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Special Jonquilla Issue

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In This Special Jonquilla Issue

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Front Cover: John Hunter's seedling 47/88A ('Seadream' x *N. viridiflorus*).

Hunter Photo

Back Cover: 1996 Wister Award winner 'Peeping Tom' 6 Y-Y.

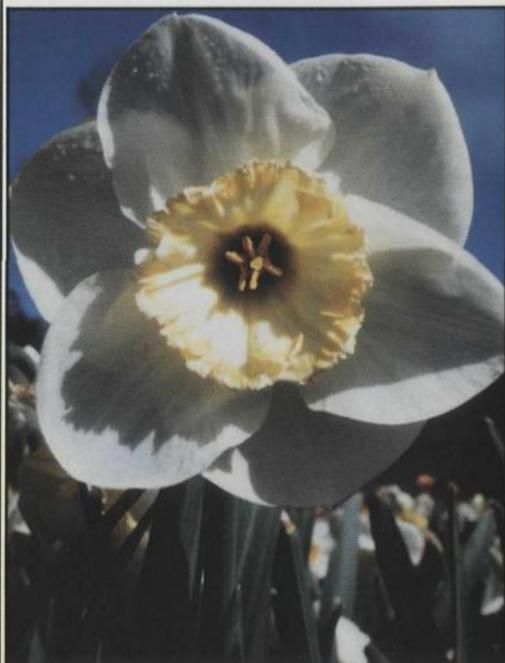
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N. viridiflorus
 Burbridge and Baker
 Plate XLIV



'Ceres'



N. viridiflorus
 John Hunter



'Ceres' x *N. viridiflorus*
 Hunter 24/88

A New Perception on Raising Fertile Jonquillas

John A. Hunter, Nelson, New Zealand



'Sea Dream'



'Sea Dream' x *N. viridiflorus*
Hunter 47/88A

Much has been written in recent times by researchers, geneticists and hybridists on resolving the fertility problem of the jonquil hybrids — Leone Y. Low, *ADS Journal* 1986; P.E. Brandham and K. Stocks, *RHS Daffodils* 1987/88; and Frank B. Gaylon, *ADS Journal* 1994; and others. Various solutions have been put forward mainly involving non-reduction, a fortuitous system of breeding, still leaving much unanswered.

There appears to be a simple answer to this problem and it is difficult to understand why some obvious solutions have been completely overlooked. One of the keys, I believe, to expand the fertility in this group lies with the strange and unique ancient species *N. viridiflorus* of Schousboe. Schousboe was a Danish botanist who published a book on the vegetation of Morocco in 1800. In it, he states that he found *N. viridiflorus* growing spontaneously on the Coast of Barbary and on the neutral ground between Gibraltar and St. Roque.

This unusual green autumn flowering jonquilla has 28 chromosomes which is remarkable as it corresponds exactly to the doubling of the chromosomes of *N. jonquilla* according to Fernandes. Therefore it is able to be crossed by deep freezing its

pollen in the autumn and using this on any of our modern tetraploid spring flowering daffodils. The resultant seedlings from my experience are usually fertile in pollen and seed.

N. viridiflorus must be regarded as one of the oldest species in existence, and would probably resemble the extinct ancestors of the narcissus genus more so than any other type. This ancient species, which is clearly of African origin, was thought to be in existence when Gibraltar was still joined to the African mainland by a land bridge. The bridge according to the hypothesis of Boule was thought to have been formed by the lowering of the water level of the Mediterranean by approximately 200 meters during the glaciations.

John Parkinson was the first to mention and figure 'the greene Autumne jonquilla' as he named it beneath its portrait. This is figure 6 on page 93 of his *Paradisi in Sole, Paradisus Terrestris* of 1629, the first of the great English books on garden flowers and gardening. Parkinson's description is so clear and correct that it suggests he must have handled a specimen. On page 94 of his book, section 11, headed *Narcissus Juncifolius flore viridi, the Autumn Rush Daffodil with a greene flower*; his description states:

This strange Rush Daffodil (I call it strange, not onely because it differeth from all the others of this kinde, but also because there are but few in these parts that have had it, and fewer that doe still enjoy it, in that it perished with all that had it) hath but one onely leafe, very long, round, and greene, in all that ever I saw growing, which beareth no flower while that greene leafe is fresh, and to bee seene; but afterwards the stalke riseth up, being like unto the former greene leafe, round, naked, and greene up to the toppe, where two or three flowers breake forth out of a small thin skinne, every one consisting of six small and narrow greene leaves, very sharpe pointed at the end, and as it were ending in a small pricke or thorne: in the middle whereof is a small round cup, or rather crowne, of the same colour with the leaves and stalke, which flower smelleth very sweete, somewhat like unto the rest of the Rush Daffodils: this sheweth not his flower until October, and the frosts quickly following after their flowering, cause them soone to perish.

Dean Herbert in his *Amaryllidaceae* of 1837 mentions *N. viridiflorus* as does Haworth in the second edition of his *Monograph*, but there is some doubt as to whether these two had ever seen a live specimen.

According to E.A. Bowles, Burbridge's plate XLIV in the *Narcissus its History & Culture* of 1875 was drawn from specimens in the Kew Herbarium, and has been found fault with as representing the leaves and flowers as contemporaneous, which of course they truly are, but is seldom happens that a leaf and scape are found on the same bulb.

In Calvert's book *Daffodil Growing for Pleasure and Profit* 1929, he states:

"George Maw brought home some bulbs in 1883 and Peter Barr found it growing near the Queen of Spain's Chateau, Gibraltar. In December 1903, the late Miss Fanny Currey gave me a share of a few bulbs she had dug up near the Gibraltar Rock where she found them growing at the side of a mule track in a sunbacked soil."

Bowles states in his book, *A Handbook of Narcissus*:

"*N. viridiflorus* possesses the unobliging disposition and habit of many African bulbs and has inherited characteristics that almost correspond to reflex actions in animals. Its yearly activity begins with the falling of the autumnal rains after a resting period enforced by drought or heat. One of its peculiarities shared so far as I know by only one other narcissus, *N. serotinus*, is the extreme economy by which flowering specimen wastes nothing on the production of a leaf. The scape remains green whether seeds are formed or no, lengthens greatly and takes on the work of a leaf. I have never seen a specimen bearing both leaf and scape, unless there happened to be two bulbs enclosed in a wrapping of old tunics and looking like one".

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'Rosewynne' x 'Gay
'Challenger'
Hunter 23/88A



Hunter 47/88B



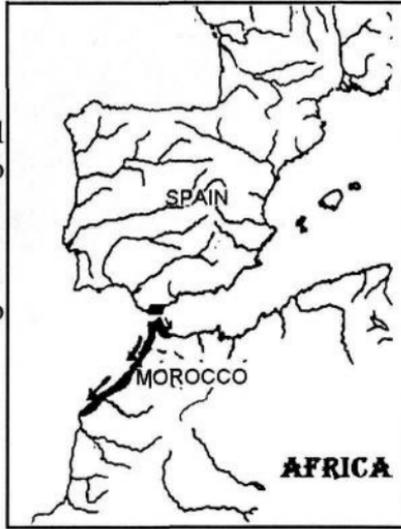
Hunter 47/88A

He also states in the 1935 *RHS Year Book*, page 27:

I would regard *N. viridiflorus* with its primitive six lobed corona and strange green colouration, as a specialised, night-scented moth fertilised species.

N. viridiflorus has been found in more recent times in an area around Gibraltar extending west to nearby Cadiz, and according to Salmon (*RHS Daffodils* 1986/87), in Morocco, being confined mainly to the

board between High Atlas below 1000 ft. commonly found deep and up to diameter, have chestnut brown into a long neck surface. The 3 to flowers, having perianth seg- small six lobed carried on a stem when this high. Later the seed, arches over three feet or more Salmon is also to



Distribution of *N. viridiflorus*, Schoub.; the arrows indicate the direction of migration.

excellent and finely detailed daffodil drawings portrayed in his article *Narcissus in North Africa*.

Recalling in Jefferson Brown's book *The Daffodil* 1951, an article by Dr. Fernandes on the species, where he mentioned *N. viridiflorus* has 28 chromosomes, interested me enough to do some experimentation if I could obtain some bulbs of this rare species. Not knowing of anyone who had stock of this in New Zealand, I enquired of a few of the exhibitors at the North Island National Daffodil Show in Lower Hutt 1987 without any success. Robin Brown of Auckland who was standing behind this group, hearing my enquiry, kindly offered to send me some bulbs. I could hardly believe my luck in locating these. The bulbs duly arrived in the summer and were planted. In the autumn (April) of 1988 I froze the pollen of several of the flowers and in the spring (September) I made three crosses.

western sea- Tangier and the Mountains The bulbs 8 to 10 inches 1¾ inches in smooth dark tunics formed reaching the 7 olive green narrow reflexed ments around a corona, are dark rush-like is 6 to 10 inches and grows to in length. Michael

be commended for the

'Ceres' x *N. viridiflorus* — 'Ceres' being a Jim O'More seedling from 'Green Island' x 'Chinese White'. This variety was chosen as a seed parent to pass on to the progeny as broad a perianth as possible. Six years later the first seedling from this cross bloomed, bearing twin flowers 2" in diameter on a 10" stem with pale yellow distinctly six-lobed coronas and white perianths.

'Seadream' x *N. viridiflorus* — 'Seadream' is another Jim O'More seedling from 'Nelly' x 'Chinese White'. This was used with the object of trying to retain the green in the corona. The first of these flowered with three 1½" to 2¼" diameter flowers on an 11" stem, having starry white perianth and green coronas, fading to whitish green as the flowers aged.

('Rosewynne' x 'Gay Challenger') x *N. viridiflorus* — The seed parent was a full sized white and buff double seedling of my own raising. 'Rosewynne' is a flat cupped pink and white division 2 flower raised by Mrs. M. Moorby. This was purely a fun cross, I did not know what to expect but hoped to get a twin flowering double jonquilla. Only one seed from this cross grew. It flowered the first time as a small double pale yellow and greenish white flower. In its second season, it has now produced twin fully double 1½" to 2½" diameter flowers on a 9" stem. This seedling so far has not produced pollen anthers or a pistil, but there is always a chance this may happen with double flowers.

These seedlings all have the typical jonquilla scent. The flowering time has been distinctly influenced by *N. viridiflorus* as these bloom in May (early winter). Southern Hemisphere times are quoted.

Last season I back-crossed ('Ceres' x *N. viridiflorus*) x *N. viridiflorus* as it was the only pollen available to me at the time of this seedling flowering. This should strengthen the green coloring. The pollen of my new hybrid was frozen until the spring allowing me to make two other crosses.

'Hillstar' x ('Ceres' x *N. viridiflorus*) 4 pods of seeds were gathered. One of the objects of this cross was to produce a sulphur perianth jonquilla with a totally green corona. This I believe is quite an achievable aim.

('Easter Moon' x 'Pink Era') x ('Ceres' x *N. viridiflorus*) 9 pods of seed were gathered. The 'Easter Moon' x 'Pink Era' is an intermediate sized pink and white seedling of mine that produces a high percentage of immaculate twin flowers.

For the next two or three years I plan to cross these *N. viridiflorus* seedlings with the fertile Mitsch-Havens varieties, again with 'Hillstar', also with 'Limequilla' and 'Pink Step'. These should give a great many fully fertile Jonquilla hybrids with an interesting genetic background.

Using these *N. viridiflorus* seedlings in breeding has several advantages: the jonquilla characteristics and fertility are retained, they have strong perfume and as *N. viridiflorus* is classed as being resistant to fusarium oxysporum and knowing the length of time this species has survived in nature, they should have excellent constitution. It is now possible to raise a series of jonquillas that grow in a wider range of climatic conditions with flowering times that differ considerably to what we have at present. Plus it would appear the green colouring can be maintained in the corona and there is a reasonable chance with more inbreeding the green perianths can also be retained, giving rise to an all-green, well-formed daffodil in the future.

The popularity and distribution of *N. viridiflorus* has no doubt been influenced by its ability to survive only in warmer conditions as the damage wrought by frost upon the flower buds in colder climates inhibits flowering. However, when crossed with spring flowering varieties from the major divisions of the daffodil its seedlings tend to flower early to mid winter, and in my experience, surprisingly, survive quite hard frosts.

One of the reasons why I feel *N. viridiflorus* has been ignored for breeding for so long is because of its primitive appearance. It must be remembered that one can now hybridise daffodils 14 or 15 generations away from the wild species onto *N. viridiflorus*, thus making it possible in the first generation to get reasonably well formed flowers. Certainly the seedlings I have were much better than I ever anticipated, as one can see by the photographs. I look forward now to seeing the succeeding generations that I have growing flower, as these plants should have great value for exhibiting, potting and rock gardens.

It is probable that before the turn of the century the early raisers would not have understood fully the problems of plant sterility. The word chromosome was first used by Wilhelm von Waldeyer-Hartz in 1888 and it would have taken longer to become part of general usage. Why daffodil breeders during the 20th century have persisted in using *N. jonquilla* of 14 chromosomes with its sterility problems after the first generation, when there have been two jonquilla species with 28 chromosomes available for use, *N.*

viridiflorus and *N. fernandesii* var. *major*, is a little hard to comprehend. Perhaps the majority of these raisers were only interested in first generation crosses, giving little thought to continuous fertility.

It is interesting to note the last two otherwise excellent books on daffodils that I have put into my library — *Daffodils for Home, Garden and Show*, Barnes 1987 and *Modern Miniature Daffodils Species and Hybrids*, Wells 1989, have failed to mention *N. viridiflorus* in their texts. Perhaps after thousands of years the time has arrived for the potential of this somewhat ignored, unique little green species to be recognized.

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- | | | |
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Postscript from the author:

As it is now approximately 15 months since my original article was written I would like to add the following update.

The best of my *viridiflorus* crosses is proving to be seedling # 47/88A, 'Sea Dream' x *viridiflorus*. This has improved dramatically in its third flowering. First year, two flowers on the stem, second year three flowers and this year six flowers to the stem.

The height of the perfectly rounded stem has now increased from 11" to 19" on flowering this year. The largest flower of the six was 3" in diameter. It first opened the 2nd May — a true early Autumn flowering *jonquilla*. For the first two days the flowers were totally a pale shade of green — the perianth changes to white and

the crown remains basically green. These also have a strong perfume. This flower head lasted almost six weeks in the open with no protection.

47/88A was set to seed with frozen "Hillstar" pollen, stored from last spring, producing six seed pods ranging from five eighths of an inch long to the largest, one and a half inches in length. The first pods are now splitting open (24/9/95) revealing the seeds. The flower stem at this stage has grown to an almost unbelievable height of 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Seed is also being harvested off two sister seedlings that flowered with three flowers per stem each.

As these *viridiflorus* seedlings have changed their growing characteristics remarkably during the three years of flowering, there is no way one could make selections accurately in the first two years.

The pollen from these hybrids was frozen in the Autumn and has been used extensively this Spring. It should now be possible to widen the flowering time of good fertile *jonquillas* from early Autumn through to Spring with virtually any colour combinations.

I am now beginning to regard this 47/88A seedling as the most interesting and unique daffodil I have ever raised.

Editor's Note: Mr. Hunter's original manuscript was received on August 31, 1994 and became the inspiration for this special jonquil theme issue.

CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held Friday, April 19, 1996 at the Sheraton Baltimore N. Towson, MD for the purpose of electing officers and directors as provided by the By-laws, and to take action on, and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

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MINIATURE JONQUILS

Delia Bankhead, Reston, VA

For me, the most trouble-free of all the miniature hybrids are the jonquils — Division 7. All but three of the jonquil hybrids on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures have been growing in my garden (actually three Virginia gardens in the last six years) with great success. They seem to have fewer cultural requirements than most other miniatures, and will grow in almost any soil, so long as it is well drained. My best results have been in good clay/loam that is barely on the acid side of neutral, about 6.8 pH.

Jonquils prefer a warm spot — my experience tells me that jonquils not only take the heat, they thrive on it. They are always planted as late as I dare, in a place sheltered from winter winds. (Along with the tazettas, jonquils have a disconcerting habit of putting up foliage early in the fall, which then becomes damaged by the frosts that follow. The later planting is an attempt to delay foliage growth, and often works, but they must be planted in enough time to establish roots before the ground freezes.) In colder areas, deeper planting and a good mulch of pine needles will help them weather the winter. The cold seems not to damage the bulbs, but foliage damage must stress the bulb somewhat.

Though they clearly prefer a *dry* summer baking, I have never experienced much loss to basal rot. It may be that some of the species ancestors of Div. 7 have a natural resistance to the *fusarium* fungus. In any event, jonquils are one of the best divisions for growing in Southern gardens.

The jonquil species which are the ancestors of modern hybrids are a varied group. (They have just been divided into two sections by taxonomists, but that is another story.) The common characteristic they all share is very small flowers with fairly short cups, though these are quite varied in shape. Some are multiflowered, some solitary. Two are all-white; the rest are varying shades of yellow. There is also a good bit of difference in the color, shape and height of the foliage. Because there are so many species jonquil, Division 7 has more genetic material for breeders to use than is found in most other types of ancestral species. Nonetheless, most first generation jonquil hybrids are sterile, so hybridizers cannot continue breeding with most of the cultivars surveyed here. 'Pequenita', 7 Y-Y, is the only miniature

cultivar that has ever set seed in my garden, and others have used its pollen successfully. Bob Spotts has gotten seed from 'Sundial', 7 Y-Y, once, but there are no more instances known to me at this time.

In surveying the various jonquil hybrids, the first that comes to mind is the 'typical' jonquil — a group of deep yellow flowers that bears a distinct resemblance to *N. jonquilla*. Two of these, 'Baby Moon' and 'Baby Star', are actually selected forms of *N. jonquilla*, that were named for their superior qualities by Mr. Gerritsen in 1964. Neither is as tall as the species, and both bloom later than the form of *jonquilla* that I grow. 'Baby Star' has better form and is more vigorous than 'Baby Moon'. There are four others which are similar to each other. Three of these, 'Chit Chat', 'Pixie' (both Matthew Fowlds) and 'Pixie's Sister' (Mitsch) are bred from *N. assoanus* x *N. jonquilla* and 'Kidling' (Gray) is the opposite cross. All are deep yellow late bloomers, with 2 - 5 florets to a short stem. 'Chit Chat' and 'Kidling' have slightly wider cups than the other two and bloom a bit later. All but 'Pixie' are very vigorous and free-flowering.

The giant of miniature breeders, literally as well as figuratively — he was very tall — and the person who really created the world of miniature hybrids, was Alec Gray, who died in 1986 at the age of 91. Over sixty of the cultivars on the ADS Miniature List are his introductions, and many of these are jonquils.

The few jonquil hybrids with white perianths were bred by Mr. Gray, who used the lovely, brilliant white *N. rupicola watieri*. for these. His two most distinctive are great favorites with me — 'Demure', 7 W-Y, with its creamy white petals and buff-yellow cup, and the much prized 'Flomay', 7 W-WWP, one of the most

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exquisite of all miniatures. Both have a reputation of being hard to grow, or keep alive, but aside from being slow to increase, I have had no problems with them. A little light shade will help preserve their delicate colors, but early cutting is best to enjoy them fully.

Most other Gray jonquils have very robust constitutions. The trouble with this next group comes in distinguishing them, especially 'Bebop' 7 Y-Y, 'Little Sentry' 7 Y-Y, 'Sun Disc' 2 Y-Y, 'Rikki' 7 W-Y (supposedly with *watieri* as a seed parent.) At some stage in their development, all these look so similar as to be indistinguishable in my garden. The only differences I can discern, and not always, are in height of stem and order of bloom. (I have sometimes wondered if I were growing the same cultivar under different names, but if so, so are many others whose blooms are labelled the same as mine. It is not impossible a number of us could have obtained misnamed stocks from large suppliers.) 'Little Sentry' is taller and a bit later, but not reliably and not by much. All of these open a similar shade of self-yellow and are very round flowers with similar flat cups and anther arrangements. Only 'Rikki' is supposed to have a white perianth, yet the perianths of all four fade to some degree, especially in very warm, dry seasons. 'Clare' 7 Y-Y, also fades to near-white, but is saved from confusion with the others by its notable reflex and slightly smaller size, though it shares the very round form of the other four. (Note — my 'Clare' resembles the Georgia and California 'Clares' pictured on p. 189 of the March, 1995 *Journal*. I wonder if the Ohio 'Clare' could be the real 'Rikki'. The shape of its petals would be consistent with a flower bred from *watieri*.) Sometimes the cup of 'Sundial' 7 Y-Y, is a much deeper yellow than the petals, with a hint of orange, but its distinction lies in its bowl shaped cup and slightly more ovate petals which clearly separate it from the very round look-alikes. The shade of yellow is also different, more buttery.

Alec Gray's yellow-orange contributions to the miniature jonquils are 'Bobbysoxer' and 'Stafford'. 'Bobbysoxer' is larger and its form is not so consistent as 'Stafford', which is one of his best, distinctive and a strong grower. In both, the amount of orange in the cup varies with the season, and is probably influenced by rainfall and mineral content of the soil. 'Bobbysoxer's' cup is usually a solid light orange, but a color code of 7 Y-YYO would best describe 'Stafford' as it grows in the U.S.

Other jonquils associated with Alec Gray are 'Pease-blossom' 7 Y-Y. and 'Sea Gift' 7 Y-Y. 'Pease-blossom' was bred by him,

a cross of *N. assoanus* x *N. triandrus*. Its flowers are disproportionately large and neither jonquil nor triandrus in form, and it is a poor grower. 'Sea Gift', given Mr. Gray by someone who reputedly received it from a shipwrecked Spanish sailor, is also a rather curious flower, not well formed, with a muddy color, and is a shy bloomer. Another rarity, one I have never seen, is 'Skiffle' 7 Y-Y, which Mr. Gray bred from *N. asturiensis* x *N. calcicola*. It is said to be quite small, bright yellow, with a rather long cup and one or two flowers to a stem only 3" high. Two lots of bulbs received as 'Skiffle' did not match Mr. Gray's description and were discarded.

Another great English hybridizer, John Blanchard has introduced three miniature jonquils, all excellent flowers. His best, 'Pequenita' 7 Y-Y, is perfectly formed and is a wonderful, luminous sulphur yellow. Its single flowers with their prominent mucro tips really look more like a classic Div. 2 flower. There appears to be more than one form of this cultivar, however, and I am growing it from as many sources as possible to try to sort them out. In addition to the two forms I know, this past spring, two strange blooms appeared in my oldest stock. These were much larger, less well formed and a darker yellow. They resembled some other flowers I had seen labeled 'Pequenita' in other shows recently, and they did not resemble any other jonquil cultivar known to me. I hope isolation and careful record keeping will solve this riddle some day....it will certainly be an interesting investigation!

I have been growing the Blanchard sisters, 'Moncorvo' and 'Sabrosa', both 7 Y-Y, since they were under number. 'Moncorvo' acclimated more quickly, and was originally the better grower, but 'Sabrosa' has now come into its own, and may be the better flower, though both are very well worth growing. 'Sabrosa' is very vigorous and free flowering — every stem usually has 4 - 5 florets. It is a clear, light yellow with slightly incurving petals and a small, shallow cup. Moncorvo is slightly larger, with a wider cup, and generally has two florets to a stem.

For many years, Roberta Watrous was the only American who concentrated on breeding miniatures, and she has produced some of the best. In 1964, she registered two miniature jonquils bred from 'Seville' x *N. assoanus*. 'Curlylocks' and 'Wideawake' are delightful self yellows, very petite and graceful, which are wonderful rock garden plants. Their variable form is part of their charm, and they occasionally produce show blooms. Another older registration, 'Cricket' 7 Y-Y, is apparently lost, as all efforts to locate it have failed.

During the years when restrictive rules for approving new miniatures were in force, she did not register any seedlings, but after the rules were changed, she named four new jonquils in 1989. 'Little Rusky' 7 Y-GYO, a blend of its parents, 'Ruby' x *scaberulus*, is the most diminutive of the lot. It is a very neat, well formed flower with 1 - 4 florets, and is a vigorous grower. It must be cut early to preserve the orange on the rim. 'Odile's' reflexing perianth is lightly overlaid with a soft orange flush and the cup is slightly deeper. Though coded 7 Y-O, is some seasons it may appear 7 Y-Y. 'Chappie' and 'Loyce', both 7 Y-O, are the most colorful miniatures in my garden. They have deep orange cups which are more sunproof than most, but still should be cut as soon as fully open for best color. Both have 1 - 2 florets and are truly show-stoppers. Occasionally in dry seasons, only the rim will be orange, but they are unfailingly lovely and are indispensable to the miniature collector. 'Chappie' was Roberta's nickname in college, a diminutive of her maiden name of Chapman and Loyce was named for her good friend, Loyce MacKenzie, ADS' super Show Reporter for many years. Their breeding is 'Ruby' x *N. assoanus*. A sister of 'Little Rusky' with a deep yellow cup and nearly red rim will be registered next year. Its debut was delayed by slow increase, a problem often encountered in the early years of a seedling's development, but it is now performing very well.

The greater difficulties inherent in breeding miniatures was a deterrent to hybridizers for years, but in those years, interest in growing miniatures has skyrocketed. Now, many more people from all the daffodil countries are involved in hybridizing with miniatures. Tasmanian Rod Barwick has a whole stable of new minis, mostly from Divs. 5, 6 and 12, but he does have one fine new jonquil, 'Little Missus', 7 Y-Y, which is finding its way into our gardens and shows. In the U.S., our noted professional breeders have been joined by many talented amateurs who are working with miniatures. The first jonquil registration from this group, 'Kokopelli' 7 Y-Y, raised by Bob Spotts, is being considered for addition to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures. With all the energy focussed in this area, we can expect to see many more developments in all types of miniatures in the next few years.

Pink Jonquils

Bill Pannill, Martinsville, VA

Pink daffodils, which are very popular with gardeners, and the public in general, are the results of years of breeding to intensify the pink cups and to refine the perianths. Hybridizers know that when a standard daffodil is crossed with *n. jonquilla* the resulting seedlings will most likely be sterile and cannot be used for further breeding (there are a couple of exceptions to this rule which I will mention later). This may be why the serious English and Irish growers have done very little with the jonquils.

The first pink jonquil that I can remember was 'Bell Song', 7 W-P, which Grant Mitsch introduced in 1971. He used *N. jonquilla* pollen on a 'Wild Rose' x 'Interim' seedling. Since *N. jonquilla* is all yellow, it is very difficult, or should I say lucky, to get a seedling from it with truly white petals.

About twenty-five years ago, at the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show, I obtained a blue ribbon bloom of *N. jonquilla* to be used for pollen. The bloom had six florets, all of which were smooth and round. I mention this because there is much difference between different clones of the same species and these plus or minuses are passed on to the progeny. This pollen was put on an 'Accent' seedling named 'Chromacolor'.

Six years later I made eight selections from that cross. One of these had a good white perianth with a true pink cup and produced two to four blooms per stem. When shown as a seedling this flower received many accolades, including two Rose ribbons, so I named it 'Rising Star'.

Only one other seedling from this cross was registered. It is 'Yazz' and is not an exhibition flower, but grows well and produces many flowers with creamy petals and pink cups. I am discarding the last two of the selected ones this year because the upright foliage is two to three inches above the blooms. Several of these have yellow petals with pink cups.

A number of years ago Grant Mitsch noticed several seed pods on a jonquil hybrid named 'Quick Step'. Using 'Quick Step' as a parent he was able to get second generation jonquil hybrids such as 'Cool Pink'. The Havens have found that 'Hillstar' 7 YW-YWW is fertile and I am getting seed from my 'Intrigue' 7 Y-W. These reverse bicolors should produce some good seedlings with yellow petals and pink cups which is the current rage in the standard daffodils. The problem here is that the second generation seedlings

are only one fourth jonquil and may produce many flowers with one bloom to the stem which does not resemble a jonquil. Time will tell.

Those of you looking for pink jonquils should check the Havens' catalog "Grant Mitsch Novelty Daffodils" or get some *N. jonquilla* pollen and raise your own.

Auction of Rare Book by ADS

By vote of the ADS Board of Directors, one of two books owned by ADS, *The Narcissus; History and Culture* by F.W. Burbage and J.G. Baker will be auctioned in the upcoming "Bid More in Baltimore" auction for the benefit of the American Daffodil Society, Inc. The book has been rebound and the overall condition of the book is described as "aging and with some loose pages." The value of the book is deemed to be in the exquisite color plates of daffodils, of which, there are 48. These valuable plates are eagerly sought by collectors of historical botanical art. Serious collectors often wait on lists with antique dealers for many years to obtain a copy of this manuscript. You have an opportunity to bid on this rare, antique book (printed in London in 1875) and the auction shall be conducted in the following manner:

*The book shall be offered for a sealed auction bid. The minimum acceptable bid will be \$2,000. If no bid is received for \$2,000 or more, the book will be retained by the ADS (NO SALE). The sealed bids will be opened at the Auction in Baltimore at the ADS Convention. No verbal bids from the floor will be accepted. You do not have to be present, if your bid is the highest, the book will be sent or brought to you. **The book will be sold, AS IS.** The absolute deadline for mailed bids will be Thursday, April 4, 1996. Please make your bid (enclose a brief statement with your bid, name, address, etc.) and send to: Jaydee Atkins Ager, "Daffodil Lane" 344 Bear Branch Road, Kathleen, Georgia 31047-9715, USA and mark outside of envelope plainly with the words: **SEALED AUCTION BID.** All bids will be acknowledged by a return postcard.*

Please contact Jaydee Ager immediately if you have not had a postal response. (Overseas bidders are urged to send their bids in well in advance of the deadline). If you are the successful bidder, you will be notified immediately following the Auction. You may then send your check, made payable to The American Daffodil Society, Inc., and the book will be sent if you are not present.

The other book owned by ADS, will be retained for archival purposes and will remain a part of the ADS Library, though it will not go out on loan.

ADS members are reminded that Auction Coordinator Jaydee Ager, is seeking unusual daffodil related items to auction at the upcoming Baltimore Convention. If you have something of interest to contribute, please let Jaydee know right away. The usual offering of exquisite daffodil bulbs will be offered as well. A large amount of our 1996 ADS operating budget is dependent upon our Baltimore Auction. Currently, it is the only fund-raiser activity which our Society conducts. Please be generous in your donation of bulbs or other items, and your bids.

Coming Events

- ADS Convention, Baltimore, MD.....April 18-20, 1996
- Hamilton, NZ Daffodil Show.....Sept. 13-15, 1996
- World Daffodil Convention, Christ Church, NZ.Sept. 27-29, 1996
- ADS Fall Board Meeting, Albuquerque, NM.....Oct. 25-26, 1996
- ADS Convention, Jackson, MS.....March 13-15, 1997
- ADS Convention, Richmond, VA.....April 9 - 11, 1998
- Daffodil Society Centenary World Convention
Solihull, England.....April 13-14, 1998
- ADS Convention, Pittsburg, PA.....April, 1999
- ADS World Convention, Portland, OR.....Spring, 2000

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In Arkansas, They're ALL Jonquils

Marianne Burr, Coupeville, WA

I've got a neighbor who grew up in Arkansas. He loves my "jonquils". Just like me, he gets thrilled each spring as all my beauties come forth in the big garden down the road. But he keeps calling all of my daffodils "jonquils". I tried once to set him straight, but my explanation on *Narcissus* nomenclature (full of the detail typically included when a new enthusiast has an audience) failed to enlighten him. He's a polite southern gentleman but he could not disguise the glazing of his eyes which turned his bright smile to more of a "deer in the headlights" gaze. As he continued on his morning walk he called back, "Have a great day. Those jonquils sure are beautiful."



Some local children who regularly come by are more into being educated and have had some fun learning the daffodil divisions just for the heck of it. They're teaching me the sign language alphabet and that's fun too. But just as my fingers make mistakes that make them laugh, they've given me a chuckle or two. "Junk-willas" was what they heard. Two days later the seven year old asked my why such pretty flowers were named after junk.

So what's in a name anyhow?

We humans seem constitutionally unable to enjoy anything in nature without categorizing and labeling it. The first words uttered or thought of when a butterfly flits by are: "What kind is it?" We're in such a hurry to label and move on. There's no time to contemplate the beauty and muse on the perfection of form and function, to observe what's happening in time and space. It's as though the essence of being resides in the *name*. But all of this is just a pet peeve of mine. Names will continue to be important and whole conferences will go on being held just to decide how to name things — like plants. (See the Taxonomy Symposium Report, *The Daffodil Journal*, Vol. 31, No. 2, December 94, p. 84). Scientific names are 100% man-made and attempt to reduce myriad conceptual complexities to a few easily memorized syllables. And then when you finally have learned how to pronounce the darned things, they go and change 'em! The "experts" have all kinds of reasons for

the changes, reasons they consider excellent, but they seem to have forgotten about the practical use of scientific names that we gardeners appreciate. With a scientific name, we all know what we're all talking about. "Why Do Plants Change Their Names?" (See report referenced above). I'm betting on job security for taxonomists.

Anyway, jonquils were named a very long time ago from the Latin *juncus* which designates the rush. For all I know, ordinary folks may have been calling the "rush-leaved Narcissus" by its current name even before one of those early taxonomists made it official. It's a logical descriptive name and now that I know its derivation I'll take note of the round cross section of the stem and leaves and I'll know that it's jonquils coming up even if the names on my aluminum labels have faded completely. Those labels are another peeve — not only do they look like monuments in a mouse cemetery, in just a year all the "mice" become anonymous. The Editor is invited at this point to insert the brand name of a writing device that will last on aluminum labels: **I write on both sides of the marker with a Sharpie pen, then affix an embossed label to one side. I still have a lot of blank mouse gravestones, too. Editor.**

Given the ease with which the species *N. jonquilla* seed themselves around in my garden, there probably has never been a shortage of them in the wild. I have no trouble believing James Wells when he states in his *Modern Miniature Daffodils* that jonquils have held a prominent position in the genus *Narcissus* for over 2,000 years. It's got to be because so many jonquil species have evolved and are still evolving. Since all species are designated as Division 10, I had no idea until I read Wells' book that so many of them are forms of *N. jonquilla* or belong under the "jonquil umbrella" that taxonomists have erected over them. *N. rupicola*, *N. watieri*, *N. scaberulous*, and lots of others seen even more rarely, are all considered types of jonquils. Reading books like this can be almost as much fun as digging in the dirt in the garden, and you can learn things that enhance the outdoor experience. *Modern Miniature Daffodils* is a grand, not too technical source of information with lots of superb color photos. It's a "must have" if you show miniatures and also provide facts about the characteristics that differentiate the Divisions. To order it from our Executive Director, see page 127 of this *Journal* issue.

How all these other jonquil-type species got their names I have no idea, but I do know that all names are artificial and that there can be terrific variety within populations of a given named species. The colors, the proportions, and the sizes can be very different in individuals with the same species name. To illustrate, I will quote Steve Vinisky, one of ADS's intrepid explorers in the hills and plains of Spain, where species *Narcissus* used to reign. Despite the locals wanton digging of bulbs for quick money, there are still many flowers to see and study. After Steve accompanied Kathryn Andersen and Marilyn Howe (the serious academic pair who, by hunting wild daffodils, are adding important information to the botanical information pool) he announced to a judging school class, "I will never, ever question the name '*rupicola*' on an entry card again. In Spain I saw more different forms of *N. rupicola* growing wild than I could have guessed existed." You know Steve; he writes the hybridizing column. He's serious and scientific, too — except when he's telling one of his silly jokes....

But before you get sick of my running on about the vagaries of scientific names, I'll move on to the hybrid jonquils that I grow whose names have been bestowed by the proud originators. These names make no pretence of carrying any pertinent information. They're just what we call them and all with the same name really are the same because they all came from the same bulb originally. So there!

Jonquils bloom at the end of my season up here in the far northern reaches of the Pacific Region. Some years they're open for the Albany, Oregon show and sometimes they're not. I love them because they smell so good. Grant Mitsch's 'Sweetness' 7 Y-Y and 'Stratosphere' 7 Y-Y are wonderful for scent and Bill Pannill's 'Intrigue' 7 Y-Y and 'Indian Maid' 7 O-R are colorful knockouts. If you add in 'Dainty Miss' 7 W-GWW you'll have a great jonquil garden with all the colors plus scent for a beautiful effect. The miniature hybrid jonquils are primarily 7 Y-Y's and generally look so much alike that judges at ADS shows tend to worry about mis-labeled entry cards. If you show miniatures you're probably collecting as many of the miniature hybrid jonquils as you can get your hands on, but for the garden it's easiest to stock up on whatever has the lowest price from a reputable purveyor. You won't go wrong if you buy from one of our ADS member bulb growers. If they advertise in the *Journal*, they're reliable.

In case you haven't noticed, prices on daffodil bulbs vary from year to year, the general direction being downward as hybrid stocks increase. Check each year and add to your garden economically. If you want to expand and extend your season, buy more than one miniature jonquil hybrid. Even though they look so much alike, they do not bloom at identical times. For me 'Sundial' begins before 'Sun Disc'. Their seasons mostly overlap but I get about 10 extra days of bloom because I have a clump of each. This bloom schedule is what helps me identify which is what for shows — those blank mouse markers sure don't help (I hope Mr. Editor added the useful info requested earlier).

Now that I've done all this thinking and writing about jonquils, it occurs to me that "jonquil" is a much more melodious and elegant sounding name than "daffodil". "Daffodil" could sound to the uninitiated like an exotic pickle advertised by a cartoon duck. And "Narcissus" is awfully sibilant (read that potentially spit-laden). Yes, I really do like "jonquil" the best. I'll have to mention that to my friend from Arkansas.

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NOTES FOR THE NEWCOMER

A Jonquil Jamboree

Peggy Macneale

For all those good souls who call every yellow daffodil a jonquil, here are some kind words: *some* yellow daffodils really *are* also jonquils. Lots of Div. 7 flowers aren't yellow, however, which leads us to some further probing into the mysteries of Div. 7, the jonquil tribe of the genus *Narcissus*.



Personally, I love the flowers in this division as they do so well in the neutral soil of this part of the Ohio Valley. Their leaves push up very early in the season, giving promise of abundant bloom. Our baking summers suit them, too, so all in all I've planted at least two dozen 7's and enjoy them all.

The cultivars which make up Div. 7 are derived from two different Div. 10 groups of species, the Apodanthae and the Jonquillae. Perhaps nine species and sub-species are found in the Apodanthae. The best known are *N. calcicola*, *N. rupicola*, *N. rupicola watieri*, and *N. scaberulus* — all miniatures. The Jonquillae number about twice as many, including *N. fernandesii*, *N. jonquilla*, and *N. willkommii*. These, too, are all miniatures. Growing in the mountain areas around the Mediterranean, these particular bulbs are noted for their fragrant flowers and their narrow leaves, generally rounded or rush-like. Some scapes may be multiflowered while others are invariably single, but all blooms in this category are erect — no head-hangers here.

Early on, the sweet scent of these dainty flowers endeared them to British explorers and their gardening friends back in England. Soon there were endeavors to cross the various species with larger types, and a few jonquil hybrids resulted. Since these almost invariably proved to be sterile, the breeders found that crosses and improvements were slow in coming. Up to the time of W.W. II, the jonquil varieties in commerce, enduring to this day, include 'Trevithian' (1927) and 'Penpol' (1935) by P.D. Williams, 'Nancegollan' (1937) by M.P. Williams, and 'Sweet Pepper' and

'Sweetness' (both 1939) by R.V. Favell. After W.W. II, Favell introduced two more jonquils: 'Waterperry' (1953) and 'Suzy' (1954). Actually, the stock of the latter was bought by Matthew Zandbergen and named for his daughter. When we buy this bright 7 Y-O now we remember Matthew's Suzy, who came to the Columbus ADS convention with her father in 1987.

Meanwhile, Grant Mitsch, in Oregon, was becoming intrigued with the smaller daffodils in Div. 5, 6, and 7. His 'Dainty Miss', 7 W-W, introduced in 1966, is still a winner, even though it is so small it might best be termed an intermediate.

The same sterility problems of the Div. 7 hybrids plagued Mitsch, too, but he was seeking a wider color range, so he persisted. A crossing of 'Binkie' and *N. jonquilla* produced 'Pipit' and 'Dickcissel' and 1963 and 'Chat' in '68. Then, using 'Wild Rose' and some of its seedlings, he made crosses with *N. jonquilla* that resulted in 'Quick Step' (1965), and 'Divertimento' (1967) and 'Bell Song' (1971).

BONANZA! One day Mitsch noticed a *seed pod* on a 'Quick Step' scape! Somehow the sterility pattern had been broken, and subsequently this particular flower proved to be a good parent: 'Step Forward' (1970), 'New Day' (1972), and 'High Note' (1974) are all progeny of 'Quick Step' x 'Daydream'. New possibilities continue to evolve with fertile hybrids.

Other good jonquils from the Mitsch efforts are 'Eland' (1968), 'Oryx' (1969), 'Curlew' (1972), and a trio in '79: 'Triller', 'Life', and 'Hillstar'. Newer introductions are 'Avocet' (1983), 'Desert Bells' (1984) and 'Cool Pink' (1993).

Although Grant Mitsch made extremely important contributions to this division, other breeders have also contributed notable cultivars. Back in 1959 Ron Hyde, in New Zealand, introduced 'Starfire'. Two Englishmen, Wooten and Jefferson-Brown gave us, in 1975, 'Pin Money' and 'Pet Finch'. Here in the States, we have 'Happy Hour' (1974) from Roberta Watrous; 'Oregon Gold', 'Fruit Cup', and 'Pretty Miss', all from Morrill; and another trio, from Bill Pannill: 'Wendover', 'Intrigue', and 'Indian Maid'. The Seventies was a prolific decade for the 7's.

For miniatures in this division, the easiest to grow (and the easiest to find) are Gray's 'Sundial' (1955) and 'Sun Disc' (1946). Also good when you can locate a source are Gray's 'Demure' (1953), 'Bobbysoxer' (1949), 'Clare' (1968), 'Bebop' (1949) and 'Stafford' (1956). Working in Oregon, Mitsch produced 'Pixie's Sister' in 1966,

and Fowlds introduced 'Chit Chat' (a latish bloomer) in 1975. Especially good miniatures for shows are Gray's 'Flomay' (1946) and Blanchard's 'Pequenita' (1985).

We can all rejoice that the Dutch growers are now adding some newer 7's to their long-time offerings of 'Trevithian' and 'Suzy'. Recently we have seen Mitsch's 'Quail', 'Pipit', and 'Dickcissel' in the illustrated lists from Holland. Perhaps soon we will see 'Sweetness' and 'Stratosphere' also more widely offered. After all, these two outstanding jonquils are ADS Wister Award winners, from only six total receiving this distinctive honor.

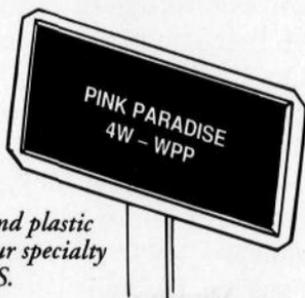
In shows, judges look for multiple flowers on those which should have this feature, with all flowers open, if possible. They look for good color on red and pink cups. And form, of course, is important — petal width, flatness, and smoothness. The breeders are aiming for all these points, too, as well as maintaining the jonquil scent. I hope also the breeders are striving for better pink cups, and more whites, like 'Curlew'. A Jonquil Jamboree is under way.

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Miniature Committee Report

Liz Ellwood, *Miniature Chairman*

There have been numerous changes to both the ADS Approved List of Miniature Cultivars and to the Miniature Candidate List. The following have been added to the Approved List:

'Fyno' 12 W-W	'Glenbrook Mini Cyla' 6 Y-Y
'Loyce' 7 Y-YYO	'Mickey' 6 Y-Y
'Minnie' 6 Y-Y	'Mortie' 6 Y-Y
'Nanty' 6 Y-Y	'Norwester' 6 Y-Y
'Odile' 7 Y-O	'Smarple' 12 W-W
'Three of Diamonds' 3 W-GWO	'Woodstar' 5 Y-YW

Deleted from the approved list are 'Agnes Harvey', 'Cobweb', and 'Rockery Beauty'.

In addition there are several candidates that have received the necessary votes for inclusion on the Approved List but no one has made a formal application. If you grow any of these please use the Application Form printed in this *Journal* or write me and I will send you one. These candidates are 'Angel's Breath', 'Bow Bells', 'Drop 'O Gold', 'Ferdie', 'Fresh Season', 'Julia Jane', 'Kholmes', 'Midget', 'Orclus' and 'Yimkin'. It seems a shame that these are not able to be put on the Approved List just because of a little paper work.

Finally, 'Angel O'Music', and 'Swagger' have been added to the Candidate List and deleted from this list are 'Bitsy', 'Missy', 'Wag the Chief', 'Doll Baby', 'Fairy Circle', 'Little King', 'Green Ginger', and 'Little Soldier'.

Application for Miniature Status

Name of Candidate to be considered for addition to the ADS Approved

List of Miniatures: _____

Division, Color Code: _____ Season of Bloom: _____

Height of Scape: _____ Diameter of Bloom: _____

Entered in ADS Shows: _____

Awards, if any: _____

Additional description or comments: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

ADS Approved List of Miniature Cultivars, December 1995

'Alec Gray'	1 W-W	'Hawera'	5 Y-Y
'Angel's Whisper'	5 Y-Y	'Heidi'	6 Y-Y
'Angie'	8 W-Y	'Hifi'	7 Y-Y
'April Tears'	5 Y-Y	'Hors d'Oeuvre'	8 Y-Y
'Arctic Morn'	5 W-W	'Hummingbird'	6 Y-Y
'Atom'	6 Y-Y	'Icicle'	5 W-W
'Baby Moon'	7 Y-Y	'Jessamy'	12 W-W
'Baby Star'	7 Y-Y	'Jetage'	6 Y-Y
'Bagatelle'	1 Y-Y	Jonq. 'Fl.Pleno'	4 Y-Y
'Bebop'	7 Y-Y	'Jumble'	12 Y-O
'Bobbysoxer'	7 Y-YYO	'Junior Miss'	12 W-Y
'Bowles' Bounty'	1 Y-Y	'Kehelland'	4 Y-Y
'Canaliculatus'	8 W-Y	'Kenellis'	12 W-Y
'Candlepower'	1 W-W	'Kibitzer'	6 Y-Y
'Chappie'	7 Y-O	'Kidling'	7 Y-Y
'Charles Warren'	1 Y-Y	'Laura'	5 W-W
'Chit Chat'	7 Y-Y	'Likely Lad'	1 Y-Y
'Clare'	7 Y-Y	'Lilliput'	1 W-Y
'Cricket'	5 Y-Y	'Little Beauty'	1 W-Y
'Cupid'	12 Y-Y	'Little Gem'	1 Y-Y
'Curlylocks'	7 Y-Y	'Little Lass'	5 W-W
'Cyclataz'	8 Y-O	'Little Miss'	6 Y-Y
'Demure'	7 W-Y	'Little Missus'	7 Y-Y
'Doublebois'	5 W-W	'Little Prince'	7 Y-O
'Elfhorn'	12 Y-Y	'Little Rusky'	7 Y-GYO
'Elka'	1 W-W	'Little Sentry'	7 Y-Y
'Eystettensis'	4 Y-Y	'Little Sunshine'	6 Y-Y
'Fairy Chimes'	5 Y-Y	'Lively Lady'	5 W-W
'First Kiss'	6 Y-Y	'Loyce'	7 Y-YYO
'Flomay'	7 W-WWP	'Macleayi'	12 W-Y
'Flute'	6 Y-Y	'Marionette'	2 Y-YYO
'Flyaway'	12 Y-Y	'Mary Plumstead'	5 Y-Y
'Frosty Morn'	5 W-W	'Marychild'	12 Y-Y
'Fyno'	12 W-W	'Mickey'	6 Y-Y
'Gambas'	1 Y-Y	'Minicycla'	6 Y-Y
'Gipsy Queen'	1 YYW-WWY	'Minidaf'	1 Y-Y
'Glenbrook Mini-Cycla'	6 Y-Y	'Minnie'	6 Y-Y
'Greenshank'	6 Y-Y	'Minnow'	8 Y-Y
'Halingy'	8 W-Y	minor cons. 'Plenus'	4 Y-Y

ADS Approved List of Miniature Cultivars, December 1995

minor pum. 'Plenus'	4 Y-Y	'Sennocke'	5 Y-Y
'Mite'	6 Y-Y	'Sewanee'	2 W-Y
'Mitzzy'	6 W-W	'Shrew'	8 W-Y
'Moncorvo'	7 Y-Y	'Shrimp'	5 Y-Y
'Mortie'	6 Y-Y	'Sir Echo'	1 Y-W
'Morwenna'	2 Y-Y	'Skelmersdale Gold'	1 Y-Y
'Muslin'	12 W-W	'Skiffle'	7 Y-Y
'Mustard Seed'	2 Y-Y	'Small Talk'	1 Y-Y
'Nanty'	6 Y-Y	'Smarple'	12 W-W
'Norwester'	6 Y-Y	'Sneezy'	1 Y-Y
'Nylon'	12 W-W	'Snipe'	6 W-W
'Odile'	7 Y-O	'Snook'	6 Y-Y
'Opening Bid'	6 Y-Y	'Snug'	1 W-W
'Oz'	12 Y-Y	'Soltar'	6 Y-Y
'Pango'	8 Y-Y	'Spoirot'	12 W-W
'Paula Cottell'	3 W-GWW	'Sprite'	1 W-W
'Pease-Blossom'	7 Y-Y	'Stafford'	7 Y-O
'Pencrebar'	4 Y-Y	'Stella Turk'	6 Y-Y
'Pequenita'	7 Y-Y	'Sun Disc'	7 Y-Y
'Petit Beurre'	1 Y-Y	'Sundial'	7 Y-Y
'Picarillo'	2 Y-Y	'Taffeta'	12 W-W
'Piccolo'	1 Y-Y	'Tanagra'	1 Y-Y
'Picoblanco'	2 W-W	'Tarlatan'	12 W-W
'Pixie'	7 Y-Y	'Tete-a-Tete'	12 Y-Y
'Pixie's Sister'	7 Y-Y	'Three of Diamonds'	3 W-GWO
'Pledge'	1 W-W	'Tiny Tot'	1 Y-Y
'Poplin'	12 Y-Y	'Tosca'	1 W-Y
'Poppet'	5 W-W	'Toto'	12 W-W
'Quince'	12 Y-Y	'Tweeny'	2 W-Y
'Raindrop'	5 W-W	'W.P. Milner'	1 W-W
'Rikki'	7 W-Y	'Wee Bee'	1 Y-Y
'Rip van Winkle'	4 Y-Y	'Wideawake'	7 Y-Y
'Rockery Gem'	1 W-W	'Woodstar'	5 Y-YWW
'Rockery White'	1 W-W	'Wren'	4 Y-Y
'Rosaline Murphy'	2 Y-Y	'Xit'	3 W-W
'Rupert'	1 W-Y	'Yellow Xit'	3 W-Y
'Sabrosa'	7 Y-Y	'Zip'	6 Y-Y
'Sea Gift'	7 Y-Y		
'Segovia'	3 W-Y		

A Short List of Species Miniatures, 1995

<u>Species</u>	<u>Subspecies</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Section</u>
<i>albidus</i>	<i>albidus</i>			10 W-W	Bulbocodium DC
<i>albidus</i>	<i>tananicus</i>			10 W-W	Bulbocodium DC
<i>asturiensis</i>				10 Y-Y	Pseudonarcissus DC.
<i>assoanus</i>		<i>assoanus</i>		10 Y-Y	Jonquillae DC.
<i>atlanticus</i>				10 W-W	Apodanthae Fern.
<i>bertolonii</i>				10 Y-Y	Tazettae DC.
<i>bulbocodium</i>	<i>bulbocodium</i>			10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>bulbocodium</i>	<i>conspicuum</i>			10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>bulbocodium</i>	<i>nivalis</i>			10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>bulbocodium</i>	<i>obesum</i>			10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>bulbocodium</i>	<i>tenuifolium</i>			10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>calcicola</i>				10 Y-Y	Apodanthae Fern.
<i>cantabricum</i>	<i>monophyllum</i>			10 W-W	Bulbocodium DC
<i>cantabricum</i>	<i>monophyllum</i>	<i>foliosum</i>		10 W-W	Bulbocodium DC
<i>cantabricum</i>	<i>monophyllum</i>	<i>petunioides</i>		10 W-W	Bulbocodium DC
<i>citrinum</i>	<i>citrinum</i>			10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>cuatrecasasii</i>				10 Y-Y	Apodanthae Fern.
<i>cyclamineum</i>				10 Y-Y	Pseudonarcissus DC.
<i>dubium</i>		<i>dubium</i>		10 W-W	Dubii FC.
<i>dubium</i>		<i>micranthum</i>		10 W-W	Dubii FC.
<i>fernandesii</i>		<i>cordubensis</i>		10 Y-Y	Jonquillae DC.
<i>fernandesii</i>		<i>fernandesii</i>		10 Y-Y	Jonquillae DC.
<i>gaditanum</i>				10 Y-Y	Jonquillae DC.
<i>graellsii</i>				10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>hedraeanthum</i>				10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>jacetanum</i>				10 Y-Y	Pseudonarcissus DC.
<i>jonquilla</i>		<i>henriquesii</i>		10 Y-Y	Jonquillae DC.
<i>jonquilla</i>		<i>jonquilla</i>		10 Y-Y	Jonquillae DC.
<i>juncifolium</i>				*See assoanus *	Jonquillae DC.
<i>loiseleurii</i>				*See tri. var. triandrum	Ganymedes (Haw) Schu.f.
<i>minor</i>				10 Y-Y	Pseudonarcissus DC.
<i>minor</i>				'Cedric Morris'	10 Y-Y Pseudonarcissus DC.
<i>minor</i>				'Douglasbank'	10 Y-Y Pseudonarcissus DC.
<i>minor</i>				'Midget'	10 Y-Y Pseudonarcissus DC.
<i>pseudonarcissus</i>	<i>mochatum</i>	<i>alpestris</i>		10 W-W	Pseudonarcissus DC.
<i>requienii</i>				*See assoanus *	Jonquillae DC.
<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>			10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>rifanum</i>		10 Y-Y	Bulbocodium DC
<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>		'Atlas Gold'	10 Y-Y Bulbocodium DC
<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>		'Joy Bishop'	10 Y-Y Bulbocodium DC
<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>		'Julia Jane'	10 Y-Y Bulbocodium DC
<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>		'Treble Chance'	10 Y-Y Bulbocodium DC
<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>	<i>romieuxii</i>		'Yellow Pet'	10 Y-Y Bulbocodium DC
<i>rupicola</i>	<i>marvieri</i>			10 Y-Y	Apodanthae Fern.
<i>rupicola</i>	<i>rupicola</i>			10 Y-Y	Apodanthae Fern.
<i>rupicola</i>	<i>watieri</i>			10 W-W	Apodanthae Fern.
<i>scaberulum</i>				10 Y-Y	Apodanthae Fern.
<i>triandrum</i>		<i>albus</i>		*See tri. var. triandrum	Ganymedes (Haw) Schu.f.
<i>triandrum</i>		<i>aurantiacum</i>		*See tri. var. concolor	Ganymedes (Haw) Schu.f.
<i>triandrum</i>		<i>cernuum</i>		10 W-W	Ganymedes (Haw) Schu.f.
<i>triandrum</i>		<i>concolor</i>		10 Y-Y	Ganymedes (Haw) Schu.f.
<i>triandrum</i>		<i>triandrum</i>		10 W-W	Ganymedes (Haw) Schu.f.
<i>willkommii</i>				10 Y-Y	Jonquillae DC.
<i>x munozii-garmandiae</i>				10	Bulbomedes FC.
<i>x pulchellum</i>				10 Y-W	Ganymedes (Haw) Schu.f.
<i>x tenuior</i>				10	Joncissus FC.

Miniature Cultivars Being Considered For Inclusion In Approved Miniature List

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>'Angel's Breath' 5 Y-Y
 'Angel O'Music' 5 Y-Y
 'Arrival' 1 W-Y
 'Bow Bells' 5 Y-Y
 'Camborne' 1 W-W
 <i>N. minor</i> 'Cedric Morris' 10 Y-Y
 'Coo' 6 Y-Y
 'Cornish Cream' 12 Y-Y
 'Crevette' 8 W-O
 'Curvaceous' 12 Y-Y
 'Drop O'Gold' 5 Y-Y
 'Ferdie' 6 Y-Y
 'Fresh Season' 12 Y-Y
 'Full Circle' 12 Y-Y
 <i>N. romieuxii</i>, <i>ssp romieuxii</i>
 <i>var. romieuxii</i> 'Julia Jane' 10 Y-Y
 'Kholmes' 12 W-W
 'Kokopelli' 7 Y-Y</p> | <p>'Little Spell' 1 Y-W
 <i>N. minor</i> 'Midget' 10 Y-Y
 'Nimlet' 2 Y-Y
 'Odoratus' 8 W-Y
 'Orclus' 12 W-W
 'Sassy' 12 Y-Y
 'Sombrero' 12 Y-Y
 'Spider' 6 Y-Y
 'Swagger' 6 W-W
 'Ta-Julia' 12 W-W
 'Tadpole' 6 W-Y
 <i>tazetta odoratus</i> 8 W-Y
 'Titwillow' 5 W-W
 'Totten Tot' 6 Y-Y
 'Trivial' 1 Y-Y
 'Yimkin' 2 Y-Y</p> |
|---|--|

Color Code Change Approved by The RHS

The color code of 'Pogo', introduced by Mrs. G. Link, and listed in the 15th Supplement, *The International Daffodil Register* (1969), has been changed from 3 Y-GYO to 3 W-GYO.

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Memorial Contributions

Patricia Crenshaw.....	Kirby Fong
Tommy Dunn.....	Kirby Fong
Kitty Frank.....	Nancy Mott

DAFFODILS and Tulips 1995-96

We have just had word that the latest edition of the RHS Yearbook is ready and should be available by the time this reaches you. Along with the usual UK show results, it also includes a series of articles on large cup daffodils with yellow orange perianths, to which Steve Vinisky contributed a piece on American cultivars. Articles on potting daffodils, fertilizers, and John Blanchard's Pyrenean Diary are also included. Our own Bob Spotts writes about his hybrids bred from *N. viridiflorus*. 'Carole Lombard' graces the cover, which seems appropriate since Clive Postles was awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Cup this year. This is a book you won't want to miss. You can get it from the ADS office for \$13.00, complete with the annual supplement of newly registered daffodil names (Ohio residents, add 6% tax, please.)

'Peeping Tom' Receives 1996 Wister Award

'Peeping Tom', 6 Y-Y, was bred by P.D. Williams and registered in 1948. Its bright yellow is a welcome relief after a long winter. Sturdy and strong, it stands up to the vagaries of spring weather. It's an early season flower which has won many awards, including an Award of Merit in Holland in 1955, and a First Class Certificate for growing in pots from the RHS. To those other awards, we now add the ADS Wister Award to recognize its excellence as a garden flower. See back cover.

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Classification Changes

Listed below are some classification changes made for 1995. Please make note of them in your copy of *Daffodils To Show and Grow*. There are some other changes which will appear in the 1996 edition of the *Tom D. Throckmorton Daffodil Data Bank*.

'Brilliant Star'	11b W-OOY
'Can Can Girl'	2 W-Y
'Casterbridge'	2 YYW-O
'Coral Charm'	1 W-GWP
'Hillbilly'	Jac Lefeber, breeder
'Hillbilly's Sister'	Jac Lefeber, breeder
'Inca'	6 YYW-WWY
'Lemon Silk'	6 YYW-W
'Lemon Snow'	2 YYW-WWY
'Lemon Sprite'	7 YYW-W
'Lemon Tarts'	7 YYW-W
'Leniam'	'Lehiam'
'Light Star'	11b W-Y/W, syn. 'Jeanne d'Arc'
'Menehay'	11a Y-O
'Monk Silver'	'Monksilver'
'Montego'	3 Y-YYO
'Pay Day'	1 YYW-W
'Pearlax'	11 W-Y, syn. of 'Perlax'
'Petit Four'	4 W-PPY
'Rio Dell'	2 YYW-WWY
'Rosegold'	'Rose Gold' 1 YYW-GPP
'Snow Frills'	2 YYW-W
'Sun Gem'	2 YYW-W
'Swedish Fjord'	2 YYW-W
'Triple Crown'	3 Y-GYR
'Twotees'	11b W-P/YW
'Young American'	1 YYW-WWY
'Clickety Click'	Is variably double
'Hilltown'	Varies between Divs 2 and 1
'Possum'	Varies between Divs 3 and 1

U.S. Registrations, July 1, 1994 - June 30, 1995

BANKHEAD, DELIA, 1816 Ivy Oak Square, Reston, VA 22090; 'Camborne.'

BELLINGER, DANIEL, 341 Akron Rd., Wadsworth, OH 44281; 'Carnage.'

DIETSCH, DONNA C., 5192 Bagley Rd., Columbus, OH 43232; 'Dominica,'
'Maya Angelou.'

FREY, EILEEN E., 2330 N. Baker Dr., Canby, OR 97013; 'Bird Music,' 'Little
Star,' 'Pink Lightning,' 'Star Music,' 'Star Song,' 'Tender Moment.'

GRIPSHOVER, MARY LOU, 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150; 'Final
Curtain,' 'Norwester.'

HAVENS, R. & E., P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, OR 97032; 'Class Ring,' 'Firestar,'
'Junior Prom.'

LINK, HELEN K., P.O. Box 84, 1660 Observatory Rd., Brooklyn, IN 46111-0084;
'Princette,' 'Sunella.'

MITSCH, GRANT E., (Havens, P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, OR 97032); 'Magellan,'
'Robin's Pride,' and 'Wings of Freedom.'

NISWONGER, O. DAVID, 822 Rodney Vista Blvd., Cape Girardeau, MO 63701;
'Early to Rise'

PANNILL, WILLIAM G., 209 B Starling Ave., Martinsville, VA 24112;
'Appalachian Star,' 'Ashland,' 'First Class,' 'Hurrah,' 'Leesburg,' 'Liddon,'
'Parsonage,' 'Sabot Hill,' 'Shiloh,' and 'Timbuktu.'

TOLLEY, CURTIS, P.O. Box 376, Pinch WV 25156; 'Big Chimney,' 'Kanawa,'
and 'Roxie.'

'APPALACHIAN STAR' (Pannill) 2 Y-R; 73/19; [('Matlock' x 'Paricutin') x
'Javelin']; P. segs 44mm, yellow; C. lgth, 30mm, red; midseason.

'ASHLAND' (Pannill) 2 W-Y; 72/41; ('Broughshane' x 'Rose Royale'); P. segs
51mm, white; C. lgth. 37mm, yellow, finally fading to white; midseason.

'BIG CHIMNEY' (Tolley) 2 Y-YYO; T88-3-2; ('Loch Lundie' x 'Esperanza'); P.
segs 50mm, mid-yellow; C. lgth 36mm, yellow for half the length then to
deep orange; early, long-lasting.

'BIRD MUSIC' (Frey) 6 Y-Y; PEF10/1; ('Wee Bee' x 'Jetfire'); P. segs 25mm,
soft yellow; C. lgth 25mm, light yellow; fl. dia. 60mm; reflexes somewhat
at maturity; H, 180mm; very early.

'CAMBORNE' (Alec Gray) 1 W-W; (unknown); P. segs 20mm, brilliant white,
flat, overlapping; C. lgth 22mm, opens as white as perianth, narrow at base,
slightly expanded and lightly ribbed, with a frill at mouth; fl. dia. 42mm;
dwarf; early.

'CARNAGE' (Bellinger) 2 Y-YYO; 87-12-4; ('Zeus' x 'Bunclody'); P. segs
38mm, bright yellow, slightly reflexed, back petals touching, smooth, long-
lasting; C. lgth 25mm, bright yellow changing sharply to dark orange,
tubular, perfectly round, sunproof; fl. dia. 102mm; late.

- 'CLASS RING' (Havens) 3 W-WWP; TEH8/1; ('First Formal' x 'Coral Light'); P. segs 40mm, white, ovate, rounded flower; C. lgth 13mm, bowl shaped, white with deep coral pink rim; fl. dia. 95mm; late.
- 'DOMINICA' (Dietsch) 1 W-W; 86-11; ('Silent Valley' x 'Faro'); P. segs 42mm, white, spade shaped, bluntly pointed; C. lgth. 43mm, white, tubular, slightly waisted, edge fluted and flared; fl. dia. 98mm; midseason.
- 'EARLY TO RISE' (Niswonger) 2 W-Y; 2-86; ('Ice Follies' x 'Carita'); P. segs 51mm, white; C. lgth 19mm, light yellow gradually changing to white, bowl shaped, frilled; fl. dia. 108mm; very early.
- 'FINAL CURTAIN' (Gripshover) 3 W-GYY; 73-36-7; ('Grace Note' op); P. segs 32mm, white, double triangle, slight reflexing at tips; C. lgth 5mm, cup shaped, ribbed edge frilled, green eye, bright yellow; fl. dia. 72mm; very late.
- 'FIRESTAR' (Havens) 2 W-P; VH20/4; ('Pink Valentine' x 'Pink Flame'); P. segs 33mm, white, ovate, somewhat rounded; C. lgth 16mm, saucer shaped, ruffled, pinkish lavender at base, tomato red at rim; Fl. dia. 80mm; late.
- 'FIRST CLASS' (Pannill) 3 W-OOY; 66/80A; ('Artist's Model' x 'Avenger'); P. segs 41mm, white; C. lgth. 13mm, orange and yellow; late-midseason.
- 'HURRAH' (Pannill) 2 Y-Y; 81/2; ['New Penny' x ('Lemonade' x 'Lemnos')]; P. segs 46mm, yellow; C. lgth. 19mm, yellow; midseason.
- 'JUNIOR PROM' (Havens) 4 Y-R; TEH77/1; ('Gypsy' x unknown red double); fl. dia. 85mm; light yellow with orange-red petaloids; late.
- 'KANAWA' (Tolley) 2 YYW-WWY; T88-17-5; ('Euphony' x 'Dalliance'); P. segs 36mm, flat, yellow with white halo; C. lgth, 31mm, opens yellow, fades quickly to white; early.
- 'LEESBURG' (Pannill) 2 W-W; J3G; ('Glendermott' x 'Starmount'); P segs 45mm, white; C. lgth. 35mm, white; midseason.
- 'LIDDON' (Pannill) 2 W-Y; 70/35A; [('Bizerta' x 'Festivity') x 'Downpatrick']; P. segs 40mm, white; C. lgth 32mm, yellow; early midseason.
- 'LITTLE STAR' (Frey) 6 Y-Y; TEF31/1; parentage unknown; P. segs 10mm, soft lemon yellow, extremely reflexed; C. lgth 18mm, dark yellow, softening near throat; fl. dia. 37mm; H, 129mm; very early.
- 'MAGELLAN' (Mitsch) 4 Y-O; 2P70/; ('Grebe' x 'Matlock'); fl. dia. 110mm; bright yellow with bright orange segments; midseason.
- 'MAYA ANGELOU' (Dietsch) 9 W-GOO; 86-44; ('Como' x 'Glory of Lisse'); P. segs. 26mm, white, sepals narrow at base, broad and blunt at edge, petals spade shaped; C. lgth 20mm, eye green, blending from yellow-orange to deep orange at edge, flat and broad, edge serrated; fl. dia. 58mm; very late.
- 'NORWESTER' (Gripshover) 6 Y-Y; 73-6; ('Small Talk' x *N. cyclamineus*); P. segs 20mm, yellow, very strongly reflexed, segments narrow; C. lgth 22mm, cylinder shape, slight flare at rim, dentate, yellow; H 14cm; very early.

- 'PARSONAGE' (Pannill) 2 YW-PPY; 79/16/7; [('Just So' x 'Daydream') x 'Soft Light']; P. segs 35mm, yellow with white halo; C. lgth 24mm, pink with yellow rim; midseason.
- 'PINK LIGHTNING' (Frey) 7 W-GPP; QEE15/1; (G27/1 x *N. jonquilla*); P. segs 23mm, white, reflexing upon maturity; star shaped; C. lgth 13mm, deep rich pink; fl. dia. 58mm; dwarf; late midseason.
- 'PRINCETTE' (Link) 3 W-GYR; #1670; ('Fairy Circle' x *N. jonquilla*); P. segs 20mm, white, flat, overlap; C. lgth 5mm, flares somewhat at edge, tube shape, green eye, light yellow with red rim; dwarf; fl. dia 40mm; midseason.
- 'ROBIN'S PRIDE' (Mitsch); 2 W-P; F65/3; {A24/1 ('Leonaine' x 'Carita') x V38/1 ['Radiation' x ('Mabel Taylor' x 'Interim')]}; P. segs 40mm, white; C. lgth 22mm, saucer shaped, flaring, ruffled, brilliant red-pink corona; fl. dia. 92mm; late.
- 'ROXIE' (Tolley); 2 W-P; T88-6-11; ('Dewy Rose' x 'Dailmanach') P. segs 44mm, broad; C. lgth 32mm, solid pink to base, frilled, funnel cup; midseason.
- 'SABOT HILL' (Pannill) 4 W-Y; 66/2; ('Ave' x 'Gay Time'); flower diameter, 105mm; white with yellow coronal segments; late-midseason.
- 'SHILOH' (Pannill) 2 Y-YYR; 75/9B; ('Loch Hope' x 'Javelin'); P. segs 48mm, yellow; C. lgth. 33mm, red; midseason.
- 'STAR MUSIC' (Frey) 6 Y-Y; PEF9/4; ('Wee Bee' x *N. cyclamineus*); P. segs 25mm, golden yellow, very pronounced reflexing; C. lgth 30mm, golden yellow; fl. dia. 60mm; H, 185mm; very early.
- 'STAR SONG' (Frey) 6 Y-Y; TEF30/3; ('Atom' x 'Tiny Tot'); P. segs 20mm, golden yellow, slightly reflexed, star shaped; C. lgth 23mm, golden yellow; fl. dia. 50mm; H, 180mm; very early.
- 'SUNELLA' (Link) 5 Y-Y; #480; ('Pink Sprite' x *N. triandrus* var. *triandrus*); P. segs 20mm, sulphur yellow, ovate, pointed, curve back somewhat, overlap; C. lgth 15mm, sulphur, slightly deeper than perianth, bowl-shaped, fluted, notches on edge; fl. dia. 50mm; dwarf; sometimes 3 blooms to stem; midseason.
- 'TENDER MOMENT' (Frey) & W-GYP; (F31/5 x *N. jonquilla*); P. segs 33mm, white star shaped; C. lgth 15mm, bell shaped, green eye, cream colored, edged with 3mm ribbon of pink; fl. dia. 75mm; late.
- 'TIMBUKTU' (Pannill) 3 Y-Y; 77/25F; ('Daiquiri' x 'Alumna'); P. segs 44mm, yellow; C. lgth 13mm, yellow; late-midseason.
- 'WINGS OF FREEDOM' (Mitsch) 6 Y-Y; 2N41/3; [(P50/1 x 'Flaming Meteor') x *N. cyclamineus*]; P. segs; early.

Bylaws Amendments To Be Voted On At The Baltimore Convention

Stan Baird, *Chairman, Governance Task Force*

At the 1995 fall Board meeting, the Board voted to recommend the adoption of the following amendments to the Society's Bylaws, which were proposed by the Governance Task Force. (New or altered wording is underscored.) These amendments will be voted on by the membership at the Annual Meeting at the ADS Convention in Baltimore, April 18-20, 1996. At the same time, the membership will be asked to vote on the amendments which the Board voted to recommend at their meeting last spring. The text for these amendments may be found in the Board's minutes on pp. 230-231 in the June, 1995, *Daffodil Journal*. In brief, the following proposed amendments place limits on the terms of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee Chairs; add the office of "President Elect"; add certain procedures to the process of amending the Bylaws which are already being followed; and provide for the office of Treasurer-in-Training.

ARTICLE V, Section 5. Standing Committees. There shall be such standing committees as the Board of the Society may by resolution provide. Chairmen of standing committees may serve a maximum of six (6) consecutive one-year terms. An individual may serve an additional two (2) one-year terms as chairman of a standing committee provided the appointment is approved by the Board of the Society.

ARTICLE IV — Officers - Section 2. Terms. Each officer, except secretary and treasurer, shall be elected for a term expiring at the close of the annual meeting of the membership next following his or her election. No person shall be eligible for re-election for more than one (1) term following his or her service in that office for a full prior term except that regional vice presidents shall be eligible for re-election for two (2) consecutive full terms next following serving an original full prior term. No person shall be eligible for reappointment to the office of secretary for more than five (5) additional one-year terms. No person shall be eligible for reappointment to the office of treasurer for more than seven (7) additional one-year terms.

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ARTICLE II - Government - Section 2 . The Board shall be composed of:

a. **The President, the First Vice-President or President Elect, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, by virtue of their offices.**
 (The remainder of "ARTICLE II - Government - Section 2" remains unchanged.)

ARTICLE IV - Officers - Section 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of:

- a. The President
- b. A First Vice-President or President Elect
- c. A Second Vice President
- d. A Secretary
- e. A Treasurer
- f. A Regional Vice-President for, and residing in, each designated Region.
- g. Such other officers as the Board of the Society may by resolution provide.

ARTICLE IV - Officers - Section 2 - Terms. Add the following sentence at the end of Section 2.

The First Vice-President, after serving a one-year term in that office, may be elected to a one-year term as President Elect, in which case succession to the office of President shall be automatic.

ARTICLE IV - Officers - Section 4 - Duties.

Change the third sentence of this Section to read as follows:

In the absence of the President, the President Elect, First Vice-President, or Second Vice President shall preside.

(The remainder of "ARTICLE IV - Officers - Section 4 - Duties" remains unchanged.)

ARTICLE V - Committees - Section 1 - The Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, First Vice-President or President Elect, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two (2) other members of the Society who shall be nominated by the President and approved by the Board of the Society.

(The remainder of "ARTICLE V - Committees - Section 1 - The Executive Committee" remains unchanged.)

ARTICLE V - Committees - Section 2 - Nominating Committee.

Change only the fourth sentence to read as follows:

The Nominating Committee shall recommend to the membership at the annual meeting of the Society and place in nomination not less than one (1) nor more than three (3) nominees for each elected office upon which a ballot shall be taken by the members at such meeting, except that a President Elect who has served for one year shall automatically succeed to the office of President.

ARTICLE V - Committees - Section 3 - Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall be composed of the Immediate Past President, the First Vice-President or President Elect, and the Second Vice President. The President Elect or First Vice-President shall serve as Chairman of the committee.

(The remainder of "ARTICLE V - Committees - Section 3 - Audit Committee" remained unchanged.)

ARTICLE V - Committees - Section 4 - Finance Committee. The Finance Committee shall be composed of the President, the President Elect or First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer, and three (3) other members of the Society appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Board of the Society.

(The remainder of "ARTICLE V - Committees - Section 4 - Finance Committee" remains unchanged.)

ARTICLE XI - Amendments - Section 1. The members of the Society may, by majority vote at any annual or special meeting of the membership, amend or repeal these Bylaws. An amendment may be proposed by five (5) or more members in writing exclusive of those members serving on the Executive Committee. Such proposed amendments may be either recommended or not recommended by the Board of the Society but may be approved or rejected only by a majority vote of the membership at an annual or special meeting of the membership. Proposed amendments must be published in at least one issue of The Daffodil Journal at least three months prior to the meeting of the membership at which these amendments are put to a vote. No amendment shall have the effect of terminating the existing unexpired term of any officer or director.

At the end of "ARTICLE V - Committees - Section 2 - Nominating Committee," which specifies the Nominating Committee's various duties, add a final sentence to read as follows:

Whenever appropriate, the Nominating Committee may recommend the appointment of a Treasurer-in-Training who may be eligible for appointment as Treasurer after serving for one or more years as Treasurer-in-Training.

CONVENTION ALERT TO ADS MEMBERS!

If you've never tried an ADS Convention, Baltimore is your opportunity! The Convention is offering a program for all persons wanting to know more about daffodils. Daffodils in arrangements, gardens, shows; the history and the future of our flower — it's all there. Along with tours of gardens and historical sights in the Baltimore area — and the National Daffodil Show. Make this Convention your first one. You'll be heartily welcomed and immensely entertained.

1996 CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

(Return to Registrar)

ADS CONVENTION

APRIL 18-20, 1996

Sheraton Baltimore, N., 903 Dulaney Valley Road, Towson, MD 21204

Tel: (410) 321-7400 • (800) 433-7619 • Fax: 410-296-9534

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Nickname(s) _____ Your first Convention? _____

REGISTRATION FEE: Before December 31.....\$180.00

Before March 1.....\$195.00 After March 1.....\$205.00

Hybridizers Breakfast.....\$15 Judges Refresher Breakfast.....\$15

Thurs. Tour: Hampton Mansion, National Aquarium, Inner Harbor,
Lunch.....(Minimum 25) **\$40.00**

Sunday Tour: Historic Annapolis, Naval Academy, Para House,
Lunch.....(Minimum 20) **\$50.00**

Registration Fee Includes: National Show: Thurs, Fri. and Sat. Banquets
Fri. Sat. Tours; Fri. Sat. Luncheons

Friday & Saturday Focus Groups (List order of preference for each day)

Friday, April 19, 1996

1. Ikebana _____ 2. Intermediates _____
3. High Altitude Treasures _____ 4. Grant Mitsch Retrospect _____

Saturday, April 20, 1996

1. From Garden to Table _____ 2. Mini's A-Z _____
3. Antique Daffodils _____ 4. Have Daffodil, Will Travel _____

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes _____ No _____

Send Registration Fee to:

Mrs. Marshall F. Gilchrist
2318 Springlake Drive
Timonium, MD 21093-2644

Make checks payable to: 1996 ADS CONVENTION

No additions or deletions will be permitted after April 16.

REGISTRATION FORM

(Keep This As Your Copy)

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APRIL 18-20, 1996

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Tel: (410) 321-7400 • (800) 433-7619 • Fax: 410-296-9534

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Thurs. Tour: Hampton Mansion, National Aquarium, Inner Harbor,
Lunch.....(Minimum 25) **\$40.00**

Sunday Tour: Historic Annapolis, Naval Academy, Para House,
Lunch.....(Minimum 20) **\$50.00**

Registration Fee Includes: National Show: Thurs, Fri. and Sat. Banquets
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Friday & Saturday Focus Groups (List order of preference for each day)

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1. From Garden to Table _____ 2. Mini's A-Z _____
3. Antique Daffodils _____ 4. Have Daffodil, Will Travel _____

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes _____ No _____

No additions or deletions will be permitted after April 16.

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1996 Judging Schools and Refreshers

REFRESHERS

April 20, 1996 Baltimore, MD
Lou Whittington, Chairman
P.O. Box 1386, Salisbury, MD 21801

SCHOOLS

March 31, 1996 Albany, OR
Course III
Evelyn Gullikson, Chairman
6808 4th Way SE, Olympia, WA 98503

April 14, 1996 Cincinnati, OH
Course IV
Mary Lou Gripshover, Chairman
1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150-1521

April 24, 1996 Longwood Gardens, PA
Course III
Kathy Andersen, Chairman
7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803
Contact by April 1 302-478-3115

April, 1996 Orange, VA
Course III
Catherine M. Gillespie, Chairman
260 Piedmont Street, Orange, VA 22960

May 5, 1996 Chicago Botanic Garden, Chicago, IL
Course IV
Charles Wheatley, Chairman
P.O. Box 394, Bluffton, IN 46714

May 12, 1996 St. Paul, MN
Course II
Myrna Smith, Chairman
1605 Fulham, St. Paul, MN 55108

REQUIRED READING: *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*, Revised 1990

See Chapter Eight - Judging Schools, pp 33 - 35 for specific assignments.

Judges Chairman: For a current list of ADS Judges send a stamped, self-addressed envelop to: Naomi J. Liggett, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606. **Attention ADS Judges:** Several judges

have not sent evidence of winning a blue ribbon in the past three years in an ADS approved show. Please have the Show Chairman or Chairman of Judges sign a 3 x 5 card and included the date and show where the ribbon was awarded and mail to the Judges & Schools Chairman.

—Naomi Liggett, Judges & Schools Chairman

New Accredited Judges:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| CHILDERS, Weldon | P.O. Box 188, Carbon Hill, AL 35549 |
| FONG, Kirby | 790 Carmel Ave., Livermore, CA 94550 |
| HORTON, Beth | 901 Rock Ledge Rd, Heber Springs, AR 72543 |
| HORTON, Gerald | 901 Rock Ledge Rd, Heber Springs, AR 72543 |
| PFARNER, Dorothy | 2210 Greenpark Dr., Richardson, TX 75082 |
| ROUSH, Charlotte | Rt. 3, Box 120-S, Sheridan, AR 72150 |
| STEELE, Wayne | 1777 Spruce St., Livermore, CA 94550 |

ATTENTION JUDGES CHAIRMEN:

There are thirty-one new student judges this year. Please try to invite a few students to judge your show in 1996. They each need three student judging experiences.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| BARTON, Mary Anne | 3707 Burrows Ave., Fairfax, VA 22030 |
| BEALE, Katherine | Rt. 2, Box 195, Courtland, VA 23837 |
| BEALE, Katie R. | 338 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, VA 23510 |
| BRASSFIELD, Howard | 27850 Highway 101S, Cloverdale, OR 97112 |
| BROWN, Cecilia | P.O. Box 160, Gloucester, VA 23061-0160 |
| FANNING, Karen | 24150 SW Perrydale Rd., Amity, OR 97101 |
| FRIZZELL, Gale | 17 Canterbury Rd., Charlottesville, VA 22903 |
| GRAVES, Glenna | Rt. 6, Box 4, Harrisonburg, VA 22801 |
| GREENWOOD, Nancy | 645 Harwick Rd., Wayne, PA 19807 |
| GRINER, Martha | 21 Chesterfield Rd., Bordontown, NJ 08505 |
| GROSS, Leah | 4240 NW Highway 20, Corvallis, OR 97330 |
| HARRISON, Sarah | 5915 York Rd., Richmond, VA 23228 |
| HEREFORD, Beverley | P.O. Box 7905, Charlottesville, VA 22906-7905 |
| HOOVER, Anne | 936 Oak Hill Dr., Harrisonburg, VA 22801 |
| INGLES, Lorraine | Berkshire, Box 1362, Gloucester, VA 23061 |
| JOHN, Sue Paschall | 25 Highland Park Village, Ste 100-225,
Dallas, TX 75205-2789 |
| KITCHENS, Lee | 351 Buttonwood Lane, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077 |
| LAIRD, Cecil | P.O. Box 1131, Chatham, VA 24531 |
| MASEK, Marjorie | Malsuda, P.O. Box 947, Gloucester, VA 23061 |
| MCALLISTER, Kathleen | Rt 3, Box 47, Kearneysville, WV 25430 |
| NOCK, Evelyn | P.O. Box 178, Quinby, VA 23423 |

O'SULLIVAN, Robert, Jr. 97 Tidewater Farm Rd., Stratham, NH 03885
 PAYNE, Elise 643 Fernfield Circle, Wayne, PA 19087
 POWER, Leslie 7507 Hill Dr., Richmond, VA 23225
 RICE, Nancy 5355 Inglewood Rd., Lynchburg, VA 25403
 ROE, Mrs. Alexander Box 303, Mendenhall, PA 19357
 RUPERS, Barbara 2245 Oak Grove Rd., NW, Salem, OR 97304
 SHATTUCK, Danita 29827 Highway 99E, Shedd, OR 97377
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Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation 1995

(Required by 30 U.S.C. 3685)

Date of filing: Sept. 22, 1995. The Daffodil Journal is published quarterly at 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, Ohio 45150-1521, with general business offices of the publisher at the same address. The name and address of the Publisher is American Daffodil Society, Inc., 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150-1521; Editor, Mr. Lee Kitchens, 351 Buttonwood Lane, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077; Chairman of Publications, Mrs. Martha Kitchens, 351 Buttonwood Lane, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077.

Owner of the publication is American Daffodil Society, Inc. There are no bondholders, stockholders, or mortgagees. The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes has not changed during the preceding 12 months.

Total number of copies printed (average for preceding 12 months) 1450; paid circulation, 1217; sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 0; free distribution, 14; total number of copies distributed, 1231. The percent paid and/or requested circulation is 98.86%.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

—Mary Lou Gripshover, Executive Director

1996 Daffodil Show Schedule

Leone Y. Low, *Awards Chair and Show Reporter*

Both east and west coasts are gaining new shows, with daffodils to be displayed in Shelter Island, New York, and a third show each in Northern California and Oregon.

Corrections, changes, and additions received by December 12 will be included in the schedule to be published in March.

Don't forget to send the final copy of the schedule. ADS ribbons for awards are normally mailed after the receipt of final schedules so that the ribbons for the correct classes are sent. Please don't delay.

1996 SHOW SCHEDULE

March 2-3 **Sutter Creek, California**

Northern California Daffodil Society at the Bellotti Inn, 53 Main Street. Information: Richard Hunt, 18710 Burke Drive, Plymouth, CA 95669.

March 9-10 **Clinton, Mississippi**

Annual Central Mississippi Daffodil Show at the Hall of Fame, B.C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. (Mississippi State Show). Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.

March 9-10 **Livermore, California**

Pacific Region Show. Northern California Daffodil Society at the Alden Lane Nursery, 981 Alden Lane. Information: Wayne Steele, 1777 Spruce Street, Livermore, CA.

March 16-17 **Dallas, Texas**

Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Arboretum, 8617 Garland Road. (Texas State Show). Information: Rodney Armstrong, Jr., 7520 England Drive, Plano, TX 75075.

March 16-17 **Fortuna, California**

Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Monday Club. Information: Mrs. Dian Keesee, 1000 Angel Heights Ave., Fortuna, CA 95540, or, Stan Baird, P.O. Box 516, Blue Lake, CA 95525. (707) 668-5277.

March 23-24 **Conway, Arkansas**

Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. (Arkansas State Show). Information: J.A. Strauss, 322 Hall St., Malvern, AR 72104. (501) 332-2109.

March 23-24 **Atlanta, Georgia**

Regional Show. Georgia Daffodil Society at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Mrs. Beverly Barbour, 210 Crystal River Drive, Lawrenceville, GA 30243.

March 23-24**Amity, Oregon**

Daffodil Society at Amity Elementary School on Rice Lane. Information: Karen Fanning, 24150 SW Perrydale Rd., Amity, OR 97101. (503) 835-6522 after 6 p.m.

March 30-31**Chapel Hill, North Carolina**

State Show. North Carolina Daffodil Society at the North Carolina Botanical Garden, Totten Center. Information: Luan Smyth, 2306 Jones Ferry Rd., Chapel Hill, NC 27516.

March 30-31**Hernando, Mississippi**

Southern Regional Show. Garden Study Club of Hernando at the DeSoto County Courthouse. Information: Miss Leslie Anderson, Rt. 5, 2302 Byhalia Road, Hernando, MS 38632.

March 30-31**Albany, Oregon**

Oregon Daffodil Society at the Linn County Fairgrounds, 3051 SE Oakwood Ave. Information: Betty Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Drive, Shedd, OR 97377. (503) 491-3874.

March 30-31**Princess Anne, Maryland**

The 31st Annual Show of The Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank, 11732 Somerset Ave. Information: Mrs. William H. Anderson, Rt. 2, Box 187. Princess Anne, MD 21853.

March 30-31**Wichita, Kansas**

Wichita Daffodil Society at Botanica, The Wichita Gardens, 701 Amidon. Information: Margie Roehr, 594 N. Broadmoor, Wichita, KS 67206.

March 30-31**Knoxville, Tennessee**

East Tennessee Daffodil Society at the Racheff Gardens, Tennessee Avenue. Information: Mrs. Lynn Ladd, 1701 Westcliff Drive, Maryville, TN 37801-6301.

April 3-4**Danville, Virginia**

The Garden Club of Virginia and the Danville Garden Club at the Senior Citizen's Center. Information: Mrs. Charlton B. Strange, Jr., 878 Ferry Rd., Danville, VA 24541. (804) 797-1188.

April 3**Onley, Virginia**

Town and Country Garden Group of The Women's Club at Carrie Watson Memorial Club House. Information: Mrs. David W. Corson, P.O. Box D, Locustville, VA 23404. (804) 787-3037.

April 6**Gloucester, Virginia**

The Garden Club of Gloucester at Page Middle School, Route 17, South. Information: Mrs. John W. Bowditch, 8303 Robins Neck Road, Gloucester, VA 23061.

April 6**Louisville, Kentucky**

Kentucky Daffodil Society at Oxmoor Mall, Shelbyville Road. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, 3035 Bloomington Trail Road, Scottsburg, IN 47170.

- April 10** **Upperville, Virginia**
The Upperville Garden Club show at the Trinity Episcopal Church Parish House. Information: Mrs. William Vance, Kerfoot House, P.O. Box 579, Upperville, VA 22176-0579.
- April 12-14** **Edgewater, Maryland**
The Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland at the London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. Marie Coulter, 34 Prestonfield Lane, Serena Park, MD 21146.
- April 13-14** **Hillsboro, Oregon**
Oregon Daffodil Society at the Washington County Fairgrounds, 872 NE 28th. Information: Steve Vinisky, 21700 SW Chapman Rd., Sherwood, OR 97140. (503) 625-3379, FAX (503) 625-3399.
- April 13-14** **Dayton, Ohio**
Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Wegerzyn Horticultural Center, 1301 E. Siebenthaler Avenue. Information: Margaret Baird, 1220 Latchwood Avenue, Dayton, OH 45405.
- April 13-14** **Washington, DC**
Washington Daffodil Society at the National Wildlife Federation, 8925 Leesburg Pike, Vienna, VA. Information: Mrs. Stafford Koonce, P.O. Box 45, Halltown, WV 25423.
- April 13-15** **Scottsburg, Indiana**
Midwest Regional Show. Indiana Daffodil Growers South at the Leota Barn. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, 3035 Bloomington Trail Road, Scottsburg, IN 47170.
- April 13-15** **Richmond, Virginia**
Virginia Daffodil Society at Lewis Ginta Botanical Garden, 7000 Lakeside Ave., Richmond, VA. Information: George H. Bragdon, 8702 Shadow Lane, Richmond, VA 23228.
- April 16-17** **Nashville, Tennessee**
Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society show at Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanic Gardens, Forest Park Drive. Information: Richard Frank, 1018 Stonewall Drive, Nashville, TN 37220. (615) 383-7058.
- April 18-20** **Baltimore, Maryland**
NATIONAL SHOW. Maryland Daffodil Society at the Sheraton Baltimore N., 903 Dulaney Valley Road, Towson, MD. Information: Joan M. George, 614 W. Timonium, Timonium, MD 21093.
- April 23-24** **Chillicothe, Ohio**
The Adena Daffodil Society at Veteran's Administration Medical Center. Information: Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.
- April 23-24** **Kennett Square, PA**
Northeast Regional Show. Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Kathryn Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803. (302) 478-3115.

- April 24-25** **Greenwich, Connecticut**
New England Regional Show. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Christ Church Parish Hall, 254 E. Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. Nancy Mott, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich, CT 06830.
- April 25-26** **Indianapolis, Indiana**
 Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. United Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian St. Information: Joe Hamm, 4815 Fauna Lane, Indianapolis, IN 46234. (317) 293-3381.
- April 26-27** **Morristown, New Jersey**
 New Jersey Daffodil Society at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 53 E. Hanover Ave. Information: Mrs. R. Kendall Nottingham, 393 Charlton Ave., South Orange, NJ 07079.
- April 27-28** **Pittsburg, Pennsylvania**
 Daffodil and Hosta Society of Western PA at the Northland Library, North Gate. Information: Mrs. Dianne Mrak, 124 Fieldgate Dr., Upper St. Clair, PA 15241.
- April 27-28** **Columbus, Ohio**
 The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Franklin Park Conservatory, 1777 E. Broad St. Information: Mrs. Betty Kealiher, 6625 Seeds Rd., Box 144, Grove City, OH 43123.
- April 27** **Shelter Island, New York**
 The Garden Club of Shelter Island and "friends of daffodils in the area" at St. Mary's Episcopal Church. Information: Mrs. Andrew Fiske, Box 636, Shelter Island, NY 11964. (516) 749-0626.
- April 27-28** **Chambersburg, Pennsylvania**
 Chambersburg Garden Club at the Chambersburg Mall. Information: Mrs. Joseph Dickenson, 980 Leidig Drive, Chambersburg, PA 17201.
- April 28-29** **Nantucket, Massachusetts**
 The Nantucket Garden Club at the Folger Hotel, Easton St. Information: Mary Malavese, P.O. Box 1183, Nantucket, MA 02554.
- May 3-4** **Peterboro, New Hampshire**
 Northern New England Daffodil Show at Rivermead, Rt 202. Information: Mrs. Harvey L. Schwartz, Sky Hill, P.O. Box 194, Harrisville, NH 03450.
- May 4** **Akron, OH**
 Rolling Acres Mall, 2400 Romig. Information: Carol McKeeman, 2773 Boltz Rd., Akron, OH 44333. (216) 666-0722.
- May 4-5** **Glencoe, Illinois**
Central Regional Show. Midwest Daffodil Society at Chicago Botanic Garden, Lake-Cook Road. Information: Candace Carr, 12523 South Fairview Avenue, Blue Island, Illinois 60406.
- May 11-12** **St. Paul, Minnesota**
 Daffodil Society of Minnesota at Como Park Conservatory. Information: Karen Lundholm, 309 Arthur St., Hopkins, MN 55343.

The Species *N. jonquilla* & Miniature Progeny

Helen K. Link, Brooklyn, Indiana

In the springtime when visitors come to my garden they invariably tell me they have come to see the jonquils. Then they usually ask, "What is the difference between a daffodil and a jonquil?" I explain that the jonquil is one of the twelve divisions of the Daffodil (English) or Narcissi (Latin) and they belong to the Amaryllis family.

The name jonquil is a corruption of the Latin word, "juncus" which means little rush. The true sweet-scented jonquil is found in France as well as in Northern Africa. It is characterized by a saucer-shaped cup and flaring perianth. Several sweet-scented flowers are born on each scape. leaves are erect and strongly channeled on the upper surface and round on the under surface. The flowers have a perianth tube about an inch long. It is hardy and naturalizes well.

When grown from seed, variations appear in size, form, and also in color. The true jonquil species are characterized by their slender grass-like or rush-like foliage. *N. jonquilla* 'Flore Pleno' is the double form; it does not bloom well in dry, hot weather.

John Blanchard in *Narcissus, A Guide to Wild Daffodils* relates that *N. jonquilla* has produced some double forms in cultivation but they are extremely rare in the wild.

There are a number of miniature jonquil species. They may be classified as those having more than one flower to the scape, and those with only one flower to the scape. Besides *N. jonquilla* others which usually have more than one bloom to the scape are: *N. assoanus*, *N. calcicola*, *N. jonquilla* var. *henriquesii*, *N. fernandesii*, *N. cordubensis*, and *N. graditanus*. Blanchard lists *N. willkommii* as having a single flower; however, he uses the word usually.

N. assoanus has several dainty, rich yellow flowers smaller than *N. jonquilla*. It likes well drained, gritty soil and flourishes in full sun. The color of the corona tends to become darker than the petals as the flower ages.

N. fernandesii is distinguished from *N. asoanus* in having veined leaves longer than the scape. Blanchard says that all of these species are so variable that few of the so called differences are of much help in identifying obscure specimens.

In 1966 Professor Fernandes proposed a new section Apodanthae to accommodate *N. rupicola* and its allies. The Apodanthae have glaucous leaves while those of the Jonquillae have green leaves. There are other differences including shape of seeds. The major reason for making a section for the Apodanthae is the time of leaf growth. The Jonquilla show their leaves soon after they receive water in the fall while the Apodanthae do not have leaf emergence until early spring. Another difference is that hybrids between the Apodanthae and Jonquillae seem to be sterile.

Blanchard lists *N. rupicola*, *N. cuatrecasassii*, *N. rupicola ssp. watieri*, *N. atlanticus*, *N. scaberulus*, and *N. calcicola* in the Apodanthae Section.

N. rupicola is probably the most available and best known of the Apodanthae. It has been known since 1830 and Blanchard describes it as growing in the wild among the rocks on hillsides in acid soil.

In my garden it grows in ordinary good garden soil, blooms well and almost all plants set seed which I pick and sow around the parent plants, thus I have many young plants for future bloom. The shape varies from narrow petals to broad ones, some are of a darker yellow and the coronas vary in form.

N. rupicola ssp. marvieri is endemic to Morocco. It is similar to *N. rupicola* except for green leaves, larger, deeper colored flowers and ridges in the petals.

N. rupicola ssp. watieri is distinctive because of its icy white flowers. Blanchard describes *N. watieri* as a white replica of *N. rupicola ssp. rupicola*. It is difficult to obtain, and I have found it impossible to keep for any length of time in my area. It is exquisite in the garden because of its icy whiteness.

N. calcicola was discovered in Portugal in 1930. It may have as many as five flowers in an umbel; however, I do well with it if I get one flower. Apparently it is scarce in its native habitat and is not common in cultivation.

N. cuatrecasii resembles *N. rupicola*, and *N. scaberulus*; however, they are not found in the areas where *N. cuatrecasii* grows. *N. scaberulus* is regarded by Fernandes as probably one of the

ancestral species and one of the smallest flowered narcissi. It has 1 - 4 flowers to the stem. The petals are narrow and somewhat reflexed and a deep yellow color. I have been unable to grow it out of doors and its life was short under cool greenhouse conditions.

N. atlanticus seems to be a mystery species. Blanchard reports that it was introduced from a single collection of seed by E.K. Balls in 1936. It is said that the seed was collected in the High Atlas of Morocco; however, it has since been discovered that the plant growing there was *N. rupicola*, ssp. *watieri*. Little is known about the plant or its distribution.

There is a difference in fertility of the two sections. Blanchard states that all the crosses he made between the Apodanthae, i.e. (*N. watieri* x *n. calcicola*) are sterile.

A number of the miniature species jonquilla have excellent pollen. In pollen studies done in 1969-1970 I noted that 96% of the pollen grains from *N. rupicola* germinated on a gelatin medium. *N. watieri* had 89.7% germination, and *N. jonquilla* had 84%. Only 23% of *N. calcicola* pollen grains germinated. Pollen of *x tenuior* had zero germination; however, only 26% of its pollen grains were morphologically perfect.

Of the jonquil hybrids 'Baby Star' and 'Sea Gift' each had germination of about 40% of the pollen grains while 'Bebop', 'Demure', 'Pixie', 'Stafford', 'Sundial' had no morphologically perfect ungerminated grains, thus useless as pollen parents.

It is somewhat difficult to distinguish between *N. assoanus* and *N. rupicola*. *N. assoanus* has green leaves while those of *N. rupicola* are glossy and erect. A distinguishing characteristic of *N. rupicola* is that it does not have a pedicel. *N. rupicola* seems to vary in size, color, and form when grown from open pollinated seed. A white bloom appeared in one batch of seed, but did not multiply and disappeared after two years.

Stock of *N. assoanus* was purchased from John Lea some years ago. He claimed it to be the true species. The foliage was true green, round, slender while that of *N. rupicola* is grey green. The corona of *N. assoanus* is a deeper yellow than that of *N. rupicola*.

N. scaberulus is probably the smallest of the narcissi. Fernandes thought it was one of the ancestral species. Blanchard stated that each stem carries one to four flowers but he has seen as many as seven. The flowers are a deep yellow. The petals are rather narrow and reflex somewhat. The leaves are glaucous. It gets

(Continued on Page 125)

HYBRIDIZING VERDANT DAFFODILS

Bob Spotts, Oakley, California

Getting Started Hybridizing

Two persons in the daffodil world have had formative influence on me as a hybridizer: Harold Koopowitz and Sid DuBose. Harold's impact was through a pair of short conversations in my early years after joining the ADS. In 1981, observing my interest in seedlings exhibited at the ADS National Show in Corona del Mar, he asked me: "Are you doing any hybridizing?" And then followed my negative reply with: "Well, you'd better start soon if you intend to create anything significant." And several years later, on an airplane returning from another ADS Convention, he counseled me: "There are several great hybridizers. Don't just follow what they do. They are years ahead of you. Strike out in new areas. Make bold, even bizarre crosses. Have a vision of what new things might be possible." I took this as my hybridizing credo.

Sid DuBose is my daffodil mentor. I've been fortunate to watch Sid progress toward his vision of show-perfect, pink-cup daffodils that thrive in a warm, dry climate. Sid has patiently showed me the value of order, of establishing goals and working logically toward them.

For me, these two directions were joined one day soon after New Year's in 1986. I joined Sid in a visit with Manuel Lima in Walnut Grove (near Sacramento, California) to see Manuel's unusual seedlings. Manuel is engaged in a single-purpose hybridizing program. He wants to create a green garden daffodil. Towards this end, Manuel had made crosses of cultivars from almost every division, using *N. viridiflorus* as the pollen parent. Having only a small residential lot, he grows his seedlings in pots. His seedlings bloom in December and early January. (To compare: there, *N. viridiflorus* blooms in late October; garden daffodils bloom in late February and March.)

Seeing Verdant Daffodils

Having previously seen the unique but hardly lovely form of *N. viridiflorus*, I was not prepared for what I was to see. Many of Manuel's seedlings were exquisite, greenish-cast, small blooms

bearing an amazing resemblance to their pod parent. Some were multi-floreted. All had some degree of lime-green color cast. Manuel acknowledged their charm but voiced his disappointment that the depth and permanence of their green color was not yet what he wanted. He had selected many of the pod parents for their green eye, or what he suspected would be a potential for the penetrance of green coloration in the perianth. Especially appealing to me were seedlings from *N. triandrus* x *N. viridiflorus* and 'Jetfire' x *viridiflorus*.

Those greenish seedlings captivated me. Manuel kindly agreed to gather and provide me pollen from several seedlings just opening, or yet to come. Thus it was that I received from Manuel capsules (carefully marked) of pollen and several capsules of dessicant. The capsules contained pollen from 'Vermilion' x *N. viridiflorus*, 'Dallas' x *viridiflorus*. 'Grace Note' x *N. viridiflorus*, a poet (probably 'Actaea') x *viridiflorus*, and more.

What To Do?

What was I to do with this extraordinary opportunity? Well, my thinking was simplistic. I saw an opportunity to enrich the daffodil gene pool available to me and to other hybridizers. Who could foresee what new advances (eg. in perianth color) might eventuate? And, I saw an opportunity to develop daffodils with green extending beyond the eye zone. I only knew enough about *N. viridiflorus* to know that it had 28 chromosomes and so should be compatible with most hybrids. So, I planned to make some crosses to bring the genes from *N. viridiflorus* into daffodils that would bloom during the normal season.

Lima's seedlings had bloomed in early January. To create seedlings that would bloom much later, I decided to refrigerate the pollen; to wait and make crosses on late-season cultivars. Late-season cultivars would most likely be small-cups, which would also contribute green in their eye zone. To that end, I made crosses during the last week in March. My blooming season usually is over by the first week in April.

From pollen applied to a rather small selection of late blooming cultivars, I got numerous seeds from 'Chatmoss', 'Champagne Magnum', and 'Lollipop', and several seeds from 'Ashmore'. Several crosses (unrecorded) did not set seed. I planted the seed in flats of sterilized potting soil where they grew for three years. They were then moved to the open ground in Fall, 1989.

What Was The Result?

Some of these verdant second-generation seedlings showed exceptional vigor, and began to bloom in their fourth year (Spring, 1990):

'Chatmoss' x (poet x *N. viridiflorus*), 32 seedlings, bloom in early season (late February). These are tall plants. Their blooms are a mix of 3W- and 3Y- with cups O or Y. They have a vivid, avocado-green eye-zone. All blooms are large and open with a lime-green cast that fades gradually over several days. Nearly all are starry shaped, with rather narrow perianth segments, and somewhat resemble garden lilies. Three yield show-quality medium-size blooms, 3Y-GGO. All flowers have a great visual impact in the garden with their incredible purity of colors.

'Champagne Magnum' x (poet x *N. viridiflorus*), ten seedlings that are similar to the 'Chatmoss' cross but bloom a few days later. Cup colors are either all Y or W. They have a dark-green eye zone.

A second set of seedlings began to bloom in their fifth year. Most of these have desirable show form, with overlapping perianth.

'Lollipop' x ('Vermilion' x *N. viridiflorus*), twelve seedlings with well-formed, round flowers opening with distinct greenish cast that fades over days, leaving 3W-GWW or 3W-GYY. Some have two florets, so properly might be classified in Division 7. They bloom at mid-season and several may warrant introduction in the future.

A third set of seedlings was very slow to mature. These took six, seven, or even eight years to bloom. From a show viewpoint, these blooms seem the most desirable. Each of the seedling blooms has singular form and coloration.

'Lollipop' x ('Dallas' x *N. viridiflorus*), eight seedlings exceptionally slow to bloom. They gave maiden blooms in 1994. Tentatively 3WG-GGW and 3WG-GYY. Much smaller plants than those described above. They have the form and size normally associated with jonquilla. Only single blooms, each has smooth broad perianth segments. They bloom in mid-season. Several may eventually warrant registration.



Manuel Lima's

'Easter Moon' x
N. viridiflorus



Manuel Lima's

'Grace Note' x
N. viridiflorus



Spotts'

'Lollipop' x
N. viridiflorus

'Ashmore' x ('Easter Moon' x *N. viridiflorus*), only three seedlings, but each caused much comment when seen in my garden and in the winning American Horticulture Society Silver Medal collection (eight American Bred, Div. 5 - 9) at the ADS National Show in 1994. With nicely formed, twin florets, blooms open lime green and mature to 7Y-GGY, though a greenish cast remains in the perianth and cup rim. The well-formed, relatively small flowers are of jonquil form. The best of the three is definitely worth registering. Bloom is at late mid-season. Each seedling initially bloomed in 1993.

'Ashmore' x ('Grace Note' x *N. viridiflorus*), two seedlings. One of the seedlings has blooms similar to those from the above cross involving 'Easter Moon' (7Y-GYY, late-mid). The other is completely distinct. Its intermediate-sized, single floret opens a uniform shade of avocado green and maintains this color for several days. In the sun, it slowly matures toward white but maintains an aura of green. It blooms at mid-season. This bloom was shown in the 1995 ADS National Show in the winning ADS Challenge Cup (collection of twelve blooms by the hybridizer). It was awarded Best Bloom in the Hybridizers' Section at that show. It could be color-coded 3G-G. Initial blooms from these two seedlings were in 1994.

All seedlings have been reticent to divide. As of Spring, 1995, I have no more than two bulbs of any seedling.

As yet, I have had very limited success in getting seed from these crosses. As 'Murphy' might have it, to date only the 'starry' seedlings have show willingness to produce seed. These seedlings do have desirable hues of pure orange (without reddishness) and an attractive green overlay. The best have acceptable show form, and so have positive genetic attributes to infuse.

Where To Go From Here?

As pollen parent, 'Chatmoss' x (poet x *N. viridiflorus*) has given seed (and resulting bulblets) on:

'Showbiz'	(used seedling with Y perianth)
'Loch Katrine'	(used seedling with Y perianth)
'Fairy Island'	(used seedling with W perianth)
'Matador'	(used seedling with Y perianth)
'Triple Crown'	(used seedling with Y perianth)
'Sympton'	(used seedling with W perianth)

As the exception, pollen of 'Lollipop' x ('Vermilion' x *N. viridiflorus*) has set seed (with resulting bulblets) on 'Neahkahnie' and 'Roseate Tern'.

As pod parent, 'Chatmoss' x (poet x *N. viridiflorus*) has set viable seed by 'Showbiz' (used seedling with Y perianth) and by an unrecorded cross. 'Champagne Magnum' x (poet x *N. viridiflorus*) has set seed only once, by an unrecorded cross. I have not gotten a seed pod from any other cross, though I have made numerous attempts. Seed from the above crosses germinated and bulblets are growing.

The oldest of the third-generation verdant bulblets are four years of age. I transplanted them from seedling bed to open ground in 1994. Bulblet size indicated their first bloom should be in 1996. Because the verdant seedlings out of 'Lollipop' have good form, I am anticipating some attractive blooms from the pod parent 'Neahkahnie'.

Conversation with Sid DuBose and Steve Vinisky, as well as correspondence with Sir Frank Harrison have helped me focus my goals. Reading the account by John Hunter of New Zealand (see this *Journal* issue) on his use of *N. viridiflorus* toward the creation of fertile jonquils gave me a new outlook on my seedlings. There are some definite directions I want to take with my verdant seedlings.

1. Fertile pink jonquils. I have a set of 'Hillstar' x 'Berceuse' seedlings in my pipeline. On them I'll apply pollen of 'Roseate Tern' x ('Lollipop' x ('Vermilion' x *N. viridiflorus*)).
2. Green cups. I'll apply pollen to many green-eyed Ballydorn cultivars, 'Limey Circle' and 'Greenodd'.
3. Green perianths. I'll backcross with *viridiflorus* pollen.

With the attention of several hybridizers on the merits of *N. viridiflorus*, look for beautiful verdant daffodils in your future.

We have received word that Mrs. Barbara Abel Smith died on November 14, 1995. Our sympathy to her family.



Spotts'

'Chatmoss' x ('Actea'
x *N. viridiflorus*)

Spott's

'Chatmoss' x
'Actea' x
N. viridiflorus)



Spotts' winning
seedling

'Ashmore' x
'Grace Note' x
N. viridiflorus)





N. rupicola
(Dunn Photo)



N. rupicola x *N. poeticus*
'Sundial'



N. assoanus x *N. jonquilla*
'Pixie'



N. watieri x *N. poeticus*
'Rikki'

its name from the rough edges on the leaves. I was able to see the roughness of the edges of the leaves with a hand lens.

Enough about some of the species. Miniature daffodils have become popular in recent years mainly through hybridizing small cultivars with the species.

Of the 144 miniature cultivars on the ADS approved list 29 of them are classified as jonquilla, and there are four jonquilla miniature candidates. Of the list of 29, Alec Gray was the originator of 13 cultivars. He chose to use *N. rupicola*, *N. watieri*, *N. jonquilla*, *N. assoanus*, and *N. aturiensis* as seed parents and *N. poeticus*, *N. triandrus*, *N. calcicola*, *N. watieri*, and *N. assoanus* as pollen parents. Poeticus was used as the pollen parent for 'Bebop', 'Bobbysoxer', 'Rikki', 'Stafford', 'Sun Disc', and 'Sun Dial'. 'Stafford' and 'Sun Disc' were from *N. rupicola* x *N. poeticus*.

Roberta Watrous has originated several Jonquilla miniature cultivars. 'Little Rusky' 7 Y-GYO came from 'Ruby' x *N. scaberulus*, 'Wideawake' 7 Y-Y from 'Seville' x *N. assoanus*, 'Chappie' 7 Y-O from 'Ruby' x *N. assoanus*, 'Curlylocks' 'Seville' x *N. assoanus* and 'Odile' 7 Y-O 'Seville' x *N. assoanus*. 'Ruby' and 'Seville' are both old cultivars, 1908-1909, but have small blooms with colorful cups.

In the older literature we often see references to *N. jonquilloides*. Fernandes deduced that it is a hybrid between a tetraploid form of *N. jonquilla* and a diploid of *N. graditanus*. It was also referred to as *N. jonquilla* var. *jonquilloides*. Blanchard says that references in horticulture literature to *N. jonquilloides* therefore related to *N. willkommii*.

Several years ago I made a cross of 'Fairy Circle' 3 W-WWP x *N. jonquilla*. I chose 'Fairy Circle' for its size and pink rimmed cup. Much to my surprise I think every seed germinated and I now have a number of very different color codes. *N. jonquilla* gave a few double headed blooms, which are small, and fragrant, but have the colors of Fairy Circle in the cup. Others have been all white, white with green eye. A few have had split cups but I find they are unstable. They may have split cups one year and ordinary cups the next year. The majority of the seedlings exhibit characteristics of Division 3. All are small, about the size of 'Xit'.

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