

# BROADLEIGH GARDENS

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL

WELLINGTON

SOMERSET

GREENHAM 375

## *Miniature Daffodils*

*CROCUS IRIS TULIPS and other  
small bulbs for rock gardens pots and general  
garden work.*

1966



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- (A) January  
 (B) February  
 (C) 1-15 March  
 (D) 16-31 March  
 (E) 1-15 April  
 (F) 16-30 April  
 (G) May

### *Terms of Business*

- Most bulbs can be planted at any time during August, September and October. Daffodils should be planted as early as possible, while Tulips prefer the second half of October. We send out orders in strict rotation except for an emphasis on Daffodil orders during August. However, Autumn-flowering bulbs should be ordered and planted during August and these will have priority.
- Postage charges have been increased so please add 3/- on all orders up to 30/-; 5/- on orders between 30/- and £4. Orders over £4 will be carriage paid in the U.K. Overseas customers will be charged actual postage.
- Should there be any cause for complaint, please write within seven days of the receipt of the package. We cannot guarantee the flowering which depends on cultural conditions, but we believe that all bulbs despatched are fine healthy stock.
- We reserve the right to substitute if necessary on collections, but will not substitute on specific varieties ordered unless the customer requests it.

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# Introduction

Last year we issued two catalogues. The first was exactly similar in form to that of Mr. Alec Gray, while the second had the purpose of listing the other bulbs which we now offer. This year we are combining the two in one, to try and give a broad supply of all the main small bulbs in general garden cultivation. We are still experimenting and just hope that the method of presentation will appeal to our friends. There is meant to be a happy mean between giving more specialised service to the experts and simple facts to the beginner. The number of varieties that we list has increased, as is our objective year by year, but we hope not excessively so thereby endangering efficiency. We are determined to concentrate on the smaller bulbs suitable for the rock garden, cold house, and the smaller general garden of a present-day home.

A number of exhibits were put up this Spring at the R.H.S. Shows and we also showed at Harrogate for the first time, where we were gratified to receive a gold medal. Our small Daffodils had not been seen before by many of the visitors to Harrogate, and they could not believe that they could be grown in the north. The fact is that there are few general flower shows in the the early Springs months and people do not look round each other's gardens to gain inspiration. Therefore, it is not so easy for all varieties to become known nor for cultural aids to be broadcast. This leads to the question of the growing of the small species Daffodils, which causes a good deal of worry.

Most of the hybrids do well. Those that are more difficult are certainly expensive (because they do not increase rapidly) and we try to stress the point in our covering notes. Of the small species, most come from the hills of the Iberian Peninsula, North Africa, or Southern Europe; thus one can immediately imagine the kind of conditions in their native habitat. Only *N. bulbocodium* and *cyclamineus* prefer moister conditions and even they do not like too much shade. These species can be grown from seed and certain stocks are so grown, but the majority of bulbs sold in this country are collected by the local peasants of Spain and Portugal. These days they are better off and do not take so much trouble over the work and hence one finds that some wrong bulbs are included. We are going to try and increase our own stocks at Broadleigh to ensure being able to send out top-flowering bulbs but even then it is up to the grower to study the conditions under which they will do best.

We find it hard to decide what is best done over collections. This year we have changed their composition but have tried to maintain good value. Basically, our policy is to work for the minimum margin of profit on all our prices and so no further reductions are possible.

Postage is, as usual, another problem. The cost of all packing materials goes up, as do labour charges. Our current charge is for packing and postage together and we trust you will find it reasonable.

We have purchased a large stock of the book *Miniature Daffodils* by Alec Gray, and have managed to reduce the price from one guinea to 10/-, at which price we believe you will find it good value.

Broadleigh Gardens are just off the A38 between Taunton and Exeter, half a mile north of the Devon border. We would welcome all visitors who would like to look at the bulbs and the garden, which has quite a nice collection of shrubs.

Finally, I would like to thank all our customers for their valued support last year. We will do our best to give good service.

WALTER STAGG.

# Cultural Hints

With the exception of the North African species, (which are best grown in a cold house), almost all the Daffodils in this list are hardy, inasmuch as they will not be seriously damaged by low temperatures when grown in the open, but not all, of course, are equally free flowering or equally good doers.

*N. Cyclamineus* and all the European *bulbocodiums* will thrive in quite damp situations; the rest, while they will tolerate much moisture when in full growth, should be planted in well drained situations where the bulbs can be well-ripened in Summer. The trumpet and *triandrus* species enjoy light shade, but the *Jonquils* are best in full sun.

Most ordinary soils are satisfactory, but if they are very heavy add some coarse sand, or if very light some peat or leaf-mould. Give no dung or fertiliser which will stimulate leaf growth, but if the soil is very poor some bone-meal can be added with advantage. Plant the bulbs as soon as they are received, if possible, the small ones about two inches deep and the larger ones three to four inches. Leave undisturbed for several years, in fact, until they become over-crowded or seem unhealthy for any reason. Always divide before re-planting.

The species with very small bulbs are unsuitable for growing in bowls in fibre, without drainage, but nearly all the other sorts listed can be grown in this manner using exactly the same cultural methods as are employed when growing the ordinary, large-flowered varieties.

Except for a few sorts, such as some of the *Poeticus* varieties and the *Lent Lily*, which are only suitable for naturalising, all are excellent for cultivation in pots, pans, or boxes in a cold house. For the very smallest bulbs pans three inches deep are adequate, but for larger bulbs four inches is better, while for bulbs over one inch in diameter, five inches is desirable. Pots and bowls of plastic, (so long as they have drainage), are even better than those of earthenware as they are far less likely to dry out; this is the chief cause of bulbs going "blind" and the flower buds failing to open.

The drainage hole should be covered with a crock and on this should be placed a handful of peat or small stones. The same soil recommended for outdoor planting can be used and the bulbs should be set with their noses just below the surface of the soil. A pan six inches across will accommodate from twelve to fifteen of the smallest bulbs.

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We regret that our stocks of the following are so low that we cannot offer any more this season:

COWLEY  
DOUBLEBOIS  
FLOMAY  
FLUTE

GAMBAS  
JANA  
OCHRELEUCUS  
POPPET

ROSALINE MURPHY  
STELLA TURK  
YELLOW GEM

# Daffodils



## *Narcissus Bulbocodium*

- 1 **BULBOCODIUM ALBIDUM ZAIANICUS**. Resembles *riffanus* in colour, form, and season, but is taller. Widely distributed in N. Africa. 4-5 in. (A). 1/6 each  
15/- doz.
- 2 **CANTABRICUS CLUSII**. A most beautiful white *bulbocodium*; Winter flowering. 3 in. 5/- each
- 3 **BULBOCODIUM CITRINUS**. Pale yellow expanded corona; likes a damp situation. S. W. France and N. Spain. 5-6 in. (B). 9d. each  
7/6 doz.
- 4 **BULBOCODIUM MONOPHYLLUS**. The white *Hoop Petticoat*, from N. Africa. Winter-flowering and rather difficult, but very beautiful. 3 in. 1/6 each  
15/- doz.
- 5 **OBESUS**. Very large inflated trumpet and fleshy leaves. Yellow. Spain and Portugal. 3-4 in. (A). 8d. each  
6/- doz.
- 6 **ROMIEUXII**. Widely expanded pale yellow trumpet; blooms about Christmas, but is quite hardy. Atlas Mountains. 3 in. Award of Merit. 1/- each  
10/6 doz.
- 7 **TANANICUS**. White flowers held vertically; a poor doer out of doors. Atlas Mountains. 3 in. 1/3 each  
12/- doz.
- 8 **TENUIFOLIUS**. Like *bulbocodium conspicuus* but rather later and dwarfer, and a brighter yellow. Prostrate foliage. 3 in. 8d. each  
6/- doz.
- 9 **VULGARIS CONSPICUUS**. Deep yellow, funnel-shaped corona; increases rapidly. S. W. France, N. Spain, and Portugal. 4-6 in. (D). 6d. each  
4/- doz.
- 10 **VULGARIS NIVALIS**. The smallest *bulbocodium*. Narrow yellow trumpet; very early. Mountains of N. Spain. 2-3 in. (B). 9d. each  
7/6 doz.

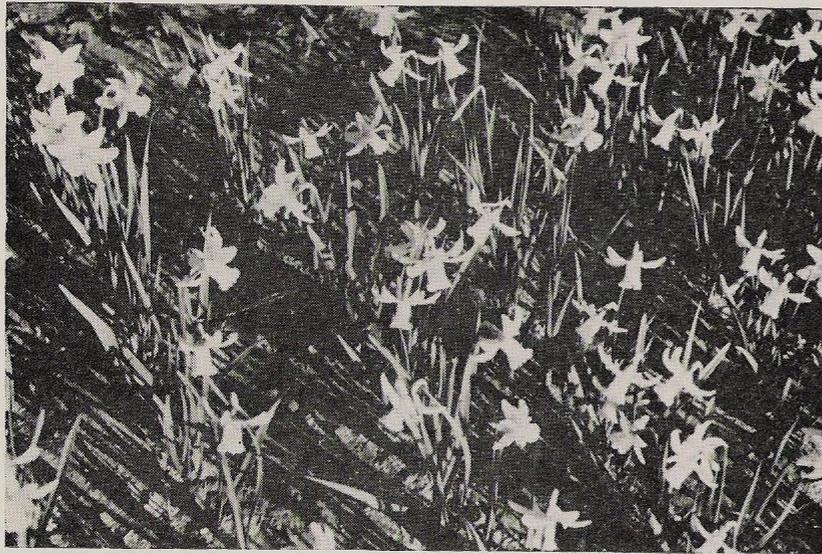
## Trumpet Narcissus

### SPECIES

- 11 **ASTURIENSIS (MINIMUS)**. The smallest *Daffodil*. Very early, needs protection from slugs. Asturias to Castile, and central Portugal. 2-3 in. (B). 8d. each  
6/6 doz.
- 12 **MINOR (NANUS)**. Like *asturiensis* but a little taller and more erect and a much better doer. Habitat doubtful — perhaps the Maritime Alps. 3 in. 3/- each
- 13 **MINOR CONSPICUUS (NANUS and LOBULARIS)**. Yellow trumpet, pale yellow perianth; increases very rapidly. Not known in the wild state. 5 in. (C). 8d. each  
6/- doz.
- 14 **MINOR PUMILUS**. Bright self-yellow, with prettily serrated trumpet. Serra de Gerez, Portugal. 6-7 in. (C). 1/6 each  
15/- doz.
- 15 **MINOR PUMILUS PLENUS (RIP VAN WINKLE)**. Quaint rather than beautiful — rather like a small dandelion. Perhaps the double of *pumilus* — and perhaps not. Origin unknown. 6 in. (C). 1/- each  
10/- doz.
- 16 **PSEUDO-NARCISSUS**. The *Lent Lily* or *Wild Daffodil of England*. Pale bicolor; for naturalising. Western Europe. 6 in. (C). 4/6 doz.  
33/- 100
- 17 **PSEUDO-NARCISSUS GAYI**. Whitish perianth and clear yellow trumpet. For naturalising or massing. Not known in wild state. 12 in. (C). 4/6 doz.  
33/- 100
- 27 **PSEUDO-NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS**. Resembles *W. P. Milner* but is pure white; good for naturalising. 6 in. (C). 1/- each  
10/- doz.
- 18 **PSEUDO-NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS PLENUS**. The *Old English Double White Daffodil*. Has always done well with us, but increases slowly. Origin unknown. 9 in. (D). 2/6 each
- 19 **PSEUDO-NARCISSUS OBVALLARIS**. The *Tenby Daffodil*. Neat bright yellow flowers on a very stiff stem; very early. Probably a native of England. 12 in. (B). 8d. each  
6/- doz.
- 20 **PSEUDO-NARCISSUS VAN ZION**. The old yellow double *Daffodil*. Useful for naturalising on account of its iron constitution and earliness. 15 in. (C). 1/3 each  
12/- doz.

### HYBRIDS

- 21 **APRICOT (de Graff)**. Perianth whitish, trumpet pale apricot-buff. 12 in. Award of Merit. (D). 1/6 each  
15/- doz.
- 22 **BAMBI (Dutch origin)**. A very early little flower, with white perianth and bright yellow trumpet. 6 in. (B). 8d. each  
6/- doz.
- 23 **CHARLES WARREN**. A dwarfer and earlier form of *pumilus* found by myself naturalised in Cornwall. 5 in. (C). 2/- each  
21/- doz.
- 24 **KEHELLAND (Alec Gray)**. A soft yellow, very prolific double, with a stiff stem, and of unknown parentage. 6-8 in. (C). 9d. each  
7/- doz.
- 25 **LITTLE BEAUTY**. A charming little Dutch-raised well-contrasted bicolor. 4 in. (C). 2/- each  
21/- doz.
- 26 **LITTLE GEM (J. Gerritsen)**. A nice little self-yellow trumpet; excellent and very free-flowering. Nice for pots. 6 in. (B). 1/3 each  
12/- doz.



TRUMPET NARCISSUS—continued

- 28 **ROCKERY GEM.** Trumpet primrose on opening, but fades to pure white; perianth white.; of much substance and very stiff stem. Lovely in pots. 9 in. (E). 3/- each
- 29 **ROCKERY WHITE** (Zand). A white sport from *nanus* and very similar except for the colour. 9 in. (E). 3/- each
- 30 **ROSY TRUMPET** (R. O. Backhouse). A 1B with white perianth and pinkish trumpet. (D). 1/- each 10/- doz.
- 31 **RUPERT** (Alec Gray). A little 1B with cream perianth and yellow trumpet held on a very stiff stem; most attractive. 4-6 in. (C). 5/- each
- 32 **SNUG** (Alec Gray). An *alpestris* seedling but of much better constitution than its parent. Perianth white, trumpet cream. 5 in. (D). 7/6 each
- 33 **TANAGRA.** An *asturiensis* x *obvallaris* seedling. Exquisite little flower of perfect form. 4 in. (B). 5/- each
- 34 **WEE BEE** (G. Zandbergen). A nice sport from *nanus*. A smooth little flower of good substance, pale yellow. 5 in. (B). 2/- each 21/- doz.
- 35 **W. P. MILNER** (H. Backhouse). Creamy white drooping flowers; free-flowering and very good for pots or bowls. 10 in. (D). 1/- each 10/- doz.

**Narcissus Triandrus**

SPECIES

- 36 **ALBUS.** Several milk-white, Fuchsia-like flowers on each stem. Spain and Portugal. 3-4 in. (B). 6d. each 4/- doz.
- 37 **CONCOLOR.** Like *albus* but golden-yellow. Found in pine woods in N. Portugal. 3-4 in. (C). 9d. each 7/- doz.

HYBRIDS

- 38 **APRIL TEARS** (Alec Gray). *Jonquilla* x *triandrus concolor*. Several deep yellow flowers with slightly reversed colouring; very graceful and increases rapidly; late. 6-8 in. (E). Award of Merit. 4/- each

NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS—continued

- 39 **ARCTIC MORN.** Several small flowers on each stem; the cups have a hint of pink in them. 6-8 in. (E). 7/6 each
- 40 **AUBURN** (D. Blanchard). *Gold Beater* x *N. triandrus aurantiacus*. Intense deep gold throughout. Long narrow corona and rather twisted perianth. 9-12 in. (C). 2/6 each
- 41 **DAWN** (Englehart). A beautiful flower, rather like *Cobweb*, but with a larger and flatter cup of deep yellow. 12 in. (D). 1/6 each 15/- doz.
- 42 **COBWEB.** One to four largish flowers to the scape; perianth white, the small cup pale yellow. 10 in. (C). 7/6 each
- 43 **FROSTY MORN** (Alec Gray). Snowy-white, a very charming little *triandrus* of much substance, with one to three flowers on the stem. 6 in. (D). 7/6 each
- 44 **HAWERA** (W. M. M. Thompson). Very like *April Tears*, but earlier, and not quite such good form or colour. 6-8 in. (E). 3/- each
- 45 **HORN OF PLENTY.** A very vigorous *triandrus* variety, with a long cup; very nice for showing. (D). 5/- each
- 46 **IVORY GATE** (Alec Gray). Two to four ivory-white flowers of much substance. 9-12 in. (C). 1/6 each 15/- doz.
- 47 **LEMON HEART** (Barr and Sons). Up to four flowers, with rather long cream cup and white perianth; a very good doer, and increases rapidly. 9 in. (D). 1/6 each 15/- doz.
- 48 **LIBERTY BELLS** (Rijnveld). Several bright yellow flowers to the stem; medium-sized cup. 12-15 in. (D). 1/6 each 15/- doz.
- 49 **MARY PLUMSTEAD** (Alec Gray). Very similar to *April Tears* but pale yellow; increases rapidly. 6 in. (E). 5/- each
- 50 **MOONSHINE** (de Graff). A white *triandrus* hybrid with a rather long cup. 12 in. (E). 1/- each 10/- doz.
- 51 **PHYLLIDA GARTH** (Alec Gray). Rather like *Ivory Gate*, but three to four flowers to the scape, and pure white with frilled cup. 9-12 in. (D). 2/6 each
- 52 **RIPPLING WATERS** (Barr and Sons). Three creamy white short-cupped flowers on each stem; one of the strongest and best *triandrus*. 16-18 in. (D). 1/9 each 18/- doz.
- 53 **ROSEDOWN** (Alec Gray). Bright yellow perianth and globular orange-red cup. *Triandrus* x a red and yellow 2A. 12-15 in. (C). 7d. each 5/- doz.
- 54 **SAMBA** (Barr and Sons). Small brick-red cup, the colour suffusing the butter-yellow perianth; the only *triandrus* we know with this colouring. 9 in. (D). 2/6 each
- 55 **SENNOCKE** (F. R. Waley). A little hybrid *triandrus* x *bulbocodium*, intermediate between its parents in appearance. 4 in. (C). 10/- each
- 56 **SHOT SILK** (de Graff). A white *triandrus* hybrid, very similar to *Thalia*. Flowers very well. 12 in. Award of Merit, Haarlem. (F). 11d. each 9/- doz.
- 57 **SIDHE** (Alec Gray). Sulphur-yellow; several small-crowned flowers on each stem; lovely for cutting. 15 in. (D). 5/- each
- 58 **SILVER CHIMES** (E. and S. C. Martin). Up to 15 flowers on each stem. Perianth white, cup primrose; lovely for pots. *Tazetta Grande Monarque* x *triandrus loiseleurii*. 12 in. (E). 1/3 each 13/- doz.
- 59 **THALIA** (van Waveren). One of the best cheap *trinadrus* hybrids. One to three pure white flowers on each stem. 12 in. (D). 11d. each 9/- doz.

NARCISSUS TRIANDUS—continued

- 60 **THOUGHTFUL** (Alec Gray). One of the best *triandrus* raised by Alec Gray. Two or three very large soft yellow blooms of much substance. Very vigorous. 12 in. (D) 7/6 each
- 61 **TRESAMBLE** (P. D. Williams). Generally considered the best *triandrus* so far raised. Tall and vigorous; pure white. 15–18 in. (D). 9d. each 7/- doz.

## Narcissus Cyclamineus

### SPECIES

- 62 **CYCLAMINEUS**. Self-yellow, long yellow cup and very reflexed petals; likes damp situations and to be left undisturbed. N. Portugal and Galicia. 4 in. (A) 8d. each 6/6 doz.

### HYBRIDS

- 63 **BABYDOLL** A beautiful little self-yellow flower of very good form and substance. 9 in. (D). 2/- each 21/- doz.
- 64 **BARTLEY** (J. C. Williams). Bright yellow, long narrow trumpet; a wonderful garden plant and very lasting. 18 in. First-Class Certificate. (B). 1/3 each 13/- doz.
- 65 **BERYL** (P. D. Williams). N. *cyclamineus* x a *Poet*. Deep yellow perianth and cup-shaped brick-red corona; very prolific. 8 in. Award of Merit. (C) 1/- each 10/- doz.
- 66 **CHARITY MAY** (C. F. Coleman). A very fine self-yellow short-cupped *cyclamineus*. There is nothing else like it so far. 15 in. Award of Merit. (C) 2/6 each
- 67 **CORONET** (Alec Gray). A sister seedling to *Jana*. Very similar but not as early and a rather better doer. 9 in. (B) 2/- each 21/- doz.
- 68 **CYCLATAZ** (A. W. Tait). The same colouring as *Soleil d'Or* which is one of its parents. Very early and a lovely pot plant. 6 in. (B). 7/6 each
- 69 **DOVE WINGS** (C. F. Coleman). Another of Mr. Coleman's beautiful hybrids, not so large as *Charity May*. White perianth and pale yellow cup. 12–15 in. Award of Merit. (C). 4/- each
- 70 **FEBRUARY GOLD** (de Graff). Pale yellow petals and deep yellow cup; very early and perhaps the most lasting of all *Daffodils*. 12 in. (B). 11d. each 9/6 doz.
- 71 **FEBRUARY SILVER** (Dutch origin). Resembles *February Gold* in form, but milk-white and larger and of more substance; a most amazingly lasting flower. 9–12 in. (B). 2/6 each
- 72 **GOLDEN CYCLE** (H. G. Hawker). A pretty, very early, self-yellow variety, but not a good doer. 9 in. Award of Merit. (C). 2/- each
- 73 **GOLDEN LAQUER** (de Graff). A good, early-flowering variety with large, expanded trumpet. 16 in. (D). 10d. each 9/- doz.
- 74 **JACK SNIPE** (M. P. Williams). The only yellow and white *cyclamineus* hybrid. A very stiff little plant. 4–6 in. (D). 5/- each
- 75 **JENNY**. The only really white *cyclamineus* hybrid; like *Charity May* in form. A wonderful flower in a class by itself. 15 in. (E) 8/6 each
- 76 **JETAGE**. A low-growing deep yellow flower, with long narrow trumpet and swept-back perianth. 4 in. (B). 5/- each
- 77 **JUMBLIE** (Alec Gray). A sister seedling to *Tete-a-Tete*; the same colouring but with reflexed petals. 6 in. (C). 10/- each
- 78 **LARKELLY** (P. W. Williams), a very fine *cyclamineus* hybrid of great substance. Broad yellow perianth and orange-red cup. 10–12 in. (E). 9d. each 7/- doz.



NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS—continued

- 79 **LE BEAU** (Barr and Sons). Very like *Golden Cycle*, but taller and later, and of much better constitution. 12 in. (D). 1/3 each 12/- doz.
- 80 **LITTLE WITCH** (Mrs. Backhouse). Smallish self-yellow flowers; very stiff habit and very durable. 9 in. (C). 2/- each 21/- doz.
- 81 **MARCH SUNSHINE** (de Graff). Butter-yellow perianth and orange-red cup; a very good doer and very free flowering. 12 in. (C). 1/- each 10/- doz.
- 82 **MITZY** (Alec Gray). Rather reflexed white perianth and long cup, opening primrose and fading to white. 6 in. (C). 10/- each
- 83 **PEEPING TOM** (SYN. BARTLEY).
- 84 **QUINCE** (Alec Gray). Another sister seedling to *Tete-a-Tete*, but a soft sulphur-yellow with two or three flowers to each stem. 4–6 in. (C). 7/6 each
- 85 **ROGER** (Alec Gray). *Beryl* x *Nor-Nor*. Midway between its parents in colour and form; of much substance, and this variety is also sun-proof. 6–8 in. (D). 2/- each 21/- 100
- 86 **SNIPE** (A. M. Wilson). Well-named; a very long trumpeted pale flower. 6 in. (B) 6/- each
- 87 **SOLTAR** (Alec Gray). A *cyclamineus* of deep golden-yellow throughout; very early and extremely lasting and weather proof. 12 in. (B). 5/- each
- 88 **TETE-A-TETE** (Alec Gray). *Cyclataz* selfed. Same colour as its parents but flowers solitary; large, of much substance, and perfect form. 4–6 in. (B). 4/- each
- 89 **THE LITTLE GENTLEMAN**. An Australian-raised flower. Self-yellow and of very nice form and good substance. 6–8 in. (D). 5/- each
- 90 **TREWERGIE** (P. D. Williams). A long-cupped, self-yellow variety; very vigorous. 12 in. Award of Merit. (D). 1/6 each 15/- doz.
- 91 **WOODCOCK** (M. P. Williams). A very vigorous plant; large, self-yellow flower with long trumpet. 12 in. (C). Award of Merit. 3/- each

# Narcissus Jonquilla

## SPECIES

- 92 \*CALCICOLA. Taller and much earlier than *juncifolius*; scented; not a good doer. Central Portugal. 5-6 in. (B). 1/9 each 18/- doz.
- 93 \*JONQUILLA DOUBLE. Several flowers like golden balls on each stem; very sweetly scented. Not known in the wild state. 12 in. (F) 10d. each 8/- doz.
- 94 \*JONQUILLA MINOR. Like the single *Jonquil* but smaller and with a longer cup; A shy flowerer. Probably *N. jonquilla* x *N. juncifolius*. 6 in. (E). 6d. each 4/6 doz.
- 95 \*JONQUILLA SINGLE. Up to six very strongly scented, deep yellow flowers to the scape. Spain, Portugal, and S. Europe, and N. Africa. 12 in. (E) 6d. each 4/6 doz.
- 96 \*JUNCIFOLIUS. Several tiny yellow flowers, very sweetly scented; one of the smallest Narcissus. Spain, Portugal, and Corsica. 3 in. First-Class Certificate. (D). Home-grown bulbs 8d. each 6/6 doz.
- 97 \*RUPICOLA. Bright yellow solitary flowers with nearly flat six-lobed corona. Portugal and Central Spain. 3 in. (C). 11d. each 9/- doz.
- 98 SCABERULUS. One to three very small yellow flowers on a rather long stem; semi-prostrate foliage. Portugal. 4-5 in. 10d. each 8/- doz.
- 99 WATIERI. Resembles *rupicola* in form, but is slightly larger and the most dazzling white, the whitest thing in Narcissi, and very beautiful. Atlas Mountains. 4 in. (B). 1/3 each 13/6 doz.

## HYBRIDS

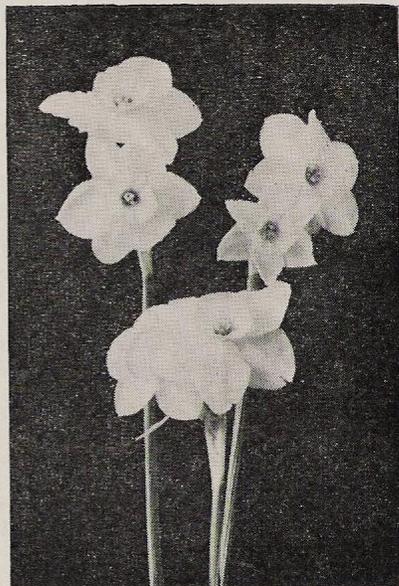
- 100 \*AURELIA (Barr and Sons). Rather tall, with deep yellow flowers of model form and sweetly scented. 18 in. (D). 1/- each 10/- doz.
- 101 BABY MOON (J. Gerritsen). Very similar to the single *Jonquil* but flowers more freely and is somewhat later. 12 in. (F). 9d. each 7/- doz.
- 102 BABY STAR (J. Gerritsen). Almost indistinguishable from *Baby Moon* but later to flower; about the last *Daffodil* to bloom. 12 in. 9d. each 7/6 doz.
- 103 BEBOP (Alec Gray). A sister to *Stafford*, but with yellow cup; very beautiful. 5-6 in. (C). 2/6 each.
- 104 BOLTON. A variety that is very similar to *Cutty Sark* except that the colour is self-yellow. 12-15 in. (D). 10d. each 8/6 doz.
- 105 BOBBYSOXER (Alec Gray). A sister to *Bebop*, but taller and with deep orange cup; increases very rapidly. 7-8 in. (E). 1/6 each 16/- doz.
- 106 CORA ANN. White perianth and small yellow cup; of much substance and very prolific. 10 in. (C). 2/- each 21/- doz.
- 107 CHERIE (W. F. Mitchell). One or two smallish flowers of unique colouring for a *Jonquil*; perianth white, cup amber-pink. 15-18 in. (D). 1/6 each 15/- doz.
- 108 CUTTY SARK. A beautiful variety, both perianth and cup are a wonderful shade of primrose. 12-15 in. (D). 1/6 each 15/- doz.
- 109 DEMURE (Alec Gray). Very refined little flower, with *watieri* blood in it. Smooth white perianth and small pale yellow cup. 6-8 in. (E). 2/- each 21/- doz.

\* scented varieties.

## NARCISSUS JONQUILLA—continued

- 110 \*GRACILIS. Several pale yellow flowers to the scape; scented. Almost the last Narcissus to bloom. Origin unknown. 12-15 in. (F). 1/3 each 12/- doz.
- 111 HESLA (P. D. Williams). A tall, short-cupped *Jonquil*, usually twin-headed, of an unusual shade of soft yellow, almost primrose. 15 in. (E). 1/6 each 15/- doz.
- 112 \*KIDLING (Alec Gray). Just midway between its parents *N. jonquilla* x *N. juncifolius*. Extremely free-flowering and very fragrant. 6 in. (F). 3/- each.
- 113 LA BELLE (Barr and Sons). Very like *Lintie* but slightly smaller; a very fine variety. 6 in. (D). 5/- each.
- 114 LINTIE (Barr and Sons). Each stem bears from one to four largish flowers, with butter-yellow perianths and flat orange-red cups. 7-8 in. (D). 1/- each 10/- doz.
- 115 \*NIRVANA (Barr and Sons). A tall, white *Jonquil*, with several small-cupped flowers, and a good scent. 14 in. (C). 10d. each 8/- doz.
- 116 \*ODORUS CAMPERNELLI. A very tall, vigorous plant; several butter-yellow flowers with campanulate coronas; sweetly scented. 18 in. (C). 6d. each 4/6 doz.
- 117 \*ODORUS CAMPERNELLI PLENUS. Known to the trade as *rugulosus plenus*, but certainly the double of *campernelii*. Just as sweetly scented. 15 in. (C). 8d. each 6/- doz.
- 118 \*ODORUS RUGULOSUS. Three or four large, scented, soft yellow flowers on each stem; a fine garden plant. A garden hybrid. 15 in. (C). 8d. each 6/- doz.
- 119 \*ORANGE QUEEN (Cartwright and Goodwin). Both cup and perianth almost orange; sweetly scented and very showy. 7-9 in. (C). 9d. each 7/- doz.
- 120 PARCPAT (M. P. Williams). A good short-cupped yellow *Jonquil*. Excellent for cutting. 15 in. (D). 2/- each.
- 121 PEASE-BLOSSOM (Alec Gray). A charming little cream flower, usually two-headed. From *triandrus albus* x *juncifolius*. (D). 3/- each.
- 122 PENCREBAR. Like a small, very double yellow rose; often twin-flowered; found in an old Cornish garden by the late H. G. Hawker. 6 in. (D). 3/- each.
- 123 PENPOL (P. D. Williams). A fine, tall self-yellow 7A, first class for cutting or exhibition. 15 in. Award of Merit. (D). 2/- each.
- 124 PIPERS BARN (Alec Gray). Deep butter-yellow flowers with small cup and rather pointed petals. 8 in. (D). 1/6 each 15/- doz.
- 125 RIKKI (Alec Gray). A most impressive variety with a white perianth and a yellow cup. 5 in. (E). 5/- each.
- 126 SEA GIFT. A little self-yellow *Jonquil*, found by Mr. Gray in a Cornish garden. Probably of Spanish origin. 6 in. (C). 2/- each.
- 127 SEGOVIA (Alec Gray). White perianth with flat yellow cup; a very fine and good variety. 6-7 in. (D). 10/- each.
- 128 SKYLON (T. A. V. Wood). An unusual plant, with two neat flowers on each stem. yellow, with red rim to the cup, and resembling a *Poetaz* variety. 15 in. (E). 10d. each 8/- doz.
- 129 STAFFORD (Alec Gray). Sister to *Bobbysoxer*, and very similar, except that it is rather earlier and has prostrate foliage. (E). 1/6 each 15/- doz.

\* scented varieties.



#### NARCISSUS JONQUILLA—continued

- 130 **SUGAR BUSH** (Alec Gray). *Jonquilla* x (*John Evelyn* x *Red Cross*). Ivory-white perianth and orange-yellow cup. 12 in. (C). 1/6 each  
15/- doz.
- 131 **SUNDIAL** (Alec Gray). Very like *Bobbysoxer*, but smaller and dwarfer, and very much earlier. 6 in. (C). 2/- each
- 132 **\*SWEET PEPPER** (R. V. Favell). A tall *Jonquil* hybrid, perianth yellow, with a small brick-red cup; very strongly scented. 15 in. (C). 10/- each
- 133 **TITTLE TATTLE** (C. R. Wootton). A very attractive short-cupped self-yellow *Jonquil*, which is a very late flowerer. 12 in. (G). 3/6 each
- 134 **\*SWEETNESS** (R. V. Favell). A charming self-yellow *Jonquil*, sweetly scented as its name implies. 12 in. (C). 1/- each  
10/- doz.
- 135 **\*TENUIOR**. The "small straw-coloured *Jonquil*" of old authors. One to three well-formed little flowers on each stem; late. Origin unknown. 5 in. (D). 10d. each  
8/- doz.
- 136 **TREVITHAN** (P. D. Williams). Perhaps the best short-cupped *Jonquil*; two or three large, pale yellow flowers on each stem; tall and vigorous. 20 in. (C). First-Class Certificate. 9d. each  
7/- doz.
- 137 **WEST WIND**. Resembles single *Jonquil* in form, but is much shorter and also a paler yellow. 6 in. 3/- each
- 138 **WREN** (G. L. Wilson). Very similar to *Pencrebar*, but slightly larger and more vigorous. 6 in. (C). 2/6 each

## Tazetta Narcissus

### SPECIES

- 139 **\*BERTOLONII**. A small self-yellow *polyanthus* species, perhaps the ancestor of *Soleil d'Or*. N. Africa. 6-8 in. 5/- each
- 140 **\*COMPRESSUS**. Extremely robust; white perianth and bright yellow corona; makes an enormous bulb. Origin unknown. 12 in. (F). 1/- each  
10/- doz.

\* scented varieties

#### TAZETTA NARCISSUS—continued

- 141 **\*INTERMEDIUS**. A yellow *Tazetta* x single *Jonquil*, and intermediate between its parents. S. Europe. 12 in. (G). 1/- each  
10/- doz.
- 142 **\*LACTICOLOR (CANALICULATUS)**. One of the only really dwarf *Tazettas*. White perianth and citron cup; very prolific and sweetly scented. French and Italian Rivas. 4 in. (E). 6d. each
- 143 **\*ODORATUS**. Similar to *canaliculatus* in form, colour and scent, but much taller. Collected in Scilly, but probably from S. France. 12 in. (D). 10d. each  
8/- doz.
- 144 **\*SCILLY WHITE**. Perianth white, cup primrose; excellent for bowls. S. Europe. 12-15 in. (C). 8d. each  
6/- doz.

### HYBRIDS

- 145 **ALBANY**. A rather tall *Tazetta*, with a red cup and white perianth; very good variety. 16 in. (C). 10d. each  
8/6 doz.
- 146 **ASPASIA**. Bicolor *poetaz*, with several smallish flowers to the head; another good one. 15 in. (D). 10d. each  
8/6 doz.
- 147 **CANARY BIRD** (H. Berghuis). A nice, very prolific *poetaz*, with canary-yellow perianth and orange cup. 12 in. (C). 10d. each  
8/- doz.
- 148 **CHINITA** (A. M. Chapman). Not a dwarf, but to my mind one of the prettiest of the *poetaz* section; primrose cup, edged red. 18 in. (D). 1/6 each  
15/- doz.
- 149 **ERLICHEER**. A remarkable *Tazetta* or *poetaz* raised in New Zealand, I think. Dwarf, very early, with several double, white flowers to the stem. (D). 4/- each
- 150 **HALINGY** (Alec Gray). A low-growing, very early flower, having *Scilly White* for one of its parents. Perianth milk-white, cup pale yellow. 6 in. (B). 2/6 each
- 151 **HALVOSE** (P. D. Williams). A very useful *poetaz* for pots or bowls, as it does not grow too tall indoors; the brick-red of the cup suffuses the yellow petals. 12 in. (C). Award of Merit. 11d. each  
9/- doz.
- 152 **HORS d'OEUVRE** (Alec Gray). A curious little flower, N. *canaliculatus* x N. *minor*. Very, very early; self-yellow. 4 in. (B). 5/- each
- 153 **MINNOW** (Alec Gray). Tiny *Tazetta* hybrid with three or four soft yellow flowers. on each stem. 3-4 in. (C). 3/- each
- 154 **SCARLET GEM**. Most attractive *poetaz*, ideal for the garden and for pot work. Two to three flowers on a strong stem; buff-yellow rounded perianth with brilliant orange frilled cup. 15 in. (E). 1/- each  
10/- doz.
- 155 **\*SOLEIL d'OR**. Very popular for growing indoors. Origin unknown. 15-18 in. (D). 10d. each  
8/- doz.
- 156 **SHREW** (Alec Gray). A tiny plant with several yellow and white flowers on each stem. Slow to increase. 2-3 in. 10/- each

## Narcissus Poeticus

- 157 **\*FLOREPLENO**. The well-known *Double Pheasant Eye*. Strongly scented and and very late. Not known as a wild plant. 15-18 in. (G). 10d. each  
8/- doz.

\* scented varieties

NARCISSUS POETICUS—continued

- 158 \*POETARUM. The red cup of this species has provided the colour in nearly all modern red cups ; has a weak perianth and is a poor doer. Habitat unknown. 15 in. (F). 2/- each
- 159 \*PRAECOX. Perhaps of garden origin. The first *poeticus* to flower. 15 in. (F). 1/6 each
- 160 \*RECURVUS. The old *Late Pheasant Eye*. One of the most powerfully scented Narcissus. Valuable for naturalising. Not known wild. 15-18 in. (G). 8d. each  
6/- doz.

HYBRIDS

- 161 \*DAPHNE. Very similar to *flore pleno*, but much earlier. Strongly scented. 15 in. (D). 10d. each  
8/6 doz.

Various Narcissi

- 162 APRIL SNOW (G. L. Wilson). Charming semi-dwarf 2C, with a hint of pink in the crown. A charming pot plant. 9 in. (E). 5/- each
- 163 CAPAX PLENUS (EYSTETTENSIS). A variety in cultivation for at least 300 years. Pale yellow, double flowers, with the petals arranged in the form of a star ; known as *Queen Anne's Daffodil*. Origin unknown. 6 in. 10/- each
- 164 DINKIE (F. H. Chapman). A 3A of medium-size, but of beautiful form and much substance ; butter-yellow perianth and red-edged cup. 15 in. First Class Certificate. (F). 4/- each
- 165 FAIRY CIRCLE (Brodie of Brodie). Charming little flower with white perianth and flat cup edged with buff-pink, 12 in. (E). Award of Merit. 4/- each
- 166 GOLDSITHNEY (Alec Gray). A bright yellow 2A; very prolific and excellent for borders. 8 in. (C). 1/6 each  
15/- doz.
- 167 JEZEBEL. 3A; a most eye-catching flower, with a deep yellow perianth and a red cup. 15 in. (E). 10/- each
- 168 KENELLIS (Alec Gray). A *bulbocodium* hybrid. White perianth and long yellow cup ; sends up secondary flowers which make it one of the first and last to flower. 8 in. (C). 5/- each
- 169 LADY BEE (Barr and Sons). White petals and rather long pink cup; very stiff stem. 10 in. (E) 3/- each
- 170 MACLEAYI. *N. poeticus x pseudo-narcissus*; a dwarf plant, with bright yellow cup and white petals and very broad foliage ; very rare to-day. 6 in. (D). 2/6 each
- 171 NOR-NOR (G. L. Wilson). A 2A; opens almost self-yellow, but the petals fade to white and cup darkens to orange with age ; absolutely sun-proof and very prolific. 9-12 in. (D). 2/6 each
- 172 PANGO (Alec Gray). *N. dubius x John Evelyn*; soft yellow; very early. 8 in. (C). 3/6 each
- 173 PAULA COTTELL (Alec Gray). 3B. Very solid, overlapping milk-white perianth and small cream cup ; a *Samaria* seedling. 9 in. (E). 2/- each  
21/- doz.
- 174 PEPPER (J. C. Williams). Bright orange-red cup and deep yellow perianth, the earliest red cup. Award of Merit. 12 in. (C). 9d. each  
7/- doz.
- 175 SAMARIA (Brodie). A 3A. Ivory-white throughout and of wonderful texture. 15 in. (E). 2/6 each
- 176 TWEENY (Alec Gray). Bred from a large 2A x *N. watieri*; white perianth and citron-yellow cup ; very late. 6 in. (F). 4/- each
- 177 XIT (Alec Gray). From *N. watieri* crossed with a large 2C. Pure white flowers. 6 in. (E). 7/6 each

\* scented varieties



Collections

The following collections give a selection for all tastes . . .  
PRICED AT £1 EACH THEY GIVE WONDERFUL VALUE

1. NARCISSI TO NATURALISE IN GRASS

*Tall enough to be seen and strong enough to increase.*

Lent Lily	10	gayi	10
obvallaris	10	Tresamble	10
Rose down	10		

2. MINIATURE NARCISSI FOR POTS AND WINDOW GARDENS

nanus (lobularis)	12	cyclamineus	6
triandrus albus	12	lacticolor	12
bulbocodium vulgare	12		

3. MINIATURE NARCISSI FOR ROCK GARDENS

bulbocodium obovatum	6	Lintie	6
Beryl	6	Halvose	6
W. P. Milner	6		

4. TULIPS - THE REALLY BEAUTIFUL KAUFMANNIANA HYBRIDS

Shakespeare	6	Heart's Delight	6
Gluck	6	Mendelssohn	6
Alfred Cortot	6		

5. TULIPS - SOME LOVELY SPECIES TO TRY

chrysantha	6	Tarda	6
greig i Peacock	6	praestans Zwanenburg	6
clusiana	6	turkestanica	6

COLLECTIONS—continued

6. CROCUS—THE MORE UNUSUAL SPECIES  
WHICH WILL NATURALISE AND MULTIPLY FREELY

chrysanthus Blue Pearl	20	tomasinianus	20
chrysanthus E. A. Bowles	20	sieberi	20
chrysanthus Snow Bunting	20	susianus	20

7. YOUR FEBRUARY GARDEN

Narcissus February Gold	6	Iris danfordiae	12
Crocus ancyrensis	20	Eranthis hyemalis	12
Crocus tomasinianus White- well Purple	20	Scilla tubergeniana	12

8. YOUR MARCH GARDEN

Narcissus Bambi	9	Ornithogalum balansae	12
Tulip clusiana	6	Crocus versicolor picturatus	12
Iris reticulata	12	Scilla bifolia	20

9. YOUR APRIL GARDEN

Narcissus Tresamble	6	Chionodoxa luciliae	12
Tulip kaufmanniana Stresa	6	Puschkinia libanotica	25
Anemone blanda atrocoerulea	12	Muscari Blue Spike	12

10. YOUR MAY GARDEN

Narcissus Baby Moon	6	Hyacinthus amethystinus	12
Narcissus poeticus recurvus	6	Scilla campanulata La Grandesse	12
Tulip marjoletti	12	Muscari comosum plumosum	12

11. FOR THE ROCKERY

Tulip linifolia	6	Muscari latifolium	12
Crocus aureus	20	Oxalis adenophylla	12
Iris reticulata Hercules	12	Fritillaria meleagris Mixed	12

12. FOR THE SMALL GARDEN

Narcissus Beryl	6	Chionodoxa sardensis	12
Tulip turkestanica	6	Crocus chrysanthus Advance	20
Anemone fulgens St. Bavo	12	Iris reticulata Joyce	6

13. AUTUMN FLOWERING

These must be ordered in August and planted as soon as possible.

Cyclamen neapolitanum	6	Colchicum autumnale	6
Crocus speciosus	25	Leucojum autumnale	6
Crocus ochroleucus	20	Sternbergia lutea	6

14. NARCISSUS CONNOISSEUR'S COLLECTION      £2 POST FREE

April Tears	2	Dawn	2	Kidling	2
Bobbysoxer	2	Stafford	2	Sundial	2
Cherie	2	Tete-a-tete	2		

# MISCELLANEOUS BULBS

## Allium

A genus with a vast number of species. We are listing only four this year which may be of interest. They are easily grown in light, well-drained soil which they prefer. They can be increased from off-sets while most can also be grown from seed.

**KARATAVIENSE.** Leaves flat, broad and glaucous, with coloured flowers in dense umbels. Flowers May; 15 in. **6/6 doz.**

**NARCISSIFLORUM (PEDEMONTANUM).** Fine alpine plant of dwarf character, with violet-pink flowers. June–July; 6 in. **20/- doz.**

**NEAPOLITANUM.** Needs a good sheltered spot outdoors and does very well in the greenhouse; good for cutting and can be slightly forced. Flowers April; Height 1 ft., or nearer 2 ft. indoors. **2/- doz.**  
**14/6 100**

**OSTROWSKIANUM.** Fine species for the rockery, being dwarf, around 6 in. Rose-coloured flowers in June. **2/- doz.**  
**14/6 100**

## Anemone (Windflower)

Many of the Anemones like woodland conditions with moist but not wet soil and partial shade. A rich sandy loam suits most, but particularly the *St. Brigid* and *de Caen*, which prefer more sun and less moisture. Tubers can be soaked in water for up to 48 hours before planting with benefit in germination.

**APENNINA.** Thick rhizomes which are almost tuberous. Dark blue flowers about 1 in. across and about 6 in. high; excellent for naturalising, and flowers in March. **3/- doz.**  
**22/- 100**

**APENNINA ALBA.** Similar to the above but white, with pale blue outside. **4/6 doz.**  
**33/- 100**

**BLANDA ATROCOERULEA.** Somewhat similar in height and style to *apennina*, but a dark violet-blue. *Blanda* flowers in early Spring, during February and March. **4/6 doz.**  
**33/- 100**

**BLANDA BRIDESMAID.** Pure white form of the above. **4/6 doz.**  
**33/- 100**

**BLANDA CHARMER.** Deep rose-red form. **6/- doz.**  
**46/- 100**

**BLANDA RADAR.** Bright red, with white centre; a really beautiful form and colour. **18/6 doz.**

**BLANDA VIOLETTA.** Soft violet-blue. **17/6 doz.**

**BLANDA MIXED.** Contains various shades of blue, pink, and white. Anemones are generally grown from seed, but the special colours of *Charmer* and *Radar* are reproduced by division. **4/6 doz.**  
**33/- 100**

**FULGENS ANNULATA GRANDIFLORA.** A *fulgens* is a cross between the species *Pavonia* and *hortensis*. Brilliant scarlet, light yellow centre; flowers in April–May, about 12 in. **5/- doz.**

**FULGENS ST. BAVO.** Slightly taller than *annulata*, this mixture gives a lovely display with the emphasis on rose and lavender-blue; April–May. **4/- doz.**

The following two varieties belong to the *coronaria* group and are used extensively for the florists' trade.

**DE CAEN,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY,** very large, vermilion.

**MR. FOKKER,** large-flowered, blue.

**SYLPHIDE,** violet.

**THE BRIDE,** pure white.

**MIXED.**