



(*N. pseudo-narcissus*) had a habit of producing double flowers, as it were, spontaneously when transplanted into the richer soil and more genial shelter of a garden. This power of sportiveness is, however, extremely doubtful, and I do not know of a single authenticated case in which it has happened. So far as real evidence goes we can neither affirm nor deny, so that "not proven" is the only verdict possible. Even if such transmutation really did occur now and then, the "reason why" of the occurrence would yet remain as a problem for our gardeners to solve.

Hybridising Narcissi.

UNDER this head, we take the liberty of quoting the Rev. A. Rawson's views on the subject, as follows:—

"I have gone into the question of hybridising Narcissi, and have come to the conclusion that they are worth trying only as follows:—*Male*, the best varieties of *N. poeticus*; *female*, *N. maximus*, *N. citrinus*, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. Tazetta*. My great desire would be to get the scarlet colour of *N. poetarum* upon a cluster like *N. Tazetta*, and a flower as large as *N. bicolor*. In hybridising, the *male* gives colour, the *female*, *form*; and I saw among your seedlings, in spring, one called, I think, *N. Nelsoni aurantius*, which, if producing good pollen, would be a capital one to work with. It had a suffused orange crown, and was very effective."

The following information was written by the late Mr. Backhouse, the raiser of the "Imperial Daffodils," *N. "Emperor,"* and *N. "Empress"*:—

"The Daffodils *Narcissus major*, *Pseudo-Narcissus minor* and *moschatus* varieties, cross with one another, and the produce seeds as freely as the parents. The colours are not merely intermediate, but of all shades between the colours of the parents. *N. bicolor* seeds badly, and is deficient in pollen, but from crosses of the other Daffodils with it I have raised some of the largest and finest of the class. These also seed badly, and their produce has a tendency to revert to the Daffodil. The roots of *N. bicolor* are very large, and shaped somewhat differently from the others, and the crosses from it have the same peculiarity; the colours of the seedlings vary from those of their parents through white with lemon cups to almost pure white. From the Daffodils crossed by *N. angustifolius* (*N. poeticus*) the kinds called *fœtidus* by Dean Herbert are produced, and the cross is intermediate between the parents when *N. major* and *N. pseudo-narcissus* are used; but when with *N. poeticus* the variety is greater, and some with very finely expanded cups occur. The variety also seems to be greater when some of the seedling varieties of the Daffodil are used. These crosses seed very sparingly, but may occasionally be got to produce seed by a cross with either parent; those with the Daffodil having shorter cups than *N. major* and *moschatus*, and those with *N. poeticus* or *angustifolius* being intermediate, with generally a red edge to the cup. Seeds I have sown from plants not artificially impregnated produce the same result, some showing the Daffodil and others the *N. angustifolius* type. The orange tints on some of these crosses vary in different seasons. On many the cup will one year be orange-tinted and the next plain yellow.

"The Daffodils crossed by *N. Tazetta* produce plants intermediate between the two in general, but sometimes the cup is not longer than in *N. Tazetta*; the flowers on each stalk vary—two, four, and up to six occurring. These crosses vary in colour and size according to the nature of the parent *N. Tazetta*; but the produce does not seed, except that last year one pod producing one seed occurred from perhaps a couple of hundred flowers. A warmer climate than mine might produce different results. No pollen is to be got from it to cross with the Daffodil parent.

"The percentage of seedlings showing striking peculiarities is but small from any of these crosses; and the colours only partially follow what might be expected from the

parents ; the cross from *N. moschatus* by *angustifolius* not being always white ; and I have from *foetidus* by *angustifolius* some with green flowers.

"Before dusting with the pollen I cut out the stamens, except in the kinds which only seed when crossed ; but in out-of-door plants, when there are numerous others about of the same genus, there is no certainty but that sometimes the bees may be the authors of a different cross. I have sometimes tied the mouth of the cup in Daffodils for a time to prevent access, but in most cases the result shows the intended cross to have taken place."

Referring to the above, the Editor remarks :—

"Such records as these, and those of Mr. Herbert in the *Botanical Register*, and Mr. Leeds, of Manchester, in the *Gardeners' Magazine of Botany*, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that among the Narcissi at least many of the plants received as species are mere varieties or hybrid forms." "There is no end," writes Mr. Leeds, "to the varieties and elegant forms that may be obtained." And he adds : ". . . I think the number of species is very small."

The latter view has been adopted by Mr. Baker, who, in his "Review," as I think, very wisely excludes nearly all previously-supposed species that have not been identified as such from wild or native specimens. Even the latter method of procedure is less certain than is apparent at first sight ; for the wild species, where they grow naturally in close proximity to each other, are cross-fertilised by insects, and their seedlings are nearly all more or less intermediate in character. A change of soil or habitat again has in many cases a marked effect on the habit of the plant and the colour of its flowers, hence great caution is necessary in dealing with a group like that now under consideration. Yet some of the continental botanists have made twenty or thirty species of the different forms of *N. tazetta* alone. Mr. Max Leichtlin considers it quite practicable to get a scarlet daffodil.





The Poetry of the Daffodil.

“THE Narcissus leads a charmed life, and ought to be the happiest of flowers. Its classical name associates it with one of the best of the old world legends, and its mythical origin has been told in elegant verse by one of the brightest of the old world poets. Its more homely name of Daffodil takes us into the very heart of English rural poetry, and suggests too the realities of English scenery in the pleasant days when the new-come spring is sprinkling gold and silver everywhere. If we begin with Ovid, we cannot finish with Herrick or even Wordsworth, for Tennyson alludes to the ‘shining daffodil’ twice in ‘Maud,’ and he therein sings of ‘a daffodil sky,’ and in ‘The Princess’ presents a lady

“ ‘in a college gown
That clad her like an April daffodilly.’

Shakespeare makes Cleopatra think of the beauty of Narcissus when she storms at the messenger who brings news of the marriage of Antony to Octavia. In her terrific tempest she says :

“ ‘Hadst thou Narcissus in thy face
Thou wouldst appear most ugly.’

And the song of the rascal Autolycus in the ‘Winter’s Tale’ was originally written for a better man :

“ ‘When daffodils begin to peer—
With, heigh ! the doxy over the dale—
Why, then comes in the sweet o’ the year ;
For the red blood reigns in the winter’s pale.’ ”

So far writes our friend, Mr. Hibberd, who is one of our most earnest cultivators of these flowers, and one who has done much in other ways conducive to their present popularity. Another well-known amateur, the Rev. Canon Ellacombe, tells us that “A small volume might be filled with the many poetical descriptions of this ‘delectable and sweet-swelling flower,’ but there are two especially which are almost classical, and which can never be omitted, and which will bear repetition, however well we know them. There are Herrick’s well-known lines :—

“ ‘Fair Daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soon,
As yet the early-rising sun
Has not attained his noon ;
Stay, stay,
Until the hastening day
Has run
But to the even-song ;
And having prayed together, we
Will go with you along.

“ ‘We have short time to stay as you,
We have as short a spring,
As quick a growth to meet decay,
As you or anything.
We die,
As your hours do, and dry
Away,
Like to the summer’s rain,
Or as the pearls of morning dew,
Ne’er to be found again.’

“And there are Keats’ well-known and beautiful lines which bring down the praises of the Daffodil to our own day. He says :—

“ ‘ A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,
Its loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness.
. In spite of all
Some shape of beauty moves away the pale
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sheep; and such are Daffodils
With the green world they live in.’ ”

“Shakespeare’s oft quoted allusion to the

“ ‘ Daffodils
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.’
(WINTER’S TALE, Act iv., Sc. 3)

is photographic in its truth to nature, and later authors make more direct mention of that ‘braverie’ which is one of the characteristic features of the ‘nodding Daffodil.’

“Beautiful as is a single blossom as seen near the eye, these flowers most impress one when seen in masses; a sea of Daffodils is a sight never to be forgotten. Wordsworth has for ever fixed their beauty in masses for us in his ‘Ode to Daffodils,’ without which our garland of poesy would be most incomplete.

“ ‘ I WANDER’D lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o’er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden Daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee:—
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company;
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought

‘ For oft when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the Daffodils.’ ”

Herrick’s lament that the Daffodil blossoms fade too soon away has been questioned by more than one author, but that his observation is but too true is a fact well known to all who grow the loveliest of all the new varieties of Daffodil, of which some are strangely pale, some double-ruffled, and Narcissi, surely the most fragile flower ever grown, that seem fainting away, evaporating into air, as you look at them. Is it moral, by the way, to make so sweet a flower as our English Daffodil play these pranks? In humbling the tulip and bringing it down from its gaudy pride to mere dingy rags and strips, there is something that is not altogether displeasing. And in the attenuation of the Narcissus to such die-away languor there is a becoming consonance with myth; but the Daffodil is already so beautiful and so humble, albeit so self-respectful, that one feels half-inclined to resent alteration either in form or colour.

DAFFODILS.

I STAND, as once I stood of old
Upon a meadow’s green and gold,
This sunny April day;
The little Daisies kiss my feet,
The blackbird’s call is clear and sweet,
And care is far away.

A solemn peace lies on my heart,
So lately wont to throb and smart
And chafe at human ills;
I lift my face to feel the breeze
That wanders through the budding trees
And shakes the Daffodils.

How sweet they show to weary eyes,
These hardy yellow blooms that rise
On slender fluted stalks!
They need no culture, thought, or care,
But spring with Spring-time free and fair
O’er all our common walks.

On meadow green, by leafy hedge,
In woodland shade, and rushy sedge,
By little lowly rills;
While yet the north wind blows his blasts,
Before the storm and sleet are past,
Laugh out the Daffodils.



They rise this year from last year's grave,
 And all their golden tassels wave
 As blithely now as then.
 So I, who love their beauty so,
 Rise up this year from last year's woe,
 And gather flowers again.

What though from many a dream I part,
 I feel the Spring-time in my heart,
 My tired sorrows cease.
 I whisper to the yellow flowers,
 "This year shall bring me summer hours,
 And deeper, surer peace."

What though the feet that walked with mine,
 Through last year's days of shade and shine,
 Among my native hills,
 Have wandered from my side, and I
 Stand lonely under God's blue sky
 Among the Daffodils—

What though the hand which held my own
 In love's own clasp, while love's own tone
 Grew tender unto pain,
 Has left my poor hand thin and cold—
 I bring the trusting heart of old
 To these bright flowers again.

Exeter Flying Post.

TO A COUNTRY DAFFODIL.

WITH hanging head and fluted stalk,
 A golden herald of the Spring,
 Telling how thrushes build and sing
 Amongst the laurels, in the walk
 Where we have also loved and sung.

Come, Daffodil, and whisper true,
 (Here amongst city fog and smoke)
 What tidings of our trysting oak,
 Where squirrels sport and pigeons coo,
 As though the world were ever young.

Tell me how all your brethren fare,
 Upstanding in the garden beds;
 And if the snowdrops' modest heads
 Look earthwards yet, or high in air,
 And if the crocuses are there?

And if the forest glades are gay
 With hyacinths, or silver-strewn
 With wood-anemones, too soon
 That bow their heads and pass away.
 Dying the death of all things fair?

Tell me all this and something more,
 What I would wish you most to tell—
 Say, "He is true and he is well,
 And still he loves you as before;"
 Then nestle near me where you will.

Or, if it please you to be seen,
 And hold your head above them all,
 I'll take you to a royal ball,
 Where you may meet a future Queen—
 High honour for a Daffodil.

Violet Fane, in the World.

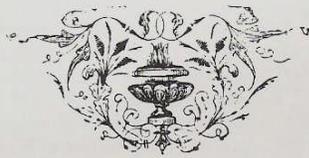
We have not by any means culled all, or even one half, the bright blossoms which the poets, old or young, have laid at our feet, but we have said enough here to show how popular the Daffodil has ever been in English song. It is essentially an English flower, full of vigorous grace, and in other ways not at all a bad floral type of what is best and most national in our character.

F. W. B.





LIST OF NARCISSUS OR DAFFODILS.





NARCISSUS, THE DAFFODIL.

The Daffodil Conference

Of the Royal Horticultural Society, held 1st April, 1884, Professor Michael Foster in the chair. After an interesting and instructive Address by Mr. Burbidge, Author of "The Narcissus, its Culture and History," the following Resolution, proposed by H. J. Elwes, Esq., and seconded by J. G. Baker, Esq., was adopted—

RESOLVED—"That, in the opinion of this Conference, uniformity of nomenclature is most desirable, and that garden varieties of Narcissi, whether known hybrids or natural seedlings, should be named or numbered in the manner adopted by Florists, and not in the manner adopted by Botanists."

To carry out the above Resolution, a committee was appointed to revise the names of New Daffodils, which resulted in the substitution of popular names for the Latin ones Mr. Barr had in use. In all the gardening papers of May the result of the Revising Committee will be found, with a new classification by J. G. Baker, Esq. The Conference Catalogue being simply an enumeration of names, it was considered desirable that a Descriptive Supplementary Catalogue should follow, and this was prepared by our Mr. Barr, and appeared in "The Florist and Pomologist," June, July, and August. It is this Descriptive Supplementary Catalogue we have reproduced; adding a few Illustrations, *very much reduced from the natural size*, to make plain the distinctions between the different groups; this being as necessary in the year 1884 as it was in the year 1629.

J. G. Baker, Esq., in his Monograph ranges the Daffodil in three Divisions, thus—MAGNICORONATI, MEDICORONATI, and PARVICORONATI—which was wittily interpreted at the Daffodil Conference as Long-nose, Short-nose, and Snub-nose.

This arrangement not only assists the student in finding out the names of his Narcissus, but is a great help to the amateur in making a selection for his garden or to plant in the grass. Each division is represented by a perfectly distinct group of flowers.

In preparing the Descriptive Supplementary Daffodil Catalogue, Mr. Barr followed Haworth's Monograph for names, published in 1831, it being the most comprehensive list which had been compiled to that date. It should be especially noted that the List herein published contains all the Daffodils known to Lobel, Clusius, Turner, Gerard, Parkinson, as well as those of Haworth and Herbert, Baker and Burbidge. Thus it will be seen that this List covers a period extending over three centuries, an important fact which the reader must not overlook; in a word, the history of the Narcissus in herein summed up and brought down to date. Some of these, however, have, so far, not been identified with living plants, and are distinguished in the List by an asterisk (*) for the present. It is to be hoped, that through the diligent researches now being made for Daffodils all along the Pyrenees, these may be re-introduced, and that the origin of such hybrids as Sabini, Macleai, Montanus, etc., be accounted for, as on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees where there are some natural hybrids; one of which was figured by Parkinson, 1629; one was collected by the Hon. Mrs. Barton, of Straffan House, County Kildare, a few miles from Luchon, in 1878; three were collected by H. E. Buxton, Esq., in 1881, on Piz Entecade, near Luchon, and all point to the same common origin or cross that produced Sabini and Macleai.

The raisers of the New Daffodils to which the Conference Committee gave names are thus indicated: B., *Backhouse*; de G., *de Graaff*; H., *Horsfield*; L., *Leeds*; N., *Nelson*; P., *Pickstone*; Leich., *Leichtlin*; R., *Rawson*. When no raiser's name is given, the variety was either introduced to our gardens as a natural plant, or raised at some remote period, and, therefore, the Latin name remains, the plant having been botanically described.

In justice to the late Mr. William Backhouse, of Weardale, and the late Mr. Edward Leeds, of Longford Bridge, the raisers of nearly all the New Daffodils, it is well to explain that the names given to certain families of hybrid Daffodils—as Nelson's, Hume's, Barr's, and Burbidge's—are merely complimentary to these gentlemen for the conspicuous part they have taken in popularizing the Daffodil.

DIVISION I.—MAGNICORONATI OF BAKER.

Ajax of Haworth, Pseudo-Narcissus of Parkinson.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.—*Crown or trumpet as long or rather longer than the divisions of the perianth.*

The first systematic arrangement of this family is found in Parkinson's "Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris; or, A Garden of All Sorts of Pleasant Flowers," published 1629, the author describing 94 kinds of Daffodils. Haworth, in 1831, published his Narcissus Monograph as a Supplement to Sweet's "Flower Garden," and about the same time Dean Herbert embodied in his "Amaryllidaceæ" the result of a careful study of the genus Narcissus from living plants. Baker's review of the genus Narcissus appeared in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, 1870. Burbidge's "History and Culture," with coloured plates and descriptions of all known species and principal varieties of Narcissus, was published 1875. Mr. Burbidge's book is written in a most charming style, and traces the literature of the Daffodil as far back as 1570, when Lobel alludes to the culture of the Narcissus. Very few of the new Daffodils described in this list were known to Mr. Burbidge when passing his work through the press, so that the time has arrived for an enlarged Edition or a supplement.

Mr. Baker's new arrangement in the Catalogue of Narcissus, prepared after the Daffodil Conference, will be more useful to the student than for general reference; hence, while adhering closely to the principles laid down by Mr. Baker, we have deviated by reducing the number of series, so that the present list is divided into three natural divisions, each division having its separate groups. The Monstrosities, or double flowered varieties, are separately arranged.

The Trumpet Daffodils, of which Division I, consists, flower in the following succession: Pallidus Præcox commences from January; Cambricus and Obvallaris from February, and are closely followed by Nanus, Minor, Spurius, the native Lent Lily, Lobularis, and the early-flowering varieties of Bicolor, viz., Horsfieldi, Empress, etc. These again are followed by Lorifolius Emperor, Maximus, Major, Rugilobus, Bicolors—Grandis, Dean Herbert, Michael Foster, James Walker, J. B. M. Camm, all the varieties of Moschatus, also Princeps, etc.

The Grand Trumpeters include all the varieties of Bicolor, Lorifolius Emperor, many of the varieties of Moschatus, Maximus, Major, Captain Nelson, Princeps, Rugilobus, Spurius, Telamonius, and many others; Exquisite, William Goldring, Nell Barry, Stansfield, Hudibras, and Wolley Dod, these are remarkable in the divisions of the perianth; Cernuus, Cernuus pulcher, F. W. Burbidge, Dr. Hogg, etc., are beautiful white varieties; Shirley Hibberd is elegant in outline; John Nelson is the most characteristic flower in the group, and Rebecca Syme is the violet-scented Daffodil.

I. CORBULARIA.

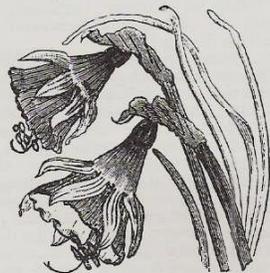
Hoop Petticoat, or Medusa's Trumpet.

Bulbocodium Varieties.

*ALBICANS (the larger white).

*AUREUS (the shorter crowned).

BULBOCODIUM (the small entire crowned), small rich yellow flower; the variety is in commerce as *C. tenuifolius*.



N. CORBULARIA.

Very much reduced from natural size.

*CANTABRICUS (the lesser white).

CONSPICUUS, large golden yellow flowers, exceedingly floriferous; the species most generally cultivated; figured in Sweet's *British Flower Garden*, 2 ser., t. 326.

CITRINUS, large pure sulphur yellow flowers, remarkably elegant and beautiful.

*GIGAS (the giant).

GRAELSI, small neat creamy white flowers.

*LOBULATUS (the lesser yellow).

MONOPHYLLUS (Clusii and albus), pure silver white, flowers in winter.

IVALIS, small rich deep yellow flowers.

*OBESA (the inflated).

SEROTINUS (the large late), large rich yellow flowers resembling conspicuus, but with very few long recumbent leaves; figured in Sweet's *British Flower Garden*, 2 ser., t. 164.

*TENUFOLIUS, yellow (the slender leaved), figured in Sweet's *British Flower Garden*, t. 114.

II. AJAX, OR TRUMPET.

Pseudo-Narcissus Varieties.

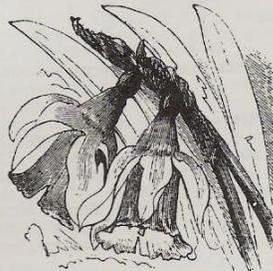
ALBUS, perianth white, trumpet yellow.

LUTEUS, perianth yellow, trumpet deep yellow.

NELSON'S, perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow, very early. L.

PALLIDUS, perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow.

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS (the garland or lent-lily), syn. *festalis*; the English type is variable, but the most common has a whitish perianth and rich yellow trumpet.



N. PSEUDO-NARCISSUS.

Very much reduced from natural size.

SCOTICUS, perianth whitish, trumpet full yellow and elegantly serrated, not variable so far as our experience extends.

SERRATUS, perianth whitish and broad, trumpet deep yellow.

VARIIFORMIS (Parkinson); our experience of this species is limited to the present spring; it however appears variable, the perianth ranging from white to yellow, and the trumpet from sulphur to deep yellow. Reintroduced by Barr and Son.

Sub-group Abscissus Varieties.

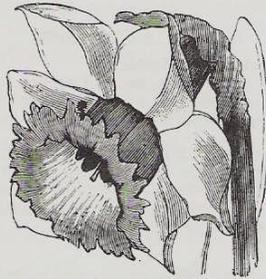
ABSCISSUS (muticus), variable, perianth sulphur, trumpet rich yellow. Mr. Baker may see his way to place this with lorifolius, of which family it is evidently a member.

Sub-group Abscissus Varieties—continued.

- *ALBUS (the white).
 *HEXANGULARIS (the six-angled clipt trunk Daffodil, figured in Parkinson, t. 101, fig. 5).
 *MINOR (the lesser clipt trunk Daffodil).
 *PUMILUS (the small clipt trunk Daffodil).

Sub-group, Sundry forms of Pseudo-Narcissus.

- CAMBRICUS, perianth sulphur white, trumpet yellow. Reintroduced by Barr and Son.
 F. D. C. GODMAN, perianth pale sulphur, trumpet rich yellow, very distinct. B.
 LOBULARIS, perianth pale sulphur, trumpet yellow, remarkably neat flower and dwarf grower.
 LOBULARIS AMPLICORONA, perianth pale sulphur, trumpet yellow. Very distinct.
 NELL BARRY, perianth sulphur, and dog-eared, trumpet yellow, very distinct. B.
 NOBILIS, figured by Redouté, perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow, and much gashed.
 PRINCEPS, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, very large flower. Reintroduced by Mr. de Graaff.
 STANSFIELD, large spreading sulphur perianth, yellow trumpet, very distinct. B.
 WOLLEY DOD, short deep yellow trumpet, large spreading primrose perianth, longer than the trumpet, very distinct. B.
 TELAMONIUS, variable; is Princeps a variety of this?; the finest form (the single counterpart of the best type of *Telamonius plenus*) has the large spreading light yellow perianth, with the divisions distinctly channelled, and on first opening barred with greenish yellow, large handsome yellow trumpet. Reintroduced by Barr & Son.



N. MAJOR SUPERBUS.
 Very much reduced from natural size.

Major Varieties—

- BEACONSFIELD, perianth and trumpet full primrose yellow. B.
 BACKHOUSE'S QUEEN, perianth lemon, trumpet deep yellow. B.
 CAPT. NELSON, very large flower, almost a self yellow, perianth a trifle lighter than the trumpet, which is long and spreading, growth somewhat dwarf. L.
 CORPORAL TRIM, almost self, deep yellow, long, much gashed trumpet. L.
 CLEOPATRA, perianth deep primrose, trumpet yellow, very distinct. L.
 CHINESE GORDON, perianth and trumpet a fine uniform yellow. L.
 ELIZA TURCK, perianth and trumpet deep canary yellow, very distinct. B.
 EVENING STAR, perianth yellow and stellated, trumpet deeper yellow. L.
 G. H. ENGELHEART, perianth yellow, trumpet deeper yellow, long, and somewhat spreading. L.
 GREEN BACK, trumpet yellow, outside of perianth more or less green. L.
 GERTRUDE JEKYLL, perianth and trumpet almost uniform sulphur, very distinct. N.
 GLADSTONE, perianth and trumpet light yellow. L.
 GOLDEN PRINCE, uniform full bright yellow perianth and trumpet, flower very elegant, not unlike a small Maximus. B.

Major Varieties—continued.

- HER MAJESTY, clear light yellow self, perianth slightly twisted, trumpet largely expanded. L.
 HUDIBRAS, a remarkably distinct variety, perianth yellow, broad, imbricated, and longer than trumpet, which is a deep yellow. L.
 HAVELOCK, perianth light yellow, open and spreading, trumpet deeper yellow. L.
 JOHN NELSON, very distinct from its rounded drooping flower, which is large and of an almost uniform yellow, somewhat dwarf habit of growth. L.
 J. G. BAKER (volutus), perianth and trumpet rich primrose, a very distinct variety. L.
 JOHN VINCENT, very distinct, almost self, canary yellow, long narrow trumpet, and long twisted perianth. B.
 JOHN BRIGHT, uniform light clear yellow perianth, twisted, and trumpet elegantly flanged, very distinct. L.
 JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, self, yellow perianth and trumpet, very distinct. B.
 KHEDIVE, trumpet and perianth almost uniform light yellow. L.
 LITTLE PRINCESS, perianth and trumpet uniform, sulphur, in this respect resembling Gertrude Jekyll. L.
 LADY DONERAILE, perianth and trumpet fine pale yellow. L.
 LORD MAYOR, perianth and trumpet large and uniform soft light yellow. L.
 MRS. H. J. ELWES, very distinct, soft clear yellow perianth and trumpet, large and spreading. L.
 MRS. GLADSTONE, perianth and trumpet pale yellow, in the way of Mr. Gladstone, but shorter trumpet. L.
 MRS. SHIRLEY HIBBERD, perianth yellow, trumpet deeper yellow and much flanged, very distinct. B.
 MRS. NELSON, very large flower, fine light yellow perianth and trumpet, somewhat dwarf grower. B.
 MAJOR, rich almost uniform deep yellow perianth and trumpet.
 MAJOR LUTEUS, perianth yellow, trumpet large, deep yellow, and much gashed. L.
 MAJOR SUPERBUS, this is one of the most distinct of Mr. Leeds' Yellow Daffodils. Perianth broad and firmly set, trumpet large and gracefully flanged. L. (See figure in *Gardener's Magazine of Botany*, iii, 169.)
 MAXIMUS, perianth rich yellow, and remarkable for an elegant twist, trumpet very large, gracefully flanged, and deep yellow.
 M. J. BERKELEY, the largest of all yellow trumpet Daffodils, nearly one-third larger than Maximus, which it much resembles, uniform rich deep yellow. B.
 MARIE LOUISE, perianth canary yellow, trumpet much expanded, in the style of maximus. B.
 MORNING STAR (stellatus), perianth pale yellow and stellated, trumpet deep yellow. L.
 OBVALLARIS (Tenby Daffodil), this remarkable variety is distinct from all others; the flower is not large, but with all the fine qualities that delight the eye of the connoisseur florist, perianth lighter yellow than the trumpet.
 PROPINQUUS, this differs but little from major; both have a large gashed trumpet, and are almost uniform deep yellow; the foliage in propinquus is of a bluer green.
 PRINCE GEORGE, perianth and trumpet yellow, dwarf sturdy habit, very distinct. L.
 PRESIDENT ARTHUR, uniform yellow, trumpet large, perianth broad, imbricated and hooded, laying forward on trumpet as in spurium, large flower. L.
 PRESIDENT LINCOLN, almost uniform yellow, large flower, perianth twisted, or sometimes channelled. L.
 SPURIUS, very distinct, almost self yellow, with broad, imbricated hooded perianth, laying forward upon a large wide-mouthed trumpet.
 SPURIUS CORONATUS, remarkable for its large, broad expanded yellow trumpet, and spreading divisions of the perianth which are of lighter yellow.

Major Varieties—continued.

- SIR CHAS. DILKE, a very distinct variety of self primrose colour, the perianth somewhat dog-eared. B.
- SIR W. HARCOURT, a very remarkable variety, a large development of *Incomparabilis* Edward Hart, but a pure Ajax, almost uniform yellow. B.
- ST. BRIGID, perianth and trumpet soft self-yellow. B.
- SHIRLEY HIBBERD, a very distinct variety, large deep yellow expanded trumpet, the lighter yellow divisions of the perianth slightly twisted. B.
- SHARMAN CRAWFORD, perianth sulphur, striped yellow, trumpet yellow. L.
- SERAPH, perianth sulphur-yellow, trumpet straight, serrated, and full yellow, early. L.
- THOMAS MOORE (*Mooreanus*), light yellow perianth, trumpet long narrow regularly lobed, very distinct, and rich full yellow. L.
- THOMAS SPANSWICK, rich clear yellow trumpet and perianth. L.
- TOWNSHEND BOSCAWEN, large conspicuous flower, trumpet and perianth yellow. B.
- TOTTENHAM YELLOW, perianth yellow, trumpet deeper yellow.



N. NANUS.

Not much reduced from natural size.

Minor Varieties—

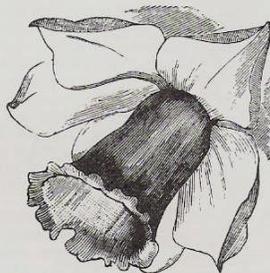
- *CYCLAMINEUS (small reflexing-flowered).
- MINIMUS (*pumilus* of Herbert), the smallest Daffodil known, perianth a little lighter than the trumpet.
- MINOR, a very distinct variety; the divisions of perianth take after *Maximus* in the graceful twist, trumpet distinctly lobed and a little deeper yellow than the perianth.
- NANUS, differs considerably from the other varieties in this group, the trumpet is plaited and the divisions of the perianth comparatively broad; as an edging it surpasses all others, height 3 to 6 inches.
- PUMILUS, in all points of character and colour the counterpart of minor, but a stronger grower.

Bicolor Varieties—

- ALFRED PARSONS, perianth white, trumpet yellow, very distinct, and dwarf grower. L.
- BICOLOR (of Haworth, *N. tubæiflorus* of Salisbury), perianth white, trumpet yellow.
- BREVIFLOS (bicolor of *Botanical Magazine*), perianth sulphury white, trumpet yellow.
- CHARLES DICKENS, perianth very white, broad and imbricated, trumpet short and pale yellow, very distinct. L.
- DAVID WALKER, perianth sulphury white, well imbricated and finely formed, trumpet yellow. L.
- DEAN HERBERT (*primulinus*), perianth full primrose changing to sulphur, trumpet rich yellow, very large and distinct. L.
- DUKE OF EDINBURGH, perianth white, trumpet canary, very distinct. B.

Bicolor Varieties—continued.

- DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH, perianth sulphur, trumpet canary, medium size, and very distinct flower. B.
- EMPRESS, perianth white of great substance, trumpet rich yellow, a very large flower. B.



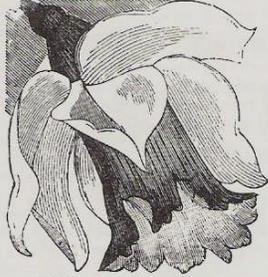
N. BICOLOR EMPRESS.

Very much reduced from natural size.

- GEORGE H. BARR, perianth white, trumpet yellow, medium-sized flower, dwarf grower. L.
- GRANDIS (*bicolor maximus*), perianth pure white, finely imbricated, and very large full yellow trumpet, perhaps the finest of the bicolors. L.
- HORSFIELDII, perianth white, trumpet rich yellow, very large flower. H.
- HARRISON WEIR, perianth white and channelled, trumpet yellow, large and very imposing. B.
- JAMES WALKER (*albidus*), perianth sulphur-white, elegantly imbricated, trumpet large and very fine. L.
- J. B. M. CAMM, perianth white and very elegant, trumpet primrose, gracefully formed and very distinct. B.
- JEANNETTE, perianth white, small, neat and compact, trumpet yellow. L.
- MADONNA, perianth white, long sulphury white trumpet, flower drooping, very distinct. B.
- MRS. J. B. M. CAMM, perianth white and very elegant, trumpet sulphur-white, very graceful and distinct. B.
- MRS. HARRISON WEIR, perianth white, trumpet yellow elegantly recurved, flower medium-sized and distinct. B.
- MICHAEL FOSTER (*sulphurescens*), large sulphur-white perianth, large thick rich yellow trumpet, very distinct. L.
- MRS. JAMES WALKER, perianth white, imbricated and of fine quality, trumpet yellow. L.
- MRS. M. FOSTER, perianth sulphury white, trumpet yellow. L.
- MURRELL DOBELL, perianth white and compact, trumpet yellow. L.
- PRESIDENT GARFIELD, perianth white, trumpet yellow and straight. B.
- PRINCE OF WALES, perianth sulphury white and perfectly formed, trumpet yellow. B.
- PEABODY, perianth white, trumpet yellow, dwarf grower. B.
- SIMS REEVES, perianth white and compact, trumpet yellow. L.
- SIR R. PEEL, perianth white, trumpet yellow, elegantly flanged. B.
- T. A. DORRIEN-SMITH, a very remarkable and distinct variety, trumpet yellow, short and very thick, perianth sulphur-white, broad, imbricated, and shorter than trumpet. B.
- WILLIAM ROBINSON, very distinct, perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow. L.
- Lorifolius Varieties—**
- A. F. BARRON, sulphur perianth, yellow trumpet. L.
- EMPEROR, perianth deep primrose, very large fine form, trumpet rich, full yellow, very distinct. B.
- EDITH BARBER, perianth full primrose, yellow trumpet, small flower, dwarf grower. B.

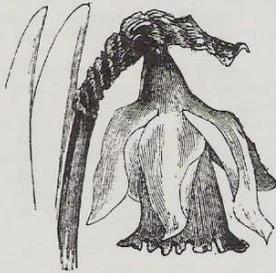
**Lorifolius Varieties—continued.**

- J. W. H. BARR, sulphur perianth, broad and imbricated, yellow trumpet, dwarf sturdy grower. B.
 LADY DOROTHY, primrose perianth, light yellow trumpet, dwarf grower, very distinct. L.
 LORIFOLIUS (anceps), perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow.



N. LORIFOLIUS EMPEROR.
 Very much reduced from natural size.

- LORD DERBY, perianth deep primrose imbricated, trumpet deep rich yellow, very thick. B.
 MRS. W. GOLDRING, perianth sulphur, trumpet pale yellow, neat flower, dwarf grower. B.
 P. R. BARR, perianth deep primrose, fine form, trumpet rich full yellow; this very distinct variety is in all respects the same as Emperor, but a smaller flower. B.
 RUGULOBUS, perianth primrose changing to sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, very distinct.



N. CERNUUS.
 Very much reduced from natural size.

Moschatus Varieties—

- ALBICANS (the greatest white Spanish Daffodil), perianth white and shorter than trumpet, trumpet primrose changing to white and elegantly flanged.
 CERNUUS (the drooping white Spanish Daffodil), perianth silvery white and same length as trumpet, trumpet pale primrose changing to white.
 CERNUUS PULCHER, perianth silver-white, large bold spreading trumpet primrose changing to white. L.
 CECILIA DE GRAAFF, perianth sulphur-white with yellowish green line running down the back, trumpet narrow at base gradually widening to a spreading much flanged crown, very distinct. de G.
 DR. HOGG, perianth white, trumpet long, smooth and elegantly flanged, primrose changing to white. B.
 DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, perianth sulphur-white, yellow trumpet, small flower. B.
 EXQUISITE, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet primrose passing to white, early and very distinct. L.
 F. W. BURBIDGE, perianth white, trumpet long-ribbed and elegantly gashed, sulphur changing to white, very distinct. B.

Moschatus Varieties—continued.

- G. F. LODER. *Waiting description from Mr. Loder.*
 LADY GROSVENOR, perianth white and shorter than the trumpet, sulphur trumpet elegantly recurved, very distinct. B.
 MR. COWAN (Cowani), perianth white, trumpet sulphur, small flower, very distinct. B.
 MR. W. P. MILNER (Milneri), perianth and trumpet sulphur, small neat flower, very distinct. B.
 MRS. F. W. BURBIDGE, perianth white, trumpet straight, primrose changing to snow-white, resembles somewhat F. W. Burbidge, and flowers at the same time. B.
 MRS. JAMES BATEMAN, perianth white, of good substance, trumpet creamy white, and very elegant. B.
 MARCHIONESS OF LORNE, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet primrose passing to white; resembles Exquisite somewhat, but finer. L.
 *MOSCHATUS (the lesser White Spanish Daffodil). Now that the Spanish Pyrenees are being searched for the floral treasures brought to light in Parkinson's day, we hope to number this variety amongst them through reintroduction.
 PALLIDUS PRÆCOX, the beautiful sulphur-white Daffodil, after a lapse of nearly three hundred years, was reintroduced into cultivation by Barr & Son, through the kindness of W. D'Arcy G. Osborne, Esq.; and has been found, both in Holland and England, to be the earliest of all Daffodils, and one of the handsomest. The present season it was flowering in the open ground at Tooting in January, and at the first meeting in February was awarded a first-class Certificate by the Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. To many it may be interesting to read Parkinson's quaint description of this Daffodil, 1629:—"Pseudo-narcissus pallidus præcox, the early straw-coloured Daffodil. The leaves of this Daffodil are of a meane size, between the broadest and the narrower kindes, of a grayish greene colour, and not very long: the stalke riseth up a foot high or more, whereon standeth one large great flower, equalling the greatest Spanish bastard Daffodil in the largenesse of his trunk, and having the brimmes turned up a little, which maketh it seeme the larger: the wings or outer leaves are in a manner as short, as they are in the greatest Spanish kinde (and not long flagging down, like unto the mountain kinds), and stand straight out right. All the whole flower is of one even colour, that is, of a fine pale yellow, somewhat like unto the colour of a lemon peele or rinde, but somewhat whiter, which usually we call a strawe colour: the greatnesse of the flower, the earliness of the flowering, and the difference of colour from all the rest of this kinde, hath made me entreate of it apart by it selfe, as being no lesse worthy."
 —Parkinson's *Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris*, edition 1629, p. 99.
 PAUL ENGELHEART, perianth delicate sulphur-white, trumpet primrose, long, narrow, and straight. B.
 REBECCA SYME (the violet-scented Daffodil), perianth white, trumpet citron; this fine small-flowering variety is as remarkable for its beauty as for its exceptional fragrance, which is possessed by no other Daffodil. B.
 SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, perianth white, long pale sulphur trumpet, very distinct. B.
 SARAH TISDALE, perianth sulphur-white and somewhat twisted, trumpet sulphur white, very elegant small flower. B.
 TORTUOSUS (the great tortuose white Spanish Daffodil), perianth pure white, usually twisted and somewhat shorter than the trumpet, which is pale sulphur changing to snow-white.
 WILLIAM GOLDRING, long snow-white dog-eared perianth, which completely envelopes the trumpet, trumpet primrose, the flower is very drooping or cernuus. L.

DIVISION II.—MEDIICORONATI OF BAKER.

Queltia, Philogyne, etc., of Haworth; Peerless, Nonsuch, Chalice-Shaped Crown, etc., of Parkinson.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER—*Crown half as long as the divisions of the perianth, but in one or two cases three-quarters as long.*

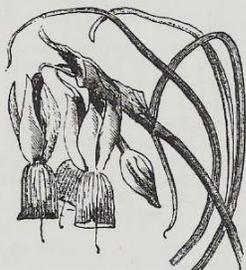
It is pretty generally accepted that the varieties in this group are hybrids (excepting, perhaps, Ganymedes, Odorus, and Juncifolius). It is true, Incomparabilis is found wild in France and Spain, but Dean Herbert and others have produced it by crossing Poeticus with a Trumpet Daffodil. Mucleai is considered by Baker between a Tazetta and a Trumpet Daffodil. Although we have no positive data as to the parentage of the new hybrids described in this group, we think it may fairly be assumed that Poeticus and the Trumpet Daffodils gave all the varieties of Incomparabilis, which have always the crown yellow; Poeticus and Cernuus, or Albicans, gave the varieties of Leedsii, "the Eucharis-like Daffodil," which has the perianth white, and the crown white, or primrose, changing to white. Poeticus, or perhaps Tazetta, and Bicolor would give Nelsoni. Poeticus and Incomparabilis would give Barrii, which may be considered a small Incomparabilis.

The varieties in this division commence flowering in March, and furnish a succession till May. They are all of great beauty, and as cut flowers are extensively used for furnishing vases and table bouquets.

III. GANYMEDES.

* CALATHINUS (*Redouté*), Burbidge, in *The Narcissus, its History and Culture*, figures this beautiful species as coming from Brest, and ranging from a self-white to a self-yellow.

Mr. Elwes at the Narcissus Conference exhibited what he called Calathinus, one of the late Rev. Hy. Harpur-Crewe's plants, quite a small self white flower. Messrs. Barr & Son had three under the names, Calathinus, Triandrus albus,



N. TRIANDRUS.
Not much reduced from natural size.

and Triandrus albus elegans, from Portugal. Thus it would appear there are geographical varieties, and that N. Triandrus runs into Calathinus. The three forms exhibited by Messrs. Barr & Son were undoubtedly varieties of Calathinus, differing from the Brest form in being a little smaller, and the cup a little shorter than the divisions of the perianth. Mr. Burbidge's figure shows perianth and cup of the same length. Mr. Elwes' specimen being in a pot, was perhaps below its proper size, and must be passed, but the three from Messrs. Barr & Son were evidently as fine as we may ever expect to see them; and therefore, not to confuse them with Redouté's figure, and also in compliment to the lady who first sent the bulbs to Mr. Barr, they are named as follows:—

CALATHINUS MRS. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, flowers variable in size, white, cup about three-quarters the length of divisions of the perianth; perianth reflexed, completely hiding the tube and seed-vessel.

* TRIANDRUS.

* TRIANDRUS CERNUUS (the pale yellow).

* TRIANDRUS CONCOLOR, uniform sulphur yellow.

* TRIANDRUS NUTANS (N. trilobus, *Bot. Mag.*).

* TRIANDRUS PULCHELLUS (the white cupped), primrose perianth, cup white.

IV. QUELTIA.

Incomparabilis Varieties—

INCOMPARABILIS, as found on the Pyrenees, perianth yellow, cup usually tinged orange.

I. CONCOLOR, perianth yellow, cup yellow, usually free from orange stain. L.

Incomparabilis Varieties—*continued.*

AUTOCRAT (expansus), perianth yellow, cup much expanded and usually free from orange stains. B and L.

BELLA (minor), perianth yellow, and cup yellow, very neat. L.

BLUCHER, perianth and cup yellow, much stellated and high shouldered. L.

CHANG, perianth and cup yellow, flowers large, plant tall. L.



N. INCOMPARABILIS.
Very greatly reduced from natural size.

EDWARD HART, perianth and cup full yellow, very distinct in perianth and cup. L.

ECLIPSE (grandiflorus), perianth and cup yellow, cup and flower large. B and L.

FRANK MILES, perianth yellow, very large and remarkable, cup large and neat. L.

HECTOR, light yellow starry perianth, cup slightly stained orange. L.

JENNY LIND, slightly reflexed yellow perianth, expanded yellow cup. L.

PROVOST, perianth yellow, cup expanded. B.

SUN-RAY (stellatus), perianth and cup yellow, flower starry. L.

SYCORAX, perianth and cup yellow, flower starry. B.

WELLINGTON, perianth and cup yellow, tall grower. L.

I. LEEDSI (figured in *Gardeners' Magazine of Botany*, iii. 169), perianth yellow, cup heavily stained with orange-scarlet. L.

C. J. BACKHOUSE, the most remarkable and attractive of the yellow forms of Incomparabilis, perianth yellow, medium size, cup very large, long and rich orange-scarlet colour. B.

FIGARO (expansus), perianth yellow, cup large spreading and stained orange-scarlet, flower large and well formed. L. and B.

FAIRY (marginatus minor), perianth yellow, cup margined orange scarlet. L.

GLORIA MUNDI, perianth medium size, cup large and very much expanded, heavily stained bright orange-scarlet. B.

GLOW (marginatus), perianth yellow, cup margined orange-scarlet. L.



Incomparabilis Varieties—continued.

- GOUANI (Redouté) (the lobed orange rim).
 MRS. A. F. BARRON, perianth yellow, cup straight and narrow, margined bright orange-scarlet, small very distinct flower. B.
 SPLENDENS, perianth yellow, cup yellow, stained orange. L.
 SUN-LIGHT (stellatus), perianth yellow, cup stained orange, flower starry. L.
 TITAN (grandiflorus), perianth yellow, cup margined orange, flower large and well-formed. B.
 WINSLOW, perianth full yellow and large, cup yellow, slightly tinged orange. L.
- I. SULPHUREUS, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. L.
 ASTRÆA (aureo-tinctus), perianth sulphur, cup yellow, edged orange. L.
 BEAUTY, perianth sulphur barred yellow, cup large, margined orange, remarkably large distinct flower. B.
 C. H. DEE, perianth sulphur and very large, cup primrose edged orange, very fine, distinct variety. B.
 DARLING (marginatus), perianth sulphur, cup yellow, edged orange. L.
 GIL BLAS (stellatus), perianth sulphur, very starry, cup large and spreading. L.
 HOGARTH, perianth primrose, cup yellow, large and spreading, very distinct. B.
 JOHN BULL (expansus), perianth sulphur, cup large and spreading, fine large flower. L.
 JOHNNY SANDS, perianth sulphur, cup spreading, very distinct. L.
 MAGOG (grandiflorus) perianth sulphur, cup large, fine large flower. B. and L.
 J. F. MESTON, perianth sulphur and broad, cup large, spreading, and stained orange. B.
 J. T. D. LLEWELYN, perianth light yellow, large conspicuous orange cup, a very distinct large flower. B.
 KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, perianth sulphur, cup very large and spreading, stained orange, very distinct. B.
 LONGSHANKS, perianth sulphur, cup large, plant tall. L.
 MISS NEILSON, perianth sulphur and broad, cup light yellow, very distinct. L.
 MRS. MESTON, sulphur perianth, large fine cup. B.
 NABOB, perianth sulphur-marbelled, cup large and spreading. L.
 QUEEN SOPHIA, perianth sulphur, cup very large, spreading, and frilled, heavily stained orange-scarlet. B.
 QUEEN MAB (marginatus minor), perianth sulphur, cup slightly stained orange. L.
 SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, perianth sulphur, large spreading cup. B.
- I. ALBIDUS, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow. L.
 ANNIE BADEN (aureo-tinctus), perianth sulphur-white, border of cup elegantly contracted and stained orange. L.
 ADONIS, perianth sulphur, of fine form, neat yellow cup, dwarf growth. L.
 ALBERT VICTOR (albidus magnificus), large sulphur-white perianth, large and elegantly expanded cup, very distinct. L.
 BIANCA (expansus), sulphury perianth, large expanded cup. B.
 BRIDE, perianth sulphur, cup yellow and expanded, dwarf grower. L.
 CHARLES HOOPER, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow, elegantly expanded. L.
 CUPID (stellatus), perianth light primrose and starry, cup yellow. L.
 CYNOSURE (albidus Leedsii), large primrose perianth changing to white, large conspicuously stained orange-scarlet cup, remarkably showy and distinct. L.
 DANTE, sulphur-white perianth, cup very large and gracefully expanded. L.
 FITZJAMES, perianth creamy white, cup yellow, much expanded, very distinct. B.
 GOG (grandiflorus), large creamy white perianth and large yellow cup. B.

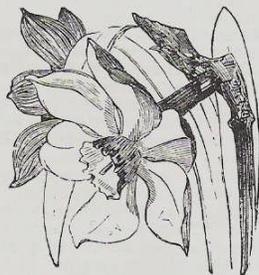
Incomparabilis Varieties—continued.

- JOAN, perianth sulphur - white, cup suffused orange. L.
 JANE KOLLE, sulphury perianth, very distinct, cup spreading. B.
 PRESTIOS, perianth sulphur, cup yellow tinged with orange. L.
 LORENZO, perianth slightly dog-eared, soft primrose, changing to white, cup yellow, a very distinct fine variety. L.
 MRS. SYME, perianth short sulphur-white, cup yellow, large and spreading, flower comparatively small, plant tall, and altogether very distinct. B.
 PRIMROSE GEM, perianth primrose, large yellow cup, very fine. B.
 THEMISTOCLES, perianth sulphur, cup yellow, very fine. L.
 VESTA, perianth sulphur-white, cup large and expanded. L.
- I. PALLIDUS, perianth primrose-white, cup yellow. L.
 PRINCESS MARY, perianth creamy white, broad and well imbricated, cup suffused orange-scarlet, large, very much expanded, and perfectly smooth, fine form. L.
 PRINCE TECK, perianth creamy white, broad and imbricated, cup yellow, large, very expanded and perfectly smooth, fine form. L.
 PERICLES, perianth primrose, cup pale yellow, very distinct. L.
 SEMIPARTITUS, perianth pale primrose, cup sulphur, deeply and distinctly lobed, a very remarkable flower. L.
- I. ALBUS, perianth white, cup yellow. L.
 CONSUL CRAWFORD (Crawfordii), perianth white tinged yellow, cup yellow, large flower. L.
 BURDETT, perianth white, neat yellow cup. L.
 CLARIBEL, perianth creamy white, cup yellow. L.
 DESDEMONA, perianth white, cup large and clear yellow. L.
 DOVE (albus nanus), perianth white, yellow cup, small flower. L.
 DR. GORMAN, perianth large and white, large yellow cup. Haworth's *Queltia alba*, the great white.
 DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH (elatus), perianth white, cup yellow, tall grower. L.
 FAIR HELEN (elongatus), perianth creamy white and well formed, cup straight and elegantly edged with orange. L.
 FORMOSUS, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow, finely finished. B.
 G. F. WILSON, perianth white, fine form, cup large and stained with orange. B.
 GOLIATH, large white perianth barred with yellow, large cup. L.
 HARPUR-CREWE, perianth white, fine yellow cup. L.
 H. C. SMITH, perianth white, cup yellow, habit of growth distinct. L.
 JAMES BATEMAN, perianth white, with large yellow expanded cup. B.
 LOUIS SERRES, perianth white, cup yellow, edged orange and expanded. B.
 MARMION (aurantius), perianth white, cup yellow, stained with orange. L.
 MARY ANDERSON (single Orange Phoenix), perianth pure white, cup bright orange-scarlet, very distinct. Origin unknown, supposed to be a sport from *Tazetta gloriosa*.
 MONTROSE, perianth creamy white, fine orange-yellow cup. B.
 MRS. C. J. BACKHOUSE, perianth pure white and broad, cup yellow and very long, quite distinct. B.
 MRS. G. F. WILSON, perianth white, cup fine form and expanded. B.
 PARTOUT, perianth white, cup large yellow. L.
 POITEAU, perianth white, cup yellow, a robust grower, with fine quality. B.

Incomparabilis Varieties—continued.

- QUEEN BESS (*albus magnificus*), large white perianth, with large light yellow much expanded cup, very distinct. L.
 ROLAND (*expansus*), perianth white, with large yellow expanded cup. B.
 ROSA BONHEUR, large white perianth, large yellow cup. B.
 STELLA, large white perianth, with fine yellow cup. B.
 SURPRISE, perianth creamy white, cup yellow. L.
 WILLIAM BULL, perianth white tinted sulphur, yellow cup, distinct. L.

- I. GIGANTEUS, Sir Watkin (James Dickson), perianth rich sulphur, cup yellow, tinged with orange; the largest in the *Queltia* section. P.



N. BARRII.

Very much reduced from natural size.

Barrii (*Poeticus* × *Pseudo-Narcissus*, or perhaps *Incomparabilis* × *Poeticus*), usually, but not always, dwarf and slender in habit; flowers horizontal, with long slender neck or tube, and spreading segments twice or more the length of the short expanded cup. (See *Burbidge's Narcissi*, t. 22, as illustrating the main features of the group. *Barrii* conspicuous is an exception.) The group *Vincentii* has been partly included in *Barrii*.

- BARRII, perianth and cup yellow, changing to primrose. B.
 CONSPICUUS, large broad spreading perianth changing from yellow to sulphur, broad short cup, conspicuously stained orange-scarlet, a very remarkable flower of great beauty. B.
 CONSPICUUS MINOR, perianth primrose changing to sulphur, cup yellow edged orange. B.
 DISTINCTION, perianth primrose, fine form, cup yellow. B.
 DWARF GOLDEN MARY (*Incomparabilis nanus*), perianth yellow changing to primrose, cup yellow. L.
 GOLDEN GEM, perianth rich full yellow changing to primrose, cup yellow edged orange. B.
 LASS O' GOWRIE (*stellatus*), perianth sulphury, and starry, cup yellow. B.
 MAJOR, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. L.
 TALL GOLDEN MARY (*Incomparabilis nanus*), perianth yellow changing to primrose, cup yellow. L.
 B. SULPHUREUS, perianth primrose, cup yellow. B.
 AMY (*sulphureus stellatus*), perianth whitish, cup yellow. B.
 HERBERT VON BISMARCK, perianth sulphury white, cup yellow; very neat and distinct. Leich.
 IMOGEN, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. B.
 MILTON, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. B.
 PRINCE BISMARCK, perianth sulphur white, distinct, cup yellow, spreading. Leich.

Barrii Varieties—continued.

- B. ALBIDUS, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow. L.
 ADA, perianth sulphury white, cup yellow. B.
 BEATRICE MURRAY, perianth creamy white, cup canary elegantly edged with orange; very distinct. B.
 CINDERELLA (*albidus aurantius*), perianth white, cup sulphur tinged with orange; very neat. B.
 ECCLES, perianth sulphur-white, cup tinged orange. B.
 GAZELLE, perianth creamy white, cup canary tinged with orange. B.
 GENERAL MURRAY, perianth broad, creamy white, cup canary elegantly edged with orange; very distinct. B.
 HOTSPUR, perianth primrose, and small, cup yellow, tinged with orange. L.
 JEWEL, perianth sulphury, cup small, yellow. B.
 JOHN STEVENSON, perianth sulphury white, cup large, spreading, yellow. L.
 LIZ, perianth sulphur, cup yellow stained with orange. B.
 LUCY, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow, expanded, stained orange. B.
 MRS. HORACE DARWIN, perianth creamy white, cup canary edged with orange. B.
 MRS. MURRAY, perianth creamy white, cup canary, elegantly edged with orange-scarlet; foliage recumbent. B.
 MAURICE VILMORIN, perianth broad, creamy white, cup lemon, conspicuously stained with orange-scarlet; very distinct. B.
 MIRIAM BARTON, perianth primrose, large canary cup. L.
 MODEL, perianth sulphury white, neat canary cup, stained with orange. B.
 PICCIO, perianth creamy white and starry, cup yellow, stained with orange. B.
 ROMEO (*primulinus*), perianth creamy white, dog-eared, cup canary; very distinct. B.
 SYLVIA, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow. B.
 VIVIAN (*albidus expansus*), perianth twisted, sulphur, cup yellow. B.

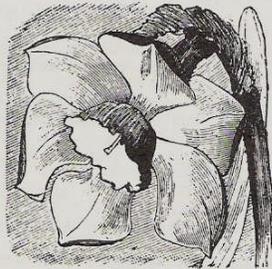
- B. ALBUS, perianth pure white, cup yellow. L. B.
 AMORE, perianth white, cup lemon tinged with orange; very distinct. B.
 DESDEMONA, perianth white, expanded cup yellow. B.
 DOROTHY E. WEMYSS, perianth large pure white, the expanded cup canary conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet. B.
 FLORA WILSON, perianth large pure white, cup canary strongly edged with scarlet. B.
 GOLDEN STAR, perianth white, cup stained with orange. B.
 GRACE DARLING, perianth white, of good form, cup canary edged with orange. B.
 LILLIPUT, perianth creamy white, cup yellow tinged with orange. B.
 LADY GRAY, perianth pure white, neat yellow cup. B.
 S. A. DE GRAAF, fine formed white perianth, cup spreading and stained with orange-scarlet. B.
 SENSATION (*albus Beauty*), perianth pure white, large, cup canary conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet; very striking flower. B.
 SILVER STAR (*albus stellatus*), perianth white, cup yellow. B.
 WILLIAM INGRAM (*Milneri*), perianth white, graceful, elegant primrose cup distinctly and conspicuously stained with orange-scarlet; very distinct. B.

Leedsii (*Montanus* × *Pseudo-Narcissus*, or perhaps *Albicans* × *Poeticus*), flowers horizontal or drooping with a long slender tube, spreading and sometimes dog-eared, pallid perianth, and pale cup, varying from canary yellow to whitish, generally dying off white; and it is in the paler hue of its cup the varieties of *Leedsii* differ from the white varieties of *Incomparabilis*. The group *Vincentii* has been partly included under *Leedsii*.



Leedsii Varieties—continued.

- AMABILIS, perianth large, white, and spreading, cup long and conspicuous, changing from primrose to white. L.
 ACIS, perianth white, elegant cup stained with orange, changing to white. B.
 AGLAIA, perianth white, cup changing from stained orange to white. L.
 ALEXIS, perianth white, elegant cup, changing from stained orange to white. B.
 ALBION (delicata), perianth white, large and starry, cup canary. L.
 ALADDIN, perianth white, cup lemon. L.
 ATOMY, perianth white, cup lemon. L.
 ARIADNE, perianth white, cup changing from stained orange to white. L.
 ARSINOË (gloriosus minor), perianth white, cup canary, medium-sized flower. L.
 BEATRICE, perianth white, fine form, cup remarkably elegant, changing from lemon to white. Of the white hybrids this is the purest, and possesses the highest type of beauty. B.



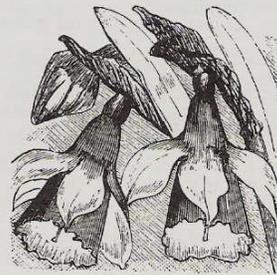
N. LEEDSII.

Very much reduced from natural size.

- CERES, perianth white, neat and small, cup edged with orange. B.
 CIRCE (gloriosus), perianth white, cup changing from canary to white. L.
 CYBELE, perianth white and drooping, cup changing from orange to primrose. L.
 DUCHESS OF BRABANT (Vincenti), perianth white, cup canary. B.
 DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER, perianth white and large, cup canary and long, tinged orange when first expanding; very distinct. B.
 ELEGANS, perianth white, large and drooping, somewhat shouldered, cup long, primrose sometimes stained with apricot. L. (Figured in *Gardeners' Magazine of Botany*, iii. 169.)
 FANNY MASON (Vincenti gloriosus), perianth white, cup canary; medium-sized flower. L.
 FAVOURITE, perianth white, cup canary; very distinct flower. L.
 FIDES, perianth white and of fine form, cup spreading, primrose changing to white. B.
 FLORA MACDONALD, perianth large, white, cup long, canary; very distinct. B.
 FLORA (galanthiflorus), perianth white, cup stained orange; the flowers on opening are drooping. L.
 GEM, perianth white, of model form, cup lemon passing to white; very distinct. B.
 GENII, very symmetrical, perianth white, cup silvery white; very distinct. B.
 GRAND DUKE, perianth white, cup fawn colour. B.
 GRAND DUCHESS, perianth white and starry, cup spreading, changing from stained orange to white. B.
 HON. MRS. BARTON, perianth white, large and broad, cup changing from primrose to white; a remarkable variety. B.
 HOMER, perianth white and stellated, cup primrose, changing to white. B.
 IANTHE (Vincenti delicatus), perianth white, cup canary; medium-sized flower. L.

Leedsii Varieties—continued.

- IO (stellatus), perianth white and starry, cup changing from primrose to white. L.
 JUNO (galanthiflorus major), perianth white and slightly drooping, cup changing from primrose to white. L.
 KATHERINE SPURRELL, perianth white, broad, and overlapping, cup canary; large flower very distinct. L.
 LEDA (galanthiflorus stellatus), perianth white, starry, cup canary changing to white. L.
 LEEDSII, perianth white and somewhat starry, cup lemon changing to white. L.
 MADGE MATTHEW, perianth large, white, cup elegant, changing from canary to primrose. B.
 MRS. LANGTRY, perianth white and broad, cup large, white; very distinct. B.
 MIGNONNE, perianth pure white, stellated, cup canary. B.
 MAUDE, perianth white, small, and neat, cup tinged with orange; foliage drooping. B.
 MINNIE HUME, perianth white and large, cup large and spreading, changing from canary to white; a remarkable variety. B.
 MARIA MAGDALINE DE GRAAFF, perianth white, cup suffused orange; usually 2-flowered; remarkably distinct both in flower and foliage, the latter being broad and drooping. B.
 MODESTY, perianth white, drooping, and well formed, cup lemon; a very distinct variety. B.
 MRS. BARCLAY, perianth white, small, and neat, cup large, canary changing to white. B.
 MADAME PATTI, perianth white, cup canary, neat. B.
 ODDITY, perianth and cup silvery white. B.
 PURITY, perianth and cup silver and white. B.
 PRINCESS OF WALES, perianth white, small, and neat, cup large and spreading, opening canary and changing to white; a gem. B.
 PALMERSTON, perianth white, cup canary. B.
 QUEEN OF ENGLAND, perianth large, white with large expanded canary cup, after the style of Minnie Hume. B.
 SUPERBUS, perianth white, large, and dog-eared, cup changing from primrose to white. L.
 SILVER KING, perianth white, cup canary, neat flower. L.
 VENUS (galanthiflorus minor), perianth white, cup changing from tinged orange to white. L.

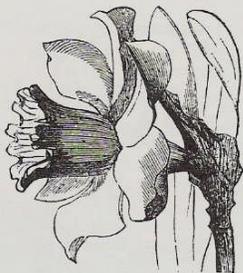


N. HUMEI.

Very much reduced from natural size.

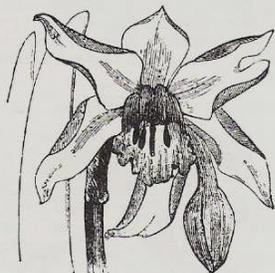
- Humei** (Incomparabilis × Pseudo-Narcissus), nodding flowers with straight cup, nearly as long as the dog-eared floppy perianth; tube variable in length.
 HUME'S WHITE, perianth and trumpet silvery white; a very graceful plant. L.
 HUME'S SULPHUR (albidus), perianth sulphury white, trumpet yellow, a very distinct plant. L.
 HUME'S CONCOLOR, perianth and trumpet uniform yellow, a very remarkable hybrid. L.
 HUME'S GIANT (monstrosus), perianth yellow changing to sulphur, trumpet yellow; flower very large and of extraordinary character.

Backhousei, bold habit; flowers horizontal with distinct basal tube, and long cup nearly equalling the spreading perianth.



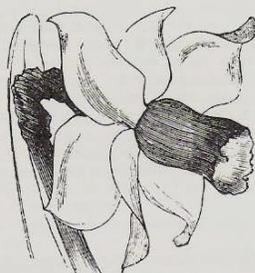
N. BACKHOUSEI.
Very much reduced from natural size.

BACKHOUSEI, perianth sulphury white, spreading, trumpet yellow; a remarkably fine hybrid. B.
CUPID, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, medium sized flower. Leich.
DAISY, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, medium sized flower. Leich.
H. J. ELWES, perianth yellow and large, with large deep yellow trumpet; a wonderful hybrid. B.



N. MONTANUS.
Reduced a little from natural size.

Poculiformis (Papyraceous × Moschatus), 1—2-flowered; flowers nodding, white, with a long slender cylindrical tube, and a straight-sided



N. MACLEAI.
Natural size.

cup, about half as long as the spreading, twisted, somewhat floppy perianth.
GALANTHIFLORUS, perianth and cup pure white.
DR. MASTERS, perianth and cup silver-white, 2 to 3-flowered. N.
MONTANUS (poculiformis), perianth and cup pure white.

Macleai (Pseudo-Narcissus × Tazetta), sturdy habit, 1—2-flowered; flowers small, horizontal, with short tube, spreading perianth, and cylindrical cup.

Macleai Varieties—continued.

MACLEAI, perianth white, yellow cup, small neat flower.

MAJOR (Sabini), perianth white and large, cup yellow.

*PARKINSONI, perianth white, cup yellow. No. 1 of the three natural hybrids found on the Pyrenees by Mr. H. E. Buxton in 1881 may prove to be this plant.

Nelsoni, 1-flowered; flowers horizontal, with short tube below the broad spreading perianth, the cup cylindrical, rarely expanded at the mouth.

NELSONI, perianth white and large, cup yellow, straight, and usually suffused with orange on first expanding. L.

AURANTIUS, perianth broad, white, flat, and spreading, cup suffused with orange-scarlet, ribbed and expanding at the mouth. L.

EXPANSUS, perianth broad, white, flat, and spreading, cup yellow and expanded. L.

MARGARET JONES, a hybrid of Mr. Leichtlin's, (Empress × Poeticus grandiflorus), perianth sulphur-white, somewhat wavy, cup yellow.

MAJOR, perianth white and large, cup yellow and straight, usually suffused with orange on first opening. L.

MINOR, perianth white, cup yellow, small flower and comparatively dwarf; it may be distinguished by the pistil projecting a trifle beyond the mouth of the cup. L.



N. NELSONI.
Very much reduced from natural size.

PULCHELLUS, perianth white, cup yellow; it can be easily distinguished by the perfect campanulate shape of the well-imbriated flowers, and their somewhat drooping character on first opening. L.

WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, perianth white, cup yellow; this is evidently the same cross as the foregoing, but without the colouring matter; the cup is pure yellow, thus showing that Mr. Leeds and Mr. Backhouse used similar flowers in crossing. B.

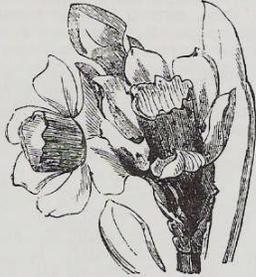
Bernardi, perianth white, cup yellow, sturdy foliage. The Hon. Mrs. Barton, Straffan House, County Kildare, collected this handsome hybrid a few miles from Luchon, on the Pyrenees, 1878, and it has been verified by Mr. Burbidge as the type Bernardi.

No. 1: this on further investigation may prove to be Macleai Parkinsoni, re-introduced by Mr. H. E. Buxton, 1881, and found on Piz Entecade, near Luchon. Mr. Buxton brought home at least three varieties, that is No. 1, and the two following, and although they have all the appearance of being produced by the same cross as Mrs. Barton's plant, they are very different in habit, the leaves being more numerous, and the flowers smaller and more abundant. The members of the Daffodil Conference may be assured there is some interesting work in store for them in 1885.

FRITTON DECOY, perianth white, cup yellow edged with orange.

H. E. BUXTON, perianth white, cup suffused with orange-scarlet.

Tridymus, near *Nelsoni*, but with a somewhat more obconical tube, 1 to 3 usually 2-flowered; flowers varying much in size.



N. TRIDYMUS.
Very much reduced from natural size.

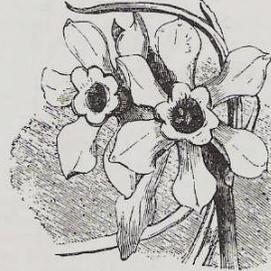
- A. RAWSON, large bold yellow well-imbricated flowers, of which there were two on the specimen, but Mr. Rawson expects three or four flowers on his plant in 1885. R.
DUKE OF ALBANY, perianth sulphur, cup orange. B.
DUCHESS OF ALBANY, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. B.
GRAND DUKE OF HESSE, perianth creamy white, cup yellow. B.
INNOCENCE, perianth small, sulphur white, cup yellow. B.
PRINCESS ALICE, perianth creamy white, cup orange. B.
S. A. DE GRAEFF, large bold yellow well-imbricated flowers changing to primrose, cup yellow. de G.
TRIDYMUS, perianth and cup yellow; plant somewhat recumbent. B.

Odorus = *calathinus* of *Bot. Mag.* (the great 6-lobed), perianth and cup full yellow. The group *Odorus* is represented in Haworth's Monograph by nine names. At present only three can satisfactorily be made out, and one is considered a synonym, so that in 1885, when the Conference meets to receive the report of its Committee, it is hoped that not only the missing five of this group will be represented, but that the missing ancient daffodils generally will appear in the collections staged. While, therefore, Mr. Burbidge is getting his next paper ready, cultivators and amateurs at home and abroad should be diligent in collecting together, if possible, the Daffodils known to Parkinson, Linnæus, Clusius, Rudbeck, Decandolle, Redouté, Haworth, Salisbury, and Herbert.

- * CAMPERNELLI (the great 6-lobed), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 8.

Odorus Varieties—continued.

RUGULOSUS (the great wrinkled cup), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 11.



N. ODORUS.
Very much reduced from natural size.

- * INTERJECTUS (the great curled cup), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 10.
* LÆTUS (*Curtisii*), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 14.
* TRILOBUS (the lesser 3-lobed), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 13.
MINOR (*pseudo-juncifolius*), perianth and cup full yellow, flowers small, plant of dwarf growth.
* HEMINALIS (the narrow cupped), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 12.



N. JUNCIFOLIUS.
Not much reduced from natural size.

JUNCIFOLIUS, flowers variable in their size and shape of cup, a slender growing dwarf species, with small neat yellow flowers. See *Burbidge's Narcissus, its History and Culture*, t. 27.

- * APODANTHUS, small yellow flower.
RUPICOLUS, small yellow flower, cup more spreading than in the type.



DIVISION III.—PARVICORONATI OF BAKER.

Hermione and Helena of Haworth; the Primrose-Peerless and Purple-ringed Daffodils of Parkinson.

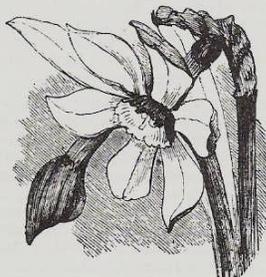
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER—*Crown less than half as long as the divisions of the perianth.*

In this series Poeticus is considered the true Narcissus; Biflorus is Parkinson's Primrose-Peerless, a supposed hybrid; Burbidgei is a hybrid belonging to the new Narcissi, and is the connecting link between Groups 2 and 3. We assume that Poeticus and Barrii, or perhaps Leedsii, gave Burbidgei. (See *Coloured Plate in "The Garden,"* 1880.)

The early Poeticus commence flowering in March, and the late-flowering close the Daffodil season towards the end of May. Gracilis, Schizanthus Orientalis, and the Double White Gardenia-flowered Daffodil, are the latest to bloom.

VI. EUNARCISSUS.

Burbidgei (Poeticus × Pseudo-Narcissus, or perhaps Barrii or Leedsii × Poeticus), habit of Poeticus; flowers horizontal, mostly white, with long slender tube, and usually with a shallow spreading cup, which is frequently stained on the rim



N. BURBIDGEI.

Very much reduced from natural size.

more or less distinctly with orange-red; they commence flowering before the earliest Poeticus, and the different varieties continue the succession to the latest Poeticus.

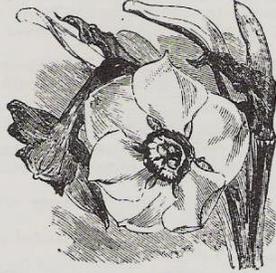
- BURBIDGEI**, perianth clear white, cup margined with cinnabar-red, very early, and useful for cutting. L.
- ARABELLA**, perianth small, yellow passing to primrose, cup yellow edged with orange. B.
- ALICE BARR**, perianth delicate primrose, cup yellow, stained with orange, elegantly frilled and spreading. B.
- AGNES BARR** (delicatus), perianth creamy white, cup yellow. B.
- AMORET**, perianth large pure white, cup citron. B.
- ARIEL** (abidus), perianth sulphur-white, cup canary tinged with orange. L.
- AUNT JANE**, perianth white, cup large spreading and tinged with orange. B.
- BARONESS HEATH**, perianth primrose changing to white, cup suffused with orange, drooping, strong foliage, very distinct. B.
- BEATRICE HESELTINE**, perianth creamy white passing to pure white, cup conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet as in conspicuus. B.
- BEAUTY**, perianth clear yellow, fine form, cup tinged with orange. B.
- BOZ** (luteus), perianth yellow, cup citron, and plaited. B.
- BLANCHE**, perianth white, broad and dog-eared, cup primrose, foliage flaccid. B.
- CONSPICUUS**, perianth sulphur white changing to white, cup expanded and conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet. B.
- COWSLIP** (primulinus), perianth primrose, cup cinnabar-red. B.
- CROWN PRINCE**, perianth broad creamy white, cup canary margined with orange, strong erect foliage. B.
- CROWN PRINCESS**, perianth white, cup canary margined with orange, strong drooping foliage, very distinct. B.
- DANDY** (stellatus), perianth white, cup yellow, plaited. L.
- ELLEN BARR**, perianth white, cup primrose edged with scarlet. B.

Burbidgei Varieties—continued.

- EDITH BELL**, perianth alabaster white changing to pure white, cup canary margined with orange, very distinct. B.
- EMPRESS EUGENIE**, perianth creamy white, cup yellow, very neat. B.
- ELEGANS**, perianth white, cup expanded and margined with saffron, very distinct. B.
- ETHEL** (albidus aurantius), perianth primrose, cup yellow. B.
- GRACILIS**, perianth sulphur-white, cup spreading, plaited and tinted with orange. B.
- GUINEVER**, perianth white and compact, cup canary frilled. B.
- JOHANNA**, perianth white, cup spreading and stained with orange. B.
- JOHN BAIN** (grandiflorus), perianth large white, cup citron. B.
- JENNY DEANS**, perianth sulphur-white changing to white, cup yellow edged with orange. B.
- JOE**, perianth creamy white, cup edged orange. B.
- LITTLE DIRK**, perianth, short, compact, neat, passing from yellow to a creamy white, cup conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet; the smallest of the Burbidgei group. B.
- LOTTIE SIMMONS**, perianth sulphur-white, cup canary edged with orange. B.
- LITTLE JOHN** (minor), perianth compact, creamy white passing to white, cup small yellow, plaited. B.
- LOVELY**, perianth white, cup lemon, elegantly frilled. B.
- MARVEL**, perianth white, broad, cup stained with orange and somewhat jagged. B.
- MARY** (expansus), perianth white, cup expanded and suffused with orange. B.
- MAY** (conspicuus minor), perianth white, cup edged with orange. L.
- MERCY FOSTER**, perianth alabaster-white, cup canary, very gracefully frilled. B.
- MODEL**, perianth clear white and compact, cup frilled and stained with orange. B.
- MRS. KRELAGE**, perianth primrose, cup yellow tinged with orange, very graceful. B.
- OSSIAN**, perianth white, large and broad expanding yellow cup. L.
- PEARL**, perianth white, cup spreading and suffused with orange. B.
- PRIMROSE STAR**, perianth primrose and neat, cup yellow. B.
- PRINCESS LOUISE**, perianth white, sharply pointed, cup expanded and tinged orange. B.
- ROBIN HOOD** (marginatus), perianth white, cup lemon stained with orange. B.
- ST. JOHN'S BEAUTY**, perianth large white, cup lemon tinged with orange. B.
- SULPHUR STAR** (sulphureus stellatus), perianth sulphur white, cup canary edged with orange. B.
- THOMAS MOORE ABSOLON** (grandiflorus expansus), perianth white, cup citron, elegantly expanded. B.
- THE PET**, neat, small, clear white perianth, cup yellow, distinct. B.
- TOPSY**, perianth white, broad and compact, cup margined with orange. B.
- VANESSA** (perfectus), neat compact yellow perianth passing to primrose, cup yellow and expanded, a perfect flower. B.
- WALLACE**, perianth white, cup primrose, very distinct. L.



POETICUS divides naturally into early and late flowering varieties, a circumstance which is not generally known. (In our arrangement we have followed Haworth.) It is from the early section, especially Poeticus ornatus, that Covent Garden is supplied with cut flowers of Poeticus from January to



N. POETICUS ORNATUS.
Very much reduced from natural size.

April. The growth of two flowers on a stem is common to all the Poeticus, early and late, but it is not constant; sometimes three flowers are met with, but this is very exceptional. We trust the Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society have withdrawn the certificate they gave in the spring of 1884 to a group of two-flowered Poeticus ornatus.

March and April-flowering Poeticus.

- ANGUSTIFOLIUS (radiiflorus), perianth pure white, cup narrowly margined orange-red.
ORNATUS (the flat-crowned saffron rim), perianth pure white, broad and well formed, cup margined with scarlet.
GRANDIFLORUS, perianth pure white, very large, cup more or less suffused with crimson.
POETARUM (saffron cupped), perianth pure white, broad, cup suffused with bright orange-scarlet.
*SPATHULATUS (the lesser saffron rim), perianth white, cup small, edged with saffron.
TRIPODALIS, perianth pure white, cup full size, and margined with saffron.

May-flowering Poeticus.

- POETICUS of *Linnaeus* (middle size), the flowers of this are about an inch in diameter, very sturdy and finely formed, perianth pure white, cup edged with saffron; the single of the small double white Gardenia-flowered Poeticus.
RECURVUS (the drooping leaved); this is common in English gardens; perianth pure white, reflexed somewhat, with a slight doubling inwards longitudinally. The leaves droop so much that the plant looks untidy. Are there varieties of this with less drooping foliage?
MAJALIS, this is figured in Herbert's *Amaryllidaceae*, pl. 40, fig. 2; divisions of the perianth pure white, well formed, and generally flat, cup edged with saffron, leaves erect.
STELLARIS, for some weeks before the flower expands may be noticed a little bladder-like distended spathe about an inch long, from which in due course emerges the flower; perianth pure white, cup margined with saffron.
PATELLARIS (the large broad petalled), the *Narcissus purpureus maximus* of Parkinson, tab. 75, fig. 2, and the single of the large double white Gardenia-flowered Poeticus so abundant everywhere; perianth pure white, flat, finely formed, with the large cup edged with saffron, leaves erect.
VERBANUS (*verbanensis*); in gardens this graceful little species is taller and larger flowered than figured by Herbert, tab. 37, fig. 2; perianth white slightly tinged with cream, cup edged with saffron. *Verbanus* is a corrected name of Herbert's, and which seems to have been generally overlooked.

May-flowering Poeticus—continued.

*PURPUREO-CINCTUS (the dwarf purple rimmed); this, Parkinson calls *Narcissus minimus medio-purpureus*, and says it was sent to him by Mr. John de Franqueville, adding, "but his natural place we know not."

*CROCEO-CINCTUS (the dwarf saffron rimmed); this Parkinson calls *Narcissus medio-croceus tenuifolius*, and in his quaint fashion informs us "these Daffodils have been brought us from the Pyrenæan mountains, amongst a number of other rare plants."

Herbert is of opinion that the above two *Narcissi* must be nearly allied to Poeticus verbanus, and as amateurs are now interesting themselves in collecting Daffodils, the loveliest and hardiest of all spring flowers, these two may be rediscovered. Herbert states that Poeticus verbanus was "brought to Bolton Percy in Yorkshire a few years ago, by Mrs. Robert Markham, who found it growing in a pasture about a mile from Baveno, near Lago Maggiore, on the side of the road to Milan, the bulbs being found single and scattered about the pasture, not growing in tufts."

Biflorus (? Poeticus × Tazetta).—Many amateurs are interested in the beautiful seedling hybrid Daffodils which have been raised during the last half century, and as no positive knowledge exists as to the crosses, some cultivators are endeavouring to find this out by hybridising. Therefore any quotations made in connection with the present list are intended to elicit inquiry. The notes following *Biflorus sterilis*, etc., are from Herbert's *Amaryllidaceae* (p. 317), and is here reproduced to test whether, after the lapse of half a century, the conditions are the same.

"**BIFLORUS STERILIS**, *Bot. Mag.*, t. 197; two-flowered, without pollen or ovules in our gardens, perhaps from having been raised by offsets three centuries or more, without renovation by seed. I see no reason to think it a hybrid production, for it does not exhibit appearances intermediate between those of any two narcissian genera or even species."

"**TRIFLORUS**, 2—4-flowered, from the South of France; ovules perfect; flowers rather smaller, and the white clearer."

"**DIANTHUS**, *Haworth*; unknown to me, but described as two-flowered, with a very plicate and darker yellow or orange cup."

Gracilis (*Juncifolia* × Tazetta), rush-leaved, 1—3 and sometimes even 5-flowered; flowers horizontal, with long slender tubes, spreading perianth, and shallow cup, all the parts being yellow; an elegant plant, and late flowering.

TENUIOR (the slender straw-coloured), perianth sulphury white, cup yellow; a graceful plant.

***PLANICORONA** (the slender flat-crowned); Haworth, Herbert, and Rev. H. Ellacombe were acquainted with this plant, and it may still be in Mr. Ellacombe's collection. Parkinson observes of this, under the name *Narcissus minimus juncifolius flore* (the least Daffodil of all): "This least Daffodil hath two or three whitish green leaves, not above two or three inches long, the stalk likewise is not above three or four inches high, bearing one single flower at the toppe, somewhat bigger than the smallness of the plant should seeme to beare, very like unto the least Rush Daffodil, and of the same bignesse, or rather somewhat bigger, being of a faint yellow colour, both leaves, and cup, or crowne (if you please so to call it); for the middle part is spread very much, even to the middle of the leaves almost, and lyeth flat open upon the flower; the roote is small, even the smallest of any Daffodill, and covered with a blackish skinned or coate." The root, he adds, was brought to him, "by a Frenchman called Francis le Veau, the honestest roote-gatherer that ever came over to us."—*Paradisus*, p. 88.

V. HERMIONE.

Jonquilla, single largest roots.
 MAJOR (the large Jonquil).
 MEDIA (the lesser Jonquil).
 MINOR (the least Jonquil).



No. 1. No. 2.
 No. 1.—N. JONQUILLA DOUBLE, see p. 43.
 No. 2.—N. JONQUILLA SINGLE.
 Half the natural size.

These are the sweet-smelling Jonquills. Since Haworth's time the distinction between the varieties has become confused, we hope the Daffodil gathering of 1885 will supply the materials necessary for clearing up the confusion.

Tazetta, or Bunch-flowered Polyanthus Daffodils.

We have not attempted to enumerate all the species and varieties of this very extensive group of Daffodils, but have limited the list to a few which are either of special interest or decorative value. † indicates the species, the others are Dutch varieties.

Tazetta, or Bunch flowered Polyanthus Daffodils—
continued.

- PRÆCOX (?) † perianth white, cup primrose.
 SIR WALTER SCOTT, perianth white, cup yellow.
 STATEN GENERAL, perianth white, cup yellow.
Yellow with Yellow or Orange Cup.
 APOLLO, perianth primrose, cup deep yellow.
 AUREUS, † perianth and cup full yellow. [yellow.
 * CHRYSANTHUS, † perianth lemon-yellow, cup golden
 * BERTOLONII, † perianth and cup full yellow.
 BATHURST, perianth primrose, cup orange.
 GRAND SOLEIL D'OR, perianth rich yellow, cup orange.
 JAUNE SUPREME, perianth primrose, cup orange.
 ITALICUS, † perianth pale lemon, cup sulphur.
 INTERMEDIUS, † perianth primrose, cup yellow.
 BIFRONS, † perianth full yellow, cup orange.
 * PRIMULINUS (the Cowslip cupped).
 * BICRENATUS † (the large Cowslip cupped).
 * RADIATUS. †
 LATICOLOR, † perianth pale lemon, cup yellow.
 LAURA, perianth primrose, cup orange.
 LORD CANNING, perianth primrose, cup yellow.
 MERCURIUS, perianth primrose, cup orange.
 SCHIZANTHES ORIENTALIS, perianth primrose, cup yellow, elegantly lobed. This forms the genus *Schizanthus* of Haworth, and is figured in *Bot. Mag.*, t. 948, as *N. orientalis* β, but subsequently under t. 1298 referred to *N. incomparabilis*.
 SIR ISAAC NEWTON, perianth yellow, cup orange.
White, with White Cup. [flower.
 CANARIENSIS, † perianth and cup white, small neat
 * DUBIUS, † perianth and cup white. (Burbidge states that it grows about Toulon, Marseilles, Avignon, and Nice; will some one send flowers to one of the Horticultural Society's meetings in 1885?)
 PACHYBULBUS, † perianth and cup white, small neat flower.



N. TAZETTA. N. TAZETTA VAR. DOUBLE ROMAN, see p. 48.
 Half the natural size.

White with Citron, Yellow, or Orange Cup.

- BAZELMAN MAJOR † (Trewianus), broad, large white perianth, cup stained orange.
 GLORIOSUS, perianth white, cup orange.
 GRAND MONARQUE † (floribundus), broad white perianth, cup yellow.
 GRAND PRIMO, perianth white, cup citron.
 GROOTVORST, perianth white, cup citron.
 HER MAJESTY, broad white perianth, cup orange.
 LOUIS LE GRAND, perianth primrose, cup yellow.
 LUNA, † perianth white, cup citron.
 * BARLÉ. † [orange.
 * MEDITERRANEUS, † perianth white, cup tinged
 * GANYMEDIDES, † perianth sulphur-white reflexed, cup orange, very distinct.
 * OCHROLEUCUS, † perianth milk-white, cup citron.
 ORIENTALIS, † perianth white, cup stained orange.

- PAPYRACEUS † (unicolor, niveus), perianth and cup white, full-sized flower; this is the Narcissus known in commerce as Paper White, and much used for early forcing.
 * PANIZZIANUS, † perianth and cup white.
 POLYANTHUS, † perianth and cup white; this plant has been naturalized on the Islands of Scilly for generations, it is supposed.
 AUTUMN-FLOWERING—
 VIRIDIS, † flowers green; reintroduced into cultivation by Mr. George Maw, winter 1883.
 SEROTINUS, † perianth white, cup yellow, small
 ELEGANS, † perianth white, cup yellow. [flower.
 * OBSOLETUS, † perianth white, cup yellow.
 VII. AURELIA.
 BROUSSONETHI, flowers white; figured by Burbidge,
 plate 47.



II. SERIES — MONSTROSITIES.

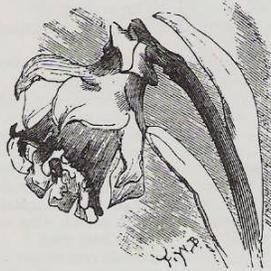
Daffodils with Double Flowers.

In dealing with this part of our list, every available source of information has been taken advantage of in order to afford the fullest possible particulars respecting the several plants, and quotations have been freely made, especially from the faithful Parkinson and in his quaint language.

I. MAGNICORONATI.

The Double Flowered Trumpet Daffodils—

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS PLENUS (the English double Daffodil, or Gerard's double Daffodil). "Is assuredly first naturall of our owne country,



N. PSEUDO-NARCISSUS FL. PL.
Half the natural size.

for Mr. Gerard first discovered it to the world, finding it in a poore woman's garden in the West parts of England, where it grew before the woman came to dwell there, and, as I have heard since, is naturall of the Isle of Wight . . . Sometimes the flower sheweth a close and round yellow trunk in the middle, separate from the pale outer wings, which trunk is very double, showing some pale leaves within it, dispersed among the yellow. And sometimes the trunk is more open, or in part broken, showing forth the same colours intermixed within it; the flower passing away without giving any seed."—*Parkinson*, p. 104.

TELAMONIUS PLENUS (Wilmer's great double Daffodil); "the stalk riseth to bee two foote high, growing (in a fruitfull and fat soyle) strong, and somewhat round, bearing at the toppe, out of a thin skinne, one great and fair double flower . . . diversly intermixed with a rowe of paler, and a rowe of deeper yellow leaves, wholly dispersed throughout the flower, the pale colour as well as the deeper yellow . . . Sometimes the leaves hereof are scattered, and spread wholly, making it shew a faire, broad open flower; and sometimes the outer leaves stand separate from the middle trunk, which is whole and unbroken, and very thicke of leaves; and sometimes the middle trunk will be halfe broken . . . as it is likewise scene in the small English kinde . . . this beareth no seed."—*Parkinson*, p. 102. This Daffodil is common at Florence, from whence it may be supposed it was introduced into this country about the year 1620. The single form is to be found growing with it, but not abundantly. In England the small double native plant is scarce; whereas at Florence the large single native plant is scarce, and variable. Attention is particularly called to this variable character to account for differences in the double forms of this Daffodil; for example, there was this year exhibited at South Kensington, besides the long-trumpet double Telamoni-
us in all its gradations, one with the trumpet shorter, thicker and lighter in colour, while the foliage was of a darker green. (Was it Haworth's *Telamoni-
us pleno pallidus acuminatus*?)

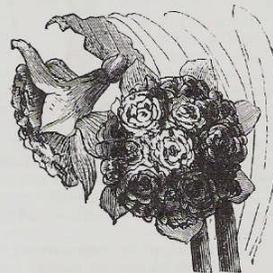
Double Daffodils—continued.

PLENISSIMUS (John Tradescant's great Rose Daffodil). "This Prince of Daffodils belongeth primarily to John Tradescant, as the first founder thereof, that we know, and may well bee entitled the Glory of Daffodils." The stalk, almost as high as Wilmer's great Double Daffodil, "bearing at the toppe one faire large great flower (before it breake open, being shorter and thicker in the middle, and ending in a longer and sharper point than any of the other Daffodils) very much spread open . . . and double as any Provence Rose."—*Parkinson*, p. 102. This Daffodil is not much known, the one usually sold for it, viz., *lobularis grandiplenus*, is dwarfer.

*PLENUS LACINIIS PALLIDIS (the great Double Yellow Spanish Daffodil), the stalk almost as high as Wilmer's great double Daffodil, "bearing one double flower at the toppe, always spread open . . . the outermost leaves whereof being of a greenish colour at first, and afterwards more yellow, doe a little turn themselves back to the stalk. . . . Those leaves that stand in the middle are smaller, and some of them show as if they were hollow trunked. . . . I thinke none ever had this kind before my selfe, nor did I myself ever see it before the year 1618, for it is of mine own raising, and flowering first in my own garden."—*Parkinson*, p. 103.

*GALLICUS MAJOR FLORE-PLENO (the great double French Daffodil). "The stalk riseth up not much higher than the smaller French kinde, but a little bigger, bearing at the top one great double flower, which, when it is fully and perfectly blowne open (which is but seldome; for that it is very tender, the leaves being much thinner, and thereby continually subject, upon any little distemperature of the time, to cleave so fast one unto another that the flower cannot blow open faire) is a faire and a goodly flower larger by halfe than the smaller kinde, and fuller of leaves, of the same pale whitish yellow or lemon colour . . . not set in the same order of rows . . . but more confusedly together."—*Parkinson*, p. 103.

*LOBULARIS PLENUS (the common deep yellow double Daffodil) of Haworth. Can any one settle what this is? (Haworth confuses *Lobularis* and *Obvallaris*, he calls *Lobularis* the Tenby



N. LOBULARIS GRANDIPLENUS.
Very much reduced from natural size.

Daffodil, and *Obvallaris* the short tube-spread-
ing crown, referring the last to the figure in the
Bot. Mag., t. 1381, and as this is the plant which
grows wild at Tenby, the name *Obvallaris* must
therefore be associated with the "Tenby Daffo-"

Double Daffodils—continued.

dil," and *Lobularis* stand to the fine form of typical Pseudo-Narcissus, and its two double varieties, as determined by the Daffodil Conference Committee.

The two following are comparatively dwarf growing, and are supposed to be the double of the plant called *Lobularis*, ranged under *Pseudo-Narcissus* :—

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS LOBULARIS PLENUS (the dwarf double light yellow). Per doz., 3s. 6d.; each, 4d.

GRANDIPLENUS (the dwarf double light yellow).

This flower spreads to a large size when fully open, and a fine specimen will show as many as 10 or 12 centres from which petals or organs radiate, thus having the appearance of 10 or 12 small Narcissi bound together.

NANUS PLENUS, stated by Dr. Brown, of Hull, to have been raised by him from seed; he has one bulb only, the flower of which was sent by him to the Conference. One bulb was also found amongst bulbs of Nanus from Lincolnshire by Mr. T. S. Ware. So far, therefore, as is known at present, these are the only two bulbs of this Narcissus.

CAPAX PLENUS (Queen Ann's double Daffodil), also called *eystettensis*. Haworth supposed it was the double of *Calathinus*. Herbert, that it was the double of *Minor*. Parkinson places it with the trumpet section under the name *Pseudo-Narcissus gallicus minor flore-pleno*, but it is doubtful, and remarks on it as follows:—"The root of this lesser French kinde (if I may lawfully call it) . . . a bastard Daffodil. I somewhat doubt thereof, in that the flower . . . is not made after the fashion . . . of the other bastard Daffodils, but . . . resembles the form of the double white Daffodil . . . bearing one faire double flower . . . of a pale lemon colour, consisting of 6 rows of leaves, every row growing smaller than the other unto the middle, and so set and placed, that every leafe of the flower doth stand directly almost in all, one



N. CAPAX FL. PL.
Very much reduced from natural size.

upon or before another into the middle, where the leaves are smallest, the outermost being the greatest."—*Parkinson*, p. 105.

CERNUS FLORE ELEGANTISSIME PLENO (the double white trumpet Daffodil).

CERNUS FLORE ELEGANTISSIME PLENO BICINCTUS (the double white trumpet Daffodil with the divisions of the perianth in duplicate).

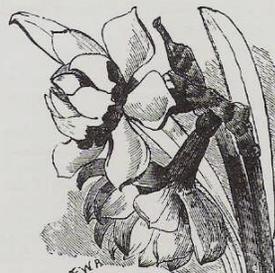
II. MEDIICORONATI.

The Double-flowered Nonsuch or Peerless Daffodils, etc.

INCOMPARABILIS AURANTIUS PLENUS (Butter and Eggs). Of this there are at least two varieties differing in the colour of the flower, and the shade of green in the foliage. One appears to have come from a pure full yellow, the other from a sulphur yellow, and for observation it is suggested that the yellow more generally gives the full rose-like flower, and the sulphur the full

Double Daffodils—continued.

cup of florets with the divisions of the perianth free as in the single. It is moreover suggested that from this latter the occasional single flowers come.



N. INCOMPARABILIS FL. PL.
Very much reduced from natural size.

ALBUS PLENUS AURANTIUS (Eggs and Bacon, Orange Phoenix). Of this it has been said there are two varieties, to be distinguished by the greater or lesser brightness of the orange cup.

ALBUS PLENUS SULPHUREUS (Codlings and Cream, Sulphur Phoenix). The supposed single form of this is *Incomparabilis semipartitus*.

Under certain conditions of culture the three foregoing plants exhibit gradations of doubleness from the most perfect rose-like flower to a cup with a few florets. In this latter degenerate state many persons suppose the flower is making efforts to become double, whereas it is attempting to go single.

It is not uncommon for Butter and Eggs to become single, but it is a rare occurrence for either Eggs and Bacon or Codlings and Cream to do so.

ODORUS MINOR PLENUS (Queen Ann's Double Jonquil, flowers of a rich full yellow, not unlike a small yellow rose.

III. PARVICORONATI.

POETICUS PATELLARIS PLENO ALBO CUM CROCEO.

This is the double Poeticus, or large Gardenia-flowered double white Daffodil, to be found in most gardens; and as the doubling and singling of this flower is at present being discussed, extracts have been freely made from Parkinson, as without doubt there are varieties of double Poeticus. The small Gardenia-flowered double white Daffodil comes from the small-flowered Poeticus of Linnæus. Now, as Parkinson made a very careful study of the individual characteristics of all his Daffodils, something may be learned from his observations; at least attention is drawn to the subject, and as many minds are being directed to the question, good results may be brought out.

Double White Gardenia flowered Dutch roots, **NARCISSUS MEDIO-PURPUREUS MULTIPLEX** (the double Purple Ring Daffodil). "There is little difference in the leaves of this kind from the leaves of the single purple-ringed Daffodil; for it is probable it is of the same kinde, but by nature's gift (and not by any human art), made more plentiful, which abideth constant. . . . The chiefest difference is that the flower (being but sometimes one on a stalk, and sometimes two) consisteth of six white outer leaves, as large as the leaves of the single kinde, having many small yellow pieces, edged with purple circles round about them, instead of a cup, and in the middle of these pieces stand other six white leaves, lesser than the former, and a yellow cup edged with a purple circle likewise, parted into



Double Daffodils—continued.

pieces, and they comprehend a few other white leaves, smaller than any of the others, having among them some broken pieces of the cup. The flower is very sweet. . . . There is of this kind another, whose flower hath not so plain a distinction, of a triple rowe of leaves in it; but the whole flower is confusedly set together, the outer leaves being not so large, and the inner leaves larger than the former; the broken yellow cuppe, which is tipt with purple, running diversly amongst the leaves, so that it showeth a fairer and more double flower than the former, as it is indeed."

NARCISSUS ALBUS MULTIPLEX (the double White Daffodil). "The leaves of this Daffodil are not very broad, but rather of a meane size, being of the same largeness with the leaves of the purple-ringed Daffodil. The stalke riseth up to be a foote and a halfe high, bearing out of a thinne white skinne or hose, one flower and no more, consisting of many leaves, of a faire white colour. The flower is larger than any other double White Daffodil; having every leafe, especially the outermost, as large almost as any leaf of the single Daffodil with the yellow cup (Incomparabilis) or purple ring. Sometimes it happeneth that the flower is very little double, and almost single, but that is either in bad ground, or for that it hath stood long in a place without removing; for then it hath such a great increase of roots (bulbs) about it that it draweth away into many parts the nourishment that should be for a few; but if you doe transplant it, taking away the of-sets, and set his roots single, it will then thrive, and beare his flowers as goodly and double, as I have before described it, and is very sweet."—*Parkinson*, p. 83. Does Parkinson mean this for Codlings and Cream?

JONQUILLA PLENUS (Double Yellow Jonquil), flowers of a rich full yellow; small, elegant, richly-scented flower. See *Illustration*, p. 45.

TAZETTA ROMANUS (the Double Roman Narcissus), double white with orange cup. This is much grown for early forcing. The individual pips are mounted by the bouquetists, and used in buttonhole bouques, etc. See *Illustration*, p. 45.

Double Daffodils—continued.

TAZETTA NOBILISSIMUS, double white with yellow cup. This variety is cultivated by the Dutch.

In addition to the foregoing double Tazettas, Parkinson describes the four following, and it is quite possible the two above-named may be included among them. As Parkinson's book is not easily accessible, we have recorded in this list, as much of his descriptions as appear to us necessary to assist in their identification.

* **NARCISSUS MEDIO-LUTEUS CORONA DUPLICI** . . . the stalk "bearing at the toppe foure or five flowers, . . . but not altogether a pure white colour. . . . The yellow cup in the middle of this is thicke and double, or as it were crumpled together, not standing very high to be conspicuous, . . . so that it is not presently marked, unless one looke upon it precisely."—*Parkinson*, p. 84. Haworth's *Tazetta Cypri semiplena*.

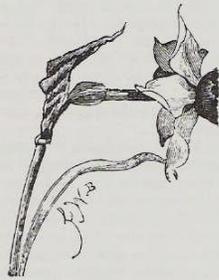
* **NARCISSUS CHALCEDONICUS FLORE-PLENO ALBO POLYANTHOS**, the stalk "bearing foure or five or more white flowers at the toppe . . . large and double, the leaves being confusedly set together, having little pieces of a yellow cup running among them."—*Parkinson*, p. 84. Haworth's *Tazetta Cypri plena*.

* **NARCISSUS CHALCEDONICUS FIMBRIATUS MULTIPLEX POLYANTHOS**. "This Daffodil differeth very little . . . from the former . . . and bear many upon a stalke, like unto them, yet this hath the pieces of the yellow cuppes tipt with purple, as if they were shred or scattered among the white leaves."—*Parkinson*, p. 84.

* **NARCISSUS CYPRIUS FLORE-PLENO LUTEO POLYANTHOS**, ". . . the stalk is a foote high and more, bearing foure or five flowers on the top . . . of a fine pale yellow colour."—*Parkinson*, p. 86. Haworth's *Tazetta deflexicaulis plenus*.

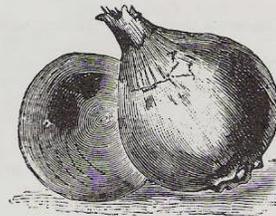
"The first of the above four Daffodils was first brought into England by Mr. John de Franqueuille the elder, who gathered it in his owne cuntry of Cambray, where it groweth wild. . . . The rest have come from Constantinople at severall times; and the last is thought to come from Cyprus. We have it credibly affirmed also that it groweth in Barbary about Fez and Argiers."—*Parkinson*, p. 86.

P. B.



THE FLOWER.

"It is beautie and in its braverie there is no bulbed flower like the Daffodil."



THE ROOT.

"Clean and round,
Heavy and sound,
In every bulb a flower."

