

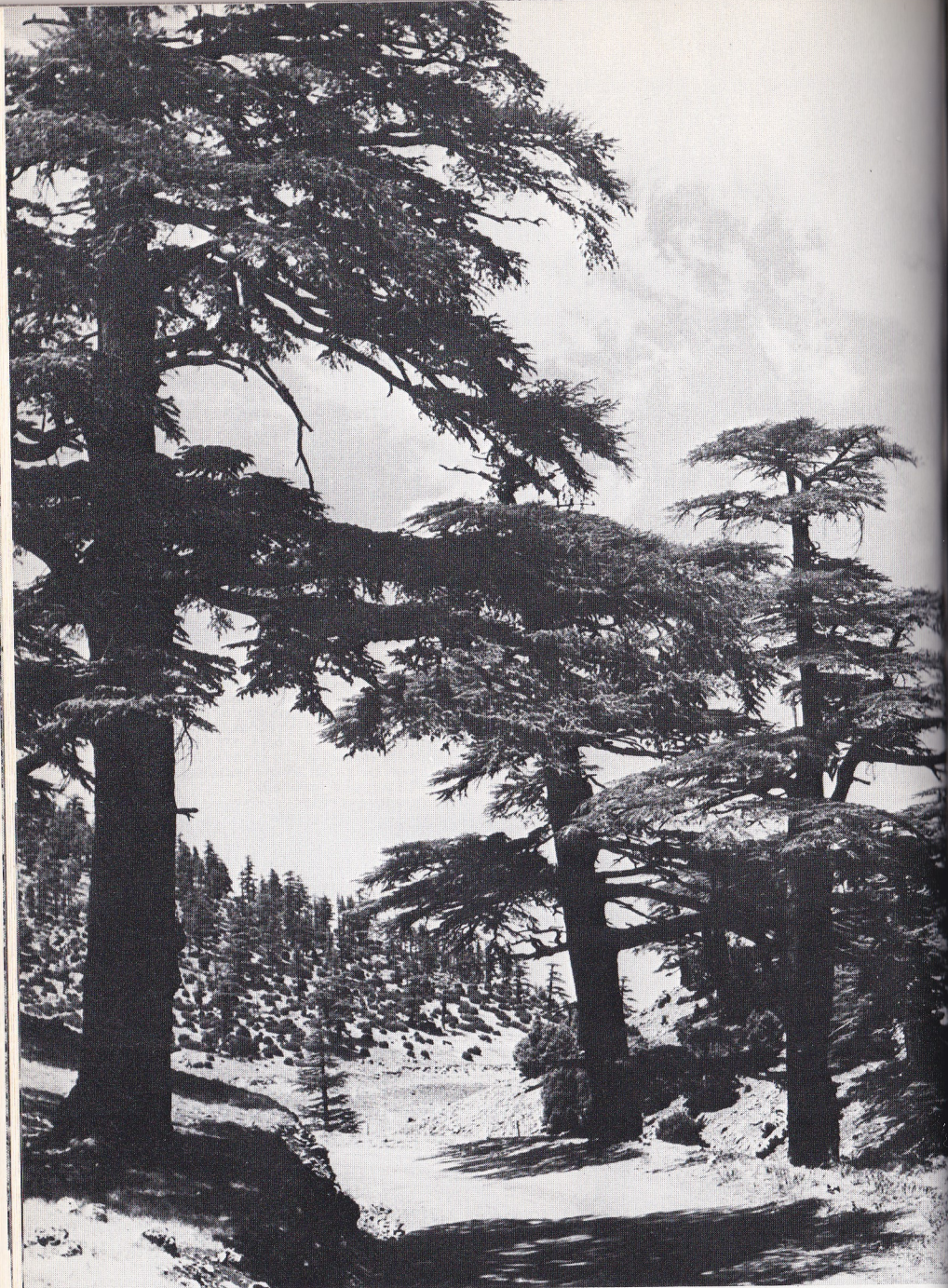
Odontospermum maritimum (right) is a very attractive perennial composite with golden flowers. It is a dwarf shrub found on rough ground at coastal localities. The buds are reddish-brown and flowering commences in February and extends into early summer.

The Squirting Cucumber, *Ecballium elaterium* (below), is the only species in the genus which is related to *Cucumis* (melons and cucumbers). It produces its yellow and white flowers over a long flowering season that extends through spring and summer. The flowers are followed by swollen hairy fruit which hang down when ripe and are spectacular in that they explode their seeds outwards when touched. This plant is commonly found on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco.

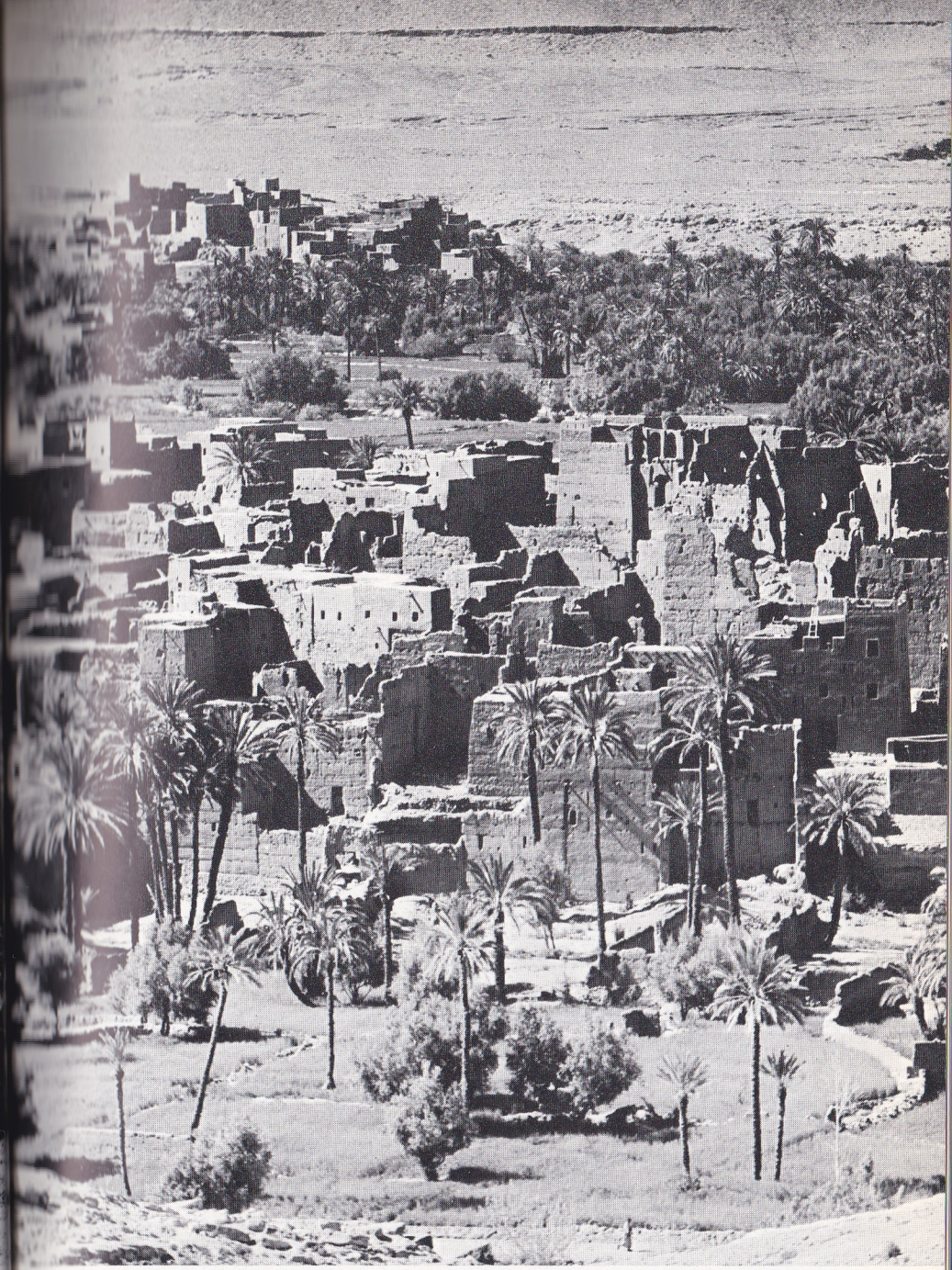


Villosis italicus (*G. segetum*) (upper left) is a very colourful but serious cornfield weed. It is found throughout Morocco, except above the frost line, and is associated with primitive agriculture. It multiplies both by its hard unwinged seeds and by the prolific production of large cormlets which may produce the characteristic carmine pink flowers in the first season after germinating. *Ornithogalum arabicum* (upper right) is one of the most handsome members of this large genus. In April it carries a dense flat-topped head of large fragrant cream flowers with striking black centres. *O. arabicum* is a characteristic plant of open grassland and is common in the north, west and centre of Morocco. Of the many species of *Convolvulus* found in Morocco (including some shrubby ones), *C. mauritanicus* (below) is one of the best. It is a prostrate perennial with soft white hairs which starts to bloom in March. The flowers are a rich mauve with lined white throats. In April the plants are so covered with blossoms that whole hillsides may be turned a violet-blue.





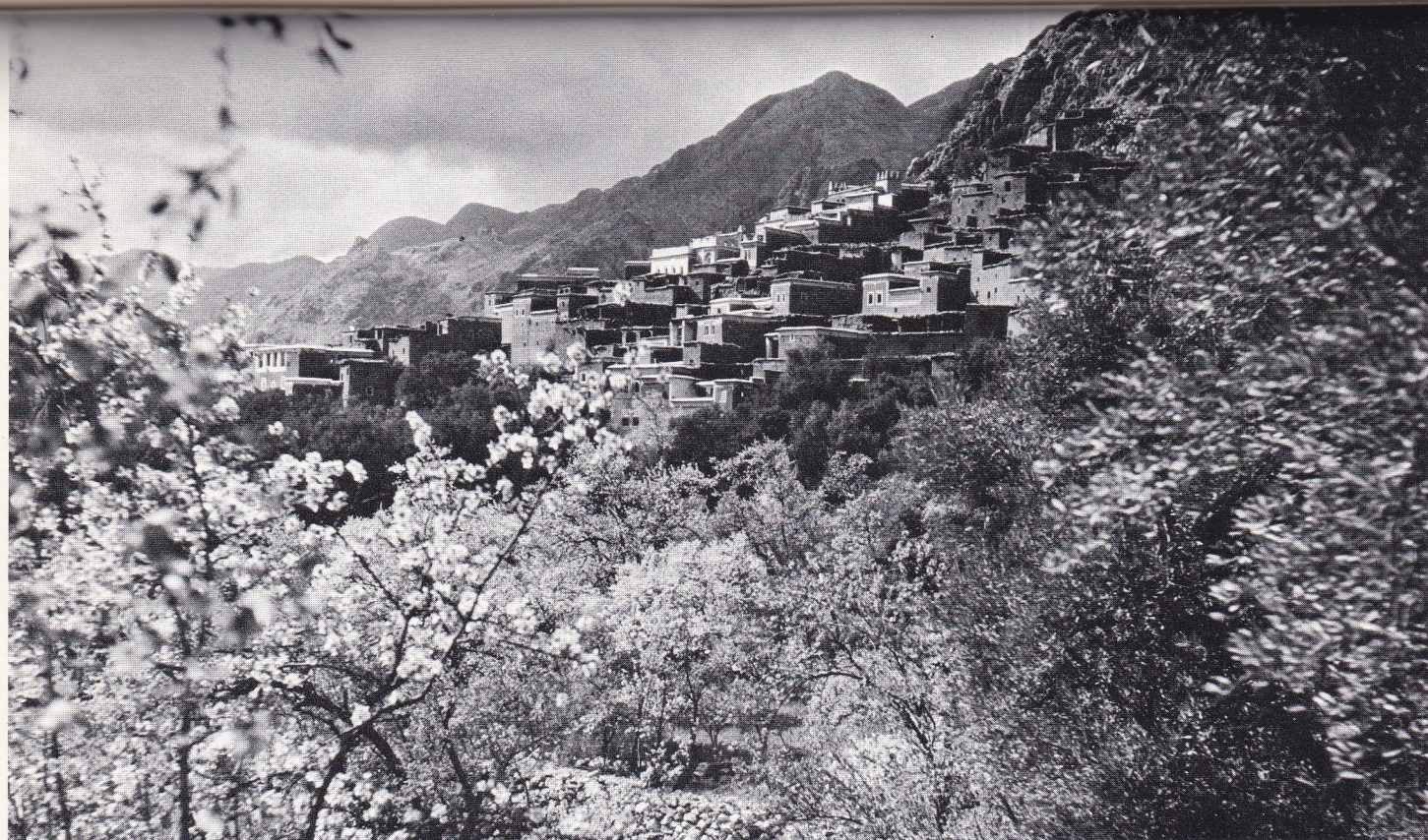
The Atlantic cedar, *Cedrus atlantica*, is a very striking tree of the high peaks and ridges of the Rif, Middle and High Atlas mountains. It forms the climax vegetation in moister localities around 5,000 feet. It is closely related to *C. libani* but differs by having more rapid growth when young and is pyramidal at this stage with an erect leading shoot. The characteristic flattened branches develop much later. The Atlantic cedar also has smaller cones than the Lebanon cedar. The trees shown here form part of the forest around the Col du Zad which links Azrou and Itzèr.



Ksars (fortified villages) are common in Morocco. The Ksar shown here is in part of the extensive palm groves of Tinerhir along the valley of the Oued Todra to the south of the High Atlas mountains. Every piece of flat ground is utilised to the maximum and beneath the Date palms crops of wheat are produced by irrigation from the nearby river.



The Date palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*, is common throughout Morocco. In the north it is used for ornamental purposes as the climate is usually too cool for regular fruiting. In suitable areas fruit set is achieved by hanging the male flowers in the crowns of the female trees. In the south *P. dactylifera* is still a tree of considerable economic importance apart from its fruit. It is the source of sugar and fibres for dattich, mats and other woven products of rural communities. Probably native of the Mediterranean littoral and associated through the desert areas of North Africa. Here part of an extensive palm grove is seen near Ouarzazate in the Anti-Atlas mountains on the edge of the Sahara.



The Almond, *Prunus communis*, is very widely cultivated in the cooler areas of Morocco. It is native to an area extending from the eastern Mediterranean to central Asia. The large scale use in confectionery of the kernel of its sculptured nut makes the Almond a major crop in Morocco. Two main forms are grown: *P. communis* var. *amara* which is the Bitter Almond of commerce and *P. communis* var. *dulcis* which produces a sweet oil. The spring flush of Almond blossom is here seen by one of the Berber villages on the flanks of Jbel Lekst near Tafraoute in the Anti-Atlas mountains.

unidentified. Beyond the pass there is an afforested area of predominantly pine, oak and juniper species and then a long narrow gorge which leads to the Tizi-n-Tichka pass at the head of the watershed. From the car it was possible to see fine plants of *Leucanthemum atlanticum* covered with large white daisies growing in shady clefts and, just below the pass, I lunched beside a small green alp watered by melting snowdrifts. There was a wonderful patch of spotted purple *Orchis* (*O. mumbyana*), mingling with *Draba hispanica*, *Leucanthemum depressum* coming into flower, and an unusual dwarf form of dark purple *Cerintho major*.

On the south side everything was very dry until, nearing Amer Gane, I suddenly came upon a fertile valley where lush cornfields were crammed with *Giladiolus italicus* (*G. segetum*) in full flower; this made a fine picture with the snowy mountain wall behind. After a brief halt at Ouarzazate I passed on towards Skoura-des-Ahl-el-Oust and found that recent heavy rains had literally brought the desert to life. Much admired was a yellow statice, *Limonium bonduellii*, a little pink flushed asphodel, *Asphodelus tenuifolius*, and, of various small annuals that have adapted themselves to this precarious existence, I liked tiny blue *Echium pycnanthum* subsp. *humile*, *Euphorbia cornuta* with purple bracts, and an almost sessile pink daisy, *Picris coronopifolium*. There were many spiny species like *Bupleurum spinosum*, and murderous thickets of *Acacia gummifera* which seemed to have defeated even the local goats.

This is really exciting unspoilt country containing such natural wonders as the Gorges du Todra and Dadès and half-deserted ruined villages which look timeless in so lunar a landscape. The road marches eastwards with the High Atlas through stony upland desert whilst, southwards, there is nothing but the jagged multi-hued Jbel Sarhro. Many of the wadis were in flood and, as the fords were only concrete water splashes, I had some taut moments then, beyond El-Kelaa-des-Mgouna, there was deep mud to contend with on the unmetalled stretch to Goulmima. I camped by the roadside near Tinerhir in typical *Beau Geste* country and the sunset was unforgettable. Near the campsite grew a strange colony of hard cushion plants with huge tap roots which looked like some species of *Arenaria*.

Next day I reached Goulmima early and found the stark contrast between the preceding desert and the luxuriant green of the oasis so striking that one could fully understand the extreme pleasure that splashing water gives to all Arab peoples. At Ksar-es-Souk I turned northwards into the Gorges du Ziz and stopped at the Tunnel du Légionnaire to scramble up the cliffs where *Chrysanthemum mawii* flourished, together with an attractive dock, *Rumex vesicarius* var. *rhodophysa*, whose stems bore numerous membranaceous wings enclosing fruit of a bright red-rose. Near Midelt there were vistas of snowy Jbel Ayachi and, just short of the town, I examined some scrub-covered slopes having the appearance of virgin ground. Peeping out from the protection of *Cistus* and rosemary bushes were dainty pink flowers of a rock rose, since identified as *Helianthemum aegyptiacum*, which is also found in the Sierra Nevada and on some banks a neat milfoil, *Achillea leptophylla*, formed dense patches of gold. Two interesting crucifers, mauve *Moricandia arvensis* and a small grey-leaved stock, *Matthiola tristis*, in shades of violet-lilac, were revelling in the glue-like *terra rossa* and I quite admired *Astragalus gumbo*, which grows in the shape of a spidery rosette not unlike an overfed *Morisia* and seems well named.

THE MIDDLE ATLAS

From Midelt there is a long ascent to the Col du Zad opening up on to the undulating high plateau of the Middle Atlas and, for some miles of this approach, the roadsides were lined by *Adenocarpus bacquei* whose pubescent stems and scented flowers are most handsome and tall stems of *Ferula tingitana* supporting huge umbels of golden rain. What a paradise for birdwatchers too: egrets and storks stood in the fields; great raptors wheeled overhead and colonies of bee-eaters and rollers in their gorgeous colours sat demure and unperturbed on the telegraph wires. Nearing the Col I had my first glimpse of the magnificent forests of Atlantic cedar, *Cedrus atlantica*, showing welcome signs of good husbandry and natural regeneration.



A common plant on Mohammedan graves throughout the Arab world, the white *Iris albicans* is here seen at Rabat. This site is the precinct of Chella in the necropolis of Morocco's fifteenth century sultans. *Iris albicans* is believed to be native of the Yemen but due to its wide introduction into Moslem burial grounds and its subsequent escape into the wild, the origins of this spring-flowering iris are obscure.

The grassy glades between the stands of these elegant trees were alive with colour, the centrepiece composed by big groups of *Paeonia coriacea* whose green and glaucous leaves are a perfect foil to the large showy pink inflorescences. Round them was a host of scarlet Pheasant's eyes, yellow composites and such perennials as *Anchusa hybrida* and *Geranium atlanticum*. Numerous ground orchids grew in shadier ground, under holly, *Quercus ilex* and *Laurestinus*, *Yiburnum tinus*, the latter hidden in cascades of pale pink and white flowers.

Above Azrou the country becomes more open and small plains circled by conical cedar-covered hills are cropped by enormous flocks of sheep tended by nomadic Bedouin living in long black tents of a decidedly Asiatic appearance.

In one spot there were some vast cushions of *Erinacea anthyllis* (*E. pungens*) half-hidden in a sea of blue pea flowers and, besides *Romulea bulbocodium* in flower, some excavating revealed other bulbs which appeared to be *Crocus salzmannii* and some form of *Narcissus bulbocodium*. Remembering the latitude, it was hard to believe that this is a popular ski-ing centre most years, as evidenced by the numerous little ski-lifts.

I spent some days camped in the great cedar forest above Azrou which is most beautiful country stretching for miles. A site was chosen under a vast cedar which formed an almost perfect umbrella during a heavy storm. On one day I made a sortie southwards to see the impressive Barrage de Bine-el-Ouidane.

Excepting *Limonium ornatum*, a feathery pink statice growing in marshy land, there was nothing remarkable seen until I started on the climb up from Afouer to the dam. A few damp places contained misty blue panicles of *Trachelium angustifolium*, and amid the dense scrub on the dry hillsides I sighted the Strawberry Tree, *Arbutus unedo*, the Bladder Senna, *Colutea atlantica* and *Cytisus battandieri*, the latter a spindly ragged creature with scrawny yellow inflorescences compared to the magnificent wall plant grown so surprisingly well in England.

The dam is very beautiful, an azure lake encircled by lofty brown mountains, and is a great achievement for it has brought lasting economic benefits to the whole area. The plant life was rather disappointing as endless mounds of *Euphorbia echinus* are scarcely exciting. However, the day was redeemed by the discovery of rich purple mats of *Thymus saturoides* and *Globularia eriocephala* with blue button heads.

Back again in the Middle Atlas, two days were spent exploring the Jbel Hebri in the vicinity of the old crater of Mischliften where most of the botanical trove is found. It is a lovely walk through the cedars to the lip of the crater. *Tuberaria guttata* (*Helianthemum guttatum*), smothered in butter yellow flowers, grew in large masses and there was a dainty pale blue flax, *Linum austriacum* subsp. *mauritanicum*, and, of course, *Paeonia coriacea*.

Of bulbs, a small tulip, probably *Tulipa celsiana*, was just appearing and a *Romulea* and a *Muscari* were in flower. A striking outcrop of weathered limestone was host to various alpine, amongst them a mossy saxifrage, *Saxifraga pedemontana* type, with neat white sprays and a bluebell, *Endymion hispanicus* var. *algeriensis* poked out of narrow cracks.

From this vantage point there is a breathtaking view to the south-east where, immediately beneath, stood magnificent cedars of immense spread, a small lake gleamed on the edge of a wide plain and, beyond, range upon range of hills rolled away to the horizon. I descended finding it hard to take my eyes off the great trees, many of which had been severely shattered by lightning, perhaps enhancing their dignity. A white thrift, *Armeria plantaginea*, and the little pink *Dianthus caryophyllus* var. *arrostii* were in flower in the grass and the edges of the lake were half-covered by a white pondweed. Nearby I located several of the better Moroccan endemics; *Ranunculus calandrinoides* still showing a few blush-pink flowers, the procurrent blue thistle *Carduncellus rhaponticoides* and the remains of *Asphodelus acaulis*.

At Tizi-n-Tretten, near the old French hill station of Ifrane, there is another fruitful area of undulating plain and rocky limestone outcrops where *Anacyclus pyrethrum* var. *depressus* is extremely common. The profusion of marguerites, undertinged with crimson, make this a very desirable plant but it is best grown

from seed, since it is almost impossible to collect without damaging the deep tap roots. Close by there was a rather lovely vetch, *Vicia onobrychioides*, covering all and sundry with light blue pea flowers.

Further northwards, the direct road from Fès to Ouezzane is very beautiful in April and May. Hillsides are transformed blue by *Convolvulus tricolor* and fields scarlet by the wondrous silken flowers of *Malva maroccana* and, in a few places, I saw *Triguera ambrosiaca*, that rare solanaceous annual whose deep violet flowers are eye-catching and it seems curious that it does not appear to have been introduced into cultivation.

There are several low ranges of hills to be crossed and, besides the bright crimson roadside groups of *Anthyllis vulneraria* and *Anagallis monelli* ssp. *collina*, the hedgerows of Myrtle were almost smothered in white curtains of *Rosa sempervirens*, a fine Rambler in this habitat.

CHECHAOUEN

Beyond Ouezzane I renewed contact with the Lusitanian flora, typified by a scrub of *Arbutus*, *Pistacia*, Heath and *Cistus* on the slopes above the gorges (where, incidentally, there is fine swimming in the deep pools) and, on higher ground, by dense cork forests. The next town of importance is Chechaouèn, an ancient religious centre nestling on a shelf beneath the precipices of Jbel Tisouka. Having only recently been opened to Europeans this little city still retains much of its original charm and the excellent Parador is a good centre from which to explore the winding streets of the old kasbah and watch the chattering unveiled women drawing water from the many springs that gush out of this mountain.

I camped below in a delectable spot amongst cork trees by the riverside where there were many annuals and one, *Tolpis barbata*, like a tiny, dark-eyed *Coreopsis*, took my fancy. Masses of pink *Centaureum erythraea* grew fully 2 feet high and there were albino forms too. Some of the finest cistaceous species are found in this area; *Cistus ladanifer* produces a succession of floppy white flowers, *C. crispus* displays different shades of red and dense scrub smothered in canary yellow flowers the size of florins was a species of *Halimium*.

On my last visit to Chechaouèn in mid-May I made a brief foray into the Jbel Tisouka, a huge limestone massif rising to nearly 7,000 feet. Due to the heat an early start was essential and at dawn I was stumbling up a steep path through the olive groves as the first rays were piercing the seas of mist in the valley below. Many of the olives were infested with the red mistletoe, *Viscum cruciatum*, an attractive plant at any time and especially so in berry. *Rosa sempervirens* was scrambling over everything and new to me was a neat member of the *Gentianaceae* with leek green foliage and cymes of golden flowers, since identified as *Blackstonia perfoliata*. The track was now getting exceedingly steep as it threaded its way through a gorge and up to bare dry slopes above. This was obviously a favourite haunt of bindweeds; *Convolvulus mauritanicus* formed compact blue mats amongst the dry grass; lilac *C. althaeoides* was obviously revelling in the screes and there was a smaller species, *C. pitardii* var. *glaurum*, that bears trumpets with pink lips and four pairs of purple blotches in the throat. I paused for a while to talk to a cheerful group of shepherds and woodcutters who seemed vastly amused at the interest shown in their plants and one could not but resist the sneaking feeling that, despite their rags, they were a deal healthier and happier than our commuters and industrial workers with all their so-called affluence.

The ground now became much more rugged. *Cynoglossum pictum* was still in flower, as were a few *Cistus salviifolius* and *C. albidus* in the *maquis* and some patches of blue in a line of cliffs were found to be *Salvia lavandulaefolia* and *Lithospermum fruticosum* subsp. *diffusum*, the combination of azure blue flowers and silky leaves make the latter a very good plant. After further sweat and toil I reached the fringes of a great forest and found it composed of *Abies numidica* instead of the cedars that I would have half-expected.

It seemed incredible but presently came the sound of running water and the hitherto dry boulder-strewn water course changed abruptly into a tumbling stream whose source lay near the summit a mile or so distant. A small blue bellflower crept along damp ledges and, after climbing round a small waterfall,

I came upon tall clumps of purple columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* var. *ballii*, and the forget-me-not, *Myosotis sylvatica* var. *rifana*, growing with ferns and willow; what a different world from the scorching country beneath.

All about was an almost virgin forest, the trees being really far too large for local felling and removal and, in spaces between them, dwelt holly, hawthorn and *Daphne laureola* var. *latifolia* laden with juicy black berries. *Paeonia coriacea* was ubiquitous and small seedlings growing in leaf mould with a white candytuft, *Iberis taurica*, were easy to gather. I was disappointed to find no signs of daffodils as I am sure that montane forms exist here, in addition to the common snow white tazetta, *Narcissus serotinus* and *N. viridiflorus* found all over the plains and valleys of northern Morocco.

I descended rapidly in company with three old crones—straight from *Macbeth*—who, although bowed down with immense bundles of firewood, were exceedingly cheerful and seemed delighted at having their photographs taken.

TETOUAN

From Chechaouèn to Tetouan there is impressive scenery as one climbs up to the pass at Souk-el-Arba-des-Beni-Hassan, then a sudden descent to the deep valley of the Hajera and finally, Tetouan itself; the most unspoilt of the northerly Moroccan cities where a few hours spent wandering round its labyrinths are well repaid.

Like everywhere else in Morocco the commercial parts of the cities do not come to life until the evening when some of the sweltering midday heat has been dissipated and this is the time to explore them. The old quarter of Tetouan is a veritable rabbit warren, it being all too easy to get lost in some of the covered souks and I have found a pocket compass invaluable on occasions to help keep orientated.

Among a great deal of trashy goods offered vociferously to visitors there are some real bargains to be made but careful examination of them and an ability to haggle patiently is needed. The hammered brass and copper work is especially craftsmanlike and an old copper plate, or cooking pot, can often be picked up cheaply and is most ornamental when polished up. Moroccan amber is of a high quality and the silver worked-in filigree is unusual and most attractive. From observation it is quite obvious that Moroccan women, although still veiled and rather confined, expect and receive frequent gifts of jewellery from their husbands and it is not unusual to see ladies with half a dozen gold or silver bangles on each wrist. It will, of course, be realised that for people who do not use banks this is as good a way as any to keep their wealth. In the modern part of Tetouan there are several good hotels close to the fine main square.

CEUTA (Sebta)

Soon after leaving Tetouan the Mediterranean comes into sight at Mdiq where a flourishing holiday industry is being built up. This piece of coastline, especially between Martil and the Spanish enclave at Melilla, is very fine and, in less than a decade, it will become another *Costa del Sol*. The road from Tetouan follows the coast to Ceuta (Sebta) and, behind a long sandy beach, low sandhills covered in pine and *Tamarix africana* provide an admirable site for a final picnic or night on Moroccan soil. *Erica umbellata* is again locally abundant and, growing in the dunes, were colonies of a minute blue sheepbit, *Jasione corymbosa*, low bushes of *Diotis candidissima* with woolly stems covered with yellow cotton-heads and the inevitable little stock, *Malcolmia littorea*.

Ceuta remains Spanish and is another of those Mediterranean fortresses with a long and turbulent history which makes for fascinating reading. The town is very well laid out, with a good shopping centre and the great citadel built above on Monte Hacho is impressive. A few hours later the castles and watch towers of Ceuta slowly dwindle astern as the excellent ferry speeds towards Algeciras and each time I have felt a powerful yearning to return again and see still more of this beautiful country.

CHAPTER X

GARDENS AND GARDENING ON THE COSTA DEL SOL

There are many imaginatively designed and beautiful gardens to be seen along the *Costa del Sol*. These can be conveniently divided into town or villa gardens and those in the country. Due to the proximity of the sea and the protection afforded by the coastal range of mountains, temperatures only very rarely descend below 40°F (5°C) and this enables a large number of near tropical species to be grown. On the other hand, summer temperatures are too high for many of our English garden favourites and it is a waste of time trying to grow them. It is therefore necessary to restrict the choice of plants to those hailing from parts of the world with a similar climate to southern Spain, such as South Africa, Australia and California. Such species will have adapted themselves to hot dry summers and developed a mechanism which reduces transpiration and allows them to remain dormant for long periods. Fortunately, there are fairly adequate supplies of water along this coast and further dams are being built to ensure this, despite all the recent building and development. This does help the effects of the summer drought to be mitigated and, by a judicious selection of plants, permits a succession of flowers throughout the year. Though a garden of sorts could be constructed without using artificial supplies of water, its availability is essential if anything worthwhile is to be achieved. The Moors came very near to perfection in the gardens of the *Generalife*, where the tinkling sound of water is never absent.

There are numerous fine examples of the Spanish or Moorish style gardens to be seen round Marbella, Torremolinos or Málaga. In these the gardens really start in the *patio* which should, I believe, be the focal point and from which there should be easy access through an arch, or iron gateway, into the rest of the garden. Essential requirements are seclusion, greenness and water. Too much colour destroys the essence of a *patio*, which is that it should be a cool green refuge from the glaring heat of the sun. In many *patios* sufficient shade is provided by high walls or by a few Mediterranean cypresses, *Cupressus sempervirens* f. *sempervirens*, whose fastigiate habit is ideal for such a purpose. Alternatively, an orange or lemon tree makes a perfect centrepiece, the foliage always having a green and glossy appearance. Then there is the delicious scent of their blossoms to be looked forward to, which are followed by beautiful fruit. The Seville orange, *Citrus aurantium*, is often pruned into a shapely umbrella habit for this purpose. Other variations that I have seen are a small pool with water lilies, or a fountain emerging from a ferny base, beneath an overhead trellis covered by vines or wisterias. The walls of the *patio* too should be covered by climbing plants but they need to be chosen carefully, or they will 'run amuck' and smother everything; beware of bougainvilleas in this respect. Where there is sun, I have seen roses put to very good use. The double yellow Banksian rose, *Rosa banksiae* var. *lutea*, is the great favourite and I would also try the hybrids 'Albertine' and the lovely *Rosa x anemonoides* which has pink flowers not unlike a camellia. Other suitable climbers are the well-known Blue Dawn flower, *Pharbitis learii* (syn. *Ipomoea learii*), a charming little blue snapdragon, *Maurandia barclaiana*, and perhaps, *Stephanotis floribunda*, the Clustered Wax flower which has dark green leaves and waxy white flowers which are delightfully fragrant. For the shady corner a variegated ivy (*Hedera*), one of the *Cissus*

species (e.g. the Kangaroo vine), or, better still, *Monstera deliciosa* (syn. *Philodendron pertusum*) with huge perforated ovate leaves, are ideal.

In many patios and enclosed gardens further colour can be supplied by plants grown in pots or tubs. These have an advantage in that, being portable, the changes can be rung. Bulbous genera, like *Canna*, *Agapanthus*, *Clivia* and the Bird of Paradise flower, *Strelitzia reginae*, are suitable for this purpose. I have also seen fuchsias and pelargoniums treated in a similar manner.

Many of the coastal villas have magnificent displays of colour from climbers trained up their walls. Bougainvilleas are outstanding in this respect and there is now a wide choice of colour available from the cultivars of *Bougainvillea glabra* and *B. spectabilis*. They do, however, require regular pruning and a prickly task it is too, due to their tendency to leave masses of spiny dead wood beneath their annual growth. Plenty of other climbers are to be seen, such as *Campsis radicans* (syn. *Bignonia radicans* or *Tecoma radicans*) burgeoning scarlet trumpets, *Tecomaria capensis*, equally profuse with terminal racemes of scarlet flowers and then there are the exotic Passion flowers, *Passiflora caerulea* and *P. edulis* (*Granadilla*) amongst them. Most handsome too are the rose or violet bell-shaped corollas of *Pandorea jasminoides* (Bower Plant of Australia) and *P. pandorana* (Wonga-Wonga vine). Like *Campsis*, these two have also been placed in *Bignonia* and *Tecoma*. Also from the *Bignoniaceae* is the closely related South African *Podranea ricasoliana* (syn. *Tecoma mackenii*) whose generic name is, in fact, an anagram of *Pandorea*. This is quick-growing and very floriferous with reddish-veined soft pink trumpet flowers. It is a pity that more Australian representatives like *Clianthus* (The Glory Pea), *Hardenbergia* and *Kennedy* from the *Leguminosae*, are not grown too. The grey leaves and orange panicles of *Buddleia madagascarensis* always excite comment and other showy woody climbers are the various *Solandra* species. Perhaps the best is *S. hartwegii*, the Cup of Gold from Mexico, which has chalice-shaped blossoms six to eight inches across the colour of which is reminiscent of ripe bananas; a suggestion that is enhanced by the regular brownish lines. The whole fruity effect is completed by their scent of apricots! For fascination the bent and inflated yellow-green flowers of *Aristolochia elegans* from Brazil can find few rivals. A very firm Spanish favourite is jasmine, especially *Jasminum grandiflorum*. The various coloured forms of the South African *Thunbergia alata* are only rarely seen but perhaps the most effective climber of all is *T. grandiflora*, The Bengal Trumpet from northern India. It carries harebell blue funnel-shaped flowers that smother a tough green vine and it blooms for months on end.

One or two formal beds are desirable and are often seen filled with the first class Spanish roses in a combination of standards and bushes. Elsewhere, beds of cannas or pelargoniums will be colourful for a long period and can be edged with *Mesembryanthemum* (syn. *Lampranthus*) species. An alternative edging can be made with small bulbous plants like the new *Freesia* and *Tritonia* hybrids or *Zephyranthes* species. Often seen are a mixture of gerberas, gazanias (Barbeteon daisies) and the bigeneric hybrids of *Venidium* and *Arctotis*—the most brilliant members of the daisy family—and, with their long flowering period, are hard to excel.

The remaining parts of these gardens are generally planted with small trees and shrubs with, perhaps, a sprinkling of annuals sown directly into their flowering positions for spring colour. Members of the *Mesembryanthemum* family and zinnias are invaluable here as they are resistant to drought and last a long time.

A choice of shrubs from so large a selection is almost impossible to be dogmatic on and is best left to individual taste. In my opinion many gardens are spoilt by undue emphasis on such staples as *Plumbago*, *Hibiscus* and *Tecomaria*. A clump of banana—several *Musa* species are suitable—should have a place in gardens where there is not too much wind. Although the fruit is unlikely to quite ripen outside, the huge shining leaves have a graceful symmetry and the strange flowers, with their curved scarlet bracts, are most provoking. Some of the new oleander cultivars, *Nerium oleander*, with red, yellow or white flowers are extremely decorative and I would not be without a *Datura*, *Jasminum*

or *Pittosporum*; the fragrant flowers of *P. tobira* coming at a useful time in late summer. One or two fruit trees are frequently planted and *Citrus* species like lemon, grapefruit or orange (Washington Navel) are particularly apposite. The Japanese Loquat, *Eriobotrya japonica*, is a handsome tree which also carried delicious fruit and I would certainly favour the Pomegranate, *Punica granatum*, if only for its startling orange-scarlet flowers in both single and multipetal forms. Having a partiality for figs, *Ficus carica*, a place for one against a wall with a carefully restricted root run would have to be found.

In the country, where there is more space, gardens can be planned rather more boldly. A good water supply is even more essential here and in all the best gardens great care is taken to ensure that a simple method of irrigation is provided by means of a small stream, pool or water pumped through concealed sprinklers. In windy situations a belt of a quick growing blue gum, for instance *Eucalyptus globulus*, makes a perfect screen and a planting alongside them of a mimosa, like *Acacia longifolia*, will be a picture of gold in early spring. Of course, all the country houses have a patio and some wonderful ones there are; also, there is usually a small walled garden for intimacy where favourite flowers may be grown. A formal rose garden is very desirable and, if labour is available, its beds may be started off with directly sown, or pricked out, annuals which will be colourful until mid-May, when they can be replanted with *Begonia*, *Coleus*, *Celosia* and *Salvia* which will give a good account of themselves until the late autumn.

In the approaches to the house a really regal effect—but it will take time—is achieved by lines of date palms, either *Phoenix dactylifera* or *P. canariensis*, interplanted with mimosas, oleander and groups of *Iris*, *Amaryllis*, *Crinum* and *Nerine* round their bases.

The covering of open ground in this climate always presents something of a problem but the new hybrid grasses that have recently been produced, are able to survive and remain green throughout the summer months with only a minimum of watering. In such a setting specimen trees are best shown to advantage and it is hard to improve upon the Norfolk Island Pine, *Araucaria heterophylla* (syn. *A. excelsa*), *Grevillea robusta* or one of the huge evergreen figs such as *Ficus elastica*. A truly exotic picture is achieved by a group of Dragon trees, *Dracaena draco*, being placed in a bold position and in spring, nothing can be finer than the sight of Judas trees, *Cercis siliquastrum*, smothered in their bright purplish-rose flowers.

A particularly hot site or stony ground will furnish just the place for some representatives from the intriguing legions of cacti and other succulents. For ground cover most of the mesembryanthemums (including *Carpobrotus*) are perfect and in the background giants like *Agave americana* and *Furcraea longeva* are invaluable. Other genera, such as *Aloe*, *Yucca* and *Beschorneria*, are commonly put to good use.

So far nothing has been said about the hosts of climbers, epitomised by the bougainvilleas, which are responsible for a greater blaze of colour than anything else. However, these do need careful handling, especially when trained against the house. In the wide context they are admirable as giant hedges, marking some sort of boundary, or growing over a long pergola above a walk. The "Heavenly Blue", *Pharbitis learii*, is so often seen scrambling through trees or up walls, that it is forgotten how useful it can be for hiding anything unsightly which it will soon cover in green mounds dotted with its unique flowers.

There are quite a few first class nurseries along the *Costa del Sol* which have available a wide selection of the highest quality. At the end of this chapter are lists of many plants commonly grown in gardens along the coast. However, I have often felt that full justice has never really been done to the floral wealth of South Africa and Australia, much of which should do well in this climate. I have, therefore, included a number of species which keen gardeners should try. The seed can generally be obtained either by purchase from specialist growers or on an exchange basis from botanic gardens in these countries.

APPENDIX I

PLANTS COMMONLY GROWN ON THE COSTA DEL SOL

The following categories are approximate only and there is considerable overlap. This reflects the various horticultural treatments to which the genera are subjected. The lists of names are arranged alphabetically by column which may be divided over two pages.

PALMS (or Palm-like)

Chamaerops humilis
Cycas revoluta
Neananthe elegans
Phoenix canariensis

Phoenix dactylifera
Trachycarpus fortunei
Washingtonia filifera

TREES

Abies pinsapo
Ailanthus altissima
Albizia lophantha
Araucaria heterophylla
Casuarina equisetifolia
C. stricta
Cercis siliquastrum
Cupressus sempervirens
Diospyros kaki
Dracaena draco
Eriobotrya japonica
Eucalyptus globulus
E. rostrata
Ficus elastica

Ficus macrophylla
Grevillea robusta
Jacaranda mimosifolia
Lagunaria patersonii
Magnolia grandiflora
Melia azedarach
Phytolacca dioica
Pinus pinaster
P. pinea
Platanus granatum
Punica orientalis
Sapindus marginatus
Schinus molle

HEDGES

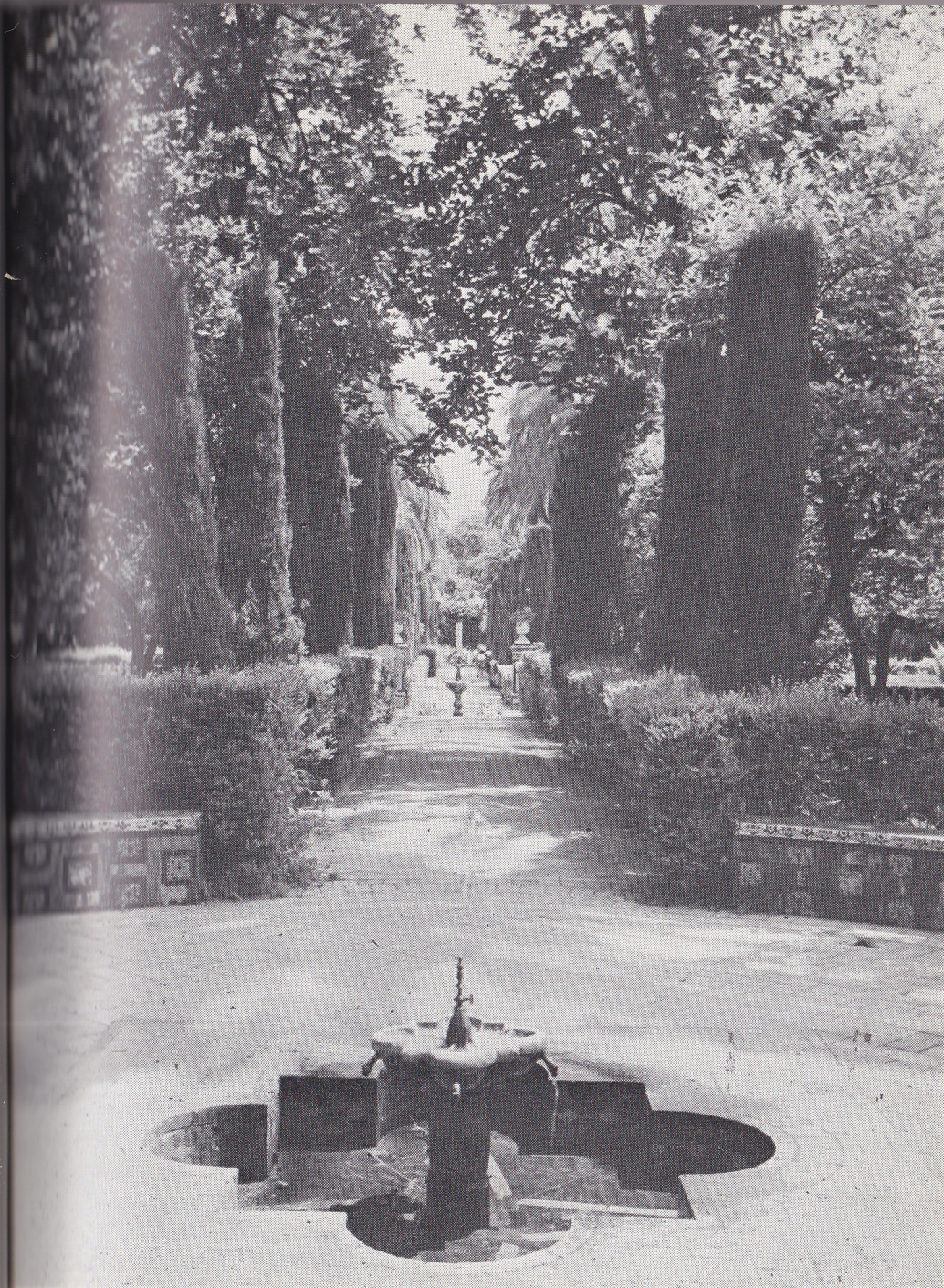
Aloe arborescens
Atriplex halimus
Bougainvillea glabra
B. spectabilis
Buxus sempervirens
Caesalpinia japonica
Cupressus sempervirens
Euonymus japonicus
Lantana camara

Myoporum laetum
Myrtus communis
Opuntia ficus-indica
Pittosporum tobira
Plumbago capensis
Punica granatum
Santolina chamaecyparissus
Senecio cineraria
Teucrium fruticans

SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES

Acacia cavenia
A. cyanophylla
A. dealbata
A. farnesiana
A. longifolia

Dombeya x cayeuxii
Duranta plumieri
Eupatorium micranthum
Euphorbia pulcherrima
Fatsia japonica



The Alcazar at Sevilla is the largest garden in Spain with a Moorish influence. It is essentially a series of gardens laid out beside the fortress-palace. Although started in 1350, one hundred years after the Moors left Sevilla, the Catholic Spaniards appreciated the oriental style sufficiently to imitate it. Typical features are the fountain basins and coloured tile work which are common in Moslem gardens.



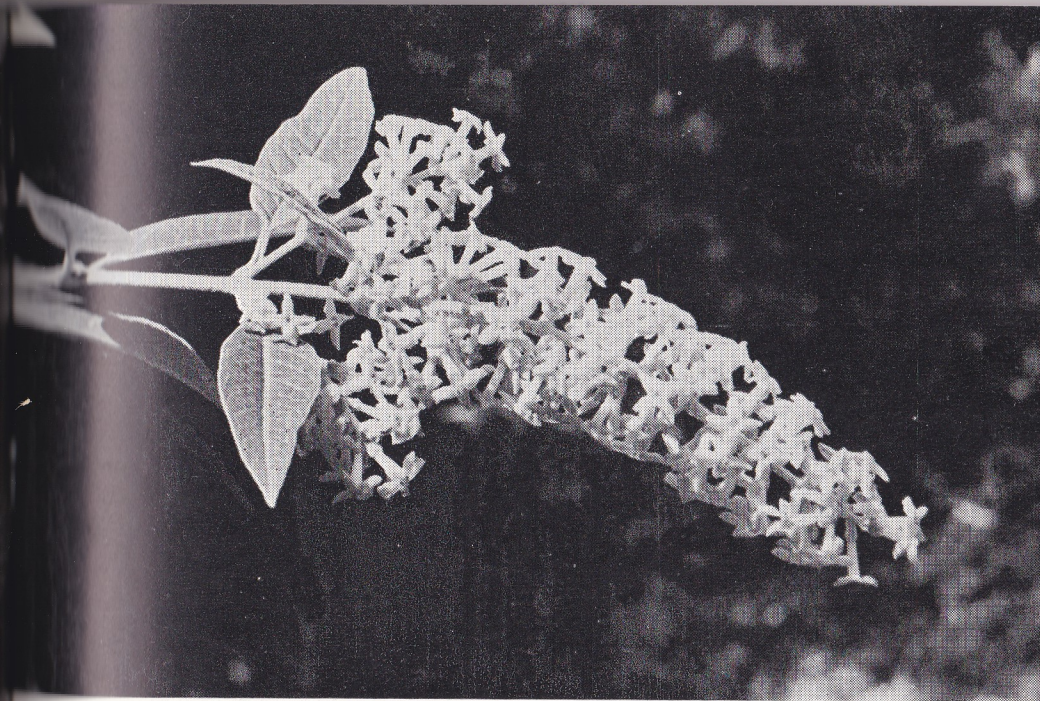
Part of the new gardens of the Generalife of the Alhambra. Clipped cypress forms the arch through which are seen long flower beds dominated by standard roses and specimen cypresses.



The Parque Maria Luisa in Sevilla was started in the 19th century by a Frenchman, Forestier, and has been continually developed up to the present. The Moorish influence is strongly represented by the coloured tile work and the sunken pools with lion fountains beneath the date palms.



This patio garden in Córdoba is hardly labour-saving! It represents a rather specialised form of patio horticulture as all its vegetation is in mobile containers, no trees are present and the largest shrubs are *Anthemis* and *Pelargonium*. Here shade which would normally be provided by trees, is obtained in the cloisters of the courtyard.



A very striking species of *Buddleia* suitable for Andalusian gardens is *B. madagascariensis* (above). Originating from the African off shore island which gives it its name, it carries spectacular bright orange racemes set off by silver foliage. The Japanese Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*—below), besides having handsome foliage produces very fragrant fruit over a long season.





Two shrubs commonly seen in Andalusian horticulture. (Top)—*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* from China will form a tree in suitable habitats. A very large number of coloured forms, often with multipetalled flowers are now grown. This one is a delicate pink. (Below)—*Lantana camara* from Jamaica is attractive but invasive. The flowers open pale and become darker with age and may span a whole range of shades from white or yellow through saffron, brick-red, lilac rose or blue.



The pomegranate, *Punica granatum* (above), is native to an area from S. E. Europe to the Himalayas. Its various forms are grown in Andalusia, either for fruit or as a flowering shrub, in the cases of the multipetalled and dwarf types.



Several species of Prickly Pear, *Opuntia* (above), are used for hedges, particularly when animals are near. However, the flowers and fruit are sufficiently attractive to justify the inclusion of one or two species as specimen shrubs. The Dragon Tree, *Dracaena draco* (right), from the Canary Islands is grown as a prestige tree. This fine specimen is outside the Garrison Library in Gibraltar.





The fragrant hanging blossom of the Angel's Trumpet, *Datura (above)*, produce an exotic fragrance on the night air. (Left)—A relative of the banana, *Strelitzia candida*, a white "Bird of Paradise" species is less frequently grown than the usual *S. reginae*.

A. retinodes
Acalypha wilkesiana
Adhatoda vasica
Aeonium arboreum
Bauhinia galpinii
Buddleia madagascariensis
Callistemon rigidus
C. speciosus
Cassia alata
Cestrum aurantiacum
C. nocturnum
C. parqui
C. purpureum
Citrus aurantium
Cortaderia selloana
Datura cornigera
D. suaveolens
Dimorphotheca ecklonis

CLIMBERS

Bougainvillea glabra
B. spectabilis
Campsis grandiflora
C. radicans
Doxantha capreolata
Hoya carnosa
Jasminum azoricum
J. officinale grandiflorum
J. polyanthum
Mandevilla suaveolens
Maurandia barclaiana
Pandorea pandorana
P. jasminoides
Passiflora caerulea
P. quadrangularis

ANNUALS AND BIENNIALS

These terms are used loosely and include plants that are frequently treated as annuals or biennials although they may be perennials if left to themselves.

Carpobrotus acinaciformis
C. edule
Echium fastuosum
Gazania hybrids
Gerbera jamesonii

Gleditschia triacanthos
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
H. syriacus
Jasminum humile 'Revolutum'
J. mesneyi
Lagerstroemia indica
Morus alba
M. nigra
Musa ensete
M. paradisiaca
Nerium oleander
Phormium tenax
Pittosporum tobira
Romneya coulteri
Sparmannia africana
Tecoma stans
Thevetia ahouai
Yucca aloifolia

Pharbitis learii
P. purpurea
Podranea ricasoliana
Pyrostegia venusta
Rosa 'Albertine'
Rosa x anemonoides
R. banksiae
Senecio scandens
Solandra grandiflora
Solanum wendlandii
Stephanotis floribunda
Tecomaria capensis
Thunbergia alata
T. grandiflora
Wisteria sinensis

Impatiens balsamina
Lampranthus rosea

PERENNIALS

Artemisia arborescens
Aster petiolatus
Begonia species and hybrids
Centaurea gymnocarpa
Chlorophytum capense var. *variegatum*
Chrysanthemum frutescens
Coleus blumei
C. thyrsoideus
Eriocephalus africanus
Felicia amelloides
Fuchsia species and hybrids
Gazania pinnata
G. rigens

PATIO PLANTS

Aspidistra elatior
Asplenium nidus
Cissus antarctica
Clivia miniata
Dieffenbachia picta
Fatsia japonica
Ficus elastica var. *decora*
Monstera deliciosa

BULBOUS PLANTS

Agapanthus africanus
Alstroemeria ligtu
Amaryllis belladonna
Antholyza ringens
Canna hybrids
Crinum moorei
Crocasmia aurea
Freesia refracta and hybrids
Gladiolus species and hybrids
Hippeastrum species and hybrids

CACTI AND OTHER SUCCULENTS

Aeonium arbooreum
A. balsamifera
A. haworthii
A. simsii

Venidium fastuosum
Zinnia elegans

Gazania x splendens
Gerbera jamesonii
G. viridifolia
Helichrysum petiolatum
Heliotropium peruvianum
Jacobinia suberecta
Lotus bertholetii
Pelargonium species and hybrids
Rosmarinus officinalis
Senecio cineraria
Tradescantia albiflora
T. fluminensis
Verbena x hybrida

Nephrolepis exaltata
Peperomia species
Philodendron species
Pilea cadierei
Rhoeo discolor
Sansevieria trifasciata
Scindapsus aureus
S. pictus

Homeria elegans
Iris species and hybrids
Ixia hybrids
Lapeirousia cruenta
Nerine species and hybrids
Poltianthes tuberosa
Sparaxis hybrids
Tritonia hybrids
Watsonia species
Zephyranthes species

Epiphyllum hybrids
Euphorbia splendens
Faucaria species
Ferocactus species

A. undulatum
Agave americana
A. americana var. *marginata*
A. franzosinii
Aloe arborescens
A. barbadensis
A. ferox
A. saponaria
Bryophyllum daigremontianum
Cereus peruvianus
Crassula species
Echeveria species
Echinocactus grusonii
Echinocereus species

SUGGESTED INTRODUCTIONS

TREES AND SHRUBS

Agathis australis
Banksia dryandroides and other species
Beaufortia purpurea
Calothamnus longissimus
Carpenteria californica
Cassia corymbosa
Datura sanguinea
Dendromecon rigidum
Dryandra pteridifolia and other species
Erythrina crista-galli
Eucalyptus ficifolia and other species
Fremontia californica
Gardenia globosa
Greyia sutherlandii
Hakea laurina and other species
Indigofera species

CLIMBERS

Billardia variifolia
Bomarea edulis
Boronia heterophylla
Clianthus puniceus
Cobaea scandens
Hardenbergia comptoniana

BULBOUS PLANTS

Anigozanthus pulcherrimus
Eremurus robustus and other species

Furcraea species
Gasteria species
Haworthia species
Hylocereus species
Kalanchoe species
Lampranthus species
Mammillaria species
Mesembryanthemum species
Opuntia species
Sedum species
Yucca aloifolia
Y. gloriosa
Y. guatemalensis

Isopogon baxteri and other species
Leucadendron grandiflora
Melaleuca fulgens and other species
Persoonia longifolia
Pinus ayacahuite
P. montezumae
Pittosporum phillyraeoides
Podalyria calyptra and other species
Polygala virgata and other species
Protea cynaroides and other species
Senecio glastifolius
Solanum coccineum
Sophora tetraptera
Sutherlandia frutescens
Tephrosia grandiflora
Virgilia capensis

Hibbertia cunninghamii
Kennedyia macrophylla
Podranea brycei
Sollya fusiformis
Tropaeolum peregrinum
T. tricolor

Haemanthus coccineus and other species
Hedychium gardnerianum and other species

WILD AND NATURALISED PLANTS LISTED BY MONTH

In the lists below, the plants are grouped in the months in which they give a good display of flowers. However, it should be noted that the groupings are approximate only and the flowering seasons of these plants may span several months as shown by the figures in brackets after each specific name. The precise time of flowering is determined by the altitude and aspect of the site and by the weather of the current season. When choosing a suitable time for plant hunting, readers are advised to study the lists of adjacent months also, in order to assess the degree of overlap. As a general rule, the best time of the year for spectacular floral displays are the eight weeks from mid-March to mid-May, with a peak about the second week in April.

JANUARY

Arbutus unedo (10-4)
Clematis cirrhosa (11-4)
Erica mediterranea (1-2)
Narcissus jonquilloides (1-2)

N. papyraceus (12-2)
N. polyanthos (1-2)
Romulea clusiana (1-2)

FEBRUARY

Aeonium arboreum (1-3)
Anagyris foetida (2-3)
Aristolochia baetica (12-4)
Colchicum triphyllum (2-3)

Narcissus bulbocodium (1-4)
N. gaditanus (2-3)
Scilla odora (2)

MARCH

Anemone coronaria (1-4)
Cynoglossum clandestinum (1-5)
Gynandris sisyrinchium (2-4)
Helleborus foetidus (12-4)
Himantoglossum longibracteatum (2-4)
Iberis gibraltaria (3-4)
Iris fontanesii (3)
Laurus nobilis (3-4)
Leucopium trichophyllum (1-4)
Lygos monosperma (3-4)
Muscari botryoides (3-4)
Narcissus jonquilla (3-4)
N. longispatus (3)

N. pseudo-narcissus (3-4)
N. requienii (3-4)
Ophrys speculum (3-4)
Oxalis pes-caprae (2-4)
Ranunculus calandrinoides (3-4)
Romulea bulbocodium (1-4)
R. ramiflora (1-4)
Ruscus hypophyllum (3-4)
Scrophularia sambucifolia (2-4)
Triguera ambrosiaca (3-4)
Viola odorata (3-4)
Viscum album (3)

APRIL

Abies pinsapo (4-5)
Adonis dentata (2-6)
Allium triquetrum (2-5)
Anemone palmata (2-6)
Arisarum vulgare (4-5)
Aristolochia longa (2-5)
Arum italicum (4-5)
Asperula hirsuta (4-5)
Asphodelus tenuifolius (4-5)
Astragalus lusitanicus (3-5)
A. massiliensis (4-5)
Centaurea pullata (2-6)
Cerintho major var. purpurascens (2-6)
Chrysanthemum catananche (4-5)

Cneorum tricocon (4-5)
Convolvulus meonanthus (3-5)
C. tricolor (3-5)
C. valentina subsp. *glauca* (2-5)
Crocus nevadensis (3-5)
Draba hispanica (4-5)
Ephedra fragilis (2-5)
Erica australis (2-5)
E. scoparia (12-6)
Euphorbia rigida (2-5)
Fedia cornucopiae (2-5)
Genista umbellata (4-5)
Gladiolus italicus (4-5)
Hedysarum coronarium (3-5)

Helianthemum aegyptiacum (3-5)
Iberis linifolia (4-6)
Iris tingitana (4-5)
Jasione corymbosa (4-5)
Juniperus sabina (4)
J. thurifera (4-5)
Lavatera maritima (2-5)
Linaria broussonetii (3-5)
Linaria rediviva (4-5)
Narcissus nevadensis (4)
N. watterii (4)
Ophrys fusca (4-5)
O. lutea var. *lutea* (3-5)
O. scolopax (4-5)
O. tenthrudinifera (2-5)
Orchis italica (3-5)

O. mascula subsp. *olbiensis* (3-5)
O. papilionacea (3-5)
O. tridentata (3-5)
Ornithogalum arabicum (4-5)
Phillyrea angustifolia (3-5)
Pinus pinea (4-5)
Polygala microphylla (3-5)
Quercus coccifera (3-5)
Ranunculus rupestris (4-5)
Saxifraga globulifera var. *gibraltaria* (3-5)
Tetragonolobus purpureus (2-5)
Teucrium fruticosum var. *azureum* (3-5)
Viburnum tinus (2-6)
Vinca difformis (2-5)
Viola arborescens (4)

MAY

Adonis aestivalis (4-6)
A. vernalis (4-5)
Allium roseum (4-6)
Anchusa hybrida (3-6)
Anthericum liliago (4-6)
Anthyllis cytisoides (4-6)
Antirrhinum majus (3-8)
Aquilegia vulgaris var. *ballii* (4-6)
Arenaria montana (3-6)
Aristolochia pistolochia (4-6)
Asphodelus acaulis (5)
A. fistulosus (3-6)
Berberis hispanica (5-6)
Calicotome villosa (3-6)
Centaurea incana (5-6)
Chamaerops humilis (3-6)
Chrysanthemum coronarium (4-6)
Cistus albidus (4-6)
C. clusii (5-6)
C. crispus (4-6)
C. ladanifer (4-6)
C. libanotis (5-6)
C. monspeliensis (3-6)
C. populifolius (5-6)
C. rosmarinifolius (5-6)
C. salviifolius (4-6)
Convolvulus althaeoides (4-6)
C. juncea (3-6)
C. undulatus (5-6)
Cynoglossum arundanum (4-6)
Cytinus hypocistis (3-6)
Cytisus battandieri (5-6)
C. linifolius (3-6)
C. scoparius (5-6)
Daphne laureola var. *latifolia* (4-6)
Drosophyllum lusitanicum (4-6)
Echium albicans (4-6)
E. creticum (4-6)
Endymion hispanicus (5)
Erica arborea (3-6)
Erinacea anthyllis (5-6)
Euphorbia characias (3-6)
E. spinosa (4-6)
Gagea polymorpha (4-6)
Genista cinerea (3-7)
G. florida var. *maroccana* (3-7)
G. triacanthos (3-8)
Gladiolus communis (4-6)
G. illyricus (4-6)
Gleditschia triacanthos (5-6)
Halimium atriplicifolium (4-6)
H. ocymoides (5-6)
Helianthemum hirtum (3-7)

Hesperis laciniata (4-6)
Iberis pruitii (5-6)
Iris filifolia (5)
I. foetidissima (5-6)
I. pseudacorus (4-6)
I. xiphium (4-6)
Lavandula dentata (3-7)
L. multifida (3-6)
L. pedunculata (5-7)
Limonium sinuatum (3-7)
L. thouinii (5)
Linaria anticaria (4-6)
L. tristis (5-6)
Linum narbonense (5-6)
Lithospermum fruticosum (3-6)
Lonicera implexa (4-6)
Lupinus angustifolius (3-6)
Matthiola tristis (5)
Medicago marina (4-6)
Moricandia arvensis (3-6)
Muscari comosum (2-7)
Narcissus rupicola (3-7)
Odontospermum martinum (3-6)
Olea europaea (5-6)
Ononis speciosa (4-6)
Ophrys apifera (4-6)
Orchis laxiflora (3-6)
O. mascula (4-6)
O. morio susp. *champagneuxii* (3-6)
Ornithogalum narbonense (4-6)
O. umbellatum (4-6)
Orobanche crenata (3-6)
Osyris alba (4-6)
Physanthyllis tetraphylla (3-7)
Pistacia lentiscus (3-6)
Polygala balansae (5-6)
Primula elatior subsp. *lofthousei*
Prolongoa pectinata (4-6)
Pyraecantha coccinea (4-6)
Quercus ilex (4-6)
Ranunculus gramineus var. *luzulaefolius* (4-6)
Rhamnus alaternus (3-6)
Rhododendron ponticum var. *baeticum* (4-6)
Scilla peruviana (3-6)
Serapias cordigera (3-6)
S. lingua (3-6)
S. pseudocordigera (4-6)
Simethis bicolor (3-6)
Teline linifolia (3-6)
Tuberaria guttata (3-6)
Tulipa australis (3-6)
Ulex parviflorus (3-6)

JUNE

Aceras anthropophorum (4-7)
Adenocarpus decorticans (6-7)
Adiantum capillus-veneris (6-7)
Alchemilla major (6)
Allium moly (6)
Anarrhinum laxiflorum (5-7)
Anchusa azurea (4-8)
Anthyllis montana var. *rubra* (6-7)
Aphyllanthes monspeliensis (4-7)
Armeria villosa (6-7)
Borago officinalis (4-9)
Campanula specularioides (6-7)
C. velutina (6-7)
Capparis spinosa (5-7)
Carduncellus caeruleus (5-7)
Carpobrotus acinaciformis (4-7)
C. edule (4-7)
Cephalanthera longifolia (4-7)
Cerastium boissieri (4-8)
Chrysanthemum segetum (4-8)
Cistus incanus (6)
C. laurifolius var. *atlanticus* (6-7)
Colutea arborescens (4-7)
Daphne oleoides (6-7)
Delphinium pentagynum (6-7)
Dianthus caryophyllus (6-7)
Digitalis obscura subsp. *laciniata* (6-7)
Dipcadi serotinum (6)
Echium pomponium (4-7)
Epipactis helleborine (5-7)
E. umbellata (4-7)
Ferula tingitana (6)
Frankenia thymifolia (5-7)
Genista hispanica (5-7)

JULY

Acanthus mollis (5-9)
Achillea millefolium (5-8)
Agave americana (6-8)
Anagallis monelli subsp. *linifolia* (2-10)
Andryala lanata (6-8)
Antirrhinum barrelieri (5-8)
Arenaria pungens (7-8)
A. tetraquetra (7)
Armeria splendens (7-8)
Artemisia arborescens (7-8)
A. granatensis (7-8)
Astragalus alopecuroides (7-8)
Bupleurum spinosum (7-8)
Campanula herminii (6-8)
Catananche coerulea (5-10)
Chaenarrhinum supinum (4-10)
Chrysanthemum carinatum (6-8)
C. mawii (6-8)
Clematis flammula (5-8)
Convolvulus mauritanicus (6-8)
C. nitidus (6-8)
C. viminalis (6-8)
Daphne gnidium (3-9)
Delphinium peregrinum (5-8)
D. staphisagria (5-8)
Diotis canadissima (5-8)
Ecballium elaterium (3-9)
Erodium daucoides (6-8)
Eupatorium ageratoides (6-8)
Gentiana brachyphylla (6-8)

Lathyrus tingitanus (4-7)
Limodorum abortivum (4-7)
Linaria maroccana (6)
L. platycalyx (6)
Linum austriacum subsp. *mauritanicum* (6-7)
L. suffruticosum (5-7)
Lithospermum diffusum (4-7)
L. prostratum var. *erectum* (4-7)
Lobularia maritima (4-8)
Malcomia littorea (5-7)
Malope malacoides (6-7)
Narcissus bulbocodium var. *nivalis* (4-7)
Opuntia ficus-indica (4-7)
Ornithogalum pyrenaicum (6)
O. unifolium (6)
Paeonia broteroi (6-7)
P. coriacea (6)
Pallenis spinosa (4-7)
Pancratium maritimum (6)
Papaver rupifragum (6)
Pistacia terebinthus (4-7)
Prunus prostrata (6-7)
Ptilotrichum purpureum (6)
Rosa sempervirens (6-7)
Salvia bicolor (6)
Santolina chamaecyparissus (6-7)
Sempervivum atlanticum (6)
Silene psammitis (5-7)
Stachelina baetica (6-7)
Tamarix africana (3-8)
T. gallica (3-8)
Tolpis barbata (4-7)
Verbascum boerhaviai (5-7)
Veronica repens (6)

G. verna (6-8)
Glaucium flavum (5-8)
Gypsophila perfoliata (7-8)
Jasione amethystina (5-8)
Leontodon boryi (7-8)
Limonium vulgare (6-8)
Linaria glacialis (7-8)
Lonicera sempervirens (6-8)
Myosotis sylvatica (6-8)
Nerium oleander (4-9)
Nigella hispanica (6-8)
Onopordon tauricum (7)
Orobanche ramosa (5-9)
Plantago nivalis (7-8)
Putoria calabrica (4-9)
Ranunculus acetosellifolius (6-8)
Salvia lavandulaefolia (6-8)
Santolina virens (7)
Saxifraga nevadensis (7-8)
S. oppositifolia (7-8)
Schinus molle (5-8)
Senecio cineraria (5-8)
S. doronicum (7-8)
S. tournefortii (7-8)
Silene boryi (6-8)
Solanum sodomaeum (5-8)
Spartium junceum (5-8)
Teucrium polium (5-8)
Thalictrum flavum subsp. *glaucum* (6-8)
Vicia onobrychioides (5-8)

AUGUST

Antirrhinum glutinosum (7-9)
Armeria plantaginea (6-9)
Asclepias curassavica (6-10)
Campanula macrorrhiza (7-9)
Critium maritimum (7-9)
Cuscuta epithymum (6-10)
Dianthus subcaulis subsp. *brachyanthus* (7-9)
Eryngium glaciale (8)
Euphorbia peplis (6-9)
Gentiana alpina (6-9)

G. pneumonanthe var. *depressa* (6-9)
Hyssopus officinalis (6-9)
Lapiedra martinezii (8-9)
Limonium bonduelii (8)
Linaria nevadensis (5-10)
Potentilla hirta (6-9)
Thymelea passerina (6-9)
Veronica beccabunga (6-9)
Viola crassiuscula (6-9)
Vitex agnus-castus (6-8)

SEPTEMBER

Atriplex halimus (7-10)
Ceratonia siliqua (8-10)
Colchicum lusitanum (9)
Erica vagans (7-10)
Helichrysum serotinum (7-10)
Inula viscosa (8-10)

Limonium vulgare (6-10)
Mandragora officinarum (9-10)
Saxifraga fortunei (9-10)
Smilax aspera (8-10)
Spiranthes spiralis (8-10)
Urginea maritima (8-10)

OCTOBER

Albizia lophantha (9-12)
Arisarum vulgare (10-11)
Arundo donax (8-12)
 "Carregnoa dubia" (9-11)
Crocus salzmannii (10-11)

Leucojum autumnale (8-11)
Narcissus serotinus (9-11)
N. viridiflorus (10-11)
Tapeinanthus humilis (10)

NOVEMBER

Crocus clusii (9-12)

Mandragora autumnalis (10-12)

DECEMBER

Iris planifolia (10-2)

APPENDIX III

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

This includes a list of major botanical references for the areas covered in *Andalusian Flowers and Countryside*. For additional information the reader is referred to Appendix IV of this book and the literature lists mentioned in the publications that follow.

GIBRALTAR:

- DEBEAUX, M. O. 1889. Synopsis de la Flore de Gibraltar. *Act. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux*. XLVII
FRERE, B. H. T. 1910. *A guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood*. Gibraltar Garrison Library.
HAMILTON, A. P. 1970. *The Flowers of Gibraltar*. Gibraltar Tourist Office. (In Press).
KELAART, E. F. 1846. *Flora Calpensis*. John van Voorst. London.
WOLLEY-DOD, A. H. 1914. A Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood. *Jour. Bot.* (Supplement) LII.

SPAIN:

- AREVALO, CELSO. 1966. *Flora de España*. Hijos de Rogelio Labrador Pedregal. S.R.C. Oviedo.
CABALLERO, A. 1940. *Flora Analítica de España*. Sociedad Anónima Española de Traductores y Autores, General Mola, 31-Madrid.
GUINEA LOPEZ, EMILIO. 1961. *Flora Basica*. Direccion General de Enseñanza Media. Madrid.
HEYWOOD, V. H. and BALL, P. W. 1963. Taxonomic and Floristic Research in Spain: 1940-62. *Webbia*. XVIII. 445-72.
PEREZ LARA, DON J. M. Florula Gaditana. This work was started in 1886 in *Anales Soc. Hist. Espan.*, continues in 1898 in volumes XV-XXVII and is completed in *Mem. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat.*, volume II.
POLUNIN, O. and HUXLEY, A. J. 1965. *Flowers of the Mediterranean*. Chatto and Windus Ltd. London.
TUTIN, T. G. et al. 1964- *Flora Europaea*. Volumes 1- Cambridge University Press.
WILLKOMM, M. 1893. *Supplementum Prodrromus Florae Hispanicae*. E. Schweizerbart (E. Koch). Stuttgart.
WILLKOMM, M. and LANGE, L. 1861-80. *Prodrromus Florae Hispanicae*. Volumes 1-3. E. Schweizerbart. Stuttgart.

MOROCCO:

- ARCHIBALD, J. C. 1963. Among Morocco's Mountains. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 31. 314-40.
BALL, J. 1877-8. Spicilegium Florae Maroccanae. *J. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 281-772.
JAHANDIEZ, E. and MAIRE, R. 1931-41. *Catalogue des Plantes du Maroc*. Editions Paul Lechevalier, 18, Rue des Ecoles, 18. Paris (Ve).
MAIRE, R. 1952. *Flore de l'Afrique du Nord*. Volumes 1- Editions Paul Lechevalier.
NEGRE, R. 1961-2. *Petite Flore des Régions Arides du Maroc Occidental*. Volumes 1-2. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 15 Quai Anatole Franca, Paris VIIe.

APPENDIX IV

C. M. STOCKEN'S BIBLIOGRAPHY

Included under this heading are articles that either were written by Lt. Cdr. Stocken himself, or by others who have studied the plants that he collected and distributed.

- BLANCHARD, J. W. 1966. Miniature Diary. *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*. Roy. Hort. Soc. London. 31. 37-41.
BLANCHARD, J. W. 1967. Miniature Diary. *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*. Roy. Hort. Soc. London. 32. 35-37.
BLANCHARD, J. W. 1968. Miniature Diary. *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*. Roy. Hort. Soc. London. 33. 29-31.
BLANCHARD, J. W. 1969. Miniature Diary. *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*. Roy. Hort. Soc. London. 34. 39-44.
HALLIDAY, G. 1967. Chris Stocken's Last Expedition. In *Alpine Anthology* by Rhinanthus. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 35. 88-90.
HALLIDAY, G. 1968. Botany Report: Appendix V. *Report on the Royal Naval East Greenland Expedition 1966*. 5 pages (un-numbered). Plymouth.
HAMILTON, A. P. 1965. The Spanish Oxlip—*Primula elatior* subsp. *lofthousei*. *Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc.* XC. 263-4.
HAMILTON, A. P. 1968. The Nevada Daffodil—*Narcissus nevadensis* Pugsley. *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*. Roy. Hort. Soc. London. 34. 171-5.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1962. The Sierra Nevada in Early Spring. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 30. 304-5.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1962. The Jacobaea Lily—*Sprekelia formosissima*. *Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 87. 284-5.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1963. *Narcissus viridiflorus* and Green Flowers. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 31. 155-6.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1963. *Leucojum trichophyllum*. In *Alpine Anthology* by Rhinanthus. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 31. 293-4.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1964. Plant Hunting in Southern Spain. *Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc.* XXCIX. 11-19.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1964. Morocco in the Early Spring. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 32. 198-9.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1964. Paeony Species of Southern Spain and Morocco. In *Alpine Anthology* by Rhinanthus. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 32. 309-10.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1964. *Viscum cruciatum*—an Unusual Mistletoe. *Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc.* LXXXIX. 303-4.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1965. Morocco in Spring. *Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc.* XC. 381-92.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1965. The Spanish Sierra Nevada. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 33. 160-3.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1965. Some Narcissus and Tulip Species from Andalusia. *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*. Roy. Hort. Soc. London. 31. 56-64.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1966. The Serrania de Ronda in Southern Spain. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 34. 255-61.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1966. *Dimorphotheca chrysanthemifolia*. *Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc.* XCI. 513-4.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1967. Bigeneric Hybrids. In *Alpine Anthology* by Rhinanthus. *Bull. Alp. Gard. Soc.* 35. 38-40.
STOCKEN, C. M. 1968. Plants of the Spanish Sierra Nevada. *Gardeners Chronicle*. 164. 12-13.
WALEY, F. R. 1969. *Narcissus bulbocodium* var. *graellsii*. *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*. Roy. Hort. Soc. London. 34. 169-70.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

A.E.	A. Evans	G.C.H.	Lt.-Col. G. C. Hill
A.G.	A. Gray	G.T.O.	Gibraltar Tourist Office
A.G.S.	Alpine Garden Society	M.T.O.	Moroccan Tourist Office
A.P.H.	A. P. Hamilton	R.H.S.	Royal Horticultural Society
C.M.S.	C. M. Stocken	S.L.	Slide Library
E.H.	E. Hodgkin	S.N.T.O.	Spanish National Tourist Office

Front cover: *Leucocjum trichophyllum* (C.M.S.).

Pages 17-32: P. 17, *Aloe arborescens* (G.C.H.): p. 18, *Aristolochia baetica* (G.C.H.), Gibraltar—north end (G.C.H.): p. 19, *Aeonium arboreum* (G.C.H.), *Acanthus mollis* (G.C.H.): p. 20, *Clematis cirrhosa* (G.C.H.), *Lonicera implexa* (G.C.H.): p. 21, *Arisarum vulgare* (G.C.H.), *Romulea clusiana* (G.C.H.): p. 22, *Colchicium lusitanum* (G.C.H.), *Delphinium gracile* (G.C.H.), *Gladiolus communis* (G.C.H.): p. 23, *Chamaerops humilis* (left) (A.P.H.), *C. humilis* (right) (G.C.H.), *Dianthus caryophyllus* (G.C.H.): p. 24, *Iberis gibraltaria* (A.P.H.), *Lobularia maritima* (A.P.H.): p. 25, *Albizia lophantha* (G.C.H.), *Carpobrotus acinaciformis* (A.P.H.): p. 26, *Antirrhinum majus* (A.P.H.), *Dipcadi serotinum* (A.P.H.): p. 27, *Scilla peruviana* (A.P.H.), *Ferula tingitana* (G.C.H.): p. 28, Gibraltar—east side (S.N.T.O.): p. 29, Gibraltar—west side (G.T.O.): p. 30, Gibraltar—south end (G.T.O.): p. 31, Bahia de Algeciras (G.T.O.): p. 32, Gibraltar—summit (G.T.O.).

Pages 49-56: P. 49, *Iris filifolia* (C.M.S. ex R.H.S.), *Anagallis monelli* subsp. *linifolia* (C.M.S. ex R.H.S.), *Paeonia broteroi* (C.M.S. ex R.H.S.), *Adenocarpus decorticans* (C.M.S. ex R.H.S.): p. 50, *Lavandula stoechas* (A.P.H.), *Triguera ambrosiaca* (A.P.H.): p. 51, *Arundo donax* (A.P.H.), *Scrophularia sambucifolia* (A.P.H.): p. 52, *Oxalis pes-caprae* (A.P.H.): p. 53, *Cistus albidus* (A.P.H.), *Cistus salvifolius* (A.P.H.): p. 54, *Viola arborescens* (A.P.H.), *Phlomis purpurea* (A.P.H.), *Tulipa australis* (A.P.H.): p. 55, *Lygos monosperma* (G.C.H.), *Pinus pinea* (A.P.H.): p. 56, *Abies pinsapo* (G.C.H.), *Rhododendron ponticum* var. *baeticum* (A.P.H.).

Pages 89-104: P. 89, *Nerium oleander* (G.C.H.): p. 90, *Narcissus rupicola* subsp. *pedunculatus* (C.M.S. ex R.H.S.), *N. rupicola* (J.E.D. ex R.H.S.): p. 91, *N. rupicola* subsp. *pedunculatus* (J.E.D. ex R.H.S.), *N. willkommii* (J.E.D. ex R.H.S.), *N. fernandesii* (J.E.D. ex R.H.S.), *N. jonquilloides* (J.E.D. ex R.H.S.): p. 92, *N. cantabricus* subsp. *cantabricus* var. *foliosus* (J.E.D. ex R.H.S.), *N. cantabricus* subsp. *cantabricus* var. *petunioides* (J.E.D. ex R.H.S.): p. 93, *Tapeinanthus humilis* (J.E.D. ex A.G.S.): p. 94, *Narcissus serotinus* (A.G. ex R.H.S.): p. 95, *Narcissus papyraceus* (G.C.H.): p. 96, *Pancreatium maritimum* (G.C.H.): p. 97, *Ophrys apifera* (A.P.H.), *Limodorum abortivum* (A.P.H.): p. 98, *Serapias cordigera* (A.P.H.), *S. pseudocordigera* (A.P.H.): p. 99, *Iris xiphium* (A.P.H.), *Iris filifolia* (A.P.H.): p. 100, *Ornithogalum narbonense* (A.P.H.), *O. umbellatum* (A.P.H.), *O. unifolium* (A.P.H.): p. 101, *Allium triquetrum* (A.P.H.), *A. moly* (A.P.H.), *A. roseum* (A.P.H.): p. 102, *Astragalus lusitanicus* (A.P.H.), *Physanthyllis tetraphylla*

(A.P.H.), *Psoralea bituminosa* (A.P.H.): p. 103, *Anemone palmata* (A.P.H.), *Convolvulus althaeoides* (A.P.H.), *C. tricolor* (A.P.H.): p. 104, *Mandragora officinarum* (J.E.D. ex A.G.S.).

Pages 121-128: P. 121, *Viola cazorlensis* (S.L. ex A.G.S.), *Erinacea anthyllis* (A.E. ex A.G.S.): p. 122, Pampaneira (S.N.T.O.): p. 123, Pinos de Genil (S.N.T.O.): p. 124, The Alhambra (S.N.T.O.): p. 125, Sierra Nevada (S.N.T.O.): p. 126, *Helleborus foetidus* (A.P.H.), *Crocus nevadensis* (A.P.H.), *Doronicum pyrenaicum* (A.P.H.): p. 127, Motril to Almeria road (S.N.T.O.): p. 128, Calahonda Beach.

Pages 137-144: P. 137, *Adenocarpus bacquei* (E.H. ex R.H.S.), *Paeonia coriacea* (E.H. ex R.H.S.), *Linum austriacum* subsp. *mauritanicum* (C.M.S. ex R.H.S.), *Cedrus atlantica* (E.H. ex R.H.S.), *Chrysanthemum catananche* (C.M.S. ex R.H.S.): p. 138, *Odontospermum maritimum* (A.P.H.), *Ecballium elaterium* (G.C.H.): p. 139, *Gladiolus italicus* (A.P.H.), *Ornithogalum arabicum* (A.P.H.), *Convolvulus mauritanicus* (A.P.H.): p. 140, *Cedrus atlantica* (M.T.O.): p. 141, Tinerhir Ksar (M.T.O.): p. 142, *Prunus communis* (M.T.O.): p. 143, *Phoenix dactylifera* (M.T.O.): p. 144, *Iris albicans* (M.T.O.).

Pages 153-160: P. 153, Jardines del Alcazar: Sevilla (S.N.T.O.): p. 154, Jardines del Generalife: Granada (S.N.T.O.): p. 155, Parque Maria Luisa: Sevilla (S.N.T.O.): p. 156, Patio in Cordoba (S.N.T.O.): p. 157, *Buddleia madagascariensis* (A.P.H.), *Eriobotrya japonica* (A.P.H.): p. 158, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* (A.P.H.), *Lantana camara* (A.P.H.): p. 159, *Punica granatum* (G.C.H.), *Opuntia* fruit (A.P.H.), *Dracaena draco* (A.P.H.): p. 160, *Strelitzia caudata* (A.P.H.), *Datura* species (A.P.H.).

The Litho insets were printed by Jarrold & Sons, Norwich.

In this index the page numbers in Times Roman refer to text references, those in *Italics* refer to illustration pages and those in **Bold** are map references.

- Abbé Breuil 45
Abies numidica 147, 148,
pinsapo 56, 71, 152, 164
Acacia cavenia 152
cyanophylla 152
dealbata 152
Jarnesiana 58, 152
gummifera 145
longifolia 81, 151, 152
retinoides 161
Acalypha wilkesiana 161
Acanthus mollis 19, 64, 166
Acequia 117, 118 (B3-4,
 C2-3, D2-3, E2-3)
Aceras anthrophorum 76
 166
Achillea millefolium 39, 166
leptophylla 145
Aconitum nevadense 120
Anemonecarpus anagryfolius
 134
baquei 137, 145
decoricans 49, 88, 111,
 120, 166
Adiantum vasica 161
Adiantum capillus-veneris
 62, 166
Adonis aestivalis 60, 165
dentata (see *A. microcarpa*)
microcarpa (*A. dentata*)
 131, 164
vernalis 108, 165
Adra 119 (K8), 129
Andryala lanata 111
Aduana 38
Aeonium arboreum 19, 80,
 161, 162, 164
balsamifera 162
haworthii 162
simsii 162
undulatum 163
Afionados 48, 57
Afourer 146
Agadir 132 (C8), 135, 136
Agapanthus 150
africanus 162
Agathis australis 163
Agave americana 86, 151,
 163, 166
 var. *marginata* 163
franzosinii 163
Agrón 84 (C10), 85 (L2), 87
Ailanthus altissima 110, 152
Ailsa Craig 35 (I4)
 Air routes (to Gibraltar) 15
 Airships (American) 36
 Air strip 15, 33, 34 (B6-C6)
 Ait Baha 132 (C9), 135, 136
 Ait-Ouir 132 (E7), 136
 Alameda Gardens 16, 34 (H7)
 Albaicin 107
 Albariza 67, 68
 Albergue 83
 Albergue de E.y.D. 112 (F5)
 Albergue de Sierra Nevada
 112 (G6)
 Albergue (Ministry of
 Education) 114
 Albergue Universitario
 112 (G6), 114, 115
Albizia lophantha 25, 152,
 167
 Albuñol 84 (F12) 106
 Alcalá de los Gazules
 42 (B2), 44, 47, 69
 Alcazaba 82, 113 (I7), 114
 Alcazár 67, 153
Alchemilla 144, 166
 Aldehuela 73
 Alfarnate 83, 85 (I2)
 Algeciras 15, 16, 36, 39,
 42 (D6), 44, 47, 48, 56, 57,
 64 (H11), 131, 132 (H1),
 148
 Algeria 133 (M4)
 Algodonales 65 (H6), 68
 Alhama de Granada 82,
 84 (B10), 85 (K2), 86
 Alhambra 107, 108,
 112 (C4), 124
 Alhaurin el Grande 81,
 85 (G4)
 Alhaurin de la Torre 81,
 85 (H4)
Allium moly 101, 116
roseum 76, 101, 165
triquetrum 76-77, 101, 164
 Almería 12, 84 (J11), 105,
 127, 129
 Almond (see also *Prunus*)
 73, 77, 79, 80, 83, 106,
 142
 Almond (bitter) 88
 Almoraima 39, 40, 42 (D4)
 Almuñécar 84 (C12), 88
Aloe 151
arborescens 17, 33, 152,
 163
barbadensis 163
Jenou 163
saponaria 163
 Alora 73, 75 (M4), 81,
 85 (G3)
 Alpine flora 110
 Alpine house 92
 Alpujarras (see under Las)
 Alps 37, 110, 137
Astroemeria ligula 162
 Alyssum (see also *Lobularia*)
 24
Amaryllis 151
belladonna 162
 Amber 148
 Amer Gane 132 (F8), 145
 America (Tropical) 87, 88,
 127
 American airships 36
 American liners 47
Anacyclus pyrethrum var.
depressus 146
Anagallis 66, 130
monelli subsp. *collina*
 135, 147
 subsp. *linifolia* 49,
 59, 166
Anagyris foetida 79, 164
Anarrhinum laxiflorum 70,
 166
Anchusa azurea 41, 166
hybrida 146, 165
 Andalucía 12, 15, 39, 45,
 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 63,
 66, 67, 70, 72, 77, 81, 82,
 88, 89, 95, 96, 97, 101,
 102, 106, 108, 109, 121,
 129, 134
 Andorra 15
Andryala lanata 111, 166
Anemone coronaria 39, 164
palmata 60, 103, 164
 Asia (Central) 148
 Asia Minor 56
 Asni 132 (E7), 134, 135
Asperula hirsuta 120, 164
 Asphodel (see also
Asphodelus) 38, 145
Asphodelus acualis 146, 165
fistulosus 38, 165
tenuifolius 145, 164
Aspidistra elatior 162
Asplenium nidus 162
Aster petiolatus 162
Astragalus alpeceuroides
 39, 166
gumbo 145
lusitanicus 47, 102, 164
massiliensis 111, 164
 Atajate 74 (E5), 79
 Atlantic 12, 28, 95, 130,
 136
 Atlas mountains (see under
 Anti-, Middle, and High)
Atriplex halimus 152, 167
 Australia 85, 149, 150, 151
 Autumn crocus (see also
Colchicum) 22
 Azrou 133 (H5), 137, 140,
 146
 Baena 83
 Baetic Cordillera 37
 Baeza 109
 Bahía de Algeciras 31
 Bananas (see also *Musa*)
 62, 150
Banderilleros 57
 Bandits 72
 Bangles 143
Banksia dryandroides 163
 Banksian Rose (see also
Rosa) 69, 149
 Barbarosa 105
 Barbary apes 33, 34 (H6)
 Barbary pirates 105
 Barbate de Franco 55, 63,
 64 (E10)
 Barberton daisies (see also
Gazania) 150
 Barrage 130
 Barrage de Bine-el-Ouidane
 146
 Barrio de Santiago 108
 Barro 67
 Barrosa (see Battle of)
 Baths (Sulphur) 61
 Battle of Barrosa 45
 Battle of Guadalete 66
 Battle of Trafalgar 16
Bauhinia galpinii 161
 Bay (Sweet—see also
Laurus) 46
 Baza 108
 Beaches (Andalucía) 96
 Beaches (Gibraltar) 24
 Bean parasite 83
 Beans 87
Beaufortia purpurea 163
 Beau Geste Country 145
 Bedouin 146
 Bee-eaters 59, 145
 Bee-nests 45
 Bee Orchid (see also
Ophrys) 88, 97
 Begonia 151, 162
 Bell flower (see also
Campanula) 78, 147
Bellis coerulea 134
 Benadali 74 (E5), 79
 Benahavis 43 (H1), 62
 Benajarrafe 83, 85 (J4)
 Benalup de Sidonia 42 (A3),
 45, 63
 Benaocaz 74 (C3), 79
 Benaorian 74 (E4), 76, 77
 Benarraba 74 (D6), 79
 Bengal Trumpet (see also
Thunbergia) 150
 Berber 134, 135, 136,
 142
Berberis hispanica 111, 165
 Berchules 119 (G2), 120
 Berja 119 (L5), 129
 Bermuda Buttercup (see
 also *Oxalis*) 36, 52, 61
 Bernard, St. 16
 Beschorniera 151
 Beznar 84 (D11), 106, 116
Biarum carratracense 72
Bignonia radicans (see
Campsis radicans)
Bignoniaceae 150
 Bilbao 17
Billiardiera variifolia
 163
 Bindweed (see also
Convolvulus) 87, 117
 Bird of Paradise flower
 (see also *Strelitzia*)
 150, 160
 Birds (see under names)
 Bird Sanctuary 63
Biscutella foliosa 77
Blackstonia perfoliata
 147
 Blackstrap Cove 34 (G4)
 Bladder Senna (see *Colutea*)
 Blain's Point 34 (G4)
 Bleak Beach 35 (N7)
 Bluebell (Spanish—see also
Endymion) 78, 79, 146
 Blue Dawn flower (see also
Pharbitis) 149
 Blue Gum (see also
Eucalyptus) 62, 151
 Blue men 134
 Boabdil 106
 Boat construction 62
 Bobadilla 73
 Bodega 68
 Bolonia 42 (A6), 60
Bomarea edulis 163
 Bone pit 61
Borago officinalis 41, 166
 Bornos 65 (F7), 68
Boronia heterophylla 163
 Bosque de Pinsapos (see
 also *Abies pinsapo*)
 74 (H5)
 Botanico 61
Bougainvillea 16, 149, 150,
 151
glabra 150, 152, 161
spectabilis 150, 152, 161
 Bower plant (see also
Pandorea) 150
 Bracken 46
 Bramble 117
 Brass work 148
 Brazil 150
 Britain 105
 British lines 34 (B4-B7)
 Brochures (Gibraltar) 15

- Broom (see also under
 appropriate genera) 36,
 70, 83, 135
 Broom (Spanish—see also
Spartium) 36, 82, 116
 Broom (white—see also
Lygos) 55
 Broomrape (see also
Orobanchae) 36, 120
 Brown Bluebell (see also
Dipcadi) 126
 Bruce's Farm 34 (F6)
Bryophyllum daigremontianum
 163
 Buckthorn (see also
Rhamnus) 33
Buddleia madagascariensis
 150, 157, 161
 Buenavista Hotel 62
 Bufadero Bluffs 33
 Bugloss 71
 Bullfight 12, 38, 48, 82
 Bullring 48
Bupleurum 130
spinosum 145, 166
 Busquistan 117, 118 (F3)
 Bustards (Great) 68
 Buttercup (see also
Ranunculus) 71, 76
 Buttercup (Bermuda—see
 also *Oxalis*) 36, 58,
 61
 Butterwort (see also
Pinguicula) 120
Buxus sempervirens 152
 Cable car 31, 32
 Cable car route 34 (H6-H7)
 Cable railway 106
 Cabo de Gata 12, 84 (L12)
 Cabo Trafalgar (see Cape
 Trafalgar)
 Cádiz 12, 44, 63, 64 (C8),
 66, 69, 105
Caesalpinia japonica 152
 Calahonda 84 (E12), 105,
 128
Calendula 130
maroccana 131
Calicotome villosa 40, 45,
 165
 California 149
 Calle de la Sierpes 67
Callistemon rigidus 161
speciosus 161
Catolhammus longissimus 163
 Camels 67
 Camineros 47, 71, 111
 Camp Bay 35 (K7)
Campanula 63
filicaulis 135
herminii 115, 166
macrorrhiza 115, 167
sperularioides 78, 166
velutina 37, 62, 166
 Campillos 73
 Campiña 12
 Campo area 49
Campsis grandiflora 161
radicans 150, 161
 Canals (irrigation) 117, 130
 Canary Palm (see also
Phoenix) 16, 47
 Candytuft (see also *Iberis*)
 70, 148
 Candytuft (Gibraltar—see
 also *Iberis*) 24
Canna 150, 162
 Cannon 136

- Cap Rhir 132(B8), 136
Cape Trafalgar 60,
64(D10), 66, 68
Cape Province 25, 52
Caper plant (see also
Capparis) 106, 134
Capleira 116, 117, 118(D3)
Capilla Real 107
Capparis spinosa 106, 134,
166
Caprus hispanica 81
Cardoon (see also
Carduncellus) 47, 61
Carduncellus caeruleus 47,
166
 rhaponticoides 146
Carduus pyrenaicus 115
Car hire 15
Carnation (see also
Dianthus) 23
Carob (see also *Ceratonia*)
62
Carpentaria californica 163
Carpobrotus 66, 151
 acinaciformis 25, 36,
161, 166
 edule 36, 161, 166
 Carratraca 73, 75(L3),
40, 93, 94, 167
 Cartajima 72, 74(F5)
 Cartama 81, 85(G4)
 Cartama castle 81
 Carteya 31, 39
 Carteginian galleys 105
 Cartuja 69
 Casablanca 131, 132(E4),
136
 Casabonela 73, 75(L4)
 Casares 43(F2), 61
 Casas Viejas 63
 Castejón 83, 85(I2)
 Castell de Ferro 118(E8),
129
 Castellar de la Frontera
39—40, 41, 42(D4)
 Castillo Antiguo de Turón
75(K3)
 Castles (see under names)
 Castor oil plant (see
 also *Ricinus*) 58
Cassia alata 161
 corymbosa 163
 Casuarina equisetifolia
152
 stricta 152
 Catalan Bay 33, 34(F4)
 Catanche coerulea 134, 136,
166
 Catchfly (see also *Silene*)
68, 115
 Catchments (water) 16,
28, 89, 33, 34(G5-H5), 36
 Catholic Kings 88, 107
 Causse (France) 87
 Cave drawings 45
 Caves 16, 76, 108
 Cedar (Atlantic—see also
 Cedrus) 140, 145, 146
 Cedar (Lebanon—see also
 Cedrus) 140
 Cedrus atlantica 137, 140,
145, 146
 libani 140
Celosia 151
 Cemetery 61
 Centaurea 130
 incana 136, 165
 gymnocarpa 162
 pullata 76, 164
 Centaureum erythraea 66,
147
 Cephalanthera longifolia
88, 166
 Cerastium boissieri 71—72,
166
 Ceratomia siliqua 62, 167
 Cercis siliquastrum 80, 151,
152
 Cereus peruvianus 163
 Cerintho major var.
 purpurascens 46, 145, 164
 Cerro Abanta 71, 74(H5)
 Cerro Gordo 84(C12),
85(L4), 88
 Cestrum aurantiacum 161
 nocturnum 161
 parquii 47, 161
 purpureum 161
 Ceterach 78
 Ceuta castle 148
 Ceuta (Sebta) 47, 131,
133(I1), 148
 Chaenarrhinum supinum
115, 166
 Chalet de la Cruz 111,
112(F5)
 Chalk 66
 Chamaerops humilis 23, 33,
48, 123, 152, 165
 Chamaespartium
 tridentatum (Genistella
 tridentata) 45
 Chamharouch 135
 Charcoal 45—46, 47, 70
 Chechaouën 41, 77,
133(I2), 147, 148
 Cherry (Dwarf—see also
 Prunus) 115
 Chestnut 117
 Chiclana de la Frontera
64(D9), 66
 Chlorophytum capense var.
 variegatum 162
 Choughs 73
 Christendom 59
 Christian 39, 41, 124
 Christmas 36, 95
 Chrysanthemum 130
 carinatum 131, 166
 catanche 134, 135,
137, 164
 coronarium 78, 165
 frutescens 162
 mawii 134, 145, 166
 segetum 62, 131, 166
 Churchill, Sir Winston 33
 Cirque d'Aremid 135
 Cissus 149—150
 antarctica 162
 Cistus 60, 81, 145, 147
 albidus 37, 53, 135,
147, 165
 clusii 108, 165
 crispus 61, 76, 147, 165
 (Gum) 61
 incanus 71, 166
 ladanifer 61, 71, 147, 165
 laurifolius var.
 atlanticus 135, 166
 libanotis 41, 165
 monspeiliensis 60, 165
 populifolius 46, 70, 165
 rosmarinifolius 165
 salvifolius 44, 53, 70,
76, 131, 147, 165
 Citrus 61, 80, 86, 106, 135,
151
 aurantium 149; 161
 (English) 39
 Civil War 58, 72
 Clay 12, 73, 79, 95, 108,
130
 Clematis cirrhosa 20, 33, 36,
46, 72, 164
 flamula 59, 117, 166
 Clianthus 150
 punicus 163
 Climate (Gibraltar) 15—16
 Climbers' Hut 135
 Clivia 81, 150
 miniata 162
 Clustered Wax flower (see
 also *Stephanotis*) 149
 Cneorum tricocon 87, 164
 Cobaea scandens 163
 Cofradias 82
 Coin 81, 85(F4)
 Colchicum 71
 lusitanum 22, 33, 36, 167
 triphyllum 111, 164
 Col d'Iñni 132(E8), 134, 137
 Col du Zad 133(I5), 137,
140, 145
 Coleus 151
 blumei 162
 thyrsoideus 162
 Colmenar 82, 83, 85(I3)
 Columbine (see also
 Aquilegia) 148
 Colutea arborescens 134,
166
 atlantica 146
 Compositae 130
 Concubines 105
 Convolvulus 103
 althaeoides 36, 103,
134, 147, 165
 juncea 165
 mauritanicus 134, 139,
147, 166
 neonanthus 131, 164
 nitidus 117, 166
 pitardii var. *glaourum*
147
 sabatus 135
 sericeus 87
 trabutianus 136
 tricolor 103, 105,
147, 164
 undulatus 70, 165
 valentina subsp. *glauca*
164
 viminialis 166
 Copper work 148
 Cordillera (Baetic) 37
 Córdoba 12, 58, 156
 Coreopsis 147
 Cork 39—40, 41, 45, 60,
76, 77, 131, 147
 Corn 86, 88, 105, 116, 117,
131, 136
 Corniche 105
 Coronilla juncea 70, 82
 valentina subsp. *glauca*
37
 viminialis 134
 Corsairs 105
 Corsica 37
 Cortaderia selloana 161
 Cortijo 69, 71
 Cortijo de Ojén 42(C6), 45
 Cortijo Huida 84(C11), 88
 Costa del Sol 15, 39, 60,
68, 80—83, 84—85,
86—88, 105—106, 127,
128, 148, 149
 Coto de Doñana 65(B6), 67
 Cotton 39, 61, 68

- Coup de Grâce* 57
 Court of the Lions 107
 Court of the Myrtles 107
 Crossula 163
 Crepe Myrtle (see also
 Lagerstroemia) 86, 107
 Crinum 151
 moorei 162
 Crithmum maritimum 66,
167
 Crocodylus aurea 162
 Crocus 48, 71, 114
 clusii 46, 167
 nevadensis 111, 127, 164
 salzmannii 33, 62, 146,
167
 Crusaders 80
 Cucumber (squirting—see
 also *Ecballium*) 33, 138
 Cueva de Menga 83, 85(H2)
 Cueva de Nerja 76,
84(B12), 85(L3), 87
 Cueva del Gato 74(F4), 76
 Cueva del Tajo de las
 Figueras 42(B4), 45, 63,
64(F9)
 Cueva de la Pileta 74(E4),
76
 Cuevas de Becerro 74(I2),
76
 Cup of Gold (see also
 Solandra) 150
 Cupressus sempervirens 149,
152
 Cuscuta epithymum 117,
167
 Custard Apple (see also
 Annona) 88
 Customs (Spanish) 38
 Cycas revoluta 152
 Cynoglossum arundanum 78,
165
 clandestinum 147, 164
 pictum 147
 Cypress (see also
 Cupressus sempervirens)
81, 154
 Cystopteris 62
 Cytinus 44
 hypocistis 44, 165
 Cytisus 45
 battandieri 62, 146, 165
 linifolius 36, 165
 scoparius 70, 83, 165
 Daffodil (see also *Narcissus*)
38, 44, 90, 108, 111,
114, 148
 Daffodil (hoop-petticoat)
40, 44, 46, 57, 62, 70, 80,
92, 109
 Daffodil (Sea—see also
 Pancreatium) 59, 66, 81,
96
 Daffodil (Tazetta) 48, 79,
148
 Daisy (see also *Bellis*) 134
 Dama de Noche (see also
 Cestrum) 47
 Daphne gnidium 48, 111, 166
 laureola var. *latifolia*
48, 71, 148, 165
 oleoides 111, 166
 Date palm (see also *Phoenix*)
141, 143, 151, 155
 Datura 150, 160
 cornigera 161
 metel 61
 sanguinea 163
 suaveolens 161
 Davallia canariensis 46
 Dead Man's Beach 35(N6)
 Deer (Red) 46
 De la frontera 39
 Delphinium gracile 22
 pentagynum 37, 166
 peregrinum 62, 166
 staphisagria 46, 60, 166
 Dendromecon rigidum 163
 Desert 145
 Devil's Eye 46
 Devon 36, 71
 Dianthus 135
 caryophyllus 23, 37, 166
 var. *arostii* 146
 subcaulis subsp.
 brachyanthus 120, 167
 Dick's Bar 38
 Dieffenbachia picta 162
 Diesel train 39
 Digitalis obscura subsp.
 laciniata (D. laciniata)
70, 71, 88, 117, 166
 vagans 59, 167
 Dimorphotheca ecklonis 161
 Diospyros kaki 152
 Diotis candidissima 148, 166
 Dipcadi serotinum 26, 46,
166
 Dock (see also *Rumex*) 145
 Dodder (see also *Cuscuta*)
117
 Dog Rose (see also *Rosa*)
117
 Dombeya x. cayeuxii 152
 Don Guzman 57
 Don Juan 105
 Donkey 61, 79, 87, 110,
116, 120
 Doronicum pyrenaicum 126
 Doxantha capreolata 161
 Draba 135
 hispanica 111, 145, 164
 Dracaena draco 151, 152,
159
 Dragon Tree (see also
 Dracaena) 151, 159
 Dragot 105
 Drake, Sir Francis 66
 Drosophyllum lusitanicum
 ficifolius 163
 globulus 151, 152
 rostrata 152
 Dryandra pteridifolia 163
 Duke of Medina-Sidonia
69
 Duranta plumieri 152
 Dunes (see under Sand)
 Dürkal 84(D10), 106
 Dyers Souk 134
 Eagle 39, 45, 110
 Earth-quake 136
 Easter 82
 Eastern Beach 34(C4)
 E-boats 59
 Ecballium elaterium 33,
138, 166
 Echeveria 163
 Echinocactus grusonii 163
 Echinocereus 163
 Echinops 130
 Echium albicans 61, 71, 111,
165
 creticum 46, 131, 165
 fastuosum 161
 pomponium 57, 166
 pycnanthum subsp.
 humile 145
 Egg fruit (see also *Solanum*)
62
 Egrets (cattle) 57; 145
 El Angel 80, 85(E5)
 El Bosque 74(B2), 78
 El Burgo 73, 75(J4)
 El Campamento 38, 42(E5)
 El Chorro 73, 75(M3)
 El Kela-es-Mgouna
 132(G8), 145
 Elliott, Sir George 38
 Emperor Tragan 61
 Endymion hispanicus 78, 165
 var. *algeriensis* 146
 Ephedra fragilis 87, 164
 Epipactis helleborine 88, 166
 Epiphyllum 162
 Equatorial 89
 Eremurus robustus 163
 Erica arborea 46, 70, 131,
165
 australis 41, 45, 164
 "Mr Robert" 44
 mediterranea 40, 70, 164
 scoparia 70, 164
 umbellata 60, 131, 148
 vagans 59, 167
 Eriogeran hispidus 115
 Eriucarya anthyllis (E.
 pungens) 71, 111, 121,
146, 165
 Eriobotrya japonica 151,
152, 157
 Eriocarpus africanus 162
 Erodium daucoides 71, 166
 Eryngium lacteum 115, 167
 Erysimum 78
 Erythrina crista-galli 163
 Essaouira (Mogador)
 132(C7), 136
 Estación de Almoraima
 42(D4)
 Estación de Castellar
 42(D4)
 Estación de Gaucín
 42(E1)
 Estación de Jimena 42(D3)
 Estación de San Roque
 42(D5)
 Estepona 43(G2), 62
 Eucalyptus 88, 128
 ficifolius 163
 globulus 151, 152
 rostrata 152
 Euonymus japonicus 152
 Eupatorium ageratoides
87, 166
 micranthum 152
 Euphorbia characias 88, 111,
165
 cornuta 145
 echinus 136, 146
 peplis 59, 167
 pulcherrima 152
 rigida (E. biglandulosa)
88, 164
 spinosa 105, 165
 splendens 162
 Europa Flats 35(N6)
 Europa Pass 35(L6)
 Europa Point 29, 30, 33,
35(N5)
 Europe 47, 56, 57, 66, 159
 Evergreen oaks (see also
 Quercus) 46
 Facinas 42(B6), 45, 46, 51,
63, 64(F11)
 Falla 107
 Fatsia japonica 152, 162
 Faucaria 162
 Fault-cliff 28, 29

- Fault line 29
 Feast of the Village 68
 Feather Hyacinth (see also *Muscari*) 76
Fedia cornucopiae 76, 164
Felicia amelloides 162
 Fennels (Giant—see also *Ferula*) 27
 Ferdinand (King) 72, 78
Feria 38, 48, 58, 67, 68, 82, 120
 Fern 39, 46, 62, 148, 149
Ferocactus 162
 Ferry (car) 15, 131
Ferula tingitana 27, 145, 166
 Fès 133(I4), 147
Ficus carica 151
elastica 151, 152
 var. *decora* 162
macrophylla 82, 152
Fiesta de la Vendimia 68
 Figs (see also *Ficus*) 62, 82, 151
 Figs (Hottentot—see also *Carpobrotus*) 25, 36
 Figwort (see also *Scrophularia*) 51
 Fir (Spanish—see also *Abies*) 56, 71, 78
 Firebreaks 19, 28
 Fishing industry 59, 62, 88, 105
 Flag Officer 16
 Flag (wild—see also *Iris*) 46
 Flamenco dancing 12
 Flax (see also *Linum*) 70, 137, 146
 Fleets (see under nationality)
 Flood waters 63
 Forget-me-not (see also *Myosotis*) 114, 148
 Fornes 84(B11), 85(L2), 87
 Fort 61, 148
 Fortress Headquarters 35(J7), 36
 Fountains 107, 149, 153, 155
 Foxglove (see also *Digitalis*) 71, 88, 114
 Fraile de Veleta 112(G7), 115
 Franco-Spanish fleet 86
Frankenia thymifolia 33, 166
fracta 162
Fremontia californica 163
 French 72, 135, 155
 French lavender (see also *Lavandula*) 50
 Friar's Cowl (see also *Arisarum*) 21
Fritillaria hispanica 46, 71, 78
 Fritillary (see also *Fritillaria*) 71, 88, 111
 Frontier post 38
Fuchsia 150, 162
 Fuengirola 81, 85(G5)
Fumana ericoides 87
Furcraea 163
longaeva 83, 151
 Gagea hispanica 46, 111
polymorpha 72, 165
 Galera 108
 Gallies 105
Gardenia globosa 163
 Gardens (Andalusian) 80
 Gardens (English) 24, 47, 72
 Gardens (Moorish) 67, 107, 124, 149, 153, 155
 Gardens (public) 48, 82, 134, 149
 Gardens (Spanish) 47, 67, 81, 83, 110, 149
 Garigue 80, 81, 106
 Garganta del Chorro 81, 85(G2)
 Garrison library 33, 34(F7), 45, 72, 77, 159
Gasteria 163
 Gaucín 39, 43(E2), 62, 74(D6), 77, 79
 Gaucín castle 79
Gazania 150, 161
pinnata 162
rigens 162
 x. *splendens* 162
 Generalife 107, 124, 149, 154
 Genista 78
cinerea 45, 87, 165
florida var. *moroccana* 135, 165
hispanica 71, 111, 166
linifolia (see also *Teline*) 45
spartioides 88
triacanthos 40, 71, 134, 165
umbellata 62, 79, 87, 164
Gentiana alpina 115, 120, 167
atlantica 135
brachyphylla 115, 120, 166
pneumonanthe var. *depressa* 120, 167
tornezyana 135
verna 114, 166
 Geology (Gibraltar) 36
Geranium atlanticum 146
Gerbera 150
Jamesonii 161, 162
viridifolia 162
 Germander (see also *Teucrium*) 136
Gharris 15
 Gibel Tarik 16
 Gibraltar 82, 85(I4)
 Gibraltar 12, 15-16, 17-32, 33, 34-35, 36-37, 38, 39, 40, 43(E6), 44, 47, 49, 57, 60, 63, 64(H11), 66, 69, 70, 72, 74(A12), 77, 79, 80, 82, 84(C7), 95, 99, 128, 131, 133(I1), 159
 Gibraltar (environs of) 38-41, 42-43, 44-48, 57-62
 Gibraltar (north end) 18
 Gibraltar (west side) 19, 32
 Gibraltar candytuft (see also *Iberis*) 24
 Giralda Tower 67
Glaucium 162
communis 22, 37, 57, 165
ilyricus 46, 165
italicum (*G. segetum*) 41, 60, 139, 145, 164
Glaucium flavum 37, 77, 166
Gleditschia triacanthos 161, 165
Globularia 108

- alypum* 40
eriocephala 146
 Glory Pea (see also *Clianthus*) 150
 Goat (wild) 81, 110
 Goats 38, 61, 76, 79, 81, 111
 Gold 105
 Golden Oriels 62
 Golf course (El Campamento) 38, 42(E5)
 Gorge 61, 62, 72, 73, 134, 147
 Gorges de Hozgarganta 41
 Gorges du Dadès 133(H7), 145
 Gorges du Todra 133(H7), 145
 Gorges du Ziz 133(J6-J7), 145
 Gothic architecture 69
 Goulmima 133(I7), 145
 Granada 12, 78, 82, 83, 84(D9), 86, 87, 88, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112(C4), 114, 115, 116, 123, 125
 Granadilla (see also *Passiflora*) 150
 Granadinos 107
 Grand Battery (site of) 18, 34(D7)
 Grand Sultan 105
 Granite 130
 Grape Hyacinth (see also *Muscari*) 76, 83, 110
 Grapes 61, 81
 Grapes (Palomino) 68
 Gravel 130
 Grazelema 63, 65(H7), 73, 74(D3), 76, 77, 78
 Great Sand Slope 26, 29, 34(E5-H5)
 Great Siege 16
 Great Sortie 16
Grevillea robusta 151, 152
Greyia sutherlandii 163
 Gromwell (see also *Lithospermum*) 41
 Ground nuts 61, 117
 Groupers 47
 Guadalete (see Battle of)
 Guadalmina 43(H2), 62
 Guadarranque 39, 42(D5)
 Guadiaro 30
 Guadix 108, 113(K1)
 Guardia Civil 61, 88
 Güejar-Sierra 110, 112(F5), 123
 Guild's Point 34(G4)
 Gum (Blue—see also *Eucalyptus*) 62, 151
 Gum Cistus 61
 Gum *Ladanum* 61
Gynandris sisyrrinchium 59, 131, 164
Gypsophila perfoliata 62, 166
 Gypsy 66, 107, 108
 Haemanthus coccineus 163
Hakea laurina 163
Halimium 147
atriplicifolium 70, 165
ocymoides 45, 165
 Halophytes 33, 59
 Hams 45, 117
Hardenbergia 150
comptoniana 163

- Harebell (see also *Campanula*) 115
 Hare's-foot fern (see also *Davallia*) 46
Haworthia 163
 Hawthorn 77, 148
 Hayne's Cave 34(H6)
 Heath (see also *Erica*) 76, 147
 Heath (tree) 46
 Heather (see also *Erica*) 59, 60
 Heavenly Blue (see also *Pharbitis*) 151
Hedera 149
 Hedgehog broom (see *Erinacea*)
Hedychium gardenerianum 163
Hedysarum coronarium 46, 164
Helianthemum aegyptiacum, 88, 117, 145, 165
hirtum 87, 110, 165
Helichrysum petiolatum 162
serotinum 111, 167
Heliotropium peruvianum 162
 Hellebore (see also *Helleborus*) 71, 78, 111, 126, 164
 Herbarium 33
 Hercules, (Pillars of) 36, 131
Hesperis laciniata 77, 83, 165
Hibbertia cunninghamii 163
Hibiscus 16, 150
rosa-sinensis 158, 161
syriacus 161
 High Atlas 130, 131, 132(D8-E8-F7-G7), 133(H6-I6-J6-K6), 134, 136, 141, 145
 Highest Point (Gibraltar) 35(I5)
Himantoglossum longibracteatum 78, 164
Hippeastrum 162
 History (Gibraltar) 16
 Holland 136
 Holly 48, 146, 148
 Holmes, Sherlock 45
 Holy Inquisitors 82
 Holy Week 48, 67, 82, 83
Homeria elegans 162
 Honesty (see also *Lunaria*) 110
 Honey 45, 79, 81
 Honeysuckle (Trumpet—see also *Lonicera*) 131
 Hooker, Sir Joseph 130, 131
 Hoopoo 39
 Hoop-petticoat daffodil (see also *Narcissus*) 40, 44, 46, 57, 62, 70, 80, 92, 109
 Hospitals (see under names)
 Hotels (Gibraltar) 15
 Hotels (see under names)
 Hottentot Figs (see also *Carpobrotus*) 25, 36
 Houseleek (see also *Sempervivum*) 120, 135
 Houseleek (Tree—see *Aeonium*)
Hoya carnososa 161
 Huelva 12, 67
 Huelphites 33, 59
 Húscar 108
 Huétor-Santillán 108, 112(E3)

- Hyacinth (feather—see also *Muscari*) 76
 Hyacinth (grape—see also *Muscari*) 76, 83, 110
 Hydrofoil 131
Hylocereus 163
Hypericum pubescens 66
Hyssopus officinalis 60, 167
Iberis linifolia 59, 165
gibraltarica 24, 37, 164
pruittii 70, 165
taurica 148
 Ice Age 30
 Ifrane 133(I4), 146
 Igualeja 72, 74(G6)
 Igneous rock 130
 Imlil 132(E8), 134, 135
Impatiens balsamina 162
 Ince's Farm 34(G6)
 India 150
 Indian Bead Tree (see also *Melia*) 110
Indigofera 163
 Inn (see *posada*)
Inula viscosa 87, 167
Ipomaea learii (see *Pharbitis learii*)
 Iris 151, 162
 (Dutch) 41
 (Spanish) 83
Iris albicans 144
filifolia 37, 46, 49, 63, 81, 99, 165
foetidissima 61, 165
fontanesii 48, 164
planifolia 47, 67, 69, 73, 79, 167
 (white form) 83
pseudacorus 46, 165
tingitana 131, 136, 165
 "Wedgewood" 99
xiphium 41, 60, 76, 83, 99, 165
 var. *taitii* 59, 63
 Iron mines 106, 136
 Ironwood 135
 Iron 15
 Isabella (Queen) 72, 78
Isopogon baxteri 163
 Istán 80, 85(F5)
 Isthmus 29
 Itzèr 140
 Ivory 136
 Ivy (see also *Hedera*) 78, 149
Ixia 162
Jacaranda mimosifolia 152
 Jacaranda Tree 134
Jacobina suberecta 162
 Jaén 9, 12, 83, 109, 121
 Japanese Loquat (see also *Eriobotrya*) 151, 157
Jasione amethystina 115, 166
corymbosa 148, 165
 Jasmine (see also *Jasminum*) 107
Jasminum 150
azoricum 161
fruticans 71
humile "revolutum" 161
officinale grandiflorum (*J. grandiflorum*) 150, 161
mesneyi 161
polyanthum 69, 161
revolutum 69
 Jayena 84(C11), 85(L2), 87
 Jbel Ayachi 133(I6), 145

- Jbel Hebrí 133(I5), 137, 146
 Jbel Lekst 132(D9), 136, 142
 Jbel Musa 36, 133(H1)
 Jbel Sarhro 132(G8), 145
 Jbel Tisouca 133(I2), 147
 Jbel Toubkal 132(E8), 134, 137
 Jerez de la Frontera 44, 63, 64(D7), 66, 67, 68, 69
 Jerusalem sage (see also *Phlomis*) 48
 Jewellery 148
 Jew's Cemetery 35(K5)
 Jew's Gate 35(K6), 36
 Jimena de la Frontera 39, 40, 41, 42(D2), 74(A7), 79
 Jonquils (see also *Narcissus*) 73, 79, 81, 19
 Judas Tree (see also *Cercis*) 80, 151
 Juniper (see also *Juniperus*) 59, 71, 80, 151
Juniperus 135
sabina 71, 165
thurifera 135, 165
 Jurassic 40
 Juzcar 72 (74 F5)
 Kalanchoe 163
 Kangaroo vine (see also *Cissus*) 150
 Kénitra 131, 132(G3)
 Kennedy 150
macrophylla 163
 Kermes oak (see also *Quercus*) 40
 Kestrels, Lesser 40
 Kingfishers 44
Kleinia pteroneura 136
 Knapweed (see also *Centaurea*) 136
 Knights (Scottish) 76
 Koutoubia Tower 134
 Ksar 141
 Ksar-el-Kebrí 131, 133(H2)
 Ksar-es-Souk 133(I7), 145
Labiatae 130
Ladanum (gum) 61
Isopogon baxteri 163
 Lady's mantle (see also *Alchemilla*) 114
 Lagar 68
Lagerstroemia indica 86, 161
 Laguna de la Janda 63, 64(F10)
 Laguna de las Yeguas 112(G7), 115
Lagunaria patersonii 152
 La Línea de la Concepción 28, 32, 38, 43(E5)
 La Malhá 84(C10), 85(L1), 87
 Lammmergeier 110
Lampranthus 150, 163
rosea 162
 Lanjarón 116 118(B4)
Lantana camara 152, 158
Lapeirousia cruenta 162
Lapiedra martinuzzi 62, 72, 167
 Larache 130, 131, 132(G2)
 Larkspur (see also *Delphinium*) 37, 62
 Las Alpujarras 84(E11-F11), 106, 110, 115, 116-117, 118-119, 118(B6-F5), 120, 122, 129
 Las Cañillas 42(C2), 44

- Lathyrus tingitanus* 82, 88, 166
Laurestinus (see also *Viburnum*) 146
Laurus nobilis 46, 164
 La Vallette 58
Lavandula dentata 36, 136, 165
lanata 71, 111, 115
multifida 36, 165
pedunculata 106, 165
stoechas 50, 70, 131
Lavatera maritima 87, 165
 Lavender (see also *Lavandula*) 81, 105, 115 (French) 50 (see—see also *Limonium*) 33, 36, 61
 Leather industry 79
Leguminosae 102, 150
 Lemon 81, 149, 151
 Lentisc (see also *Lupinus*) 48, 59
Leontodon boryi 120, 166
 Lepanto 105
 Lesser kestrels 40
Leucadendron grandiflorum 163
Leucanthemum atlanticum 145
depressum 145
macrotrium 86
Leucojum autumnale 38, 167
tingitanum 131
trichophyllum 60, 63, 68, 81, 131, 164
 Levant 77
 Levanter 16, 36, 59
 Lighthouse 66
 Liliaceae 61
 Limestone 56, 61, 70-71, 72, 76, 77, 83, 87, 88, 108, 111, 121, 130, 137, 146, 147
 Limodore (see also *Limodorum*) 97
Limodorum abortivum 97, 166
Limonium bouduellii 167
fallas 135
mucronatum 135
ornatum 146
sinuatum 61, 165
thouinii 135, 165
vulgare 33, 166, 167
Linaria anticaria 83, 165
broussonnetii 135, 165
glacialis 115, 166
maroccana 131, 136, 166
nevadensis 115, 167
platycalyx 78, 166
tristis 36, 83, 165
 Ling (see also *Erica*) 45
Linum austriacum subsp. *mauritanicum* 137, 146, 166
narbonense 70, 165
suffruticosum 62, 70, 166
Lithospermum fruticosum 88, 108, 165
 subsp. *diffusum* 147
diffusum 41, 166
prostratum var. *erectum* 41, 166
 Lizards 59, 60
Lobularia maritima 24, 166
 Lodes 105
 Loja 82, 83, 85(J1), 108
 Loja castle 83
 Loma de las Jarales 123
 Loma Jubiles 118(F3-G3), 120
 Lomas 125
 London 15
Lonicera implexa 20, 165
sempervirens 131, 166
 Lookout towers 127
 Loquat (Japanese—see also *Eriobotrya*) 151, 157
 Loreto 83, 85(K1)
 Los Barrios 42(D5), 44
 Los Caños 64(E10), 66
 Los Cignes Hotel 67
 Los Siete Lagunas 118(F1), 120
 Los Tablones 84(E11), 106
 Lotus 59
 Love-in-the-Mist (see also *Nigella*) 41
Lunaria rediviva 110, 165
 Lupin (see also *Lupinus*) 76
Lupinus angustifolius 78, 165
micranthus 76
Lygos monosperma (*Retama*) 55, 59, 131, 164
 Lynx (Spanish) 67
 Madrid 15, 47, 109
Magnolia grandiflora 152
 Maidenhair fern (see also *Adiantum*) 62
 Maize 61, 117
 Málaga 12, 37, 39, 73, 75(O7), 80, 82, 83, 85(I4), 87, 149
Malcolmia littorea 59, 148, 166
 Mallow 83
Malope malacoides 78, 83, 166
 Malta 58
Malva maroccana 131, 147
Mammillaria 163
Mandevilla suaveolens 161
Mandragora autumnalis 61, 167
officinatum 38, 104, 167
 Mandrake (see also *Mandragora*) 38, 41, 72, 104
 Manganese mines 136
 Mango 88
 Manila 43(F3), 61
 Man orchid (see also *Aceras*) 76
Maquis 33, 40, 44, 60, 88, 131, 147
 Marbella 36, 60, 80, 81, 85(F5), 149
 Marble 62, 68, 71, 80, 81, 82, 87
 Marguerites (see also *Chrysanthemum*) 146, 147
 Marigolds (see also *Calendula*) 67
 Marismas 65(B5, C5, D5, D6), 67
 Maro 84(B12), 85(L4), 87
 Marquetry 136
 Marrakech 131, 132(E7), 134, 136
 Martil 133(I1), 148
 Matador 38, 57
Matthiola fruticulosa 83
tristis 145, 165
Maurandia barclaiana 149, 161
 Mdiq 133(I1), 148
 Meadow Rue (see also *Thalictrum*) 117
 Mecina-Bombarón 119(H2), 120
Medicago marina 59, 165
 Medina-Sidonia 45, 47, 63, 64(E9), 69
 Medina-Sidonia (Duke of) 69
 Medioculo (P.) 74(F4), 79
 Mediterranean 12, 15, 16, 29, 33, 36, 38, 52, 76, 89, 105, 115, 129, 137, 138, 142, 148
 Mediterranean road 35(K5)
 Mediterranean Steps 35(J5), 36
 Meknès 133(H4)
Melaleuca fulgens 163
Melia azedarach 110, 152
 Melilla 133(K1), 148
 Melons 62
 Mesa 69
Mesembryanthemum 150, 163
 Mesembryanthemums 36, 151
 Mexico 83, 150
 Middle Atlas 48, 130, 132(G6), 133(H6-15-J4), 137, 145, 146
 Middle Hill 34(F6)
 Middle Rock 27
 Midelt 133(I6), 145
 Mignonette (see also *Reseda*) 87
 Migratory routes 39
 Mijas 81, 85(G4)
 Milfoil (see also *Achillea*) 39, 145
 Military area 59, 60
 Military Hospital 33
 Milkwort (see also *Polygala*) 47
 Mimosa (see also *Acacia*) 58, 81, 151
 Mineral waters 116
 Mines (see also under appropriate mineral) 67, 106, 136
Mirabilis jalapa 161
 Mirror orchid (see also *Ophrys*) 44
 Mischliffen crater 133(I5), 146
 Mistletoe (common—see also *Viscum*) 77, 78, (red) 77, 78, 147
 Mohammed Ben Alhamar 107, 124
 Mohammedan Graves 144
 Monastery (Carthusia) 69
 Monastery (Jimena) 41
 Monda 81, 85(F4)
 Monkey's Cave 35(J5)
 Monk's Hood (see also *Aconitum*) 120
 Monte Hacho 133(II), 148
 Monte Jaque 74(E4), 76, 77
Monstera deliciosa 150, 162
 Moorish Castle 16, 34(E7)
 Moorish castles 87
 Moorish church 47
 Moorish fort 47, 82, 88
 Moorish town 135
 Moors 39, 40, 41, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 66, 67, 72, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 105, 106, 107, 117, 124, 136, 149, 153

- Moricandia arvensis* 87, 145, 165
moricandioides 108
 Moriscos 41
 Morocco 12, 19, 24, 39, 48, 77, 88, 105, 108, 116, 130-131, 132-133, 131-136, 137-144, 145-148
Morus alba 110, 161
nigra 161
 Moscado (Colonel) 58
 Moslem burial grounds 144
 Mosses 46
 Mother of Pearl 136
 Motril 80, 82, 83, 84(D12), 87, 105, 106, 108, 116, 117, 118(B8), 127, 128
 Mount Tarik 16
Muérdago 77
 Mulberry tree (see also *Morus*) 47
 Mulberry (white) 100
 Mulhacén 110, 112(H7), 114, 115, 117, 118(E1), 120, 125
 Mullein (see also *Verbascum*) 70
 Musa 150
ensete 161
paradisica 161
 Musa (Jbel) 36
Muscari 146
boiryoides 76, 164
comosum 76, 165
neglectum 110
 Museum (Gibraltar) 33
 Museum (Madrid archaeological) 39
 Mushroom 41
Myoporum laetum 152
Myosotis sylvatica 48, 114, 166
 var. *rifana* 148
 Myrtle (see also *Myrtus*) 60, 147
 Myrtle (Crepe)—see also *Lagerstroemia* 87, 107
Myrtus communis 60, 152

Narcissus 38, 57, 90, 91
bulbocodium 40, 77, 92, 146, 164
 subsp. *bulbocodium* var. *conspicuum* 46
 var. *nivalis* 135, 166
cantabricus subsp. *cantabricus* var. *cantabricus* 40, 62
 var. *foliosus* 70, 92
 var. *petunoides* 44, 92
 subsp. *monophyllus* 80
concolor 108, 111
fernandesii 91
gaditanus 80, 81, 88, 164
hedraeanthus 77, 109
jonquilla 69, 73, 91, 164
jonquilloides 91, 164
juncifolius (see *N. requienii*) 71, 72, 73, 78, 91
 X. *N. jonquilla* 73
longispanthus 71, 109, 164
nevadensis 114, 165
 (paper white) 36, 71, 95
papyraceus 36, 71, 95, 164
polyanthos 57, 164
pseudo-narcissus 71, 164

- requienii* 71, 72, 73, 78, 164
rupicola 90, 165
 subsp. *pedunculatus* (see *N. scaberulus*)
 Grazelema form) 78, 90
scaberulus (Grazelema form—see *N. rup.*)
 subsp. *ped.* 77-70, 90
serotinus 38, 40, 93, 94, 148, 167
viridiflorus 38, 39, 57, 69, 148, 167
watieri 135, 165
willkommii 91
 Naval Hospital (old) 33
Neananthe elegans 152
 Nelson 16
 Neltner Hut 132(E8), 135
Nephrolepis exaltata 162
 Nerja 84(B12), 85(K4), 87
Nerine 151, 162
Nerium oleander 81, 89, 150, 161, 166
 Neutral Ground 34(A5-A6)
Nicotiana glauca 127
Nigella hispanica 41, 166
 Nightshade 76
 No-Man's-Land 32, 38
 Norfolk Island Pine (see also *Araucaria*) 88, 151
 North Africa 12, 27, 33, 36, 37, 45, 46, 47, 50, 63, 70, 77, 116, 122, 143
 North End (Gibraltar) 19
 North Face (Gibraltar) 15, 33, 34(D5)
 North Front (Gibraltar) 28, 34(C5)
 North Sandy Bay 34(H4)
 Nuestra Señora de la Luz 58

 Oak (see also *Quercus*) 39, 45, 71, 81, 117, 135, 145
 Oak (evergreen) 46
 Oak (Kermes) 40
 Oasis 145
Odontospermum maritimum 36, 61, 138, 165
 Odysseus 105
 Oil refinery 31
 Ojón 80, 81, 85(F5)
Olea europaea 33, 165
 Oleander (see also *Nerium*) 40, 44, 62, 77, 81, 89, 135, 150, 151
 Olive (cultivated—see also *Olea*) 77, 78, 83, 109, 110
 Olive (wild) 33, 46, 77
Omphalodes amplexicaulis 71
 Onions (see also *Allium*) 101
Ononis speciosa 26, 62, 88, 165
Onopordon tauricum 87, 166
Ophrys 40, 60, 77, 97
apifera 40, 88, 97, 165
fusca 40, 165
lutea var. *lutea* 72, 165
 77, 83, 110
scolopax 40
speculum 44, 164
tenthredinifera 40, 72, 165
Opuntia 159, 163
ficus-indica 66, 152, 166

- Orange (see also *Citrus*) 16, 47, 63, 79, 86, 106, 107, 149
 Orange (Seville) 47, 149
 Orange (Washington navel) 151
 Orchid (Bee) 88, 97
 Orchid (Man) 76
 Orchid (Mirror) 44
 Orchid (Tongue) 98
 Orchids 40, 55, 60, 76, 78, 80, 82, 83, 97, 98, 146
Orechis italica 79, 83, 165
laxiflora 40, 117, 165
mascula 83, 165
 subsp. *olbiensis* 77, 111, 165
morio subsp. *champsag-neuxii* 83, 165
mumbyana 145
papilionacea 82, 165
tridentata 83, 165
 Orgiva 84(E11), 106, 116, 118(C4)
 Oriels (Golden) 62
Ormenis scariosa 134
Ornithogalum 120
arabicum 66, 139, 165
narbonense 100
pyrenaicum 60, 166
pyrethronii 76
umbellatum 60, 100
unifolium 60, 100, 166
Orobanchae crenata 83, 120, 165
ramosa 36, 166
Osmunda regalis 45
Oxyris alba 87, 165
 Otivar 84(C11), 88
 Oualidia 132(D5), 136
 Ouarzazate 132(F8), 136, 143, 145
 Oued Dadès 132(G8)
 Oued Hajera 133(H2-II), 148
 Oued Moulay Ibrahim 132(F7), 134
 Oued Nfiss 132(D8-E8), 135
 Oued Sous 132(C8), 135
 Oued Todra 133(H7), 141
 Ouezzone 133(H3), 147
 Our Lady 58
 Overland route (Gibraltar) 15
Oxalis pes-caprae 36, 52, 61, 164
Olea europaea 33, 165
 Oxlip (see also *Primula*) 114
 Oyster shells (fossilised) 40-41
 Padul 84(C10), 106
Paenonia broteroi 49, 71, 83, 88, 111, 166
coriacea 71, 88, 111, 137, 146, 148, 166
 Paenony (see also *Paenonia*) 71, 88
 Paenony (tree) 73, 107
 Palamino grapes 68
 Palestine 77
Pallenis spinosa 61, 166
 Palmetto (see also *Chamaerops*) 23, 48, 57
 Palms (see under names)
 Pampaneira 116-117, 118(D3), 122
Pancreatum maritimum 59, 66, 96, 166
Pandorea jasminoides 159, 161

- Pandorea* (cont.)
pandorana 150, 161
 Pantano de Cubillas 109, 112(B2)
 Pantano de los Bermejales 84(B10), 85(L2), 86
 Pantano del Conde de Guadalhorce 73, 75(L2)
Papaver rupifragum 78, 166
 Paper-white narcissus 36, 71, 95
 Parador 147
 Parador de San Francisco 108
 Parador de Sierra Nevada 112(F6), 114
 Parauta 72, 74(G5)
 Paris 15
 Parso 58
 Parque Maria Luisa 155
 Paseo de las Delicias 67
Passiflora caerulea 150, 161
edulis 150
quadrangularis 161
 Passion flower (see *Passiflora*)
 Patio 81, 149, 150, 151, 156
 Patron saint (of Gibraltar) 16
 Pax Romana 105
 Pea (Tangier—see also *Lathyrus*) 82
 Peach 106, 117
 Peñarubia 62, 80, 81, 105, 150, 156, 161, 162
 Peñarrubia 73, 75(L2), 76
 Penitentes 83
 Peninsular War 41, 72
 Peñones de San Francisco 112(F6), 114
Pentas lanceolata 161
Peperomia 162
 Peregrines 73
Persoonia longifolia 163
Phagnalon atlanticum 134
Pharbitis learii 149, 151, 161
purpurea 161
 Pheasant's Eye (see also *Adonis*) 60, 131, 146
Philodendron 162
Phillyrea angustifolia 33, 165
Phlomis lychnitis 115
purpurea 48, 54, 72
 Phlox 66
 Phoenician 67, 88, 105
 Phoenician boats 62
Phoenix canariensis 16, 47, 151, 152
dactylifera 128, 143, 151, 152
Phormium tenax 161
Phylloxera vitifoliae 68
Physanthis tetraphylla 102, 165
Phytolacca dioica 152
 Pic 57
 Picador 57
 Pico Veleta 110, 111, 112(G7), 115
Picris coronopifolium 145
 Pigs 45
Pilea cadieri 162
 Pilgrimages 58
 Pillars of Hercules 36, 131
 Pimpernel 59, 66
 Pine (see also *Pinus*) 62, 63, 79, 81, 86, 87, 88, 106, 108, 145, 148
 Pine (Norfolk Island—see also *Araucaria*) 88, 151
Pinguicula lusitanica 120
 Pink (see also *Dianthus*) 146
 Pinos Gemil 110, 112(E4), 123
Pinus ayacahuite 163
montezumae 163
pinaster 152
pinea 55, 70, 82, 152, 165
 Pipe Vine (see also *Aristolochia*) 78
 Pirates (Barbary) 105
Pistacia lentiscus 40, 48, 147, 165
terebinthus 48, 166
 Pitch trefoil (see also *Psoralea*) 102
 Pitcher plant 33
 Pitres 118(E3), 117
Pitiosporium 151
phillyroides 163
tobira 151, 152, 161
 Place Djemma El Fna 134
 Plane 88
Plantago nivalis 115, 166
Plantanus orientalis 152
 Playa de Getares 42(D6), 47
 Plaza de Toros 73
Plumbago 16, 150
capensis 33, 152
Podalyria calyptata 163
Podranea brycei 163
ricasoliana 150, 161
Polygonum tuberosa 162
Polygala balansae 134, 165
microphylla 47, 165
virgata 163
Polygonatum 71
 Pomegranate (see also *Punica*) 151, 159
 Poplar 77
 Poppy (see also *Papaver*) 86
 Poppy (yellow—see also *Glaucium*) 37, 77
 Portugal 12, 15, 78
 Portugos 117, 118(E3)
 Portuguese 136
 Posada 79
 Potatoes 87
Potentilla hirta 120, 167
 Potteries 136
 Prehistoric remains 83
 Prickly Pear (see also *Opuntia*) 66, 159
 Priego de Córdoba 83
Primula elatior subsp. *lofthousei* 114, 165
 Prisoners 105
Prolongoa pectinata 72, 165
Protea cynaroides 163
Prunus communis 142
 var. *amara* 142
 var. *dulcis* 142
prostrata 115, 120, 166
Psoralea bituminosa 102, 134
Ptilotrichum purpureum 114, 166
 Ptolomy 81
 Puente de las Cañas 42(C5), 45, 46
 Puerto de Santa Maria 64(C8), 66
 Puerto de Suspiro del Moro 84(D10), 106
 Puerto de la Mora 108, 112(E3)
 Puerto de los Alazores 83, 85(J2)
 Puerto del Bujeco 42(D6), 57
 Puerto del Cabrito 42(C7), 57
 Puerto del Lobo 120
 Pujerra 72, 74(F6)
 Punic wars 39
Punica granatum 151, 152, 159
 Punta de Europa 29, 30
 Punta de Tarifa 84(A8)
 Punta del Carnero 42(D6), 47
 Punta Paloma 42(B7), 49, 54, 55, 59, 63, 64(F11)
 Purullena 108, 113(J1)
Putoria calabrica 71, 166
Pyraecantha coccinea 78, 165
 Pyrenees 110
Pyrostegia venusta 161
 Quarry 62
 Queen of Spain's Chair 30, 32, 39
Quercus coccifera 40, 165
faginea 135
fruticosa 45
ilex 146, 165
 Rabat 130, 131, 132(G4), 144
Rafflesia 44
 Ragwort (see also *Senecio*) 115
 Rail (to Gibraltar) 15
 Railway (cable) 106
 Railways 39
 Rains (see climate)
 Raines (see climate)
 Ranch 69, 71
Ranunculus acetosellifolius 114, 115, 166
calandrinoides 146, 164
gramineus var. *luzulefolius* 71, 165
rupetris 76, 165
 Raptor 39, 145
 Red deer 46
 Red mistletoe (see also *Viscum*) 77, 78, 147
 Reed (Giant—see also *Arundo*) 51
 Reina Christina Hotel 47
 Reina Victoria Hotel 73
Reseda phytumea 87
Retama 55
Rhamnus alaternus 33, 165
Rhododendron ponticum var. *baeticum* 46, 56, 165
Rhoec discolor 162
Rhynchosinapis cheiranthos (subsp. *nevadensis*) 120
 Rice 61
Ricinus communis 58
 Rif mountains 37, 40, 41, 130, 133(H2-13-J3), 137
 Rincón de la Victoria 83, 85(I4)

- Rio Alhama 84(B10), 85(K1), 86
 Rio Barbate 63, 64(E10)
 Rio Darro 107, 112(E2-E3), 128
 Rio de la Miel 85(L3), 87
 Rio de las Cañas 42(C4-C5), 44
 Rio Dúrcal 84(D10), 106
 Rio Genal 62, 72, 74(F6)
 Rio Genil 83, 85(K1), 86, 110, 112(D5-F5), 123
 Rio Granada 84(C11), 85(L2), 87
 Rio Grande 72, 73, 74(H5)
 Rio Guadalquivir 74(G3), 76
 Rio Guadalete 64(D8), 68
 Rio Guadalfeo 84(E11), 106
 Rio Guadalhorce 73, 75(M3), 81, 85(G4)
 Rio Guadalquivir 65(C6), 67
 Rio Guadares (O. Campobuche) 74(E3), 76, 78
 Rio Guadiaro 39, 42(E1-E2-E3), 43(E3-E4), 60, 74(D5), 76
 Rio uadarranque 39, 40, 42(D3-D4-D5)
 Rio Hozgarganta 42(D2-D3), 41
 Rio Monachil 112(D5-E6), 114, 126
 Rio Palmones 42(D5), 44
 Rio Seco 72, 74(G6)
 Rio Trevélez 118(F3)
 Rio Verde 80, 84(C12), 85(E5), 88
 River beds 89
 Rivers (see under names)
 Rock 15-16, 17-32, 33, 34-35, 36-37, 57, 59, 61, 77
 Rock Hotel 16, 34(H7)
 Rock Roses (see also *Cistus*) 53, 145
 Roman Argosies 105
 Roman Catholic Cemetery 34(C6)
 Roman Ruins 31, 39, 48, 59, 60, 73
 Romans 61, 66, 69, 81, 83, 105
 Romero, Pedro 73
Romneya coulteri 161
Romulea 71, 146
bulbocodium 46, 146, 164
clusiana 21, 36, 59, 164
ramiflora 60, 164
thodai 46
 Ronda 39, 56, 64(I7), 68, 72, 73, 74(G4), 77, 79, 80, 85(D4)
 Rondeno (school of Bullfighting) 73
 Rook, Vice-Admiral Sir George 16
Rosa 'Albertin' 149, 161
 x. *anemonoides* 149, 161
banksiae 149, 161
sempervirens 46, 147, 166
 Rose (Dog) 117
 Rose Garlic 101
 Rosemary (see also *Rosmarinus*) 37, 83, 145
 Rosemary (white flowered) 108
 Roses (see also *Rosa*) 107, 150, 151, 154
 Roses (Banksian) 69, 149
 Roses (Rock) 53
 Rosia Bay 16, 35(K7)
Rosmarinus officinalis 162
 Royal fern 46
 Rugs 77
 Ruinas de Carteya 42(E5)
 Ruins (Roman) 39, 42(A6)
Rumex vesicarius var. *rhodophyllus* 145
Ruscus aculeatus 36
hypophyllum 36, 164
 Rushes 114
 Sacristia 107
 Safi 132(C6), 136
 Safi castle 136
 Sage (see also *Salvia*) 46, 83, 115
 Sagrario 107
 Sahara 130, 143
 Saint (see St. and under names)
Salinas 64(C9), 66
 Salobreña 84(D12), 87, 105
 Salt marshes 66, 67
Salvia 151
bicolor 46, 166
lavendulaefolia 114, 147, 166
 Samphire (see also *Crithmum*) 66
 San Diego 43(F4), 61
 San Fernando 64(C9), 66
 San Lúcar de Barrameda 65(B7) i 67
 San Luis de Sabinillas 43(F3), 61
 San Pablo de Buceite 74(B7), 79
 San Pedro de Alcántara 70, 74(H8), 80, 85(E5)
 San Roque 29, 31, 39, 42(E5), 44, 60
 Sanctuary (Bird) 63
 Sand 130
 Sand Dunes 49, 55, 59, 66, 148
 Sand Hills 148
 Sandstone 73
 Sandy Bay 33, 34(H4)
 Sanseveria trifasciata 162
 Santa Cruz 67
Santolina 106
chamaecyparissus 71, 152, 166
virens 111, 166
Sapindus marginatus 152
Sarcocappus crassifolia 111
 Sardinia 37
Sarothamnus 45
scoparius (syn. *Cytisus scoparius*)
Saxifraga boissieri 62, 76, 111
dichotoma 111
globulifera var. *gibraltaria* 37, 165
granulata 76
fortunei 76, 167
nevadensis 115, 166
oppositifolia 115, 166
pedemontana 146
 Saxifrage (see also *Saxifraga*) 37, 76, 111, 115, 146
 Scheris 67

- Schinus molle* 152, 166
 Schists 130
Scilla odora 60, 164
peruviana 27, 37, 57, 165
Scindapsus aureus 162
pictus 162
 Scottish knights 76
 Scree 95
 Scrofula 61
Scrophularia sambucifolia 51, 57, 164
 Sea Daffodil (see also *Pancratium*) 59, 66, 81, 96
 Sea lavender (see also *Limonium*) 33, 61, 135
 Sea route (Gibraltar) 15
 Sea squill (see also *Urginea*) 87
 Sebta (see under Ceuta)
Sedum 63, 163
Sempervivum atlanticum 135, 166
nevadense 114, 120
Senecio cineraria 33, 152, 162, 166
doronicum 71, 166
glastifolius 163
scandens 161
tournefortii 115, 166
 Senna (Bladder—see *Colutea*)
Sepulchro 82
Serapias 40
cordigera 60, 98, 165
lingua 60, 165
pseudocordigera 81, 98, 165
 Seritium 67
 Serrania de Ronda 70-73, 74(E5-H3), 76-79
 Setta 131, 132(F6)
 Sevilla 12, 58, 63, 65(E3), 67, 82, 153, 155
 Seville orange 47
 Sexi 88
 Sheepskin (see also *Jasione*) 115, 148
 Shera 67
 Sherry 66, 67
 Shirley Cove 34(G4)
 Sidi Chamharouch 132(E8), 134
 Sierra Almenara 30
 Sierra Almirajara 84(B11-C12), 85(L3), 87
 Sierra Bermeja 43(F2-G2), 61
 Sierra Blanca 80, 85(F4-F5)
 Sierra Blanquilla 42(B4), 46, 73, 74(I4)
 Sierra Carbonera 30, 39, 42(E5), 54
 Sierra de Abadlagis 73, 75(N2)
 Sierra de Cazorla 9, 109, 121
 Sierra de Lujar 84(E11), 106
 Sierra de Luna 47, 56
 Sierra de Mijas 81, 85(G4)
 Sierra de Montecoché 31
 Sierra de las Nieves 56, 71, 74(I5), 81, 85(E4)
 Sierra del Arca 31
 Sierra del Chapparral 84(C11), 88
 Sierra del Endrinal 74(C3-D3), 79

- Sierra del Jobo 83, 85(I2)
Sierra del Niño 42(C5), 45
Sierra del Torcal 83,
85(G2-H2)
Sierra Morena 12, 58, 109
Sierra Nevada 37, 39, 71,
84(D10-H10), 86, 105,
106, 108, 110, 111,
112-113, 112(C7-H7),
113(I7-P7), 114-115,
121, 123, 125, 126, 145
Sierra Nevada Hotel 111,
112(F5)
Sierra Palmitera 70,
74(H7)
Sierra Tejada 86
Signal Station 34(G6)
Silene boryi 115, 166
psammitis 68, 166
pseudovelutina 76
Silver Birch 111
Simethis bicolor 48, 165
Silver 82, 148
Skeleton 61
Ski-ing 106, 114, 135, 146
Skoura-des-Ahl-el-Oust
132(G8), 145
Slaves 105
Smilax aspera 33, 167
Snake-charmers 134
Snapdragon (see also
Antirrhinum) 71, 81, 86,
106, 107, 110, 114, 115,
117, 120, 135, 145
Snowflake (see also
Leucojum) 38, 40, 63
Sodom Apple (see also
Solanum) 38
Solandra 150
grandiflora 161
hartwegii 150
Solanum coccineum 163
melongena var. *esculentum*
62
sodomaicum 38, 166
wendlandii 161
Solenanthus lanatus 78
Solera 68
Sollya fusiformis 163
Solomon's Seal (see also
Polygonatum) 71
Sophora tetraptera 163
Sotogrande 30, 40, 43(F4),
60
Souk-el-Arba-des-Beni-
Hassan 133(H2), 148
Souk-el-Arba-du-Rharb
131, 133(H3)
Souk of the Dyers 134
South Africa 25, 46, 52,
149, 150, 151
Southampton 15
Southport Gate 16, 34(G7)
Spanish bluebell (see also
Endymion) 78, 79
Spanish broom (see also
Spartium) 36, 82, 116
Spanish customs 38
Spanish Fir (see also
Abies) 56, 71, 78
Spanish Iris 83
Spanish Succession 16
Sparmannia africana 161
Spartium junceum 36, 82,
116, 166
Sparaxis 162
Spiranthes spiralis 60, 167
Spurge (see also
Euphorbia) 59, 88, 111
Spy glass 36

- Squill (autumn—see also
Scilla) 37
Squill (sea—see also
Urginea) 87
Squirting cucumber (see
also *Echallium*) 33, 138
St. Abb's Head 34(G4)
St. George's Hall 16, 34(E5)
St. John's Wort (see also
Hypericum) 66
St. Michael's Cave 16,
35(J5), 36, 76
Stachelina baetica 71, 166
Star-of-Bethlehem (see
also *Ornithogalum*) 100
Statice (see also *Limonium*)
145, 146
Stephanotis floribudan 33,
149, 161
Sternbergia 72
Stock (see also *Matthiola*)
59, 77, 83, 145, 148
Stocken, Lt. Cdr. C. M.,
DSC, RN 9, 10, 28, 90,
91
Stonecrops 71
Stork 39, 41, 145
Story-tellers 134
Straits (of Gibraltar) 12, 24
33, 36, 40, 47, 57 131
Strawberry trees (see also
Arbutus) 44, 45, 146
Strelitzia 81
caudata 160
reginae 150, 160
Succulents 136
Sugar Cane 87, 105
Sulphur Baths 61
Sultan (Grand) 105
Sutherlandia frutescens 163
Swarms (hybrid) 48
Sweet Bay (see also
Laurus) 46
Sweet violet (see also
Viola) 58, 80
Swine 45
Switzerland 110
Tadaft 135
Tafraoute 130, 132(D9),
135, 136, 142
Talará 84(D11), 106
Tamarix africana 148, 166
gallica 83, 166
Tanacetum radicans 115
Tanger 47, 131, 133(H1)
Tangier pea (see also
Lathyrus) 82, 88
Tapeinanthus humilis 38, 40,
57, 93, 94, 167
Tarifa 33, 36, 42(C7), 47,
57, 58, 59, 63, 64(G11)
Tarik-ibn-Zeyad 16
Taroudannt 132(D8), 135
Tazetta daffodil 46, 79
Tecoma mackenii (see
Podranea ricasoliana)
radicans (see *Campsis*
radicans)
stans 161
Tecomaria capensis 150, 161
Teline linifolia (*Genista*
linifolius) 45, 165
Temperature (see climate)
Tephrosia grandiflora 163
Terrace (marine) 29, 30
Terrapins 44
Terra rossa 60, 73, 111,
136, 145
Tetouan 41, 133(HI), 148

Tetraclinis 135

Tetragonolobus purpureus
59, 165*Teurium fruticans* 152
var. *azureum* 136, 165
polium 78, 166*Thalictrum flavum* subsp.
glaucom 117, 166*Thevetia ahouai* 161

Thistle 61, 87, 130, 146

Thrift (see also *Ameria*)

115, 117, 146

Thunbergia alata 150, 161*grandiflora* 150, 161*Thymelaea passerina* 87, 167*Thymus ciliatus* 136*saturoides* 146

Tiñe 77

Tinerhir 133(H7), 141, 145

Tirs 12

Tizi-n-Test (Pass) 132(D8),

135

Tizi-n-Tichka (Pass) 132(F6),

145

Tizi-n-Tretten 133(I5), 146

Tizit-n-Ait Inguer (Pass)

132(F7), 136

Toadflax (see also *Linaria*)

Tomatoes 87

Torrecilla 71, 74(I5)

Torre del Mar 84(A12),

85(K4), 86

Torremolinis 81, 85(H4),

149

Tower of Homage 34(D6)

Town Clerk 16

Trachelium angustifolium

146

coeruleum 62, 86*Trachycarpus fortunei* 152*Tradescantia albiflora* 162*fluminensis* 162

Trafalgar (see Battle of and

Cape)

Switzerland 110

Train (Diesel) 39

Trajan (Emperor) 61

Treaty of Utrecht 16

Tree Heath (see also *Erica*)

46

Tree Houseleek (see also

Aeonium) 19, 80

Tree of Heaven (see also

Ailanthus) 110

Tree Peony 73, 107

Trefoil (Pitch—see also

Psoralea) 102

Treveléz 49, 117, 118(F2),

120

Triguera ambrosiaca 50, 60,

78, 147, 164

Tritonia 150, 162

Troglodites 108

Tropaolum peregrinum 163*tricolor* 163

Tropical America 87, 88

Trumpet Honeysuckle (see

also *Lonicera*) 131*Tuberaria guttata*(*Helianthemum guttatum*)

47, 146, 165

Tulipa australis 39, 46, 54,

111, 165

celsiiana 39, 111, 146

Tuna 59

Tunnel du Légionnaire

133(J6), 145

Tunnels 16, 39

Turón castle 73

- Ubeda 63, 109
Ubrique 44, 64(H7),
74(C4), 76, 77, 78, 79
Ugijar 119(J3), 129
Ulex parviflorus 111, 165
Umbelliferae 130
Umbrellifers 77
Umbrella pine (see also
Pinus) 55
Upper Galleries 16, 34(D5)
Upper Rock 16, 27, 33, 36
Upper Slopes (Gibraltar)
20, 22
Urginea maritima 87, 167
Ursinia anethoides 161
Utrecht (see Treaty of)

Válór 119(I2), 129
Vega 108
Vejer de la Frontera 45, 63,
64(E10)

Veleta 110, 111, 115

Vélez de Benaudalla

84(D11), 106

Vélez de Benaudalla castle

106

Vélez-Málaga 84(A12),

85(J3), 86

Vélez-Málaga castle 86

Venedio-Arcotus 161*Venidium* 150*fastuosum* 162

Ventas 58

Ventas de Zafarraya

84(A11), 85(J2), 86

Verbascum boerhaviai 70, 166*Verbena x. hybrida* 162*Veronica beccabunga* 48, 167*repens* 115, 166

- Vetch (see also *Vicia*) 147
Viburnum tinus 70, 146, 165
Vicia onybrychoides 114,
147, 166
Vilamartin 65(G6), 68
Villaluenga del Rosario
74(D4), 79
Vinca difformis 36, 165
Vineyards 61, 67, 68, 129
Vinciculture 67-68
Viola arborescens 54, 60, 165
cazorlensis 109, 121
crassiuscula (V.
nevadensis) 115, 121,
167
delphinantha 121
kosaninii 121
odorata 80, 164
Violets (Sweet) 58, 80
Virgen de la Cabeza 58
Virgilea capensis 163
Virgin 58
Viscum album 77, 164
cruciatum 77, 147
Visigoths 60, 66, 105
Vitex agnus-castus 48, 167
Vulture, African 39
Vulture, Egyptian 39
Vultures 45
Walnut 120, 134
Wars (Civil) 58, 72
Wars (Moorish) 57
Wars (Peninsular) 41, 72
Wars (Punic) 39
Washingtonia filifera 152
Watch Towers 105
Water catchments 16, 28,
29, 33, 34(G5-H5), 36

- Water lilies 149
Water sellers 134
Watsonia 162
Wellington, Duke of 45
Wheat 83
White mulberry (see also
Morus) 110
White Rock 34(F4)
Wild fowl 67
Williams family 44
Willow 148
Windmill Hill 33, 35(K5),
36
Windmill Hill Flats
35(L6-M6)
Windmills 63
Wine 61, 105, 129
Wistaria sinensis 33, 149,
161
Wolves 110
Wonga-Wonga vine (see
also *Pandorea*) 150
Woodruff (see also *Asperula*)
120
Xeres 67
Yemen 144
Yegen 119(I2), 120
Yucca 151
aloifolia 161, 163
gloriosa 83, 163
guatemalensis 163
Zahara 65(H6), 68,
74(D2), 77, 78
Zephyranthes 150, 162
Zinnia 150
elegans 162
Zurbaran paintings 69

Plant's Name

Locality and Date

NOTES

Comments

SPANISH LINEAR MEASUREMENTS

The standard of length is the metre (*metro*).
 1 *metro* (m) = 1.0936 yd = 39.37 in = 3.2808 ft.
 There are 100 *centímetros* (cm), or 1,000 *milímetros* (mm) to the *metro*. There are also 1,000 *metros* to the *kilómetro* (km), which is .62137 (or roughly $\frac{5}{8}$) of a mile.

CENTIMETROS—INCHES

<i>Cm</i>	<i>In</i> or <i>Cm</i>	<i>In</i>
2.540	1	0.394
5.080	2	0.787
7.620	3	1.181
10.160	4	1.575
12.700	5	1.969
15.240	6	2.362
17.780	7	2.756
20.320	8	3.150
22.860	9	3.543
25.400	10	3.937
50.800	20	7.874
127.000	50	19.685
254.000	100	39.370

METROS—FEET

<i>M</i>	<i>M</i> or <i>Ft</i>	<i>Ft</i>
0.304	1	3.281
0.609	2	6.562
0.914	3	9.843
1.219	4	13.124
1.524	5	15.405
1.828	6	19.686
2.133	7	22.967
2.438	8	26.248
2.743	9	29.529
3.047	10	32.808
6.094	20	65.616
15.235	50	154.040
30.473	100	328.078
304.734	1000	3280.780

KILOMETROS—MILES

<i>Km</i>	<i>Miles</i> or <i>Km</i>	<i>Miles</i>
1.609	1	0.621
3.218	2	1.242
4.827	3	1.864
6.437	4	2.485
8.046	5	3.107
16.093	10	6.214
32.186	20	12.428
40.232	25	15.535
48.279	30	18.642
80.465	50	31.070
160.930	100	62.136
321.860	200	124.272
804.650	500	310.680

