. . . . . (5) E
- 592.509 : IRIS PERSICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Tunceli, NW of Tunceli. 950-1000m. Among deciduous scrub. . . . . (5) E
- 592.510 : IRIS PERSICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Malatya, E of Malatya. 1050m. Steppe vegetation on open slopes. (5) E
- 592.511 : IRIS PERSICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Malatya, W of Akcadag. 1700m. Steppe vegetation on stony slopes. (5) E
- 592.512 : IRIS PERSICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Nigde, S of Aksaray. 1000m. Tuffs of loose volcanic ash. . . . . (5) E
- 592.513 : IRIS PERSICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Nigde, SW of Ciftehan to Maden. 1200m. Open, igneous slope. . . . . (5) E
- 592.518 : IRIS PERSICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Diyarbakir, NW of Ergani, W slope of Sakiz Dagı. 850m. Steep slopes of calcareous shale. (An Erich Pasche coll. from this area is deep yellow with purple blotches on the falls.) . . . . . (5) F
- 592.519 : IRIS PERSICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Mardin, NW of Mardin. 1100m. Open slopes. (Large-flowered, silver-grey forms, heavily marked with reddish purple on the falls, from this area have been called *I.p.* var. *mardinensis*.) . . . . . (5) F
- 592.522 : IRIS PERSICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Mersin, E of Arslankoy. 1000m. In *Pinus* woodland. (Possibly from the type-locality for *I. bolleana*. Likely to be a plant with broad, shapely falls in rich brown-purple, rimmed with straw-yellow.) (5) F
- 594.251 : IRIS PSEUDOCAUCASICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Van, E of Ozalp. 2100m. Among steppe vegetation on low hills. (Almost on the Iranian border here. We are told that especially richly coloured yellows occur in this area.) . . . . . (5) E
- 594.252 : IRIS PSEUDOCAUCASICA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Van, SW of Timar. 1880m. Among steppe vegetation on open slopes. (From much further N than any previous colls., greatly extending the range of this species in Turkey.) . . . . . (5) E
- 595.810 : IRIS RETICULATA (Subgen. *Hermodyctyloides*) \* Iran, Kordestan, SW of Daraki. 2500m. Loose, SW-facing limestone slope. (This population, from the same slope on the Iraqi border as our *Fritillaria* coll. 17255, carries its capsules on long, arching, wiry pedicels, in the manner of *I. pamphylica* but more or less erect rather than drooping. Flowers are ice-blue, almost white, dark on the blade of the falls, approaching but distinct from the bicoloured forms from the Kurdish steppe.) . . . . . (8) F

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

- 596.059 : IRIS ROSENBACHIANA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Tadjikistan, 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. This is rated as "one of the most beautiful forms" & a good grower. The 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. The species is intolerant of excess moisture & can be rather 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
- 596.061 : IRIS ROSENBACHIANA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Uzbekistan, Surchandare, Chulbair range, NW of Sina. 1700m. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (A form from near the type-locality of *I. rosenbachiana*. Creamy flowers with black-purple falls.) . . . . . (5) E
- 596.601 : IRIS SARI (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) \* Turkey, Gaziantep, W of Gaziantep. 850m. Among scrub on limestone slopes. (A robust Turkish endemic with widely distributed but very local populations on both limestone & igneous rocks. Most closely allied to the Iranian *I. meda*. Both standards & falls are veined with deep maroon on a straw-yellow ground. A large signal-patch of velvety maroon-black stains the falls below the cream to deep yellow beard of dense, short hairs. Some plants in this locality vary to bluish tones, perhaps due to introgression from *I. kirkwoodii*, but this variation has not appeared in the clones we grow.) . . . . . (5) F
- 598.847 : IRIS STENOPHYLLA (subsp. *stenophylla*) (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Konya, W of Erenkaya. 1650m. Open areas of rotten granite along ridge. (The beautiful dwarf species of SW central Anatolia, distributed along the interior ranges of the Cilician Taurus. Several curved, green leaves cluster near the ground concealing the short stem carrying 1 or 2, wide flowers in shades of violet-blue with violet-mottled, white zones around the yellow crests. Easier to grow than *I. persica* & *I. galatica*.) . . . (5) F
- 599.138 : IRIS STOLONIFERA (Sect. *Regelia*) \* Uzbekistan, Chulbair range, near Sina. (From clones selected in the wild from a variable population. A 20-30cm. high species from S Uzbekistan & Tadjikistan. Its ruffled flowers with linear sky-blue beards are distinct but it is very variable in tints of violets & blues shading into chocolate-browns. A good plant to choose to introduce yourself to the 'arils': much easier than any in the allied Section *Oncocyclus* but still needs a dry summer rest.) . . . . . (8) D
- 600.209 : IRIS TUBERGENIANA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, SE of Parkent. 1100m. (About 15cm. high in flower with broad, white-margined leaves and 1-3 bright yellow flowers with crested falls. Hand-pollinated seeds.) . . . . . (5) F
- 600.600 : IRIS URMIENSIS (Sect. *Oncocyclus*) (*I. barnumae* subsp. *barnumae* f. *urmiensis*) \* Iran, W Azerbayejan, S of Salmas. 1780m. Montane grassland over crystalline rock & on open, stony slopes. (A beautiful & unmistakable *Iris* endemic to a range of hills S of Salmas, running at a right angle from the Turkish-Iranian border mountains to Lake Orumiyeh. About 20cm. high with clumps of little, curved, grey-green leaves & large clear-yellow flowers, varying a little in depth of colour, with beards of dense, orange-yellow hairs above deep-yellow signal-patches on the falls. Hand-pollinated seed from our 2000 coll.) . . . . . (5) F
- 600.905 : IRIS VICARIA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Tadjikistan, Varsob valley. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (A splendid Central Asian species, sometimes confused with *I. magnifica* (most obviously, it differs in lacking wings on the falls) : almost as robust & growable as it is. About 50cm. high with pale blue-violet flowers, crested with white & blotched with yellow on the falls.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 601.000 : IRIS WARLEYENSIS (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Among grasses on steep, open slope. (A superlative & spectacular species. About 30cm. high with up to 5 flowers in sky-blue with the broad blade of the falls in contrasting rich violet-purple, edged with white & with a yellow zone around the orange-yellow crest. According to both Janis Ruksans & Arnis Seisums, the forms in this area are especially fine. Still a rare plant in cultivation, as it is slow to increase vegetatively, but not particularly difficult to grow in bulb-frame conditions in the UK.) . . . . . (5) E
- 601.100 : IRIS WILLMOTTIANA (Sect. *Scorpiris*) \* Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, WSW of Taras. 900m. Slate & shale talus. (From the collection of this superlative dwarf, soft-blue juno made under our field number JJA 17620.) . . . . . (5) E
- 601.109 : IRIS WILLMOTTIANA (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Kazakhstan, Djambil, Karatau, Sajasu valley. (Described originally in 1901 from material grown by Ellen Willmott. This led to confusion & 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.) . . . . . (5) E
- 601.150 : IRIS WINKLERI (Subgen. *Hermodactyloides*) \* Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, Kugart valley. (From a type-locality coll. of this almost mythical plant, the first and only collection since it was described in 1884. Barely enough seed to list.) . . . (5) F
- 601.700 : IRIS ZENAIIDAE (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) \* Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, Kugart valley. (A beautiful 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. Little-known yet but so far proving to be a "very good grower" in the Baltic republics.) . (5) F
- 625.070 : LEONTICE LEONTOPETALUM subsp. EWERSMANNII \* Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 2050m. Steep, rocky slopes with diverse steppe vegetation. (This summer-dormant, tuberous member of the *Berberidaceae* has clusters of yellow flowers appearing above the beautifully cut, grey leaves in early spring. It is a very handsome plant in flower, foliage & in its inflated, pinkish white baloon-like fruits. Well-suited to bulb-frame conditions. It does not increase vegetatively and must be grown from seed, a fairly slow procedure, so it remains unobtainable in commerce & virtually unknown in gardens.) . . . . . (5) D

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- 630.120 : *LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE* (subsp. *autumnale*) \* No data. Delightful & dainty with little white, pink-tinged bells dancing on dark stems before the leaves appear, in autumn. Possible in a sunny, well-drained site outside in the UK . . . . . (20+) B
- 630.410 : *LEUCOJUM NICAENSE* \* No data. Only known from the corner of SE France near the Italian border & all but extinct in the wild. Spring-flowering with wide, white bells on stems of 15cm. at most. Not difficult in the alpine-house. . . (15+) B
- 630.450 : *LEUCOJUM ROSEUM* \* France, Corsica, Pointe de Revellata NW of Calvi. Pockets on granite. (Delicate, tiny, fairy-like autumn-flowering bulb. Shell-pink bells on thready stems. Best under glass in 'cyclamen conditions' in the UK.) . . . (15+) C
- 630.480 : *LEUCOJUM TINGITANUM* \* Morocco, Rif, above Chaouene. Ex the J. Blanchard (JWB 88-02) & T. Norman colls. (A fine, spring-flowering plant, considered a doubtful species by many, until recently rediscovered & introduced. Large white bells on 20cm. stems. May be closest to *L. nicaense* & proving as easily grown in similar conditions in the alpine-house.) (10+) D
- 630.501 : *LEUCOJUM TRICHOPHYLLUM* \* Spain, Cadiz, W of Jerez de la Frontera. 60m. Sandy soil. (From a beautiful, population with large pink-flowers. An exquisite, 20cm., spring-flowering species for the alpine-house.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 630.740 : *LEUCOJUM VERNUM* var. *CARPATICUM* \* No data. A variant of the large, early spring snowflake from the Carpathians with acid yellow (instead of green) tips to its big white bells. A lover of moist sites. . . . . (10+) C

## Muscari : some choice Turkish species

- 687.950 : *MUSCARI ANATOLICUM* \* Turkey, Konya, Sultan Dag. 1760m. Exposed limestone ridgetop. (Appears to be this tiny, recently described species, rather like *M. discolor* in its open-mouthed, white-tipped flowers but easier to flower.) . . (15+) C
- 688.012 : *MUSCARI ARMENIACUM* from PINK FORM \* Turkey, Konya, S of Beysehir Golu. 1100m. Roadside verge. Ex R.& R. Wallis 90-50. (From a selection made in Turkey by Bob & Rannveig Wallis over a decade ago. Pinkish white flowers blush to deep pink as they mature. A good percentage now come 'true' after two generations.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 688.101 : *MUSCARI AUCHERI* (Subgen. *Botryanthus*) \* Turkey, Bolu, near Abant Golu. 1000m. Ex N. Stevens 2541 (A striking bicoloured form. Mid-blue and white flowers over short, neat foliage. From a cool, moist part of Turkey.) . . . . . (20+) A
- 688.205 : *MUSCARI AZUREUM* \* Turkey, Kahramanmaras, S of Goksun. 1240m. Cultivated field. Ex R.& R. Wallis 93-28 (A very local plant in the wild, close to *M. pseudomuscari* & *M. mcbeathianum* with dense, ovoid racemes of open-mouthed, sky-blue bells on 10cm. stems. The true wild species does not proliferate vegetatively and needs some care.) . . . . . (15+) D
- 688.500 : *MUSCARI BOURGAEI* \* Turkey, Denizli, Honaz Dag, SE of Denizli. 1700m. Gravelly areas on exposed, limestone ridge. (Very dense heads of globular flowers, in mid-blue to violet-blue, with paler lobes, on 10 cm. stems. Not too easy.) . (15+) C
- 688.600 : *MUSCARI CAUCASICUM* \* Turkey, Kars, SSW of Sarikamis. 1800m. Igneous slopes. (Very handsome *Leopoldia*, extending across Transcaucasia to NW Iran. About 30cm. high with arresting, amethyst-violet sterile flowers.) . . . (15+) A
- 688.704 : *MUSCARI COELESTE* (Subgen. *Pseudomuscari*) Turkey, Nigde, SW of Ciftehan, foothills of Bolkar Daglari. 1700m. In turf of alpine meadow by stream. (A diminutive Turkish alpine endemic with a classic Anatolian-diagonal distribution, obliquely from here almost to the Georgian & Iranian borders. Only a few cm. high with tight, rounded racemes of open-mouthed, sky-blue bells followed by turquoise-tinted capsules. This little-known high altitude plant will resent hot, dry conditions.) . . (15+) D
- 688.705 : *MUSCARI COELESTE* (Subgen. *Pseudomuscari*) \* Turkey, Nigde, Kamirkazik Dag, Ex KPPZ 90-318. . . (15+) D
- 689.050 : *MUSCARI* aff. *COMOSUM* \* Greece, Ioanina, N of Konitsa. 800m. Shale. (Will not key-out as *M. comosum* as the bulb tunics are not pink but otherwise similar. We successfully dissuaded Kit Tan from describing it as a new species.) . (15+) A
- 689.450 : *MUSCARI GRANDIFOLIUM* \* Morocco, Middle Atlas Mts., above Ifrane. 1700m. Red clay on limestone. (Not unlike a large version of *M. latifolium*. Fine heads of blue-black flowers from china-blue buds. 20-30cm.) . . . . . (20+) B
- 689.800 : *MUSCARI LATIFOLIUM* \* Turkey, Balikesir, Kaz Da. 1200m. Openings in coniferous woodland. (A very local species but an easy garden-plant in the UK. Racemes of deepest violet-black flowers from pale-blue buds.) . . . . . (20+) B
- 689.850 : *MUSCARI LEUCOSTOMUM* \* Turkmenistan, Kopet Dag, near Duschak. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (An eastern species, allied to *M. neglectum*, barely known in cultivation. Distinct blue-black flowers.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 689.901 : *MUSCARI LONGIPES* \* Turkey, Sivas, WSW of Hafik. 1300m. Calcareous hills. (Distinct *Leopoldia* with a big tassel of violet, sterile flowers. The pedicels elongate greatly in fruit & the dry stem blows away tumbleweed-fashion.) . . . (10) C
- 690.040 : *MUSCARI MCBEATHIANUM* \* Turkey, Adana, ENE of Tufanbeyli. 1200m. Open areas among *Pinus* in fine sand. (Racemes of open-mouthed, ice-blue to white flowers from porcelain-blue buds on 10cm. stems. A charming, delicate and none-too-easy little species we discovered in 1985. Needs careful watering in the alpine-house.) . . . . . (20+) D
- 690.150 : *MUSCARI MIRUM* \* Turkey, Mugla, SE of Altinyayla. 1650m. Open, stony slope on serpentine ridge. (Recently described & distinct in flower, foliage & seed. Subtle rather than spectacular in dull gold & purple. Not an easy species to maintain and grow well in our experience, it needs care in watering and must be hand-pollinated to set seed.) . . . . . (10) E

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

- 690.201 : MUSCARI MUSCARIMI \* Turkey, Burdur, W of Yesilova. 1280m. Loose, serpentine talus. (Local, SW Turkish endemic, always on serpentine in our experience. Grey-green leaves & racemes of pale yellow flowers from grey-tinted buds. Famously scented & esteemed for this for over 200 years. This coll. is not from a widely grown form : it would belong to Group C in the somewhat premature paper on this species by Kocak, Ozhatay & Mathew in 'The New Plantsman', Vol.7, Part 2.) . . . (10) D
- 690.220 : MUSCARI MUSCARIMI \* No data. A better-known form (Group A in the account mentioned above) from the serpentines of Antalya & Usak provinces. Whitish flowers from buds, tinted violet-blue, earlier in spring. . . . . (10) C
- 690.550 : MUSCARI PALLENS \* Russia, N Ossetia, near Holst. 2400m. Rock crevices. Ex RP 83-27 (A most distinct, beautiful & local plant from the mountains of the northern Caucasus. One of the latest species to flower & allied to *M. pseudomuscari*, with 15cm. stems bearing compact heads of open-mouthed, palest ice-blue or creamy white flowers.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 690.700 : MUSCARI PSEUDOMUSCARI \* Iran, Mazandaran, S of Chalus. 1500m. Ledges on limestone cliffs. (A lovely endemic of the Chalus gorge on the wetter, Caspian slope of the Elburz, described as *M. chalusicum* in the 1960's, though *M. pseudomuscari* has priority. Refined heads of china-blue bells, open at the mouths, not pinched in.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 691.200 : MUSCARI TENUIFLORUM \* Turkey, Kayseri, S of Pinarbasi. 1200m. Limestone fissures. (To 50cm. high & distinct from *M. caucasicum* & *M. comosum* in the black teeth of the fertile perianths. Violet sterile flowers.) . . . . . (15+) A

## Narcissus : 2003 JWB collections from Spain & Portugal

- 693.650 : NARCISSUS ALCARACENSIS \* Spain, Albacete, Sierra de Alcaraz, Paterna. Ex JWB 01-07. (A recently described yellow trumpet daffodil with up to 4 flowers on each stem. Rated by John as a good garden-plant for the UK.) . . . . . (8) E
- 693.800 : NARCISSUS ASSOANUS (*N. juncifolius*, *N. requienii*) \* France, Haute-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. S & W-facing limestone cliffs & slopes. (Beautiful, little, clear yellow jonquil. A delight in a pot but accommodating in the garden.) (10+) B
- 694.006 : NARCISSUS ASTURIENSIS Spain, Galicia, near Lugo. JWB 03-01 (A few seeds available from an extremely interesting wild coll. made in the hope of locating the mysterious Narcissus lagoi, which has never been in cultivation and was thought to be extinct. *N. lagoi* is close to *N. asturiensis* but the flowers are held horizontally on stems about 40cm. tall. We are provisionally listing this under *N. asuriensis* (not listed by us for some years). Very much a gamble for the specialist.) . . . . . (15+) E
- 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, it most resembles a white version of *N. cuatrecasasii*.) (10) E
- 694.800 : NARCISSUS BUJEI \* Spain, Cordoba, Sierra de Cabra. Among *Crataegus* & *Quercus* scrub in moist area. Ex JWB 87-13. (A trumpet-daffodil recently described from southern Spain, the extremity of distribution of this section. Thought to be a race of the mysterious *N. hispanicus* but maintained at specific level in one of the latest Spanish floras. A "garden-worthy plant", according to John : about 30cm. high with concolorous yellow flowers.) . . . . . (10) D
- 695.109 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. CITRINUS \* Spain, Picos de Europa, Covadonga. Ex JWB 00-17. (A lemon-yellow 'hoop-petticoat' from the wettest mountain-range in Spain, towering above the Bay of Biscay. Plants from this area are the latest of this section to flower (May in the UK) & are virtually evergreen both in the wild & in UK gardens.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 695.401 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. GRAELLSII \* Spain, Sierra de Guadarrama, Rascafría. JWB coll. (A distinct, dwarf race in greenish-white to pale greenish-yellow. Endemic to central Spain but neglected in literature.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 695.402 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. GRAELLSII Spain, S. de Guadarrama, Navacerrada. JWB 03-08. . . (15+) 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, upright foliage. Delightful in a pan.) (20+) B
- 696.259 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. NIVALIS \* Portugal, Serra da Estrela. Ex JWB 90-21 . . . . . (10+) C
- 696.400 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. OBESUS \* Portugal, Serra de Arrabida. Ex JWB 90-13 (Big, horizontal or ascending, deep-yellow hoop-petticoats on 10cm. stems. Dark-green, sinuous, 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
- 696.401 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. OBESUS \* Portugal, Arrifana. Ex JWB 90-07. . . . . (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

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- 696.700 : **NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM** subsp. **PRAECOX** \* Morocco, High Atlas Mts., Moulay Brahim gorge below Asni. 1000m. Humus-filled pockets on limestone boulders. (Robust, distinct race. 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 Salmon & Blanchard 185. (Vigorous, floriferous, deep yellow, dwarf hoop-petticoat with dark, thready leaves. Excellent alpine-house plant.) . (15+) B
- 699.500 : **NARCISSUS CALCICOLA** \* Portugal, Algarve, Benafin. Ex JWB 90-09. (A tidy, little relative of *N. scaberulus* in Sect. *Apodanthae*, endemic to Portugal & of very restricted distribution in the wild. Glaucous keeled leaves & 15cm. stems with 2-5 flowers with cup-shaped coronas & entirely of a rich, deep yellow. A choice species seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . (10+) E
- 699.810 : **NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) \* Morocco, Beni Arouss, between Tangier & Chefchaouen. Ex JWB 89-06. (An excellent free-flowering form. Profuse, pure-white hoop-petticoats in winter brighten the alpine-house.) (10+) C
- 699.811 : **NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) \* Spain, Puertollano, Calatrara. Ex JWB 91-17. . . . . (10+) C
- 699.812 : **NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) \* Spain, Puertollano, S of Puerto de Mestanza, Los Rehoyos. Ex JWB 99-06 (All these *N.cantabricus* variants flower at slightly different times from early winter into spring.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 699.830 : **NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** var. **FOLIOSUS** \* No data. Seed from several garden-stocks, long-cultivated under this name. These are fine plants for the alpine-house, flowering in late winter with profuse white hoop petticoats. . . . . (15+) C
- 699.845 : **NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** subsp. **MONOPHYLLUS** \* Spain, Sierra de los Filabres. Ex JWB 86-14 (John is convinced this is distinct : flowers "uniformly icy sparkling white" & single leaves, threadlike, sinuous & prostrate.) (15+) D
- 699.850 : **NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** var. **PETUNIOIDES** \* Selfed seed from the original clone of this spring-flowering taxon, described by Fernandes from material grown by John Blanchard's father. (It should have had a *clonal* name.) All will be white but some will have the distinct, flat, round corona of the parent. The name can be applied legitimately only to these . . . (10+) E
- 700.000 : **NARCISSUS CORDUBENSIS** Spain, Malaga, Serrania de Ronda, SW of Ronda. J.W. Blanchard 99-15. (A fine, scented, deep yellow jonquil, near *N. fernandesii*, with up to 3 flowers on 20-30cm. stems. Pots or the bulb-frame.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 700.002 : **NARCISSUS CORDUBENSIS** \* Spain, Cadiz, Grazalema to Ubrique. Ex J.W. Blanchard & T.Norman colls. (Scented, yellow jonquil, near *N. fernandesii*. Up to 3 flowers on 20-30cm. stems. 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 tazetta, 15-20cm. high. Listed in the past as *N. tazetta* subsp. *aureus* (it would be this in 'Flora Europaea') & *N. bertolonii primulinus*.) . (8) B
- 700.300 : **NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS** Portugal, Siqueiro near Santiago de Compostella. Ex JWB 02-01. (A little seed with field data from this recently discovered colony. This extraordinary species was once thought to be all but extinct.) . . . . . (15+) D
- 700.310 : **NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS** \* No data. Little-known in the wild but well established 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. 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 a hybrid between *N. papyraceus* & *N. assoanus*. An attractive little plant which seldom sets much seed & remains little-known in cultivation.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 700.322 : **NARCISSUS DUBIUS** \* Spain, Valencia, Alzira. Ex JWB 02-05. . . . . (10+) D
- 700.980 : **NARCISSUS EUGENIAE** \* Spain, Teruel, Montes de Tarascon above Valdolinos. 1500m. In turf. Ex JWB 87-14 (From a type-locality coll. of this dwarf, snow-melt trumpet daffodil, opening its yellow flowers on very short stems. Currently included as a subsp. of *N. pseudonarcissus* & beautifully illustrated on p. 73 of John's monograph.) . . . . . (10) D
- 701.002 : **NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** \* Portugal, Samora Correia. Ex M. Salmon 449. (From a type-locality coll.) (10+) B
- 701.003 : **NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** Spain, La Carolina, Collado de los Jardines. (An excellent yellow jonquil, distributed along the drainage of the Tagus. A poorly defined species in a confusing group. All variations are worthwhile.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 701.004 : **NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** \* Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex JWB 86-01. . . . . (15+) C
- 701.870 : **NARCISSUS JEANMONODII** (*N. bulbocodium* subsp. *nivalis* as applied by Maire in 'Flore de l'Afrique du Nord') \* Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2000m. In turf. (Previously listed under 696.200 as *N. b.* subsp. *nivalis* of Maire, this is a dwarf, snow-melt plant of the High Atlas. We have long said 'this needs a new name' but we did not anticipate anyone describing it at specific level. This is a legitimately published epithet, even if the taxon is eventually placed at a sensible subspecific level as "*N.b.* subsp. *jeanmonodii*". Anyway, this is an excellent & distinct race with broad, prostrate, glossy foliage & brilliant yellow, upward-facing flowers with much exerted anthers. An easy grower & possible outside in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 701.910 : **NARCISSUS JONQUILLA** \* Spain, Cordoba, Sierra de Cabra. Ex JWB 87-12. (An excellent yellow jonquil, which grows well outside in the open garden with Dinah Batterham (Dorset, UK). Rewarding under glass as well, of course.) . . . (10+) C

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

- 701.980 : NARCISSUS JONQUILLA var. MINOR \* Spain, Ciudad Real, SE of Almaden. Ex J.W. Blanchard 86-03 (Previously listed by us under 701.050 as *N. aff. fernandesii*, this is a splendid plant, which both John & Mike Salmon are agreed should be placed under *N. jonquilla* var. *minor*, previously considered a rather obscure entity. This was originally from an isolated colony mentioned on p.83 of John's monograph. Mike Tucker (Somerset, UK) writes "stunning" - up to 7 large flowers.) . . (10+) D
- 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, much easier to grow than *N. longispathus* & generally best outside in the UK. Differs from *N. longispathus* mainly in its white & pale yellow, bicoloured flowers. Usually about 30cm. high.) . . . . (15+) C
- 702.481 : NARCISSUS NOBILIS var. LEONENSIS \* Spain, Picos de Europa, Riaño. Ex JWB 00-01. (The imposing, western race of this large, striking trumpet daffodil, with pale-yellow to white segments around the deep yellow trumpet.) . . . . . (5) 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, if not consistently, 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
- 702.680 : NARCISSUS PANIZZIANUS \* Spain, Cadiz, near Grazalema. (An excellent, dwarf, white tazetta. The name (originally applied to a NW Italian plant) may or may not be correctly applied. Successive stems, 30cm. or less high, bearing clusters of up to 8, scented, white flowers. For decades, grown by John outside in Dorset, in a raised bed against a S-facing wall.) . (10) D
- 702.720 : NARCISSUS POPYRACEUS \* No data but from a vigorous, free-flowering clone, almost certainly originating in Morocco. (Clusters of richly scented, white flowers in late winter. Needs a hot, dry summer rest to flower well.) . . . . . (10) B
- 703.001 : NARCISSUS PEREZ-CHISCANOI \* Spain, Ciudad Real, Puebla de Don Rodrigo. Ex JWB 87-08. (A recently described central Spanish, yellow trumpet daffodil, at first thought to be the the same as *N. obvallaris* but actually quite distinct from this in its shorter, twisted, perianth-segments. Like it, however, in proving a good garden-plant in the UK so far.) . . . . . (8) D
- 703.705 : NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS \* France, Auvergne. Ex J.W. Blanchard 94-01 (For what it is worth, the general current consensus is that these should be placed under *N. bicolor* but the French populations have been called *N. pseudonarcissus* for so long that we stick with this for the present. Super little trumpet daffodils for the open garden in cool areas.) . . (10) D
- 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, as numerous as bluebells in a British wood, from which we first collected in 1962, best-known under the field-number 805. Very variable in form & colour from cream to deeper yellows.) . . (20+) B
- 705.200 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII var. RIFANUS \* Morocco, Rif Mts., Iguermalet. Ex J.W. Blanchard 89-28 (From authentic material of this delightful, pale-yellow hoop-petticoat, proving to be a good grower under glass in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 705.405 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII subsp. ALBIDUS var. ZAIANICUS \* Morocco, Zaian Mts., near Oulmes. Ex JWB 89-23. (Wild collected seed produced an amazing range of forms, like the Ifrane *N. romieuxii* population. The name is probably not worth much : pick out a pale yellow one to call *N.r.a.* var. *zaianicus*! A diversity of creams & soft citron yellows.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 705.500 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA (subsp. *rupicola*) \* Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. In turf on open slopes. (A very neat member of Sect. *Apodanthae* with flat, clear-yellow flowers & glaucous leaves. A plant of acid soils in nature, this is a rather choice, small, high altitude race and one of the last *Narcissus* to flower with us.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 705.600 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA subsp. MARVIERI \* Morocco, Middle Atlas, S of Ksar-el-Ksiba. 1700m. N-facing, limestone slope with *Quercus* & *Cedrus*. (The yellow race endemic to Morocco. Larger & flowers earlier here than the preceding but not quantifiably different. Needs quite careful watering & appreciates 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 great massifs of 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 JWB 01-05. (From type-locality material of this recently described yellow trumpet daffodil, in effect a 'split' from *N. longispathus*. This is a plant of seasonally extremely wet sites. It almost invariably has 2-3 flowers to each scape distinguishing it from *N. yepesii* from the same area.) . . . . . (10) E
- 707.200 : NARCISSUS TORTIFOLIUS Spain, Almeria, Sierra de los Filabres. 400m. JWB 02-02 (A remarkable species, described in 1977. A local endemic of hot, gypsum hills, introduced by John in 1986. Possibly closest to *N. dubius*, it may have originated by hybridization between Sections Tazetta & Jonquillae. Quite dwarf with creamy, clustered flowers & short twisted glaucous leaves, lying flat on the ground. Desirable but slow-growing & difficult to flower in cultivation in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) E

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- 707.419 : **NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS** var. **CERNUUS** (syn. subsp. *pallidulus*) \* Portugal : no further data. (From stock originally from Coimbra Botanic Garden in the 1980's. Over much of Portugal & Spain, cream to pale yellow-flowered colonies occur, sometimes varying to deeper shades & usually narrower-leaved. Just as beautiful & fastidious as the white race.) . . . (10+) C
- 708.100 : **NARCISSUS YEPESII** Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Segura. Ex JWB 01-03. (This recently described species seems to differ consistently from both *N. longispathus* and *N. seguriensis* in always having a single flower to each scape.) . . . . . (10) E
- 709.109 : **NECTAROSCORDUM TRIPEDALE** \* Armenia. (A choice & beautiful plant, rare in the wild (also recorded from a few sites in SE Turkey but we have never seen it there) and equally seldom seen in cultivation. Stems about 1m. in height carry dense, terminal umbels of numerous, large, bell-shaped flowers, basically white but veined with purple to give a bright-pink effect. Flowers much earlier than *N. siculum* & may need a dryish summer rest. Slow-growing but worth every effort.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 738.100 : **ORNITHOGALUM ARCUATUM** \* Turkey, Van, W of Yukari Narlica. 2200m. Stony alluvium in dried river bed. (A tall, handsome species, in effect a giant version of *O. narbonense*, distributed from E Turkey into NW Iran & N Iraq. Cylindrical racemes of many white flowers, with green fascia outside, on 1.5m. stems. Quite easy outside in the UK.) . . . . . (20+) B
- 827.150 : **ROMULEA BULBOCODIUM** \* No data. The form grown in the garden at Knightshayes in Devon. A very fine, vigorous, comparatively hardy form of this widespread, extremely variable, Mediterranean species. Grassy leaves & big rich-violet crocus-like flowers with yellow throats in spring. Good outside, in the S of Britain at any rate, it even does quite well here . . . . (20+) B
- 827.310 : **ROMULEA CLUSIANA** (*R. bulbocodium* complex) \* Gibraltar. Ex a J. Hulme coll. (Splendid with large flowers in rich violet with extensive yellow-orange centres. Not likely to be so good in the garden as the preceding .) . . . . . (15+) C
- 827.410 : **ROMULEA CROCEA** (*R. bulbocodium* var. *crocea*) \* Turkey, Antalya. 1100m. Damp meadow. Ex a R. & R. Wallis coll. (Bob & Rannveig's award winning form of this spectacular race, usually from below 900m. on sandy soils in small areas of SW Turkey & W Syria. Exceptional among the northern hemisphere species in its wholly yellow flowers.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 827.610 : **ROMULEA LEICHTLINIANA** (*R. bulbocodium* var. *leichtliniana*) \* No data. A race of sporadic distribution in the E Mediterranean region, usually below 600m. in oak scrub. White flowers, marked externally with purplish shading. (15+) C
- 829.505 : **ROMULEA LINARESII** subsp. **GRAECA** \* Greece, Evia. Ex Christian, Elliott & Hoog 620. (Aegean race with pointed segments to the tiny, jewel-like, concolourous, violet, crocus-like flowers. The type-race is endemic to Sicily.) . . . . (20+) B
- 830.800 : **ROMULEA REQUIENII** \* France, Corsica, W of Calvi, Pointe de Revellata. 10m. Hard, dry, gravelly areas among low, coastal maquis. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (Short prostrate leaves & almost stemless flowers wholly in a most intense violet, except for the bright yellow anthers. "A super little plant, much admired", writes Rannveig Wallis.) . . . . . (15+) D

## Scilla : several new or rare species

- 872.602 : **SCILLA AUTUMNALIS** \* Turkey, Balikesir, NE of Ayvalik. 100m. Among *Cistus* on igneous rock. (Conical racemes of bluish lilac flowers on 15cm. stems appear before the leaves in early autumn & continue over a long period.) . . . (20+) A
- 873.099 : **SCILLA** aff. **BIFOLIA** Turkey, Bitlis, SW of Van Golu. c. 1900m. In clay among deciduous *Quercus*. (This may be a new species. Many years ago, Norman Stevens collected a few bulbs in this seldom-visited corner of Turkey near the Iraq-Iran border, where it grows among the oak-scrub with *Crocus karduchorum*. On flowering, these had an increased number of perianth-segments giving them a semi-double appearance. They were given a provisional award and the cultivar name 'Norman Stevens' was suggested. Something near *S. bifolia*, which grows a very long way away, was the only suggestion as to the species. It is most unlikely that all the wild plants will be like this but it is very interesting plant from an interesting locality.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 873.210 : **SCILLA BITHYNICA** \* No data. An attractive plant for the open garden, which sows itself here in our heavy, acid clay. Native to low altitudes along the wet, Black Sea coasts of Bulgaria & NW Turkey, with 20cm. racemes of starry, blue flowers in spring. Seed from both pale-blues & whites with navy-blue anthers. They look well intermingled. . . . . (20+) A
- 873.509 : **SCILLA CILICICA** \* Turkey, Adana, Duzice. 700m. Woodland margins. Ex R. & R. Wallis 86-01. (The *Scilla* species at the E end of the Cilician Taurus in S Turkey are confusing in the wild, sometimes growing in apparently mixed colonies. This differs from the others in having about twice as many paler, lavender-blue flowers in the 20cm. high racemes.) . . . (15+) D
- 873.650 : **SCILLA GREILHEUBERI** \* Iran, Mazandaran, S of Chalus. (Previously listed as the allied *S. hohenackeri*. Paul Furse's 'Caspian Bluebell'. Early with delightful, soft violet-blue flowers with reflexed segments. Packs the crevices of large, limestone boulders in the Caspian woodlands. Hardy in the UK but the flowers are better protected from the winter-weather.) . (15+) B
- 873.709 : **SCILLA HOHENACKERI** Iran, Gilan, Talesh inland from Astara. 1000m. Light woodland. Ex BSBE 559. (The true plant from the Azerbaijan border hills, virtually unknown in gardens. Its name was misapplied to the more eastern *S. greilheuberi* in the 1960's. Foliage does not appear until spring and is still in good condition at flowering time. Brian Mathew has maintained this from his 1963 coll. & considers this to be a choicer, neater plant : "the whole appearance is more delicate.") . . . . . (10+) E
- 873.800 : **SCILLA HYACINTHOIDES** \* Turkey, Siirt, between Kurtalan & Besiri. 500m. Wet meadows & streamsides. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (Seldom seen in gardens. A tall, handsome species, occurring locally & sporadically through southern Europe to N Iraq. Stout stems up to 1m. high carry cylindrical racemes of about 100, starry, pale-margined, violet-blue flowers.) (15+) B

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

- 874.250 : *SCILLA LEEPII* Turkey, SE of Kahramanmaras. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A seldom-collected, little species endemic to the upper drainage of the Tigris. Up to 6, usually single-flowered, slender, 5cm. scapes rise from each bulb to carry flowers with pale lilac-blue segments with darker midribs. A much slower & less enthusiastic grower here than *S. melaina*. As with several taxa listed here, we are at a loss to identify this positively. The genus is taxonomically a difficult one & very poorly treated.) . (15+) D
- 874.309 : *SCILLA LIBANOTICA* \* Lebanon, E of Beirut, Tarchich. Damp, shady, rock crevices. Ex R.& R.Wallis 99-04. (A fine species, little, if at all, known in cultivation until this introduction. Very large, pale-blue flowers.) . . . . . (10+) E
- 874.400 : *SCILLA LILIO-HYACINTHUS* \* France, Hautes-Pyrenees, N of Col du Pourtalet. 1500m. Deciduous woodland. Easy in the garden in the UK. Lush, glossy leaves always attract attention. 30cm. racemes of soft-blue starss.) . . . . . (15+) A
- 874.800 : *SCILLA LITARDIERI* \* Bosnia & Hercegovina, above Dubrovnik to Trebinje. 500m. Fragmented limestone. (Heads of starry, pale-blue flowers on 20cm. stems. A lovely plant, local in nature but hardy in a sunny site in the UK.) . . . . . (15+) A
- 875.000 : *SCILLA MELAINA* \* Turkey, Hatay, E of Belen. 1300m. Fissures on & at base of limestone cliffs. (A beautiful plant, more or less endemic to the Amanus Mts., the southernmost point of central Turkey, running into Syria. Still little known in gardens but excellent & trouble-free under glass here. Seems quite hardy in the UK & may even prove a fine garden-plant. Possibly closest to *S. mischtschenkoana* (*S. tubergeniana*) but with several prussian-blue flowers on 20cm. stems in early spring.) . (15+) C
- 875.200 : *SCILLA MESSENIACA* \* Greece, Messinia, S of Kardamili. 30m. Shaded limestone rocks. (Local & confined to the tail-end of the Taigetos but seems totally temperature-hardy here. Racemes of pale-blue, starry flowers. 20cm.) . . . . . (15+) B
- 875.509 : *SCILLA MONOPHYLLOS* \* Spain, Cadiz, between Alcala & Ubrique. Cork oak woodland. Ex R.& R.Wallis 91-06 (A little, 10cm. tall species with a solitary, lanceolate leaf & racemes of up to 20, starry, mid-blue flowers.) . . . . . (10+) C
- 875.605 : *SCILLA MORRISII* \* Cyprus, Paphos district. 700m. Moist, shaded crevices & banks, under *Quercus*. Ex D. Meikle 4015. (A very local Cyprus endemic, being successfully maintained in cultivation. About 10 cm. high, erect racemes of 3-5, campanulate flowers in milky-white tinged with lilac & with pale-blue anthers. Attractive & no great problem to grow.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 876.501 : *SCILLA PERSICA* \* Turkey, Batman, between Catakopru & Sason. Sandy clay. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (A fine plant, which should be growable outside in the UK. It usually inhabits subalpine meadows which are very wet in spring &, in Turkey, only occurs around here into Siirt. In NW Iran, it can contribute to a magnificent spectacle, growing in huge numbers in marshy meadows with the purple-red orchids & gladioli. Up to 50cm. high with racemes of up to 50 blue flowers.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 876.502 : *SCILLA PERSICA* Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 1800m. Among long grasses in wet hay-meadow. . . (15+) C
- 876.810 : *SCILLA PERUVIANA* \* No data. A very handsome, variable, low-altitude W Mediterranean species, usually quite hardy & easily grown in any good soil in a warm, sunny border in the UK. Big, wide racemes of rich violet-blue flowers carried on stout, 50cm. stems in late spring from basal rosettes of broadly lanceolate leaves. . . . . (15+) A
- 877.559 : *SCILLA ROSENI* Georgia, Bakuriani area, Tskhra-tskharo pass. 2300m. Alpine meadows. (Wild seed of this beautiful, high altitude, snow-melt species. Not the easiest to grow at low elevations, appearing very late with us and resenting high temperatures & summer drought. Very large pale-blue flowers with segments reflexing like an *Erythronium* flower.) (15+) E
- 877.750 : *SCILLA SIBERICA* subsp. *TAURICA* \* Turkey, Adana, N of Saimbeyli. 1300m. Ex R.& R. Wallis 93-33. (A beautiful, little plant which seems to fit into Speta's recently described taxon : listed last year under population ref. 874.030.) . (15+) D
- 878.000 : *SCILLA VERNA* \* Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, SW of Hoyos de Espino. 1700m. Moist turf on open slopes. (Racemes of starry, lilac-blue flowers with blue-purple anthers. A montane, snow-melt form of this W European species.) . . . (15+) A
- R.& R.Wallis 96-28 : *SCILLA* SP. \* Syria, NW of Misyaf. 890m. N-facing, rocky terraces near cultivated fields & on rocky outcrops. (A very handsome plant, which may well prove to be an undescribed species. Beautiful, deep blue flowers with reflexed segments (like *S. rosenii* or *S. greilhuberi*), a characteristic not noted on any species recorded from this area.) . . . . (10+) E
- 933.000 : *STERNBERGIA CANDIDA* \* Turkey, Mugla, SE of Fethiye. 1100m. Limestone crevices, ledges & talus on steep slopes with sparse *Cedrus*. (A unique plant in this otherwise yellow-flowered genus, discovered by Oleg Polunin in 1976 & described in 1979. Robust with narrowly, strap-shaped, grey-green leaves & large, scented, pure-white flowers on 10cm. stems in winter to early spring. Not difficult if protected by a bulb-frame or alpine-house in the UK, though fully temperature-hardy.) . . . . . (8) D
- 933.100 : *STERNBERGIA CLUSIANA* (*S. macrantha*) Turkey, Malatya, above Darica. 1800m. Deep volcanic soil on steep igneous slope. (Wide, twisting, grey-green leaves appear in spring after the autumn display of stemless, rich-yellow goblets, larger than *S. lutea*. This is a temperature-hardy species from continental climates, distributed very locally from Turkey & W Syria to Iran, but it needs hot dry conditions, when dormant in summer, to flower well, so bulb-frame in the UK.) . . . . . (8) D
- 933.620 : *STERNBERGIA SICULA* \* No data. One of the finest of autumn-flowering bulbs. Great, rich-yellow, crocus-like goblets rising in short stems before or with the narrow, strap-shaped, dark green leaves. For a dry, sunny site in the UK . . . . (10) C

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# Tulipa : an expanding range

- 969.205 : TULIPA ARMENA (var. *armena*) \* Turkey, Gumushane, Kose Dag. 1900m. Steep, open, gravelly slopes. (The eastern, NE Turkish, race of this magnificent scarlet tulip. Separated from the next & *T. julia* mainly on the characters of the hairs of the bulb-tunics, these are all highly variable in the external colours of their red flowers & the internal markings.) . . . . (15+) C
- 969.252 : TULIPA ARMENA var. LYCICA \* Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1400m. Steep, limestone slopes. (The western race. Expect this to have absolutely stunning red flowers with central black blotches & glaucous, undulate leaves. 15cm.) (15+) B
- 969.460 : TULIPA BIFLORIFORMIS \* No data. Originally from the Göteborg Botanic Garden stock of this Central Asian species. Distinct, dwarf, dainty & attractive with multi-flowered stems carrying many, starry, white, yellow-centred flowers. (15+) C
- 969.475 : TULIPA BINUTANS Original stock from Duschanbe Botanic Garden in Tadjikistan many years ago . . . . . (10+) C
- 969.600 : TULIPA CRETICA \* Greece, Crete, Hania, Akrotiri NE of Hania. 100m. Terra rossa. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (A little tulip, endemic to Crete, best appreciated in an alpine-house pot. Its diminutive stature easily separates it from other Cretan tulips. Starry white flowers, tinged with pink & grey-green outside & with yellow bases, on stems about 10cm. high.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 969.601 : TULIPA CRETICA \* Greece, Crete, Mt. Dikti, E face. (Norman Stevens' pale-pink, non-stoloniferous form of this dainty Cretan endemic, coveted by those who have seen it. You have to grow this form from seed for a good increase.) . . (15+) E
- 969.609 : TULIPA DASYSTEMON \* Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, upper Kugart valley. (A high altitude species, quite distinct from commercial stocks sold under this name. Dwarf with yellow and white flowers. Distinctive grey foliage.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 969.650 : TULIPA DUBIA \* Uzbekistan, NE of Tashkent, Beldersai near Chingan. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (The true species with 2-3, broad, greyish leaves with wavy margins, sometimes purple-tinged. Yellow flowers, suffused with red on the backs of the segments, but it can vary to orange. In the confusing complex around *T. kaufmanniana*.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 969.651 : TULIPA DUBIA \* Uzbekistan, Kurama range. (Distinct from the above & other material currently in cultivation : later-flowering with larger flowers with more tapered yellow perianth-segments banded with orange on the exterior.) . . . (10+) D
- 969.871 : TULIPA aff. FOSTERIANA \* Tadjikistan. No further data. A magnificent, large, scarlet tulip, originally from material received by Norman Stevens from Duschanbe botanic garden in bygone days as *T. victoris*. . . . . (10+) B
- 969.960 : TULIPA HISSARICA \* Tadjikistan, N of Varzob. Ex RM 82-59 (A delightful, dwarf species, flowering very early, with up to 4, starry, yellow flowers, tinted with bronze on the outside, on 10cm. stems.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 970.220 : TULIPA HUNGARICA \* No data. Seed from a plant grown as the S Bulgarian *T. urumoffii* (which is probably the same as *T. rhodopea*) but which is a little robust for this and may be nearer to *T. hungarica*. These SE European tulips, like others in the *T. gesnerana* group, are confusing. This is about 25cm high with fine yellow flowers, sometimes with a red fleck. . . (10+) D
- 970.300 : TULIPA ILIENSIS \* No data. A neat, little tulip from Central Asia, in the group around *T. kolpakowskiana*. Smaller even than *T. cretica*. Flowers with greenish-rimmed, rosy-carmine exteriors open to flat, yellow stars. . . . . (10+) C
- 970.401 : TULIPA aff. JULIA \* Turkey, Hakkari, Zab gorge S of Hakkari. 1300m. Steep stony slope. (Does not match the *T. julia* populations higher up the Zab at Bagisli. Scarlet with or without the central, black blotch rimmed with yellow.) . . . (10+) C
- 970.610 : TULIPA MICHELIANA No data. The stunning, short-stemmed, scarlet tulip of NE Iran & S Turkestan with glaucous, wavy-edged, maroon striped foliage. Not always the easiest species to grow and maintain in the UK. . . . . (10) E
- 970.710 : TULIPA POLYCHROMA \* No data. From several forms of this dwarf species, 'lumped' under *T. biflora* by some. A finer plant than commercial *T. biflora* with big yellow-centred white flowers, usually pink-backed, on short stems. . . . . (15+) B
- 971.250 : TULIPA SCARDICA \* No data. From the Göteborg Botanical Garden stock of this species from Macedonia and Albania. It is considered in 'Flora Europaea' to be synonymous with the more southern, Greek *T. boeotica*. Wavy edged basal foliage and stems up to 30cm. tall with scarlet flowers, with a yellow-edged, black blotch inside. A splendid thing. . . . . (10+) C
- 971.410 : TULIPA SPRENGERI \* No data. Found last century near Amasya in N Turkey & now thought to be extinct in the wild. Very much alive in cultivation. The best garden-plant in the genus for the UK, often sowing itself freely. Likes a good, heavy, slightly alkaline soil. Elegant, scarlet-orange, olive-green-backed flowers in June, later than any other. . . . . (20+) A
- 971.775 : TULIPA aff. SYSTOLA \* Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj to Hamadan. 2050m. Ex N. Stevens 1885. (A magnificent scarlet tulip from the same site as our collection, JJA 16911, listed under this field-number in 2000.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 971.800 : TULIPA TSCHIMGANICA \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chingan area. (A gorgeous thing, whose ancestry may have involved *T. kaufmanniana* & *T. dubia*, with which it sometimes grows alongside the melting snow-patches. Utterly distinct in its yellow flowers with central markings of cerise-red, which can vary from a fleck to a blotch almost covering each segment.) . (10) C
- 972.109 : TULIPA VVEDENSKIYI \* Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (Endemic to the southern slopes of the Chatkal & northern slopes of the Kuramin ranges surrounding the Angren valley along the border with Tadjikistan. Extremely undulate foliage & brilliant red flowers on short stems, only about 15cm. in height.) . . . . . (15+) B

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## Species from North America : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

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- 1.470.601 : **KUMLIENIA HYSTRICULA** Cal., Plumas Co., North Fork Feather River Canyon, near Storrie Bridge. 600m. Wet moss-sheets on west-facing granite cliffs. G. Greger coll. (Munz went along with Gray's original description of this delightful little buttercup as *Ranunculus hystriculus* but the latest Californian flora follows Greene and splits it into a separate genus. Suit yourselves but it does differ from other buttercups in several features. The rounded leaves are crenate or lobed and the flowers are carried away from the basal rosettes on decumbent stems of about 15cm. The large white petaloid sepals are the prominent feature, surrounding the central cluster of stamens and small, yellow-green, gland-like petals or honey-leaves, as in *Helleborus*. The species is endemic to vernal wet granites in the coniferous forest zone of the Sierra Nevada, where, according to Dwight Ripley, "it is so local that collectors have been known to spend a lifetime in that range without ever setting eyes on it." It was once successfully grown from a Wayne Roderick coll. and exhibited (gaining a PC) in the UK by Joy Hulme. Joy tells us she would recommend a rich very well-drained soil and she thinks she lost it through the plant becoming over-dried in summer. As its habitat dries in late spring, it goes dormant, leaving little trace behind. Seedlings may behave like *Anemone biflora* and go dormant at the cotyledon stage in the first year. "Definitely in the category of Minor Treasures" says Dwight. "A little charmer" says Joy.) . . . (30+) D
- 1.260.100 : **CORYDALIS CASEANA** (subsp. *caseana*) Cal., Plumas Co., Red Rock Spring. 2300m. G. Greger coll. (The type-race of this giant, wet-growing species, about 1m. high with racemes of many pale-pink or white flowers, tipped with purple-black, above clumps of dissected, glaucous foliage. We unsuccessfully tried to distribute seed from the more eastern *C. caseana* subsp. *brandegei* in the past. We try again with this freshly collected seed stored slightly moist at variable temperatures.) . (15+) D
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## Species from Eastern Asia : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

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- 4.044.010 : **ANEMONE OBTUSILOBA** from BLUE FORM \* No data. From a good, rich blue form of this very variable, buttercup-like perennial, widespread in meadow habitats through the Himalayas from Pakistan to Burma, between 2000 & 4300m. Like a bright-blue buttercup with decumbent flower stems rising to 15cm. from close clumps of leaves, in this case, hairless, deeply cut and bright shining green. With a little encouragement this has sown itself happily in our gravel-surfaced peat-bed . (10+) C
- 4.044.015 : **ANEMONE OBTUSILOBA** from WHITE FORM \* Pure-white with a hint of inky-blue outside. . . . . (10+) D
- 4.045.007 : **ANEMONE RIVULARIS** \* China, Yunnan. Ex ACE 1698. (A lovely, 60cm. high meadow-plant, widespread from Kashmir to Yunnan.. Long-stalked, cup-shaped flowers, white inside & heavily tinged with purplish-blue outside.) . (15+) B
- 4.045.150 : **ANEMONE RUPESTRIS** \* No data. From a R. McBeath coll. (A charming little plant, like a miniature *A. obtusiloba*, with clumps of finely cut, bright green, parsley-like leaves and a succession of flowers on 15cm. decumbent, radiating stems appearing throughout the summer but peaking in late spring & early autumn. Like *A. obtusiloba* it can vary to yellow or purplish but this seed is from a form which is pure white inside & outside the flower. For a moist site in the peat garden or in peaty scree. Not to be confused with fellow-Himalayan *A. rupicola*, unrelated and with woolly seed-heads.) . . . . . (10+) D
- 4.250.610 : **DAPHNE GIRALDII** \* No data. Beautiful, deciduous shrub, 60cm. high, from W China, in Shaanxi & Gansu. Clusters of fragrant, rich yellow flowers in late spring. Temperamental but can thrive on soils from limy clay to acid sand.. . . (8) C

## Lilium : stem-bulbils of Chinese trumpet lilies

Sorry we can only legitimately send bulbils of these lilies, in our autumn before they start growing, to customers in the UK & elsewhere in the European Union. The stocks of all these are quite recently introduced from China and none shows any signs of virus at present.

- 4.519.709 : **LILIUM LEUCANTHUM** \* China, Yunnan. 1100m. (Latest to flower with 1 or 2, huge, horizontal, white trumpets, suffused with yellow-green outside and with orange-brown anthers, on 1.5m stems. The following two are the the only two trumpet lilies cited as having stem-bulbils in 'Flora of China'. We list this under the name received, as it otherwise matches the description of *L. leucanthum*. If it is not this species, it may be "Henry's pale Chinese form" of *L. sulphureum* but it is very different in aspect to 4.522.309. The Chinese trumpet lilies have been greatly confused for about 100 years. We fear the latest account does not elucidate the situation much : none of these keys-out precisely and the detailed descriptions all overlap in characters. These are all, however, horticulturally most distinct and flower at different times.) . . . . . (6 stem-bulbils : EU customers only) D
- 4.521.909 : **LILIUM SARGENTIAE** \* China, Yunnan. 1300m. (A magnificent, trumpet lily with purplish, 1.5m. stems carrying about 12, large, very fragrant flowers, pure-white, shading to yellow in their throats inside & rose-purple suffused with green & brown tints outside. Earliest to flower. For a sheltered site in a rich, lime-free soil.) . (6 stem-bulbils : EU customers only) D
- 4.522.309 : **LILIUM SULPHUREUM** (*L. myriophyllum*) \* China, Yunnan. (Erect stems, about 3m. high with us, clad in many, narrow, short, rather stiff, dark green leaves, carry a compact head of about 15, long trumpets with strongly recurved tips. Almost uniformly soft, rich yellow without any external purplish tinge in this form.) . . . . . (5 stem-bulbils : EU customers only) D

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- 5.040.009 : ANOPTERUS GLANDULOSA No data. Fresh seed from this very beautiful, erect, Tasmanian endemic shrub, closely related to the S. American genus *Escallonia* but with toothed, leathery, evergreen foliage & terminal racemes of cup-shaped, white, sometimes pink-tinged, flowers resembling a larger-flowered *Clethra arborea*. It has been successfully grown outside in the UK in the coastal areas of the SW. It needs an equable, moist climate, some shade and a humus-rich, acid soil. . . . . (30+) C
- 5.120.009 : BELLENDENA MONTANA Tasmania, near Lake Esperance. M. Harvey coll. (An attractive, monotypic genus in *Proteaceae* endemic to Tasmania. A low montane shrub, between 20 & 60cm. high, for a low-nutrient soil.) . . . . . (15+) C
- 5.124.012 : BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA f. FRUCTU-ALBO \* Tasmania, Mt. Wellington, Ridgeway. M. Harvey coll. (A charming small, evergreen climber in *Pittosporaceae*, endemic to Tasmania. Elongated, greenish yellow, tubular bells are followed by large white fruits instead of the usual dark blue. Easy to grow & hardy in a sheltered site in the S of the UK.) . . . (20+) B
- 5.125.001 : BLANDFORDIA PUNICEA (*B. marginata*) Tasmania, Cockle Creek. M. Harvey coll. (A Tasmanian endemic, possibly the hardiest in this small Australian genus in *Liliaceae*. Worth trying in milder parts of the UK. Racemes of up to 25, tubular flowers, in scarlet tipped with orange-yellow, on 60cm. stems from tufts of narrow, leathery, dark-green leaves.) . . . (30+) C

## Clematis : fresh seed from New Zealand species

- 5.250.010 : CLEMATIS AFOLIATA No data. Interlacing, rush-like, green stems & fragrant, white flowers. . . . . (20+) C
- 5.250.910 : CLEMATIS FOETIDA No data. Soft-green flowered forest species. Like the others dioecious. . . . . (20+) C
- 5.250.959 : CLEMATIS FORSTERI No data. Evergreen climber. Large panicles of lemon-scented, yellow flowers. . . (20+) C
- 5.251.950 : CLEMATIS MARATA No data. All these are originally from the hardiest South Island populations. . . . (20+) C
- 5.252.200 : CLEMATIS PANICULATA (*C. indivisa*) (A beautiful, vigorous, evergreen, New Zealand endemic climber, found in both main islands. Big panicles of unisexual, white flowers, up to 10cm. across with pink anthers on male plants.) . (20+) C
- 5.252.300 : CLEMATIS PETRIEI No data. Slender climber with panicles of yellow-green flowers. . . . . (20+) C
- 5.300.101 : DIANELLA TASMANICA Tasmania, Mt. Wellington, Ridgeway. M. Harvey coll. (This *Phormium*-relative from moist woodland is hardy in the UK in a sheltered, shady place. Stoloniferous clumps of tough, leathery, bright-green foliage about 1m. tall with panicles of pale-blue flowers, developing into the most striking, glossy, violet-blue berries.) . . . . . (20+) C
- 5.421.050 : GEUM TALBOTIANUM Tasmania, Mt. Sprent above Strathgordon. 1200m. Shaded crevices & between boulders in summit area. M. Harvey coll. (Only known from a few small colonies on the tops of a few mountains in cold, wet, windy SW Tasmania, where it "often ascends vertical cracks in rocks for several metres". Ken Gillanders writes that it "must rank as one of our most beautiful and difficult alpine plants." Clumps of wrinkled, kidney-shaped foliage, matted with hairs above & below, send up 15cm. stems with large, pure-white flowers, 5cm. across, "the outer rows of stamens being reddish brown and greatly enhancing the flower." Definitely a plant which should be grown shaded, outside in UK summers ; alpine-house in winter.) . . . (15+) E
- 5.470.000 : ISOPHYSIS TASMANICA Australia, Tasmania, Mt. Sprent above Strathgordon. 1200m. Crevices & between boulders in summit area. M. Harvey coll. (A spectacular Tasmanian endemic alpine, usually placed in *Iridaceae*, sometimes in *Liliaceae*, sometimes in its own family, *Isophysideae*. Densely tufted, 15cm. fans of stiff, grassy basal leaves. Wide open stars up to 8cm. across on 20cm. stems. Glossy, deep purple-red, equal segments surround the yellow anthers. We suggest a lime-free, peaty, sandy compost with plenty water in summer (this area has a very high rainfall), when it might be best outside. It will be better with alpine-house protection in winter but this collection should be temperature-hardy in the UK. It is a real challenge to collect a little seed : "the wallabies eat the flowers and seed pods so that only on the most precipitous crags can good seed be found." . . (20+) E
- 5.730.700 : PATERSONIA FRAGILIS (*P. glauca*) Tasmania, Lake Esperance, Cockle Creek. M. Harvey coll. (The one species in this attractive genus of the *Iridaceae*, which is near-hardy in the UK. Iris-like clumps of foliage & purple-blue flowers opening flat with 3, showy segments. About 30cm. high, this should succeed outside in milder parts of the UK.) . . . . . (20+) C
- 5.830.200 : RICHEA PANDANIFOLIA Tasmania, Hartz Mts. M. Harvey coll. (This & the next belong to a small, almost wholly Tasmanian genus, in *Epacridaceae* but somewhat resembling *Cordyline* in its foliage. Worth trying in full sun in a moist, lime-free soil. This is a large shrub, the tallest of the genus, up to about 9m. high with heads of arching, 1m. leaves & huge, branched panicles of creamy white flowers. May be possible in milder areas of South & West of the UK.) . . . . . (30+) B
- 5.830.301 : RICHEA SCOPARIA Tasmania, Hartz Mts., near Lake Esperance. M. Harvey coll. (Ascending to over 1300m., this is the only species of proven hardiness in the UK : it grows well on the rock-garden at the RBG Edinburgh. Most British stock seems to be derived from the H.F. Comber coll. of 1930. We seem to have but one colour-form but he describes the flowers varying in "white, pale or deep pink, red or maroon." It can form wide dense hummocks about 1m. high in exposed montane sites. Short, rigid, linear leaves cover the stems and the flowers are close-packed into stiff, terminal racemes. Low-nutrient, acid soil.) (30+) C

- 6.360.001 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN LEAVES, RED FLOWERS ..... (15+) C
- 6.360.003 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN LEAVES, WHITE FLOWERS ..... (15+) C
- 6.360.006 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PATTERNED LEAVES, PINK FLOWERS ..... (15+) B
- 6.360.010 : CYCLAMEN COUM from PLAIN & PATTERNED LEAVES, ALL COLOURS. .... (20+) A
- 6.360.050 : CYCLAMEN COUM from SILVER & PEWTER LEAVES From pale-pink & white-flowered, silvery-leaved forms, including those circulating as 'Blush' & white-flowered 'Maurice Dryden'. Beautiful, hardy, winter-foliage plants .. (15+) D
- 6.362.050 : CYCLAMEN GRAECUM from SILVER-LEAVED FORMS ..... (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, invalid name ..... (10+) C
- 6.364.051 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from WHITE APOLLO (also now distributed as 'Artemis') From a white-flowered selection developed from the Bowles' plant with intricately silver-patterned leaves, often pink-flushed when young. (15+) D
- 6.364.057 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from APOLLO-TYPE, ARROWHEAD LEAVES ..... (15+) D
- 6.364.099 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from ROSENTEPPICH The German strain developed for rich, deep-pink flower colour, which has given rise to some outstanding deeper coloured seedlings, like Phil Cornish's 'Ruby Glow' ..... (15+) C
- 6.364.100 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from RUBY GLOW From a selection for the deepest flower colour. .. (10+) D
- 6.364.140 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER ARROWS Long, narrow, silvered, arrow-head leaves. . (10+) D
- 6.364.150 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER CLOUD Leaves suffused with a white mist. .... (10+) D
- 6.364.160 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SILVER LEAVES Various selections, distinct from above. .... (10+) D
- 6.364.180 : CYCLAMEN HEDERIFOLIUM from SCENTED FLOWERS Originally collected by Tom Blanchard, John's father, near Thessaloniki in N Greece in the early part of last century. We cannot smell the scent but many others can.. . . (15+) B
- 6.366.010 : CYCLAMEN MIRABILE from 'TILEBARN NICHOLAS' Dark-central area on leaves with a brilliant silver surround, luminous, bright pink in autumn. One of the finest of Peter Moore's outstanding selections for leaf-colour ..... (10+) E
- 6.380.000 : CYCLAMEN X WELLENSIEKII from PINK FORM (*C. cypricum* x *C. libanoticum*) From an improbable hybrid made in Wageningen, Holland, in 1969 between two very different-looking species, one flowering in autumn and the other in spring. Usually a vigorous plant, more or less intermediate in appearance between the parents, flowering from November to February. This seed is from a pink-flowered form closer to *C. libanoticum*. Seedlings from both of these will, of course, vary. .... (10+) E
- 6.380.001 : CYCLAMEN X WELLENSIEKII from WHITE FORM From a clone more like *C. cypricum*.. .... (10+) E

## Hellebores :another excellent year for hybrid seed

### SPECIAL 2003 COLLECTION OF SEED FROM NAMED CLONES

Five packets of seed : from 'Aquarius', 'Cassandra', 'Cosmos', 'Orion', and 'Titania', at a list price of £17.50 or \$25 or €25,

For only £15 or \$20 or € 20

### A COLLECTION OF HELLEBORE SEED IN COLOUR CATEGORIES

Six packets from pinks, purples, creams, *H.o. guttatus* types, 'Zodiac-types' and *H. torquatus* hybrids at a list price of £16 or \$25

For only £10 or \$15 or €15

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

# Hellebores : seed from named clones & colour categories

- 6.564.003 : HELLEBORUS from 'ANDROMEDA' An excellent large, bowl-shaped, crimson-purple with a slight, blue bloom. Bronze-tinged nectaries and cauline leaves. An extremely late-flowering plant, opening after all others here . . . . . (15+) D
- 6.564.008 : HELLEBORUS from 'AQUARIUS' A most distinct, floriferous 'Zodiac' type : rose-pink outside, paler inside with a diffuse zone of small, crimson speckles. Of distinct appearance with large, flat flowers carried on long pedicels . . . . (15+) D
- 6.564.015 : HELLEBORUS from 'CASSANDRA' A very rich black-purple of vigorous disposition, forming good clumps. Not particularly outstanding as an individual flower but somehow one visitors to our garden always home into. . . . . (15+) D
- 6.564.016 : HELLEBORUS from 'CASSIOPEIA' A lush-leaved, vigorous clone picked out by Amy Doncaster from a bed of seedlings flowering at Buckshaw Gardens in the 1970's. Soft shell-pink delicately tinged with green & cream. . . . (15+) D
- 6.564.018 : HELLEBORUS from 'CITRON' From one of the best-known Helen Ballard yellows. Not actually any yellower than others like 'Sirius' & 'Orion' but with the characteristic Ballard shape : rounded flowers with overlapping sepals. . . . (15+) E
- 6.564.029 : 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
- 6.564.025 : HELLEBORUS from 'ELECTRA' Eric Smith thought highly of this seedling from 'Early Purple' (*H. atrorubens* of gardens), often thought to be sterile. A not too special purple to us but interesting, vigorous, floriferous and early . . (15+) C
- 6.564.033 : HELLEBORUS from 'INCA' Some *H. torquatus* influence in this slate-purple with dull, crimson-black cauline leaves. Fine, rounded flowers with yellow-green nectaries but not quite so vigorous here as we had hoped at first. . . . . (15+) E
- 6.564.045 : HELLEBORUS from 'MAIA' From an excellent clone, the only one we have named for a decade. Vigorous with large, bowl-shaped white flowers strikingly marked on the interior with a crimson flash at the base of each sepal.. . . . (15+) E
- 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
- 6.564.060 : HELLEBORUS from 'PHILIP BALLARD' Only a few clones named by Helen Ballard merited the hype surrounding her plants. This is one. Very robust with very large, rounded flowers in blue-bloomed maroon-black.. . . . (15+) E
- 6.564.070 : HELLEBORUS from 'SIRIUS' One of Eric Smith's earliest seedlings, named in the 1970's, this remains a magnificent, vigorous clone. Large, green-tinged primrose-yellow flowers surrounded by a ruff of bright-green cauline leaves. . . (15+) D
- 6.564.080 : HELLEBORUS from 'TITANIA' Jenny's favourite hellebore. A *H. torquatus* hybrid with little, rounded, cup-shaped flowers, creamy green inside but covered with tiny reddish dots outside to give a misty mushroom-colour. . . . . (15+) D
- 6.564.090 : HELLEBORUS from 'ZULEIKA' Large, cup-shaped, *H. torquatus*-like flowers on stout stems. Red-purple with a blue bloom outside. Chalky green-white, flushed marginally with crimson. Dense zone of tiny crimson speckles, inside. . (15+) E
- 6.564.170 : 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
- 6.564.140 : HELLEBORUS from UNMARKED CLEAR-PINKS Speckle-free in shades from soft-rose to shell-pink. (15+) C
- 6.564.142 : HELLEBORUS from DEEP ROSE-PINK FLOWERED HYBRIDS Dusky, satiny, antique, rose shades (15+) D
- 6.564.150 : HELLEBORUS from PURPLE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS From good plum and purple shades . . . . . (15+) C
- 6.564.151 : HELLEBORUS from SELECTED PURPLES From unnamed clones many better than their parents. . . . (15+) D
- 6.564.170 : HELLEBORUS from H. TORQUATUS HYBRIDS From 'Ariel', 'Miranda', 'Pluto', 'Titania' & 'Zuleika', close to or derived from *H. torquatus*. Mostly with smallish, early, cup-shaped flowers & much-cut, deciduous foliage. . . . . (15+) D
- 6.564.180 : HELLEBORUS from WHITE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS From unspotted whites, usually green-tinged . . (15+) C
- 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 this year as we have planted up a bank with new seedlings from selected parents. These are now flowering well with some excellent new clones, which have not been selected out, so all have gone into 'mixed'. . . . . (20+) C

Extra large packets of seed from hybrids of all colours . . . . . (80+) F

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