

News from

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Extensive range of 2005 seeds available online at www.JJAseds.com

NEWSLETTER & SEED LIST

DECEMBER, 2005

▶ SOMETHING DIFFERENT ?

LAPIEDRA

OSTROWSKIA

RINDERA

STELLEROPSIS

TCHIHATCHEWIA

ANISODUS

SARUMA

▶ SOMETHING NEW ?

Start by checking out
Allium, Campanula,
Lilium, Iris, Paeonia,
Salvia, Arisaema,
Primula & Gentiana

An ecosystem under stress

Our building work is almost complete. We have a new office and seed-room but we are still working in a chaotic state. What we now lack is the time to move into these and to reorganize ourselves. It will happen soon. At least we are now free from the continual interruptions to our work. We had not realised just how fine a knife-edge we have been balancing on and how little it has taken to upset the equilibrium. When we first started collecting and selling seeds over twenty years ago, our German friend, Dr. Hans Simon, commented that he did not think it would be an easy way to earn a living. Now that we are growing and harvesting many of the seeds we list, as well attempting to continue to make wild collections, it has become even less easy. We are constantly trying to divide our time between office-work, growing a considerable number of stock-plants and collecting. This year, with the new pressure of building-work, the delicately balanced ecosystem of our household has all but collapsed. We hope that we shall prove sufficiently dynamic organisms to survive. We do not want to whine and whinge (the path we tread is solely of our own choosing) but make these comments as a preamble to offering our apologies for all delays, inefficiencies and confusions which may have arisen. Thanks to all of you for your patience and tolerance.

The present list includes several collections we have not been able to repeat for 20 years, even 40 years in one case. Many other interesting seeds have come in recently from other growers and collectors, so you will find the range eclectic. As we have concentrated on Eurasian species, we still have a lot of other outstanding 2005 material in hand and will try to get a further list out to you during the first half of 2006. By that time, we should have some new 2006 seeds from the southern hemisphere to offer. If we can wait until the 2006 hellebore seed is collected, we can offer this promptly, as we did in 2004. In 2005, the listing of hellebore seeds never took place. While it is doubtful that our small, very complex and intrinsically uneconomical business can ever be run really smoothly, we live in expectation of it being less inefficient in future, even if only marginally so.

Those of you who expect some comment from us on the present state of the horticultural or botanical world will have to forgive us for making none on this occasion. This is certainly not to say that there is nothing to comment on. The opposite is the case. Even British gardeners may not be able to ignore such developments as the Convention on Biodiversity or the Plant Varieties Act 1997 for much longer. Whenever new, ill-considered legislation appears, the opportunistic carpet-baggers, both moral and mercenary ones, follow. Vast and costly bureaucracies are built on the most insubstantial foundations. Their spurious attempts to justify their existence can result in the unwarranted and unnecessary erosion of personal freedoms. We shall consider the implications of some of these developments in future but you may be assured that we shall persist in our aim to disseminate seeds from new and horticulturally interesting species as widely as we can for as long as we are able to do so.

Ordering from this list could not be easier

We shall accept your personal cheque in US \$ or £ sterling. Cheques in US \$ must be on a US bank account, as charges on negotiating cheques on foreign accounts are very high in the USA (foreign banks can sometimes sell you a US \$ cheque drawn on a US branch). Apart from personal cheques in these two currencies, payments can be made in US \$, £ sterling or € bank-notes (please send by registered mail), a bank draft or International Money Order (in US \$ or £ sterling for these please). Personal € cheques continue to present a problem as there is, as yet, no central bank clearing system within the eurozone. This makes it disproportionately expensive for us to have cheques for comparatively small amounts cleared. We hope this difficulty will be resolved in time. In the meantime we should be grateful if eurozone customers send payment in € by cash by registered mail or use a bank draft in US \$ or £ sterling : just convert at the

current exchange rate. We do not operate a Giro account to enable direct transfers. Credit card payments can be made only online through PayPal in US \$. A handling charge of \$5 is added to each order made online. If remitting by sterling cheque, it is a great help both to you and to us, if you send us an open cheque, limited to the total value of your order. Obviously, it cannot be made out for more than the limit but it can certainly be made out for less, avoiding annoying credits or refunds : you will only pay for what we have sent after the order is despatched. If you do not wish to do this, a list of some possible substitutes will be very helpful : we shall not use them unless we have to and, if we do, we always try to send more than the value of the items not supplied. We shall not pay in your cheque until after your order has been sent : it is in our interest, as well as yours, to complete your order as quickly as we can.

PLEASE HELP US BY PRINTING YOUR NAME & ADDRESS CLEARLY.

THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR POSTAGE, BY AIRMAIL IF ABROAD, ON SEEDS OR LISTS.

New customers please understand

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

Customers in the USA and New Zealand

Some customers in the United States have expressed concern as to the threat, made by the USDA a few years ago, to apply regulations regarding the importation of seeds. The regulations are not new but the authorities have previously adopted a realistic, pragmatic approach in applying them to small quantities. It is not practical for this to change. One or two orders go missing in transit every year but this is not due to the USDA. We were not told of any failing to arrive in the USA during 2005 but a few disappeared in the mail within the UK and elsewhere in Europe. We always replace, credit or refund if an order does not arrive for whatever reason and are happy to continue to take any risk ourselves until we see how things work out. Packets to the USA will be labelled honestly and accurately "Dried botanical specimens." Phytosanitary certificates, even if we can persuade our local office to issue them for tiny quantities of seeds, will be meaningless but they do not come cheaply in Britain. New Zealand customers have a more serious problem. With a much smaller volume of mail entering the country and, we suspect, an overstuffed agricultural inspectorate, it is best to stick to the list of permitted species, which is now quite extensive and includes most species in our lists.

Our population reference numbers

The species in our lists are divided into five geographical areas. Within these areas they run in alphabetical order. The numbers appearing before the names run in numerical order (which means we do not much like generic 'splitting'). These numbers refer to particular populations, mainly in the wild, though cultivated material without data is given a number also. Wild collections which cannot be fully identified will be found under a five-digit field number. This number refers to a collection made by us on a particular date only. Both sets of numbers are permanent. The use of population references is to avoid seed from the same population of plants being distributed under a proliferation of field-numbers. When another collector is involved their name or field number is quoted in the data following the plant name.

Identified species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa have six-digit numbers here (they have an 0. before them on our records and you will see this on labels). The seven-digit numbers start with a 1. for North America, 2. for South America, 3. for Southern Africa (S of the Sahara), 4. for Eastern Asia and 5. for Australasia. Garden hybrids or selections start with 6.

Cultivated seed, which has become increasingly evident in our lists, as we build up stocks raised from seed of wild origin, is marked with an asterisk (*). The field-data given in these cases refers to the parents. Much is hand-pollinated but it will not necessarily produce similar-looking seedlings. As our parent-stocks represent samples of wild populations, seedlings will show the variation present in the wild.

- 113.100 : ACONITUM NASUTUM** Turkey, Ardahan, Yalnizçam Dağları. 2500m. Among large rocks on open hillside. (A rather fine Caucasian monkshood, just entering Turkey in this NE corner. Only about 60cm. tall with palmately divided, deeply cut foliage & stiffly branched, glabrous stems of deep violet-blue, spurred helmets.) (15+) **D**
- 113.300 : ACONITUM ORIENTALE** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dağ above Artvin. 1150m. Wet meadow in *Picea* woodland. (An imposing species, up to 2m. high. We have only seen yellowish flowers here but it is usually smoky lilac.) (15+) **C**
- 113.611 : ACONITUM SEPTENTRIONALE** from **WHITE FORM** (*A. vulparia* group) * No data. From the creamy white clone (grown as 'Ivorine') of this subarctic species, distributed from Norway into Russia. Earliest of all monkshoods, less than 1m. high with deflexed, narrow helmets. Seedlings may produce the normal violet form as well as whites. (20+) **B**

Allium : onions from the Alps to the Tien Shan

- 130.001 : ALLIUM AFLATUNENSE** * Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range, Kugart valley. (The true central Asian species from a site adjacent to the Aflatun valley type-locality. Not the stock long grown in cultivation under this name & now included under Kurdish *A. hollandicum*. Dense umbels of rich purplish violet flowers on stems reaching 1.5m. in height.) (15+) **C**
- 130.120 : ALLIUM** aff. **AKAKA** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * Turkey, Kars, Kagizman to Pasli gecidi. 1800m. Limestone scree on W-facing slope. (From the Georgian border, it may be closer to another Transcaucasian species. Attractive, dwarf, pinkish, ball-heads on 15cm. stems, with about 3, grey-green leaves, narrower & more upright than typical *A. akaka*.) (10+) **D**
- 130.300 : ALLIUM ALTISSIMUM** * Turkmenistan, Kopet Dağ, near Manish. (Correctly identified material of this 1.5m. tall species with glossy green foliage and dense umbels of deep violet-purple flowers.) (15+) **C**
- 130.530 : ALLIUM AROIDES** (Subgen. *Melanocrommyum*) * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan. (One of the last species in this subgenus to flower. Lax umbels, about 10cm. across, of greenish white flowers with purple-brown midveins held on 20cm. tall stems. The specific name refers to the very large spathes. Needs dry conditions as soon as flowering starts.) (10+) **C**
- 130.550 : ALLIUM ASCHERSONIANUM** (Subgen. *Melanocrommyum*) Jordan, W of Kerak. (Robust & broad-leaved with tight, hemispherical umbels of starry, deep purple flowers on 30cm. stems. Endemic to N Egypt, Israel and W Jordan. Probably not tried in cultivation, it will only be possible under glass in dry conditions with as much sun as possible.) (10+) **E**
- 130.641 : ALLIUM BARSCZEWSKII** * Uzbekistan, Pskem range, Urungachsai. Ex ARJA 97-46. (According to Janis Ruksans this is a particularly fine form of this 30cm. high Central Asian. Splendid, upward-facing, red-purple flowers.) . . . (20+) **C**
- 130.670 : ALLIUM BODEANUM** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * No data. Not recollected recently, this is from an Anne Ala coll. made in Iran in the 1970's and maintained in cultivation in the UK by Martyn Rix. A splendid endemic of Khorasan, in NE Iran, & adjacent Turkmenistan. Related to *A. cristophii* but with fewer, shorter, wider, falcate, blue-grey leaves & a shorter, fatter scape carrying a huge, spherical umbel of large, starry, violet-purple flowers with whitish perigonia. Rated as highly garden-worthy by Per Wendelbo, who considered it to be "certainly one of the more remarkable species of its genus." (10+) **E**
- 130.968 : ALLIUM CAESIUM** * Kazakhstan, Kurti. Our ice-blue form of this Central Asian species. (15+) **B**
- 130.970 : ALLIUM CAESIUM** * No data. From an excellent, richly coloured, bulbil-free form of this attractive plant, originally received from Tashkent Botanic Garden. About 30cm. high with umbels of many, violet-blue flowers (15+) **B**
- 131.185 : ALLIUM CAPITELLATUM** * Iran, Mazanderan, near Siabishe. 1900m. (Tight umbels of starry flowers, bright pinkish violet in this form, atop a slender, 30cm. tall stem, open in late summer after the leaves are dormant.) (15+) **C**
- 131.278 : ALLIUM CARDIOSTEMON** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Turkey, Trabzon, S of Of. 1150m. (An adaptable species distributed from E Turkey to NW Iran. Dense hemispherical umbels of darkest maroon-purple flowers on 60cm. stems. Seed from Janis Ruksans selected form from this locality, which he has now named 'Purple Gem'.) (20+) **C**
- 131.280 : ALLIUM CARDIOSTEMON** * Armenia, Daralagaz near Vardaovit. (A fine black-purple Caucasian form. This species flowers later in summer than most tall, ball-headed species. Easy in a well-drained site.) (20+) **C**
- 131.309 : ALLIUM CARINATUM** subsp. **PULCHELLUM** (Sect. *Codonoprasum*) * Croatia, Plitvice. (A robust form, reaching 50cm., with flowers twice as large as the usual garden-form & of an extraordinarily bright lilac-pink.) (15+) **C**
- 131.520 : ALLIUM CASSIUM** var. **HIRTELLUM** * Turkey, Icel, N of Gülek Boğazi. c. 2000m. (A attractive, dwarf species from S Turkey, Syria & Lebanon. Rounded umbels of campanulate, white flowers with pink midveins, which suffuse the segments with rose as they age, on 15cm. stems above a few linear leaves, in this case pubescent.) (20+) **B**
- 131.560 : ALLIUM CHELOTUM** Iran, Elburz, Kuh-i-Abr. Ex a P. Wendelbo coll. (A handsome, ball-headed species, confined to a few localities in the eastern Elburz. Near *A. jesdianum* & *A. rosenbachianum* with similar rounded umbels of violet-purple flowers but the perianth-segments are more membranous and the foliage almost elliptic.) (10+) **D**

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-	C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-	E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-	D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-	F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

- 131.590 : ALLIUM COLCHICIFOLIUM** Turkey, Tunceli, NW of Tunceli to Ovacik. 1000m. Openings among deciduous scrub on steep slopes. (Related to *A. orientale* and *A. kharputense* with 2 broad basal leaves. Hemisphaerical umbels of widely campanulate white flowers, usually with purple midveins on the segments, carried on sturdy, 15cm. stems.) (20+) C
- 131.595 : ALLIUM CONVALLARIOIDES** (Sect. *Codonoprasum*) * Iran, N of Sardasht. (An eastern relative of *A. flavum* and *A. carinatum*, similar to these in general aspect but with rounder, denser umbels, comprising a larger number of white, slightly pink-tinged, flowers with brown midveins. For a sunny, well-drained site in the UK.) (20+) C
- 131.850 : ALLIUM CUPULIFERUM** * Tajikistan, Hissar range. (Distinct, arresting & very little known, 50cm. high species with dense umbels of large, purple, cup-shaped flowers carried on elongating pedicels, which extend to different lengths as the flowers open. "One of the most attractive Alliums" writes Latvian allium-enthusiast, Janis Ruksans) (20+) D
- 132.001 : ALLIUM DARWASICUM** * Tajikistan, Peter I range, near Tovil-Dora. (Elegant umbels of upturned, narrowly cup-shaped white flowers on stems between 30cm. and 40cm. tall. Worthwhile and a good grower in cultivation.) (15+) C
- 132.005 : ALLIUM DARWASICUM from YELLOW FORM** (Subgenus *Melanocrommyum*) * Tajikistan, near Iol. (A rare colour in this subgenus. Dense umbels of upturned, narrowly cup-shaped flowers in slightly greenish yellow, rather than the usual white, carried on stems between 30cm. and 40cm. tall. Comes 'true' from seed. Dry rest in summer.) (15+) D
- 132.159 : ALLIUM DERDERIANUM** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * Iran, Tehran, Tochal. 1800-2200m. Ex GLUZ 98-018 (Endemic to exposed, stony or gravelly sites in the central Elburz of N Iran, this is a very choice, very dwarf member of this desirable section. The umbel of purple flowers sits almost stemless between the two, linear, flat, greyish leaves.) (10+) E
- 132.280 : ALLIUM FEDTSCHENKOI** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Turkey, Hakkari, Altin Daglari, NNW of Cukurca. 2500m. Ex a N. Stevens coll. (As far as we know, new to cultivation and little-known in the wild, where it has been recorded only a very few times in this corner of Turkey right on the Iraqi border and in Kermanshah province of western Iran. Large, almost hosta-like, basal leaves, about 8cm. wide, and 70cm. tall stems with umbels, about 10cm. in diameter, of lilac flowers. A striking & choice plant, possibly best given the protection of a bulb-frame in the UK because of its rarity.) (8) E
- 132.309 : ALLIUM FETISOWII** * Kazakhstan, Chu-Ili range near Chopkar. Ex RSK 77-17 (A Janis Ruksans coll. from Kazakhstan of this attractive species. Dense, tight umbels of violet-pink, star-shaped flowers on 40cm. stems.) . . . (10+) C
- 132.700 : ALLIUM HELDREICHII** (Sect. *Allium*) * Greece, Pieria, Oros Olimbos. 1200m. Shady limestone fissures in *Fagus* woodland. (A attractive, easily grown endemic of northern Greece, well suited to UK rock garden conditions. Forms cumps of blackish bulbs with tall with hemisphaerical umbels of pink, campanulate flowers on 30cm. stems.) (15+) B
- 132.750 : ALLIUM HIRTIFOLIUM** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Iran, Lorestan, WNW of Dorud. 2000m. Seasonally moist gully. (A tall , ball-headed species. Over 1m. high with rounded umbels of starry, pale-purple flowers.) (15+) D
- 132.760 : ALLIUM HISSARICUM** * Tajikistan, N of Dushanbe, Harangon valley. (Related to and not dissimilar to *A. winklerianum* with cup-shaped violet-purple flowers but its distinctive, stiff, almost leathery perianth segments mean the flowers last in good condition for a very long time. A rare plant in cultivation. Intolerant of excess moisture.) (20+) C
- 132.770 : ALLIUM HUBER-MORATHII** * Turkey, S of Cerkes. (A more delicate version of the S European *A. carinatum* with more diffuse umbels of lilac-suffused, pink flowers. A choice plant, little, if at all, known in gardens.) (15+) C
- 132.810 : ALLIUM INSUBRICUM** * No data. This is "*A. narcissiflorum* of gardens". Both species are related and local in the wild : *A. narcissiflorum* with sugar-pink, erect flowers in the French Alps ; *A. insubricum* from above Lake Como in N Italy with drooping bells in a lovely soft, dim wine-purple. Slow-growing but not difficult in limestone scree. (10+) C
- 133.949 : ALLIUM JESDIANUM** * Iran, Yazd, Kuh-i-Barfkhane. (From the southern, type-locality collection of this showy species at one time wrongly attributed to *A. rosenbachianum*. More widely distributed far to the North in Central Asia. Rounded umbels, about 15cm. in diameter, packed with purplish violet flowers on stems rising to as much as 1m.) (10+) D
- 133.007 : ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Loose stone-slides on open slopes. (The best-known member of this outstanding section & a well-established garden-plant of proven worth. Recent collections show the much greater diversity of the species than appears in standard Dutch stock and produce clones with more richly coloured flowers & even more arresting, metallic grey foliage.) (15+) C
- 133.011 : ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE from WHITE FORM** * No data. From the beautiful variant, 'Ivory Queen'..(15+) B
- 133.013 : ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) Uzbekistan, Kuramin Range. Ex SAVV 95-25. (From a striking variant, named 'Red Giant' by Janis Ruksans. Huge umbels of deep red-purple flowers on short stems.) (15+) D
- 133.022 : ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE subsp. HENRIKII** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Karzhantau range, Tovaksai. (An exceptionally robust, local population, originally distributed as 'Red Globe' by Janis Ruksans, who has recently elevated it to subspecific status. Bright red-purple flowers in huge umbels, up to 20cm. across, on 20-40 cm. tall stems.) (15+) E
- 133.030 : ALLIUM KAZEROUNI** * Iran, Zagros Mts., Zardeh Kuh massif. (Barely in cultivation and extremely local in nature, confined to the Bakhtiari country of the highest Zagros. From the same mountain as *Dionysia archibaldii*. This is, in effect, a reduced dwarfer version of its close relatives, such as the better-known *A. hollandicum* and *A. jesdianum*. Rounded umbels of violet-purple flowers on stems about 30cm. tall, rising above narrow, strap-shaped, glossy green leaves.) (10) E

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-	C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-	E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
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- 133.059 : ALLIUM KHARPUTENSE** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Iran, W Azerbayejan, Disaj to Agh Bolagh, near Sangar. Ex N. Stevens 1862. (A 40cm. high species from E Turkey, N Iraq & NW Iran, allied to *A. nigrum* & *A. orientale*. Dense, many flowered umbels of flowers with white segments reflexing around either green or black-maroon ovaries.) (20+) **B**
- 133.070 : ALLIUM KOMAROWII** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Tadjikistan, Seravschan, Antara-Sara valley. (A most distinct & striking species. The 2, narrowly elliptical leaves, in shape & colour recalling *A. karataviense*, remain in good condition through flowering. A 30cm. scape carries a dense hemisphaerical umbels of brilliant violet-purple flowers.) (10+) **D**
- 133.250 : ALLIUM LORATUM** * Pakistan, Quetta province. (Seldom collected and an extreme rarity in cultivation, this is a ball-headed species with pale lilac flowers, related to *A. elatum* (syn. *A. macleanii*) and *A. giganteum*.) (10+) **E**
- 134.200 : ALLIUM NEVSKIANUM** (Sect. *Acanthoprason*) * Tajikistan, Varsob Gorge, near Chinoro. 1200m. Ex RM 82-72 (A splendid, dwarf endemic of Tajikistan & N Afghanistan. A bit like a choicer, smaller, more delicate version of *A. karataviense* with large, round umbels of rich, dusky, pinkish-red flowers held on very short stems between two broad, metallic blue-green leaves. A superb pan-plant & reported as satisfactory outside with several growers in the UK.) (15+) **D**
- 134.180 : ALLIUM NEVSEHIRENSE** (Sect. *Allium*) (Sect. *Allium*) * Turkey, Nevşehir, near Zelve. 1000m. (Central Anatolian species with slender, 50cm. tall stems bearing tight, spherical umbels of yellow-green flowers in early summer.) (15+) **B**
- 134.410 : ALLIUM OBLIQUUM** * Russia, Siberia, Sajan range. (A fine, ball-headed species distributed through Central Asia into S Siberia. One of the last of the tall species to flower, up to 1m. high with dense umbels of many, cup-shaped, pale-yellow flowers with projecting yellow stamens. A delicate contrast to the purple usual in this group.) (20+) **C**
- 134.570 : ALLIUM OLYMPICUM** * Turkey, Kastamonu, Ilgaz Dağ. 1800m. (A dwarf, NW Turkish endemic from coniferous forests & scrub. Only recently established in cultivation. Distantly allied to *A. carinatum* but only 15-25cm. tall with 2-3 flat, narrowly linear leaves & many-flowered umbels of pink bells with violet anthers in summer.) (15+) **D**
- 134.700 : ALLIUM OREOPHILUM** (Sect. *Porphyroprason*) * Uzbekistan, Seravschan, Agalik valley near Samarkand. (A magnificent, tall, early flowering form of this variable species, best known in gardens in the commercial stock grown as "*A. ostrowskianum*". This is an outstanding garden-plant with large umbels of purple flowers on 40cm. stems.) (15+) **C**
- 134.701 : ALLIUM OREOPHILUM** (Sect. *Porphyroprason*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Kuramin range. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (An exceptional, extremely dwarf form, only about 6cm. high, with large, eye-catching flowers in deep, rich purple. Quite recently introduced from the Kuramin mountains, along the border of Uzbekistan with the Fergana and Tajikistan.) (10+) **D**
- 134.702 : ALLIUM OREOPHILUM** (Sect. *Porphyroprason*) * Kirghizstan, Fergana range, near Kugart. 2800m. Ex ARJA 97-19. (A distinct variant of this well-known species, which is widely distributed from NE Turkey to W Pakistan. From a seldom visited locality in what is currently an 'inaccessible security zone'. Fine rosy purple flowers.) (15+) **C**
- 134.820 : ALLIUM ORIENTALE** Jordan, Madaba, E of Macherus. (Dense, rounded umbels on 20-30cm. tall stems. Each white flower has a striking, central, dark ovary, suffused with intense purple. Foliage of the Jordanian populations is more similar to the ones on Cyprus than those in Turkey. Full sun and good drainage.) (15+) **B**
- 135.100 : ALLIUM PENDULINUM** (Sect. *Briseis*) * Italy, Monte Rotondo. (By far the choicest member of this small section, a trio which includes *A. triquetrum* & *A. paradoxum*. Unlike these, this produces no bulbils and very few seeds. Its white flowers, carried in diffuse umbels, are widely opened not campanulate. A plant of moist, shady sites, only about 20cm. tall & of rather delicate appearance, it needs & deserves some care to maintain it in cultivation.) (10+) **D**
- 135.900 : ALLIUM PROTENSUM** (Sect. *Kaloprason*) * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, S of Amankutan. 1800m. Loose talus. (Rather like a more compact (and much hardier) version of the E Mediterranean *A. schubertii*. Similar, very large heads of pink flowers on pedicels of varying lengths, the whole starburst exploding on a 30-40cm. stem.) (15+) **D**
- 136.000 : ALLIUM PSKEMENSE** * Uzbekistan, Pskem range, Akbulak valley. (A most splendid, exotic, late-flowering, giant onion, robust and up to 1m. tall, with huge, rounded umbels of green-white flowers. Like nothing else when its green fingers of foliage, up to 3cm. in diameter, push through in spring. Rare & local in nature but quite easy to grow.) (15+) **C**
- 136.150 : ALLIUM ROBUSTUM** Kazakhstan, Tarbagatai range. (From northern Central Asia near the border with China. Tight umbels of dark purple flowers on 50cm. stems. This flowers early and lasts in good condition for a long time.) (15+) **C**
- 136.180 : ALLIUM ROSENBACHIANUM** (subsp. *rosenbachianum*) Tajikistan, Darwas range, Baldshuan. (This superlative species is local in S Tadjikistan & N Afghanistan. It is rare in cultivation, where its name has been much misapplied to *A. hollandicum* and several cultivars of the much more widespread *A. jesdianum*. Violet-purple flowers carried in large, well-balanced umbels, about 15cm. in diameter, on 70cm. tall stems. Spreading, glossy, green basal leaves.) (15+) **C**
- 136.185 : ALLIUM ROSENBACHIANUM** subsp. **KWAKENSE** * Tadjikistan, Harangon range. (Distinguished by its broad, more erect leaves, barely tapering at the bases. Large round heads of wine-red flowers on 1m. tall stems.) (15+) **D**

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B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3.-		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5.-		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9.-

- 136.507 : ALLIUM SARAWSCHANICUM** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Seravshan, Agalik . 1100m. (Stout, erect stems, about 80cm. in height, carry large, airy, globular umbels of green-centred, violet flowers on green pedicels. One of the finest tall, ball-headed species. Quite rare in the wild but spectacular in the garden.) (20+) C
- 136.700 : ALLIUM SCABRISCAPUM** (Sect. *Rhiziridium*) * Iran, Zanjan, NW of Zanjan. 1250m. Sandy clay & gravel hills in river valley. (The only yellow flowered species in Iran. A choice, striking & worthwhile plant, which used to grow & flower well from a Paul Furse collection in the old bulb-frames at Wisley. Forms slowly expanding, narrow-leaved, clumps of bulbs with fibrous, netted tunics almost on the surface. Umbels of brilliant yellow flowers in early summer. 20cm. tall.) . (10+) E
- 137.037 : ALLIUM SEWERZOWII** Uzbekistan, Tien Shan, Chimgan. (A somewhat more robust version of *A. fetisowii* with wider leaves and umbels of lilac-pink flowers on stems up to 1m. tall. Little-known in gardens.) (15+) C
- 137.050 : ALLIUM SHELKOVNIKOVII** (Sect. *Acanthoprasum*) * Iran, Ardabil, W of Ardabil, Kuh-e-Sabalan. 2400m. Steppe vegetation. (From our 2000 reintroduction of this N Iranian endemic. A dense, rounded umbel of starry, lilac flowers on a fat, 5-10cm. stem between two broad, prostrate, grey leaves. Small & choice enough for an alpine-house pan.) (10+) E
- 137.400 : ALLIUM SPHAEROCEPHALON** (subsp. *sphaerocephalon*) (Sect. *Allium*) * Turkey, Icel, NNE of Anamur. 950m. (Intense amethyst-pink flowers in globose umbels on stout stems of 60cm. or more in height. A fine geographical variant from the Cilician Taurus of this widespread species. "Nice indeed ! My colleagues were much fascinated of it." comments Arnis Seisums. A splendid leek which should be no trouble to grow in a well-drained, sunny site in the UK.) (15+) C
- 138.600 : ALLIUM STATICIFORME** (Sect. *Codonoprasum*) * No data but originally from a coll. in southern Greece. Dense umbels with a multitude (up to 200) of tiny white flowers, eventually drooping from erect buds, on 30cm. tall stems. Related to the Turkish *A. myrianthum* & in the same section as *A. carinatum* & *A. flavum*. Hot, dry site. (15+) C
- 138.700 : ALLIUM STENOPETALUM** Turkey, Sivas, W of Gurun. 1700m. In montane steppe-vegetation on open slopes. (Seldom collected & unknown in cultivation. Somewhat like *A. cardiostemon* but more robust & with coiled leaves. Densely packed umbels of many, small black-purple flowers on 50 cm. tall stems. Optimum drainage.) (15+) E
- 138.900 : ALLIUM STIPITATUM** Tadjikistan, Varzob. (An imposing Central Asian, summer-flowering bulb. Ribbed stems of a 1m. or more high carry almost spherical umbels of starry, purple flowers with tapering, twisted segments.) (20+) C
- 138.999 : ALLIUM SUBVILLOSUM** * Algeria, Chrea. 1450m. Ex a P. Davis coll. (A W Mediterranean plant from maritime sands & grasslands. Related to the more widely distributed *A. subhirsutum*. About 50cm. high, with hairy foliage & many-flowered, hemispherical umbels of cup-shaped, pure-white, starry flowers. Warm site or bulb-frame in the UK.) . (15+) B
- 139.150 : ALLIUM TAENIOPETALUM** Tadjikistan, Mogoltau range. (A most attractive species and one that is rare in cultivation. Comparatively large, star-shaped, violet-purple flowers carried in loose, airy, globose umbels, about 10cm. in diameter on stems up to 50cm. in height. It should be possible outside in the UK in a well-drained site.) (15+) E
- 139.180 : ALLIUM TASCHKENTICUM** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan area. (Recently described, robust species with glossy, green leaves and 1m. tall umbels of green flowers, suffused with bronze.) (20+) D
- 139.500 : ALLIUM TRAUTVETTERIANUM** (Sect. *Melanocrommyum*) * Tadjikistan, Darwas range, near Iol. (A very fine species, rare in the wild & virtually unknown in cultivation. Related to *A. giganteum* & *A. maclearii* but the shiny, bright violet-pink flowers are twice as large as those of its relatives. Large rounded umbels on 1m. tall stems.) (10+) E
- 139.600 : ALLIUM TSCHIMGANICUM** Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan. (From a type-locality collection of this rare and local species. Tight, dense umbels, about 7cm. in diameter, of violet-purple flowers, on stems up to 1m. tall.) (15+) D
- 139.621 : ALLIUM UMBILICATUM** * Iran, Khorasan, Bojnurd, E of Tang Rah to Chesmeh Khan. 1200m. Steep, loose limestone slopes. Ex N. Stevens 1957. (From two colls. by Norman of what we think is most likely to be this pretty little species with clumps of bulbs, grassy leaves & rounded umbels packed with lilac-pink flowers on 15cm. stems.) (20+) B
- 139.705 : ALLIUM WINKLERIANUM** * Kyrgyzstan, Fergana range. Ex ARJA 97-13. (A very fine species related to *A. regelii* & rather like this. Somewhat similar also to *A. cupuliferum* but with more compact umbels of large, cup-shaped, violet-pink flowers on the 50-80cm. tall stems. A rare plant but offering no difficulty in cultivation.) (15+) D
- 139.801 : ALLIUM WORONOWII** * Armenia, near Vardaovit. (About 30cm. tall, with large, soft lilac-pink, starry, carnation-scented flowers in dense fasciculate umbels. "One of the showiest alliums" comments Janis Ruksans.) (15+) D
- 161.200 : ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA** (subsp. *narcissiflora*) Turkey, Trabzon, Soğanlı Dağları above Caykara. 2300m. Hay meadows on igneous slopes. (A beautiful species of circumpolar distribution. Big, white, buttercup-flowers on branched stems, about 50cm. tall, above tufts of dark, divided leaves. A fine, large-flowered form in this locality.) (15+) B
- 161.400 : ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA** subsp. **WILLDENOWII** Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2300m. Steep, stony, igneous slopes. (While the type-race grows from the northern Pontus into the Caucasus, this somewhat dwarfer, more eastern race with its involucreal leaves cut into linear segments, occurs in drier, eastern Anatolia.) (15+) C
- 173.602 : AQUILEGIA OLYMPICA** Turkey, Trabzon, SW of Hamsiköy. 2650m. Among *Rhododendron* on steep slopes. (A beautiful species, about 60cm. tall. Branched stems bear a succession of large, blue & white columbines.) (20+) C

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Arum : hardy summer-dormant aroids

- 194.780 : ARUM APULUM** * No data. A relative of *A. nigrum*, endemic to the hills of Puglia at 300-400m. near the southern heel of Italy. "Attractive but little-known" writes Peter Boyce. Erect green spathes with purple interiors. (10+) **D**
- 194.809 : ARUM BALANSANUM** * Turkey, Bursa, between Tavşanlı & Dursunbey. Ex an A.J. Willis coll. (Allied to *A. orientale* but with a limited, inland distribution in the deciduous woodlands of W Anatolia, this is growable outside in the UK. In this form, the yellowish spadix contrasts with the deep purple interior of the short-stemmed spathe.) (5) **E**
- 195.111 : ARUM CRETICUM** * Greece, Karpathos. (Perhaps the most beautiful in the genus. Native to Crete & some adjacent islands, touching its toes on the Turkish mainland on the Marmaris peninsula, this is a plant of stony, scrub-covered, limestone slopes. Clumps of bright-green, hastate leaves overtopped by the 30cm high stalks carrying large, sweet-scented, wholly yellow spathes, reflexing, twisting & elegantly pointed, surrounding the curved spadix. From the outstanding coll. made by Mark Ogilvie-Grant on Karpathos in the 1950's ("particularly reliable" writes Peter Boyce) : the F.C.C. form.) (8) **E**
- 195.130 : ARUM CYRENAICUM** * Libya, Cyrenaica. Ex a M. Koenen coll. (Glossy, rich-green, sagittate leaves & large spathes, pale-green outside & purplish rose inside with deep purple spadices. A plant of the scrub along the 'green belt' in NE Libya. Safest protected from frosts but never damaged here with minimal protection, planted out under polythene.) (10+) **C**
- 195.140 : ARUM CYRENAICUM** * Greece, Crete. Ex a D. Drummond coll. (Only recently recognized as growing outside Libya & of very limited distribution on Crete. Differs a little (but not substantially) from the African plants.) (10+) **C**
- 195.160 : ARUM DIOSCORIDIS** (var. *dioscoridis*) (syn. *A.d.* var. *spectabile*) * Turkey, Balıkesir. Ex Albury, Cheese & Watson 1965. (Large spathes heavily blotched with velvety black-purple. The species as a whole tends to be a plant of lower altitudes & needs a warm, dry site in the UK. It is perhaps best grown in the bulb-frame so it can have a summer rest.) (10) **C**
- 195.509 : ARUM ELONGATUM** (subsp. *elongatum*) * Russia, Krasnodar district, near Enem. ("An attractive species" writes Peter Boyce. Distributed around the Black Sea & hardy in the UK. Related to *A. orientale* with an elegant, elongated spathe, in this case stained with red-purple around a maroon spadix. Only about 20cm. high in flower.) (8) **D**
- 196.200 : ARUM KOROLKOWII** * Turkmenistan, Kopet Dag, Arvaz valley. Moist soil among dense scrub. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (A Central Asian species from among scrub on rocky hillsides between 1,100 and 2,500m. along the borders of NE Iran and Afghanistan. The spathe is described by Janis as "chamois green & brown", rising above the leaves to 50cm..) (8) **E**
- 196.202 : ARUM KOROLKOWII** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, above Beldersai. 1500m. Under *Juniperus* (We provisionally include our more northern Central Asian collections under *A. korolkowii* but suspect many such populations may be or be intermediate with *A. jacquemontii*. In his monograph, Peter Boyce is vague about this area.) (8) **E**
- 196.510 : ARUM NIGRUM** * No data. Seed from Hermann Fuchs of this hardy species. We know it well in Bosnia & Hercegovina, growing above Dubrovnik towards Trebinje at about 500m. in holes and crevices of limestone, usually among oak scrub. Compact with shining, green foliage & purple-black, satin spathes. Grow in light shade. (8) **D**
- 196.611 : ARUM ORIENTALE** (subsp. *orientale*) * No data. From Herman Fuch's stock of this fine species. Extremely large, erect, boat-shaped, dark purple-brown spathes with dull purple spadices and deep-green, floppy leaves. The species, widely distributed in E Europe & around the N of the Black Sea, is variable. Seldom seen in cultivation in any form though most are excellent garden-plants in the UK, native to similar habitats to *A. maculatum* in cold climates.) (8) **D**
- 196.860 : ARUM PALAESTINUM** * No data. A magnificent species from Syria, Lebanon & Israel but unsuited to the cold, wet climate outdoors in most of the UK. No trouble here with unheated protection. Rich-green, sagittate leaves with 50cm. high spathes of velvety darkest maroon-purple. Sweet-scented & like a large, maroon-black version of *A. creticum*. (5) **E**
- 196.910 : ARUM PICTUM** * No data. Native to the Balearic Islands, Corsica & Sardinia & the only member of the genus to flower in autumn. Short-stemmed, velvety, dark purple spathes with black-purple spadices appear with the superb, dark, lustrous-green, pale-veined foliage. Dwarf enough for a pot but successful outdoors in several parts of the UK. (10) **D**
- 197.000 : ARUM PURPUREOSPETHUM** * Greece, Crete, Samaria gorge. Below 100m. Ex P. Boyce 51. (From the type collection of this very local species, described in 1987 : "one of the most attractive members of the genus yet found" comments Peter Boyce. Very large, uniformly rich purple spathe with a black-purple spadix. Reasonably hardy.) (8) **D**
- 198.003 : ARUNCUS DIOICUS** Turkey, Trabzon, SW of Hamsiköy. 2650m. Among *Rhododendron* on steep slopes. (A statuesque herbaceous woodland-plant with splendid basal foliage and great, astilbe-like heads of creamy white flowers, 1m. or more high. Growing from seed will give you both males & females : each with their own good qualities.) (50+) **A**
- 203.000 : ASPERULA PONTICA** * Turkey, Gumuşhane, Söğanli Dağları, N of Bayburt. 2300m. Turf & open, gravelly areas on S-facing slopes. (A choice, mat-forming alpine endemic to the mountains above this SE corner of the Black Sea. Tight tufts of tiny, shiny, awned, bright-green leaves set with heads of deep pink, tubular flowers.) (15+) **D**

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- 208.150 : ASTERAMELLUS subsp. IBERICUS** Turkey, Artvin, Yalnızçam Dağ. 1800m. Open, stony slope. (A really excellent daisy flowering in late summer & autumn with corymbs of lavender-blue heads (it can vary to mauve-pink) on 30cm. stems from clumps of pointed, basal leaves, rising from a soundly perennial, woody rootstock.) (15+) C
- 231.900 : BIARUM ARUNDANUM** * No data. Spanish race of the widespread, very variable *B. tenuifolium*. Dark chocolate, velvety spathes with projecting, black-purple spadices, appear near the ground, before the narrow leaves, in autumn. (8) C
- 232.070 : BIARUM aff. CARDUCHORUM** * Turkey, Tunceli, NW of Tunceli to Ovacik. 950-1000m. Openings among deciduous *Quercus* scrub on steep slopes. (This seems to be the only name available for the E Turkish *Biarum* species but they are actually quite variable. A black-purple spathe appears in the centre of a rosette of rich-green, ovate leaves.) (5) D
- 245.020 : BUPLEURUM AUREUM** (*B. longifolium* subsp. *aureum*) * No data. A very hardy, erect, 60cm. tall perennial from central Russia. Foliage and stems are yellowish green and the *Astrantia*-like heads of small flowers are surrounded by conspicuous, rounded, veined bracts, which are bright golden-green and almost translucent. (15+) B
- 247.010 : CALLIANTHEMUM ANEMONOIDES** * No data. A beautiful, dwarf member of the *Ranunculaceae*, endemic to Austria, in the open coniferous woods of the NE Alps, usually on limestone. The complex white or pink-tinged flowers, almost double in appearance, open near the ground in early spring before the much-divided foliage expands. (10+) D

Campanulas of the Çoruh : dammed to extinction

In the 1980's we were frequent visitors to the far NE corner of Turkey bordering on Georgia. Since then, we have not revisited this corner. In the intervening years, devastating developments have taken place along the course of the great Çoruh river, which drains the southern flank of the Pontus range to enter the Black Sea near Batumi in Georgia. A succession of dams is being built & rising water levels will result in many of the colonies of the complex group of

campanulas in Section *Symphyanthiformes* being submerged. Three of these local races have been described as species (we list seeds from all three here) but the group as a whole has never been investigated seriously. Doubtless, sometime the campanulas will return in some form to new habitats on newly exposed cliff-faces. The human inhabitants, however, will never return to their villages beside the narrow strips of cultivation along the bottoms of the Çoruh gorges.

- 250.300 : CAMPANULA ALLIARIIFOLIA** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dağ above Artvin. 1200m. Open, gravelly banks. (A fine, easily grown, herbaceous perennial with 60cm. tall stems carrying many pendant, white bells.) (30+) B
- 252.006 : CAMPANULA BETULIFOLIA** Turkey, Trabzon, Soğanlı Dağları above Çaykara. 1500m. Fissures in igneous cliffs. (The core species of the confusing campanulas from the Çoruh drainage & adjacent mountains. An incomparable Turkish endemic with sprays of big white bells, often pink-flushed, hanging from tufts of neat, dark glossy foliage.) (50+) C
- 253.450 : CAMPANULA CHORUHENSIS** Turkey, Erzurum, N of Tortum. 1350m. Igneous rock crevices. (Another splendid member of the *C. betulifolia* group (Sect. *Symphyanthiformes*). Thick-textured, slightly downy, greyish, toothed foliage and huge white bells, often pink-tinged externally. Introduced by us in 1986 as a form of *C. betulifolia*.) (50+) D
- 253.603 : CAMPANULA COLLINA** Turkey, Rize, Kaçkar Dağları. 2200m. In alpine turf (One of the most adaptable & worthwhile Turkish species for the rock-garden. About 20cm. tall with profuse violet bells from running mats.) . . (30+) B
- 253.800 : CAMPANULA CORIACEA** * Turkey, Van, W of Yukari Narlica. 2200m. Shady, conglomerate cliffs. (A most distinct species, restricted to the Van area of SE Turkey & of great promise for the alpine-house. Rosettes of thick-textured leaves with wide lilac-blue bells. Seed from plants maintained in Germany from our 1986 introduction.) (50+) E
- 253.902 : CAMPANULA CRISPA** Turkey, Erzurum, SE of Horasan. 1600m. Fissures in igneous cliffs. (A spectacular species, somewhat like the SE European *C. versicolor* in habit but with wideopen, pure-white flowers packing the stiffly erect, 20-30cm. tall stems in midsummer. Sometimes perennial but usually appears to flower itself to death.) (50+) D
- 257.721 : CAMPANULA LATIFOLIA from WHITE FORM** * From the outstanding white form of this easily grown, 1m. tall, clump-forming herbaceous perennial with profuse, large, elongated bells in summer. Native to most of Europe, eastward to W Siberia & N Iran, this is glorious in the wilder parts of the garden in sun or shade (50+) A
- 262.750 : CAMPANULA SCHEUCHZERI** * Pyrenees. No further data. (A delightful, little, creeping harebell from the mountain meadows of southern Europe. Mats of little rounded leaves and lots of violet bells on slender 20cm. stems.) (50+) B
- 265.403 : CAMPANULA TRIDENTATA** Turkey, Ardahan, Yalnızçam Dağları, Çam Geçidi. 2500m. Turf-filled ledges on igneous outcrops. (A representative of an extremely complex, "taxonomically difficult group of closely allied" Transcaucasian plants, which have been separated into several species. We prefer to include them all under *C. tridentata* until a serious study is undertaken. All form compact cushions of leaf-rosettes from branched rhizomes and carry a profusion of large, violet-blue bells on stems only a few cm. long. Possibly the finest bellflowers for troughs or the rock-garden in the UK.) (20+) D
- 265.000 : CAMPANULA TROEGERAEE** Turkey, Artvin, Barhal valley, NW of Yusufeli. 650m. Crevices in shaded, igneous cliffs. (A magnificent plant, described in 1976 and introduced to cultivation by us in 1986. The huge white bells are in effect split down and opened almost almost flat to form a breathtaking flower. The thick, greyish, densely pubescent leaves are very different to the almost hairless foliage of *C. betulifolia* but intergrades can be found in adjacent valleys.) (50+) E

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- 309.801 : CLEMATIS ORIENTALIS** Turkey, Erzurum. N of Tortum. 1350m. Among rocks in open sites. (The true plant, distributed in continental Asia from Turkey to NW China but rare in cultivation. Not so spectacular as the allied eastern species, like *C. tibetana*, to which its name has been misapplied but well worth growing in a hot, dry site. Attractive, glaucous, leathery leaflets and cymes of many, small yellow flowers with strongly reflexed sepals &, often, purplish filaments.) (20+) C
- 331.950 : CORYDALIS NOBILIS** * No data. A sturdy, long-lived, tap-rooted perennial about 50cm. high. Dense heads of yellow, black-tipped flowers rise above the lush, deeply divided, glaucous foliage in late spring. By late summer the whole plant is dormant. A very hardy Siberian plant, distributed from the Altai to the Tien Shan. Dried seed stores well but needs a really cold period to germinate satisfactorily. Seedlings will not progress beyond the cotyledon stage in their first season.. . . . (20+) C
- 338.510 : CREPIS INCANA** * No data. A composite with class, easily grown & perennial in sunny limestone scree, this endemic from limestone crevices on the mountains of southern Greece between 1050 and 2400m. has never set a good seed with us in over 30 years. Simon Bond worked hard to acquire different clones & develop a fertile strain. Compact mounds of greyish green leaves covered with a succession of gentle-pink dandelion-flowers on 20cm. stems all summer. (10+) C
- 372.010 : CYNARA CARDUNCULUS** * One of the most striking and statuesque perennials growable in UK gardens. Great upright clumps of deeply slashed, grey foliage. Stout, branching, stems rise to 2m. or more, with big, royal-blue thistle-flowers opening from broad, spiny bracts. A Mediterranean species, which seldom sets much good seed in the UK. (10) C

Daphne glomerata : a temperamental beauty

- 382.201 : DAPHNE GLOMERATA** Turkey, Trabzon, Zigana Dağ above Hamsiköy. 2020m. In alpine turf on open slopes (Considered by Brickell & Mathew to be "one of the finest species within the genus...an evergreen but slightly more compact *D. blagayana* (but even more beautiful...!)." Sadly one of the most difficult to grow though Eliot Hodgkin (Surrey, UK) successfully germinated & grew on seed we collected on the Soğanlı in 1966. We have not collected enough seed to list since then. A suckering shrub about 20cm. tall with, glossy green, leathery foliage & large, terminal heads of fragrant, creamy flowers followed (occasionally & irregularly) by fleshy, red fruits. Give it the same treatment as a dwarf *Rhododendron*.) . . (8) F
- 383.205 : DAPHNE KOSANINII** * No data. Seeds from German-grown stock of this somewhat obscure native of the mountains bordering Greece & SW Bulgaria. Thought to be derived from *D. oleoides* and *D. cneorum*. (8) D
- 384.055 : DAPHNE MEZEREUM "ALPINA"** * No data. A dwarf form of this glorious shrub whose purple-pink flowers wreath the naked branches in spring. The horticultural name covers dwarf ecotypes which usually come 'true' from seed. . . (8) C
- 385.450 : DAPHNE SERICEA** * No data. Grey-green leaves. Rosy pink, scented flowers & orange-red fruits. (8) C
- 392.300 : DELPHINIUM SEMIBARBATUM (*D. zalil*)** * Uzbekistan, Aktau, S of Langar. 800m. In steppe-vegetation on open slopes.. (A tuberous-rooted perennial, distributed both in steppe & seasonally moist habitats from Afghanistan up across Central Asia into the Tien Shan. Absolutely temperature-hardy, this does well in dry, continental climates but resents both summer & winter wetness. This dwarf steppe-form was only about 30cm. high with leaves cut into thready divisions & branching stems of beautiful, spurred, soft-yellow flowers. Taller in cultivation but with very fine, full flowers.) (50+) D
- 392.310 : DELPHINIUM SEMIBARBATUM (*D. zalil*)** * Uzbekistan, Baisun-tau, Pulkhakim. (From a typical form, about 1m. tall. Temperature-hardy but in the UK, may be best in the bulb-frame. Unique tall, branching, yellow spires.) (50+) C
- 392.509 : DELPHINIUM SPECIOSUM (*D. caucasicum*)** * Russia, Caucasus, Elbrus. (A handsome, showy plant, usually over 50cm. tall with many blue-purple, almost bell-shaped flowers. Received from Herman Fuchs as *D. caucasicum* but the two species, though both most distinct from other delphiniums, seem to differ little from each other.) (20+) C

Digitalis dubia : a delightful dwarf foxglove

- 407.300 : DIGITALIS DUBIA** * Spain, Mallorca. Ex a P.& P. Watt coll. (A choice, dwarf species, endemic to the limestones of the Balearic Islands. Neat rosettes of narrow, downy, grey-green leaves. Many erect, 30cm. stems with spaced, down-turned foxgloves in pale sugar-pink with speckled white palates. Small & dainty enough for the shaded alpine-house.) . . (50+) C
- 407.601 : DIGITALIS FERRUGINEA subsp. SCHISKINII** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dağ above Artvin. 1700m. Open banks in *Picea* woodland. (The eastern race. Rather dwarfer with yellower flowers in this locality.) (50+) B
- 408.300 : DIGITALIS LAMARCKII** * Turkey, Gumushane, Vauk Dagi, Guvercinlik. 1800m. Open, stony slopes. (An outstanding perennial endemic to NE Turkey & perfectly distinct from *D. lanata*. Clumps of narrow, dark-green leaves & 50cm. stems of large, soft-brown, baggy flowers with huge, prominent, white lips. Well-drained site in full sun.) (50+) B
- 409.310 : DIGITALIS MARIANA** * No data. A beautiful relative of *D. purpurea* endemic to igneous rock-fissures in the Sierra Morena. The broader leaves are clad in soft, silky, white wool, contrasting with the purple foxgloves. (50+) C

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- 409.402 : DIGITALIS OBSCURA** * Spain, Soria, Puerto del Pinar. 1100m. Among limestone debris on open slopes. (A shrubby perennial with narrow, shiny foliage & amber foxgloves, yellow marked with rust-red inside. This population was only 20-30cm. high in the wild but is taller in cultivation. A most distinct Spanish endemic for a dry, sunny situation.) . . . (50+) **B**
- 410.000 : DIGITALIS THAPSI** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, Puerto del Pico. 1300m. Loose, granite grit on steep slopes. (Another Iberian endemic, quite close to *D. purpurea* but a good perennial in a sunny, well-drained place or lime-free scree-bed. Leaves & stems all covered in yellowish indumentum & with many, large, downy, sugar-pink flowers.) (50+) **B**
- 432.300 : ECHIUM RUSSICUM** * No data. A striking plant, more than 1m. high, from the dry grasslands of E central Europe, N into Russia. Spikes of rusty-red flowers with the stamens exerted on long, red filaments. A bristly, short-lived perennial, evocatively illustrated, growing in *Stipa*-steppe, in Rix & Phillips 'Perennials' Vol. 1., p. 170. (20+) **B**

Epigaea gaultherioides : ericaceous aristocrat

- 438.000 : EPIGAEA GAULTHERIODES** (*Orphanidesia gaultherioides*) Turkey, Rize, Kaçkar Dağları SSE of Çamlıhemşin. 2100m. With *Vaccinium* & *Rhododendron* at upper limits of *Picea orientalis* forest. (The most beautiful of a trio of classic Tertiary relicts : its closest relatives grow in NE Asia & eastern N America. An ericaceous shrub, creeping in the acid humus-layer of this high rainfall area. Prostrate, brown-haired stems, set with bristly, leathery leaves, carry terminal racemes of bowl-shaped, pink-flushed, white flowers, each up to 6cm. across. Must have a moist, acid soil in deep, humid shade with shelter from drying winds. The very fine seeds need *Rhododendron* treatment : sow uncovered on the surface of a sterile, peaty soil, in gentle warmth & full shade, water from below, and cover with a pane of glass or keep in a plastic bag.) (50+) **E**

Eremurus : the giant asphodels of Central Asia

- 443.809 : EREMURUS ALTAICUS** * Kazakhstan. No further data. (A comparatively dwarf species with quite slender, erect stems about 1m. tall carrying racemes of pale yellow flowers with projecting yellow anthers carried on dark brown filaments. Fairly close to *E. spectabilis* & the most northern species, extending along the Chinese border to the Altai.) (10+) **C**
- 444.029 : EREMURUS CRISTATUS** * Kirghizstan, near Bishkek. (One of the dwarfest species in the genus. Seldom more than 60cm. tall with stubby spires. Each segment of the bell-shaped, chocolate-brown flowers has a broad white margin & the colourful, orange anthers are thrust out widely on long, dark filaments. We have never seen it grown in the UK.) . (10+) **C**
- 444.043 : EREMURUS FUSCUS** * Uzbekistan, Kusalvli-sai. 2000m. (The 1m. high racemes of pale yellow flowers with projecting anthers turn brown as they mature. Close to *E. altaicus*, whose flowers do not turn brown.) (10+) **C**
- 444.060 : EREMURUS HIMALAICUS** * No data. A magnificent NW Himalayan species with 2.5m. spires solidly packed with starry white flowers : it touches the roof of our 3m. high polytunnel. The earliest to flower in UK gardens (10+) **C**
- 444.075 : EREMURUS LACTIFLORUS** Kazakhstan, Karzhantau, SE of Chimkent, Burguluk. 1300m. Stable stone-runs on open slopes. (A beautiful species quite widespread in SE Kazakhstan & the adjacent Central Asian republics though local & restricted in its habitats. Rosettes of broad, blue-green leaves & stems about 1m. tall carry racemes of large, spaced-out, milk-white flowers opening widely from yellow buds & followed by large, inflated seed-capsules.) (10+) **E**
- 444.076 : EREMURUS LUTEUS** Iran, Zanjan, NW of Zanjan. 1250m. Sandy clay & gravel hills in river valley with *E. olgae* & *E. persicus* (all flowering at different times). (Erect, 1.5m. tall spires like a pale yellow *E. spectabilis*.) (10+) **C**
- 444.078 : EREMURUS OLGAE** * Uzbekistan, between Denau & Termez. Low hills. (Distributed from Iran into Central Asia, this is our favourite species : the more so since we have seen it, growing by the thousand on the steppes of SE Uzbekistan. By far the latest to flower with 2m high, tapering, cylindrical racemes of soft-pink flowers, carried on long, wiry pedicels in summer. Less likely to tolerate excess moisture than many when dormant but superlative when well-grown.) (10+) **C**
- 444.080 : EREMURUS REGELII** Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chatkal range, SE of Parkent. 1000m. Open, stony slopes. (Narrow, 2m. high spires packed with mahogany-brown flowers, followed by distinctive wrinkled seed-capsules.) (10+) **C**
- 444.084 : EREMURUS ROBUSTUS** * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan. (As imposing as related *E. himalaicus* but later flowering with racemes of soft-pink flowers towering to 2.5m. A plant of rich, mesic, montane habitats in the wild, where it grows on damp slopes & even along streams with roses & willows. One of the best for the UK.) (10+) **C**
- 444.104 : EREMURUS SPECTABILIS** * Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2300m. Stony slope. (Spires of green-white flowers with exerted orange-brown anthers. 1.5m. In spite of its name, not so spectacular but fascinating.) (10+) **C**
- 444.090 : EREMURUS SOGDIANUS** * Uzbekistan, Aktau, above Langar. 1500m. Open, stony slope. (Possibly this 1.5m tall species with airy racemes of white flowers carried on long pedicels, elongating further in fruit.) (10+) **D**
- 444.150 : EREMURUS STENOPHYLLUS** (subsp. *stenophyllus*) (*E. bungei*) * No data. Cylindrical racemes of brilliant yellow flowers, about 1m. high. A showy species from N Iran through southern Central Asia to W Pakistan. The main influence on the hybrids grown for cutting & one of the easiest to grow in the UK, in spite of its dry, steppe habitats in nature. (15+) **B**
- 444.155 : EREMURUS STENOPHYLLUS** * Uzbekistan, Sangardak valley. (In this local variant from a northern locality, the bright yellow flowers are carried on very short pedicels, resulting in an elegant, very slender raceme.) (15+) **C**

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460.801 : ERYNGIUM GIGANTEUM * Turkey, Artvin, Yalnizçam Dağlari SE of Ardanuç. 1800m. Open, stony areas. (A magnificent species from rain-shadow valleys, South of the Black Sea. Closest to *E. alpinum*, monocarpic but easily grown & sows itself in dry sites in the UK. Large heads & bracts of bluish white mature & dry to parchment shades.) (20+) **B**

461.501 : ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM * UK, England, Cornwall, The Lizard, Loe Bar. M. Tucker coll. (The true Sea Holly from the southernmost tip of England. Maybe the loveliest of the genus but little-known in gardens & by no means easy. Spiny basal leaves, stems & bracts all in the same matt bluish-grey, a little paler than the blue flower-heads. Less than 30cm. high & slow-growing, it merits every care in a sunny scree or a raised bed, where it never fails to attract attention.) (10+) **B**

Erythronium : dogtooth violets from Siberia

472.200 : ERYTHRONIUM SIBIRICUM (subsp. *sibiricum*) (*E. dens-canis* var. *sibiricum*) * Russia, Kemerov district. (The eastern version of *E. dens-canis*. Distinct in its yellow anthers and somewhat larger pink flowers. There is little information available in English on its habitat in nature & it is still an obscure plant in cultivation. It may be less easy in the milder climate of the UK than *E. dens-canis* but should be ideally suited to the cold, continental climates of central Europe and the eastern USA. We have listed wild-collected seeds in the past and have had great difficulty germinating them.. These Eurasian species appear to resent dry storage much more than those from western North America. In an attempt to bring you material in good condition, this seed from Janis Ruksans in Latvia has been correctly stored and will be sent out damp-packed.) . . (15+) **E**

472.250 : ERYTHRONIUM SIBIRICUM subsp. **ALTAICUM** * Russia, Tuva, Altai, upper course of Ka-hem river. 2300-2500m. Alpine meadows. (From Janis Ruksans excellent selections, early-flowering 'Altai Snow' & late-flowering 'White Fang'. These Altai populations produce white-flowered plants from seed consistently and, like *E. dens-canis niveum*, are possibly worthy of the subspecific status to which they have been elevated recently. Damp-packed seeds.) (15+) **E**

471.150 : EUONYMUS LATIFOLIUS Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dağ. 1500m. Steep slopes in *Picea* & *Fagus* woodland. (A deciduous shrub, up to about 3m. tall, rated by Bean as "the most ornamental of all the genus.." Its big rose-red fruits, opening to display the seeds with orange arils, are "much larger & more effective" than those of *E. europaeus*.) (10+) **C**

475.500 : EUPHORBIA CHARACIAS (subsp. *characias*) (Sect. *Esula*) * Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, Puerto de la Ragua. 1900m. Open stony shale slopes. (From a collection we made in 1990 & which has proved a surprising success in our cool, wet garden. The black-eyed western type-race is distinct from the more familiar eastern, yellow-eyed *E. characias* subsp. *wulfenii* (which is not a satisfactory plant with us) not only in its red-black, short-horned glands but in its more compact habit. It rarely exceeds 1m., whereas the latter can tower to 2m. Plants from this Spanish population have proved very hardy, tolerant of our wet acid clay, remained compact with outstanding blue-green foliage and carried striking, yellow-green, flowering columns, which rival the best 'wulfenii' in girth, if not in height. We can recommend this unreservedly.) (20+) **B**

475.620 : EUPHORBIA CHARACIAS subsp. **WULFENII** * (Sect. *Esula*) No data. A fine form of this splendid, shrubby perennial, mainly distributed on the limestones down the Adriatic coast. Striking, cylindrical heads of greenish yellow rise above the evergreen, blue-grey foliage in spring. Usually reliable in a well-drained, sunny site in most UK gardens. (15+) **B**

477.506 : EUPHORBIA DENTICULATA (Sect. *Myrsiniteae*) Iran, Kordestan, W of Sanandaj. 1600m. Exposed, shale slope. (An arresting relative of *E. mysinites* with prostrate stems clad with broad blue-grey leaves, often tinged with purple. Terminal heads of flowers with large crimson glands. The yellow-green raylet leaves, like those of *E. rigida*, are sometimes suffused with orange. A fine species but not so easy to grow as *E. mysinites* in the UK.) (10) **E**

478.210 : EUPHORBIA HYBERNA (subsp. *hyberna*) (Sect. *Helioscopia*) * No data. An easily grown, western European species from moist, shady sites. About 60cm. tall with fresh-green foliage often tinted with pink or red. (10+) **B**

481.504 : EUPHORBIA RIGIDA (Sect. *Myrsiniteae*) * Turkey, Icel, NE of Gulnar. 800m. Limestone slopes. (Much esteemed species with erect, sculptured stems of spirally arranged, pointed, fleshy leaves, about 30cm. high. In spring, its flat acid-yellow heads stand out against the blue-grey evergreen foliage. In this area of Turkey it often has the raylet leaves flushed with orange and pink in bud and again later, as they mature. Usually perfectly hardy in a hot, dry site in the UK.) (10+) **C**

482.410 : EUPHORBIA STYGIANA (Sect. *Pachycladae*) * No data. An erect, shrubby species, which has proved remarkably hardy in a well-drained site in W Wales. Endemic to the Azores, in the craters of extinct volcanoes at between 500m. & 800m. altitude. In the same section as the tender Mediterranean *E. dendroides* & somewhat like a more compact version of the Canary Is. *E. mellifera* with beautiful, fresh-green foliage and wide, much branched umbels of flowers. (10+) **D**

485.110 : FERULA COMMUNIS subsp. **GLAUCA** * No data. A distinct variant of the giant fennel of the Mediterranean area with greyish leaves, silvery glaucous beneath. One of the most spectacular members of the *Umbelliferae*, towering to 2m. or more high with its huge, yellowish umbels on stout stems rising above the great mounds of finely-cut foliage. . . (10+) **B**

485.510 : FERULA TINGITANA * No data. The giant fennel of SE Spain & NW Africa. Close to *F. communis* but less robust in habit & the lobes of the the dissected basal foliage are much shorter & with revolute margins, rather than thread-like. Giant yellow umbels above finely-cut glossy, almost varnished, leaves. Impressive in a hot, dry site. (10+) **B**

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2. -		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4. -		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7. -
B : \$4.00	;	£2.00	;	€ 3. -		D : \$6.00	;	£3.50	;	€ 5. -		F : \$10.00	;	£6.00	;	€ 9. -

Fritillaria : alpine Transcaucasians

- 492.906 : FRITILLARIA COLLINA** * Russia, N Ossetia, near Holst. 2400m. Among grasses & scrub in moist meadow. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (Huge, wide, yellow bells chequered with brown on short stems. Needs cool conditions.) (10+) **F**
- 493.530 : FRITILLARIA CRASSIFOLIA subsp. KURDICA** * Azerbaijan, Talish, near Gosmolyan. 1860m. Ex RSZ 87-19. (Seeds from Janis Ruksans in Latvia. We have not seen this population in flower. From the extreme NE limit of the distribution of this widespread and very variable taxon. As far as we know, it does not occur in the Iranian Talish.) (15+) **C**
- 496.508 : FRITILLARIA GUSSICHAIE** * Macedonia, Mukus pass. Ex S&Z 88-72. (Very local in the montane scrub of the Bulgarian & Macedonian border ranges. Up to six, yellow-green bells, tinged with brown. Distinct from *F. graeca* & *F. thessala* in its ridged capsules. Seldom-seen in cultivation but proving growable outside in the UK.) (15+) **D**
- 498.199 : FRITILLARIA LATIFOLIA** Turkey, Ardahan, Çam Geçidi ESE of Şavşat. 2300m. Among grasses on rocky slope. (A magnificent mountain-plant, distributed from NE Turkey into the Caucasus. This form from near the Georgian border is closer to the Caucasian plants in appearance than the next. This is a plant from habitats which have extremely cold winters with considerable snow-cover followed by cool summers. It has never been considered easy to grow in the UK but is worth every effort. Shining green leaves & immense, darkest maroon-purple bells on 20-30cm. tall stems.) (15+) **E**
- 498.205 : FRITILLARIA LATIFOLIA** Turkey, Gümüşhane, Köse Geçidi. 1960m. Gravelly area on N-facing slope. (The sumptuous dwarf race, which was originally described as *F. nobilis*. The comparatively huge, broad bells, heavily tessellated with rich red-purple, open, almost stemless, sitting on the glossy, green basal leaves.) (15+) **E**
- 500.001 : FRITILLARIA MINIMA** * Turkey, Van, Kavuşşahap Dag. 2700m. Open limestone slopes. (A challenge to grow in the mild weather of the UK but not impossible. Like some other high-alpine, snow-melt species, difficult to flower well. Dainty, yellow bells, the twin of the N American *F. pudica*. Native only to Artos Dag & the adjacent mountains.) (10+) **F**
- 501.400 : FRITILLARIA PALLIDIFLORA** * Kazakhstan, Tarbagatai range. Ex a J. Ruksans coll. (From a coll. of this splendid Central Asian species, made in this seldom-visited range, on the Sinkiang border N of the Dzungarian Alatau. About 30cm. high with broad, grey leaves & big pale-yellow bells. One of the finest & most satisfactory to grow outside in the UK.) (15+) **C**
- 502.008 : FRITILLARIA PONTICA** * Ex M. Prasil 1276 (No further data but probably a Bulgarian population. Big pale green, brown-tinged bells hang below a whorl of green leaves. Usually easy outside in shade in the UK.) (20+) **B**
- 504.659 : FRITILLARIA WALUJEWII** * Uzbekistan, Alaitskiy range, near Scachimardan. (A handsome Central Asian species, with very large, very broad, shouldered bells, dimly chequered with maroon and greenish-grey, pendant on 20cm. stems, below whorls of narrow, attenuate leaves. According to Martyn Rix, this is locally distributed from the Pamir Alai, N through the E Tien Shan to the Dzungarian Ala Tau, often growing among *Juniperus* scrub in peaty soil over limestone.) (10+) **F**
- 515.049 : GENTIANA ACAULIS** (*G. kochiana*) * A superb form of this magnificent, calcifuge trumpet gentian from Andorra. Huge, rich-blue trumpets up to 6cm. across sit on tight, glossy-leaved mats in spring. Rich, lime-free scree. (30+) **C**
- 515.650 : GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA** * No data. The elegant willow gentian, one of the loveliest of autumn-flowering, herbaceous plants. Slow from seed but gradually builds up clumps of 60cm. stems carrying clusters of rich-blue trumpets in the axils of the pointed, lanceolate leaves from late summer until the frosts. A species of moist woodland in the mountains of central Europe, E along N Turkey to the Caucasus and well-suited to semi-shade in UK gardens.) (50+) **A**
- 515.651 : GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA var. ALBA** * From the white form. Usually we find white gentians disappointing anomalies but this, with its paler foliage, stands out even more in the shady places which it enjoys. (50+) **B**
- 515.653 : GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA from PINK FORM** * Croatia, near Plitvice. (From 'Pink Cascade', selected in the wild by Robin & Sue White in 1987. A substantial number of seedlings should flower pink.) (50+) **B**
- 517.620 : GENTIANA DINARICA** * No data. A classic "*G. acaulis*" in the limestone race from central Italy & the Balkans. From a splendid form, which originated as either a collection or selection by the unacknowledged Scottish king of these European alpine, trumpet species, Jimmy Stitt. Generously reliable with its rich-blue flowers on shiny-leaved pads. (30+) **B**
- 518.402 : GENTIANA GELIDA** * Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2400m. Among grasses on steep slopes. (A very handsome, late-flowering species, about 20cm. tall. Superficially rather like *G. septemfida* but with creamy yellow flowers, shading to deeper yellow striped with green outside. Not too easy to grow but successful in some UK gardens.) . . (20+) **C**
- 518.403 : GENTIANA GELIDA** * Turkey, Ardahan, Yalnızçam Dağları, Çam Geçidi. 2600m. In alpine turf on open slope. (A fine, more compact form with a purple-stained exterior. The species extends E to NW Iran.) (20+) **D**
- 519.201 : GENTIANA OLIVIERI** * Iran, Kordestan, SW of Negel. 1350m. Openings among *Quercus* scrub on shale. (A beautiful, spring-flowering species with clustered heads of white-throated, sapphire-blue flowers on erect 20cm. stems from neat rosettes of strap-shaped leaves. Dormant in summer and needs bulb-frame treatment in the UK.) (50+) **D**
- 520.900 : GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dag. 1800m. Dryish, open meadow on summit ridge. (A robust, erect version of this excellent species from up near the Georgian border. Possibly the taxon described as *G. cordifolia*. Perhaps the finest and most reliable garden-plant in the genus with clusters of deep-blue bells on leafy, 20cm. stems) (50+) **C**

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Geranium : a diversity of hardy cranesbills

- 524.260 : GERANIUM CHARLESII * Tajikistan, Hissar range, foothills above Dushanbe. (A dwarf, tuberous-rooted species forming a cushion of purple-pink flowers before going dormant in summer. Slow-growing and choice.) (10+) E
- 525.459 : GERANIUM COLLINUM * Uzbekistan. A Central Asian form of this bushy perennial, distributed in moist meadows from SE Europe to Siberia & the NW Himalaya. Deeply divided foliage & red-veined, pink flowers in summer. . (10+) C
- 525.750 : GERANIUM IBERICUM * Georgia, Bakuriani area, Tskhra-tskharo pass. 2300m. Alpine meadows. (About 50cm. high with much-divided, hairy leaves, cut into many deep lobes. Purple-veined, violet-blue flowers in summer. Seldom seen in cultivation. Its name is often misapplied to *G. x magnificum*, its sterile hybrid with *G. platypetalum*.) (10+) B
- 525.900 : GERANIUM LIBANI * Syria, Nusairi range, above Slunfeh. 1200m. Among deciduous *Quercus* scrub. Ex R. & R. Wallis 96-17 (A most distinct, very early-flowering plant, which goes dormant in summer. In Subsect. *Mediterranea*, the *G. platypetalum* group, and rather like this : 40cm. high with large violet-blue flowers. Hardy in W Wales.) (10+) D
- 526.660 : GERANIUM PELOPONNESIACUM * No data. A 60cm. high, glandular hairy, rhizomatous perennial in Subsect. *Mediterranea* & close to *G. libani*. Later-flowering but also goes dormant in summer. "A lovely plant, producing sprays of large pastel-blue flowers in May on long stalks which sway in the breeze" writes Peter Yeo. (10+) D
- 526.800 : GERANIUM PLATYPETALUM * Georgia. No further data. Ex a R. Lancaster coll. (From a clone collected by Roy Lancaster & named 'Georgia Blue' but seems quite typical of this species. Darkly veined, rich violet-blue flowers in midsummer on plants of about 30cm. Rounded, hairy, lobed leaves, much less cut than the allied *G. ibericum*.) (10+) B
- 526.801 : GERANIUM PLATYPETALUM * Turkey. No further data. (From stock received as *G. ibericum* but it is definitely *G. platypetalum*. Though the two both grow in the mountain-meadows of NE Turkey and the Caucasus, their hybrid is sterile. They are perfectly distinct in foliage alone. This is an especially compact form. Excellent & long-flowering.) (10+) B
- 526.920 : GERANIUM PRATENSE f. ALBIFLORUM * No data. From a 1m. high, white-flowered form of our native meadow cranesbill, a species which extends E to the Himalayas. Fine in the wild-garden with its deeply cut foliage. (10+) A
- 526.925 : GERANIUM PRATENSE from PINK FORMS (10+) A
- 526.926 : GERANIUM PRATENSE from PALE BLUE FORMS (10+) A
- 527.000 : GERANIUM PSILOSTEMON * Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dag. 1700m. Wet meadow in *Picea* woodland. (Our favourite among the larger ones with its luminous, magenta flowers, darkly veined & with glossy black centres. About 1m. high with cut leaves, which emerge from shiny, crimson sheaths in spring & colour to orange & scarlet in autumn.) (10+) B
- 527.005 : GERANIUM PSILOSTEMON * Georgia, Bakuriani area, Tskhra-tskharo pass. 2300m. Meadows. (Taller than our Turkish form & with larger flowers. Jenny calls this the "the good form". Jim thinks the Turkish one better.) (10+) B
- 527.410 : GERANIUM RENARDII * No data. Beautiful low mounds of lobed, wrinkled, grey-green velvet leaves & dense, 20cm. high clusters of flowers with notched white petals feathered with violet. An unmistakable Caucasian endemic for a sunny, well-drained site. Not a satisfactory plant in our wet, acid soil, we suspect it needs lime as well as sun. (10+) B
- 528.220 : GERANIUM SANGUINEUM * No data. From Max Frei's selected clone 'Elspeth'. A long-flowering, reliable species, widespread through Europe to the Caucasus, usually in dryish, limestone habitats but does not resent our wet, acid soil. Bushy growth of much-branched stems, clad in deeply cut leaves, with a profusion on bright magenta-pink flowers. . . . (10+) A
- 528.221 : GERANIUM SANGUINEUM from WHITE FORM * From the garden cv. 'Album', quite a tall, loose-growing clone with pure-white flowers over a long period. This grew better on our alkaline soil in Dorset than here in Wales. . . . (10+) B
- 528.300 : GERANIUM SANGUINEUM var. STRIATUM (*G. sanguineum lancastricense*) * A compact form of this local race native to Walney Island off the Cumbrian coast of England. Blush-pink flowers diffusely veined with red-purple. (10+) C
- 528.500 : GERANIUM SYLVATICUM * Greece, Drama, Falakro. 2200m. Moist meadow. (From a fine form of this widespread European species. Good rose-pink flowers with large white centres on erect, leafy plants, about 1m. high.) (10+) B
- 528.520 : GERANIUM SYLVATICUM * No data. From Amy Doncaster's dwarf, blue selection. Rich lavender-blue flowers with tidy white centres on plants of about 60cm. These two may have crossed. (10+) C
- 531.809 : GLADIOLUS ANATOLICUS * Turkey, Antalya, N of Akseki. 1300m (A handsome, purple-pink S Turkish endemic, 30-40cm. high, related to the Cypriot *G. triphyllus*. Usually grows in scrub over limestone. Easy in a bulb-frame.) (15+) B
- 532.000 : GLADIOLUS ATROVIOLACEUS Iran, Lorestan, W of Azna. 1900m. Fallow-fields. (Splendid, 60cm. high species which stains the fresh green fields of the high Zagros valleys with its rich, dusky violet-purple flowers in spring. Seldom seen in gardens but an extremely hardy species, suited to a well-drained site in full sun in the UK.) (15+) C

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- 532.360 : GLADIOLUS IMBRICATUS** Lithuania. Wet meadow. (A hardy species from eastern Europe through Russia to the Ukraine. Dense, one-sided spikes with up to 12, purple flowers on 80cm. stems. Like the somewhat more southern *G. palustris*, a species of seasonally wet habitats in cold climates. It should be well suited to British gardens.) (15+) **B**
- 532.601 : GLADIOLUS KOTSCHYANUS** * Turkey, Van, NNW of Baskale. 2800m. Along seasonal, snow-melt stream. (A soft-lilac, 30cm., alpine-meadow form of this species of spring-wet, grassland habitats in cold E Anatolia.) (15+) **B**
- 532.602 : GLADIOLUS KOTSCHYANUS** * Turkey, Erzurum, Kop Dag. 2400m. Among *Salix* in wet-flush. (A good deep-crimson montane form, originally collected as a dwarf variant but it now reaches 40cm. in cultivation.) (15+) **B**
- 532.810 : GLADIOLUS PALUSTRIS** * No data. An attractive plant very seldom seen in UK gardens, though it is utterly hardy and well-adapted to the climate. Distributed in moist meadows, here and there though central & E Europe, from SE France to the Ukraine. About 30cm. high with a loose, secund spike of up to 6 purplish red flowers in early summer. (15+) **B**

Iris : bearded & beardless, bulbous & rhizomatous

- 584.321 : IRIS AUCHERI from WHITE FORMS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Turkey, Diyarbakir, Leylek. (From some outstanding whites selected in flower from this extraordinarily variable population & hand-pollinated in cultivation.) (8) **E**
- 584.322 : IRIS AUCHERI from DEEP BLUE-PURPLE FORMS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Field data as above. (Seeds from exceptionally deep ink-violet forms hand-pollinated in isolation. "Amazing plants" comments Henrik Zetterlund.) . . (8) **E**
- 585.602 : IRIS CAUCASICA subsp. TURCICA** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2300m. Steep, stony slopes. (Easier than some 'junos' but still a temperamental plant for the specialist. Up to 4 translucent, yellow flowers, sometimes green tinged, open on stems of about 15cm., clothed with 4-7, broad, grey-green leaves.) (8) **E**
- 590.100 : IRIS JUNONIA** (Sect. *Iris*) * Turkey, Antalya, Gidengelmez Dağ, S of Madenli. 1900m. Limestone cliff. (A bearded iris from high in the Taurus. Purple-tinged bracts & pale yellow, tinged with purple in this form. 30-40 cm. high.) . . (8) **C**
- 590.210 : IRIS KERNERIANA** (Ser. *Spuriae*) * No data. An elegant N Turkish endemic. Clumps of very narrow leaves, above which rise creamy-yellow flowers on stiff, slender, 30cm. stems. Reliable in a sunny, well-drained site.) (10+) **C**
- 590.754 : IRIS LUTESCENS** (*I. chamaeiris*) (Sect. *Iris*) * France, N of Grasse. (From a fine Provençal form of this dwarf bearded iris, distributed through S France & N Italy. Less than 20cm. tall with violet-purple flowers.) (8) **C**
- 591.120 : IRIS MESOPOTAMICA** (Sect. *Iris*) * Syria, Jebel Nusairia, NW of Misyaf. Deciduous oak-scrub. Ex R. & R. Wallis 96-27. (A very tall, robust bearded *Iris* with branched stems reaching 1.2m. or more above large clumps of pale grey-green leaves. Pale lavender, yellow-bearded flowers. A southern plant likely to be vulnerable outside in the UK.) (8) **D**
- 591.250 : IRIS NICOLAI** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tajikistan, Varzob valley, near Kandara. (A superlative, dwarf Juno, which can be considered a differently coloured race of *I. rosenbachiana* but we retain the name for the material from this locality which corresponds to the protologue of the species in its combination of brown-purple and cream flowers with bright orange crests. Hand-pollinated seeds should produce similar seedlings. Not easy and resents excess moisture at any time.) (5) **F**
- 591.331 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chimgan area. (A vigorous population, about 30cm. tall with 3-4 pale greenish-yellow flowers with a barely dissected deeper yellow crest. The form illustrated in Rix & Phillips. Local populations can vary a lot & it is likely that the species will be divided into several taxa. None has anything to do with the easily grown, taller plant (a yellow-flowered form of *I. bucharica*) circulating under this name in cultivation..) . . (5) **E**
- 591.334 : IRIS ORCHIOIDES from DWARF FORM** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Kurama range (The shortest, stockiest form known. Only about 15cm. tall, if grown in character, with up to 4 white flowers, suffused with lemon-cream & with a deeply fringed, lemon-yellow crest. Hand-pollinated seed from isolated plants.) (5) **F**
- 591.350 : IRIS ORIENTALIS** (Ser. *Spuriae*) (*I. ochroleuca*) * No data. Easily grown & imposing, 1.5m tall native of saline marshes from NE Greece into Turkey. Pure-white flowers with striking yellow blotches on the rounded falls (10+) **A**
- 594.610 : IRIS PSEUDOPUMILA** (Sect. *Iris*) * No data. A neat, very dwarf bearded iris with violet-purple flowers. Given to us under this name & seems to match the description of this species from S Italy but we have no field data. (8) **C**
- 596.062 : IRIS ROSENBACHIANA from DEEP PURPLE FORM** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) * Tajikistan, Peter the Great range, near Tovil Dora. (All cultivated material of this striking variant is derived from a selection made in the wild by Arnis Seisums. This hand-pollinated seed from isolated plants can be relied on to produce plants with this colour.) (5) **F**
- 596.802 : IRIS SCHACHTII** (Sect. *Iris*) * Turkey, Malatya, WNW of Darende. 1500m. Open, limestone slopes. (Mainly pale yellow forms here of this fine, dwarf bearded iris, 15-20cm. high & endemic to central Anatolia. More or less a dwarfer version of *I. taochia* but much less vigorous with us, though it has settled in & flowers well here under glass.) (8) **D**
- 597.800 : IRIS SINTENISII** (subsp. *sintensisii*) (Ser. *Spuriae*) * Greece, above Konitsa. (A Balkan & NW Turkish species, about 30cm. high & an excellent garden-plant. Grassy leaves & rich violet-blue flowers.) (10+) **B**
- 599.610 : IRIS SUBBIFLORA** (Sect. *Iris*) * No data. Bearded iris, about 30cm. high, from Portugal. Upright leaves and flowers in a silky, imperial violet. Said to be satisfactory outside in the UK but it has a summer-rest under glass here. (8) **B**

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- 599.806 : IRIS TAOCHIA from PURPLE FORM** (Sect. *Iris*) * Turkey, Erzurum, N of Tortum. 1600m. Open, stony slopes. (A choice, compact, local iris from igneous slopes in a small area NE of Erzurum. Broad foliage & branched stems reaching about 30cm. with flowers in dusky shades of both yellow & purple with yellow-haired beards. From a vigorous, floriferous form. Although seed is hand-pollinated, these clones grow together & may produce a range of colours.) (5) **D**
- 599.807 : IRIS TAOCHIA from YELLOW FORM** (Sect. *Iris*) * Data as above. Flowers in smoky, pale-yellow. (8) **D**
- 600.100 : IRIS TROJANA** (Sect. *Iris*) * No data. W Turkish bearded iris with distinctive, bicoloured flowers. Pale blue standards & red-purple falls with beards of white, yellow-tipped hairs. 60cm. Usually good in a hot, dry site in the UK. (8) **B**
- 601.012 : IRIS WARLEYENSIS from SELECTED DEEP VIOLET FORMS** (Subgen. *Scorpiris*) Uzbekistan, Susi-Stau range. (Hand-pollinated seeds from the most richly coloured forms, selected in a different area of southern Uzbekistan to the population we regularly list. With its contrasting orange-yellow crests, this is indeed a striking junco.) (5) **F**
- 617.010 : LAPIEDRA MARTINEZII** * A distinct, isolated monotypic genus in *Amaryllidaceae*, growing in calcareous crevices in a few sites in S Spain & extending to some coastal cliffs in NW Morocco. Umbels of up to 9 white, flat flowers open on 20cm. stems in late summer before the appearance of the dark, linear leaves with grey central stripes. This needs a good baking in summer to flower well but has proved perfectly temperature-hardy with us under unheated glass. (8) **E**
- 619.450 : LATHYRUS ROSEUS** Turkey, Ardahan, Yalnizçam Dağlari. 2500m. Among rocks on open hillside. (A very distinct & really fine, non-climbing, herbaceous species, on its own in Section *Orobon* & incredibly little-known in gardens. Wiry, erect stems form a tidy, bushy mound about 50cm. tall with pairs of neat, little, rounded leaflets & lots of small, brilliant carmine-pink flowers in summer. We grow a rather wishy-washy pink form. Those in this area are brightly coloured.) (10+) **C**
- 619.860 : LATHYRUS VERNUS from PINK & WHITE FORM** * From the form with bicoloured, pink & white flowers, called 'Albo-roseus', which comes quite evenly from seed. This compact, early-flowering perennial, about 30cm. high, is too little grown. An adaptable delight with other early spring flowers. Tidy clumps of foliage later in the season. (10+) **A**
- 632.010 : LILIUM ALBANICUM** (*L. carniolicum* subsp. *albanicum*) * No data. The lovely, 60cm. tall, bright-yellow, sparsely speckled lily of the acid mountains around Albania, in Macedonia & NW Greece. Cool, peaty soil in sun. (10+) **E**
- 633.412 : LILIUM aff. CILIATUM** Turkey, Gümüşhane, Zigana Geçidi, NE of Torul. 1900m. (A tall turkscap lily endemic to this area & up to 1.5m. high. Early in the season, it is easily distinguished from the other Turkish lilies by the wavy indumentum on the leaf-margins & perianth tips but by the time the plants are in seed the hairs have fallen off. This seed is from plants growing in a large colony with extremely variable foliage but which still show some degree of hairiness ! Up to 15 nodding flowers with strongly reflexed perianth segments in sulphur yellow, densely speckled & with striking brown-purple centres. Most distinct but we suspect becoming increasingly involved with *L. monadelphum* or maybe *L. ponticum*.) (10+) **E**
- 633.900 : LILIUM KESSELRINGIANUM** Turkey, Artvin, Yalnizçam Dağlari, ESE of Şavşat. 1800m. Margins of *Picea* woodland. (A beautiful, heavily scented lily, about 1.5m. tall, distinct from *L. monadelphum* in colour & in its acute segments, which recurve like *L. rhodopeum*. Wide-open, outward-facing, creamy-yellow flowers with a few purple speckles in their throats and orange anthers. Endemic to a few areas along the border between NE Turkey & Georgia.) (10+) **E**
- 633.950 : LILIUM LEDEBOURII** * Iran, Gilan, Talish. 1700-1900m. Openings in degraded *Fagus* forest. Ex an A. Ala coll. (A superlative species, known from one site in the Caspian forest of Iran & one or two in neighbouring Azerbaijan. Now well-established in several British gardens from Anne Ala's coll., made in the 1970's. Stems about 1m. high with up to 15, white flowers, banded with yellow-green & lightly speckled with purple, with deep orange anthers.) (10+) **E**
- 634.020 : LILIUM MARTAGON var. DAUGAVENSE** Latvia, Daugava river valley. (An isolated population (maybe a naturalized escape) in this Baltic republic, where it grows in part-shade on calcareous soils. Flowers vary from mid-purple-pink to very pale pink, heavily spotted with deep purple. Reportedly an outstanding form of this 2m. high, Euro-Siberian species with its heads of turkscap flowers above whorled, dark leaves, usually easily grown in the UK.) (20+) **C**
- 634.200 : LILIUM MONADELPHUM var. ARMENUM** Turkey, Trabzon, Zigana Dağ above Hamsiköy. 1800m. Among *Rhododendron* scrub in sparse *Picea* woodland. (A magnificent plant in a confusing group. Stems about 1m. tall with spirally arranged, lanceolate leaves & about 10, large, funnel-shaped sulphur-yellow flowers with recurving tips to the segments & sometimes with a few dark brown speckles. In 2005, we could not locate the sites on the old dirt-road where we knew pure populations of this & *L. ciliatum* from the 1980's. There are still plenty lilies in the area but the colonies in fruit lacked consistency in foliage. This collection is as close as we could find to a pure colony of *L. monadelphum*.) (10+) **D**
- 634.401 : LILIUM POMPONIAM** * France, Alpes-Maritimes, Montagne de Maurel, NE of La Mure. 1000m. Among scrub in steep-sided limestone gully. (Perhaps the most restricted & local of the European lilies in the wild. Its purplish stems set with many, twisting, linear leaves rise only to about 50cm. and carry up to 10 scarlet flowers. As Woodcock & Stearn remark, "no-one who has suddenly come across this jewel in the Maritime Alps, flaunting it brilliant little sealing-wax-red turkscap blooms, with minute black spots, like fairy lamps, is ever likely to forget that moment." Good drainage & sun.) (10+) **D**

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- 634.660 : LILIUM PONTICUM** (*L. carniolicum* subsp. *ponticum*) Turkey, Trabzon, Soğanlı Dağları above Çaykara. 1500m. Grassy ledges on igneous cliffs. (A classic Tertiary relic, barely separable botanically from the Balkan *L. carniolicum* (itself close to the western *L. pyrenaicum*) but geographically very disjunct indeed. Up to 5 butter-yellow turkschap flowers, spotted with chocolate on 50cm. tall stems. Usually a plant of mountain-meadows above the tree-line.) (15+) **D**
- 634.660 : LILIUM PONTICUM** aff. var. **ARTVINENSE** (*L. carniolicum* subsp. *ponticum*) Turkey, Rize, above İkizdere. 1000m. Steep hay meadows. (This is a superlative population which we first saw in flower in 1988. More or less intermediate between the two varieties & tending to have the tawny orange flowers of var. *artvinense* but these are larger & variably suffused with mahogany. In some cases the segments are mahogany with an orange-yellow picottee edge. About 1m. tall with up to 10 flowers on a stem. We have a fine collection salvaged from the margins of the sloping hay meadows. Don't miss it.) (15+) **D**
- 635.220 : LILIUM SZOVITSIANUM** * No data. Lime-tolerant & usually one of the best garden-plants in the genus. Doubtfully consistently separable from *L. monadelphum* & others in this intergrading group of spectacular, scented, pale yellow Transcaucasian lilies, which are mainly distinguished by the dimensions & proportions of their flowers. (10+) **C**
- 667.210 : MANDRAGORA OFFICINARUM** * No data. A weird member of the *Solanaceae*, wrapped in myths and fables. Greenish flowers followed by large, rounded fruits nestle in the basal rosette of big, wrinkled leaves.. . . . (5) **C**
- 673.005 : MELITTIS MELISSOPHYLLUM** (subsp. *melissophyllum*) * No data. A handsome, shade-loving, hardy perennial member of the *Labiatae*, surprisingly neglected by British gardeners, though it is a very local British native. About 60cm. high with wrinkled, toothed leaves & verticillasters of fragrant, long-tubed pink-white flowers with pale-purple lips. . . (10+) **B**
- 707.414 : NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS** var. **CERNUUS** (syn. subsp. *pallidulus*) * Spain, Sierra de Guadarrama. R.D. Dominguez coll. (A delightful species with up to 6 elegant flowers, their tepals reflexing back from the cup-shaped coronas, on 20-30cm. stems. The sole member of Section *Ganymedes* & not very satisfactorily divisible into subspecific taxa. Over much of Portugal & Spain, cream to pale yellow-flowered colonies occur, usually narrower-leaved. Northern plants, such as those from the S. de Guadarrama generally tend to be whitish. The pure-white, broader leaved type-race seems confined to NW Spain & N Portugal. Not always the easiest to grow - a cool site outside in acid, sandy soil seems the ideal in the UK. (10+) **B**
- 709.109 : NECTAROSCORDUM TRIPEDALE** * Armenia. (A choice & beautiful *Allium* relative, rare in the wild and seldom seen in cultivation. Stems about 1m. high carry terminal umbels of numerous, large, bells, basically white but veined with purple to give a bright-pink effect. Flowers much earlier than *N. siculum* & may need a dryish summer rest.) (15+) **E**
- 710.320 : NEPETA HELIOTROPIFOLIA** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dağ. 1800m. Among scrub at margin of *Picea* forest. (A very fine, herbaceous perennial with stems, at least 1.5m. tall here, with widely branched inflorescences of many small, lilac-blue flowers. We are not too happy about identifying this plant which we have not seen here previously. *Nepeta* is a 'difficult' genus & this is in a complex group. It may belong to a Caucasian species, not previously recorded from Turkey.) (20+) **C**
- 713.410 : OMPHALODES LUCILIAE** * No data. A most beautiful limestone chasmophyte, widespread very locally on high-alpine cliffs from Greece through Turkey to Iraq & Iran. Most, if not all, UK-cultivated material seems to belong to *O. l.* subsp. *scopulorum* from Greece & SW Anatolia. Blue-grey foliage exquisitely offsets the milky-blue flowers. (10+) **C**
- 735.001 : ORIGANUM ACUTIDENS** Turkey, Erzurum, NW of Aşkale. 2000m. Steep, loose, eroded shale slopes. (A woody-based subshrub, about 50cm. tall, in *Labiatae* (*Lamiaceae*), endemic to E Anatolia. Very near the next in appearance but somewhat taller & usually forming larger clumps. Both of these have drooping spikes, stacked with striking creamy bracts, which remain attractive long after the small white or pinkish flowers are over.) (20+) **C**
- 736.301 : ORIGANUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dağ above Artvin. 1500m. Open, gravelly banks. (An outstanding species, about 30 tall when in flower, confined to the Çoruh drainage in NE Turkey & Georgia. Accommodating in the open rock-garden in the UK & extremely good value with its long display of cream bracts.) (20+) **B**
- 738.100 : ORNITHOGALUM ARCUATUM** * Turkey, Van, W of Yukari Narlica. 2200m. Stony alluvium in dried river bed. (A tall, handsome species, in effect a giant version of *O. narbonense*, distributed from E Turkey into NW Iran & N Iraq. Cylindrical racemes of many white flowers, with green fascia outside, on 1.5m. stems.) (20+) **B**
- 738.230 : ORNITHOGALUM BUNGEI** * Iran, Mazanderan, near Siabishe. 1900m. Ex SLIZE 98-71. (A very fine Persian endemic, restricted to the Elburz Mts. & recently introduced. Up to 25 big, white flowers with grey-green-tinged exteriors arranged in a fairly dense raceme on a 30cm. tall scape. Best given a long, dry rest in summer.) (15+) **C**
- 738.510 : ORNITHOGALUM EXSCAPUM** * No data. A dwarf, Mediterranean species with almost stemless inflorescences of white flowers, striped with green on the backs of the segments, sitting on the ground. (20+) **B**
- 738.660 : ORNITHOGALUM MONTANUM** * No data. A very variable species from SE Europe & SW Asia. About 20cm. tall with racemes of white flowers in late spring. Hardy & easily grown outside in the UK but never a nuisance. (20+) **B**
- 739.158 : ORNITHOGALUM PLATYPHYLLUM** * Armenia, Daralagez, near Vardaovit. (A handsome species of seasonally wet sites from Turkey to N Iran. About 30cm. tall with compact racemes of large white & green flowers.) (15+) **B**
- 739.170 : ORNITHOGALUM PONTICUM** * Ukraine, Krim (Crimea), near Yalta. (A handsome, showy species about 60cm. tall. Quite recently described and related to the central European *O. pyramidale*. Its natural habitat & dense heads of pure-white flowers should ensure it a future as a worthwhile garden-plant in the UK.) (20+) **C**

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741.500 : OSTROWSKIA MAGNIFICA * Tajikistan, Hissar range, Karatag valley. ("Unique among perennials it is worthy of any care to make it a success" wrote William Robinson in 1883. "An unbelievable plant until seen" commented Graham Stuart Thomas in 1973. Unfortunately few of us have ever had the chance to see it. We were one of the few nurseries ever to list it regularly in the 1970's. This seed is from a recent collection of this monotypic genus in *Campanulaceae*, locally endemic to Central Asia. Perhaps best described as a giant *Platycodon*, growing between 50cm. and 1m. tall, with stems whorled with glaucous leaves carrying enormous, floppy bells in chalk-white, tinged and veined with lilac-blue, in early summer. Its growth-cycle is that of the sympatric genus *Eremurus* and it quickly retires to a fat tuber after flowering. It is a long-lived perennial & slow to build-up from seed but we grew it successfully in Dorset in a raised bed against a South-facing wall. Patience & a good, rich, deep but well-drained soil in a warm sunny site are the essentials for cultivation in the UK.) (15+) E

Paeonia : hand-pollinated seeds from authentic parents

Most species are very local in nature, occurring in large, isolated colonies. It can be a lot of trouble to arrange to collect seed from them and availability of such material will always be irregular. Our efforts to establish parent stocks in cultivation, derived from authentic, wild-collected material, are now yielding seeds for our lists and will ensure reliable seed supplies of an expanding range in future years. Even if

sown promptly, these may not show leaf-growth until spring, 2007, or even 2008. These are plants for the dedicated and patient grower. Always keep ungerminated seed : it is large enough to check that it is sound. Like some lilies, many peonies will germinate hypogeaally, forming a root-system underground during the first cool period before sending up true leaves the following season.

745.850 : PAEONIA ANOMALA * Russia, Siberia. (From a tall, 1m. high form, originally from a wild Siberian coll. of this fine, very hardy species, widespread in the colder areas of N Asia. Foliage cut into narrow segments, beautiful even without the flat flowers, up to 9cm. across, in deepest rose-pink. Well depicted in the wild in Rix & Phillips, Vol. 1.) (6) D

745.950 : PAEONIA BIEBERSTEINIANA (*P. tenuifolia* complex) Russia, Stavropol, Beketovaya. (Much dissected leaves but less finely cut than *P. lithophila* & bright red flowers. Distinct from others in this disjunct complex in its greyish, hairy foliage. Like the Georgian populations, it seems to be a very local plant. A few seeds collected in the type-locality.).. (6) F

746.100 : PAEONIA CAMBESSEDESII * The dwarfest species, endemic to the limestones of the Balearic Islands and best with a little protection in the UK. About 30cm. high with beautiful, smooth, grey-green foliage, crimson beneath, & big, rosy flowers, up to 10cm. across in spring. Our parent stock-plants are always a breathtaking sight when in flower. (6) C

746.130 : PAEONIA CARTHALINICA (*P. tenuifolia* complex) * Georgia, Dampalo hills, Kartli. (An obscure entity & a very local plant indeed, only known from the one colony in this area. The most robust of the *P. tenuifolia* complex.) (6) F

746.209 : PAEONIA CLUSII * Greece, Crete, Spakhia, Samaria Gorge at Agios Nikolaos. ("The most elegant of Greek peonies", remark William Stearn & Peter Davis in their monograph. About 30cm. tall with "cerise-tinged stems, finely cut leaves and large white clove-scented flowers". Needs a sheltered, well-drained site if attempted outside in the UK) (6) F

746.500 : PAEONIA DAURICA (*P. triternata*) (*P. mascula* complex) Ukraine, Krim (Crimea). (Near *P. mascula* but distinct in its few, rounded leaflets with undulate margins. This name has been applied to plants in SE Europe & Turkey which approach the Crimean ones but for the purist this is the 'real thing'. The valid name is a misspelling of "*P. taurica*".) (6) D

746.520 : PAEONIA FLAVESCENS (*P. mascula* subsp. *hellenica*, Sicilian population.) * Italy, Sicily. Ex W. McLewin 01-08. (In spite of the considerable geographical disjunction, this is placed under *P. mascula* subsp. *hellenica* by Stearn & Davis in their monograph. Grown in cultivation, it is, however, perfectly distinct from the Greek plants. Fortunately Presl described it as a full species in 1822, so we have a name for it. A much taller plant than *P.m. hellenica* with more bowl-shaped, white flowers, which are sometimes rimmed with a pink suffusion giving a beautiful, diffuse picottee effect.) (6) F

746.640 : PAEONIA LITHOPHILA (*P. tenuifolia* complex) * Ukraine, Krim (Crimea). (The Crimean race, which probably covers most plants cultivated in the west as "*P. tenuifolia*", is distinct in its light-green, much dissected leaves finely cut into a mass of filiform segments. Brilliant red bowls hold bright yellow stamens in early summer on compact plants, about 50cm. high. Maybe the most striking of this complex. We grew this as "*P. tenuifolia*" in our nursery years ago from seed received from what was then the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta. Our own 2005 hand-pollinated seed) (6) E

746.706 : PAEONIA MASCULA (subsp. *mascula*) * Cyprus, Mt. Adhelfi. Ex A. King 224. (A big robust plant, which Mike Sinnott, currently working on a Kew Monograph of *Paeonia*, considers may have some affinities to *P. kesrouanensis* from the adjacent Syrian mainland, though, unlike it, this has tomentose carpels. Plants from this island have always been placed under *P. mascula*. Almost blue-tinged, hairless foliage, cut into few segments & magnificent rosy-pink flowers.) (6) C

746.800 : PAEONIA MASCULA subsp. **ARIETINA** Turkey, Gümüşhane, Soğanlı Dağlari above Bayburt. 1800m. Steep slopes, in igneous scree. (We are able to list a splendid collection of 2005 wild seed from an outstanding colony of this magnificent plant, widespread but local in E Turkey. About 50cm. tall with foliage, downy beneath, cut into many segments. Great bowls of rosy-red petals, up to 15cm. across, hold the yellow anthers surrounding the woolly white follicles.) (6) C

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- 746.880 : PAEONIA MASCULA subsp. BODURII** * A recently described race, narrowly endemic to the Çanakkale region in the north-western corner of Asiatic Turkey. Large, distinctive foliage and white flowers. (6) F
- 746.909 : PAEONIA MASCULA subsp. HELLENICA (var. hellenica)** * Greece, no further data but possibly the Evia population. ("The large flowers...with their spreading, lightly crinkled pure white petals and red and yellow stamens, arising out of bold foliage, place it among the most beautiful of wild peonies," comment Stearn & Davis in their monograph 'Peonies of Greece'. Quite recently described, in 1977, we should prefer to have seen it placed at specific level.) (6) E
- 746.951 : PAEONIA MASCULA subsp. HELLENICA var. ICARICA** * Greece, Ikaria, foothills of Atheras. 400-650m. On schist. (Endemic to the island of Ikaria, where it grows in mixed deciduous and *Abies* woodland, and distinguished from the type race by the very downy undersides to the more divided foliage. Otherwise similar.) (6) E
- 747.002 : PAEONIA MASCULA subsp. RUSSI** * Italy, Sardinia. Ex J.Persson 92-1 (Beautiful, distinctive, smooth, red-backed foliage, which is usually just expanding as the glorious pink, bowl-shaped flowers open. At 20-45cm. high, the dwarfiest race of the *P. mascula* group. Like other Mediterranean island species, it needs a sheltered site outside in the UK.) (6) E
- 747.109 : PAEONIA MLOKOSEWITSCHII from SELECTED EARLY YELLOW** * Georgia, Kakheti, Lagodekhi, near Shirati. (Some years ago we obtained a small quantity of seed collected in the Lagodekhi Nature Reserve by a botanist from the Georgian Academy of Sciences. While foliage on all is typical of this species, as we know it, the flowers on the resulting plants have been disconcertingly variable with several pinks occurring. This is one of the only two known localities for *P. mlokosewitschii* & it is also the type-locality and the only site for *P. lagodechiana*, the "pink *P. mlokosewitschii*". We can tentatively conclude that in the wild the colour-forms are mixed and that what we grow in cultivation is a garden selection. This seed is from own selection : a very fine, robust, early-flowering yellow with crimson-tinged filaments.) (6) E
- 747.110 : PAEONIA MLOKOSEWITSCHII** * No data. A restricted Georgian endemic & a "a sovereign among Paenies" according to Farrer. Large, pale lemon-yellow flowers with deeper yellow stamens above 60cm. clumps of rounded, greyish-green leaves. In the soft climate of the UK, the crimson-tinted, young foliage sometimes develops early and can be scorched by cold winds but that is the fault of our climate not the species. Open-pollinated English-grown seed. (6) C
- 747.150 : PAEONIA OFFICINALIS (subsp. officinalis)** * Croatia, Istria. We are told this is a fine pink form of this variable South European species. We have tentatively placed this under the type race until we can see the foliage & flowers. (6) D
- 747.720 : PAEONIA PEREGRINA from ROMANIAN FORM (P. romanica)** * No data. From the eastern end of the species distribution but does not differ substantially from other races of this magnificent plant from Italy through the Balkans. Distinct & spectacular with large, glossy flowers in eye-burning scarlet over deeply cut, shiny, bright-green foliage. (6) E
- 747.850 : PAEONIA STEVENIANA (P. wittmanniana complex) (possibly the same as P.w. var. nudicarpa)** * Georgia, Bakuriani area. (A yellow-flowered peony, wholly different to *P. mlokosewitschii*. Paler flowers, just tinged with citron-yellow, holding stamens with reddish filaments, over larger, thinner textured foliage. Our own hand-pollinated 2005 seed.) (6) E
- 747.900 : PAEONIA TENUIFOLIA** * Georgia, Igoeti area. Steppe. (This type-race has richer green, glabrous foliage, less finely cut than *P. lithophila*, & crimson flowers. The original collection was from an isolated colony.) (6) F
- 747.961 : PAEONIA TOMENTOSA** * Azerbaijan. (Our own hand-pollinated 2005 seed from this little-known, yellow-flowered species with woolly white carpels. Distinct from both *P. mlokosewitschii* & *P. steveniana*. There appear to be three distinct taxa of *Paenonia* along the southern rim of the Caspian.. There is another deep yellow one in the Iranian Talysh and the following undescribed, white-flowered plant far to the East in Iran. The original collection from which the parents of this seed was raised was made somewhat to the North, up towards Armenia, in the main body of the Caucasus, in NE Azerbaijan.) (6) F
- 17180 : PAEONIA SP. NOV.** * Iran, Mazandaran, ENE of Firuzkuh. 2000m. On steep slope near tree-line in rich diversity of dense, deciduous scrub. (A very beautiful white-flowered plant, morphologically easily distinguished from the geographically closest species, *P. tomentosa* & *P. steveniana*, which grow 600km. or more to the West. With its glabrous carpels & globular, pure-white flowers, which sometimes open almost at ground-level, it bears a superficial resemblance to *P. obovata* but the more mature, thin-textured foliage recalls *P. tomentosa*, though it is quite hairless beneath. We sowed all the 2004 seed to augment our parent stock so can offer the small quantity of 2005 seed for distribution.) (3) F
- 752.100 : PAPAVER LATERITIUM** * Turkey, Rize, above Ikizdere to Ovit Dag. 1000m. Loose, gravelly slope & among rocks. (A local Turkish endemic, only known from the watershed at the headwaters of the Coruh, but an easily grown garden-plant. Stoloniferous, perennial clumps of cut, hairy leaves send up translucent, soft-orange poppies on 50cm. stems) ... (50+) B
- 752.301 : PAPAVER PAUCIFOLIATUM** Turkey, Ardahan, Yalnizçam Dağları. 2400m. Open, stony slope. (A dwarfer, slightly more slender version of *P. orientale* with unblotched, brick-red flowers on erect 60cm. tall stems from soundly, perennial clumps of greyish, bristly, cut foliage. A Transcaucasian plant, just entering Turkey in this NE corner.) (50+) B
- 752.605 : PAPAVER SPICATUM (var. spicatum) (P. heldreichii)** * No data. A long-lived perennial from the SW Turkish limestones. Grey-white, hairy foliage & 1m. high racemes of delicate, soft-apricot flowers from silvery buds. (20+) C
- 754.210 : PARADISEA LUSITANICA** * No data. From the wet, mountain meadows of N Portugal & W central Spain, this is a much more robust version of the graceful inhabitant of alpine meadows, *P. liliastrum*. Stout stems can exceed 1m. in height & carry denser racemes of up to 25 white, campanulate flowers. An open site in decent soil suits it in the UK. ... (15+) C

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758.001 : PELARGONIUM ENDLICHERIANUM * Turkey, Erzincan, E of Refahiye. 1500m. Igneous scree. (An extraordinary, disjunct relict stranded in Turkey, thousands of miles from its relatives in Sect. *Jenkinsonia*, in the Cape. Butterfly-like flowers with two large, upper petals. This is from a bright-pink form with crimson veins. Spectacular in the bulb-frame. A brilliant patch of colour from mid-summer. Possible outside in the UK in a very sunny, dry site.) (5) C

Phelypaea : spectacular, growable, scarlet parasite

764.800 : PHELYPAEA COCCINEA Iran, Kordestan, ESE of Sanandaj. 2000m. Steep, loose, rocky slopes with diverse steppe-vegetation. (The ultimate leafless parasite : the whole visible plant, mainly composed of a low cluster of huge, black-throated 'gloxinia'-like flowers on short, 10-20cm. fleshy stems, is intense scarlet. This species is parasitic only on *Centaurea*, so, if you do not have a host, rush out to buy a perennial one from a garden centre. Fritz Kummert told us he grew this successfully many years ago in Austria and, more recently, Norman Stevens grew it so successfully from a 2000 Iranian coll. that it set seed. Norman used big, robust *C. macrocephala* as a host. *C. bella* or *C. simplicicaulis* might be closest to its Iranian victim. The first time this is exhibited it will blow the RHS committee away but we don't think it will ever get an AGM.) (100+) C

781.320 : POLYGONATUM ROSEUM * No data. A Siberian Solomon's Seal, distributed from Central Asia into W. China. Stems about 50cm. tall with erect, tubular, usually paired, soft-pink flowers in the axils of the linear leaves, which can be alternate, opposite or whorled. A very hardy plant for rich soil in semi-shade. (10) C

784.121 : POTENTILLA NITIDA * No data. From the selection 'Rubra' with rich, deep pink flowers, exquisitely studding tight pads of silvered foliage. Endemic to the limestones of the E Alps & one of the loveliest European alpiners. (20+) B

785.150 : PRIMULA AMOENA (*P. elatior* subsp. *meyeri*) (Sect. *Primula*) Turkey, Rize, Ovit Dag. 3000m. Cool slopes & on cliff-ledges, usually in turf among stones. (Classiest of its section, choice, beautiful and seldom offered commercially but not an easy plant to cultivate. Sufficiently growable, however, to deserve the attention of everyone who gardens in a cool, temperate climate & can provide the well-drained, rich, acid soil which it likes. Umbels of intense red-violet flowers in this locality. Reduced to a subsp. of *P. elatior* in 'Flora of Turkey' but gardeners would do better to forget this : it is not just an oxlip with purple flowers nor indeed can it be treated like one in gardens. Not to be missed if think you can grow it.) (20+) E

785.603 : PRIMULA AURICULATA (subsp. *auriculata*) (Sect. *Oreophlomis*) Turkey, Rize, Kaçkar Dağları SE of Çamlıhemşin. 2200m. Wet grassland. (A dainty, widespread & extremely variable species distributed from Turkey through Transcaucasia & N Iran. Heads of lilac-pink flowers on stems which reach 30cm. or more in seed.) (50+) C

786.500 : PRIMULA ELATIOR subsp. **PALLASII** (Sect. *Primula*) * Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dag above Artvin. 1700m. Open summit meadows & woodland margins. (The most eastern race of this widespread species, the oxlip. Generous with its umbels of drooping, pale-yellow flowers on 15cm stems, above smooth, toothed leaves in early spring.) (20+) B

788.200 : PRIMULA LONGIPES (Sect. *Crystallophlomis*) Turkey, Rize, Ovit Dag. 3000m. Shady rock crevices, bases of N-facing cliffs & in turf on rocks in melt-water streams. (A very local, high-alpine, Turkish endemic & one of the most beautiful of the Nivalid primulas, a group renowned for its aristocratic bearing and intractable temperament. Heads of exquisite, white-eyed flowers in soft lavender-blue to lilac-pink. If you garden has snow-cover for 7 months and a good supply of glacier water in summer, this is definitely your sort of plant. Otherwise, try air-conditioning & ice-cubes.) (20+) F

789.620 : PRIMULA VERIS (subsp. *veris*) (Sect. *Primula*) * Cultivated seeds of the wild English cowslip, originally derived from a Dorset population. Rosettes of wrinkled leaves & clusters of nodding, yellow flowers on 20cm. stems. (50+) A

797.100 : PTILOTRICHUM CYCLOCARPUM (*Aurinia rupestris* subsp. *cyclocarpa*) Turkey, Gümüşhane, Kop Dağ. 2500m. Alpine steppe on open slopes. (A 10cm. tall crucifer with white flowers from neat, woody based rosettes of narrow grey leaves. When in fruit the flat, golden green seed-capsules are not the least of its attractions.) (15+) C

800.190 : PULSATILLA ALBANA Iran, Gilan, Talesh, SW of Asalem. 2200m. Exposed, stony turf. (Our 2005 Iranian collection. We photographed a lilac-flowered one in the Talesh in 2000 but Norman Stevens, who has seen these in flower in this site says they are compact yellow-flowered plants here, somewhat similar to those cultivated as *P. "caucasica"*.) (15+) D

800.550 : PULSATILLA ALPINA subsp. **APIIFOLIA** * No data. The lovely, sulphur-yellow species of acid, peaty meadows in the Pyrenees & Alps. Finely cut foliage & large flowers open low down but when in seed, stems may be 60cm. or more. Takes time to establish & build up the long-lived clumps from seed. Be patient and leave it undisturbed. (15+) B

800.750 : PULSATILLA HALLERI subsp. **SLAVICA** * No data. Basal leaves much woollier & much less finely cut than *P. vulgaris*. The violet-flowered, Carpathian race of this very local species with its widely isolated populations. (15+) C

801.009 : PULSATILLA MONTANA * No data. Slovenia, NW of Permani. 500m. Karst. (A handsome thing, opening bells of intense black-violet with a cone of golden anthers on 15cm. stems. Distributed in steppe & dry meadow habitats from SW Switzerland across SE Europe to E Romania, this is a characteristic species of the plant-rich meadows on the exposed limestone-karsts of Slovenia. Seeds from plants grown in Dorset, UK, from our 1990 coll. by Dinah Batterham.) (15+) C

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- 801.410 : PULSATILLA PRATENSIS** (subsp. *pratensis*) * No data. Cylindrical, nodding flowers open on 10cm. tall stems, elongating to almost 50cm. in fruit above the clumps of downy, tripinnate, basal leaves. The central European type-race of this continental-climate meadow-plant is usually pale violet in colour. (15+) C
- 802.800 : PULSATILLA SUKACZEWII** * (*P. tenuiloba* var. *sukaczewii*) No data. A 15cm. tall, hairy, E Siberian endemic, originally described from stony slopes in the Lake Baikal area. An eastern member of the widespread *P. albana* group with very finely cut foliage & drooping, creamy bells tinged with pale lilac externally. (15+) C
- 802.060 : PULSATILLA VULGARIS** subsp. **GOTLANDICA** * Sweden, Gotland. (An isolated and disjunct population of this very variable species-complex, more closely resembling the Central European race, *P.v. grandis*, than the western type-race. Broader perianth segments to the big violet flowers, which appear before less finely cut leaves develop.) . . . (15+) C
- 802.110 : PULSATILLA VULGARIS** subsp. **GRANDIS** * No data. The splendid eastern race, distributed from central Europe to the Ukraine. Its big, violet-purple goblets open before the cut leaves appear. (15+) C
- 804.100 : PUSCHKINIA SCILLOIDES** from **LARGE-FLOWERED FORM** * Armenia, Zangezur range, Hustup. (Utterly different to the widely cultivated stock of Lebanese origin. Like a small hyacinth with huge, widely opened flowers, each segment 2.3cm. long, on robust stems 15cm. or more high. Colour is a clean, pale blue. Seeds are derived from the largest flowered selections from an already large-flowered population, grown in isolation. They will come 'true'.) (15+) E
- 808.000 : RAMONDA MYCONI** * Spain, Catalunya, Sierra de Montserrat. 900m. Cracks in part-shaded, conglomerate rocks. Ex a P. & P. Watt coll. (Hand-pollinated seeds from the 'true' *R. myconi*. It is a little different to the Pyrenean plants, which grow quite a distance away & were originally separated botanically as *R. pyrenaica*. Flat rosettes of wrinkled, hairy leaves & violet flowers with yellow anthers. This species is by far the easiest of this trio of relic members of the *Gesneriaceae* & the best for garden-purposes, unrivalled in a N-facing dry-stone wall. Though utterly hardy, these have not forgotten their tropical ancestry & are best raised from their very fine seeds sown uncovered on the surface of a sterile, peaty soil, in gentle warmth, watered from below, and covered with a pane of glass or kept in a plastic bag.) (50+) D
- 808.401 : RAMONDA SERBICA** * Greece, Ioanina, Farangi Vikou. 800m. Limestone fissures. (Least well-known & reputedly the most temperamental of the three species in cultivation. Considered to be best grown in the alpine-house in shade though this seed is from plants, growing happily in a trough outside in a NW-facing corner. Rosettes of rather greyish, hairy leaves & more bell-shaped, violet flowers, approaching those of *Jankaea* in form, with dark purple anthers.) (100+) D
- 809.500 : RANUNCULUS ABNORMIS** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. Among rocks in melt-water gulleys. (A choice, tuberous-rooted species, which goes dormant as the ground dries. Branching, 10cm. stems with varnished, lemon-gold buttercups, each with up to 10 'petals', from tufts of grassy foliage.) (20+) D
- 815.910 : RANUNCULUS GOUANII** Wild seed of this Pyrenean endemic in the complex *R. montanus* group. Rhizomatous with lobed, downy, basal & cauline leaves and big, bright yellow buttercups on 20cm. high stems. (20+) B
- 816.011 : RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS** * No data. Seeds from the splendid, large-flowered selection 'Pardal', presumably collected near Pardals in SE Portugal. This very local SW European species is surely the best garden-plant among the summer-dormant buttercups. Neat tufts of linear, greyish leaves & bright-yellow flowers. 30cm. Hot & dryish.) (20+) C
- 817.910 : RANUNCULUS PYRENAEUS** Wild collected seeds from the Pyrenees of this attractive, dwarf, alpine species with linear to lanceolate leaves and up to 10 white flowers on each, branched, 15cm. tall stem. (20+) B
- 822.000 : RHODODENDRON CAUCASICUM** Turkey, Trabzon, Soğanlı Dağları. 2300m. Rocky outcrops among hay meadows. (A magnificent, compact shrub, always growing at alpine-levels, well above the tree-line, & always less than 1m. at maturity. The true wild species is very little known in gardens, where a variety of clones of doubtful origin, usually yellowish flowered, are grown under this name. Extremely hardy with leathery, dark-green foliage, rust-red tomentose beneath, & heads of creamy white flowers, usually from pink-flushed buds. Deserving of much more attention, especially in cold areas.) (50+) C
- 822.501 : RHODODENDRON LUTEUM** Turkey, Artvin, Yalnızçam Dağları, ESE of Şavşat. 1800m. Margins of *Picea* woodland. (The deciduous, Turkish azalea. Bright yellow flowers and splendid autumnal foliage-colour.) (50+) B
- 823.000 : RHODODENDRON UNGERNII** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dag above Artvin. 1900m. *Picea* woodland with *R. ponticum* undergrowth. (A most distinct, relic species, up to 7m. high with large, spectacular foliage, felted beneath. Flowers here in late July, when its big trusses of white bells appear a month after the other Turkish species are over. Hardier than *R. ponticum*, which it replaces in frost-pockets & on colder slopes. Sow seeds of *Rhododendron* in warmth as *Ramonda* & *Epigaea*.) . . . (30+) D
- 826.601 : RINDERA LANATA** Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2300m. Steep, open, stony slopes. (A tap-rooted perennial in *Boraginaceae*, distributed from central Turkey to W Iran. Clumps of downy basal leaves & 30cm. tall stems with large terminal corymbs of many, tubular, pink flowers. Very showy in fruit with its large, rounded, winged nutlets, almost 3cm. across & often with blue margins. A worthwhile Irano-Turanian genus unfamiliar in cultivation.) (5) E
- 836.110 : RUPICAPNOS AFRICANA** * No data. A choice, saxatile member of the *Fumariaceae*, widespread in Morocco, though cultivated stock is probably, *R.a.* subsp. *decipiens*, the local European race from limestone cliffs near Cadiz in S Spain. Racemes of spurred, pale-pink, ruby-tipped flowers beautifully set against cut, filigree foliage in grey-blue. Easy & long-lived in the alpine-house in the UK, if grown hard. If overfed & overwatered, it grows out of character & is short-lived.) (10+) C

A : \$3.00	;	£1.50	;	€ 2.-		C : \$5.00	;	£2.50	;	€ 4.-		E : \$8.00	;	£4.50	;	€ 7.-
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- 836.200 : RUPICAPNOS AFRICANA from WHITE FORM** * Morocco, no further data. This probably represents one of the 10 or more North African taxa of this polymorphic species, which Maire separates at subspecific level, but we do not have enough information available to express an opinion. Should prove to be a beautiful new alpine-house plant.) . . . (10+) **D**
- 843.500 : SALVIA CANDIDISSIMA subsp. OCCIDENTALIS** * Turkey, Adana, below Gezbeli Geçidi. 1800m. Loose shale slopes. (Grey-white, felted rosettes & branching stems of white flowers. Needs a hot, dry, well-drained site.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 844.201 : SALVIA CYANESCENS** * Turkey, Bolu, W of Goyunuk. 800m. Exposed shale slopes. (A delightfully airy perennial with flat rosettes of felted leaves and diffuse, branching stems, about 50cm. high, of lovely pale-violet flowers. One of several species well-established in Colorado gardens from collections we made in the 1980's. Hot, dry site in the UK.) . . . (20+) **B**
- 844.300 : SALVIA DAGHESTANICA** * Russia, North Ossetia, Dzavgiss. 1000m. Ex H. Zetterlund 82-49 (The Caucasian representative of the disjunct species-group, which includes Turkish *S. hypargeia*. Very much dwarfier than this: only 10-15cm. high in flower with rich lavender-blue whorls from rosettes of superlative, white-felted foliage. Outstanding.) . . . (10+) **D**

Salvia hydrangea : recollected after 40 years

- 845.151 : SALVIA HYDRANGEA** Iran, Ardabil, NE of Hashtjin. 1150m. Steep, loose, igneous slope. (This is a spectacular species, which we introduced from Iran in 1966 and grew successfully for some years but which is now lost to cultivation. In habit, it resembles the widespread group of dwarf, shrubby species with neat, greyish, pinnate leaves but its erect, 30-50cm. tall flower-stems are packed with verticillasters of flowers surrounded by large, campanulate calyces, up to 1.5cm. across. Though the magenta-pink flowers are not at all insignificant, the rose-purple, membraneous calyces persist long after the flowers are over, gradually drying months later to brownish, parchment shades. Though this superlative species might always remain a challenge in the UK, where it must have a really hot, dry, very well-drained site, we hope that some growers in the drier areas of the western USA or continental Europe might now be able to establish and maintain it in cultivation.) . . . (10+) **E**
- 846.410 : SALVIA PACHYSTACHYS** * No data. A shrubby, pinnate-leaved species from E Turkey, Transcaucasia & NW Iran, like a larger version of *S. caespitosa*. Stems about 30cm. tall whorled with large white flowers. . . . (10+) **D**
- 847.051 : SALVIA RECOGNITA** * Turkey, Nevsehir, W of Urgup. 1200m. Base of cliffs in light shade. (A distinct, woody-based perennial, up to 1m. high & sticky with glandular hairs. Pinnate leaves & large, widely spaced, rose-pink flowers on elegant, sparsely branched stems. Successful with many growers in the UK, western North America & Australia.) . . . (15+) **C**
- 847.251 : SALVIA ROSIFOLIA** Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2400m. Among steppe vegetation on exposed slope. (Endemic to NE Turkey, this is a fine member of the pinnate-leaved, shrubby group only 20-30cm. tall. It is probably closest to the western *S. pisidica* & can vary in flower-colour from bright rose-pink to deep violet.) . . . (10+) **D**
- 866.600 : SCABIOSA CAUCASICA** Turkey, Trabzon, Soğanlı Da. 2300m. Hay meadows. (The most gorgeous in the genus with its huge heads of soft lavender-blue flowers. Rated as "the finest perennial in my garden" by William Robinson, flowering "from early summer to late autumn." Clumps of bright-green, entire basal leaves with 50cm. tall flower-stems clad in deeply cut stem-leaves. Contrary to the "received wisdom" that it likes a limey soil in full sun, here in the wild it grows with rhododendrons on acid, N-facing slopes drenched in the soaking mists & rain rising from the Black Sea.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 866.601 : SCABIOSA CAUCASICA** Turkey, Ardahan, Yalnızçam Dağları, Çam Geçidi. 2500m. Open, grassy meadow. (Another collection from the drier, cold, NE corner of Turkey almost on the Georgian border.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 867.300 : SCABIOSA CRINITA** Turkey, Artvin, Yalnızçam Dağları. 2000m. Open, stony grassland. (Not so spectacular as *S. caucasica* but a pleasant herbaceous perennial distributed from here across Georgia to Iran. Downy, greyish, pinnatisect leaves & 50cm. tall, branching stems, carrying a succession of pink heads, about 3cm. across.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 873.408 : SCILLA CAUCASICA** * Azerbaijan, Talish. (Like *S. armena*, this probably merits specific status. From a horticultural viewpoint, it is taller with a larger number of intense blue flowers than familiar forms of *S. sibirica*.) . . . (15+) **C**
- 873.409 : SCILLA CAUCASICA from SELECTED FORMS** * Armenia, Zangezur range, Hustup. (Seeds from isolated selections from a colony with a fairly intense purple suffusion on the upperside of the foliage, which is addressed to the ground at the time the flowers open. Seedlings so far are reliably purple-leaved. Very striking.) . . . (15+) **E**
- 899.600 : SEMPERVIVUM ARMENUM (var. armenum)** Turkey, Gümüşhane, Köse Dağ. 1900m. Steep, open, gravelly slopes. (Floriferous with big heads of pale-yellow flowers with lavender stamens from close clumps of fleshy rosettes.) . . (50+) **B**
- 923.310 : SOLDANELLA VILLOSA** * No data. A rare plant in the wild, confined to a few sites in the W Pyrenees, but the easiest of the genus to grow well. Mats of rounded, evergreen leaves with little, deep violet, pendant, fringed lampshade-flowers on 20cm. stems, covered in dense, red velvet, as they unfurl. Likes damp, shady places. . . . (50+) **C**
- 931.500 : STAPHYLEA PINNATA** Turkey, Rize, above İkizdere. 1000m. Woodland margins. (A large, deciduous shrub with pinnate leaves & panicles of white flowers with pinkish sepals. Attractive & seldom seen in gardens.) . . . (5) **B**

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Stelleropsis : Daphne's cousin from the Iranian steppes

- 932.501 : STELLEROPSIS LESSERTII** Iran, Zanjan, NW of Zanjan, 1100m. Exposed, alluvial mud-hills. (This is a classy little shrublet. A woody-based relative of *Daphne* & the SE Asian genus *Stellera*, 20-30 tall with wiry branches, set with little, downy, grey-blue leaves & with elongating, terminal clusters of pale-yellow, daphne-flowers opening from red-tinted buds. How growable it might prove to be we do not yet know but its frequent companion *Rosa (Hulthemia) persica* is a notoriously recalcitrant plant in cultivation. It is very hot & dry in summer here but very cold & snow-covered in winter.) (8) E
- 937.001 : SWERTIA IBERICA** Turkey, Rize, Kaçkar Dağları SE of Çamlıhemşin. 2200m. Wet grassland. (A fascinating gentian-relative with stiff, 60cm. tall stems packed with small, pale-blue stars, peppered with inky blue. This is a neglected & choice genus, slow-growing but absolutely hardy & soundly perennial in a moist situation.) (20+) D
- 937.110 : SWERTIA PERENNIS** No data. The only European member of the genus. An uncommon plant of wet places in mountain-ranges from France to the Urals. Angular stems, about 30cm. tall carry clusters of complex, starchy flowers. Variable in colour but usually pale-blue, speckled with black & with hair-fringed, violet nectaries. (20+) C
- 939.400 : SYMPHYTUM ASPERUM** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dağ. 1800m. Margin of *Picea* forest. (A very large, bristly perennial with cymes of tubular flowers in pure sky-blue on stems as much as 1.2m. tall. For rich, moist soil.) (5) B
- 940.900 : TANACETUM HARADJANII** (*Chrysanthemum haradjanii*) * Turkey, Adana, NNW of Saimbeyli. 1100m. Fissures on sandstone cliffs. (The true plant, virtually unknown in cultivation and rare in the wild, recorded from only two localities in the northern Amanus range. The name was misapplied by Davis in the 1950's to *Tanacetum densum* subsp. *amani*. We introduced the genuine plant in 1986 and sowed some 15 year-old seed a few years ago to give us our present stock. A woody based perennial, about 20cm. tall, with superb, silvery white, tomentose, much cut foliage.) (about 20+) C
- 941.400 : TANACETUM PRAETERITUM** * Turkey, Antalya, Bey Dag. 2000m. Limestone slopes. Ex a P.& P.Watt coll. (A woody, 20cm. tall, high-altitude, SW Turkish endemic, originally introduced by Peter Davis, but never so widespread in gardens as more eastern *T. densum* (long grown under the misapplied name *Chrysanthemum haradjanii*). The two are superficially similar, though the intricately cut leaves are harder & more silver in *T. praeteritum*, but distinct in flower as this has white ligules, whereas *T. densum* has none. Hardy in full sun with good drainage in a scree-bed.) (about 20+) C

Tchihatchewia : stunningly scented, pink crucifer

- 943.000 : TCHIHATCHEWIA ISATIDEA** Turkey, Erzurum, NW of Aşkale. 2000m. Steep, loose, eroded shale slopes. (Of all the distinct Turkish endemics, this is perhaps the most extraordinary. A monocarpic, monotypic genus of the *Cruciferae*, not obviously allied to anything else anywhere. From the rosette of dark green leaves, bristly with white hairs, erupts a great pyramidal head of big, pink flowers, famous for the sweetness of their fragrance & as much as 30cm. high, though usually less.. Each flower is followed by a large, flat, indehiscent fruit, parchment coloured and sometimes purple-tinted. Maybe most like a giant, pink-flowered version of the New Zealand 'penwiper', *Notothlaspi*. "In cultivation it has never done any good" writes Farrer rather miserably & this may be true of attempts to grow it outside in the British climate but it was for long a feature of the now-demolished bulb-frame at Wisley, where it sowed itself and its roots had free range in the very gritty soil. It has also been successful in a deep pot in the alpine-house in the UK. Sow the big fruits uncleaned on their sides.) (6) E
- 945.001 : TELEKIA SPECIOSA** Turkey, Artvin, NE of Borçka, Karagöl. 1600m. In woodland by lake. (Huge, shaggy, long-rayed, inula-like daisies in orange-yellow. A showy 1.5cm. tall perennial for a wild, wet situation.) (20+) B
- 950.010 : THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM** * No data. 1-2m. tall, fluffy, lilac-pink panicles. (15+) A
- 950.360 : THALICTRUM FLAVUM** subsp. **GLAUCUM** (*T. speciosissimum*) * No data. An excellent, tall species for good, moisture-retentive soil. Fluffy, soft-yellow flowers on 2m. stems open over a long period in summer. (15+) B
- 950.510 : THALICTRUM LUCIDUM** * No data. A hardy, robust species, over 1m. high, from wet meadows in E Europe & W Russia. Narrow, shiny green leaflets & long-branched inflorescences of slightly greenish, yellow flowers. (30+) B
- 950.603 : THALICTRUM ORIENTALE** * Greece, Messinia, near Kardamili. 20-50m. Dense shade in leafsoil. (The small, very restricted population of this dainty, 30cm. high shade-lover with delicately cut foliage in the S Peloponnese is far removed from the better-known S Turkish plants & is always white-flowered. This & the next are the only two species in Europe with showy, petaloid perianth-segments, like some of the SE Asian ones. Both are summer-dormant perennials.) (10+) D
- 950.700 : THALICTRUM TUBEROSUM** * Spain, Huesca, W of Anzanigo. 600m. Steep limestone banks (This coll. has proved to be taller & more spectacular than other examples of this Pyrenean endemic we have seen. Planted out under glass, it is about 40cm. high with airy panicles of big, ivory flowers over a very long period. Ideal for the bulb-frame.) (10+) D
- 967.009 : TROLLIUS EUROPAEUS** Andorra. (The pale yellow globe-flower, one of the loveliest of alpine-meadow plants & a reliable garden-plant in most UK gardens, given a rich moist soil and not allowed to become too hot & dry.) . . . (20+) A
- 968.110 : TUBERARIA LIGNOSA** * No data. An attractive, woody-based, perennial in *Cistaceae*, native to scrub & woodland in the W Mediterranean area from Portugal to SE Italy. Plantain-like, basal rosettes of dark-green, 3-veined leaves, downy & grey beneath, send up 20cm. stems with terminal cymes of yellow flowers. Needs a hot, dryish site in the UK. (50+) B

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

- 969.204 : TULIPA ARMENA** (var. *armena*) Turkey, Ağrı, Tahir Geçidi WNW of Eleşkirt. 2300m. Stony slope. (A late-season, 2005 wild collection of this spectacular, dwarf scarlet tulip.) (15+) C
- 978.001 : VACCINIUM ARCTOSTAPHYLOS** Turkey, Artvin, Genya Dağ. 1600m. Steep, wooded slopes with *Rhododendron*. (A splendid ericaceous shrub 1-2m. tall. Fine white flowers, black fruits & outstanding autumn colour.) (30+) C
- 979.040 : VERATRUM ALBUM** * No data. A magnificent, variable species ranging from W Europe to Siberia in moist, montane grassland. It grows extremely slowly but seems immortal, forming great clumps of striking, pleated leaves, the most distinct & arresting foliage in the garden, above which the flower-spikes of green-white stars rise to around 2m. (20+) C
- 979.250 : VERATRUM NIGRUM** * No data. "One of the rarest & most striking of garden plants" comments Graham Stuart Thomas. Just as spectacular as *V. album*, with equally fine, pleated foliage but the starry flowers are maroon-black. Distributed from central & SE Europe into Russia. These both need a moist, rich soil & perhaps a little shade.. (20+) C
- 980.050 : VERBASCUM DUMULOSUM** * Turkey, Antalya, Gullukdagi. 900-1000m. Crevices in ruins. (Only known from the ancient walls of Termessos, where it has been all but eliminated by herbicides. The finest, dwarf, saxatile member of the genus. Outstanding as an alpine-house & dry-stone wall plant. Woody based mounds of grey-felt rosettes cover themselves with stubby 15cm. spikes of bright yellow flowers. Quite variable in size & shape of the leaves) (50+) C

Verbascum wiedemannianum : a spectacular violet-purple mullein

- 982.950 : VERBASCUM WIEDEMANNIANUM** * Turkey, (An outstanding purple-flowered exception among over 200 yellow-flowered Turkish *Verbascum* spp. A very local N Turkish endemic without any close relatives, still sadly confused in gardens with the widespread *V. phoeniceum*. Monocarpic or a short-lived perennial, with stout, narrow spires, up to 2m. high, packed with scented, violet-purple flowers with the filaments covered in purple hairs. Our 1985 coll. was successfully grown from Wales to Cambridge, in the UK, and from New Mexico to Australia though it can be temperamental and we suspect will always remain a connoisseurs' plant. Seeds need a long cold period to germinate well.) (50+) C
- 993.150 : VIOLA SCHARIENSIS** * Macedonia, Sar Planina, Popova Sapka above Tetovo. 2000m. Alpine turf & among *Vaccinium*. (An alpine species endemic to the Albanian border mountains. We first collected it in 1964 &, in the absence of an acceptable name, it has been distributed as both the allied *V. albanica* & *V. grisebachiana*. It has been described as a new species at last. Profuse lavender flowers. Not difficult in a very well-drained site in the UK.) (15+) E

Garden hybrids & selections : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 6.223.000 : BERGENIA from RED HYBRIDS** From some of the best modern crimson flowered hybrids : German ones like 'Abendglocken' & 'Admiral' as well as some of our own, like 'Bartok'. Good, tough foliage colours well in winter. (50+) B
- 6.223.100 : BERGENIA from WHITE HYBRIDS** From our compact white-flowered hybrids, such as 'Britten' & 'Bach', bred from *B. stracheyi* 'Alba'. Most seedlings will be apple-blossom pinks. Bronze, weather-resistant winter-leaves. (50+) B
- 6.720.001 : MECONOPSIS X SHELDONII** The beautiful hybrid, *Meconopsis grandis* x *M. betonicifolia*, is usually sterile. This is from the fertile 'Lingholm' strain. Outstanding, perennials about 1m. tall with intense-blue poppies. (50+) B
- 6.730.000 : NOMOCHARIS X FINLAYORUM** The hybrid between N Burmese *N. farreri* & W Chinese *N. pardanithina*. Stems up to 1m. tall with whorled leaves can carry up to 20 flowers, which can be nodding, horizontal or erect, in white or pink with deep purple centres & very variably spotted with crimson. Superb plants for areas with cool, moist summers. (15+) E
- 6.747.811 : PAEONIA from TBLISI HYBRIDS** Seed from a bed of hybrids in the Tblisi Botanic Garden, where Caucasian species, yellow *P. mlkosewitschii* & *P. wittmanniana*, have crossed with pink *P. caucasica*. Will McLewin, who has seen these in flower, describes some of them as "superb". Extremely beautiful in soft, apricot-tinted creams & pinks. (6) D
- 6.625.000 : PRIMULA PULVERULENTA 'BARTLEY STRAIN'** A lovely candelabra primula developed by Huw Dalrymple in the 1920's. Originally, it varied in shades of pink but now its whorls of flowers on white, mealy stems have settled into a fairly even, crimson-eyed, soft shell-pink. Very beautiful in rich, wet soil in semi-shade. (50+) B
- 6.860.000 : RODGERSIA from 'BUCKLAND'** Seeds from Keith Wiley's outstanding clone, one of the finest in this aristocratic genus for rich, moist soils in sun or part-shade. A form of *R. pinnata* or perhaps a hybrid of *R. pinnata* 'Superba' with deeply veined, pinnate, bronze-green leaves with toothed margins and wide panicles raspberry-pink flowers. (50+) C
- 6.900.005 : SCHIZOSTYLIS COCCINEA from SELECTED RED & PINK FORMS** Seed from almost all the named clones of this late-flowering member of the *Iridaceae* (now moved into *Hesperantha* by Peter Goldblatt). (30+) C

A : \$3.00 ; £1.50 ; €2. -	C : \$5.00 ; £2.50 ; €4. -	E : \$8.00 ; £4.50 ; €7. -
B : \$4.00 ; £2.00 ; €3. -	D : \$6.00 ; £3.50 ; €5. -	F : \$10.00 ; £6.00 ; €9. -

A great many more species from North America are listed on our web-site : www.JJaseeds.com

- 1.030.580 : ALLIUM CRENULATUM** * No data. A dwarf, alpine species, rated by Mark McDonough as "a delightful small plant" to grow in a pot or a trough. Local in gravelly soils at high altitudes from British Columbia S into Oregon, it has a couple of narrow, prostrate leaves & an umbel of white or pink flowers on a very short, sturdy, winged stem. (20+) **C**
- 1.032.601 : ALLIUM PLATYCAULE** * Cal., Modoc Co., Warner Mts., Cedar Pass. 1600m. Steep, loose, gravelly slopes. ("The most beautiful California species" according to Jim Robinett. Dense, round umbels of deep rose flowers with much-exserted, dark anthers appear on short flat stems between two thick, glaucous, falcate leaves.) (15+) **C**

Calochortus species : 2005 seeds available at www.JJaseeds.com

- 1.225.105 : CIMICIFUGA ARIZONICA** (*Actaea arizonica*) * Arizona. Ex a J. Compton coll. (A very local, relict species from moist woodland in a few shaded canyons at 1500-1800m. altitude. Relatively new to cultivation in the UK., Cut basal foliage & upright, branching stems, 1-1.5m. high, with erect spires of white flowers in late summer.) (20+) **D**
- 1.302.500 : DELPHINIUM LUTEUM** * Cal., Sonoma Co., SW of Bodega. Ex a W. Roderick coll. (A beautiful & distinct species only known from two small populations on seasonally wet cliffs NW of San Francisco. Branching stems, about 30 - 50cm., packed with large, waxy, shining, clear-yellow flowers in early summer. Dormant in late summer.) (20+) **D**
- 1.302.709 : DELPHINIUM NUDICAULE** Cal., Plumas Co., near Greenville. 1100m. Gravelly, S-facing clay slope. G. Greger coll. (A very hardy, perennial, inland form, about 30cm. high of this eye-catching, scarlet-orange species.) (20+) **B**
- 1.302.751 : DELPHINIUM NUDICAULE** * Cal., Trinity Co., N of Zenia. 1660m. Serpentine outcrop. (From our 1989 coll. of a tall race from the high, inaccessible serpentines of the inner N Coast Ranges. Up to 1m. high with the long-spurred, brilliant scarlet flowers held out on long pedicels. grown successfully outside by Dinah Batterham (Dorset, UK)) (15+) **D**
- 1.352.802 : ERYTHRONIUM PURPURASCENS** Cal., Plumas Co., N of Greenville. 1100 m. (Plain green leaves & yellow-centred white flowers, purple-tinged with age. A collection made more or less in the type-locality.) (15+) **D**
- 1.353.120 : ERYTHRONIUM REVOLUTUM** * No data. Seed from the vigorous stock in Peter Chappell's Hampshire garden at 'Spinners'. Varying shades of pink & may show some hybrid influence. A species of the wet Pacific NW with beautiful, brown-marbled, lush, green foliage. If you just want some good garden-plants for the UK, try these.). (20+) **B**
- 1.370.403 : FRITILLARIA ATROPURPUREA** Cal., Plumas Co., N of Greenville. 1100m. (Creamy bells mottled in purple-brown on stems of about 20cm. More or less an alpine or steppe version of *F. affinis*, distributed in an interior parallel arc E to S. Dakota : here temperatures can go down to -20 F. Narrower-leaved than *F. affinis* with more open bells.) . . . (20+) **D**
- 1.371.919 : FRITILLARIA RECURVA** Cal., Plumas Co., near Belden. 670m. G. Greger coll. (One of the the most striking in the entire genus. Incomparable & unique with pendant, orange-scarlet trumpets on stems up to 50cm. high, whorled with narrow leaves. We do not find this species a problem if it is not kept too hot & dry in summer.) (15+) **D**

Erythronium & Fritillaria species : more 2005 seeds available at www.JJaseeds.com

- 1.373.850 : GENTIANA SCEPTRUM** * One of the finest N American species. A plant of moist sites in the Pacific NW, flowering in late summer with axillary clusters of deep-blue flowers on erect, 50cm. tall stems. Not difficult in the UK. (50+) **C**
- 1.422.109 : HESPEROCHIRON PUMILUS** Cal., Plumas Co., Bellas Flat. 1370m. (A beautiful, little, summer-dormant member of the *Hydrophyllaceae*. In all, about 5cm. high with tiny, narrowly spoon-shaped leaves and flat, rounded, wide-open flowers, usually in white, more or less tinged with lavender and veined with purple. A plant of wet meadows & flats.) (30+) **C**
- 1.460.000 : IRIS BRACTEATA** * Oregon, Josephine Co., Waldo Hill. 650m. Stony, serpentine areas, among scrub. (A superb and distinct species with broad, leathery leaves & large, showy flowers, always in pale yellow, veined with maroon or brown. Our hand-pollinated seed from parents derived from this type-locality collection) (15+) **C**
- 1.460.109 : IRIS CHRYSOPHYLLA** * Oregon, Lane Co., Cascade Range, Steamboat Creek. 530m. Ex R. Ratko 00-430. (Cream, gold-veined flowers. Narrow, glaucous leaves. The most northern of these irises & suited to UK gardens.) (15+) **C**

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- 1.460.202 : IRIS DOUGLASIANA** * Cal., Sonoma Co., Irish Hill. 150m. grassy slopes with coastal exposure. (Tough & vigorous, although a low-altitude, coastal plant. Rich purples here. Easy with no particular soil preferences.) (15+) **B**
- 1.461.007 : IRIS MACROSIPHON** * Cal., Lake Co., NW slope of Mt. St. Helena. 700m. Grassy opening among *Pinus* & *Arctostaphylos* on serpentine. (A delightful species from the foothills to the North of the Central Valley. As dwarf as *I. innominata* and as variable in colour. The beautifully marked, long-tubed flowers in our parent plants are all in shades of lavender-blue to purple. Tuffets of very narrow, grassy, grey-green leaves send up 20cm. stems.) (15+) **C**
- 1.465.010 : JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLO** * No data. A choice, little, herbaceous woodlander in *Berberidaceae*, distributed in eastern N America from Ontario S to Alabama. Intriguing, double-fanned leaves & white flowers. (10+) **C**
- 1.497.202 : LEWISIA REDIVIVA** * Idaho, Butte Co., NE of Carey. 1520m. E & SE-facing slopes of stony ridge. (From a splendid population entirely composed of sumptuous whites, which we found in 1989. Grows well with us.) (20+) **D**
- 1.497.232 : LEWISIA REDIVIVA** * Cal., Butte Co, N of Oroville, Table Mountain. 400m. Ex a J. Whittlesey coll. (From the Central Valley of California, west of the Sierra Nevada. Here *L. rediviva* is a lower altitude, early flowering plant and seems restricted to serpentine. These populations may represent another taxon. Especially large pink flowers.) (20+) **C**

Lilium : temperamental western beauties

- 1.498.409 : LILIUM CANADENSE** Canada, Quebec, N of Quebec City. (From the most northern population of this widespread N American, distributed from Quebec down to Alabama. Stems of about 1.5m., whorled with lanceolate leaves carry umbels up to 20, large, nodding, flaring bells in yellow to orange-yellow, speckled inside with black-purple.) (20+) **C**
- 1.498.501 : LILIUM COLUMBIANUM** Cal., Del Norte Co. 350 m. Redwood forest. (The spectacular lily of the redwood glades, extending N from here up into Canada. Up to 30 or so golden orange turkscap flowers, speckled with maroon on stems as much as 2m. high. Segmented bulb-scales but not a plant of really wet sites, often out in the open on N slopes.) (15+) **C**
- 1.499.100 : LILIUM KELLEYANUM** Cal., Tulare Co., Middle North Fork Tulare River, E side of Moses Mt. 2070m. In wet meadows & along streams & gulleys in gravelly, granitic soils. J. Andrews coll. (An obscure, high altitude wet-grower from the S Sierra Nevada, collected where Wayne Roderick considers the 'true' species grows. Further N it seems to intergrade with *L. parvum*. Up to 25 fragrant, uniformly yellow, pendant, wide bells with dull-red anthers on 1m. stems.) (15+) **D**
- 1.499.401 : LILIUM MARITIMUM** Cal., Sonoma Co., Salt Point. 80m. Openings in coastal woodland. J. Andrews coll. (A very uncommon, little lily, reputed always to grow within the sound of the Pacific : mild in winter & cool in summer. Brilliant red, funnel-shaped, slightly nodding flowers, spotted basally, 1-13 flowers on stems from 25cm. to 1m.) (15+) **F**
- 1.499.701 : LILIUM PARDALINUM** Cal., Plumas Co., W of Canyon Dam. 1370m. Among *Salix* & grasses in wet meadow. G. Greger coll. (Most widespread wet-grower, variable but distinct in its long filaments & capacity to form clonal rhizomatous mats. Red-orange turkscap flowers with maroon spots, margined with yellow near the recurving tips.) (20+) **C**
- 1.499.901 : LILIUM PARRYI** Cal., Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel Mts. 1980m. Wet meadow. J. Andrews coll. (Like no other in its fragrant, bright yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers on 2m. stems. A local plant of SW California & S Arizona.) (20+) **D**
- 1.500.900 : LILIUM VOLLMERI** Oregon, Josephine Co. 500m. Along wet ditch. (A wet-grower in the *L. pardalinum* group. Near *L. shastense* but distinguished by its purple anthers with red pollen. A splendid, 2m. high population here.) . (15+) **C**
- 1.501.101 : LILIUM WASHINGTONIANUM subsp. PURPURASCENS** Cal., Humboldt Co. SSW of Willow Creek. 1580m. Among *Arctostaphylos* scrub on steep, E-facing side of ridge. (The type-race is restricted to N California but this extends to Mt. Hood. The bulb-scales are different and the flowers are slightly smaller, flushing to pink-purple with age.) . . . (15+) **D**

Penstemon species : 2005 seeds available at www.JJAseds.com

- 1.855.400 : SILENE HOOKERI** * Oregon, Josephine Co., E of Takilma. 850m. Openings among conifers. (We have our cultivated stock thriving now under glass. One of our favourite plants. Decumbent stems with downy, greyish leaves & a very long succession of flowers with deeply cut petals, soft salmon-pink in this form. Eventually summer-dormant.) . . (10+) **C**
- 1.981.150 : VIOLA BAKERI** Cal., Plumas Co., near Greenville. 1100m. (A dwarf, more or less summer-dormant, tap-rooted perennial from openings in the coniferous forests of N California up to Washington. Entire, lanceolate basal leaves and bright yellow flowers, often backed with purple and veined with brown on the lower three petals.) (10) **D**
- 1.981.205 : VIOLA BECKWITHII** Cal., Plumas Co., N of Lake Davis. 1830m. (A summer-dormant species from the northern rim of the Great Basin. A very lovely thing with greyish leaves palmately cut into linear segments & two-toned flowers : the 2 upper petals deep red-purple ; the 3 lower ones pale lilac, yellow at the base.) (10) **D**
- 1.981.370 : VIOLA DOUGLASII** Cal., Plumas Co., N of Greenville. 1100m. (A plant of vernal moist grassland. Erect 10cm. stems with dissected leaves carry dark-veined, golden-yellow violets, stained brown-purple on the backs.) (10) **D**

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Trillium : plants for the patient grower

- 1.919.520 : TRILLIUM ALBIDUM** * No data. Described by Case as "one of the showiest of the western sessile trilliums ... a very distinct and splendid species." A robust plant whose stems, about 50cm. tall, carry broad leaves, blotched with dark grey-green, surrounding the sessile flower with upright or slightly spreading creamy white petals.) (20+) **D**
- 1.919.830 : TRILLIUM CERNUUM X ERECTUM** * No data. Hybrids between these two species are recorded in the wild in Michigan. Expect "all possible combinations of form, structure and color", varying from white to violet but with an emphasis on reds & pinks rather than the white of typical *T. cernuum*. Both species are plants of acid, humus-rich soils. . . . (15+) **D**
- 1.920.921 : TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM : SELECTED FORM** * From a Don Jacobs selection of this superlative plant. Large, full-petalled, snow-white flowers on 30cm. stems. Widespread in the woodlands of NE North America. . . (15+) **D**
- 1.920.990 : TRILLIUM HIBBERSONII** * Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver Island. (An extreme miniature version of *T. ovatum*, limited to a very few remote localities on the inaccessible W coast of Vancouver Is. One of the dwarfiest, about 10cm. high, with clear pink flowers, becoming paler as they age (the opposite to *T. ovatum*.) (15+) **E**
- 1.921.010 : TRILLIUM KURABAYASHII** No data. Robust with fine, erect, crimson flowers. This may be the same as the plant as we grow & others grow as a large, red form of *T. chloropetalum*, which more or less sums it up (20+) **D**
- 1.922.520 : TRILLIUM SESSILE** * West Virginia. (Widespread through old woodlands from the Great Lake S to Alabama & from Ohio E to the Atlantic. A comparatively dwarf plant, rarely more than 25cm. in height with mottled leaves surrounding the spicily scented flower, usually maroon but sometimes varying to greener & browner tones. (20+) **D**
- 1.922.610 : TRILLIUM SIMILE** No data. "A grand species, with huge, showy, textured, creamy-white flowers set off by the dark purple-black ovary", according to F. & R. Case, who add "unusually attractive" and "one of the finest." A species of very limited distribution around the Great Smoky Mts. in Tennessee, N Georgia & N Carolina. (15+) **E**
- 1.922.820 : TRILLIUM SULCATUM** * No data. A "robust and splendid plant" according to Case. Of comparatively limited distribution in the wild, along the Cumberland Plateau from SW Virginia to NE Alabama. Allied to *T. erectum* & *T. flexipes*, this is one of the largest leaved pedicellate species with stems up to 70cm. carrying rich maroon-red flowers. (15+) **E**

Species from South America : Seeds from Jim & Jenny Archibald

- 2.780.510 : RHODOPHALA BIFIDA** * Argentina, Buenos Aires prov., Pipinas. (From the form which was given an RHS Award of Merit in 2002. Originally from about as far South as this species from N Argentina and Uruguay extends. It should be the hardiest form and it has grown well in an unheated greenhouse in Wales for the past decade. Spectacular umbels of up to 7, funnel-shaped flowers in brilliant red with yellow anthers cluster on 20cm. tall stems in early autumn.) (10+) **D**
- 2.780.800 : RHODOPHALA ELWESII** * Argentina, Neuquen, Lacar, E of Lago Lolog. 1100m. Open areas, among scrub, in sandy soil. (The true species from Argentina (not *R. advena*). Very beautiful with large, upward-facing, soft-yellow flowers with wine-coloured throats on 30cm. stems. Growable, planted out in a bulb-frame or a raised bed.) (10+) **D**
- 2.781.110 : RHODOPHALA MONTANA** * No data. Some excellent seed from a plant grown by Ivan Pinnick under this name. The complex & disputed nomenclature of these southern hippeastrums makes identification difficult, especially when we do not have full field data for the material. *R. montana*, reputedly endemic to the Andean cordillera near Maule between 1800-2000m. is, or has been, in cultivation & there is little reason to doubt the identity of this beautiful, yellow-flowered plant, 15-20cm. tall & flowering for a long period. This comes with a high recommendation from Ivan. (10+) **D**
- 2.782.000 : RHODOPHALA SPLENDENS** * Chile, VII, Talca, NE of Talca. 350m. Open, earthy bank. (Either this or an undescribed species. Flowering in the wild in mid-March, this is as near as you get to an autumn-flowering bulb in Chile. Brilliant scarlet flowers on naked 20cm. stems in late summer in the UK, after the leaves are dormant.) (10+) **E**
- 2.940.010 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS** * No data. The famous blue Chilean crocus, one of the most spectacular 'bulbs'. Its crocus-like flowers in spring have no equal in the purity & intensity of their gentian-blue (10) **E**
- 2.940.011 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS 'LEICHTLINII'** Exquisite paler blue form with a white centre. . . . (10) **D**
- 2.940.012 : TECOPHILAEA CYANOCROCUS 'VIOLACEA'** From the dusky, violet-blue form (10) **E**
- 2.971.200 : TROPAEOLUM POLYPHYLLUM** * Argentina, Mendoza, Puente de Inca. 2720m. Steep, loose, clay slopes. (Flowers in the usual bright yellow to creams & orange-red tints, all along the 1m. long trails of deeply cut, blue-grey leaves. Trouble-free & vigorous when settled in UK gardens. Try sowing it direct to avoid disturbance.) (5) **D**

More South American and all South African species will be in a future list

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- 4.005.510 : ACONITUM HEMSLEYANUM** * No data. A fine Chinese perennial with herbaceous stems twining to 3m. or more. Densely clad in deeply cut, rich-green foliage & massed with long racemes of spurred, violet helmet-shaped flowers in autumn. Splendid in a draughty, NE-facing corner here & more impressive than other climbers grown as *A. volubile*. (20+) **B**
- 4.023.000 : ALLIUM PRATTII var. LATIFOLIATUM** * China, Sichuan, Emei Shan. 2600m. Cliff ledges. Ex E. Needham 981 (Provisionally identified by Jill Cowley at Kew as this or perhaps *A. ovalifolium*. It forms clumps of bulbs with reticulate tunics, their necks above the ground, like orchid pseudo-bulbs. These send up, big, broad, shiny-green, aspidistra-like leaves. In midsummer, rounded umbels of purple-pink flowers rise above them on 20cm. stems.) (20+) **D**
- 4.025.010 : ALLIUM WALLICHII** * China, Yunnan. Ex CLD 1500. A clump-forming species with 40 cm. tall stems carrying umbels of rich-purple flowers in late summer. A fine plant, easily grown outside in a well-drained site. (20+) **B**
- 4.030.200 : ANDROSACE BULLEYANA** * China, Yunnan, Diqing, Tang Dun, N of Zhongdian. 3120m. Ex KGB 267 (The scarlet-flowered *Androsace*, a spectacular monocarpic species, almost *Primula*-like with big, dense umbels of large flowers on erect, 15-20cm. stems from neat basal rosettes. Not particularly difficult under alpine-house conditions in the UK and well worth the small trouble of maintaining from seed : it really is striking in a rich, velvety vermilion.) (10+) **E**
- 4.055.000 : ANISODUS LURIDUS** (*Scopolia lurida*, *S. stramonifolia*) * No data. An intriguing, eastern relative of the European genus *Scopolia*, in *Solanaceae* and previously listed by us as *S. stramonifolia*. Distributed from Kashmir to SW China between 2700m. & 4300m., this is taller than the E European *S. carniolica*, reaching about 1m. in height. It often has downy, white undersides to the large leaves. The drooping, wide bells are much larger than those of *S. carniolica* in pastel-shades of pale apple-green tinged with brownish purple. Hardy & trouble-free in rich, well-drained soil in semi-shade. (15+) **D**
- 4.060.109 : AQUILEGIA ADOXIOIDES** (*Semiaquilegia adoxioides*) * China, Qinghai. Ex SBQE 1157. (A dainty delight from the mountains of N Japan, S Korea & N China. Flights of spurless maroon flowers on 30cm. stems.) (20+) **B**
- 4.060.411 : AQUILEGIA FLABELLATA var. PUMILA from WHITE FORM** * *A. flabellata* var. *pumila* is smaller than the 50cm. tall type-race & native to alpine elevations on the Japanese island of Hokkaido, extending N to Sakhalin and N Korea. Dissected, glaucous foliage and stems about 20cm. tall carrying fat, creamy white columbines. (20+) **B**
- 4.063.009 : AQUILEGIA VIRIDIFLORA** * China, Qinghai. Ex an SBQE coll. (Fascinating, sombre species. Conical, spurred black-maroon flowers held in grey-green sepals on branching 30cm. stems. Some sun & good drainage.) (20+) **C**
- 4.081.111 : ARISAEMA CANDIDISSIMUM** * No data. A superlative species from SW China, prerequisite for all who appreciate hardy plants of distinction, not just for "lovers of the curious". Appears very late in spring with large spathes, peaked & ribbed arabesques, exquisitely sculptured in jade and rose-tinted alabaster. Not difficult if moist & well-fed in humus-rich soil in light shade. Maintained in UK gardens since the Forrest introduction from Yunnan early last century. (6) **E**
- 4081300 : ARISAEMA CILIATUM var. LIUBAENSE** * China, Sichuan. 3600m. Ex C. Theune 369. (Recently described as a new var. after some years of oscillating between *A. ciliatum* & (improbably) *A. consanguineum*. An elegant, hardy plant with parasols of many narrow leaflets and attenuated, hooded spathes striped in chestnut-brown and white.) (10+) **D**
- 4.081.510 : ARISAEMA CONSANGUINEUM** * No data. About 1.5 m. tall with parasols of elegant, cut leaves & hooded green spathes, followed by nodding heads of scarlet fruits. Distributed through the Himalaya into China. From a fine form we raised from seed from Mike & Polly Stone. It has extremely long, thread-like drip-tips to the leaf-segments. (20+) **B**
- 4.081.859 : ARISAEMA DILATATUM** * China, Yunnan. 2800m. (A shiny, bright-green spadix curves in a S-shaped arabesque out of the glossy, translucent spathe striped with white & rich plummy brown. Large-leaved & arresting.) (10+) **F**
- 4.082.100 : ARISAEMA ELEPHAS** * China, Yunnan, Cangshan. 3200m. Ex E. Needham 1024. (Ron McBeath writes "one of my favourites...striking & handsome..." Large, trifoliate, rugose leaves, often flushed purple & margined with red. Elongated black-purple spadices snake out from hooded spathes striped with purple & translucent white lines. 40cm.) (10+) **E**
- 4.082.310 : ARISAEMA FLAVUM subsp. ABBREVIATUM** * No data. A widespread species, native from the Arabian peninsula to Nepal. Quite easy to grow in a sheltered, shaded site in the UK. About 50cm. high with pedately cut leaves & small, chubby, yellow spathes, sometimes purple-flushed, striped or netted & usually followed by tight clusters of scarlet fruits. . . (10+) **B**
- 4.082.320 : ARISAEMA FLAVUM subsp. ABBREVIATUM** * No data. From a particularly dwarf form. (10+) **C**
- 4.082.501 : ARISAEMA GRIFFITHII** * Nepal, Modi Khola valley towards Annapurna sanctuary. 2600m. Ex E. Needham 389. (A striking thing from the forests of central Nepal into Bhutan. Very large, broad spathes, curving over on themselves and with big, broad side-flaps, all netted with greeny white on a dark purple ground. The purple spadix-appendage narrows to a tail and extrudes. Two large, trifoliate leaves rise above this. Hardy when established in rich soil in shade in the UK.) (10+) **D**
- 4.082.550 : ARISAEMA GRIFFITHII var. PRADHANII** * No data. From a small area, in Sikkim, growing above 3000m, in *Rhododendron* scrub & in more open, rocky places. Reputedly the largest & most spectacular race.) (10+) **E**

- 4.083.305 : ARISAEMA JACQUEMONTII** * Pakistan, Hazara, Kaghan valley, above Shogran Forest Resthouse. 2050-2670m. Ex SEP 263. (The most western & the hardest Himalayan species, distributed between 2800-4000m., among the subalpine scrub of drier areas from Afghanistan to Bhutan & SE Tibet. Leaves with 6 tapering leaflets and elegant, elongated spathes, striped longitudinally in green & white, with their extended, tortuous tips rising up well above the foliage.) (10) **D**
- 4.098.060 : ARISAEMA TAIWANENSE** * No. data. A spectacular species, described only in 1985 and endemic to the *Cryptomeria* & *Juniperus* forests of Taiwan, between 1000m. & 2500m. altitude. About 60cm. tall with pale purple spathes, mottled and striped with darker shades & drawn out to a purple thread up to 40cm. long. Superlative foliage, especially exciting as the stout, purple-mottled stem emerges with the numerous, down-turned leaflets showing their glaucous undersides, reddish, wavy margins & pendulous, thread-like tips. Proving hardy and growable in the UK. (10+) **E**
- 4.099.007 : ARISAEMA TORTUOSUM** * Nepal, Khumbu Himal. 1800-3000m. Cloud-forest floor and open stony places. Ex C.Chadwell 3211. (One of the tallest in the genus. Stout, brown-mottled stems with 2 or 3, large, pedate leaves carry green spathes above the foliage. An extraordinary, tapering,, S-shaped spadix-appendage, usually purple in this form, snakes outwards then upwards. Distributed through the Himalayan woodlands from the Punjab E into SW China.) (10) **C**
- 4.111.720 : ASTILBE RIVULARIS var. MYRIANTHA** * China, Yunnan. Ex I.T. Stokes 163 (The splendid SW Chinese race of this imposing Himalayan perennial for a moist site. Large, beautifully textured, deeply veined, burnished bronze-green foliage alone. Immense branching heads of tiny creamy flowers on 2m. stems very, very late in the season.) (50+) **D**
- 4.113.010 : ASTILBOIDES TABULARIS (*Rodgersia tabularis*)** * No data. Native to woodland in Korea & NE China, in Jilin & Liaoning, this is one of the finest herbaceous plants for a rich, moist site. Plume-like panicles of many, tiny, white flowers rise to about 1.5m above the huge, round, roughly hairy, parasol-like, apple-green leaves in summer. (50+) **C**
- 4.162.550 : CAMPANULA PUNCTATA f. ALBIFLORA** * No data. The white-flowered form of this excellent 60cm. tall, rhizomatous perennial species from Japan. Lots of big, pendant bells over a very long period in summer. (100+) **A**

Cardiocrinum : giant lilies of the East

- 4.169.960 : CARDIOCRINUM CORDATUM** No data. The Japanese species with creamy white, trumpets. Distributed in moist woods on Honshu, Shikoku & Kyushu, at between 1m. & 2m. tall, this is dwarfier than Himalayan *C. giganteum*. Particularly notable for the crimson tints of the young, cordate foliage but is not usually so accommodating in the UK (20+) **C**
- 4.169.970 : CARDIOCRINUM CORDATUM var. GLEHNII** No data. The hardy northern race from N Honshu, Hokkaido & Sakhalin. A stouter plant with broader leaves and up to 20 flowers in a more elongated raceme.. . . . (20+) **C**
- 4.170.109 : CARDIOCRINUM GIGANTEUM from LIME-GREEN FORM** * China, Yunnan, Ciojian. 2500m. Ex I. Stokes 46.009. (The Chinese plants are usually described as dwarfier than the Indian forms but both this and the following reached over 3m. in height in our woodland. The parent of this seed carried 35, horizontally held flowers in a cylindrical raceme : great trumpet lilies in a incredible shade of creamy lime-green, exquisitely marked with vinous purple inside. It was hand-pollinated (with the aid of a stepladder) using another of similar colour so seed should have a high viability.) (20+) **C**
- 4.170.110 : CARDIOCRINUM GIGANTEUM var. YUNNANENSE** * China, Yunnan. From stock received from China but with no further data. This is closer to the text-book description of *C. giganteum* var. *yunnanense*. Up to 20, white trumpet-lilies, very heavily marked inside with maroon, cluster atop the 3m. stem. Rich bronze tints on the large cordate leaves when they unfold in spring. Our own seed, hand-pollinated between several different, similar clones. (20+) **C**
- 4.190.550 : CIMICIFUGA SIMPLEX** * Russia, Sakhalin. (A late-flowering perennial for rich, moist conditions. Clumps of good, dissected dull-green foliage & arching, 2m. stems with long racemes of tiny white flowers.) (20+) **C**

Codonopsis : the climbing campanulas

- 4.221.100 : CODONOPSIS FORRESTII** * China, Yunnan, Dali, Tsang Shan, Huadianba. 2900m. Ex CLD1409. (Quite narrowly distributed in Dali & Lijiang, SW Yunnan, between 1500 & 3600m. This is an extremely fine, climbing species allied to *C. convolvulacea* and the latest to flower in this group with a succession of large, clear-blue flowers continuing well into late autumn. These lack the crimson, central ring of *C. grey-wilsonii* but are at least as large and last longer.) (20+) **C**
- 4.221.210 : CODONOPSIS GREY-WILSONII (*C. nepalensis* Grey-Wilson non Hara, most *C. convolvulacea* & *C. forrestii* of gardens)** No data. Widespread & maybe endemic in Nepal, this is superficially similar to *C. convolvulacea* but more vigorous, twining to over 3m., and with a striking crimson-ringed centre to the wideopen, lavender-blue flowers. (20+) **C**
- 4.221.420 : CODONOPSIS LANCEOLATA** * No data. A hardy climber (especially distinct in its winged seeds, unlike any other we know) from N China through E Russia & Korea to Japan. Variable in its largish green bells with purple markings & growing about 2.5m. high. Don Elick sent us seed from Japan some years ago & described it as reaching 5m., often in alluvial soil along streams, where "wide open bells reminiscent of a richly coloured *Fritillaria graeca* dangle in profusion." (20+) **C**
- 4.221.850 : CODONOPSIS OBTUSA** * Afghanistan, Panjshir Valley. 2400m. Beside stream. Ex P. Furse 8643. (We acquired this long ago as *C. obtusa* & no other positive, alternative determination has been suggested. Near *C. clematidea* but the big, ice-blue bells lack the internal markings and shade into glossy yellow-green instead. Hardy & reliable.) (20+) **C**

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- 4.222.301 : CODONOPSIS ROTUNDIFOLIA** * Pakistan, Hazara, Kaghan Valley. Scrub. 2000-3000m. Ex C. Chadwell 2015. (A tuberous-rooted "rambling, herbaceous climber" twining to about 3m with large, broad bells, green or purple outside, "greenish yellow mottled with red-purple on the inside." A plant of montane scrub recorded up to 3800m.) (20+) **B**
- 4.222.510 : CODONOPSIS TANGSHEN** * No data. Another vigorous climber reaching 3m. Big pale-green bells intricately marked with purple & often chequered inside. Native to SW China, in Sichuan & Hubei, up to 2500m. (20+) **B**
- 4.222.805 : CODONOPSIS VINCIFLORA** * No data. A less vigorous member of the *C. convolvulacea* group from the E Himalaya & SW China with smaller, thinner, toothed leaves & saucer-shaped, lilac-blue flowers. Twines delicately to no more than 1m. Seedlings are best left to tangle the first season : sort out the dormant tubers & replant in winter.. (20+) **B**
- 4.228.210 : CORYDALIS LINSTOWIANA** * No data. A Sichuan endemic described as "charming" and "a good garden-plant" by Liden & Zetterlund. Usually biennial with an overwintering rosette of bright green leaves & racemes of blue to purple-blue flowers in spring. Dry seed should germinate well & it should sow itself where suited in light shade. (30+) **C**
- 4.250.610 : DAPHNE GIRALDII** * No data. A beautiful, deciduous shrub, about 60cm. high, from W China, in Shaanxi & Gansu. Terminal clusters of fragrant, rich yellow flowers in late spring. Can thrive on soils from limy clay to acid sand but can also be rather temperamental. When we were in Dorset we never grew it well & W Wales is too wet for it (8) **C**
- 4.251.010 : DAPHNE TANGUTICA** * No data. A fine, dwarf, evergreen shrub from W China, under 1m. high, with clusters of fragrant flowers, rose-purple outside & lilac-tinged white inside. Almost always a good grower in UK gardens. (8) **B**
- 4.265.310 : DELPHINIUM BRUNONIANUM** * No data. From the form established in British gardens & close to *D. cashmerianum*. About 30cm. high with downy black-eyed flowers of dusky purple with stubby spurs. (20+) **B**
- 4.266.100 : DELPHINIUM DELAVAYI** * China, Yunnan, Lijiang, Yulong Shan. 2900m. Ex CLD 895. (Branching stems about 60cm. high carry a succession of long-spurred, deep blue-violet flowers from late summer into autumn.) (20+) **B**
- 4.267.210 : DELPHINIUM PYLZOWII** * No data. A more northern species than *D. tatsienense*, dwarfer and with larger, rich-blue flowers. Seductively illustrated in 'The English Rock Garden' from a photograph taken by Bill Purdom in Gansu, where Farrer describes it as growing only about 15cm. tall but expect it to be about twice this in cultivation. (20+) **D**
- 4.267.810 : DELPHINIUM TATSIENENSE** * No data. Recorded up to 4000m. in S Sichuan & a delight in a scree or other well-drained, sunny site with flights of azure-blue butterfly-flowers on branching, 30cm stems in summer. (20+) **B**
- 4.275.450 : DICENTRA MACROCAPNOS** * No data. A slender Himalayan, herbaceous perennial, climbing to about 2m. by tendrils on its compound leaves and hanging out clusters of deep yellow, 2-lipped, heart-shaped flowers over a long period in summer. It scrambles among scrub between 1500m. and 3000m. in N India, from Uttar Pradesh into E Nepal. (30+) **C**
- 4.285.500 : DRABA OREADES** * No data. A worthwhile E Asian species for the alpine-house enthusiast (not to be confused with the similarly named Moroccan *D. oreadum*). A high-alpine, widespread from Central Asia, through the Himalayas to SW China, in rocky places at altitudes between 3500m. & 5500m. Tiny, hairy rosettes compressed into pads or cushions with heads of yellow flowers on 2cm. stems. Not too difficult given careful cultivation by experienced growers. (20+) **D**
- 4.351.610 : EUONYMUS PHELLOMANUS** * No data. A deciduous shrub, 2-3m. high, from China in Gansu & Shensi. Stems with conspicuous corky wings and angular, rosy-red, four-lobed fruits showing seeds with rich-red arils. (10+) **C**
- 4.361.110 : EUPHORBIA JACQUEMONTII** * No data. A first-class Himalayan species forming a close, steadily expanding clump of bushy, 60cm. tall stems in a moist site with us. Fresh green foliage and heads of greenish gold. (10+) **C**
- 4.361.610 : EUPHORBIA SIKKIMENSIS** * No data. Beautiful foliage, crimson-tinted as the shoots emerge in spring, with flat acid-yellow heads on 1.5m tall stems in late summer. An aristocrat for rich, moist soil. (10+) **C**
- 4.390.108 : FRITILLARIA CAMTSCHATCENSIS** * Russia, Sakhalin, near Tomari. (A tall, vigorous, markedly stoloniferous form from the southern part of this island between the Russian mainland & Japan. Up to 6, virtually black flowers on stems which can reach 60cm. in height. This grows well outside with us in our gravelly peat-bed.) (15+) **D**
- 4.390.110 : FRITILLARIA CAMTSCHATCENSIS** * No data. A marvellous plant. Stems of 30cm. or more, whorled with rich-green leaves, carry nodding, thick-textured bells in darkest brown-purple. Distributed from Japan through Sakhalin & Kamchatka into Alaska & Canada. Utterly hardy & quite easy outside in the UK in a cool situation. (20+) **C**
- 4.390.250 : FRITILLARIA CIRRHOSA** * No data. Widely distributed from W Nepal to SW China between 3000m. and 4000m., this highly variable East Himalayan species is one of the least known in cultivation & the preserve of Scottish growers, whose cooler summers and colder winters suit it. A slender plant, between 15cm. and 50cm. tall with narrow foliage, often with the curled leaf-tips, & pendant bells in varying shades of yellow-green, more or less chequered with brown. It flowers late & is better kept drier in winter than in summer, when it might be best grown outside & kept as cool as possible. (20+) **E**

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- 4.390.251 : **FRITILLARIA CIRRHOSA** from **SELECTED BROWN-CHEQUERED FORM** * (15+) E
- 4.390.961 : **FRITILLARIA MAXIMOWICZII** * Russia, Primorskiy Kray, bank of Gorin river (tributary of the Amur). (From correctly identified parents. Stems about 30cm. tall with leaves in whorls & 1-3 broadly campanulate flowers in brownish green, tessellated with darker shades. Needs cool conditions in humus-rich soil in part shade.) (10+) F
- 4.391.510 : **FRITILLARIA ROYLEI** * No data. A western Himalayan species, distributed from Pakistan to Uttar Pradesh. Sturdier than *F. cirrhosa* with up to 4, nodding bells in yellowish green heavily shaded with brown & tessellated with dull purple. It can reach 60cm. in height & leaves can be both opposite & whorled. From correctly named parents, derived from stock grown in Oslo Botanic Garden. Most cultivated material originated in Kashmir. Needs cool summer conditions. (10+) F
- 4.392.107 : **FRITILLARIA USSURIENSIS** * Russia, Primorskiy Kray, Kedrovaya Padj near Vladivostok. (Slender 50cm. tall stems with linear leaves, the uppermost with cirrhose tips, carry about 5, nodding bells. In this distinct form these are light pinkish brown. Do not dry out the dormant bulbs. A woodland plant still little-known in cultivation.) (10+) F
- 4.425.610 : **GENTIANA MAKINOI** * No data. A Japanese endemic from alpine bogs in Honshu. Erect stems, about 30cm. tall, with a cluster of slate-blue flowers in late summer. Confused in gardens with *G. triflora*, to which it is close but this is a dwarfier plant with narrower flowers. Sometimes has good autumn foliage-colour. No trouble in moist lime-free soil. (50+) C
- 4.428.510 : **GENTIANA TRIFLORA** * A NE Asian meadow plant with deep-blue trumpets clustering, on upright stems, more than 30cm. tall. An attractive, reliable summer-flowering perennial with us. Moist, lime-free soil. (50+) B
- 4.430.510 : **GERANIUM CLARKEI** from **PURPLE FORMS** * No data. A beautiful relative of *G. pratense* from the mountain meadows of Kashmir between 2000 & 4000m. Mats of creeping rhizomes send up deeply cut leaves and 50cm. stems with large, veined flowers, blue-purple in these forms, usually grown in the UK as 'Kashmir Purple', in summer. (10+) B
- 4.430.511 : **GERANIUM CLARKEI** from **WHITE FORM** * India, Kashmir, Gadsar Valley. (This pale phase, basically white, pencilled with pink veins & grown as 'Kashmir White', seems to be the geographical race dominant in this area. A lovely plant & not quite so vigorous as the blue-purple. These colour forms may have crossed and seedlings may vary.) (10+) B
- 4.430.512 : **GERANIUM CLARKEI** from **PINK FORM** * From 'Kashmir Pink', which occurred in cultivation on Robin & Sue White's Hampshire nursery. The parent has large, clear-pink flowers but seedlings may vary.. (10+) B
- 4.430.920 : **GERANIUM ERIOSTEMON** * China, Quinghai. Ex an SBQE coll. (Distributed through NW China, Korea & Japan. About 60cm. tall with downy, lobed soft-green leaves & nodding, muted violet flowers with reflexing petals.) ... (10+) C
- 4.431.060 : **GERANIUM HIMALAYENSE** * No data. A ground-covering, western Himalayan plant, distributed from NE Afghanistan to Nepal. Easily grown in UK gardens with profuse, large, violet-blue flowers in summer. (10+) B
- 4.431.150 : **GERANIUM KISHTVARIENSE** * India, Kashmir, Gulmarg above Srinagar. Ex R.Lancaster 159. (A distinct woodland plant 50cm. tall, spreading by slender underground stolons. Wrinkled, cut, fresh-green foliage & rich crimson-purple flowers, marked centrally with white, in late summer. A fine colour but not so easy to maintain in our experience, though we have at last induced it to grow well in a bed of rich soil in the shade of our moist woodland.) (10+) D
- 4.432.109 : **GERANIUM SOBOLIFERUM** * Russia, near Vladivostok. Ex a M. Wickenden coll. (A fine pink-flowered race of this species from Ussuri, Manchuria & central Japan. Branching stems about 40cm. high carry a many of small magenta-pink flowers over a long season. The deeply cut, ferny foliage is orange-tinted in spring & autumn.) (10+) C
- 4.432.500 : **GERANIUM WALLICHIANUM** * India, Garhwal Himal. Ex an Udai Pradhan coll. (A vigorous, wide-spreading form of this variable species, which dies back annually to a stout, compact rootstock. Bright pink flowers with distinct white centres produced from midsummer until the first severe frosts on trailing stems 60cm. or more long.) (10+) C
- 4.432.501 : **GERANIUM WALLICHIANUM** * Nepal, Trisuli Valley, near Syrabru. 2450m. Ex an E. Needham coll. (Rich pink flowers almost identical to the Garhwal coll. but much more compact with us than this or the following. Elizabeth Strangman, however, finds it "stronger growing & longer flowering than 'Buxton's Variety'". Fine autumn leaf-colours (10+) C
- 4.478.205 : **INCARVILLEA EMODI** (Subgen. *Amphicome*) * Pakistan, Rawalpindi, Margalla Hills. Crevices of limestone rocks. Ex an A. Paterson coll. (A woody based saxatile perennial from the drier western Himalayan regions, E from the Afghan border through Nepal. Pinnate basal foliage & spectacular one-sided clusters of brilliant pink, yellow-throated trumpets.) (20+) D
- 4.478.603 : **INCARVILLEA MAIREI** (var. *mairei*) (Subgenus *Pteroscleris*) * China, Yunnan, Da Xue Shan. 4015m. Ex ACE 1602. (A fine species, about 30cm. high, usually successful in a well-drained, sunny site in the open garden in the UK. Deeply veined leaves in dark, glossy green & up to 4, large, deep-pink, white-throated flowers on each stem.) (10+) C
- 4.478.850 : **INCARVILLEA SINENSIS** var. **PRZEWALSKII** (Subgenus *Incarvillea*) * China, Gansu, S of Lanzhou. 1700m. (Quite unlike the familiar *incarvilleas* in subgenus *Pterocleris*. A woody-based perennial, about 30cm. high, with erect, loose racemes of long-tubed, yellow bells. Farrer saw it here : "...on the hottest & driest & barest exposures...") (15+) D
- 4.478.951 : **INCARVILLEA ZHONGDIANENSIS** (Subgenus *Pteroscleris*) * China, Yunnan, Diqing, S of Zhongdian. 3215m. Dry grassy banks on eroded hillsides. Ex ACE 1600. (A spectacular species described in 1998. 20cm. flower-stems, each carrying about 3 huge bright magenta-crimson trumpets with white flares. Well-drained site in the UK.) (15+) D

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- 4.480.200 : IRIS BULLEYANA** (Ser. *Sibiricae*) China, Yunnan, SE of Zhongdian, Bi Ta Hai. 3400m. Semi-open positions from stream-edges to dry hillsides. Ex T. Smyth 96-209. (About 50cm. tall with rich violet-blue flowers, with the falls intricately streaked and dotted with violet on a white ground. Easily grown in a moist site in the UK.) (10+) **C**
- 4.480.750 : IRIS DELAVAYI** (Ser. *Sibiricae*) * China, Yunnan. Ex an Ivor Stokes coll. (A tall, handsome plant from damp sites in Sichuan & neighbouring Yunnan. Clumps of erect sword-leaves about 1m. high, overtopped by the stout 1.5m. stems carrying several, large violet-purple flowers with white, dagger-like signals on the broad blades of the falls.) (20+) **B**
- 4.482.850 : IRIS SETOSA from WHITE FORM** * From a beautiful, white form, which we guess is of Asian origin. About 50cm. high with broad, flat falls, yellow-tinged at the base, in summer. Almost all, seedlings will be white. (15+) **B**

Lilium : exquisite Asiatic species

- 4.516.000 : LILIUM AURATUM** (var. *auratum*) * Japan, Honshu, Shizuoka Pref. Ex a D. Elick coll. (The "Queen of Lilies", a spectacular Honshu endemic, with enormous, heavily scented, horizontally held flowers in waxy white, banded with gold & spotted with crimson, on stems of 1m. or more in late summer. A species of hill-slopes at quite low altitudes & likely to thrive best in good, loose, sandy loam in a warm, sunny site in the UK : definitely not in a cool, wet, peaty place.) (20+) **D**
- 4.516.825 : LILIUM CONCOLOR var. PULCHELLUM** (*L. buschianum*) * Russia, Ussuri. (A slender, lime-tolerant, sun-loving species from NE Asia. This is the most northern race from the Russian Far East & Korea, about 60cm. high with many linear leaves carry up to 10 erect flowers in glossy orange-scarlet speckled with purple.) (20+) **D**
- 4.517.010 : LILIUM DAURICUM** * No data. A handsome, hairy, Siberian species. Stoloniferous stems rise to 50cm. with open, upward-facing scarlet flowers, spotted with brown, in summer. Needs well-drained soil in a sunny site in the UK. (10+) **D**
- 4.517.209 : LILIUM DAVIDII** * China, Yunnan. 1500m. (A beautiful, graceful, *Martagon*-type species about 1.5m. high with up to 20, nodding flowers in orange-red with raised black spots, opening in late summer from woolly buds & held out on stiff, horizontal pedicels. A very hardy species said to enjoy full sun and to be comparatively lime-tolerant.) (15+) **D**
- 4.517.300 : LILIUM DELAVAYI** (*L. bakerianum* var. *delavayi*) * Endemic to N. Yunnan, at altitudes over 3300m., growing in open sites, along woodland margins or among scrub & boulders. Though this was reduced to a variety of the structurally similar, white-flowered *L. bakerianum* by Wilson, this is so distinct that we revert to Franchet's original name. The lilies of this area are complex. It flowers with us much earlier than white *L. bakerianum* from the same area : only about 50cm. high with nodding trumpets of yellowish olive-green, finely speckled all over with dull crimson and with dark crimson throats. (10+) **F**
- 4.517.608 : LILIUM DUCHARTREI** * China, Gansu. Ex Cox 5103. (Closely allied to *L. taliense* & *L. lankongense*. Brownish, 1.5m. stems with up to 12, pendant, scented, white flowers, with recurving segments spotted with deep purple & reddening with age. Seed is from a recent coll. by Peter Cox, one of the first made since the 1915 Farrer coll. in S Gansu, where he wrote that 'its cold bone-white turkscaps have a glacial beauty.' Moist but well-drained, humus-rich soil in light shade.) (20+) **D**
- 4.517.809 : LILIUM FARGESII** * China, Gansu. (This demure, slender, little species "appears never to have been in cultivation" according to Woodcock & Stearn. After many attempts to secure it, we are now growing the genuine plant. About 30cm. tall with few, dark, linear leaves & pendant, turkscap flowers like a miniature *L. martagon* in palest green, delicately speckled with vinous purple. Unobtrusive but exquisite when grown in the alpine-house, where it can be appreciated.) (10+) **F**
- 4.518.111 : LILIUM FORMOSANUM var. PRICEI : RESELECTED DWARF FORM** * Taiwan. 2600m. (The dwarf, alpine ecotype of this species with huge, scented, white trumpets, purple-tinted outside has become increasingly tall after almost a century in cultivation. This stock has been reselected over several generations from an extremely dwarf clone by Basil Smith. Almost all cultivated stock appears to be derived from seed collected by W. Price in 1912 near Arisan on "Mount Morrison". It flowers quickly from seed sown in gentle warmth in winter. Only a few cm. tall. Superb.) (20+) **B**
- 4.518.109 : LILIUM HANSONII** * South Korea. Ex R. Bryer & C. Cowler 110. (A magnificent turkscap lily with sturdy, 1.5m. stems, whorled with broad, deep green leaves & carrying about 12, fragrant, nodding flowers with thick-textured, recurving segments in orange-yellow, spotted with brown. Long-lived, lime-tolerant & reliable in part-shade in the UK.) ... (10+) **D**
- 4.518.269 : LILIUM HENRYI** * No data. Native to montane slopes between 700m. and 1000m. in Guizhou, Hubei and Jiangxi in S China. Stems about 2m. high with 10 to 20 flowers, large, nodding and soft-orange in colour, with a few sparse black spots and distinctive, fimbriate projections along the nectaries. A limestone plant & an adaptable species. (15+) **D**
- 4.519.509 : LILIUM LANKONGENSE** * China, Yunnan. 2700m. (Endemic to N Yunnan & close to white *L. duchartrei*, under which it has been included. Stems 1m. to 1.5m. high with scattered, dark leaves bear a raceme of about 12, scented, pendulous, *L. martagon*-type flowers in rose-pink, speckled with purple. For moist, humus-rich soil in semi-shade.) (20+) **D**
- 4.519.620 : LILIUM LEICHTLINII var. MAXIMOWICZII** * No data. 'Classy', pendant, orange-red, turkscap flowers, profusely & evenly spotted with brown-purple, on 2m. stems in late summer. From montane N Japan & Korea ... (20+) **D**

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- 4.519.919 : LILIUM LOPHOPHORUM** * China, Yunnan. 3300m. (The most distinct of lilies. Possibly closest to *L. oxypetalum* and of similar height & habit but the drooping, pale-yellow flowers have greatly drawn-out, attenuate tips to the segments. These cling together and the globular flowers look like pendant, Chinese paper-lanterns. Native to the area where Tibet meets Gansu, Sichuan & Yunnan between about 2500m. and 4500m. altitude, this needs cool, moist growing conditions in summer but prefers to be rather dry and cold from late summer through winter. Our own UK-grown seeds.) (10+) F
- 4.520.010 : LILIUM MACKLINIAE** * India, Manipur, Sirhoi near Ukhrul. 2300-2450m. Steep, grassy slopes. (All the cultivated stock stems from the collections made by Frank Kingdon-Ward on this one mountain in 1946 & 1948. An exquisite species in the group approaching *Nomocharis* with nodding, white, bowl-shaped flowers, flushed with rose-pink.) (15+) C
- 4.520.110 : LILIUM MEDEOLOIDES** * No data. Distributed in moist woodland from Honshu in Japan into Kamchatka, Korea & NE China, this is a hardy species, growable in a suitable site in the UK. Usually 30-60cm. tall with a single whorl of lanceolate leaves, halfway up the stem, & apricot to scarlet, turkscap flowers, more or less speckled with black. . . (15+) D
- 4.520.410 : LILIUM NANUM** * No data. From an established form, probably originating in N India, of this charming dwarf species, about 30cm. high. First described as a *Fritillaria*, it has oscillated between *Nomocharis* & *Lilium*. Distributed from the Garhwal Himalaya to NW Yunnan between 2700m. & 5000 m. Lilac to purplish, drooping, bells. (20+) C
- 4.520.420 : LILIUM NANUM from BHUTANESE FORM** * Bhutan : no further data. A distinct race. Somewhat taller & more robust than the preceding with flowers tending to lavender shades on striking mahogany-coloured stems. (15+) E
- 4.520.460 : LILIUM NANUM var. FLAVIDUM** * No data. The pale yellow phase of this little Himalayan species. It was first described as *Fritillaria flavida*. Rather like *L. oxypetalum* but with much narrower leaves. (15+) E
- 4.520.810 : LILIUM OXYPETALUM var. INSIGNE** * No data. The dusky pink form of this dwarf, usually yellow, species from the NW Himalaya, between 3000m. & 4000m. About 20 cm. high with one nodding, campanulate flower. (15+) D
- 4.521.608 : LILIUM PUMILUM (*L. tenuifolium*)** * Russia, Magadan. (A brilliant, little, early-flowering species from NE Asia. This Russian form is about 1m. tall with linear, alternate leaves and about 12 bright scarlet, pendant, turkscap flowers, mostly without any spots at all. It needs a well-drained site in sun in the UK and is usually easily grown from seed.) . . . (20+) D
- 4.522.009 : LILIUM SEMPERVIVOIDEUM** * China, Yunnan. 2700m. (A little-known, *Nomocharis*-like species endemic to Yunnan & Sichuan on grassy slopes at about 2500m. altitude. One or two nodding, cup-shaped, white flowers, sparsely speckled inside with red-purple on 20-30cm. stems clad in narrow, linear leaves. Cool, moist growing conditions.) (10+) F
- 4.522.220 : LILIUM SPECIOSUM var. CLIVORUM** * Japan, S Shikoku, Agawa river gorge. Damp shady cliffs. Ex a D. Elick coll. (From Don's 1988 type-locality coll. of this very local race, described in 1956. Hanging out of the cliffs "like a giant *Tricyrtis*...stems 6ft. or longer with up to 20, light-pink flowers on very long pedicels." A sumptuous plant, growing successfully in the UK, both under glass & outside, with gloriously scented, crimson-speckled flowers in late summer. In 2004, a stock-plant here, grown under glass, had about 50 flowers on an arching stem almost 3m. long.) (20+) E
- 4.522.409 : LILIUM TALIENSE** * China, Yunnan. (A distinct and beautiful early-flowering turkscap lily, about 1.5m tall, with racemes of up to 12 nodding flowers. These are quite small but exquisitely coloured. Yellow buds open to ivory flowers, rapidly fading to white, discretely peppered with maroon. The long green nectary along each tepal becomes purple as the flower ages. A plant of openings in woodland and grassy slopes between 2600m and 3600m. in Sichuan and Yunnan.) (15+) E
- 4.524.000 : LINDELOFIA LONGIFLORA** * A rhizomatous, W Himalayan member of the *Boraginaceae* spread from Pakistan to Nepal in open meadows up to 3600m. Clumps of narrow leaves & erect, 60cm. stems with deepest blue flowers from blue-purple buds in summer. "Crozier of large deep-sapphire anchusa-flowers uncurling all the summer" wrote Farrer. . . (5) C
- 4.574.100 : NEPETA CLARKEI** * No data. A W Himalayan species from wet habitats in high, dry areas of N Pakistan into Kashmir. Accommodating in cultivation here with many, erect, 1m. stems whorled with blue flowers. (20+) B
- 4.574.450 : NEPETA STEWARTIANA** * China, Yunnan, S of Zhongdian. 3215m. Ex ACE 1611. (This has settled down well with us. An excellent garden-plant with whorls of long-tubed, violet-blue flowers on leafy, 60cm. stems.) (20+) B
- 4.576.007 : NOMOCHARIS APERTA** * China, Yunnan. Ex CLD 229 (This can reach about 1m. in height but is usually half of that. Wideopen, saucer-shaped flowers in pink, speckled with crimson & with deep purple nectary-blotches. One of the easiest in this small genus barely separable from *Lilium*, all best suited to climates with cool, wet summers.) (15+) D
- 4.576.100 : NOMOCHARIS MAIREI** * China, Yunnan. Ex CLD 1490. (A glorious endemic of SW Sichuan & N Yunnan at 3000m- 4000m. Up to 7, almost flat, drooping flowers with white segments, the inner 3 of which have fringed margins, are evenly spotted with crimson & have crested, purple-red nectary glands. Humus-rich soil in a cool, moist site.) . . . (15+) D
- 4.576.220 : NOMOCHARIS PARDANTHINA f. PUNCTULATA** * Type species of this exquisite genus. Close to *N. mairei*, which some have sunk into it. About 10 flowers opening widely on stems, reaching to almost 1m. Unlike *N. mairei*, only the rounded, finely toothed inner segments are sparsely speckled with brown-purple in the lower third (15+) E
- 4.576.510 : NOTHOLIRION BULBULIFERUM (*N. hyacinthinum*)** * No data. A beautiful lily-relative, up to 1m. high with racemes of about 30 horizontal, lilac-purple trumpets, tipped with green. Distributed in alpine meadows from Nepal into W China, it is most likely to succeed in a cool, part-shaded site in moist but well-drained, humus-rich soil. (20+) C

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- 4.576.560 : **NOTHOLIRION CAMPANULATUM** * No data. Native to the area where the borders of Burma, Yunnan & Tibet meet, this remains a rare plant, though introduced to cultivation from Burma by Farrer in 1919. He likened it to a leafy-stemmed *Galtonia candicans* "with bells of bright cerise-crimson tipped...with vivid green..." About 1m. tall with up to 20 flowers, this has always grown best in cool, wet climates : "good drainage with plenty of moisture." (20+) E

Paeonia : the hardy, eastern species

- 4.579.808 : **PAEONIA DELAVAYI** from **SELECTED YELLOW** * China, Yunnan, Dali, Cangshan. Ex SBEC 794. (From a fine clone selected from seedlings raised from a wild coll. of this shrubby species, currently considered to include Chinese *P. lutea* & *P. potaninii*, as a variable intergrading entity. All are about 1-1.5m. high with stiff, upright woody stems, clad in beautifully cut foliage, and have not suckered widely from the base. Seed is from a plant with very fine, large, full-petalled, soft-yellow flowers, tinted with copper in the bud, but they will be likely to vary.) (5) D
- 4.580.503 : **PAEONIA LACTIFLORA** (*P. albiflora*) * Russia, Primorskiy Kray, Sakhalin. (Parent stock from this island lying to N from Japan. This beautiful species is virtually unknown in gardens, where its influence is manifest only in the multitude of herbaceous hybrid clones. Dark-green leaves, usually crimson-tinted, divided into lanceolate lobes & 70cm. tall stems carrying two or more huge white flowers with golden stamens.) (6) D
- 4.581.020 : **PAEONIA OBOVATA** var. **ALBA** * No data. White-flowered variant, essentially similar to *P.o.* subsp. *willmottiae* but should lack the downy undersides to the leaves and usually flowers a few weeks later than it in cultivation. (6) E
- 4.581.050 : **PAEONIA OBOVATA** var. **WILLMOTTIAE** * No data. Outstandingly beautiful even in such an aristocratic genus. Rounded, lobed foliage, greyish with coppery tints, forms a perfect background for the translucent, ivory-white cups holding the golden stamens around the crimson carpels. A native of W Hubei & E Sichuan, growable in the UK (6) E
- 4.581.600 : **PAEONIA VEITCHII** var. **WOODWARDII** * No data. Wide, dense clumps of shiny green, deeply cut foliage & slightly drooping, rosy-red, bowl-shaped flowers. From around 3000m. in W China, in Gansu & NW Sichuan & an excellent, reliable grower in UK gardens. An ill-defined variety distinguished by the longer hairs on the leaf-veins. (8) C
- 4.581.610 : **PAEONIA VEITCHII** from **WHITE FORM** * Rarely seen with pure-white flowers against cut, bright-green foliage. In our experience, a reasonable proportion will come white from seed with the balance in a very pale pink. (6) E
- 4.594.020 : **PODOPHYLLUM HEXANDRUM** (*P. emodi*) * No data. Pink or white, cup-shaped flowers top the mottled parasols of the expanding leaves in spring to be followed by big, squashy, scarlet fruits, dangling below in autumn. (8) B
- 4.596.010 : **POLYGONATUM CIRRHIFOLIUM** * No data. A more eastern version of *P. verticillatum*. Short-stemmed flowers, white flushed with purple or green, appear in the leaf-axils of the 1m. tall stems & are followed by red-purple fruits. A plant of scrubby slopes & forests between 1500m. & 3500m. in the mountains from N India to SW China. (15+) C
- 4.604.009 : **PRIMULA BULLEYANA** (Sect. *Proliferae*) * No data. A beautiful, wet-growing, summer-flowering, candelabra primula from marshy meadows in NW Yunnan & S Sichuan. Distinct in the beetroot red midribs to its leaves. White-mealy stems up to 1m. high with superimposed whorls of yellow to pale orange flowers opening from scarlet buds. (50+) A
- 4.616.009 : **PRIMULA FLORINDAE** (Sect. *Sikkimensis*) * Tibet. Ex K. Rushforth 3579. (Possibly the first coll since the 1924 Kingdon Ward introduction. Endemic to the Tsangpo basin of SE Tibet. Largest in its genus with huge umbels of up to 80 fragrant, sulphur-yellow bells hanging on mealy stalks atop a 1.5m stem. in summer. Rich, wet soil.) (50+) A
- 4.619.710 : **PRIMULA JAPONICA** 'MILLER'S CRIMSON' (Sect. *Proliferae*) * Rich-red strain of this species from mountain streamsides in Japan. Robust clumps of red-ribbed, light-green leaves & 60cm. candelabra of large, deep red flowers. The species is a self-fertile, tetraploid homostyle and seedlings from the colour forms will come evenly and 'true' (50+) A
- 4.619.720 : **PRIMULA JAPONICA** from **WHITE FORMS** (Sect. *Proliferae*) * From pure-white 'Fuji' and the older form 'Postford White'. We can see little difference between these. Both outstanding in damp shade.. (50+) A
- 4.642.310 : **PRIMULA VIALII** (Sect. *Muscarioides*) * No data. An extraordinary species of unique appearance : clumps of erect downy leaves send up 50cm. stems with cylindrical spikes of about 100, close-packed violet-blue flowers opening from brilliant red buds. From meadows & scrub, around 3000m. in SW Sichuan & NW Yunnan Cool site in a humus-rich soil. . (50+) C
- 4.644.110 : **PRIMULA WILSONII** var. **ANISODORA** (Sect. *Proliferae*) * No data. From among deciduous scrub in moist sites around 3,500m. in Sichuan and N Yunnan. Evergreen rosettes of smooth, aromatic leaves. Willowy, stems rise to 50cm. or more, whorled with deep velvety-crimson bell-shaped flowers ringed centrally with neat pale-yellow 'eyes' (50+) B
- 4.698.910 : **RHEUM ACUMINATUM** * Ex a Ron McBeath coll. A splendid species from the alpine meadows of the eastern Himalaya, above 3000m.. "Superbly worthy of cultivation for both foliage and flower" comments Dan Hinkley. Deeply veined, heart-shaped leaves, soft crimson beneath, on bright red stems with 1m. high, panicles of rosy flowers followed by glistening scarlet fruits. With us, an excellent garden-plant, whose foliage remains in fine condition all summer. (15+) C

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- 4.699.600 : RHEUM PALMATUM from RED-LEAVED FORM** * One of the most imposing herbaceous perennials. Very large, deeply cut leaves, which in the parent are crimson, flushed with scarlet, as they emerge in spring, remaining crimson-tinted below well into summer, when a panicle of brilliant cerise flowers soars to about 3m. high. (20+) **B**
- 4.798.410 : RODGERSIA SAMBUCIFOLIA (var. sambucifolia)** * No data. A noble foliage plant of quite limited distribution in SW China, between 1800m. and 3700m. altitude in W Guizhou, SW Sichuan and N Yunnan. Huge, deeply veined, pinnate leaves & arching panicles, over 1m. tall with a myriad white flowers. For rich, moist soil in semi-shade. (50+) **B**
- 4.824.007 : ROSA SERICEA** * Sikkim, above Choka. 3100m. Ex AGSES 373. (The finest, most vigorous of the three collections of this very variable species, which we grow. Almost 3m tall with profuse ferny foliage and masses of small, white flowers, usually with only 4 petals, followed by elongated crimson fruits. Young stems are covered with huge, flattened, translucent, scarlet prickles, just as impressive as Chinese *R. s.f. pteracantha*, which is a poor grower with us.) (15+) **B**
- 4.830.009 : ROSCOEA ALPINA** * India, Himachal Pradesh, Kailas Himalaya. c.3000m. Among shrubs. Ex C. Chadwell 3667. (A variable Himalayan species, distributed from Kashmir to Bhutan up to 4300m. Quite distinct in its very long-tubed flowers with rounded dorsal petals, mauve-pink to deeper purple in this coll., which is 10-15cm. in height.) (20+) **D**
- 4.830.110 : ROSCOEA AURICULATA** * No data. A robust E Himalayan species with broad, bright-green, auriculate leaves sheathing the 50cm. high stems which carry the rich purple flowers, with large, deflexed lips, emerging from among pale-green bracts, over a long period in late summer. Thrives here in rich, moist soil in semi-shade. (20+) **C**
- 4.830.551 : ROSCOEA CAUTLEOIDES from YELLOW FORM** * China, Yunnan. Ex CLD 772. (A variable Chinese endemic from Yunnan & adjacent Sichuan, between 2000m. and 3400m. This is an early-flowering, rather elegant, upright form, growing up to 50cm. in height, with a long succession of soft-yellow flowers, starting with us in May.) (20+) **C**
- 4.830.810 : ROSCOEA HUMEANA** * No data. From a variety of habitats in Yunnan & Sichuan between 2900m. and 3800m., this flowers in early summer as the broad leaves develop with big, hooded flowers. In this form these are purplish pink but like others, it can vary to yellow and white. A good, robust garden-plant which is best with a little shade. (20+) **C**
- 4.831.120 : ROSCOEA PURPUREA** * No data. A Himalayan species, distributed in N India from Himachal Pradesh to Assam, as well as in Nepal & Bhutan, usually growing in grassland or along forest margins between 1500m. & 3000m. It lacks the strongly auriculate leaves of *R. auriculata*, as well as having longer, narrower segments to the flowers, without a deflexed lip. Flowers in late summer are usually paler lilac, though white, purple-marked variants frequently occur. (20+) **C**
- 4.831.312 : ROSCOEA SCILLIFOLIA from PINK FORM** * No data. A variable little species, narrowly endemic to Yunnan, mainly in the Lijiang area, in moist mountain-pastures between 2700m. & 3400m. About 20cm. in height with small strawberry-pink flowers appearing among wide, bright-green bracts. Worth growing in a pan in the alpine-house. (20+) **D**
- 4.831.313 : ROSCOEA SCILLIFOLIA from PURPLE FORM** * No data. Usually a little taller & earlier flowering with longer, narrower leaves and deep violet-purple flowers with yellow anther appendages (white ones in the pink form). (20+) **D**
- 4.831.209 : ROSCOEA SCHNEIDERIANA** * China, Yunnan, Lijiang. Ex CLD 0773. (Endemic to the Lijiang range of Yunnan and to adjacent Sichuan, growing between 2600m. and 3350m., on limestone, often in rocky habitats or on cliff-ledges. Closest to the lower altitude, more southern *R. praecox* & *R. debilis* but most distinct in its rosette of long, linear, falcate leaves. Stems about 30cm. tall carry concolorous, rich purple flowers with deeply notched lips in late summer.) (20+) **E**
- 4.831.410 : ROSCOEA TIBETICA** * No data. This starts to flower as a compact rosette with the flowers, purple-red in this form, appearing on long tubes from the axils of the broad leaves, completely encircling the stem, which gradually elongates. Quite widely distributed in S Tibet, Bhutan, N Burma, W Yunnan & Sichuan up to 4270m. (20+) **E**
- 4.838.150 : SALVIA CAMPANULATA from YELLOW FORM** * No data. A handsome, 50cm. tall, robust, dry-meadow plant with a tuberous rootstock. Distributed from N India to SW China at altitudes up to 4000m. and variable. The paired flowers emerging from large calyces can be cream, yellow, pink or blue. For a well-drained sunny site in the UK.) (10+) **D**
- 4.838.800 : SALVIA PRZEWALSKII** * China, Yunnan, Zhongdian. 3300m. Ex ACE 1157 (Large greyish leaves with reddish petioles and branching, 1m. high stems of downy, bright rose-purple flowers in summer. For a dry, sunny site.) (10+) **D**
- 4.844.010 : SARUMA HENRYI** * No data. Native to moist, shaded habitats in SW China, in Hubei, Guizhou & Yunnan, this monotypic genus in *Aristolochiaceae*, closely related to *Asarum*, is comparatively recently introduced to cultivation. Slow-growing clumps of stems, about 30cm. tall, clad in large, cordate, grey-green, velvet leaves, tinged with purple, carry small, 3-petalled, soft-yellow flowers over a long period in summer. Hardy, tolerant & an unassuming touch of class (10+) **D**
- 4.878.805 : THALICTRUM ROCHEBRUNIANUM** * South Korea, Kansong, N of Hange. 370m. Ex M. Holmberg & U. Strindberg 92-167. (A handsome, tall, erect species, reaching over 2m., and producing its lilac-purple flowers with petaloid sepals over a long period. Earlier flowering than *T. delavayi* and with less finely cut, maidenhair foliage.) (20+) **B**

Many thanks to all our customers for their support and patience during 2005

Best wishes for 2006

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